

**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

PLAN SCHEME 2021-22

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

**COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK
SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

PART A – ONGOING SCHEME



(HEAD OF ACCOUNT: 2404-00-109-93)

PLAN OUTLAY: ₹2913.00 Lakh







EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PART A – ONGOING SCHEME

(HEAD OF ACCOUNT: 2404-00-109-93)

PLAN OUTLAY: ₹2913.00 Lakh

The project envisages providing assistance to Dairy farmers of Kerala state to take up Dairy farming as the main livelihood and also increase production of milk. Through the implementation of Milk Shed Development Programme Dairy sector is showing steady growth rate. For the purpose of achieving self-reliability and self-sustainability of Dairy sector in the state and also for ensuring the socio-economic stability of Dairy farmers in the state, an amount of Rs. 4028 Lakh has been earmarked for Dairy Development Department for the financial year 2021-22. Under the Milk Shed Development Programme the department proposes to implement the Milk Shed Development Programme with the following break ups

- **Rs 3993.00 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-34-OC**
For implementation of various scheme components
- **Rs 20.00 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-04 TE (1) Tour TA**
- **Rs 15.00 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-05-OE-4 Other Items**

The total budget share for the scheme Commercial Dairy Milk and Milk Shed Development Programme for the year 2021-22 is ₹ 4028.00 Lakh. Following scheme components with a Plan Outlay of ₹ 2913 lakh under the H.O.A 2404-00-109-93 with the following breakup is ongoing in nature

01.	2404-00-109-93-OC	-	₹ 2878.00 lakh
02.	2404-00-109-93-04 TE (1) TOUR TA	-	₹ 20.00 Lakh
03.	2404-00-109-93-05-OE-4	-	₹ 15.00 Lakh
	Grand Total (2404-00-109-93)	-	₹ 2913.00 Lakh



Financial Outlay

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2021-22 ONGOING SCHEMES - 2404-00-109-93						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	NO. OF UNITS (No's)	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
			TOTAL COST (₹)	UNIT SUBSIDY (₹)	TOTAL COST (₹ in Lakh)	TOTAL SUBSIDY (₹ in Lakh)
2404-00-109-93-34-OC						
1	Godhanam (Single Cow) - Cross Bred	1792	1,06,000	35,000	1,899.52	627.20
2	Godhanam (Single Cow) - Indigenous	100	1,11,000	36,500	111.00	36.50
3	2 Cow Dairy Unit	1220	2,11,000	69,000	2,574.20	841.80
4	5 Cow Dairy Unit	28	5,60,000	1,84,000	156.80	51.52
5	10 Cow Dairy Unit	28	11,61,000	3,83,000	325.08	107.24
6	Composite Dairy Units (1 Milch Cow + 1 Heifer)	300	1,41,000	53,000	423.00	159.00
7	Composite Dairy Units (3 Milch Cow + 2 Heifer)	175	4,00,000	1,50,000	700.00	262.50
8	Composite Dairy Units (6 Milch Cow + 4 Heifer)	28	7,80,000	2,92,000	218.40	81.76
9	Need Based Assistance to Progressive Dairy farmers	600	1,00,000	50,000	600.00	300.00
10	Construction / Repair of Cattle Shed	500	1,00,000	50,000	500.00	250.00
11	Support to Woman cattle care programme	162	36,000	36,000	58.32	58.32
12	Establishing Heifer Parks- 50 animals per Park	6	37,50,000	15,00,000	225.00	90.00
13	Operational Cost		Lump sum		10.00	10.00
14	Documentation Charges		Lump sum		2.16	2.16
SUBTOTAL – 2404-00-109-93-34-OC					7,803.48	2,878.00
15	2404-00-109-93-04 TE (1) TOUR TA		Lump sum		20.00	20.00
16	2404-00-109-93-05-OE-4		Lump sum		15.00	15.00
GRAND TOTAL - MSDP ONGOING					7,838.48	2,913.00

5745 milch cows will be added to the cattle strength of the state and 1062 good quality heifers will be added to the herd strength of the state as a result of the ongoing MSDP Programme alone (excluding the Ksheera Gramam Programme, assistance for purchasing Milking Machine, Other New Schemes and Elevated and Community Cattle shed).


MINI RAVINDRADAS
 (PEN NO. 494248)
DIRECTOR
 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



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A.01 INTRODUCTION

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR & DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – PREFACE

Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about 58% of India's population. Gross Value Added (GVA) by agriculture, forestry and fishing was estimated at Rs. 19.48 lakh Crore in the year 2021-22. Growth in GVA in agriculture and allied sectors stood at 4% in FY20. The Indian food industry is poised for huge growth, increasing its contribution to world food trade every year due to its immense potential for value addition, particularly within the food processing industry. Indian food and grocery market is the world's sixth largest, with retail contributing 70% of the sales. The Indian food processing industry accounts for 32% of the country's total food market, one of the largest industries in India and is ranked fifth in terms of production, consumption, export and expected growth. India is expected to achieve the ambitious goal of doubling farmers income by 2022. The agriculture sector in India is expected to generate better momentum in the next few years due to increased investment in agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation facilities, warehousing and cold storage.

Agriculture and allied sectors hold a significant position in any development process with its role in engaging and employing people, providing food and ensuring food security and raw materials. Agriculture is a pivotal sector for the economy to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of no poverty, zero hunger, and good health and well-being. With decline in the size of land holdings in agriculture, the State has to focus on production, productivity, and profitability to attain the SDG targets and sustainability in agriculture. Agricultural performance is subject to year to year fluctuations because of vagaries of nature as well as price volatility. The agricultural sector in Kerala has undergone significant structural changes in the form of decline in share of Gross State Domestic Product indicating a shift from the agrarian economy. The natural disaster that hit the State in the form of floods and landslide wreaked havoc, affecting agricultural sector the most. Crops were most heavily affected, contributing to 88 per cent of the total loss and damage to the sector. Kerala's growth rate in 2019-20 is lower than the rate in 2018-19. The lagged effects of 2018 and 2019 floods, recessionary national and international economy, and onset of Covid-19 pandemic towards the end of last quarter of 2019-20 are the reasons for the slow growth. In fact, recessionary economic conditions at the national and international level were visible from 2019 onwards. This has been further aggravated by the Covid-19 pandemic. Though some signs of recovery are slowly discernible, State Governments have to face specific difficulties to recovery. Despite the low growth in 2019-20 and financial constraints, Kerala has made significant advancements in promoting growth of productive forces in the economy. The Government of Kerala has reinforced its thrust to support innovation, strengthen information technology and continued its commitment towards social welfare and protection and gender equality.



Share of agriculture and allied sectors in GVA/GSVA National and State level, at constant prices 2011-12, from 2013-14 to 2019-20, in per cent

Year	Share of agriculture and allied sectors in total GVA (India)	Share of agriculture and allied sectors in GSVA (Kerala)
2013-14	17.8	12.37
2014-15	16.5	11.92
2015-16	15.4	10.74
2016-17	15.2	9.96
2017-18	15.1	9.60
2018-19	14.6	8.83(P)
2019-20	n.a	8.03(Q)

Economic Review - 2020

Animal Husbandry is a vital sector for ensuring a more inclusive and sustainable agriculture system and plays a pivotal role in the economic development of the country by enhancing farmers' income. It also provides gainful employment in the rural sector particularly among the landless farmers, small and marginal farmers, women, and weaker sections. It acts as both a supplementary and complementary enterprise.

Livestock sector plays a multi-faceted role in socio-economic development of rural households. Livestock rearing has significant positive impact on equity in terms of income and employment and poverty reduction in rural areas as distribution of livestock is more egalitarian as compared to land. In India, over 70 percent of the rural households own livestock and a majority of livestock owning households are small, marginal and landless households. Small animals like sheep, goats, pigs and poultry are largely kept by the land scarce poor households for commercial purposes due to their low initial investment and operational costs. In the recent decade, demand for various livestock based products has increased significantly due to increase in per capita income, urbanization, taste and preference and increased awareness about food nutrition. Livestock sector is likely to emerge as an engine for agricultural growth in the coming decades. It is also considered as a potential sector for export earnings.

In the national perspective, the livestock sector contributes 16 per cent of the income of small farm households as against an average of 14 per cent for all rural households and provides livelihood to two-third of the rural community. It also provides employment to about 8.8 per cent of the population in India and percentage of area used for all types of livestock farming was 1.69 per cent. Our country has vast livestock resources and contributes 4.11 per cent of GDP and 25.6 per cent of total agricultural GDP. (Economic Review: 2020). The rural women play a significant role in animal rearing and are involved in operations namely, feeding, breeding, management, and health care. The livestock sector has emerged as one which generates employment and income security to women through micro enterprises. Women constitute 71 per cent of the labour force in livestock farming. In dairying, 75 million women are engaged as against 15 million men, while in the case of small ruminants, the sharing of work with men is almost equal. The need for technology up



gradation, skill enhancement through capacity building programmes is felt across the sector.

As per **20th Livestock Census (2019)**, the total livestock population of the country is 535.78 million showing an increase of 4.6 per cent over Livestock Census 2012. It includes 302.79 million bovine population (which includes cattle, buffalo, mithun, and yak) which recorded an increase of 0.93 per cent over the previous census. The total number of cattle in the country is 192.49 million showing an increase of 0.8 per cent over the previous census.

Livestock and Poultry Population in India, in lakh

Sl. No.	Species	17th Livestock Census 2003	18th Livestock Census 2007	19th Livestock Census 2012	20th Livestock Census 2019	Growth Rate 2012-19
1	Cattle	185.2	199.1	190.9	192.49	0.83
2	Buffalo	97.9	105.3	108.7	109.85	1.0
3	Yaks	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.058	-24.67
4	Mithuns	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.39	30
	Total Bovines	283.4	304.8	300.0	302.79	0.92
5	Sheep	61.5	71.6	65.07	74.26	14.12
6	Goat	124.4	140.5	135.2	148.88	10.12
7	Pigs	13.5	11.1	10.3	9.06	-12.04
8	Other animals	2.2	1.7	1.48	0.79	-46.62
	Total Livestock	485	529.7	512.05	535.78	4.63
9	Poultry	489	648.8	729.2	851.81	16.81

Source: Annual Report 2018-19, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Govt, 20th Livestock Census (2019)

In **Kerala, the livestock sector** is prominent and one of the fastest growing sectors of the rural economy. The share of livestock in Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at constant prices from the agriculture sector shows a marginal decrease from 26.97 per cent in 2018-19 to 26.67 per cent in 2019-20. Though GSVA at constant prices from the sector has increased in absolute numbers, its share in total GSVA of the State has declined marginally from 2.38 per cent in 2018-19 to 2.14 per cent in 2019-20.

As per **20th Livestock Census (2019)**, the livestock population in the State was 38.36 lakh. Details of species-wise livestock and poultry population in Kerala is as below

Livestock and poultry population in Kerala, in lakh population

Species	2012	2019	Percentage variation from 2012 to 2019
Cattle	13.28	13.42	1.02
Buffalo	1.02	1.01	-0.71
Sheep	0.01	0.01	0
Goat	12.46	13.59	9.07
Other animals	12.11	10.33	-14.69
Total Livestock	38.88	38.36	-1.34
Poultry	238.45	298.18	25.05
Total	277.34	336.54	21.35

Source : Livestock Census : 2019



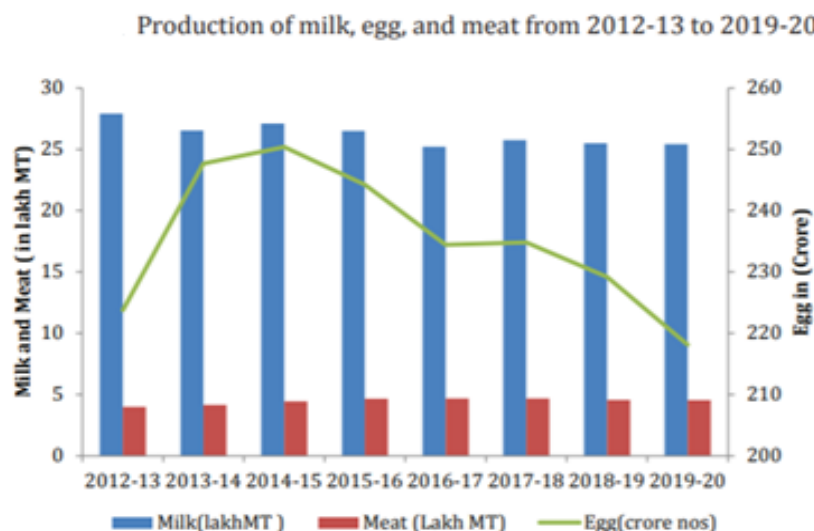
In Kerala, two-third of dairy animals are available in 7 districts of Palakkad, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur (Source: Dairying in Kerala – A Statistical Profile – NDDDB).

The district wise cattle / buffalo population as per latest census report is as below

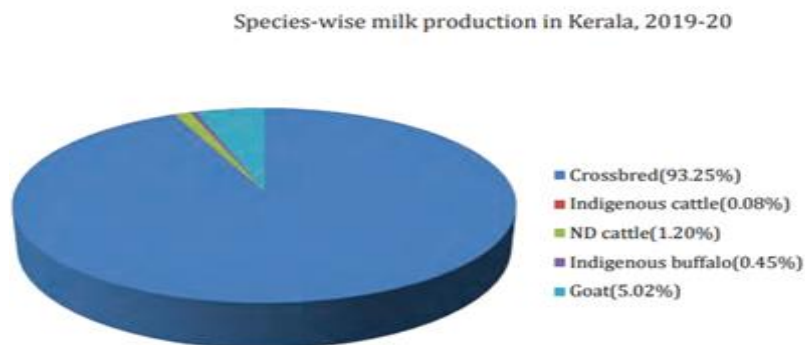
District Wise Population Live Stock Census 2019		
District	Cattle (No.)	Buffalo (No.)
Alappuzha	79370	5726
Ernakulam	108061	10029
Idukki	97395	5067
Kannur	91687	2446
Kasaragod	73968	1506
Kollam	110542	8658
Kottayam	81074	6163
Kozhikode	94248	3915
Malappuram	87035	15077
Palakkad	166952	9743
Pathanamthitta	61157	3260
Thiruvananthapuram	98822	5041
Thrissur	111932	20520
Wayanad	79753	4353
Grand Total	1341996	101504

Source: Livestock Census Report: 2019

Milk Production - India continued to be the largest milk producing country in the world. At the national level, the milk production has increased from 17.63 Crore tonnes in 2017-18 to 18.77 Crore tonnes in 2018-19 registering a growth of 6.5 per cent, sustaining the trend over the past three decades. The per capita availability of milk has been increasing in India over the years and increased to 394 gram in 2018-19. The highest per capita availability is in Punjab (1181 gram per day) followed by Haryana (1087 gram per day). The highest producer of milk is Uttar Pradesh with 16.3 per cent of total milk production in the country, followed by Rajasthan (12.6 per cent). The species-wise milk production shows that nearly 35 per cent of total milk production is contributed by indigenous buffaloes followed by 26 per cent by cross-bred cattle. The indigenous cattle contribute 11 per cent of the total milk production. Goat milk shares a contribution of 3 per cent in the total milk production across the country. The total requirement of milk in Kerala in 2019-20 was 33.22 lakh MT, but the supply was only 25.42 lakh MT resulting in a deficiency of 4.65 lakh MT milk. This necessitated an import of 3.15 lakh MT. Out of 25.42 lakh MT of milk produced in the State, major share was produced by cross bred cows (93.25 per cent). [Source: Economic Review : 2020]



Indigenous cows produced only 1,949 lakh MT of milk (0.08 per cent). The production of milk from goat was 1.28 lakh MT (5.02 per cent). The rest was contributed by non-descript cattle, indigenous buffalo and non-descript buffalo. Details of species-wise milk production in Kerala in 2019-20 is provided in as below



Source: Economic Review 2020

The natural calamities of 2018 and 2019 by way of hurricane floods and now the impacts of Covid 19 pandemic have all had a very negative impact on the stability of dairy sector of the state. The state is striving hard to overcome the disastrous situation and regain the lost glory which the state gained during the period from 2016-17 onwards. In spite of the adversities like flood calamities of 2018, 2019 and the prevailing Covid 19 pandemic impacts, it's a sign of relief that the productivity of Milch cattle in Kerala is high as a result of an effective cross breeding policy in the state. 94% of cattle population is crossbreds with an average milk production of 10.22 litres per day which is second best to Punjab in the country. Economic Review 2020 reports reveal that the milk production during the year 2019-20 is 25.42 LMT.

5.94 Lakh Metric Tons of milk (16.27 lakh litre per day) was procured through Dairy Co-operatives during the year 2016-17, whereas 6.79 Lakh Metric Tons of milk (18.61 lakh litre per day) is the corresponding figure for the year 2019-20. At the same time the milk procurement through Dairy Co-operatives of the state have marked a record figure



during the year 2020-21. For the first time ever in the history of the state, the per day milk procurement through Dairy Co-operatives crossed 20 lakh litre per day during the month of Oct, 2020. During the month of Dec, 2020, the per day procurement reached an all-time high figure of 21.33 lakh litre per day. During the year 2020-21, the average milk procurement of milk through Dairy Co-operatives is around 19.32 lakh litre per day. This hike is a positive indicator as far as the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development activities of the state is concerned and is a narration of the various development activities undertaken by the Government to nurture the Sector.

B. 02 COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: 2021-22

The implementation of cattle induction schemes like Pasugramam and Milk Shed Development Programme (M.S.D.P) of the Dairy Development department has created an upward trend in milk production since last five years. But our demand for milk is much higher than the domestic production; even we have reached the self-sufficiency in milk production at dairy cooperative sector. Hence it is necessary to find immediate solutions to meet the domestic demand as well as to check quitting of farmers from this field. The project Milk Shed Development Programme is aimed at bringing more farmers/entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups into the sector and to maintain the productivity of crossbred cow and to create awareness to the farmers in adopting scientific management in cattle farming. In the awake of FSSA, hygienic milk production, and proper care during procurement & distribution has to be maintained.

In order to achieve the above goal the scheme intends to provide assistance for purchase of single milch animal-Godhanam (cross bred and indigenous milch animals), starting mini Dairy units with 2 milch animals, 5 milch animals and 10 milch animals. For ensuring a better future stock, the MSDP also proposes to assist purchase of good quality Heifers, so as to preserve as a buffer stock for the future. The state shall be self-reliable in regard to availability of Milch animals in the future. As a novel programme, during the year 2020-21, the department intends to assist farmers for establishing composite dairy units (1 milch animal + 1 heifer, 3 milch animal + 2 heifers and 6 milch animal + 4 heifers). The introduction of composite dairy units in the state is to encourage farmers to take up heifer rearing without affecting the financial stability of the project.

Year	Milk Production(Kerala)
	(LMT)
2007-08	22.53
2008-09	24.51
2009-10	25.37
2010-11	26.43
2011-12	27.16
2012-13	27.92



2013-14	26.55
2014-15	27.11
2015-16	26.49
2016-17	25.20
2017-18	25.76
2018-19	25.49
2019-20	25.42

Out of the 25.42 lakh MT of milk produced in the State, major share was produced by cross bred cows (93.25 per cent). Indigenous cows produce just 1.949 lakh MT of milk (0.08 per cent). The production of milk from goat is 1.28 lakh MT (5.02 per cent). The rest is contributed by non-descript cattle, indigenous buffalo and non-descript buffalo.

The Herd induction programmes of the Dairy Development Department through various schemes like Pasugram, MSDP, tsunami rehabilitation programmes, RKVY programmes etc. during the last 10 years have helped the state to stabilize the milk production of the state and have helped to march forward towards the dream of attaining self-sufficiency in milk production of the state. The MSDP 2021-22 also intends to give assistance to infrastructure development for farmers by way of offering financial assistance to construction of modern cattle shed, encourage mechanization in the field of Dairying by assisting the purchase of milking machines also to give need based assistance to progressive Dairy farmers of the state for modernization and mechanization of their farm activities. The scheme also has provisions to get the services of women cattle care workers who act as facilitators for helping the Dairy farmers in regard to transfer of modern Dairying techniques to farm level situations. Ksheera Gramam project will be implemented in 10 selected potential Panchayath of the state. 4 Heifer parks with 50 heifers will be established during the year 2021-22

B. 03. MSDP & PLAN 2021-22

The project envisages providing assistance to Dairy farmers of Kerala state to take up Dairy farming as the main livelihood and also increase production of milk. Through the implementation of Milk Shed Development Programme Dairy sector is showing steady growth rate. For the purpose of achieving self-reliability and self-sustainability of Dairy sector in the state and also for ensuring the socio-economic stability of Dairy farmers in the state, an amount of **Rs. 4028 Lakh** has been earmarked for Dairy Development Department for the financial year 2021-22. Under the Milk Shed Development Programme the department proposes to implement the Milk Shed Development Programme with the following break ups

- **Rs 3993.00 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-34-OC**
For implementation of various scheme components
- **Rs 20.00 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-04 TE (1) Tour TA**
- **Rs 15.00 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-05-OE-4 Other Items**



A.04. OBJECTIVES OF MSDP

- Encourage farmers to take up Dairying as a primary occupation
- Encourage farmers in adopting scientific management practices in cattle farming.
- To provide self-employment opportunities as well as livelihood for the rural youth and women community.
- To provide incentive to the stakeholder farmers of this sector.
- To provide safe milk to consumers.
- To attract more farmers and new entrepreneurs in to this sector.
- To encourage farmers to take up Dairying as a business activity.
- To increase the number of productive animals in our cattle wealth.
- To encourage rearing of indigenous cattle breeds and for tapping the health potential factors
- To retain a buffer stock for the future by encouraging farmers to take up Heifer rearing.
- To assist mechanization and modernization in Dairying by providing financial assistance to Dairy farmers for construction of modern cattle shed with Milch animal stress reduction mechanisms, proper ventilations, heat stress reduction mechanisms, fogging techniques etc.
- To assist farmers for purchase of milking machines
- To establish Ksheera Gramam Programme at selected 10 Grama Panchayath
- To establish ELEVATED AND COMMUNITY CATTLE SHED for selected flood prone areas of Kuttanad Taluk.
- To employ women cattle care workers who act as facilitators for helping the Dairy farmers in regard to transfer of modern Dairying techniques to farm level situations

A.05. MSDP 2021-22 – ONGOING SCHEMES OF 2020-21, 2019-20

The total budget share for the scheme Commercial Dairy Milk and Milk Shed Development Programme for the year 2021-22 is ₹ 4028.00 Lakh. Following scheme components with a Plan Outlay of ₹ 2913 lakh under the H.O.A 2404-00-109-93 with the following breakup is ongoing in nature

04.	2404-00-109-93-OC	-	₹ 2878.00 lakh
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06.	2404-00-109-93-05-OE-4	-	₹ 15.00 Lakh
Grand Total (2404-00-109-93)			- ₹ 2913.00 Lakh



A. 06. MSDP 2021-22 – ONGOING SCHEMES OF 2020-21 – FINANCIAL OUTLAY

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2021-22 ONGOING SCHEMES - 2404-00-109-93						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	NO. OF UNITS (No's)	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
			TOTAL COST (₹)	UNIT SUBSIDY (₹)	TOTAL COST (₹ in Lakh)	TOTAL SUBSIDY (₹ in Lakh)
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SUBTOTAL – 2404-00-109-93-34-OC					7,803.48	2,878.00
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GRAND TOTAL - MSDP ONGOING					7,838.48	2,913.00

Savings in any scheme component listed above shall be utilised for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component under the Scheme: Commercial Dairy Milk and Milk Shed Development Programme 2021-22

Note:

It is desirable that all the beneficiaries coming under various scheme components of Commercial Dairy Milk Shed Development Programme (2021-22) of the Department shall enrol to the



Comprehensive Dairy Insurance Scheme of the Department under the Scheme: Rural Dairy Extension and Advisory Services. An undertaking in this regard shall be obtained from all the selected beneficiaries by the implementing officer.

A.07. SCHEME PROPER

B. 07. 01 – HERD INDUCTION UNITS

This project envisages establishing mini Dairy units comprising of single Milch animal (Godhanam Cross Bred - 1792 units & Godhanam Indigenous – 100 units), 2 Milch animals (1220 units), 5 Milch animals (28 units) and 10 cow units (28 units). Assistance will also be extended for establishing Composite Dairy Units (1 Milch Cow + 1 Heifers – 300 units, 3 Milch Cow + 2 Heifers – 175 units, 6 Milch Cow + 4 heifers – 28 units). In case of purchase of Milch animals from 2 cow unit to 10 cow units, the beneficiaries shall ascertain that the lactation stages of the purchased animals ensure milk production in the farm throughout the year so that re-payment of loan is not affected, in case if the scheme is bank linked. The concerned District Officer shall ensure the effective implementation of the project. Sufficient propaganda should be made through various media. Application in the prescribed proforma has to be collected, scrutinized and recommended for selection by the Dairy Extension Officer of the concerned DESU. While selecting the beneficiaries (2 cow units, 5 cow units and 10 cow units) new farmers / entrepreneur shall be given preference. Priority should be given to women/SC/ST/OBC/financially weaker families for the two animal unit schemes. In the Godhanam scheme - Indigenous, purchase of Indian breeds of milch animals like Gir, Vechoor, Kasargod dwarf etc. is mandatory. Purchase of Indigenous cattle under the scheme component Godhanam-Indigenous can be from within the state. This project aims to assist farmers/NGO's/Co-ops/SHG/Other institutions etc. to establish Mini Dairy units in the state. Assistance extended to NGO's/Co-ops/SHG/Other institutions shall be with the prior consent of The Director, DDD.

The District Officers shall be the sanctioning authority for 1, 2 and 5 cow units. The Director, Dairy Development shall be the sanctioning authority for the final beneficiaries of 10 cow units. ***A beneficiary committee comprising representatives of the Dairy Co-operatives of the area, representative of beneficiary, Dairy Farm Instructor and Dairy Extension Officer who is the implementing officer of the concerned DESU has to be constituted.*** The service of the local veterinary surgeon or a registered veterinarian may be availed for the purpose of insuring the animals. The Implementing officer / Officer deputed or a responsible person authorized by the implementing officer shall accompany the beneficiary for purchase of cattle and facilitate the transport of purchased animals. Health and vaccination certificates are to be obtained from a registered veterinary surgeon at the time of the purchase. All subcomponents within a mini dairy unit have to be established in the herd induction unit and savings on any of the items of expenditure mentioned in the financial outlay of Dairy units shall be utilized for excess expenditure on any other items of the scheme. ***All the subcomponents within the cost break up***



pertaining to 1 cow, 2 cow, 5 cow, 10 cow units and composite dairy units are mandatory.

The Dairy Extension Officer concerned shall arrange training for the selected beneficiaries and they can avail the facility of DTC for this purpose. Cows / Buffaloes shall be purchased from the Heifer rearing units implemented by the department through MSDP during the previous years or from neighboring states of Kerala. The expected average production of a milch cow or Buffalo proposed to be purchased in the scheme shall be of 10 LPD and 8 LPD respectively. The beneficiary shall obtain the health and valuation certificate of the Cow / Buffalo from Veterinary Surgeon and it has to be insured for 3 years with transit insurance cover. The period of insurance for milch animals / heifers included in the herd induction programme shall be limited to 1 year also depending upon the policy, terms and condition of the insurance company (registered under IRDAI). In such case, the savings in the insurance amount shown in the financial breakup shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to other sub components. All records as per the existing guidelines regarding the distribution of animals have to be maintained in the DESU concerned. The beneficiaries of the 5 cow units and composite unit (3+2) shall cultivate fodder in minimum 25 cents of land and 50 cents fodder cultivation is mandatory for 10 cow units and 6+4 composite units. Each beneficiary of herd induction unit shall construct cattle sheds as per the directions of the Department. Marginal farmers and agricultural laborers and SC/ST whose main source of income is agricultural activities shall be given preference for two cow units. Loan shall be channeled through government recognized financial institutions by the beneficiary for Dairy Units as far as possible. The beneficiaries 10 / 5 / 2 cow units and composite units will have the option to purchase Buffaloes or Cows or both within the Unit. The selected beneficiary shall execute an agreement in stamp paper (worth the amount as per existing government norms in the prescribed proforma) with an undertaking that the scheme shall be continued for a minimum period of three years.

Registration Fee Details:-

1. 1 Cow Unit	–	₹ 170 per beneficiary
2. 2 Cow Unit	–	₹ 200 per beneficiary
3. 5 Cow Unit	–	₹ 250 per beneficiary
4. 10 Cow Unit	–	₹ 500 per beneficiary
5. Composite Unit (1+1)	–	₹ 200 per beneficiary
6. Composite Unit (3+2)	–	₹ 250 per beneficiary
7. Composite Unit (6+4)	–	₹ 400 per beneficiary

Note :

It is desirable that all the beneficiaries coming under various scheme components of Milk Shed Development Programme (2021-22) of the Department shall enroll to the Comprehensive Dairy Insurance Scheme of the Department under the Scheme: Rural Dairy Extension and Advisory Services. An undertaking in this regard shall be obtained from all the selected beneficiaries by the implementing officer.

The component wise details are noted here under.

A. 07.01.01 – MILCH COW UNITS – UNIT COST



CROSS BRED COWS - 1 COW UNIT		
SI.NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (₹)
1	Cost of 1 CBCs (Rs.@6000 per litre of milk)	60,000
2	Transportation cost @Rs 1500/- per animal	1,500
3	Shed 65 sq. ft./animal, Rs 500/ sq. ft.	32,500
4	Equipment	1,500
5	Feed Cost for 1 month (I animal)	4,800
6	Covered dung pit	-
7	Insurance (@7.0% cost)	4,200
8	Vety Aid @1000 per animal	1,000
	Grand Total	1,05,500
	Rounded off to	1,06,000
	Unit Subsidy	35,000

CROSS BRED COWS - 1 COW UNIT - INDIGENEOUS		
SI.NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (₹)
1	Cost of 1 indigenous milch cow	65,000
2	Transportation cost @Rs 1500/- per animal	1,500
3	Shed 65 sq. ft./animal, Rs 500/ sq. ft.	32,500
4	Equipment	1,500
5	Feed Cost for 1 month (I animal)	4,800
6	Covered dung pit	-
7	Insurance (@7.0% cost ;)	4,550
8	Vety Aid @1000 per animal	1,000
	Grand Total	1,10,850
	Rounded off to	1,11,000
	Unit Subsidy	36,500



CROSS BRED COWS - 2 COW UNIT		
SI.NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (₹)
1	Cost of 2 CBCs (Rs.@6000 per litre of milk)	1,20,000
2	Transportation cost @Rs 1500/- per animal	3,000
3	Shed 65 sq. ft./animal, Rs 500/ sq. ft.	65,000
4	Equipment	3,500
5	Feed Cost for 1 month (I batch)	9,600
6	Insurance (@7.0% cost ;)	8,400
7	Vety Aid	1,000
	Grand Total	2,10,500
	Rounded off to	2,11,000
	Unit Subsidy	69,000
CROSS BRED COWS - 5 COW UNIT		
SI.NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (₹)
1	Cost of 5 CBCs (Rs.@6000 per litre of milk)	3,00,000
2	Transportation cost @Rs 1500/- per animal	7,500
3	Shed 65 sq. ft./animal, Rs 500/ sq. ft.	1,62,500
4	Equipment	4,000
5	Feed Cost for 1 month (I batch)	24,000
6	Insurance (@7.0% cost ;)	21,000
7	Dung pit	15,000
8	Vety Aid	1,000
9	Biogas- 2cub meter volume	20,000
10	Fodder cultivation- 25 cents	5,450
	Total	5,60,450
	Rounded off to	5,60,000
	Unit Subsidy	1,84,000



CROSS BRED COWS - 10 COW UNIT		
SI.NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (₹)
1	Cost of 10 CBCs (Rs.@6000 per litre of milk)	6,00,000
2	Transportation cost @Rs 1500/- per animal	15,000
3	Shed 65 sq. ft./animal, Rs 500/ sq. ft.	3,25,000
4	Equipment & milking machine, chaff cutter	75,000
5	Feed Cost for 1 month (I batch)	48,000
6	Biogas plant- 2cub. M volume	20,000
7	Dung pit (12*8*5m)	20,000
8	Insurance (@7.0% cost;)	42,000
9	Vety Aid	5,000
10	Fodder cultivation- 50 cents	10,900
	Total	11,60,900
	Rounded off to	11,61,000
	Unit Subsidy	3,83,000

Composite Dairy Unit - 1 Milch Cow + 1 Heifer		
Sl. No.	Item	Outlay (₹)
1	Cost of heifer @ Rs 29000/- per heifer)	29,000
2	Cost of milch cow @ Rs.6000 per litre of milk (Rs 6000 X 10 litre)	60,000
3	Transportation cost @ Rs.1500/ animal	3,000
4	Cattle shed	34,450
5	Feed cost - Heifer : for 1 month @ 1.5 Kg/animal/day @ Rs 19/Kg	855
6	Feed cost - Milch cow : for 1 month	4,800
7	Insurance for heifer for 1 year @ 3.6%	1,044
8	Insurance for milch cow for 1 year @ 7%	4,200
9	Veterinary care, de worming, feed supplements	1,000
10	Equipment	1,500
11	Miscellaneous	1,000
	Total unit cost	1,40,849
	Rounded off to	1,41,000
	Subsidy for one unit	53,000



Composite Dairy Unit - 3 Milch Cow + 2 Heifer		
Sl. No.	Item	Outlay (₹)
1	Cost of heifer @ Rs 29000/- per heifer)	58,000
2	Cost of milch cow @ Rs.6000 per liter of milk (3 No's X Rs 6000 X 10 L)	1,80,000
3	Transportation cost @ Rs.1500/ animal	7,500
4	Cattle shed	1,01,400
5	Dung pit	15,000
6	Feed cost - Heifer : for 1 month @ 1.5 Kg/animal/day @ ₹ 19/Kg	1,710
7	Feed cost - Milch cow : for 1 month	14,400
8	Insurance for heifer for 1 year @ 3.6%	2,088
9	Insurance for milch cow for 1 year @ 7%	12,600
10	Veterinary care, de worming, feed supplements	2,000
11	Equipment	4,000
12	Miscellaneous	1,000
Total unit cost		3,99,698
Rounded off to		4,00,000
Subsidy for one unit		1,50,000

Composite Dairy Unit - 6 Milch Cow + 4 Heifer		
Sl. No.	Item	Outlay (₹)
1	Cost of heifer @ Rs 29000/- per heifer)	1,16,000
2	Cost of milch cow @ Rs.6000 per liter of milk (6 No's X Rs 6000 X 10 L)	3,60,000
3	Transportation cost @ Rs.1500/ animal	15,000
4	Cattle shed	2,02,800
5	Dung pit	15,000
6	Feed cost - Heifer : for 1 month @ 1.5 Kg/animal/day @ Rs 19/Kg	3,420
7	Feed cost - Milch cow : for 1 month	28,800
8	Insurance for heifer for 1 year @ 3.6%	4,176
9	Insurance for milch cow for 1 year @ 7%	25,200
10	Veterinary care, de worming, feed supplements	4,000
11	Equipment	4,000
12	Miscellaneous	2,000
Total unit cost		7,80,396
Rounded off to		7,80,000
Subsidy for one unit		2,92,000



It is mandatory that all the scheme sub components have to be established in a particular composite dairy unit.

Savings in any scheme component for the items specified in *HERD INDUCTION UNITS* (1 cow, 2 cow, 5 cow, 10 cow units and composite dairy units) can be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other item within the particular milch animal unit

A. 07.01.02 Financial Outlay – Herd Induction Unit

SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	NO. OF UNITS (No's)	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS		
			TOTAL COST (₹)	UNIT SUBSIDY (₹)	TOTAL COST (₹ in Lakh)	TOTAL SUBSIDY (₹ in Lakh)	BEN. CONTRIBUTION (₹ in Lakh)
1	Godhanam (Single Cow) - Cross Bred	1792	1,06,000	35,000	1,899.52	627.20	1,272.32
2	Godhanam (Single Cow) - Indigenous	100	1,11,000	36,500	111.00	36.50	74.50
3	2 Cow Dairy Unit	1220	2,11,000	69,000	2,574.20	841.80	1,732.40
4	5 Cow Dairy Unit	28	5,60,000	1,84,000	156.80	51.52	105.28
5	10 Cow Dairy Unit	28	11,61,000	3,83,000	325.08	107.24	217.84
6	Composite Dairy Units (1 Milch Cow + 1 Heifer)	300	1,41,000	53,000	423.00	159.00	264.00
7	Composite Dairy Units (3 Milch Cow + 2 Heifer)	175	4,00,000	1,50,000	700.00	262.50	437.50
8	Composite Dairy Units (6 Milch Cow + 4 Heifer)	28	7,80,000	2,92,000	218.40	81.76	136.64
GRAND TOTAL					6,408.00	2,167.52	4,240.48

A.07.01.03 Implementation and Monitoring

The Dairy Extension Officer of concerned DESU shall be the grass root level implementing Officer. Deputy Directors of concerned district shall monitor the scheme.



A.07.01.04 Calendar of Activities

SI.No.	Activity	Month
1	Advertisement for inviting applications	Before 01.06.2021
2	Acceptance of Applications	Before 15.06.2021
3	Verification , processing of application and Finalization of beneficiary list	Before 30.06.2021
4	Setting up of cattle shed and other infrastructure	Before 25.07.2021
5	Animal purchase	Before 15.09.2021
6	Verification by Deputy Director	Before 15.10.2021
7	Release of fund to Beneficiary	Before 25.10.2021
8	Evaluation of scheme	Before 30.11.2021

A.07.01.05 Conclusion

The scheme will bring up 5745 good quality milch animals and 762 numbers of heifers adaptable to our environment. The milch animals will add to the livestock wealth of our state and will help in the process of attaining self-sufficiency in milk production.

A. 07.02. ASSISTANCE TO PROGRESSIVE DAIRY FARMERS

A. 07.02.01 Introduction

Majority of the livestock owning households in Kerala comprise of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers. The breakdown of joint family system coupled with rapid urbanization has resulted in many households abandoning this job. However, demand for milk is showing a steady increase. A wide gap exists between the requirement of milk in the state and its production. To exploit this situation, a lot of entrepreneurs are entering into Dairy farming activity. However, the government assistances to these people are nominal. Most of the state government assistances are limited to BPL families only.

Another problem which these private entrepreneurs face is the shortage of labour. Higher wages offered by other sectors make what offered by the Dairy farms look like 'peanuts'. One solution to tide over this crisis is to intensify the level of mechanization at the Dairy farm level. At present, the level of mechanization in farm activities is very low. This project envisages improving the penetration of technology into these Dairy farms and thus improving productivity and overall profitability.



A. 07.02.02 Beneficiaries

Those Dairy farmers having more animals shall be the beneficiary of this project. Elite and progressive Dairy farmers shall be given priority. By improving their productivity and profitability, a new set of role models can be created for the society to follow. Thus more people can be brought into this sector to do Dairy farming in a major way.

Registration Fees – Rs 170 per beneficiary

A. 07.02.03 Process

The project is kicked off by presenting the scheme to the eligible Dairy farmers. Sufficient publicity shall be ensured by publishing the scheme in newspapers, broadcasting in radio and also by informing the possible beneficiaries through Dairy co-operatives and DESU level offices.

The beneficiaries who want to get the assistance must purchase Dairy farm equipment and present the bill for getting the eligible 50% subsidy limited to a maximum amount of ₹.50,000/-. He can choose as per his requirements from the list. The farm equipment or a combination of equipment (from the provided list of equipment eligible for the aid), can be purchased. Dairy Extension Officer of the concerned DESU shall inspect the Dairy farm and make sure that the beneficiary has actually utilized the amount for the purchase of items listed and the date of purchase. If the Dairy Extension Officer is satisfied he shall sanction and release the subsidy amount. The beneficiary shall execute an agreement in stamp paper worth the amount as per existing Govt. norms in the prescribed proforma with an undertaking that the scheme will be continued for three years.

A. 07.02.04 The list of items included

1. Milk cans
2. Rubber mat
3. Automatic water bowl
4. Generator
5. Irrigation system (sprinkler system), pump and motor
6. Misters/Sprinklers
7. Cattle shed renovation
8. Slurry Pump
9. Silage bunker
10. Biogas plant
11. Wheel barrow
12. Bulk cooler
13. Solar water heater
14. Fan (to be used in the Cow shed)
15. Air compressor
16. Digging of open well or bore well
17. Organic manure – vermi-compost manufacturing unit.



18. Weighing machine
19. Veterinary care equipment
20. Hand operated packing machine
21. Bi cycle
22. Cream separator
23. Dehorning equipment, tattooing equipment, hoof trimmers
24. Urea enrichment pit
25. Automatic shed cleaning equipment like pressure pump.
26. Transportation of dung and urine for pollution control.
27. Animal Comfort equipment
28. Seed cost, electricity charges and other maintenance charges for compact machine type hydroponic units funded by department during the previous year
29. Any other item suitable and essential for Dairying subject to the approval of Deputy Director of Dairy Development of the District

Progressive farmer can avail this scheme by purchasing any one or combination of items mentioned above. The farmer will get assistance of 50% of the cost subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 50,000/. **Registration fees shall be Rs 170 per beneficiary**

A. 07.02.05 Financial Outlay

Scheme is meant for assisting 600 Dairy farmers. Preference shall be given to progressive dairy farmers.

Unit Cost	Unit Subsidy	Total Units	Plan Fund	Loan/Beneficiary contribution	Total Cost
₹	₹	No's	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
1,00,000	50,000	600	300	300	600

A. 07.02.06 Monitoring

Deputy Directors of concerned districts shall monitor the scheme.

A. 07.02.07 Calendar of Activities

Sl. No.	Activity	Month
1	Advertisement for inviting applications	Before June 21
2	Acceptance of Applications	June 21 – July 21
3	Verification , processing of application and Finalization of beneficiary list	July 21 – Aug 21
4	Dairy Farm verification	Aug 21 – Sept 21



5	Verification of purchase bills	Oct 21
6	Release of fund to farmers	Nov 21
7	Evaluation of scheme	Nov 21 – Dec 21

A. 07.02.08 Conclusion

This project aims to help the progressive Dairy farmers with an attempt to reduce their manual labour and increasing the productivity. The project aims at motivating the farmers and thereby to produce a better quality product. The adoption of modern technology will also help to attract educated youth to the sector and also ensure hygienic handling of the nature's perfect food.

B. 07.03 SCHEME FOR PROVIDING ASSISTANCE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION / MODERNISATION OF CATTLE SHED

A. 07.03.01 Introduction

One of the major reasons for production loss of our cross bred cattle is the occurrence of diseases like Mastitis, foot and mouth etc. which occurs due to the unhygienic conditions of the cattle shed and surroundings. A large number of cattle sheds were not properly constructed or maintained. The recent developments in ensuring food safety also make it mandatory that good farming practices are adopted by farmers. Majority of Dairy farmers are not financially capable to construct or repair the cattle shed. Hence they have to be assisted financially.

A. 07.03.02 Objective

The main objectives of the scheme are to

- Ensure that the animals are housed properly and hygienically.
- Ensure clean and safe milk production.
- Prevent economic loss by preventing diseases.
- Helps to comply with FSSA standards.

A. 07.03.03 The Scheme

Beneficiaries shall be selected by Dairy Extension Officer by giving proper advertisement through Media. Deputy Director of district office shall approve the selected beneficiary list submitted by Dairy Extension Officer. It shall be ensured that the floors of the sheds are made of concrete and that the urine pit, dung pit and provision for drinking water are constructed as per the standard requirements.



Dairy Extension Officer or Dairy Farm Instructor has to verify the site before and after completion of work. *The applicants (Dairy farmers) have to submit a detailed estimate and plan of work prepared or approved by a qualified/licensed civil engineer. 50% of the total estimate amount subject to a maximum of ₹. 50,000 will be provided as subsidy to the selected beneficiaries. Valuation certificate shall be obtained from approved government authorities / engineers from government accredited agencies.*

Registration Fee shall be Rs 200/- per beneficiary

A. 07.03.04 Financial Outlay

Unit Cost	Unit Subsidy	Total Units	Plan Fund	Beneficiary Contribution	Total Cost
₹	₹	No's	(₹. in Lakhs)	(₹. in Lakhs)	(₹. in Lakhs)
1,00,000	50,000	500	250	250	500

A. 07.03.05 Calendar of Activities

Sl. No.	Activity	Month
1	Advertisement for inviting applications	June 21
2	Acceptance of Applications	June 21 – July 21
3	Verification, processing of application and finalization of beneficiary list	July 21 – Aug 21
4	Construction of Cattle Shed / Verification of the Unit by the Officer	Aug 21 – Sept 21
5	Verification of bills and release of fund to farmers	Oct, 21
6	Evaluation of scheme	Nov, 21

A. 07.04 WOMAN CATTLE CARE WORKER SCHEME – 2021-22

A. 07.04.01 Introduction

Dairying to be successful requires scientific knowledge of the cattle rearing practices to be adopted, suitable for each area based on the socio-economic and climatic conditions of the region. The primary responsibility of any agency involved in promoting Dairying is to



extend the sufficient information to Dairy farmers at the right time and to help them to adapt cattle rearing techniques based on scientific know-how and proven technology. Even though the Dairy Development Department has an efficient extension programme, it is felt that the existing pattern of extension activities does not satisfactorily reach every farmer in time. Hence it is hereby suggested to engage women Dairy Group Leader who will act as promoters of Dairying in villages. As women play an important role in Dairy activities, women linked workers programme improve the transfer of technology easily so as to achieve better milk production. These women group leader will be engaged in association with the Dairy cooperatives under the close supervision of Dairy Extension Officers of the Area.

A. 07.04.02 Objective

The objective of the programme is to improve socio economic status of Dairy farmer and to impart technical know-how at their doorstep and also to provide employment opportunity for the above said women Group leaders. This scheme envisages engagement of women group leader in 162 DESUs of the state.

A. 07.04.03 Selection

Application will be invited from women Dairy farmers who have passed matriculation and who are member of a DCS in the DESU. From the list of applicants, one person will be selected by a committee consist of the Deputy Director of the district, Assistant Director/T.A./QCO and the Dairy Extension Officer of the concerned DESU, based on personal interview. Priority will be given to those women who have undergone skill development training programme by the department during the previous years.

A. 07.04.04 Training

The task of WCCW is to conduct regular farmhouse visits to discuss different topics related to Dairying with the farmers. So training should be given to them on the following aspects. Extreme care should be taken during the training programme that nothing wrong or confusing should be passed on to farmers through WCCW.

Topics to be included

- Clean milk production
- Scientific feeding practices
- Correct milking practices
- Cultivation and management of different fodder crops
- Azolla cultivation
- Utilizing locally available feed stuff
- Facilitation for prevention and control of animal diseases
- Calf rearing
- Care and maintenance of animals during summer and rainy season
- Timely detection of heat and AI



Each trained WCCW is supposed to visit an average of 5 farm houses per day thus not less than 30 houses per week. She shall report to the Dairy Extension Service Unit thrice in a week. There should be separate registers and proforma for noting down details of house visits and the problems faced by the farmers and their suggestions. Farmer's signature shall be collected both in proforma and in register.

They shall organize group meetings of farmwomen in the village or in the Dairy co-operative societies during the collection time. Being women extension workers they can meet the farmwomen at the kitchen as well.

They shall summarize and submit in nutshell about their activities and farmer's suggestions to Dairy Extension Officer thrice in a week and any intimation or message from the unit should be conveyed back to the farmers as a follow up action. Leaflets, brochures etc. should be distributed to the farmers. Rather than going randomly all over the DESU, the specific area based on the DCS functioning in the area will be assigned timely by the DEO. They may also be assigned to conduct surveys regarding various aspects as per the directions from the department.

During training an action plan and working calendar will be set up and shall strictly be followed by WCCW.

For conducting all the above activities they will be given an incentive of ₹. **6,000** /- per month. The selection of WCCW shall be only for the project period of six months.

A. 07.04.05 Financial Outlay

Sl.No.	Items	Outlay (Rs in lakh)
1	Women Cattle Care Worker incentive @ Rs. 6000/ month (For 162DESUs, for 6 months)	58.32
GRAND TOTAL		58.32



A.07.05. ESTABLISHING HEIFER PARKS – 50 ANIMALS PER PARK





A.07.05. MSDP 2021-22 – ESTABLISHING HEIFER PARKS

The total budget share for the scheme Commercial Dairy Milk and Milk Shed Development Programme for the year 2020-21 is Rs 4028.00 Lakh.

An amount of ₹ 90 lakh is earmarked for establishing 6 numbers of Heifer Parks in the State.

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2021-22						
ESTABLISHING HEIFER PARKS						
SI.NO.	SCHEME COMPONENT	NO. OF UNITS (NO'S)	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
			TOTAL COST(₹)	UNIT SUBSIDY(₹)	TOTAL COST (₹ in Lakh)	TOTAL SUBSIDY (₹ in Lakh)
2404-00-109-93-34-OC						
1	Establishing 4 Number of Heifer Parks - 50 animals per park - NEW SCHEME	6	37,50,000	15,00,000	225.00	90.00
SUBTOTAL - 2404-00-109-93-34-OC					225.00	90.00

Savings in any scheme component listed above shall be utilised for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component under the Scheme: Commercial Dairy Milk and Milk Shed Development Programme 2021-22

A.07.05.01. ESTABLISHING 6 HEIFER PARKS

The bench stock of milch animals in the state is very low. The availability of good quality milch animals for rearing is a main hurdle as far as dairy farmers of the state are considered. The farmers are reluctant to rear heifers in the farm on the ground that heifers are non-productive and non-remunerative. There are situations where even good quality heifers are sold for culling purposes. The state is depending heavily on neighboring states for milch animals. The costs of animals are very high. Productivity of animals and diseased conditions of animals inducted from outside states are also a cause of concern for the dairy farmers of the state. In spite of many innovative programmes undertaken by the department, the farmers are showing friction towards heifer rearing programme. The banking sector is also reluctant to extend loan to heifer rearing units established by farmers of the state.

This scheme component envisages establishing 6 Heifer Parks in the state with 50 heifers per park.

The objectives of the scheme are



- 1. To establish 6 Heifer Parks in the state with 50 heifers in each park**
- 2. The Heifer Parks will be established in liaison with selected 6 Potential Dairy Co-operatives of the state**
- 3. The "Establishment of Heifer Parks" is a programme for ensuring a good quality bench stock of Milch animals in the state.**
- 4. To develop a successful Heifer Rearing Model in the state.**

The Scheme will be implemented through selected 6 Primary Dairy Co-operative Societies of the state. State wide application shall be called for the same purpose. The application shall be received at DESU level. Primary scrutiny of the application form submitted by the DCS shall be conducted at DESU Level. The financial stability of the DCS, availability of own land / leased land for the project, vibrancy of the Board of Directors of DCS to take up such an innovative scheme, availability of fodder etc , available staff strength in DCS etc. shall be considered while ranking and recommending the DCS. A district level committee shall be constituted for evaluating and ranking the application received from DESU. Committee with Deputy Director as chairman and Technical Assistant, Quality Control Officer, Selected Dairy Extension Officer (1 No.) and selected Dairy Farm Instructor (1 No.) shall be constituted. The Director, Dairy Development shall be the final sanctioning authority.

A State level committee shall be constituted for final selection of DCS

1. Joint Director – Planning – Chairman
2. Joint Director –General – Member
3. Joint Director – SDL – Member
4. Deputy Director (Planning, General ,Extension, e GOV.&IT)
5. Assistant Director (TC) & SMS - Dairy
6. Dairy Extension Officer – Project Cell

The select list shall be submitted to The Director, Dairy Development for final sanction orders

District Level Technical and Monitoring Committee shall be constituted for implementation of the programme

1. Deputy Director – Chairman
2. Assistant Directors
3. Selected Dairy Extension Officers – 2 No's
4. Selected Dairy Farm Instructor – 2 No's
5. President of the beneficiary Primary DCS
6. The Secretary of the selected beneficiary Primary DCS



7. Veterinary Surgeon of the concerned Panchayath.

07.05.02. FINANCIAL OUTLAY – HEIFER PARKS

ESTABLISHING HEIFER PARK			
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (₹)
1	HEIFER - 50 NO.S	50 No.s X Rs 20,000 per heifer	10,00,000.00
2	TRANSPORTATION COST	50 No.s X Rs 1000 per heifer	50,000.00
3	CATTLE SHED CUM STORE	40 No.s X 40 sq.feet X Rs 200 10 No.s X 65 sq. feet X Rs 500 Store Room - Rs 1,00,000	7,45,000.00
4	FEED COST	2 kg/heifer X 50 No.s X Rs 25 per kg	9,12,500.00
5	INSURANCE - ONE YEAR	at the rate of 6 %	60,000.00
6	LABOUR COST	Rs 15000 X 3 staff X 12 months	5,40,000.00
7	MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION CHARGES	Rs 20,000 X 12 months	2,40,000.00
8	FODDER	Lumpsum - Rs 1 lakh	1,00,000.00
9	VET. AID, DEWORMING, FEED SUPPLEMENT	Rs 1000 X 50 No.s	50,000.00
10	LICENSING CHARGES AND ALLIED CHARGES	Rs 500 X 50 No.s	25,000.00
11	MISCELLENEOUS		27,500.00
GRAND TOTAL			37,50,000.00
SUBSIDY (40 %)			15,00,000.00

Savings in any subcomponent shall be adjusted to any other component mentioned above

Note

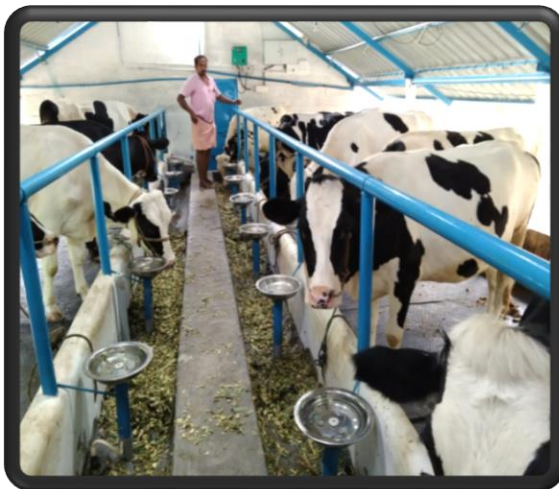
- **Registration Fee – Rs 1500 per beneficiary Primary DCS**
- An effective propaganda shall be arranged for the “**Establishment of Heifer Parks**” at State Level, District Level, DESU level and DCS level.
- Heifer – Shall be in the age group – 7 months to 15 months
- Indigenous breed can also be considered
- The Implementing officer or a person deputed by him shall accompany the beneficiary for purchase and facilitate the transport of heifers.
- Mandatory Health and vaccination certificates if any, are to be obtained from a registered veterinary surgeon at the time of the purchase
- Scheme Components shall be as per **Financial Outlay** mentioned above
- Heifers shall be purchased from within the state or from outside state



- Quality of heifers shall be ensured before affecting the purchase
- The DCS shall utilise own land or leased land for establishing Heifer Parks. Lease agreement for a period not less than 10 years shall be signed by Primary DCS .
- The beneficiary Primary DCS shall maintain the HEIFER PARK for a minimum period of 5 years and an agreement to that extend has to be signed with the Department.
- Fodder Cultivation in minimum 2 acre of land shall be ensured
- Loan shall be arranged by the beneficiary Primary DCS to the maximum extent possible.
- A supervisor with adequate technical knowhow shall be engaged by the beneficiary DCS for a period of 12 months (@ Rs 20,000 per month – max)
- Heifer with below par performance and qualities shall be replaced with the consent of the District Level Technical Committee. Herd strength shall be maintained throughout the period
- Only calved milch animals shall be sold from the Heifer Unit. The selling price shall be fixed by the District Level Monitoring Committee (consisting of Technical Officers of The District and representatives of beneficiary DCS)
- A Technical Supervisor with adequate technical qualification (with VHSE pass or DDS from KVASU or its equivalent) shall be engaged for supervision of the project.
- The selling price of milch animal from the Heifer Unit shall be not less than the rate indicated as latest NABARD Unit Cost
- Female Calf to the maximum extent possible shall be reared in the unit and shall be considered as replacement stock for heifers within the Heifer Park
- Records shall be maintained as per the directions from the District Technical Committee
- Training for supervisory staff shall be arranged at DTC level. The same shall be arranged and co-ordinated by the District Level Technical and Monitoring Committee.
- The Plan Fund shall be released in a part manner. The Fund shall be deposited in a Joint Bank Account (The Secretary, beneficiary Primary DCS & The concerned Dairy Extension Officer). The release of fund from Joint Bank Account shall be made only with the prior sanction of concerned Deputy Director.



EXISTING HEIFER PARK AT MELKKADAKKAVUR DCS



EXISTING HEIFER PARK AT MUTHALAMADA DCS

A.07.05.03. EXPECTED OUTCOME

- To establish 6 Heifer Parks in the state with 50 heifers in each park
- The "Establishment of Heifer Parks" is a pilot programme for ensuring a good quality bench stock of milch animals in the state.
- The Scheme is expected to develop a successful Heifer Rearing Model in the state.
- The scheme is expected to encourage Dairy Co-operatives, entrepreneurs to take up heifer rearing in the state.



A.07.05.04. MONITORING

The Dairy Extension Officer at DESU level shall be the implementing officer. The District Level monitoring and evaluation shall be carried out by The District Level Technical Team led by The Deputy Director of concerned District. The Director, Dairy Development shall be responsible for state level monitoring and evaluation of the programme

A.07.05.05. CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

SI.No.	Activity	Month
1	Advertisement for inviting applications	Before 15.06.2021
2	Acceptance of Applications	Before 30.07.2021
3	Verification , processing of application and Finalization of beneficiary list	Before 15.08.2021
4	Setting up of Temporary / Permanent shed and its verification, Fodder Cultivation	Before 30.08.2021
5	Heifer Purchase	Before 10.10.2021
6	Verification by Deputy Director	Before 15.11.2021
7	Release of fund to Beneficiary DCS	Before 15.12.2021
8	Evaluation of scheme	Before 10.01.2022

A.07.05.06. CONCLUSION

The establishment of heifer parks will help to ensure bench strength of future good quality milch animals in the state. The parks will be model unit in the state. The scheme is set to motivate Dairy Co-operatives and also farmers to take up heifer rearing as a livestock activity

A.07.06 OPERATIONAL COST

Rs. 10.00 lakh is benchmarked as operational cost. The same shall be utilized for meeting expenditure corresponding to cost of implementation, publicity, printing charges, inspection charges, documentation, continuing assistance to previous units on special sanctions etc. Any activity that directly or indirectly favours the Milk Shed Development Programme of the state shall be covered under this scheme component.

A.07.07 MONITORING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION

The Dairy Extension Officer shall be responsible for DESU wise implementation of the scheme. The Dairy Extension Officer shall be assisted by Dairy Farm Instructors and the Women Cattle Care Workers of the DESU. The Deputy Directors shall be responsible for district level monitoring of the scheme and shall periodically report to the undersigned. The Director of Dairy Development shall be responsible for state level monitoring and evaluation of scheme components included in this DPR.



₹ 2.16 lakh is benchmarked for meeting monitoring, implementation and evaluation expenses during the year 2021-22

A. 08. CALENDER OF ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME
Sanction orders	before 31.05.2021
Advertisement for the programme	before 10.06.2021
Selection of beneficiaries	before 30.06.2021
Purchase of Milch animals / heifers	before 15.08.2021
Construction / Repair of cattle shed	before 15.09.2021
Implementation of other plan components	before 15.09.2021
Sanction of financial assistance	before 15.10.2021
Documentation	before 25.11.2021

A. 09 CONCLUSION

The various ongoing components of CONVENTIONAL MSDP 2021-22 schemes will help in adding up milch animals and good quality heifers to the cattle population of the state which will result in ensuring good bench strength for cattle in the state. 5745 milch cows will be added to the cattle strength of the state and 1062 good quality heifers will be added to the herd strength of the state as a result of the ongoing MSDP Programme alone (excluding the Assistance of Purchase of Milking Machine, Ksheera Gramam Programme, Infrastructure Development and Automation of commercial dairy farms, Skill development and Self-employment, Establishing Straw Collection and Bailing Units, Assistance to Dairy Development in Idukki and Elevated and Community Cattle shed).

The existing progressive Dairy farmers can be motivated to remain in this sector and improve milk production by providing assistance to their need. 500 farmers will be assisted for construction / repair of cattle shed. Modernization of infrastructure for the Dairy farms and Dairying activities will boost the development of Dairying sector.


MINI RAVINDRADAS
 (PEN NO. 494248)
DIRECTOR
 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT



ANNEXURE - I

SCHEME AT A GLANCE

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2021-22 ONGOING SCHEMES - 2404-00-109-93					
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	Registration Fees	UNIT COST		SUBSIDY %
			TOTAL COST (₹)	UNIT SUBSIDY (₹)	
2404-00-109-93-34-OC					
1	Godhanam (Single Cow) - Cross Bred	170	1,06,000	35,000	33.0%
2	Godhanam (Single Cow) - Indigenous	170	1,11,000	36,500	32.9%
3	2 Cow Dairy Unit	200	2,11,000	69,000	32.7%
4	5 Cow Dairy Unit	250	5,60,000	1,84,000	32.9%
5	10 Cow Dairy Unit	500	11,61,000	3,83,000	33.0%
6	Composite Dairy Units (1 Milch Cow + 1 Heifer)	200	1,41,000	53,000	37.6%
7	Composite Dairy Units (3 Milch Cow + 2 Heifer)	250	4,00,000	1,50,000	37.5%
8	Composite Dairy Units (6 Milch Cow + 4 Heifer)	400	7,80,000	2,92,000	37.4%
9	Need Based Assistance to Progressive Dairy farmers	170	1,00,000	50,000	50.0%
10	Construction / Repair of Cattle Shed	200	1,00,000	50,000	50.0%
11	Support to Woman cattle care programme for 6 months @ ₹ 6000/month	-	36,000	36,000	
12	Establishing Heifer Parks- 50 animals per Park	1500	37,50,000	15,00,000	40.0%



ANNEXURE – II

APPLICATION FORMS FOR THE SCHEMES



ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പ് : മിൽക്ക് ഷെഡ് ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതി : 2021 - 22

അപേക്ഷാ ഫാറം - മിനി ഡയറി യൂണിറ്റ് / കോമ്പസിറ്റ് ഡയറി യൂണിറ്റ് / കറവയന്ത്രം

ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഘടകം :		1 പശു യൂണിറ്റ് / 2 പശു യൂണിറ്റ് / 5 പശു യൂണിറ്റ് / 10 പശു യൂണിറ്റ് / കോമ്പസിറ്റ് യൂണിറ്റ് (1+1) / കോമ്പസിറ്റ് യൂണിറ്റ് (3+2) / കോമ്പസിറ്റ് യൂണിറ്റ് (6+4) / കറവ യന്ത്രം		
1	കർഷകന്റെ പേര്			
2	ഏകീകൃത രജി. നമ്പർ (ഉണ്ട് എങ്കിൽ) - U.J.C			
3	മേൽവിലാസം (പിൻ കോഡ് സഹിതം)			
4	ജില്ല	5	കോർപറേഷൻ :	
6	മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി	7	താലൂക്ക്	
8	പഞ്ചായത്ത്			
9	ജനന തീയതി			
10	സ്ത്രീ / പുരുഷൻ / ഭിന്നചിഹ്നം	സ്ത്രീ / പുരുഷൻ / ഭിന്നചിഹ്നം		
11	ക്ഷീരസംഘത്തിൽ അംഗമാണോ?	അതെ / അല്ല		
12	അതെ എങ്കിൽ സംഘത്തിന്റെ പേരും അംഗത്വ നമ്പറും			
13	എ.പി.എൽ / ഡബി.പി.എൽ	എ.പി.എൽ / ഡബി.പി.എൽ		
14	വിഭാഗം	GEN / OBC / SC / ST		
15	ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	മൊബൈൽ		
16	ആധാർ നമ്പർ			
17	റേഷൻ കാർഡ് നമ്പർ			
18	ഇലക്ഷൻ കാർഡ് നമ്പർ			
19	കർഷകന്റെ ബാങ്കിന്റെ പേര്			
20	ബാങ്കിന്റെ ശാഖ			
21	ബാങ്ക് അക്കൗണ്ട് നം.			
22	ബാങ്ക് IFSC നമ്പർ			
23	വളർത്തുന്ന കാലികളുടെ മറ്റേണ്ണം	പശു	കിടാരി.....	
		കന്നുകുട്ടി.....	എരുമ	
24	കൈവശമുള്ള കൃഷി ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ (എ) ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി (ബി) വില്ലേജ് (ബി) സർവ്വേ നം. (ഡി) സ്ഥലം സ്വന്തമാണോ / പാട്ടത്തിനാണോ?	
25	തീറ്റപ്പുൽകൃഷിത്തോട്ടം ഉണ്ടോ? ഉണ്ട് എങ്കിൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം സെന്റിൽ	ഉണ്ട് / ഇല്ല	25.a പുല്ലിന്റെ ഇനം	
26	നിലവിൽ കറവ യന്ത്രം ഉണ്ടോ?	ഉണ്ട് / ഇല്ല		
26.a	കറവ യന്ത്രം വാങ്ങാനാണ് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നതെങ്കിൽ ആയതിന്റെ പ്രതീക്ഷിത വില			
27	പദ്ധതിയിൽ പരാമർശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാ ഘടകങ്ങളും വാങ്ങി സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ സമ്മതമാണോ?			
28	പദ്ധതി നടത്തിപ്പിനായി പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ചെലവ് (Rs)			
29	മുൻ വർഷം ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിച്ച ധനസഹായം സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ	വർഷം	പദ്ധതി	ലഭിച്ച തുക
28	മറ്റ് വിവരങ്ങൾ			

മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ വിവരങ്ങൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും ശരിയാണ് എന്ന് സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. വകുപ്പിന്റെ പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഗുണഭോക്താവായി എന്ന തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഞാൻ സമയബന്ധിതമായി വകുപ്പ് മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾക്ക് വിധേയമായി പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തീകരിച്ചു കൊള്ളാം എന്നും അവ പരിപാലിച്ചു കൊള്ളാം എന്നും ഉറപ്പ് നൽകിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. കൂടാതെ നിശ്ചിത സമയ പരിധിക്കുള്ളിൽ പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തീകരിച്ച് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രേഖകൾ സമർപ്പിക്കാത്ത പക്ഷം മറ്റൊരു അറിയിപ്പ് കൂടാതെ എന്നെ ടി പദ്ധതിയിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതിന് സമ്മതമാണ് എന്നും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. ഉരക്കളെ സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് പുറത്ത് നിന്നും വാങ്ങുന്നതിനും സമ്മതമാണ് എന്നും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :
 തീയതി : അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും ഒപ്പും
 (അപേക്ഷയോടൊപ്പം ആധാർ കാർഡ്, റേഷൻ കാർഡ്, ഇലക്ഷൻ ഐഡന്റിറ്റി കാർഡ്, ബാങ്ക് പാസ്ബുക്ക് എന്നിവയുടെ പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.)

പരിശോധന റിപ്പോർട്ട്

ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതി അപേക്ഷയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ വിശദമായി പരിശോധിക്കുകയും അവ സത്യമാണെന്നും ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ഒപ്പ്

സ്ഥലം : ക്ഷീരവികസന ഓഫീസർ /
 തീയതി : ഡയറി ഫാം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ
(ഓഫീസ് മുദ്ര)

ശുപാർശാ പത്രം

അപേക്ഷകനായ ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതി ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിന്റെ വർഷത്തെ മിൽക്ക് ഷെഡ് വികസന പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതിയ്ക്ക് അർഹനാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഒപ്പ്

സ്ഥലം : ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ /
 തീയതി : ക്ഷീരവികസന ഓഫീസർ
(ഓഫീസ് മുദ്ര)

ഗുണഭോക്തൃ അനുമതി പത്രം

അപേക്ഷകനായ ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതി ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിന്റെ വർഷത്തെ മിൽക്ക് ഷെഡ് വികസന പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതി ഗുണഭോക്താവായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത് അനുമതി നൽകുന്നു. ടി ആൾക്ക് പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തീകരിക്കുന്ന മുറയ്ക്ക് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ധനസഹായം അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

ഒപ്പ്

സ്ഥലം : ഡയറക്ടർ /
 തീയതി : ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ
(ഓഫീസ് മുദ്ര)

ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പ് : മിൽക്ക് ഷെഡ് ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതി : 2021-22

അപേക്ഷാ ഫാറം - ആവശ്യധിഷ്ടിത ധനസഹായ പദ്ധതി

ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഘടകം :				
1	കർഷകന്റെ പേര്			
2	ഏകീകൃത രജി. നമ്പർ (ഉണ്ട് എങ്കിൽ) - U.I.C			
3	മേൽവിലാസം (പിൻ കോഡ് സഹിതം)			
4	ജില്ല	5	കോർപ്പറേഷൻ :	
6	മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റി	7	താലൂക്ക്	
8	പഞ്ചായത്ത്			
9	ജനന തീയതി			
10	സ്ത്രീ / പുരുഷൻ / ജിന്നലിംഗർ	സ്ത്രീ / പുരുഷൻ / ജിന്നലിംഗർ		
11	ക്ഷീരസംഘത്തിൽ അംഗമാണോ?	അതെ / അല്ല		
12	അതെ എങ്കിൽ സംഘത്തിന്റെ പേരും അംഗത്വ നമ്പറും			
13	എ.പി.എൽ /ബി.പി.എൽ	എ.പി.എൽ / ബി.പി.എൽ		
14	വിഭാഗം	GEN / OBC / SC / ST		
15	ഫോൺ നമ്പർ	മൊബൈൽ		
16	ആധാർ നമ്പർ			
17	റേഷൻ കാർഡ് നമ്പർ			
18	ഇലക്ഷൻ കാർഡ് നമ്പർ			
19	കർഷകന്റെ ബാങ്കിന്റെ പേര്			
20	ബാങ്കിന്റെ ശാഖ			
21	ബാങ്ക് അക്കൗണ്ട് നം.			
22	ബാങ്ക് IFSC നമ്പർ			
23	വളർത്തുന്ന കാലികളുടെ ദ്വണ്ണം	പശു	കിടാരി.....	
		കന്നുകുട്ടി.....	എരുമ	
24	കൈവശമുള്ള കൃഷി ഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ (എ) ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി (സി) വില്ലേജ് (ബി) സർവ്വേ നം.	
	 (ഡി) സ്ഥലം സ്വന്തമാണോ / പാട്ടത്തിനാണോ?	
25	തിറ്റപ്പൽകൃഷിത്തൊട്ടം ഉണ്ടോ?	ഉണ്ട് / ഇല്ല		
	ഉണ്ട് എങ്കിൽ വിസ്തീർണ്ണം സെന്റിൽ	25.a പുല്ലിന്റെ ഇനം		
26	വാങ്ങുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഘടകം / ഘടകങ്ങൾ ഇനം തിരിച്ച് (പ്രതീക്ഷിത വില സഹിതം)	ഇനം		പ്രതീക്ഷിത ചെലവ് (രൂപ)
27	അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന ധനസഹായ തുക (രൂപയിൽ)			
28	മുൻ വർഷം ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിച്ച ധനസഹായം സംബന്ധിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ	വർഷം	പദ്ധതി	ലഭിച്ച തുക
29	മറ്റ് വിവരങ്ങൾ			

മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ വിവരങ്ങൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും വിശ്വാസത്തിലും ശരിയാണ് എന്ന് സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. വകുപ്പിന്റെ പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഗുണഭോക്താവായി എന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ഞാൻ സമയബന്ധിതമായി വകുപ്പ് മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾക്ക് വിധേയമായി പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തീകരിച്ചു കൊള്ളാം എന്നും അവ പരിപാലിച്ചു കൊള്ളാം എന്നും ഉറപ്പ് നൽകിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു. കൂടാതെ നിശ്ചിത സമയ പരിധിയ്ക്കുള്ളിൽ പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തീകരിച്ച് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട രേഖകൾ സമർപ്പിക്കാത്ത പക്ഷം മറ്റൊരു അറിയിപ്പ് കൂടാതെ എന്നെ ടി പദ്ധതിയിൽ നിന്നും ഒഴിവാക്കുന്നതിന് സമ്മതമാണ് എന്നും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :
 തീയതി : അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേരും ഒപ്പും
 (അപേക്ഷയോടൊപ്പം ആധാർ കാർഡ്, റേഷൻ കാർഡ്, ഇലക്ഷൻ ഐഡന്റിറ്റി കാർഡ്, ബാങ്ക് പാസ്ബുക്ക് എന്നിവയുടെ പകർപ്പ് ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.)

പരിശോധന റിപ്പോർട്ട്

ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതി അപേക്ഷയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ വിശദമായി പരിശോധിക്കുകയും അവ സത്യമാണെന്നും ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

ഒപ്പ്

സ്ഥലം :
 തീയതി : (ഓഫീസ് മുദ്ര) ഡയറി ഫോ ഇൻസ്ട്രക്ഷൻ

ശുപാർശാ പത്രം

അപേക്ഷകനായ ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതി ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിന്റെ വർഷത്തെ സംയോജിത ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ആവശ്യാധിഷ്ഠിത ധനസഹായ പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം ഘടകം / ഘടകങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങി സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ അർഹനാണെന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്തു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

ഒപ്പ്

സ്ഥലം :
 തീയതി : (ഓഫീസ് മുദ്ര) ക്ഷീരവികസന ഓഫീസർ

ഗുണഭോക്തൃ അനുമതി പത്രം

അപേക്ഷകനായ ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതി ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിന്റെ വർഷത്തെ സംയോജിത ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ആവശ്യാധിഷ്ഠിത ധനസഹായ പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം ഘടകം / ഘടകങ്ങൾ വാങ്ങി സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ ഗുണഭോക്താവായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത് അനുമതി നൽകുന്നു. ടി ആൾക്ക് പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തീകരിക്കുന്ന മുറയ്ക്ക് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ധനസഹായം അനുവദിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.

ഒപ്പ്

സ്ഥലം :
 തീയതി : (ഓഫീസ് മുദ്ര) ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ

ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പ് : മിൽക്ക് ഷെഡ് ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതി 2021-22
അപേക്ഷാ ഫാറം - കാലിത്തൊഴുത്ത് നിർമ്മാണം / നവീകരണം

ജില്ല :

ബ്ലോക്ക് :

1. അപേക്ഷകന്റെ പേര് :
2. ഏകീകൃത തിരിച്ചറിയൽ നമ്പർ (UIC) - ഉണ്ട് എങ്കിൽ :
3. മേൽവിലാസം :
(പിൻ നം, ഫോൺ നം. സഹിതം)
4. അപേക്ഷകൻ വസിക്കുന്ന ജില്ല, ബ്ലോക്ക്, പഞ്ചായത്ത് :
5. കൈവശമുള്ള കൃഷിഭൂമിയുടെ വിവരങ്ങൾ :
 എ) ഭൂമിയുടെ വിസ്തൃതി :
 ബി) സർവ്വേ നമ്പർ :
 സി) വില്ലേജ് :
 ഡി) സ്ഥലം സ്വന്തമാണോ / പാട്ടത്തിനാണോ :
6. നിലവിൽ വളർത്തുന്ന ഉരുക്കളുടെ എണ്ണം :
 കറവപ്പശുക്കൾ :
 കിടാരികൾ :
 കന്നുകുട്ടികൾ :
 എരുമ :
7. ക്ഷീരസഹകരണ സംഘത്തിൽ അംഗമാണോ/അല്ലയോ, : അതെ / അല്ല
 അതേയെങ്കിൽ സംഘത്തിന്റെ പേരും, അംഗ നമ്പരും
8. ധനസഹായം ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന പദ്ധതിഘടകം : കാലിത്തൊഴുത്ത് നിർമ്മാണം /
 കാലിത്തൊഴുത്ത് നവീകരണം
9. കാലിത്തൊഴുത്ത് നവീകരണം എങ്കിൽ നിലവിൽ ഉള്ള :
 കാലിത്തൊഴുത്തിന്റെ വിവരണം :
 വിസ്തൃതി :
 ഉൾക്കൊള്ളാവുന്ന കാലികളുടെ എണ്ണം :
 തൊഴുത്തിന്റെ തരം :
 തൊഴുത്തിന്റെ മേൽക്കൂര :
10. കാലിത്തൊഴുത്ത് നിർമ്മാണം /നവീകരണത്തിന് മതിയായ :
 കാരണങ്ങൾ
11. നിർമ്മാണം /നവീകരണത്തിനായി ചിലവാകുന്ന :
 ഉദ്ദേശ ചിലവ് (രൂപയിൽ) :
12. കാലിത്തൊഴുത്ത് നിർമ്മാണം /നവീകരണം സംബന്ധിച്ച് പ്ലാൻ / എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റ് : ഉണ്ട് / ഇല്ല
 എന്നിവ അപേക്ഷയോടൊപ്പം ഉള്ളടക്കം ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ?

13. ഇതിനു മുമ്പ് ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിൽ നിന്നോ, മറ്റു സ്ഥാപനത്തിൽ നിന്നോ

എ) പശു പരിപാലനത്തിൽ ധനസഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? :

ബി) ഡയറി യൂണിറ്റിന് ധനസഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? :

സി) കാലിത്തൊഴുത്ത് നിർമ്മാണം /

നവീകരണത്തിനു ധനസഹായം ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ? :

ഡി) ബയോഗ്യാസ് പ്ലാന്റുണ്ടോ? :

ഇല്ലെങ്കിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

14. മറ്റു വിവരങ്ങൾ

മേൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ച വിവരങ്ങൾ എന്റെ അറിവിലും, വിശ്വാസത്തിലും സത്യമാണെന്ന് ബോധിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. തൊഴുത്ത് നിർമ്മാണം / നവീകരണത്തിന് എനിക്ക് ധനസഹായം അനുവദിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷം ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിന്റെ മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾക്കും നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾക്കും വിധേയമായും സമയ ബന്ധിതമായും പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തിയാക്കും എന്നും ആയത് കുറഞ്ഞത് 5 വർഷത്തേക്ക് നിലനിർത്തി പരിപാലിച്ചു കൊള്ളാമെന്നും സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു.

അപേക്ഷകന്റെ ഒപ്പ്

പേര് :

പരിശോധന റിപ്പോർട്ട്

ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതി അപേക്ഷയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന വിവരങ്ങൾ

ഞാൻ വിശദമായി പരിശോധിക്കുകയും അവ സത്യമാണെന്ന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായി സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തുന്നു.

തീയതി :

ഒപ്പ് :

സ്ഥലം :

(ഓഫീസ് മുദ്ര)

ഡയറി ഫാം ഇൻ്റേക്ടറുടെ പേര് :

ശുപാർശ പത്രം

അപേക്ഷകനായ ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതിക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിന്റെ

.....വർഷത്തെ സംയോജിത ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള തൊഴുത്ത്

നിർമ്മാണം / തൊഴുത്ത് നവീകരണ പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഗുണഭോക്താവായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുവാൻ അർഹനാണെന്ന്

ഇതിനാൽ ശുപാർശ ചെയ്യുന്നു.

തീയതി :

ഒപ്പ്

സ്ഥലം :

(ഓഫീസ് മുദ്ര)

ക്ഷീരവികസന ഓഫീസറുടെ പേര്

അനുമതി പത്രം

ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിന്റെ വർഷത്തെ സംയോജിത ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള തൊഴുത്ത് നിർമ്മാണം / തൊഴുത്ത് നവീകരണ പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം

.....ക്ഷീരവികസന സർവ്വീസ് യൂണിറ്റ് പരിധിയിൽ നിന്നും തൊഴുത്ത് നിർമ്മാണം /

തൊഴുത്ത് നവീകരണ പദ്ധതിയ്ക്ക് (.....) തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത

.....എന്ന ആൾക്ക്രൂപ ധനസഹായമായി അനുവദിച്ച്

ഉത്തരവാകുന്നു.

സ്ഥലം :

തീയതി

(ഓഫീസ് മുദ്ര)

ഒപ്പ്

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ഡയറക്ടർ

പേര്

ജില്ല

ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പ് മിൽക്ക് ഷെഡ് ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതി : 2021-22

കരാർ പത്രം

..... ജില്ലയിലെ താലൂക്കിലെ വില്ലേജിൽ
 സ്ഥലത്ത് താമസിക്കുന്ന ന്റെ മകൻ / മകൾ
 ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതി എന്ന ഞാൻ കേരള ഗവർണ്മെൻ്റ് പേർക്ക്
 ആണ്ട് മാസം..... തീയതി എഴുതി നൽകിയ സമ്മത പത്രം / കരാർ
 പത്രം.

ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിൻ്റെ വർഷത്തെ മിൽക്ക് ഷെഡ്
 ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം
 പദ്ധതിയുടെ ഗുണഭോക്താവായി എന്നെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതാകുന്നു. ഞാൻ
 ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പിൻ്റെ നിർദ്ദേശാനുസരണം പദ്ധതിയിൽ പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള
 മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ പാലിച്ച് ടി പദ്ധതി പൂർത്തിയാക്കി കൊള്ളാം എന്നും കുറഞ്ഞത് 3
 വർഷക്കാലം ടി പദ്ധതി പരിപാലിച്ചു കൊള്ളാം എന്നും സമ്മതിച്ച് ഉറപ്പ് നൽകുന്നു.
 പ്രസ്തുത പദ്ധതി പ്രകാരം എനിക്ക് അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ധനസഹായം ഉപയോഗിച്ച്
 വാങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുക്കൾ / ഉരുക്കൾ മുതലായവ വിൽക്കുകയോ പണയപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ
 മറ്റ് രീതിയിൽ അന്യധീനപ്പെടുത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുകയില്ല എന്ന് ഞാൻ ഉറപ്പ് നൽകുന്നു.
 ആയതിന് വിരുദ്ധമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയില്ല എന്നും അങ്ങനെയുണ്ടായാൽ വകുപ്പിന്
 ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്ക് ഞാൻ ഉത്തരവാദി ആയിരിക്കും എന്നും എനിക്ക്
 അനുവദിച്ച തുക നിശ്ചിത പിഴ പലിശ സഹിതം തിരിച്ചടച്ചു കൊള്ളാം എന്നും വകുപ്പ്
 നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന സിവിലോ / ക്രിമിനലോ ആയ റവന്യൂ റിക്കവറി അടക്കമുള്ള ഏതു
 നടപടിയ്ക്കും വിധേയമായിക്കൊള്ളാം എന്ന് ഇതിനാൽ സമ്മതിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.

സമ്മതിച്ച് എഴുതി കൊടുത്തത്

ഒപ്പ്
 പേര്
 മേൽവിലാസം

സാക്ഷികൾ

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കേരള സർക്കാർ - ക്ഷീരവികസന വകുപ്പ്
മിൽക്ക് ഷെഡ് ക്ഷീരവികസന പദ്ധതി : 2021-22

..... യൂണിറ്റ്

ഗുണഭോക്താവിന്റെ പേര് : ശ്രീ / ശ്രീമതി

ധനസഹായം : രൂപ

പദ്ധതി നിർവ്വഹണം : ക്ഷീരവികസന സർവ്വീസ് യൂണിറ്റ്