State want Lambads to be sedentary, and animals, being categorized as non-descript, to be upgraded through crossing with others like Sahiwal from Haryana, as Poda Thurupu give less milk, most often calves are allowed to milk of their mother. Poda Thurupu is maintained in extensive production system by grazing these animals, on forest, fallow land and other commons. They are hardy, survive in fodder shortage during summer and require less water.

Farmers of Telangana, prefer Poda Thurupu bullock being reared in forest, roamed around ups and down, running around muds of rivulets and streams, as they work faster in farm, and most importantly can plough both wet and dry land very efficiently. This helps farmers to go for crop diversification, key principle in rainfed areas due to high climate variability, since several agricultural operations are done by the bollocks of Poda Thurupu, the spotted animal they say. Lambadas and Gollas breed this animals, sale male calves to farmers to use those for agriculture.

The cattle, Poda Thurupu, are native to the Amrabad Tiger Reserve of Eastern Ghat’s Nallamala range. Lambadas, Gollas, and Chenchus of the region breed the cattle. Often, a major part of their income comes from trading the cattle. Some of them believe that Thurupu cattle have been influencing their lifestyle and culture. As animals along with their rearers were pushed out of forest areas, no of animals reduced drastically in last decade, division of the state Andhra Pradesh made their life more complicated as restrictions on grazing in other part of Nallamala forest became much more difficult.
Along with examining physical traits, biometry, reproduction and production parameter, economics driver for Lambadas and Gollas were also studied. Being more resistant to diseases, Poda Thurupu survive with no external inputs, live mostly on grazing, these animals earns a lots for the rearers. Young male calves of 8 months to 15 months are sold in between ₹8000 to 15000/-. 

G Hanumanthu from B K Laxmipur Thanda rearing Poda Thurupu cattle from generations had sold 25 male calves in 2017-18 and earned ₹3 Lakhs and 50 Thousand. He is also President of Amrabad Poda Thurupu Laxmi Gau Sangam, an association of breeders in Nagarkarnool district of Telangana. He said proudly ‘I have pukka house now, my children are studying in city and leaves in hostel, all these are possible due Poda Thurupu’.

The study conducted with 81 Poda Thurupu breeders, revealed that, 67 out 81 breeders earned above ₹1 lakh, which is very significant in rainfed areas, where frequent dry spells and climate variability have made rainfed farmers more vulnerable and highly distressed.

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