

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL PLAN 2023-24

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT



**PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF
FODDER IN FARMER FIELDS' AND
DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES**

PART A : ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS

(Head of Account: 2404-00-102-77)

PLAN OUTLAY: Rs. 362.500 LAKH

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – PLAN 2023-24
DPR: FODDER – PART A – ON GOING SCHEME COMPONENTS

SCHEME COMPONENTS

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES : 2023-24 HOA : 2404-00-102-77							
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	UNITS	2023-24				
			NO OF UNITS	UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
				(Rs)	(Rs)	(Lakhs)	(Lakhs)
2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03-Other items							
1	Assistance for automation and mechanisation of fodder cultivation activities						
	Irrigation assistance	No.	32	20000	10000	6.40	3.20
	Irrigation assistance - above one acre	No.	28	50000	25000	14.00	7.00
	Mechanisation assistance	No.	31	20000	10000	6.20	3.10
	Assistance for automation and mechanisation of fodder cultivation activities		91			26.6	13.30
2	Assistance for transportation of fodder planting material	No.				4	4.00
3	Assistance for comprehensive and massive fodder cultivation in barren and unutilised lands	Ha.	90	157120	94272	141.41	84.85
4	Fodder Hubs / Fodder Marketing Units through Dairy Co-operatives by JLGs / SHGs / Other registered groups	No.	15	100000	75000	15	11.25
5	Assistance for Maize Cultivation	Ha	50	47160	15785	23.58	7.89
6	Fodder Seminar / Fodder day celebration at district level and state level	No.	16	Lumpsum		5.00	5.00
7	Dairy Promoter Incentive (@Rs 8000 per month for 10 months)	No.	162	80000	80000	129.60	129.60
8	Assistance to State Fodder Farm, Valiyathura	No.	1	1E+06	1000000	10.00	10.00
9	Implementation, Documentation and Monitoring	No.				4.75	4.75
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GRAND TOTAL						418.25	328.95
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12	2404-00-102-77-05 OE-4 OTHER ITEMS	NO.				5.59	5.59
13	2404-00-102-77-45-POL	NO.				11.18	11.18
GRAND TOTAL						451.80	362.50

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01. INTRODUCTION

The livestock sector contributes in numerous ways to the socioeconomic development of rural households. As the distribution of livestock is more equitable than that of land, livestock production has a positive effect on farm income and, as a result, helps poverty alleviation in rural areas. It is one of the major sources of income for most farmers, provides key inputs to agriculture, contributes to the health and nutrition of the households, and enhances welfare options for the rural economy. The livestock sector is among the most promising in the agriculture and allied sectors. The Government provides substantial allocations to improve the sector's performance in terms of productivity enhancement, disease control, fodder production, value addition, and adoption of scientific breeding practices. India's livestock sector is one of the largest in the world.

Dairy Development in India has played a key role in upliftment of Indian Economy especially the rural economy of the country. Dairying has been a significant part of rural Indian household since ages, generating a steady source of income and providing nourishment to the family. The Dairy Co-operative movement of India, spearheading our country to become global leader in milk production, is a role model worldwide. The growth and development of dairy industry in the country can be further escalated with up scaling of dairy education and innovative research approaches.

1.01 Dairy Sector – National Scenario

Unlike the developed countries, small and marginal farmers have been the driving force of the dairy sector in India. In an era of declining farm income and drop in employment opportunities, dairying and animal husbandry has emerged as an important subsector of India's Agriculture. Further the complementarity of co-operatives and private organizations in the industry has aided in bringing sophistication and efficiency in the entire value chain. Owing to the increasing demand for dairy products driven by the growing population, higher purchasing power of the customers, increased focus on nutrition and growing aversion for unbranded and loose products, milk production in India is set to reach approximately 628 MMT in the next 25 years (ie. Till 2047). The dairy sector plays a vital role in achieving Sustainable Development Goals – especially SDG-1, SDG-3, SDG-5, SDG-8 and SDG-10 thereby plays a significant role in transforming lives of agrarian sector.

India has been the leading producer and consumer of dairy products worldwide since 1998 with a sustained growth in the availability of milk and milk products. Dairy activities form an essential part of the rural Indian economy, serving as an important source of employment and income. India also has the largest bovine population in the world. However, the milk production per animal is significantly low as compared to the other major dairy producers. Moreover, nearly all of the dairy produce in India is consumed domestically, with the majority of it being sold as fluid milk. On

account of this, the Indian dairy industry holds tremendous potential for value-addition and overall development.

India is ranked 1st in milk production contributing 24 % of global milk production. There is a consistent increase in milk production of the country over the last few years. The milk production has increased from 209.96 MT in 2020-21 to 221.06 MT in 2021-22 registering a growth of 5.29 %. There has been a steady increase in per capita availability of milk since 2015-16. The per capita availability has increased from 333 gms per day in 2015-16 to 444 gms per day in 2021-22. The milk production from exotic / cross bred cattle has increased by 6.16 % and indigenous / non-descript cattle has increased by 6.13 % when compared to previous year. The milk production of buffaloes increased by 4.44 % when compared to previous year

The highest five milk-producing states in India in 2021-22 were Rajasthan (15.05 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (14.93 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (8.60 per cent), Gujarat (7.56 per cent), and Andhra Pradesh (6.97 per cent), which together contributed 53.11 per cent of total milk production in the country (Basic AH Statistics 2022 by DAHD, GOI). Kerala ranks 15th among the milk-producing states in India. The per capita availability of milk has been increasing in India over the years and is estimated at 444 grams/day in 2021-22 (Basic AH Statistics 2022 by DAHD, GOI). The highest per capita availability is in Punjab (1,271 grams per day) followed by Rajasthan (1150 grams per day). Kerala's per capita availability is 197 grams per day (Basic AH statistics 2022, DAHD, GOI). The species-wise milk production in the country shows that nearly 33 per cent of total milk production is contributed by indigenous buffaloes, followed by cross-bred cattle (nearly 30 per cent). The indigenous cattle contribute 8.82 per cent of the total milk production in the country. Goat milk contributes 2.98 per cent of the total milk production (provisional figures www.indiastat.com).

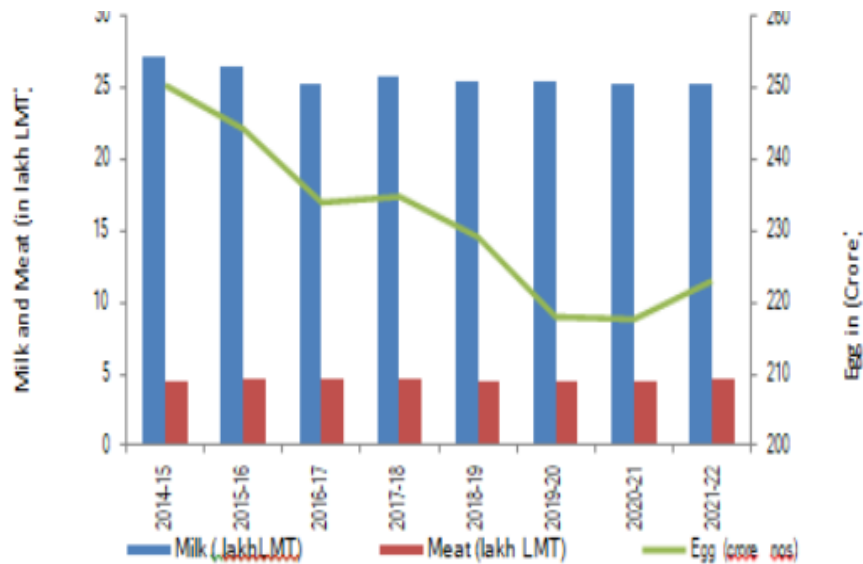
The major production area of dairy products in India is Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Competition in the Indian dairy industry has always been robust. Amul, Mother Dairy, Orissa State Cooperative Milk Producers Federation, Dudhsagar Dairy, Aavin, and Kwality Limited are some of the major players in the dairy industry in India.

Rural women play a significant role in animal rearing and are involved in operations such as, 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 and skill enhancement through capacity building programmes are felt across the sector.

1.02. Dairy Development in Kerala

As per the estimates of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) 2022, the contribution of livestock in total agriculture and allied sector GVA (at constant prices) increased from 29.33 per cent in 2019-20 to 30.13 per cent (2020-21). The contribution of the livestock sector was 4.90 per cent of total GVA in 2020-21.

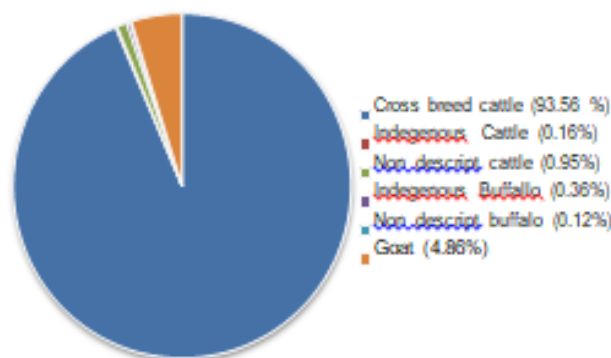
In Kerala, the livestock sector is one of the fastest growing sectors of the rural economy. The contribution of livestock sector in total agriculture and allied sector GSVA (constant prices 2011-12), was 26.44 per cent (Quick estimates) (DES, 2021- 22). The share in the total GSVA of the State was 2.35 per cent in 2021-22. In real terms, GSVA in the Livestock sector at constant prices (2011-12), marginally increased from ₹11,701.86 crore in 2020-21 to ₹11,714.01 crore in 2021-22.



Source: Kerala State Animal Husbandry Department, GoK, 2022

The total milk requirement in Kerala in 2021- 22 was 33.51 lakh metric tonnes. But the annual production was only 25.32 lakh metric tonnes, which resulted in an average outside purchase of 1.34 lakh litres of milk per day. Out of 25.32 lakh MT of milk produced in the State, a major share was produced by cross bred cattle (93.56 per cent). Indigenous cattle produced only 0.04 MT of milk (0.16 per cent). The contribution of non-descript cattle was 0.24 MT (0.95 per cent). The milk production from goats was 1.23 MT (4.86 per cent). Indigenous and non-descript buffaloes contributed the rest (Department of Animal Husbandry).

Details of species-wise milk production in Kerala in 2021-22 is provided as below



Source : Economic Review 2022

Cross breed cattle (93.56 %) Indigenous Cattle (0.16%) Non-descript cattle (0.95%) Indigenous Buffalo (0.36%) Non-descript buffalo (0.12%) Goat (4.86%). Even though the herd sizes are low compared to major milk-producing states, cattle productivity in Kerala is higher than the national average. The average milk yield per animal in India in 2021-22 for exotic and crossbred cattle is 11.1kg per day and 6.98kg per day, respectively. For indigenous cattle and non-descript cattle, it is 3.08kg per day and 2.7kg per day, respectively (indiastat.com). The average yield from crossbred cattle in Kerala is 10.39 kg per day, the third highest among the Indian states after Chandigarh (11.98 kg per day) and Punjab (13.88 kg per day). This advantage for Kerala was due to high per cent of exotic and crossbred animals in the population compared to other states.

5.94 Lakh Metric Tonnes of Milk (16.27 Lakh Litre per Day) was procured through Dairy Co-operatives during the year 2016-17, whereas 7.39 lakh Metric Tonnes of Milk (20.25 lakh litres per day) is the corresponding figure for the year 2022-23. 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.

01.03. FODDER PRODUCTION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

Kerala produces only 60% of the roughages required for cattle in Kerala. One of the main constraints for increasing milk production is the shortage of quality fodder. Marginal and small farmers who are the major cattle owners of the state have limited space for fodder development. Whatever space available, the whole of which is mostly devoted to producing cash crops. Since fodder is not directly yielding any benefit, fodder cultivation takes a back seat. Such dairy farmers anyway need fodder to reduce their cost of production and thus would be eager to purchase fodder if readily available. Cows of Kerala are one of the high yielding animals of India. Lack of fodder and high cost of cattle feed leads to underfeeding of these animals resulting in suboptimal production of milk. Necessary steps needs to be taken for improving the fodder availability in the state and

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ensuring optimal feeding of these animals so that we can increase the productivity of these animals to their optimum potential.

Out of 14 districts seven districts viz., Palakkad, Ernakulam, Kollam, Thrissur, Kannur, Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode have large number of crossbred cattle. Among these 7 districts Palakkad, Ernakulam, Thrissur and Thiruvananthapuram face acute dry matter deficiency of above 600 thousand metric tons. State has a whole present's extremely bleak picture of dry matter deficiency of 74.17 per cent.

It is estimated that fodder cultivation would be required in at least 64,000 Ha, if Kerala has to meet the roughage production target. Public Sector Undertakings viz, Kerala Feeds Ltd and MILMA, District Cooperative Societies and Joint Liability Groups must be encouraged and supported to initiate and expand fodder production in the State.

Districts	Indigenous cattle ('000)	Crossbred cattle ('000)	Buffalo ('000)	Goats (number)	Sheep (number)	Dry matter (000 MT) deficit
Palakkad	12.3	153.6	9.2	113031	1157	649
Ernakulam	4.7	102.1	12.8	123538	50	756
Kollam	1.4	100.9	5.8	111342	9	271
Thrissur	2.9	99.9	18.7	128130	94	870
Kannur	1.5	98.3	0.8	56445	3	134
Thiruvananthapuram	0.8	97.7	3.8	163980	31	691
Kozhikode	8.7	96.1	4.3	43962	12	374
Idukki	7.1	82.9	5.7	98503	23	553
Kottayam	0.9	80.8	6.1	94297	9	357
Malappuram	2.6	77.9	19.9	137718	9	259
Alappuzha	0.6	75.3	6.0	55158	0	152
Wayanad	2.4	70.3	5.2	35150	21	000/Nil
Pathanamthitta	0.6	63.8	2.8	51066	18	178
Kasaragod	30.7	52.0	1.3	33757	10	98
Kerala state	77.0	1,251.60	102.3	1246077	1446	74.17%

Source: 19th Livestock Census, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI.

As per the data from the Department, the total required fodder for the milch animals in the State is 335.5 lakh kg per day. However, the available fodder cultivation is only 47 per cent of the total required fodder. The State urgently needs a fodder and feed plan for its livestock sector to cover the deficit in fodder production, to reduce the cost of production of milk, to ensure a balanced ration for animals and maintain productivity and animal health.

Presently, there are 7,755 fodder plots in the State, of which, 5,638 plots (72.7 per cent) are between one acre and 2.5 acres in area. There are 1858 plots (23.9 per cent) with area between 2.5 acres and five acres. There are only 259 plots (3.3 per cent) of area more than five acres. (Economic Review 2022)

The present cost of milk production is mainly driven by the cost of concentrates and external inputs for productivity. The farmer's expenditure on feeding of the productive animal is influenced by the difference of the selling price of milk with the cost of concentrate feed. This compels the farmers to adopt under feeding practices which lead to malnutrition resulting in a longer inter-calving period and reduction in the production potential of the crossbred animals.

A cost effective feeding practices for productive crossbred animal can be achieved by decreasing the dependence on external input i e., concentrates and increasing the internal input system through fodder production at farmer's level for nutrient availability & its balancing for optimum productivity by assisting farmers in adopting fodder cultivation in their own lands. This envisages focused attention on the special need to develop feed resources by improving availability of green fodder.

The project is intended to ensure the availability of fodder in farmer's field where the available land is utilized by adopting integrated cropping pattern. The cultivation can be pure crop or inter crop.

In the current scenario, where competing demands on land renders even expansion of food/cash crops a difficult proposition, the probability of increasing area under fodder crops is very difficult. It is therefore imminent to adopt a multi-pronged strategy for adequate availability of fodder in order to provide a buffer to the farmer even in times of climatic variability. This strategy envisages supply of quality seeds, promoting production of fodder crops, extending fodder cultivation to currently fallow and unutilized lands, promotion of dual purpose varieties of crops which has the potential of meeting fodder requirements in season and off-season, promotion of non-traditional fodder, post-harvest technologies for preservation of fodder etc.

Besides, improving productivity in areas already under fodder cultivation, improving productivity of grazing and pasture lands, raising perennial fodder crops on field bunds and boundaries, peri-urban areas and exploiting unutilized and under-utilized fodder crops are also some of the promising options to enhance fodder availability. Plant Breeders in India have also identified a number of varieties/hybrids which could give a better quality and higher yield of crop residue without any compromise in grain yield.

Mechanization in the field of fodder development is a need of the hour. Farm mechanization has been helpful to bring about a significant improvement in agricultural productivity. Thus, there is strong need for mechanization of agricultural operations. The factors that justify the

strengthening of farm mechanization in the country can be numerous. The timeliness of operations has assumed greater significance in obtaining optimal yields from different crops, which has been possible by way of mechanization. As production increases with mechanization of the farm operations, it creates a good scope for commercialization of fodder cultivation. Normally, there are good chances to reduce the cost of production if farm operations are mechanized as it saves labour, both human and bullock. In the absence of mechanization, the ever-increasing wage rate of human labour and cost of upkeep of draught animals will increase the cost of production much higher. Further, large scale production means less per unit cost on the farms. Farm machines have not only increased the mechanical advantage, but also helped to reduce drudgery while performing the different agricultural operations. The contributions of agricultural mechanization in various stages of crop production could be viewed as saving in seeds, saving in fertilizers, saving in time, reduction in labour, increasing in cropping intensity and higher productivity.

During the year 2023-24, as per the Kerala State Budget Provisions, it has been proposed to undertake fodder development activities for Rs 850 lakh in the state. The Department intends to take up Novel Fodder Development Plan and activities in the state. During 2023-24, under the Fodder Development Programme itself it is envisaged to cultivate perennial fodder in 2255 Ha of land. In Part A, the total allocation for the project includes 362.50 Lakhs only.

**02. OBJECTIVES OF SCHEME COMPONENTS UNDER THE SCHEME :
PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMER
FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES**

- To introduce new scientific low cost feeding culture among Dairy farmers.
- To uplift the sustainability and reliability in dairying by reducing the feeding cost by 30%
- To ensure existence of fodder sufficient panchayats by optimizing the fodder development activities through Dairy Co-operatives
- Providing irrigation assistance and mechanization of fodder cultivation activities.
- To improve the general health of the milch animal and the quality of milk produced.
- To ensure the availability of green fodder throughout the season by assisting the farmers by providing planting materials and cultivation assistance.
- To generate employment and income to the producers by sale of fodder.
- To enhance the capacity of farmers for adoption of fodder production technology through field level training and demonstrations.
- To establish 07 numbers of DCS based JLG /SHG/ other recognized Groups for fodder production and marketing.

- To encourage Massive/Comprehensive Fodder Cultivation Programme in Barren / Unutilized land in selected zones covering 90 Ha of Land.
- To encourage the maize cultivation in 50 Ha of land
- To establish and popularize Commercial Silage Making Unit as a pilot scheme for individuals/JLG/ SHG/ DCS / FPOs as a major activity in order to reduce the feed cost
- To introduce a new model called Kolar Model among the farmers ie intercropping of Hybrid Napier with Muringa

03. BUDGET PROVISION 2023-24 & APPROVED PLAN WRITE UP

As per the budget outlay 2023-24, Rs 850.00 Lakh has been earmarked for implementation of different scheme components under the scheme **PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES** with H.O.A – 2404-00-102-77. In the budget document 2023-24, Rs 850 lakhs is divided as follows under 4 sub heads

2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03-Other items	-	Rs. 816.45 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-04-01-Tour TA	-	Rs. 16.78 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-05(OE)-04-Other items	-	Rs. 5.59 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-45-POL	-	Rs. 11.18 Lakh
2404-00-102-77		- Rs. 850.00 Lakh

As per proceedings No. DDDKER/1233/2023-D3 dated 12.04.2023 of The Director, DDD, a provision of Rs.58.31 Lakh is made for meeting the expenditure pertaining to those scheme components of Plan 2022-23 which was physically achieved during the FY 2022-23, yet financially not encashed during 2022-23 due to financial restrictions of Finance Department, GOK

In tune with the plan fund provisions and *PLAN WRITE UP* approved by GOK, Out of the total 13 Scheme components of FY 2023-24 are on-going in nature. The Head of the Department (Director, Dairy Development Department) is delegated with the power to accord administrative sanction for implementation of on-going scheme components

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04. Financial Outlay

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES : 2023-24 HOA : 2404-00-102-77							
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13	2404-00-102-77-45-POL	NO.				11.18	11.18
GRAND TOTAL						451.80	362.50

Savings in any one Scheme Component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other Scheme Component defined in this Scheme

05. ONLINE SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION THROUGH KSHEERASREE PORTAL

The implementation of selected schemes especially those targeting individual beneficiaries shall be exclusively done online through ksheerasree portal (<https://ksheerasree.kerala.gov.in/>). The entire processes starting from registration using Aadhaar and online submission of application till the transfer of subsidy in DBT mode to the bank accounts of beneficiaries will be done through the portal. The portal is owned by Department of Dairy Development, developed by NIC and is integrated to e-treasury, ReLIS and e-PDS portals of Treasury department, Revenue department and Civil Supplies department respectively.

The entire workflow and processes can be summarized as follows:

1. Release of calendar of activities from Directorate regarding various stages of scheme implementation starting from application submission dates to release of financial assistance.
2. Submission of online applications along with necessary documents
3. Priority list and waiting list generation based on eligibility and priority criteria as detailed in DPR and allied documents.
4. Field level physical verification by concerned officials
5. Further verification and final approval by concerned officials
6. Online remittance of registration fees by approved beneficiaries through ksheerasree portal
7. Physical Implementation of scheme components by approved beneficiaries
8. Online Submission of documents by selected beneficiaries as proof of implementation as detailed in DPR
9. Physical and online verification and approval of scheme implementation by concerned officials
10. Proceedings generation and TR 59 Bill generation through portal by implementing officers
11. e-Submission of bills to treasury through ksheerasree portal
12. Online bank transfer of subsidy/financial assistance to beneficiaries via e DBT mode from treasury
13. Report generation

The selection and ranking of applicants are made based on the eligibility criteria and priority criteria earmarked against each scheme component as given below. In order to attract youngsters towards dairy sector, weightage should be given for lower age group for all schemes processed through ksheerasree portal in case of a tie during selection process. The timelines shall be strictly adhered to. Officers authorized for verification and final approval shall be notified separately.

06. SCHEME PROPER

06.01. ASSISTANCE FOR AUTOMATION & MECHANIZATION OF FODDER CULTIVATION ACTIVITIES

06.01.01. IRRIGATION ASSISTANCE

PLAN OUTLAY- Rs. 3.20 LAKHS

This Scheme envisages providing irrigation assistance for existing fodder plots having source of irrigation. Pump sets, storage tanks, connecting hose, sprinkler system, drip system etc. can be established under this scheme. Assistance may be given for Rain water harvesting purpose also. The Scheme is for those beneficiaries having fodder plots with more than 50 cents area.



Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Presently engaged in fodder cultivation • Owned land or leased land of 50 cents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More area under cultivation / intended for cultivation • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Progressive dairy farmers rearing 5 or more cattle inclusive of milch animals and heifers • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimate value should be equal to or more than Rs. 20,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Young applicant below 30 years • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under fodder scheme for last 3 years
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Subsidy component will be limited to 50 % of the total cost or a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- to each unit. In case of savings in the allotted fund to districts / DESU, more number of beneficiaries shall be assisted.

Registration Fees – Rs 170 / beneficiary

06.01.01. Financial Outlay

FINANCIAL OUTLAY - IRRIGATION ASSISTANCE						
TOTAL UNITS	UNIT COST			COST FOR TOTAL UNITS		
	TOTAL	SUBSIDY	BENEF. CONTR	TOTAL COST	SUBSIDY	BEN. CONTR
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
32	20000	10000	10000	6.4	3.2	3.2

06.01.02. IRRIGATION ASSISTANCE OF FODDER PLOTS

– ONE ACRE AND ABOVE

Plan Outlay – Rs. 7.00 lakh

This Scheme component envisages providing irrigation assistance for existing fodder plots having source of irrigation. Pump sets, storage tanks, connecting hose, sprinkler system, drip system etc. can be established under this scheme. Assistance may be given for rain water harvesting purpose also. Beneficiaries shall be elite and Progressive farmers/JLG/SHG/NGOs/FPOs / Other Institutions who cultivate fodder for more than 1 acre.

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DPR: FODDER – PART A – ON GOING SCHEME COMPONENTS



Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Presently engaged in fodder cultivation • Owned land or leased land of 100 cents • Estimate value should be equal to or more than Rs. 50,000 • Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More area under cultivation / intended for cultivation • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Progressive dairy farmers rearing 10 or more cattle inclusive of milch animals and heifers • In case of groups: all members rearing cattle and pouring milk to DCS. • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 30 years • Applicants who have not received financial assistance under fodder scheme for last 3 years

Subsidy component will be limited to 50 % of the total cost or a maximum of Rs. 25,000/- to each unit. In case of savings in the allotted fund to districts / DESU, more number of beneficiaries shall be assisted.

FINANCIAL OUTLAY - IRRIGATION ASSISTANCE						
TOTAL UNITS	UNIT COST			COST FOR TOTAL UNITS		
	TOTAL	SUBSIDY	BENEF. CONTR	TOTAL COST	SUBSIDY	BEN. CONTR
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
28	50,000	25,000	25,000	14.00	7.00	7.00

Applications and selection will be done through KSHEERASREE PORTAL. The beneficiary shall execute an agreement in stamp paper (valued as per existing government norms) that the assisted plot and

implements purchased shall be maintained in good condition for a minimum period of 3 years.

Registration Fees – Rs 170 / beneficiary

06.01.03. MECHANIZATION & MODERNIZATION OF FODDER

CULTIVATION

Plan outlay – ₹ 3.10 lakh

The economic viability of a dairy unit largely depends on the availability of fodder grass. Better resource management and farm mechanization have led to an increase in the fodder yield, despite the challenges posed by adverse climate, soil and water salinity. Mechanization will encourage dairy farmers to take up fodder production on commercial basis.

It includes providing machineries like tillers, harvester, chaff cutter, agricultural implements etc. This will help in reducing the labour cost and thereby make fodder cultivation economically viable occupation to those having sufficient land. Use of chaff cutters will prevent wastage of fodder and improve its intake and thus help in easy assimilation of the nutrients.

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Presently engaged in fodder cultivation • Estimate value should be equal to or more than Rs. 20,000 • Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More area under cultivation / intended for cultivation • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Dairy farmers having 2 or more milch animals • In case of groups: all members rearing cattle and pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 30 years • Applicants who have not received financial assistance under fodder scheme for last 3 years

The project envisages providing financial assistance for the purchase of machinery based on the requirement of the beneficiary.

50 % of the cost of the machinery or Rs 10000/- whichever is less will be provided as assistance. In case of savings in the allotted fund to districts / DESU, more number of beneficiaries shall be assisted.

Registration Fees – Rs 170 per beneficiary



FINANCIAL OUTLAY - MODERNIZATION & MECHANIZATION OF FODDER CULTIVATION						
TOTAL UNITS	UNIT COST			COST FOR TOTAL UNITS		
	TOTAL	SUBSIDY	BENEF. CONT	TOTAL COST	SUBSIDY	BEN. CONTR
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
31	20,000	10,000	10,000	6.20	3.10	3.10

06.02. ASSISTANCE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF FODDER PLANTING MATERIALS **Plan Outlay – Rs. 4.00 Lakhs**

An amount of Rs. **4.00 Lakh** has been kept apart to meet the transportation cost of fodder, planting materials and seeds within the district / inter-district.

06.03. COMPREHENSIVE & MASSIVE FODDER CULTIVATION IN BARREN & UNUTILIZED LANDS OF SELECTED AREAS
Plan Outlay – ₹ 84.85 lakh

06.03.01 Fodder Requirement and Availability

Total Female Cattle population in Kerala is 14 lakhs. The annual Dry Matter requirement for maintaining our herd is about 84 lakh kg per day. The Dry Matter Requirement is estimated to be 84 lakh kg per day of which 56 lakh kg per day has to be met from roughages. Considering an average DM content of 20 percent in fodder, the green fodder requirement per day is 0.28 lakh tonne per day or 102.2 LMT per year. Kerala is only 47 % self-sufficient as far as green fodder availability is concerned (40 LMT availability as against the requirement of 87 LMT)

The feed resources available from existing agricultural practices meet roughly 40% of the dairy industry requirement of green and dry fodder. With increased crossbreeding, the physical stature of dairy animals has improved considerably and their body weight now is in the range of 325-350 kg as against earlier body weight of around 150 kg. As a result, the demand for feed and fodder has further increased. Below table indicates dry matter availability and deficit in Kerala, which experiences dry matter deficiency to the tune of 74.17%.

Particular	Requirement	Availability	Deficit	Percent
Dry matter	71.89 m tonnes	18.57 m tonnes	53.32 m tonnes	74.17%

On account of the above the area to be made available under fodder cultivation is around 64,000 Ha (Hybrid Napier) whereas the availability is only around 30,000 Ha.

06.03.02. Need for a pioneering fodder plan for the state.

The profitability of dairy farmers is deeply hindered by the high production cost. A limiting factor in this regard is high dependence on concentrate / compound feed due to non-availability of adequate fodder especially green grass. The farmers of Kerala are mainly marginal in nature. The limitation in land availability, availability of high yielding varieties of fodder, resistance of farmers to take up fodder development activities, inadequate mechanization activities, inadequate fodder marketing facilities, lack of proper facilities for fodder processing activities are some factors to be redressed for establishing a new fodder development culture in the state.

The fodder availability in the state is sufficient enough to meet on an average 36 % of the requirement. In order to narrow the gap, innovative and novel approaches have to be initiated. As a part of the same, intensive fodder cultivation activities has to be taken up by the department. Fodder cultivation has to be taken up in available barren lands that too in an intensive and aggressive manner. The project implemented during the year 2017-18 to 2022-23 for undertaking comprehensive fodder development in barren land was a huge success.

06.03.03. Objectives of the Scheme

The scheme is aimed at

- ④ Undertaking intensive fodder cultivation programme in selected zone of the state where barren / unutilized land is available for fodder cultivation.
- ④ Ensuring fodder cultivation in **90** Ha of barren land available in the selected areas by integrating and ensuring the participation of

Department, LSGD, Dairy Co-operative Societies, PSU's, progressive farmers etc.

- Ensuring **15,300** MT of additional green fodder per annum.
- Developing sustainable and model fodder development programme in selected areas. Integration of mechanization activities to be ensured
- Narrowing the gap between fodder requirement and availability of the state
- Developing sustainable, effective and profitable fodder cultivation models so as to encourage individuals, JLG, SHG, registered FPOs, Govt agencies to take up fodder development activities
- Utilizing cultivable forest lands for fodder cultivation

06.03.04 Scheme Proper

It is proposed that the comprehensive and massive fodder production scheme be implemented in selected areas of the state. The selected beneficiary (individuals /JLG /SHG groups / DCS / NGO / Charitable organizations etc.) will have to establish fodder cultivation in minimum 1 hectare of barren/unutilized cultivable land under its geographical premises. Minimum unit plot size shall be 1 acre. There will not be any upper limit for unit plot size or number of units permissible for a particular beneficiary including individual / organization / institution.

Registration Fees – Rs 180 per beneficiary

The implementation of the scheme involves the following stages

- 1. Ensuring state wide publicity for the project**
- 2. Preliminary awareness programme for Farmers**
- 3. Inviting applications through *KSHEERASREE PORTAL***
- 4. Selection of beneficiary through *KSHEERSREE PORTAL***

The beneficiary applicant can apply for barren land through Ksheerasree portal. The DFI / DEO will verify the application after proper inspection. The Deputy Director shall be the authority responsible for final selection of beneficiary in a particular district through the portal. The district selection shall be based on the target allotted from the Directorate.

The procedure for beneficiary selection and further processing is as detailed in Para 05 of this document.

The following criteria shall be adhered to while ranking / selecting the beneficiary.

- *Availability of barren cultivable land in the selected area / Zone*
- *Priority of ownership of barren land in the order of Govt owned, PSU Owned, LSGD owned, Charitable organizations, progressive farmers, other individuals etc*
- *Availability of land on lease.*
- *Source and availability of water and electricity for irrigation purpose*

- *Availability and concurrence of a potential DCS coming under the DESU which is willing to take up the project.*

The present status of available fodder shall not be criteria for selection of beneficiary rather the potential of the area and the gap in fodder and the possibilities to make use of the available barren land will be the criteria.

- 5. Training programme for the representatives of selected beneficiary:** Training for selected beneficiaries shall be carried out at district level. Training shall be arranged with the technical support from Dairy Training Centre of the Department
- 6. Land preparation and other preliminary activities pertaining to selected beneficiary / beneficiary Institution / Organization.** Mechanized land preparation activities shall be followed (like use of Renovators, Ploughing machineries, weeding techniques etc.)
- 7. Mechanized Fodder Cultivation activities**
- 8. Harvesting of fodder**
- 9. Marketing of fodder (with linkage to DCS to the maximum extent possible)**
- 10. Release of financial assistance to the beneficiary**
- 11. Monitoring of the scheme**
- 12. State wide documentation**

06.03.06. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PARAMETERS / OUTLAY

Technical cum Financial Parameters

- Min unit / Plot Size – 1 acre
- Max permissible units - No limit
- Type of fodder to be cultivated - High yielding variety of Hybrid Napier
- Ploughing by cultivator – Rs 6000 per hectare
- Ploughing by Rotovator – 2 times for 1 acre (1 hour per acre) @ Rs 800/hr.
i.e. Rs 4000/- per hectare

Fertilizer Application – Preliminary

- Basal dose Manuring after initial Ploughing by Rotovator
- Urea - 87.5 kg / ha
- Potash - 50 kg / ha
- Rock phosphate - 250 kg / ha
- Cow dung - 2000 kg / ha @ Rs 2.5 per kg

Fertilizer Application - After each cutting

- Urea application - 20 Kg / Ha
- Hand picking / clearing of land – 4 man days per ha

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- Cost of fodder slip -15,000 / Ha @ Rs 0.70 per slip
- No. of slips required per Ha - 15,000 per Ha
- Planting Charges - 10 man days per Ha
@ Rs 800 per man day
- Irrigation Charges - Rs 30,000 per Ha
- Top Dressing Charges - Rs 3000/Ha
- Harvesting Charges - Rs 5000/Ha
(Including loading and unloading of fodder to the vehicle)
- No. of cutting expected per year - 7
- Transportation Charges (Lump sum) - Rs 20,000 per Ha
- Provisions for Cost Of Implements - Rs 20,000 (Lump sum)
Weighing Machine and Other Unforeseen
Expenditure
- Selling price of fodder - Rs 3.0 per Kg

Note:

If DCS is linked to this scheme, then the DCS can engage supervisory staff for the overall monitoring and implementation of the project (No plan fund will be provided for this). The Project may be loan linked if possible. DCS can avail eligible loan from banks

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Min area – 1 Ha • Min unit plot size shall be 1 acre • Maximum no. of plots – 2 No.s • Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of more barren / unutilized land for commercial / massive fodder cultivation – either own land or leased land • Ownership of land in the order of Govt owned / PSU owned / LSGD owned / Charitable owned / Progressive Farmers / Other individuals etc • Availability of water and electricity for irrigation purpose • Availability of a DCS willing for linkages • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC / Other Government Institutions • In case of groups: all members rearing cattle and pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 30 years

06.03.06

FINANCIAL OUTLAY

COST BREAK UP (1 HA)		
SI.NO	PARTICULARS	TOTAL CHARGE PER ANNUM (Rs)
1	RENT FOR LEASE LAND	9000
2	LAND PREPARATION CHARGES (PRELIMINARY PLOUGHING BY CULTIVATOR + PLOUGHING BY ROTOVATOR+AND PICKING / CLEARING OF LAND / INTERWEEDING)	13200
3	COST OF SLIP	10500
4	FERTILIZER APPLICATION (BASAL DOSE MANURING + MANURING AFTER EACH HARVESTING + TOP DRESSING)	12120
5	LABOUR CHARGES (PLANTING COST+HARVESTING CHARGES)	43000
6	TRANSPORTATION CHARGES	20000
7	IRRIGATION CHARGES (INCLUDING ELECTRICITY CHARGES) - CAPITAL + SPRINGLER AND ACCESSORIES + PIPE FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES	30000
8	COST OF IMPLEMENTS, WEIGHING MACHINE AND OTHER UNFORSEEN EXPENDTURE	20000
GRAND TOTAL		157820

Savings in any component can be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other sub component listed above.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME FOR MASSIVE FODDER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED PANCHAYATS FINANCIAL ANALYSIS	
PARTICULARS	YEAR : 2023-24
Expenditure	
LSGD CONTRIBUTION-MNREGS	-
DEPT SUBSIDY	94,272
BEN. CONTRIBUTION	63,548
GRAND TOTAL COST (1)	1,57,820

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Revenue	
YIELD PER HECTRE - 170 TONNES PER ANNUM (@Rs 3.0 per KG) (2)	5,10,000
ESTIMATED PROFIT	3,52,180

FINANCIAL ABSTRACT

YEAR	UNIT COST (PER HA) (in Lakhs)			TOTAL COST - FOR 90 Ha (in Lakhs)		
	COST PER HA.	BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION	PLAN ASSISTANCE	TOTAL COST	DCS/BENEFICIARY CONTRIBUTION	PLAN ASSISTANCE
2023-24	1.5782	0.635	0.94272	142.04	57.19	84.85

06.04. SCHEME FOR FODDER CULTIVATION & MARKETING BY SHG / DCS / JLG / FPOs / OTHER REGISTERED GROUPS
Plan Outlay – Rs. 11.25 lakh

06.04.01. Introduction

The non-availability of land for fodder cultivation discourages many farmers from taking up dairying. If fodder is made available at cost on a regular basis many of these farmers will take up Dairying or increase the number of animals reared which would boost up the milk production of the state. There are many SHGs / DCS / JLGs/ FPOs / OTHER REGISTERED GROUPS within the area of operation of a Dairy Cooperative who is willing to cultivate, collect and market fodder to the needy farmers at a cost. These SHG / DCS / JLGs / FPOs / OTHER REGISTERED GROUPS can be assisted to cultivate fodder in their own or leased land and also collect the natural grass and other crop residues available in the locality, chaff it and pack in gunny bags and bring it to the DCS where the needy farmers can purchase it.

06.04.02. The scheme

The scheme envisages assisting the SHG / DCS / JLG / OTHER REGISTERED GROUPS under the supervision of the Dairy Co-operative to take up fodder cultivation and marketing to the needy farmers. Groups as prescribed by Dairy Department can be followed. The group members may take up fodder cultivation in their own land or in leased land. The minimum area to be cultivated should be one acre. They may also collect locally available natural grass or other crop residues like plantain leaves and stem, coconut leaves after removing the spine and other stem and leaves (tapioca, pineapple etc.) which can be chaffed and

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mixed with the cultivated grass. A chaff cutter will also be provided to them. A shed to store the collected and chaffed fodder and a platform balance to weigh the fodder will also be provided. The chaffed fodder will be packed in gunny bags and carried to the DCS where dairy farmers come twice daily to pour milk. Those farmers who are in need of the fodder can purchase the fodder at a cost decided by the SHG / DCS / JLG / OTHER REGISTERED GROUPS based on the demand in the area.

Assistance for One Group (One Acre of Land)

Sl. NO	Particulars	Cost	subsidy
1.	Cost of cultivation of fodder in One acre of land	20000	15000
2.	Chaff cutter , and electrical accessories	20000	15000
3.	Shed for storing Equipment's, tools ,implements and fodder	20000	15000
4.	Weighing balance (platform type)	20000	15000
5.	Tools and implements for cultivation , harvesting , gunny bags for packing chaffed fodder etc.	20000	15000
	TOTAL	1,00,000	75,000

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations) • Availability of own land or leased land for fodder cultivation • Min area – 1 acre • Availability of DCS ready for taking up marketing of fodder • All members in group should have attained 18 years of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group members who are already trained in Department DTC / Other Government Institutions • Availability of land already under cultivation – by applicant groups • Availability of water and electricity for irrigation purpose • In case of groups: all members rearing cattle (inclusive of milch animal and heifers) and pouring milk to DCS • women groups • SC/ST groups • All members in the group with age below 30 years • Applicant groups which have not received financial assistance under any of the fodder scheme for last 3 years

The estimated cost for establishing one unit is **Rs. 1,00,000/-** for which **Rs. 75,000/-** will be provided as subsidy for the year 2023-24. The remaining amount has to be channelized by the beneficiary group through own fund or bank loan. It is estimated that the group will be able to sell about 150 to 200 tons of fodder a year at an estimated cost of Rs. 3/Kg.

Registration Fees – Rs 180 per beneficiary

FINANCIAL OUTLAY - FODDER CULTIVATION AND MARKETING BY SHG/DCS/JLG						
TOTAL UNITS	UNIT COST			COST FOR TOTAL UNITS		
	TOTAL	SUBSIDY	BENEF. CONT	TOTAL COST	SUBSIDY	BEN. CONTR
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
15	1,00,000	75,000	25,000	15	11.25	3.75

06.05. SCHEME FOR MAIZE CULTIVATION FOR GRAIN PRODUCTION

Plan Outlay – Rs 7.89 lakhs

06.06.01. Introduction

Maize is one of the important coarse cereal crops grown in different agro-climatic conditions. It is being used for manufacturing lot of industrial products. In addition it is used as an important feed and fodder for animals. Maize is rich source of starch, proteins, fat and minerals. Maize is a major component of cattle feed mixture providing the much needed carbohydrate in the animal ration. At present the feed companies like Kerala Feeds, Milma feeds and feed factories run by Dairy co-operatives are procuring Maize from Northern States incurring heavy expenditure. Quite often they face difficulties in procuring Maize due to seasonal fluctuation and non-availability. If Maize is cultivated in the state on a large scale the seeds can be made available to Kerala Feeds/Milma feeds/Dairy co-operatives on a buy back arrangement and the Stover (crop residue) can be fed to cattle as dry roughage.

06.06.02. The Scheme

The scheme envisages cultivating Maize as a pure crop by selected farmers who have sufficient land / are willing to cultivate in leased land. The minimum cultivation area is 30 cents and multiples of ten. The scheme will be implemented in those districts which have proximity to the Feed factories and have the suitable Agro-climatic conditions favouring maize cultivation.

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DPR: FODDER – PART A – ON GOING SCHEME COMPONENTS

The beneficiary selection may be done at the district level. Priority should be given to the land near the Feed Factories. Application for the scheme will be invited through KSHEERASREE PORTAL (Refer Para of this document)

On receipt of application through portal, the implementing officer and subordinates should inspect the plot and will verify. The sanctioning authority will be the District officer. In case of the excess production of maize, the selected beneficiary will sign an agreement that they will give the maize seed produced to the Feed factories on the rate fixed by the Board of Feed factories. In the event of the price of Maize grains provided by Feed factories is lower or Feed factories are not in a position to collect the Maize grains , the farmer will be free to sell it as directed by the Dairy Development Department . Since Maize is not commonly cultivated for grain purpose in Kerala, the selected beneficiaries will be given training on package of practices of Maize crop for grain production. Also the implementing officers will be given a chance to visit the fodder farms in other states, mainly Maize grown for grain purposes.

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations • Availability of min area of 30 cents of own land or leased land for maize cultivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More available cultivable land either owned or on leased • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Individual applicant already trained in DTC • At least 50% of group members already trained in Department DTC / Other Government Institutions • Availability of water and electricity for irrigation purpose • In case of groups: all members rearing cattle and pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 30 years • Individual applicant / Applicant groups which have not received financial assistance under any of the fodder scheme for last 3 years

06.06.03. Financial outlay

Component	Area Ha	Unit Seed rate Kg	Seed Cost per Kg Rs./Kg	Total Plan Outlay Rs.
Maize Seed	50	40	79	1,58,000.00
Assistance to farmer per Ha @ Rs.12625/Ha	50			6,31,250.00
Grand Total				7,89,250.00

To get the maximum yield of maize, farmers will be given seeds by the Department from the certified agencies. In order to get maximum growth and production, the requirement of seed per hectare of land is estimated as 40 Kg. The assistance given to the beneficiaries for cultivation of Maize in one Ha of land will be Rs.12625 in addition to the seeds supplied free of cost. Value of seeds supplied /hectare of land is estimated to be Rs. 3160/- (40 Kg x Rs.79 /Kg of seed, the rate per kg seeds may change).

Therefore the total assistance for cultivating Maize in one hectare of land comes to Rs 15,785/-.

SI.NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	SUBSIDY
			(Rs)
1	Cost of seeds (@40 Kg /Ha) X Rs.79/Kg)	3160	3,160
2	Cultivation expenses such as Land preparation, basal Manuring, fertilizers, planting, weeding pest control, irrigation, pesticides, top dressing, harvesting, rent for crusher, cost for drying the seed etc. Plus Implementation Charges	44,000	12,625
Total Assistance per Ha		47,160.00	15,785.00

The average yield per Ha of Maize is 2.3 tons of grains. In Kerala condition the yield may be slightly lesser and we may assume it to be 2 tones/Ha, which will result in 100 tons of seed which can be procured by

feed factories. The seeds produced will be procured by Feed factories at a price fixed by the Board of the Feed factories.

The crop residue (Stover) can be sold to other farmers through the Dairy Co-operatives as dry roughage for which there are high demand and will be remunerative for the farmer cultivating maize.

If any savings is available in any component of the schemes, that amount will be utilized for purchase of seasonal fodder.

06.06.04. Monitoring

The District Deputy Director under the guidelines issued then and there will monitor the implementation.

06.06.06. Conclusion

The scheme will help in addressing the shortage of dry matter required for cattle in the State as well as provide some quantity of raw material for feed manufacturing within the state itself.

06.06. FODDER SEMINAR & 'FODDER DAY' CELEBRATIONS

Plan Assistance – Rs. 5.00 Lakhs

It is proposed to conduct district level Fodder Seminar in all the 14 districts along with the celebration of 'Fodder Day' on a predetermined date involving the farmers, officials of the various departments, dairy co-operatives, representatives of the dairy industry and experts / scientists from universities etc. Discussions on topics of relevance to the current situation in the field of fodder production will be made. Exhibits of relevance to fodder production will be displayed in the event. Short duration fodder crop seeds like maize, jower, cowpea, fodder trees etc. will be distributed to farmers on the 'Fodder day' celebration in each district. Best sustaining farmers in fodder cultivation will be honoured during the function. A sum of Rs. 5.00 Lakh is provided for the 'Fodder day' celebrations in State level and district level with fodder exhibitions.

06.07. DAIRY PROMOTER INCENTIVE

Plan Outlay – Rs. 129.60 lakh

To familiarize the cultivation of green fodder, commercial fodder production, cultivation of fodder in cultivable waste land under irrigated condition, to get maximum yield by doing timely operations, dairy farmers need constant timely interaction and persuasion to establish the crop, in addition to the available amenities. Hence it is proposed to utilize the service of trained matriculate in the field, one in each block on incentive

basis, designated as **Dairy Promoters**. The incentives will be paid at a rate of **Rs. 8000/ month**. They will be given 2 days training on fodder development activities which are required for field and they shall be engaged for 10 months.

Rs. 8000 x 10 months x 162 blocks = Rs. 129.60 Lakh

06.08. ASSISTANCE TO STATE FODDER FARM, VALIYATHURA

Plan Outlay – Rs.10.00 Lakhs

The State Fodder Farm under Dairy Development Department at Valiyathura, Trivandrum is producing fodder for supply to the dairy farmers in and around the city. The Farm also supplies root slips, stem cuttings for fodder propagation in addition to the sale of fodder. A new fodder training centre has been established at State Fodder Farm, Valiyathura. The treated water from the sewage treatment plant can be used for irrigating the fodder cultivated in the farm. Necessary infrastructure is to be created for upgrading the farm as **State Fodder Farm cum Fodder Training Centre**. The existing fodder cultivation is to be sustained for supplying fodder and planting material to farmers. It is proposed to set apart a portion of the outlay to meet the expenditures incidental to the activities of the farm, crop maintenance, fodder/ planting material, to dig a Bore well, purchase PVC storage tank, facilities for irrigation using treated water from Sewage treating plant, de-silting of canals, repairs and maintenance of buildings, fencings, transportation, purchase of farm equipment's and small implements, a Hydroponic machine for Demonstration purpose, etc. Any development activity for the state fodder farm shall be undertaken under this scheme component. In case of components not detailed in this DPR, The Farm Superintendent shall submit a detailed proposal for final approval from the Director, DDD

Plan Outlay (Lump sum Amount) – Rs 10.00 lakh

06.09. IMPLEMENTATION, DOCUMENTATION AND MONITORING

Plan Outlay – Rs.4.75 Lakhs

Rs.4.75 Lakh is set apart for meeting documentation, monitoring, implementation and evaluation charges for the above mentioned schemes

**06.10. PROVISION FOR MEETING THOSE SCHEME COMPONENTS OF
FY 2022-23, PHYSICALLY ACHIEVED DURING 2022-23 YET
FINANCIALLY NOT ENCASHED DURING 2022-23
Plan Outlay – Rs.58.31 Lakhs**

Administrative sanction orders vide proceedings no. DDDKER/1233/2023-D3 dated 12.04.2023 of The Director, Dairy Development Department has already been issued for meeting the expenditure pertaining to those scheme components of Plan 2022-23 with a plan outlay of Rs.58.31 Lakh, physically achieved during 2022-23, yet financially not encashed during FY 2022-23

**07. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF
SCHEMES UNDER FODDER DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**

The Block Level Officer (Dairy Extension Officer / Sr. Dairy Extension Officer) shall be the implementing officer of this scheme component. The Implementing officer shall be assisted by concerned Dairy Farm Instructors and Dairy Promoters.

Monitoring of the District level programme shall be the responsibility of the District Deputy Director. The District officer shall be assisted by The Assistant Directors of the District (Technical Assistant & Quality Control Officer). The District Deputy Director shall report periodically the progress of the scheme component to the Directorate. The Farm Superintendent, SFF Valiyathura shall be the implementing officer for fodder development activities at State Fodder Farm, Valiyathura

The Director, Dairy Development shall monitor the state wide progress of the scheme component. The Joint Director (Planning), The Deputy Director (Planning) and the officers of Project Cell shall assist the Director for making periodic assessment regarding the progress of this scheme component.

08. ROAD MAP

SI.NO	ACTIVITY	PERIOD
1	Administrative Sanction Orders.	before 05.05.2023
3	Propaganda for the programme	before 15.06.2023
4	Selection of beneficiaries	before 25.06.2023

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5	Training at District Level	before 15.07.2023
6	Land Preparation activities at selected plots	before 10.08.2023
7	Fodder Cultivation activities	Aug, 2023 – Oct, 2023
8	Project Evaluation	before 15.11.2023
9	Release of Plan Assistance	before 15.12.2023
10	Documentation of the Programme	before 06.01.2024
11	State Level Evaluation	before 25.01.2024

09. CONCLUSION

The above schemes will help to nurture the fodder development activities of the state, will generate self-employment opportunities and will help to reduce the feed cost and thereby ensuring the socio-economic security of the farmers.



DIRECTOR