

AS INTRODUCED IN LOK SABHA

Bill No. 160 of 2024

THE INDIGENOUS COW AND COW PROGENY
PROTECTION BOARD BILL, 2024

By

SHRI LUMBA RAM, M.P.

A

BILL

*to provide for constituting up of a Board for the protection of indigenous
cow and cow progeny and for matters connected
therewith or incidental thereto.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1.(1) This Act may be called the Indigenous Cow and Cow Progeny Protection Board Act, 2024.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Board” means the Indigenous Cow and Cow Progeny Protection Board constituted under section 3; 5

(b) “gaushala” means a shelter home or building with facilities of fodder, water shed and medical aid for cows;

(c) “indigenous cow” means cow of indigenous breeds but does not include cows of foreign breeds; and 10

(d) “prescribed” means prescribed by the rules made under this Act.

Constitution
of Indigenous
Cow Protection
Board.

3.(1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Board to be known as the Indigenous Cow and Cow Progeny Protection Board for protection of indigenous cow and its progeny.

(2) The headquarter of the Board shall be at New Delhi. 15

(3) The Board shall have its offices in the capital of each State and Union territory.

(4) The Central Government shall appoint such number of officers and staff as may be deemed necessary for the efficient functioning of the Board.

(5) The salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the officers and staff of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed. 20

Functions of
the Board.

4. The Board shall—

(a) construct gaushalas in every village, tehsil and district for protection of indigenous cows; 25

(b) provide funds to farmers to run individual gaushalas;

(c) encourage farmers to rear indigenous cows and their progeny and provide financial assistance to farmers on the basis of number of indigenous cows reared by them;

(d) promote the therapeutic use of medicines based on cow milk, gobar and gomutra; 30

(e) promote the manufacturing of fertilizers and insecticides with the use of gobar and gomutra, aak, neem and tulsi;

(f) link gaushalas in the villages to the mid day meal scheme for supply of milk and milk-made products to school students in order to overcome the problem of malnutrition; 35

(g) promote the use of gobar gas in generation of electricity;

(h) promote bullock driven agro processing industry;

(i) link the setting up of gaushalas with Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005; and 40

(j) undertake such other steps as may be assigned to it by the Central Government for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

5 **5. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide requisite funds to carry out the purposes of this Act.**

Central Government to provide requisite funds.

6.(1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act;

Power to make rules.

10 (2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both the Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The cow is the most beloved animal of rural Indian families. Cow has been an integral part of our religion, culture and economy for centuries. But according to an estimate, the next decade is going to pose a danger for existence of cows pertaining to Indian Cow breeds. Traditionally, there are various breeds of cows in India. On one hand, there is the Sahiwal breed of cow which provides milk even in dry days, while on the other hand, cows of different types have been the backbone of rural economy of the country. Scientists have considered and found that Indian cow's milk is a complete diet. One pound of cow milk gives so much strength that if a person consumes only cow's milk, then his body and life will not only run smoothly but will also become stronger and disease resistant as compare to any other person. It contains all the nutrients necessary for the human body. Indigenous cow's milk contains vitamin A-2 which has cancer resistant properties. Multiple uses of cow's urine have been mentioned in Ayurveda. The urine of the indigenous cow is considered to be antidote, chemical and tridosha destroyer. On chemical analysis of cow's urine, scientists have found that it contains 24 elements which have the ability to cure various diseases of the body. About 108 diseases are cured by cow's urine and excellent organic pesticide can be made by adding boiling aak, neem and basil and adequate water in cow's urine. The milk and ghee of the indigenous cow have the ability to fight incurable diseases. Organic fertilizers are made up from the dung of the indigenous cow. The fertility of the land increases with the fertilizer made from the dung of the indigenous cow. In this regard, the role of indigenous cows in the country's economy cannot be denied.

Hence, this bill.

NEW DELHI;
July 23, 2024

LUMBA RAM

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for the constitution of a Board for the protection of indigenous cow and its progeny. Clause 4 provides that the Board shall set up gaushalas in every village, tehsil and district. Clause 6 provides that the Central Government shall provide requisite funds to the State Governments for carrying out the purposes of this Act. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a recurring expenditure of rupees one thousand crore per annum would be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A non-recurring expenditure of rupees two hundred crore is also likely to involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 6 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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(Shri Lumba Ram, M.P.)