

**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

PLAN SCHEME 2025-26

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

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

MSDP 2025-26 – REVENUE HEAD

(PART A : ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS)



HEAD OF ACCOUNT: 2404-00-109-93

PLAN OUTLAY: Rs 499.860 Lakh

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART A – APPROVED BY HOD**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSDP)

PART A (REVENUE HEAD)

ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS

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

PLAN OUTLAY: Rs. 499.860 LAKH

During 2025-26, an amount of Rs **3480.00 Lakh** has been earmarked to the Department under the State Plan (**2404-00-109-93 (Revenue Head) & Rs 500.00 lakh under 4404-00-109-96 (Capital Head)**). The Breakups of the financial outlay under Commercial Dairy and Milk Shed Development Programme as follows.

STATE PLAN BUDGET PROVISIONS : 2025-26 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (REVENUE & CAPITAL)		
SCHEME	HEAD OF ACCOUNT	2025-26
		AMOUNT (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3
A. MSDP REVENUE HEAD	2404-00-109-93	
MSDP	2404-00-109-93-34-03-Other items	3445.790
MSDP TOUR TA	2404-00-109-93-04-01- Tour TA	19.550
MSDP OE	2404-00-109-93-05(OE)-04-Other items	14.660
A. SUB TOTAL : MSDP REVENUE HEAD	2404-00-109-93	3480.000
B. MSDP CAPITAL HEAD	4404-00-109-96	
Mechanization & Modernization of Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-01	204.110
Construction of Cattle Shed	4404-00-109-96-02	184.930
Assistance of Purchase Milking Machines	4404-00-109-96-03	90.070
Infrastructure Development & Automation of Commercial Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-04	20.890
B. SUBTOTAL - MSDP CAPITAL HEAD	4404-00-109-96	500.000
TOTAL MSDP REVENUE+CAPITAL (2404-00-109-93) + (4404-00-109-96)		3980.000

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The project envisages assisting Dairy farmers of Kerala state to take up Dairy farming as the main livelihood and increase production of milk. Through the implementation of Milk Shed Development Programme Dairy sector is showing steady growth rate.

The MSDP 2025-26 – Revenue Head proposal envisages the following

- Continued assistance to beneficiaries of previous years pertaining to the scheme component : Extreme Poverty Alleviation Programme.
- Implementation of Conventional Herd Induction Programmes
- Establishing commercial Dairy Units (5 cow, 10 cow and 20 Cow Units) to individual beneficiaries
- Establishing 5 Cow and 10 Cow Unit by JLGs/SHGs/FPOs/Other registered Institutions
- Smart Dairy Units for young entrepreneurs
- Support to Women Cattle Care Workers
- Implementation of KSHEERAGRAMAM Project at 40 selected Grama panchayaths of the state with the tie up of LSGI (Grama panchayats)
- Establishing 10 No's of New Heifer Parks – by Individuals, SHGs, JLGs/FPOs/Other Registered Institutions (Phase I – Year 2025-26)
- Special Package to assist dairy development activities at Idukki district
- To establish Elevated and Community Cattle Shed at Champakulam DCS coming under Kuttanad Taluk of Alappuzha district – Final Phase
- To establish a Herd Quarantine Cum Cattle Trading Centre
- Continued assistance to previously established Herd Quarantine Cum Cattle Trading Centre
- To implement target population specific projects like Ksheera Layam & Ksheera Theeram
- To implement Project Based Interest Subvention Scheme (For establishing Dairy Farms & Dairy Farm Automation/Mechanization)
- To meet the operational expenditure
- For meeting expenditure incurred for implementation, documentation and monitoring the MSDP 2025-26

The following Scheme Components are OnGoing in nature and included in PART A – MSDP 2025-26 – REVENUE HEAD – ONGOING SCHEMES – AS ISSUED BY HOD

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MSDP 2025-26 – REVENUE HEAD

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT : STATE PLAN 2025-26 COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2025-26 HOA : 2404-00-109-93						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
		NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
			TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
1	Idukki Special Dairy Package	Lumpsum			50.000	25.000
2	Herd Quarantine Cum Cattle Trading Centre	1	1080000	750000	10.800	7.500
3	Continued Assistance to existing Herd Quarentine Centres (2022-23 to 2024-25)	4	134000	100000	5.360	4.000
4	Provison for Project Based Interest Subvention Dairy Farm Establishment and Farm Automation Schemes					
	BISS - Year 04 of 2022-23 beneficiaries	8			100.000	10.000
	BISS - Year 03 of 2023-24 beneficiaries	11			200.000	20.000
	BISS - Year 02 of 2024-25 beneficiaries	25			300.000	30.000
	BISS - Year 01 of 2025-26 beneficiaries	100			1400.000	140.000
5	Elevated and Community Cattle Shed at flood prone areas of Kuttanad Taluk, Alappuzha district	1	Lumpsum			80.000
6	Support to Woman cattle care programme (₹8000 X 10 months) (including festival allowance @ Rs 1000 per WCCW)	162	81000	81000	131.220	131.220
7	Operational Cost	Lumpsum			15.000	15.000
8	Implementation, Monitoring and Documentation Charges	Lumpsum			2.930	2.930
GRAND TOTAL - MSDP OC - 2404-00-109-93-34-OC					2215.310	465.650
9	2404-00-109-93-04 TE (1) MSDP TOUR TA	Lumpsum			19.550	19.550
10	2404-00-109-93-05-OE-4 MSDP OE	Lumpsum			14.660	14.660
GRAND TOTAL - MSDP 2023-24 - 2404-00-109-93					2249.520	499.860
<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>						

Expected Outcome :

The implementation of the scheme will contribute towards improving the milk production of the state. The special assistance to the Extreme Poverty Group in the society will help to improve the socio economic status of otherwise weaker class of the society. The various components of MSDP 2025-26 will help in adding up milch animals to the cattle population of the state which will result in a significant increase in milk production of the state. The mini dairy farms will be a role model for the prospective entrepreneurs willing to invest in the Dairy sector. It will also create employment opportunities to the local people. 6981 No.s of good quality milch animals will be added to the herd strength of the state as a result of the MSDP Programme. The existing progressive Dairy farmers can be motivated to remain in this sector and improve milk production by providing assistance to their need. New Heifer parks will ensure that 500 good quality high producing animals are made available in the state and prevent money from flowing into the neighbouring states for the purchase of animals. Modernization of infrastructure for the Dairy farms and Dairying activities will boost the development of Dairying sector. By engaging women cattle care worker in 162 DESUs will improve the socio economic status of Dairy farmer and make possible of imparting technical know-how at farmer's doorstep. The implementation of Ksheera Gramam Programme with the tie up of LSGI (Grama Panchayats) will make 40 grama panchayats self-sufficient as far as dairying activity is concerned. Herd Quarantine cum Trading Centres established at DCS level will ensure the availability of good quality disease free milch animals to the dairy farmers of the state. The special booster programme also will nurture the dairy sector of the state. Target specific programmes like Ksheera Layam and Ksheera Theeram is aimed at improving the socio-economic status of labour class involved in plantation activities and coir industry/fisheries sector respectively

DIRECTOR

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
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A. 01 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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-

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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

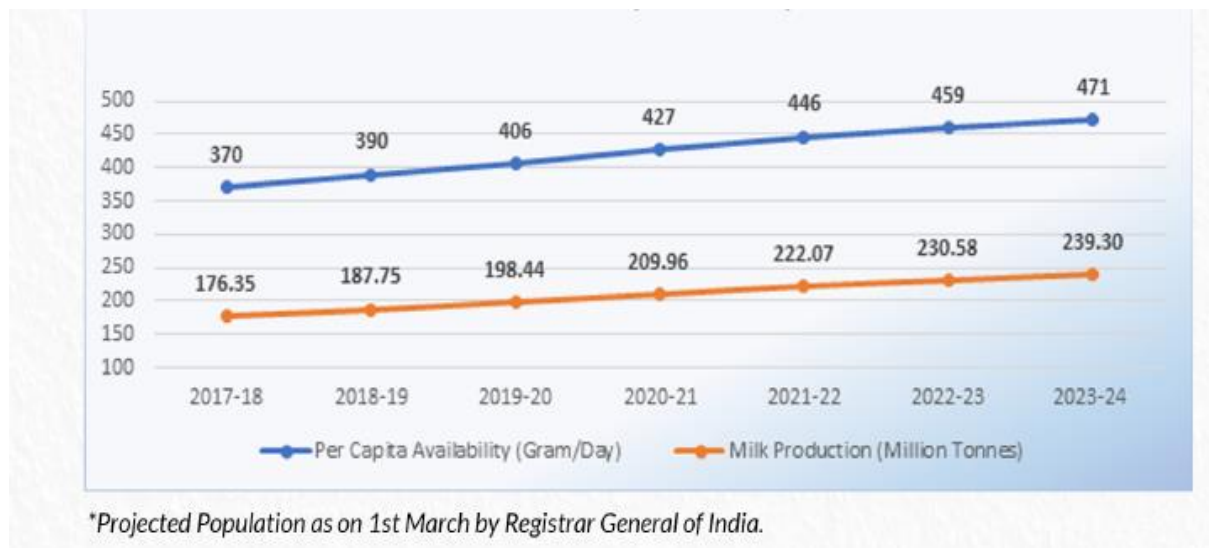
As per the 20th Livestock Census (2019), the total livestock population in the country is 536.76 million, showing an increase of 4.8 per cent over the Livestock Census of 2012. The 20th Livestock Census (2019) reports the State's livestock population as 29.09 lakh (5.42 per cent). As per the estimates 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 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).

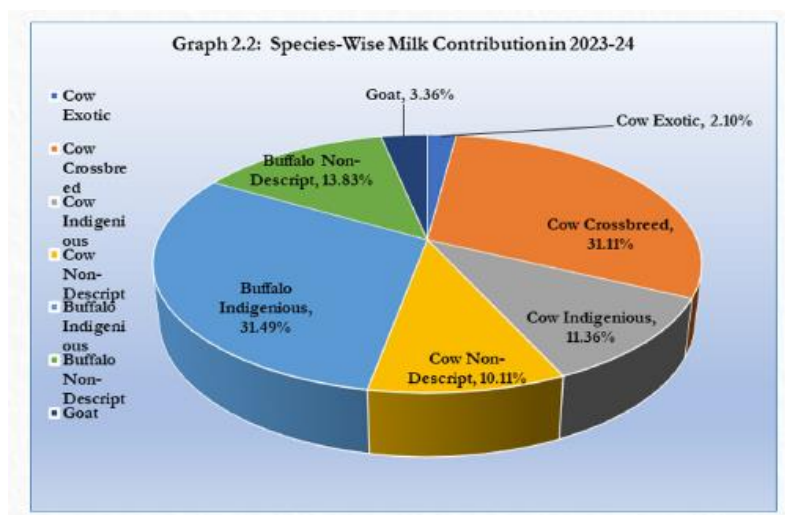
India - Milk Production (Million Tonne) & Per capita availability (gms/day)

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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

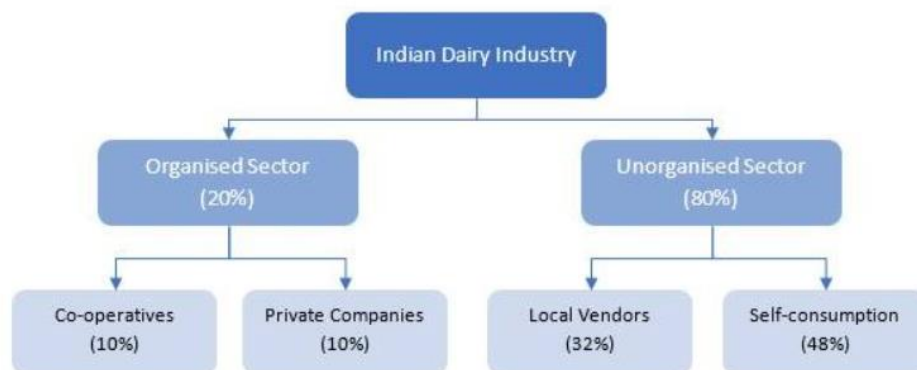
India : Species wise milk production



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

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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

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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

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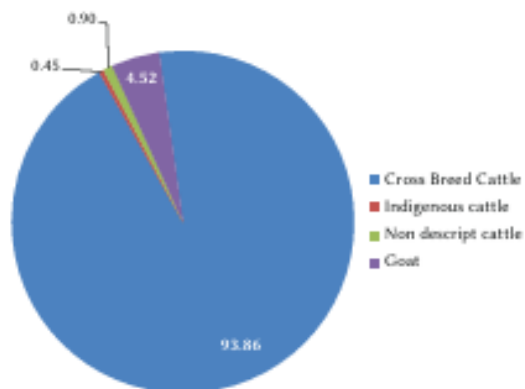
Source : Economic Review 2024

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

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Source : Economic Review 2023

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

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NATIONAL & STATE WIDE - READY RECKNOR

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

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

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

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

MILK PRODUCTION -COWS - LAKH METRIC TONNE								
	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
KERALA	0	0	23.9328	23.9015	0.0661	0.0706	0.3117	0.3287
ALL INDIA	42.818	48.790	687.360	723.180	247.390	264.170	219.200	234.490

MILK PRODUCTION -BUFFALOES - LAKH METRIC TONNE									
	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
KERALA	0.0939	0.0565	0.0523	0.0383	0.0877	0.0953	1.2327	1.3427	1.3515
ALL INDIA	698.12	736.35	732.06	298.13	296.64	311.81	66.02	75.99	78.05

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW IN MILK ANIMAL - KG / DAY									
	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	
ALL KERALA	0	0	10.77	10.79	2.19	2.03	3.57	3.41	
ALL INDIA	11.42	9.82	8.41	8.35	4.17	4.2	2.87	3.00	

AVERAGE YIELD PER BUFFALOE IN MILK ANIMAL - KG / DAY									
	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
ALL KERALA	5.38	5.26	5.05	4.7	5.3	4.93	0.71	0.74	0.74
ALL INDIA	6.62	6.76	6.63	4.82	4.82	4.73	0.46	0.5	0.48

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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	

**A.02. COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: 2025-26**

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

In order to achieve the above goal the scheme intends to provide assistance for purchase of single milch animal-Godhanam unit to the notified individuals under the “Extreme Poverty Class”, starting subsistence Dairy

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units like 1 milch cow and 2 milch animals, mini dairy unit with 5 milch animals, commercial dairy units with 10 & 20 milch animals, specialized programme like smart dairy unit (Ksheera Yuva), establishing heifer dairy units etc.

Year	Milk
	Production(Kerala)
	(LMT)
2007-08	22.53
2008-09	24.51
2009-10	25.37
2010-11	26.43
2011-12	27.16
2012-13	27.92
2013-14	26.55
2014-15	27.11
2015-16	26.49
2016-17	25.20
2017-18	25.76
2018-19	25.49
2019-20	25.42
2020-21	25.34
2021-22	25.32
2022-23	25.79
2023-24	25.79

Out of the 25.79 lakh MT of milk produced in the State, major share was produced by cross bred cows (93.25 per cent). The Herd induction programmes of the Dairy Development Department through various schemes like Pasugram, MSDP, tsunami rehabilitation programmes, Ksheeragramam etc. during the last 10 years have helped the state to stabilize the milk production of the state and have helped to march forward towards the dream of attaining self-sufficiency in milk production of the state. In addition to providing technical and financial assistance for establishing dairy units as herd induction programme, the MSDP 2025-26 also intends to give assistance to infrastructure development for farmers by way of offering financial assistance to construction of modern cattle shed, encourage mechanization in the field of Dairying by assisting the purchase of milking machines also to give need based assistance to progressive Dairy farmers of the state for modernization and mechanization of their farm activities. The scheme also has provisions to get the services of women cattle care workers who act as facilitators for helping the Dairy farmers in regard to transfer of modern Dairying techniques to farm level situations. Ksheera Gramam project will be

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implemented in 40 selected potential Panchayath of the state by joining hands with LSGI especially Grama Panchayats. Apart from the phase II assistance for year 2023-24, 10 Heifer parks with 50 heifers each will be newly established during the year 2025-26.

The herd induction programme of the Dairy Development has been instrumental in stabilizing the dairying sector of the state. The Department during the year 2006-07 (Pasugramam) has started the herd induction programme (from neighbouring states). The programme was meant as a short term plan to cover up the steep decline in milch cow population in the state. Ever since the starting of the programme, the Milk Shed Development Programme has become the flagship state plan scheme component being implemented by the Dairy Development Department. The scheme helped to stabilize the dairy sector of the state by keeping the livestock strength intact and also helped to stabilize the annual milk production of the state. The number of milch cows and heifers inducted as a part of State Plan Funded Programmes and implemented by Dairy Development Department is as below.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT HERD INDUCTION UTILISING STATE PLAN FUND		
YEAR	MILCH ANIMALS (NO.)	HEIFERS (NO.)
2006-07	5884	0
2007-08	10440	0
2008-09	7000	480
2009-10	4079	750
2010-11	4270	1260
2011-12	2550	980
2012-13	3507	1000
2013-14	4717	1175
2014-15	6339	1770
2015-16	7215	2145
2016-17	6540	2320
2017-18	7063	3055
2018-19	5606	1780
2019-20	5590	1267
2020-21	3658	756
2021-22	6869	878
2022-23	4283	550
2023-24	1587	300
2024-25	3173	0
GRANT TOTAL	100370	20466

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A.03 MSDP & PLAN 2025-26

The project envisages providing assistance to Dairy farmers of Kerala state to take up dairy farming as the main livelihood and increase production of milk. Through the implementation of Milk Shed Development Programme Dairy sector is showing steady growth rate. For achieving self-reliability and self-sustainability of Dairy sector in the state and also for ensuring the socio-economic stability of Dairy farmers in the state, an amount of **Rs. 3480.00 Lakh** has been earmarked for Dairy Development Department for the financial year 2025-26 under **MSDP Revenue Head**. Under the head of account, the department proposes to implement the Milk Shed Development Programme with the following break ups

- **Rs 3445.79 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03 Other Items
For implementation of various scheme components**
- **Rs 19.55 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-04-01 Tour TA**
- **Rs 14.66 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-05-04-OE**

Rs 500.00 lakh is benchmarked under the MSDP Capital Head during the year 2025-26

STATE PLAN BUDGET PROVISIONS : 2025-26 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (REVENUE & CAPITAL)		
SCHEME	HEAD OF ACCOUNT	2025-26
		AMOUNT (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3
A. MSDP REVENUE HEAD	2404-00-109-93	
MSDP	2404-00-109-93-34-03-Other items	3445.790
MSDP TOUR TA	2404-00-109-93-04-01- Tour TA	19.550
MSDP OE	2404-00-109-93-05(OE)-04-Other items	14.660
A. SUB TOTAL : MSDP REVENUE HEAD	2404-00-109-93	3480.000
B. MSDP CAPITAL HEAD	4404-00-109-96	
Mechanization & Modernization of Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-01	204.110
Construction of Cattle Shed	4404-00-109-96-02	184.930
Assistance of Purchase Milking Machines	4404-00-109-96-03	90.070
Infrastructure Development & Automation of Commercial Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-04	20.890
B. SUBTOTAL - MSDP CAPITAL HEAD	4404-00-109-96	500.000
TOTAL MSDP REVENUE+CAPITAL (2404-00-109-93) + (4404-00-109-96)		3980.000

A.04. BROAD OBJECTIVES OF MILK SHED

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- Encourage farmers to take up dairying as a primary occupation
- Encourage farmers in adopting scientific management practices in cattle farming.
- To provide self-employment opportunities as well as livelihood for the rural youth and women community.
- To establish dairying as a sustainable tool for “Extreme Poverty Alleviation” by providing continuing assistance
- To provide incentive to the stakeholder farmers of this sector.
- To attract more farmers and new entrepreneurs into the sector.
- To encourage farmers to take up dairying as a business activity.
- To increase the number of productive animals in our cattle wealth.
- To retain a buffer stock for the future by encouraging farmers to take up heifer rearing by individuals, SHGs and JLGs
- To establish Ksheera Gramam Programme at selected 40 Grama Panchayath by joining hands with LSGI
- To establish ELEVATED AND COMMUNITY CATTLE SHED for selected flood prone areas of Kuttanad Taluk – Final Phase
- To promote and establish 10 new heifer parks and to ensure that the buffer stock of milch animals are available within the state.
- To establish a Herd Quarantine Cum Trading Centre at the border districts of the State
- To assist the Farmers of Idukki through Idukki package
- To take up target oriented dairy packages like Ksheera Theeram and Ksheera Layam with an objective to improve the socio economic status of the labour class of plantation area and coir/fisheries area respectively
- To assist the dairy farmers in a need based way for mechanisation and modernization of Dairy Farms
- To assist for construction of new cattle shed
- To assist the dairy farmers for purchase of milking machine
- To aid with infrastructure development and automation of commercial dairy farms.

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MSDP REVENUE HEAD – PART A
ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS AND FINANCIAL OUTLAY

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT : STATE PLAN 2025-26 COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2025-26 HOA : 2404-00-109-93						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
		NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
			TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
1	Idukki Special Dairy Package	Lumpsum			50.000	25.000
2	Herd Quarantine Cum Cattle Trading Centre	1	1080000	750000	10.800	7.500
3	Continued Assistance to existing Herd Quarentine Centres (2022-23 to 2024-25)	4	134000	100000	5.360	4.000
4	Provison for Project Based Interest Subvention Dairy Farm Establishment and Farm Automation Schemes					
	<i>BISS - Year 04 of 2022-23 beneficiaries</i>	8			100.000	10.000
	<i>BISS - Year 03 of 2023-24 beneficiaries</i>	11			200.000	20.000
	<i>BISS - Year 02 of 2024-25 beneficiaries</i>	25			300.000	30.000
	<i>BISS - Year 01 of 2025-26 beneficiaries</i>	100			1400.000	140.000
5	Elevated and Community Cattle Shed at flood prone areas of Kuttanad Taluk, Alappuzha district	1	Lumpsum			80.000
6	Support to Woman cattle care programme (₹8000 X 10 months) (including festival allowance @ Rs 1000 per WCCW)	162	81000	81000	131.220	131.220
7	Operational Cost	Lumpsum			15.000	15.000
8	Implementation, Monitoring and Documentation Charges	Lumpsum			2.930	2.930
GRAND TOTAL - MSDP OC - 2404-00-109-93-34-OC					2215.310	465.650
9	2404-00-109-93-04 TE (1) MSDP TOUR TA	Lumpsum			19.550	19.550
10	2404-00-109-93-05-OE-4 MSDP OE	Lumpsum			14.660	14.660
GRAND TOTAL - MSDP 2023-24 - 2404-00-109-93					2249.520	499.860
<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>						

MSDP-REVENUE – PART A ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS

ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2025-26 COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (2404-00-109-93)			
SCHEME COMPONENTS	NO. OF SCHEME COMPONENTS	PLAN OUTLAY (Rs in Lakh)	REMARKS
ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS - PART A	10	499.860	AS ISSUED BY HOD
ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS - PART B (HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK + KSHEERALAYAM)	3	1480.910	AS TO BE ISSUED BY DWG
ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS - PART C (KSHEERAGRAMAM & KSHEERATHEERAM)	2	1499.230	AS TO BE ISSUED BY DWG
GRAND TOTAL	15	3480.000	

A. 05 – Selection 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

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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.

A. 06 SCHEME PROPER

A. 06. 01 IDUKKI SPECIAL DAIRY PACKAGE - ASSISTANCE TO DAIRY DEVELOPMENT IN IDUKKI

Plan Outlay - Rs 25.00 Lakh

Idukki the beautiful high range district of Kerala, is geographically known for its mountainous hills and dense forests. It is also associated with power generation; about 66 percent of the power generated in the state comes from the Hydroelectric Power Projects in Idukki. Idukki accounts for 12.9 percent of the total geographic area (second largest district of Kerala) but only 3.7 percent of the total population of Kerala. The district borders the Kerala districts of Pathanamthitta to the south, Kottayam to the southwest, Ernakulam to the northwest and Thrissur to the north and Coimbatore, Dindigul and Theni Districts in Tamilnadu to the east. The district is famous for its cash crops such as pepper, cardamom, coffee, tea, coconut, rubber etc. More than 80 per cent of the cropped area is under perennial crops. Short term crops like banana, tapioca and vegetables are also grown. The important allied activities are dairy, goat, rabbit and pig rearing. Non-farm activity is slowly picking up in the district.

a. Location & Geographical Area

Sprawling over an area of 5105.22 sq. kms. The district is marked by undulating hills and valleys. The high ranges vary in altitude from 2500 ft. above mean sea level in Kulamavu to more than 5,000 ft. above M.S.L. in Munnar. The highest peak in Kerala, Anamudi is in Idukki district. It is 8,841 ft. high. The different levels of elevation promote the growth of diverse flora. Except a bit of midland region in the western portions of Thodupuzha Taluk all the remaining areas consisting of Devikulam, Peermade and Udumbanchola taluks and the eastern portion of the Thodupuzha Taluk are entirely highland region. Granite hills touching the skies and being skirted round with thick rain- fed sylvan forest render a terrific charm to the district. There are eleven peaks in Idukki which exceed a height of 6000 ft. above M.S.L. The highland region is having a comparatively cold climate.

b. Topography

Idukki is the 2nd largest District of Kerala with an area of 5105.22 sq.km. About 97 percent of the total area of the District is covered by rugged

mountains and forests. There is only a strip of Middle land (3%) in the western part of the district. Low land area is totally absent in the district. More than 50% of the area of the district is covered by forest.

c. Forest

The district has at present about 260907 hectare of forest area. However, the sylvan wealth of the district and the animal life are fast disintegrating due to deforestation, indiscriminate felling of trees, encroachment and poaching. All kinds of wild animals (except lion) abound in the forests of Idukki.

d. Agriculture

Idukki District stands first position in many agriculture items mainly sugarcane cultivation (78.02%), spices and condiments (51.39% of state contribution), cardamom (79.75%), jack (17.27%) and the other main agricultural items include nutmeg (15.6%), fresh fruits (10.32%), tapioca (10.19%), vegetables (14.16%), lemon grass (72.73%), tea (73%), cocoa (65.67%).

e. Dairy Sector – Idukki District

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SI. N O	PARTICULARS	No. / Rs / Ha
1	NUMBER OF THE DESU	9
2	NO. OF PANCHAYATS COMING UNDER DESU	52
3	NO. OF MUNICIPALITIES / CORPORATION COMING UNDER THE DESU	2
4	TOTAL GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (SQ.KM)	4871.140
5	TOTAL HUMAN POPULATION (Number)	1121676
6	TOTAL CATTLE POPULATION (In No.s)	98556
7	TOTAL NO. OF MILCH ANIMALS (In No.s)	55318
8	TOTAL AREA UNDER FODDER CULTIVATION (Ha)	1518.000
9	NO. OF FARMERS REGISTERED UNDER KSHEERASREE PORTAL (No.)	17252
10	AVERAGE NO. OF MILK POURING FARMERS IN DCS (No.)	9984
11	MILK PROCUREMENT THROUGH DCS LITRE PER DAY (AVERAGE)	158056
12	MILK PROCUREMENT THROUGH DCS LAKH LITRE PER ANNUM 12 = (11 X 365 / 100000)	576.9044
13	TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION UNDER DESU LITRE PER DAY (AVERAGE)	454062
14	TOTAL MILK PRODUCTION UNDER DESU LAKH LITRE PER ANNUM 14 = (13 X 365 / 100000)	1657.3263
15	DEMAND FOR MILK UNDER DESU (BASED ON POPULATION) LITRE PER DAY (AVERAGE)	307338

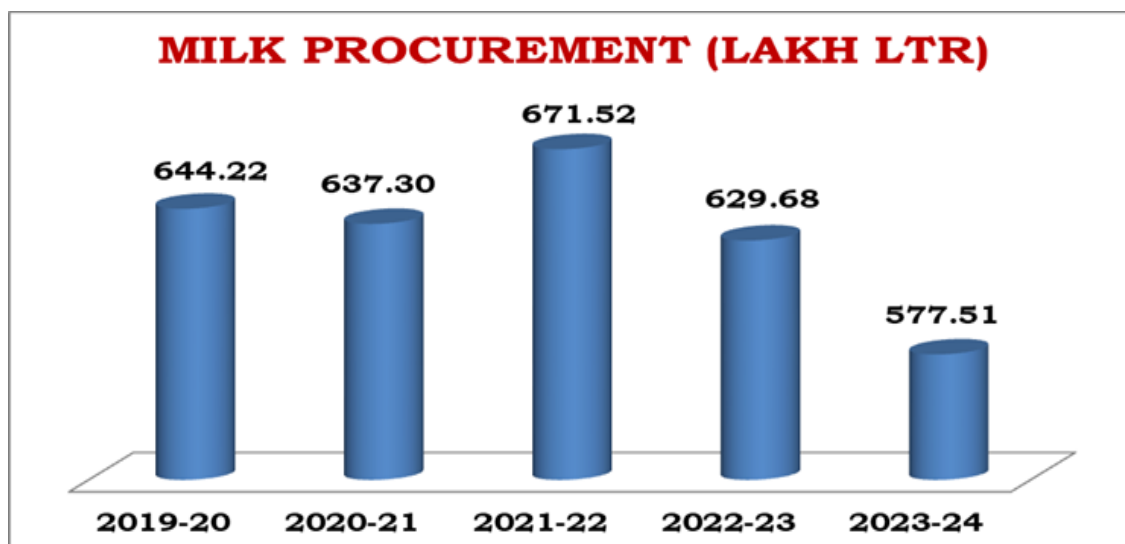
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16	DEMAND FOR MILK UNDER DESU (BASED ON POPULATION) LAKH LITRE PER ANNUM 16 = (15 X 365/100000)	1122.
17	GAP BETWEEN DEMAND AND PRODUCTION LITRE PER DAY - 17 = 15 - 13	-146724
18	GAP BETWEEN DEMAND AND PRODUCTION LAKH LITRE PER ANNUM - 18 = 16 - 14	- 535.5426
19	TOTAL MILCH ANIMALS - DEPT + LSGD - 2021-22 (ACTUALS)	409
20	TOTAL MILCH ANIMALS - DEPT + LSGD - 2022-23 (ACTUALS)	321
21	TOTAL MILCH ANIMALS - DEPT + LSGD - 2023-24 (ACTUALS)	88
22	TOTAL MILCH ANIMALS - DEPT + LSGD - 2024-25 (PROPOSED)	340
23	TOTAL HEIFERS - DEPT + LSGD - 2021-22	49
24	TOTAL HEIFERS - DEPT + LSGD - 2022-23	30
25	TOTAL HEIFERS - DEPT + LSGD - 2023-24	20
26	TOTAL HEIFERS - DEPT + LSGD - 2024-25 (PROPOSED)	38
27	COMMERCIAL DAIRY FARMS WITH MORE THAN 100 MILCH ANIMAL	3
28	COMMERCIAL DAIRY FARMS WITH MILCH ANIMALS IN THE RANGE OF 51-100	11
29	COMMERCIAL DAIRY FARMS WITH MILCH ANIMALS IN THE RANGE OF 21 - 50	69
30	COMMERCIAL DAIRY FARMS WITH MILCH ANIMALS IN THE RANGE OF 11 - 20	247
31	COMMERCIAL DAIRY FARMS WITH MILCH ANIMALS IN THE RANGE OF 5 - 10	787

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32	DAIRY UNITS WITH MILCH ANIMALS IN THE RANGE OF 2-4	5623
33	DAIRY UNIT WITH ONE MILCH ANIMAL	7334
34	NUMBER OF MINI DAIRY UNITS (UPTO 5 COW UNIT) AND COMMERCIAL DAIRY FARMS WHICH HAVE CEASED FUNCTIONING DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2022-23 TO 2023-24	216
35	NO. OF FODDER PLOTS - ABOVE 5 ACRE	22
36	NO. OF FODDER PLOTS - WITH AREA BETWEEN 2.5 ACRE TO 5 ACRE	159
37	NO. OF FODDER PLOTS - WITH AREA BETWEEN 1 ACRE TO 2.5 ACRE	607

a. Milk Procurement



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A.06.01.01 Financial Outlay

FINANCIAL OUTLAY - MSDP_REVENUE_SPECIAL IDUKKI PACKAGE						
HEAD OF ACCOUNT : 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03-OTHER ITEMS						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENT	NO. OF UNITS	UNIT COST (Rs)	UNIT PLAN FUND (Rs)	TOTAL COST (Rs in Lakh)	TOTAL PLAN FUND (Rs in Lakh)
1	Assistance to Progressive Dairy Farmers	39	1,00,000	50,000	39.000	19.500
2	Distribution of Mineral Mixture - Keramin Organic	2725	110	80	2.998	2.180
3	Distribution of Mineral Mixture - Govit Chelated	2725	150	110	4.088	2.998
4	Awareness cum training programme	90	220	220	0.198	0.198
5	Implementation / documentation and monitoring charges	1	12,500	12,500	0.125	0.125
GRAND TOTAL					46.41	25.00

A.06.01.02 . Objectives

The scheme envisages

- To assist in infrastructure development in dairy sector by providing need based assistance to 39 progressive dairy farmers of Idukki.
- To provide feed supplements to ensure that the milk production does not drop and the animals does not suffer from mineral deficiency due to lack of sufficient green fodder during the summer months.
- To promote the use of slurry and bio fertilizers in the agricultural land.
- To promote the use of slurry in growing the vegetables.
- Assistance for awareness programmes and training programmes for promoting the implementation of eco-friendly dairy farming and energy conservation methods in dairying.

A.06.01.03 Beneficiaries

The scheme component: Need based assistance to progressive dairy farmers of idukki shall be implemented through the Ksheerasree Portal of Dairy Development Department.

In case of processing through Ksheerasree Portal, the details as specified under Para A. 05 of this DPR – MSDP 2025-26 (Revenue Head) is applicable to this part also

A.06.01.04 Assistance for progressive dairy farmers – 39 No.s

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

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

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary selection shall be through Ksheerasree Portal.

The eligibility criteria and priority criteria as detailed in the conventional MSDP Programme 2025-26 (Capital Head – 4404-00-109-96-01) holds good here also.

39 progressive dairy farmers who are residents of Idukki district shall be selected based on the eligibility and priority criteria. By improving their productivity and profitability, a new set of role models can be created for the society to follow.

Registration Fees – Rs 170 per beneficiary

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The list of items included

SI. NO	Item	Justification for inclusion
1	Milk cans	For aiding clean milk production and for ensuring enhanced sensory and microbial quality of raw milk produced, procured and handled
2	Rubber mat	Cow Comfort factor, to reduce hoof problem of cattle, to reduce the chances of mastitis
3	Automatic water bowl	to ensure ad-limum water to cattle, to ensure health of animals
4	Generator	generally for installation of milking machine
5	Irrigation system (sprinkler system), pump and motor	as a measure to mechanise the fodder development programme
6	Misters/Sprinklers	for irrigation purpose in fodder cultivation
7	Cattle shed renovation	mainly for renovation of floors as a measure to reduce contamination and microbial proliferation
8	Slurry Pump	for commercial farmers, to aid fodder development
9	Silage bunker	as a tool for fodder development and ensure green fodder to cattle
10	Biogas plant	For pollution control activities especially for commercial dairy farmers and also for energy conservation / increasing farmers profitability from dairying.
11	Wheel barrow	for commercial farmers
12	Bulk cooler	for commercial farmers with more than 10 animals, to ensure cold chain maintenance
13	Solar water heater	for cow shed cleaning and utensil cleaning purpose
14	Fan (to be used in the Cow shed)	as a cow comfort factor, to reduce environment stress to high yielding milch animals

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15	Digging of open well or bore well	as a water source for fodder development activities and also for other dairy farm activities
16	Organic manure – vermi-compost manufacturing unit	pollution control, increasing farmers income and thus improving the profitability
17	Weighing machine	for commercial farmers who are involved in rural marketing of milk
18	Hand operated packing machine	for commercial farmers who are involved in rural marketing of milk and milk products especially Dahi
19	Cream separator	value addition of milk
20	Urea enrichment pit	to ensure health of milch animals
21	Automatic shed cleaning equipment like pressure pump	for ensuring clean milk production, reduce proliferation of microbes, reduce the risk of mastitis
22	Transportation of dung and urine for pollution control	Pollution control
23	Other cow comfort facilities	for reducing the environmental stress to cattle especially high yielding animals and thus increase the productivity and reduce the risk of unhealthy condition to animals
24	Seed cost, electricity charges and other maintenance charges for compact machine type hydroponic units funded by department during the previous year	measure to decrease the cost of production and thus increase the profitability from dairying especially in case of dairy entrepreneurs

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25	Measures for protecting cattle against wild animal attack (like modification to existing cattle shed, solar fencing, additional infrastructure etc)	Measure to protect cattle against wild animal attack
26	Any other item suitable and essential for Dairying subject to the approval of Deputy Director of Dairy Development of the District	

Progressive farmer can avail this scheme by purchasing any one or combination of items mentioned above.

A.06.01.04.01 Eligibility and Priority Criteria :-

The selection of beneficiaries and further implementation stages shall be through Ksheerasree Portal of Dairy Development Department. Please see **Para A. 05** titled “**Selection through Ksheerasree Portal**”

The eligibility and priority criteria shall be

- 1. NBA – subsidy – 50 % of total cost approved subject to a max of Rs 50,000/-**

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of beneficiary panchayat possessing valid Kerala state ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Owned land or leased land. • Applicant shall rear atleast one milch animal or buffaloe • Estimate worth –Rs 1000/- and above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 Years • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC

Registration Fees – Rs 170 per beneficiary

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FINANCIAL OUTLAY - MSDP_REVENUE_SPECIAL IDUKKI PACKAGE						
HEAD OF ACCOUNT : 2404-00-109-93-00-34-03-P-V						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENT	NO. OF UNITS	UNIT COST (Rs)	UNIT PLAN FUND (Rs)	TOTAL COST (Rs in Lakh)	TOTAL PLAN FUND (Rs in Lakh)
1	Assistance to Progressive Dairy Farmers	39	100,000	50,000	39.000	19.500

The physical target shown is indicative and can vary depending on eligible subsidy

**A.06.01.05 Distribution of cattle feed supplement
– Gouvit Chelated & Keramin Organic**

The scheme also envisages providing feed supplements to ensure that the milk production does not drop and the animals does not suffer from mineral / vitamin deficiency due to lack of sufficient green fodder during the summer months. The project envisages distributing feed supplement ‘Mineral supplement (Gouvit Chelated – 2600 Kg) products of Indian Immunological Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Dairy Development Board) and ‘Keramin Organic’ (2600 Kg) product of Kerala Feeds Limited to farmers pouring milk at Dairy Co-operatives (DCS) in the state. The products “Keramin Organic” and ‘Gouvit / Gouvit Chelated’ available in 1 kg packs shall be distributed among the beneficiaries.

Keramin Organic - Young calves: 15-20 gms/day/calves
Heifers/non-lactation animals: 25-50 gms/day/animals
Lactating cows and buffaloes: 50-100 gms/day/animal
depending upon the level of milk production.

Kerala Feeds Limited is manufacturing cattle feed supplement containing all the essential minerals required by the dairy animal in required quantities. Kerala Feeds has a standard Cattle feed supplement as per BIS specification having chelated trace minerals having higher bio-availability intended for high producing animals called KERAMIN ORGANIC.

Gouvit /Gouvit Chelated – Contains highly significant qualities of Vitamins like Vit A, Vit D3, Vit E, Vit K, Vit B etc. Chelated minerals are used for supporting normal growth, stabilizing bipolar disorder, building strong muscles and bones, and improving immune system function and overall health. Chelated

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minerals as dietary supplements that are superior to other mineral supplements and chelated minerals are used more easily by the body (more bioavailable) than non-chelated minerals.

The beneficiaries shall be selected from among the blocks in idukki district by the concerned Deputy Director based on the quantity of milk poured during the month of April 2025.

Distribution of Cattle feed supplement – Financial Outlay

FINANCIAL OUTLAY - MSDP_REVENUE_SPECIAL IDUKKI PACKAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEED SUPPLEMENTS						
HEAD OF ACCOUNT : 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03-OTHER ITEMS						
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENT	NO. OF UNITS	UNIT COST (Rs)	UNIT PLAN FUND (Rs)	TOTAL COST (Rs in Lakh)	TOTAL PLAN FUND (Rs in Lakh)
1	Distribution of Mineral Mixture - Keramin Organic	2725	110	80	2.998	2.180
2	Distribution of Mineral Mixture - Govit Chelated	2725	150	110	4.088	2.998
GRAND TOTAL					7.09	5.18

The rates are inclusive of all taxes, transportation charges and other allied charges

Working of the Scheme : - Proper publicity of the scheme will be done by Dairy Extension Officers who will distribute feed supplements through Dairy Co-operatives. 210 Dairy Co-operatives are working in Idukki district. Dairy Co-operatives will supply 1 kg packets of Keramin Organic and Vitamin Supplement (Gouvit / Gouvit Chelated) to interested farmers by discounting 75% of its cost. 25% of the cost will be collected as beneficiary contribution by the DCS and submitted to DEO of the block as Demand Draft in favour of M/s Indian Immunological Ltd & M/s Kerala Feeds Limited. M/s Indian Immunological Ltd & Kerala Feeds Limited shall supply the item to each district and the Deputy Director will be releasing the plan assistance portion upon receipt of invoice from the company.

The Deputy Director shall be the authority for target allocation to various blocks of idukki district

Expected Benefits of the Scheme – Distribution of Cattle feed supplement

- Improves milk production
- Improve reproduction efficiency of male and female animals
- Improves growth and development in calves and heifer hence early puberty.
- Improves feed intake
- Improves immunity
- Improves general health of the animal

A.06.01.06 Awareness cum training programme

- Rs 19,800/- is earmarked for conduction awareness cum training programme
- The training programme shall be either in a centralized manner (streamlined by District HQ) or at DESU level

A.06.01.07 Documentation, Implementation, Monitoring Charges

- Rs 12,500/- is earmarked for meeting the documentation, implementation and monitoring charges pertaining to MSDP_Revenue_Special Idukki Package

A.06.02 HERD QUARANTINE CUM CATTLE TRADING CENTRE : Plan Outlay – Rs 7.50 Lakh

The herd induction programme of the Dairy Development has been instrumental in stabilizing the dairying sector of the state. The Department during the year 2006-07 (Pasugramam) has started the herd induction programme (from neighbouring states). The programme was meant as a short term plan to cover up the steep decline in milch cow population in the state. Ever since the starting of the programme, the Milk Shed Development Programme has become the flagship state plan scheme component being implemented by the Dairy Development Department. The scheme helped to stabilize the dairy sector of the state by keeping the livestock strength intact and also helped to stabilize the annual milk production of the state.

There had been instances where the cattle inducted from neighbouring states are carries of diseases including mastitis and often some zoonotic diseases like Theileriasis. The Animal Husbandry department has even lodged official compliant regarding the possibility of inducted animals being the carriers of bacterial, viral and parasitic diseases. The beneficiary farmers of the

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Departmental scheme have also often complained that the milk yield of inducted milch animals are often significantly low than what was being claimed by seller. In some instances, these allegations have often affected the acceptance and popularity of the induction programmes carried out by the department making use of the budgeted state plan fund. As a measure to eliminate such problems that can encounter during induction of milch animal from neighbouring states, during the year 2025-26, the department is proposing to establish a DCS linked Herd Quarantine Cum Cattle Trading Centres (DCS linked HQ&CTC). During the year 2022-23, 3 No.s of DCS linked HQ&CTC has already been established.

A.06.02.01. Objective of the scheme

The scheme envisages to establish 1 No. of Herd Quarantine cum Cattle Trading Centre (DCS linked HQ&CTC) attached to selected Dairy Co-operatives in the state, preferably in the vicinity of state border check post.

The scheme is intended to ensure that the animals crossing the state border from neighboring states are disease free and that healthy and highly productive milch animals are being reared by farmers who are selected as beneficiaries of various herd induction schemes of the Dairy Development Department.

A.06.02.02. Financial Outlay

ESTABLISHING DCS LINKED HERD QUARENTING CUM TRADING CENTRE (HQCTC)		
SI. NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	AMOUNT (Rs)
1	CATTLE SHED CUM STORE	5,00,000.00
2	FEED AND FODDER COST	2,40,000.00
3	LABOUR COST	1,80,000.00
4	MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION CHARGES	1,00,000.00
5	VET. AID, DEWORMING, FEED SUPPLEMENT	50,000.00
6	MISCELLENEOUS	10,000.00
GRAND TOTAL		10,80,000.00
TOTAL SUBSIDY		7,50,000.00
<p><i>Savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component as detailed above</i></p> <p><i>In case, if any of the component as indicated in SI. No. 04, 05, 06, is not required & not utilized, then subsidy amount to beneficiary DCS shall be propotionately reduced</i></p>		

A. 06.02.03 Additional Guidelines

- The proposed DCS linked HQ&CTC will be established at selected Dairy Co-operatives.
- Wide publicity shall be given for implementation of the programme
- The DCS selected shall be financially stable.
- The beneficiary DCS shall have minimum 30 cents of own land. In case, if own land is not available for DCS, leased land with a minimum lease deed of 5 years shall be considered for selection of DCS
- The land available (own / on lease) shall have good water source and other environmental factors which are conducive for cattle rearing
- DCS which are near to state border check post shall be given preference
- Permanent shed / infrastructure shall be provided in the DCS linked HQ&CTC.
- The maximum permissible subsidy shall be **69.4 % limited to a maximum amount of Rs 7.50 lakh.**
- The facilities installed shall suit to house on an average **50 milch animals at a time**
- The inducted animals from neighbouring states shall be kept in quarantine for **a minimum period of 30 days**
- Animals in quarantine (**min 30 days**) shall be subjected to various tests to detect both symptomatic and non-symptomatic diseases. The services of local veterinarian / block level / district level authorised veterinarians shall be ensured
- **Deworming, Treatment for internal & external parasites, blood test for blood parasites and infectious diseases** as advised by the veterinarian shall be mandatory activities to be taken up during the quarantine period
- **Mandatory vaccinations** may be completed before placing the cattle for sales from the centre
- **Record keeping and certificate maintenance of HQ&CTC and herds quarantined** are mandatory. Monthly inspection of activities and record keeping should be responsibility of block level implementing officers. The same shall be super checked by the district level officers.
- The beneficiaries included in the herd induction programmes of the department will have the permission to purchase milch animals from the established DCS linked HQ&CTC.

Registration Fees - Rs. 750/- per DCS

A. 06.02.04 State level committee shall be constituted for final selection of beneficiary DCS

1. Joint Director – Planning – Chairman
2. Joint Director –General – Member

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

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

A. 06.02.05 Following district level technical cum monitoring committee shall be constituted for implementation of the scheme component.

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

A. 06.02.06 Monitoring & Evaluation – HQ&CTC

The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the scheme shall be on a regular basis. The Dairy Extension Officer shall be in charge of block level implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The Deputy Director shall monitor and evaluate the district level progress of the programme and report on a regular basis to the planning wing of directorate. The Deputy Director of concerned district shall also be responsible for district level documentation and reporting of the said scheme. The Joint Director (planning) shall be in charge of the state level implementation of the programme. The Deputy Director (Planning), The Assistant Director / SMS (Dairy), Dairy Extension Officer (Project Cell) and Dairy Farm Instructor (Project Cell) shall assist the Joint Director (Planning) for state level monitoring, evaluation and documentation of the programme.

A. 06.02.07 Calendar of activities – HQ&CTC

Activity	Time Frame
Attaining Administrative Sanction	before 05.05.2025
Publicity for the programme	before 20.05.2025
Inviting application from DCS	before 15.06.2025
Finalizing the beneficiary DCS	before 30.06.2025
Construction of cattle shed and other infrastructure for DCS linked HQCTC	before 25.07.2025
Official Inauguration of the programme	before 31.08.2025
Release of financial assistance	before 10.11.2025
Monitoring & Evaluation	on a regular basis

**A.06.03 CONTINUED ASSISTANCE TO EXISTING
HERD QUARENTINE CENTRES**

Plan Assistance: Rs 4.00 Lakh

There are 4 Herd Quarantine Centers established at DCS level

The scheme envisages providing continued assistance to existing herd quarantine centers and thereby ensuring the financial stability of HQCs

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CONTINUED ASSISTANCE TO ESTABLISHED HERD QUARENTINE CENTRES	
COMPONENTS	AMOUNT (Rs)
Feed Cost	1,34,000.00
Veterinary Aid to herd in Qurentine including vaccination charges	
Labour Cost	
Rent for leased land	
Fodder Cultivation Activities	
Other Unforeseen and Overhead Expenses	
GRAND TOTAL (Rupees) PER HQC	
PLAN ASSISTANCE (Rupees) PER HQC	1,00,000.00

The items are indicative. All items are not mandatory. Savings in any subcomponent shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component.

**A. 06.04 PROVISION FOR PROJECT BASED INTEREST
SUBVENTION DAIRY FARM ESTABLISHMENT
AND FARM AUTOMATION SCHEMES**

Plan Outlay – Rs 200.00 Lakh

SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26		
	NO. OF UNITS	TOTAL UNITS	
		TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
	No	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
Provison for Project Based Interest Subvention Dairy Farm Establishment and Farm Automation Schemes			
<i>BISS - Year 04 of 2022-23 beneficiaries</i>	8	100.000	10.000
<i>BISS - Year 03 of 2023-24 beneficiaries</i>	11	200.000	20.000
<i>BISS - Year 02 of 2024-25 beneficiaries</i>	25	300.000	30.000
<i>BISS - Year 01 of 2025-26 beneficiaries</i>	100	1400.000	140.000

- **Rs 10.00 lakh is benchmarked for providing assistance to dairy farmers as 4th year bank interest subvention for beneficiaries who have been selected during as a part of MSDP-REVENUE 2022-23 scheme.**
- **Rs 20.00 lakh is benchmarked for providing assistance to dairy farmers as Year 03 bank interest subvention for beneficiaries of FY 2023-24**
- **Rs 20.00 lakh is benchmarked for providing assistance to dairy farmers as Year 02 bank interest subvention for beneficiaries of FY 2024-25**

- **Rs 140.00 lakh is benchmarked for providing assistance to dairy farmers as Year 01 bank interest subvention for new beneficiaries of FY 2025-26**

This scheme component shall be implemented in **bank interest subvention mode** for establishing Dairy Farms, Improving the existing infrastructure of dairy farms, automation / mechanization of dairy farms, establishing cattle feed mixing and compounding unit, TMR units, Silage making units (commercial), commercial fodder cultivation, establishments for cold chain maintenance, value addition units of milk etc.

- The beneficiary shall be individual farmers, entrepreneurs, SHGs, JLGs, other registered groups
- Preference shall be given to individual beneficiaries
- The selection of beneficiary shall be project based
- The Dairy Extension Officer shall be the implementing officer for this scheme component. He shall be assisted by concerned DFIs, Dairy Promoter and WCCW
- The Director, DDD shall be the final beneficiary sanctioning authority.
- No advance payment / release of subsidy shall be permitted
- A register with details regarding annual release of interest from plan fund shall be maintained by the implementing officer
- District wise beneficiary selection shall be based on the target allocation from Directorate.
- The loan sanctioned by bank (Nationalized / Scheduled banks including Kerala Bank) during the period from 01.03.2025 to 28.02.2026 shall be considered

Additional guidelines :-

- a) Application for the scheme shall be routed through Dairy Extension Service Units at Block Level & then through the Deputy Director Office of Dairy Development Department.
- b) The loan sanctioned by the bank (Nationalized banks, Scheduled Banks including Kerala Bank & KSCARD Bank) during the period from 01.03.2025 to 28.02.2026 shall be considered for selection under the scheme.
- c) The term of loan availed from the bank shall be not less than 5 years.
- d) Only those who have loans availed from Nationalized Banks, Scheduled Banks, Kerala Bank & KSCARD Bank) will be considered for selection as beneficiaries of Bank Interest Subvention Scheme
- e) Bank loan interest subvention by the department for a particular beneficiary shall be for a maximum period of 5 years.

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- f) The maximum interest amount that can be subvented to a single beneficiary during a year shall be Rs 3.00 lakh
- g) After availing loan for the dairy project, only those beneficiaries who are making progress in the activity and only those who are making prompt repayment of loan (Annual repayment of Principal and Interest amount) will be assisted under this scheme.
- h) At the end of the financial year (first week of March), the beneficiary shall submit a statement from concerned bank detailing the amount of principal and interest portion already paid back to the bank.
- i) The project being included in the annual state plan scheme, beneficiaries who have failed to submit the subsidy release request application and relevant documents during a particular financial will be not considered for subsidy release during that financial year. The subsidy for that beneficiary for that particular financial year will be treated as “lapsed”.
- j) After proper field level verification and record verification by Dairy Department officials, the interest portion paid back to the bank by the beneficiary, will be sanctioned and transferred to the bank account of beneficiary (plan fund – bank interest subvention)
- k) For continuing as beneficiary, payment of the principal amount and interest amount is mandatory. Defaulters will be removed from the beneficiary list of the Department without prior notice.
- l) A District level committee with the concerned District Deputy Director as the Chairman and the Assistant Directors (Technical Assistant & Quality Control Officer), 2 No.s of Sr DEOs/DEOs of the district nominated by The Deputy Director, One number of Dairy Farm Instructor nominated by The Deputy Director shall be responsible for scrutiny of application received from DESUs and finalizing the ranked list for submission to The Directorate, DDD.
- m) The beneficiaries who are availing loan for commercial dairying activity with more than 5 milch animals and/or automation and/or mechanization of such farms shall be given priority.
- n) The minimum amount of loan availed shall be Rs 4.00 lakh (min project cost shall be not less than Rs 5.00 lakh)**
- o) The shortlisting of beneficiaries by district Deputy Directors shall be based on the bankable project submitted by the beneficiary. The same has to be recommended by the bank authorities. The beneficiary shall submit the loan sanction orders of the concerned bank.
- p) The District Deputy Directors shall give formal request to District Officer of NABARD and also to Lead Bank Managers of the district.
- q) Those applications with the recommendation of District Nabard Officer / District Lead Bank (to the maximum extent possible) shall be shortlisted by the Deputy Director, Dairy Development Department.
- r) The Director, DDD shall be the final beneficiary selection authority.. A technical committee consisting of the Joint Directors and Deputy Directors of the Directorate shall scrutinize the application and

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recommendations for final selection will be forwarded to Director, DDD for final approval

- s) Periodical progress and evaluation of the scheme shall be done at Directorate level.
- t) The Principals of concerned Dairy Training Centers shall be involved in the implementation and monitoring of this scheme component. Half yearly progress report in regard to status of farm/mechanization implemented in the scheme shall be submitted in prescribed format to the Director, DDD

Mandatory Document to be submitted

1. Duly filled application form
2. B.O.D resolution – other than individual beneficiaries
3. Detailed project report prepared duly recommended by DEO
 - a. *Details of beneficiary (regarding existing infrastructure)*
 - b. *Present / Proposed milk procurement and disposal pattern*
 - c. *Geographical area*
 - d. *Objectives of the programme*
 - e. *Details of infrastructure development / items to be purchased and installed*
 - f. *Financial details*
Financial evaluation like cost analysis, payback period, bank repayment schedule if any, NPV, IRR, break-even point, social cost benefit analysis (if required)
 - g. *Source of funding*
 - h. *Loan sanction details / Undertaking from bank regarding sanction of Loan.*
 - i. *Expected Benefits*
 - j. *Calendar of activities*
 - k. *Expected mode of implementation, evaluation and monitoring*
 - l. *Conclusion*
4. Loan sanctioning order from Concerned Bank
5. Bank Loan Re-payment schedule for availed loan

Financial Outlay : Rs 200 lakh (Lumpsum)

Registration Fees - Rs.250 Per Beneficiary (Year 01 Of 2025-26)

**A.06.05 ELEVATED AND COMMUNITY CATTLE SHED
AT CHAMPAKULAM KUCS, KUTTANAD
TALUK OF ALAPPUZHA DISTRICT**
Plan Outlay – Rs 80.00 Lakh

This scheme is aimed at establishing an ELEVATED AND COMMUNITY CATTLE SHED (EACCS) - PHASE V at Champakulam Dairy Co-operative premises (A 156 (D) APCOS) coming under the Champakulam block of Kuttanad Taluk – Alappuzha district. Any pending expenditure pertaining to the Chembumpuram ECSS established at Chempumpuram DCS (A 144 (D) APOCS) shall also be met under this scheme component.

The construction of proposed Elevated and Community Cattle Shed (EACCS) is proposed to be taken up by KERALA POLICE HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD, a Govt. of Kerala Undertaking. The work for Champakulam DCS is expected to be finished in this financial year 2025-26

The estimate given for the proposed ECCS at Champakulam DCS by the KPHCC was revised based on the structural design to an amount of ₹ 333.00 Lakh (including 12% GST on the work amount, 7% Supervision Charges+18 % GST for supervision charges) has to be paid in this financial year. Government administrative sanction had already been received by order no. G.O.(Rt)No.64/2021/DD dated 17.08.2021

The EACCS is expected to ensure protection and shelter to around 108 animals. The whole locality which is extremely prone to annual flooding will be benefitted. Around 80 families who rear cattle will be ensured of financial and social security. The dairying activities in Kuttanad will receive an added impetus by way to establishing the Elevated and Community Cattle Shed. Depending on the success rate, and after taking up more corrective measures, the Department will be establishing and replication more such Elevated and Community Cattle Sheds at various flood prone areas of Kuttanad in future

**A.06.06 ENGAGING WOMEN CATTLE CARE
WORKERS (WOMEN COMPONENT)**
Plan Outlay – Rs 131.22 Lakh

A.06.06.01 . Introduction

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

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

A.06.06.02 . Objective

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

A.06.06.03 Selection

Application will be invited from women Dairy farmers who have passed matriculation and who are member of a DCS in the DESU. From the list of applicants, one person will be selected by a committee consist of the Deputy Director of the district, Assistant Director/T.A./QCO and the Dairy Extension Officer of the concerned DESU, based on personal interview. Priority will be given to those women who have undergone skill development training programme by the department during the previous years. Maximum age limit shall be 45 years. (Relaxation is applicable to candidates who are already engaged as WCCW in DESUs). The selected WCCW shall be computer literate.

A.06.06.04 Training

The task of WCCW is to conduct regular farmhouse visits to discuss different topics related to Dairying with the farmers. So training should be given to them on the following aspects. Extreme care should be taken during the training programme that nothing wrong or confusing should be passed on to farmers through WCCW. During training an action plan and working calendar will be set up and shall strictly be followed by WCCW.

Topics to be included for training

- Clean milk production
- Scientific feeding practices

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

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

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

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

For conducting all the above activities they will be given an incentive of ₹. **8,000/-** per month. The selection of WCCW shall be only for the project period of ten months. Rs 1000 per WCCW is earmarked as provision for payment of festival allowance

The WCCW shall be engaged for a period of a maximum period of 10 months during a particular financial year.

A.06.06.05 Financial Outlay

Sl.No	Items	Outlay (Rs in lakh)
1	Women Cattle Care Worker incentive @ Rs. 8000/ month (For 162 DESUs, for 10 months) plus Rs 1000 per WCCW as festival allowance	131.22
GRAND TOTAL		131.220

A.06.07 OPERATIONAL COST

PLAN OUTLAY - Rs 15.00 Lakh

Rs. 15.00 lakh is benchmarked as operational cost. The same shall be utilized for meeting expenditure corresponding to cost of implementation, publicity, printing charges, fuel charges in regard to field inspections, vehicle maintenance, repair and allied charges, inspection charges, documentation, continuing assistance to previous units on special sanctions, fuel charges pertaining to MSDP activities etc. Any activity that directly or indirectly favors the Milk Shed Development Programme of the state shall be covered under this scheme component.

A.06.08 : MONITORING AND DOCUMENTATION

PLAN OUTLAY - RS 2.930 lakh

The implementation of various scheme components shall be in tune with the provisions included in the Administrative sanction order, Approved Detailed Project Report, approved working instructions/guidelines and concerned circulars on the Director, DDD in regard to plan implementation. The implementation of herd induction units shall be well documented at DESU level and district level office. The Dairy Extension Officer of concerned DESU shall be the grass root level implementing Officer. The Dairy Extension Officers shall be assisted by Dairy Farm Instructors, Dairy Promoters and Women Cattle Care Workers for the ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the programme in the district. Deputy Directors shall be responsible for the district implementation of MSDP 2025-26. Routine inspections, monitoring schedule shall be ensured at district level. The Deputy Directors shall be assisted by the district level Assistant Directors. The Director, DDD shall monitor and evaluate the state level MSDP 2025-26. Routine monitoring and evaluation reports shall be submitted by The Joint

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Director (Planning) to The Director, DDD. The JD-Planning shall be assisted by The Deputy Director (Planning), AD/SMS (Dairy), DEO-Project Cell and DFI-Project Cell. Any officer of the Department as assigned/delegated by the Director, DDD shall carry out implementation, monitoring and allied activity of the Milk Shed Development Programme of the Department.

A. 07 CALENDER OF ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME
Administrative sanction orders	before 05.05.2025
Publicity of the programme	before 20.05.2025
Inviting application through Ksheerasree Portal / Formal application	before 15.06.2025
Rank list publication	before 15.07.2025
Payment of registration fees by selected beneficiaries	before 25.07.2025
Construction of shed and completion of other infrastructure components	before 15.08.2025
Purchase of milch animal	before 31.08.2025
Completion of Scheme Components	before 30.09.2025
Uploading documents to Ksheerasree portal	before 15.10.2025
Release of plan assistance	before 10.11.2025
Documentation	before 30.11.2025
Review of programme	on a regular basis

A. 08 ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR MSDP SCHEME (MSDP 2025-26 – REVENUE HEAD)

Completion cum Valuation Certificate

Valuation certificate is mandatory for all development activities incurring a total cost of Rs 10,000/- and above.

Wherever applicable, in case of **obtaining completion cum valuation certificate**, the completion cum valuation certificate from the following officials shall be valid in case of various dairy farm modernization / infrastructure development activities coming under MSDP (cattle shed construction, cattle shed renovation, other infrastructure development activities, various other activities taken up under the MSDP programme)

1. Engineers not below the rank of Assistant Engineer of the engineering wing of
2. Building Division of PWD
3. Local Self Govt. Institutions
4. Irrigation Department, G.O.K
5. Kerala Water Authority, G.O.K
6. Chartered Engineers (registered with the institution of engineers, Kolkata)
7. Approved Valuers (having membership in the institute of Valuers, India)
8. Registered Valuers (registered under the section 34AB of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 issued by the Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Kochi for State of Kerala)
9. Registered Architects / Engineers (registered under Rule 150 of the Kerala Municipality Buildings Rules 1999) which includes Architects, Buildings Designer A, Buildings Designer B, Engineer A, Engineer B, Town Planner A and Town Planner B
10. Competent authorities / Engineers coming under Government accredited agencies like Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation, Kerala State Housing Board, Uralumkal Labour Contract Society, The Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra (KESNIK) etc.

A.08 . CONCLUSION

The conventional MSDP schemes 2025-26 will bring up 6981 good quality milch animals and 1500 heifers to the state. The milch animals will add to the livestock wealth of our state and will help in the process of attaining self-sufficiency in milk production. The herd induction scheme will also serve as livelihood component and also will result in self-employment generation. Target specific schemes like Ksheera Layam and Ksheera Theeram will be implemented during during the year 2025-26

DIRECTOR

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART A – APPROVED BY HOD**

ANNEXURE

SCHEME COMPONENT	REG. FEES	ONE UNIT	
		TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Herd induction Units			
Continued Assistance as maintenance cost for beneficiaries of "ExtremePoverty Alleviation Programme"	0	9000	8100
One Cow Unit for individuals	200	67200	30000
Two Cow Unit for individuals	300	134400	60000
Five Cow Units for individuals	500	336000	150000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 10 cow unit-Individuals	500	1152000	380000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 20 cow unit - Individuals	750	2310000	760000
Smart Dairy Farms - Special Dairy Package for young entrepreneurs (10 cow unit) - Individuals -KSHEERA YUVA	500	1160000	464000
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 5 cow	250	562500	183000
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 10 cow	500	1152000	380000
New Heifer Parks to Individuals, JLGs, SHGs, FPOs, Other registered groups	1500	3886875	900000
Ksheera Layam - Pilot Project - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for plantation area	500	1380000	1100000
Ksheera Theeram - Pilot Project - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for coir development area	170	216000	129000
Idukki Special Dairy Package - Mechanization & Modernization	170	100000	50000
Herd Quarantine Cum Cattle Trading Centre	750	1080000	750000
Continued Assistance to existing Herd Quarantine Centres (2022-23 to 2023-24)		134000	100000
Provision for Project Based Interest Subvention Dairy Farm Establishment and Farm Automation Schemes			
<i>BISS - Year 01 of 2025-26 beneficiaries</i>	250		

**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

PLAN SCHEME 2025-26

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

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

MSDP 2025-26 – REVENUE HEAD

PART B

**HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERALAYAM +
KSHEERATHEERAM**



HEAD OF ACCOUNT: 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS

PLAN OUTLAY: Rs 2980.140 Lakh

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSDP)

PART B (REVENUE HEAD)

ONGOING SCHEMES – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK + KSHEERA GRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM & KSHEERA THEERAM

(HEAD OF ACCOUNT: 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS)

PLAN OUTLAY: Rs. 2980.140 LAKH

During 2025-26, an amount of Rs **3480.00 Lakh** has been earmarked to the Department under the State Plan (**2404-00-109-93 (Revenue Head) & Rs 500.00 lakh under 4404-00-109-96 (Capital Head)**). The Breakups of the financial outlay under Commercial Dairy and Milk Shed Development Programme as follows.

STATE PLAN BUDGET PROVISIONS : 2025-26 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (REVENUE & CAPITAL)		
SCHEME	HEAD OF ACCOUNT	2025-26
		AMOUNT (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3
A. MSDP REVENUE HEAD	2404-00-109-93	
MSDP	2404-00-109-93-34-03-Other items	3445.790
MSDP TOUR TA	2404-00-109-93-04-01- Tour TA	19.550
MSDP OE	2404-00-109-93-05(OE)-04-Other items	14.660
A. SUB TOTAL : MSDP REVENUE HEAD	2404-00-109-93	3480.000
B. MSDP CAPITAL HEAD	4404-00-109-96	
Mechanization & Modernization of Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-01	204.110
Construction of Cattle Shed	4404-00-109-96-02	184.930
Assistance of Purchase Milking Machines	4404-00-109-96-03	90.070
Infrastructure Development & Automation of Commercial Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-04	20.890
B. SUBTOTAL - MSDP CAPITAL HEAD	4404-00-109-96	500.000
TOTAL MSDP REVENUE+CAPITAL (2404-00-109-93) + (4404-00-109-96)		3980.000

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

The project envisages assisting dairy farmers of Kerala state to take up Dairy farming as the main livelihood and increase production of milk. Through the implementation of Milk Shed Development Programme dairy sector is showing steady growth rate.

The MSDP 2025-26 – Revenue Head proposal envisages the following

- Continued assistance to beneficiaries of previous years pertaining to the scheme component : Extreme Poverty Alleviation Programme.
- Implementation of Conventional Herd Induction Programmes
- Establishing commercial dairy units (5 cow, 10 cow and 20 Cow Units) to individual beneficiaries
- Establishing 5 Cow and 10 Cow Unit by JLGs/SHGs/FPOs/Other registered Institutions
- Smart Dairy Units for young entrepreneurs
- Support to Women Cattle Care Workers
- Implementation of KSHEERAGRAMAM Project at 40 selected Grama panchayaths of the state with the tie up of LSGI (Grama panchayats)
- Establishing 10 No's of New Heifer Parks – by Individuals, SHGs, JLGs/FPOs/Other Registered Institutions (Phase I – Year 2025-26)
- Special Package to assist dairy development activities at Idukki district
- To establish Elevated and Community Cattle Shed at Champakulam DCS coming under Kuttanad Taluk of Alappuzha district – Final Phase
- To establish a Herd Quarantine Cum Cattle Trading Centre
- Continued assistance to previously established Herd Quarantine Cum Cattle Trading Centre
- To implement target population specific projects like Ksheera Layam & Ksheera Theeram
- To implement Project Based Interest Subvention Scheme (For establishing dairy farms & dairy farm automation/mechanization)
- To meet the operational expenditure
- For meeting expenditure incurred for implementation, documentation and monitoring the MSDP 2025-26

The scheme also envisages the implementation of KSHEERA GRAMAM PROGRAMME at 40 selected Grama panchayaths of the state. The scheme aims at transforming the grama panchayath as self-sufficient grama panchayath as far as milk production is concerned. The scheme involves components for herd induction, modernization / automation of dairy farms, support for milking machine, providing cattle

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
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KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

feed supplements at subsidized rates etc. During 2025-26, the Ksheera Gramam Project will be implemented with the convergence of LSGI plan fund / plan fund of Grama Panchayats.

- 1. While implementing the Ksheera Gramam scheme, the Dairy Department shall ensure maximum convergence with other Departments, Institutions like LSG Institutions, MLA development funds, AHD, MGNREGS etc.*
- 2. The service of a local veterinarian shall be ensured in the selected panchayat.*
- 3. The success of Ksheera Gramam Project shall be documented and presented to State Planning Board and Finance Department*
- 4. A special feed inspection wing shall closely monitor and ensure the quality of feed stuff served to cattle in the selected panchayats (already existing Ksheera Gramam panchayats and newly selected beneficiary Ksheera Gramam panchayats)*
- 5. The beneficiary panchayats shall be notified by Government based on the proposal submitted by Dairy Development Department.*

Expected Outcome of Ksheeragramam scheme

- The Scheme intends to tap the dairying potential of selected 40 panchayats and transform the panchayat as model, self-sufficient panchayats
- Around 83 nos. of cattle including milch animal and pregnant heifers will be inducted in each of the beneficiary panchayats. The project envisages increasing milk production to around 830 lpd in the selected Panchayat.
- Herd Induction / Mechanization and Modernization of Dairying activities on a Need Based manner will be taken up and implemented in the selected 40 Grama Panchayats
- Around 49 farmers will be assisted for herd induction and around 16 farmers will be assisted for farm mechanization,

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
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KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

purchase of milking machine, infrastructure development, construction/renovation of dung pit and urine pit , Irrigation and mechanization assistance per beneficiary Grama Panchayat

- Around 2 Ha of land will be brought to fodder cultivation (BN Hybrid)
- Distribute green grass and dried fodder to dairy farmers at subsidized rate through Dairy Co-operatives.
- 70 farmers will be assisted for utilization of Sex Sorted Semen for insemination of their cattle.
- 407 farmers will be assisted for purchase of Calcium supplement to milch animals
- Total no. of around 800 beneficiaries are targeted to be assisted in each Panchayats

The following Scheme Components are On-Going in nature and included in PART B – MSDP 2025-26 – REVENUE HEAD – ONGOING SCHEMES – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARKS + KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

**MSDP 2025-26 – REVENUE HEAD – PART B – HERD INDUCTION +
HEIFER PARKS + KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM +
KSHEERATHEERAM**

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2025-26 HOA : 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS					
SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
	NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
		TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
	No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
Herd induction Units					
Continued Assistance as maintenance cost for beneficiaries of "Extreme Poverty Alleviation Programme"	280	9000	8100	25.200	22.680
One Cow Unit for individuals	1222	67200	30000	821.184	366.600
Two Cow Unit for individuals	865	134400	60000	1162.560	519.000
Five Cow Units for individuals	70	336000	150000	235.200	105.000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 10 cow unit-Individuals	40	1152000	380000	460.800	152.000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 20 cow unit - Individuals	5	2310000	760000	115.500	38.000
Smart Dairy Farms - Special Dairy Package for young entrepreneurs (10 cow unit) - Individuals -KSHEERA YUVA	32	1160000	464000	371.2	148.480
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for individuals	2514	5168600	1852100	3191.644	1351.76
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 5 cow	5	562500	183000	28.125	9.150
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 10 cow	5	1152000	380000	57.600	19.000
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/FPOs/Other registered groups	10			85.725	28.150
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for Individuals, JLGs, SHGs, FPOs and other registered groups	2524			3277.369	1379.910
New Heifer Parks to Individuals, JLGs, SHGs, FPOs, Other registered groups	10	3886875	900000	388.6875	90.000
Ksheera Layam - Pilot Project - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for plantation area	1	1380000	1100000	13.8	11.000
Ksheera Gramam at selected 40 Grama Panchayats	40	11986900	2500000	4794.76	1000.000
Ksheera Theeram - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for coastal & coir development area	387	216000	129000	835.92	499.230
GRAND TOTAL - MSDP OC - 2404-00-109-93-34-OC				9310.537	2980.140

Savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component with the same head of account

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

Expected Outcome :

The implementation of the scheme will contribute towards improving the milk production of the state. The special assistance to the Extreme Poverty Group in the society will help to improve the socio economic status of otherwise weaker class of the society. The various components of MSDP 2025-26 will help in adding up milch animals to the cattle population of the state which will result in a significant increase in milk production of the state. The mini dairy farms will be a role model for the prospective entrepreneurs willing to invest in the dairy sector. It will also create employment opportunities to the local people. 6981 No.s of good quality milch animals will be added to the herd strength of the state as a result of the MSDP Programme. The existing progressive Dairy farmers can be motivated to remain in this sector and improve milk production by providing assistance to their need. New Heifer parks will ensure that 500 good quality high producing animals are made available in the state and prevent money from flowing into the neighbouring states for the purchase of animals. Modernization of infrastructure for the dairy farms and dairying activities will boost the development of dairying sector. By engaging women cattle care worker in 162 DESUs will improve the socio economic status of dairy farmer and make possible of imparting technical know-how at farmer's doorstep. The implementation of Ksheera Gramam Programme with the tie up of LSGI (Grama Panchayats) will make 40 grama panchayats self-sufficient as far as dairying activity is concerned. Herd Quarantine cum Trading Centres established at DCS level will ensure the availability of good quality disease free milch animals to the dairy farmers of the state. The special booster programme also will nurture the dairy sector of the state. Target specific programmes like Ksheera Layam and Ksheera Theeram is aimed at improving the socio-economic status of labour class involved in plantation activities and coir industry/fisheries sector respectively

DIRECTOR

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
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KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

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KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

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B. 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.

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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)

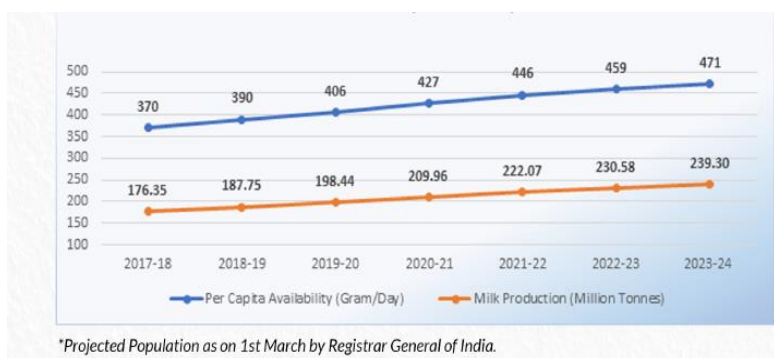
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of the country at constant prices has declined from 17.8 per cent in 2013-14 to 15.1 per cent (P) in 2022-23. The sectors share in total GSVA (at constant 2011-12 prices) of the State declined to 8.52 per cent in 2022-23 (QE), compared to 8.97 (P) 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)

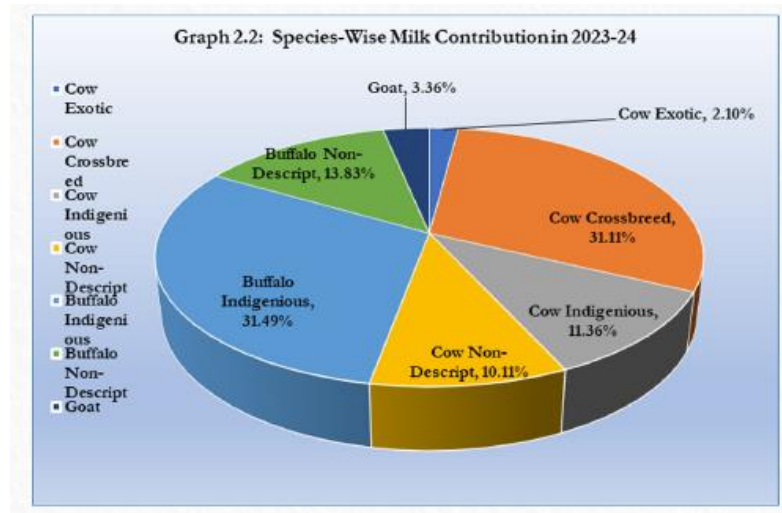
India ranked 1st in milk production, contributing 24 per cent of global milk production. At the national-level, milk production has increased from 22.21 crore tonnes in 2021-22 to 23.06 crore tonnes in 2022-23, registering a growth of 3.83 per cent, sustaining the trend over the past three decades. The 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)

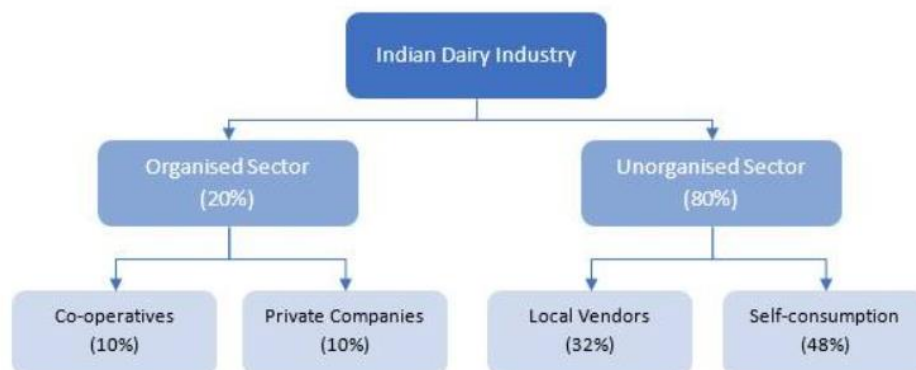


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India : Species wise milk production



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

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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

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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

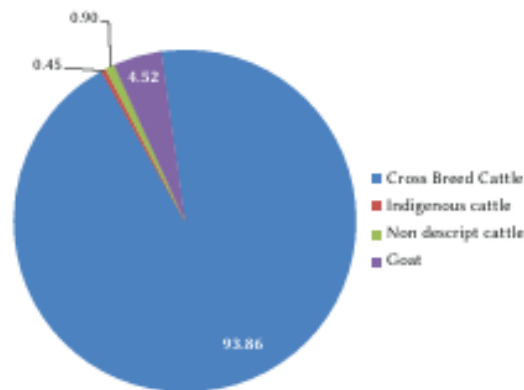
Kerala is ranked 15th among the milk producing States as per the BAHS 2024. Kerala’s per capita availability is 197 grams per day (Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 2023). The total requirement of milk in Kerala in 2023-24 was 31.75 lakh metric tonnes, whereas the annual production was only 25.32 lakh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

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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

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NATIONAL & STATE WIDE - READY RECKNOR

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

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

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

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

MILK PRODUCTION -COWS - LAKH METRIC TONNE								
	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
KERALA	0	0	23.9328	23.9015	0.0661	0.0706	0.3117	0.3287
ALL INDIA	42.818	48.790	687.360	723.180	247.390	264.170	219.200	234.490

MILK PRODUCTION -BUFFALOES - LAKH METRIC TONNE									
	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
KERALA	0.0939	0.0565	0.0523	0.0383	0.0877	0.0953	1.2327	1.3427	1.3515
ALL INDIA	698.12	736.35	732.06	298.13	296.64	311.81	66.02	75.99	78.05

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW IN MILK ANIMAL - KG / DAY									
	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	
ALL KERALA	0	0	10.77	10.79	2.19	2.03	3.57	3.41	
ALL INDIA	11.42	9.82	8.41	8.35	4.17	4.2	2.87	3.00	

AVERAGE YIELD PER BUFFALOE IN MILK ANIMAL - KG / DAY									
	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
ALL KERALA	5.38	5.26	5.05	4.7	5.3	4.93	0.71	0.74	0.74
ALL INDIA	6.62	6.76	6.63	4.82	4.82	4.73	0.46	0.5	0.48

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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	

**B.02. COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: 2025-26**

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

In order to achieve the above goal the scheme intends to provide assistance for purchase of single milch animal-Godhanam unit to the notified individuals under the “Extreme Poverty Class”, starting subsistence dairy units like 1 milch cow and 2 milch animals, mini dairy unit with 5 milch

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animals, commercial dairy units with 10 milch animal units and 20 milch, specialized programme like smart dairy unit (Ksheera Yuva), establishing heifer dairy units etc.

Year	Milk Production(Kerala)
	(LMT)
2007-08	22.53
2008-09	24.51
2009-10	25.37
2010-11	26.43
2011-12	27.16
2012-13	27.92
2013-14	26.55
2014-15	27.11
2015-16	26.49
2016-17	25.20
2017-18	25.76
2018-19	25.49
2019-20	25.42
2020-21	25.34
2021-22	25.32
2022-23	25.79
2023-24	25.79

Out of the 25.79 lakh MT of milk produced in the State, major share was produced by cross bred cows (93.25 per cent). The Herd induction programmes of the Dairy Development Department through various schemes like Pasugram, MSDP, tsunami rehabilitation programmes, Ksheeragramam etc. during the last 10 years have helped the state to stabilize the milk production of the state and have helped to march forward towards the dream of attaining self-sufficiency in milk production of the state. In addition to providing technical and financial assistance for establishing dairy units as herd induction programme, the MSDP 2025-26 also intends to give assistance to infrastructure development for farmers by way of offering financial assistance to construction of modern cattle shed, encourage mechanization in the field of dairying by assisting the purchase of milking machines also to give need based assistance to progressive dairy farmers of the state for modernization and mechanization of their farm activities. The scheme also has provisions to get the services of women cattle care workers who act as facilitators for helping the dairy farmers in regard to transfer of modern dairying techniques to farm level situations. Ksheera Gramam project will be implemented in 40 selected potential Panchayath of the state by joining hands

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with LSGI especially Grama Panchayats. Apart from the phase II assistance for year 2023-24, 10 Heifer parks with 50 heifers each will be newly established during the year 2025-26.

The herd induction programme of the Dairy Development has been instrumental in stabilizing the dairying sector of the state. The Department during the year 2006-07 (Pasugramam) has started the herd induction programme (from neighbouring states). The programme was meant as a short term plan to cover up the steep decline in milch cow population in the state. Ever since the starting of the programme, the Milk Shed Development Programme has become the flagship state plan scheme component being implemented by the Dairy Development Department. The scheme helped to stabilize the dairy sector of the state by keeping the livestock strength intact and also helped to stabilize the annual milk production of the state. The number of milch cows and heifers inducted as a part of State Plan Funded Programmes and implemented by Dairy Development Department is as below.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT HERD INDUCTION UTILISING STATE PLAN FUND		
YEAR	MILCH ANIMALS (NO.)	HEIFERS (NO.)
2006-07	5884	0
2007-08	10440	0
2008-09	7000	480
2009-10	4079	750
2010-11	4270	1260
2011-12	2550	980
2012-13	3507	1000
2013-14	4717	1175
2014-15	6339	1770
2015-16	7215	2145
2016-17	6540	2320
2017-18	7063	3055
2018-19	5606	1780
2019-20	5590	1267
2020-21	3658	756
2021-22	6869	878
2022-23	4283	550
2023-24	1587	300
2024-25	3173	0
GRANT TOTAL	100370	20466

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B.03 MSDP & PLAN 2025-26

The project envisages providing assistance to dairy farmers of Kerala state to take up dairy farming as the main livelihood and increase production of milk. Through the implementation of Milk Shed Development Programme dairy sector is showing steady growth rate. For achieving self-reliability and self-sustainability of dairy sector in the state and also for ensuring the socio-economic stability of dairy farmers in the state, an amount of **Rs. 3480.00 Lakh** has been earmarked for Dairy Development Department for the financial year 2025-26 under **MSDP Revenue Head**. Under the Head of Account, the department proposes to implement the Milk Shed Development Programme with the following break ups

- **Rs 3445.79 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03 Other Items
For implementation of various scheme components**
- **Rs 19.55 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-04-01 Tour TA**
- **Rs 14.66 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-05-04-OE**

Rs 500.00 lakh is benchmarked under the MSDP Capital Head during the year 2025-26

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STATE PLAN BUDGET PROVISIONS : 2025-26 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (REVENUE & CAPITAL)		
SCHEME	HEAD OF ACCOUNT	2025-26
		AMOUNT (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3
A. MSDP REVENUE HEAD		
MSDP	2404-00-109-93-34-03-Other items	3445.790
MSDP TOUR TA	2404-00-109-93-04-01- Tour TA	19.550
MSDP OE	2404-00-109-93-05(OE)-04-Other items	14.660
A. SUB TOTAL : MSDP REVENUE HEAD	2404-00-109-93	3480.000
B. MSDP CAPITAL HEAD		
Mechanization & Modernization of Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-01	204.110
Construction of Cattle Shed	4404-00-109-96-02	184.930
Assistance of Purchase Milking Machines	4404-00-109-96-03	90.070
Infrastructure Development & Automation of Commercial Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-04	20.890
B. SUBTOTAL - MSDP CAPITAL HEAD	4404-00-109-96	500.000
TOTAL MSDP REVENUE+CAPITAL (2404-00-109-93) + (4404-00-109-96)		3980.000

**B. 04 BROAD OBJECTIVES OF MILK SHED
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

- Encourage farmers to take up dairying as a primary occupation
- Encourage farmers in adopting scientific management practices in cattle farming.
- To provide self-employment opportunities as well as livelihood for the rural youth and women community.
- To establish dairying as a sustainable tool for “Extreme Poverty Alleviation” by providing continuing assistance
- To provide incentive to the stakeholder farmers of this sector.
- To attract more farmers and new entrepreneurs into the sector.
- To encourage farmers to take up dairying as a business activity.

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- To increase the number of productive animals in our cattle wealth.
- To retain a buffer stock for the future by encouraging farmers to take up heifer rearing by individuals, SHGs and JLGs
- To establish Ksheera Gramam Programme at selected 40 Grama Panchayath by joining hands with LSGI
- To establish ELEVATED AND COMMUNITY CATTLE SHED for selected flood prone areas of Kuttanad Taluk – Final Phase
- To promote and establish 10 new heifer parks and to ensure that the buffer stock of milch animals are available within the state.
- To establish a Herd quarantine Cum Trading Centre at the border districts of the State
- To assist the Farmers of Idukki through Idukki package
- To take up target oriented dairy packages like Ksheera Theeram and Ksheera Layam with an objective to improve the socio economic status of the labour class of plantation area and coir/fisheries area respectively
- The assist the dairy farmers in a need based way for mechanization and modernization of dairy farms
- To assist for construction of new cattle shed
- To assist the dairy farmers for purchase of milking machine
- To aid with infrastructure development and automation of commercial dairy farms.

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**B. 05 MSDP REVENUE HEAD – PART B
FINANCIAL OUTLAY**

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2025-26 HOA : 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS					
SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
	NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
		TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
	No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
Herd induction Units					
Continued Assistance as maintenance cost for beneficiaries of "ExtremePoverty Alleviation Programme"	280	9000	8100	25.200	22.680
One Cow Unit for individuals	1222	67200	30000	821.184	366.600
Two Cow Unit for individuals	865	134400	60000	1162.560	519.000
Five Cow Units for individuals	70	336000	150000	235.200	105.000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 10 cow unit-Individuals	40	1152000	380000	460.800	152.000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 20 cow unit - Individuals	5	2310000	760000	115.500	38.000
Smart Dairy Farms - Special Dairy Package for young entrepreneurs (10 cow unit) - Individuals -KSHEERA YUVA	32	1160000	464000	371.2	148.480
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for individuals	2514	5168600	1852100	3191.644	1351.76
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 5 cow	5	562500	183000	28.125	9.150
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 10 cow	5	1152000	380000	57.600	19.000
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/FPOs/Other registered groups	10			85.725	28.150
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for Individuals, JLGs, SHGs, FPOs and other registered groups	2524			3277.369	1379.910
New Heifer Parks to Individuals, JLGs, SHGs, FPOs, Other registered groups	10	3886875	900000	388.6875	90.000
Ksheera Layam - Pilot Project - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for plantation area	1	1380000	1100000	13.8	11.000
Ksheera Gramam at selected 40 Grama Panchayats	40	11986900	2500000	4794.76	1000.000
Ksheera Theeram - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for coastal & coir development area	387	216000	129000	835.92	499.230
GRAND TOTAL - MSDP OC - 2404-00-109-93-34-OC				9310.537	2980.140

Savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component with the same head of account

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B.06 MSDP-REVENUE - OUTLAY

ANNUAL STATE PLAN 2025-26 COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (2404-00-109-93)			
SCHEME COMPONENTS	NO. OF SCHEME COMPONENTS	PLAN OUTLAY (Rs in Lakh)	REMARKS
ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS - PART A	10	499.860	AS ISSUED BY HOD
ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS - PART B (HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK + KSHEERALAYAM + KSHEERAGRAMAM & KSHEERATHEERAM)	5	2980.140	SUBMITTED FOR SWG APPROVAL
GRAND TOTAL	15	3480.000	

B. 07 – Selection 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

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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 scheme, 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.

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For MSDP 2025-26 schemes, special govt sanction can be given to individuals, (capable of undertaking dairying activities) who require special consideration due to exigencies identified by government

**B.07.01 The milch animals included in the MSDP schemes
can be purchased from (Priority wise)**

- a. Heifer Parks established by DCS / Other organizations established with the funding of Dairy Development Department.
- b. Heifer parks established by Dairy Entrepreneurs and funded by Dairy Development Department over the years.
- c. Government Farms / Government notified dairy farms
- d. Milch animals from DCS linked Herd Quarantine cum Cattle Trading Centers funded by Dairy Development Department
- e. In case, if milch animals are not available in units listed above, then milch animals can be purchased from neighboring states of Kerala.

Note : In case of MSDP 2025-26 schemes, special sanction (with the consent and approval of the Government) shall be given to those physically handicapped and differently abled candidates capable of undertaking dairying activities

B.08 SCHEME PROPER

B.08. 01 CONTINUED ASSISTANCE AS MAINTANANCE COST FOR THE BENEFICIARIES OF “EXTREME POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME”

Plan Outlay - Rs 22.680 Lakh

As of now 280 families coming under the “Extreme Poverty Class” have been assisted for improving the financial and social standards by assisting for establishing single cow unit. This scheme component has helped the families under the extreme poverty class to make an income of their own and thus to ensure the social security. As a measure to meet the recurring expenses (feed cost, veterinary aid etc), an amount of Rs 8100 per beneficiary is included as plan assistance during this financial year.

No registration fees for this scheme component.

Purchase of cattle feed shall be through Dairy Co-operatives of the state. The cattle feed shall be distributed from concerned dairy co-operative (if needed on credit basis) and the subsidy component shall be transferred to the DCS. The beneficiary shall pay the beneficiary contribution to the DCS. In cases where DCS are not present, the beneficiary shall buy either Kerala Feeds or Milma Feeds and shall submit the bills to concerned officer for sanction and release of subsidy.

B.08.01.01 Financial Break Up

The component wise details and cost breakups are detailed below

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CONTINUED ASSISTANCE TO BENEFICIARIES OF "ONE COW UNIT FOR EXTREME POVERY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME"		
SI.NO	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT (Rs)
1	Cost of Compounded Cattle Feed	9000
2	Silage / TMR / Hay / Straw	
3	Minor renovation of shed	
4	Vety Aid	
5	Miscelleneous	
Grand Total		9000
Unit Subsidy		8100
% of subsidy		90

- **Selection of subcomponents by individual beneficiaries shall be in a need based manner. All components are not mandatory**
- **Single subcomponent or combination of above subcomponents shall be selected by the beneficiaries. The subsidy to a single beneficiary shall not exceed 90% of total cost subject to a maximum of Rs 8100/- per beneficiary**

CONTINUED ASSISTANCE TO BENEFICIARIES OF "ONE COW UNIT FOR EXTREME POVERY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME"				
FINANCIAL OUTLAY				
NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
	UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
280	9000	8100	25.2	22.68

**B. 08.02 HERD INDUCTION PROGRAMME FOR
INDIVIDUALS – 1 COW UNIT, 2 COW UNIT,
5 COW UNIT, 10 COW UNIT, 20 COW DAIRY
UNIT & SMART DAIRY FARM
(KSHEERA YUVA)**

Plan Outlay – Rs 1329.08 Lakh

SI.NO	HERD INDUCTION UNIT FOR INDIVIDUALS	NO. OF UNITS
1	One Cow Unit for individuals	1222
2	Two Cow Unit for individuals	865
3	Five Cow Units for individuals	70
4	Assistance for commercial Farm- 10 cow unit- Individuals	40
5	Assistance for commercial Farm- 20 cow unit - Individuals	5
6	Smart Dairy Farms - Special Dairy Package for young entrepreneurs (10 cow unit) - Individuals -KSHEERA YUVA	32

B.08.02.01 Basic Guidelines

Beneficiary selection and other processing shall exclusively through the Ksheerasree Portal of Dairy Development Department. In case of purchase of milch animals in the proposed herd induction programme (1 cow, 2 cow, 5 cow unit, 10 cow unit, 20 cow unit and smart dairy farms / ksheera yuva), the beneficiaries shall ascertain that the lactation stages of the purchased animals ensure milk production in the farm throughout the year so that repayment of loan is not affected. The schemes involving above 5 no.s of cattle shall be bank linked. In case of establishing 10 cow units, 20 cow units and Smart Dairy Units, a minimum of 70 % of total project of each scheme

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component shall be mobilized as bank loan (from nationalized bank, scheduled banks or Kerala Bank) The concerned district officer shall ensure the effective implementation of the project. Sufficient propaganda shall be made through various print, electronic and social media. Applications shall be invited through “**Ksheerashree**” Online Portal of Dairy Development Department. Priority list and waiting list will be published based on the rank attained by individual applicant depending on the extent to which the priority are achieved by the applicant. 1 / 2 / 5 cow dairy units aims to assist subsistence farmers in the state who are considered as the back bone of dairy sector of Kerala. Commercial dairy units aims to assist individual farmers to establish Mini Dairy units in the state. The 20 cow unit is aimed at promoting entrepreneurship in dairying activities of the State. **The 10 cow, 20 cow unit and Smart Dairy Units (Ksheera Yuva) shall be implemented in a bank loan linked manner (mandatory)**

The Deputy Director, Dairy Development shall be the sanctioning authority for the final beneficiaries of 1 cow unit, 2 cow unit and 5 cow Dairy Unit. The Director, Dairy Development shall be the sanctioning authority for the final beneficiaries of 10 cow unit, 20 cow unit and Smart Dairy Unit. A **beneficiary committee** comprising representatives of the Dairy Co-operatives of the area, representative of beneficiaries, Dairy Farm Instructor and Dairy Extension Officer who is the implementing officer of the concerned DESU must be constituted. The service of the local veterinary surgeon or a registered veterinarian may be availed for the purpose of insuring the animals. The Implementing officer / Officer deputed or a responsible person authorized by the implementing officer shall accompany the beneficiary for purchase of cattle and facilitate the transport of purchased animals. Health and vaccination certificates are to be obtained from a registered veterinary surgeon at the time of the purchase. Further mandatory TR 5 receipt and RPE certificate from authorized AHD official of state check post shall be included if the animals are purchased from outside Kerala. All subcomponents within dairy unit have to be established in the herd induction unit and savings on any of the items of expenditure mentioned in the financial outlay of dairy units shall be utilized for excess expenditure on any other items of the scheme. **All the subcomponents within the cost break up pertaining dairy units are mandatory (except cattle shed for 10 cow unit and 20 cow unit).** The Dairy Extension Officer concerned shall arrange training for the selected beneficiaries and they can avail the facility of DTC for this purpose.

The Cows / Buffaloes shall be purchased from the provisions as detailed under Para B.07.01 of this DPR

Cows & Buffaloes can be purchased within the scheme component. The expected average production of a milch cow or buffalo proposed to be

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purchased in the scheme shall be of 10 LPD and 8 LPD respectively. The beneficiary shall obtain the health and valuation certificate of the cow / buffalo from Veterinary Surgeon and it has to be insured for 3 years with transit insurance cover. The period of insurance for milch animals / heifers included in the herd induction programme shall be limited to 1 year also depending upon the policy, terms and condition of the insurance company (registered under IRDAI). The subsidy must be skimmed accordingly. In such case, the savings in the insurance amount shown in the financial breakup shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to other subcomponents. All records as per the existing guidelines regarding the distribution of animals must be maintained in the DESU concerned.

In case, if the commercial dairy farm (10 cow/20 cow/Smart Dairy Unit) is proposed to be established in leased land, then the **lease deed shall be for a minimum period of 5 years** and shall be executed between the beneficiary and the land owner in a Kerala Stamp Paper worth the amount notified by the Government of Kerala.

The beneficiaries of the 10 cow units shall cultivate fodder in minimum 50 cents of land and 1 acre for 20 cow units. Scientific construction of cattle shed shall be ensured. **The 10 cow unit, 20 cow unit and smart dairy farm component for individuals and 10 cow unit for groups shall be implemented by way of availing loan from Nationalized, Scheduled banks (including Kerala Bank & KSCARD Bank).** Since loan linkage is mandatory, applicants shall submit provisional or final loan sanction letter along with application. The verifying and approving authority shall ensure final loan sanction letter of applicant from nationalized and scheduled banks (including Kerala bank & KSCARD Bank).

The beneficiaries 10/20 cow units will have the option to purchase buffaloes or cows or both within the Unit. The selected beneficiary shall execute an **agreement in stamp paper (stamp paper / e-stamp paper)** (worth the amount as per existing government norms in the prescribed proforma) with an undertaking that the scheme shall be continued for a minimum period of three years.

The latest Unit Cost published by NABARD is taken as the basis for financial calculations for MSDP - Herd Induction Programme 2025-26

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**B.08.02.02 : Selection shall be through Ksheerasree Portal
(Refer Para B.07)**

B.08.02.03 : Selection Criteria

(Eligibility and Priority Criteria for establishing 1 / 2 / 5 / 10 / 20 cow units and Smart Dairy Units)

1. Assistance for Commercial Dairy Units – 1 Cow unit

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid Kerala state ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

2. Assistance for Commercial Dairy Units – 2 Cow unit

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid kerala state ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

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3. Assistance for Commercial Dairy Units – 5 Cow unit

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid Kerala state ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

4. Assistance for Commercial Dairy Units – 10 Cow unit

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid Kerala state ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Owned land or leased land of minimum 50 cents • Applicants implementing the scheme as bank loan linked (Nationalized/Scheduled/Kerala bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

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5. Assistance for Commercial Dairy Units – 20 Cow unit

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid kerala state ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Owned land or leased land of minimum 100 cents • Applicants implementing the scheme as bank loan linked .(Nationalized/Scheduled/Kerala bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

6. Smart Dairy Farm – Special Dairy Package for Young Entrepreneur (10 cow unit) for Individuals

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid kerala state ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age and maximum 40 years • Owned land or leased land of minimum 50 cents • Applicant must establish automated mechanized farm components • Applicants implementing the scheme as bank loan linked. Nationalized/Scheduled/Kerala bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

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Following point shall be adhered to in regard to establishing herd induction units

- 1. The Dairy Department implementation officers at various levels shall ensure co-ordination of herd induction activities with other stakeholders like LSG Institutions, Animal Husbandry Department, MGNREGS etc. to the maximum extent possible.***

B. 08.02.04 Registration Fee Details:-

- **1 Cow Unit** – Rs 200/- per beneficiary
- **2 Cow Unit** – Rs 300/- per beneficiary
- **5 cow Dairy Farms** – Rs 500/- per beneficiary
- **10 Cow Unit** – Rs 500/- per beneficiary
- **20 Cow Unit** – Rs 750/- per beneficiary
- **Smart Dairy Farms** – Rs 500/- per beneficiary

B. 08.02.05 HERD INDUCTION – SUB COMPONENTS & COST BREAK UP

MSDP 2025-26 ASSISTANCE FOR SUBSISTENCE DAIRY FARMERS (1 COW, 2 COW UNIT & 5 COW UNIT)				
Sl No.	Particulars	1 COW UNIT	2 COW UNIT	5 COW UNIT
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Cost of animal @ ₹ 6000/litre	60000	120000	300000
2	Transportation Cost @ Rs 1500 per animal	1500	3000	7500
3	Insurance @ 7 %	4200	8400	21000
4	Vaccination charges & other veterinary aid	1500	3000	7500
	Unit Cost	67200	134400	336000
	Unit Subsidy	30000	60000	150000

All scheme components are mandatory and savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component included in the table above

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UNIT COST - 10 COW UNIT AND 20 COW UNIT			
Sl No.	Particulars	10 COW UNIT	20 COW UNIT
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Cost of animal @ ₹ 6000/litre	600000	1200000
2	Transportation Cost	6000	12000
3	Cost of shed 65 sq.ft/animal(including calf) ₹500/sq.ft	325000	650000
4	Insurance @ 7 %	42000	84000
5	Working Capital for one month [Feed cost + Electricity & Water + Health Care + Miscellaneous]	91925	183850
6	Equipments (vessels, Milk Cans,ropes,milking machine, chaff cutter,etc.)	37000	74000
7	Dung pit & Bio gas plant @ 0.5 Cubic ft. per adult animal	50000	100000
	Unit Cost	1151925	2303850
	Unit Cost rounded off to	1152000	2310000
	Unit Subsidy	380000	760000
	% Subsidy for a beneficiary	33%	33%
	Unit cost (with out cattle shed)	827000	1660000
	Unit Subsidy (without cattle shed)	273000	548000
Details of working Capital (calculated for one month)			
Feed Cost			
Cost of Concentrate Feed (@ 26 Rs. per kg)			
Cost of Green Fodder (@ Rs.15000 Per acre)			
Cost of Dry Fodder (@Rs.3 per kg)			
Electricity & water - Rs.100/month/animal			
Health care @Rs.500 per animal			
Labour (upto 5 animals - family labour)			
Labour Cost, Milking Machine and Chaff Cutter Cost included in 10 cow unit			
Miscellaneous Charges			
Working Capital cost is given for one month			
Additional working capital requirements can be met through KCC			

All scheme components are mandatory and savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component included in the table above

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SMART DAIRY FARMS - SPECIAL DAIRY PACKAGE FOR YOUNG ENTREPRENEURS		
Sl No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Cost of animal @ ₹ 6000/litre (10 milch animals)	600000
2	Transportation Cost	6000
3	Insurance @ 7 %	42000
4	Milking Machine - Double Bucket	95000
5	Chaff Cutter	27000
6	Bio Gas @ 0.5 Cubic ft. per adult animal	50000
7	Fodder Cultivation - 50 cent	12400
8	Farm Automation, Environment Stress Reduction Components. Pollution Control Activities & Need based assistance	200000
9	Working Capital for one month [Feed cost + Electricity & Water + Health Care + Miscellaneous]	91925
10	Farm Licencing and Pollution Control activities	40000
	UNIT COST	1164325
	UNIT COST ROUNDED OFF TO	1160000
	UNIT SUBSIDY	464000
	% Subsidy of Beneficiary	40%

Details of working Capital (calculated for one month)

Feed Cost

- Cost of Concentrate Feed (@ 26 Rs. per kg)
- Cost of Green Fodder (@ Rs.15000 Per acre)
- Cost of Dry Fodder (@Rs.3 per kg)

Electricity & water - Rs.100/month/animal

Health care @Rs.500 per animal

Labour Cost, Milking Machine and Chaff Cutter Cost included

Miscellaneous Charges

Working Capital cost is given for one month

Additional working capital requirements can be met through KCC

All scheme components are mandatory and savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component included in the table above

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B. 08.02.06 FINANCIAL OUTLAY – HERD INDUCTION UNITS

SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
	NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
		TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
	No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
Herd induction Units					
One Cow Unit for individuals	1222	67200	30000	821.184	366.600
Two Cow Unit for individuals	865	134400	60000	1162.560	519.000
Five Cow Units for individuals	70	336000	150000	235.200	105.000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 10 cow unit-Individuals	40	1152000	380000	460.800	152.000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 20 cow unit - Individuals	5	2310000	760000	115.500	38.000
Smart Dairy Farms - Special Dairy Package for young entrepreneurs (10 cow unit) - Individuals -KSHEERA YUVA	32	1160000	464000	371.2	148.480
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for individuals	2234	5159600	1844000	3166.444	1329.08

**B.08.03 – HERD INDUCTION PROGRAMME FOR
GROUPS (JLGs/SHGs/FPOs/OTHER
REGISTERED GROUPS – 5 COW DAIRY UNIT
& 10 COW DAIRY UNITS**

Plan Outlay – Rs 28.150 Lakh

Joint Liability Groups registered under the Dairy Development, Self Help Groups, registered charitable organizations, registered Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), Other registered groups shall be the beneficiary of this scheme component.

Selection shall be through Ksheerasree Portal of Dairy Development Department (refer Para B.07 of this document)

B.08.03.01 : -

**Selection Criteria for Herd Induction Programme -
JLGs/SHGs/FPOs/Other registered groups – 5 cow**

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All members in group should have attained 18 years of age • The group members shall be Indian citizens • The group members shall be residents of Kerala possessing valid kerala state ration card • Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/ot her registered organizations • Availability of own land or leased land for fodder cultivation with minimum area – 50 cents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than half group members who are already trained in Department DTC • All group members rearing cattle (inclusive of milch animal and heifers) and pouring milk to DCS • women groups • SC/ST groups • All members in the group with age below 40 years • Applicant groups which have not received financial assistance under any of the MSDP scheme for last 3 years • Linkage of group with DCS • Linkage with banks for implementing the scheme as loan linked.(Nationalized/Scheduled/Ker ala bank)

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**Selection Criteria for Herd Induction Programme -
JLGs/SHGs/FPOs/Other registered groups – 10 cow dairy unit.**

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All members in group should have attained 18 years of age • The group members shall be Indian citizens • The group members shall be residents of Kerala possessing valid kerala state ration card • Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations) • Availability of own land or leased land for fodder cultivation with minimum area – 100 cents • Linkage with banks for implementing the scheme as loan linked.(Nationalized/Scheduled/ Kerala bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than half group members who are already trained in Department DTC • All group members rearing cattle (inclusive of milch animal and heifers) and pouring milk to DCS • women groups • SC/ST groups • All members in the group with age below 40 years • Applicant groups which have not received financial assistance under any of the MSDP scheme for last 3 years • Linkage of group with DCS

B.08.03.02 Registration Fee Details:-

- **5 Cow Unit** – **Rs 250/- per beneficiary (For Groups)**
- **10 Cow Unit** – **Rs 500/- per beneficiary (For Groups)**

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B.08.03.03 : Sub Components & Unit Cost

The component wise details and cost breakups are detailed below

UNIT COST - 5 COW UNIT & 10 COW UNIT FOR GROUPS			
Sl No.	Particulars	5 COW UNIT	10 COW UNIT
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Cost of animal @ ₹ 6000/litre	300000	600000
2	Transportation Cost	4000	6000
3	Cost of shed 65 sq.ft/animal(including calf) ₹500/sq.ft	162500	325000
4	Insurance @ 7 %	21000	42000
5	Working Capital for one month [Feed cost + Electricity & Water + Health Care + Miscellaneous]	30963	91925
6	Equipments (vessels, Milk Cans,ropes,milking machine, chaff cutter,etc.)	19000	38000
7	Dung pit & Bio gas plant @ 0.5 Cubic ft. per adult animal	25000	50000
	Unit Cost	562463	1152925
	Unit Cost rounded off to	562500	1152000
	Unit Subsidy	183000	380000
	% Subsidy for a beneficiary	33%	33%
	Unit cost (without cattle shed)	400000	827000
	Unit Subsidy (without cattle shed)	130000	273000
Details of working Capital (calculated for one month)			
Feed Cost			
Cost of Concentrate Feed (@ 26 Rs. per kg)			
Cost of Green Fodder (@ Rs.15000 Per acre)			
Cost of Dry Fodder (@Rs.3 per kg)			
Electricity & water - Rs.100/month/animal			
Health care @Rs.500 per animal			
Labour (upto 5 animals - family labour)			
Labour Cost, Milking Machine and Chaff Cutter Cost included in 10 cow unit			
Miscellaneous Charges			
Working Capital cost is given for one month			
Additional working capital requirements can be met through KCC			

All scheme components are mandatory and savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component included in the table above

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**B. 08.03.04 Financial Outlay -
5 cow unit & 10 cow unit for Groups**

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2025-26 HOA : 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS PART B - HERD INDUCTION (GROUPS)					
SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
	NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
		TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
	No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 5 cow	5	562500	183000	28.125	9.150
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 10 cow	5	1152000	380000	57.600	19.000
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for Groups	10			85.725	28.15

B. 08.03.05 Herd Induction : No. of units & Financial Outlay

SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
	NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
		TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
	No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
Herd induction Units					
One Cow Unit for individuals	1222	67200	30000	821.184	366.600
Two Cow Unit for individuals	865	134400	60000	1162.560	519.000
Five Cow Units for individuals	70	336000	150000	235.200	105.000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 10 cow unit-Individuals	40	1152000	380000	460.800	152.000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 20 cow unit - Individuals	5	2310000	760000	115.500	38.000
Smart Dairy Farms - Special Dairy Package for young entrepreneurs (10 cow unit) - Individuals -KSHEERA YUVA	32	1160000	464000	371.2	148.480
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for individuals	2234			3166.444	1329.08
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 5 cow	5	562500	183000	28.125	9.150
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 10 cow	5	1152000	380000	57.600	19.000
Sub Total - Herd Induction Programme for Groups	10			85.725	28.15
Herd Induction Units (For individuals & Groups)	2244			3252.169	1357.230

Note :

- **Existing Unit NABARD rates for dairy units are taken as the basis**
- **Insurance for cattle is calculated at the rate of 7% of animal cost.**
- **It is mandatory that all the scheme sub components have to be established in a particular MSDP Herd Induction Unit included in this DPR (1 cow/2 cow / 5 cow / 10 cow / 20 cow, smart dairy units, Ksheera Theeram scheme, Idukki Package herd induction schemes etc – ie. for scheme implemented for individuals and groups). However cattle shed is optional for 10 cow unit & 20 cow unit.**
- **The individual beneficiary/JLG/SHG/NGOs/FPOs/Other institutions organization shall utilize own land or leased land for establishing 10 cow / 20 cow units. Lease agreement for a period not less than 5 years shall be signed by beneficiary organization.**
- **The individual beneficiary/JLG/SHG/NGOs/Charitable Organization/FPOs/Other institutions organization shall maintain the Herd Induction Units for a minimum period of 3 years and an agreement to that extend has to be signed with the Department.**
- **Fodder Cultivation in minimum of 50 cents fodder cultivation is mandatory for 10 cow units and a min of 1 acre for 20 cow units**
- **Loan shall be arranged by the individual beneficiary/ JLG/ SHG/ NGOs/FPOs/Other institutions for 10 cow unit/20 cow unit and Smart Dairy Units. The scheme shall be strictly bank loan linked (loan from nationalized / scheduled bank including Kerala Bank & KSCARD Bank)**
- **Minimum of 70% of total project cost need to be availed as loan**
- **If cattle shed component is not needed for a particular beneficiary under 10 cow unit & 20 cow unit, then subsidy shall be proportionately reduced**
- **For 10 cow unit, 20 cow unit and Smart Dairy Unit, The Director, DDD shall the authority for final selection of beneficiaries**

**B.08.04 : NEW HEIFER PARKS TO INDIVIDUALS,
JLGs, SHGs, FPOs, CHARITBLE
ORGANISATIONS & OTHER REGISTERED
GROUPS : *Plan Outlay – Rs 90.00 Lakh***

Today's successful dairy operation recognizes that heifers are an important investment in the future. They place high value on the heifer and regard it as a managed resource, whether raised on the farm or grown contract. Unfortunately, on many farms, the dairy heifer is the most overlooked and under-managed asset on the farm. The main goal for managing replacement heifers is to freshen them between 22 and 24 months of age to reduce expenditures and to increase total milk production. This can be accomplished through good nutrition and sound animal management practices.



The success of a heifer-raising program is directly related to its overall economic management. The costs involved in raising heifers should be an important issue for dairy farmers. Replacement heifers rank as the second or third largest component of production costs after feed and possibly labor on most dairy farms. These costs can vary from farm to farm depending on individual management strategies. The cost of raising heifers is influenced by two main concerns, management and economics. The management concerns are 1) herd morbidity and mortality rates and 2) age at first calving and herd replacement rates. The economic concerns are ownership and operating costs. Ownership costs in heifer rearing include buildings, equipment, property, machinery, and depreciation, interest on investment, repairs, taxes, and insurance. Each ownership cost adds significantly to the overall cost of raising a heifer. Operating costs include feed, labour, bedding, utilities, veterinary care, breeding costs, and supplies. These vary nearly proportional to the number of heifers raised at one time. It is estimated that the feed cost constitutes 60% of the total overall expense to raise heifers. Calving first-lactation cows at 22 to 24 months of age with an optimal

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body weight is most favorable for decreasing feed costs for heifer rearing and increasing productive life. Calving at this age requires adequate growth rates to attain target weights at breeding and calving.

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

The Dairy Development Department has started the heifer rearing programme by associating with Dairy Co-operatives from the financial year 2017-18 onwards. The first heifer park was established at Melkadakavoor KSS with bench strength of 100 heifers. As on date, there are 6 established Heifer Parks in the state.

During the year 2022-23, 11 new heifer parks were allotted to individual farmers statewide. As Phase I assistance (60 % of total cost of Rs 15 lakh per beneficiary), Rs 99.00 lakh was extended as financial assistance to beneficiaries

As a part of Plan Scheme 2023-24, 06 new heifer parks were allotted to individual farmers statewide. As Phase I assistance (60 % of total cost of Rs 15 lakh per beneficiary), Rs 54.00 lakh was extended as financial assistance to beneficiaries

The scheme component envisages establishing NEW HEIFER PARKS owned by
Individuals / commercial dairy farmers
Selected established Self Help Groups (SHGs)
Selected Joint Liability Groups (JLGs)
Selected FPOs
Registered Charitable organizations
Other registered groups

Statewide application shall be called for the same purpose. The application shall be received at DESU level. Primary scrutiny of the application form submitted by the DCS shall be conducted at DESU Level. The financial stability of the beneficiary (as listed above), availability of own land / leased land for the project, vibrancy of the Board of Directors / members of the organization to take up such an innovative scheme, availability of fodder etc, available staff strength in the

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beneficiary organization etc. shall be considered while ranking and recommending the applicant. A district level committee shall be constituted for evaluating and ranking the application received from DESU. Committee with Deputy Director as chairman and Technical Assistant, Quality Control Officer, Selected Dairy Extension Officer (1 No.) and selected Dairy Farm Instructor (1 No.) shall be constituted. The Director, Dairy Development shall be the final sanctioning authority.

**B.08.04.01. State level committee shall be constituted for
final selection of beneficiary**

1. Joint Director – Planning – Chairman
 2. Joint Director –General – Member
 3. Joint Director – SDL – Member
 4. Deputy Director (Planning, General ,Extension, e GOV.&IT) - Members
 5. Assistant Director / SMS – Dairy - Member
 6. Dairy Extension Officer – Project Cell – Member
 7. Dairy Farm Instructor – Project Cell - Member
- The select list shall be submitted to The Director, Dairy Development for final sanction orders

**B.08.04.02. District Level Technical and Monitoring Committee shall
be constituted for implementation of the scheme
component.**

1. The Deputy Director – Chairman
2. Assistant Directors of the District
3. Selected Dairy Extension Officers – 2 No's
4. Selected Dairy Farm Instructor – 2 No's
5. Selected beneficiary (individual farmer)
6. President and Chief Executive of the beneficiary SHG / JLG

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**B.08.04.03. Financial Outlay – Heifer Parks by individuals,
SHGs, JLGs, FPOs & JLGs
10 No’s – Rs 90 lakh – Phase I – 2025-26**

Cost Breakup

ESTABLISHING HEIFER PARK BY INDIVIDUALS, SHGs & JLGs			
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	AMOUNT (Rs)	DESCRIPTION
1	HEIFER - 50 NO.S	1,000,000.00	50 No.s X Rs 20,000 per heifer
2	TRANSPORATATION COST	50,000.00	50 No.s X Rs 1000 per heifer
3	CATTLE SHED CUM STORE	745,000.00	40 No.s X 40 sq.feet X Rs 200 10 No.s X 65 sq. feet X Rs 500 Store Room - Rs 1,00,000
4	FEED COST	1,049,375.00	2.5 kg X 50 No.s X Rs 20 per kg
5	INSURANCE - ONE YEAR	60,000.00	at the rate of 6 %
6	LABOUR COST	540,000.00	Rs 15000 X 3 staff X 12 months
7	MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION CHARGES	240,000.00	Rs 20,000 X 12 months
8	FODDER	100,000.00	Lumpsum - Rs 1 lakh
9	VET. AID, DEWORMING, FEED SUPPLEMENT	50,000.00	Rs 1000 X 50 No.s
10	LICENSING CHARGES AND ALLIED CHARGES	25,000.00	Rs 500 X 50 No.s
11	MISCELLENEOUS	27,500.00	
GRAND TOTAL		3,886,875.00	
TOTAL SUBSIDY (PHASE I + PHASE II)		1,500,000.00	
SUSBSIDY - PHASE I - 2024-25 60 % OF Rs 15.0 Lakh		900,000.00	
SUSBSIDY - PHASE II - 2025-26 40 % OF Rs 15.0 Lakh		600,000.00	

All scheme components are mandatory and savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component included in the table above

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ESTABLISHING HEIFER PARK FOR INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS : 2025-26							
SI.NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	PHASE & YEAR	2025-26				
			NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
				TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
			No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
1	Establishing New Heifer Parks at Individual farmers, SHGs, JLGs (Phase I - Year 2025-26) (60 : 40 - 60 % of total permissible subsidy of Rs 15 lakh during year 01)	PHASE 1 YEAR : 2025-26	10	3886875	900000	388.688	90.000
		PHASE 2 YEAR : 2026-27			600000		60.000
Sub Total - Heifer Parks by individuals and Groups		(PHASE I + PHASE II)	10	3886875	1500000	388.688	150.000

For Phase I / Year 1 – 2025-26, the total subsidy to be released shall be Rs 90.00 Lakhs

Note

- **Registration Fee – Rs 1500 per beneficiary (Individual, SHGs,, JLGs, FPOs and other registered groups)**
- An effective propaganda shall be arranged for the “**Establishment of Heifer Parks**” at State Level, District Level, DESU level and DCS level.
- The applicant shall submit the application form to the DESU in the prescribed format.
- Heifer – Shall be above 14 months old.
- Herd Strength – 50 heifers per heifer park
- 50 % of herd (min) shall be established during year 1 of the programme (mandatory)
- Shed construction shall be completed during year 01 itself (mandatory).
- All scheme sub components are compulsory for heifer park schemes.
- Indigenous breed can also be considered
- The implementing officer or a person deputed by him shall accompany the beneficiary for purchase and facilitate the transport of heifers.
- Mandatory Health and vaccination certificates if any, are to be obtained from a registered veterinary surgeon at the time of the purchase
- Scheme Components shall be as per **B.08.04.03.** mentioned above
- Heifers shall be purchased from within the state or from outside state
- Quality of heifers shall be ensured
- The beneficiary shall utilize own land or leased land for establishing Heifer Parks.
- Lease agreement for a period not less than 5 years shall be signed by beneficiary organization.

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- The beneficiary organization shall maintain the HEIFER PARK for a minimum period of 5 years and an agreement to that extent has to be signed with the Department.
- Fodder Cultivation in minimum 2 acre of land shall be ensured (either in own land or leased land)
- The scheme shall be loan linked (mandatory)
- A supervisor with adequate technical knowhow shall be engaged by the beneficiary organization for a period of 12 months (@ Rs 20,000 per month – max)
- Heifer with below par performance and qualities shall be replaced with the consent of the District Level Technical Committee. Herd strength shall be maintained throughout the period
- Only calved milch animals shall be sold from the Heifer Unit. The selling price shall be fixed by the District Level Monitoring Committee (consisting of Technical Officers of the district and representatives of beneficiary organization). The sales price of milch animal shall be based on the milk production potential of the animal and shall get the approval of The Director, Dairy Development. The selling price of milch animal from the Heifer Unit shall be not less than the rate indicated as latest NABARD Unit Cost
- A technical supervisor with adequate technical qualification (with VHSE pass or DDS from KVASU or its equivalent) shall be engaged for supervision of the project.
- Female calves to the maximum extent possible shall be reared in the unit and shall be considered as replacement stock for heifers within the Heifer Park
- Records shall be maintained as per the directions from the District Technical Committee
- Training for supervisory staff shall be arranged at DTC level. The same shall be arranged and co-ordinated by the District Level Technical and Monitoring Committee.
- The plan fund shall be in a phased manner. Phase I subsidy for Year 01 (2025-26) shall be 60 % of the total permissible subsidy of Rs 15 lakh (limited to Rs 9 lakh). Remaining subsidy (40 % limited to Rs 6 lakh), on completion of the project shall be released during Phase II (second year – 2026-27). The Plan Fund shall be released in a part manner. The fund shall be deposited in a Joint Bank Account (The individual beneficiary / Secretary of beneficiary organization & the concerned Dairy Extension Officer). The release of fund from Joint Bank Account shall be made only with the prior sanction of concerned Deputy Director.
- The documentation part regarding progress of implementation shall be the responsibility of the implementing officer
- Those beneficiaries who have started the preliminary works and who have already availed loan for establishing heifer park during the FY 2024-25 but could not be included in the scheme due to 2024-25 plan cut will be given preference during FY 2025-26

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The Dairy Extension Officer of the concerned DESU shall be the implementing officer. He shall be supported by the Dairy Farm Instructors, Dairy Promoters and WCCW for implementation of the programme. The Deputy Director the concerned district shall in charge of the district implementation of the Heifer Park Programme. The District officer shall be assisted by the Technical Assistant and Quality Control Officer. The Joint Director, Planning shall be the state level officer in charge of the scheme component and shall be assisted by other officers of the planning wing at Director. The Joint Director, Planning shall periodically report the progress of the programme to The Director, DDD

**B.08.05 – KSHEERALAYAM - SPECIAL DAIRY
REHABILITATION PACKAGE FOR
PLANTATION AREA**

Plan Outlay – Rs 11 Lakh

B.08.05.01 . Introduction

Plantation is a large piece of land or a group of commercial crops of perennial nature, cultivated extensively in a tropical or semitropical area. These crops are explicitly planted for extensive commercial sale. It needs employment of labour throughout the year and the products of which are usually consumed after processing. The crops grown include fast-growing trees, cotton, coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar cane, sisal, oil seeds (e.g. oil palms), rubber trees, and various fruits. The large size of plantation sector offers the advantage of economies of scale. It is crucial to maintain adequate nutrition programs to ensure high productivity, reduce losses, pollution and to take advantage of good management practices to replenish soil fertility. Plantation crops like tea, coffee and rubber are high valued commercial crops, which constitute around 15 per cent of total agricultural export earnings in India. The sector has a very high export potential along with sufficient domestic supply. Being a highly labour-intensive sector, it plays a major role in the livelihood of thousands of labourers. These crops are explicitly planted for extensive commercial sale. It needs employment of labour throughout the year and the products of which are usually consumed after processing. Being a highly labour-intensive sector, it plays a major role in the livelihood of thousands of labourers. The term **“Layam”** refers to a residence area of the labour class (more than 8 families residing in close vicinity) of a particular estate (either tea, rubber, coffee etc).

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The socio-economic status of the labour class in some of the layams are not healthy. The scheme aims at establishing dairying as a subsidiary activity in the selected Layams with the help of nearby Dairy Co-operatives with an aim to improve the socio economic status of the labour class residing in such layams

B.08.05.02 . Objective

The objective of the programme is to explore the possibility of improving the socio economic status of labour class working in plantation estates involved in cultivation of rubber, tea, coffee etc and who are residing in close vicinity (Layams) by way of undertaking dairying activities

B.08.05.03 Selection

Application will be invited after providing wide publicity through newspaper and other medias. Based on the target provided to districts from Directorate, applications will be received at District HQ through the DESU. Preference shall be given to those Layams which can be attached to a nearby Dairy Co-operative for implementation of various components of the scheme. Interventions of district administration, MLAs, LSG Institutions shall be ensured before finalizing the beneficiary Layam for implementation of Ksheeralayam programme

B.08.05.04 Working of the Scheme

Once a particular Layam is selected as a final beneficiary of the Ksheeralayam Programme, an MOU shall be signed between the concerned DEO and the Management owing the particular plantation estate selected as beneficiary. The selected families of the Layam shall be given training by Department Officials after joining hands with concerned DTCs. The District Officer, Principal DTC, AD-TA, AD-QCO and DEO shall co-ordinate the training programme. The expenses pertaining to this training programme shall be met from the training fund of concerned DTC. 10 labour class families in a selected Layam will be financially assisted for purchase and rearing one dairy cow each. Assistance shall be provided for establishing community cattle shed. Special financial support will be provided for insuring the animals, for providing protection of the milch cows from wild animal attack and for the installation of bio gas. Further special financial assistance will be provided as working capital (Feed cost, Electricity and Water Charges, Vet aid and other health care of livestock). Assistance will be provided to nearby DCS for transportation of milk for either local sale or to regional union via DCS. The implementation of various sub components in establishing dairy units shall

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be as in the general guidelines indicated in Herd Induction Programme of the MSDP 2025-26 (except that the selection of beneficiary and implementation procedure is not through Ksheerasree Portal). For the sake of ease of implementation, 100% cost can be advanced by the DCS associated with the project and subsidy can be paid directly to the DCS.

B.08.05.05 Ksheera Layam – Unit Cost

KSHEERA LAYAM SPECIAL DAIRY REHABILITATION PACKAGE FOR LABOUR CLASS OF PLANTATION AREA		
Sl No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Cost of animal @ ₹ 6000/litre - 10 No.s	600000
2	Transportation Cost @ Rs 1500 per animal	15000
3	Insurance @ 7 %	42000
4	Cost of shed 65 sq.ft/animal(including calf) ₹500/sq.ft	325000
5	Temporary fencing for protecting milch animals	50000
6	Bio Gas- For Gas generation & distribution	100000
7	Fodder Cultivation - 50 cent	31000
8	Feed Cost for 3 months	
8.1	Cost of Concentrate Feed (@ 28 Rs. per kg)	93600
8.2	Cost of Green Fodder (@ Rs.2 per kg	45000
8.3	Cost of Dry Fodder (@Rs.3 per kg)	16200
9	Electricity & water for 3 months (Rs.100/month/animal)	3000
10	Health care @Rs.500 per animal	5000
11	Charges for transportation of milk from Layam to DCS/Milk Marketing Points	45000
12	Unforeseen Charges	10000
	UNIT COST	1380800
	UNIT COST - ROUNDED OFF	1380000
	UNIT SUBSIDY	1100000
	% Subsidy	80%

All scheme components are mandatory and savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component included in the table above

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B.08.05.06

Ksheera Layam – Financial Outlay

KSHEERALAYAM PROJECT 2025-26						
SI. NO	Scheme Component	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Unit Subsidy	Total Cost	Total Subsidy
		No.	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
1	Ksheeralayam Project - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for labour class in plantation area	1	13,80,000.00	11,00,000.00	13.80	11.00
GRAND TOTAL				11,00,000.00	13.80	11.00

Based on the recommendation from concerned Deputy Directors, the Director, DDD shall approve the beneficiary “Layams”

B.08.06. KSHEERAGRAMAM – PROJECT FOR 40 SELECTED DAIRY FRIENDLY PANCHAYATS

At present there is a gap of around 4 lakh litre of milk in the state. Presently the project is based on state wide / district wide criteria. A more integrated and comprehensive approach is required for reaping significant result as far as milk production, self -sufficiency and profitability of dairying is concerned.

The proposed project is an extension of the **Vision Document at NAVABHERI – 2016-17** which state that **“Out of 162 blocks where there is surplus milk production, a minimum of 25 blocks with potential for further production enhancement may be identified in the initial stage as dairy village. Tailor made projects according to the need of these blocks to be proposed within a time frame by the Dairy Development Department.” The Proposed Project – KSHEERA GRAMAM is an extension and outcome of the said workshop conducted by the Government.**

Project particularly aims at developing highly potential 40 Panchayaths as MODEL DAIRY VILLAGES, where the implementation of tailor made and need based herd induction components, Mechanization of dairying activities, fodder development components, strengthening DCS of that Panchayath will help to attain self-sufficiency in milk production, fodder production thereby ensuring the farmers better socio-economic security.

In tune with the directions from the Government, from the year 2024-25 onwards, the Ksheeragramam Project is being implemented in convergence with the LGSI / Grama Panchayats. Out of the total unit plan assistance of Rs 50 lakh, Rs 25.00 lakh will be the share of beneficiary Grama Panchayat and Rs 25.00 lakh will be the plan share of Dairy Development Department

B.08.06.01 KSHEERAGRAMAM-PRESENT STATUS

In Kerala, there is a gap of around 6 lakh litre of fluid milk per day. The green fodder gap is in the range of 64 LMT per annum.

At present the Dairy Development Department is taking up district level / block level dairying activities. Panchayath concentrated & Integrated and comprehensive projects are not taken up. Though dairy friendly / potential Grama Panchayath is already identified, no schemes are being implemented in such potential Panchayath on a regular basis.

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Year	No. of Ksheeragramam's
2016-17	3
2017-18	5
2018-19	10
2019-20	10
2020-21	25
2021-22	10
2022-23	20
2023-24	13
2024-25	40
Grand Total	136

DISTRICT	TOTAL KG PANCHAYATS COVERED
Thiruvananthapuram	12
Kollam	21
Pathanamthitta	5
Alappuzha	14
Kottayam	13
Idukki	4
Ernakulam	6
Thrissur	11
Palakkad	8
Malappuram	8
Kozhikode	11
Wayanad	6
Kannur	13
Kasargod	4
Grand Total	136

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YEAR	NO. OF KSHEERAGRAMAM	MILCH ANIMALS INDUCTED	HEIFER INDUCTED
2016-17	3	719	146
2017-18	5	1040	235
2018-19	10	1080	170
2019-20	10	881	142
2020-21	25	2423	382
2021-22	10	833	126
2022-23	20	1680	0
2023-24	13	487	0
2024-25	40	2148	33
GRAND TOTAL	136	11291	1234

B.08.06.02 TARGET / VISION / OBJECTIVE

- The Scheme intends to tap the dairying potential of selected 40 panchayats and transform the panchayat as model, self-sufficient panchayats
- Transformation of selected grama panchayats to self-sufficient and sustainable ones
- Increased profitability to farmers in the panchayat from dairying activities
- Effective linkages with Dairy Co-operatives and Financial Institutions for maximizing the profitability from dairying in selected Grama Panchayats.
- Around 83 no. of cattle including milch animal and pregnant heifers will be inducted in each of the beneficiary panchayats.. The project envisages increasing milk production to around 2.6 lakh litre per annum in the selected Panchayat.
- Herd Induction / Mechanization and Modernization of dairying activities on a Need Based manner will be taken up and implemented in the selected 40 Grama Panchayats
- Around 49 farmers will be assisted for herd induction and around 16 farmers will be assisted for farm mechanization, purchase of milking machine, infrastructure development, construction/renovation of dung pit and urine pit, mechanization and irrigation assistance
- Around 2 Ha of land will be brought to fodder cultivation (BN Hybrid)

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- 70 farmers will be assisted for utilization of Sex Sorted Semen for insemination of their cattle.
- 407 farmers will be assisted for purchase of Calcium supplement to milch animals
- Total no. of around 704 beneficiaries are targeted to be assisted in each Panchayats
- Distribute green grass and dried fodder to dairy farmers at subsidized rate through Dairy Co-operatives.

B.08.06.03 GAP & REQUIREMENT

In Kerala, there is a deficiency of around 6 lakh litre milk per day. Studies have revealed that out of the total production, only 29-30 % of the total milk procurement of the state is being procured through the co-operative sector. It's a need of the hour to minimize the gap by ensuring more member participation through Dairy Co-operatives and increase the share of milk handled by DCS. Improved socio-economic benefit to farmers can be ensured.

**B.08.06.04. SCHEME COMPONENTS / ACTION PLAN
/CORE ACTIVITIES**

The aim is to develop 40 selected high profile and Dairy friendly Panchayaths to KSHEERA GRAMAMS through tailor made herd induction programmes, mechanization of Dairying activities, fodder development programmes and components for strengthening Dairy co-operatives.

The scheme components are classified as

Components to be funded by LSGI / Grama Panchayats	Components to be funded by Dairy Development Department
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herd Induction – 1 cow unit • Herd Induction – Pregnant Heifers • Assistance for purchase of milking machine • Special feeding programme for milch animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized FCP • Special Quality Assurance Drive • 2 Cow Unit • 5 Cow Unit • Assistance to Progressive Dairy Farmers • Assistance for BN Hybrid Cultivation (Ha) • Irrigation Assistance - below 1 acre

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for construction/renovation of cow dung pit & Urine Pit for individual farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanization of fodder plots • Assistance for distribution of subsidized green grass and dried feed components through Dairy Co-operatives • Propagation & Popularisation of Sex Sorted Semen • Calcium Supplement for milch animals - Calsagar Plus • Implementation, Documentation, Evaluation & Monitoring Charges
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- **In case of scheme components funded by LSGI / Grama Panchayats, the existing selection criteria (including the grama sabha approval) and conditions as specified in LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022, subsequent circulars of LSGI and Co-ordination Committee decisions shall be strictly followed.**
- **In case of Departmental Scheme Components, the conditions as detailed in Administrative sanction order, concerned DPR of Fodder Development 2025-26, MSDP 2025-26, RDE 2025-26, SQCL 2025-26, CFSS 2025-26 shall be strictly followed.**

B.08.06.05. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT shall be the implementing agency.

The Dairy Extension Officer of a particular DESU in which the beneficiary Panchayath shall be responsible for beneficiary selection and implementation of the programme. The Dairy Farm Instructor of the concerned block which includes the beneficiary Panchayath shall assist the DEO-DESU for beneficiary selection, scheme implementation, internal evaluation etc. The Deputy Director of concerned district shall be responsible for district wise implementation of the programme. The Director shall in charge of the state wide implementation of the programme.

The projects shall be evaluated internally in regular interval. Progress reports shall be submitted by implementing officers to higher hierarchy on a regular basis.

B.08.06.06. SELECTION OF BENEFICIARY PANCHAYATHS

The 40 beneficiary panchayaths for the year 2025-26 will be notified by the Government.

Selection of panchayats will be based on the following criteria

- Willingness of Grama Panchayat as a stakeholder in KSHEERA GRAMAM programme
- Only those Grama Panchayats which are benchmarking a minimum share of Rs 10 lakh as exclusive GP contribution for Ksheeragramam implementation shall be considered for selection.
- Minimum of Rs 10.00 lakh contribution from Grama Panchayat is mandatory for placing application to Department for selection
- No. of dairy farmers in the Grama Panchayats
- No. of dairy farmers in the GP covered under the co-operative umbrella
- No. of Dairy Co-operatives
- % of financially viable and stable Dairy Co-operatives
- Share of total milk production handled by Dairy Co-operatives
- No. of milch animals, heifer and calf – Grama Panchayat
- Milk Route of Regional Union
- Other marketing options available within and around the Grama Panchayat
- No. of subsistence farmers
- No. of commercial farmers / entrepreneurs
- No. of farms in each category (2 to 3, 5 to 10, above 10 milch animals)
- No. of prospective farmers who are enthusiastic to start dairying activities
- Availability of a NODAL DCS to co-ordinate the Ksheera Gramam activities
- Fodder development statistics of the GP and availability of green fodder, vacant land available for fodder development

Note:

1. The selection of a Grama Panchayat as beneficiary Ksheera Gramam Panchayat shall be based on the consent letter from that particular Grama Panchayat for participation in the Ksheeragramam Programme and subsequently on the eligibility and priority criteria as fixed by The Dairy Development Department

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2. Those Grama Panchayats where Ksheeragramam project has not been implemented till date shall be given preference for selection as beneficiary Grama Panchayat
3. Only those Grama Panchayats which are benchmarking a min share of Rs 10 lakh as exclusive GP contribution for Ksheeragramam implementation shall be considered for selection.
4. Savings of Plan Fund in any Panchayath notified as a Ksheera Gramam shall be utilized in any other Panchayath which are included as beneficiary Panchayath of Ksheera Gramam project 2025-26
5. Final Savings of any scheme component in Ksheera Gramam Project shall be utilized for implementation of scheme components in MSDP 2025-26 – Revenue Head, but with the approval of The Director, Dairy Development.
6. Based on the recommendations from the DEOs of beneficiary GP, The Concerned Deputy Directors shall be the authority for final beneficiary selection

**B.08.06.07 SCHEME COMPONENTS &
TOTAL FINANCIAL OUTLAY**

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IMPLEMENTATION OF KSHEERAGRAMAM SCHEME - 2025-26							
COMPONENTS AND FINANCIAL OUTLAY - 40 PANCHAYATS							
HEAD OF ACCOUNT : 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03 OTHER ITEMS							
SI No.	SCHEME COMPONENT	NO. OF KG PANCHAYATS	PHYSICAL TARGET PER KG (No's)	GP CONTRIBUTION PER 40 KSHEERA GRAMAMS		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERA GRAMAMS	
				TOTAL COST (Rs in Lakh)	TOTAL PLAN FUND (Rs in Lakh)	TOTAL COST (Rs in Lakh)	TOTAL PLAN FUND (Rs in Lakh)
1	One Cow Unit	40	20	480.000	240.000	-	-
2	Pregnant Heifers (18 to 24 months)	40	10	160.000	80.000	-	-
3	Milking Machine	40	5	120.000	60.000	-	-
4	Special Feeding Package for Milch Animals	40	105	840.000	420.000	-	-
5	Cow dung and Urine Pit for individual farmers	40	20	400.000	200.000	-	-
SUB TOTAL - GRAMA PANCHAYAT				2,000.000	1,000.000	-	-
1	Specialized FCP	40	3	-	-	4.800	3.600
2	Special Quality Assurance Drive	40	1	-	-	4.000	3.000
3	2 Cow Unit	40	14	-	-	735.840	336.000
4	5 Cow Unit	40	5	-	-	657.000	300.000
5	Mechanization and Modernisation of Dairy Farms	40	10	-	-	400.000	200.000
6	Assistance for Hybrid Napier Cultivation (Ha)	40	2	-	-	60.000	26.400
7	Irrigation Assistance - below 1 acre	40	3	-	-	24.000	12.000
8	Mechanization of fodder plots	40	3	-	-	24.000	12.000
9	Assistance for distribution of subsidized green grass and dried feed components through DCS	40	2	-	-	160.000	80.000
10	Propagation & Popularisation of Sex Sorted Semen	40	50	-	-	10.000	5.000
11	Calcium Supplement for milch animals - Calsagar Plus	40	315	-	-	22.680	17.010
12	Implementation, Documentation, Evaluation & Monitoring Charges	40	1	-	-	5.000	5.000
SUB TOTAL - DEPARTMENT PLAN FUND				-	-	2,107.320	1,000.000
GRAND TOTAL - KSHEERA GRAMAM (LSGI PLAN FUND+ DAIRY DEPT PLAN FUND)				2,000.000	1,000.000	2,107.320	1,000.000

Savings in any scheme component (SI.No. 01 to 12 of Departmental Schemes) shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component listed in the table

B.08.06.08 : GENERAL GUIDELINES

- *The minimum Grama Panchayat own fund contribution shall be Rs 10.00 lakh*
- *Preference shall be given to those Grama Panchayats which are earmarking more LSGI Plan Fund for the implementation of Ksheeragramam Project*
- *Preference shall be given to those Grama Panchayats where Ksheeragramam scheme has not been implemented yet.*
- *In regard to implementation of Dairy Department level components*
- *Minimum of 50 milch animals shall be inducted in each Grama Panchayath where Ksheeragramam programme is implemented. The implementing officers will have the discretion to select the physical targets pertaining to 2 cow units and 5 cow units*
- *The physical targets pertaining to scheme components (Assistance to Progressive Dairy Farmers, Assistance for BN Hybrid Cultivation (Ha), Irrigation Assistance - below 1 acre and Mechanization of fodder plots) is indicative and the implementing officer will have the discretion to fix the targets in tune with the requirement of the particular grama panchayat.*
- *In case of Ksheeragramam Project 2025-26, an individual can be selected a beneficiary for any of the herd induction programme and also as a final beneficiary of any of the non-herd induction sub component. Thus max. eligibility for an individual is two components.*
- *In regard to scheme components implemented through Ksheerasree Portal, the targets recommended by implementing officer and concerned Deputy Director shall be intimated formally to the IT wing of Directorate.*
- *In regard to the scheme component, distribution of subsidized feed components through DCS, the max. subsidy that can be extended to*

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a single beneficiary Grama Panchayat is Rs 2.00 lakh (i.e max of 2 units). The maximum subsidy per beneficiary farmer shall be Rs 5000/-. Max subsidy for green fodder shall be Rs 3 per Kg. Maximum subsidy for silage, TMR and other dried feed stuffs like Hay, Straw etc shall be Rs 4 per Kg.

- *Separate SOP will be issued for implementation of the scheme component : Propagation & Popularization of Sex Sorted Semen*

**B.08.06.09 – KSHEERA GRAMAM - SCHEMES FUNDED BY
LSGI / GRAMA PANCHAYATS**

a. One Cow Unit – 20 No.s per GP

Selection of beneficiaries in the selected grama panchayat shall be as per conditions specified in **LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022**

Financial Assistance – 50 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs 30,000/-
for Gen Category
– 75 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs 45,000/-
for SC Category
– 100 % of total cost – Rs 60,000/- for ST category

Assistance shall not be extended to components like cattle shed renovation, construction of new cattle shed, feed cost, transportation charges, insurance cost etc. All other terms and conditions implied in LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022, subsequent orders of LSGI, decisions of co-ordination committee shall be strictly adhered to

**b. Assistance for purchase of pregnant heifers (18 to 24 months) – 10
NO.s per GP**

Selection of beneficiaries in the selected grama panchayat shall be as per conditions specified in **LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022 / Latest LSGI subsidy norms**

Financial Assistance – 50 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs 20,000/-
for Gen Category
– 75 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs 30,000/-
for SC Category
– 100 % of total cost – Rs 40,000/- for ST category

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The purchased heifer shall be in the age category 18 to 24 months and shall be at least 3 months pregnant. All other terms and conditions implied in LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022, subsequent orders of LSGI, decisions of co-ordination committee shall be strictly adhered to

c. Assistance for purchase of milking machine – 5 No.s per GP

Selection of beneficiaries in the selected grama panchayat shall be as per conditions specified in **LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022**

- Financial Assistance – 50 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs 30,000/-
for Gen Category
- 75 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs 45,000/-
for SC Category
- 100 % of total cost – Rs 60,000/- for ST category

The selected beneficiary shall rear atleast 3 cows/buffaloes. Only those milking machines with ISI/BIS certification shall be purchased. All other terms and conditions implied in LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022, subsequent orders of LSGI, decisions of co-ordination committee shall be strictly adhered to

d. Special Feeding Package for Milch Animals – 105 Beneficiaries per GP

Selection of beneficiaries in the selected grama panchayat shall be as per conditions specified in **LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022/ Latest LSGI subsidy norms**

- Financial Assistance – 50 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs10,000/-
for Gen Category
- 75 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs 15,000/-
for SC Category
- 100 % of total cost – Rs 20,000/- for ST category

The cattle feed shall be distributed through DCS. A maximum of 100 Kg of compounded cattle feed per month shall be distributed to milch animals. Cattle feed shall be purchased from institutions as notified by Government. Milma feeds and Kerala Feeds Cattle feed can be distributed. All other terms and conditions as specified in LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022, subsequent orders of LSGI, decisions of co-ordination committee shall be strictly adhered to

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e. Assistance for construction of Dung Pit & Urine Pit – 20 No.s per GP

Selection of beneficiaries in the selected grama panchayat shall be as per conditions specified in **LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022 / Latest LSGI subsidy norms**

- Financial Assistance – 50 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs 25,000/- for Gen Category
- 75 % of total cost limited to a max of Rs 37,500/- for SC Category
- 100 % of total cost – Rs 50,000/- for ST category

The beneficiary shall have reared cattle for last 2 years. Those farmers who are presently not having scientific means to dispose dung and urine from cattle shed shall be given preference. The provisions of MGNREGS shall be utilized to the maximum extent possible. All other terms and conditions as specified in LSGI subsidy norms (G.O.(MS.) No. 115/2022/LSGD dated 28.05.2022, subsequent orders of LSGI, decisions of co-ordination committee shall be strictly adhered to

**B.08.06.10 – – SCHEME COMPONENTS FUNDED
BY DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

In case of individual beneficiary scheme components viz 2 cow unit, 5 cow unit, Assistance to Progressive Dairy Farmers, Assistance to BN Hybrid Cultivation, Irrigation assistance (below 1 acre), mechanization of fodder plots, the selection of beneficiaries and payment of financial assistance shall exclusively through Ksheerasree Portal of Dairy Development Department

A. Selection 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.

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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 scheme 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

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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.

a. Specialized Farmer Contact Programme – 3 No.s per GP

Farmers Contact Programme (FCP) is an on-going programme aimed to transfer new innovations in dairying and to share the information with the farmers at village level. Farmers can also interact jointly with the technical experts and share their problems and adopt new technologies to improve production. It helps farmers to identify their production and marketing related constraints through awareness, exposure and exchange of information among other farmers. It will motivate the small farmers to adopt good management practices to optimize production, reduce cost of production and enhance profits. Further the Farmer Contact Programme is an ideal platform for the officers of the department to communicate with the farmers regarding the different department level / Peoples Planning Programme and other Agri related activities.

The Farmer Contact Programme is aimed at equipping the dairy farmers to overcome the modern day challenges in dairying aspects. The FCPs are perfect platform for one to one communication of farmers at grass root level with the technocrats in the sector, DCS personnel. It's treated as a platform for experience sharing and knowledge sharing.

As a part of Ksheeragramam Programme, the FCP programme shall be of half day duration, conducted at DCS level. Topics finalized and published as per guidelines from The Directorate, Dairy Development shall be selected for the Farmer Contact Programme. The services of Dairy Training Centre and other Department officials can be utilized for maximizing the effectiveness of the FCP. ***The expected cost for conduct of FCP is Rs 4000 per FCP. Rs 3000/- per FCP (maximum) or 75 % of the cost whichever is the lowest shall be the Plan Fund assistance***

Provisions shall be made for publicity and use of audio-visual aids and light refreshment to the participants. A minimum of 30 farmers are intended

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to participate per programme. It is envisaged that 3 FCP be organized PER beneficiary GP during the year 2023-24.

FCP - Financial Analysis

FARMERS CONTACT PROGRAMME – PER GRAMA PANCHAYAT				
No. of Programmes	Cost per FCP	Plan Fund per FCP	Total Cost	Total Plan Fund
	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
3	4000	3000	0.120	0.090

IMPLEMENTATION OF KSHEERAGRAMAM SCHEME - FINANCIAL OUTLAY								
HEAD OF ACCOUNT : 2404-00-109-93-00-34-03-P-V								
SCHEME COMPONENT	No. of GRAMA PANCHAYATS	PHYSICAL TARGET PER KG (No's)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KG		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 GPs	
			UNIT COST (Rs)	UNIT SUBSIDY (Rs)	TOTAL COST (Rs in Lakh)	TOTAL PLAN FUND (Rs in Lakh)	TOTAL COST (Rs in Lakh)	TOTAL PLAN FUND (Rs in Lakh)
Specialized FCP	40	3	4,000	3,000	0.120	0.090	4.80	3.60

b. Specialized Quality Awareness Programme – 1 No.s per GP

Quality Awareness Programme (QAP) is an on-going programme organized with the help of Dairy Co-operatives, NGOs and other farmer groups to create awareness among the milk producers in maintaining the quality of milk and milk products produced and marketed in the state. It helps the farmers to get better price and in maintaining good quality of milk pooled at the society level. Since the Food Safety and standards Act 2006 has been implemented in the state the Hygienic milk production at source has to be ensured. Food safety incidents often originate in the early stages of the production chain starting from the health of the animal, environment in which milk is produced, farm management practices etc. Though it is necessary to control all the factors in each step of the production chain for producing safe and wholesome milk, thrust should be at farmer level as contamination at that level is at a high degree, which plays the key role in the final quality of the product. The farmer should be made aware of the potential sources of contamination, its hazards, quality factors, hygienic practices, practices for quality improvement etc. through the awareness programme.

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The QAP will provide an opportunity to the farmers to become familiarized with the FSSAI requirements. Priority may be given to elite progressive farmers, the newly registered societies and DCS pouring inferior quality of milk to the concerned regional milk unions. The District Quality Control officer under the guidance of the District Dairy Development officer will be responsible for organizing the programme. The topic selected for discussion / demonstration shall be need based and shall suit the specific requirement of the region / DCS / farmers selected. As a part of Ksheeragramam 2025-26, 1 QAP shall be organized per selected Grama Panchayath. The programme consists of arranging discussions and demonstrations regarding the importance of hygienic handling of milk, good milking practices, maintenance of cold chain and better management practices which would result in the improved chemical and microbial quality of raw milk and fetching better price for the producers at farmer level. The services of Dairy Training Centre and/or external faculty can be utilized for maximizing the effectiveness of the QAP. **The expected cost for conduct of QAP is Rs 10,000 per QAP. Rs 7500/- per QAP (maximum) or 75 % of the cost whichever is the less, shall be the Plan Fund assistance for the conduct of QAP.** The expenditure over and above the plan assistance shall be the contribution from host Dairy Co-operative.

A minimum of 40 farmers are expected to attend each QAP. The assistance is meant for meeting the expenditure for publicity, hall arrangement, training materials, arranging the demonstrations, discussion, remuneration for external faculty, classes, light refreshment, etc. In case if the farmer participation is less than 40, then subsequent amount assistance shall be reduced.

The Quality Control Officer of that particular district shall be the implementing officer of this scheme component. The QCO shall be assisted by other district level and block level officers including Dairy Promoters and WCCW for undertaking Quality Assurance activities in the selected Grama Panchayats.

Financial Outlay

QUALITY AWARENESS PROGRAMME – PER GRAMA PANCHAYAT				
No. of Programmes	Cost per QAP	Plan Fund per QAP	Total Cost	Total Plan Fund
	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
1	10,000	7500	0.10	0.075

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KSHEERAGRAMAM 2025-26							
SCHEME COMPONENT : SPECIAL QUALITY ASSURANCE DRIVE							
NO. OF GP	PHY. TARGET PER KG (No.)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KSHEERAGRAMAM		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERAGRAMAM	
		UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
40	1	10000	7500	0.1	0.075	4.00	3.00

c. Assistance for subsistence farmers 2 Cow Units and 5 Cow Units

The assistance shall be extended to existing farmers and new farmers beneficiary selection, payment of registration fees, transfer of financial assistance shall be through the Ksheerasree Portal. All conditions specified in the general herd induction programme of Milk Shed Development Programme shall be followed here also.

7. Assistance for Commercial Dairy Units – 2 Cow unit

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The applicant shall be an Indian citizen Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid kerala state ration card Should have attained 18 years of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presently pouring milk to DCS Women applicants SC/ST applicants Young applicant below 40 years Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

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8. Assistance for Commercial Dairy Units – 5 Cow unit

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid kerala state ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

KSHEERAGRAMAM 2024-25 HERD INDUCTION -ASSISTANCE FOR DAIRY FARMERS (2 COW UNIT & 5 COW UNIT)			
Sl No.	Particulars	2 COW UNIT	5 COW UNIT
		Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
1	Cost of animal @ ₹ 6000/litre	120000	300000
2	Transportation Cost @ Rs 1500 per animal	3000	7500
3	Insurance @ 7 %	8400	21000
4	Vaccination charges & other veterinary aid	3000	7500
	Unit Cost	134400	336000
	Unit Subsidy	60000	150000

**Savings in any scheme component shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other scheme component detailed in the table above.
All scheme components are mandatory**

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KSHEERAGRAMAM 2025-26								
SCHEME COMPONENT : HERD INDUCTION - 2 COW UNIT & 5 COW UNIT								
SCHEME COMPONENT	NO. OF GP	PHY. TARGET PER KSHEERAGRAMAM PANCHAYAT (No.)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KSHEERAGRAMAM		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERAGRAMAM	
			UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
			Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
2 COW UNIT	40	14	134400	60000	18.816	8.4	752.64	336.00
5 COW UNIT	40	5	336000	150000	16.8	7.5	672.00	300.00

Registration Fees

- **2 Cow Unit** - **Rs 300/- per beneficiary**
- **5 cow Dairy Farms** - **Rs 500/- per beneficiary**

The general terms and conditions as specified in Herd Induction Programme for subsistence farmers (2 cow & 5 cow unit covered under PART B – MSDP – REVENUE – Para No. B.08.02 shall be followed for this scheme component

d. Assistance to Progressive Dairy Farmers (Mechanisation & Modernization of Dairy Farms) – 10 No.s per GP

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

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

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Beneficiaries

Beneficiary selection shall be through Ksheerasree Portal.

The eligibility criteria and priority criteria as detailed in the conventional MSDP Programme 2025-26 holds good here also.

10 progressive dairy farmers from each of the selected 40 Grama panchayath will be the beneficiaries. Those Dairy farmers having more animals shall be the beneficiary of this project. Elite and progressive Dairy farmers shall be given priority. By improving their productivity and profitability, a new set of role models can be created for the society to follow. In case of savings in the allotted fund to the Panchayaths, more number of beneficiaries shall be assisted. Thus more people can be brought into this sector to do Dairy farming in a major way.

Registration Fees – Rs 170 per beneficiary

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

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

The list of items included

SI. NO	Item	Justification for inclusion
1	Milk cans	For aiding clean milk production and for ensuring enhanced sensory and microbial quality of raw milk produced, procured and handled
2	Rubber mat	Cow Comfort factor, to reduce hoof problem of cattle, to reduce the chances of mastitis

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3	Automatic water bowl	to ensure ad-limum water to cattle, to ensure health of animals
4	Generator	generally for installation of milking machine
5	Irrigation system (sprinkler system), pump and motor	as a measure to mechanise the fodder development programme
6	Misters/Sprinklers	for irrigation purpose in fodder cultivation
7	Cattle shed renovation	mainly for renovation of floors as a measure to reduce contamination and microbial proliferation
8	Slurry Pump	for commercial farmers, to aid fodder development
9	Silage bunker	as a tool for fodder development and ensure green fodder to cattle
10	Biogas plant	For pollution control activities especially for commercial dairy farmers and also for energy conservation / increasing farmers profitability from dairying.
11	Wheel barrow	for commercial farmers
12	Bulk cooler	for commercial farmers with more than 10 animals, to ensure cold chain maintenance
13	Solar water heater	for cow shed cleaning and utensil cleaning purpose
14	Fan (to be used in the Cow shed)	as a cow comfort factor, to reduce environment stress to high yielding milch animals
15	Digging of open well or bore well	as a water source for fodder development activities and also for other dairy farm activities
16	Organic manure – vermi-compost manufacturing unit	pollution control, increasing farmers income and thus improving the profitability
17	Weighing machine	for commercial farmers who are involved in rural marketing of milk
18	Hand operated packing machine	for commercial farmers who are involved in rural marketing of milk and milk products especially Dahi
19	Cream separator	value addition of milk

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20	Urea enrichment pit	to ensure health of milch animals
21	Automatic shed cleaning equipment like pressure pump	for ensuring clean milk production, reduce proliferation of microbes, reduce the risk of mastitis
22	Transportation of dung and urine for pollution control	Pollution control
23	Other cow comfort facilities	for reducing the environmental stress to cattle especially high yielding animals and thus increase the productivity and reduce the risk of unhealthy condition to animals
24	Seed cost, electricity charges and other maintenance charges for compact machine type hydroponic units funded by department during the previous year	measure to decrease the cost of production and thus increase the profitability from dairying especially in case of dairy entrepreneurs
26	Components for protecting cattle against wild animal attack	For protecting cattle against wild animal attack
25	Any other item suitable and essential for dairying subject to the approval of Deputy Director of Dairy Development of the District	

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

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Eligibility and Priority Criteria :-

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of beneficiary panchayat possessing valid Kerala state ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Owned land or leased land. • Shall rear at least one milch cow / buffalo • Minimum estimate value –Rs 1,000/- and above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 Years • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC

Financial Outlay

KSHEERAGRAMAM 2025-26							
SCHEME COMPONENT : MECHANISATION AND MODERNISATION							
NO. OF GP	PHY. TARGET PER KSHEERAGRAMAM PANCHAYAT (No.)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KSHEERAGRAMAM		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERAGRAMAM	
		UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
40	10	100000	50000	10	5	400.00	200.00

e. Assistance for BN Hybrid Cultivation – 2 Ha per GP

The Scheme envisages assisting cultivation of perennial fodder in a total area of **2 Ha** of land in each of the selected Grama Panchayat area 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

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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 (as detailed in the same document)

The eligibility and priority criteria is as detailed below

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

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 Directors of concerned district based on the recommendation from concerned DESU level officers shall be the beneficiary approving authority. The registration fees shall be remitted by the farmer online through Ksheerasree portal after the verification by the Dairy Extension Officer.

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 the selected/registered 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. To get maximum growth and production, the requirement of stem cuttings per hectare of land is estimated as 27500. 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 33,000/-

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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
Total Cost per Ha		75,000.00
Subsidy @ Rs 33,000/ Ha		
(Cultivation assistance @ Rs 55/- cent & slip cost @ Rs 0.70 / slip);		
Slips are distributed free of cost.		

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

Financial Outlay

KSHEERAGRAMAM 2025-26							
SCHEME COMPONENT : FODDER CULTIVATION - ABOVE 20 CENTS							
NO. OF GP	PHY. TARGET PER KSHEERAGRAMAM PANCHAYAT (No.)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KSHEERAGRAMAM		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERAGRAMAM	
		UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
40	2	75000	33000	1.5	0.66	60.00	26.40

Registration fees – Rs 180/- per beneficiary

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f. Irrigation Assistance – Below One Acre – 3 beneficiaries per Grama Panchayats

Selection of beneficiaries shall be through Ksheerasree Portal (Refer C.07.02.A)

This Scheme envisages providing irrigation assistance for existing fodder plots having source of irrigation. Pump sets, storage tanks, connecting hose, sprinkler system, drip system etc. can be established under this scheme. Assistance may be given for Rain water harvesting purpose also.

The Scheme is for those beneficiaries having fodder plots with more than 50 cents area.

Registration Fees – Rs 170 / beneficiary



Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Presently engaged in fodder cultivation • Owned land or leased land of 50 cents • Estimate value should be equal to or more than Rs. 20,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More area under cultivation • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Progressive dairy farmers rearing 5 or more cattle inclusive of milch animals and heifers • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 30 years

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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 50 cents) for fodder cultivation during the previous year can also apply for this scheme component during the FY 2025-26*
- *General guidelines as detailed in Fodder DPR 2025-26 (Para No. 06.01.01) shall be followed in this scheme component also.*

Financial Outlay

KSHEERAGRAMAM 2025-26							
SCHEME COMPONENT : IRRIGATION ASSISTANCE - LESS THAN ONE ACRE							
NO. OF GP	PHY. TARGET PER KSHEERAGRAMAM PANCHAYAT (No.)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KSHEERAGRAMAM		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERAGRAMAM	
		UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
40	3	20000	10000	0.6	0.3	24.00	12.00

g. Mechanisation of fodder Plots – 3 units per Ksheeragramam

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.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Presently engaged in fodder cultivation • Estimate value should be equal to or more than Rs. 20,000 • Registration Certificate – for application from groups (minimum four members in one group) (DCS/SHG/JLG/FPOs/NGOs/other registered organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More area under cultivation / intended for cultivation • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Dairy farmers having 2 or more milch animals • In case of groups: all members rearing cattle and pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 30 years

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 50 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



**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

Financial Outlay

KSHEERAGRAMAM 2025-26							
SCHEME COMPONENT : MECHANISATION OF FODDER PLOTS							
NO. OF GP	PHY. TARGET PER KSHEERAGRAMAM PANCHAYAT (No.)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KSHEERAGRAMAM		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERAGRAMAM	
		UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
40	3	20000	10000	0.6	0.3	24.00	12.00

h. Assistance for distribution of subsidized green grass and dried feed components through Dairy Co-operatives – Rs 2 lakh per Ksheeragramam

General scheme guidelines as detailed in the scheme : Cattle Feeding Subsidy with HOA 2404-00-195-94 shall be followed for this scheme component also

For the sake of reducing the cost of milk production the Department is proposing to deliver subsidized fodder through Dairy Co-operatives to those farmers who are within the Co-operative Umbrella and who are pouring milk to DCS on a regular basis.

The project envisages extending financial assistance to Dairy Co-operatives for distributing fodder, both green fodder (like green grass, legumes, silage etc.) and dried fodder (like straw/hay/TMR, Concentrate cakes etc. other than compounded cattle feed) at subsidized rates to those farmers who pour milk to DCS.

No. of units allocated to a single Ksheeragramam shall not exceed 2. i.e the maximum assistance under this scheme component shall be Rs 2 lakh

- The scheme is not intended for subsidizing the concentrate / compound feed
- The DCS will have to submit an application in prescribed form to the concerned DESU.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

- The list of beneficiary DCS nominated from districts shall be forwarded by the concerned Deputy Director to The Directorate, Dairy Development for final approval.
- Selected DCS will have to arrange for the purchase of green fodder and dry fodder from available sources by meeting mandatory procedures. Only those DCS which have the financial stability for making advance payment for purchase of Feed commodities need to be selected. The selection committee shall also ensure that the selected DCS is having infrastructure facilities for temporary storage of Feed Commodities.
- The rate of subsidy shall be Rs 3 per kg for Green Fodder like green grass, legumes, silage etc and Rs 4 per Kg for Dry Fodder like straw, hay, TMR, concentrate cakes etc. Feed components other than compounded cattle feed of feed plants can be considered under the category of Dry Fodder
- ***The maximum permissible subsidy amount for a DCS shall be Rs 1,00,000/- (Under unavoidable situations, more than one unit shall be sanctioned to a particular DCS but with the prior approval of The Director, DDD)***
- ***Maximum subsidy amount permissible to an individual beneficiary farmer shall be Rs 5000/-***
- The beneficiary DCS shall distribute subsidized green fodder and/or dry fodder to dairy farmers of nearby DCS also. The Deputy Director shall ensure that maximum numbers of farmers are benefited from this scheme component.
- Preference shall be given to those DCS which are already involved in distribution of Green /or Dry feeds to pouring members.
- Subsidy shall not be extended to DCS for the quantum of green fodder and/or dry fodder distributed prior to the selection order of District Deputy Director to the beneficiary DCS.
- The Deputy Director shall take the help and support of Regional Unions / KCMF for implementation of this scheme component, if needed.
- The DCS shall distribute the green grass and/or dry fodder at subsidized rate to dairy farmers. The beneficiary contribution, subsidy amount and total cost for each beneficiary shall be properly recorded in DCS. The Secretary of beneficiary DCS shall ensure that bill shall be issued to individual beneficiary farmers. Necessary entries shall be made in stock register, Day book and other relevant registers of the DCS
- The Secretary of beneficiary DCS after completion of the scheme component shall submit the subsidy claim letter, B.O.D resolution, Green and/or Dry feed distribution statement, individual bills to the concerned DESU. The Dairy Farm Instructor concerned as per the instructions from concerned Deputy Director and Dairy Extension Officer shall verify the authenticity of statements submitted by The Secretary of the beneficiary DCS. The block level officers shall ensure and confirm that necessary entries are made in all the relevant registers of the DCS.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

- The officers concerned shall ensure that district / block level propaganda is given for the programme
- The implementation officer of Ksheeragramam in a particular DESU/District shall be responsible for implementation of the scheme component. The Deputy Director of concerned district shall co-ordinate, monitor and implement the programme at district level.

Registration Fees – Rs 170 per beneficiary DCS

Financial Outlay

KSHEERAGRAMAM 2025-26							
SCHEME COMPONENT : DISTRIBUTION OF DRIED FODDER AND GREEN FODDER AT SUBSIDIZED RATES THROUGH DCS							
NO. OF GP	PHY. TARGET PER KSHEERAGRAMAM PANCHAYAT (No.)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KSHEERAGRAMAM		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERAGRAMAM	
		UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
40	2	200000	100000	4.000	2.000	160.000	80.000

i. Propagation & Polarization of Sex Sorted Semen – 50 Units per GP

Semen having X or Y bearing sperm to produce progenies of a desired sex either female or male (with about 80-90% accuracy) is known as sex sorted semen. Sex sorting technology was developed by the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) researchers in Livermore, California, and Beltsville, Maryland. The technology was patented as “Beltsville Sperm sexing technology”.

Advantages of using sex sorted semen

- Producing only female calves helps the farmers to save resources that would have been shared with unwanted males.
- Production of more female calves: increase supply of replacement heifers
- Opportunity to sell surplus heifers to other farmers/farms
- Speed up genetic improvement:
 - By increasing efficiency of progeny testing (PT) programme
 - By increasing efficiency of embryo transfer and IVF programme

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

- An economic way to increase herd strength with no risk of introducing diseases by purchasing heifers from outside (improves bio-security).
- As dead, dying or damaged sperm cells are removed during the sorting process, only viable sperm are available which helps the sexed semen to be successful even at a low concentration (than conventional semen).
- By producing more female calves using sexed semen, there will be less difficult births compared to male calves (dystocia). This is particularly useful for maiden heifers.

Present limitations of using sexed semen

There are some limitations in terms of technology and implementation aspects of the sexed sorted semen.

Technological limitations –

- High cost of sex sorting machine
- Low sorting efficiency and speed
- Require highly skilled person to operate sex sorting machines
- Damage to the sperm due to shear force, electrostatic charge, droplet formation and sudden stop.
- Waste of approximately 50% of sperm
- Reduced freezing potential of the sorted sperm

Implementation limitations –

- High cost of the product
- The conception rate with sex sorted semen is 10-15% less than the conventional semen. This factor will be more critical in Indian condition considering low artificial insemination coverage (20-25%) and low conception rate with artificial insemination (25-35%).
- There is no standard operating procedure to perform insemination with sexed semen. This is another area of concern as the sperm concentration of sexed semen ranges between 2 and 4 million/dose whereas it is 20 million/dose in conventional semen. Managing lower sperm concentration will be a challenge in the field under Indian condition.

In Kerala, The Kerala Livestock Development Board is the accredited agency responsible for propagation & promotion of Sex Sorted Semen. The concept of SSS is getting popular among the farmers of the state

As a part of Ksheeragramam Programme 2025-26, Rs 250 will be provided as financial assistance for dairy farmers of the selected panchayats as cost of Sex Sorted Semen Straws (50 % of total cost). 70 farmers will be assisted in each of the 40 selected GPs.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

- **Separate SOP will be published in this regard by the Department**

Financial Outlay

KSHEERAGRAMAM 2025-26							
SCHEME COMPONENT : SEX SORTED SEMEN							
NO. OF GP	PHY. TARGET PER KSHEERAGRAMAM PANCHAYAT (No.)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KSHEERAGRAMAM		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERAGRAMAM	
		UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
40	50	500	250	0.25	0.125	10.00	5.00

j. Assistance for calcium supplement (Calsagar Plus) to milch animal – 315 Kg per GP

Calsagar plus, a calcium supplement product of M/s Indian Immunogicals, a subsidiary of NDDB will be distributed to 407 selected beneficiaries in each of the 40 GPs. The Calcium supplement will be supplied at a subsidized rate of Rs 135 per Kg as against the unit cost of Rs 180/Kg. The ongoing guidelines of the Department in this regard will be applied here too.

Financial Outlay

KSHEERAGRAMAM 2025-26							
SCHEME COMPONENT : DISTRIBUTION OF FEED SUPPLEMENT							
NO. OF GP	PHY. TARGET PER KSHEERAGRAMAM PANCHAYAT (No.)	DEPT - UNIT COST AND UNIT SUBSIDY		DEPT PLAN FUND PER KSHEERAGRAMAM		DEPT PLAN FUND FOR 40 KSHEERAGRAMAM	
		UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
40	315	180	135	0.567	0.425	22.680	17.010

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

**k. Implementation, Documentation, Evaluation and
Monitoring Charges – Rs 12,500/- per KG/GP**

The implementation of the scheme shall be by making use of the **KSHEERASREE PORTAL – ksheerasree.kerala.gov.in**. The entire scheme component except FCP, QAP, supply of Ca supplement & documentation part will be done through the portal. The beneficiaries have to apply through the Portal and selection will be completely through this. After completion of the project the photographs should be uploaded through the portal.

The Dairy Extension Officer of the concerned DESU where Ksheera Gramam is implemented shall be the implementing officers. Selection of application, remittance of registration fees and subsidy release shall be through Ksheerasree Portal

It is the responsibility of the DESU Level Officer to document the scheme implemented under his/her DESU. Necessary reports and relevant photographs (hard copy and softcopy) in regard to different M.S.D.P schemes shall be submitted to the Deputy Director. On completion of the scheme, the Deputy Directors of concerned districts shall submit a detailed report (as hard copy and soft copy) depicting details of schemes implemented in corresponding districts with relevant photographs, details regarding the success rate of the programme, outcome of the specialized M.S.D.P programme implemented in the district, recommendations etc. An exclusive power point presentation regarding the ESTABLISHMENT OF KSHEERA GRAMAM shall be presented to the department officials during a pre-fixed department level programme.

The Assistant Directors (Technical Assistants / Quality Control Officers) shall be in charge of implementing KsheeraGramam in selected GPs. The QCOs shall be responsible for implementing the QAP programme and other quality assurance activities in Ksheeragramams

**B.08.06.11 – KSHEERAGRAMAM-CALENDER OF
ACTIVITIES**

Sl.No.	Activity	Time Frame
1	Advertisement inviting applications	Before 15.06.2025
2	Official Inauguration of the Programme	Before 05.07.2025
3	Receiving Applications, Verification , processing of application and finalization cum publishing beneficiary list	Before 20.07.2025
4	Purchase of Milch Animals, Heifers, Infrastructure Development activities, Other Purchases related to Scheme by the beneficiary, Training Programmes	Sept 2025 – Nov 2025
5	Field Level Verifications and Recommendations	Before 15.11.2025
6	Release of Fund to beneficiary	Before 31.12.2025
7	Evaluation of the Programme	On a continuous basis
8	Documentation of the Programme	Before 20.01.2026

**B.08.07 – KSHEERATHEERAM – SPECIAL DAIRY
REHABILITATION PACKAGE FOR
COASTAL AREA AND COIR AREA**

Plan Outlay – Rs 499.23 Lakh

Coir is an important industry in Kerala. The women folk and the weaving wheels work intimately to fabricate one of the strongest threads in the world - coir, the golden fibre of Kerala. Coconut fibre extracted from coconut husks is used in the making of coir. With the abundance of coconut tree Kerala has become an ideal locale for coir industry. Kerala is the home of Indian coir industry, particularly white fibre, accounting for 61 per cent of coconut production and over 85 per cent of coir products. Around 50 per cent of the available coir husk is used to produce coir products. For the people living by the side of the backwaters of Alappuzha and Kollam districts coir making is their primary occupation. Coir industry is one of the major traditional industries in the State and second only to agriculture in terms of employment. It provides employment to around 4 lakh persons, of which 84% are women. In the hands of master craftsmen this raw and rough coir is given magical textures and are turned into a number of products. Traditionally it has been used to make rope, twine, brooms and brushes, doormats, rugs, mattresses and other upholstery. Among the innumerable products made of the resilient and durable coir fiber the most sought-after products are mat and bed. The popularity of the value-added products such as coir pith and coco lawn is attractive for the coir industry. Coir pith the by-product of coir industry is a soil conditioner. Since it absorbs and retains water easily it is in high demand in water scarce areas.

The coastal line spread over nine districts of Kerala. The marine districts of Kerala are: Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Trissur, Malappuram, Kozhikkode, Kannur, Kasaragod. The coastal plain of Kerala also constitutes a special ecological mosaic. The Coastal Zone in Kerala is the low land fringing the sea extending over 560 km, with a height of less than 8m from the MSL, covers about 15 % of the state's total area of 38,863 sq. km.

The Ksheera Theeram Project envisages to improve the socio-economic status of labour class families involved in fisheries sector and coir Industry sector.

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

Application shall be invited through Ksheerasree Portal. The selected beneficiaries shall be given training by Department Officials with the co-ordination of concerned DTCs. The District Officer, Principal DTC, AD-TA, AD-QCO and DEO shall co-ordinate the training programme. The expenses pertaining to this training programme shall be met from the training fund of concerned DTC. The beneficiaries will be financially assisted for purchase and rearing two dairy cow each. Assistance shall be provided for establishing cattle shed. Further special financial assistance will be provided as working capital (Feed cost, Electricity and Water Charges, Vet aid and other health care of livestock). The implementation of various sub components in establishing dairy units shall be as in the general guidelines indicated in Herd Induction Programme of the MSDP 2025-26

B.08.07.01 Eligibility & Priority Criteria for selection

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid kerala state ration card • Shall be presently engaged in coir industry / fisheries sector activity • Should have attained 18 years of age • Owned land or leased land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

B.08.07.02 Ksheera Theeram – Unit Outlay

KSHEERA THEERAM SPECIAL DAIRY REHABILITATION PACKAGE FOR COIR DEVELOPMENT AREA & COASTAL REGION		
Sl No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Cost of animal @ ₹ 6000/litre - 2 animals	120000
2	Transportation Cost @ Rs 1500 per animal	3000
3	Insurance @ 7 %	8400
4	Cost of shed 65 sq.ft/animal(including calf) ₹400/sq.ft (as renovation charges)	52000
5	Feed Cost for 3 months	
5.1	Cost of Concentrate Feed (@ 26 Rs. per kg)	18720
5.2	Cost of Green Fodder (@ Rs.2 per kg	9000
5.3	Cost of Dry Fodder (@Rs.3 per kg)	3240
6	Equipments (vessels, Milk Cans,ropes,etc.)	1000
7	Miscellaneous charges	500
	UNIT COST	215860
	UNIT COST - ROUNDED OFF	216000
	UNIT SUBSIDY	129000
	% Subsidy	60%

All scheme components are mandatory and savings in any subcomponent shall be utilized for meeting the expenditure pertaining to any other component detailed in the table

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

B.08.07.03 Ksheera Theeram – Financial Outlay

KSHEERATHEERAM PROJECT 2025-26						
SI.NO	Scheme Component	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Unit Subsidy	Total Cost	Total Subsidy
		No.	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
1	Ksheeratheeram Project - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for coastal belt and coir area	387	2,16,000.00	1,29,000.00	835.92	499.23
GRAND TOTAL				1,29,000.00	835.92	499.23

The Deputy Directors shall be the final approving authority of beneficiaries under this scheme component

NOTE : Unless otherwise specified the Common Guidelines pertaining to Commercial Dairy Milk and Milk Shed Development Programme of DDD holds good in this part of the DPR also

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

B. 09 MSDP - CALENDER OF ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME
Administrative sanction orders	before 05.05.2025
Publicity of the programme	before 20.05.2025
Inviting application through Ksheerasree Portal / Formal application	before 15.06.2025
Rank list publication	before 15.07.2025
Payment of registration fees by selected beneficiaries	before 25.07.2025
Construction of shed and completion of other infrastructure components	before 15.08.2025
Purchase of milch animal	before 31.08.2025
Completion of Scheme Components	before 30.09.2025
Uploading documents to Ksheerasree portal	before 15.10.2025
Release of plan assistance	before 10.11.2025
Documentation	before 30.11.2025
Review of programme	on a regular basis

B.10 ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR MSDP SCHEME

(MSDP 2025-26 – REVENUE HEAD)

Completion cum Valuation Certificate

Valuation certificate is mandatory for all development activities incurring a total cost of Rs 10,000/- and above.

Wherever applicable, in case of **obtaining completion cum valuation certificate**, the completion cum valuation certificate from the following officials shall be valid in case of various dairy farm modernization / infrastructure development activities coming under MSDP (cattle shed construction, cattle shed renovation, other infrastructure development activities, various other activities taken up under the MSDP programme)

1. Engineers not below the rank of Assistant Engineer of the engineering wing of
2. Building Division of PWD
3. Local Self Govt. Institutions
4. Irrigation Department, G.O.K
5. Kerala Water Authority, G.O.K
6. Chartered Engineers (registered with the institution of engineers, Kolkata)
7. Approved Valuers (having membership in the institute of Valuers, India)
8. Registered Valuers (registered under the section 34AB of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 issued by the Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Kochi for State of Kerala)
9. Registered Architects / Engineers (registered under Rule 150 of the Kerala Municipality Buildings Rules 1999) which includes Architects, Buildings Designer A, Buildings Designer B, Engineer A, Engineer B, Town Planner A and Town Planner B
10. Competent authorities / Engineers coming under Government accredited agencies like Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation, Kerala State Housing Board, Uralumkal Labour Contract Society, The Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra (KESNIK) etc.

B.11 . CONCLUSION

The conventional MSDP schemes 2025-26 will bring up 6981 good quality milch animals and 500 heifers to the state. The milch animals will add to the livestock wealth of our state and will help in the process of attaining self-sufficiency in milk production. The herd induction scheme will also serve as livelihood component and also will result in self-employment generation. Target specific schemes like Ksheera Layam and Ksheera Theeram will be implemented during the year 2025-26

DIRECTOR

**DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_REVENUE 2025-26 – PART B – HERD INDUCTION + HEIFER PARK +
KSHEERAGRAMAM + KSHEERA LAYAM + KSHEERATHEERAM**

ANNEXURE

SCHEME COMPONENT	REG. FEES	ONE UNIT	
		TOTAL COST	UNIT SUBSIDY
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Herd induction Units			
Continued Assistance as maintenance cost for beneficiaries of "Extreme Poverty Alleviation Programme"	0	9000	8100
One Cow Unit for individuals	200	67200	30000
Two Cow Unit for individuals	300	134400	60000
Five Cow Units for individuals	500	336000	150000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 10 cow unit-Individuals	500	1152000	380000
Assistance for commercial Farm- 20 cow unit - Individuals	750	2310000	760000
Smart Dairy Farms - Special Dairy Package for young entrepreneurs (10 cow unit) - Individuals -KSHEERA YUVA	500	1160000	464000
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 5 cow	250	562500	183000
Herd Induction Programme for JLGs/SHGs/Other registered groups - 10 cow	500	1152000	380000
Ksheeragramam-Assistance to progressive dairy farmers	170	100000	50000
Ksheeragramam-Assistance for BN Hybrid Cultivation	180	62000	33000
Ksheeragramam-Irrigation Assistance - Below 1 acre	170	20000	10000
Ksheeragramam-Mechanization of fodder plots	170	20000	10000
Ksheeragramam-Assistance for distribution of green and dried feed components through Dairy Co-operatives	170	200000	100000
New Heifer Parks to Individuals, JLGs, SHGs, FPOs, Other registered groups	1500	3886875	900000
Ksheera Layam - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for plantation area	500	1380000	1100000
Ksheera Theeram - Special Dairy Rehabilitation Package for coastal & coir development area	170	216000	129000
Idukki Special Dairy Package - Mechanization & Modernization	170	100000	50000
Herd Quarantine Cum Cattle Trading Centre	750	1080000	750000
Continued Assistance to existing Herd Quarantine Centres (2022-23 to 2023-24)		134000	100000
Provision for Project Based Interest Subvention Dairy Farm Establishment and Farm Automation Schemes			
<i>BISS - Year 01 of 2025-26 beneficiaries</i>	250		

**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

PLAN SCHEME 2025-26

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

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

MSDP 2025-26 – CAPITAL HEAD

(ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS)



**MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 2025-26
CAPITAL HEAD – 4404-00-109-96**

HEAD OF ACCOUNT: 4404-00-109-96

PLAN OUTLAY: Rs 500.00 Lakh

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT – STATE ANNUAL PLAN 2025-26
DPR – MSDP_CAPITAL 2025-26 – APPROVED BY HOD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (MSDP)

PART D (CAPITAL HEAD)

ONGOING SCHEME COMPONENTS

(HEAD OF ACCOUNT: 4404-00-109-96)

PLAN OUTLAY: Rs. 500.00 LAKH

During 2025-26, an amount of **Rs 3480.00 Lakh** has been earmarked to the Department under the State Plan (**2404-00-109-93 (Revenue Head) & Rs 500.00 lakh under 4404-00-109-96 (Capital Head)**). The Breakups of the financial outlay under Commercial Dairy and Milk Shed Development Programme as follows.

STATE PLAN BUDGET PROVISIONS : 2025-26		
DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT		
COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT		
PROGRAMME (REVENUE & CAPITAL)		
SCHEME	HEAD OF ACCOUNT	2025-26 AMOUNT (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3
A. MSDP REVENUE HEAD		
	2404-00-109-93	
MSDP	2404-00-109-93-34-03-Other items	3445.790
MSDP TOUR TA	2404-00-109-93-04-01- Tour TA	19.550
MSDP OE	2404-00-109-93-05(OE)-04-Other items	14.660
A. SUB TOTAL : MSDP REVENUE HEAD		3480.000
B. MSDP CAPITAL HEAD		
	4404-00-109-96	
Mechanization & Modernization of Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-01	204.110
Construction of Cattle Shed	4404-00-109-96-02	184.930
Assistance of Purchase Milking Machines	4404-00-109-96-03	90.070
Infrastructure Development & Automation of Commercial Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-04	20.890
B. SUBTOTAL - MSDP CAPITAL HEAD		500.000
TOTAL MSDP REVENUE+CAPITAL (2404-00-109-93) + (4404-00-109-96)		3980.000

The project envisages assisting Dairy farmers of Kerala state to take up Dairy farming as the main livelihood and increase production of milk. Through

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the implementation of Milk Shed Development Programme Dairy sector is showing steady growth rate.

The MSDP 2025-26 – Capital Head proposal envisages the following

- Encourage farmers to take up dairying as a primary occupation
- Encourage farmers in adopting scientific management practices in cattle farming.
- To provide self-employment opportunities as well as livelihood for the rural youth and women community.
- To provide incentive to the stakeholder farmers of this sector.
- To provide safe milk to consumers.
- To attract more farmers and new entrepreneurs to this sector.
- To encourage farmers to take up dairying as a business activity.
- To provide assistance for modernizing, automating and mechanizing dairy farm activities by individual farmers
- To assist farmers in purchasing quality milking machines
- To encourage farmers for construction of scientific cattle shed which are cost effective, which reduces environmental stress to cattle, ensuring scientific urine and cow dung disposal mechanisms and ensuring clean milk production
- Assisting farmers in infrastructure development regarding dairy farming activities
- To ensure clean milk production and profitable farming activities

The following Scheme Components are OnGoing in nature and included in PART D – MSDP 2025-26 – CAPITAL HEAD – ONGOING SCHEMES – AS ISSUED BY HOD

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MSDP 2025-26 – CAPITAL HEAD

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2025-26 MSDP 2025-26 : PART B - CAPITAL HEAD 4404-00-109-96						
SI. NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
		NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
			UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
4404-00-109-96						
1	Mechanization and Modernization of Dairy Farms 4404-00-109-96-01	408	100000	50000	408.000	204.000
	4404-00-109-96-01 - Documentation Charges				0.11	0.11
	Sub Total - 4404-00-109-96-01				408.110	204.110
2	Construction of New Cattle Shed 4404-00-109-96-02	368	100000	50000	368.000	184.000
	4404-00-109-96-02 - Documentation Charges				0.93	0.93
	Sub Total - 4404-00-109-96-02				368.930	184.930
3	Assistance for purchase of Milking Machines 4404-00-109-96-03	300	60000	30000	180.000	90.000
	4404-00-109-96-03 - Documentation Charges				0.070	0.070
	Sub Total - 4404-00-109-96-03				180.070	90.070
4	Infrastructure Development and Automation of Commercial Dairy Farms 4404-00-109-96-04	4	1000000	500000	40	20.000
	4404-00-109-96-04 - Documentation Charges				0.89	0.890
	Sub Total - 4404-00-109-96-04				40.89	20.89
GRAND TOTAL - 4404-00-109-96					998.0000	500.0000

Expected Outcome :

Dairy farm mechanization offers numerous benefits, including increased efficiency, reduced labour costs, higher milk production, and improved milk quality. These benefits are achieved by using machinery like milking machines, fodder grinders, and barn cleaning equipment. Mechanization ensures quality milk production with enhanced profitability

DIRECTOR

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D. 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.

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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)

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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

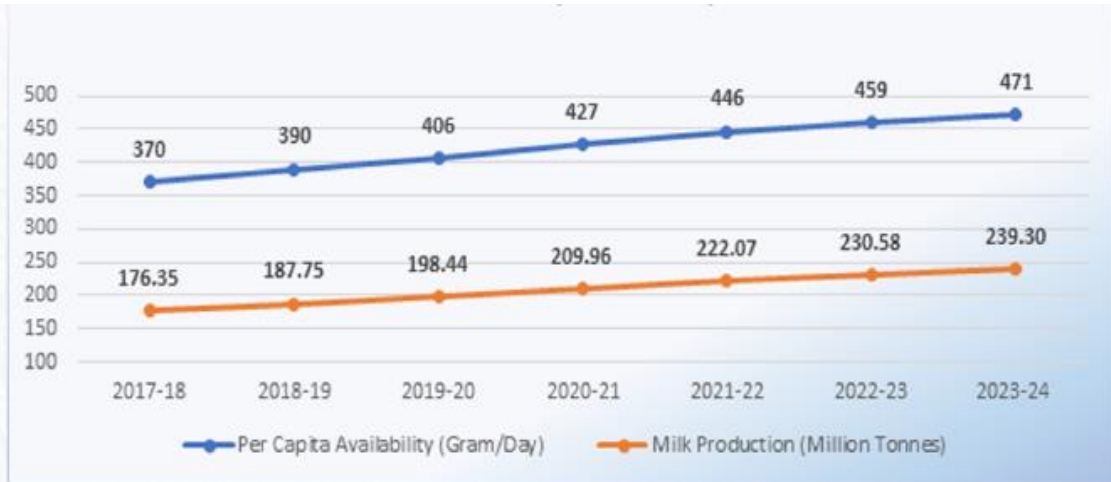
As per the 20th Livestock Census (2019), the total livestock population in the country is 536.76 million, showing an increase of 4.8 per cent over the Livestock Census of 2012. The 20th Livestock Census (2019) reports the State's livestock population as 29.09 lakh (5.42 per cent). As per the estimates 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 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)

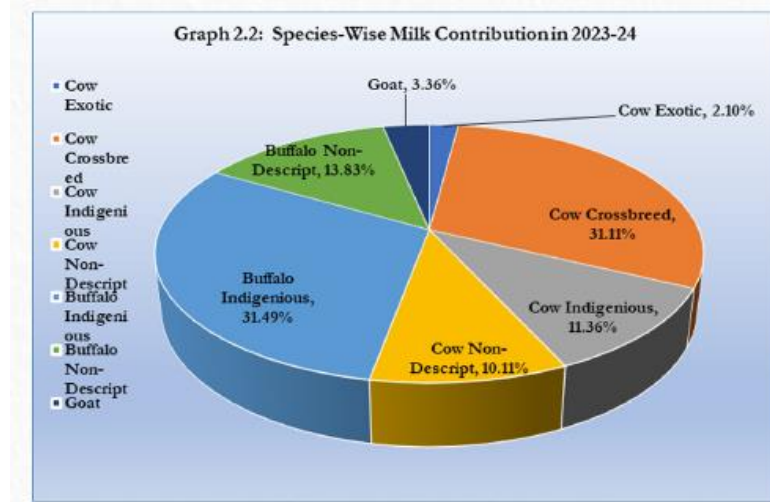
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*Projected Population as on 1st March by Registrar General of India.

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

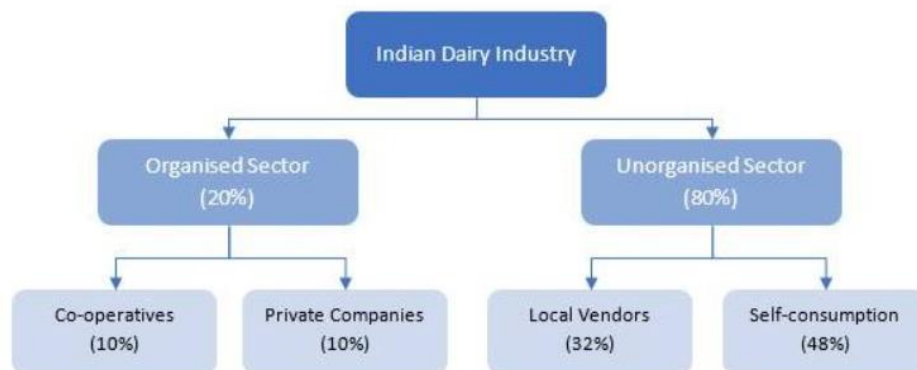
India : Species wise milk production



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

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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.

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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

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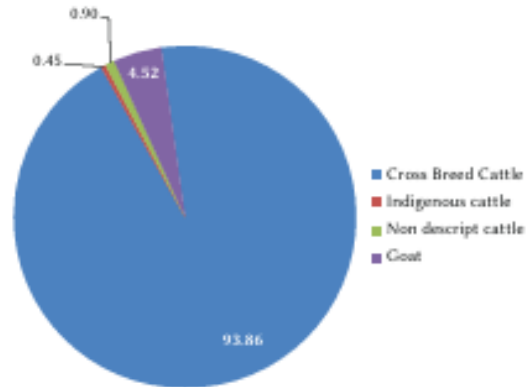
Source : Economic Review 2024

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

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Source : Economic Review 2023

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

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NATIONAL & STATE WIDE - READY RECKNOR

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

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

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

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

MILK PRODUCTION - COWS - LAKH METRIC TONNE								
	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
KERALA	0	0	23.9328	23.9015	0.0661	0.0706	0.3117	0.3287
ALL INDIA	42.818	48.790	687.360	723.180	247.390	264.170	219.200	234.490

MILK PRODUCTION -BUFFALOES - LAKH METRIC TONNE									
	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
KERALA	0.0939	0.0565	0.0523	0.0383	0.0877	0.0953	1.2327	1.3427	1.3515
ALL INDIA	698.12	736.35	732.06	298.13	296.64	311.81	66.02	75.99	78.05

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AVERAGE YIELD PER COW IN MILK ANIMAL - KG / DAY								
	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
ALL KERALA	0	0	10.77	10.79	2.19	2.03	3.57	3.41
ALL INDIA	11.42	9.82	8.41	8.35	4.17	4.2	2.87	3.00

AVERAGE YIELD PER BUFFALOE IN MILK ANIMAL - KG / DAY									
	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
ALL KERALA	5.38	5.26	5.05	4.7	5.3	4.93	0.71	0.74	0.74
ALL INDIA	6.62	6.76	6.63	4.82	4.82	4.73	0.46	0.5	0.48

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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	

D. 02. COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME: 2025-26

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

In order to achieve the above goals the scheme intends to provide assistance for purchase of single milch animal-Godhanam unit to the notified individuals under the “Extreme Poverty Class”, starting subsistence Dairy

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units like 1 milch cow and 2 milch animals, mini dairy unit with 5 milch animals, commercial dairy units with 10 milch animal units and 20 milch, specialized programme like smart dairy unit (Ksheera Yuva), establishing heifer dairy units etc.

Year	Milk Production(Kerala)
	(LMT)
2007-08	22.53
2008-09	24.51
2009-10	25.37
2010-11	26.43
2011-12	27.16
2012-13	27.92
2013-14	26.55
2014-15	27.11
2015-16	26.49
2016-17	25.20
2017-18	25.76
2018-19	25.49
2019-20	25.42
2020-21	25.34
2021-22	25.32
2022-23	25.79
2023-24	25.79

Out of the 25.79 lakh MT of milk produced in the State, major share was produced by cross bred cows (93.25 per cent). The Herd induction programmes of the Dairy Development Department through various schemes like Pasugram, MSDP, tsunami rehabilitation programmes, Ksheeragramam etc. during the last 10 years have helped the state to stabilize the milk production of the state and have helped to march forward towards the dream of attaining self-sufficiency in milk production of the state. In addition to providing technical and financial assistance for establishing dairy units as herd induction programme, the MSDP 2025-26 also intends to give assistance to infrastructure development for farmers by way of offering financial assistance to construction of modern cattle shed, encourage mechanization in the field of Dairying by assisting the purchase of milking machines also to give need based assistance to progressive dairy farmers of the state for modernization and mechanization of their farm activities. The scheme also has provisions to get the services of women cattle care workers who act as facilitators for helping the Dairy farmers in regard to transfer of modern Dairying techniques to farm level situations. Ksheera Gramam project will be

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implemented in 40 selected potential grama panchayaths of the state by joining hands with LSGI especially Grama Panchayats. Apart from the phase II assistance for year 2023-24, 10 Heifer parks with 50 heifers each will be newly established during the year 2025-26.

The herd induction programme of the Dairy Development has been instrumental in stabilizing the dairying sector of the state. The Department during the year 2006-07 (Pasugramam) has started the herd induction programme (from neighbouring states). The programme was meant as a short term plan to cover up the steep decline in milch cow population in the state. Ever since the starting of the programme, the Milk Shed Development Programme has become the flagship state plan scheme component being implemented by the Dairy Development Department. The scheme helped to stabilize the dairy sector of the state by keeping the livestock strength intact and also helped to stabilize the annual milk production of the state. The number of milch cows and heifers inducted as a part of State Plan Funded Programmes and implemented by Dairy Development Department is as below.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT HERD INDUCTION UTILISING STATE PLAN FUND		
YEAR	MILCH ANIMALS (NO.)	HEIFERS (NO.)
2006-07	5884	0
2007-08	10440	0
2008-09	7000	480
2009-10	4079	750
2010-11	4270	1260
2011-12	2550	980
2012-13	3507	1000
2013-14	4717	1175
2014-15	6339	1770
2015-16	7215	2145
2016-17	6540	2320
2017-18	7063	3055
2018-19	5606	1780
2019-20	5590	1267
2020-21	3658	756
2021-22	6869	878
2022-23	4283	550
2023-24	1587	300
2024-25	3173	0
GRANT TOTAL	100370	20466

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D.03 MSDP & PLAN 2025-26

The project envisages providing assistance to Dairy farmers of Kerala state to take up dairy farming as the main livelihood and increase production of milk. Through the implementation of Milk Shed Development Programme Dairy sector is showing steady growth rate. For achieving self-reliability and self-sustainability of Dairy sector in the state and also for ensuring the socio-economic stability of Dairy farmers in the state, an amount of **Rs. 3480.00 Lakh** has been earmarked for Dairy Development Department for the financial year 2025-26 under **MSDP Revenue Head**. Under the Milk Shed Development Programme the department proposes to implement the Milk Shed Development Programme with the following break ups

- **Rs 3445.79 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-34-OC-03 Other Items
For implementation of various scheme components**
- **Rs 19.55 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-04-01 Tour TA**
- **Rs 14.66 lakh under 2404-00-109-93-05-04-OE**

Rs 500.00 lakh is benchmarked under the MSDP Capital Head during the year 2025-26

STATE PLAN BUDGET PROVISIONS : 2025-26 DAIRY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (REVENUE & CAPITAL)		
SCHEME	HEAD OF ACCOUNT	2025-26
		AMOUNT (Rs in Lakh)
1	2	3
A. MSDP REVENUE HEAD		
	2404-00-109-93	
MSDP	2404-00-109-93-34-03-Other items	3445.790
MSDP TOUR TA	2404-00-109-93-04-01- Tour TA	19.550
MSDP OE	2404-00-109-93-05(OE)-04-Other items	14.660
A. SUB TOTAL : MSDP REVENUE HEAD	2404-00-109-93	3480.000
B. MSDP CAPITAL HEAD		
	4404-00-109-96	
Mechanization & Modernization of Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-01	204.110
Construction of Cattle Shed	4404-00-109-96-02	184.930
Assistance of Purchase Milking Machines	4404-00-109-96-03	90.070
Infrastructure Development & Automation of Commercial Dairy Farms	4404-00-109-96-04	20.890
B. SUBTOTAL - MSDP CAPITAL HEAD	4404-00-109-96	500.000
TOTAL MSDP REVENUE+CAPITAL (2404-00-109-93) + (4404-00-109-96)		3980.000

**D. 04. BROAD OBJECTIVES OF MILK SHED
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME – CAPITAL HEAD**

- Encourage farmers to take up dairying as a primary occupation
- Encourage farmers in adopting scientific management practices in cattle farming.
- To provide self-employment opportunities as well as livelihood for the rural youth and women community.
- To provide assistance for modernizing, automating and mechanizing dairy farm activities by individual farmers
- To assist farmers in purchasing quality mechanical milking machines
- To encourage farmers for construction of scientific cattle shed which are cost effective, which reduces environmental stress to cattle, ensuring scientific urine and cow dung disposal mechanisms and ensuring clean milk production
- Assisting farmers in infrastructure development regarding dairy farming activities
- To ensure clean milk production and profitable farming activities

D.05 IMPORTANCE OF DAIRY FARM MECHANIZATION & AUTOMATION

Automating and mechanizing dairy farming processes offer numerous advantages, especially in terms of efficiency, productivity, animal health, and labour management. Here's a breakdown of the key benefits:

1. Increased Efficiency and Productivity

- **Faster Operations:** Milking, feeding, cleaning, and monitoring are done faster and more consistently.
- **24/7 Operation:** Automated systems can work continuously with minimal downtime.
- **Higher Yield:** Better milking routines and cow comfort often result in increased milk production.

2. Labour Savings

- **Reduced Dependence on Manual labour:** Less need for a large workforce, which is especially helpful in areas with labour shortages.
- **Lower Labour Costs:** Long-term savings despite initial investment in machinery.

3. Improved Animal Health and Welfare

- **Real-Time Monitoring:** Sensors and wearable devices can track cow health, movement, temperature, and rumination.
- **Early Disease Detection:** Issues like mastitis or lameness can be caught early, reducing vet bills and improving outcomes.
- **Comfort and Hygiene:** Automated bedding and cleaning systems keep barns cleaner and more comfortable.

4. Better Milk Quality

- **Consistent Milking Routines:** Automated milking systems (AMS) ensure uniformity, reducing contamination and stress on cows.
- **Temperature Control & Monitoring:** Ensures the milk is stored at optimal conditions from the moment it's collected.

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5. Data-Driven Management

- Decision Support Tools: Automation systems collect and analyze data to help farmers make informed decisions.
- Performance Tracking: Tracks production per cow, reproduction cycles, feed intake, etc.

6. Time Management & Flexibility

- Less Routine Work: Farmers can focus on planning, management, and innovation.
- Work-Life Balance: Automation reduces the physical burden, giving farmers more personal time.

7. Environmental Benefits

- Efficient Resource Use: Automated feeding and irrigation systems optimize water and feed usage.
- Manure Management: Automated systems can help reduce pollution and create biogas or compost.

Common Examples of Automation in Dairy Farms:

- *Robotic milking systems (RMS)*
- *Automated feeding systems*
- *Cow monitoring sensors (pedometers, collar tags)*
- *Barn cleaning robots*
- *Automatic climate control and lighting*

D.06 – SELECTION 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 scheme preferably within one week from the date of beneficiary

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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.

D. 07 SCHEME PROPER

D.07.01 MECHANIZATION AND MODERNIZATION OF DAIRY FARMS

PLAN OUTLAY: Rs 204.11 Lakh

D.07.01.01 Introduction

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

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

D.07.01.02 Beneficiaries

The selection of beneficiaries and further implementation stages shall be through Ksheerasree Portal of Dairy Development Department. Please see the para titled **“Selection through Ksheerasree Portal” (para D.06)**

The subsidy shall be 50% of total cost approved subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 per beneficiary

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The eligibility and priority criteria shall be

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The applicant shall be an Indian citizen• Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid Kerala state ration card• Should have attained 18 years of age• Owned land or leased land.• Minimum estimate value –Rs 1,000/- and above	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Applicants rearing more cattle• Presently pouring milk to DCS• Women applicants• SC/ST applicants• Young applicant below 40 Years• Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years• Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC

Registration Fees – Rs 170 per beneficiary

D.07.01.03 Process

The project is kicked off by presenting the scheme to the eligible dairy farmers. Sufficient publicity shall be ensured by publishing the scheme in newspapers, broadcasting in radio and also by informing the possible beneficiaries through Dairy co-operatives and DESU level offices. The beneficiaries shall purchase the components necessary for mechanization and modernization of dairy farm. He can choose as per his requirements from the list. The farm equipment or a combination of equipment (from the provided list of equipment eligible for the aid), can be purchased. The authorized officials of the concerned DESU shall inspect the Dairy farm and make sure that the beneficiary has actually utilized the amount for the purchase of items listed and the date of purchase.

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The list of items included

SI. NO	Item	Justification for inclusion
1	Milk cans	For aiding clean milk production and for ensuring enhanced sensory and microbial quality of raw milk produced, procured and handled
2	Rubber mat	Cow Comfort factor, to reduce hoof problem of cattle, to reduce the chances of mastitis
3	Automatic water bowl	to ensure adlimitum water to cattle, to ensure health of animals
4	Generator	generally for installation of milking machine
5	Irrigation system (sprinkler system), pump and motor	as a measure to mechanize the fodder development programme
6	Misters/Sprinklers	for irrigation purpose in fodder cultivation
7	Cattle shed renovation	mainly for renovation of floors as a measure to reduce contamination and microbial proliferation
8	Slurry Pump	for commercial farmers, to aid fodder development
9	Silage bunker	as a tool for fodder development and ensure green fodder to cattle
10	Biogas plant	For pollution control activities especially for commercial dairy farmers and also for energy conservation / increasing farmers profitability from dairying.
11	Wheel barrow	for commercial farmers
12	Bulk cooler	for commercial farmers with more than 10 animals, to ensure cold chain maintenance
13	Solar water heater	for herd utensils cleaning purpose
14	Fan (to be used in the Cow shed)	as a cow comfort factor, to reduce environment stress to high yielding milch animals
15	Digging of open well or bore well	as a water source for fodder development activities and also for other dairy farm activities
16	Organic manure – vermi-compost manufacturing unit	pollution control, increasing farmers income and thus improving the profitability

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17	Weighing machine	for commercial farmers who are involved in rural marketing of milk
18	Hand operated packing machine	for commercial farmers who are involved in rural marketing of milk and milk products especially Dahi
19	Cream separator	value addition of milk
20	Urea enrichment pit	to ensure health of milch animals
21	Automatic shed cleaning equipment like pressure pump	for ensuring clean milk production, reduce proliferation of microbes, reduce the risk of mastitis
22	Transportation of dung and urine for pollution control	Pollution control
23	Other cow comfort equipment	for reducing the environmental stress to cattle especially high yielding animals and thus increase the productivity and reduce the risk of unhealthy condition to animals
24	Additional equipment, infrastructure modifications for preventing wild animal attack to cattle	As a measure to prevent casualty due to wild animal attack
25	Seed cost, electricity charges and other maintenance charges for compact machine type hydroponic units funded by department during the previous year	measure to decrease the cost of production and thus increase the profitability from dairying especially in case of dairy entrepreneurs
26	Any other item suitable and essential for Dairying subject to the approval of Deputy Director of Dairy Development of the District	

Progressive farmer can avail the scheme by purchasing any one or combination of items mentioned above.

Registration fees shall be Rs 170 per beneficiary

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D.07.01.04. Financial Outlay

Scheme is meant for assisting 408 dairy farmers. Preference shall be given to progressive dairy farmers.

Sl. NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
		NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
			UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
		No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
	4404-00-109-96	1	2	3	4	5
1	Mechanization and Modernization of Dairy Farms 4404-00-109-96-01	408	100000	50000	408.000	204.000
	4404-00-109-96-01 - Documentation Charges				0.11	0.11
	Sub Total - 4404-00-109-96-01	408	100000	50000	408.110	204.110

The subsidy shall be 50% of total cost approved subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 per beneficiary

The physical target shown is indicative and can vary depending on eligible subsidy

D.07.01.05. Monitoring

The Dairy Extension Officers shall be officer responsible for block level implementation. Deputy Directors of concerned districts shall monitor the district progress of the scheme. The Director, DDD shall be the state level officer responsible for overall evaluation and monitoring of the programme

D.07.01.06. Calendar of Activities

Sl. No.	Activity	Month
1	Advertisement for inviting applications	Before June, 2025

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2	Acceptance of Applications	Before 15.07.2025
3	Verification , processing of application and Finalization of beneficiary list	Before 15.08.2025
4	Dairy Farm verification	Before 30.08.2025
5	Verification of purchase bills	Before 31.10.2025
6	Release of fund to farmers	Before 30.11.2025
7	Evaluation of scheme	January, 2026

D.07.01.07.Conclusion

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

D.07.02 CONSTRUCTION OF CATTLE SHED

PLAN OUTLAY: Rs. 184.93 Lakh

D.07.02.01. Introduction

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

D.07.02.02. Objective

The main objectives of the scheme are to

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

D.07.02.03. The Scheme

Beneficiaries shall be selected through Ksheerasree Portal. It shall be ensured that the floor of the sheds is made of concrete and that the urine pit, dung pit and provision for drinking water are constructed as per the standard requirements.

Dairy Extension Officer or Dairy Farm Instructor has to verify the site before and after completion of work. ***The applicants (Dairy farmers) have to submit a detailed estimate and plan of work prepared or approved by a qualified/licensed civil engineer. The subsidy permissible to beneficiary is 50 % of unit cost and the unit subsidy is Rs 50,000/-.*** Release of financial assistance shall be against the submission of completion cum valuation certificate (from authorities detailed in this DPR, related receipts, vouchers and inspection report of department officer.

The selection of beneficiaries and further implementation stages shall be through Ksheerasree Portal of Dairy Development Department. Please see **the para** titled **“Selection through Ksheerasree Portal” (Para D. 06)**

Registration Fee shall be Rs 200/- per beneficiary

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D.07.02.04. Eligibility criteria & Priority Criteria

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Owned land or leased land • Farmers who are rearing at least one cow/buffalo • In case of leased land, lease agreement shall be for a min of 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Rearing more cattle (cow, buffaloes and heifer) • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC

D.07.02 05. Financial Outlay

SI. NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
		NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
			UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
			No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh
	4404-00-109-96	1	2	3	4	5
1	Construction of New Cattle Shed 4404-00-109-96-02	368	100000	50000	368.000	184.000
	4404-00-109-96-02 - Documentation Charges				0.93	0.93
	Sub Total - 4404-00-109-96-02	368	100000	50000	368.930	184.930

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D.07.02.06. Calendar of Activities

Sl.No.	Activity	Month
1	Advertisement for inviting applications	Before June, 2025
2	Acceptance of Applications	Before 15.07.2025
3	Verification, processing of application and finalization of beneficiary list	Before 15.08.2025
4	Construction of Cattle Shed / Verification of the Unit by the Officer	Before 30.08.2025
5	Verification of bills and release of fund to farmers	Before 10.10.2025
6	Evaluation of scheme	Before 30.11.2025

**D.07.03 ASSISTANCE FOR THE PURCHASING OF
MILKING MACHINE**
PLAN OUTLAY: Rs. 90.07 Lakh

D.07.03.01. Introduction

One of the major problems faced by the dairy farmers is the lack of efficient milkers. The production potential of an animal can be completely utilized only if milking is completed within the stipulated time. Milking is a skilled job, the action of the letting down hormone named *oxytocine* lasts for 7-8 minutes only and the milking has to be completed within this time. In the case of high yielding cross bred animals producing more than 15 litres of milk is quite impossible to complete the milking efficiently within the time, manually. So such animals should be milked with the help of milking machines. Milkers also act as carriers of many zoonotic and contagious

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diseases from farm to farm. Complete hygienic milking is very essential to prevent the occurrence of diseases like mastitis. It may be noted that many dairy farmers left this sector mainly due to the difficulties experienced by them for arranging milkers, whose services are not adequate and timely.

Completely automatic milking machines are available in the market which is very useful to the farmers. But such machines are mostly imported from foreign countries and are highly expensive and not affordable to the common dairy man. The production cost of milk can be reduced by introducing Milking Machines. At present a farmer has to pay Rs.10/- to Rs.15/- per animal per shift towards the cost of milking. This cost factor can be reduced and hygienic practices of milking can be ensured by popularizing milking machines.

Nowadays more farmers are coming forward to start commercial dairy units. The limiting factor for such farmers is the high cost of milking machines. This scheme envisages providing financial assistance for purchase of milking machines by dairy farmers who own more Milch animals. Cost of the machine is estimated to be ₹. 60,000 per unit (Single Bucket unit). Selected beneficiary can purchase machines from companies of his choice. **The subsidy eligible assistance to a single beneficiary shall be 50% of total cost subject to a maximum limit of Rs 30,000 per unit.** The beneficiary can purchase either single bucket or double bucket milking machine.

The beneficiary shall have the option to purchase either a single bucket or double bucket scientific milking machine (from a reputed company) having a pulsator system working with the aid of an external or internally build vacuum system and having quality teat cup shells and liners. However, the cost of milking machine shall be Rs 25,000/- and above

The selection of beneficiaries and further implementation stages shall be through Ksheerasree Portal of Dairy Development Department. Please see para titled **“Selection through Ksheerasree Portal” (Para D.06)**

Registration Fee per beneficiary shall be Rs 170/-

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Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Rearing at least one cow or buffalo • Estimate cost of milking machine shall be Rs 25,000/- and above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Rearing more cattle (cow, buffaloes and heifer) • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC

D.07.03.02. Financial outlay

SI. NO	SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
		NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
			UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
			No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh
	4404-00-109-96	1	2	3	4	5
1	Assistance for purchase of Milking Machines 4404-00-109-96-03	300	60000	30000	180.000	90.000
	4404-00-109-96-03 - Documentation Charges				0.070	0.070
	Sub Total - 4404-00-109-96-03	300	60000	30000	180.070	90.070

The physical target shown is indicative and can vary depending on eligible subsidy

D.07.03.03. Monitoring

The Dairy Extension Officers shall be officer responsible for block level implementation. Deputy Directors of concerned districts shall monitor the district progress of the scheme. The Director, DDD shall be the state level officer responsible for overall evaluation and monitoring of the programme

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D.07.03.04. Calendar of Activities

Sl. No.	Activity	Month
1	Advertisement for inviting applications	Before June 2025
2	Acceptance of Applications	Before 15.07.2025
3	Verification , processing of application and finalization of beneficiary list	Before 10.08.2025
4	Dairy farm verification	Before 15.09.2025
5	Purchase of Milking Machine / Verification of purchase bills	Before 30.10.2025
6	Release of fund to farmers	Before 15.11.2025
7	Evaluation of scheme	Before 31.12.2025

D.07.03.05. Conclusion

The implementation of the scheme will contribute towards improving the milk production of the state. The scheme will be a great help and relief to farmers who are depending on milkers.

**D.07.04 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND
AUTOMATION OF COMMERCIAL DAIRY FARMS**

Plan Outlay: Rs. 20.89 Lakh

Majority of the livestock owning households in Kerala comprise of Small and marginal farmers and landless labours. But during this pandemic situation, many of the expatriates who lose their jobs and returned from Gulf countries have started many dairy farms on commercial basis, since dairying is considered as a primary source of income. They are setting up farms with more than 50 animals or more. However, the government assistance to these entrepreneurs is very low. Hence it is the need of the hour to ensure that the Government also encourages and nurtures commercial dairying activities.

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

D.07.04.01. Beneficiaries (Eligibility & Priority Criteria)

The selection of beneficiaries and further implementation stages shall be through Ksheerasree Portal of Dairy Development Department. Please see para titled “**Selection through Ksheerasree Portal**” (Para D.06)

Eligibility Criteria	Priority Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The applicant shall be an Indian citizen • Shall be a resident of Kerala possessing valid ration card • Should have attained 18 years of age • Owned land or leased land of minimum 100 cents • Rear 50 or more cattle (Cows/ Buffaloes) • Linkage with banks for implementing the scheme as loan linked. (Nationalized/ Scheduled/ Kerala bank) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presently pouring milk to DCS • Women applicants • SC/ST applicants • Young applicant below 40 years • Applicants who are already trained in Department DTC • Individual applicants who have not received financial assistance under MSDP scheme for last 3 years

Registration Fees – Rs 1500 per beneficiary

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D.07.04.02. Process

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

This component is project based. The applicant shall submit detailed bankable project report along with required plan and cost estimates prepared by licensed civil engineer, IRR, NPV, pay back schedule (if bank loan availed) etc. The implementation shall be bank linked (mandatory). *Since loan linkage is mandatory, applicant shall submit provisional or final loan sanction letter along with application. The approving authority shall ensure final loan sanction letter of applicant from nationalized and scheduled banks (including Kerala bank).*

He can choose the component as per his requirements from the list. The farm equipment or a combination of equipment (from the provided list of equipment eligible for aid), can be purchased. Authorized officials of concerned DESU shall be the beneficiary has actually utilized the amount for the purchase of items listed and the date of purchase. The beneficiary shall execute an agreement in stamp paper worth the amount as per existing Govt. norms in the prescribed proforma with an undertaking that the scheme will be continued for three years.

D.07.04.03. The List of Items Included

1. Milking Parlour
2. Climatic Control Cattle Shed
3. Fully automatic water bowl system
4. Establishing environmental stress reduction components in dairy farm.
5. Fencing and Paddock Set up
6. Automatic/Robotic Manure Scraper
7. Biogas plant with Energy production unit
8. Value addition unit for Cow Dung and Urine
9. BMC Unit at the farm level
10. Farm Software with RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) system
11. Feed and Fodder storage rooms
12. TMR Unit

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13. Biosecurity units for dairy farm
14. Components that aid to prevent wild animal attack to cattle
15. Milk ATM Machine
16. Cattle /Fodder Truck
17. Any other item suitable and essential for dairying subject to the approval of Deputy Director of Dairy Development of the District

The dairy entrepreneurs can avail this scheme by purchasing/installing any one or combination of items mentioned.

D.07.04.03. Financial Outlay

Scheme is meant for assisting 4 commercial dairy farmers.

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2025-26 MSDP 2025-26 : PART B - CAPITAL HEAD 4404-00-109-96					
SCHEME COMPONENTS	2025-26				
	NO. OF UNITS	ONE UNIT		TOTAL UNITS	
		UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY	TOTAL COST	TOTAL SUBSIDY
	No	Rs	Rs	Rs in Lakh	Rs in Lakh
Infrastructure Development and Automation of Commercial Dairy Farms 4404-00-109-96-04	4	1000000	500000	40	20.000
4404-00-109-96-04 - Documentation Charges	Lumpsum		0.89	0.890	
Sub Total - 4404-00-109-96-04				40.89	20.89

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

D. 08 : IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND DOCUMENTATION

The implementation of various scheme components shall be in tune with the provisions included in the Administrative sanction order, Approved Detailed Project Report, approved working instructions/guidelines

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and concerned circulars on the Director, DDD in regard to plan implementation. The implementation of herd induction units shall be well documented at DESU level and district level office. The Dairy Extension Officer of concerned DESU shall be the grass root level implementing Officer. The Dairy Extension Officers shall be assisted by Dairy Farm Instructors, Dairy Promoters and Women Cattle Care Workers for the ensuring the effective and efficient implementation of the programme in the district. Deputy Directors shall be responsible for the district implementation of MSDP 2025-26. Routine inspections, monitoring schedule shall be ensured at district level. The Deputy Directors shall be assisted by the district level Assistant Directors. The Director, DDD shall monitor and evaluate the state level MSDP 2025-26. Routine monitoring and evaluation reports shall be submitted by The Joint Director (Planning) to The Director, DDD. The JD-Planning shall be assisted by The Deputy Director (Planning), AD/SMS (Dairy), DEO-Project Cell and DFI-Project Cell. Any officer of the Department as assigned/delegated by the Director, DDD shall carry out implementation, monitoring and allied activity of the Milk Shed Development Programme of the Department.

D. 09 CALENDER OF ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME
Administrative sanction orders	before 05.05.2025
Publicity of the programme	before 20.05.2025
Inviting application through Ksheerasree Portal / Formal application	before 15.06.2025
Rank list publication	before 15.07.2025
Payment of registration fees by selected beneficiaries	before 25.07.2025
Construction of shed and completion of other infrastructure components	before 15.08.2025
Purchase of milch animal	before 31.08.2025
Completion of Scheme Components	before 30.09.2025
Uploading documents to Ksheerasree portal	before 15.10.2025
Release of plan assistance	before 10.11.2025
Documentation	before 30.11.2025
Review of programme	on a regular basis

D. 10 ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES FOR MSDP SCHEME (MSDP 2025-26 – REVENUE HEAD)

Completion cum Valuation Certificate

Valuation certificate is mandatory for all development activities incurring a total cost of Rs 10,000/- and above.

Wherever applicable, in case of **obtaining completion cum valuation certificate**, the completion cum valuation certificate from the following officials shall be valid in case of various dairy farm modernization / infrastructure development activities coming under MSDP (cattle shed construction, cattle shed renovation, other infrastructure development activities, various other activities taken up under the MSDP programme)

1. Engineers not below the rank of Assistant Engineer of the engineering wing of
2. Building Division of PWD
3. Local Self Govt. Institutions
4. Irrigation Department, G.O.K
5. Kerala Water Authority, G.O.K
6. Chartered Engineers (registered with the institution of engineers, Kolkata)
7. Approved Valuers (having membership in the institute of Valuers, India)
8. Registered Valuers (registered under the section 34AB of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 issued by the Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, Kochi for State of Kerala)
9. Registered Architects / Engineers (registered under Rule 150 of the Kerala Municipality Buildings Rules 1999) which includes Architects, Buildings Designer A, Buildings Designer B, Engineer A, Engineer B, Town Planner A and Town Planner B
10. Competent authorities / Engineers coming under Government accredited agencies like Kerala Police Housing Construction Corporation, Kerala State Housing Board, Uralumkal Labour Contract Society, The Kerala State Nirmithi Kendra (KESNIK) etc.

D.11 CONCLUSION

Dairy farm mechanization offers numerous benefits, including increased efficiency, reduced labour costs, higher milk production, and improved milk quality. These benefits are achieved by using machinery like milking machines, fodder grinders, and barn cleaning equipment. Mechanization ensures quality milk production with enhanced profitability

DIRECTOR

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ANNEXURE

COMMERCIAL DAIRY MILK AND MILK SHED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME : 2025-26 MSDP 2025-26 : PART B - CAPITAL HEAD 4404-00-109-96				
SI.N O	SCHEME COMPONENT	REG. FEES	UNIT COST	UNIT SUBSIDY
		Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Mechanization and Modernization of Dairy Farms 4404-00-109-96-01	170	100000	50000
2	Construction of New Cattle Shed 4404-00-109-96-02	200	100000	50000
3	Assistance for purchase of Milking Machines 4404-00-109-96-03	170	60000	30000
4	Infrastructure Development and Automation of Commercial Dairy Farms 4404-00-109-96-04	1500	1000000	500000