



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING



Launch of

21st Livestock Census

by

Shri. Rajiv Ranjan Singh
alias Lalan Singh

Hon'ble Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying

in the august presence of

Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel

Hon'ble Minister of State
Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.



Shri George Kurian

Hon'ble Minister of State
Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Smt. Alka Upadhyaya

Secretary,
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

25th October 2024

Hotel Leela Ambience Convention, Delhi

Introduction

Livestock Census is a quinquennial exercise. It covers all domesticated animals and its headcounts for total 16 species of animals like Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun, Yak, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horse, Pony, Mule, Donkey Camel, Dog, Rabbit and Elephant and poultry birds (Fowl, Duck, Turkeys and other poultry birds) possessed by the households, household enterprises/non-household enterprises and institutions at their site.

History

The livestock census started in the year 1919. Since then it has been conducted once in every 5 years. So far 20 Livestock Censuses had been conducted and the last census was held in the year 2019. The 21st Livestock Census-2024 is scheduled to be conducted during the period October, 2024 - February, 2025.



Objectives

The Livestock Census serves as a critical tool for gathering comprehensive data on the livestock population across India. Its objectives are multifaceted, aimed at facilitating proper planning, formulation, implementation, and monitoring of programs meant to improve the livestock sector.

The primary objective of the 21st Livestock Census is to gather accurate and comprehensive data on the livestock population in India. This includes information on various aspects such as:

Species	Cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, poultry, camel, yak, mithun, and others.
Breed	Exotic, Indigenous or Crossbreed
Age	Age distribution of livestock.
Sex	Ratio of males to females.
Ownership	Individual (General Household, Pastoral Household), Institutional or community ownership.

Importance of Breeds

Productivity: Higher milk or meat yield, better egg production or superior reproductive efficiency.

Adaptability: Tolerance to harsh environmental conditions, diseases or specific feeding practices.

Quality: Superior quality of products, such as milk with higher fat content or meat with better tenderness.

Conservation: Preservation of indigenous breeds that may be at risk of extinction.

Species-wise Breeds to be Covered in 21st Livestock Census

16

Species

219

Breeds

Breeds	Species	Breeds	Species
53	Cattle	14	Pig
20	Buffalo	3	Dog
45	Sheep	20	Chicken
39	Goat	3	Duck
8	Horse	1	Geese
3	Donkey	1	Yak
9	Camel		

Features of 21st Livestock Census

01

This census will also be in collaboration with State /UT animal Husbandry department under the overall control of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. At all India level around 87,000 thousand enumerators who are mostly veterinarians and para-veterinarians staff of State/UT government will be involved in the enumeration purpose.

02

Similar to 20th Livestock Census, this census will also be fully digitalized including online data collection through Mobile Application, monitoring at various level through digital dashboard, capturing the latitude and longitude of data collection location and generation of livestock census report through software.

03

To ensure the coverage of each village/Urban Ward in the country, Local Government Directory maintained by Ministry of Panchayati Raj is being used

04

Sixteen species of Livestock viz. Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun, Yak, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Camel, Horse, Ponies, Mule, Donkey, Dog, Rabbit and Elephant are covered in this census. Other than Livestock, headcount of Poultry Birds viz. Fowl, Duck, Turkey, Geese, Quil, Gini Fowl, Ostrich and Emu will also be taken from each Households/Household Enterprises/Non-Households /Institution.

05

Data on 219 Indigenous breeds of sixteen species recognised by ICAR-National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) is going to be captured.

06

For the first time in the country, data on pastoralists, their contribution to the livestock sector, their socio-economic condition and livestock holding will be captured separately in 21st Livestock Census by including the question "Whether HH belongs to pastoral community".

07

Information on proportion of households whose major income comes form Livestock Sector will also be available in 21st Livestock Census.

08

Collection of gender-wise information on Stray Cattles.

09

Since majorly women are involved in livestock rearing in the households but so far there was no appropriate data to depict the picture of women participation. Considering this fact department has included the question "Gender of the person majorly involved in livestock rearing" in 21st LC.

Coverage : 21st Livestock Census

The 21st Livestock Census will cover all the states and Union Territories of India in both Rural and Urban. It will aim to reach every household/HHE/Institutions from each ward and village. The details of units being covered are:



Independent Houses



Flats



Household Enterprises



Non-Household Enterprises



Institutions
-Gaushala,
-Dairy Farm
-Poultry,
-Veterinary College
-Defence Establishment
etc.

In terms of coverage of animals, domesticated animals, poultry and stray animals are being covered. The details of the animals are:



Domesticated Animals

Cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, camel, yak, mithun, horse, pony, donkey, mule, elephant, rabbit and dog, raised for the purpose of milk, cart/carriage agriculture and breeding.



Pastoral Animals

Indigenous breeds of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, camel, yak, mithun, horse, pony, donkey, ducks etc. for the purpose of milk, agriculture, breeding, transportation etc. that migrate and depend on common resources



Poultry Animals












Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, quails, gini fowl, ostrich, emu and geese raised for meat, eggs, or other purposes.



Stray Animals

Cattle and Dogs

Characteristics of 16 Species (age sex distribution and its uses)

Species	Characteristics
 Exotic Crossbred Cattle	<p>Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 1 ½ year • Over 1 ½ year -Used for breeding only -Used for agriculture only -Used for both agriculture and breeding -Bullock cart/farm operation -Others <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 1 year, • 1 to 2 ½ years • Above 2 ½ years. -In-milk -Dry -Not calved once -Others
 Indigenous Cattle	<p>Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 2 year • Over 2 years -Used for breeding only -Used for agriculture only -Used for both agriculture and breeding -Bullock cart/farm operation -Others <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 1 year, • 1 to 2 ½ years • Above 2 ½ years. -In-milk -Dry -Not calved once -Others
 Buffaloes	<p>Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 2 year • Over 2 year -Used for breeding only -Used for agriculture only -Used for both agriculture and breeding -Bullock cart/farm operation -Others <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 1 year, • 1 to 3 years and • above 3 years -In-milk -Dry -Not calved once -Others
 Sheep and Goat	<p>Male/Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 1 year • 1 year and above -In addition, for Female Goat, in-milk, Dry Not calved once are also counted separately
 Pig	<p>Male/Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 6 months • Six months and above
 Horses & Ponies	<p>Male/ Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 3 years • 3 years and above -For male used for carts/carriage and used for sport
 Donkeys/ Mithun /Yak	<p>Male/ Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 3 years • 3 years and above
 Mules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 3 years • 3 years and above
 Camel	<p>Male/ Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under 4 years • 4 years and above
 Elephant/ Dogs/Rabbit	<p>Male/ Female</p>
 Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fowl (Cocks, Hens, Chickens (below 5 months)) • Ducks (Ducks, Drakes, Ducklings (below 6 months)) • Turkeys • Other poultry birds • No. of birds in Farms/ Hatcheries

Geographical Coverage

The census will be conducted in all the districts of the Indian Union. Local Government directory of Ministry of Panchayat-iraj will be used for capturing the data in Village and Urban Ward. The enumeration will be done in 100% per cent villages and urban wards available in Local Government Directory. The census will also be conducted in all Defence establishments, para-military forces and state police establishments having various livestock and poultry birds.

Sixteen species of animals namely Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Yak, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horse, Po-ny, Mule, Donkey, Camel, Dog, Rabbit and Elephant, poultry birds like Fowl, Duck, Turkeys and others such as Emu, Quail, Gini Fowl, Ostrich and Geese possessed by the Households/ Enter-prises and other institutions will be counted at their site.

The enumerators are also being encouraged to count pastoral families in their area even if they are living outside the village with their livestock. This will be done by locating pastoral households with the help of NGOs and coordinating with the enumerator to count their livestock holding.

Glimpse of 21th Livestock Census

The total Livestock population is 536.76 million in the country showing an increase of 4.8% over Livestock Census, 2012. The total livestock population in rural and urban area is 514.11 million and 22.65 million respectively with percentage share of 95.78% for rural and 4.22% for urban area. The total livestock population in rural area has increased by 4.56% and in urban area the increase is 11.19%.

There is a decline of 6% in the total Indigenous (both descript and non-descript) Cattle population over the previous census. However, the pace of decline of Indigenous Cattle population during 2012-2019 is much lesser as compared to 2007-12 which was around 9%.

Total Bovine population (Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun and Yak) is 303.76 Million in 2019 which shows an increase of 1.3% over the previous census.

Total number of cattle in the country is 193.46 million in 2019 showing an increase of 1.3% over previous Census.

Total number of buffaloes in the country is 109.85 million showing an increase of about 1.1% over previous Census.

Total number of milch animals (in-milk and dry) in cows and buffaloes is 125.75 million, an increase of 6.0% over the previous census.

The Goat population in the country in 2019 is 148.88 million showing an increase of 10.1% over the previous census.

Total number of sheeps in the country is 74.26 million in 2019, increased by 14.1% over previous Census.

Total number of Pigs in the country is 9.06 million in the current Census, declined by 12.03% over the previous Census.

Total number of Pigs in the country is 9.06 million in the current Census, declined by 12.03% over the previous Census.

Total number of Horses and Ponies in the country is 3.4 lakhs in 2019, decreased by 45.2% over previous Census.

The total population of Mules in the country is Eighty-Four Thousand in 2019, decreased by 57.1% over previous Census.

The total population of Donkeys in the country is 1.2 lakhs in 2019, decreased by 61.2% over previous Census.

The total Camel population in the country is 2.5 lakhs in 2019, decreased by 37.1% over previous Census.

The total Poultry in the country is 851.81 million in 2019, increased by 16.8% over previous Census.

The total Backyard Poultry in the country is 317.07 million in 2019, increased by 45.8% over previous Census.

The total Commercial Poultry in the country is 534.74 million in 2019, increased by 4.5% over previous Census.

Journey So Far

Preparation for the 21st Livestock Census

01

Technical Committee and its Meeting

1st Technical Committee Meeting on 9th January, 2024 with all the members to review existing system of Livestock Census, to identify the grey areas of 20th Livestock Census, to suggest suitable measures to overcome the same.

2nd Technical Committee Meeting on 15th May 2024 to finalise data collection schedule, Instructional Manual and Operational Guidelines for conducting 21st Livestock Census.

02

Sensitization Meetings and Workshops

1st Sensitization Meeting with all States/UT's on 23rd February 2024 to sensitize about 21st Livestock Census at New Delhi under chairpersonship of Seceratory , DAHD.

Workshops on "Count of Pastorals of their Livestock hording in 21st Livestock Census" on 7th March 2024 at Indore, Madhya Pradesh was organised to interact with States/UT's with Pastorals populaton, NGO's dealing with pastoralist and some pastoral groups.

One day workshop on Pilot Survey for 21st Livestock Census on 12th June 2024 at Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh to provide handson training to Officers considered in the Pilot States.

03

Training of Trainers on 25th June, New Delhi

During this event census application was launched by Hon'ble Minister FAHD and master trainers of all the States/ UT's were trained.

04

Community Engagement with Pastoral groups

Formation of Pastoral Census Support Cell of NGOs and pastoral groups in July 2024 to support enumerators in locating livestock outside village wards

Meetings with pastoral communities of Uttarakhand and Madhya Pradesh in October 2024 to create awareness about the inclusion of pastoral livestock in the 21st Livestock Census.

Regional Trainings (July-August 2024)

To provide hands - on training to DNO's of state/ UTs on 21st Livestock Census software (including mobile application/dashboard).



Quality Assurance

Since, in 21st Livestock Census, animal counts will be recorded breed-wise, breed identification along with animal counts is a big challenge. Steps planned to counter the challenges are:



Importance of Livestock Census in Sustainable Development Goals

Livestock Census data is being used Under Sustainable Development, adopted by United Nation.



Goal 2 :
Zero Hunger

Target 2.5 :
By 2020, Maintain Genetic Diversity in Food Production

Indicator 2.5.2 :
The Percentage of Local Livestock Breeds that are at risk of extinction.

Roles and Responsibilities

Enumerator

87,000

Supervisor

15,000

DNO

785

SNO

36

Enumerator

The role of an Enumerator in the Livestock Census is critical for ensuring accurate and comprehensive data collection.

Supervisor

The Supervisors in the Livestock Census will play a critical position overseeing the data collection process.

District Nodal Officer (DNO)

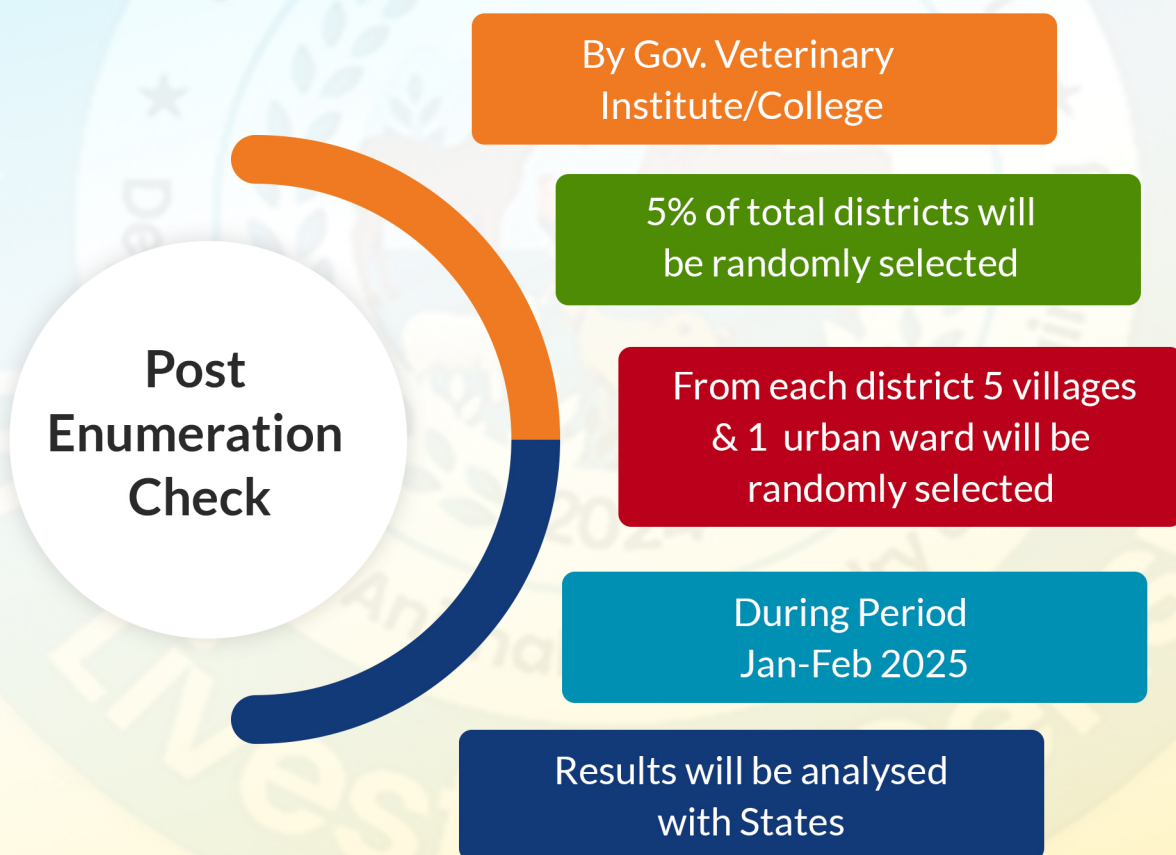
DNO is responsible to ensure the quality of data and time-bound progress of field work. He/she may also conduct field visits and guide the enumerator in data collection. DNO is also responsible to approve and submit the data into server in respect to districts under his/her control except the villages/urban wards which go to SNO for further scrutiny

State Nodal Officer (SNO)

SNO is the final authority to coordinate with all districts and ensure the approval of data by DNO is in order and scrutinize the village/urban ward available to him/her

Post Enumeration Checks

In order to ensure the accuracy and completeness of data collected during census operation, it is planned to conduct the post enumeration checks immediately after completion of field work of census operations. Post enumeration checks will be conducted by selecting 5% of districts from each State/UT and then 4 villages and one urban ward from each selected district. The post enumeration check operation will be done during January to February, 2025.



Pasting of Stickers on Households

In order to ensure the coverage and identification of all households/HHE/NHHE/ Institution available in a village/urban ward, the enumerator must paste a sticker or make on the wall of households/HHE/NHHE/ Institution.





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