

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN**  
**TRIBUNAL**  
**PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI**  
**ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO.394 OF 2022**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Pushendra Kumar

...Applicant

Versus

Block Development Officer,  
Kadaura & Ors

...Respondents

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**FILED ON BEHALF OF**  
**ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY,**  
**ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT**  
**STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH**



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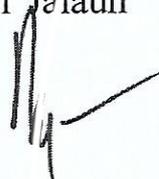
...Respondents

**Additional Response/Reply of IA 790/2023 on behalf of ACS, Animal Husbandry, State of Uttar Pradesh disclosing the development for implementation of the recommendations given by the Oversight Committee report Dated 30.11.2023**

A. That the Additional Chief Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department, State of Uttar Pradesh is filing this additional response/reply of IA 790/2023 to place on record some concrete developments done by administration in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

B. It is submitted that as per the order dated 19.10.2023 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, IA 790/2023 was filed in consonance of the report of oversight committee dated 30.11.2023 (**Annexure A1**) and in response to the IA, there are some averments mentioned below:-

As directed by the ACS, the District Magistrate, Jalaun has conducted the meeting with concerned officers on various dates and issued detailed guidelines on the relevant points mentioned in the inspection report of the cow shelter sites operated in Jalaun



District by the Oversight Committee. In order of additional points mentioned under Part B of the writ petition, the allegation is as follows-

1. That a letter no. 1560/37/2023 dated 10.07.2023 was issued by ACS, Animal Husbandry with the strict instructions to all District Magistrates of the State of Uttar Pradesh regarding the removal of any sort of encroachment from grazing/pasture lands which was being used for growing green fodder for destitute cattle and in compliance with the above orders revenue department has started a campaign to remove any kind of construction or encroachment from the grazing/pasture land. True copy of the letter dated 10.07.2023 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE A2**
2. That a letter no. 2145/37-2-2023 dated 05.09.2023 was issued to Director Administration & Development, Animal Husbandry Department by ACS, Animal Husbandry for the cow protection, proper management of destitute cow shelters and to ensure proper management of the destitute cow shelters while preserving the remaining destitute cattle progeny, and cogent actions with top priority were directed like tagging of destitute cows, infectious diseases should be treated, each cattle should be vaccinated etc. True Copy of the letter dated 05.09.2023 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE A3**
3. A special campaign was conducted from 11.07.2023 to 25.08.2023 by the revenue department. During the encroachment-free campaign, 8291.4326 hectares of land have been made encroachment-free and Napier grass, Barseem, and other seasonal green fodder have been shown on 3781.48



hectares of encroachment-free land. True Copy of the status of Grazing land (Gochar Bhumi) for the cows in the State of Uttar Pradesh is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE A4**

4. The arrangement of Charwaha (Herdman) in every village is a policy matter. There is no arrangement by the Uttar Pradesh government to implement the Charwaha (Herdman) system as we have a different model in Uttar Pradesh. It would be appropriate to inform here that Government Order No. 1028/37-2020 dated 23.04.2020 has been issued regarding the care of protected cows and straw storage at destitute cow protection centers in the state, according to which every cow protected at the shelter site. In relation to the number of cows. Gowsevak/Caretaker has been hired on honorarium for taking care of the protected cows, cleaning them, and providing fodder and water on time. True Copy of the Govt Order dated 23.04.2020 is hereby Annexed as **ANNEXURE A5**

5. It is further submitted that "Godhan Nyay Yojana" is a policy scheme of the Chattisgarh State Government. There is no arrangement for implementing it in Uttar Pradesh as it entails substantial budgetary costs. Here Government Order no. 4324/37-2-2018-5(53) 2015 dated 02.01.2019 is implemented, the establishment and operation policy of destitute cow shelter site is promulgated in which compost/biogas from cow dung as per requirement, CBG plant under Gobardhan scheme, cow dung, Gonyle from cow urine, Jeevamrit, Ghanamrit organic pesticides, etc. all of the above are available at the cow shelter sites. It is being constructed with the participation of women's self-help groups. True Copy of the Government Order no. 4324/37-2-2018-5(53) 2015 dated 02.01.2019 is hereby annexed as **ANNEXURE A6**



6. That a letter dated 30.08.2023 with directions was issued to all District Magistrates, Director Administration and Development, Animal Husbandry Department by the ACS, Animal Husbandry Department regarding the environmental management at cow shelters/conservation centres established for the protection of destitute cows. It is pertinent to note here that Uttar Pradesh is the largest state in the country in terms of livestock numbers. According to Livestock Census 2019, there were about 190.3 lakh cattle in Uttar Pradesh. In agricultural work due to the use of mechanisation, male calves of indigenous/ non-descript cows become unusable. The cattle rears leave them destitute. These destitute cattle are breeding out of control, giving birth to useless/ low productivity cattle, as a result of which the number of destitute cows continuously increases. Uttar Pradesh Govt. has increased subsidy on sorted and sexed semen vide GO 652/37-2-2023-1(49)/2017 dated 31.10.2023 and semen straws are available at Rs 100 instead of previous Rs 300. True copy of the Govt. order dated 2104/37-2-2023 dated 30.08.2023 is hereby annexed as ANNEXURE A7 and True Copy of the GO 652/37-2-2023-1(49)/2017 dated 31.10.2023

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7. That Uttar Pradesh Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act-1955 (as amended-2000) is applicable in the state. Under which cow slaughter has been effectively banned and there are approximately 14 lakh destitute cows in the entire state. It is submitted that Policy for establishment and operation of temporary cow shelters for reducing the number of destitute cattle and for their protection and maintenance through Government Order No. 4324/37-2-2018-5 (53)/2018, dated 02.01.2019 has been



promulgated. Under this policy, it has been clarified that the guidelines issued by Animal Welfare Board of India established under Section-4 of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals act-1960 and provision of Animal Trespass act-1871 (Ammended as-21 August 1996) and as per direction of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India, letter no. 9-3/2018-19/PCA, dated July 12, 2018, it is the responsibility of the local body for the protection and maintenance of destitute animals. It is also provided under the policy that the establishment, arrangement, management and operation of the temporary cattle shelter (which can be completely removed at any time) will be done by the urban local bodies and panchayats. In accordance with the above policy promulgated by Government Order dated 02.01.2019, guidelines issued on 28.01.2019 regarding marking and levelling of land for cow shelters, standards of space for cattle, provision of drinking water at the sites, arrangement of lighting, environmental arrangements and Clear responsibilities have been given to the concerned departments for the last rites of dead cows. That Destitute cow shelters are of temporary nature (can be completely removed at any time).

8. It is pertinent to note here that oversight committee has mentioned the word GOSHALA, whereas as these centres are NIRASHIT GOW ASHRAY STHAL. However cow shelter sites are rehabilitation centres not a place for commercial activities, dairying. It is further submitted that regarding the definition of cow shelter given by the Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board it is submitted that nirashrit GoAshray Sthal is completely different from Goshala. These shelters are not commercial establishments but merely rehabilitation centres, where welfare arrangements are made for the de-minimis livelihood of the destitute cows.



9. It is imperative to note here that the District Magistrate, Jalaun is implementing the suggestions given by the oversight committee. That a letter was issued to ACS, Animal Husbandry regarding the implementation of the suggestions of the oversight committee report dated 30.11.2023. It is submitted that report of the oversight committee provided by mail on 09.01.2024 and thereafter the suggestions are being implemented and taken care of with due diligence. True Copy of the letter issued by DM, Jalaun dated 07.02.2024 is hereby attached as **Annexure A8**

**PRAYER**

In the light of the aforesaid, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi may be pleased to allow the present affidavit filed on behalf of the Additional Chief Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department State of Uttar Pradesh be taken on record.

**FILED ON BEHALF OF**  
ADDITIONAL CHIEF SECRETARY,  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT  
STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH



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**REPORT OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS OF HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (NGT) IN O.A. NO. 394 OF 2022 IN RE: PUSHPENDRA KUMAR VERSUS BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, KADAURA AND OTHERS VIDE ORDER DATED 20.07.2023**

\*\*\*\*

1. The matter under consideration in the aforesaid OA is the non-compliance of the Guidelines issued by the CPCB as revised in July, 2021 and the Manual of Management of Gaushalas issued by the ICAR, New Delhi in December, 2016 for the Management of Gaushalas and Dairy Farms, in the Gaushalas of district Jalaun. The Hon'ble NGT passed the following order in the aforesaid OA on 20.07.2023 and directed the Oversight Committee as under:

*".....Accordingly, the Committee headed by (presently Justice SVS Rathore), Oversight Committee, Lucknow is authorized and directed to examine and monitor the compliance of the order in coordination with the PCB and department concerned and to submit the report independently within three months. Committee to continue till further order."*

2. In pursuance of the aforesaid order, the Oversight Committee considered it appropriate to seek factual report from the Additional Chief Secretary, Animal Husbandry Department, UP Government; UP Pollution Control Board and District Magistrate, Jalaun on the allegations made in the OA and to physically inspect the Gaushalas in district Jalaun for assessing their management from an environmental perspective by randomly selecting about 10% of them to assess the ground reality. For this purpose, the Committee visited Jalaun district three times. On its first visit on 06.09.2023, the Committee first had a meeting with the concerned administrative officers, responsible for the supervision and proper management of Gaushalas in the district. As the District Magistrate was on

long leave, the Chief Development Officer (CDO) coordinated the entire exercise. In the said meeting, he informed that in total, there are 574 Village Panchayats in district Jalaun and 410 Temporary & Permanent Govansh Ashray Sthals (hereinafter called the Gaushalas) of different kinds housing 34909 bovines, whose details are given below **(Annexures-1 and 2)**:

S. No.	Types of Gaushalas	No. of Gaushalas	Number of bovines
1	Temporary	377	30818
2	Permanent	8	1827
3	Kanha	7	1946
4	Kanji House	18	318
	<b>Total</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>34909</b>

- (i) In all the Gaushalas, in total 5227 plants have been planted.
- (ii) In 383 Gaushalas, Napier grass is grown on an area of 88.428 hectares and on an area of 98.563 hectares Barseem and other green fodder have been sown **(Annexures-3 and 4)**.
- (iii) In all the Gaushalas, inside and outside the sheds, there is Kharanja and sufficient unpaved space available for bovines to roam around.
- (iv) In all the Gaushalas, sufficient numbers of caretakers have been engaged; they clean the Gaushalas three times a day i.e. in the morning, noon and evening.
- (v) In Gaushalas, pits have been dug for the collection, composting and disposal of cow dung. Instructions have been issued to all the Block Development Officers (BDOs) for the construction of urine pits and the work has also started at some places.

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- (vi) In none of the Gaushalas, cow dung, urine and waste fodder, or any type of bovine waste is discharged in any river or drain; hence there is no possibility of pollution of river water. Also, none of these is being discharged in any drain or sewer; hence there is no possibility of any drain or sewer getting choked or causing water pollution.
- (vii) 82 nodal officers from different departments of the Government inspect all the Gaushalas of the district twice every month on a regular basis. They also record their observations in the inspection register kept at the Gaushala for ensuring compliance of the statutory and Government directions and guide them to undertake this important work in a better way.
- (viii) It was informed that during the Financial Year 2022-23, the Government provided a grant of Rs. 107.50 crore for the construction of shelters and Rs. 12.77 crore for fodder. The Village Panchayats contributed Rs. 37.65 lakhs for infrastructure and Rs. 5.03 crores for the salary of the Gopalaks. Besides, the Animal Husbandry department at the district level provides full medical support including medicines, vaccines, etc. to these Gaushalas on priority.
- (ix) The awareness campaign for the preservation and maintenance of the bovines in an environmental friendly way is being carried out through Chaupals being held in all 574 Village Panchayats every Friday. In 03 Gaushalas, namely, Chamari, Muhana and Kanha Gaushala Jalaun, biogas plants have been established.
- (x) Till last financial year, the ear-tagging of 100% bovines was done. However, as per the present instructions of the Government, all the stray bovines are to be brought into the Gaushalas. The ear-tagging work is going on.

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- (xi) All 07 Kanha Gaushalas have applied for NOC from the UPPCB, out of which 06 Kanha Gaushalas have been granted NOC and the remaining one is in process.

Thus, in the meeting, a highly satisfactory status of the management of Gaushalas was presented before us.

After this meeting, a field inspection was undertaken but because of heavy rains, only one Gaushala could be inspected. Thereafter the second visit was made on 19.09.2023 in which 04 Gaushalas were inspected. Lastly, the Committee made inspections continuously for three days i.e. on 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 in two teams-one headed by the Chairman (Justice SVS Rathore) and the other headed by the Member (Anant Kumar Singh). The Committee tried to cover some of the Gaushalas of each Block of district Jalaun.

3. In total, there are 09 Blocks in the district. Each Block has different types of Gaushalas. Following table will show the Blocks, the number of different types of Gaushalas established there and inspected by the Committee:

S.No.	Name of Blocks	Total no./type of Gaushalas	No./type of Visited Gaushalas (Inspection Report shown as Annexures)
1.	Kaduara	Permanent- 02 Temporary- 45 Kanha Gaushala- 01 Kanji House- 05	<u>Temporary- 07</u> Matra ( <b>Annexure-6</b> ) Mawai Brahman ( <b>Annexure-7</b> ) Garrehi ( <b>Annexure-8</b> ) Udanpur ( <b>Annexure-9</b> ) Kushmara Bawni ( <b>Annexure-10</b> ) Baagi ( <b>Annexure-11</b> )

			Khutmili ( <b>Annexure-12</b> )  <u>Kanha Gaushala- 01</u> Kanha Gaushala, Kadaura <b>(Annexure-13)</b>
2.	<b>Rampura</b>	Permanent- 01 Temporary- 19 Kanha Gaushala- 02	<u>Temporary- 03</u> Mae ( <b>Annexure-21</b> ) Jaaigha ( <b>Annexure-22</b> ) Hamirpura ( <b>Annexure-23</b> )
3.	<b>Kuthaund</b>	Temporary- 33 Kanji House- 02	<u>Temporary- 03</u> Eton ( <b>Annexure-24</b> ) Madaripur ( <b>Annexure-25</b> ) Bastepur ( <b>Annexure-26</b> )
4.	<b>Nadigaon</b>	Permanent- 02 Temporary- 48 Kanha Gaushala- 01 Kanji House- 02	<u>Temporary- 04</u> Kanasi ( <b>Annexure-36</b> ) Akniwa ( <b>Annexure-37</b> ) Lohai ( <b>Annexure-38</b> ) Ghilor ( <b>Annexure-39</b> )
5.	<b>Dakor</b>	Permanent- 02 Temporary- 63 Kanha Gaushala- 01 Kanji House- 03	<u>Temporary- 02</u> Dhaguakalan ( <b>Annexure-5</b> ) Bhuwa ( <b>Annexure-46</b> )  <u>Kanji House- 01</u> Kanji House, Ait ( <b>Annexure-47</b> )
6.	<b>Maheva</b>	Temporary- 51 Kanji House- 01	<u>Temporary- 07</u> Nagar Palika Parishad, Kalpi <b>(Annexure-14)</b>

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			<p>Jeetamau (<b>Annexure-15</b>)</p> <p>Maddeya (<b>Annexure-16</b>)</p> <p>Malthua (<b>Annexure-17</b>)</p> <p>Khadgui (<b>Annexure-18</b>)</p> <p>Nyamatpur (<b>Annexure-19</b>)</p> <p>Urkarakalan (<b>Annexure-20</b>)</p>
7.	<b>Madhogarh</b>	<p>Temporary- 20</p> <p>Kanji House- 02</p>	<p><b><u>Temporary- 06</u></b></p> <p>Ramhetpura (<b>Annexure-27</b>)</p> <p>Chitaura (<b>Annexure-28</b>)</p> <p>Kursenda (<b>Annexure-29</b>)</p> <p>Padkula (<b>Annexure-30</b>)</p> <p>Sarawan (<b>Annexure-31</b>)</p> <p>Nagar Panchayat, Madhogarh (<b>Annexure-32</b>)</p>
8.	<b>Jalaun</b>	<p>Permanent- 01</p> <p>Temporary- 38</p> <p>Kanha Gaushala- 01</p> <p>Kanji House- 01</p>	<p><b><u>Temporary- 02</u></b></p> <p>Chhiriya Salempur (<b>Annexure-33</b>)</p> <p>Bhitara (<b>Annexure-34</b>)</p> <p><b><u>Kanha Gaushala- 01</u></b></p> <p>Kanha Gaushala, Jalaun (<b>Annexure-35</b>)</p>
9.	<b>Konch</b>	<p>Temporary- 60</p> <p>Kanha Gaushala- 01</p> <p>Kanji House- 02</p>	<p><b><u>Kanha Gaushala-01</u></b></p> <p>Kanha Gaushala, Konch (<b>Annexure-40</b>)</p> <p><b><u>Temporary- 05</u></b></p> <p>Sunaya (<b>Annexure-41</b>)</p>

			Nari ( <b>Annexure-42</b> ) Jamrohi Kalan ( <b>Annexure-43</b> ) Kaushalpur ( <b>Annexure-44</b> ) Pindari ( <b>Annexure-45</b> )
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Permanent- 08</b> <b>Temporary- 377</b> <b>Kanha Gaushala- 07</b> <b>Kanji House- 18</b>	<b>Permanent- 00</b> <b>Temporary- 39</b> <b>Kanha Gaushala- 03</b> <b>Kanji House- 01</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Total- 410</b>	<b>Total- 43</b>

The Committee selected these 43 Gaushalas randomly taking care that Gaushalas, situated even in the remotest part of the district, are covered. Some of the selected Gaushalas (Baagi-Kadaura and Jamrohi Kalan-Konch) did not have an all-weather road to reach there. Separate Reports of each inspected Gaushala has been prepared along with photographs and relevant documents, which form part of this Report.

4. The Committee also inspected the meat market/shops of Orai town. At the time of inspection, all the meat shops were found closed whereas the other shops were open. On query, it was informed that it was neither a closure day of the market nor of the meat shops. It appeared that the shopkeepers got prior information about the proposed inspection; therefore, they put their shutters down. It was informed by the officers concerned that not even a single meat shop has been granted NOC/license from the State Food and Drug Administration or the Municipality as none of the meat shops conforms to the norms prescribed therefor. It was also

informed by the officers that there is no slaughter-house in the district. It appears that the animals are being slaughtered in or around the shop itself, the traces of which could be noticed during the inspection even at the closed meat shops.

5. The Guidelines for Environmental Management of Dairy Farms and Gaushalas (CPCB Guidelines) and Manual on Management of Gaushalas (ICAR Manual) broadly provide that:

- a) Pucca floor with proper slope and drainage should be there for proper handling and scientific disposal of cow dung, urine and wastewater.
- b) Covered space (tin shed) should be there for the protection of bovines from heat, rain and cold.
- c) For every adult bovine, at least 3.5 sq m covered area and 7.0 sq m open area should be available.
- d) For feeding an adult bovine, a feeding manger (Charni) of 60–75 cm in length should be provided.
- e) A handling area (10m x 5m) with necessary arrangements should be there for providing health related services to the bovine.
- f) Ear tagging should be done of every bovine sheltered in the Gaushala by the concerned Veterinary Officer.
- g) In every Gaushala, the concerned authority is required to maintain proper records/registers in the prescribed format.
- h) Every Gaushala is required to maintain the health of bovines by providing appropriate nutrition, disease prevention, biosecurity as well as medical treatment to ensure the minimizing disease incidence.
- i) A standard vaccination and deworming protocol appropriate for the bovines to be scheduled in a manner to prevent them from the diseases,

i.e. Foot & Mouth Diseases (FMD); Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS); Black Quarter (BQ), Anthrax, Brucella and Rabbits.

- j) No residential dwellings, health centers, hospitals and schools should be located at least within 100 meters of these Gaushalas. It should also not be located within 200 meters from a water-spread area and it should be away from the flood plain area of rivers and areas having shallow groundwater.
- k) Guidelines for Waste Management (Solid Waste, Wastewater and Air Quality) in Gaushalas should be followed strictly.

6. **Government Orders (G.O.) relating to Gaushalas:**

In the year 2019, the U.P. Government decided to be the caretaker of all the abandoned bovines roaming around the fields of farmers and damaging the standing crops. In order to achieve this goal, a decision was taken to bring the stray bovines to existing Permanent Gaushalas, establish new Temporary Gaushalas and convert Kanji Houses into Gaushalas. For proper management of these Gaushalas, the State Government issued GOs from time to time which are as follows:

- (i) Vide GO No. 4324/Saintees-2-2018-5(53)/2018 dated 02.01.2019 (**Annexure-48**), the UP State Government issued a self-contained policy direction for the establishment and operation of temporary Gaushalas in all rural and urban local bodies (i.e. Gram Panchayats, Blocks, District Panchayats, Nagar Panchayats, Nagar Palikas, Nagar Nigams). The GO, inter alia, provides for identifying of land, creation of infrastructure, rendering other services at the temporary Gaushalas; their economic self-sustainability, resource mobilization through convergence and five five-tier administrative mechanisms for

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monitoring the establishment, implementation and management of temporary Gaushalas.

- (ii) Vide GO No. 261/Saintees-2-2019-5(53)/18 dated 28.01.2019 **(Annexure-49)**, the Government had issued the directions for the bovines as establishing Temporary Gaushalas, demarcation of land and its transfer, demarked places to make shelters usable, provision of drinking water, electricity, fodder in temporary Gaushalas, security arrangements, housing and environment, medical facilities, labour arrangements. To make financially self-sustainable, financial assistance & restriction on abandoning stray bovines by the farmers. It has also provided for the formation of the State Level Monitoring, Evaluation and Review Committees. Some advisory guidelines were issued for the implementation of the policy.
- (iii) GO No. 3256/Saintees-2-2019-30(4)/2019 dated 08.08.2019 **(Annexure-50)** provided to ensure public participation in the implementation of welfare oriented Govansh Sahbhagita Yojna.
- (iv) Vide GO No. 62/2020/4938/Saintees-2-2020-30(4)/2019 dated 12.09.2020 **(Annexure-51)**, instructions were issued under the Sahbhagita Yojna to provide cows from various Gaushalas established and operating in the District to the eligible and willing families having mal-nourished children.
- (v) GO No. 674/Saintees-2-2022-5(53)/18 TC-2 dated 04.05.2022 **(Annexure-52)** was issued to collect Bhoosa through donation from people for maintenance of bovines preserved in Gaushalas. GOs dated 20.05.2022 **(Annexure-53)** and 18.04.2023 **(Annexure-54)** were reiterations of the above GO for expediting the collection and preservation of Bhoosa.

- (vi) Vide GO No. 822/ Santees-2-2022-5(53)/2018 TC-1 dated 01.06.2023 **(Annexure-55)** provides for identification and procurement of land for establishing temporary Gaushalas and construction work to be done through convergence of MNREGA and other schemes.
- (vii) Vide GO No. 1347/33-3-2022 dated 03.07.2022 **(Annexure-56)**, instructions were issued to expedite expenditure of the fund available with different authorities for this purpose.
- (viii) GO No. 1854/33-2-2022-5913/2019 dated 03.08.2022 **(Annexure-57)** authorizes the District Magistrate to purchase Cattle Catchers/Multipurpose Vehicles or to hire the same as per requirement.
- (ix) GO No. 2078/Santees-2-2023-5(53)/2018 TC-7 dated 14.10.2022 **(Annexure-58)** relates to online data feeding of various activities relating to Gaushalas, development of Go-ashray portal, mobile app and transfer of funds through PFMS.
- (x) Vide GO No. 05/Santees-2-2023-5(53)/18-TC-2 dated 04.01.2023 **(Annexure-59)** and Vide GO No. 103/Santees-2-2023-5 (53)/18 TC-4 dated 18.01.2023 **(Annexure-60)** relate to the purchase of at least one cattle catcher at every tehsil by 31.01.2023 for 100% preservation of bovines at the temporary Gaushalas by 31.03.2023; to obtain a certificate from the District Magistrate about it and to transfer funds immediately to the parent Gram Panchayat through the pooling of State Finance Commission (SFC) fund so that a shortage of funds for the maintenance of bovines may not be felt.
- (xi) Vide GO No. 80 CM/Santees-2-2023-5(53)/2018 TC-6 dated 18.04.2023 **(Annexure-61)**, instructions were issued to ease the

financial management of temporary Gaushalas/participation scheme to release funds through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

- (xii) Vide GO No. 1538/Santees-2-2023-5(53)/2018 TC-6 dated 11.07.2023 (**Annexure-62**), the State Government has issued detailed guidelines to expedite the process of transfer of funds through DBT.
- (xiii) GO No. 1706/Santees-2-2023-5(53)/2018 dated 17.07.2023 (**Annexure-63**) about the supervision of the micro-management plan of Gaushalas for the effective implementation of the guidelines issued for the preservation and maintenance of bovines. The District Magistrate has been made responsible for making the scheme effective through close and comprehensive monitoring from his level.

## **7. OBSERVATIONS OF THE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE**

During the inspection of 43 Gaushalas of all types i.e. Temporary/Permanent Govansh Ashray Sthals/Kanha Gaushalas/Kanji Houses, the Oversight Committee observed the following:

### **GAUSHALA COMPLIANT WITH NORMS:**

- i. Only one Kanha Gaushala of Block-Jalaun is being maintained in a very systematic and proper manner meeting all the standards prescribed by various authorities the details of which can be referred in **Annexure-35**. Besides using the waste products of the bovines for traditional composting, it has facilities for the production of biogas, fuel cake and vermicomposting. Its record-keeping is also proper and up-to-date. As all other Gaushalas of all types were found deficient in their compliance of prescribed environmental norms and GOs, this

report will hereinafter discuss them in respect of the remaining 42 Gaushalas only excluding this Kanha Gaushala, Jalaun.

**NON-COMPLIANT GAUSHALAS:**

**NON- FUNCTIONAL ONES**

- ii. Although the remaining 42 Temporary/Permanent Govansh Ashray Sthal/Kanha Gaushala/Kanji House (to be referred hereinafter as Gaushalas) have been shown on papers as operational for the last 04 years, but to the surprise of the Oversight Committee, the one at Mawai Brahman of Block-Kadaura was found to be non-existent on the ground. Only a piece of land with iron net fencing was there. There was no trace of bovine living there, such as feeding and drinking troughs, drinking water source, shed, safe storage place for stock of Bhoosa, green fodder, grains, etc. For details, **Annexure-7** may be referred.

Similarly, at Khutmili, Block-Kadaura, although at the time of inspection, 08 bovines were seen grazing inside but non-matching of their ear-tag numbers with that recorded in the Tagging Register, no trace of bhoosa and green fodder in the trough and at the site, lack of adequate facilities for feeding, drinking water, shelter, fodder storage and inconsistent entries in records maintained by different officials and the statement of the representative of the Pradhan left no room in the minds of the Committee that this Gaushala is actually non-functional. Inspection report of Khutmili, Block-Kadaura annexed with this report as **Annexure-12** may be referred for details.

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The actual functioning of 02 Gaushalas, viz. Eton, Block-Kuthaund and Lohai, Block-Nadigaon are also doubtful on account of the facts mentioned in the detailed inspection reports of the respective Gaushalas enclosed as **Annexures -24 & 38**.

## **GENERAL UPKEEP AND WASTE MANAGEMENT:**

- iii. In the meeting held on 06.09.2023 at the district headquarters, it was informed that the Gaushalas are cleaned three times daily i.e. in the morning, noon and evening but the general upkeep of all the remaining 42 Gaushalas was very poor. At some places, cleaning was being done at the time of inspection by more number of persons than actually employed in the Gaushalas for regular services. At 17 Gaushalas (Lohai, Dhagua Kalan, Jeetamau, Khadgui, Malthua, Nyamatpur, Ramhetpura, Chitaura, Kursenda, Padkula, Bhitara, Sunaya, Nari, Jamrohi Kalan, Kaushalpur, Pindari and Mawai Brahman) the pucca floors of the tin sheds and outside were having ½ to 1-inch dry crust of dung. Cleaning of the Gaushala even on weekly basis seemed doubtful.
- iv. In 32 Gaushalas viz. Udanpur, Ghilor, Kanasi, Jaigha, Bastepur, Akniwa, Mae, Khutmili, Lohai, Baagi, Kanha Gaushala-Kadaura, Eton, Madaripur, Dhaguakalan, Matra, Garrehi, Nagar Palika Parishad-Kalpi, Jeetamau, Malthua, Khadgui, Urkara Kalan, Chitaura, Kursenda, Padkula, Sarawan, Nagar Panchayat-Madhogarh, Chhiriya Salempur, Kanha Gaushala-Konch, Sunaya, Jamrohi Kalan, Kaushalpur and Bhuwa, pucca compost pits for disposal of cow dung have been constructed, but in spite of that the same were not in use. Cow dung was being collected at almost all the places in the open within the

Gaushala or at a place close to the Gaushala and the pucca compost pits were lying dry or were filled with other waste materials. Everywhere it was stated that the dung is being used for manure purposes only, therefore, constructing pucca pits is a wasteful expenditure and destructive of the environment. In the remaining Gaushalas, it is collected in open areas haphazardly. The inappropriate disposal of cow dung is causing foul smell and polluting the environment.

- v. In all 42 Gaushalas, there was no proper arrangement for collection and disposal of urine and wastewater. 13 Gaushalas viz. Mae, Bastepur, Udanpur, Kushmara Bawni, Khutmili, Kanha Gaushala-Kadaura, Matra, Garrehi, Sunaya, Jeetamau, Malthua, Khadgui and Kanha Gaushala-Konch have pucca soakpits but due to poor drainage they are disfunctional. 03 Gaushalas viz. Ghilor, Akniwa and Hamirpura have kaccha soakpits. As there was no plan to use the urine for any definite purpose except composting, urine stored in the pucca soakpits was proving more polluting. Mostly they were not being used due to poor drainage but at one or two places where they were being used, they were creating an environmental problem by spreading intense foul smell and also delaying its biodegradation.
- vi. Solid and liquid waste of Madaripur, Block-Kuthaund Gaushala was found to be draining towards the water-logged area within the Gaushala premises, which was directly connected with the pond of the village and was also surrounded by the Abadi. Four other Gaushalas, viz. Dhaguakalan-Dakor, Udanpur, Kusumara Bawni and Kanha Gaushala, Kadaura were discharging their liquid waste into public drains which were joining water bodies at some distance. In

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spite of this, the Oversight Committee was informed in the meeting dated 06.09.2023 held at district headquarters that there is no such discharge in any water body.

## **IMPROPER SITE SELECTION:**

- vii. 25 of the 42 Gaushalas, viz. Udanpur, Ghilor, Kanasi, Jaaigha, Akniwa, Mae, Kushmara Bawni, Hamirpura, Madaripur, Dhaguakalan, Matra, Mawai Brahman, Garrehi, Nagar Palika Parishad-Kalpi, Kanha Gaushala- Konch, Malthua, Urkara Kalan, Chitaura, Kursenda, Nagar Panchayat-Madhogarh, Sunaya, Jamrohi Kalan, Pindari, Kanji House-Ait and Bhuwa, have been established within 100 meters of the inhabited area, which is against the prescribed norms.
- viii. The locations of 19 Gaushalas, viz. Dhaguakalan, Mawai Brahman, Garrehi, Nagar Palika Parishad-Kalpi, Jeeteamau, Maddeya, Malthua, Khadgui, Ramhetpura, Chitaura, Kursenda, Padkula, Nagar Panchayat-Madhogarh, Sunaya, Nari, Jamrohi Kalan, Kaushalpur, Pindari and Madaripur are absolutely inappropriate as they have been established in water-logging area or near a water body. At the time of inspection, 03 Gaushalas viz. Nari & Jamrohi Kalan of the Block-Konch and Ramhetupura of the Block-Madhogarh were in knee-deep water. There was absolutely no way to go inside the Gaushala leave alone reaching the bovines to verify facts. Cow dung and urine were mixing with the logged water causing pollution. Health of bovines in these Gaushalas was really bad and bovines were having mud on their bodies. Having regard to the prevailing conditions here, the Oversight Committee is of the view that these Gaushalas actually do not function during rainy season. Due to inspection the bovines have

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been brought here. These Gaushalas are running for last 3-4 years and in spite of that, no effort has been made to raise the ground level of these Gaushalas or to shift the same to some higher places. It was told that every year this situation is repeated but no solution has been found. It appears that the officers responsible for selecting the site for establishing Gaushalas have not taken the desired interest in selecting the sites.

- ix. The Oversight Committee inspected the Maddeya Gaushalas of Block-Mahewa where it was extremely difficult to reach even by a jeep. Motorcycle was used to reach there. The condition of this Gaushala situated in such a remote area was not as bad as others located at easily accessible places **(Annexure-16)**.

## **INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE**

- x. Out of 42 Gaushalas, only 04 Gaushalas viz. Jeetamau, Khadgui, Kursenda and Nagar Panchayat-Madhogarh have sufficient space for bovines as per the prescribed norms. Only 09 Gaushalas, viz. Matra, Malthua, Khadgui, Udanpur, Baagi, Chaitaura, Kursenda, Hamirpura and Bastepur have sufficient feeding place (Charni) to cater fodder to all bovines sheltered there. 36 Gaushalas (excluding Matra, Mawai Brahman, Maddeya, Jamrohi Kalan and Eton) have brick soling under their tin-sheds.
- xi. During the inspection, the Oversight Committee found that same feeding troughs were being used for all types of bovines. There was no separate trough for weak, young or very old bovines. Even at Kanha Gaushala, Kadaura where shades are earmarked for different categories of bovines, they were found rushing to a nearby shed for

eating and nobody was there to guide them to the earmarked shed. Since the number of bovines in each Gaushala is more than its feeding capacity, the weak, very old and young bovines are unable to reach the troughs unless the strong ones vacate the place after eating to their satisfaction. As a result, the vulnerable bovines do not get sufficient feed.

In none of the 42 Gaushalas, a separate shed for sick bovines was found. However, the caretakers informed that these sick animals are kept on one side of the same shed, but it does not serve the purpose.

- xii. The Oversight Committee found that in 17 Gaushalas, viz. Kanasi, Akniwa, Dhaguakalan, Mawai Brahman, Garrehi, Nagar Palika Parishad-Kalpi, Ramhetpura, Chitaura, Kursenda, Nagar Panchayat-Madhogarh, Bhitara, Sunaya, Nari, Jamrohi Kalan, Kaushalpur, Pindari and Kanji House-Ait, no Inspection Register was maintained. At Dhaguakalan Gaushala, there was only one inspection note in the Inspection Register recorded on 08.08.2023 stating in two lines that everything was found in order. Details may be seen at **Annexure-5**. Wherever the Inspection Register was maintained, it was found that the inspection notes were short, cryptic and perfunctory in nature. These notes also contradicted the entries made in various registers maintained at the Gaushala. It was also observed that certain directions have been issued by the authorities, but there is nothing to show that in subsequent inspection any effort was made to ensure that earlier directions have been complied with. This type of inspection and inspection reports make the inspection useless and defeat the very purpose of it. In the teeth of the above observed

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facts, during our meeting with district level officers on 06.09.2023, it was informed that “82 nodal officers from different departments of the Government inspect all the Gaushalas of the district twice every month on a regular basis. They also record their observations in the inspection register kept at the Gaushala for ensuring compliance of the statutory and Government directions and guide them to undertake this important work in a better way.”

## **FEED AND FODDER:**

- xiii. It was informed in the meeting dated 06.09.2023 that 383 Gaushalas have grown Napier Grass covering an area of 88.428 hectares and Barseem and other green fodder on an area of 98.563 hectares, but at none of the Gaushala, the Oversight Committee found the Bhoosa mixed with green fodder being fed to the bovine or it lying anywhere in the premises. Only oral information was given by the Gopalaks or the officials in some Gaushalas that they are being grown at private land taken on rent at some other place but no entry was found in records about expenditure made on growing or purchasing the green fodder or issuing green fodder for feeding bovines as was being done in case of bhoosa in the Stock Register.
- xiv. G.O. dated 02.01.2019 envisages that the bovine sheltered at the Gaushalas will get proper diet and medical care including vaccination for various diseases. But almost at all the functional Gaushalas only 4 kg or less of Bhoosa has been reported being fed to the bovines without green fodder, grains and supplements. At Lohai Gaushala of Block-Nadigaon, the bovines were dependent totally on grazing of green grass in the field only which was very clear from the colour of

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the dung. There was no trace of feeding Bhoosa to the bovine at this Gaushala (**Annexure-38**). On the contrary, the submerged Jamrohi Kalan Gaushala of the Block-Konch, there were only 25 bovines, but per day more than 03 quintals of Bhoosa was being shown as consumed in the Stock Register.

- xv. G.O.s dated 04.05.2022, 20.05.2022, 03.03.2023 and 18.04.2023 provide for collection and preservation of Bhoosa for the maintenance of bovines. During the inspection, the villagers made a complaint about rotten bhoosa being given in the feed of bovines and only due to inspection, fresh bhoosa has been kept in the charni. Rotten bhoosa was found in Bhoosa Ghar in some of the Gaushalas, such as Dhaguakalan, Dakor, Kursenda and Madhogarh. At one place we saw rotten bhoosa for feeding was lying in the open partly covered with a plastic sheet.

## **EAR TAGGING:**

- xvi. GOs provide that all the bovines brought to the Gaushalas should be ear tagged at the earliest as the financial grant is dependent on the number of ear tagged bovines. The Oversight Committee verified the availability of tags on the ears of bovines and to its surprise in only 01 Gaushala (i.e. Kanji House- Ait), all the bovines were ear tagged. In Dhaguakalan Gaushala, which the Committee visited the first, only 05 male bovines were tagged against 86 bovines present in the Gaushala. 71 bovines were shown as tagged in the Tagging Register. The Veterinary Officer admitted that he prepared this register recently before this inspection. At every other place, the situation was more or less the same with huge variations in numbers.

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- xvii. In 33 Gaushalas, the hurriedly prepared Tagging Register did not mention the date of tagging. 09 Gaushalas (Nagar Palika Paraishad-Kalpi, Kursenda, Sarawan, Pindari, Bastepur, Jaaigha, Kanha Gaushala-Kadaura, Kanasi and Madaripur) did mention/show the date of ear tagging in some manner but the incredibility of their entries could be established on asking relevant questions in front of all. In order to give a glimpse of the level of manipulation in Tagging Registers, the inspection report of Bastepur Gaushala of the Block-Kuthaund (**Annexure-26**) may be referred. At this Gaushala, the Tagging Register does not have a regular column to mention the date of tagging of a particular bovine. The date of tagging has been mentioned in the column "Tagging Number" apparently as a subsequent entry. Similarly, the date of death has been mentioned in the column "Tagging Serial Number" but the fact of death is mentioned in the "Remark" Column. According to this register, 02 bovines having died on 10.04.2023 and 14.04.2023 respectively but they have been shown to have been tagged on 18.04.2023. Further, there were only 78 bovines at this Gaushala between 01.04.2023 to 18.04.2023, but 83 bovines are shown to have been ear tagged.
- xviii. The Oversight Committee also matched the ear tag numbers of few of the bovines with those mentioned in the Tagging Registers in about 12 Gaushalas. In 07 Gaushalas, not a single tag of the bovine could be matched with the number entered in the Tagging Register. Only in 04 of these Gaushalas, the tag numbers of bovines matched. This gives credence to the complaint that actually less number of bovines are kept in the Gaushalas but large numbers of bovines are shown on papers to receive higher grants from the Government and

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at the time of inspection some bovines are brought from outside to meet the number mentioned in the records of the Gaushala. The Oversight Committee also observed that the non-matching ear tags were of the healthier bovines in the Gaushalas suggesting that the health of the bovines of the Gaushala is poorer than the imported bovines. It was impossible for the Oversight Committee to verify all the numbers of ear-tags of bovines present in Gaushalas because of poor and incredible way of record keeping. Therefore, after doing the sample check and finding a definite pattern, it did not waste further time on such verification.

- xix. Tagging Register is the backbone of the functioning of Gaushalas but it has been maintained in the most shabby and irresponsible way by the concerned local officials of the Animal Husbandry Department and not at all supervised and verified by the Supervisory Officers. Everyone was found having his own way of maintaining the records in a thin notebook type of register contradicting their own entries and entries made in other registers of the Gaushalas. On interrogation in front of everyone present, quite few of them admitted that the records had been prepared recently in a hurry. After having inspected 42 such Gaushalas, it is the firm conviction of the Committee that no effort has been made to maintain the Tagging Registers in a proper way. It has been disclosed in detail in all the inspection reports forming part of this Report.

## **MEDICAL SERVICES:**

- xx. No First Aid Kit was available in 40 out of 42 Gaushalas. Kanha Gaushala-Kaduara also had the temporary office of the Veterinary

Officer with sufficient medicines in stock in its campus. Kushmara Bawni Gaushala-Kadaura had a First Aid Kit with very little medicines. During the inspection, almost everywhere it was stated by the Veterinary Officers that the vaccination of HS and LSD has been given to all eligible bovines, but only at 25 Gaushalas, viz. Kanasi, Jaaigha, Mae, Hamirpura, Lohai, Baagi, Kanha Gaushala-Kadaura, Eton, Dhagua Kalan, Nagar Palika Parishad-Kalpi, Kanha Gaushala-Konch, Malthua, Khadgui, Ramhetpura, Kursenda, Padkula, Sarawan, Nagar Panchayat-Madhogarh, Chhiriya Salempur, Bhitara, Sunaya, Nari, Kaushalpur, Pindari and Bhuwa, some formal or informal records were shown. In 17 Gaushalas, viz. Kanasi, Jaaigha, Mae, Hamirpura, Lohai, Kanha Gaushala-Kadaura, Garrehi, Kanha Gaushala-Konch, Padkula, Sarawan, Bhitara, Sunaya, Nari, Kaushalpur, Pindari, Chitaura and Kanji House-Ait, deworming of the bovines have been reported as either having been done or to be done in near future.

- xxi. Details about giving medical services to the bovines were found recorded in the Treatment Registers of the Gaushalas kept with the Livestock Extension Officers (LEO). It was told by the LEO and the Veterinary Officer (VO) that as and when informed by the Gaushalas, the medical services are provided as soon as possible. Considering the assignment of a large number of Gaushalas to one worker and various types of inconsistencies found in the Treatment Register and the Inspection Register makes the Oversight Committee believe that entries made in the Treatment Register are doubtful.
- xxii. In none of the Gaushalas, any handling area was found on the site much less the area provided in the guidelines.

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- xxiii. In 06 of the 42 Gaushalas, it was told by the Gopalaks that the bovines were being given some bath but this fact could not be ascertained during inspection. In all other Gaushala, the bovines are not given baths in spite of clear prescription in the guidelines and the facility of a submersible pump in the Gaushala.
- xxiv. As often informed during inspection, each LEO has been made incharge of an unmanageable number of Gaushalas. One, Shri Devendra Kumar Kushwaha told that he is incharge of more than 30 Gaushalas, therefore, he is not able to do justice to the task. Even in normal course, one LEO is looking after about 10 Gaushalas. At 03 Gaushalas (Kaushalpur, Sunaya and Nari Gaushalas of the Block-Konch), the Gopalaks were not able to recognize the LEO or the VO. In the presence of the Veterinary Officer, one Gopalak said that on the death of bovines, immediately information is given to the Veterinary Officer but nobody comes. The Veterinary Officer explained that he had to visit 58 Gaushalas under his charge, so it was not possible for him to visit every Gaushala frequently or immediately on receiving the call. But, it is a hard fact that post-death formalities are not being carried out and recorded properly. In a nutshell, because of allotment of an unmanageable number of Gaushalas to the LEOs and the Veterinary Officer, the health service to the bovines of the Gaushalas is suffering.

## **CONCEALMENT OF DEATH:**

- xxv. As regards the death of bovines, during the inspection the villagers informed that a large number of bovines had expired during the last winter, but from the records, this fact could not be substantiated.

The villagers insisted that the death of bovines is being concealed. At Mae Gaushala, Block-Rampura (**Annexure-21**), one tractor owner informed the Oversight Committee that for 30 days his tractor was engaged in transporting fodder to Gaushala and for 30 days it was used to transport 30 dead cattle, but he has not been paid for that. In the record, there was no such mention to support his version. On investigation before the public, the representative of Pradhan admitted the above facts and promised to pay the balance amount.

Further, In Jaigha Gaushala, Block-Rampura, according to the Tagging Register, a total of 187 bovines were tagged. 16 of them were handed over to the volunteers for rearing under the People's Participation Scheme whose details are properly maintained in the Register. So, at the time of inspection, 171 tagged bovines should have been there but there were only 87 such bovines. No explanation was given for the missing bovines in such a large number.

At the time of inspection of Kanha Gaushala, Kadaura, letters written by the VO, Kadaura to the Executive officer and the CVO about large number of missing bovines were presented to us which were given to the CVO for giving his comments but no comments have been received.

Besides the above, mismatch in the statements of the Gopalaks, Pradhan and village level functionaries, and various entries in the Tagging Register, Govansh Count Register, Bhoosa Stock Register etc. compels the Oversight Committee to take a view that deaths of bovines are being concealed. In some places, in the Govansh Count Register only an entry of "Mrit" was made, but there

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was no corresponding record maintained by the Veterinary Officer to show that which is mandatory.

## **IMPROPER MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS:**

- xxvi. None of the 42 Gaushalas was found satisfactory in its record-keeping. There was no uniformity in the maintenance of records in these Gaushala and most of them were following their own formats with respect to these records. They are not kept on the basis of daily transactions as a matter of routine but they were found to have been prepared in a hurry for the sake of inspection of this Committee only in different types of note books.
- xxvii. As per the entries made in the Cash Book of Gaushala at village Udanpur, Block-Kadaura, same cheque (No. 482286 dated 04.08.2023) has been shown to have been issued to two different persons, namely, Kamlesh, son of Hari Narain and Suresh Kumar (father's name not mentioned). On this date, two bearer cheques each have been shown to have been issued to both the above recipients, each being below Rs. 20,000/-. The counterfoil of the cheque book was not produced. No reasons for not issuing a single cheque to each of them and how the same cheque could be issued to two persons was given by the officials. Their silence clearly suggested that the record had been prepared in a hurry, just before the inspection and payments were being made through bearer cheques of value less than Rs. 20,000/- to keep complete control on the money withdrawn by the bearer. Similar anomalies were found in the Cash/Account Books of other Gaushalas also. In later phase of inspection, they adopted the strategy to state to the Oversight

Committee that no Cash Book has been prepared so far in this financial year. It is pertinent to mention that it is a permanent running record.

xxviii. In Kanha Gaushala, Kadaura, evidence was produced by the representative of the petitioner that an amount of Rs.2,29,902/- was paid in the bank account of Shri Bharat Prajapati, who is an employee of the Nagar Palika, showing it to be the payment towards the supply of Bhoosa. The Executive Officer, Nagar Palika and other officials admitted this transaction and extended the clarification that Shri Singh had purchased bhoosa from a large number of farmers when the contractor stopped the supply, therefore, payment was made to him, who in turn paid it to farmers. They had no answer to the query that why the payment was not made into the bank account of the farmers when all of them have an account. During debriefing session, the District Magistrate informed that the complaint has been found to be correct prima facie. He is going to take action against the persons responsible for it. This incident along with the anomalies found in the Cash-Book of Udanpur Gaushala and others and non-presentation of Cash-Book by large number of Gaushalas clearly suggest that the fund meant for purchasing diets for the bovines is being misused in different ways.

xxix. The reason, generally stated, for not producing the record or producing a record having entries of the past few months only by the Gram Vikas/Panchayat Adhikari or the Livestock Extension Officer (LEO) or the Veterinary Officer was that their predecessors did not give him the old records while handing over the charge. It may be correct in few cases but largely it was a ploy to avoid scrutiny

because actually they are not being maintained properly. "Cash-Book was not handed over to him", was the claim made by the Village Panchayat Adhikari, Incharge of Jaigha Gaushala, Block Nadeegaon but the charge memo produced by him clearly showed at serial number-4 that he had received it. Specific arrangements should be made to ensure that the predecessor is relieved by the controlling officer only if the successor gives a certificate that the former has handed over all the records pertaining to the Gaushalas under his charge to the latter.

- xxx. Normally, cattle are fed at a particular time every day but, at all 42 Gaushalas, the Committee inspected, it found that the cattle were being fed whether it was morning time or afternoon or late evening. It was felt that large number of cattle brought from outside could not have stayed inside without the allurements of the feed at the time of inspection. Bringing cattle from outside at the time of inspection to match the number recorded in the Head Count Register do suggest that more fund is being claimed from the Government than the actual entitlement on the basis of bovines actually staying in the Gaushala. Green fodder, grains and supplements were missing in the feeding troughs and also in the stores, Stock Registers and Account Books, yet it was claimed that green fodder was being fed by purchasing from the market or growing it on rented lands.
- xxxi. Various inconsistencies in different registers and statements made by the Gopalaks, Pradhans, village level functionaries and the payments to the suppliers without making entries in the Cash-Books and Account Books do point out towards the misuse of the Government

funds meant for this purpose. It requires a deeper probe into the matter by a specialised agency.

**NON-COMPLIANCE OF GOVERNMENT ORDERS (GOs):**

xxxii. In order to make the Gaushalas self-sustainable, the policy GO dated 02.01.2019 envisages the production of biogas, compost/vermicompost, soap, incense sticks, mosquito repellent, gonile (phenyl from bovine urine) etc. from Panchgavya in collaboration with UP State Bio-energy Board, Khadi and Village Industry Department, MSME Department, Skill Development Mission, RD Department, Horticulture Department etc. and their marketing. It also lists cow dung and urine based economic activities, such as bio-farming, bio-horticulture and making flower pots, fire cakes, pesticides etc. for eco-friendly existence of the Gaushalas, but in practice, cow dung is collected in the premises in haphazard way and is sold/donated to farmers before the start of every cropping season. Other possible uses of cow dung, urine and wastewater have not been attempted. In fact, they are not being used even for composting in a scientific manner. There is a need to dispose the cow dung, urine and wastewater in a scientific and eco-friendly manner in kuccha compost pits until an alternative use of the cow dung and urine is planned. Proceeds of this should be utilized as income and spent on the maintenance of the bovines as stipulated in the GO.

xxxiii. Although it is provided in the GO that 2% of the proceeds of Mandi fee, cess on excise duty, 0.5% of the profit which State Public Sector undertakes to use in the form of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and “cow welfare cess” imposed by the UP Expressways and

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Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA) would be utilized for the maintenance of these Gaushalas, but as per the information furnished by the district level officers in the meeting held on 06.09.2023, they are not getting any fund from these sources. Infrastructure is being created through the funds available in MNREGA, honorarium of Gopalaks is coming from Gram Nidhi and, maintenance grant of Rs. 30/- (not enhanced to Rs. 50) per bovine for fodder, etc. and medical facilities are coming from the budget of the Animal Husbandry Department. No contribution either in cash or kind has been received till now from charity-oriented individuals or institutions. At village level, sometimes some farmers do contribute Bhoosa in small quantity but we found its mention in records at 02 Gaushalas only.

xxxiv. Almost all the concerned officers of the Gaushala complained that they cannot afford to feed the bovine properly within the limits of Government grant of Rs. 30/- (now enhanced to Rs. 50/-) per bovine during the lean season due to very high market price. Although GOs dated 08.08.2019 (**Annexure-50**) and 12.09.2020 (**Annexure-51**) provide for encouraging public participation for the management of the Gaushalas in the districts and also encouraging them to adopt bovines for rearing them under the Govansh Sahbhagita Yojna, which also entitles them for the daily diet grant from the Government. During our discussion with officials and the general public, this also came to light that very little assistance comes either in cash or kind from charity minded public or institutions. Very few people have adopted bovines for rearing.

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xxxv. GOs dated 03.08.2022 (**Annexure-57**), 04.01.2023 (**Annexure-59**) and 18.01.2023 (**Annexure-60**) provide that every Block will purchase a cattle-catcher on priority which will be utilized for immediate transportation of stray cattle on receiving information but this arrangement is not found functioning in the district. Stray cattle were seen roaming around and sitting by the roadside all over in the urban areas of the district.

xxxvi. Gaushalas have been established across the State of U.P. to keep the unclaimed and stray bovines inside so that it does not damage the standing crop of the farmers in the field. Considering the special condition of the Bundelkhand region, the Government vide G.O. dated 12.06.2023 permitted grazing and roaming of cattle in open fields till June end. However, they were being let out for grazing even in the month of September, at the time of inspection by the Committee. There was a general complaint from the public that all stray cattle have not been brought inside the Gaushalas and cattle inside Gaushalas are also let out in the open. We also noticed good number of stray cattle in the urban areas on roads. Some of the concerned officials of the Gaushalas, viz. Ghilor, Mae, Kushmara Bawni, Hamirpura, Khutmili, Lohai, Kanha Gaushala-Kadaura, Eton and Mawai Brahman accepted that the cattle are taken out for grazing in the daytime.

xxxvii. As per the information furnished during the meeting held on 06.09.2023 at the district headquarters, 5227 plants have been planted in 410 Gaushalas of the district. But on the spot, very few plants were found in only some of the Gaushalas inspected by the Oversight Committee. In some Gaushalas, some tree guards were

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there, but there was no plant therein. In 02 Gaushalas, viz. Sunaya-Konch and Lohai-Nadigaon, few tree guards were lying in the Bhoosa store. In most of the Gaushalas which have been running for the last 3 to 4 years, there was absolutely no plantation in spite of the fact that they had sufficient land for the purpose. It appears that no interest has been taken to ensure plantation around or inside the Gaushalas.

xxxviii. These Gaushalas are functional for over three years and rampant violations of environmental laws are being committed by them continuously. No action either by way of handholding or invoking punitive provisions of law seems to have been taken against these Gaushalas. At the time of inspection, the RO, UPPCB Jhansi and also the CDO Jalaun mentioned that notices have been issued/received by the Gaushalas for their violations in compliance of the orders of the Hon'ble NGT. The RO, UPPCB Jhansi also informed that an EC of Rs.2,45,000/- has been imposed on the BDO, Kadaura for violation for a period of 49 days. The CDO Jalaun pointed out that notices have been issued to the Gaushalas of this district only whereas no action has been taken in Jhansi and Lalitpur districts which are under her jurisdiction. He also pleaded that this is a welfare scheme of the Government, so no such action should be taken. The action taken against the BDO, Kadaura seems to be a token action to show the Hon'ble NGT that action has been taken because the violations by Gaushala are continuing since its establishment and in the entire district. No information regarding recovery of EC has been received.

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No doubt, these Gaushalas are welfare activities of the State Government, but the officers implementing these schemes and the RO as the regulator have to ensure that these Gaushalas do not pollute the environment in the manner they are doing now in the interest of bovines, human beings and environment.

## **COLLAPSE OF IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPERVISION MECHANISM:**

xxxix. GO dated 02.01.2019 regarding the establishment and management of Gaushalas stipulates that there will be Block, Tehsil and District Level Committees, besides the Division and State Level Committees for the monitoring, evaluation and review of this welfare scheme of the State Government. This GO elaborates the tasks to be performed by these committees. When asked about the pathetic condition of these Gaushalas and role played by the Block Level Committee under his leadership to ameliorate their condition, no satisfactory response was given by the BDOs accompanying the Oversight Committee at the time of inspection. Even the CDO, CVO and DDO accompanying the team had no answer for what they had presented to the Oversight Committee at the district level meeting held on 06.09.2023 and what was being observed as the ground reality. The Oversight Committee has no hesitation in stating that the implementation and supervision mechanism of this welfare scheme of the State Government has collapsed totally. The Block as well as the Tehsil and District Level Committees are not functioning effectively. In some of the Inspection Registers, the inspection note recorded by the BDO was available but it did not bring out the deficiencies apparently visible in the Gaushalas. Similar was the quality of notes recorded by

other Supervisory Officers, namely, the Veterinary Officer, ADO (Panchayat), ADO (ISB) etc.

- xli. Inspections by senior officers are meant to guide the ground level functionaries and provide them the support needed from higher levels for performing the task efficiently and effectively but they were not found to have been done seriously, objectively and truthfully. Deficiencies found in the inspection should be recorded factually and their compliance should be monitored closely, but it was found lacking altogether in all the Gaushalas.

**RAY OF HOPE:**

- xli. By the time the Committee made the second visit to the district, new District Magistrate Shri Rajesh Kumar Pandey took charge. While the Committee was inspecting Gaushalas in the district as per its random plan, he also made independent inspections of some other Gaushalas to understand the ground realities and take appropriate remedial measures. After completing its inspection, the Committee had a one-to-one debriefing meeting with the District Magistrate in which experiences were shared by both sides. The District Magistrate appeared to be enthusiastic and committed to implement this welfare oriented scheme properly by leading from the front. He also assured that on the basis of what he has experienced himself and the oral feedback given by the Oversight Committee, he will ensure that the GOs issued by the State Government for the proper maintenance of the Gaushalas and the guidelines of the CPCB and the ICAR are implemented in letter and spirit. The Oversight Committee assured him to share a copy of its report to the Hon'ble NGT so that he takes

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necessary steps for the improvement of the system without losing time any further.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

In view of the aforementioned observations, the Committee recommends as under:

- (i) As mentioned in paragraphs 5 and 6 above, there is no ambiguity with regard to what needs to be done to manage the Gaushalas in an eco-friendly and economically viable manner, but they are not being followed even in letters what to talk of its spirit. It is because no supervisory guidance is being provided and control is being exercised by senior officers for ensuring that these provisions are enforced properly. In order to make the implementation and monitoring of this welfare scheme effective, the first step that needs to be taken by the district administration is to prescribe, if not already done, a standard proforma for maintaining records, namely, Govansh Register, Stock Register of Bhoosa, green fodder and grains, Tagging Register, Treatment Register including vaccination, Inspection Register, Account Book and Cash-Book. They should be maintained in hardbound register whose pages should be numbered and certified by the person maintaining the register as well as the immediate supervisory officer. These should be running registers and changed only when filled completely and not at the end of every financial year or at convenience. It will be desirable to supply these Registers centrally from the district level.
- (ii) After prescribing the proforma, a training should be organized for all the Gram Pradhans, Gram Vikas Adhikaris, Gram Panchayat

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Adhikaris/ Assistants, Livestock Extension Officers, their Supervisory Officers, Nodal Officers, etc. for proper maintenance of these records and their storage at a safe place inside the Gaushala. These Registers should be kept at the Gaushala in which entries should be made by the officials concerned when they visit it to perform some task. The Inspection Register should contain a check-list so that the inspecting officers record their findings in respect of each of them factually and objectively. The deficiencies so recorded should be rectified at the earliest. The check-list should also include a specific point on whether the deficiencies pointed out in the previous inspection note have been rectified or not. If they are found not rectified in time, then the inspecting officer should bring this fact immediately to the notice of the Block Development Officer and the Veterinary Officer.

- (iii) One week after the training, these Gaushalas should be inspected every week by the immediate Supervisory Officers and every fortnight by the Nodal Officers. After three months, if the Block Development Officer is satisfied that the managers of the Gaushalas have developed the habit of maintaining the records properly and the bovines as per the GO, the frequency of inspections by the immediate Supervisory Officer and Nodal Officer may be changed to once in a fortnight and once in a month respectively.
- (iv) If one village level officer of different department is incharge of several Gaushalas, then a roaster should be prepared by the Block Development Officer and the Veterinary Officer to secure the attendance of these functionaries on specified dates so that if public has any grievance, it can be redressed.

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- (v) There is a provision in the GOs that efforts should be made to receive funds through convergence from various developmental schemes, CSR funds of the State PSUs, donations from charity organizations/ individuals etc. and if in spite of harnessing these sources, adequate fund does not come through for proper functioning of the Gaushalas, then the District Magistrate should submit a plan to the Government for receiving balance amount. No such plan was reported to have been sent to the Government so far. The District Magistrate should take stock of the entire situation and prepare a plan for seeking additional fund for creation of requisite infrastructure at these Gaushalas for operating them in an eco-friendly and economically viable manner.
- (vi) As regards inadequacy of the diet money of Rs. 30/- (enhanced to Rs. 50/-) per bovine per day, it will be desirable that a concrete workable fact-sheet is prepared at the district level taking into account all possible expenditures including transparent procurement of Bhoosa, green fodder and grains etc. for the entire year, and if the existing grant is found to be inadequate, recommendation for enhancing the same should be sent to the Government.
- (vii) No Gaushala should be allowed to keep more bovines than permissible under the norms of the CPCB and ICAR in respect of various infrastructure facilities, namely, tin sheds, feeding and drinking troughs, open space for roaming, handling area etc.
- (viii) Although brick-soling was found under a large number of tin sheds and drain was also there under some tin sheds, but urine and waste water was not being carried through the drains to the disposal point because of the slope problem. If the floors are made of concrete

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with adjoining drains, it will give a permanent solution to the problem of cleanliness.

- (ix) An appropriate arrangement for the separate feeding place for sick, weak and young bovines should be made.
- (x) Direction should be given to the District Magistrate to ensure effective arrangement to protect the bovines from extreme cold, summer and rainy weather condition.
- (xi) Vacant Government/Gram Sabha land should be allotted to the Gaushalas on priority for growing green fodder within a period of one month by launching a special drive.
- (xii) Plantation should be done within and outside the periphery wherever possible in a large scale in all the Gaushalas.
- (xiii) Gaushalas situated in water-logging area or connected with the ponds or near the *Abadi* should be shifted to a proper place in the interest of health of bovines, human beings and the environment.
- (xiv) All the bovines should be ear tagged within 07 days of arriving at the Gaushala and appropriate entries should be made in the relevant register kept at the Gaushala.
- (xv) The problem in the proper functioning of these Gaushalas is not the inadequacy of the provisions in the CPCB Guidelines, ICAR Manual and the directions of the Government, but in their actual implementation. Therefore, a mere direction again to the District Magistrate for ensuring compliance of these provisions is not going to improve the ground situation. The District Magistrate should be given six months' time to ensure that the existing provisions are implemented on ground properly and submit a compliance report to the Hon'ble NGT. Thereafter, the Hon'ble NGT may get it verified

through a third party independent of the government of UP by visiting atleast 10% of the Gaushalas physically.

(xvi) Strict action under law should be taken against the meat-shop owners operating without proper NOC/license from the competent authorities.

(xvii) The UPPCB may be directed to take action against the polluting Gaushalas in accordance with the environmental laws after the expiry of the dead-line given to the District Magistrate by the Hon'ble NGT for ensuring compliance of these laws.

30-Nov-23

30-Nov-23

**X** Anant Kumar Singh

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Anant Kumar Singh  
Member, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: Anant Kumar Singh

**X** SVS Rathore

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Justice SVS Rathore  
Chairman, Oversight Committee  
Signed by: SURENDRA VIKRAM SINGH RATHORE

Nov 30, 2023

संख्या 1694

File No.37-2099/179/2023- -2-

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महत्वपूर्ण/गो-सेवा  
सं०- 1560/सैंतीस-2-2023

प्रेषक,

डा० रजनीश दुबे,  
अपर मुख्य सचिव,  
उ०प्र० शासन।

सेवा में,

समस्त जिलाधिकारी,  
उ०प्र०।

पशुधन अनुभाग-2

लखनऊ: दिनांक: (० जुलाई, 2023

विषय-प्रदेश में गोचर/चारागाह-भूमि को अतिक्रमण से अवमुक्त कराते हुए निराश्रित गोवंश हेतु हरा चारा उगाए जाने के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय,

आप अवगत हैं कि वर्तमान में प्रदेश के 6781 गो आश्रय स्थलों/गो संरक्षण केन्द्रों में लगभग 11.50 लाख गोवंश को संरक्षित कर उनका भरण-पोषण किया जा रहा है। संरक्षित निराश्रित गोवंशों के उत्तम स्वास्थ्य हेतु उनके आहार में हरे चारे का समावेश किया जाना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

2. राजस्व विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन के शासनादेश संख्या-2/2017/993/एक-2-2017-1(सामान्य)/2017टी०सी०, दिनांक 18.12.2017 (अनुलग्नक-1) द्वारा जनपदों में अवैध अतिक्रमण की गयी चारागाह की भूमि को अभियान चलाकर अतिक्रमण मुक्त कराये जाने एवं इस आशय का प्रमाण-पत्र उपलब्ध कराने के निर्देश निर्गत किये गये थे कि उक्त के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई भूमि अतिक्रमण नहीं है। इसी प्रकार शासनादेश संख्या-1/20/2019/18/एक-1-2019-20(29)/2017, दिनांक 18.01.2019 के अनुसार उ०प्र० राजस्व संहिता 2006 के प्राविधानों में यह स्पष्ट है कि चारागाह हेतु सुरक्षित भूमि अथवा उसके किसी भू-भाग पर किसी प्रकार का निर्माण अथवा चहार दीवारी आदि का निर्माण कराया जाना भी नियमानुकूल नहीं माना जा सकता है परन्तु यदि ऐसी भूमि पर ग्राम सभा द्वारा चारा प्रदान करने वाली वृक्ष प्रजातियों का रोपण किया जाता है अथवा पशुओं के पीने के लिये नलकूप व चरही आदि का निर्माण किया जाता है, तो इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

3. अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों की स्थापना व संचालन नीति प्रख्यापन विषयक शासनादेश संख्या-4324/सैंतीस-2-2018-5(53)/2018, दिनांक 02.01.2019 (अनुलग्नक-2) के प्रस्तर- 3.8.2 मनरेगा योजना की मार्गनिर्देशिका के अनुबन्ध-36 के अनुसार मनरेगा एवं डेयरी तथा पशुपालन के विभाग के मध्य कन्वर्जेंस के अन्तर्गत चारागाह कार्य अनुमन्य कार्य श्रेणी में सम्मिलित है, जिसके अन्तर्गत भूमि समतलीकरण, चारे हेतु घास का रोपण, पशुओं के प्रयोग हेतु तालाब की खुदाई, वृक्षा रोपण का कार्य किया जा सकता है। इसी क्रम में निर्गत शासनादेश संख्या-822/सैंतीस-2-2022-5(53)/ 2018टी०सी०-1, दिनांक 01.06.2022 में यह व्यवस्था है कि गो आश्रय स्थलों हेतु ग्राम सभा में चारागाह की भूमि से linkage करते हुए चारागाहों में चारा यथा नैपियर घास आदि बहुवर्षीय फसले लगाये जाने की व्यवस्था किया जाना उपयुक्त होगा।

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I/346312/2023

4. उपर्युक्त दृष्टिगत प्रदेश में संरक्षित निराश्रित गोवंश को वर्षपर्यन्त हरे चारे की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित कराये जाने हेतु दिनांक 11.07.2023 से दिनांक 25.08.2023 तक विशेष अभियान चलाकर निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करायी जाय:-

- (1) शासनादेश दिनांक 18.12.2017 में दिये गये निर्देशानुपालन में चारागाह भूमि को अतिक्रमण मुक्त कराया जाय।
- (2) अतिक्रमण मुक्त चारागाह की भूमि पर राजस्व विभाग से समन्वय स्थापित कर मनरेगा एवं अन्य सी0एस0आर0 मद का नियमानुसार उपयोग करते हुए बहुवर्षीय हरा चारा यथा-नैपियर, सहजन, सूबबूल तथा मक्खन घास आदि का उत्पादन किया जाय।
- (3) गोचर/चारागाह भूमि को निकटस्थ गो आश्रय स्थलों के साथ टैंग किया जाय, जिससे उपलब्ध कम्पोस्ट खाद/गोबर खाद का उपयोग भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने में किया जा सके।

5. इस अभियान की समीक्षा/अनुश्रवण हेतु श्री शिव सहाय अवस्थी, विशेष सचिव, पशुधन विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन (मो0 नं0-0522-2213543) नोडल अधिकारी होंगे। अभियान के दौरान कृत कार्यवाही की सूचना संलग्न प्रारूप-1 पर सम्बन्धित जनपदों द्वारा नोडल अधिकारी एवं निदेशक, प्रशासन एवं विकास, पशुपालन विभाग को उपलब्ध करायी जाय।

6. इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि कृपया उपर्युक्तानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित कराने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्नक-यथोपरि

भवदीय,

Signed by डा0 रजनीश दुवे

Date: 10-07-2023 12:13:06

(डा0 रजनीश दुवे)

अपर मुख्य सचिव।

संख्या-1560 (1)/सैंतीस-2-2023-तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित है।

- 1- प्रमुख सचिव, राजस्व विभाग, उ0प्र0 शासन।
- 2- निदेशक, प्रशासन एवं विकास, पशुपालन विभाग, उ0प्र0, लखनऊ।
- 3- निदेशक, रोग नियंत्रण एवं प्रक्षेत्र, पशुपालन विभाग, उ0प्र0 लखनऊ।
- 4- गार्ड फाइल।

आज्ञा से,

( विनोद कुमार द्विवेदी )

उप सचिव।

सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता  
संख्या-2145(2)/सैंतीस-2-2023

प्रेषक

डॉ० रजनीश दुबे,  
अपर मुख्य सचिव,  
उ०प्र० शासन।

सेवा में

निदेशक,  
प्रशासन एवं विकास,  
पशुपालन विभाग, उ०प्र० लखनऊ।

Text

पशुधन अनुभाग-2

लखनऊ दिनांक 05 सितम्बर, 2023

विषय- गो-संरक्षण एवं निराश्रित गो आश्रय स्थलों के समुचित प्रबन्धन के संबंध में महोदय

आप अवगत हैं कि निराश्रित गोवंश का संरक्षण एवं भरण-पोषण हेतु सरकार कटिबद्ध है। प्रदेश में लगभग 11.83 लाख निराश्रित गोवंशों को संरक्षित कराया जा चुका है तथा लगभग 2.25.000 निराश्रित गोवंश संरक्षित किया जाना अवशेष है। अवशेष निराश्रित गोवंशों को संरक्षित करते हुए निराश्रित गो आश्रय स्थलों का समुचित प्रबन्धन किये जाने के दृष्टिगत निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही शीर्ष प्राथमिकता पर किया जाना अपेक्षित है-

- (1) निराश्रित गोवंश संरक्षण एवं भरण-पोषण कार्यक्रमों का इटीगेटेड सेंट्रल कमांड एंड कंट्रोल सेक्टर (आई०सी०सी०सी०) के माध्यम से सघन अनुश्रवण किया जाय।
- (2) प्रत्येक निराश्रित गोवंश को टैगिंग कर चिन्हित किया जाय।
- (3) अतिक्रमण मुक्त से मुक्त गोचर भूमियों पर नैपियर घास, सहजन, सबबूल आदि बहुवर्षीय चारे की बुआई करायी जाय, जिससे संरक्षित गोवंशों को हरा चारा की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित हो सके।
- (4) सक्रामक बीमारियों यथा लम्पी रिकन डिजीज, खुरपका-मुँहपका, गलाघोटू की गंभीरता से रोकथाम की जाय एवं बीमारी फैलने पर गो आश्रय स्थलों में संक्रमित गोवंशों को तत्काल पृथक करने तथा उनके उपचार की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाय।
- (5) प्रत्येक गो आश्रय स्थल पर समयानुसार यथावश्यक टीकाकरण कराया जाय।
- (6) गो आश्रय स्थल पर संरक्षित गोवंशों का नियमित स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण सम्बन्धित पशुचिकित्साधिकारी द्वारा किया जाय एवं पोर्टल पर विवरण अपलोड किया जाय।
- (7) मा० मुख्यमंत्री निराश्रित सहभागिता योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन सुपुर्दगारों के आधार फीडिंग हो गयी है, उनके भरण-पोषण की धनराशि का भुगतान डी०बी०टी० के माध्यम से सुनिश्चित किया जाय। अवशेष सुपुर्दगारों की आधार फीडिंग का कार्य शीर्ष प्राथमिकता पर कराया जाय।
- (8) वरिष्ठ अधिकारी फील्ड विजिट करें तथा यह सुनिश्चित करें कि पशु चिकित्साधिकारी अपने मुख्यालय पर आवासित हैं।
- (9) प्रत्येक स्तर पर उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित किया जाय।

सं०नि. (गो०शा०)

06/09/23  
9-9-2023

File No.37-2010/10/2023- -2-

12/2023

2- इस संबंध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि उपर्युक्तानुसार कार्यवाही शीर्ष प्राथमिकता पर सुनिश्चित कराने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

(डॉ० रजनीश दुबे)  
अपर मुख्य सचिव।

संख्या-2145(3) / सैतीस-2-2023तददिनांक।

उपर्युक्त की प्रतिलिपि निजी सचिव, मा० मंत्री जी, पशुधन विभाग, उ०प्र० को मा० मंत्री जी के अवलोकनार्थ प्रेषित है।

आज्ञा से,

Signed by देवेन्द्र कुमार

पाण्डेय

(दिनांक: 05/09/2023) 18:09

Re: विशेष आदेश

गोचर भूमि की सूचना								
क्र०स०	जनपद का नाम	कुल गोचर भूमि की संख्या	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	कब्जा मुक्त गोचर भूमि की संख्या	कब्जा मुक्त गोचर भूमि क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	गो आश्रय स्थल से सम्बद्ध गोचर भूमि की संख्या	गो आश्रय स्थल से सम्बद्ध गोचर भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	बोया गया हरा चारा क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Agra	1058	1036.34	28	32.5	28	32.5	27.5
2	Aligarh	297	799.228	297	799.228	63	215	215
3	Ambedkar Nagar	19	24	19	24	24	24	07
4	Amethi	114	197.21	25	45.25	63	56.859	45.85
5	Amroha	74	193	9	178.238	9	23.18	23.18
6	Auraiya	189	899.052	39	72.13	39	72.13	72.13
7	Ayodhya	73	94.757	22	25.696	22	25.696	25.696
8	Azamgarh	183	563.64	0	0	68	96.48	15.37
9	Bagpat	125	86.121	125	86.121	36	43.413	3
10	Bahraich	56	519.807	56	508.379	56	52.488	28.688
11	Ballia	308	124.078	36	23.881	36	23.881	3.621
12	Balrampur	0	0	0	69.061	55	69.061	60.061
13	Banda	150	210.306	0	0	128	191.103	0
14	Barabanki	2829	2339.3	131	154.78	131	154.78	55.103
15	Bareilly	193	112.0503	73	26.926	73	26.926	26.926
16	Basti	186	97.351	80	30.35	30	11.5	3.5
17	Bhadohi	438	294	13	10.28	11	10.28	9.37
18	Bijnor	751	629.066	519	466.558	32	74.357	74.357
19	Budaun	221	246.047	221	246.047	19	9.343	9.343
20	Bulandshahr	946	986.6096	0	0	143	150	15
21	Chandauli	20	12.97	20	12.97	3	1.05	1.05
22	Chitrakoot	169	149.309	160	144.692	160	144.692	24.87
23	Deoria	476	356.1144	28	64.324	28	64.324	64.324
24	Etah	242	78.08	42	63.08	10	20	10.05
25	Etawah	119	102.794	493	320.968	57	99.956	23.941
26	Farrukhabad	14	121.053	14	121.053	14	121.053	2.88
27	Fatehpur	119	123.532	119	123.532	119	123.532	77.196
28	Firozabad	21	19.5	21	19.5	21	19.5	19.5
29	Ghaziabad	16	9.1142	0	0	0	0	0
30	Ghazipur	67	60.11	14	22.085	14	22.085	3.2
31	Gonda	2051	1466.627	88	366.18	88	366.18	366.18
32	Gorakhpur	58	45.627	0	0	12	12.829	8.498
33	Goutam buddha nagar	13	53.384	13	53.384	4	45.25	0
34	Hamirpur	82	105.7	12	8.05	12	8.05	8
35	Hapur	13	44	0	0	3	3.6	1.6
36	Hardoi	575	2488.9495	65	276	298	989.7741	571.0422
37	Hathras	278	2544.962	7	32.423	56	85.109	7.7
38	Jalaun	176	120.036	0	0	362	95.851	95.851
39	Jaunpur	0	0	0	0	52	50.7157	0
40	Jhansi	72	128.19	72	128.19	72	128.19	26
41	Kanauj	1845	1998.856	99	102.601	140	223.014	55.002
42	Kanpur Dehat	30	101.442	30	101.442	30	101.442	11

गोचर भूमि की सूचना								
क्र०स०	जनपद का नाम	कुल गोचर भूमि की संख्या	कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	कब्जा मुक्त गोचर भूमि की संख्या	कब्जा मुक्त गोचर भूमि क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	गो आश्रय स्थल से सम्बद्ध गोचर भूमि की संख्या	गो आश्रय स्थल से सम्बद्ध गोचर भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)	बोया गया हरा चारा क्षेत्रफल (हे० में)
43	Kanpur Nagar	84	48.975	36	34.128	29	19.341	8.572
44	Kasganj	9	20.812	9	20.812	7	5.062	11.541
45	Kaushambi	195	138.42	0	0	195	138.42	96.74
46	Kushinagar	90	80.62	36	21.4148	3	1.021	0.809
47	Lakhimpur Kheri	89	287.26	12	21.37	66	84.67	49.71
48	Lalitpur	184	2079.55	184	2079.55	25	700	700
49	Lucknow	404	1688.164	18	41.983	83	409.099	27.052
50	Maharajganj	7	135.997	0	0	7	135.997	7.3
51	Mahoba	8	6.805	0	0	8	6.805	1.5
52	Mainpuri	42	63.287	11	47.607	22	11.5	11.5
53	Mathura	544	790	5	12	36	78.2	78.2
54	Mau	306	135.963	262	113.851	2	5.471	7.4404
55	Meerut	602	449.72	11	70.9051	8	40.156	4
56	Mirzapur	253	457.638	0	0	0	0	0
57	Moradabad	222	114.97	11	3.296	21	19.943	19.943
58	Muzaffarnagar	37	40.1773	0	0	13	17.0501	15.03
59	Pilibhit	55	25.321	55	25.321	32	28	28
60	Pratapgarh	155	144.242	143	132.876	105	132.876	50.546
61	Prayagraj	478	1713.6	26	185.35	134	185.35	83.1
62	Raibareilly	56	94.4123	56	94.4123	56	94.4123	11.6903
63	Rampur	48	37.216	38	17.6735	38	17.6735	7.384
64	Saharanpur	614	291.015	143	126.8328	13	10	50.74
65	Sambhal	214	338.8024	64	161.6286	22	20.318	16.57
66	Sant Kabir Nagar	120	91.805	0	0	17	8.027	0
67	Shahjahanpur	15	244	21	43.101	10	12.5	12.5
68	Shamli	41	107.86	25	50.34	4	10.36	107.86
69	Siddarth Nagar	1642	847.406	0	0	66	15.157	15.157
70	Sitapur	138	120.122	132	102.56	120	102.56	95.53
71	Sonbhadra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	Sravasti	309	147.23	75	141.82	20	30.64	30.64
73	Sultanpur	26	49.2005	2	0.8025	29	49.2005	46.2056
74	Unnao	879	2359.419	5	14.399	110	122.345	112.5321
75	Varanasi	101	50.1726	0	0	14	13.724	9.615
<b>Total</b>		<b>21575</b>	<b>29666.6051</b>	<b>4342</b>	<b>8291.4326</b>	<b>3908</b>	<b>6582.5522</b>	<b>3781.4866</b>

संलग्नक

3

000/ (1) 1110 4-4 L  
8.06.2020  
पत्रांक 102/सैतीस-2/2020

प्रष.।

मुवनेश कुमार,  
प्रमुख सचिव,  
उ०प्र० शासन।

सवा मे

1 प्रमुख सचिव,  
पंचायती राज विभाग,  
उ०प्र० शासन।

2 प्रमुख सचिव,  
ग्राम्य विकास विभाग,  
उ०प्र० शासन।

पशुधन अनुभाग 2

लखनऊ

दिनांक 23 अप्रैल, 2020

विषय- निराश्रित गोवश संरक्षण केन्द्रों पर संरक्षित गोवश की देखरेख एवं भूसा  
मण्डारण के सम्बन्ध में।

महोदय

कृपया उपर्युक्त विषयक अवगत कराना है कि प्रदेश में निराश्रित एवं बेसहारा गोवश को आश्रय प्रदान कर संरक्षित/सुरक्षित किए जाने के उद्देश्य से शासनादेश संख्या-45/2018/959/सैतीस-2-2018-1(18)/2017 दिनांक 31 मार्च 2018 (संलग्नक-1) द्वारा बुन्देलखण्ड के 07 जनपदों में पशु आश्रय गृहों की स्थापना शासनादेश संख्या 22/2019/383/सैतीस-2-2019-1(42)/2017 दिनांक 09 मार्च 2019 (संलग्नक-2) द्वारा बुन्देलखण्ड के 07 जनपदों में 'गोवश वन्य विहारों' की स्थापना शासनादेश संख्या-77/2018/2324/सैतीस-2-2018-5(2)/2018 दिनांक 28 जून 2018 (संलग्नक-3) द्वारा बुन्देलखण्ड के 07 जनपदों को छोड़कर प्रदेश के 68 जनपदों में 'वृहद गो संरक्षण केन्द्रों' की स्थापना तथा शासनादेश संख्या-4324/सैतीस-2-2018-5(53)/2018 दिनांक 02 जनवरी 2019 (संलग्नक-4) द्वारा प्रदेश के समस्त जनपदों में 'अस्थायी गोवश आश्रय स्थलों' की स्थापना की स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई। वस्तुतः उपरोक्त वर्णित पशु आश्रय गृह/गोवश वन्य विहार/वृहद गो-संरक्षण केन्द्र/अस्थायी गोवश आश्रय स्थल जिन्हें आगे 'गो-संरक्षण केन्द्र' कहा गया है, का उद्देश्य निराश्रित/बेसहारा गोवश को संरक्षित कर भरण-पोषण दिया जाना है। उक्त के क्रम में सर्व प्रथम मण्डी परिषद द्वारा संरक्षित गोवश के भरण-पोषण हेतु रू० 78.50 करोड़ की धनराशि स्वीकृत की गयी (संलग्नक-5) तथा अग्रतर भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था हेतु विभागीय आय-व्ययक में धनराशि की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गयी, जो वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में भी क्रमित है। उल्लेखनीय है कि उक्त धनराशि संरक्षित गोवश के भरण-पोषण हेतु ही प्राविधानित है।

उपर्युक्तानुसार स्थापित गो-संरक्षण केन्द्रों में संरक्षित गोवश के भरण-पोषण हेतु शासनादेश संख्या-313(1)/सैतीस 2-2018-5(53)/2018 टीसी-1 दिनांक 11 फरवरी 2019 (संलग्नक-6) के प्रस्तर 24(11) के अनुसार धनराशि रू० 30/- प्रतिदिन प्रति गोवश की संख्या के आधार पर उपलब्ध करायी जाती है। इन गो-संरक्षण केन्द्रों पर संरक्षित गोवश की देख-भाल हेतु रखी गयी मानवशक्ति भूसा तैयार करना, उसके परिवहन एवं मण्डारण पर आने वाले व्यय, मण्डारण क्षमता सृजित करने हेतु अवस्थापनापरक कार्यों की लागत तथा इन कार्यों में लगने वाले श्रमिकों के पारिश्रमिक आदि पर व्यय की धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः इन कार्यों को महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारन्टी योजना अथवा राज्य वित्त आयोग के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण निकायों के स्तर पर उपलब्ध स्रोत का उपयोग करके कराय जाने की व्यवस्था किये जाने की आवश्यकता अनुभव की गयी है।

240/सैतीस-2/2020  
04-5-2020

30/4/2020

6/5-2020

64

संख्या तथा दिनांक उपरोक्त।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एव आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित

- 1 महालेखाकार(लेखा एव हकदारी) 30प्र0 इलाहाबाद।
- 2 उप निदेशक जिला पचायत अनुश्रवण कोष्ठक, 30प्र0 लखनऊ।
- 3 समस्त सबंधित जिलाधिकारी/ मुख्य विकास अधिकारी/अपर मुख्य अधिकारी उत्तर प्रदेश।
- 4 कोषाधिकारी जवाहर भवन लखनऊ।
- 5 समस्त सबंधित कोषाधिकारी 30प्र0।
- 6 वित्त(व्यय नियंत्रण) अनुभाग 2
- 7 वित्त(आय-व्ययक) अनुभाग 1/2
- 8 गार्ड फाइल।

Text

राजा से

(जयचन्द्र प्रसाद)  
संयुक्त सचिव।

<http://shasanadesh.up.gov.in>

पंजीयन-4924/संतीप-2-2016-2(63)/2016

प्रेषक,

डा० अनुम धन्म पाण्डेय,  
मुख्य सचिव,  
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।

सेवा में,

- 1- समस्त अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।
- 2- समस्त मण्डलायुक्त, उ०प्र०।
- 3- समस्त जिलाधिकारी, उ०प्र०।
- 4- पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 5- समस्त वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधीक्षक/पुलिस अधीक्षक, उ०प्र०।
- 6- समस्त नगर आयुक्त, उ०प्र०।
- 7- निदेशक, प्रशासन एवं विकास, पशुपालन विभाग, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 8- निदेशक, रोग निरोधन एवं प्रक्षेत्र, पशुपालन विभाग, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
- 9- समस्त अपर मुख्य अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत, उ०प्र० (जिलाधिकारी के माध्यम से)।
- 10- समस्त जिला पंचायत ग्राम अधिकारी, उ०प्र० (जिलाधिकारी के माध्यम से)।
- 11- समस्त अधिराष्ट्रीय अधिकारी, नगर पालिका परिषद/नगर पंचायत, उ०प्र० (जिलाधिकारी के माध्यम से)।

पशुधम अनुभाग-2

लखनऊ :: दिनांक 02 जनवरी, 2019

विषय:- उत्तर प्रदेश के समस्त ग्रामीण व शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यथा-ग्राम पंचायत, क्षेत्र पंचायत, जिला पंचायत, नगर पंचायत, नगर पालिका, नगर निगमों) में आस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थल की स्थापना व संचालन नीति का प्रख्यापन।

महोदय,

उत्तर प्रदेश पशुधम संख्या के दृष्टिकोण से देश का पांचवां बड़ा प्रदेश है। 19वीं पशुगणना 2012 के अनुसार कुल 501.82 लाख गोवंशीय+महिवंशीय पशुओं में से 195.57 लाख गोवंशीय पशु हैं। कृषि कार्य में मशीनीकरण के कारण स्वदेशी/असंरक्षित गोवंश को नए बस्स का उपयोग कृषि कार्य में किये जाने की परिपाटी प्रदेश से लगभग समाप्त हो गयी है। विदेशी मस्स के नए बस्स का उपयोग उनमें जील (हल्प) नहीं होने के कारण कृषि कार्य में नहीं होता है इस कारण वर्तमान में गोवंशीय नए बस्स अनुपयोगी होते जा रहे हैं। इन नए गोवंश को पशु स्वामी बेसहारा छोड़ देते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त ये निराश्रित गोवंश अनियंत्रित प्रजनन द्वारा अनुपयोगी/कम उत्पादकता के गोवंश की उत्पत्ति करते हैं जो निराश्रित पशुओं की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी करते हैं। प्रदेश में लगातार बढ़ रहे निराश्रित/बेसहारा गोवंश (नए-नादा) की संख्या में कमी किया जाना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न योजनायें चलाकर निराश्रित एवं बेसहारा पशुओं की समस्या के निधान एवं संख्या में कमी लाने का लगातार प्रयास कर रही है तथापि वस ज्वलन्त समस्या के निराकरण हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश के समस्त ग्रामीण व शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यथा-ग्राम पंचायत, क्षेत्र पंचायत, जिला पंचायत, नगर पंचायत, नगर पालिका, नगर निगमों) में आस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थल की स्थापना व संचालन नीति प्रख्यापित की जा रही है।

2- नीति का उद्देश्य:-

1. निराश्रित/बेसहारा गोवंश को आश्रय उपलब्ध कराया जाना।
2. आश्रय स्थल पर रखे गये गोवंश हेतु भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था।
3. संरक्षित गोवंश को विभिन्न योजनायों से बचाव हेतु टीकाकरण एवं समुचित चिकित्सा व्यवस्था तथा नए गोवंश का प्रचारण करना।
4. संरक्षित नादा गोवंश को प्रजनन सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना।
5. गोवंश से उत्पादित दूध, गोबर, कम्पोस्ट आदि के विप्राय व्यवस्था से आश्रय स्थल को वित्तीय रूप से स्वावलम्बी (self-sustainable) बना कर जनमानस को निराश्रित/बेसहारा गोवंश की समस्या से छुटकारा दिलाया।

3- नीति को क्रियान्वित करने की कार्ययोजना:-

पशु अतिघार अधिनियम-1973 (संशोधित-21 अगस्त, 1998) में दिये गये प्राविधानों व पशुओं के प्रति गौरवता निवारण अधिनियम-1960 की धारा-4 के अधीन स्थापित भारतीय जीव जगु कल्याण

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बोर्ड पर्यावरण वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्गत दिशा-निर्देश पत्रांक-9-3/2018-19/पी0सी0ए0, दिनांक-12 जुलाई, 2018 के अनुसार निराश्रित पशुओं के संरक्षण एवं भरण-पोषण की जिम्मेदारी स्थानीय निकाय की है।

- 3.1 उक्त दिशा-निर्देशानुसार अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थल (कभी भी संपूर्णतया हटाने योग्य) की स्थापना/व्यवस्था एवं प्रबंधन/संचालन स्थानीय निकाय यथा ग्राम पंचायत/क्षेत्र पंचायत/जिला पंचायत/नगर पंचायत/नगर निगम (जहाँ जैसी स्थिति लागू हो) द्वारा की जायेगी।
- 3.2 ये स्थानीय संस्थायें अपने स्तर से स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं अथवा सी0एस0आर0 में आने वाली कम्पनियों की सहायता इन अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों के प्रबंधन/संचालन में ले सकते हैं।
- 3.3 अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थल (कभी भी संपूर्णतया हटाने योग्य) की स्थापना का कार्य संबन्धित सुसंगत स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा किया जायेगा।
- 3.4 अस्थायी आश्रय स्थलों के ~~स्थापना हेतु वित्त पोषण की व्यवस्था नगरपालिका, संबन्धित सुसंगत स्थानीय निकायों की संचित निधि (ग्राम पंचायत निधि/क्षेत्र पंचायत निधि/जिला पंचायत निधि/नगर निकायों की निधियाँ आदि), वित्त आयोग, योजना विकास निधि, राशफल निधि, सांसद क्षेत्र विकास निधि, विधायक क्षेत्र विकास निधि आदि से करायी जा सकती है।~~
- 3.5 ~~अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों के संरक्षण, पोषण, संचालन, प्रबंधन व भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा उपलब्ध संसाधनों के अन्तर्गत की जायेगी।~~
- 3.6 गोवंश के भरण-पोषण में निकायों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों में कमी के दृष्टिगत अतिरिक्त धन की आवश्यकता होने पर संबन्धित स्थानीय निकाय की माँग पर शासन द्वारा इस प्रयोजन हेतु उपलब्ध करायी गयी धनराशि से वित्त पोषण किया जायेगा।
- 3.7 शासन स्तर से अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों के प्राबन्धन/संचालन/भरण-पोषण विधायक वित्त पोषण प्राप्त करने हेतु जिलाधिकारी द्वारा गठित समिति के स्थलों/भौतिक निरीक्षण के उपरान्त संरक्षित गोवंश की संख्या के 70 प्रतिशत की संख्या को आधार मानते हुए शासन द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित धनराशि के आधार पर भरण-पोषण हेतु अनुदान देय होगा। यह धनराशि कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त, उ0प्र0 शासन की अध्यक्षता में दिनांक-15.11.2017 को आयोजित बैठक में लिए गए निर्णय के क्रम में निर्गत पशुधन अनुभाग-2 के शासनादेश संख्या 2557/सेतीस-2-2017-5(16)/2017, दिनांक-15 दिसम्बर, 2017 के अनुसार की जायेगी।
- 3.8 प्रत्येक जनपद में प्राणीय एवं नगरीय क्षेत्रों में स्थानात्म 1000 निराश्रित/बेसहारा गोवंश पशुओं के अस्थायी आश्रय निर्माण हेतु विभिन्न शासकीय विभागों द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्य एवं व्यय (मुख्यालय व फील्ड सहित):-

3.8.1 अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों हेतु भूमि चिन्होक्लन व भूमि उपलब्ध कराना:-

क्र0 स0	कार्य	विभाग	संबन्धित अधिकारी एवं कार्य
3.8.1	ग्राम पंचायत स्तर/नगर निकाय स्तर पर निराश्रित/बेसहारा गोवंश हेतु अस्थायी आश्रय स्थल बनाने योग्य निर्दिष्ट भूमि (जिसमें चारागाह/गोचर भूमि भी शामिल है) उपलब्ध कराना। सिंचाई, मत्स्य, उद्यान, कृषि, गन्ना विकास आदि सहयोगी विभागों में भूमि यदि ग्राम स्तर पर उपलब्ध है तो उसे भी चिन्होक्लन करना।	राजस्व, नगर विकास (मुख्य नोडल विभाग प्रदेश मुख्यालय स्तर पर) एवं पंचायत, नगर निबंधन विभाग तथा अन्य सहयोगी विभाग जैसे सिंचाई, मत्स्य, उद्यान, कृषि, गन्ना विकास विभाग आदि	प्रदेश मुख्यालय पर 1. मुख्य नोडल विभागों के प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव व विभागाध्यक्ष 2. लाइन विभागों के प्रमुख सचिव/सचिव व विभागाध्यक्ष 3. फील्ड स्तर पर (क) मण्डलायुक्त, (ख) जिलाधिकारी, (ग) उप-जिलाधिकारी (घ) लाइन विभागों के मण्डल एवं जनपद स्तरीय शीर्षस्थ अधिकारी 4. नगर निकायों के अधिशासी अधिकारी /नगर आयुक्त

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## 3.8.2 अस्थायी गोवश आश्रय स्थलों में अवस्थापना सृजन (जो कभी भी संपूर्णतः हटाया जा सके):-

क्र० सं०	कार्य	विभाग	संबन्धित अधिकारी एवं कार्य
3.8.2 (क)	अस्थायी गोवश आश्रय स्थल की भूमि को उपयोग योग्य बनाना 1- ऊसर, बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना 2-भूमि समतलीकरण करना 3-जल संरक्षण कार्य/तालाब निर्माण 4-खाई निर्माण (प्राकृतिक बाड़)	कृषि विभाग नगर विकास विभाग ग्राम्य विकास विभाग पंचायती राज विभाग समाज कल्याण विभाग	मनरेगा योजना की मार्गनिर्देशिका के अनुबन्ध-38 के अनुसार मनरेगा एवं डेरी तथा पशुपालन विभाग के मध्य कन्वर्जेन्स के अंतर्गत धारागाह कार्य अनुमत्य कार्य श्रेणी में सम्मिलित है, जिसके अंतर्गत भूमि समतलीकरण, चारे हेतु घास का रोपण, पशुओं के प्रयोग हेतु तालाब की खुदाई, वृक्षारोपण का कार्य किया जा सकता है। प्रदेश मुख्यालय: संबन्धित विभागों के अपर मुख्य सचिव/प्रमुख सचिव /सचिव व विभागाध्यक्ष (राज्य स्तरीय अनुश्रवण समिति के निर्देशों के क्रम में) फील्ड स्तर पर संबन्धित विभागों के मण्डल/जनपद/तहसील/विकासखण्ड स्तरीय शीर्षस्थ अधिकारी तथा नगर निकायों के अधिशासी अधिकारी/नगर आयुक्त गण (जिला स्तरीय अनुश्रवण समिति के निर्देशों के क्रम में)
3.8.2 (ख)	अस्थायी गोवश आश्रय स्थलों पर वृक्षारोपण	वन विभाग / पंचायती राज / ग्राम्य विकास / नगर विकास विभाग	ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्गत मास्टर-सर्कुलर-2018-19 के पैरा-7.0.8 के अनुसार वृक्षारोपण अनुमत्य कार्य श्रेणी सम्मिलित है। संभागीय वनाधिकारी, संबन्धित क्षेत्राधिकारी (वन), जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी, नगर आयुक्त, संबन्धित अधिशासी अधिकारी, जिला विकास अधिकारी आदि द्वारा
3.8.2 (ग)	अस्थाई गोवश आश्रय स्थलों पर जल की व्यवस्था कराना	सिंचाई विभाग / लघु सिंचाई विभाग / मेडा / नगर विकास	पशु आश्रय स्थल पर पानी की समुचित व्यवस्था करना, सोलर पंप आधारित नलकूप की व्यवस्था, पशुओं हेतु पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था। अधिशासी अभियन्ता (सिंचाई/लघु सिंचाई विभाग), परियोजनाधिकारी-मेडा, नगर आयुक्त, संबन्धित अधिशासी अधिकारी
3.8.2 (घ)	अस्थाई गोवश आश्रय स्थलों पर चारे उपलब्ध कराना	ग्रामीण विकास/पंचायती राज विभाग / नगर	गोवश आश्रय स्थल पर पशुओं के चारे एवं भूसी की व्यवस्था करना,

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		विकास विभाग	भूसा रखने की व्यवस्था, ग्राम पंचायत इस काम के अग्रणी यापिक कार्य योजना (जी0पी0डी0पी0) में शामिल कर अनुमोदित करती है तो यह कार्य ग्राम पंचायत निधि के अंतर्गत प्रकल्पों के उपलब्धता के अनुसार कराया जा सकता है। नगर आयुक्त, संबंधित अधिशासी अधिकारी, जिला विकास अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी
3.8.2 (ड)	अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों पर सौर ऊर्जा/प्रकाश व्यवस्था	नेडा / नगर विकास विभाग / ग्राम्य विकास विभाग / पंचायती राज	गोवंश आश्रय स्थल क्षेत्र में समुचित प्रकाश व्यवस्था करना। अतिरिक्त शासकीय अनुदान प्राप्त होने पर यह कार्य ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा कराया जा सकता है। परियोजनाधिकारी-नेडा, नगर आयुक्त, संबंधित अधिशासी अधिकारी, जिला विकास अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी

## 3.8.3 अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों पर अन्य सेवाएँ:-

3.8.3 (क)	गोवंश आश्रय स्थल पर सुरक्षा एवं अन्य व्यवस्था	गृह विभाग / ग्राम्य विकास / पंचायती राज विभाग / राजस्व विभाग / नगर विकास	ग्राम पंचायत आश्रय स्थल पर पशुओं की देखरेख एवं सुरक्षा हेतु पशु रक्षक/श्रमिक को तैयार करना। अतिरिक्त नगर गोवंश को खिलाने की व्यवस्था गोबर एकत्र करना, पशुओं को पानी पिलाना, दूध निकालना, हरा चारा काटना तथा साफाई व्यवस्था करना। अतिरिक्त शासकीय अनुदान प्राप्त होने पर यह कार्य ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा कराया जा सकता है। नगर आयुक्त, संबंधित अधिशासी अधिकारी, जिला विकास अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत राज अधिकारी, संबंधित उपजिलाधिकारी
3.8.3 (ख)	गोवंश आश्रय स्थल पर संरक्षित पशुओं की पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएँ	पशुपालन विभाग	संरक्षित गोवंश को स्वस्थ रखना, चिकित्सा कर्मियों को देना, यथोचित टीकाकरण, कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के साथ-साथ पशु पशुओं का शव परीक्षण इत्यादि का कार्य पूर्णतः नि:शुल्क (लिवर) से मुक्त) किया जायेगा। मुख्य पशुचिकित्साधिकारी पशुपालन विभाग के पर्यवेक्षण, नियंत्रण में

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- 3.9 प्रदेश के नगरीय एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नगर निकाय/स्थानीय निकाय क्षेत्रों में पिंजरापोख, कोण्डे हाउस का पुनर्जीविकरण कराया जाये। इनमें केयर टेकर/पर्यवेक्षण अधिकारी की अस्थायी/स्थायी व्यवस्था करते हुए इन्हें संचालित किया जायेगा। गायों का दूध निकाल कर उन्हें एवं उनके गोदालों को छोड़ने वाले कृषकों/पशुपालकों का चिन्हांकन ग्राम स्तरीय विभागीय कार्मिक (यथा-राजस्व विभाग के लेखपाल, पुलिस विभाग के चौकीदार, ग्राम विकास के ग्राम विकास अधिकारी, पंचायती राज विभाग के पंचायतराज अधिकारी आदि) द्वारा किया जायेगा।
- 3.10 पशुपालकों/कृषकों के अपने पालतू पशु सड़कों व सार्वजनिक स्थलों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों की निजी भूमि पर संचरण हेतु यदि छोड़ा जाता है, तो इस दृष्टिकोण से स्थानीय पुलिस प्रशासन/जिला प्रशासन तथा नगर प्रशासन द्वारा उचित आर्थिक दण्डारोपण की कार्यवाही सुसंगत अधिनियमों के अंतर्गत की जायेगी।
- 3.11 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिलाधिकारियों और शहरी क्षेत्रों में नगर विकास विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा सक्रिय सहभागिता से जहाँ-जहाँ अप्रयुक्त खाली भूमि उपलब्ध है, उसे संबंधित विभाग के माध्यम से उस भूमि पर अस्थायी (किसी भी समय सम्पूर्णतया हटाया जा सकता है) गोवंश आश्रय स्थल निर्माण की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

4- गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों के संचालन व प्रबन्धन को वित्तीय रूप से स्वावलम्बी (self sustainable) बनाने हेतु किये जाने वाले कार्य:-

- 4.1 गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों को स्वावलम्बी बनाने हेतु उ०प्र० राज्य ग्रीन जर्जा विकास बोर्ड-नियोजन विभाग, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग विभाग, सूक्ष्म, लघु मध्यम उद्यम विभाग, रिकल डेवलपमेंट मिशन, ग्राम्य विकास विभाग, उद्यान विभाग के सहयोग से बायोगैस, कम्पोस्ट/बर्मी कम्पोस्ट, पंचगव्या आधारित औषधियों/उत्पादों यथा-साबुन, अगरबत्ती, मच्छर भगाने की कायल, गोनाइल (गोमूत्र से बनी फिनायल) औषधियों आदि का उत्पादन एवं विक्रय करना।
- 4.2 गोबर एवं गोमूत्र आधारित जैविक कृषि एवं बागवानी द्वारा।
- 4.3 गोपाला के गोबर व गोमूत्र से बने खाद व कीटनाशक के विक्रय द्वारा।
- 4.4 गोबर से बने लट्टों का शमशान घाट में कूटविलो में अनाव जलाने हेतु।
- 4.5 उद्योगों को क्रेडिट कर गोबर-गोमूत्र के सदुपयोग से बड़े बायोगैस/सी०एन०जी० प्लाण्ट लगवाना।
- 4.6 ग्रामीण बजार पर गो-आधारित प्राकृतिक कृषि पद्धति को अपनाकर गोबर एवं गोमूत्र से प्राकृतिक खाद व कीटनाशक का निर्माण तथा कीटनाशक का निर्माण करके उनका कृषि कार्यों में प्रयोग करने पर गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों को अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त होगी तथा वे स्वावलम्बी हो सकेंगे।

5- अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों की स्थापना, क्रियान्वयन, संचालन व प्रबन्धन के अनुश्रवण हेतु प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था:-

गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों की स्थापना, क्रियान्वयन, संचालन व प्रबन्धन हेतु विकास खण्ड स्तरीय, तहसील स्तरीय, जनपद स्तरीय तथा मण्डल स्तरीय अनुश्रवण, मूल्यांकन एवं समीक्षा समिति का गठन एवं प्रदेश स्तर पर मुख्य सचिव, उ०प्र० शासन की अध्यक्षता में राज्य स्तरीय समन्वय समिति का गठन संलग्नक-1 के अनुरूप किया जाता है।

6- अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों की स्थापना, संचालन व प्रबन्धन हेतु प्रस्तावित वित्त व्यवस्था/स्रोत। शासन द्वारा प्रस्तावित नीतियों को क्रियान्वित करने हेतु वित्त पोषण के संबंध में, सम्यक विचारोपरान्त, निम्न निर्णय लिये गये:-

- 6.1 मण्डी परिषद से मण्डी शुल्क/सेस से प्राप्त होने वाली 02 प्रतिशत की धनराशि प्रस्तावित कार्य पर व्यय किया जाये।
- 6.2 आबकारी विभाग द्वारा वार्षिक राजस्व के अतिरिक्त आय सेरा लगाकर प्राप्त की जायेगी। इस सेस से प्राप्त धनराशि अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों की स्थापना, व्यवस्था, संचालन व प्रबंधन हेतु चिन्हांकित मदों में व्यय की जायेगी।

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- 6.3 प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक उद्यम विभाग के अंतर्गत लाभकारी निगमों व अन्य कार्यदायी संस्थाओं (यथा-उत्तर प्रदेश सेतु निगम, राजकीय निर्माण निगम, यूपीएसआईडीसी आदि) को होने वाले लाभ में 0.5 प्रतिशत के समतुल्य धनराशि सीएसआर के रूप में इस प्रयोजन हेतु व्यय की जाये।
- 6.4 राज्य सरकार के अधीन यूपीडा आदि संस्थाओं द्वारा अधिरोपित किये जा रहे टोल टैक्स में 0.5 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त धनराशि 'गो कल्याण सेस' के रूप में अधिरोपित करते हुए इस प्रयोजन हेतु व्यय किया जाये।
- 6.5 आवश्यकतानुसार विभागीय योजनाओं में प्राप्त वित्त पोषण से खवटेलिंग करायी जायेगी।

7- शासन द्वारा सम्यक विचारोपरान्त, उपरोक्त प्रस्तर 3-5 में अंकित कार्ययोजना को कियान्वित करने हेतु निम्न निर्णय लिये गये हैं:-

- 7.1 प्रस्तर-3.1-3.6 के कियान्वयन व प्रस्तर-3.8.1 के अनुसार संबंधित विभागों द्वारा अस्थायी (किसी भी समय सम्पूर्णतया हटाने योग्य) गोवंश आश्रय स्थल के निर्माण हेतु भूमि उपलब्ध कराने विषयक सुसंगत विभागीय अधिनियमों, नियमावलियों, उपविधियों, शासनादेशों में सक्षम स्तर से अशोधन (Modification) व संशोधन (Amendment) की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
- 7.2 प्रस्तर-3.8.2 के अनुसार अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों में अवस्थापना सृजन (जो कभी भी सम्पूर्णतः हटाया जा सके) हेतु प्रस्तावित कार्ययोजना पर सैद्धान्तिक अनुमोदन के साथ ही संबंधित विभागों को इस हेतु सक्षम स्तर से निर्णय कराने हेतु अधिकृत किया जाता है।
- ~~7.3 प्रस्तर-3.8.3 के अनुसार अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों पर सुरक्षा एवं अन्य सेवायें उपलब्ध कराने हेतु चिन्हांकित विभागों पर रक्षक / अधिकारियों की व्यवस्था हेतु सक्षम स्तर से नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु संबंधित अनुमोदन व साथ ही संबंधित विभागों को इस हेतु सक्षम स्तर से निर्णय हेतु अधिकृत किया जाता है।~~
- 7.4 प्रस्तर-3.8.3(ख) के अनुसार अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थल पर संरक्षित पशुओं को पशु चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी जायेगी।
- 7.5 प्रस्तर-4 के अनुसार गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों को वित्तीय रूप से स्वावलम्बी बनाने के साथ ही संबंधित विभागों को इस हेतु सक्षम स्तर से निर्णय हेतु अधिकृत किया जाता है।
- 7.6 प्रस्तर-5 के अनुसार अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों की स्थापना, कियान्वयन, संचालन, प्रबंधन के अनुश्रवण, मूल्यांकन हेतु संलग्नक-1 के अनुसार गठित प्रशासकीय व्यवस्था के अनुरूप कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित की जाये। विशेषतः मंडल स्तरीय समिति द्वारा सघन अनुश्रवण किया जाये व जनपद स्तरीय समिति में जनप्रतिनिधियों से आवश्यक सुझाव आदि भी लिये जायें।
- 7.7 प्रस्तर-3 के अधीन प्रस्तावित अस्थायी गो आश्रय स्थलों पर रखे जाने वाले पशुओं का चिन्हांकन व पंजीकरण की भी व्यवस्था की जाये व इसमें यथासंभव सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का भी उपयोग किया जाये।
- 7.8 संलग्नक-1 में प्रस्तावित प्रदेश स्तरीय अनुश्रवण, मूल्यांकन एवं समीक्षा समिति द्वारा आवश्यकतानुसार निराश्रित गोवंश के भरण-पोषण हेतु अनुदान उपलब्ध कराये जाने विषयक मानक व प्रक्रिया भी निर्धारित किया जा सके।

8- उपरोक्त निर्णयों में कार्यहित में परिवर्तन हेतु माँ0 मुख्यमंत्री जी अधिकृत होंगे।

9- प्रस्तावित नीति में प्राविधानित व्यवस्था तत्काल प्रभाव से लागू की जाये।

10- इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के समस्त ग्रामीण व शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यथा ग्राम पंचायत, क्षेत्र पंचायत, जिला पंचायत, नगर पंचायत, नगर पालिका, नगर निगमों) में अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों की स्थापना व संचालन हेतु उपरोक्त नीति के अनुसार कियान्वयन करने हेतु अग्रेतर आवश्यक कार्यवाही शीघ्रस्थ प्राथमिकता पर सुनिश्चित की जाये।

संलग्नक - यथोपरि।

भयदीय,

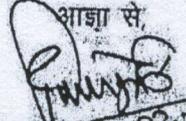
*A. Chandey*

(डा० अनूप चन्द्र पाण्डेय)  
मुख्य सचिव।

पृ०सं०-4324(1)/सैंतीस-2-2018- तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:

1. निजी सचिव, मा० पशुधन मंत्री जी, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।
2. निजी सचिव, मा० पशुधन राज्यमंत्री जी, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन।
3. मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, उ०प्र० पशुधन विकास परिषद, बादशाहबाग, लखनऊ।
4. वित्त नियंत्रक/संयुक्त निदेशक (नियोजन), पशुपालन विभाग, उ०प्र०, लखनऊ।
5. समस्त उप निदेशक/मुख्य पशु चिकित्सा अधिकारी, पशुपालन विभाग, उ०प्र०।
6. गार्ड फाईल।

आज्ञा से,  
  
 (डा० मुखार एम० बोबडे)  
 प्रमुख सचिव।  
 02.11.18  
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मासिक/प्रति मासिक/मासिक  
30.8.2023

महत्वपूर्ण

संख्या-2104/सैंतीस-2-2023

प्रेषक,

डा० रजनीश दुबे,  
अपर मुख्य सचिव,  
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन  
सेवा में,

1. समस्त जिलाधिकारी,  
उ०प्र०.
2. निदेशक,  
प्रशासन एवं विकास,  
पशुपालन विभाग,  
उ०प्र०, लखनऊ

पशुधन अनुभाग-2

लखनऊ :: दिनांक- 30 अगस्त, 2023

विषय:- निराश्रित गोवंश के संरक्षण हेतु स्थापित गो आश्रय स्थलों/संरक्षण केन्द्रों पर पर्यावरणीय प्रबन्धन के सम्बन्ध में गाइडलाइंस महोदय,

उत्तर प्रदेश पशुधन संख्या के दृष्टिकोण से देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। 20 वी पशुगणना 2019 के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 190.3 लाख गोवंश थे। कृषि कार्य में मशीनीकरण के प्रयोग से स्वदेशी/अवर्णित गोवंश के नर वत्स के अनुपयोगी हो जाने के कारण पशुपालक इन्हें निराश्रित छोड़ देते हैं। ये निराश्रित गोवंश अनियंत्रित होकर प्रजनन द्वारा अनुपयोगी/कम उत्पादकता के गोवंश की उत्पत्ति करते हैं, जिसके फलस्वरूप निराश्रित गोवंशों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि होती है। प्रदेश में उत्तर प्रदेश गोवध निवारण अधिनियम-1955 (यथा संशोधित-2000) लागू है, जिसके अन्तर्गत गोवध पर प्रभावी तरीके से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है तथा सम्प्रति प्रदेश में लगभग 14 लाख निराश्रित गोवंश हैं।

2. निराश्रित गोवंशों की संख्या में कमी लाने एवं इनके संरक्षण तथा भरण-पोषण हेतु शासनादेश संख्या-4324/सैंतीस-2-2018-5(53)/2018, दिनांक 02.01.2019 द्वारा अस्थायी गो आश्रय स्थलों की स्थापना व संचालन नीति का प्रख्यापन किया गया है। इस नीति के अन्तर्गत स्पष्ट किया गया है कि पशुअतिचार अधिनियम-1871 (संशोधित-21 अगस्त, 1996) में दिये गये प्राविधानों व पशुओं के प्रति क्रूरता निवारण अधिनियम-1960 की धारा-4 के अधीन स्थापित भारतीय जीव जन्तु कल्याण बोर्ड पर्यावरण वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्गत दिशा-निर्देश पत्रांक-9-3/2018-19/पी०सी०ए०, दिनांक 12 जुलाई, 2018 के अनुसार निराश्रित पशुओं के संरक्षण एवं भरण-पोषण की जिम्मेदारी स्थानीय निकाय की है। नीति के अन्तर्गत यह भी प्राविधानित है कि अस्थायी गोवंश आश्रय स्थल (कभी भी सम्पूर्णतया हटाने योग्य) की स्थापना, व्यवस्था एवं प्रबन्धन, संचालन स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा की जायेगी। शासनादेश दिनांक 02.01.2019 द्वारा प्रख्यापित नीति के उक्त के कम में निर्गत मार्गदर्शी निर्देश दिनांक 28.01.2019 में गो आश्रय स्थलों हेतु भूमि का चिन्हांकन एवं समतलीकरण, गोवंशों हेतु स्थान के मानक, स्थलों पर पेयजल की व्यवस्था, प्रकाश की व्यवस्था, पर्यावरणीय व्यवस्था एवं मृत गोवंशों के अन्तिम संस्कार हेतु सम्बन्धित विभागों को सुस्पष्ट दायित्व दिये गये हैं।

3. निराश्रित गो आश्रय स्थल अस्थायी प्रकृति के (कभी भी सम्पूर्णतया हटाने योग्य) हैं। यह स्थल कोई व्यवसायिक केन्द्र न होकर शैल्टर मात्र है, जिन पर निराश्रित गोवंश के

De-minimis जीवन निर्वाह की कल्याणकारी व्यवस्था है। अतः केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड की गाइडलाइन्स, जो गोशालाओं/डेयरी फार्म के निमित्त हैं, के अनुसार इनकी स्थापना से पूर्व अनापत्ति प्राप्त किया जाना आवश्यक नहीं है। अधिकांश गो आश्रय स्थलों में 200 से कम गोवंश संरक्षित हैं। अतः कम संख्या में गोवंश होने के कारण गोवंश आश्रय स्थलों में गोबर, गोमूत्र एवं चारे के अपशिष्ट कम मात्रा में उत्पादित होते हैं, तथा उत्पादित होने वाले इन अपशिष्टों को कम्पोस्ट के रूप में उसी स्थल पर उपयोग में ले लिया जाता है। अतः इन आश्रय स्थलों में उत्पादित अपशिष्ट का पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव नगण्य है।

4. केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड द्वारा जुलाई, 2020 में डेयरी फार्म एवं गोशालाओं में पर्यावरणीय प्रबन्धन हेतु गाइडलाइन्स निर्गत की गयी है। गो आश्रय स्थल कभी भी सम्पूर्णतया हटाने योग्य श्रेणी में नहीं आता है। ये कोई उद्यम अथवा व्यवसायिक केन्द्र नहीं हैं। उक्त के परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रदेश में निराश्रित गोवंश के संरक्षण एवं भरण-पोषण हेतु स्थापित/संचालित गो आश्रय स्थलों में पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन हेतु निम्नानुसार गाइडलाइन्स निर्गत की जा रही हैं:-

(1) ठोस अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन-

1.1 प्रत्येक गो आश्रय स्थल पर नियमित रूप से गोबर का उठान किया जाय और फर्श की साफ-सफाई सुनिश्चित की जाय। गो आश्रय स्थल के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों पर भी साफ-सफाई की जाय कि ताकि किसी प्रकार की आवांछित दुर्गन्ध न हो

1.2 गो आश्रय स्थलों और आस-पास के क्षेत्र को साफ रखने हेतु नियमित अंतराल पर चूने आदि का छिड़काव किया जाय।

1.3 बचा हुआ चारा, भूसा एवं विछाबन को इकट्ठा करके पिट कम्पोस्टिंग की जाय।

1.4 गो आश्रय स्थलों में उत्पादित बायोमैडिकल वेस्ट को (वैक्सीन, दवा की खाली शीशियां, सीरिज इत्यादि) पशुचिकित्सा अधिकारी अपने साथ ले जायें और सी0पी0सी0बी0 की गाइडलाइन्स में "Solid Waste Management Rules- 2016" के अनुसार निस्तारित किया जाय।

1.5 गो आश्रय स्थलों पर उत्पादित गोबर और बचे हुए चारे को जल निकासी के साथ न बहाया जाय।

(2) जल अपशिष्ट प्रबन्धन-

2.1 गौ-मूत्र, पशु की धुलाई व फर्श की सफाई आदि में प्रयुक्त अवशिष्ट जल एक गड्डे में एकत्रित कर चारागाह में सिंचाई हेतु प्रयोग किया जाय।

2.2 गो आश्रय स्थल द्वारा फर्श की सफाई धुलाई आदि में जल का संयमित उपयोग किया जाय तथा प्रयुक्त जल इस प्रकार निस्तारित किया जाय कि यह अण्डरग्राउंड जल को प्रदूषित न करे।

2.3 गौ-आश्रय स्थल की फर्श कदापि चिकनी नहीं होनी चाहिए। फर्श चिकनी होने से पशुओं के फिसलने का डर बना रहता है।

(3) वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबन्धन:-

3.1 शेड हवादार, पूर्व पश्चिम की लॉग एक्सिस में बना होना चाहिए। जिससे आर्द्रता मौसम के अनुकूल रहे और गोशाला में मेथेन, कार्बनडाई आक्साइड एवं अमोनिया आदि गैसों का जमाव न हो।

3.2 जाड़े एवं वर्षा में शेडों में अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ (Over crowding) नहीं होनी चाहिए।

3.3 शेड की क्षमता से अधिक पशु कदापि न रखे जाय।

3.4 गो आश्रय स्थल पर ग्रीन बेल्ट विकसित किया जाय।

3.5 गो आश्रय स्थल में गोवंश के खड़े होने आराम करने और गति/चलने फिरने के लिये पर्याप्त स्थान उपलब्ध कराया जाय।

i/379072/2023

3.6 गो आश्रय स्थलों की कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों पशुपालन विभाग, राष्ट्रीय डेयरी विकास बोर्ड द्वारा प्राप्त मार्गदर्शन के अनुसार चारा दाना आदि की व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित की जाय।

(4) साइटिंग पालिसी:-

4.1. गो आश्रय स्थल आवासीय परिसर/स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र/अस्पताल/स्कूल से 100 मीटर की परिधि के बाहर स्थापित किये जायें तथा यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाय कि तालाब झील मुख्य जल स्रोत से 200 मीटर की परिधि से बाहर स्थापित हो।

4.2. आश्रय स्थलों में शेडों के बीच कम से कम 05 मीटर की दूरी रखी जाय तथा बीच में ग्रीन बेल्ट विकसित किये जाय।

(5) अन्य बिन्दु:-

5.1 निराश्रित गोवंश के भरण-पोषण हेतु चारा, पीने हेतु स्वच्छ पानी, समुचित प्रकाश एवं हवादार स्थल उपलब्ध होना चाहिये।

5.2 गोवंश के बैठने/आराम करने वाले स्थलों पर इन्टरलाकिंग लगायी जाय।

5.3 गो आश्रय स्थलों पर छायादार वृक्ष लगाये जाय, जिससे गोवंश को बैठने एवं आराम करने में सुविधा हो।

6. इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि कृपया उपर्युक्तानुसार योजना का प्राथमिकता पर क्रियान्वयन सुनिश्चित कराने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

( डा० रजनीश दुबे )  
अपर मुख्य सचिव।

संख्या-2104(1)/सैंतीस-2-2023 तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

1. अपर मुख्य सचिव, मुख्यमंत्री, उ०प्र० शासन।
2. प्रमुख स्टाफ आफिसर, मुख्य सचिव, उ०प्र० शासन।
3. विशेष कार्याधिकारी, कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त, उ०प्र० शासन।
4. अपर मुख्य सचिव, पंचायतीराज विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
5. अपर मुख्य सचिव, वन एवं पर्यावरण विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
6. प्रमुख सचिव, ग्राम्य विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
7. प्रमुख सचिव, नगर विकास विभाग, उ०प्र० शासन।
8. सचिव, उ०प्र० प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड, लखनऊ।
9. समस्त अपर निदेशक ग्रेड-2, पशुपालन विभाग, उ०प्र०।
10. समस्त, मुख्य पशुचिकित्साधिकारी, उ०प्र०।
11. गार्ड फाइल।

भवदीय,

Signed by देवेन्द्र कुमार

पाण्डेय

( देवेन्द्र कुमार ) 08-2023-16:05

विशेष सचिव

उत्तर प्रदेश शासन  
पशुधन अनुभाग-2  
संख्या-2115/सैंतीस-2-2023  
लखनऊ :: दिनांक अगस्त, 2023

प्रमुख सचिव,  
नगर विकास विभाग,  
उ०प्र० शासन।

कृपया मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० संख्या-394/2022 Pushpendra Kumar Vs Block Development Officer, Kadaura & Ors. में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.07.2023 (छायाप्रति संलग्न) का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें।

2- मा० राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण, नई दिल्ली द्वारा ओ०ए० संख्या-394/2022 Pushpendra Kumar Vs Block Development Officer, Kadaura & Ors. में पारित आदेश दिनांक 20.07.2023 में डेयरी फार्म्स एवं गोशालाओं में केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सी०पी०सी०बी०) द्वारा पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन के सम्बन्ध में निर्गत दिशा-निर्देशों का अनुपालन किये जाने के आदेश प्रदान किये गये हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित निराश्रित गो आश्रय स्थलों हेतु पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश निर्गत किये जाने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही पशुधन विभाग द्वारा की जा रही है।

3- अतः अनुरोध है कि कृपया नगरीय क्षेत्रों में स्थापित/संचालित कान्हा गोशाला एवं गो आश्रय स्थलों पर केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड (सी०पी०सी०बी०) द्वारा निर्गत गाइडलाइन्स के क्रम में पर्यावरण प्रबन्धन के सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश निर्गत कराने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्नकः--यथोक्त।

Signed by देवेन्द्र कुमार  
पाण्डेय  
(देवेन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय)  
Date: 20/08/2023 19:34  
विशेष सचिव

संख्या-2115(1)/सैंतीस-2-2023तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि प्रमुख स्टाफ आफिसर, मुख्य सचिव, उ०प्र० शासन को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित।

आज्ञा से,

(देवेन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय)  
विशेष सचिव।

I/296943/2023

महत्वपूर्ण

संख्या-652 / सैंतीस-2-2023-1(49) / 2017

प्रेषक,

डा0 रजनीश दुबे,  
अपर मुख्य सचिव,  
उ0प्र0 शासन।

सेवा में,

✓ मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी,  
उ0प्र0 पशुधन विकास परिषद,  
बादशाहबाग, लखनऊ।

पशुधन अनुभाग-2

लखनऊ:: दिनांक:: 31 मार्च, 2023

विषय-प्रदेश में गोवंशीय पशुओं में वर्गीकृत वीर्य(सेक्सड सीमेन) के उपयोग की योजना के संचालन हेतु मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त (गाइड लाइन्स) में संशोधन के संबंध में।

महोदय,

उपर्युक्त विषयक अपने पत्र सं0-1037(2)/01/बीसी-एसएस/यूपीएलडीबी/2021-22 दिनांक 14 मार्च, 2023 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करने का कष्ट करें।

2- अवगत कराना है कि प्रदेश में गोवंशीय पशुओं में वर्गीकृत वीर्य (सेक्सड सीमेन) के उपयोग की योजना के संचालन हेतु शासनादेश संख्या-4128/सैंतीस-2-2018-1(49)/2017 दिनांक 07 दिसम्बर, 2018 द्वारा मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त (गाइड लाइन) निर्गत की गयी थी, उक्त शासनादेश के प्रस्तर-7 (ख) प्रक्रिया (3), (4) एवं (15) में निम्नवत व्यवस्था थी :-

प्रस्तर-7(ख) प्रक्रिया (3)

“बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के जनपदों को छोड़कर योजना में पशुपालकों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सेक्सड सीमेन द्वारा कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्य के सापेक्ष प्रति गर्भाधान प्रति पशु रू0 300/- (रूपये तीन सौ मात्र) पशुपालकों से लिया जायेगा, जो राजकोष में उत्तर प्रदेश पशुधन विकास परिषद के माध्यम से जमा किया जायेगा।”

प्रस्तर-7(ख) प्रक्रिया (4)

“बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में सेक्सड सीमेन द्वारा कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्य के सापेक्ष प्रति गर्भाधान मात्र रू0 100/- (रूपये सौ मात्र) लेवी के रूप में पशुपालक से लिया जायेगा, जो राजकोष में उ0प्र0 पशुधन विकास परिषद के माध्यम से जमा किया जायेगा।”

प्रस्तर-7(ख) प्रक्रिया (15)

“योजना में पशुपालकों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सेक्सड सीमेन द्वारा कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के सापेक्ष प्रति कृत्रिम गर्भाधान रू0 300/- (रूपये तीन सौ मात्र) बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र को छोड़कर अन्य जनपदों के पशुपालकों से तथा रू0 100/- (रूपये एक सौ मात्र) प्रति कृत्रिम गर्भाधान बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के जनपदों में पशुपालकों से लिया जायेगा। प्राप्त लेवी उत्तर प्रदेश पशुधन विकास परिषद के माध्यम से कोषागार में जमा कराई जायेगी।”

I/296943/2023

3- शासन द्वारा सम्यक विचारोपरान्त प्रदेश में गोवंशीय पशुओं में वर्गीकृत वीर्य (सेक्सड सीमेन) के उपयोग की स्वीकार्यता को पशुपालकों के मध्य बढ़ाये जाने हेतु संदर्भित शासनादेश संख्या-4128/सैंतीस-2-2018-1 (49)/2017 दिनांक 07.12.2018 के प्रस्तर-7 (ख) प्रक्रिया (3), (4) एवं (15) में निम्नानुसार संशोधन किये जाने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

“प्रदेश के समस्त जनपदों के पशुपालकों को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सेक्सड सीमेन द्वारा कृत्रिम गर्भाधान कार्य के सापेक्ष प्रति गर्भाधान प्रति पशु रू0 100/- (रूपये एक सौ मात्र) पशुपालकों से लिया जायेगा, जो उत्तर प्रदेश पशुधन विकास परिषद के माध्यम से राजकोष में जमा किया जायेगा।”

4- शासनादेश सं0-4128/सैंतीस-2-2018-1 (49)/2017 दिनांक 07.12.2018 की शेष शर्तें यथावत रहेंगी।

5- इस संबंध में मुझे यह कहने का निदेश हुआ है कि कृपया उपर्युक्तानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित कराने का कष्ट करें।

भवदीय,

Signed by डा0 रजनीश दुवे

Date: 31-03-2023 14:06:59

(डा0 रजनीश दुवे)

अपर मुख्य सचिव।

संख्या-652(1)/सैंतीस-2-2023-1(49)/2017, तददिनांक।

प्रतिलिपि निम्नलिखित को सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रेषित:-

1. अपर मुख्य सचिव, मा0 मुख्यमंत्री, उ0प्र0 शासन।
2. प्रमुख स्टाफ आफिसर, मुख्य सचिव, उ0प्र0 शासन।
3. विशेष कार्याधिकारी, कृषि उत्पादन आयुक्त, उ0प्र0 शासन।
4. समस्त मण्डलायुक्त उ0प्र0।
5. निदेशक, प्रशासन एवं विकास, पशुपालन विभाग, उ0प्र0 लखनऊ।
6. निदेशक, रोग नियंत्रण एवं प्रक्षेत्र, पशुपालन विभाग, उ0प्र0 लखनऊ।
7. समस्त जिलाधिकारी, उ0प्र0।
8. वित्त नियंत्रक/संयुक्त निदेशक (नियोजन), पशुपालन विभाग, उ0प्र0 लखनऊ।
9. समस्त उप निदेशक/मुख्य पशुचिकित्सा अधिकारी, पशुपालन विभाग, उ0प्र0।
10. गार्ड फाइल।

आज्ञा से,

(विनोद कुमार द्विवेदी)

उप सचिव।

संलग्नक (6)

प्रेषक.

जिलाधिकारी,  
जालौन स्थान उरई।

सेवा में.

अपर मुख्य सचिव,  
पशुधन अनुभाग-2,  
उत्तर प्रदेश शासन,  
लखनऊ।

पत्र संख्या : 315 /ओ0एस0डी0-एन0जी0टी0

दिनांक : फरवरी 07, 2024

विषय :- मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण में योजित ओ0ए0 नं0 394 ऑफ 2022 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम खण्ड विकास अधिकारी कदौरा में गठित ओवर साइट कमेटी के संबंध में।

महोदय,

कृपया उपर्युक्त विषयक आई0ए0 नं0 790/2023 में ओ0ए0 नं0 394 पुष्पेन्द्र कुमार बनाम खण्ड विकास अधिकारी कदौरा व अन्य के संबंध में मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा पारित आदेश दिनांक 19.10.2023 का संदर्भ ग्रहण करें। उक्त आदेश के प्रस्तर-3 में आई0ए0 290/2023 दिनांक 16.11.2022, आई0ए0 नं0 621/2023 व आई0ए0 नं0 790/2023 दिनांक 18.10.2023 याची द्वारा प्रस्तुत आई0ए0 संख्या 790/2023 के प्रकरण में अन्तरिम प्रार्थना पत्र की सुनवाई होनी है।

उल्लेखनीय है कि इसी प्रकरण में मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा गठित ओवर साइट कमेटी द्वारा अपना निरीक्षण प्रतिवेदन दिनांक 30.11.2023 को प्रेषित कर दिया गया है, जिसकी प्रति मा0 राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण द्वारा जिलाधिकारी को दिनांक 09.01.2024 को ई-मेल के माध्यम से उपलब्ध करायी गयी है। आई0ए0 सं0 790/2023 की प्रस्तरवार आख्या संलग्न कर प्रेषित है। यह भी अवगत कराना है कि दिनांक 09.01.2024 को मेल से उपलब्ध कराई गई मा0 ओवर साइट कमेटी की आख्या पर कियान्वयन कराकर अनुश्रवण कराया जा रहा है। कृपया उक्तानुसार अवगत होने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्नक- (1) प्रस्तरवार आख्या आई0ए0नं0 790/2023

(2) मा0 ओवर साइट कमेटी की आख्या के क्रम में कार्य योजना की प्रति।

भवदीय,


(राजेश कुमार पाण्डेय)  
जिलाधिकारी, जालौन।