

PERFORMANCE OF SHEEP FARMING IN KARNATAKA STATE

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Abstract:

Sheep farming is one of the most significant and mobile enterprises in every state of India. As the capital is invested in one spot, yet the revenue comes in four sources, such as wool, milk, meat and fumes. Sheep ranching is a key component of the rural economy, especially in the hilly, desert and semi-arid regions. Even in tiny flocks, the sheep may be raised. We must care for the sheep a little more than for the other animals, and these sheep also need a lot less comfort and conveniences. The sheep merely need housing to be secured.

Keywords: Sheep, India, farming, livestock

As India is one of the countries that loves animals, both sheep and the impoverished shepherds have considerable room for economic progress. India is more than 48 million the sixth largest sheep nation in the world. Around 45 000 crore rupees, which are 10% N.G.P. The yearly share of cattle to the national economy are. In the dry, semi-arid countryside in particular, the sheep are an essential component of the rural economy with its multifactor utilities for wool, meat, skins and dung. The selling of wool and animals is a trustworthy source of revenue for shepherds.

Sheep have from time immemorial an indissoluble identification with farmers in India. They are a significant part of the agricultural and economy in India, particularly those of the poorer segments among farmers. In instance, if crops fail owing to drought and other bad situations, they constitute a considerably usable fraction. Sheep's memory is so greater than human humans, as the study shows, that the features of other sheep within the flock are easily identified.

Sheep farming are subject to their economic potential and prudent management, like other animal husbandry, to the aim of reducing feeding costs without reducing nutritious levels, either sheep's meat or muffins. Sheep milk is an economically feasible factor to produce sheep following the production of meat, wool, dung and manure. 20% to 40% of the revenues in sheep farming are from wool to domestic revenue. The overseas market is still dominating Indian tapestry wool and tapestry.

Sheep Production in Karnataka State

Karnataka is one of India's most significant cattle. It adds to the sheep and goat population of the country roughly 7%. The breeding of sheep and goats is the backbone of the small and marginal farmers' economies. The state has enormous potential for shared resources and pastures and pastureland in general. The local and upgraded sheep and goat races are many. Most tiny, marginal and landless farmers depend on the subsistence of sheep and goats.

In addition to Bellary and Hassan, Karnataka boasts notable and famous sheep races such as Deccani and Bannur. Kenguri are also a cattle breed found in the district of Koppal, Raichur and the neighbouring district of Bagalkot and the district of Gulbarga. The sheep farming area in Karnataka is linked by Krishna River to the north and Tungabhadra River to the south. In both India and Karnataka, the majority of sheep breeds show low production and low growth. Therefore, a programme of cross breeding is deemed beneficial to boost sheep output.

Advantages of Sheep Farming Business in Karnataka:

- The capital and initial investment is very low.
- These sheep are adaptable to all types of climates.
- The lips of the sheep will help in cleaning the grain lost at the harvesting time and they will convert waste feed into the profitable feed.
- These play an important role in the livelihood for a large-scale farmer like landless labours, marginal and small farmers.
- For the shepherd, if he invests in one sheep farm the shepherd will get income from four sources like wool, milk, manure and meat.
- In the sheep farm the foundation stock is cheap and also the flock can multiply rapidly.
- These are also known as economical converters of grass into milk, meat, and also the wool.
- When compared to other livestock's they eat a large variety of plants. As this will help the farmer as excellent weed destroyer.
- The sheep never damage and crop or tree, if the farmer is simultaneous is maintaining the agricultural sectors.

Sheep do not need costly housing and are raised with limited ventilation in a small hut. By adopting current technology to the management, scientific breeding, feeding and abating and disease control, sheep husbandry may become more lucrative. According to 2012, our country has 65 million sheep and 7 million sheep in Karnataka. With 10.68lakh, the district of the Tumkur is the greatest sheep population while the district of Udupi has the lowest sheep population. Sheep breeding is usually much less in the areas Sheep is a tiny ruminant, that offers meat, wool and dung of excellent quality. In tropical areas, sheep can endure limited vegetation and eat on accessible plants, with reduced expenditures, under the draught circumstances.

Sheep are typically observed in dry and half-hearted agro-climate areas In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu, maximum number of cattle is seen. In our nation there are 42 known sheep breeds. Some races, such as Jammu and Kashmir, have been found at higher elevations, and they create beautiful wool of clothing. Sheep breeding in rainfed locations, in places where agriculture cannot be done because of barren fields, deserts, mountainous places and uncultivated fallow grounds can be undertaken by intensive

management with excellent protective measures. The breeding of sheep does not need particular knowledge or large investment and all family members can participate in the growing of sheep.

Problems in Sheep Rearing

- Major production problems of the present study are inadequate grazing facilities, lack of quality feed and fodder, lack of knowledge about maintenance practices.
- Exploitation by middlemen and the lack of market intelligence as their one of the major marketing problems.
- Non-availability of quality breeds, lack of technical knowledge and disease outbreak are some of the technical problems.
- The lack of financial facility for purchase of quality breeds, lack of credit facility.
- Inadequate veterinary facilities may be reason for outbreak of diseases.
- Thefts and preying by wild animals wolf another menace.

Review Literature:

Dinesh Kumar (2003), in his article “A study on problems Encountered in sheep / Rearing in Rajasthan” The main issues in Rajasthan for sheep rearers were the shortage of grassing space, grazing areas for brower infestations, the absence of green fodder, predominance of diseases, and a lack of marketing infrastructure.

Sarvanakumar (2003), in his Thesis “A study on the migratory Pattern of Nellore Sheep and Their Performance” It has been noted that the biggest challenges encountered by migrating shepherds of Nellore were gastrointestinal parasites, vaccination disclosure prevalent diseases in the migration pathway villages and lack of veterinary services.

Pattanayak et al. (2003), in their article “Survey and Performance evaluation of Ganjam Sheep” Have noticed Ganjam In Orissa, sheep herds travel seeking pasture from place to place. They begin their journey after kharif harvest (November-December) when the rainy season begins (June-July). During migration on farmer's fields, shepherds protect their flocks and obtain cash or cash for sheep's excrement.

Breeds of sheep

Sheep are generally classified into 3 types based on the products obtained from them.

- Wool purpose breeds
- Meat purpose breeds
- Dual purpose breeds (both meat and wool)

1. Wool purpose breeds: The excellent quality and amount of wool are produced by it. The sheep are particularly visible in Australia, Spain, Russia and so forth. Few examples are Rambouillet, Merino etc. Gaddi, Gurez and Karnah from HP are Indian races.

2. Meat purpose breeds: These sheep breeds generate high quality and meat quantity. Race is quick developing and in a short period there is increased body weight. Examples of indigenous species are: rambouillet and dorset, and southern races: Malpura, Sonadi, Macheri, Ramnad, Vemluretc. and Exotic ones.

3. Dual purpose breeds (Both meat and wool): In comparison with native races, these races generate far more meat and wool. The Deccani, Hassan, Nali, Coimbatore, Ganjam etc are only a few instances of Indian races. These races are acclimatised in your country's surroundings. India has produced many varieties of cross breed sheep suitable for different climates such as Kashmiri Merino, Avikalin, Avivastra and Bharath Merino etc.

Breeds of Karnataka

Sheep breeds in Karnataka are popular for meat purpose only. A few varieties produce wool of low quality and also in lesser quantity which will not fetch good price in market. Few examples of breeds seen in Karnataka include Bannur, Deccani, Hassan, Bellary, Chitradurga, Kenguri etc.

1. Mandya breed

Also known as bandur, or bannur, this breed. It is renamed as a race of Mandya. These sheep are mostly grown in the districts of Mandya, Malavalli and Bannur. They also exist in the districts of Mysore and Bengaluru. The sheep are creamy or white in colour on the head and neck with particular brown spots. The chest with little legs is round and wide. Their Roman nose is bulged and they do not have horns. The compact physique produces a higher body weight and a better meat output. Mandya breed yields high grade meat with intermuscular fat, making flesh tender and delicious. When cooked, the flavour gives the race a wonderful scent. The meat is nice and delicious and the dressing ratio is 40-45 percent live. The sheep race is employed for the development of good meat varieties of sheep both in other regions of India and overseas. The cattle reaches a live weight of 16-18 kg in six months and is ready for reproduction in 13-17 months. Over the course of 2 years, the sheep usually produces three lambs. The adult sheep attains 35 kg body weight. Mandya breed produces Coarse quality wool which is used by locals to produce rough blankets and carpets.

2. Deccani breed

The herds of the breed have been particularly dispersed through the districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Raichur and Karnataka. Body colours like brown, black, brunish Black, white black and Black White are different. The Body colours are different. Also, the legs are not too lengthy. Raising weights in males from 30 to 35 kg and in females from 25 to 30 kg. Rams generate middling grade wool, with curving horns. Twice a year, sheep are shaven. With a dressing rate of 50 per cent, the wool yield is between 750-800g/year. In rural regions, the wool of this cattle is made with excellent quality blankets, mufflers, sweaters and short hats.

3. Hassan breed

This race differs somewhat from the Mandya race with body colours and bannur-like shapes. Black or brown are head and neck. There's a lengthy leg. The quality of wool is harsh and often not helpful for the preparation of cloths. The flesh is less palatable than that of the Mandya-race, with an average body weight of 45-48 percent for the males and between 25 and 30 kg in the females.

4. Bellary and Chitradurga Breed

In Chitradurga and Bellary region these sheep are widespread. Sheep comparable in body weight and form to Hassan and Deccani. Black, ash-like and black colours with areas of white hues. The legs are long, helping animals to spend several kilometres searching for food and water. Rams have horns and reach a weight of 35 to 45kg in 2-2 1/2 years, while ewes are polled and in two years they have a weight of 30-35kg. These animals generate hairy wool appropriate for rough blankets of low grade. Fleece is less flavorful. The Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporate Health Cheap is also provided free of charge to Sheep and Cheep for anti-parasite medications, and other corporate initiatives include training, farmers' education, extension operations and advertising. The subsidised rates provide the interested farmers with an enhanced Ram race for breed enhancement from the farms. It was planned that every 25000 Sheep will have one Sheep Rearers Co-operative Service. '.25000/- Share capital on the basis of annual performance will be allocated for the best functioning societies. Sheep Insurance (Janashree Vima Yojane): For the protection of shepherds, sheep are being insured under the programme without considering breed, age and sex the value of the sheep set is .1500/-. In the following insurance companies, a GOI Entrepreneur, over six months of old ovine is insured.

Sheep Population in Karnataka:

Table 1: District-wise sheep population of Karnataka during 2011-12

Sl. No.	District	Sheep	
		No.	Percent
1	Tumakuru	1061330	11.07
2	Belagavi	788929	8.23
3	Kalaburagi	563543	5.88
4	Chitradurga	940038	9.81
5	Bagalkote	733600	7.65
6	Bellary	756270	7.89
7	Raichur	647549	6.76
8	Koppal	547061	5.71
9	Vijayapura	309278	3.23
10	Mandya	341774	3.57
11	Chickballapur	432691	4.51
12	Kolar	445100	4.64
13	Davanagere	343178	3.58
14	Mysore	218381	2.28
15	Haveri	254708	2.66
16	Gadag	259047	2.7
17	Ramanagara	152938	1.6
18	Hassan	160685	1.68

19	Bidar	88402	0.92
20	Chamarajnar	128483	1.34
21	Bangalore (R)	124870	1.3
22	Chickmagalur	91312	0.95
23	Dharwad	73982	0.77
24	Bangalore (U)	77302	0.81
25	Shimoga	36791	0.38
26	D. Kannada	265	0
27	U. Kannada	4783	0.05
28	Kodagu	1401	0.01
29	Udupi	70	0
	Total	9583761	100

Source: Census report, 2012

Growth in sheep population: Table 1 shows the rate of growth in the sheep population. The findings of the survey indicated that sheep growth had the largest population of 11,07%, 9,81% and 8,23% in Tumakuru, Chitradurga and in Belagavi. The lowest sheep population in Karnataka were Kodagu, U.kannada, Udupi and D.kannada. The state of Karnataka, however, has seen increased sheep growth. Positive population growth was largely attributable to increased demand for meat and animal products due to rapid population rise. Special initiatives must be put in place by both central and national governments to help the small and marginal farmers to sustainably live up to their requirements and to support consumer consumption in the form of meats and meat products.

Conclusion:

Nevertheless, research on sheep husbandry and sheep population was carried out. Despite these studies. Agriculture is the main sector and sheep farming is a cohesion subject, landless and marginal farmers may adopt small-scale sheep farming easily. This research will focus on the sheep and population of Karnataka, if they are a profitable enterprise, economically viable and generate a natural source of revenue so they may eradicate poverty.

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