

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**  
**ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26**

**DETAILED PROJECT REPORT**

**PART A – ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS**

**(APPROVED BY HOD)**



**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. 227.36 LAKH**



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **PRODUCTION & CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES**

#### **PART A - ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS – AS ISSUED BY HOD (2404-00-102-77)**

#### **PLAN OUTLAY: Rs. 227.36 LAKH**

As per the budget outlay 2025-26, Rs 750.00 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 750 lakhs is divided as follows under 4 sub heads

2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03-Other items	-	Rs. 720.40 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-04-01-Tour TA	-	Rs. 14.81 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-05(OE)-04-Other items	-	Rs. 4.93 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-45-POL	-	Rs. 9.860 Lakh
<b>2404-00-102-77</b>		<b>- Rs. 750.00 Lakh</b>

In tune with the State Budget Provisions 2025-26 and PLAN WRITE UP approved by GOK, Out of the total 16 Scheme components of FY 2025-26, 14 scheme components 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 (with plan outlay below Rs 5.00 crore).

<b>ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2025-26 PRODUCTION &amp; CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMER FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES (2404-00-102-77)</b>			
<b>SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>NO. OF SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>PLAN OUTLAY (Rs in Lakh)</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<b>MODIFIED SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>522.640</b>	<b>PLACED FOR DWG APPROVAL</b>
<b>ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>227.360</b>	<b>AS TO BE ISSUED BY HOD</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>750.000</b>	

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART A – ONGIONG-APPROVED BY HOD**

**FODDER DEVELOPMENT – PART A – SCHEME COMPONENTS WITH OUTLAY**

<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT : STATE PLAN 2025-26</b>						
<b>PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN</b>						
<b>FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES : 2025-26</b>						
<b>2404-00-102-77</b>						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
		NO OF UNITS	UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
			(Rs)	(Rs)	(Lakhs)	(Lakhs)
	Assistance for automation and mechanisation of fodder cultivation activities					
1	<i>Irrigation assistance</i>	60	20000	10000	12.000	6.00
	<i>Irrigation assistance - above one acre</i>	28	50000	25000	14.000	7.00
	<i>Mechanisation assistance</i>	100	20000	10000	20.000	10.00
	<b>Assistance for automation and mechanisation of fodder cultivation activities</b>	<b>188</b>			<b>46.000</b>	<b>23.00</b>
2	Assistance for transportation of fodder planting material				4.000	4.00
3	Fodder Hubs / Fodder Marketing Units through Dairy Co-operatives by JLGs / SHGs / Other registered groups	10	100000	75000	10.000	7.50
4	Assistance for Maize Cultivation	50	47160	15785	23.580	7.89
5	Cultivation of Fodder trees including live fencing	65150	10	10	6.515	6.52
6	Fodder Seminar / Fodder day celebration at district level and state level	16	Lumpsum		5.000	5.00
7	Dairy Promoter Incentive (@Rs 8000 per month for 10 months) including festival allowance @ Rs 1000 per Dairy Promoter	162	81000	81000	131.220	131.22
8	Assistance to State Fodder Farm, Valiyathura	1	500000	500000	5.000	5.00
9	Formulation of State Fodder Plan	1	200000	200000	2.000	2.00
10	Implementation, Documentation and Monitoring				5.630	5.63
<b>GRAND TOTAL : FODDER OC</b>					<b>238.95</b>	<b>197.76</b>
<b>2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS</b>						
12	<b>2404-00-102-77-04 TE (1) TOUR TA</b>		<b>Lumpsum</b>		<b>14.810</b>	<b>14.81</b>
13	<b>2404-00-102-77-05 OE-4 OTHER ITEMS</b>		<b>Lumpsum</b>		<b>4.930</b>	<b>4.93</b>
14	<b>2404-00-102-77-45-POL</b>		<b>Lumpsum</b>		<b>9.860</b>	<b>9.86</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - FODDER - 2404-00-102-77</b>					<b>268.55</b>	<b>227.36</b>
<i>Savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component with the same Head of Account</i>						

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## **01. GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

The livestock sector plays a pivotal role in the rural economy, contributing significantly to the livelihoods and well-being of farmers. Over the period the contribution of livestock sector in agriculture sector has been showing steady improvement that signifies its growing importance in the Indian economy. It serves as a source of food, income, and employment while also fostering rural development. Animal products such as milk, eggs and meat not only provide essential nutrition but also generate daily cash count for millions. Livestock rearing is one of the most critical economic activities in rural India significantly contributing to the national economy. This sector continues to play transformative role evident by its impressive Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 15 percentage from 2014-15 to 2022-23. Its contribution to the Indian agriculture and rural economy is steadily rising accounting for little more than 30 percentage of the GVA of agriculture and allied sector and 5.5 percentage of the total GVA of the country in 2022-23 and thereby significantly boosting the per capita availability of milk, eggs and meat. India's livestock sector is one of the largest in the world. As per the 20th Livestock Census (2019), the total livestock population in the country is 5368 lakh, registering an increase of 4.8 per cent over the Livestock Census of 2012.

Agriculture and allied sectors play a critical role in ensuring food security, reducing poverty, generating livelihood and providing impetus to the growth of industries and services. According to the Economic Survey of the Government of India for 2023-24, the agricultural sector provides livelihood support to about 42.3 per cent of the population and shares about 18.2 per cent of India's GDP at current prices.

Agriculture with allied sectors, is the largest source of livelihood in India. 70% of rural households still depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihood, with 82 % of farmers being small and marginal. Livestock contribute to food security on several levels. For households keeping livestock ensures healthy and nutrition diets and contributes income. In communities the sector creates employment opportunities. Nationally and globally livestock generate value and help provide population with solution and reliable supplies of nutritious affordable food

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.

## ***Dairying holds significant importance in India for various reasons***

**As a tool for Livelihood:-** It serves as a primary source of livelihood for millions of rural households, especially small and marginal farmers. Dairy farming provides them with a steady source of income, employment, and sustenance.

**Adding to the nation's Nutritional security:-** Dairy products are essential source of nutrition, especially fat, protein, lactose, vitamins and minerals. Milk is a staple food for a large segment of the Indian population, particularly for children and pregnant women, contributing to their overall health and well-being.

**As a source of Income generation: -** Dairy farming offers opportunities for income generation throughout the year. Apart from milk production, there are avenues for value addition such as processing milk into various dairy products like ghee, butter, cheese and yogurt which can fetch higher prices in the market.

**Dairying for Rural development: -** The dairy sector plays a crucial role in rural development by providing employment opportunities, infrastructure development, and stimulating economic activities in rural areas. It helps in reducing rural-urban migration by creating sustainable livelihood options in rural regions.

**Significant contribution to GDP:-** The dairy industry contributes significantly to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and agricultural GDP. India is one of the largest milk-producing countries globally and the dairy sector's growth directly impacts the nation's economy.

**Dairying for Empowerment of women: -** Dairy farming often empowers women in rural areas as they actively participate in activities like milking, animal care and sometimes even in managing the dairy business. This contributes to their economic independence and social status within their communities.

**Utilization of resources: -** Dairy farming efficiently utilizes agricultural by-products and marginal lands, thus improving the overall productivity of the agricultural sector. It also helps in the recycling of crop residues and agricultural waste as cattle feed, thereby promoting sustainable agriculture practices.

**A potential source for foreign exchange earnings:-** India exports dairy products like milk powder, butter and ghee to various countries, earning foreign exchange. The dairy industry's export potential continues to grow, contributing to the country's foreign trade balance.

Thus in a holistic way, dairying plays a multifaceted role in India's socio-economic fabric, contributing to food security, poverty alleviation, rural development, and economic growth. 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.

### **01.01 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 the dairy produce in India is consumed domestically, with the majority of it being sold as fluid milk. Because of this, the Indian dairy industry holds tremendous potential for value-addition and overall development.

The total milk production in the country is 239.30 million tonnes during 2023-24. India ranks first in the world in terms of total milk production. The milk production has increased by 3.78 % over the previous year. Presently the per capita availability of milk is 471 grams per day. The average yield for exotic/cross bred is 8.43 kg/day/animal and for indigenous/non-descript it is 3.54/day/animal. The milk production from exotic/cross bred cattle has increased by 5.72 % and indigenous/non-descript cattle has increased by 6.96% in 2023-24 compared to previous year.

The share of agriculture and allied sectors in the country's total GVA has been declining in the last decade. Sector's share in the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country at constant prices has declined from 17.8 per cent in 2013-14 to 15.1 per cent (P) in 2022-23. The sectors share in total GSVA (at constant 2011-12 prices) of the State declined to 8.52 per cent in 2022-23 (QE), compared to 8.97 (P) per cent in 2021-22

As per the 20th Livestock Census (2019), the total livestock population in the country is 536.76 million, showing an increase of 4.8 per cent over the Livestock Census of 2012. The 20th Livestock Census (2019) reports the State's livestock population as 29.09 lakh (5.42 per cent). As per the estimates of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) 2023, the contribution of livestock in total agriculture and allied sector GVA (at constant prices) increased from 29.8 per cent in 2020-21 to 30.5 per cent (2021-22). (Economic Review 2023)

Total milk production in the country is 230.58 million tonnes during 2022-23. The milk production has increased from 222.07 million tonnes in 2021-22 to 230.58 million tonnes in 2022-23 registering a growth of 3.83%. There has been steady increase in per capita availability of milk since 2016-17. The per capita availability has increased from 351 gm/ day in 2016-17 to 459 gm /day in 2022-23 (Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023)

India ranked 1st in milk production, contributing 24 per cent of global milk production. At the national-level, milk production has increased from 22.21 crore tonnes in 2021-22 to 23.06 crore tonnes in 2022-23, registering a growth of 3.83 per cent, sustaining the trend over the past three decades. The highest five milk producing states in India in 2022-23 were Uttar Pradesh (15.72 percent) Rajasthan (14.44 Percent) Madhya Pradesh (8.73 per cent), Gujarat (7.49 per cent), and Andhra Pradesh (6.70 per cent), which together contributed 53.08 per cent of total milk production in the country. (The average yield per animal per day for exotic crossbred is 8.55 Kg per day and for indigenous/non-descript is 3.44 Kg per day (Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2023).). The per capita availability of milk has been increasing in India over the years and is estimated at 459 grams/day in 2022-23 (Basic AH Statistics 2023 by DAHD, GOI). The highest per capita availability is in Punjab (1283 grams per day) followed by Rajasthan (1138 grams per day). The species-wise milk production in the country shows that nearly 31.94 per cent of total milk production is contributed by indigenous buffaloes, followed by cross-bred cattle 29.81 per cent. The indigenous cattle contribute 10.73 per cent of the total milk production in the country. Goat milk contributes 3.30 per cent of the total milk production (Basic Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2023). Kerala ranks 15th among the milk-producing states. Kerala's per capita availability is 198 grams per day (Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2023).

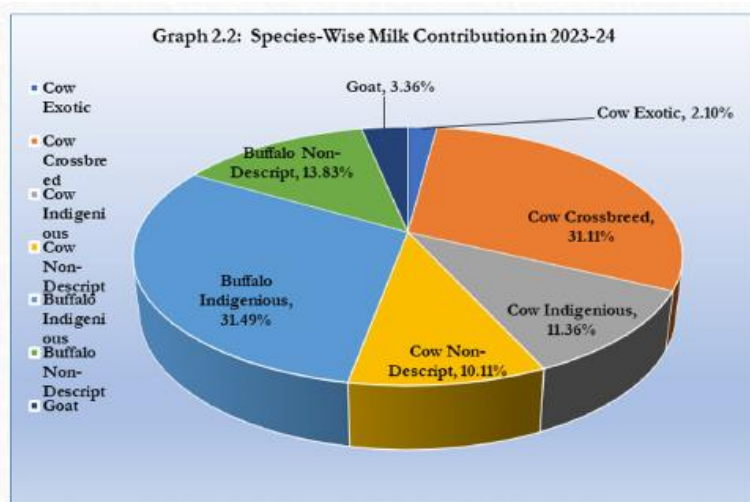
### **India - Milk Production (Million Tonne) & Per capita availability (gms/day)**



\*Projected Population as on 1st March by Registrar General of India.

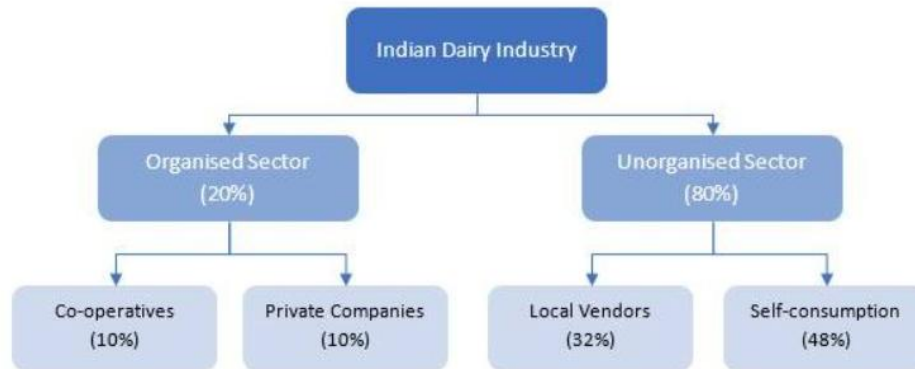
There is a consistent increase in milk production over the last decade. The milk production has increased from 230.5 million tonnes in 2022-23 to 239.30 million tonnes in 2023-24 thus registering a growth of 3.78 % . There is a steady increase in the per capita availability of milk since 2017 18. The milk per capita availability has increased from 370 grams per day in 2017-18 to 471 grams per day in 2023-24

**India : Species wise milk production**



The Indian dairy industry is divided into the organized and unorganized segments. The unorganized segment consists of milk handled by traditional milkmen/vendors, self-consumption at home, the organized segment consists of cooperatives and private dairies. As per the Annual Report for FY19 of Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GOI, co-operatives & private dairies still procure only about 20% of the milk produced in the country, while 32% is sold in the unorganized market and about 48% is consumed locally. About 40% of the milk sold is handled by the organized sector and the remaining 60% by the un-organized sector. However,

in most of the developed nations, 90% of the surplus milk is processed through organized sector. With the increase in population, rise in per capita income, changing lifestyle, affordable aspirational food habits, export opportunities etc., the demand for milk is expected to rise.



During the last five to ten years, India has seen dramatic shift towards consumption of value-added products such as cheese, yoghurt, UHT (ultra-heat treatment) milk, flavored milk and whey. To tap the advantages of the changing consumer food preferences most organized players are expanding product portfolios in the value-added segment. This segment offers high growth potential and better margins versus the liquid milk and Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) segment. The value-added products overall contribute to ~35-40% of the total dairy market in India and commodity products together contribute to almost ~65% of market share. Furthermore, within the value-added segment, largest product category is ghee, having a market share of about 15-18% in the overall dairy market. While loose packets of curd is available locally, a key characteristic of emerging value-added products like UHT milk, flavoured milk, low-fat curd/yogurt, cheese and whey is that 100% of these products are sold through organized market. The value-added products market is under-penetrated, thus having tremendous scope for the growth and is expected to grow at much faster rate as compared with the commodity market.

The dairy industry in India is the largest globally, accounting for 24% of global milk production. The industry contributes 5% to the national economy and directly supports more than 8 crore farmers. India's dairy industry has grown significantly over the past 10 years, supported by various initiatives taken by the government. The nation's milk production increased at a CAGR of 6.2% from 146.31 million tonnes (MT) in 2014-15 to 209.96 MT in 2020-21.

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 sector 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 upgradation and skill enhancement through capacity building programmes are felt across the sector.

**a. Dairy Development in Kerala**

As per the estimates of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) 2024, the contribution of livestock in total agriculture and allied sector’s Gross Value Added (GVA) by economic activity at current (2011-12) prices increased from 30.21 per cent in 2021-22 to 30.23 per cent in 2022-23. The contribution of the livestock sector was 5.5 per cent of total Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices in 2022-23. Livestock’s contribution has decreased from 5.72 per cent to 5.5 per cent.

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 Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices 2011-12 was 27.97 per cent (Quick estimates). The share in the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices of the State was 2.76 per cent during 2022-23(P) and 2.69 per cent during 2023-24(Q). In real terms, GSVA in the Livestock sector at current prices (2011-12) was Rs 25,26,354 Lakh in 2022-23(P) and it increased to Rs 27,62,961 Lakh in 2023-24(Q)

**Kerala:- Production of Milk, Meat and Egg during the period from 2017-18 to 2023-24**



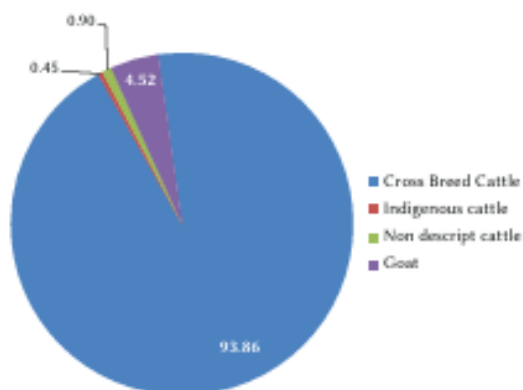
*Source : Economic Review 2024*

Kerala is ranked 15th among the milk producing States as per the BAHS 2024. Kerala’s per capita availability is 197 grams per day (Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2023). The total requirement of milk in Kerala in 2023-24 was 31.75 lakh metric tonnes, whereas the annual production was only 25.32 lakh metric

tonnes. The state is 20 per cent deficient as far as self-sufficiency in the sector is concerned. Thus, there is a gap of around 6.43 LMT per annum (Economic Review 2024). Out of 25.799 MT of milk produced in the State, a major share of 23.9015 MT was produced by cross bred cattle (94 per cent). Indigenous cattle produced only 0.3993 MT of milk (0.5 per cent). The contribution of non-descript cattle was 1.92 MT (0.9 per cent). The milk production from goats was 0.96 MT (4.5 per cent). Indigenous and non-descript buffaloes contributed the rest (Animal Husbandry Department, GoK). 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 yield per animal per day for Exotic/ Crossbred cows in India in 2023-24 was 8.43 Kg/ day/animal. For indigenous cattle and non-descript cattle, it was 3.54 kg/day/animal. The yield rate from Exotic and crossbred in Kerala was 10.79 kg/day/animal, and 3.04 kg/day/animal from Indigenous and Non-Descript category. This is the third highest among the Indian states after Punjab 13.49 kg/day/animal and Chandigarh 12.22 kg/day/animal (Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2023). This advantage for Kerala was due to high per cent of exotic and crossbred animals in the population compared to other states.

Dairy Co-operatives have procured 6.78 lakh Metric Tonnes of Milk (18.6 Lakh liters per day) in 2023-24. 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.

***Details of species-wise milk production in Kerala in 2023-24 is provided as below***



*Source : Economic Review 2023*

***Some important data published by DAHD, GOI pertaining to the year 2024 is as below***

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26  
DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART A – ONGIONG-APPROVED BY HOD**

**NATIONAL & STATE WIDE - READY RECKNOR**

<b>MILK PRODUCTION - LAKH METRIC TONNE</b>								
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	25.2	25.759	25.482	25.443	25.338	25.324	25.797	25.799
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	1654.040	1763.470	1877.490	1984.390	2099.590	2210.630	2305.770	2393.000

<b>MILK PRODUCTION - EXOTIC / CROSS BRED COWS - LAKH METRIC TONNE</b>								
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	23.58	24.16	23.9	23.7	23.7	23.66	23.93	23.9015
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	437.780	471.510	512.590	568.750	662.890	703.740	730.180	771.976

<b>MILK PRODUCTION - INDIGENEOUS / NON DESCRIPT COWS - LAKH METRIC TONNE</b>								
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	0.235	0.265	0.239	0.325	0.319	0.293	0.378	0.3993
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	343.200	364.820	385.740	397.710	420.170	445.940	466.590	499.070

<b>MILK PRODUCTION - BUFFALOES - LAKH METRIC TONNE</b>								
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	0.122	0.126	0.121	0.119	0.124	0.132	0.1443	0.1476
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	812.660	862.610	918.170	959.430	953.910	996.260	1032.990	1043.880

<b>MILK PRODUCTION -COWS - LAKH METRIC TONNE</b>								
	EXOTIC 2022-23	EXOTIC 2023-24	CB 2022-23	CB 2023-24	INDIG. 2022-23	INDIG. 2023-24	NON DESCRIPT 2022-23	NON DESCRIPT 2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	0	0	23.9328	23.9015	0.0661	0.0706	0.3117	0.3287
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	42.818	48.790	687.360	723.180	247.390	264.170	219.200	234.490

<b>MILK PRODUCTION -BUFFALOES - LAKH METRIC TONNE</b>									
	IND BUFF 2021-22	IND BUFF 2022-23	IND BUFF 2023-24	NON DESCRIPT BUFFALOE 2021-22	NON DESCRIPT BUFFALOE 2022-23	NON DESCRIPT BUFFALOE 2023-24	GOAT 2021-22	GOAT 2022-23	GOAT 2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	0.0939	0.0565	0.0523	0.0383	0.0877	0.0953	1.2327	1.3427	1.3515
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	698.12	736.35	732.06	298.13	296.64	311.81	66.02	75.99	78.05

<b>MILK PRODUCTION FROM BUFFALOES - IN LAKH METRIC TONNE</b>									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>		0.1221	0.1267	0.1213	0.1195	0.1242	0.1321	0.1443	0.1476
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		812.66	862.62	918.17	959.43	953.91	996.27	1032.99	1043.88

<b>NO. OF ANIMALS IN MILK OF EXOTIC /CROSS BRED COWS - IN LAKHS</b>									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	6.686	6.305	6.494	6.443	6.337	6.339	6.242	6.0878	6.055
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	154.11	159.62	167.61	176.75	190.03	216.34	226.27	234.07	236.76

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART A – ONGIONG-APPROVED BY HOD**

**MILK PRODUCTION FROM 2016-17 TO 2023-24**  
**NATIONAL & STATE WIDE - READY RECKNOR**

<b>NO. OF ANIMALS IN MILK OF INDIGENEOUS/NON DESCRIPT CATTLE - IN LAKHS</b>									
	INDI. 2022-23	INDI. 2023-24	NON DESCRIPT 2022-23	NON DESCRIPT 2023-24					
<b>KERALA</b>	0.0829	0.0951	0.2394	0.2636					
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	162.35	171.66	209.19	213.19					

<b>NO. OF INDIGENEOUS / NON DESCRIPT COWS - IN LAKHS</b>									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>		0.2126	0.2425	0.2205	0.2767	0.2662	0.2435	0.3223	0.3587
<b>ALL INDIA</b>		331.65	341.43	351.66	353.91	359.51	363.36	371.54	385.62

<b>NO. OF BUFFALOES - IN LAKHS</b>									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	0.071	0.066	0.069	0.063	0.062	0.065	0.07	0.0748	
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	411.9	425.69	431.88	447.67	457.18	442.63	458.1	466.86	

<b>PRODUCTIVITY OF EXOTIC / CROSS BRED COWS - KG PER DAY</b>									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	10.18	10.25	10.19	10.17	10.25	10.24	10.39	10.77	10.79
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	7.45	7.51	7.71	7.95	8.2	8.39	8.52	8.55	8.43

<b>PRODUCTIVITY OF BUFFALOES - KG PER DAY</b>									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	5.04	5.11	4.98	5.04	5.27	5.2	5.16	5.28	4.97
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	5.09	5.23	5.47	5.62	5.75	5.9	5.96	6.06	5.92

<b>PRODUCTIVITY OF INDIGENEOUS / NON DECRIP T COWS - KG PER DAY</b>									
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
<b>KERALA</b>	2.76	3.02	2.99	2.97	3.21	3.29	3.29	3.21	3.04
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	2.74	2.84	2.93	3.01	3.08	3.2	3.36	3.44	3.54

<b>AVERAGE YIELD PER COW IN MILK ANIMAL - KG / DAY</b>									
	EXOTIC 2022-23	EXOTIC 2023-24	CB 2022-23	CB 2023-24	INDIG. 2022-23	INDIG. 2023-24	NON DESCRIPT 2022-23	NON DESCRIPT 2023-24	
<b>ALL KERALA</b>	0	0	10.77	10.79	2.19	2.03	3.57	3.41	
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	11.42	9.82	8.41	8.35	4.17	4.2	2.87	3.00	

<b>AVERAGE YIELD PER BUFFALOE IN MILK ANIMAL - KG / DAY</b>									
	IND BUFF 2021-22	IND BUFF 2022-23	IND BUFF 2023-24	NON DESCRIPT BUFFALOE 2021-22	NON DESCRIPT BUFFALOE 2022-23	NON DESCRIPT BUFFALOE 2023-24	GOAT 2021-22	GOAT 2022-23	GOAT 2023-24
<b>ALL KERALA</b>	5.38	5.26	5.05	4.7	5.3	4.93	0.71	0.74	0.74
<b>ALL INDIA</b>	6.62	6.76	6.63	4.82	4.82	4.73	0.46	0.5	0.48

**NATIONAL & STATE WIDE - READY RECKNOR**

NO. OF COWS IN MILK - IN LAKHS										
	EXOTIC 2022-23	EXOTIC 2023-24	CB 2022-23	CB 2023-24	INDIG 2022-23	INDIG 2023-24	NON DESCRIPT 2022-23	NON DESCRIPT 2023-24	2022-23	2023-24
ALL KERALA	0	0	6.09	6.055	0.0829	0.0951	0.2394	0.2636	6.4123	6.4137
ALL INDIA	10.26	13.57	223.8	236.76	162.36	171.66	209.19	213.96	605.61	635.95

NO. OF BUFFALOES IN MILK - IN LAKHS										
	INDI. BUFFALO 2022-23	INDI. BUFFALO 2023-24	NON DESCRIPT BUFFALO 2022-23	NON DESCRIPT BUFFALO 2023-24					2022-23	2023-24
ALL KERALA	0.0283	0.0283	0.0454	0.0528					0.0737	0.0811
ALL INDIA	298.27	301.58	168.58	180.07					466.85	481.65

PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF MILK - GRAM PER DAY										
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
ALL KERALA	211	200	203	200	198	197	196	198	197	
ALL INDIA	333	351	370	390	407	427	446	459	471	

## 02. 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 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.

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It is estimated that fodder cultivation would be required in at least 1 lakh 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: 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

As on 31.03.2024, there are 7462 fodder plots in the State, of which, 5578 plots (74.8 per cent) are between one acre and 2.5 acres in area. There are 1681 plots (22.53 per cent) with area between 2.5 acres and 5 acres. There are only 203 plots (2.7 per cent) of area more than five acres. (Economic Review 2024)

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 that 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.

The State Planning Board, GOK has already entrusted the Dairy Development Department to submit the proposals for publishing the “State Fodder Policy”. The Department has started the background work for formulation of the same.

During the year 2025-26, as per the Kerala State Budget Provisions, it has been proposed to undertake fodder development activities for Rs 750 lakh in the state. The Department intends to take up Novel Fodder Development Plan and activities in the state. During 2025-26, under the Fodder Development Programme itself it is envisaged to cultivate perennial fodder in 1613 Ha of land. During the year 2025-26, the department is making the strategic move to increase the per ha production by re-designing the spacing between slips from 90 cm to 60 cm. The number of Bajra Napier slips (BN Hybrid) will be increased from 15,000 slips per Ha to 27,500 slips per Ha

**Following technical assumptions are made as a part of implementation of fodder development programme 2025-26 by Dairy Development Department**

<b>Average Weight of Milch Cow</b>	<b>400 Kg</b>
<b>Average Weight of Non Productive Cattle (Dry Cows, Heifer, Calves etc)</b>	<b>250 Kg</b>
<b>Av. Weight of Buffalo</b>	<b>400 Kg</b>
<b>Av. Weight of Goat (8 Goats to be considered as 1 Cow Unit)</b>	<b>40 Kg</b>
<b>% of DM Required - Productive</b>	<b>3 % of Body Weight</b>
<b>% of DM Required - Non Productive</b>	<b>2.5 % of Body Weight</b>
<b>Roughages : Concentrate Ration - Productive Animal</b>	<b>60 : 40</b>
<b>Roughages : Concentrate Ration - Non Productive Animal</b>	<b>80 : 20</b>
<b>Spacing - BN Hybrid</b>	<b>60 cm</b>
<b>No. of slips per cent</b>	<b>110 slips</b>
<b>No. of slips per Ha</b>	<b>27500</b>
<b>Av. Yield of BN Hybrid</b>	<b>175 Metric Tonne Per Ha per Annum</b>
<b>Av. Number of cuts per year</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Av. DM content of Green Fodder (BN Hybrid)</b>	<b>20%</b>

### **03. 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 bring additional 1613 Ha of land under fodder cultivation thereby ensuring 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 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.
- To encourage the maize cultivation
- To encourage the Fodder Trees including live fencing.

### **04. BUDGET PROVISION 2025-26 &**

#### **APPROVED PLAN WRITE UP**

As per the budget outlay 2025-26, Rs 750.00 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 2025-26, Rs 750 lakhs is divided as follows under 4 sub heads

2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03-Other items - Rs. 720.40 Lakh

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
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2404-00-102-77-04-01-Tour TA	-	Rs. 14.81 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-05(OE)-04-Other items	-	Rs. 4.93 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-45-POL	-	Rs. 9.86 Lakh

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**Grand Total (2404-00-102-77) - Rs. 750.00 Lakh**

In tune with the State Budget Provisions 2025-26 and PLAN WRITE UP approved by GOK, Out of the total 16 Scheme components of FY 2025-26, 14 scheme components 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 (with plan outlay below Rs 5.00 crore).

<b>ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2025-26</b>			
<b>PRODUCTION &amp; CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMER FIELDS</b>			
<b>AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES (2404-00-102-77)</b>			
<b>SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>NO. OF SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>PLAN OUTLAY (Rs in Lakh)</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<b>MODIFIED SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>522.640</b>	<b>PLACED FOR DWG APPROVAL</b>
<b>ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>227.360</b>	<b>AS TO BE ISSUED BY HOD</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>750.000</b>	

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART A – ONGIONG-APPROVED BY HOD**

**05. FODDER DEVELOPMENT 2025-26 – PART A**  
**- FINANCIAL OUTLAY**

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT : STATE PLAN 2025-26 PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES : 2025-26 2404-00-102-77						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
		NO OF UNITS	UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
			(Rs)	(Rs)	(Lakhs)	(Lakhs)
1	Assistance for automation and mechanisation of fodder cultivation activities					
	<i>Irrigation assistance</i>	60	20000	10000	12.000	6.00
	<i>Irrigation assistance - above one acre</i>	28	50000	25000	14.000	7.00
	<i>Mechanisation assistance</i>	100	20000	10000	20.000	10.00
	<b>Assistance for automation and mechanisation of fodder cultivation activities</b>	<b>188</b>			<b>46.000</b>	<b>23.00</b>
2	Assistance for transportation of fodder planting material				4.000	4.00
3	Fodder Hubs / Fodder Marketing Units through Dairy Co-operatives by JLGs / SHGs / Other registered groups	10	100000	75000	10.000	7.50
4	Assistance for Maize Cultivation	50	47160	15785	23.580	7.89
5	Cultivation of Fodder trees including live fencing	65150	10	10	6.515	6.52
6	Fodder Seminar / Fodder day celebration at district level and state level	16	Lumpsum		5.000	5.00
7	Dairy Promoter Incentive (@Rs 8000 per month for 10 months) including festival allowance @ Rs 1000 per Dairy Promoter	162	81000	81000	131.220	131.22
8	Assistance to State Fodder Farm, Valiyathura	1	500000	500000	5.000	5.00
9	Formulation of State Fodder Plan	1	200000	200000	2.000	2.00
10	Implementation, Documentation and Monitoring				5.630	5.63
<b>GRAND TOTAL : FODDER OC 2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS</b>					<b>238.95</b>	<b>197.76</b>
12	<b>2404-00-102-77-04 TE (1) TOUR TA</b>		<b>Lumpsum</b>		<b>14.810</b>	<b>14.81</b>
13	<b>2404-00-102-77-05 OE-4 OTHER ITEMS</b>		<b>Lumpsum</b>		<b>4.930</b>	<b>4.93</b>
14	<b>2404-00-102-77-45-POL</b>		<b>Lumpsum</b>		<b>9.860</b>	<b>9.86</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - FODDER - 2404-00-102-77</b>					<b>268.55</b>	<b>227.36</b>
<i>Savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component with the same Head of Account</i>						

## **06. 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 and status updation of same in the Portal
  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. 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.

- The approved beneficiaries shall remit prescribed registration fees for respective schemes preferably within one week from the date of beneficiary approval and the implementing officer reserves the right and power to reject any approved beneficiary if he or she fails to remit the registration fees within the prescribed time limit. This is to ensure smooth implementation of project and to keep the timelines of the project
- From among the applications submitted by the applicant, after verification by concerned officials, if an application is approved by the concerned authority and is selected as beneficiary for that particular scheme component during the financial year, then it will be considered as final for all schemes. The selected beneficiary will be entitled to implement that particular scheme component only and is liable to complete its implementation and submit all required documents within prescribed time limit for availing subsidy.
- The selected beneficiaries of schemes (as specified in the approved guidelines) shall submit an agreement (in the model prescribed by the Dairy Development Department) in Kerala Stamp Paper worth the amount as published by GOK (Rs 200/-)
- Individual applicants who received financial assistance under any scheme component during this fiscal year will not be considered for selection during this financial year.

## 07. SCHEME PROPER

### 07.01 ASSISTANCE FOR AUTOMATION & MECHANIZATION OF FODDER CULTIVATION ACTIVITIES

#### 07.01.01 IRRIGATION ASSISTANCE

**Plan Outlay- Rs. 6.00 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 rainwater harvesting purpose also. The Scheme is for those beneficiaries having fodder plots with more than 50 cents area.



<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>	<b>Priority Criteria</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant shall be an Indian citizen</li> <li>• Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card</li> <li>• Should have attained 18 years of age</li> <li>• Presently engaged in fodder cultivation</li> <li>• Owned land or leased land of min 50 cents</li> <li>• Estimate value should be equal to or more than Rs. 20,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More area under cultivation</li> <li>• Presently pouring milk to DCS</li> <li>• Progressive dairy farmers rearing 5 or more cattle inclusive of milch animals and heifers</li> <li>• Women applicants</li> <li>• SC/ST applicants</li> <li>• Young applicant below 40 years</li> </ul>



**The subsidy permissible to beneficiary is 50% of unit cost approved and the unit subsidy shall be Rs 10,000/- per beneficiary**

**A beneficiary who has availed financial assistance (fodder cultivation above 20 cents) for fodder cultivation during the previous year can also apply for this scheme component during the FY 2025-26**

**Registration Fees – Rs 170 / beneficiary**

**07.01.01.01 Financial Outlay**

<b>FINANCIAL OUTLAY - IRRIGATION ASSISTANCE</b>						
<b>TOTAL UNITS</b>	<b>UNIT COST</b>			<b>COST FOR TOTAL UNITS</b>		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>SUBSIDY</b>	<b>BENEF. CONT</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>SUBSIDY</b>	<b>BENEF. CONT</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs in Lakh</b>	<b>Rs in Lakh</b>	<b>Rs in Lakh</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>12.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>

**07.01.02 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.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART A – ONGIONG-APPROVED BY HOD**

<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>	<b>Priority Criteria</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant shall be an Indian citizen</li> <li>• Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card</li> <li>• Should have attained 18 years of age</li> <li>• Presently engaged in fodder cultivation</li> <li>• Owned land or leased land of 100 cents (minimum)</li> <li>• Estimate value should be equal to or more than Rs. 50,000</li> <li>• Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More area under cultivation</li> <li>• Presently pouring milk to DCS</li> <li>• Progressive dairy farmers rearing 10 or more cattle inclusive of milch animals and heifers</li> <li>• In case of groups: all members rearing cattle and pouring milk to DCS.</li> <li>• Women applicants</li> <li>• SC/ST applicants</li> <li>• Young applicant below 40 years</li> </ul>

***The subsidy permissible to beneficiary is 50% of unit cost approved and the unit subsidy shall be Rs 25,000/- per beneficiary.***

***A beneficiary who has availed financial assistance (fodder cultivation above 50 cents) for fodder cultivation during the previous year can also apply for this scheme component during the FY 2025-26***

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

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***

### **07.01.03 MECHANIZATION & MODERNIZATION OF FODDER CULTIVATION**

#### ***Plan outlay – ₹ 10.00 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, improve its intake, and thus help in easy assimilation of the nutrients.

<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>	<b>Priority Criteria</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant shall be an Indian citizen</li> <li>• Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card</li> <li>• Should have attained 18 years of age</li> <li>• Presently engaged in fodder cultivation</li> <li>• Estimate value should be equal to or more than Rs. 20,000</li> <li>• Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More area under cultivation / intended for cultivation</li> <li>• Presently pouring milk to DCS</li> <li>• Dairy farmers having 2 or more milch animals</li> <li>• In case of groups: all members rearing cattle and pouring milk to DCS</li> <li>• Women applicants</li> <li>• SC/ST applicants</li> <li>• Young applicant below 40 years</li> </ul>

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

***The subsidy permissible to beneficiary is 50% of unit cost approved and the unit subsidy shall be Rs 10,000/- per beneficiary.***

**A beneficiary who has availed financial assistance (fodder cultivation above 20 cents) for fodder cultivation during the previous year can also apply for this scheme component during the FY 2025-26**

**Registration Fees – Rs 170 per beneficiary**



<b>FINANCIAL OUTLAY - MODERNIZATION &amp; MECHANIZATION OF FODDER CULTIVATION</b>						
<b>TOTAL UNITS</b>	<b>UNIT COST</b>			<b>COST FOR TOTAL UNITS</b>		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>SUBSIDY</b>	<b>BENEF. CONT</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>SUBSIDY</b>	<b>BEN. CONTR</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs in Lakh</b>	<b>Rs in Lakh</b>	<b>Rs in Lakh</b>
<b>100</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>20.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>

**07.02 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.

**07.03 SCHEME FOR FODDER CULTIVATION &  
MARKETING BY SHG / DCS / JLG / FPOs &  
OTHER REGISTERED GROUPS**

*Plan Outlay – Rs. 7.50 Lakh*

**07.03.03 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.

**07.03.04 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 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	20,000	15,000
2	Chaff cutter , and electrical accessories	20,000	15,000
3	Shed for storing Equipment's, tools ,implements and fodder	20,000	15,000
4	Weighing balance (platform type)	20,000	15,000
5	Tools and implements for cultivation , harvesting , gunny bags for packing chaffed fodder etc.	20,000	15,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>

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

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

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 2025-26. The remaining amount must 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**

<b>FINANCIAL OUTLAY - FODDER CULTIVATION AND MARKETING BY SHG/DCS/JLG</b>						
<b>TOTAL UNITS</b>	<b>UNIT COST</b>			<b>COST FOR TOTAL UNITS</b>		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>SUBSIDY</b>	<b>BENEF. CONTR</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>SUBSIDY</b>	<b>BEN. CONTR</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs in Lakh</b>	<b>Rs in Lakh</b>	<b>Rs in Lakh</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>1,00,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>

**07.04 SCHEME FOR MAIZE CULTIVATION FOR GRAIN PRODUCTION**

**Plan Outlay – Rs 7.89 lakhs**

**07.04.01 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.

**07.04.02      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.

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 6 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.

<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>	<b>Priority Criteria</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant shall be an Indian citizen</li> <li>• Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card</li> <li>• Should have attained 18 years of age</li> <li>• Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations)</li> <li>• Availability of min area of 30 cents of own land or leased land for maize cultivation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More available cultivable land either owned or on leased</li> <li>• Presently pouring milk to DCS</li> <li>• Individual applicant already trained in DTC</li> <li>• At least 50% of group members already trained in Department DTC / Other Government Institutions</li> <li>• Availability of water and electricity for irrigation purpose</li> <li>• In case of groups: all members rearing cattle and pouring milk to DCS</li> <li>• Women applicants</li> <li>• SC/ST applicants</li> </ul>

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART A – ONGIONG-APPROVED BY HOD**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young applicant below 30 years</li> <li>• Individual applicant / Applicant groups which have not received financial assistance under any of the fodder scheme for last 3 years</li> </ul>
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**07.04.03 Financial outlay**

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

To get the maximum yield of maize, farmers will be given seeds by the Department from the certified agencies. 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/-.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART A – ONGIONG-APPROVED BY HOD**

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
<b>Total Assistance per Ha</b>		<b>47,160.00</b>	<b>15,785.00</b>

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.

**07.04.04      Monitoring**

The District Deputy Director under the guidelines will monitor the implementation

**07.04.05      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.

## **07.05 CULTIVATION OF FODDER TREES**

**Plan Outlay – Rs 6.515 LAKH**

Dairy farmers of Kerala find it difficult to cultivate sufficient fodder to feed their animals as the land holdings are small and pressure on the land from cash crops are high. They turn to other non-conventional feedstuff such as tree leaves and other crop residues to meet the requirement of roughage. Fodder trees such as Agathi, Subabul, Gliricidia etc are rich in crude protein and if fed regularly can help in reducing the cost of milk production. The project envisages promoting cultivation of Agathi / Subabul / Gliricidia for fodder in coastal areas, riverbanks and other available areas. The seedlings of Agathi / Subabul / Gliricidia shall be supplied to the farmers free of cost to encourage them to take up cultivation of fodder trees. Dairy cooperatives/ SHG's / NGO's/ Students Dairy Clubs shall produce seedlings using seeds obtained from KLDB, other fodder research stations and approved fodder farms. Fodder trees suitable for coastal areas, riverbanks shall be made available for such areas. The Dairy development department shall provide Rs.10.00/seedling (including transportation) supplied to the farmers. 65,150 seedlings shall be planted/distributed to selected beneficiaries. The Dairy Extension Officer shall maintain a list of beneficiaries.

## **07.06 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, jowar, 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.

### **07.07 DAIRY PROMOTER INCENTIVE**

**Plan Outlay – Rs. 131.22 Lakh**

To familiarize the cultivation of green fodder, commercial fodder production, cultivation of fodder in cultivable wasteland 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**. This Dairy Promoter should also have computer literacy. 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.1000 is included as a festival allowance for these dairy promoters based on the Government Orders issued during the Onam season. This amount may vary according to the Government Order.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Rs. 8000} \times 10 \text{ months} \times 162 \text{ blocks} \\ & \quad + \text{Rs.1000 (festival allowance)} \times 162 \text{ Blocks} \\ & = \text{Rs. 131.22 Lakh} \end{aligned}$$

### **07.08 ASSISTANCE TO STATE FODDER FARM, VALIYATHURA**

**Plan Outlay – Rs.5.00 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 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 Assistant Director / Farm Head shall submit a detailed proposal for final approval from the Director, DDD

**Plan Outlay (Lump sum Amount) – Rs 5.00 lakh**

## **07.09 FORMULATION OF STATE FODDER PLAN**

**Plan Assistance – Rs 2.00 Lakh**

### **07.09.01. Need for Formulation of State Fodder Plan**

As per the reports based on a study taken up by KCMMF to analyse the production cost of milk in the state, the average gross cost of production of milk in the state was observed to be Rs. 47.65 per litre. The corresponding net Cost of production was Rs.46.33. The actual Cost of production is far more than the procurement price (Rs.37.76) fixed for raw milk (Fat 4.2% and SNF 8.3%) in the state now. The Milma chart price (DCS to farmers) for milk having 4.2% Fat and 8.3% SNF is Rs 37.76, whereas the average net Cost of production is Rs 46.33. This means that the farmers in the sample households are sustaining a loss of Rs 8.57 per litre for the milk supplied in the village dairy cooperatives. It is recommended that a 5% profit margin over and above the net Cost may be ensured to attract more farmers to the APCOS network in Kerala. As per the study, the net cost of production per litre among the subsistence farms (less than 4 cows) comes to Rs. 49.05/-, the medium-sized farms with 4 – 10 cows could produce milk at Rs. 49.33/-, and large-sized farms with more than 10 cows produce milk at the Cost of Rs. 46.68/-.

The high cost of milk production is adversely affecting the dairy sector of the state. This elevated cost factor in production is mainly attributed to the high dependence on compounded cattle feed. At present the compounded cattle feed is costing around Rs 1450 per bag of 50 kg. As per the present study by KVASU, the cost of milk is approximately around Rs 47.65 per litre of milk produced by a subsistence farmer. The high cost of production and thereby reduced profitability is adversely affecting the dairying activity of the state. More and more farmers are moving away from the sector and young entrepreneurs are getting reluctant to enter to the dairying sector.

Fodder development activities of the state need to be scientifically backed by a State Fodder Plan drafted based on the present scenario, availability of fodder, fodder requirements, gaps, cultivation pattern, distribution pattern etc.

The Kerala State Planning Board has already entrusted the Dairy Development Department to formulate and submit the Kerala State Fodder Policy. For the formulation of this State Fodder Plan, four committees have been established as per G.O. (Rt) No.123/2023/DD dated 12.12.2023 and G.O. (Rt) No.11/2024/DD dated 20.01.2024. These committees include the Drafting Committee, Advisory Committee for the Drafting Committee, Vetting Committee, and High-Power Approval Committee.

### **07.09.02. Comprehensive Survey**

As a part of formulation of State Fodder Plan, the present fodder availability of the state needs to be assessed (block wise / district wise/AEU level and Dairy Zone level) by way of a survey. The type of fodder presently cultivated and the area covered for fodder cultivation related to specific fodder varieties need to be analysed.

The formulation of State Fodder Plan by the Dairy Development Department will be with the support of State Planning Board - GOK, Department of Economics & Statistics, Animal Husbandry Department - GOK, College of Dairy Science and Technology, Tvm coming under KVASU, KLD Board, KAU, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy of KVASU, KCMMF, Regional Unions and Kerala Feeds Limited.

The Survey part coming under the study will be technically guided by The Department of Economic & Statistics, GOK and will be carried out with the support and help of Dairy Business Management and Extension wing experts of College of Dairy Science and Technology coming under KVASU Thiruvananthapuram & AHD - GOK.

The services of Departmental officials (Directorate level, District level & DESU level, Dairy Promoters, Women Cattle Care Workers, KSDMIC personnel) A-Help personnel and Pashusakhi personnel of AHD and officials of Department of Economics & Statistics shall be utilized for completing the survey part in regard to formulation of Kerala State Fodder Policy.

The survey part shall be completed with the help of a mobile app & web app developed by a start-up mission. The selection process of the start-up mission will be responsibility of Department of Economics & Statistics.

### **07.09.03. Financial Outlay**

An amount of **Rs. 2.00 lakh** has been earmarked for conducting the survey and meeting various expenses associated with the formulation of the State Fodder Plan.

#### **07.09.04. Conclusion**

The State Fodder Plan is a critical initiative aimed at addressing the fodder scarcity challenges faced by livestock farmers in Kerala. By implementing this, the state can achieve sustainable fodder production, improve livestock nutrition, enhance rural livelihoods, and contribute to the overall development of the livestock sector and rural economy.

### **07.10 IMPLEMENTATION, DOCUMENTATION AND MONITORING**

#### **Plan Outlay – Rs. 5.31 Lakhs**

**Rs. 5.31 Lakh** is set apart for meeting documentation, monitoring, implementation and evaluation charges for the above-mentioned schemes.

## **08. 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 concerned Dairy Farm Instructors and Dairy Promoters shall assist the Implementing officer.

Banner in prescribed format and size shall be displayed in all plots above 50 cents. Photograph of the fodder development activity is mandatory for all selected beneficiaries

Monitoring of the District level programme shall be the responsibility of the District Deputy Director. The Assistant Directors of the District (Technical Assistant & Quality Control Officer) shall assist the District 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.

## **09. CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES**

<b>SI.NO</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>
1	Administrative Sanction Orders.	before 30.04.2025
2	Propaganda for the programme	before 07.07.2025
3	Selection of beneficiaries	before 25.07.2025
4	Training at District Level	before 15.07.2025
5	Land Preparation activities at selected plots	before 10.08.2025
6	Fodder Cultivation activities	Aug, 2025 – Oct, 2025
7	Project Evaluation	before 15.11.2025
8	Release of Plan Assistance	before 15.12.2025
9	Documentation of the Programme	before 07.01.2026
10	State Level Evaluation	before 25.01.2026

## **10. 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**

## ANNEXURE

<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT</b>				
<b>PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES : 2025-26</b>				
<b>ABSTRACT - REGISTRATION FEES &amp; FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE</b>				
	SCHEME COMPONENT	REG FES (Rs)	UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY
			(Rs)	(Rs)
1	Assistance for cultivation of Hybrid Napier in farm lands			
	<i>20 cents and above</i>	<b>180</b>	<b>75000</b>	<b>33000</b>
	<i>Below 20 cents</i>	<b>0</b>	<b>19250</b>	<b>19250</b>
2	Assistance for automation and mechanisation of fodder cultivation activities			
	<i>Irrigation assistance</i>	<b>170</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>10000</b>
	<i>Irrigation assistance - above one acre</i>	<b>170</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>25000</b>
	<i>Mechanisation assistance</i>	<b>170</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>10000</b>
3	Assistance for comprehensive and massive fodder cultivation in barren and unutilised lands	<b>180</b>	<b>167000</b>	<b>100000</b>
4	Fodder Hubs / Fodder Marketing Units through Dairy Co-operatives by JLGs / SHGs / Other registered groups	<b>180</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>75000</b>
5	Assistance for Maize Cultivation	<b>180</b>	<b>47160</b>	<b>15785</b>
6	Cultivation of Fodder trees including live fencing	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**  
**ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26**

**DETAILED PROJECT REPORT**  
**PART B (APPROVED BY DWG)**



**PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF**  
**FODDER IN FARMER FIELDS' AND**  
**DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES**  
**PART B: APPROVED BY DWG**

**(Head of Account: 2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03 Other Items)**

**PLAN OUTLAY: Rs. 522.640 LAKH**

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART B – APPROVED BY DWG**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **PRODUCTION & CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES**

#### **PART B - ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS – AS ISSUED BY DWG (2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS)**

#### **PLAN OUTLAY: Rs. 522.640 LAKH**

As per the budget outlay 2025-26, Rs 750.00 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 2025-26, Rs 750 lakhs is divided as follows under 4 sub heads

2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03-Other items	-	Rs. 720.40 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-04-01-Tour TA	-	Rs. 14.81 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-05(OE)-04-Other items	-	Rs. 4.93 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-45-POL	-	Rs. 9.860 Lakh
<b>2404-00-102-77</b>		<b>- Rs. 750.00 Lakh</b>

In tune with the State Budget Provisions 2025-26 and PLAN WRITE UP approved by GOK, Out of the total 16 Scheme components of FY 2025-26, 14 scheme components are on-going in nature. The Head of Office & Director, DDD has accorded administrative sanction for 14 ongoing scheme components with a plan outlay of Rs 227.360 Lakh vide Proceedings No. DDDKER/1648/2025-D3 dated 19.04.2025

<b>ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2025-26 PRODUCTION &amp; CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMER FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES (2404-00-102-77)</b>			
<b>SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>NO. OF SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>PLAN OUTLAY (Rs in Lakh)</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<b>ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>522.640</b>	<b>PLACED FOR DWG APPROVAL</b>
<b>ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>227.360</b>	<b>AS TO BE ISSUED BY HOD</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>750.000</b>	

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART B – APPROVED BY DWG**

**FODDER DEVELOPMENT – PART B**  
**SCHEME COMPONENTS WITH FINANCIAL OUTLAY**

<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT : STATE PLAN 2025-26  PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND  DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES : 2025-26 (2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03-OTHER ITEMS)</b>						
<b>SI.NO</b>	<b>SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>2025-26</b>				
		<b>NO OF UNITS</b>	<b>UNIT COST</b>	<b>UNIT SUBSIDY</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>TOTAL SUBSIDY</b>
			<b>(Rs)</b>	<b>(Rs)</b>	<b>(Lakhs)</b>	<b>(Lakhs)</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Assistance for cultivation of BN Hybrid in farm lands</b>					
	<i>20 cents and above</i>	1143	75000	33000	857.25	377.19
	<i>Below 20 cents</i>	340	19250	19250	65.45	65.45
	<b>Sub Total - Assistance for cultivation of BN Hybrid in farm lands</b>	<b>1483</b>	<b>94250</b>	<b>52250</b>	<b>922.70</b>	<b>442.64</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Assistance for comprehensive and massive fodder cultivation in barren and unutilised lands</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>167000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>133.60</b>	<b>80.00</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - FODDER OC 2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS</b>					<b>1056.30</b>	<b>522.64</b>
<i>Savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component with same HOA</i>						

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART B – APPROVED BY DWG**

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**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART B – APPROVED BY DWG**

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## **01.01 GENERAL INTRODUCTION**

**(This portion is covered as common in the initial part of DPR)**

## **01.02 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 need to be taken for improving the fodder availability in the state and 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 as a whole presents extremely bleak picture of dry matter deficiency of 74.17 per cent.

It is estimated that fodder cultivation would be required in at least 1 lakh 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.

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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: 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

As on 31.03.2024, there are 7462 fodder plots in the State, of which, 5578 plots (74.8 per cent) are between one acre and 2.5 acres in area. There are 1681 plots (22.53 per cent) with area between 2.5 acres and 5 acres. There are only 203 plots (2.7 per cent) of area more than five acres. (Economic Review 2024)

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.

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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 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 that 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

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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.

The State Planning Board, GOK has already entrusted the Dairy Development Department to submit the proposals for publishing the “State Fodder Policy”. The Department has started the background work for formulation of the same.

During the year 2025-26, as per the Kerala State Budget Provisions, it has been proposed to undertake fodder development activities for Rs 750 lakh in the state. The Department intends to take up Novel Fodder Development Plan and activities in the state. During 2025-26, under the Fodder Development Programme itself it is envisaged to cultivate perennial fodder in 1613 Ha of land. During the year 2025-26, the department is making the strategic move to increase the per ha production by re-designing the spacing between slips from 90 cm to 60 cm. The number of Bajra Napier slips (BN Hybrid) will be increased from 15,000 slips per Ha to 27,500 slips per Ha

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Following technical assumptions are made as a part of implementation of fodder development programme 2025-26 by Dairy Development Department

<b>Average Weight of Milch Cow</b>	<b>400 Kg</b>
<b>Average Weight of Non Productive Cattle (Dry Cows, Heifer, Calves etc)</b>	<b>250 Kg</b>
<b>Av. Weight of Buffalo</b>	<b>400 Kg</b>
<b>Av. Weight of Goat (8 Goats to be considered as 1 Cow Unit)</b>	<b>40 Kg</b>
<b>% of DM Required - Productive</b>	<b>3 % of Body Weight</b>
<b>% of DM Required - Non Productive</b>	<b>2.5 % of Body Weight</b>
<b>Roughages : Concentrate Ration - Productive Animal</b>	<b>60 : 40</b>
<b>Roughages : Concentrate Ration - Non Productive Animal</b>	<b>80 : 20</b>
<b>Spacing - BN Hybrid</b>	<b>60 cm</b>
<b>No. of slips per cent</b>	<b>110 slips</b>
<b>No. of slips per Ha</b>	<b>27500</b>
<b>Av. Yield of BN Hybrid</b>	<b>175 Metric Tonne Per Ha per Annum</b>
<b>Av. Number of cuts per year</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Av. DM content of Green Fodder (BN Hybrid)</b>	<b>20%</b>

**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

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- 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 bring additional 1613 Ha of land under fodder cultivation thereby ensuring 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 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.
  - To encourage the maize cultivation
  - To encourage the Fodder Trees including live fencing.

### **03. BUDGET PROVISION 2025-26 &**

#### **APPROVED PLAN WRITE UP**

As per the budget outlay 2025-26, Rs 750.00 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 2025-26, Rs 750 lakhs is divided as follows under 4 sub heads

2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03-Other items	-	Rs. 720.40 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-04-01-Tour TA	-	Rs. 14.81 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-05(OE)-04-Other items	-	Rs. 4.93 Lakh
2404-00-102-77-45-POL	-	Rs. 9.86 Lakh
<hr/>		
<b>Grand Total (2404-00-102-77)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Rs. 750.00 Lakh</b>

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART B – APPROVED BY DWG**

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In tune with the State Budget Provisions 2025-26 and PLAN WRITE UP approved by GOK, Out of the total 16 Scheme components of FY 2025-26, 14 scheme components are on-going in nature. The Head of Office & Director, DDD has accorded administrative sanction for 14 ongoing scheme components with a plan outlay of Rs 227.040 Lakh vide Proceedings No. DDDKER/1648/2025-D3 dated 19.04.2025

<b>ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2025-26</b>			
<b>PRODUCTION &amp; CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMER FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES (2404-00-102-77)</b>			
<b>SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>NO. OF SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>PLAN OUTLAY (Rs in Lakh)</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<b>MODIFIED SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>522.640</b>	<b>PLACED FOR DWG APPROVAL</b>
<b>ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>227.360</b>	<b>AS TO BE ISSUED BY HOD</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>750.000</b>	

***2 modified scheme components with a plan outlay of Rs 522.640 lakh is placed before the Departmental Working Group for approval and sanction of administrative sanction order for the FY 2025-26***

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
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**04. FODDER DEVELOPMENT 2025-26 – PART B**  
**- FINANCIAL OUTLAY**

<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT : STATE PLAN 2025-26 PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES : 2025-26 (2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03-OTHER ITEMS)</b>						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
		NO OF UNITS	UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
			(Rs)	(Rs)	(Lakhs)	(Lakhs)
1	<b>Assistance for cultivation of BN Hybrid in farm lands</b>					
	<i>20 cents and above</i>	1143	75000	33000	857.25	377.19
	<i>Below 20 cents</i>	340	19250	19250	65.45	65.45
	<b>Sub Total - Assistance for cultivation of BN Hybrid in farm lands</b>	<b>1483</b>	<b>94250</b>	<b>52250</b>	<b>922.70</b>	<b>442.64</b>
2	<b>Assistance for comprehensive and massive fodder cultivation in barren and unutilised lands</b>	80	167000	100000	133.60	80.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL - FODDER OC 2404-00-102-77-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS</b>					<b>1056.30</b>	<b>522.64</b>
<i>Savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component with same HOA</i>						

**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

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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 and status updation of same in the Portal
  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. 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.
  - The approved beneficiaries shall remit prescribed registration fees for respective schemes preferably within one week from the date of beneficiary approval and the implementing officer reserves the right and power to reject any approved beneficiary if he or she fails to remit the registration fees within the prescribed time limit. This is to ensure smooth implementation of project and to keep the timelines of the project
  - From among the applications submitted by the applicant, after verification by concerned officials, if an application is approved by the concerned authority and is selected as beneficiary for that particular scheme component during the financial year, then it will be considered as final for all schemes. The selected beneficiary will be entitled to implement that particular scheme component only and is liable to complete its implementation and submit all required documents within prescribed time limit for availing subsidy.
  - The selected beneficiaries of schemes (as specified in the approved guidelines) shall submit an agreement (in the model prescribed by the Dairy Development Department) in Kerala Stamp Paper worth the amount as published by GOK (Rs 200/-)
  - Individual applicants who received financial assistance under any scheme component during this fiscal year will not be considered for selection during this financial year.

## **06. SCHEME PROPER**

### **06.01 ASSISTANCE FOR CULTIVATION OF BN HYBRID IN FARM LANDS**

#### **06.01.01. ASSISTANCE FOR CULTIVATION OF BN HYBRID IN FARM LANDS – 20 CENTS & ABOVE**

***Plan Outlay – 377.19 Lakh***

The Scheme envisages assisting cultivation of perennial fodder in a total area of **1143 Ha** of land providing planting material free of cost and assistance for cultivation to farmers. The beneficiaries will have to apply for the scheme through Ksheerasree Portal. Necessary awareness in the proposed programme will be given through Dairy Extension Service Unit, Dairy Co-operative Societies, Local Self Government Institutions, All India Radio, Farm Information Bureau and local dailies. The farmers rearing animals and willing to spare land or arrange land on lease for fodder production will be selected for the programme. The minimum area of cultivation for which assistance given will be limited to 20 cents and multiple of 10 cents. Selection of beneficiaries will be exclusively through **Ksheerasree Portal (Refer Para 06)**.

<b>Spacing - BN Hybrid</b>	<b>60 cm</b>
<b>No. of slips per cent</b>	<b>110 slips</b>
<b>No. of slips per Ha</b>	<b>27500</b>
<b>Av. Yield of BN Hybrid</b>	<b>175 Metric Tonne Per Ha per Annum</b>
<b>Av. Number of cuts per year</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Av. DM content of Green Fodder (BN Hybrid)</b>	<b>20%</b>

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: 2025-26**  
**DPR- FODDER DEVELOPMENT- PART B – APPROVED BY DWG**

**The eligibility and priority criteria is as detailed below**

<b>Eligibility Criteria</b>	<b>Priority Criteria</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The applicant shall be an Indian citizen</li> <li>• Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid kerala state ration card</li> <li>• Should have attained 18 years of age</li> <li>• Owned land or leased land of min 20 cents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More available cultivable land either self-owned or on lease</li> <li>• Progressive dairy farmers rearing 10 or more cattle inclusive of milch animals and heifers</li> <li>• Presently pouring milk to DCS</li> <li>• Women applicants</li> <li>• SC/ST applicants</li> <li>• Young applicant below 40 years</li> <li>• Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under fodder scheme for last 3 years</li> </ul>

There will be no upper limitation of area for availing assistance and the beneficiaries will be eligible for assistance by covering at least an area of 20 cents. The Deputy Director shall be the sanctioning authority. The registration fees will be remitted by the farmer online through Ksheerasree portal after the approval by concerned authority.

The cultivation will be done by using stem cuttings/rooted slips of BN Hybrid (CO-3 / CO-4 / CO-5/ Super Napier) which will be made available to the farmers free of cost. The distribution of slips and seeds to those who have already remitted the reg. fees through portal will be ensured by the Deputy Director of the concerned districts from the Government farms, approved fodder nurseries maintained by the Dairy Co-operative Societies/ NGO's /Individuals approved by the Director based on recommendation of the Deputy Director.

In order to get maximum growth and production, the requirement of stem cuttings per hectare of land is estimated as 27,500. The subsidy given to the beneficiaries for cultivation of fodder under the scheme will be Rs. 13,750/ Hectare of land in addition to the root slips supplied free of cost. Value of root slips supplied /hectare of land is estimated to be Rs. 19,250/- . Therefore the total subsidy for cultivating fodder in one hectare of land comes to Rs 28,000/-.

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**Unit Cost (for 1 Ha fodder cultivation)**

SI.NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
		(in Rs)
1	Cost of slips (27,500 slips/Ha) 27,500 slips X 70 Ps/slips	19,250.00
2	Land preparation - 25 man days X Rs.500 /man day	12,500.00
3	Basal Manuring	16,500.00
4	Planting - 25 man days X Rs.500 /man day	12,500.00
5	Weeding/irrigation - 10 man days X Rs.500 /man day	5,000.00
6	Top dressing	6,500.00
7	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,750.00
<b>Total Cost per Ha</b>		<b>75,000.00</b>
<b>Subsidy @ Rs 33,000/ Ha</b>		
(Cultivation assistance @ Rs 55/- cent & slip cost @ Rs 0.70 / slip);		
<b>Slips are distributed free of cost.</b>		

***Financial Outlay***

Area (in Ha)	Subsidy per Ha (Rs.)	Total Plan Assistance
		(Rs. in Lakhs)
1143	33000	377.19

**Registration Fees – Rs 180/- per beneficiary**

**06.01.02 ASSISTANCE FOR HYBRID NAPIER CULTIVATION**  
**IN AN AREA – BELOW 20 CENTS**

**Plan Assistance – Rs 65.45 Lakh**

The Scheme envisages assisting cultivation of perennial fodder in a total of 340 hectares of land providing planting material free of cost by the Dairy Development Department. There will be **no registration fees** for non-subsidy plots. Application for assistance under the scheme will be invited from the dairy farmers for cultivation of fodder in suitable land with perennial irrigation source by the Dairy Extension Officer concerned. Necessary advertisement will be given through Dairy Extension Service Unit, Dairy Co-operative Societies, and Local self-government institutions, All India Radio, Farm Information Bureau and local dailies.

For non-subsidy plots the cultivation will be done by using seeds of guinea / Congo signal /stem cuttings/rooted slips of BN Hybrid . The distribution of slips / seeds to the selected beneficiaries will be ensured by the Deputy Director of the concerned districts from the Government farms, approved fodder nurseries maintained by the Dairy Co-operative Societies/ NGO's /Individuals approved by the Director based on recommendation of the Deputy Director . Planting materials –Slips/ Seeds which will be supplied free of cost to farmers.

**Financial Outlay**

<b>Area (in Ha)</b>	<b>Subsidy per Ha (Rs.)</b>	<b>Total Assistance</b>	<b>Plan</b>
		<b>(Rs. in Lakhs)</b>	
<b>340</b>	<b>19250</b>	<b>65.45</b>	

*(No registration fees)*

## **06.02 COMPREHENSIVE & MASSIVE FODDER CULTIVATION IN BARREN & UNUTILIZED LANDS**

*Plan Outlay – ₹ 80.00 lakh*

### **06.02.01 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 (48 LMT availability as against the requirement of 102 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 One Lakh Ha (Hybrid Napier) whereas the availability is only around 47 %.

### **06.02.02 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 47 % of the requirement. To narrow the gap, innovative and novel approaches have to be introduced. As a part of the same, intensive fodder cultivation activities must 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

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project implemented during the year 2017-18 to 2024-25 for undertaking comprehensive fodder development in barren land was a huge success.

**06.02.03 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 **80 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.
- ④ Ensuring **14,000 MT** of additional green fodder per annum.
- ④ Developing sustainable and model fodder development programme in selected areas. Integration of mechanization activities to be ensured
- ④ Narrowing the gap between fodder requirement and availability of the state
- ④ 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
- ④ Utilizing cultivable forest lands for fodder cultivation

**06.02.04 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***

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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 beneficiaries in a particular district through the portal. The district selection shall be based on the target allotted by the Directorate.

***The procedure for beneficiary selection and further processing is as detailed in Para 06 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 beneficiaries:** Training for selected beneficiaries shall be carried out at district level. Training shall be arranged with 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

### 06.02.05 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  
BN Hybrid
- 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
- Cost of fodder slip – 27,500/Ha @ Rs0.70 per slip
- No. of slips required per Ha - 27,500 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

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- 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

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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SC/ST applicants</li><li>• Young applicant below 40 years</li><li>• Individuals and applicant groups who have not received financial assistance under any of the fodder scheme for the last three years.</li></ul>
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**06.02.06 FINANCIAL OUTLAY**

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<b>COST BREAK UP (1 HA)</b>		
<b>SI.NO</b>	<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>TOTAL CHARGE</b>
		<b>PER ANNUM</b>
		<b>(Rs)</b>
1	<b>RENT FOR LEASE LAND (Optional)</b>	9,000.00
2	<b>LAND PREPARATION CHARGES</b> (PRELIMINARY PLOUGHING BY CULTIVATOR + PLOUGHING BY ROTOVATOR+AND PICKING / CLEARING OF LAND / INTERWEEDING)	13,200.00
3	<b>COST OF SLIP</b>	19,250.00
4	<b>FERTILIZER APPLICATION</b> (BASAL DOSE MANURING + MANURING AFTER EACH HARVESTING + TOP DRESSING)	12,120.00
5	<b>LABOUR CHARGES</b> (PLANTING COST+HARVESTING CHARGES)	43,000.00
6	<b>TRANSPORTATION CHARGES</b>	20,000.00
7	<b>IRRIGATION CHARGES</b> (INCLUDING ELECTRICITY CHARGES) - CAPITAL + SPRINGLER AND ACCESSORIES + PIPE FITTINGS AND ACCESSORIES	30,000.00
8	<b>COST OF IMPLEMENTS, WEIGHING MACHINE AND OTHER UNFORSEEN EXPENDTURE</b>	20,430.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>1,67,000.00</b>

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

**Note: 1. If the scheme is implemented in own land, the provision for rent can be avoided. The cost structure and subsidy need to be revised accordingly.**

**2. In case if rent is not included in the total cost, then the subsidy shall be Rs 91,000/-**

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06.02.07

<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT</b>	
<b>COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME FOR MASSIVE FODDER PRODUCTION IN SELECTED PANCHAYATS</b>	
<b>FINANCIAL ANALYSIS</b>	
<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>Rs (Per Ha)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	
LSGD CONTRIBUTION-MNREGS	0
DEPT SUBSIDY	1,00,000
BEN. CONTRIBUTION	67,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL COST (1)</b>	<b>1,67,000</b>
<b>Revenue</b>	
YIELD PER HECTRE - 175 TONNES PER ANNUM (@Rs 3.0 per KG) (2)	<b>5,25,000</b>
<b>ESTIMATED PROFIT (2) - (1)</b>	<b>3,58,000</b>

**06.02.08 FINANCIAL ABSTRACT**

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>UNIT COST (PER HA) (in Lakhs)</b>			<b>TOTAL COST - FOR 80 Ha (in Lakhs)</b>		
	<b>COST PER HA.</b>	<b>BENIFICARY CONTRIBUTION</b>	<b>PLAN ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>TOTAL COST</b>	<b>DCS/BENIFICARY CONTRIBUTION</b>	<b>PLAN ASSISTANCE</b>
<b>2025-26</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>133.60</b>	<b>53.60</b>	<b>80.00</b>

## **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 concerned Dairy Farm Instructors and Dairy Promoters shall assist the Implementing officer.

Banner in prescribed format and size shall be displayed in all plots above 50 cents. Photograph of the fodder development activity is mandatory for all selected beneficiaries. Monitoring of the District level programme shall be the responsibility of the District Deputy Director. The Assistant Directors of the District (Technical Assistant & Quality Control Officer) shall assist the District officer. The District Deputy Director shall report periodically the progress of the scheme component to the Directorate. The Assistant Director / 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. CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES**

<b>SI.NO</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>
1	Administrative Sanction Orders.	before 30.04.2025
2	Propaganda for the programme	before 06.06.2025
3	Selection of beneficiaries	before 25.06.2025
4	Training at District Level	before 15.07.2025
5	Land Preparation activities at selected plots	before 10.08.2025
6	Fodder Cultivation activities	Aug, 2025 – Oct, 2025
7	Project Evaluation	before 15.11.2025
8	Release of Plan Assistance	before 15.12.2025
9	Documentation of the Programme	before 06.01.2026
10	State Level Evaluation	before 25.01.2026

## **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**

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**ANNEXURE**

<b>DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION OF FODDER IN FARMERS FIELDS AND DAIRY CO-OPERATIVES : 2025-26</b>				
<b>ABSTRACT - REGISTRATION FEES &amp; FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE</b>				
	<b>SCHEME COMPONENT</b>	<b>REG FES (Rs)</b>	<b>UNIT COST</b>	<b>UNIT SUBSIDY</b>
			<b>(Rs)</b>	<b>(Rs)</b>
1	Assistance for cultivation of Hybrid Napier in farm lands			
	<i>20 cents and above</i>	<b>180</b>	<b>75000</b>	<b>33000</b>
	<i>Below 20 cents</i>	<b>0</b>	<b>19250</b>	<b>19250</b>
2	Assistance for automation and mechanisation of fodder cultivation activities			
	<i>Irrigation assistance</i>	<b>170</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>10000</b>
	<i>Irrigation assistance - above one acre</i>	<b>170</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>25000</b>
	<i>Mechanisation assistance</i>	<b>170</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>10000</b>
3	Assistance for comprehensive and massive fodder cultivation in barren and unutilised lands	<b>180</b>	<b>167000</b>	<b>100000</b>
4	Fodder Hubs / Fodder Marketing Units through Dairy Co-operatives by JLGs / SHGs / Other registered groups	<b>180</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>75000</b>
5	Assistance for Maize Cultivation	<b>180</b>	<b>47160</b>	<b>15785</b>
6	Cultivation of Fodder trees including live fencing	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>