ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT
ONGOING SCHEMES
SUNANADINI
SUNANDINI

• Female calf rearing scheme is designed basically to reduce age at first conception through feed supply support, Insurance and health care support for a period of 24 months.

• The calves enrolled during the earlier years under different schemes shall continue to be supported till they attain the age of 28/30 months.

• 75% subsidy on feed support & Insurance support and 100% subsidy on health care support to the elite female calves belonging to BPL families.
• UNIT COST – Rs.6330 FOR 1ST YEAR
• BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION – Rs. 1675.
• UNIT COST – Rs. 11590 FOR 2ND YEAR
• BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION – Rs. 2898.

• SCHEME COMPONENTS
  – INSURANCE
  – FEED SUPPLY – 260 KG IN FIRST (1ST) YEAR
  – HEALTH CARE 610 KG IN SECOND (2ND) YEAR

• ELIGIBILITY
  – CALVES BETWEEN 4-6 MONTHS
  – PREFERENCE TO BPL FAMILIES

• SCHEME DURATION
  – 24 MONTHS

• OUTCOME
  – IDEAL AGE AT FIRST CONCEPTION
  – 24 MONTHS IN CROSS BRED
  – 36 MONTHS IN GRADED MURRAH.
KSHEERASAGAR

• The main objective of Ksheerasaagar scheme is to take care of pregnant and Lactating milch animals inorder to achieve optimum inter calving periods among milch animals.

• A prophylactic initiative with input support through feed supply, Insurance and health care support during last trimester of gestation and first trimester of lactation will help to reduce inter calving period among milch animals.
KSHEERASAGAR  
(PREGNANT & LACTATING ANIMAL CARE)

- UNIT COST- Rs. **9391**
- BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION – Rs. **2464**
- **COMPONENTS OF THE SCHEME**
  - FEED SUPPLY
  - INSURANCE
  - HEALTH CARE
- **ELIGIBILITY**
  - MILCH ANIMALS IN LAST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY
  - PREFERENCE TO BPL FAMILIES
- **SCHEME DURATION**
  - 6 MONTHS
  - LAST (3) MONTHS OF PREGNANCY
  - FIRST (3) MONTHS OF LACTATION
- **OUTCOME**
  - IDEAL INTER CALVING PERIOD (18 MONTHS)
  - MORE LIFE TIME MILK PRODUCTION
  - MORE CALVINGS
• **Objectives:**
  – Reduce the inter-calving period and increase the calf birth and milk production
  – Promote the early conception of heifers
  – Create awareness among dairy farmers on “A Calf a Year” concept

• **Unit Cost:** Rs.50,000/- per village covering 100 animals

• **Expected Results:**
  – Number of pregnancies in the selected villages is increased from 40-45% to 70-75% over breedable cows available in one year.
  – Distress sale of animals reduced.
  – Majority of non-pregnant heifers and non pregnant animals were conceived.
  – Majority of the cows conceived immediately after 3 months of calving.
SUPHALAM

- To organize Fertility camps and create Awareness to the farmer on reproductive efficiency.
- Reduce the inter-calving period and increase the calf birth and milk production
- Promote the early conception of heifers and create awareness among dairy farmers on “A Calf a Year” concept.
- Animals with infertility problems are identified in the adopted Villages and special camps organized with wide publicity
- In the first phase, this programme shall be implemented in the (1212) adopted villages identified for AH Day.
ANIMAL INDUCTION PROGRAMME

• Government has issued orders for procurement of Animal Husbandry units (Milch animals) sanctioned by various corporations (SC, ST, BC, Kapu, Minorities etc) pertaining 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 through OBMMS process.

• The induction of animals shall be from the Outside the State.

• Procurement and supply and maintenance of animals at Capacity Building centres are through Bid process. NABARD Consultancy have been engaged by AH Department to act as Bid processing agency.
ANIMAL INDUCTION PROGRAMME

• The Unit Cost shall cover basic cost of the animal, insurance cost, cost of feed & fodder support for (3) months.

• Subsidy shall be sixty percent (60%) on the unit cost in respect of beneficiaries covered by BC, Minorities, women and Kapu Corporations (enhanced from the present 50%)

• In respect of beneficiaries covered by SC, ST and Differently abled corporations the subsidy shall be Seventy five percent (75%) on the unit cost (enhanced from the present 60%)

• No Margin money shall be collected from the beneficiary by the Banker/Corporations.
ANIMAL INDUCTION PROGRAMME

• Animal Procurement Centers in other states and Capacity Building Centres within the State (in each District) shall be identified and notified by Animal Husbandry Department.

• The Transportation Cost of selected animals from Animal Procurement Centre to the Capacity Building Centres shall be met by the respective welfare Finance corporations as 100% grant over & above the unit cost.

• The tenderer of Capacity Building Centre shall take appropriate arrangements for running of CBCs.

• The beneficiaries concerned shall be trained at the Capacity Building Centres.

• For an animal, Capacity Building Centre will be run upto a maximum of 10 days. However, a beneficiary can take his / her animal at any time as per wish.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పాట జాతి</th>
<th>పాడి పశువు</th>
<th>పశు రకము</th>
<th>పాలిదార సంఖ్య</th>
<th>పశు ధర</th>
<th>భీమా ధర</th>
<th>దాణా ధర</th>
<th>యూనిట్ ధర</th>
<th>మహిల పశు సంఖ్య</th>
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<td>గుడీ మస్త జాతి</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
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<td>S.No</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>M/s Bharat Livestock Agencies – Rohtak, Haryana</td>
<td>Rohtak – Haryana</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>M/s Khurana Dairy farms – Rohtak, Haryana</td>
<td>Rohtak – Haryana</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>M/s Ayyappa Enterprises – Hyderabad</td>
<td>Jind (Haryana), Mehsana (Gujarat), Karur (Tamilnadu), Krishnagiri (Tamilnadu), Namakkal (Tamilnadu), Kolar (Karnataka) &amp; Udgir (Karnataka)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>M/s Vigneswara Agencies - Hyderabad</td>
<td>Jind (Haryana), Mehsana (Gujarat), Karur (Tamilnadu), Krishnagiri (Tamilnadu), Namakkal (Tamilnadu), Kolar (Karnataka) &amp; Udgir (Karnataka)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GOKULAM
Identification of land

• Gokulam should be constructed in Government / Community land in UPLAND MANDALS only as per the instructions of District Collector.

• Land has to be identified by Mandal Gokulam Identification Committee constituting of MRO, MAHO, MAO, AMEW (Nabcon Engineer). Therefore MAHOs are informed to consult MROs of their respective mandals.

• If any private person comes forward to donate his/her land for community livestock shelter purpose, such land should be donated in the name of the Gram Panchayat and construction of Gokulam can be taken up in such land.
Criteria for identification of land for construction of Gokulam

• Availability of water sources in the land earmarked for Gokulam.
• Availability of electrical facility/Power supply in the proposed land.
• Nearness of proposed land to the habitation with approach road.
• Weaker section localities (SC, ST, OBC, Minorities etc) shall be given preference.
• OPGK tie up villages will be given preference.
GOKULAM

Operational Guidelines for management of Gokulam

• After sensitization of the community concerned, required land shall be identified in the vicinity of habitation and obtain relevant papers.

• A management committee shall be constituted covering the participant farmers with VAS concerned Convener / Facilitator of Gokulam.

• A care taker if required shall be identified by the Committee to look after the activities of Gokulam.

• Committee should take required decisions to ensure profitability in all activities of gokulam including procurement of feed, fodder, sale of milk, disposal of bye products etc.
Operational Guidelines for management of Gokulam

- The core activities such as feeding, milking, disposal of dung, marketing etc shall be carried out in Gokulam as per the choice of Gokulam management committee.

- The common utilities like electricity, water, cleaning and other charges shall be shared by the participant farmers as per the decision of the management committee.

- To ensure viability of the activity, the management committee may admit only milch animals (Pregnant / Non pregnant) along with calves in the Gokulam initially.

- Unit cost of Gokulam (20 Animals shed) is Rs.21.00 lakhs wherein Rs.18.50 lakhs is MGNREGS Component and Rs.2.50 lakhs is Animal Husbandry share.
MINI GOKULAM 2, 4 & 6

- Cattle are generally kept in sheds with kutcha floor. The place where cattle rest often gets messy with dung and urine. Particularly during rainy season, the kutcha floor becomes unhygienic and causes several infectious diseases. A floor with cement and stones would enable better collection of dung & cattle urine and safeguard cattle from infections. Keeping this concept in view Mini Gokulam scheme is conceived in convergence with MGNREGS.

- Government have issued orders for establishment of Mini Gokulam for 2 Animals, 4 Animals and 6 Animals with unit cost of Rs.1,00,000/-, Rs.1,50,000/- and Rs.1,80,000/- respectively with contribution of 10% of unit cost from the Beneficiary and the remaining 90% of unit cost from MGNREGS Scheme.
## MINI GOKULAMS 2, 4 & 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Minimum area required</th>
<th>Unit Cost (Rs)</th>
<th>MGNREGS Share (90%)</th>
<th>Beneficiary Share (10%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mini Gokulam 2 Animals Shed</td>
<td>0.5 CENTS</td>
<td>100000</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>10000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mini Gokulam 4 Animals Shed</td>
<td>1.0 CENTS</td>
<td>150000</td>
<td>135000</td>
<td>15000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mini Gokulam 6 Animals Shed</td>
<td>1.50 CENTS</td>
<td>180000</td>
<td>162000</td>
<td>18000</td>
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</table>
# MINI GOKULAMS 2, 4 & 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Minimum area required</th>
<th>Unit Cost (Rs)</th>
<th>MGNREGS Share (70%)</th>
<th>Beneficiary Share (30%)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mini Gokulam 2 Animals Shed</td>
<td>0.5 CENTS</td>
<td>90000</td>
<td>63000</td>
<td>27000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mini Gokulam 4 Animals Shed</td>
<td>1.0 CENTS</td>
<td>140000</td>
<td>98000</td>
<td>42000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mini Gokulam 6 Animals Shed</td>
<td>1.50 CENTS</td>
<td>170000</td>
<td>119000</td>
<td>51000</td>
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</table>
## Mini Gokulams For 2, 4& 6 Measurements

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SNo</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2 ANIMAL SHED</th>
<th>4 ANIMAL SHED</th>
<th>6 ANIMAL SHED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Central Line ( L*B)</td>
<td>3.60M*3.00M</td>
<td>7.00M*3.00M</td>
<td>9.00M*3.00M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Plinth Area ( Inner Area)</td>
<td>3.37M*2.77M</td>
<td>6.77M*2.77M</td>
<td>8.77M*2.77M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Outer Area</td>
<td>3.83M*3.23M</td>
<td>7.23M*3.23M</td>
<td>9.23M*3.23M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SILAGE

- To ensure fodder availability even during adverse seasonal conditions.
- Production and preservation of fodder through adoption of appropriate technologies in PPP mode in order to supply nutritious fodder to farmers in form of Silage.
- Feeding of silage, enhances milk production and minimizes feed cost to farmer
- Unit Cost: Rs.6.80 per Kg
  Subsidy: Rs. 4.80 per Kg
  Beneficiary portion: Rs.2.00 per Kg
SILAGE
TMR – TOTAL MIXED RATION

• To keep fodder available to farmers in PPP mode even in adverse seasonal conditions.
• Continuous usage of TMR fodder blocks ensures increase in milk production.
• Unit Cost: Rs.14.40 per Kg
  Subsidy: Rs.10.90 per Kg
  Beneficiary portion: Rs3.50
• Not more than 3600Kgs of TMR fodder blocks for farmer
AZOLLA

• Azolla is Treated as an alternate source to replace concentrate feed in animal ration.
• It reduces feeding cost
• Protein content in Azolla is 26% on dry matter basis.
• Azolla propagation reduces production cost of Milk.
• Unit Cost:-2500
  Beneficiary portion:325
  Subsidy:2250
HYDROPONICS

• It is a technology for fodder cultivation without use of land with limited use of water which can produce green fodder within a period of 8 days.

• Technology enables even landless farmers to produce green fodder for feeding their livestock throughout the year.

• Provided with 75% subsidy
• Unit Cost: Rs.33000
  Beneficiary portion: Rs.8250
  Subsidy: 24750
# MILKING MACHINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Milking machine</th>
<th>Name of the firm</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
<th>Beneficiary portion</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Hand Operated</td>
<td>Sai Vinayaka</td>
<td>17990</td>
<td>8995</td>
<td>8995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single Bucket Power</td>
<td>Swastic Enterprises</td>
<td>38992</td>
<td>19496</td>
<td>19496</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operated</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double Bucket Power</td>
<td>Krishna Allied Industries</td>
<td>52500</td>
<td>26250</td>
<td>26250</td>
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<tr>
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## CHAFF CUTTER

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Chaff Cutter</th>
<th>Name of the Firm</th>
<th>Unit cost (with Tax)</th>
<th>Subsidy</th>
<th>Beneficiary Portion</th>
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<tr>
<td>2 HP</td>
<td>Jamshed</td>
<td>29120</td>
<td>15000</td>
<td>14120</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 HP</td>
<td>Jamshed</td>
<td>39375</td>
<td>29531</td>
<td>9844</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 HP</td>
<td>Jamshed</td>
<td>103040</td>
<td>65000</td>
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MGNREGS

- IMPLEMENTATION OF ANNUAL FODDER PLOTS UNDER DROUGHT MITIGATION DURING 2016-17 IN CONVERGENCE UNDER NREGS
- Activity No.1: Raising of FODDER Plots for drought mitigation
  - Unit Size: Not Less than ½ (Half) Acre and not exceeding 5 acres.
  - Category of land: Individual own lands or assigned lands and also common property resources.
  - Labour component: 4268
  - Material Component: 3830
  - Total Cost: 8098
  - Days on work per person: 22
MGNREGS

• IMPLEMENTATION OF PERENNIAL FODDER PLOTS UNDER DROUGHT MITIGATION DURING 2016-17 IN CONVERGENCE UNDER NREGS

• Activity No.2: Raising of Perennial Fodder
• Unit Size: 1Acre.
• Category of land: Individual own lands or assigned lands and also common property resources.
• Labour Component: 19788
• Material Component: 30095
• Total Cost: 49883
• Days on work per person: 102
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<tr>
<th>SNO</th>
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<th>Material</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>18038</td>
<td>20863</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Azolla Production Unit (1 Acres)</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>5090</td>
<td>5672</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Tank Bund Cultivation (10 Acres)</td>
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<td>25944</td>
<td>37586</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Raising Of Fodder Maize/Jowar/Nutrifeed/Sugargraze (1 Acres)</td>
<td>9894</td>
<td>5223</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Construction Of Silopits of 3 MTs capacity (Unit 1)</td>
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<td>17559</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Raising Of Silvipasture Clubbed with Subabul Plantation (1 Acres)</td>
<td>15632</td>
<td>16137</td>
<td>31769</td>
<td>81</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Silo Tower</td>
<td>1164</td>
<td>2686</td>
<td>3850</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. Fodder Trough/ Cattle Trough *
2. Azolla Production Unit
3. Tank Bund Cultivation *
4. Silo Tower
5. Raising Of Silvipasture Clubbed with Subabul Plantation
6. Raising Of Perinnial Fodder
7. Raising Of Fodder Maize/Jowar/Nutrifeed/Sugargraze
8. Construction Of Silopits of 3 MTs capacity

* Requires GPS Coordinates & Survey No Uploaded Through Mobile Before Generating Estimate
After Giving T.Sanction to all the works, the works gets displayed in CO Login.

In CO Login There is a Provision to Generate MANDAL PLAN

MAHO should sign on MANDAL PLAN

Mandal Plan Will be pushed to PD login for further Sanction ( Admin sanction from DPC )

Once Sanctioned - Work can be started and payment can be given depending on work executed
For making labour payment i.e. Mandays FA should upload Demand through his mobile for making wage payments (Demand Raising and work allocation depends on Batch of that GP).

They were two Batches Batch 1 Monday – Saturday & Batch 2 Thursday – Wednesday.

Technical Assistant (TA) when work executed visits field and verifies quantity of work done and record them in M.Book & upload quantity of work done through Mobile Application duly capturing GPS Coordinates.
MAHO should check measure the M.Book and sign on it for further Process.

CO after Check measure enter the quantities in MCC Login and generates FTO.

PO uploads the FTO’s for making payment.
OORURA PASU GRAASA KSHETRALU

• Vide G.O.Rt No.169 of AHD & DD Fisheries (AH) Dept:5/7/2016. On establishment of Pasu Graasa Kshetralu. It is intended to encourage supply of fodder to dairy farmers at Village level.

Operational Guidelines

• Programme should be implemented in convergence with SHGs as per Hon’ble CM, the consumers of green fodder have to be jointly identified with village organization to ascertain the fodder requirement daily which is supplied @ Rs.1/Kg.
• Based on the daily fodder requirement in the village, the extent of land required for fodder cultivation has to be assessed and identified jointly by village organization and AH staff.

• The local VAS has to enter agreement with the land Owner for the land to be taken on lease and initiate action to pay the lease value as per the procedure prevailing locally. The Department may release money to the Mandal samakhyya concerned if mandal samakya enter MOU with land owner.

• The concerned VAS has to enter agreement with land owner cum entrepreneur in the event are one and the same.
• If the land owner and entrepreneur for the fodder production are different the MOU has to be entered with both of them after identification of suitable entrepreneur.

• MOU should be entered with the consumers identified for fodder supply in the format enclosed.

• The Divisional DD’s should plan for fodder production in such a way that daily fodder requirement of the consumers identified in the village is met on day to day basis through every day harvest of green fodder.

• The VAS concerned should tie up fodder cultivation in the land taken on lease with MGNREGS convergence as per the cropping plan designed which should be staggered as per requirement.
• The SHG identified shall make necessary arrangements for harvest of fodder, transportation and supply of fodder at the door step of farmers within the cost realized from the consumers. i.e.@ Rs.1/Kg of fodder.

• The surplus green fodder if any not exceeding 25% of fodder produced can be converted into silage with due permission from Directorate in advance and the processing charges not exceeding for 2.80/kg can be met from State Development plan funds and silage so produced can be stored / distributed by SHG @ Rs.2 /kg of Silage

• The green fodder shall be supplied to the consumers @ Rs.1/kg and Silage @ Rs.2/kg.
• The list of land owners and consumers of fodder under this scheme shall be identified Aadhar based and all payments shall be effected through online.
• All the fodder plots developed/promoted under this scheme shall be geo tagged and should put a display board at each location.
• Wide publicity about the scheme through department officers and also through mandal samakyas to promote the scheme.
• Lease Agreement for land is fixed area wise depending upon irrigational resources as follows
MANAKODI – BACKYARD POULTRY PROGRAM

- To eliminate rural poverty by providing livelihood support
- 4 weeks old Rainbow rooster chicks will be supplied to Self help groups in 2 spells. (25 in 1st spell and 20 in 2nd spell)
- Unit cost: 4560
  Subsidy: 3750
  Beneficiary portion: 810
- Subsidy includes Rs,1500/- towards night shelter