Betegaon Farm

Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali | July 2025

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1. About BGM

a. History & Establishment of the Trust

The Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali (BGM) was established on 28th July 1887 as a Not for Profit organisation with the aim and objective of protection and preservation of horned cattle such as cows, oxen, buffaloes, etc. which are useful for the agricultural prosperity of India and the welfare of the Indian people particularly the children.

At present, BGM is under the stewardship of the following trustees -

Mr. Deepak Parekh - Chairman Emeritus
Mr. Ameet Hariani - Trustee and President
Mr. Dilip Goculdas - Trustee
Mr. Jalaj Dani - Trustee
Mr. Kirtikumar K. Dayal - Trustee

b. Aims and Objectives (Established 1887)

- Preservation of horned cattle such as cows, oxen and buffaloes and their progeny etc. in order to obtain pure and wholesome milk for the public in general and children in particular.
- To establish Goshalas anywhere in India in order to improve and develop indigenous and other cattle breeds.
- To affiliate other Goshalas and like institutions engaged in similar aims and objects and/or to get other like institutions to amalgamate with the Mandali.
- To educate people in the Science of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture and Veterinary.
- To establish research institutes for cattle feeding, improvement in cattle breeding and/or give grants to institutions engaged in similar activities.
- To establish Schools, Colleges and Training Institutions for Animal Husbandry, Agricultural and Veterinary Sciences, and to give grants or grants for the purpose.
- To Procure cattle feed at economical prices and for the purpose to become member of Co-operative Society or Societies, engaged in the manufacture of Cattle Feed or any other objects of the Mandali.
- To publish literature including publications of periodicals or magazines dealing with the Science of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Veterinary and allied subjects.
- To arrange cattle shows, and/or agricultural shows, to co-operate and also to participate in any such shows organised by institutions having similar objects as of the Mandali.
- To give prizes for cattle and cattle rearing institute including grant-in-aid.
- To promote and encourage studies in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Veterinary and allied subjects by giving Scholarships including loans to deserving students and to do all other things which may be necessary for the advancement of any one or all of the aims and objects of the Mandali.

As they enter the 21st century, the Mandali remain fully aware of the continued relevance and importance of the above mandate. They are committed to upholding and interpreting each of its directives in their ongoing pursuit of excellence.

c. The land and its development over the years

Boisar was endemically the best belt for indigenous cow breed and was carefully chosen by the trustees 120 years ago for the excellent range of grasses and their nutritional value. Once reliant on conventional methods for fodder cultivation and cattle rearing, the farm has since transitioned to a more integrated, technology-driven approach. Blending traditional knowledge with modern agricultural practices, the farm today preserves cultural farming methods while embracing technological innovation—positioning it as a unique heritage farm. Traditional practices, though rooted in indigenous knowledge, often posed limitations in terms of productivity, consistency, animal health and comfort. Recognizing these challenges, the farm has adopted modern agricultural and livestock management techniques that prioritize both efficiency and animal welfare.

Mechanized systems, precision irrigation, and scientifically developed high-yield fodder varieties are now used for grass and fodder cultivation—ensuring better nutritional quality and year-round availability. Irrigation systems along with sustainable practices to conserve water, an automated milking parlour, total recycling of animal waste, regular veterinary monitoring, etc. are some of the initiatives introduced to create a healthier and more comfortable environment for the animals. This shift not only enhances milk yield and reproductive health but also reduces labour intensity and resource wastage, ultimately contributing to a more sustainable and productive farm ecosystem. The farm follows a regime of best practices so as to be a Model Farm for all those who interact with it such as students, veterinarians, religious practitioners, children, local citizens, entrepreneurs and farmers.

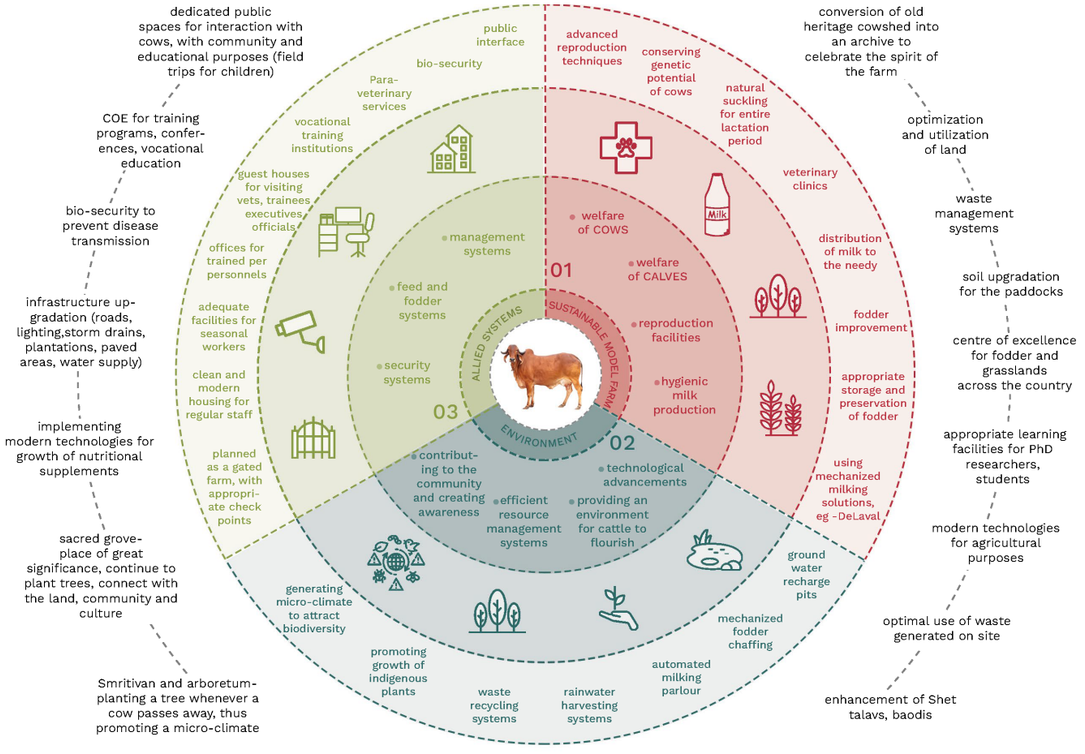


Figure 1.1 - Cow-centric Approach

2. Achievements (Completed Works)

a. Farm Processes -

On-site Fodder Cultivation and Hay Production

The farm cultivates different varieties of fodder and harvests its own grass lands blending traditional methods with modern agronomic practices, promoting self-sufficiency and sustainable feed management. This is supported by facilities for baling, a weighbridge, and dedicated storage infrastructure, enabling efficient handling, measurement, and preservation of fresh and dry fodder throughout the year. The above processes allow for throughout the year natural grazing and its grassland and cultivating area.

Figure 2.1 - Variety of on-site Fodder Cultivation

Feed Technology

The farm integrates advanced feed technologies to enhance cattle nutrition and efficiency. This includes TMR (Total Mixed Ration) mixing for balanced feeding, chaff cutting for easier digestibility, a well-equipped feed godown and hay godown for organized storage.

Figure 2.2 - Chaff cutting

Sustainable Water Management

The farm adopts a comprehensive and sustainable approach to water stewardship, combining traditional wisdom with modern techniques to ensure long-term water security:

- **Traditional open wells (baolis)** and **shet talavs** are preserved and maintained to support groundwater recharge and local hydrology.
- **Rainwater harvesting** systems and **water recycling** mechanisms reduce freshwater demand and promote circular water use.
- **Drip irrigation** and **rain guns** are employed to ensure efficient water delivery to fodder fields, minimizing wastage.
- **Well-planned channelisation** of water across the farm enables optimal flow and distribution for agricultural and livestock needs.

Figure 2.3 - Wells and irrigation systems

Preservation of Indigenous Forest, Natural Grasslands and the Devrai

Areas unsuitable for cultivation have been conserved as native forest and grassland zones, ensuring biodiversity protection, habitat restoration, and a low-impact approach to development.

Figure 2.4 - Devrai - trees revered in local tribal myths and rituals

Total Waste Recycling and Resource Recovery

The farm follows a zero-waste approach by integrating multiple waste management and recycling systems that ensure minimal environmental impact, plus full use of nutrient rich manure for cultivation.

Figure 2.5 - Preserving natural grasslands

b. State-of-the-art Goshala Practices -

State-of-the-art Cow Sheds

The farm is equipped with **modern, climate-responsive cow sheds** designed for optimal animal comfort, featuring temperature regulation, dedicated feed stalls, mechanical brushes, and access to clean, cool drinking water. Cattle waste is managed through **mechanical scraping and slurry systems,** separating it into **compostable dry manure and slurry used as organic fertilizer.** Additional infrastructure includes a tractor maintenance shed, overhead tanks, weighbridge, and all-weather indoor and outdoor paddocks for cow resting.

Figure 2.6 - Upgraded and modernised state-of-the-art cow sheds

Automated Milking Parlour

The farm is equipped with a state-of-the-art automated milking parlour designed to ensure hygienic, efficient, and stress-free milking. The facility includes milk storage chillers to maintain freshness and quality, and steam cleaning systems for thorough sanitation - ensuring compliance with high dairy safety and cleanliness standards. Unlike conventional cattle husbandry practices, the milking parlour supports natural suckling, allowing calves to feed directly from their mothers throughout the entire milking period.

Figure 2.7 - Automated Milking Parlour

Genetic Improvement of Indigenous Cattle

Cow comfort, nutritious feeding, and attentive care - especially during key nourishment phases - are seamlessly integrated with advanced veterinary practices, including breeding bull health management, IVF, embryo-technology, and a dedicated maternity zone. The results are a testament to the success of these efforts.

c. Other Farm Infrastructure (in progress) -

Comfortable Staff & Workers Quarters

Upgradation, repairs, and renovation were undertaken to ensure safe, hygienic, and comfortable living conditions for staff and workers, enhancing overall well-being, retention, and productivity on the farm.

Figure 2.8 - Dedicated Maternity Zone

Utility Infrastructure - Energy & Waste

- **Agro-waste** generated on-site is composted to enrich soil health and reduce external input dependence.
- A **biogas plant** processes organic waste to generate clean energy, which is **distributed among workers' quarters, used to heat water, operate equipment in the milk parlour**, and is also **partially supplied to employees for domestic use.**
- The farm also maintains a **plastic-free zone**, underscoring its commitment to sustainability.

Figure 2.9 - Workers' Quarters

All-Weather Operation Systems

The farm infrastructure includes storm-water drainage systems, internal roads, designated areas for farm equipment parking, administrative offices, computer rooms, a conference facility, and a guest house to accommodate visiting veterinarians and guests.

Figure 2.10 - Guest House for Visitors

3. Social Impact & Local Outreach

The Outreach Program of BGM Foundation serves as the organisation's core platform to extend its mission-driven work across rural and tribal communities. Through this program, the Foundation identifies local needs, collaborates with grassroots partners, and implements focused interventions in areas such as cattle welfare, sustainable agriculture, women and youth empowerment, rural education, and biodiversity conservation. Each outreach initiative is designed to create direct community impact while supporting long-term capacity building. The program also emphasises continuous field engagement, monitoring, and learning, ensuring that every project remains relevant, responsive, and scalable for deeper rural transformation. The different ways in which BGM engages with locals and partners are listed as below -

Support to Farmers and Goshalas
High-genetic-potential cows and bulls are provided free of cost to small farmers and goshalas, promoting ethical dairy farming and rural livelihoods. Frozen semen from elite bulls supports indigenous breed improvement programs. BGM has supported the restoration of gauchars (community grazing lands) in collaboration with the Corbett Foundation, and has also assisted farmers by providing improved fodder seeds and seedlings through VRTI.

Nutritional Aid Programs
The farm supplies milk powder free of cost to hospitals, NGOs, schools, and old age homes. This initiative reflects the farm's commitment to public health, social equity, and community welfare through ethical and inclusive dairy practices.

Skill Development in Palghar
In partnership with Govardhan, the farm conducts skilling programs for women and youth in the Palghar district—fostering local employment and economic independence.

Wildlife-Agriculture Coexistence Initiative
Through collaboration with the Corbett Foundation, the farm supports compensation and livestock replacement programs of cattle to tiger predation—enabling harmonious cohabitation of wildlife and agriculture.

Academic Sponsorship and Mentorship
BGM has a long-standing history of sponsoring postgraduate and PhD students, fostering research in sustainable agriculture, veterinary science, and animal welfare.

Collaborative Academic Outreach
BGM has partnered with the Bombay Veterinary College, who bring their students to the farm for practical training. PhD students are encouraged to link their thesis to ongoing farm processes. Drug trial research, in collaboration with the esteemed Institute of Chemical Technology, Mumbai, is also conducted on-site at the farm.

Livelihood Support
The farm sustains the daily livelihood of 50–60 individuals or families, with this number doubling during peak agricultural seasons—making it a significant local employer.

Fodder and Grassland Research & Development
BGM aims to collaborate with the Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi as well as BAIF Uruli Kanchan to develop fodder grasses and grasslands.

To ensure impactful and scalable results, BGM collaborates with the following NGOs and government departments -

1. District Animal Husbandry Department
2. Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dahanu
3. Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth – Fodder Development Department
4. District Disaster Management Department, Palghar
5. Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission
6. District Agricultural Development Department
7. District Fishery Development Department
8. 25 Gram Panchayats across Palghar District
9. 4 Taluka Panchayat Samitis in Palghar District
10. The Corbett Foundation
11. SRLC
12. Vivekanand Research and Technical Institute
13. Shree Govardhan Skill Centre

Projects Implemented under the BGM Foundation's Outreach Program -

1. Milk Powder Distribution for Nutritional Support
BGM Foundation launched this initiative to provide milk powder to tribal children in institutional care, ensuring essential nutrition and supporting their health and development.

2. Needs Assessment Survey across 25 villages of Palghar district.
The survey spanned 25 tribal villages in Palghar, engaging over 500 stakeholders through field research, FGDs, KIIs, and data analysis to inform BGM Foundation's future programs and strategies.

3. Batch 1– Electrical & Welding Training Program
To equip rural youth in Palghar with technical skills in electrical work and welding, enabling sustainable employment in nearby industrial sectors through NSDC-aligned training delivered in partnership with Govardhan Skill Centre.

Figure 3.1 - Need Assessment Field Team Training

Figure 3.2 - Trainee learning wiring a switchboard

On-going Projects -

1. Slick Gene Project – Heat Tolerant Study
This project explores the presence of the heat-tolerant "Slick Gene" in Indian cattle to develop climate-resilient livestock practices in regions like Palghar, Vidarbha, and Saurashtra.

2. Heat Relief Initiative by Jaggery Water for Cows
This initiative provides daily jaggery-infused water to over 1,200 stray and aged cows at Panjarapol shelter in Gujarat to combat heat stress and dehydration during peak summer months.

3. Incense Making Livelihood Training
The aim is to train rural and tribal women in incense stick making to promote home-based income generation and collective enterprise, addressing livelihood gaps in Palghar.

4. Electrical & Welding Training – Batch 2
The initiative trains rural and tribal youth in electrical and welding skills to enhance employability and self-reliance, in partnership with Govardhan Skill Centre.

5. Tailoring Training for Rural & Tribal Women
This project equips underprivileged and tribal women in Palghar with tailoring skills to promote self-reliance through home-based income generation or local employment.

Figure 3.3 - Cows drinking jaggery water under shade

Figure 3.4 - Women tailoring garments during a training

Upcoming projects -

1. Bio Diversity Learning & Experience Centre – Betegaon
Objective - To design and establish a first-of-its-kind Bio-Diversity Park and Experiential Learning Centre in Palghar that showcases the native flora, fauna, traditional agro-pastoral practices, and ecosystem services of the Konkan coastal belt. The Centre aims to foster awareness, ecological sensitivity, and community-led conservation through a hands-on learning environment.

2. Mobile Veterinary Clinic Van– Cattle Healthcare Services Project
Objective - To provide timely, accessible, and professional veterinary healthcare services to cattle in remote villages of Palghar through a Mobile Veterinary Clinic Van, thereby reducing cattle mortality, improving productivity, and supporting the livelihood of cattle-rearing families.

3. Shining Hope– Reflective Belt for Cattle Safety
Objective - To reduce the number of road accidents involving stray and domestic cattle by equipping them with high-visibility reflective belts, while also creating awareness among villagers, motorists, and youth about animal safety and traffic discipline.

4. Shiksha ki Potli: Distribution of School Bags and Accessories
Objective - To support education continuity and dignity for tribal school children by providing essential school bags and learning accessories, while promoting awareness about child rights, hygiene, and the importance of schooling in underserved communities.

5. Snehsparsh – Japabai Massage Training for Tribal Women
Objective - To revive the traditional healing practice of Japabai massage by training tribal women in therapeutic massage techniques, enabling them to gain recognition as skilled practitioners and earn a dignified livelihood through local employment or self-employment opportunities.

6. Awareness and Training of Village Leaders on Government Schemes
Objective - To empower elected Gram Panchayat members and other rural leaders with knowledge of relevant government schemes and entitlements, enabling them to better serve their communities, bridge access gaps, and ensure the welfare and rights of vulnerable households.

7. Learning by Experience – Education in Environment, Agriculture & Animal Husbandry for Tribal School Children
Objective - To impart practical and values-based education in environmental awareness, sustainable agriculture, and animal care to tribal school children, enabling them to develop curiosity, ecological consciousness, and inspiration for future rural livelihoods.

Figure 3.5 - BGM Initiative - Mobile Care Services

4. On-going Projects

Use of Solar Energy on the Farm
Solar panels installed across key areas power essential operations such as lighting, water pumps, fans, and electrical equipment, significantly reducing reliance on grid electricity. By integrating solar solutions into its daily functioning, the farm not only lowers its carbon footprint but also demonstrates a replicable model for clean energy use in rural agricultural settings.

Heritage Archival
The first-ever shed built on the farm is being thoughtfully restored and transformed into a heritage archival space, showcasing the legacy, evolution, and traditional practices of the farm. This space will be open to visitors and the local community, serving as an educational and cultural exhibit that preserves and celebrates the farm's rich history and its journey from traditional methods to modern innovation.

Figure 4.1 - Bull Pens

Bull Pens – Semen Preservation & Genetics Research
A secure facility to house healthy indigenous and hybrid bulls for cryogenic semen preservation, breed improvement, and genetics research. It will support artificial insemination programs and help preserve native cattle lines.

Children's Experience Centre – Farm Learning Through Play
An interactive space where children can experience farm life through hands-on activities, storytelling, and virtual exhibits—fostering awareness of food systems, animal care, and sustainable farming.

Grassland Research Institute – Fodder Innovation & Training
A research and training hub focused on sustainable grassland and fodder management. It will promote native species, rotational grazing, and best practices through field demonstrations and farmer outreach.

Figure 4.2 - Children's Experience Centre

Figure 4.3 - Grassland & Fodder Research Institute

Farmer's Training & Skilling Centre – Local Capacity Building

A centre to train farmers, youth, and women in animal husbandry, organic farming, and sustainable practices through practical workshops, certification programs, and skill-building sessions.

Community Sports Complex – Recreation and Engagement

A shared space with sports and recreation facilities for the local community, encouraging youth participation, physical wellness, and community interaction through regular events and games.

Veterinary Clinic

An on-site state-of-the-art veterinary clinic would ensure prompt medical care, regular health check-ups, and preventive treatments for the cattle, supporting overall herd health, welfare, and productivity. The facility will offer specialized gynecological and maternity services, as well as advanced IVF and ET procedures to improve cow genetics. It will also house capabilities for cryogenic embryo collection and storage, strengthening the farm's efforts in genetic improvement and breed conservation.

Mobile Veterinary Services

The farm runs a Veterinary Van service, ensuring access to animal healthcare in surrounding rural areas, which supports local farming communities.

Hydroponic Grass Growing facility

Plans are underway to establish a hydroponic grass cultivation facility to enhance the production of highly nutritious, pesticide-free fodder, specifically for calves and pregnant cows. This controlled-environment system will ensure year-round availability of fresh green fodder, improving animal health, milk quality, and overall productivity.

Conservation of Indian Cows

The farm will conserve several Indian cow breeds that are on the verge of extinction, such as Punganur and Vechur. Additionally, important dairy breeds like Red Sindhi, Tharparkar, and Sahiwal will also be preserved. Other breeds, including Kathiawadi from Kutch and Khillari and Gaolao from the Maharashtra/Vidarbha region, will be part of conservation efforts through advanced reproductive technologies.

Figure 4.4 - Farmer's Training & Skilling Program

Figure 4.5 - Community Sports Complex

Figure 4.6 - Hydroponics System for Fodder Growing

5. Aspirations & Way Forward

BGM envisions becoming a Centre of Excellence for indigenous cattle in Maharashtra—advancing animal husbandry, education, and community development. The initiative is rooted in the goal of promoting the well-being of cows while simultaneously uplifting the lives of farmers, women and children, and youth through knowledge-sharing and skill-building.

The centre will:

- **Improve herd quality** through selective breeding and scientific cattle management practices, aligning with **national standards for indigenous breeds.**
- Promote the **well-being of cows** by combining traditional care methods with modern technologies to ensure comfort, health, and productivity.
- Offer **training programs in animal husbandry and agro-engineering** to empower farmers and rural youth with practical, future-ready skills.
- Establish **learning spaces and experience centres for children,** nurturing early awareness about sustainable farming and the cultural value of native cattle.
- Create **a supportive ecosystem for farmer welfare,** ensuring access to resources, veterinary care, and knowledge that enhances both livelihoods and livestock outcomes.
- Serve as a model farm for **sustainable, ethical, and economically viable cattle rearing,** positioning itself as a replicable example for other regions in India.

Traditional and modern practices adopted over the years have been invaluable in enhancing the farm's sustainability. These efforts have led to **notable genetic improvements in the herd in the past decade**, reinforcing the value of continued investment in indigenous cattle rearing.

Furthermore, as part of a cooperative understanding, transmission towers of national importance by MAHADISCOM and POWERGRID Corporation of India continue to be installed on the farmland. Due to this, the **presence of high-tension power lines imposes restrictions on structural development in certain areas**, making their best and most **sustainable use as fodder fields and managed grasslands.** As a result, **all built infrastructure has been strategically limited to agriculturally non-viable zones**, ensuring that **fertile areas dedicated to fodder cultivation remain protected and undisturbed.**

6. Conversion of Land from Class II to Class I

Permissible Activities under Current Class II Land Tenure -

As per current Class II classification, the following activities are permitted:
Temporary sheds or godowns for tools, storage of grains, fertilizers, or equipment
Borewells and water storage tanks
Barbed wire or simple fencing to demarcate land
Cattle shelters (gothas) — basic, kutcha structures only
Basic irrigation infrastructure, such as pump houses
Milking parlours (kutcha/semi-permanent, and only if part of a dairy farming use)
Tree plantations / nurseries
Compost pits / biogas units

Converting the land classification to Class I will enable the following key projects -

1. Align with Maharashtra's Agriculture Vision 2030 -
This conversion supports the state's goals for sustainable agriculture, livestock development, and rural empowerment. The proposed research and community facilities will help improve agricultural productivity, livestock health, and innovation in fodder and feed practices.

2. Enable Investment in Long-Term Agro & Community Infrastructure
Under Class II tenure, BGM cannot make capital investments in permanent infrastructure critical for modern agriculture. Upgrading to Class I is necessary to develop durable, regulatory-compliant, and welfare-oriented facilities aligned with current standards.

3. Enhance Agricultural Productivity and Food Security
The proposed infrastructure will contribute directly to improved productivity, sustainability, and resilience in farming and dairy operations—aligning with both state and national objectives for food security and climate-smart agriculture.

4. Support Rural Livelihoods and Youth Engagement
Facilities such as agro-sheds, training centres, and eco-learning zones are essential for engaging rural youth, empowering women, and enhancing skill development—outcomes not feasible under the restrictions of Class II tenancy.

5. Enabling Public-Private Collaboration with Social Impact
BGM's initiatives—including free cattle distribution, veterinary outreach, and farmer training—require permanent infrastructure to be effective. These programs offer substantial community benefit and align with the broader goals of public-private partnership in rural development.

6. Commitment to Agricultural Use
BGM is not requesting a change in land use or zoning. The intent behind the conversion to Class I is solely to enable the development of infrastructure directly supporting agriculture and animal husbandry. The land will remain dedicated to agro-based and allied rural activities.

7. Access to Funding/Loans
Class II status does not allow eligibility for securing loans, grants, or availing government schemes. Upgrading to Class I will enable BGM to access essential funding required to expand its agricultural and animal husbandry initiatives.

8. Attracting Partnerships
Class I status would facilitate collaborations with agricultural universities, research institutions, NGOs, and CSR initiatives—enabling BGM to attract greater resources, technical expertise, and long-term partnerships.

9. Safeguarding the Green Lung
As urban expansion accelerates across Boisar and Palghar, the farm remains one of the last vital green lungs in the region. It plays a critical ecological role by preserving biodiversity, enhancing air quality, and serving as a natural buffer against environmental degradation. Safeguarding this land is essential not only for its agricultural productivity but also for its broader contribution to environmental stability and the well-being of surrounding communities.

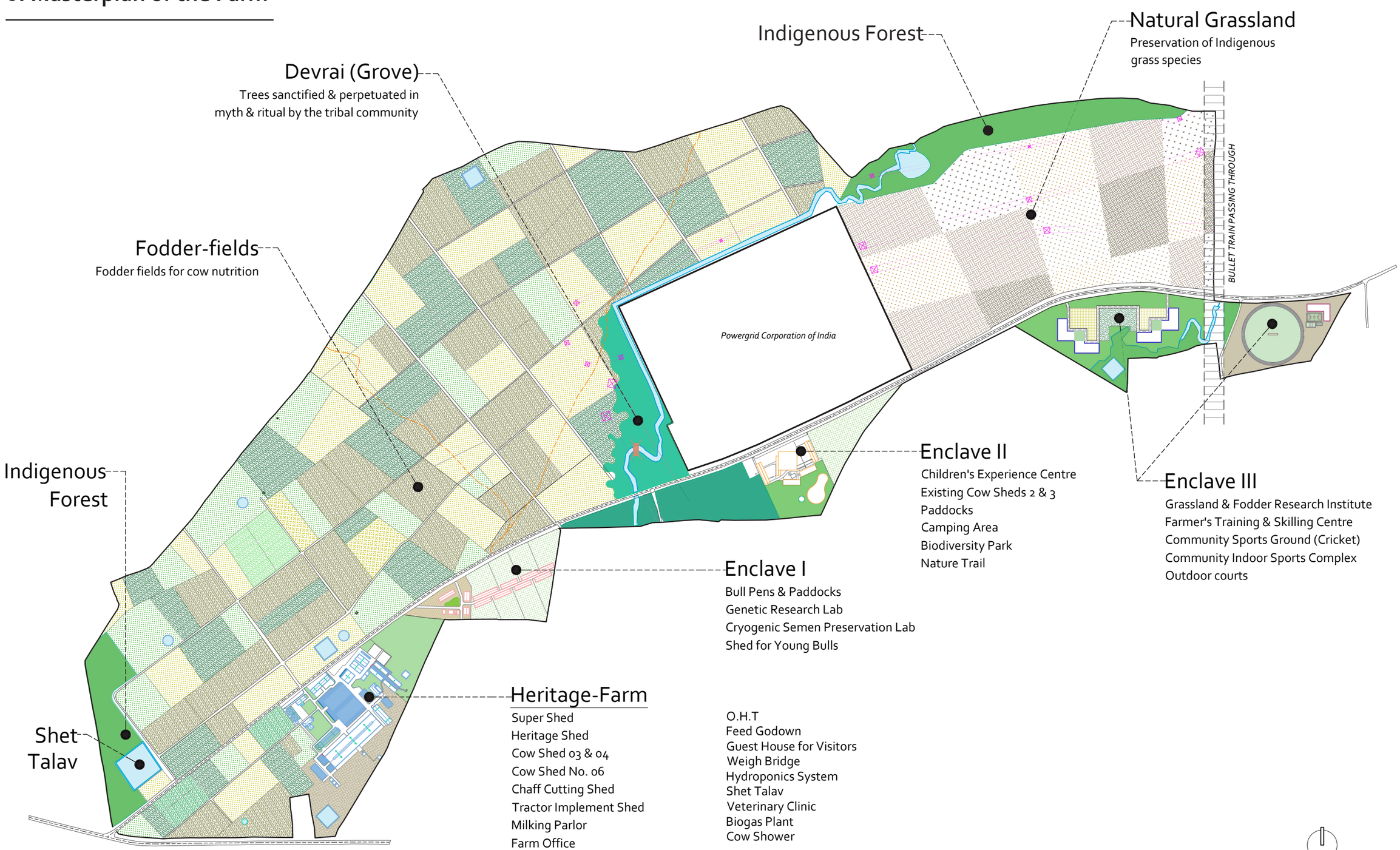
10. Controlled Development
As part of a cooperative understanding, transmission towers of national importance by MAHADISCOM and POWERGRID Corporation of India continue to be installed on the farmland. Due to this, the presence of high-tension power lines imposes restrictions on structural development in certain areas, making their best and most sustainable use as fodder fields and managed grasslands. As a result, all built infrastructure has been strategically limited to agriculturally non-viable zones, ensuring that fertile areas dedicated to fodder cultivation remain protected and undisturbed.

The devlopment of these additional structures would be essential to support agriculture and animal husbandry projects, permissions for which would be allowable under Class I -

- **A Milking Parlour**
- **Pump Houses**
- **A Veterinary Clinic**
- **Research Laboratories (Agro/Animal Husbandry)**
- **Skilling and Conference Centres for farmers and para-veterinarians**
- **An Agro-Experience Centre for local school children**
- **A Multi-purpose Community Shed for cattle fairs and rural sports**
- **Accommodation for milkers, veterinary professionals, and students**

Through this careful land stewardship, **BGM aims to drive transformational change in indigenous cattle rearing—combining ecological conservation with social impact and long-term agricultural resilience.**

6. Masterplan of the Farm



Devrai (Grove)
Trees sanctified & perpetuated in myth & ritual by the tribal community

Indigenous Forest

Natural Grassland
Preservation of Indigenous grass species

Fodder-fields
Fodder fields for cow nutrition

Indigenous Forest

Shet Talav

Enclave I
- Bull Pens & Paddocks
- Genetic Research Lab
- Cryogenic Semen Preservation Lab
- Shed for Young Bulls

Enclave II
- Children's Experience Centre
- Existing Cow Sheds 2 & 3
- Paddocks
- Camping Area
- Biodiversity Park
- Nature Trail

Enclave III
- Grassland & Fodder Research Institute
- Farmer's Training & Skilling Centre
- Community Sports Ground (Cricket)
- Community Indoor Sports Complex
- Outdoor courts

Heritage-Farm
- Super Shed
- Heritage Shed
- Cow Shed 03 & 04
- Cow Shed No. 06
- Chaff Cutting Shed
- Tractor Implement Shed
- Milking Parlor
- Farm Office
- Staff Quarters
- Slurry Disconnecting Chamber
- Manure Separator
- Hay Godown
- Quarters For Permanent Workers
- Quarters For Temporary Workers
- O.H.T
- Feed Godown
- Guest House for Visitors
- Weigh Bridge
- Hydroponics System
- Shet Talav
- Veterinary Clinic
- Biogas Plant
- Cow Shower

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Betegaon Farm

Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali

Ranjit Sinh Associates | architects

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