

**CONCEPT PAPER ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF ANTHELMENTICS TO SHEEP AND GOATS IN KARNATAKA UNDER “ HEALTH COVERAGE TO SHEEP AND GOATS’ PROGRAMME OF KARNATAKA SHEEP AND WOOL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.**

The programme of distribution of anthelmintics to Sheep & Goats in Karnataka under “ Health Coverage to Sheep & goats” is in vogue since 1994-1995. At present Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is procuring the anthelmintics through the R.C. Holders in the Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services and supplying to the entire state based on the sheep populations in each district. The anthelmintics are being normally supplied to Deputy Director / Assistant Directors of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation at district head quarters, in whichever districts they are available and to the Deputy Directors of Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services in whichever districts the officers of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation are not available. These are further distributed to the sheep / goat farmers free of cost by the officers of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation and officers of Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services by organizing mass deworming camps.

Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is a nodal agency of Government of Karnataka for the Comprehensive development of sheep & goats in the State. It has the responsibility of providing health coverage, breed improvement, wool shearing services , development of scientific marketing system for sheep and sheep products, training in scientific sheep husbandry, fodder development, training in carpet weaving, insurance to sheep and shepherds etc.,

Government has constituted a governing body to Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation to undertake Prompt discussion on policy matters for speedy implementation. Corporation maintains close liaison with the state Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, which also Co-ordinates with Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation for organizing mass deworming camps at the field level.

Sheep and goat farming is an integral part of agriculture and is a subsidiary occupation of farmers in the state. It is employment generating and helps the marginal, small farmers and unemployed youth particularly women sector to sustain over in drought conditions.

Karnataka state with a geographical area of 1,91,792 sq.km. consisting of 29 districts, is having vast resources / vast diversity of flora and fauna. The rural mass of the state comprising 69% depends either directly or indirectly on the agriculture and allied activities like sheep farming, goat farming etc.,

Sheep and goat farming plays an important role in the socio-economic development of rural mass by providing employment throughout the year and helping them to reduce their poverty status by sustained income even during the drought conditions.

Sustained sheep and goat productions is possible if the sheep & goat in the state are given adequate health coverage. Sheep and goats are affected by various kinds of virus, bacteria and parasites, which affect their health. The diseases caused by various virus and bacteria in sheep & goat can be controlled by regular vaccination programmes against specific diseases in sheep and goats. In the state Institute of Animal Health and Veterinary Biological is engaged in the production of bacterial and viral vaccines required for the protection of the health of sheep and goats. But Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation supplies anthelmintics for the regular deworming programmes against re-infestation from parasites.

Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation is the only organization in the state engaged exclusively in the overall development of sheep & goats in the state.

### **Objectives of the Scheme:-**

Sheep and goats are regularly exposed to internal parasitic infestation as they have the habit of grazing closer to ground. Though deworming is done regularly, the reinfestation is very common as they graze in the same infested areas regularly.

With the objective of increasing economic returns to the sheep farmers, the programme of health coverage to sheep & goats is being implemented by Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation.

The objectives of the scheme can be studied under the following headings:-

1. Procurement of anthelmintics.
2. Distribution the anthelmintics through the net work.
3. Deworming sheep and goat flocks by organizing mass deworming camps.
4. Accountability of anthelmintic utilization.

### **Implementation procedure:-**

Implementation of the scheme can be studied under three heads viz.

1. Procurement of anthelmintics.
2. Distribution of anthelmintics.
3. Deworming sheep and goat flocks by organizing mass deworming camps at field level.

## **I. Procurement of anthelmintics.**

Government of Karnataka provides the budget required to Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation as grant-in-aid under the major head of A/c of Animal Husbandry i.e. under plan sector Later on, based on the requirement of anthelmintics and availability of grants Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is procuring the anthelmintics from the companies holding Rate Contract in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.

The table in the Annexure- depicts the anthelmintics. Procured and distributed to the various districts in the state for the year 2008-09. (Annexure enclosed).

Managing Director, Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, Bangalore obtains the requirement of various anthelmintics for each of the district in Karnataka by the Deputy Director, of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and District officers (Assistant Director's / Deputy Director's) of Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation.

## **II. Distribution of Anthelmintics:-**

Managing Director, Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, Bangalore will procure various anthelmintics based on the requirement furnished by the district officers of Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation / Deputy Director's of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services to the companies holding the Rate Contract

in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services for the supplies to be made directly to the district head quarters. Anthelmintics will be supplied throughout the state to all the districts, based on the sheep / goat population in each of the districts.

The companies will supply anthelmintics directly to the district Officers / Director's of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services as per the indents of Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation made by the Managing Director, Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, Bangalore. The district officers of Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation & Deputy Director's of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services will receive the stock of anthelmintics and submit the bills in this regard to the Managing Director, Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, Bangalore with the duly certified receipt of stock for the payment of bills.

### **III. Deworming sheep and goats by organizing mass deworming camps at the field level:-**

The District officers of Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, will organize deworming camps in their area of operation where the sheep population is more in co-ordination with the local sheep and wool producers co-operative Societies and local officers and staff and Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. Extensive publicity will be provided by way of distribution of pamphlets and carrying out announcement in the villages locally.

On the day of the mass deworming camps the anthelmintics will be carried to the respective villages by the district officers of Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation and animals will be drenched with anthelmintics in co-ordination with the staff of Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation and local officers / staff of Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. The No. of sheep and goats supplied with anthelmintics will be recorded. Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation has also supplied automatic drenchers for easy and quick drenching of sheep & goats.

Such type of mass deworming camps will be organized by the district officers of Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation in their area of their operation regularly throughout the year so as to deworm the sheep and goats regularly at least 2 times in a year. The details of mass Deworming camps organized in the state during the year 2008-09 is depicted in Annexure.

### **IV. Accountability of Anthelmintic Utilisation:-**

Monthly progress reports will be submitted to Managing Director, Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, Bangalore regarding the progress achieved under the scheme regularly, which will be reviewed by Managing Director, Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, Bangalore in the monthly meetings. The Deputy Director's of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services / District officers of Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation will also submit the utilization certificate pertaining to the usage of anthelmintics regularly to Managing Director, Karnataka Sheep & Wool Development Corporation, Bangalore.

### **Effects of Parasitism :-**

#### **The effects of parasitism are :-**

- 1) The parasites utilize the components of the feed and fodder consumed by sheep and goats and hence the feed conversion efficiency in sheep and goats is reduced.
- 2) The plasma proteins of sheep and goats are ingested by the parasites which reduce their productive efficiency.

- 3) As the parasites inhabit in the GIT and cause stomach pain which reduces the grazing time. This indirectly affects the production in sheep and goats.
- 4) Wool production comes down by 20-40% apart from the production of low quality wool, which goes as a waste during processing of wool.
- 5) Mutton production decreases in sheep and goats and in addition the meat affected with parasites will be rejected at the slaughter houses which causes heavy losses to the meat industry.
- 6) Sheep affected with parasites reach sexual maturity late and in turn become pregnant late.
- 7) There is a reduced immunity against the diseases in the sheep affected with parasites and hence possibility mortality is increased in the affected sheep.
- 8) “ Hydatidosis” is a public health hazard and the visceral organs of the sheep affected with Hydatidosis will be declared not fit for human consumption.

Hence it is recommended to deworm sheep and goats atleast once in 3 months, so that production can be increased and mortality be decreased accounting for the increased economic returns to the sheep and goat farmers.

**Economic losses due to helminthiosis in meat industry:-**

Country	Amount of loss	Due to	Reference
U.S.S.R	14.8 million roubles	Hydatidosis	Teplov & Zhuravets (1985)
Britain	25000 pounds	Hydatidosis	Gonalees & Plaza (1976)
Chile	2.5 million dollars	Hydatidosis	Kuezyaski (1976)
Poland	10 million Zloty	Hydatidosis	-
Wales	2,50,000 Dollars	Hydatidosis	-
G.D.R	11.4 million D.M. annually	Ascacid infection	-
Bangladesh	0.588 million Taka	Fascioliasis	Mark wardt (1978)
India	4178 million rupees	Fascioliasis	Feribiyi & Adeleye (1978)

**Economic gain in livestock industry resulting from treatment of Helminthiasis :-**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Amount of loss</b>	<b>Due to</b>	<b>Reference</b>
U.S.S.R	27 rounds, 4 kopeks/ruble	Better growth rate	Nixitin (1977)
U.S.S.R	6.8-9.8 roubles/rouble spent	Increased wool production in sheep	Lysenko & Ostravski (1979)
U.S.S.R	0.7239 million roubles	Treatment of cestodiasis	Rostovregior Chobanyan (1981)

**Uses of Anthelmintics:-**

- All modern broad spectrum anthelmintics can effectively be used for the chemotherapy of the targeted nematode infections.
- It prevents substantial fecal discharge of eggs which would occur during patency.
- It reduces the impact of worms on the performance of animals, which is more significant during tissue dwelling early phase of infection.
- It enables the acquisition of considerable level of protective immunity against subsequent infestation. (Self immunization)

In Karnataka , Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is procuring and supplying the anthelmintics from the companies holding Rate Contract in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services through network of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation and Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services. Presently the anthelmintics are given free of cost to the sheep and goats.

**Why the scheme is being picked up for evaluation:-**

During the year 2008-09 Government of Karnataka has allocated Rs. 245.51 lakhs towards the procurement and supply of anthelmintics under health coverage programme of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation which is directly benefiting the farming community. Although Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is procuring and supplying the anthelmintics from 1994-95, the quantum supplies made under the programme is negligible as compared to that of sheep and goat population in the State. It has been recommended by the scientists to deworm sheep and goat at least 4 times in a year. But, at present Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is supplying anthelmintics to deworm a small portion of the sheep and goat population in the state twice in a year.

By deworming sheep and goats 4 times in a year, the economic returns to sheep and goat farmers are increased substantially. There was an increase in the live weights of sheep and goats by 2.163 kgs (15% of average live wt. of animals) will yield an incremental income of Rs.250/- sheep or goat to the sheep farmer annually. Hence considering the importance of the scheme it has been taken up for evaluation.

### **Out come of the evaluation:-**

The scheme is a multi component in nature involving procurement of anthelmintics from the companies holding Rate Contract in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and to workout strategies to upgrade the procurement system.

Anthelmintics so procured need to be distributed to the implementing officers in order to deworm the target animals. For effective functioning there is a need to strengthen and evaluate the network with the sole idea of anthelmintics to reach the needy farmer at the right time and right place.

The anthelmintics procured will be utilized by the district officers of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation with proper accountability can be studied.

Need for regular deworming policy to be evolved, as no definite deworming policy exists in the state.

### **Evaluation Design:-**

1. Evaluation of procurement procedures (existing and proposed) of Anthelmintics by Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development corporation in order to meet the long term requirement for at least two decades.
2. Evaluation of distribution network and its effectiveness which can be obtained from the feed back through questionnaires.
3. Evaluation of actual deworming, its accountability and impact of anthelmintics measured through the beneficiaries particularly sheep and goat farmers by means of questionnaires.
  - (a) The agency should obtain the information for having procured the anthelmintics for the year 2008-09 through the records from district offices of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development corporation from two districts in each revenue divisions in Karnataka.

Sl.No	Division	Selected Districts
1	Bangalore Division	Tumkur, Chikkaballapur
2	Mysore Division	Mysore, Hassan
3	Belgaum Division	Belgaum, Bijapur
4	Gulbarga Division	Hospet, Gulbarga

(b) For evaluation of Deworming and its effectiveness in controlling the wormload, the agency should select based on random sampling as per statistical design, in atleast 10% of the total mass Deworming camps held during the year 2008-09 in the selected districts for accountability and through questionnaire obtain the data in each Deworming camp from atleast :-

- i) 2 house holds having sheep / goat from marginal farmers
- ii) 2 house holds having sheep/goat from small farmers.
- iii) 2 house holds having sheep/goat from SC/ST's.

The house hold selection should be based on random sampling as per statistical technique.

- 4) Evolving a regular Deworming policy for sheep and goats in the state .

#### **Schedule for the completion of tasks :-**

Evaluation of the "Health coverage to sheep and goats " being implemented Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation shall be completed within 2 months from the date of award of the contract. The final report shall be submitted within one month after the completion of the evaluation procedure.

#### **Data, Services and facilities to be provided by Karnataka sheep an wool development corporation :-**

- 1) Consultants shall collect the data pertaining to procurement of anthelmintics for the year 2008-09 from the office of the Managing Director, Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation, Bangalore.
- 2) Data pertaining to distribution of anthelmintics and list of mass Deworming camps conducted by Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation shall be collected by the consultants from the district officers of Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation of the districts selected for evaluation .

- 3) Consultants should include their boarding, lodging, traveling expenses, expenses towards stationeries etc., that they likely to incur during the evaluation procedure in their financial proposal.

**Final outputs that will be required of the consultant :-**

The consultant shall submit a final report in the format as per the directions of the review committee constituted for this purpose.

**Compositions of the Review Committee and Review procedure to monitor consultants work :-**

The Review Committee constituted to review and monitor the consultants work shall consist of :-

Managing Director, Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation, Bangalore.	Chairman
Technical Officer – 3 Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation, Bangalore.	Member
Technical Officer – 4 Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation, Bangalore.	Member

The review committee shall hold weekly review meetings to monitor the work of consultants.

**How the information will be beneficial to Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation :-**

The information generated through evaluation studies will be utilized for evaluation of procurement of anthelmintics, distribution net works and actual Deworming at the gross root level to covers the entire population of sheep and goat by mass Deworming and thereby achieving the the objective of increasing mutton and wool production. The information so generated will be utilized for the long term policies to create worm free animals.

**MANAGING DIRECTOR.**

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## **CHAPTER - 1**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Health coverage to Sheep and Goats is in vogue since 1994 – 95 in Karnataka State. Sheep and Goats are regularly exposed to internal parasitic infestation as they have the habit of grazing closer to ground. Sheep and Goats are affected by various kinds of virus, bacteria and parasites, which affect their health. The diseases caused by various virus and bacteria in sheep & Goats can be controlled by regular deworming / vaccination programmes against specific diseases in sheep and Goats. With the objective of increasing economic returns to the sheep farmers, the programme of health coverage to sheep & Goats is being implemented by Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation.

Sheep and Goats farming is an integral part of agriculture and is a subsidiary occupation of farmers which generates employment besides economically improvement. The small, marginal and SC/ST farmers, unemployed youth's will get regular employment besides economic growth. The Government of Karnataka has created Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation which is known as Nodal agency. The corporation main responsibilities are to provide health coverage, breed improvement, wool shearing services, increases in weight, improvement of quality of meat and production. The sheep and Goats farmers are scientifically trained in better marketing, carpet weaving and fodder development. Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is procuring the anthelmintics through the R.C. Holders in the Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services and supplying to the entire state based on the sheep populations in each district.

**Ways and means for effective deworming process.**

- 1) The required anthelmintics are calculated in respect of the available sheep and Goats population.
- 2) The corporation plans and places the purchase order to procure anthelmintics from the rate contractors.
- 3) The rate contractors have to deliver the ordered anthelmintics to the implementing officers, directly to their head quarters.
- 4) The implementing officers will receive the anthelmintics and send back the acknowledgement to the corporation for further needful action.
- 5) The received anthelmintics will be carried to the mass camps on the schedule dates for deworming.
- 6) The implementing officers (Dy. Director / Asst. Director of KSWDC) are the Executive Officers. The jurisdiction of each implementing officers is fixed by the corporation and is as under.

**Table 1.1**

Sl. No.	Implementing Officers	Head Quarters	Area of operation
1	Dy. Director of KSWDC, Belgaum	Belgaum	Belguam and Bagalkot
2	Dy. Director of KSWDC, Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Gulbarga and Bidar
3	Asst. Director of KSWDC, Mysore	Mysore	Mysore, Kodagu and Udupi
4	Asst. Director of KSWDC, Mandya	Mandya	Mandya, Chamarajanagar and Ramangar
5	Asst. Director of KSWDC, Hassan	Hassan	Hassan, Chikkamagalur, and Shimoga
6	Asst. Director of KSWDC, Tumkur	Tumkur	Tumkar and Bangalore (R)
7	Asst. Director of KSWDC, Chitradurga	Chitradurga	Chitradurga
8	Asst. Director of KSWDC, Dharwad	Dharwad	Dharad and Gadag
9	Asst. Director of KSWDC, Hospet	Hospet	Bellary, Koppal and Davanagere
10	Asst. Director of KSWDC, Raichur	Raichur	Raichur
11	Asst. Director of KSWDC, Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur
12	State Wool, Development Corporation, Kolar	Kolar	Chikkaballapur, Kolar, Bangalore (Urban)
13	State Wool, Development Corporation, Ranebennur	Ranebennur	Ranebennur and Haveri

The jurisdiction of implementing officers is more than one district in some cases.

- 7) The Dy. Director / Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry department is working on deputation basis in KSWDC. The offices are located in the office of the regular animal husbandry departmental office.
- 8) The vehicle of the regular department was made use by the implementing officers for deworming purpose.
- 9) The regular departmental staff whenever they are free their services were utilized for mass deworming camps.
- 10) One implementing officer could deworm 400 – 500 sheep and Goats in a day. The sample survey reveals that 1% to 2% could be attended by the deworming implementing officers in a mass camp wherein the remaining sheep and Goats were drenched for deworming by the local available departmental staff.
- 11) During the interview with the 324 individuals only 13% beneficiaries informed about the availability of village veterinary institutions.
- 12) The individual beneficiaries during interview stressed for supply of liquid deworming anthelmintics which was more effective for sheep and Goats in improvement of health.
- 13) It was informed by the implementing officers that the received anthelmintics were stored with the regular departmental store.
- 14) The submission of required information and progress report to the higher officers were delayed due to lack of Ministerial staff.
- 15) Following districts are suggested by the Karnataka sheep and wool development corporation for evaluation in their concept paper vide item No.3A

**Table 2.0**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Revenue division</b>	<b>Sample districts assigned for evaluation</b>
1	Bangalore	Tumkur and Chikkaballapur
2	Gulbarga	Gulbarga and Hospet
3	Belgaum	Belgaum and Bijapur
4	Mysore	Mysore and Hassan

- 16) The opinion of the implementing officers of 8 districts was recorded in the prescribed format. The opinions of the implementing officers were expressed separately in implementing chapters.
- 17) The individual beneficiaries were interviewed (small farmers, marginal farmers, SC & ST) from each mass camp. The details of individuals interviewed and their opinion were reported in implementing chapter.
- 18) The secondary data on the list of mass camps organized and other relevant information were collected during our visit to district offices.

**Table No. 3**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>No. of Mass deworming camps organized during 2008-09</b>
1	Belgaum	97
2	Bijapur	30
3	Chikkaballapur	64
4	Gulbarga	141
5	Hassan	5
6	Hospet	17
7	Mysore	44
8	Tumkur	122
<b>Total</b>		<b>520</b>

19) 10% Beneficiaries for interview were calculated as per concept paper vide para No. 3B.

**Table 4**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the District</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries interviewed</b>
1	Belgaum	60
2	Bijapur	18
3	Gulbarga	84
4	Hassan	6
5	Hospet	12
6	Chikkaballapur	42
7	Mysore	30
8	Tumkur	72
<b>Total</b>		<b>324</b>

The Questionnaire prepared for collecting data from the individual beneficiary through interview and discussion was submitted to the corporation along with inception report for approval.

#### **AREA OF CONCERN**

- The implementing officers shall be an independent officer for implementing the deworm process.
- The office accommodation facilities are to be provided with full office infrastructure

- At least one SDA / FDA or technical stockmen and Class – IV employee shall be posted.
- The anthelmintics has to be purchased as per the request and the population of the sheep and Goats in concerned districts.
- At present the jurisdiction of the implementing officers is more than one district, which is not possible to attend every mass camps in all districts on the schedule date and time.
- The implementing officers are supposed to cover vast area of jurisdiction without transportation facilities may be a difficult task.
- At present there are no stockmen at taluk level or sheep centers, or cooperative societies working to assist the implementing officers for deworming purpose.
- The implementing officers are facing difficulties to visit all the mass camps without vehicle.
- The total population of sheep and Goats at present in Karnataka state is 90 – 100 lakhs. The Anthelmintics required for the above population will cost nearly Rupees 28- 30 crores. The government has to provide the required funds as per the request of the corporations to meet the cost of anthelmintics for deworming the entire sheep and Goats population.
- The transportation facility was not provided at present but the transport facility is essential because the area of operation is more than a district. The deworming of sheep and Goats population varies from Rs.3.8 lakhs to Rs.18.00 lakhs. It is suggested that a vehicle can be provided by engaging it on hire basis to the extent of area of operation.
- In order to make availability of anthelmintics, the Self Help Groups can be selected for storing of anthelmintics at the village level for easy availability. The Self Help Groups may be given incentive for conducting deworming. This is another income generating programme for the Self Help Groups and generating employment also.
- The educated youths may be trained in a deworming process, thereby full population of Sheep and Goats can be covered for deworming This will

also help in solving unemployment problem. The youths can be paid incentive by fixing the number of Sheep and Goats dewormed and number of mass camps organized.

- The implementing officers can only supervise the work of the deworming process and also effectiveness of the deworming.
- In the evaluation design (1) the consultant is suppose to suggest plan for assessing the requirement of anthelmintics and for procurement of anthelmintics. It is suggested that the population of Sheep and Goats can be assessed by adding 10 to 15 % excess of the present total population.
- The corporation has to receive information of the deworming mass camps places and time and dates well in advance. Based on the mass camps organized during the previous year, a calendar of events shall be prepared.
- The deworming process is time bound process this can be promoted at least four times in a year.
- It was informed during an interview with Implementing officer that there are Sheep centers and they are idle (for Eg. Bijapur District).
- During interview with the implementing officers it is also suggested that there are Sheep and Wool producers Cooperative Societies are registered but they are inactive. If these cooperative societies are activated the cycle of deworming can be implemented effectively.
- The Government of Karnataka has formed a Governing Body to undertake prompt decision on policy matters for speedy implementation. The Governing body may be provided with some financial power and also delegating to the Governing Body for the purchase of anthelmintics. The Governing Body should meet at least once in a month to review the progress of deworming, supply of anthelmintics, the stock position and transportation facilities and health coverage to sheep and Goats.
- It is suggested that the regular officials of KSWDC shall be entrusted with the responsibility of deworming process and Stock centre existing at the

village level of all the taluks shall keep the documents related to the utilization of anthelmintics and other relevant records

- The implementing officers suggested that the anthelmintics purchases should be decentralized for effective procurement and utilization. But its merits and demerits are to be discussed.

## **CHAPTER - 2 INTRODUCTION**

The programme of distribution of anthelmintics to Sheep and Goats in Karnataka under “Health Coverage to Sheep and Goats” is in vogue since 1994 – 1995. At present Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is procuring the anthelmintics through the R.C. Holders in the department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and supplying to the entire state based on the sheep populations in each district. The anthelmintics are being normally supplied to Deputy Director / Assistant Directors of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation at district head quarters, in whichever districts they are available and to the Deputy Directors of – Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services in whichever districts the officers of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation are not available. These are further distributed to the sheep / Goats farmers free of cost by the officers of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation and officers of Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services by organizing mass deworming camps.

Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation is a nodal agency of Government of Karnataka for the Comprehensive development of sheep and Goats in the State. It has the responsibility of providing health coverage, breed improvement, wool shearing services, development of scientific marketing system of sheep and sheep products, training in scientific sheep husbandry. Fodder development, training in carpet weaving, insurance to sheep and shepherds etc.,

Government has constituted a governing body of Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation to undertake Prompt discussion on policy matters for speedy implementation. Corporation maintaining close liaison with the state Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary services, which also co-

ordinates with Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation for organizing mass deworming camps at the field level.

Sheep and Goats farming is an integral part of agriculture and it a subsidiary occupation of farmers in the state. It is employment generating and helps the marginal, small farmers and unemployed youth particularly women sector to sustain over in drought conditions.

### **OBJECTIVE EVALUATION**

- The major objective of Health coverage to Sheep and Goats is through deworming. As the Sheep and Goats are grazing closer to the ground, they are mostly effected by infestation.
- The infestation causes health disorder, loss of weight, meat quantity, wool production and lamb production.
- The deworming will help in creating employment and subsidiary economic income to the small, marginal and SC/ST farmers. It is integral part of Agricultural.
- Deworming will help increasing weight of the animal and quantity of meat, which substitute food component.
- The shepherd will have cash in hand through out the year by selling Sheep or Goats or Wool.

### **COVERAGE OF THE SAMPLE SIZE**

- The sample districts are communicated through concept papers and are recorded in this report in the executed summary.
- The selection of villages, beneficiaries is on random sampling basis.
- The procurement plan of anthelmintics for 2 decades.
- The coverage of means and ways of effective deworming.

## METHODOLOGY

- The evaluation was conducted by visiting 8 districts and collected the details of mass camps organized during 2008 – 09 by the concerned Implementing Officers.
- The villages, the beneficiaries were selected on random basis.
- The questionnaire was prepared separately for implementing officers and beneficiary to record the opinion of the officers and beneficiaries.
- Taking into account of present situation and procedures adopted for deworming was the main evaluation norms.

## FIELD WORK

- The following experienced enumerators were engaged in collection of relevant data's from the individual beneficiaries in the prescribed format by contacting personally and interviewing.
- The name, District, number of villages and the number of beneficiaries to be contacted are as follows.

Sl. No.	Name of Enumerator	Name of Districts	No of Villages	Name of Beneficiary			Total
				SF	MF	SC/ST	
1.	Mr. Pradeep	Mysore Hassan	5	10	10	10	30
			1	2	2	2	6
2.	Mr. Devendra Kumar	Chikkaballapura	7	14	14	14	42
3.	Mr. Shiva Kuamr	Tumkur	13	24	24	24	72
4.	Mr. Kari Basavaiah						
5.	Mr. Chikkaiah	Gulbarga	16	28	28	28	84
6.	Mr. Satish	Hospet	2	4	4	4	12
7.	Mr. Imran	Belgaum	10	20	20	20	60
8.	Mr. Sameer	Bijapur	3	6	6	6	18
<b>Total</b>			<b>57</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>324</b>

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Name of Taluks	Name of Village	Total
1.	Belgaum	Athani	Jugul	1
		Belgaum	Kakati	1
		Bailhoungal	Muraki Bhavi	1
		Chikkodi	Keroor	1
		Kokak	Bencha Maradi	1
		Hukkeri	Sinditatti	1
		Kanapur	Itagi	1
		Rama Durga	Morav	1
		Raibag	K. Chandragiri	1
		Savadatti	Chachadi	1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>10</b>
2.	Bijapur	Sindagi	Malghan	1
		Muddibihal	Bidaragundi	1
		Indi	Agarkhed	1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>3</b>
3.	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	1
		Gowribidanoor	Maralur	1
		Chinthamani	Chilakalenepura	1
		Sidlaghatta	Handiganalu	1
		Bagepalli	Billur & Machemani	2
		Gudibandar	Yelladu	1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>7</b>
4.	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Kamalapur & Navadagi	2
		Jewargi	Shakhapur & Aurad	2
		Shahapur	Sagar & Dariyapur & Veerapur	3
		Shorapur	Baradevenahal	1
		Aland	Madahipparaga	1

		Afzalapur	Bidanur	1
		Chincholi	Kudla	1
		Chitapur	Mudabal	1
		Sedam	Neelahalli	1
		Yadagiri	Wadavatti & Allapur Kanchagaranahalli	3
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>16</b>
5.	Hospet	Gangavathi	Dhanapur	1
		Hospet	Gajiganur	1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2</b>
6.	Hassan	H.N. Pura	Mallappana halli	1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1</b>
7.	Mysore	Hunsur	Dharmapur	1
		K.R. Nagar	Tippiur	1
		Nanjangud	Devarammanahalli	1
		Mysore	Sindhuvalli	1
		T.Narasipura	Kuppa	1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>5</b>
8.	Tumkur	Gubbi	Kurikatanahalli	1
		Kunigal	Gollarahalli	1
		Tumkur	Kaidal & Golur	2
		Turuvikeri	Banasandra & Turuvikeri	2
		Sira	Doddasichi & nadur	2
		Madhugiri	P.D. Halli & Kodigeranahalli	2
		Pawgad	Odakanakallu	1
		Chikkanayakanahalli	Timmanahalli	1
		Tiptur	Albur	1
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>13</b>

Total district = 8, Total Taluk = 47, Total No. of Villages covered = 57

Note: 324 beneficiaries are selected from all the 8 districts.

- The orientation on the scheme and the pilot survey was conducted in one village and demonstrated the collection of data and the method of interviewing the beneficiaries. Then the enumerators left to their respective districts for further detailed survey and data collection.
- The enumerators visited the spot and collected details through the questionnaire and obtained acknowledgement from the beneficiaries after interview
- The field coordinator monitored the collection of data by the enumerators.
- The field coordinator visited 8 districts and collected the list of mass camps and opinion of the 8 implementing officers in the prescribed format.
- The field coordinator visited the Sheep and Wool Development Corporation office at Bangalore and discussed about procurement, supply and maintenance of records of anthelmintics.
- The enumerators faced difficulties in contacting individuals as they were out of station from the respective villages.
- The field coordinator had faced difficulties in contacting implementing officers as they were out of head quarters for deworming activities.

## **REPORT**

- The report is prepared in 3 Chapters. Executive Summary, Introduction and Implementation. The Draft Report was submitted to the review committee and a presentation was made before the committee. The suggestion made in the review meeting is incorporated in the final report .

## **LIMITATION OF EVALUATION**

- The field coordinator and field enumerators were contacted all the required personnel and collected relevant document, opinion, in the prescribed format.

- The Secondary data was collected from State Level, District level and Taluk level Implementing Officers, and the primary data from the field through Interview/ discussion.
- The overall deworming process, its benefits, its implementation, supply, storage and distribution of anthelmintics based on our survey and analysis is compiled in the Report.
- The difficulties encountered by the Implementing Officers were recorded
- The opinion of the Implementing Officers and Individual beneficiaries interviewed were recorded to ascertain the present system of deworming.

## **CHAPTER - 3 IMPLEMENTATION**

The sample selection of Districts, Talukas and Villages were discussed in introduction chapter. The interview with implementation Officers, 324 beneficiaries from 8 Districts will be discussed in this Chapter separately

### **BELGAUM DISTRICT**

#### **Interview with Implementing Officer**

- |  |   |                      |
|--|---|----------------------|
| 1.Name of the Implementing Officer<br>(I/C Deputy Director of KSWDC) | - | Dr. Balachandra      |
| 2.Jurisdiction   | - | Belgaum and Bagalkot |
| 3.Wheather on Deputation   | - | Yes on Deputation    |
| 4.Date of assuming the charge of<br>Implementing Officer             | - | February 2009        |
| 5.Total Population of Sheep and Goats                                | - | 15,10,144            |
| 6.Date of Interview  | - | 5.12.09              |

The implementing Officer informed that he was holding charge of Deputy Director of Sheep and wool Development Corporation Office since February 2009. As per the records available total mass deworming camps organized were 97 (annexure 1). The individual Implementing Officer can attend deworming 400 to 500 sheep and Goats. He opined that deworming shall be supplemented by mineral mixture. He informed that there was no office, storage facility for medicine and transportation facilities. He informed that in Belgaum Districts there are 44 Sheep and Wool producers Cooperative Societies and most of them are less functional.

He informed that as per availability the details of anthelmintics received during 2008 – 09 are as follows:

**Details of anthelmintics requirement and supply.**

Name of the Medicine	Medicine Indented	Qty of Medicine Supplied
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	13000	6000
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	20000	13200
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	20000	11000
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	10500	12000
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	20000	19500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83500</b>	<b>61700</b>
		<b>73.89%</b>

The Sheep and Goats population is 15,10,000. The total requirements anthelmintics is worked as under.

**ACTUAL REQUIREMENT**

Name of the Medicine	Sheep & Goats Population	Qty of Medicine Required
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	15,10,000	30200 x 250 ml bottle
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	15,10,000	1,51,000 x 10's
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	15,10,000	1,51,000 x 10's
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	15,10,000	37750 x 20 ml bottle
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	15,10,000	1,25,833 x 4's

The Implementing Officer's opinion was that they should be provided with vehicle, storage facility, stationery, stock and other office facilities. The Implementing Officer opined, they should be one stock center at Taluk level so that they can organize the camps and deworming process will be effective.

## DETAILS OF INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARY INTERVIEW

As per the sample para1(b) two small farmers, two marginal farmers and two SC/ST beneficiaries should be contacted individually interviewed through questionnaires. Accordingly in Belgaum Districts 10 Taluks were considered and 10 sample villages were selected.

The details are under:

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Name of SF	Name of MF	Name of SC/ST
Bhilahongal	Murakabhavi	Rayappa Basavantappa	Shivappa Basappa	Ulewappa Berappa
Ramadurga	M. Chandragi	Parappa Mallikarjunappa Basavanna Gowds Somanna Gowds	-	Shivalingappa Nagappa
Atahni	Jugal	Karappa Asla M. Hussain	Shivappa Vithal	Gundappa Appanna
Savadatti	Chachadi	Mallaisha Mallappa	Birappa Fakeerappa	Tippanna sadappa
Raibag	Morab	Pakirappa Gundu	Hanumatha Basappa	Vittal Durgappa
Chikkodi	Kerur	Siddappa Malappa	Shivappa Rayappa	Rayappa Maruthi
Hukkeri	Sindihalli	Shettappa Siddu	Ajjappa Mayappa	Siddappa Lakkappa
Gokak	Benchmaralli	Lagamappa Mallappa	Bheemappa Bheemappa	Shivappa Basava
Belgaum	Kakati	Balappa Maruthi	Siddgowda Bheemsi	Chalappa Ramu
Khanapur	Ittigi	Siddappa Ramappa	Nagappa Dallappa	Kariyappa Basavaraju

**ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWED:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	SF	MF	SC/ ST
1	Bhilahongal	Murakabhavi	2	2	2
2	Ramadurga	M. Chandragi	4	-	2
3	Atahni	Jugal	2	2	2
4	Savadatti	Chachadi	2	2	2
5	Raibag	Morab	2	2	2
6	Chikkodi	Kerur	2	2	2
7	Hukkeri	Sindihalli	2	2	2
8	Gokak	Benchmaralli	2	2	2
9	Belgaum	Kakati	2	2	2
10	Khanapur	Lttigi	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>

**INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEW DETAILED BELOW:**

Bhilahongal – Mr. Basappa S/o Siddappa, R/o Murakabhavi of Bhilahongal taluk during interview he informed that he was not aware about the deworming earlier. On hearing about this scheme, the deworming was done to his sheep, which gave increase in weight and good quantity of meat.

Mr. Mallikarjuna S/o Kalegowda of Chandargi of Ramdurga taluk during interview he said that the deworming medicine was very much useful and he got 15 Kg of wool in 6 months from 60 sheep and he sold 8 sheep earned Rs.20,000/-. **He further said that since 50 years of experience he could not earned so much. He appreciated the health coverage scheme.**

Mr. Dundappa S/o Kallaballe, Resident of Jugal of Athani taluk informed during interview that sheep and Goats health was very much improved after he took his sheep and Goats to mass deworming camps.

Mr. Bheerappa S/o Madappa, resident of Chichadi of Soudatti taluk informed during the interview that deworming camp is much useful and such camps should be conducted more than once in a year, so that health of the sheep improve.

Mr. Hanumappa savadatti resident of Marab of Raibag taluk informed that the camps were conducted as per schedule. He got 25 Kg of wool from 40 sheep after effective deworming in mass camps.

Mr. Mallappa S/o Ramupurajari, resident of Kerur of Chikkodi taluk informed that if the deworming camps were conducted four times in a year it would be helpful.

Mr. Lakkappa, Gare resident of Sindhipatti of Hukkeri taluk informed that the deworming medicine were not supplied sufficiently and could not get his sheep and Goats dewormed. He requested for sufficient supply of medicines.

Mr. Bheemappa B. Patil resident of Benchmaralli of Gokak taluk he was not aware of deworming camp because wide publicity was not given and he could not take his sheep for deworming to the camp. He requested to make wide publicity for the camps.

Mr. Siddagowda C. Purajari resident of Kakati of Belgaum taluk informed that deworming camps were very much beneficial and keeps the sheep and Goats healthy.

Mr. Ramappa B. Baligevappanavar resident of Ittege of Kahanapur taluk informed that deworming camps were conducted as per schedule time. The health of sheep and Goats was very much improved.

Concluding the interview with the above beneficiaries it can be ascertained that the deworming camps date, time and place should be widely publised and informed through the local institutions for bringing their sheep and Goats to the mass camp

**ANNEXURE – I**

**The list of villages Mass camps conducted for deworming for the 2008-09 in Belgaum district**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Taluk</b>	<b>Name of Village</b>	<b>Sheep &amp; Goats Dewormed</b>
1	Athani	Mangasooli 28.3.09	2504
2		Kempvada 30.3.09	292
3		Jambagi 28.3.09	2566
4		Ainapura	482
5		Tangadi 29.3.09	110
6		Muragundi 30.3.09	617
7		Telsanga 30.3.09	7329
8		Katageri	980
9		Badachi	1960
10		Burlatti	681
11		sambaragi	330
12		Shiroora	280
13		Aralihatti	190
14		Sedabala 30.3.09	1617
15		Nandganva 26.3.09	690
16		Belavaada 23.2.09	150
17		Kokatanoora 30.3.09	7042
18		Malaabaada 28.3.09	482
19		Ananthapura28.3.09	1182
20		Avarkoda 23.3.09	717
21		Halyala 2.3.09	448
22		Gundevaadi 22.3.09	273
23		Byadarahatti 25.3.09	704
24		Chmakeeri 30.3.09	1523
25		Prarthanahalli 23.3.09	1057
26		Baaligeeri 31.3.09	1201
27		Kirnagi 23.3.09	425
28		Madabavi 21.3.09	870
29		Hnamapura 23.3.09	525
30		Siddevaadi 26.3.09	825
31		Vishnuvadi 27.3.09	315
32		Musaraguppi 27.3.09	280
33		Adalatti 28.3.09	640
34		Adahalli 28.3.09	1520
35		Kohalli 24.3.09	1310
36		Kesakarahatti 29.3.09	900
37		Mangasooli 28.3.09	2504

38		Padataravadi 29.3.09	444
39		Igali 30.3.09	1670
40		Yalhadalagi 3103.09	1391
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>49026</b>
41	Belagavi	Kodoli 11.1.09	7494
42		Uchganva 9.3.09	15514
43		peranavaadi	6185
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>29193</b>
44	Chikkodi	Bennadi 16.3.09	1000
45		Hunnaragi 14.2.09	1000
46		Pangeri B 2.2.09	1000
47		Boja 19.2.09	1000
48		Akkola 15.2.09	4000
49		Galatagaa	7000
50		Jatrata 15.3.09	2000
51		Kurli 13.3.09	4000
52		Kunnooru 15.3.09	1000
53		Koganolli	4000
54		Yamagarni 20.3.09	10119
55		Kdakalata 14.3.09	11000
56		Yakamba 23.3.09	1450
57		Umarani 17.3.09	5000
58		Sadalaga 23.3.09	4000
59		Yadoora 8.3.09	500
60		Nagaranala 23.3.09	2000
61		Karadagaa 12.3.09	10000
62		Keroora 13.2.09	5682
63		Kadapura 6.1.09	550
64		Jodkurli 24.3.09	12768
65		Nagaramunnoli 18.3.09	24200
66		Karaganva 27.3.09	800
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>114069</b>
67	Gokak	Kalloli	3200
68		Duradundi 23.3.09	2010
69		Naganoru 17.2.09	4730
70		Yadavaada 1.3.09	5458
71		Sindikurabeta 18.2.09	6159
72		Dopadala 19.2.09	3173
73		Knaganva	9948
74		Betageri 9.3.09	2590
75		Tukkaantti 13.2.09	1956
76		Ankalagi 23.3.09	2193
77		Madavala 4.3.09	427
78		Arabavi 19.2.09	2032
79		Nandaganva 31.2.09	2578

80		Balobala / nallanatti 18.3.09	2925
81		Vaderahatti 18.3.09	1933
82		Mamadapura 2.3.09	6275
83		Makkalageri 14.3.09	5945
84		Tilaginahatti 4.2.09	4622
85		Talakatnala 28.1.09	2331
86		Melavanki 11.2.09	1681
87		Tavaga 28.1.09	11023
88		Konnooru 16.3.09	1940
89		Hallura 15.4.09	1745
90		Darmatti 19.3.09	5010
91		Kadabagatti 2.2.09	4765
92		Makkageri 2.2.09	7460
93		Benachimurdi 18.3.09	11834
94		Tpasi 12.2.09	1288
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>117231</b>
95	Hukkeri	Sarapura 10.3.09	395
96		Shirahatti kedi 10.3.09	1111
97		Shirahatti bike 10.3.09	160
98		Kadahalli 10.3.09	750
99		Be. Bagevadi 18.3.09	1635
100		Hukkeri 10.3.09	7880
101		Arjunavadi 13.3.09	2268
102		Madhahalli 18.3.09	946
103		Yadaguda 18.3.09	3790
104		Kesthi 16.3.09	5264
105		Baada 16.3.09	1087
106		U.kanapura	3024
107		Kanagala 16.3.09	592
108		Sultanapura 16.3.09	1430
109		Shiraganva 16.3.09	233
110		Bendavada 16.3.09	725
111		Avaragola 16.3.09	312
112		Ammanagi 16.3.09	3633
113		Nidasosi 17.3.09	397
114		Gouvanala 19.3.09	2785
115		Yamakana Mardi 19.3.09	2306
116		Konakeri 19.3.09	709
117		Hatti Aluru 19.3.09	2640
118		Bassapura 19.3.09	2021
119		Sindhehatti 19.3.09	2546
120		Belavi 6.2.09	1213
121		Hulloli 7.2.09	1221
122		Sankesvara 2.2.09	2965
123		Hebbala 20.3.09	2785

124		Badakandri 28.1.09	5545
125		Hosur R.C. 27.1.09	5075
126		Salavadi 21.9.09	3655
127		Bidrevadi 22.1.09	1225
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>72323</b>
128	Khanapura	Sagare 25.3.09	2816
129		Etagi 26.2.09	1986
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4802</b>
130	Ramadurga	Narasapura 25.3.09	3793
131		Katakola 25.3.09	3275
132		Halagatti 25.3.09	1702
133		Gatanur 25.3.09	1330
134		Dadabavi 9.3.09	5700
135		Maganur 9.3.09	795
136		Mallapura 9.3.09	1054
137		Bochabala 9.3.09	2530
138		Gonaganur 9.3.09	498
139		Hosakote 9.3.09	2491
140		Ladonakoppa 9.3.09	1851
141		Kallur 9.3.09	630
142		Jalikatti 9.3.09	2010
143		Mudakavi 9.3.09	452
144		Kallapura 9.3.09	1200
145		M. Kanapira 10.3.09	219
146		M. Timmapura 11.3.09	346
147		Karadiguddi 10.3.09	378
148		Hosakeri 10.3.09	205
149		Edagala 10.3.09	775
150		Lingadala 10.3.09	891
151		Hiremallangi 22.1.09	648
152		Bannur 22.1.09	1195
153		Chikkatadasi 22.1.09	846
154		Chikkamallangi 10.2.09	865
155		Avaradi 10.2.09	1670
156		Munihala 10.2.09	730
157		Revadikoppa 10.2.09	555
158		Hulakoppa 10.2.09	960
159		Maradagi 10.2.09	580
160		Chikkoppa 9.2.09	686
161		Kallala 25.2.09	360
162		Asaguppi 25.2.09	974
163		Kallada Dielti 4.2.09	1178
164		Hanamapura 10.2.09	959
165		Umatara 25.3.09	1490
166		Mudenur 25.2.09	3843

167		Obalapura 25.2.09	3095
168		Obalapura dalt/slt 25.3.09	978
169		Soppadlla 25.2.09	1378
170		Chumchanur 18.2.09	6000
171		Saramapura 17.2.09	2572
172		-	5783
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>69470</b>
173	Savadatti	Ataragal 9.3.09	4471
174		Hallur 7.3.09	6105
175		Karikatte 7.3.09	428
176		Inchala 16.3.09	785
178		Tallur 16.3.09	3936
179		Mubanur 2.3.09	9156
180		Muragoda 16.3.09	4743
181		Jakabala 9.3.09	2787
182		Yakkeri 7.3.09	434
183		Mu. Tandaa 19.3.09	3501
184		Basaragi 9.3.09	1956
185		Munavalli 2.3.09	2080
186		Marikatti 23.2.09	2705
187		Hulikatti 23.2.09	1538
188		Shirsangi 23.2.09	1975
189		Basidoni 23.2.09	940
190		Gavanakoppa 26.2.09	1160
191		Hulikatti 25.2.09	1088
192		Huli 25.2.09	610
193		Chikkambi 25.2.09	871
194		Ugarakoda 25.2.09	1191
195		Vaderahatti 25.2.09	517
196		Kagadala 25.2.09	252
197		Chulaki 25.2.09	1355
198		Hanchinala 25.2.09	1690
199		Hirekumbi	1532
200		Yadravi 28.2.09	232
201		Asundi 25.2.09	1788
202		Vetasur 25.2.09	696
203		Kemcharamana halli 25.2.09	1430
204		Sangrahanakoppa 25.2.09	200
205		Enamahongala 25.2.09	569
206		Soudatti 25.2.09	2305
207		Shangarakoppa 25.2.09	2103
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>67129</b>
208	Rayabhaga	Savadatti 30.1.09	10813
209		Nidagundi 3.3.09	16801
210		Kankanavaadi 2.2.09	10528

211		Nasalapura 30.3.09	15094
212		Byakuda 21.2.09	17538
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>70774</b>
213	Bailahongala	Mugabasava 5.3.09	202
214		Budihala 7.3.09	590
215		Kenganur 10.3.09	730
216		Sidda Samudhra 11.3.09	420
217		Budarakatti 12.3.09	1320
218		Udakeri 13.3.09	1130
218		Bidaragatti 14.3.09	620
220		Belavadi 14.3.09	1440
221		Dudavadi 15.3.09	1601
222		Gydakatti 19.3.09	2859
223		Sanpaganv 19.3.09	800
224		Hanabarahatti 8.3.09	1691
225		Sunakumppi 4.3.09	462
226		Gajamanala 4.3.09	618
227		Masthimaradi 11.3.09	1888
228		Mekalamaradi 3.3.09	1795
229		Neginahala 5.3.09	2228
230		Vannur 30.3.09	5829
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>26223</b>

## **BIJAPUR DISTRICT**

### **Interview with the Implanting Officers of Sheep and Wool Development Department**

1	Name of the Implementing Officers	<b>Dr. K.R. Joshi</b>
2	Area of Operation	Bijapur
3	Date of assuming Charge	21.11.2007
4	Total population of Sheep and Goats	7.8 lakhs
5	Whether regular or on deputation	On Deputation and he is Incharge of Dy. Director of Animal Husbandry and implementing officer of Sheep and wool development corporation

Dr. K.R. Joshi is Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry holding additional charges of Dy. Director and he is Implementing Officer of Sheep and wool development corporation, as he is holding so many charges he could not devote full time for deworming of sheep and Goats. During 2008-09 only 30 mass camps of deworming could be organized. In the capacity of Dy. Director of Animal Husbandry he exercised the power of Dy. Director for taking assistance of the regular departmental officers for deworming purpose. The requirement of anthelmintics were not indented as per the sheep population. The corporation had supplied according to availability of funds.

**The detailed dates of medicine issued during 2008-09 are as follows.**

6.9.2008, 8.1.2008, 31.10.2008, 14.2.2009 and 16.2.2009. The total sheep population was 7.8 lakhs. The anthelmintics was worked out for 7.8 lakhs population but actual receipt is detailed below.

**Details of anthelmintics requirement and supply.**

<b>Name of the Medicine</b>	<b>Medicine Indented</b>	<b>Qty of Medicine Supplied</b>
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	4000	1100
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	25000	3200
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	10000	3300
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	5000	4580
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	10000	7050
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>540000</b>	<b>19230</b>
		<b>35.61%</b>

He further informed that, since he is holding the charge of Dy. Director he could able to attended mass camp for deworming as the vehicle is available. He informed that he had used the Dy. Director power for using the government vehicle. There are 8 sheep centers, which are defunct for want of staff, furniture and other veterinary centre requirement. If these centers are activated the deworming camps can be attended on need base, schedule time covering most of the sheep and Goats.

The centers are located around the Bijapur town proper. If these centers are shifted to taluk places the utility of centes will be more effective.

1. Jalagere
2. Madhuvane
3. Kanmadagi
4. Chikkota
5. Babaleshwara
6. Kannur
7. Bijapur
8. Babanagar

The details of SF, MF and SC/ST are as follows (selected for sample interview)

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Name of SF	Name of MF	Name of SC/ST
Muddebihala	Bidarkund	Mahadev Bheemanna	Hanumath Siddappa	Pavadappa Basappa
Sindhagi	Malagana	Hanumappa Mohamad Pasha	Mohammed Sab Hussain Sab	Kasim sab Khadar Sab
Indi	Agarkhed	Poojappa Kallappa	Basha sab Kariyappa	Saibanna Sharanappa

**ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWED:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	SF	MF	SC/ ST
1	Muddebihal	Bidarkund	2	2	2
2	Sindhagi	Malagana	2	2	2
3	Indi	Agarkhed	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>

**Individual beneficiaries Interview details:**

- The beneficiary informed during interview that deworming helped much. Deworming controlled the normal diseases. The production of sheep and Goats is increased. The deworming was done twice during 2008-09.
- Mr. L. Siddappa Bagewadi R/o Bidarkund of Muddebihal taluk informed during interview that deworming mass camps were organized in schedule date and time. it was much helpful in achieving good quantity of meat
- Mr. Hanumanthappa Kammathagi R/o Malghan of Sindhagi taluk informed during interview that he did not know the mass camps dates and he could not take his folk for deworming.
- Mr. Parappa S/o Shivappa poojari R/o Agarkhed of Indi taluk informed during interview that the schedule of deworming camps have to be informed well in advance, at least 10-12 days before the camps so that he could bring the sheep and Goats for deworming camps. The deworming camp has helped him a lot.

## ANNEXURE – II

The list of villages Mass camps conducted for deworming for the 2008-09 in Bijapur district

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name of Village	Sheep & Goats Dewormed
1	Bijapura	Angaladi 14.6.08	4650
2	Bijapura	Babaleshvara 20.6.08	2400
3	Vijapura	Madabhavi 2.8.08	4725
4	Indi	Rajnala 3.11.08	3783
5	Vijapura	Kannur 7.11.08	2005
6	Muddebihali	Bidarakundi 17.11.08	4200
7	sindagi	Malakhana 28.11.08	5000
8	Bijapura	Amkalagi 29.11.08	2010
9	Bijapura	Honnutagi 19.11.08	600
10	Bijapura	Makanapura 3.12.08	1980
11	Bijapura	Shiranala 10.12.08	990
12	Muddebihali	Hagaragonda 19.12.08	2800
13	Muddebihali	Balavata 24.12.08	2600
14	Muddebihali	Davalagi 25.12.08	1800
15	Muddebihali	Shivpura 28.12.08	2806
16	Vijapura	Kavalgi 20.12.08	1014
17	Vijapura	Jambagi 24.12.08	1501
18	Vijapura	Vijapura 29.12.08	9000
19	B. Bagevadi	B. Bagevadi 28.12.08	3007
20	Bijapura	Arakeri 5.1.09	2000
21	Bijapura	Aheri 8.1.09	1200
22	Muddebihali	Madari 9.1.09	1194
23	B. Bagevadi	Kanagaala 21.1.09	3275
24	B. Bagevadi	Managuli 27.1.09	3430
25	Bijapura	Devara gennur 9.2.09	4500
26	Indi	Endi 10.2.09	7500
27	Bijapura	Jumanala 16.2.09	4500
28	B. Bagevadi	Yaranala 23.2.09	4070
29	B. Bagevadi	Hatarakihala 23.2.09	2190
30	Indi	Agarakeda 28.2.09	4131
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>94861</b>

## TUMKUR DISTRICT

### **Interview with the Implimenting Officers of Sheep and Wool Development Department**

1	Name of the Implementing Officers	<b>Dr. B.S. Hawaldar</b>
2	Area of Operation	Tumkur, Chikkamagalur and Bangalore Rural.
3	Date of assuring Charge	25.11.08
4	Total population of Sheep and Goats	12,06,788
5	Whether regular or on deputation	Deputation

The implementing Officer is Asst. Director, of KSWDC. He informed that he assumed charge recently. The total Deworming camps conducted during 2008 – 09 were 126. He informed that to effectively conduct mass deworming camps, he has to rely upon office Staff for arranging mass camps and helping in deworming process. The deworming medicine supplied was not as per the requirement of Sheep and Goats population. He told that he had no separate Office, and related facilities. Further he informed that he need sufficient staff to maintain the Information system. If any staff applied leave entire mass camp would be ineffective and the beneficiaries will not attend for mass camps in future. He opinined that deworming shall be supplemented by mineral mixture.

During the year 2008-09 the medicine anthelmentics received are as under:

**Details of anthelmintics requirement and supply.**

Name of the Medicine	Medicine Indented	Qty of Medicine Supplied
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	10000	8700
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	2500	2500
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	2500	2500
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	6250	9250
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	3250	9050
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24500</b>	<b>32000</b>
		<b>130.61%</b>

But the total population of sheep and Goats as stated by the implementing officer was 12,06,788/- the requirement of medicine for entire sheep and Goats population was not supplied.

**ACTUAL REQUIREMENT**

Name of the Medicine	Sheep & Goats Population	Qty of Medicine Required
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	1300000	26,000 x 250 ml bottle
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	1300000	1,30,000 x 10's
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	1300000	1,30,000 x 10's
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	1300000	32,500 x 20 ml bottle
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	1300000	1,08,333 x 4's

He further informed that the medicine requirement received in the month of October where as he had placed requirement order during April in the Staff meeting. There was abnormal delay in the supply of medicine from corporation.

The details are under

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Name of SF	Name of MF	Name of SC/ST
Chikkanayakanahalli	Timmanahalli	Kanthanna Krishnnaiah	San Timmaiah Pampanna	Kari Timmanna Jayanna
Gubbi	Kurikatanahalli	Krishnappa Sidbasappa	Shivanna Sugayya	Guddaiaha Doodekaraiaha
Kunigal	Gollarahalli	Mallaiha Shivaiaha	Giriyappa Mahalinga	ChiMariyappa Timmaiha
Madugiri	Kodiganahalli	Nagareddy Ravendra Reddy	Balagi Reddy Shankarappa	Sajappa Nagaraju
	P.D. Halli	Beeraiaha Ajatahppa	Chkkaiaha Venu Gopal Reddy	Beetappa Hanumantharayappa
Pawgada	Vadakanakallu	Basava Reddy Ramlu Reddy	Mokasi Rao Tippa yappa	Basaveshwariaha Keshwa Reddu
Sira	Dodseebe halli	Narasimha Nayaka Rama Nayak	Mallanna Shivanna	Nagaraju Dodkemmaiaha
	Nadur	Heeranna Ramkrishnappa	Heeranna Heeranna	Hanumantarayappa Nagaraju
Tiptur	Albur	Linge Gowda Bore Gowda	Nanjundappa Sangappa	Sanna nanjappa Kashi Ramanna
Tumkur	Kaidal / Golur	Hanumanthaiha Vasanth Kumar	Hanumaiaha Narayanappa	Madhurangaiaha Krishnappa
Turivikere	Turuvikere	Siddappa Kempamma	Hanumanthaiaha Anjanappa	Nanjappa Subba B
	Banasansra	Basavaraju Sanje Gowda	Subbanna Kariyappa	Timmappa Budrangaiaha

**ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWED:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	SF	MF	SC/ ST
1	Chikkanayakanahalli	Timmanahalli	2	2	2
2	Gubbi	Kurikatanahalli	2	2	2
2	Kunigal	Gollarahalli	2	2	2
4	Madugiri	Kodiganahalli	2	2	2
		P.D. Halli	2	2	2
5	Pawgada	Vadakanakallu	2	2	2
6	Sira	Dodseebe halli	2	2	2
		Nadur	2	2	2
7	Tiptur	Albur	2	2	2
8	Tumkur	Kaidal / Golur	2	2	2
9	Turivikere	Turuvikere	2	2	2
		Banasansra	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>

**Individual beneficiaries Interview details:**

The beneficiary Mr. Shivanna Seegaiah resident of Kuntakanahally of Gubbi taluk said during interview that the deworming medicine was useful for the health of sheep and Goats. **This year sheep delivered 2 lambs extra as compared to previous year.**

Mr. Sajjanappanawar resident of Kendaganahally of Madhugiri taluk told during the interview that deworming was done once this year. It gave good results improvement in health and quantity of meat. **He sold 6 sheep and received Rs.15,000/- which he said it was a good amount in recent past.**

Mr. Ajjatappa S/o Dodda Hanumanthappa resident of P.R. Halli of Madhurigi taluk informed during interview that he was rearing 90 sheep and 5 Goats. The deworming was done twice during last year. He further informed that in the absence of village stockmen centre 2 sheep were died due to foot and mouth disease. He further informed that he received 15 kg of wool

Mr. Mokashi Rao resident of Vadakanakattee of Pavagada taluk said during interview that deworming was done once last year the health of the sheep improved and helped in higher production in sheep.

Mr. Ramakrishnappa Hegde resident of Nadur of Sira taluk informed during interview that the deworming was done once during year and the health of the sheep and Goats was improved than the previous year. He sold 2 Goats and got Rs.4,000/- before that he was not earning so much.

Mr. Ramanaik resident of Doddaseebi of Sira taluk informed that he had good opinion on deworming. The sheep were healthy and yielded twice during last year. He further also informed that the quantity of meat was also increased.

Mr. Hanumaiah resident of Golur of Tumkur taluk said that the deworming helped in improvement of the health of sheep and Goats. He sheared the wool and got 15 kg wool more. The wool quality was soft and fetched good price.

Mr. Muddurangaiah, resident of Kaidale of Tumkur taluk informed during interview that deworming was done twice during last year. He said that he had received 15 kg of wool from 25 sheep. He told that wool fetched good price. He was also given awareness about deworming during mass camps.

Mrs. Nanjamma resident of Turuvekere informed during the interview that deworming was done once last year. The health of the sheep and Goats were improved she earned 12 kg of wool from 26 sheep.

Mr. Hanumappa, resident of Banasandra of Turuvekere taluk informed that the deworming process helped in improvement of health to sheep and Goats. He said that he received 20 kg of wool within 6 months from 40 sheep. He said that the quantity of wool is good.

Mr. Sanna Nanjappa, resident of Albru of Tiptur taluk informed during the interview that he had earned 15 kg of wool from 25 sheep in 6 months. He told that after deworming there was improvement of health and meat yield.

### ANNEXURE – III

**The list of villages Mass camps conducted for deworming for the 2008-09 in Tumkur district**

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Name of the Villages	No. of Sheep dewormed
1	Tumkur	Gubbi 11.4.08	3744
2		Doddachngavi 13.4.08	748
3	Gubbi	Manchaladore 19.4.08	3000
4		Bidire 23.4.08	1600
5		G.K. Temple 2.5.08	1128
6		Doddagunni 7.5.08	3630
7		Kondi 8.5.08	2000
8	Shira	Pattanayakanahalli 10.5.08	3700
9		Naduru 11.5.08	4350
10	Shira	Sbramhasandra 13.5.08	2750
11		Chikkanayakanahalli 14.5.08	4350
12		Shittikere 15.5.08	5317
13	Chikkanayakanahalli	Timmana halli 17.5.08	3560
14		Kadaba 23.5.08	4320
15		Somapura 28.5.08	1136
16		Hagalavadi 30.5.08	6000
17		Hosakere 4.6.08	3000
18		Ajjalagatti 8.6.08	1500
19		Akkasandra 9.6.08	3000
20		Pawgada 16.6.08	2986
21		Kallabella 28.6.08	4735
22	Turuvekere	Turuvekere 29.6.08	5380
23		Shira 13.7.08	3750
24	Madhugiri	I.D. halli 17.8.08	1350
25		Midukeshi 23.8.08	2350
26		Madhugiri 3.9.08	1753
27		Tiptur 7.9.08	2350
28	Turuvekere	Banasandra 13.9.08	1350
29	Kunigal	Huliyuru Durga 3.10.08	3215
30		Huliyuru 13.10.08	1350
31		Gowdagere 17.10.08	2115
32		Debbegetta 25.10.08	1320
33	Tumkur	Goluru 11.11.08	763
34	Madhugiri	Kodugenahalli 1.12.08	3895
35		Bukkapattana 2.12.08	1941
36		Gollamhatti 5.12.08	1750

37		Madgere 6.12.08	1330
38		Hunsemareanahalli 22.12.08	3820
39		Katagana halli 23.12.08	3820
40		Byalya 10.5.08	1650
41		Kotekere 26.12.08	2360
42		B.T. palya 26.12.08	2360
43		Pattanayakana halli 29.12.08	4730
44		T. gollarahatti 31.12.09	530
45		Timmanahalli 7.1.09	3851
46	Tiptur	Nonavinakere 2.1.09	260
47		S. Gollarahatti 5.1.09	700
48		D. Rampurahatti 7.1.09	2970
49		Hoysalakatte 12.1.09	4164
50		Beguru 13.1.09	2568
51		Guttanahalli 21.1.09	1535
52		Mallashettihalli 31.1.09	2015
53		Hunasehalli 4.2.09	1170
54		Burudegetti/nonavinakere 5.2.09	1230
55		Honglammakere Kshethra 6.2.09	1300
56		R. hosakote 11.5.09	3500
57		Burudehatti 12.2.09	1230
58		Manakikere 13.2.09	320
59		Daasayyanahatti 14.12.09	850
60	Pawgada	Vadanakallu 14.2.09	850
61		Banahalli 15.2.09	765
62		R. Hosakote 15.2.09	765
63		Virupagondanahalli 9.3.09	1320
64		Maagondanahalli 9.3.09	1320
65		D. Kaimara 5.3.09	875
66		Kempabennuru 6.3.09	374
67		Rantvalalu 10.3.09	437
68		Vadrahatti 11.3.09	1334
69		Balasandragollaratti 13.3.09	1120
70		Murukalakatte 17.3.09	641

## **CHIKKABALLAPURA DISTRICT**

### **Interview with the Implanting Officers of Sheep and Wool Development Department**

1	Name of the Implementing Officers	<b>Dr. K.V. Shashidhar</b>
2	Area of Operation	Kolar, Chikkaballapura, Bangaore Urban
3	Date of assuring Charge	15.10.2007
4	Total population of Sheep and Goats	11.50 lakhs
5	Whether regular or on deputation	On Deputation

The implementing officer informed that the indent for supply of medicine was placed during April 2008 by the implementing officer. The sheep and wool development corporation, Bangalore, placed purchase order during August 2008. Actually stock was received by the implementing officer during September 2008. The time consumed for actual receipt of medicine was 5 months. Hence mass camps were delayed. The mass camps were executed with the help of departmental staff. With the help of the departmental officer it was possible to deworm only 5000 sheep and Goats. The implementing officer had to depend on regular departmental support for transportation for the assistance during mass camps. The implementing officer could conduct 64 mass camps during 2008-09 and dewormed 3.20 lakhs of sheep and Goats but the total sheep and Goats population of his jurisdiction was 11.50 lakhs the remaining 8.30 lakhs sheep and Goats could not be dewormed only 27.82% could be dewormed. He opined that deworming shall be supplemented by mineral mixture.

**Details of anthelmintics requirement and supply.**

Name of the Medicine	Medicine Indented	Qty of Medicine Supplied
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	Not received	Not received
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	54000	4700
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	58700	24000
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	3000	4000
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	25000	13700
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140700</b>	<b>46400</b>
		<b>32.98%</b>

**ACTUAL REQUIREMENT**

Name of the Medicine	Sheep & Goats Population	Qty of Medicine Required
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	11,50,000	23,000 x 250 ml Bottle
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	11,50,000	1,15,000 x 10's
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	11,50,000	1,15,000 x 10's
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	11,50,000	28,750 x 20 ml bottle
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	11,50,000	95833 x 4's

He further suggested instead of supplying all these five components of medicine it would be better if liquid anthelmintics is supplied it will be more useful to carry to the spot for deworming and also for storing.

The details of survey conducted in randomly selected villages and taluks at the rate of 2 MF, 2 SF and 2 SC/ST beneficiaries of each mass camps, is detailed below.

The details are under

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Name of SF	Name of MF	Name of SC/ST
Bagepalli	Billur	Venkataramappa Iniaitulla Sattarshab	Ped Venkataramappa Fakruddin shab Fakruddin shab	- -
	Mettimari	Narasimhappa	Ibrahim Shab	Venkataramanap

		Ramachandrappa	Subbanna	pa Talahari subbanna
Chikka Ballapur	Chikka Ballapura	Sabjanshab Rajanna	Venkatesh Pilla Venkataswamy	Narasimhaiah Tirumallappa
Chintamani	Chilakalana pura	Kadeerappa A.H. Narasimhaiah	M.F. Papanna D.V. Narasappa	Narasimhappa Hare Krishnappa
Gowribidanur	Maralur	Rangaswamy Narasimhaswamy	Nafratulla khan M.R. Narasimhaiah	Chik venkataramanas wamy Chik narasasiah
Gudibanda	Yellondu	Srinivasareddy Narasimhareddy	Doddanarasimha ppa Harinarayanappa	Narasimha Murthy Hanumanthappa
Siddaghatta	Handiganalu	Chikmuthathilappa Narayanappa	Marappa Narasimhamurthy	Ramdas V. Govindappa

**ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWED:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	SF	MF	SC/ ST
1	Bagepalli	Billur	3	3	-
2		Mettimari	2	2	2
3	Chikka Ballapur	Chikka Ballapura	2	2	2
4	Chintamani	Chilakalana pura	2	2	2
5	Gowribidanur	Maralur	2	2	2
6	Gudibanda	Yellondu	2	2	2
7	Siddalaghatta	Handiganalu	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>

### **Individual beneficiaries Interview details:**

- Narullakhan resident of Maralur of Gowribidanur taluk had informed during interview that one day orientation of deworming is required however deworming was done once which helped in improvement of health of sheep and Goats.
- Mr. Papanna resident of Chilakanalpura of chintamani taluk informed that the veterinary doctor visited the village and inspected the health of sheep and Goats. Deworming was done once but the result could not be assessed.
- Mr. Marappa resident of Handiganalu of siddlaghatta taluk informed during interview that wide publicity is required before conducting deworming camps. The deworming was done once and the result could not be assessed.
- Mr. Narasimhaiah resident of Chikkaballapura of Chikkaballapura taluk informed during interview that the awareness about the deworming is required to all the beneficiaries. There should be local veterinary institute to help deworming camps regularly. further he informed that the deworming was effective.
- Mr. Inayatulla, R/o of Billur, Bagepalli taluk informed during interview that mass camp should be conducted in all villages so as to enable the Shepards to bring all sheep and Goats at a fixed place and date. However deworming was very useful and he received more quantity of wool per sheep.
- Mr. Srinivasa reddy resident Yellodu of Gudibanda taluk informed during interview that a survey should be conducted before conducting deworming camps. This would help number of sheep and Goats to be brought for deworming and also the quantity of medicine to be brought could be calculated according to the stock available.
- Mr. Narasimhappa resident of Mittermari of Bagepalli taluk informed during interview that deworming was done twice during 2008-09. He had 40 sheep. He received 5 kg of wool twice during 2008-09. **He sold 8 sheep**

**and earned Rs.34,000/- there was improvement in production and weight of sheep and Goats.**

#### ANNEXURE – IV

The list of villages Mass camps conducted for deworming for the 2008-09 in Chikkaballapura district

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name of Village	Sheep & Goats Dewormed
1	Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura 16.10.08	1280
2	Shidalagatta	Handiganala 12.12.08	1025
3	Shidalagatta	Shidlagatta 16.12.08	1473
4	Chintamani	Chilakanerpu 20.12.08	7800
5	Chintamani	Salamakalahalli 24.12.08	2479
6	Shidalagatta	Bennenahalli 27.12.08	567
7	Shidalagatta	Chmbigemaradhalli 24.12.08	1039
8	Gudibande	Pemmenhalli 26.12.08	8974
9	Gudibande	Eralakkenahalli 26.12.08	415
10	Gudibande	Chikka Kurubara halli 29.12.08	1054
11	Gudibande	Elloda 25.12.08	2131
12	Gudibande	Tirumani 24.12.08	1200
13	Bagepalli	Pathapalya 7.12.08	6000
14	Bagepalli	Mittemari 6.12.08	2710
15	Bagepalli	Belluru 3.12.08	2090
16	Bagepalli	Gidibande 5.1.09	4394
17	Bagepalli	Shidlagatta 27.1.09	9600
18	Chintamani	Bennappallahalli 9.2.09	1941
19	Chintamani	Chintamani 5.2.09	1200
20	Chintamani	Mailandahalli 18.2.09	822
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>58,194</b>

## GULBARGA DISTRICT

### **Interview with the Implanting Officers of Sheep and Wool Development Department**

1	Name of the Implementing Officers	<b>Dr. Sharanappa Neelangi</b>
2	Area of Operation	Gulbarga and Bidar
3	Date of assuming Charge	May 2009
4	Total population of Sheep and Goats	8 lakhs
5	Whether regular or on deputation	The Dy. Director Post of Sheep and Goats development Officer on additional charge

The implementing officer informed that he was holding additional charge of Dy. Director of Sheep and Wool Development corporation since May 2009. 141 Mass camps were conducted during 2008-09 (Annexure – V). Since he was holding regular Dy. Directory of Animal Husbandry, he could not devote more attention to the mass camps. The implementing officer in a day camp can deworm 400-600 Sheep or Goats. The corporation had not provided any separate, vehicle, staff and storage facility to the sheep and wool development office. The regular departmental godown, vehicle, staff are being used in the capacity of regular Dy. Director. The implementing officer suggested to intimate the corporation office for posting of Dy. Director, Sheep and and Wool development officer. One stockman may be posted to each taluk for providing the required assistance in implementing mass camps. The vehicle may be provided for visiting all the mass camps.

**Details of anthelmintics requirement and supply.**

Name of the Medicine	Medicine Indented	Qty of Medicine Supplied
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	4000	2300
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	5000	5000
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	5000	5000
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	2500	4050
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	25000	15970
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41500</b>	<b>32320</b>
		<b>77.88%</b>

But the total population of sheep and Goats as stated by the implementing officer was 8 lakhs the requirement of medicine for 8 lakhs as suggested as under.

**ACTUAL REQUIREMENT**

Name of the Medicine	Sheep & Goats Population	Qty of Medicine Required
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	800000	16000 x 250 ml bottle
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	800000	8000 x 10's
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	800000	8000 x 10's
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	800000	20,000 x 20 ml bottle
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	800000	66,666 x 4's

He further suggested instead of supplying all these five components of medicine it would be better if liquid anthelmaentics is supplied it will be more useful to carry to the spot for deworming and also for storing.

The opinion of the implementing officer was to activate the present defunct sheep and Goats wool development cooperative society in the district. The village educated youths could be trained for deworming purpose.

The details are under

Name of	Name of Village	Name of SF	Name of MF	Name of SC/ST
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Taluk				
Abzalpur	Beedanur	Ningappa Poojari Mudeppa	Venkat Poojari Madappa	Siddaraju Keetappa
Aland	Madanahipparga	Raviputra Lakshman	Dharmanna Shivalingappa	Kallappa Veeranna
Chincholli	Kudle	Chandrakantha Chandrappa	Rayanna Chamaraya	Rajanna Revanasiddappa
Chitapur	Madabal	Gopu Mailappa	Humalibai Malappa	Shambanna Meru
Gulbarga	Navadagi	Modak Ningappa	Mastan Mammasar	Lachappa Abalappa
	Kamalapura	Subbanna Nagappa	Mallikarjuna Shanappa	Nagappa Subhash
Jewargi	Aurawad	Gulappa Bheemanna	Sobanna Siddappa	Sannappa Eeranna
	Shakapur	Mallappa Lingappa	Swamy Ramu Rajasab	Mylari Siddappa
Shahapur	Sagare	Chandappa Chandramappa	Ambalappa Bheemanna	Yellappa Sambappa
	Dhariapura & Eerapura	Sopanna Mareppa	Somappa Yankappa	Dollappa Lingappa
Sedam	Neelahalli	Narsamappa Narasappa	Ambanna Eshwarappa	Soppanna Narsappa
Shorapur	Bardevanahal	Hanumappa Sheetappa	Hanumantharaya Ramappa	Govind Basavaraj
Yadgiri	Kenchagararaha lli	Iyyanna Basappa	Hampaiaha Beeraiaha	Bheemraya Chajappa
	Wadavatti	Manikappa Venkatesh	Tamanna Bheemappa	Sanjeevapp Tamanna

**ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWED:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	SF	MF	SC/ ST
1	Afzlapur	Beedanur	2	2	2
2	Aland	Madanahipparga	2	2	2
3	Chinchohalli	Kudle	2	2	2
4	Chitapur	Madabal	2	2	2
5	Gulbarga	Navadagi Kamalapura	4	4	4
6	Jewargi	Aurawad Shakapur	4	4	4
7	Shahpur	Sagare Dhariapura & Eerapura	4	4	4
8	Sedam	Neelahalli	2	2	2
9	Shorapur	Bardevanahal	2	2	2
10	Yadgiri	Kenchagararahalli Wadavatti	4	4	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>

**Individual beneficiaries Interview details:**

- Mr. Venkatesh Poojari R/o Auralli of Afzalpur Taluk, during interview, he informed that after 4 times deworming the weight increased and he sold at the rate of Rs.4000/- per Sheep. He also informed that due to foot and mouth disease one Sheep died. If there would be village stockman center the Sheep would have saved.
- Mr. Dharmanna S/o Daulappa R/o Madanirppaga of Aland Taluk expressed during interview that deworming was done on 18.12.08 and 28.3.09. By deworming meat and Wool production increased.
- **Mr. Rajanna S/o Beeranna R/o of Kudla of Chincholi Taluk informed during interview that deworming was done only once on 18.3.09. The mortality of Sheep and Goats had come down. The Wool production increased and rate also increased.**
- **Mrs. Umalibai W/o Shankar R/o Mudabal of Chitapur Taluk informed during interview that the deworming was done on 18.12.08. She sold**

**2 Goats and earned profit of Rs.2000/- each due to increase in weight and good quality of Meat.**

- Mr. Mastan Sahib S/o Kamal Sahib R/o Navargi of Gulbarga Taluk had informed during interview that after deworming the health of Sheep and Goats were improved. He sold 1 Goats for Rs.2000/-, but formerly he informed he was getting Rs.1500/- per Goats.
- Mr. Subbanna Natijar R/o Kamalapur of Gulbarga District informed that the health of Sheep and Goats improved due to deworming. The village veterinary stockman visited and treated Goats and Sheep regularly.
- Mr. Gorappa S/o Mallanna R/o Aurad of Jewargi Taluk informed during interview that last year deworming was done twice. He had full knowledge about use of deworming medicines. If medicines are provided personally he can use them effectively.
- Mr. Rajabav S/o Nabadi R/o Shakapur of Jewargi Taluk informed during interview that deworming was done twice last year. The deworming helped improvement in health and production of Sheep and Goats meat and weight.
- Mr. Hanumappa S/o Yellappa R/o Dariyapur of Shahpur Taluk during interview he informed that deworming has helped development of meat and weight. He sold 4 Sheep at the rate of Rs.2000/- and earned Rs.8000/-.
- Mr. Chandram S/o Hanumappa R/o Sagar of Shahpur Taluk informed that deworming was done 4 times last year. There was much improvement of health of Sheep and Goats. He received 2 times the Wool and sold.
- Mr. Bheemanna S/o Mallaiaha R/o Veerapura of Shahpur Taluk during interview informed that deworming medicine was much effective and also helped meat quantity improved and he received 8 Kgs of Wool.
- Mrs. Basamma W/o Shivamma R/o Nedahalli of Sedam Taluk informed during interview that deworming done on 23.3.09 once in last year. The deworming was done by means of automatic drenching instrument. She

informed that the veterinary stockman center situated in her village and it was without stockman and the post was vacant.

- Mr. Jampanna S/o Jaipanna, Bandalli R/o Allapura of Yadgiri Taluk informed that deworming was done on June and December last year. The deworming medicine was mixing in buttermilk and drenched. He sold two Sheep and Goats and earned Rs.3000/- at profit. The meat quantity has increased.
- Mr. Manikappa S/o Gundappa R/o Wadavatti of Yadgiri Taluk informed during interview that deworming was done during June and December last year. The deworming medicine was given through Jowar, Bread. He sold two 2 Goats and earned Rs.3000/- each. The quantity of meat was good and weight was also increased. **The health was improved. He also informed deworming camps should be organized frequently.**
- Mr. Basavaraju S/o Basanna R/o Bardevnal if Shorapur Taluk. He was rearing 30 Sheep. Last year deworming was done twice on June and December. He received 12 Kgs of Wool. He sold 2 Sheep and got Rs.4000/-.

## ANNEXURE – V

The list of villages Mass camps conducted for deworming for the 2008-09 in Gulbarga district

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of Village	Sheep & Goats Dewormed
1	Gulbarga	Gulbarga 21.11.08	7056
2	Shahapura	Shahapura 13.11.08	8086
3	Shahapura	Jevargi 6.12.08	5514
4	Shahapura	Yadagiri	7778
5	Shahapura	Sedam 29.12.08	3084
6	Shahapura	Alanda 18.12.08	10904
7	Shahapura	Kamalapura 11.12.08	1304
8	Gulbarga	Gulbarga 21.2.08	2233
9	Gulbarga	Shahapura 13.2.08	2084
10	Gulbarga	Surapura 15.2.08	2615
11	Gulbarga	Jevargi 6.2.08	1081
12	Gulbarga	Chitapura 12.2.09	1311
13	Gulbarga	Afzalpura 20.2.09	441
14	Gulbarga	Chincholli 24.2.09	639
15	Gulbarga	Surapura 1.3.09	2080
16	Gulbarga	Jevargi 5.3.09	723
17	Gulbarga	Chitapura 9.3.09	1093
18	Gulbarga	Chincholli 18.3.09	2001
19	Gulbarga	Sedam 23.3.09	5474
20	Gulbarga	Alanda 28.3.09	693
21	Gulbarga	Afzalpura 20.2.09	4149
<b>Total</b>			<b>70343</b>

## **BELLARY DISTRICT**

### **Interview with the Implanting Officers of Sheep and Wool Development Department**

1	Name of the Implementing Officers	<b>Dr. S.T. Rathod</b>
2	Area of Operation	Bellary, Davanagere and Koppal
3	Date of assuming Charge	24.11.2008
4	Total population of Sheep and Goats	15 lakhs
5	Whether regular or on deputation	On deputation

#### **The opinion of the implementing officer is as follows.**

- The transportation facility was not provided hence the deworming camps could not be attended in a scheduled time, besides carrying required anthelmintics.
- He informed that there was not storage facility hence medicine could not be stored under the implementing officer control, we are depending on the regular department storage.
- There was no SDA / FDA / Technical staff to assist and maintaining office records and also assisting in the field for deworming.
- He informed that there are sheep and wool producers co-operative society, which required working capital from the corporation for working purpose.
- The unemployed educated youths could be trained and a incentive may be paid for deworming purpose.
- The self help group could be involved in motivation of sheep and Goats farmers to bring their sheep and goats to mass camps for deworming.

**Details of anthelmintics requirement and supply.**

Name of the Medicine	Medicine Indented	Qty of Medicine Supplied
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	1500	2150
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	7000	4700
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	7000	7000
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	7000	12550
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	1500	9900
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24000</b>	<b>31600</b>
		<b>151.25%</b>

But the total population of sheep and Goats as stated by the implementing officer was 15 lakhs. The different varieties of medicines available and their requirement to cover 15 lakhs is as follows

**ACTUAL REQUIREMENT**

Name of the Medicine	Sheep & Goats Population	Qty of Medicine Required
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	1500000	30,000 x 250 ml bottle
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	1500000	1,50,000 x 10's
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	1500000	1,50,000 x 10's
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	1500000	37,500 x 20 ml bottle
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	150000	1,25,000 x 4's

He further suggested instead of supplying all these five components of medicine it would be better if liquid anthelmaentics is supplied it will be more useful to carry to the spot for deworming and also for string.

The opinion of the implementing officer was to activate the present defunct sheep and wool producer's cooperative society in the district. The village-educated youths could be trained for deworming purpose.

**The details are under**

Name of	Name of	Name of SF	Name of MF	Name of SC/ST
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Taluk	Village			
Hospet	Gajiganur	Hanumanthappa Chennabasappa	Huligamma Garawar	Suresh Hariyamma
Gangawathi	Dharapur	Amaramma Nagappa	Mallesha Guddappa	Tayawwa Veresh

#### **Individual beneficiaries Interview details:**

The opinion of the beneficiaries during interview informed that the process of deworming was useful and further informed that the meat, wool production were increased. The health of the Sheep and Goats is good.

- Mrs. Huligamma W/o. sidappa R/o Gajiganur of Hospet Taluk informed that the deworming was done once in year. The anthelmintics were not supplied sufficiently for the Sheep and Goats population. The implementing officers should bring sufficient quantity of deworming medicines.
- Mr. Gorawar S/o Siddappa R/o Gajiganur of Hospet Taluk informed that deworming was done twice during 2008 – 09 in the month of June and December. **He sold 3 Sheep and earned Rs.4000 as a profit.**
- Mr. Guddappa S/o. Hanumnath R/o Dhanapur of Gangavathi Taluk informed that deworming medicine should be made available to all the Sheep and Goats during Mass Camps. The deworming should be done twice in a year.
- Mr. Veresh S/o. Nayak R/o Dhanapur of Gangavathi Taluk informed during interview that the deworming was helpful to the health of Sheep and Goats. The date of deworming should be intimated before at least 10 to 12 days for mass deworming camps. He further informed that the awareness should be given to all shepherds of deworming benefits.

## **MYSORE DISTRICT**

### **Interview with the Implementing Officers of Sheep and Wool Development Department**

1	Name of the Implementing Officers	<b>Dr. N.V. Achalkar</b>
2	Area of Operation	Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Kodagu and Mangalore.
3	Date of assuming Charge	1.10.2006
4	Total population of Sheep and Goats	Not available with the implementing officer
5	Whether regular or on deputation	Deputation

During discussion with the Implementing Officer briefed the activities that are being implemented for the Deworming process. The jurisdiction of the implementing office comprises with 4 districts which seems to be very vast area for attending mass deworming camps.

- During the discussion, he suggested that the medicines can be purchased every year and supplied to implementing officers.
- He informed that there were no staffs to supervise the deworming process. The implementing officers informed that to reach the mass deworming camps it would very difficult without transportation facility.
- It was informed that due to lack of availability of technical staff, it was difficult to maintain proper documentation of the earlier camps and consumption of medicine etc.

**Details of anthelmintics requirement and supply.**

<b>Name of the Medicine</b>	<b>Medicine Indented</b>	<b>Qty of Medicine Supplied</b>
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	5000	1375
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	10000	4000
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	10000	2400
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	1000	1600
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	5000	5000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31000</b>	<b>14375</b>
		<b>46.37%</b>

But the total population of sheep and Goats is not available.

Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	Not Available	
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets		
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg		
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection		
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg		

He further suggested instead of supplying all these five components of medicine it would be better if liquid anthelmaentics is supplied it will be more useful to carry to the spot for deworming and also for storing.

The opinion of the implementing officer was to activate the present defunct sheep and wool producers cooperative society in the district. The village educated youths could be trained for deworming purpose. In Mysore District 5 co-operative societies are existing out of which 3 are defunct. Only 2 are functioning. One at Mysore Taluk Sinduhalli and another one at Piriapatana N. Shattihalli. The remaining co-operative societies if activated would be helpful for deworming.

The details are under

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Name of SF	Name of MF	Name of SC/ST
Mysore	Sindhuhalli	Manjunath Linge Gowda	Jawaraiah Lingamma	Basavaraj Puttarangamma
Husnur	Dharmapuri	Nagarajaiah Rajanna	Narayanagowda Jalajakshi	Mahadevamma Marikencchaiaha
K.R. Nagar	Tippur	Cheluvamma Mudhegowda	Sannagowda Lakshamma	Ramaiaha Timmaiaha
T. Narasipura	Kuppa	Madaiaha Veeregowda	Mahadevappa Parvathamma	Shivanna Hucchayya
Nanjangud	Devarammanahalli	Mahadev Hucchegowda	Mahadevaiaha Pullegowda	Chikkamadaiaha Mahadevappa

**ABSTRACT OF THE TOTAL INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES INTERVIEWED:**

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Village	SF	MF	SC/ ST
1	Mysore	Sindhuhalli	2	2	2
2	Husnur	Dharmapuri	2	2	2
3	K.R. Nagar	Tippur	2	2	2
4	T. Narasipura	Kuppa	2	2	2
5	Nanjangud	Devarammanahalli	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>

**Individual beneficiaries Interview details:**

- Mr. Basavaraj R/o Sindhuhalli of Mysore Taluk informed that the awareness of deworming is necessary at the village level.. How ever there was benefit of deworming for Sheep and Goats with regards to health improvement, quantity of meat, and Wool.
- Mr. Linge Gowda S/o Appu Gowda R/o Dharmapur of Hunsur Taluk informed that the deworming was done twice in a year and it was very useful to Sheep and Goats. He further informed that there is a stock man centre in Dharmapuri, the local officer can be used for deworming purpose, which would be very effective and can be conducted in stipulated time.

- Mr. SanneGowda S/o Sannappa R/o Tippur of K.R. Nagar informed that there is a local stockman centre situated in the village can be used for deworming. The deworming had helped in improvement of Sheep and Goats in all respect. **The Wool received was 3.5 kgs, which is 20 % in excess of the previous year.**
- Mr. Mahadeva S/o Jayappa R/o Kuppa of T.Narasipura Taluk he informed that before deworming 2 Sheep were died. After twice deworming the health of Sheep and Goats was much improved. **He sold one sheep for Rs. 3,000/- which was more than last year.**
- Mr. Mahadev S/o Basavanna Gowda R/o Devaramnahalli of Nanjangud Taluk informed that the deworming camps were conducted regularly twice during last year. There is substantial improvement in the health of the animal. In his village there is a stockman center and stockman post is vacant. If stockman is posted his service can be utilized for regular deworming.

## ANNEXURE – VI

The list of villages Mass camps conducted for deworming for the 2008-09 in Mysore district

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Name of the Villages
1	Mysore	Siddaramaihanahundi
2		Sindhuhalli
3		Hosahalli
4		Kadavikattihundi
5		Varna
6		Toranahalli
7		Dadadahalli
8		Mantagalli
9		Ranganathapura
10	H.D. Kote	Antahsanthe
11		Chikkerur
12	Hunsur	Anagod
13		Ankitahalli
14		Dharmapuri
15		Huve
16		Bijaruse Coloney
17		Ummatur
18	K.R. Nagar	Keeranahundi
19		Madavanahalli
20		Kalethahalli
21		Hosurkalahalli
22		Doddavaddara Gudi
23		Malalu Koppalu
24		Kenchanakere
25		Ganganahalli
26		Siddanakoppalu
27		Arasanakopplau
28		Kamenahalli
29		Jagganahalli
30		Tippur
31		Beechanahallikoppalu
32		Doddanahallikoppalu
33		Basavapatana
34	Nanjanagud	Devarammanahalli
35	T.Narasipura	Huppya
36		Kempagondanakoppalu
37		Ramasamudhra

38		Kumbale
39		Kattehundi
40		Vadavegowdanahundi
41		Hittuvalli
42		Gundijagihundi
43	Piriyapatana	N. Shattahalli
44		Tundaravalu
45		Panchavalli

## HASSAN DISTRICT

### Interview with the Implanting Officers of Sheep and Wool Development Department

1	Name of the Implementing Officers	<b>Dr. G.M. Jayaram</b>
2	Area of Operation	Hassan, Shimoga and Udupi
3	Date of assuming Charge	20.02.2009
4	Total population of Sheep and Goats	3.28 lakhs
5	Whether regular or on deputation	On deputation.

#### The opinion of the implementing officer is as under

- Due to non availability of transportation facility the implementing officer has to depend upon regular department vehicle. The schedule of the mass deworming camps could not be met because of non availability of transportation. The implementing officer was to visit the mass camp early in the morning and could deworm 400-500 sheep and Goats.
- The implementing officer informed that the indent for deworming medicine use to submit during staff meeting. The supply of medicine was delayed 2-3 months. There by it was not possible to carryout mass deworming as per schedule.

#### Details of anthelmintics requirement and supply.

Name of the Medicine	Medicine Indented	Qty of Medicine Supplied
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	3000	680
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	10000	2200
Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	10000	1860
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	1000	1500
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	5000	4950
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>29000</b>	<b>11190</b>
		<b>38.58%</b>

But the total population of sheep and Goats as stated by the implementing officer was 3.28 lakhs. The different varieties of medicines available and their requirement to cover 3.28 lakhs is as follows.

Name of the Medicine	Sheep & Goats Population	Qty of Medicine Required
Trychlobendazole + Livimisal 250 ml	3280000	6560 x 250 ml bottles
Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets	3280000	32800 x 10's

Fenbendazole BP 150 mg	3280000	32800 x 10's
Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection	3280000	8200 x 20 ml bottles
Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	3280000	27333 x 4's

He further suggested instead of supplying all these five components of medicine it would be better if liquid anthelmintics is supplied it will be more useful to carry to the spot for deworming and also for storing.

The opinion of the implementing officer was to activate the present defunct sheep and wool producers cooperative society in the district. The village educated youths could be trained for deworming purpose.

**The details are under**

Name of Taluk	Name of Village	Name of SF	Name of MF	Name of SC/ST
H.N. Pura	Mallappanahally	Devegowda Kalegowda	Yasodh Annajigowda	Madegowda Chndranna

**Individual beneficiaries Interview details:**

- It was informed during the interview that the deworming was conducted last year only once on 25.2.2009. He informed that deworming shall be conducted regularly at least twice in a year before rainy season and before winter season. The birth rate was also increased. Mr. Devegowda resident of Mallapanhally of H.N. Taluk informed that the mass deworming date and time should be informed well in advance at least 15 days before the camp, because the shepherds were taking their sheep and Goats far away from the villages. The beneficiary was happy to say the weight of the animal and the quantity of meat was also increased. He was of the opinion that if village educated youth were trained it would be beneficial for effective deworming. It was also necessary for creating awareness to the shepherds.

## ANNEXURE – VII

The list of villages Mass camps conducted for deworming for the 2008-09 in Hassan district

Sl. No.	Name of the Districts	Taluk	Name of the Villages	No. of Sheep dewormed
1	Hassan	Arasikere	Arasikere	-
2		Arasikere	Madiyala	-
3		Holenarasi pura	Nagarahally	-
4		Holenarasi pura	Mallappanahally	-
5		Hassan	Heggadahally	-

**List of anthelmintics in the rate contract of department of Animal husbandry and Veterinary services**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Medicine</b>	<b>Rate (in Rs.)</b>	<b>Rate / Dose (in Rs.)</b>
1	Trychlobendazole + Livimisal (250 ml bottle)	251.25	5.025 (5ml)
2	Albendazole IP 150 mg Tablets (1 x 10 tablets)	3.33	0.33 (1 tablet)
3	Fenbendazole BP 150 mg (1 x 10 tablets)	6.14	0.61 (1 tablet)
4	Morantal Citrate Bonus 534 mg	2.08	0.20 (1 tablet)
5	Ivermiclin W/V 1% Injection (20 ml)	20.98	0.52 (0.5 ml)
6	Morantel Citrate tablets (1 x 4 Nos) 594 mg	61.84	5.15 (1/3 tablet)
7	Doramectin 1% injection (20 ml)	380.00	9.50 (0.5 ml)
8	Piperazine adipate oral powder (vet) 450 gm	103.98	1.85 (8 grams)
			18.55
<b>Average rate per dose 18.55 / 8</b>			<b>2.31</b>

As per the 2007 census sheep population was 95.32 lakh and Goats population was 61.43 lakhs.

Analysis of funds released from the government and funds required to implement this scheme effectively

1	The total population comes to	156.75 lakhs	
2	Average rate per dose	2.31	
3	The cost incurred to deworm the total sheep and Goats 1,56,75.000 x Rs.2.31 x 1 time		Rs.3,62,09,250/-
4	The cost incurred to deworm the total sheep and Goats 1,56,75.000 x Rs.2.31 x 4 times in a year		Rs.14,48,37,000/-
5	The developmental fund allotted to the KSWDC by the State Government		Rs.2,00,00,000/-
6	Shortage of funds in a year		Rs.12,48,37,000/-

## **SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS**

1. The scheme “Health coverage to sheep and Goats” by Government of Karnataka is being implemented through Karnataka Sheep and wool Development Corporation Ltd.,(KSWDC) in the state with objective of increasing the economic returns to sheep farmers.
2. The anthelmintics are purchased from rate contract agencies duly selected by the implementing officers. The procurement is centralized.
3. The required anthelmintics are calculated in respect of the available sheep and Goats population.
4. The corporation plans and places the purchase order to procure anthelmintics from the rate contractors.
5. The rate contractors have to deliver the ordered anthelmintics to the implementing officers, directly to their head quarters.
6. The implementing officers will receive the anthelmintics and send back the acknowledgement to the corporation for further needful action.
7. The received anthelmintics will be carried to the mass camps on the schedule dates for deworming.
8. The jurisdiction of implementing officers are more than one district in some cases.
9. The Deputy Director / Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry department is working in KSWDC on deputation basis. The offices are located in the office of the regular animal husbandry departmental office.
10. When ever available the vehicle of the regular department was made use by the implementing officers for deworming purpose.
11. The regular departmental staff whenever they are free, their services have been utilized for mass deworming camps.
12. One implementing officer has been able to deworm 400 – 500 sheep and Goats in a day. The sample survey reveals that deworming of 1% to 2% of sheep and Goats population was attended by the implementing officers in

- a mass camp, The remaining sheep and Goats were drenched for deworming by the local available departmental staff.
13. During the interview with the 324 individuals only 13% beneficiaries informed about the availability of village veterinary institutions.
  14. The individual beneficiaries during interview stressed for supply of liquid deworming medicine, which is effective for sheep and Goats in improvement of health.
  15. It was informed by the implementing officers that the received anthelmintics were stored with the regular departmental store.
  16. Based on the interview with the beneficiaries we understand the implementation of the scheme is successful and the farmers have obtained the benefits like improvement in the health of sheep and Goats, considerable increase in the weight of the animal and the quantity of meat. They have informed that their economic status has improved through marketing of sheep and sheep products.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Awareness programme on the implementation of the scheme Health Coverage to Sheep and Goats shall be conducted at village level through audiovisual and information Education and Communication activities.
- Preparing calendar of events for organizing Mass Camps and conducting the same as per the schedule. Prior information about the Mass Camps shall be communicated to the villagers through tom tom.
- Officers of KSWDC in association with the officers of Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services are organizing Mass deworming camps. Implementing officers suggested that deworming shall be supplemented by mineral mixture. It is suggested that the local SHG's / Sheep and Wool Producers Co-Operative Societies shall be trained in deworming and they shall be paid some incentive.

- It is observed that in most of the places the proper office infrastructure is not available. It is suggested that the officer in charge of implementing this scheme shall be provided with proper office, staff, storage facility for medicines, vehicle to attend the Mass camp.
- It is suggested that based on the sheep and goats population indents has to be obtained from the district officers and planning should be made to obtain sufficient quantity of medicine required. It may be contemplated that the procurement of the medicine can be decentralized considering the pros and cons of the decentralization.
- As per the secondary data, we understand that there is a lot of gap between demand and supply of anthelmintics. At present KSWDC could able to deworm 8% to 10% of the Sheep and Goats Population in a year. As per the analysis the total funds required to cover 100% sheep and Goats population for deworming is Rs.14,48,37,000/- as against the government release of Rs.2,00,00,000/-. There is a shortage of funds to the tune of Rs.12,48,37,000/- in the department to cover total population. The Ministry shall re-look in to this issue and release the required funds to cover 100% of the Sheep and Goats Population. This can be taken up in a phased manner by increasing the existing allocation by 20% annually so that this can be achieved in 5 years.
- At present deworming is done once or twice in a year. It is suggested that deworming to all the sheep and Goats population shall be carried out at least 4 times in a year.
- During our field visit we came across few sheep and wool producers co operative societies exists, but they are inactive, effort shall be made to utilize their services for organizing mass deworming camps by paying them some incentives. The marketing network for wool products shall be made available to the societies.
- It is suggested that a stock centre has to be established at taluk level and a stock men shall be posted to take care of the medicines. His services may also be utilized during the Mass deworming camps.

**CONCLUSION:**

The implementation of the scheme “Health Coverage to Sheep and Goats” is in progress throughout the state. We are of the opinion that this scheme will be more effective if the above recommendations are considered and come into force.