

Annexure-7  
(Total 13 pages)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಆಪಸಂ/ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಅಮಹುಗಾ/ವಿವ-45/2012-13  
ಅದಕ:

ಆಯುಕ್ತರವರ ಕಛೇರಿ  
ಪಶುಪಾಲನಾ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶುವೈದ್ಯ ಸೇವಾ ಇಲಾಖೆ  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿ:30-04-2013

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು  
ಪಶು ಸಂಗೋಪನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆ  
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ  
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

ಮಾನ್ಯರೆ,

ವಿಷಯ : Fact finding committee constituted by the National Green Tribunal  
(SZ), Chennai in application No.6 & 12/2013  
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ : 1. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪತ್ರ ಸಂ:ಪಸಂಮೀ 25 ಸಮೇವಿ. 2013 ದಿ:27.04.2013

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ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಿತ ತಮ್ಮ ಪತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ  
ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಪತ್ರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ  
ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಗೌರವಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

ತಮ್ಮ ವಶ್ವಾಸಿ,  
ಆಯುಕ್ತರು



THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL SOUTH ZONE, CHENNAI.  
Information required from the relevant Departments of G.O.K.

Historical Information in respect of the Amruth Mahal Kaval and cattle

The erstwhile State of Mysore, from the year 1600, took great interest in livestock development by establishing "Benne Chavadi", wherein cattle were maintained in various Government lands reserved for pasture development. Initially the number of such pasture Kaval land were 240 in number, in an extent of 4,13,539 acres. Later on these kaval lands are designated as Amrithmahal kaval lands. This tradition has continued since the period of Tippu Sultan. After his defeat in Srirangapatna war, the Britishers took over the administration and it was designated as Amrithmahal Department. The administration of Amrithmahal Department was originally under the Department of Agriculture, and in the year 1945 the Department of Animal Husbandry was established.

The original extent of land which was 4.13 lakh acres, got reduced over the years by the orders of the Mysore Government, for various purposes like construction of big tanks, afforestation and releasing of land to landless people to promote agriculture. The last major release of 9900 acres was in the year 1958 in various districts of the State. The remaining 56951 acres of lands were vested with the Department of Animal Husbandry.

Government also considered that it is not desirable to interfere with the remaining land to the extent of 56951 acres, which is under the control of Department of Animal Husbandry for the purpose of Development of Livestock.

Amrithmahal cattle were maintained by big farmers known as cattle breeders and the Amrithmahal kaval lands were given for grazing purpose only and the erstwhile rulers used to collect annually required number of female & male animals for their use in lieu of cash from the breeders. After the British took over the administration, the Amrithmahal cattle that were in possession of the breeders were taken over by the Amrithmahal Department by paying suitable lands and monetary compensation, and these animals were maintained in the sub-stations in different Amrithmahal kavals.



In olden days, these Amrithmahal cattle were taken to various other kavals for rotational & seasonal grazing. After this, the local livestock were allowed to graze by paying fixed amounts. However, after rapid urbanization and movement of heavy vehicles on roads, the movement of Amrithmahal animals on foot was prevented, as these animals were wild in nature. Presently, around 1500 Amrithmahal animals are being maintained in 6 sub-centers in three districts, as these kavals are preserved for development of livestock. Other livestock activities like Sheep & Goat farming/Hallikar Cattle Development and Silvipasture development are undertaken in number of kavals. Five kavals have been handed over to Forest Department 25 years ago, for afforestation process and it is still vested with the Forest Department. Since last 3 years, 6 more kavals have been taken for development of silvipasture, thus increasing the Amrithmahal cattle strength. The intention of the Department is to develop all the remaining kavals in phased manner through silvipasture and pasture development, as Karnataka is facing repeated drought in last 10 years. The Amrithmahal kavals are located in such places like hillocks, slopes of hills & catchment area of various tanks and in areas of limited rainfall so that ecology and bio-diversity is maintained for the flora & fauna, in order to maintain this ecological balance and to promote pasture system to help the farmers and also further development of livestock.

Considering the above, the Department of Animal Husbandry established large scale sheep breeding farm at Challakere Taluk, Amrithmahal Kaval land, (Kudapura, Varavu & Ullavarthi) as there was no large scale sheep breeding farms to meet the demands of farmers for supply of rams. Under Australian aid, up to 8000 sheep were maintained during those years, later on after the establishment of Karnataka Sheep Development Board, these farms, along with sheep breeding activities, were temporarily handed over to Karnataka Sheep Development Board for Sheep & Goat Development and was later converted in to Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, which is presently functioning under the said name. Over the years, due to repeated failure of monsoon & depletion of underground water, the herd strength got reduced and also there was lack of sufficient funds for expansion of activity of the farms.



-3-

Sl. No.	Information Required	Information Furnished																																																																																																																														
1.	Number of villages in the area	16 villages																																																																																																																														
2.	Main occupations in the villages	Sheep rearing & Agriculture																																																																																																																														
3.	Number of families involved in sheep and cattle rearing	Families rearing cattle : 406 Families rearing sheep and goat : 499 Total : 905																																																																																																																														
4.	Number of sheep, goats and cattle in the study area:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl no</th><th>Name of the village</th><th>Cross Bred</th><th>Indigenous</th><th>Buffaloes</th><th>Sheep</th><th>Goat</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1.</td><td>Sheep Breeding Farm of Khudapur</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>427</td><td>103</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>Gowripura</td><td>9</td><td>331</td><td>203</td><td>3108</td><td>1871</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>Khudapura</td><td>19</td><td>121</td><td>33</td><td>304</td><td>482</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>Manumainahalli</td><td>60</td><td>232</td><td>11</td><td>1414</td><td>707</td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td>Ramadurg</td><td>0</td><td>197</td><td>66</td><td>1889</td><td>468</td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td>Sarjavvanahalli</td><td>0</td><td>455</td><td>210</td><td>3890</td><td>550</td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td>Nayakanahatti</td><td>62</td><td>2047</td><td>774</td><td>5335</td><td>1056</td></tr> <tr><td>8.</td><td>Nelagetalahatti</td><td>0</td><td>635</td><td>255</td><td>26767</td><td>1641</td></tr> <tr><td>9.</td><td>Varavookaval</td><td>0</td><td>109</td><td>38</td><td>891</td><td>100</td></tr> <tr><td>10.</td><td>Neralagunte</td><td>0</td><td>839</td><td>579</td><td>2818</td><td>1023</td></tr> <tr><td>11.</td><td>Katappanahatti</td><td>0</td><td>259</td><td>114</td><td>1429</td><td>675</td></tr> <tr><td>12.</td><td>Katrikenahalli</td><td>0</td><td>215</td><td>132</td><td>917</td><td>762</td></tr> <tr><td>13.</td><td>Varavoo</td><td>0</td><td>816</td><td>410</td><td>4150</td><td>2431</td></tr> <tr><td>14.</td><td>Nannivala</td><td>0</td><td>2220</td><td>889</td><td>11947</td><td>4108</td></tr> <tr><td>15.</td><td>Gorlakatte</td><td>0</td><td>161</td><td>93</td><td>208</td><td>172</td></tr> <tr><td>16.</td><td>Veeradimmanahalli</td><td>0</td><td>300</td><td>100</td><td>682</td><td>319</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td><td>150</td><td>6929</td><td>100</td><td>66176</td><td>15568</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl no	Name of the village	Cross Bred	Indigenous	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	1.	Sheep Breeding Farm of Khudapur	0	0	0	427	103	2.	Gowripura	9	331	203	3108	1871	3.	Khudapura	19	121	33	304	482	4.	Manumainahalli	60	232	11	1414	707	5.	Ramadurg	0	197	66	1889	468	6.	Sarjavvanahalli	0	455	210	3890	550	7.	Nayakanahatti	62	2047	774	5335	1056	8.	Nelagetalahatti	0	635	255	26767	1641	9.	Varavookaval	0	109	38	891	100	10.	Neralagunte	0	839	579	2818	1023	11.	Katappanahatti	0	259	114	1429	675	12.	Katrikenahalli	0	215	132	917	762	13.	Varavoo	0	816	410	4150	2431	14.	Nannivala	0	2220	889	11947	4108	15.	Gorlakatte	0	161	93	208	172	16.	Veeradimmanahalli	0	300	100	682	319			150	6929	100	66176	15568
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	List of sheep and goat varieties reared in the region	Sheep 1. Deccani 2. Bellery 3. Cross Bred Goat 3907 1. Osmanabadi 2. Nondiscriptive 3. Cross Bred																																																																																																																														
	Number of Amrithmahal cattle	9352 Amrithmahal Cattle.																																																																																																																														
	Number of other indigenous cattle, characteristic features of each	Details are enclosed as Annexure-1 Chitradurga Dist <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Hallikar</td><td>3554</td></tr> <tr><td>Deoni</td><td>58205</td></tr> <tr><td>Khilar</td><td>05</td></tr> <tr><td>Krishna valley</td><td>46</td></tr> <tr><td>Malanad gidda</td><td>72</td></tr> <tr><td>Others</td><td>245569</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>307451</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Cattle</td><td>331659</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Hallikar	3554	Deoni	58205	Khilar	05	Krishna valley	46	Malanad gidda	72	Others	245569	Total	307451	Total Cattle	331659																																																																																																														
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104 AM.  
rest.

16468  
66176  
3907



8.	Number of families dependent on forest products for livelihood	Forest Department to comply
9.	Government sponsored, schemes, if any, for cattle and sheep rearing	Government sponsored schemes for Sheep and Goat Rearing 1. Special Component plan 2. Tribal- sub plan 3. Insurance of Sheep and shepherds Details are given in Annexure - 2
10.	Beneficiaries of the proposed/ on-going developmental activities	Details of beneficiaries of 17 Sheep & Wool Producers Co-operative Societies of Challkere taluk is enclosed in Annexure- 3
11.	Proposals announced by the Government for enhancing cattle and sheep rearing in recent times, <u>Number of Goshalas in the region</u>	Several proposals are announced by the Government in recent times, for enhancing cattle and sheep rearing. 3 Goshalas were opened during drought season at Khudapura, Hirekere Kaval and Doddavallavathi. Now they have been closed. Details are given in Annexure-4.
12.	Have there been any efforts to preserve, protect and increase the number of pure Amrutmahal/ Hallikar or other indigenous cattle.	Yes. Several steps have been taken to preserve, protect and increase the number of pure Amrithmahal/Hallikar and other indigenous cattle. Details are given in Annexure-5



## ANNEXURE - 1

## PART I: LIVESTOCK

## CATTLE

## INDIGENOUS

## AMRUTHMAHAL

Taluk	No. of Household	No. of Household having Livestock	Male					Female							Total Amruthmahal Cattle (110+117)		
			Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years			Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years				Total Amruthmahal Female (111+112+113+114+115+116)			
					Used for breeding	Agriculture	Bullock Cart			Others	In milk	Dry	Not calved once			Above 10 years	
			104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
1	Molakalmuru	25395	15733	1	0	0	9	6	0	16	1	0	1	0	0	2	18
2	Challakere	71764	55210	10	22	7	106	51	3	199	41	27	83	10	4	44	408
3	Chitradurga	80871	40228	74	87	7	1011	59	2	1240	75	55	154	62	20	7	373
4	Holalkere	42650	30897	75	70	33	1506	1	0	1685	220	198	316	295	15	8	1052
5	Hosadurga	51419	39513	198	197	23	1337	415	0	2170	500	260	659	418	50	69	1956
6	Hiriyur	63563	35885	20	18	10	296	4	0	348	21	23	41	13	1	3	102
																	450



PART I: LIVESTOCK																	
CATTLE																	
INDIGENOUS																	
HALLIKAR																	
Taluk	No. of Household	No. of Household having Livestock	Male						Female								
			Over 3 years			Total Hallikar Male (134+135+136+137+138+139) <sup>9)</sup>	Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years			Total Hallikar Female (141+142+143+144+145+146) <sup>6)</sup>					
			Used for breeding	Agriculture	Bullock Cart				Others	In milk	Dry		Not calved once	Above 10 years			
Under 1 year	1 to 3 years	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	
			134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	Total Hallikar Cattle (140+147)

AM. 407  
 Challakere  
 Hallikar No 83  
 11490  
 11490



## Annexure-3

Sl. No	Scheme/Activities	No. of Beneficiaries					
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		District	Taluk	District	Taluk	District	Taluk
1	No. of cross bred rams/ Bucks distributed for breeding purpose under subsidy scheme	165	165	223	223	178	178
2	No. of Shepherds trained in scientific sheep rearing by organizing one day training camps	685	85	400	100	400	90
3	No. of Sheep and Goats de-wormed ( in lakhs)	-	-	8.37	1.00	0.17	0.10
4	No. of SC beneficiaries under Special Component Plan	130	15	75	15	49	06
5	No. of ST beneficiaries under Tribal Sub Plan	24	08	47	07	44	05
6	No. of benefited under assist to small ruminant farming	-	-	808	266	607	189
7	No. of sheep insured	489	92	909	108	200	45



## ANNEXURE - 2

1) Special Component Plan : A socio economic programme to assist Scheduled Caste members in implementing animal husbandry activities by providing subsidy at 33.33% and 66.67% loan from financing institutions. 10 sheep/doe and 1 ram/buck will be provided at a cost of Rs.46,000 and Rs.44,200/- for sheep and goat units respectively.

2) Tribal- sub Plan : A socio economic programme to assist Scheduled Tribe members in implementing animal husbandry activities by providing subsidy at 33.33% and 66.67% loan from financing institutions. 10 sheep/doe and 1 ram/buck will be provided at a cost of Rs.46,000 and Rs.44,200/- for sheep and goat units respectively.

Under the above schemes, the subsidy portion is at 60% and 75 % for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members.

3) Sheep and Shepherd Insurance: The scheme is to provide social security to small shepherds by providing insurance facility to 10 sheep at the rate of Rs.2500/-. per sheep aged more than 6 months irrespective of sex of the sheep. The insurance is provided by the general insurance companies. The premium per sheep is Rs.112.36 out of which contribution by shepherds is Rs.20 per sheep, remaining Rs.92.36 is paid by Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation.



## Annexure-3

Sl. No.	Scheme/Activities	No. of Beneficiaries					
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		District	Taluk	District	Taluk	District	Taluk
	No. of cross bred rams/ Bucks distributed for breeding purpose under subsidy scheme	165	165	223	223	178	178
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7	No. of sheep insured	489	92	909	108	200	45



#### ANNEXURE - 4

##### Proposals announced by the Government for enhancing cattle and sheep rearing in recent times

1. Distribution of Cross bred rams at a subsidized rate of Rs. 2000 per cross bred ram / bucks to sheep and goat rearers for breed improvement.
2. Training of shepherds in scientific sheep rearing by organizing one day training camps.
3. Distribution of de-worming medicines to sheep and goat to the members of Sheep and Wool Producers Co-operative Societies registered with Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation.
4. Assistance to SC/ST persons to take up animal husbandry activities by providing 60% & 75 % subsidy and 25% subsidy to other beneficiaries for rearing sheep and goat units at a cost of Rs. 52000-00 per unit and Rs.49000.00 per unit respectively.
5. To provide insurance for sheep under Sheep and Shepherd Insurance Scheme, 10 sheep above six months of age belonging to shepherds who are below poverty line will be insured for Rs. 2500.00 per sheep, irrespective of the sex of the sheep by the Government Insurance Company at a premium of Rs.112.36 per sheep, out of which Rs.20.00 per sheep is paid by the beneficiary and balance of Rs. 92.36 per sheep is paid by the Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation.



## ANNEXURE-5

### Efforts to preserve, protect and increase the number of pure Amrithmahal/ Hallikar or other indigenous cattle:

Amrithmahal Kaval Development Scheme has been taken up since 2010-11 (vide G.O. No: Pa.sum Me-3/Aa.Ma. Bhu/ 2010, dated: 15.10.2010) to develop six Amrithmahal Kavals, stage by stage, to maintain pure Amrithmahal/Hallikar cattle where the infrastructures like Cattle Proof Trenches (C.P.T) all along the Kaval borders, repairs to cattle sheds, power supply and water for drinking and to cultivate fodder are provided, development of silvipasture and maintenance has been taken up in other sub-centers where Amrithmahal animals are maintained and an amount of Rs.4,87,47,013/- has been spent for the purpose.

Development of two more Amrithmahal Kavals have been taken up to develop and to grow fodder seeds and fodder, under RKVY, vide G.O. No: Pa.sum.Me 53/pa.pa.yoo/2011, dated: 28-9-2012).

Government aims to maintain small herds in each kavals in the existing centers, because the movement of the Amrithmahal animals on road to different Kavals is not possible due to urbanization and ferociousness of the animal. An Amrithmahal goshala is established at Rayasandra Amrithmahal Kaval, where the senile (aged animals) Amrithmahal animals are reared. Every year, about 100 Amrithmahal male calves are sold to the breeders for breeding purpose.

Amrithmahal frozen semen is being made available in veterinary institutions to carry out artificial insemination, thereby promoting pure Amrithmahal Cattle Breeding. At present, we have 1400 pure bred Amrithmahal Cattle maintained at Amrithmahal breeding center, Ajjampur and other sub-centers.

300 pure bred Hallikar cattle are maintained at Hallikar Breeding Station, Kunikenahalli. Hallikar bull semen is made available for the artificial insemination in veterinary institutions, whereby the Hallikar cattle breeding will be promoted. Intensive extension activities are being taken up in every Krishimela conducted by the Government and Universities.

Training programmes are conducted to farmers regularly on development and maintenance of purity of Amirthmal and Hallikar breed. There is high demand for the Amrithmahal and Hallikar cattle. The Government is taking every step to meet the demands of the farmers.



# INFORMATION PERTAINING TO AH@VS DEPT. OF CHITRADURGA DIST.

animal population details of Khudapur & surrounding villages in Chalkere Tq.

(18TH LIVESTOCK CENSUS-2007)

Breeds	Indeginous	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goat	Cattle rearing families	sheep&goat rearing families
0	0	0	427	103	0	0
9	331	203	3108	1871	30	30
19	121	33	304	482	20	12
60	232	11	1414	707	18	18
0	197	66	1889	468	19	18
0	455	210	3890	550	20	25
62	2047	774	5335	1056	51	44
0	635	255	26767	1641	26	51
0	109	38	891	100	29	14
0	839	579	2818	1023	26	13
0	259	114	1429	675	20	16
0	215	132	917	762	28	15
0	816	410	4150	2431	22	45
0	2220	889	11947	4108	60	135
0	161	93	208	172	23	31
0	300	100	682	319	14	32
150	8937	3907	66176	16468	406	499

*Statistics*