

# Economic Analysis of Sheep Farming in Karnataka State

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**Abstract**— Among the most important and mobile industries in every state of India, sheep farming is the largest. Since just one location has been chosen for the capital investment, the revenue comes from four sources, such as wool, milk meat and fumes, respectively. Particularly in the mountainous, desert, and semi-arid regions, sheep herding is a major component of the rural economy Sheep may be kept in small flocks as well. The sheep require a little more attention than the other animals, yet they also require a lot less comfort and convenience than the other animals. The sheep only require a place to live.

**Keywords**— Sheep, India, farming, livestock.

## INTRODUCTION

Sheep and their poor shepherds have a lot of potential for economic growth in India, since it is one of the countries that loves animals. More over 48 million sheep live in India, making it the world's sixth-largest sheep country. This equates to almost 45 000 crore rupees, or about 10 percent of the national gross domestic product. This is the annual contribution of cattle to the nation's economy. Wool, meat, skins, and dung are all valuable commodities in the semi-arid, dry terrain. Shepherds depend on the sale of wool and animals as a reliable source of income.

Farmers in India have had an unbreakable bond with sheep since the dawn of time. They are an important element of India's agriculture and economy, especially among the poorest sectors of the farmer population. The amount of useable crop that is lost due to drought or other adverse conditions, for example, is considerable. Study reveals that sheep's memory is superior to humans', allowing them to quickly recognize other sheep in the herd.

Similarly, to other animal husbandry, sheep farming is subject to their economic potential and wise management with the goal of decreasing feeding costs without reducing nutritional levels, whether in the form of lamb or muffins. Sheep milk is the second most economically viable reason to raise sheep, behind meat, wool, dung, and manure. In sheep farming, wool generates 20 percent to 40 percent of the earnings. Tapestry wool and tapestry from India are still dominated by the export market in the country.

## Sheep Production in Karnataka State

Karnataka is home to some of India's most important cow herding regions. It increases the number of sheep and goats in the country by around 7 percent. Small and marginal farmers' incomes are built on sheep and goat rearing. A vast number of shared resources and pastureland are available in the state. Sheep and goat races, both local and improved, abound. Sheep and goats are the primary means of livelihood for the majority of small, marginal, and landless farmers.

Neben Bellary and Hassan, Karnataka is home to the Deccani and Bannur sheep breeds. Kenguri are also a cattle breed found in Koppal, Raichur, Bagalkot, and Gulbarga districts. The Krishna River in the north and the Tungabhadra River in the south connect the sheep farming area in Karnataka. There are a number of sheep breeds in India and Karnataka that have low production and growth rates. In order to increase sheep production, a strategy of cross breeding is recommended.

## Sheep farming business in Karnataka has several advantages:

- The capital and initial investment is very low.
- These sheep are adaptable to all types of climates.
- In addition to helping clean grain lost after harvest, sheep's lips will transform waste feed into profit-generating material.
- Landless workers, marginal farmers, and small farmers all rely on these sources of income to make a living.
- Sheep farming provides the shepherd with revenue from four different sources, such as wool (wool), milk (milk), manure and meat.
- Sheep farming is a cost-effective way to get started, and the herd may expand quickly.
- The grass is converted into milk, meat and wool by these machines.
- Comparatively, they consume a wide range of vegetation. As a result, the farmer will benefit from this as an effective weed killer.
- It is impossible for sheep to destroy a crop or tree if the farmer is also managing other agricultural areas at the same time.

Sheep do not require expensive housing, and are reared in a tiny hut with minimal ventilation. Sheep farming

may become more profitable if it adopts modern technologies for management, breeding, feeding, and disease control. The United States has 65 million sheep, with 7 million of them in Karnataka. Among the districts, Tumkur has the most sheep, with 10.68 lakh, while Udupi has the fewest. It is not uncommon for sheep to be bred in the region. Small ruminants, sheep provide meat, wool and excrement of high quality.

Herds of sheep are generally found in places with arid, semi-arid agroclimates. Maximum amount of cattle is found in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. There are 42 sheep breeds in our country.

High-altitude races, such as Jammu and Kashmir, produce exquisite wool apparel. Intensive management and good protective measures can be used to raise sheep in rainfed areas, deserts, hilly areas, and fallow lands where cultivation is impossible. Everyone in the family may take part in sheep rearing, as it does not require particular expertise or large investments to get started.

#### **Problems in Sheep Rearing**

- Inadequate grazing facilities, a lack of quality feed and fodder, and a lack of understanding about maintenance methods are major productivity concerns in this research.
- Exploitation by middlemen and the absence of market knowledge as their one of the key marketing difficulties.
- Technological difficulties include a shortage of quality breeds, a lack of technical understanding, and disease outbreaks.
- Finances for purchasing excellent breeds are limited because to credit restrictions.
- Veterinary facilities that are inadequate may contribute to the spread of illnesses.
- A second threat is theft and predation by wild animals.

#### **REVIEW LITERATURE**

Dinesh Kumar (2003), in his article Rajasthan Sheep Rearing Problems: A Study Grazing land was limited in Rajasthan, and there were Brower infestations and illnesses prevalent. There was also a dearth of marketing infrastructure in the state.

Sarvanakumar (2003), in his Thesis Nellore Sheep Migration and Performance: A Study In addition to gastrointestinal parasites, vaccine disclosure and a shortage of veterinary services were among the greatest problems faced by Nellore's shepherds.

Pattanayak et al. (2003), in their article Study of the Ganjam Sheep's performance Ganjam has been seen. Throughout Orissa, sheep herds are always on the move, in search of greener pastures. Rainy season (November-December) is when they begin their trek (June-July). On farmer's fields, shepherds watch their flocks and collect money or cash for sheep faeces during migration.

#### **Breeds of sheep**

As a general rule, sheep are divided into three categories based on the goods they produce.

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

**1. Wool purpose breeds:** The great quality and volume of wool are generated by it. Australia, Spain, Russia, and other countries are notable for their sheep populations. Rambouillet, Merino, etc., are only a few instances of this. India is represented by the Gaddi, Gurez and Karnah races in HP

**2. Meat purpose breeds:** These sheep breeds provide meat that is of good quality and yields a large amount of it. The race develops quickly, and the body's weight increases within a short amount of time. Rambouillet and Dorset are examples of indigenous species, as are Malpura, Sonadi, Macheri, Ramnad, Vemlur, etc., as well as exotic species.

**3. Dual purpose breeds (Both meat and wool):** The meat and wool produced by these races is far higher than that of native races. Indian races include the Deccani, Hassan, Nali, Coimbatore, Ganjam, and others. These races have been adapted to the environment of your country. Kashmiri Merino, Avikalin, Avivastra, and Bharath Merino are just a few of the crossbreed sheep kinds that have been developed in India to suit diverse temperatures and environments.

#### **Breeds of Karnataka**

Sheep breeds in Karnataka are popular for meat use alone. One or two breeds are known to produce wool of a bad quality as well as a low quantity, which will not sell well in the market. Bannur, Deccani, Hassan, Bellary, Chitradurga, Kenguri, etc. are some of the breeds that may be found in Karnataka.

#### **1. Mandya breed**

This breed is also known as a bandur or a bannur. A Mandya race is given its new name as a result of the name change. Mandya, Malavalli, and Bannur are the

main sheep-growing districts. Mysore and Bengaluru also have them. The sheep's head and neck are cream or white, with brown markings. The broad and large chest is accompanied by little legs. Roman nasal bulges and horns are absent. Weight gain and meat production are both enhanced by compact physiques. Its meat is delicate and tasty, because to the intermuscular fat it contains. 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 reach 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**

Bijapur, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Raichur, and Karnataka have the most herds of this breed. Black and white are distinct body colours. There are differences in the colours of the body. As a bonus, the legs aren't overly long. An increase in male and female body weights from 30 to 35 kg. Rams have curved horns and produce wool of a medium quality. Sheep are shooed twice a year. With a 50 percent dressing rate, the wool yield is between 750 and 800 grammes each year. Blankets, mufflers, sweaters and short caps are manufactured from this wool in rural areas. It is also used to make clothing in urban areas.

**3. Hassan breed**

Unlike the Mandya, this race has different bodily colours and forms. Head and neck are either black or brown in colour. There's a long leg on the horse. Wool has a rough texture that makes it unsuitable for use in the production of textiles. Men weigh 45-48 percent of their body weight, while females weigh between 25 and 30 kg. The meat is less appetising than that of the Mandya-race.

**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 Cheap for anti-parasite medications, and other corporate initiatives include training, farmers' education, extension operations and advertising.

**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**

Despite this, research was conducted on sheep husbandry and sheep population. Contrary to the findings of these investigations. Landless and marginal farmers can readily embrace small-scale sheep farming since it is a cohesive issue. Karnataka sheep and their populations will be the subject of this research, which will examine if they are a successful industry, economically feasible, and a natural source of money that may help alleviate poverty.

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