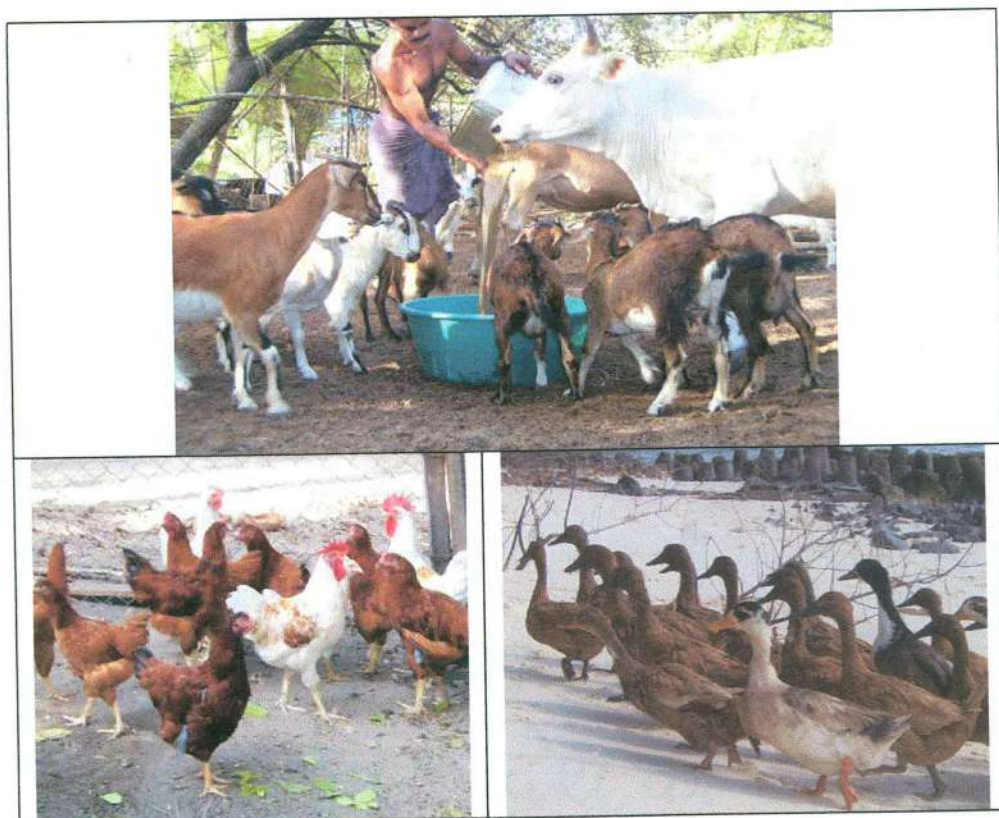


# 17<sup>th</sup> INDIAN LIVESTOCK CENSUS ALL INDIA SUMMARY REPORT

कृषि है शान, जीव जन्तु हैं जान



LIVESTOCK, POULTRY,  
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS  
AND FISHERY STATISTICS -2003



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING  
KRISHI BHAVAN  
NEW DELHI

# 17 वीं भारतीय पशुधन गणना

## 2003

कृषि है देश की शान  
जीव जन्तु है देश की जान

भारत सरकार  
कृषि मंत्रालय  
पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग  
कृषि भवन  
नयी दिल्ली



## FOREWORD

Animal Husbandry and livestock is highly potential sector of Indian economy, especially of rural economy. The potential of crop production depends upon huge investment and weather and meteorological conditions. Comparatively, Animal husbandry and Livestock sector is more stable and requires lesser investment. It has great potential and its contribution to Indian economy, especially agriculture sector, has been constantly increasing over the years. Further, livestock and poultry have proved to be life saviour in many distress conditions, especially in case of drought etc. for the rural poor. Realizing this and the growth potential of this sector, greater attention is being paid to raise investment in this sector.

For planning purposes, latest and reliable data are the basic requirement. Reliable data on number of livestock along with their composition into male/female, age distribution, utility wise distribution etc. can be made available only through livestock census. Although livestock census were being conducted regularly every five years, there were often inordinate delays in the release of results/data, making them of little use for actual planning.

Realizing the importance of this sector and also of availability of timely data, many improvements have been brought about in this field. The Seventeenth Livestock Census was conducted with 15<sup>th</sup> October 2003 as reference date. The census was conducted by Animal Husbandry Directorates of States/UTs under the centrally sponsored scheme implemented by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Ministry of Agriculture. In the states also, for the first time the census was conducted by Directorates of Animal Husbandry, as previous censuses were conducted by different State agencies. In spite of this, most of the States/UTs conducted the census on schedule time except in some states where there was minor variations due to climatic condition, natural calamities, elections and other administrative reasons. The data were collected in the form of four schedules: one each for Livestock, Poultry, Agricultural Implements and Machinery and Fishery Statistics. There were more than three hundred main data items with further scope for collecting breed wise data. Officers and staff associated with census work were provided intensive training for data collection, supervision, processing and tabulation. The data were collected from each household both in rural and urban areas.

I am indeed happy to state that there has been significant improvement in all aspects of census work, viz. data collection, processing and tabulation. One report providing provisional totals of livestock numbers has already been released in July 2004. The present report provides detailed data of the Seventeenth Livestock Census. The report consists of twenty- nine sub reports i.e. one All India, twenty eight State reports and one report covering all UTs. Each report provides corresponding data of livestock, poultry, fishery and agricultural implements further divided into rural/urban and total. The report also provides bifurcation into male/female and break up into broad age groups.

The census results have revealed that we have livestock population of about 485 million, out of which 283 million are bovines and the rest are mainly sheep, goats, pigs and other animals. The bovine population consists of 161 million indigenous cattle, 25 million crossbred cattle and 98 million buffaloes. The census data establishes that there is a shift towards high milk yielding animals. The number of high yielding cattle and buffaloes is increasing and there is decline in the population of indigenous cattle. Poultry population has also increased at a very high rate between the last two censuses.

The figures being released in the report now may be treated as provisional, since they may undergo slight change on release of detailed reports providing breed-wise population and distributions of owners by social class and others details.

The release of report has been possible due to the co-operation and hard work of the Animal Husbandry Departments of the States and U.T.s. I would like to congratulate their officers and staff, who completed the job with remarkable efficiency. I would also like to congratulate Shri Arun Saxena, Advisor (Statistics) and Shri SK Chakrabarti, Director and other officers and staff in the Animal Husbandry Statistics Division in the Department for their untiring efforts in bringing out the voluminous and useful publication within about one year of completion of the census work.

I hope that the report will be useful for planning and policy making purposes and also for researchers and academicians to carry out research and studies. I would further like to point out that the 18<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census is to be conducted during 2007. Any suggestions regarding coverage, or any other aspects may be sent to this Department well in advance so that same could be taken care of while planning for the next census.

New Delhi  
January 2005  
Krishi Bhavan

P.M.A.Hakeem  
Secretary  
Department of Animal Husbandry  
& Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture



## PREFACE

Livestock census name is actually the census of livestock, poultry, agriculture implements and machinery and fishery statistics. It is the only source for providing various kind of detailed information for these groups. India has largest livestock numbers in the world. India has also the distinction of having largest number of cattle and buffalo in the world. The contribution of livestock and livestock products to national economy is continuously increasing. However, there is sufficient scope for increasing livestock productivity and hence contribution to national economy. Sound and timely database are the basic requirement for any planning and policymaking purposes. The conduct of livestock census is thus essential for making plans and policies for growth of livestock sector and also for overall growth of the economy. India is perhaps the only country who has been taking up this gigantic task of conducting livestock census regularly for last fifty years on quinquennial basis. This is the seventeenth census of this regular series of live stock censuses.

The seventeenth livestock census was conducted with 15<sup>th</sup> October 2003 as the reference date. This census has been different with previous livestock censuses in many ways. It was for the first time that all the states/UTs participated in the census work and completed the census work in shortest time. The census was conducted simultaneously in all the States/UTs, except a few, where there were slight variations due to inaccessibility on account of weather conditions or severe administrative problems. The census was conducted by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, whereas previous censuses were conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the same Ministry. In the States/UTs also, census was uniformly conducted by Directorate of Animal Husbandry while previous censuses were conducted by different agencies. The greatest advantage of this changeover has been the availability of expertise for quality improvement for identification the species and breed of animals in the field. This has also helped in improving the quality and improvement in time for the census results.

The data were collected in the form of four schedules one each for Livestock, Poultry, fisheries and Agriculture Implements. The schedules included more than 300 data items including broad age group, sex wise, breed wise, species etc. The social groups of households were also collected. The data were collected through oral enquiry method by the staff of Animal Husbandry Department or enumerators trained by them. Manual of instructions were prepared. Supervision of fieldwork was done by departmental officers and staff only. In many States photographs of different breed/species of animals were also provided. The entire households in rural and urban area were covered.

The first report of livestock numbers based on provisional compilation was released in July 2004 itself, which was less than even nine months of completion of census. The present detailed report has been prepared within about one year time after completion of fieldwork. The release of results consists of 29 sub reports including one All India report and one State report for each of the State. All the UTs have been included in one report. The State report provides district wise data for livestock, poultry, fisheries and agricultural implements. The report includes data of all the districts, except two districts of Bihar as collected from field. The data of two districts of Bihar could not be obtained and same have been projected. The report containing breed wise data and also by special group of household owning the livestock and poultry etc. are being compiled. Although all care for accuracy has been taken,



still there may be slight variation in numbers with those given in present report on release of other reports on account of huge data processing involved.

I express my gratitude to Shri P.M.A.Hakeem, Secretary, DAH&D, who encouraged and guided all of us for release of the publication. Shri Hakeem has special love for Statistics and he made himself available at all times for advice and support. I also acknowledge my sincerest gratitude to Smt. Binoo Sen and Smt. Radha Singh, the-then Secretaries, DAH&D, for reposing their faith with Animal Husbandry Statistics division for assigning the prestigious work of Livestock census. I am also thankful to Shri Ashok Kumar, my predecessor for undertaking various technical and administrative work including preparation of census manual and clearance of financial sanctions etc.

I would like convey my appreciation to all officers and staff of State Animal Husbandry Departments who took extra pains and care for completing the census work in record short time. It was their cooperation and assistance that present report has been released.

Shri S.K. Chakrabarti, Director and in-charge of the Census operation, has worked very sincerely and with great zeal in achieving the target of releasing the result in shortest possible time. He worked relentlessly in office and also in midnight at home for releasing the report in 2004 itself. His experience and knowledge of computers has been great asset for this work. The software developed by him is a permanent asset for the census work, which can be used by various States/U.T.s and also by the Department for future censuses. I also acknowledge the contribution by Smt. Arundhati Singh, Deputy Directors, Shri D. N. Saha, Asst. Director, Shri J.K. Maurya, Research Investigator and other staff members of the Division in brining out the report in very short time.

It is hoped that the publication would be useful to the administrators, planners, veterinarians, scientists and various research organizations/institutions involved in the development of livestock and poultry sectors in addition to the State Departments of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services.

Suggestions and proposals for other publications and also proposals for future censuses will be welcomed.

New Delhi  
January 2005  
JLN Stadium

Arun Saxena  
Advisor(Statistics)  
Department of Animal Husbandry  
& Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture



## A TECHNICAL NOTE ON THE 17<sup>TH</sup> LIVESTOCK CENSUS

The 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census was conducted with reference date as 15<sup>th</sup> October 2003. All the States and Union Territories have conducted the census. One of the achievements of the 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census is that the conduct of census by the State of Bihar after 1982. While the reference date was adhered to by almost of the States/UTs, some could not conduct the census on the reference date because of several reasons, mainly inaccessibility, floods, elections, and administrative problems etc. The State wise list of reference date is given at the end of this note. In the beginning of 2003, the scheme was transferred from DES to DAH&D as per decision of Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance.

After taking over the unfinished job of compilation of All India results of 16<sup>th</sup> Livestock census, the first job was to develop a computer programme in database so that the same can be used effectively for generation of tables uniformly. A package in MSACCESS has been developed and the district level data for rural and urban were given as input. The reports have been generated as per the earlier reports so as to continue the comparability. This package has also been provided to the State Governments. The provisional key results of 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census along with summary results of 16<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census have been released in July 2003.

One should use the comparative results of All India data of 2003 census with that of 1997 census with caution as the projected figures of some States in 1997 may differ from the actual field level reality. Especially in the case of Bihar, which has not conducted the Livestock Census since 1982, the field level reality may be different from the projected figures.

The livestock census has four parts- Livestock, Poultry, Agriculture Implements & Machinery and Fishery statistics. These four parts involve huge amount of data compilation- livestock contains 82 data items with 50 totals, poultry 17 items with 9 totals, agricultural implements 57 items and fishery statistics 96 data items with 7 totals. The total amount of data if inserted in a worksheet, the number of cells, it will occupy, will be approximately 20 million. The All India Summary of Livestock, Poultry, Agriculture Implements & Machinery and Fishery statistics has been prepared providing data on these items with rural and urban break up and released. The All India summary contains a state wise write up and comparison with 1997 census. The State wise reports provide same kind of data district wise with rural and urban break up and released.

Each type of reports has been prepared in such a way that the write up provides a detailed picture of the state's livestock position between the last two censuses. The interest of policy planners, livestock data experts, researchers etc. many a times concentrate on the status of work and milch animals in various states and in the country. Hence these two comparisons have been added in the summary. A lot of pictorial graphs have been prepared to provide a glimpse of the comparisons.

I acknowledge my sincerest thanks to Shr. P.M.A.Hakeem, Secretary, DAH&D and Shri. Arun Saxena, Advisor (Stat.), DAH&D who have been the guiding force in compiling the All India Report and State wise reports on 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census. The suggestions and improvements provided by them have helped in the presentation of this report.

I am grateful to my colleagues Dr. V.K.Srivastava, Director, Mrs. Arundhati Singh, Dy. Director, Shri. Gaya Prasad, Dy. Director, Shri D. N. Saha, Asst. Director, Shri. J.K.Maurya, Research Investigator and his team of staff, who have relentlessly helped me in generating data from the reports and in comparing the outputs with the State reports.

The amount of data generated in the Livestock Census is enormous. While compiling the All India report, every care has been taken to get the correct data. Despite these efforts, some errors might have been remained in the publication, which may be informed to us for further improvement.

New Delhi  
January 2005  
JLN Stadium

S.K.Chakrabarti  
Director  
Department of Animal Husbandry  
& Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture



## LIVESTOCK CENSUS

Date of reference of conducting 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock Censuses in various States/UTs.

S. No.	State/UTs	2003 Census (Scheduled date: 15.10.2003)	1997 Census (Scheduled date: 15.10.1997)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.10.2003	<b>5/1999</b>
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.10.2003	15.10.97
3.	Assam	15.10.2003	15.10.97
4.	Bihar	15.10.2003	NC
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.10.2003	15.10.1997 C#
6.	Goa	15.10.2003	15.10.97
7.	Gujarat	15.10.2003	15.10.97
8.	Haryana	15.10.2003	15.10.97
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.10.2003	NC
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.10.2003	<b>30.11.97</b>
11.	Jharkhand	15.10.2003	NC
12.	Karnataka	15.10.2003	15.10.97
13.	Kerala	15.10.2003	<b>2001</b>
14.	Madhya Pradesh	<b>Feb, 2004</b>	15.10.97
15.	Maharashtra	15.10.2003	15.10.97
16.	Manipur	15.10.2003	15.10.97
17.	Meghalaya	15.10.2003	15.10.97
18.	Mizoram	15.10.2003	15.10.97
19.	Nagaland	15.10.2003	15.10.97
20.	Orissa	15.10.2003	<b>2001</b>
21.	Punjab	15.10.2003	15.10.97
22.	Rajasthan	15.10.2003	15.10.97
23.	Sikkim	15.10.2003	15.10.1997
24.	Tamil Nadu	<b>20.8.2004</b>	15.10.97
25.	Tripura	15.10.2003	15.10.97
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15.10.2003	15.10.97
27.	Uttaranchal	15.10.2003	15.10.1997 C#
28.	West Bengal	15.10.2003	NC \$
UNION TERRITORIES			
1.	A&N Islands	15.10.2003	15.10.97
2.	Chandigarh	15.10.2003	15.10.97
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15.10.2003	NC
4.	Daman & Diu	15.10.2003	15.10.97
5.	Delhi	15.10.2003	15.10.97
6.	Lakshadweep	15.10.2003	15.10.97
7.	Pondicherry	15.10.2003	15.10.97

NC – Not Conducted and projections made by DAH&D, M/O Agriculture.

NC \$ – Not Conducted and projections made by State Government.

C # – Not Conducted as a new state but results are available.

**Bold entries are censuses not conducted on reference date**

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# 17<sup>th</sup> Livestock census results of India

The geographic area of our country is 32,87,263 sq.km. The human population in 2001 was 1027.02 million, of which rural population constitutes 72.22 % and the urban 27.78 %. The average population density of the country is 304 person per sq.km. In 2003-04, the production of milk in the country was 88.1 million tones, of egg 40 billion nos., of wool 48 million kgs. The country has a forest cover of 6,75,538 sq.km.

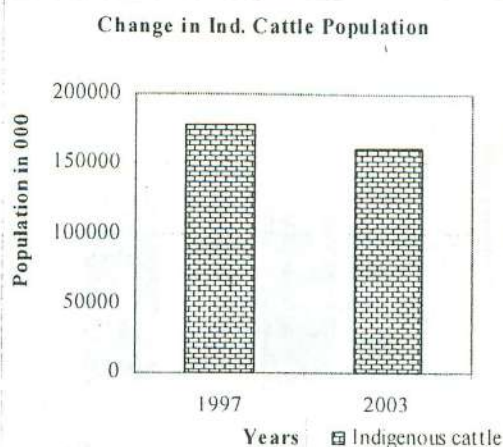
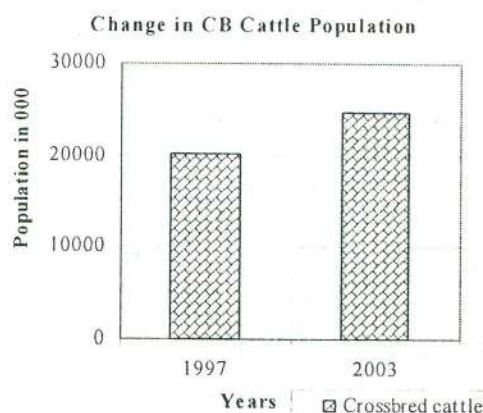
Livestock Population (000)	1997	2003	% increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	20099	24686	22.82
Indigenous cattle	178782	160495	-10.23
Total cattle	198881	185181	-6.89
Buffaloes	89918	97922	8.90
Yaks	59	65	10.17
Mithuns	177	278	57.06
Total Bovines	289035	283446	-1.93
Sheep	57494	61469	6.91
Goats	122721	124358	1.33
Pigs	13291	13519	1.72
Horses & Ponies	827	751	-9.19
Mules	221	176	-20.36
Donkeys	882	650	-26.30
Camels	912	632	-30.70
Total Livestock	485385	485002	-0.08

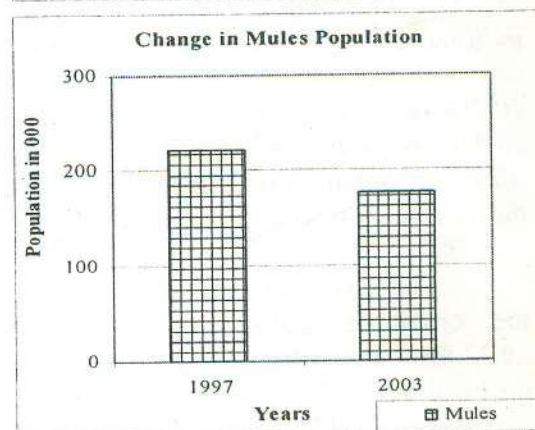
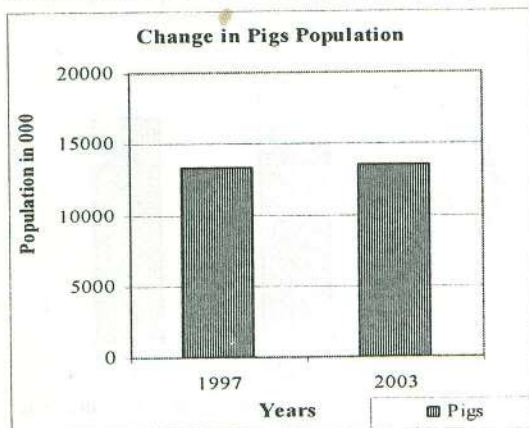
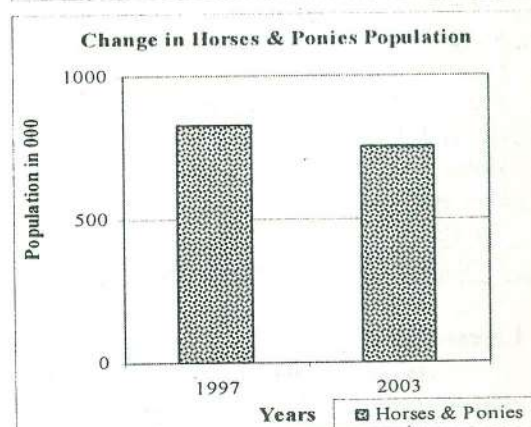
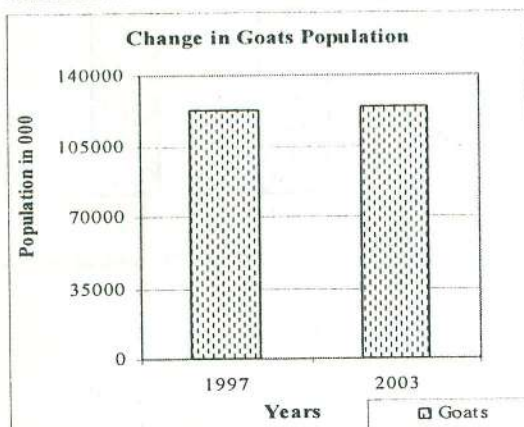
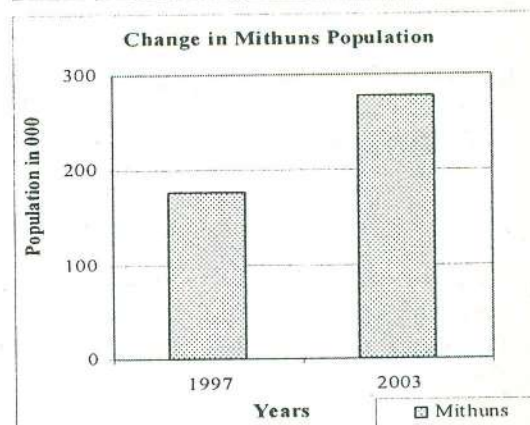
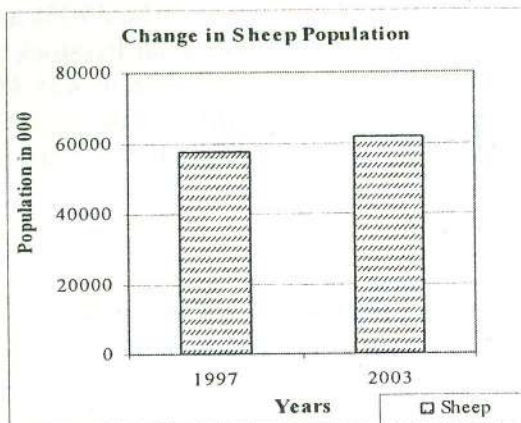
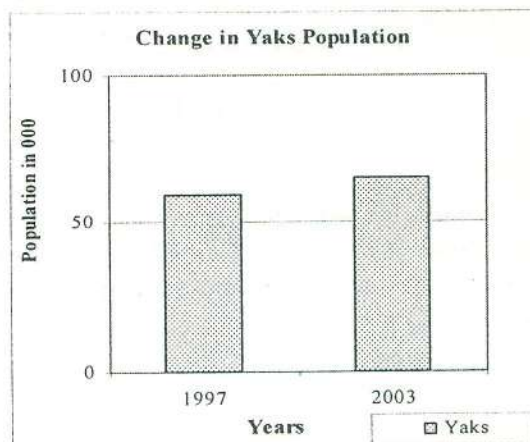
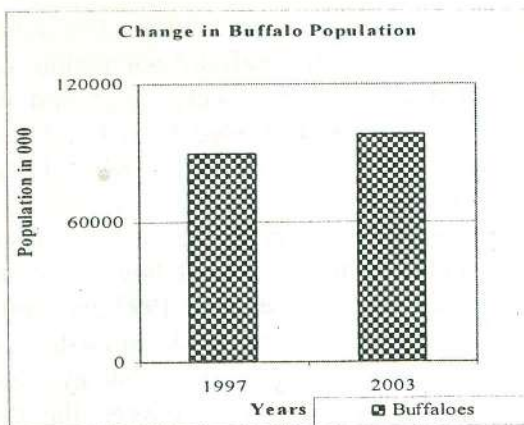
## Livestock

*As per the last 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census, crossbred cattle constitute 13.3% of the total cattle and 86.7% are indigenous cattle. Out of total livestock in the country, around 38.2% are cattle, 20.2% are buffaloes, 12.7% are sheep, 25.6% are goats and only 2.8% are pigs. All other animals are less than 0.50% of the total livestock.*

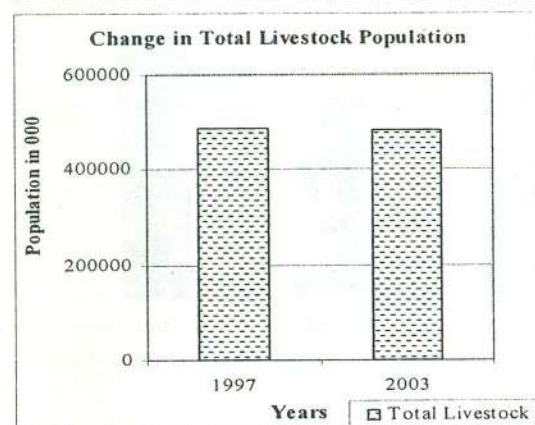
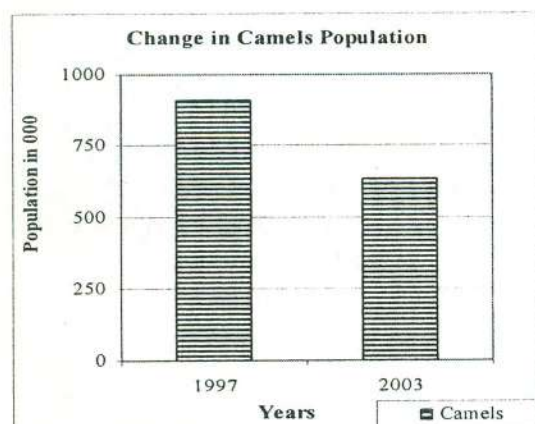
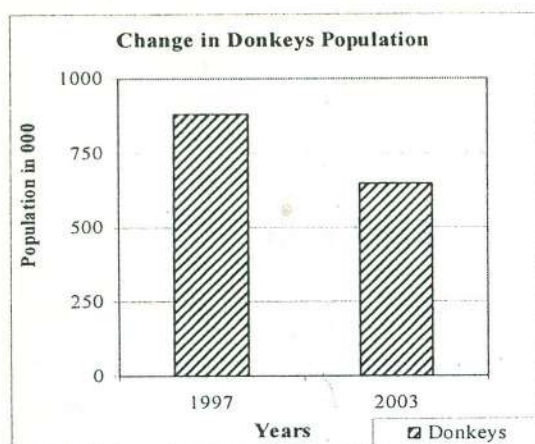
There is a tremendous increase in the crossbred cattle in the country i.e.22.8% but the indigenous cattle declined by 10.2% during the inter-censal period from 1997 to 2003. The total cattle

population has decreased by 6.9% during the period. The buffalo population has increased by 8.9%; sheep, goat and pig population has increased by 6.9%, 1.33% and 1.72% respectively. There is an increase of 10.2% and 57.1% in yaks and mithuns population in the country. There is small decrease in total bovines in the country by 1.9% between 1997 and 2003. The populations of pack animals, i.e. horses & ponies, mules, donkeys and camels have decreased between the two census period by 9.2%, 20.4%, 26.3% and 30.7% respectively. The total livestock in the country has decreased from 485.385 million to 485.002 million between 1997 and 2003 showing a negligible decrease of 0.08%.







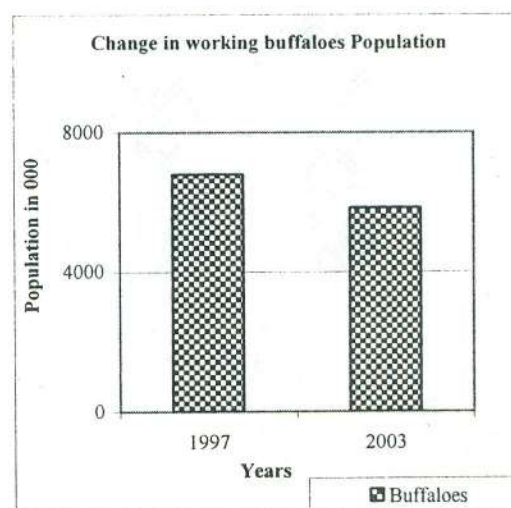
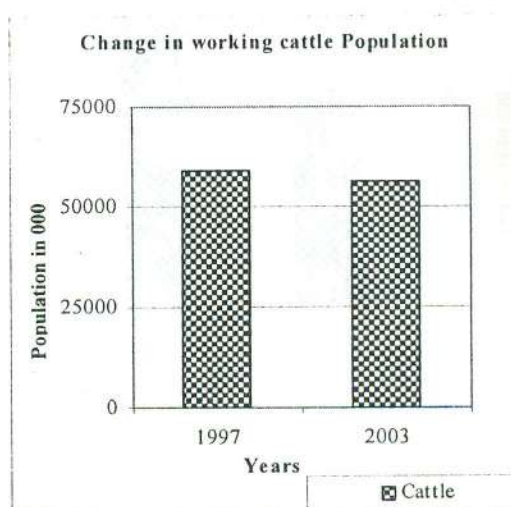


### Work animals

Work animals (000)	1997	2003	% increase/ decrease
Cattle	58917	56362	-4.3
Buffaloes	6802	5834	-14.2

There is a decline in male cattle and buffaloes population used for work purposes in the country. During 1997 to 2003, there is a decline of 4.3 % and

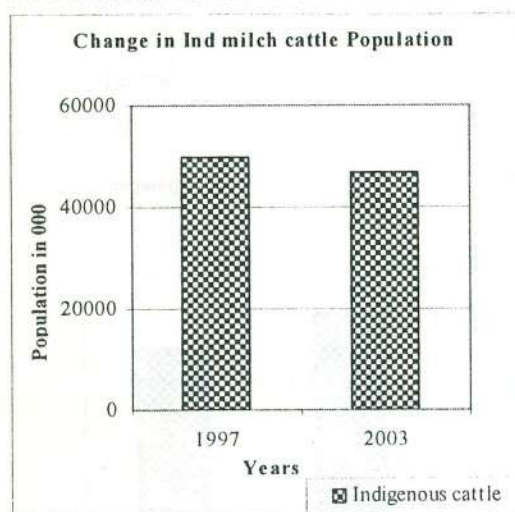
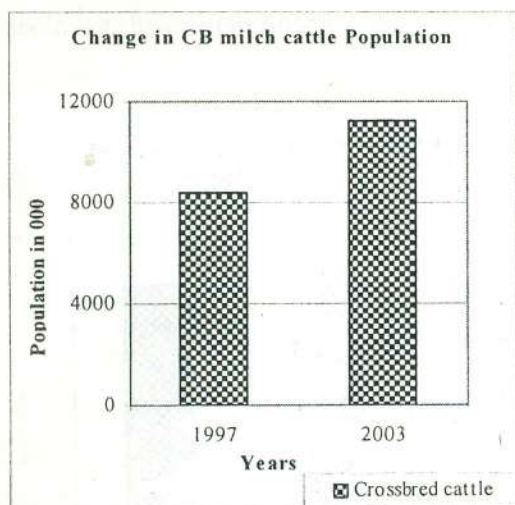
14.2% in the working cattle and buffaloes respectively.



### Milch animals

Milch animals (000)	1997	2003	% increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	8356	11231	34.41
Indigenous cattle	49874	46856	-6.05
Buffaloes	42732	47224	10.51

The crossbred milch cattle have increased heavily during the period 1997 to 2003 (34.4%), as well as there is an increase of 10.5% in milch buffaloes. The indigenous milch cattle has decreased by 6.1% during the said period.

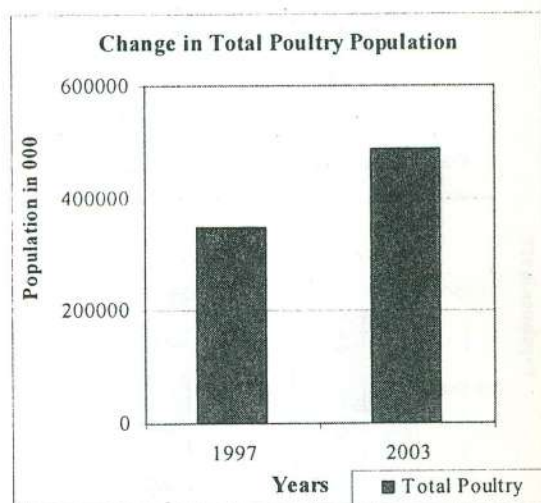


## Poultry

Out of total poultry around 93.5% are fowls and the rest 6.5% are duck, drakes, ducklings, turkeys and other poultry birds in the country.

Poultry population (000)			% increase/decrease
	1997	2003	
Fowls	315428	457399	45.01
Ducks etc.	32183	31613	-1.77
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>347611</b>	<b>489012</b>	<b>40.68</b>

There is a sharp increase in the fowl population in the country during the period from 1997 to 2003. The fowl population has increased by more than 45.0% and the total poultry by 40.1% in the country. The population of duck, drakes etc. has decreased marginally by 1.8% during the same period.





### 3.1 ANDHRA PRADESH

The geographic area of the state is 275, 069 sq.km. which constitutes 8.4% of the area of the country. The State has the longest coastline (972 km) among all the States in India. The human population in 2001 was 75.73 million (7.37 % of the country's population) of which rural population constitutes 72.9% and the urban 27.1%. The tribal population is 6.3 % of the State's population. The average population density of the state is 275 person per sq.km. In 2003-04, the production of milk in the state was 6959 thousand tonnes, of egg 149928 lakhs, of wool 3628 thousand kgs. The state has a forest cover of 44,637 sq.km.

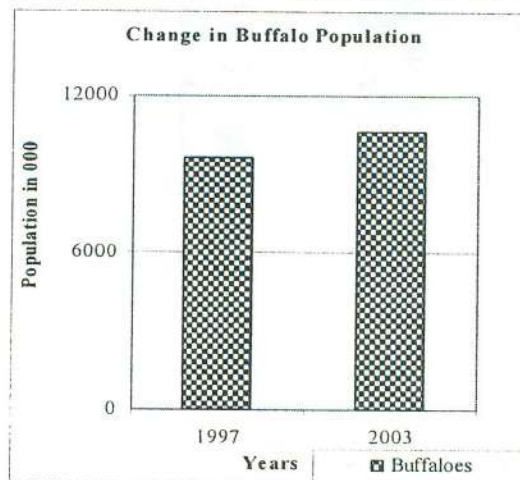
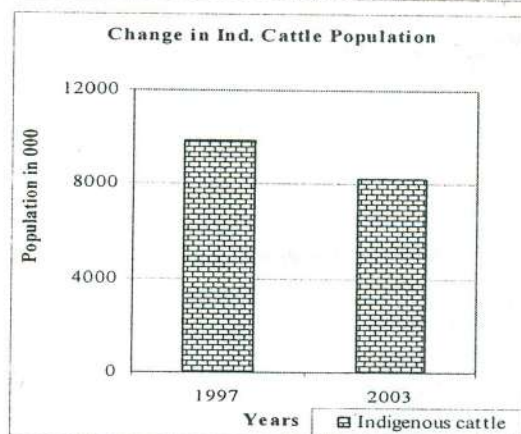
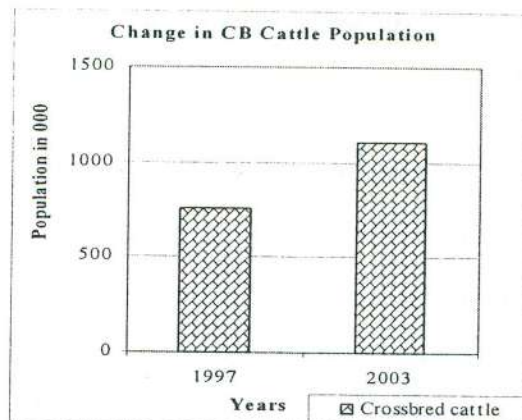
As per the last 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census, the state had 5.0 % of Cattle, 10.9% of buffaloes, 34.8% of sheep, 5.0% of goats and 4.2% of pig population of the country. The state ranks first in poultry population (21.0% of the country).

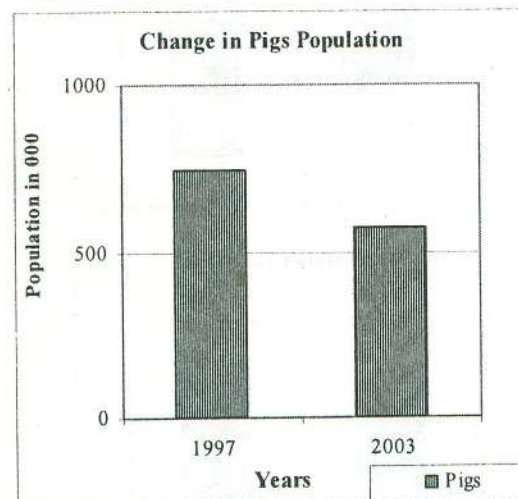
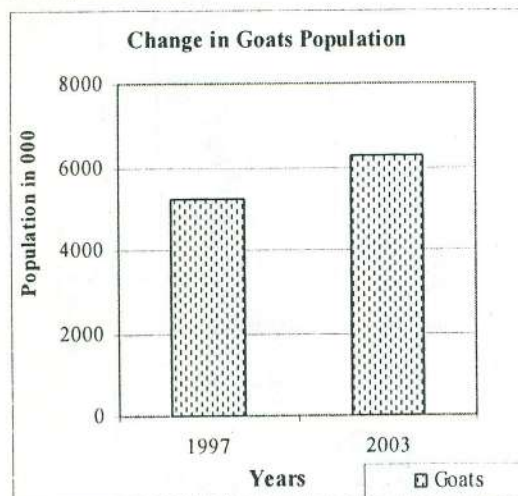
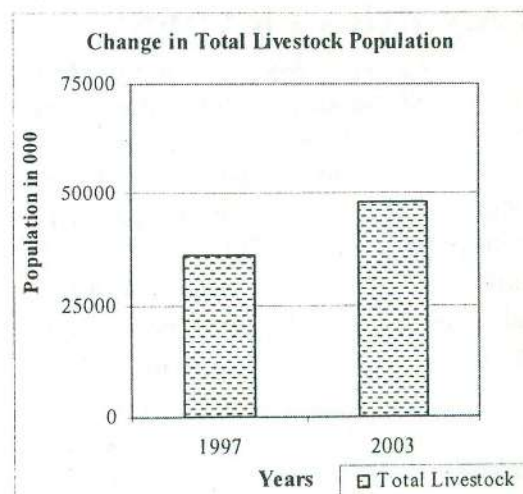
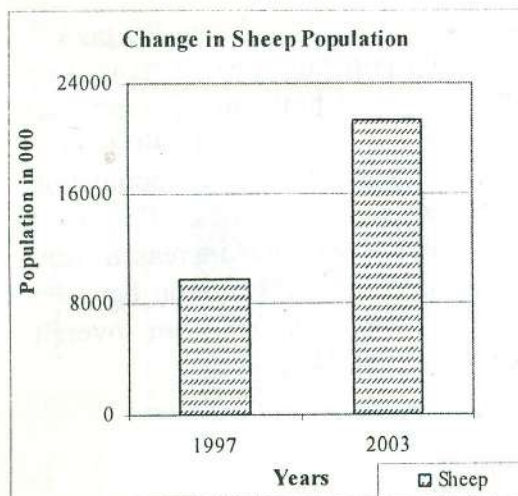
Livestock Population (000)			%
	1997	2003	
			increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	751	1107	47.40
Indigenous cattle	9851	8193	-16.83
Total cattle	10602	9300	-12.28
Buffaloes	9658	10630	10.06
Total Bovines	20260	19930	-1.63
Sheep	9743	21376	119.40
Goats	5213	6277	20.41
Pigs	748	570	-23.80
Others	45	42	-6.67
Total Livestock	36009	48195	33.84

#### Livestock

There is a tremendous increase in the crossbred cattle in the state i.e. 47.4% but the indigenous cattle declined by 16.83% during the inter-censal period. The total cattle population

decreased by 12.28 % during the period. The buffalo population has increased by 10.06 %; The population of sheep has increased very high by 119.40%; goat population by 20.41% but pig population has decreased by 23.80%. The total livestock in the state has increased from 36.01 million to 48.20 million between 1999 and 2003 showing an overall increased of 33.8 %.

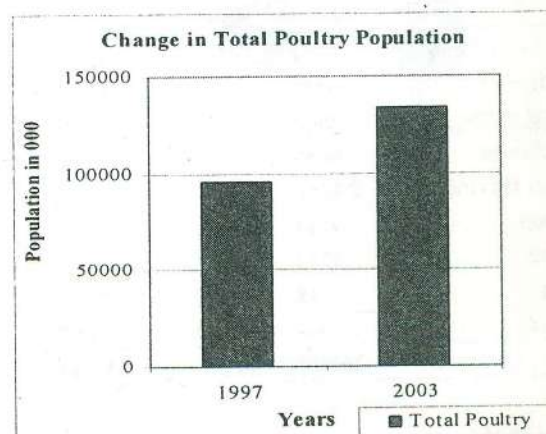




### Poultry

There is a very sharp increase by around 62% in the fowl population and by 61% in the total poultry in the state during the period from 1997 to 2003. This is supported by the fact that the egg production is highest among the states of the country.

	Poultry population (000)		%
	1997	2003	increase/decrease
Fowls	62965	101985	61.97
Ducks etc.	431	293	-32.02
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>63396</b>	<b>102278</b>	<b>61.33</b>





## 3.2 ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Arunachal Pradesh has an area of 83743 sq. kms (2.5 % of the country's geographic area. The human population in 2001 was 1.09 million (0.11 % of the country's population) of which rural population constitutes 79.6 % and the urban 20.4 %. The average population density of the state is 13 person per sq.km and tribal population is 63.7 % of the state's population. In 2003-04, the production of milk in the state was 46 thousand tonnes, of egg 88 lakhs, of wool 60 thousand kgs. The state has a forest cover of 68,045 sq.km.

As per the last 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census, the state had 0.2% of Cattle, 0.01 % of buffaloes, 0.05 % of sheep, 0.19 % of goats, 2.43 % of pig and 14.2% of Yak population of the country. The state has the highest number of Mithuns (68.9% of the country). The state has 0.36 % of the poultry of the country.

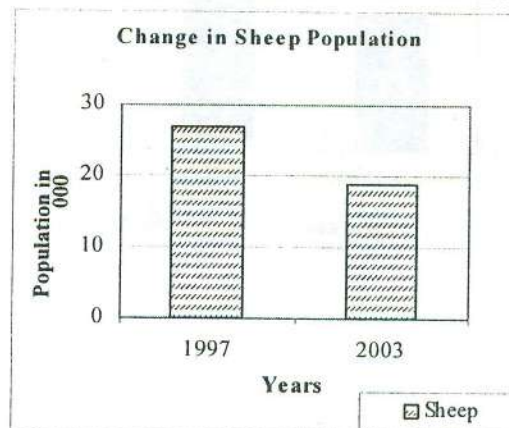
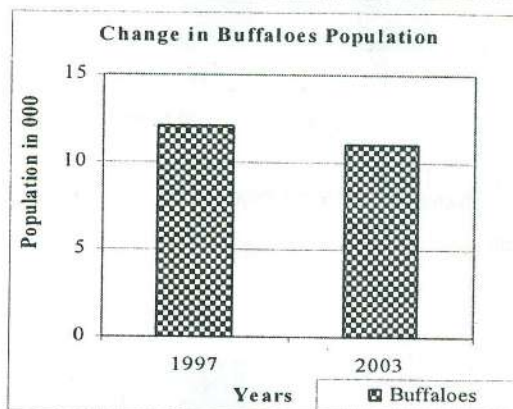
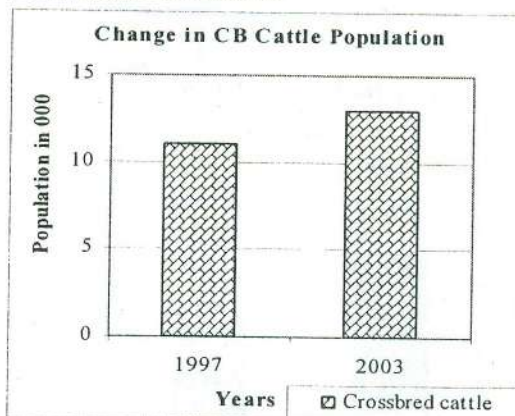
### Livestock Population (000)

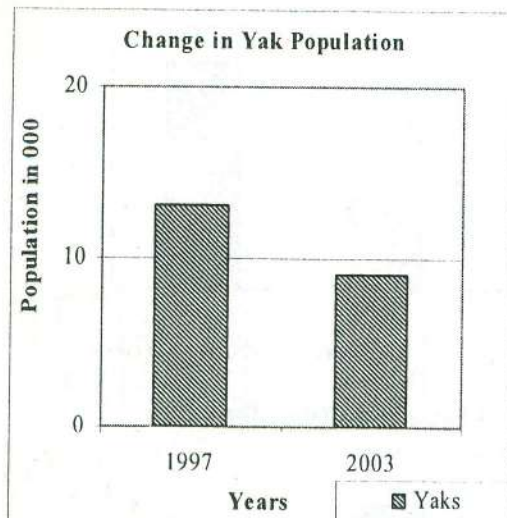
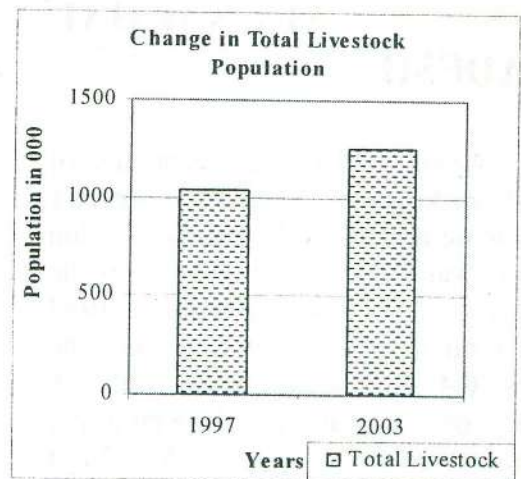
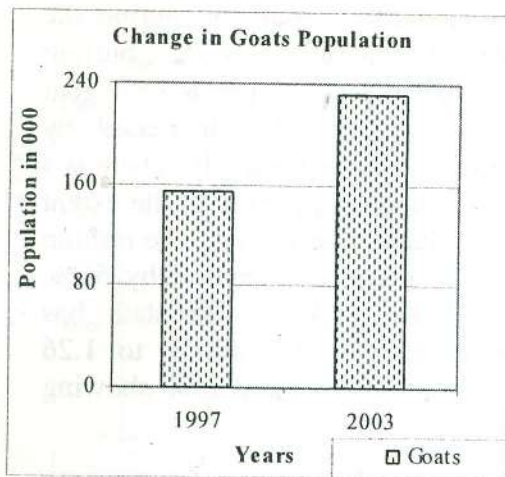
	1997	2003	% increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	11	13	18.18
Indigenous cattle	441	445	0.91
Total cattle	452	458	1.33
Buffaloes	12	11	-8.33
Yaks	13	9	-30.77
Mithuns	124	192	54.84
Total Bovines	601	670	11.48
Sheep	27	19	-29.63
Goats	154	231	50.00
Pigs	249	330	32.53
Others	6	7	16.67
Total Livestock	1037	1257	21.22

### Livestock

There is a sharp increase of 18 % in the crossbred cattle in the state during the two censuses of 1997 and 2003. But the state has shown no decrease in

indigenous cattle population during the inter-censal period. The buffalo population has decreased by 8.33%; goat and pig population has increased by 50 % and 32.5 % respectively. There is a decline in sheep population to the extent of 29.6% during the period. The mithun population has also increased by 55%. The total livestock in the state has increased from 1.037 million to 1.26 million between 1997 and 2003 showing an increase of 21.2%.

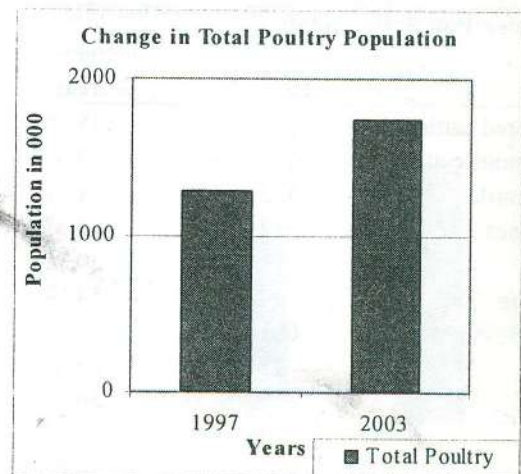
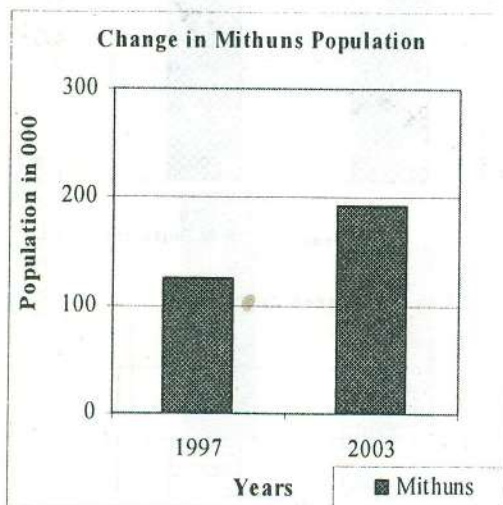




### Poultry

There is an increase in the fowl population in the state by around 35.6 % and the population of duck etc. has increased by 26.7 % during the period from 1997 to 2003. The total poultry has increased by 34.9 % in the state.

	Poultry population (000)		% increase/decrease
	1997	2003	
Fowls	1187	1610	35.64
Ducks etc.	105	133	26.67
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>1743</b>	<b>34.91</b>





### 3.3 ASSAM

The state has a geographic area of 78,438 sq.km. (2.4% of the country's geographic area). The human population in 2001 was 26.64 million (2.6 % of the country's population) of which rural population constitutes 87.3 % and the urban 12.7 %. The average population density of the state is 340 person per sq.km and tribal population is 12.8 % of the state's population. In 2003-04, the production of milk in the state was 727 thousand tonnes and of egg 5138 lakhs. The forest cover of the state is 27,714 sq.km.

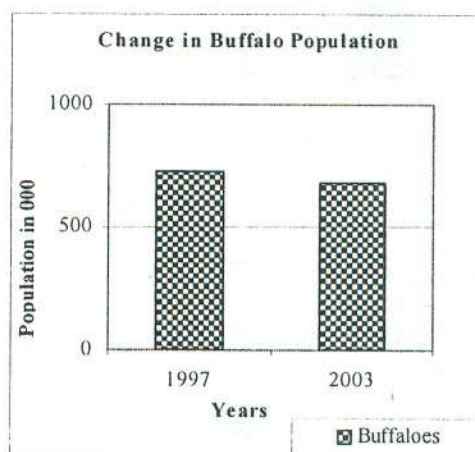
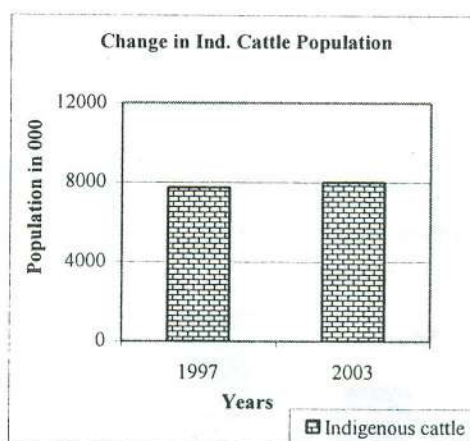
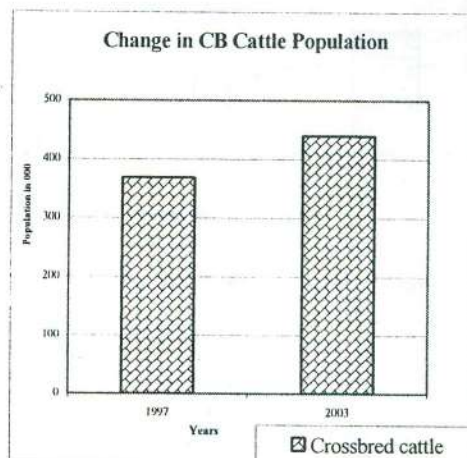
*As per the last 16<sup>th</sup> livestock census, the state had 4.56% of cattle, 0.69 % of buffaloes, 0.28 % of sheep, 2.4% of goats and 11.42% of pig population of the country. Around 2.85% of the livestock of the country is in the state.*

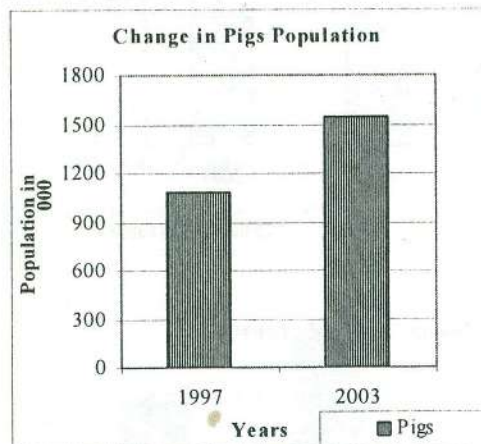
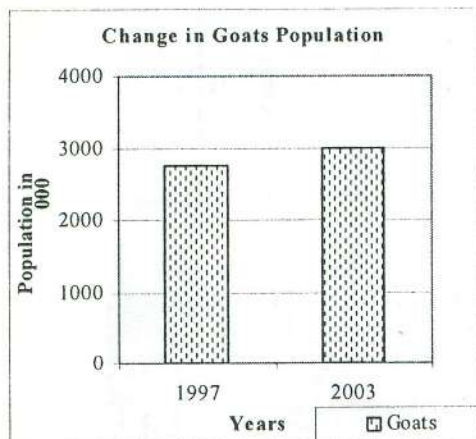
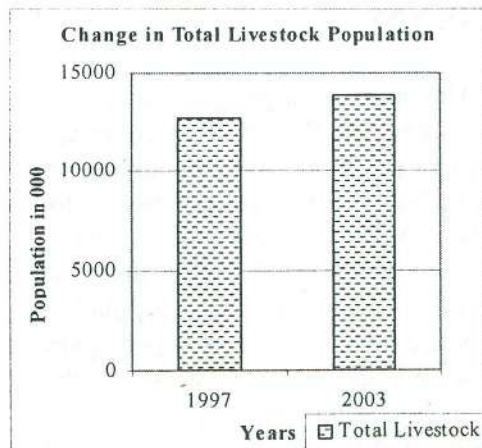
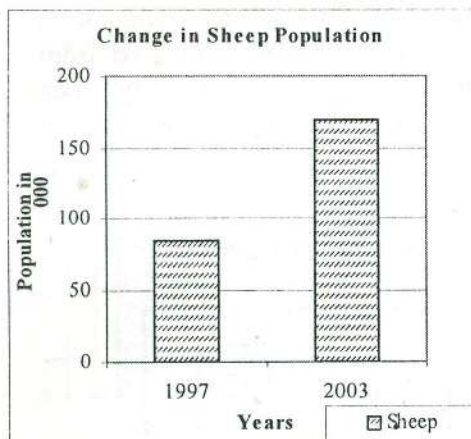
Livestock Population (000)			
	1997	2003	% increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	369	440	19.24
Indigenous cattle	7727	7999	3.52
Total cattle	8096	8439	4.24
Buffaloes	728	678	-6.87
Total Bovines	8824	9117	3.32
Sheep	84	170	102.38
Goats	2717	2987	9.94
Pigs	1082	1543	42.61
Others	12	12	0.00
Total Livestock	12719	13829	8.73

#### Livestock

There is an increase in the crossbred cattle in the state between 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> livestock censuses by 19.2% and also indigenous cattle increased by 3.5% during the inter-censal period. The overall cattle population has increased by 4.2%. The buffaloes has decreased by 6.9%; sheep, goats and pigs population has increased by 102.4%, 9.9%, and 42.6%

respectively in the state. The total livestock in the state has increased from 12.719 million to 13.829 million between 1997 and 2003 showing an increase of 8.73%.

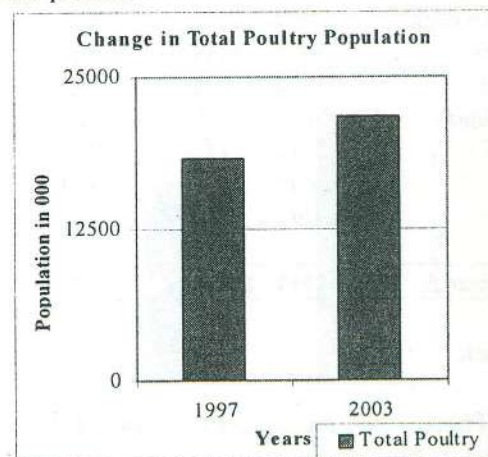




### Poultry

Poultry population (000)	% increase/	
	1997	2003
Fowls	12561	14658
Ducks etc.	5649	7006
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>18210</b>	<b>21664</b>

There is an increase in the fowl population in the state during the period from 1997 to 2003. The fowl population has increased by around 16.7 % and the population of duck etc. has increased by 24 % during the period. The total poultry has increased by 18.9% in the state. The egg production has also increased during the period.





### 3.4 BIHAR/JHARKHAND

The newly constituted Bihar state has a geographic area of 94,163 sq.km. (2.9 % of the country's). It has a population of 82.88 million (8.1 % of the country's population) in 2001, of which 89.5 % is rural and 10.5 % is urban. The state is the second most populous state in the country. Around 880 persons reside per sq.km. in the state. The ST population is 0.8 % of the state's population.

The newly constituted Jharkhand state has a geographic area of 79,714 sq.km. (2.6 % of the country's). It has a population 26.91 million (2.6 % of the country's population) in 2001, of which 77.8 % is rural and 22.2 % is urban. Around 338 persons reside per sq.km. in the state. The ST population is 22.5 % of the state's population. In 2003-04, the production of milk in the state of undivided Bihar was 4134 thousand tonnes, of egg 13847 lakhs and of wool 679 thousand kgs.

No livestock census has been conducted in the state since 1982. The data were projected on the basis of annual growth rates of various animals. The 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census were conducted in both the States. *The combined data shows that 9.93% of cattle, 7.24% of buffaloes, 1.73% of sheep, 11.68% of goats and 13.17% of pigs of the country's livestock population is in Bihar. Total livestock is to the tune of 8.86% of the country's livestock population.*

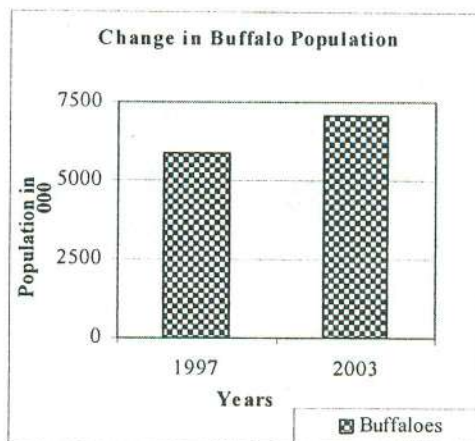
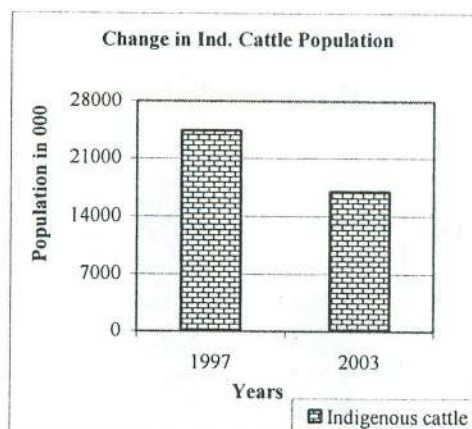
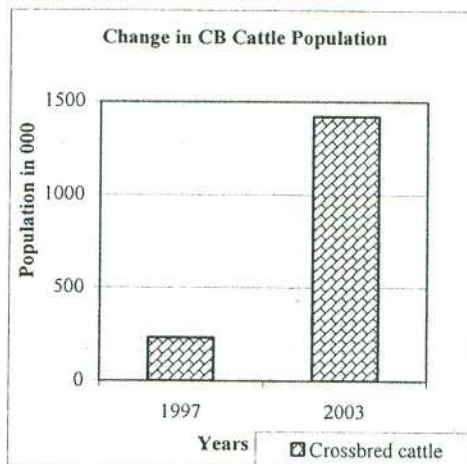
#### Livestock Population (000)

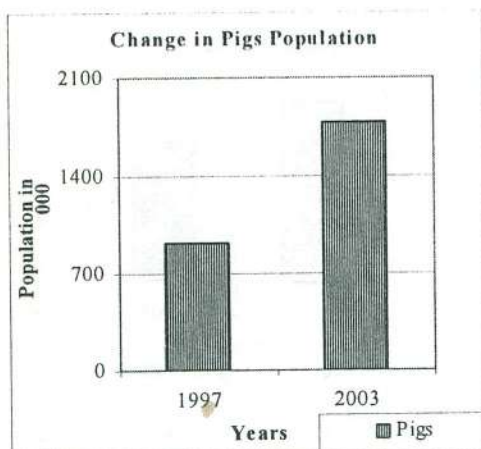
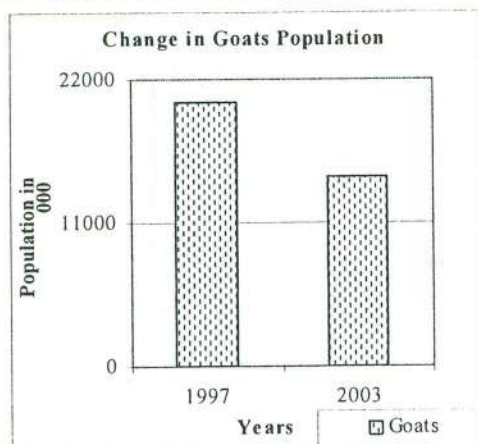
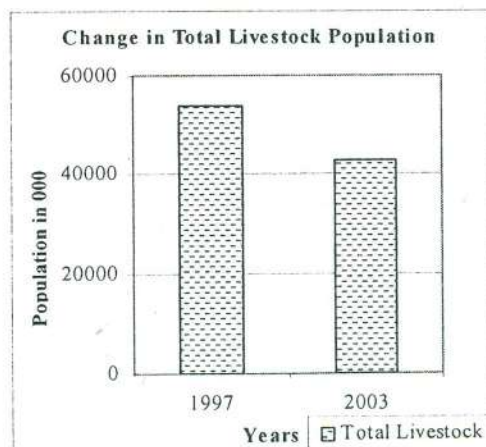
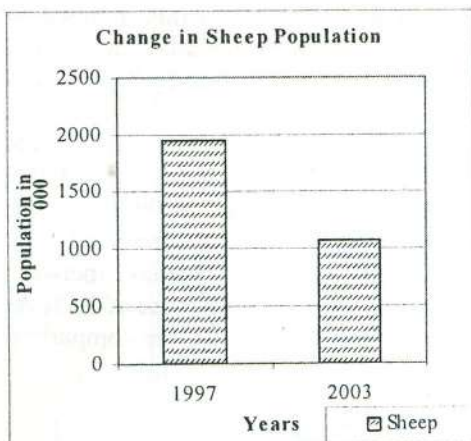
	1997	2003	% increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	232	1420	512.07
Indigenous cattle	24366	16968	-30.36
Total cattle	24598	18388	-25.25
Buffaloes	5879	7087	20.55
Total Bovines	30477	25475	-16.41
Sheep	1956	1062	-45.71
Goats	20229	14521	-28.22
Pigs	924	1780	92.64
Others	156	152	-2.56
Total Livestock	53742	42990	-20.01

#### Livestock

There is an increase in the crossbred cattle in the state between projected data of 16<sup>th</sup> and actual census data of 17<sup>th</sup> livestock censuses by 512.1% but there is a decrease of

30.4% in the indigenous cattle population during the inter-censal period. The overall cattle population has decreased by 25.3 %. The buffaloes have increased by 20.5%; sheep and goats population has decreased by 45.7% and 28.2%. There is an increase in pig's population by 92.6% during the period in the state. The total livestock in the state has decreased from 53.742 million to 42.988 million between 1997 and 2003 showing a decrease of 20 %. As there was no census in 1997, the comparison of data may be read with caution.



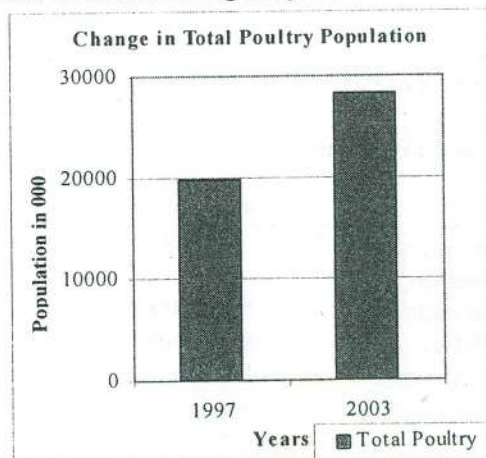


## Poultry

### Poultry population (000)

	1997	2003	% increase/ decrease
Fowls	16602	26285	58.32
Ducks etc.	3288	2055	-37.50
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>19890</b>	<b>28340</b>	<b>42.48</b>

There is an increase in the fowl population in the state during the period from 1997 to 2003. The fowl population has increased by around 58.3 % and the population of duck etc. has decreased by 37.5 % during the period. The total poultry by has increased by 42.5 % in the state. The egg production has also increased during the period.





### 3.5 CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh has an area of 1,35,191 sq.km. (4.1 % of the country's geographic area). The total population of Chhattisgarh in 2001 is 20.80 million (2.0 % of the country's population). The rural population is 79.9 % and urban population is 20.1 % and the population density of 154 persons per sq.km. The tribal population is 32.5 % of the population of the state. The state has a forest cover of 56,448 sq.km. In 2003-04, the milk production in the state was 812 thousand tones, egg production was 8091 lakhs and wool production was 252 thousand kgs.

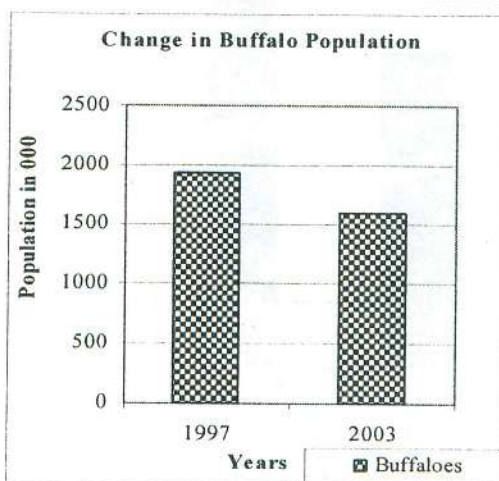
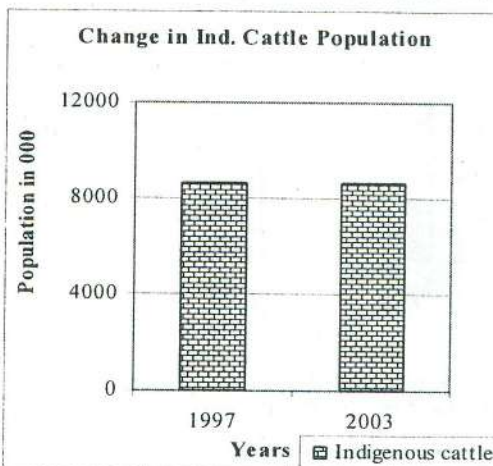
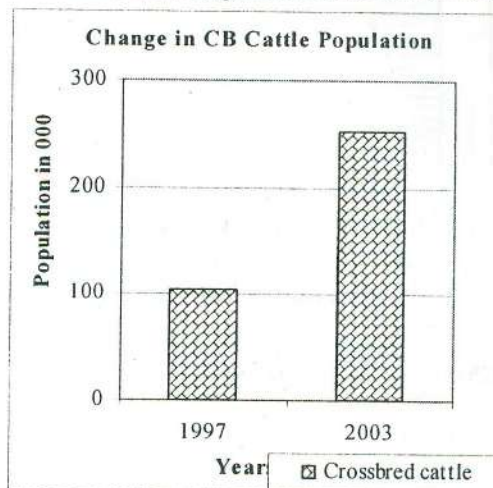
*As per the last 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census, the state of Chhattisgarh had 4.80% of Cattle, 1.63% of buffaloes, 0.20% of sheep, 1.88% of goats and 4.1% of pig population of the country. The poultry population is 1.67% of the country's total poultry population.*

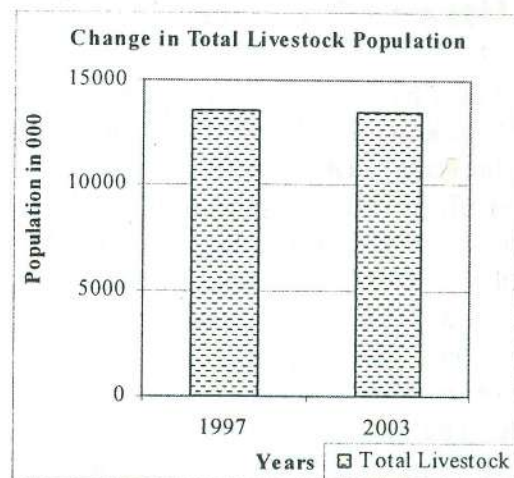
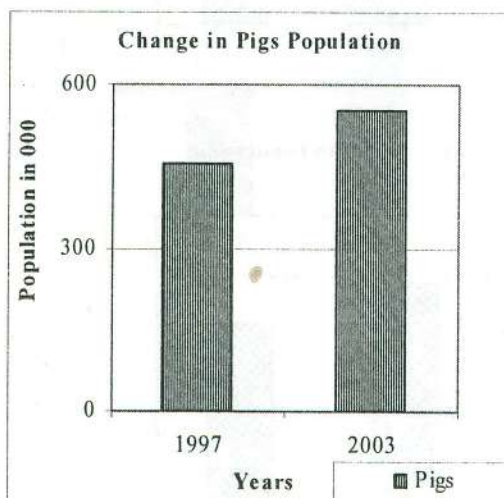
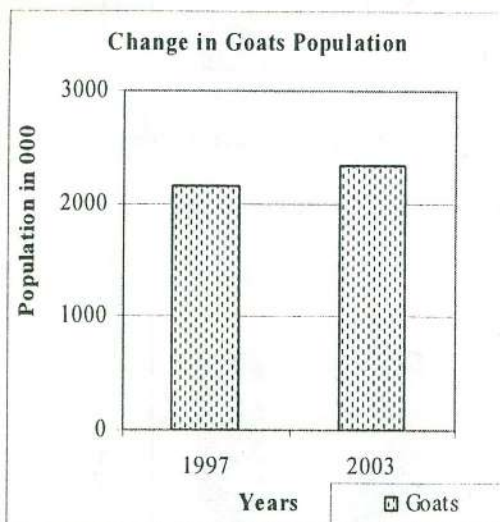
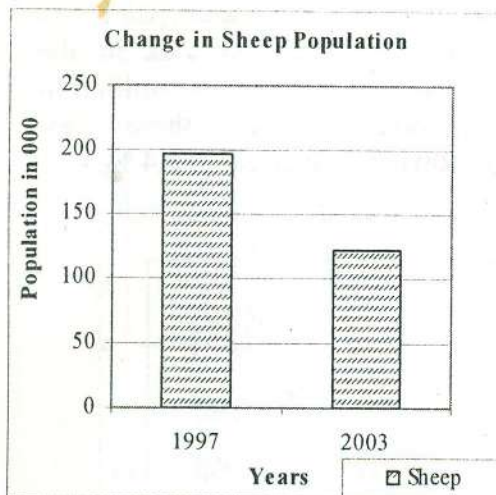
Livestock Population (000)			%
	1997	2003	
			increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	105	253	140.95
Indigenous cattle	8680	8629	-0.59
Total cattle	8786	8882	1.09
Buffaloes	1941	1598	-17.67
Total Bovines	10727	10480	-2.30
Sheep	196	121	-38.27
Goats	2154	2336	8.45
Pigs	456	552	21.05
Others	10	4	-60.00
Total Livestock	13543	13493	-0.37

#### Livestock

In Chhattisgarh, the crossbred cattle has increased sharply by 140.9 % and a decrease of 0.59 % was observed in the indigenous cattle category. Overall there is an increase of 1.1 % in total cattle population during the inter-censal period. The buffalo population has decreased by 17.7%; goat and pig population has

increased by 8.5 % and 21.1 % respectively. The total livestock in the state has decreased from 13.543 million to 13.493 million between these two censuses showing a decrease of 0.4 %.

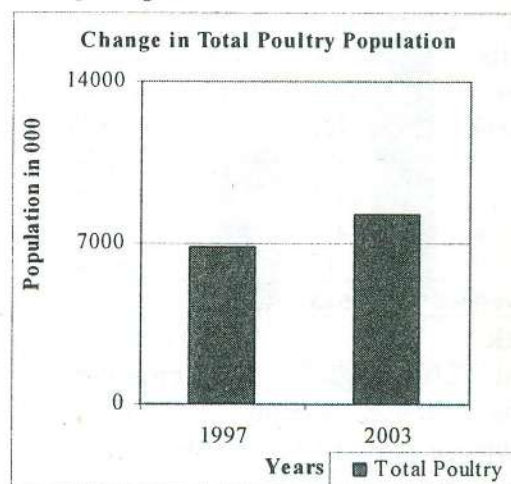




### Poultry

	Poultry population (000)		%
	1997	2003	increase/ decrease
Fowls	6495	8005	23.25
Ducks etc.	276	176	-36.23
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>6771</b>	<b>8181</b>	<b>20.82</b>

There is a sharp increase in the fowl population and sharp decrease in duck population in the state during the period. The fowl population has increased by around 23.3 % and the total poultry by 20.8 % in the state. The duck and other birds have shown a decrease of 36.2 % during the period.





## 3.6 GOA

Goa, lying in the western coast, is a small state having an area of 3702 sq.km. Goa has a population of 1.34 million in 2001, of which urban population is 49.8 % and rural population is 50.2 % and population density of 363 persons per sq.km. The forest cover of the state is 2,095 sq.km. In 2003-04, the milk production in the state was 48 thousand tonnes and egg production was 1145 lakhs.

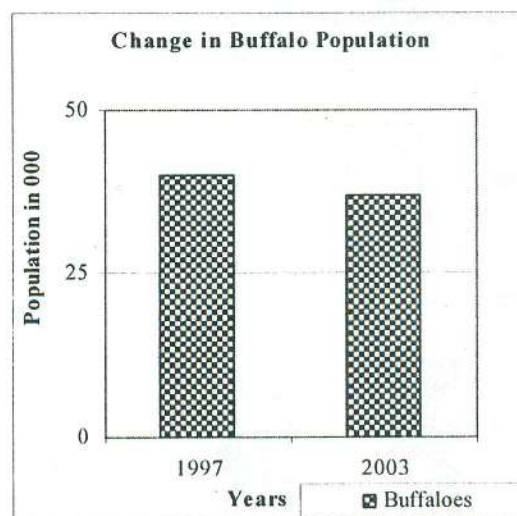
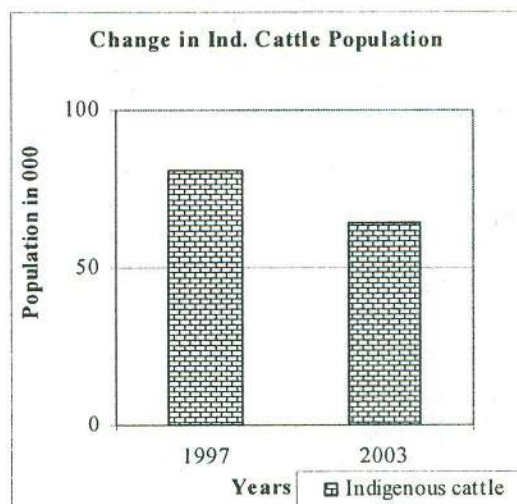
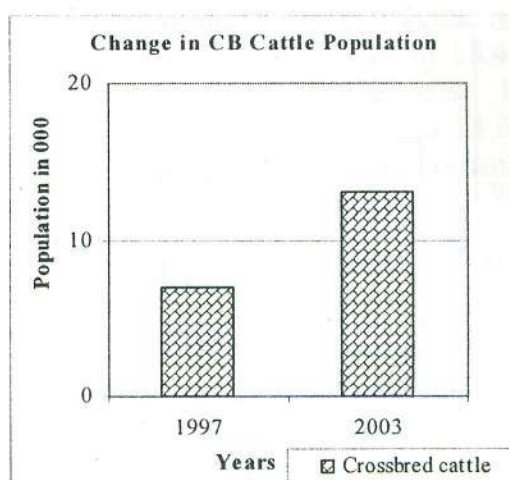
*As per the last 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census, conducted in 2003, the state had 0.04% of Cattle, 0.04% of buffaloes and 0.65% of pig population of the country. The poultry population is 0.12% of the country's total poultry population*

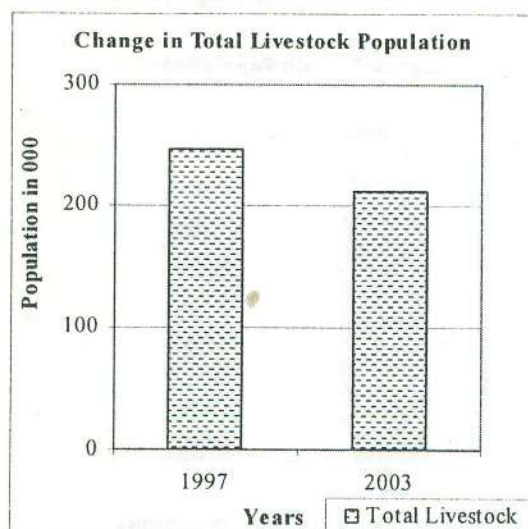
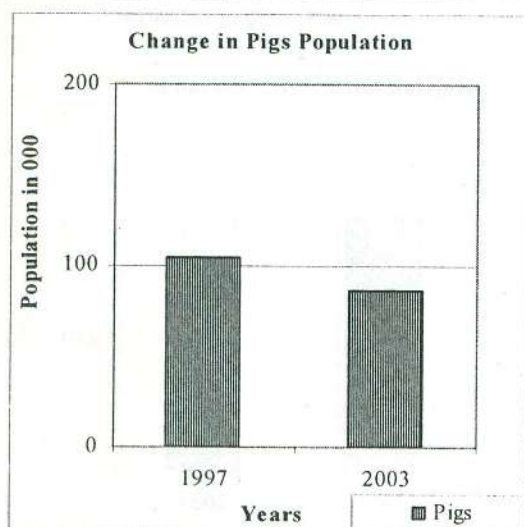
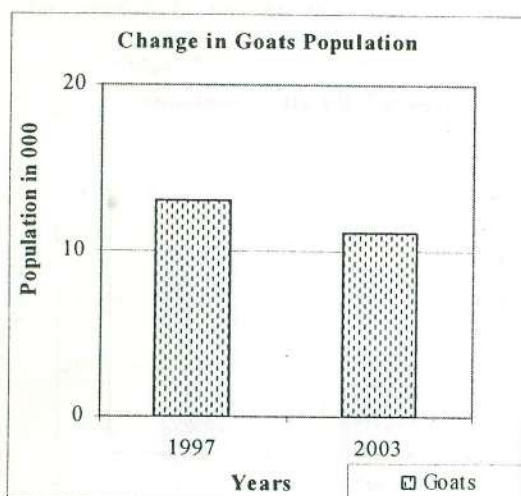
Livestock Population (000)			%
	1997	2003	
			increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	7	12	71.43
Indigenous cattle	81	63	-22.22
Total cattle	88	75	-14.77
Buffaloes	40	37	-7.50
Total Bovines	128	112	-12.50
Goats	13	11	-15.38
Pigs	105	87	-17.14
Total Livestock	246	210	-14.63

### Livestock

In Goa, the crossbred cattle increased sharply by 71.4% but indigenous cattle decreased by 22.2% during the period between 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> census. There is a decline of 14.8% in total cattle population during the inter-censal period. The buffalo and goat population has also decreased by 7.5% and 15.4% respectively. The pig population has decreased by 17.1 %. The total livestock in the state has decreased from 0.246 million to 0.210 million between these two

censuses showing a heavy decrease of 14.6%.

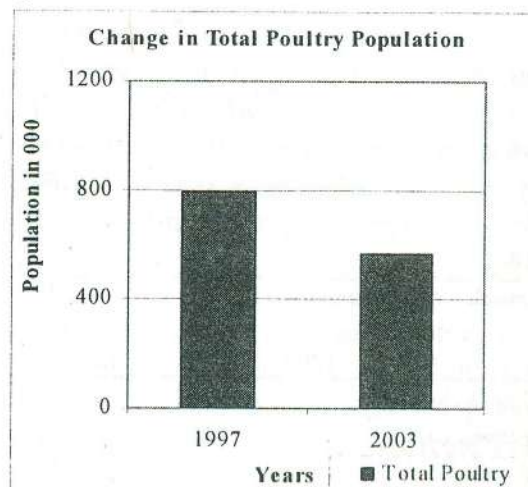




## Poultry

Poultry population (000)			% increase/decrease
	1997	2003	
Fowls	789	565	-28.39
Ducks etc.	0	1	
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>-28.26</b>

There is a heavy decrease in the fowl population in the state during the period. The fowl population has decreased by around 28.4 % in the state.





### 3.7 GUJARAT

The geographic area of Gujarat, a state in the western coast, is 1,96,022 sq.km., which is 6.0 % of the country's geographic area. The human population in 2001 was 50.60 million (4.9 % of the country's population) of which rural population constitutes 62.6 % and the urban 37.4 %. The tribal population is 14.9 % of the State's population. The average population density of the state is 258 persons per sq.km. The forest cover of the state is 15,152 sq.km. In 2003-04, the milk production in the state was 6421 thousand tones, egg production was 4443 lakhs and wool production was 2780 thousand kgs.

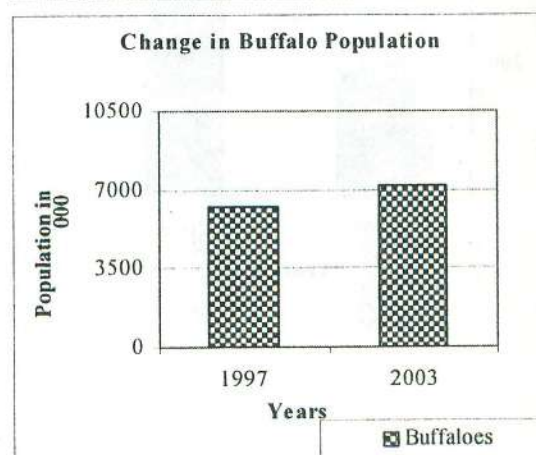
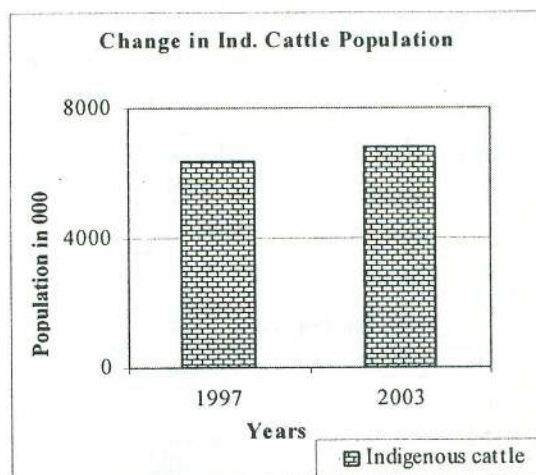
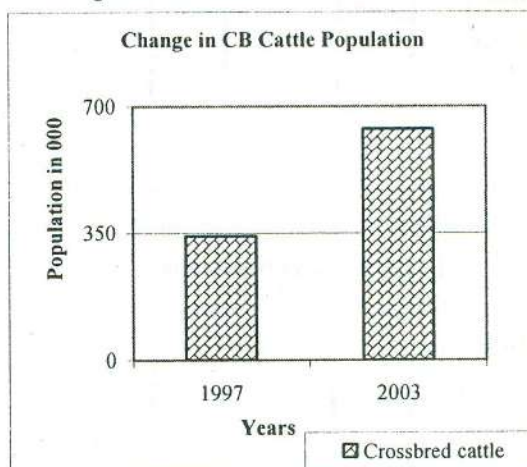
As per the last 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census, conducted in 2003, the state had 4.01% of Cattle, 7.29% of buffaloes, 3.35% of sheep, 3.65% of goats and 2.6% of pig population of the country. The poultry population is 1.67% of the country's total poultry population.

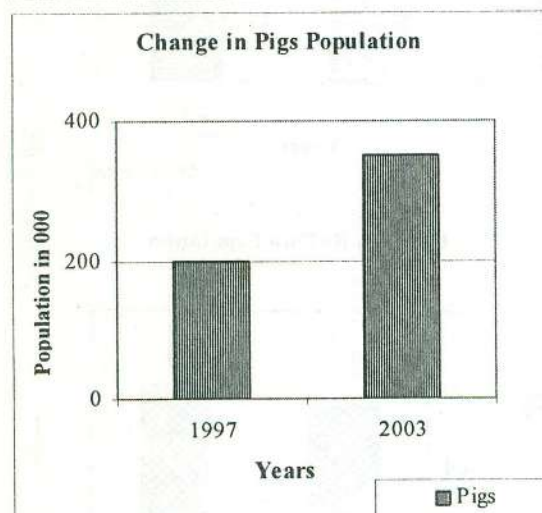
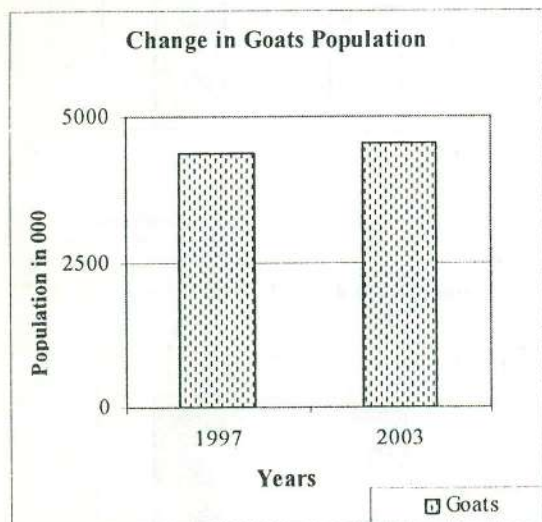
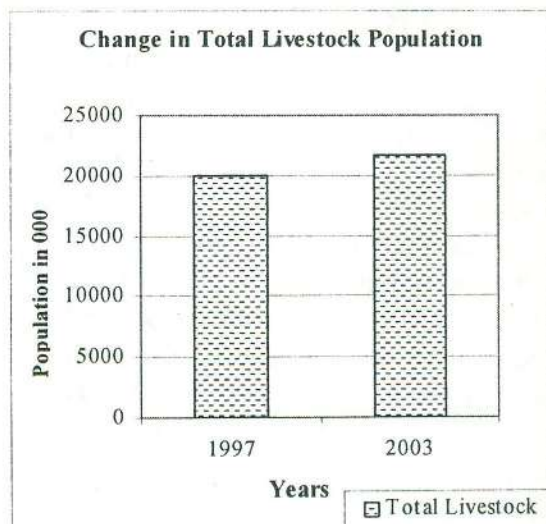
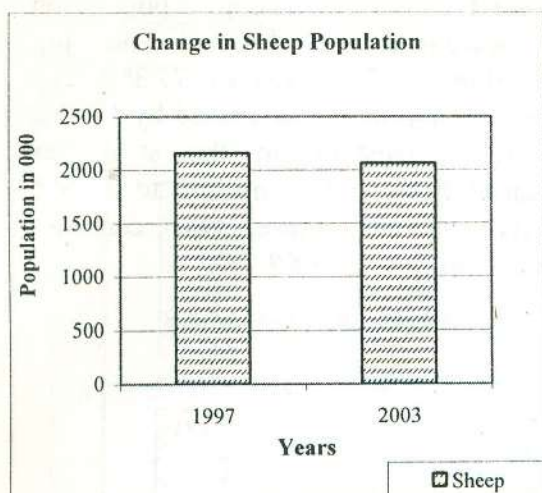
Livestock Population (000)	% increase/		
	1997	2003	decrease
Crossbred cattle	342	639	86.84
Indigenous cattle	6406	6785	5.92
Total cattle	6748	7424	10.02
Buffaloes	6285	7140	13.60
Total Bovines	13033	14564	11.75
Sheep	2158	2062	-4.45
Goats	4386	4541	3.53
Pigs	198	351	77.27
Camels	65	53	-18.46
Others	89	84	-5.62
Total Livestock	19929	21655	8.66

#### Livestock

In Gujarat, the crossbred cattle have increased heavily by 86.8% and indigenous cattle have also increased by 5.9% during the period between 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> census. There is a increase of 10.0% in cattle population during the inter-censal period. The buffalo population has

increased by 13.6%; sheep population has decreased by 4.45%. The pig population has increased by 77.3%. The camel population has decreased by 18.4%. The total livestock in the state has increased from 19.929 million to 21.655 million between these two censuses showing an increase of 8.7%.

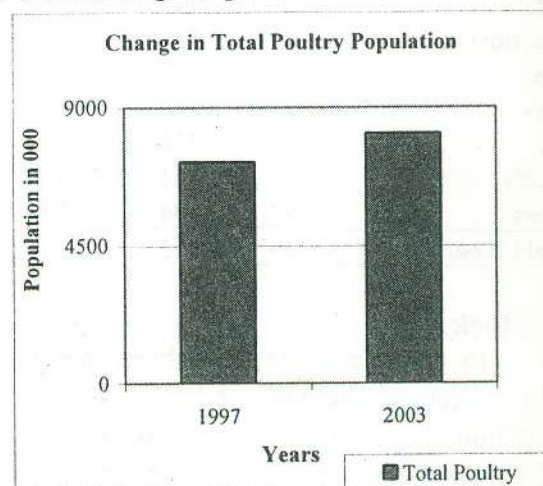




## Poultry

Poultry population (000)	% increase/		
	1997	2003	decrease
Fowls	7231	8100	12.02
Ducks etc.	5	53	960.00
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>7236</b>	<b>8153</b>	<b>12.67</b>

There is a sharp increase in the fowl population in the state during the period. The fowl population has increased by around 12.0% and the total poultry by 12.7% in the state. The duck and other birds have shown a tremendous increase of 960% during the period.





### 3.8 HARYANA

The geographic area of Haryana, a state in the North-Western region, is 44,212 sq.km., which is 1.3 % of the country's geographic area. Haryana has a population of 21.08 million in 2001, of which urban population is 71 % and rural population is 29 % and population density of 477 persons per sq.km. No tribal population is in the state. The forest cover of the state is 1,754 sq.km. In 2003-04, the milk production in the state was 5221 thousand tones, egg production was 12802 lakhs and wool production was 2518 thousand kgs.

As per the last 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census, conducted in 2003, the state had 0.83% of Cattle, 6.16 % of buffaloes, 1.03% of sheep, 0.37 % of goats and 0.89% of pig population of the country. The poultry population is 2.70% of the country's total poultry population.

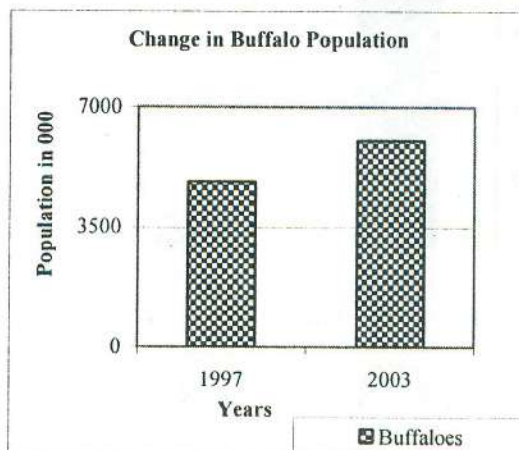
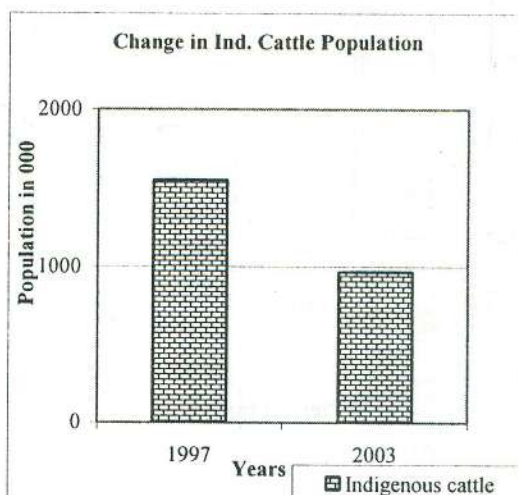
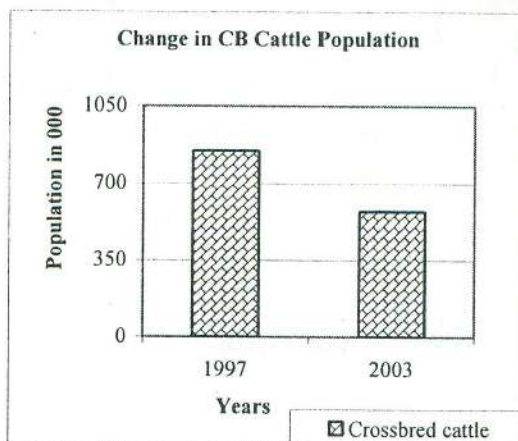
#### Livestock Population (000)

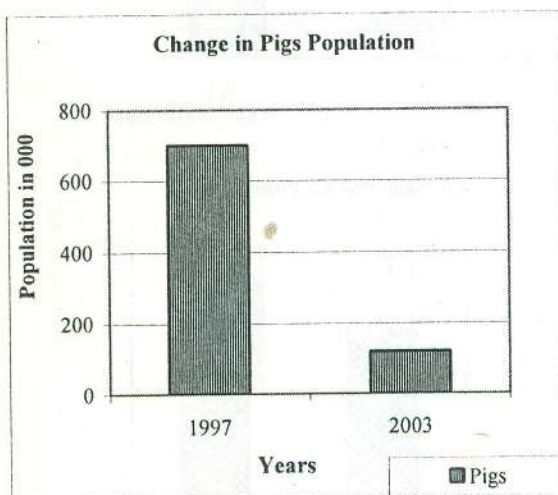
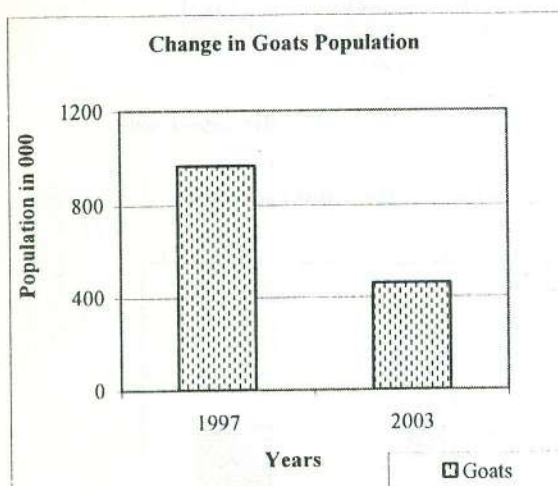
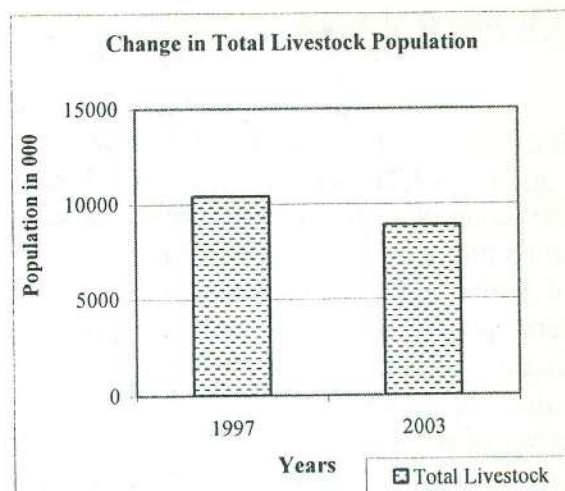
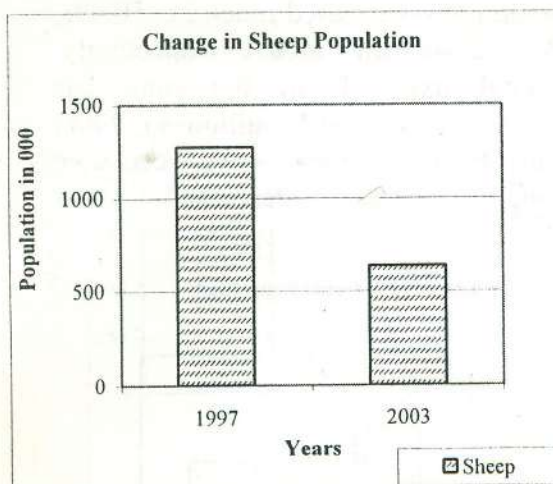
	1997	2003	% increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	848	573	-32.43
Indigenous cattle	1552	967	-37.69
Total cattle	2400	1540	-35.83
Buffaloes	4823	6035	25.13
Total Bovines	7223	7575	4.87
Sheep	1275	633	-50.35
Goats	968	460	-52.48
Pigs	700	120	-82.86
Camels	96	50	-47.92
Others	150	47	-68.67
Total Livestock	10412	8885	-14.67

#### Livestock

In Haryana, the crossbred cattle have decreased by 32.4% and indigenous cattle have decreased by 37.7% during the period between 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> census. There is an overall decrease of 35.8% in cattle population during the inter-censal period. The buffalo population has increased by 25%; sheep, goat, pig and camel

population has decreased much i.e. 50.4%, 52.5%, 82.9% and 47.9% respectively. The total livestock in the state has decreased from 10.412 million to 8.885 million between these two censuses showing a decrease of 14.7%.

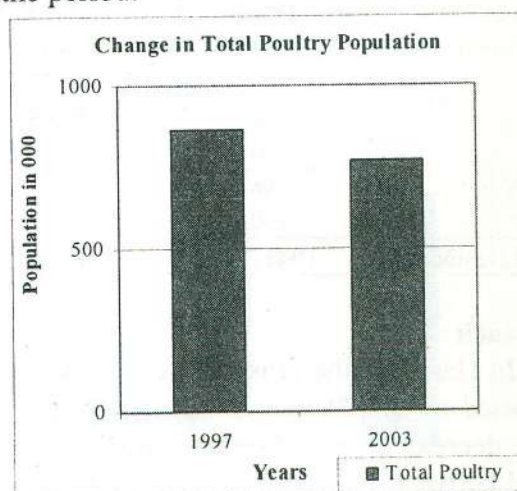




## Poultry

	1997	2003	% increase/decrease
Poultry population (000)			
Fowls	9199	13610	47.95
Ducks etc.	26	9	-65.38
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>9225</b>	<b>13619</b>	<b>47.63</b>

There is an increase in the fowl population in the state during the period. The fowl population has increased by around 48% and the total poultry by 47.6 % in the state. The duck and other birds have shown a decrease of 65.4 % during the period.





### 3.9 HIMACHAL PRADESH

The geographic area of Himachal Pradesh, a Himalayan state of the country, is 55,673 sq.km., which is 1.7 % of the country's geographic area. The human population of Himachal Pradesh in 2001 is 6.08 million, of which rural population is 90.2% and urban population is 9.8 % and population density of 109 persons per sq. km. The state is rich with nature's beauty having many rivers like the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenub and the Sutlej etc. The scheduled tribe population is 4.2% of the state's population. The state has a forest cover of 14,360 sq. km. During 2003-04, the milk production in the state was 786 thousand tonnes, egg production was 840 lakhs and wool production was 1598 thousand kgs.

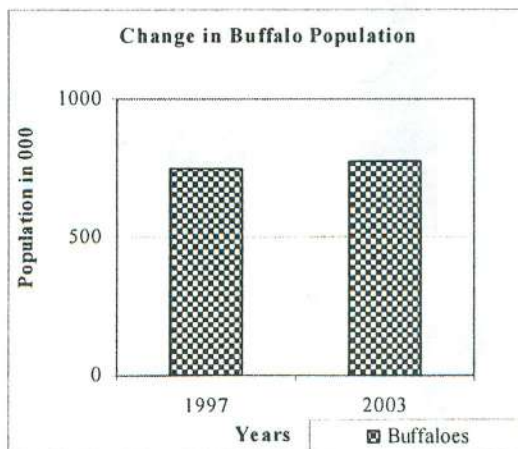
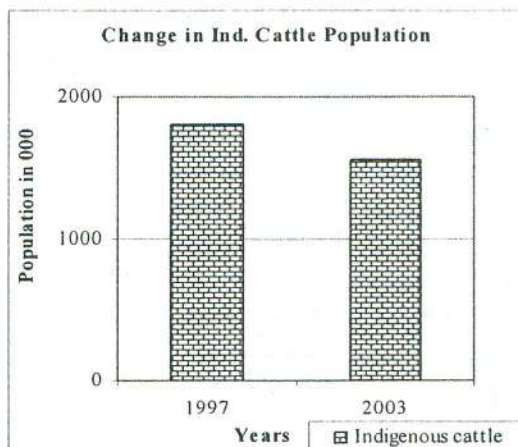
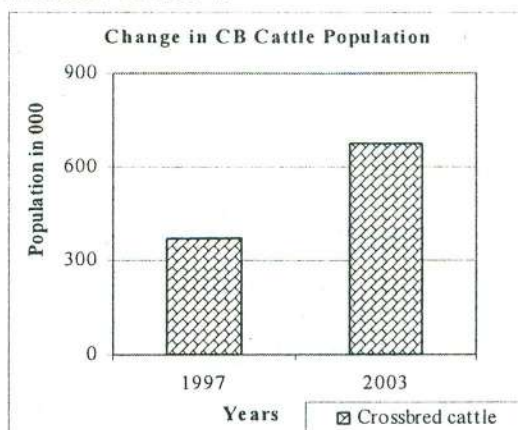
*As per the last 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census, conducted in 2003, the state had 1.21% of Cattle, 0.79 % of buffaloes, 1.51% of sheep, 0.90% of goats, 1.08% of pig and 2.46% of yak population of the country. The poultry population is 0.16 % of the country's total poultry population.*

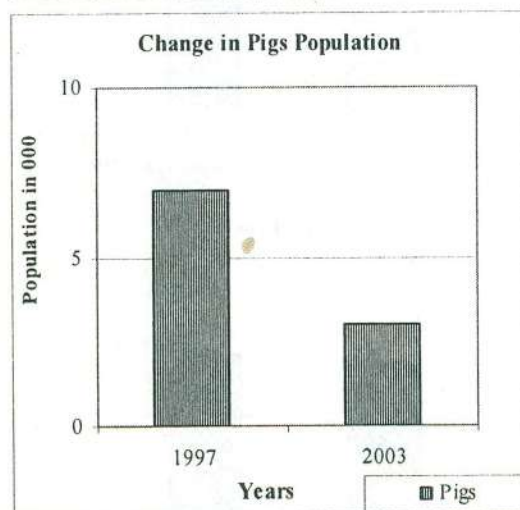
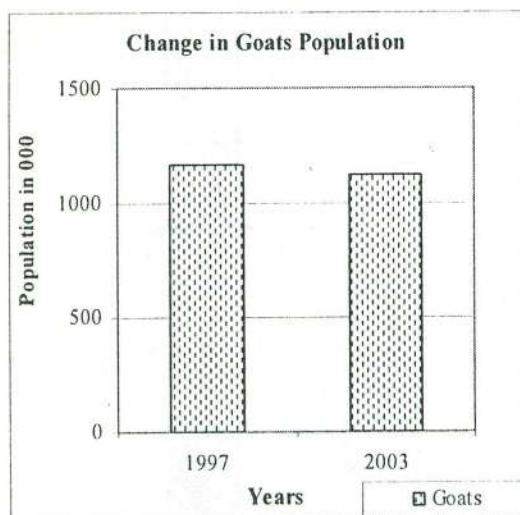
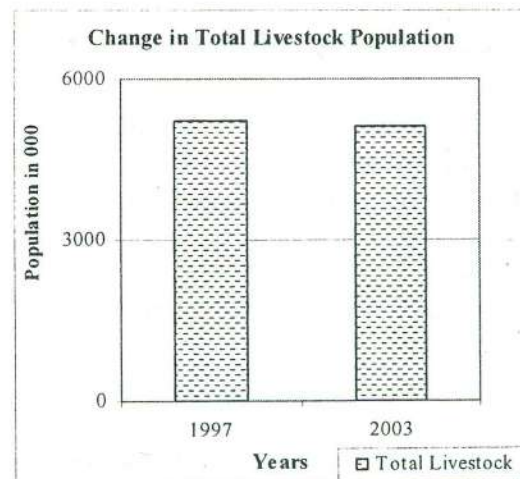
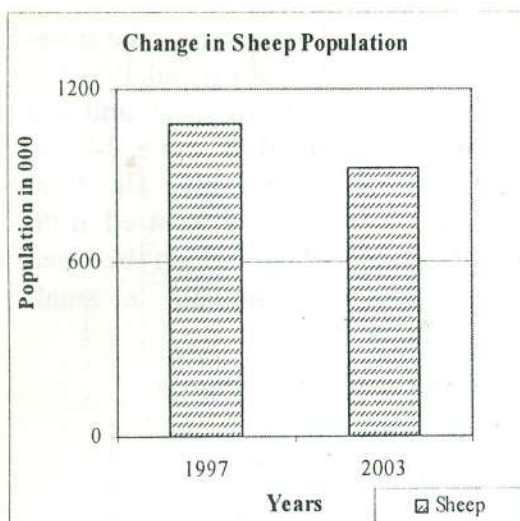
Livestock Population (000)	1997	2003	% increase/decrease
Crossbred cattle	368	677	83.97
Indigenous cattle	1805	1559	-13.63
Total cattle	2173	2236	2.90
Buffaloes	748	774	3.48
Yaks	3	2	-33.33
Total Bovines	2924	3012	3.01
Sheep	1080	926	-14.26
Goats	1168	1125	-3.68
Pigs	7	3	-57.14
Others	44	50	13.64
Total Livestock	5223	5116	-2.05

#### Livestock

In Himachal Pradesh, the crossbred cattle have increased by 84% and indigenous cattle have decreased by 13.6% during the period between 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> census. There is an overall increase of

2.9% in cattle population during the intercensal period. The buffalo population has increased by 3.5%; sheep, goat and pig population has decreased much i.e. 14.3%, 3.7% and 57.1% respectively. The total livestock in the state has decreased from 5.223 million to 5.116 million between these two censuses showing a small decrease of 2.1%.

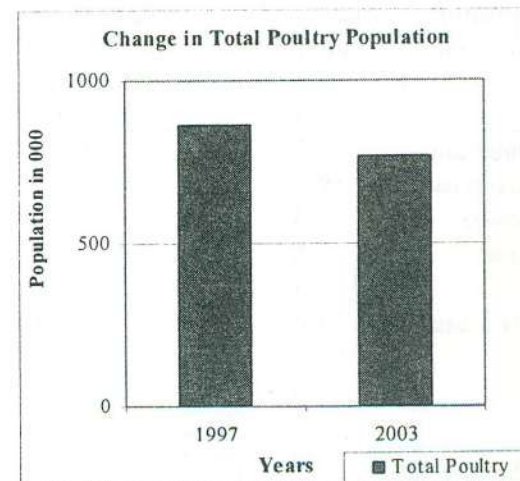




## Poultry

Poultry population (000)	% increase/	
	1997	2003
Fowls	864	767
Ducks etc.	1	0
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>767</b>

There is a decrease in the fowl population in the state during the period. The fowl population has decreased by around 11.2% and the total poultry by 11.3% in the state.





### 3.10 JAMMU & KASHMIR

The geographic area of the state is 2,22,236 sq.km., which is 6.8 % of the country's geographic area. Jammu & Kashmir has a population of 10.07 million in 2001 (1.0 % of the country's population), of which rural population is 75.1 % and urban population is 24.9 %. The population density is very low i.e. 45 persons per sq.km. The state has a forest cover of 21,237 sq.km. The milk production was 1414 thousand tonnes, egg production was 6370 lakhs and wool production was 6200 thousand kgs. in 2003-04.

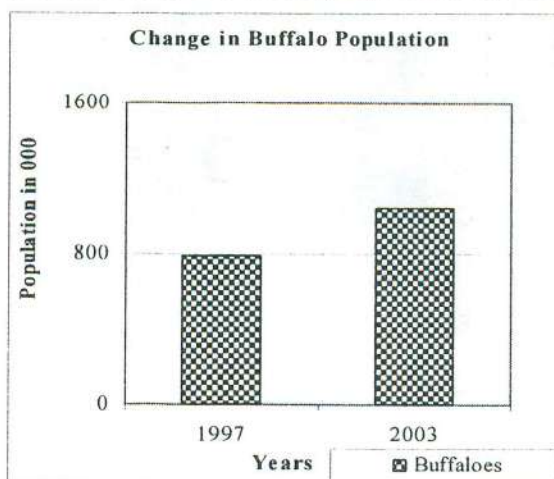
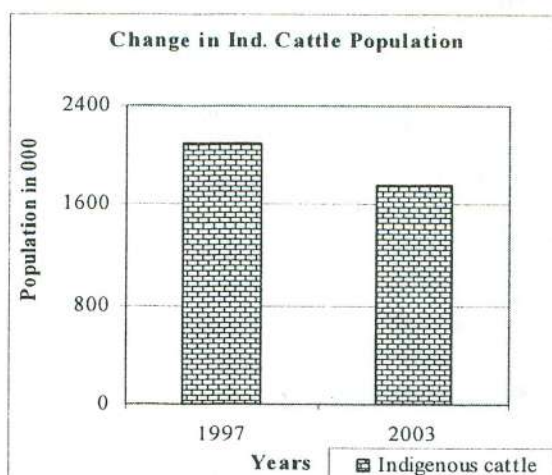
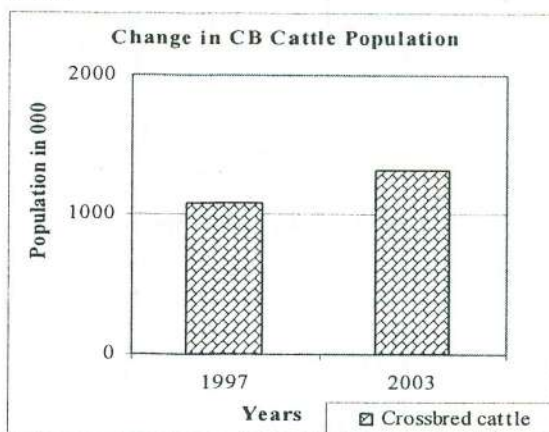
As per the last 17<sup>th</sup> livestock census, conducted in 2003, the state had 1.67% of Cattle, 1.06% of buffaloes, 5.55% of sheep, 1.65% of goats and 0.01% of pig population of the country. The state has the largest population of yaks (72.71%) in the country. The poultry population is 1.14% of the country's total poultry population.

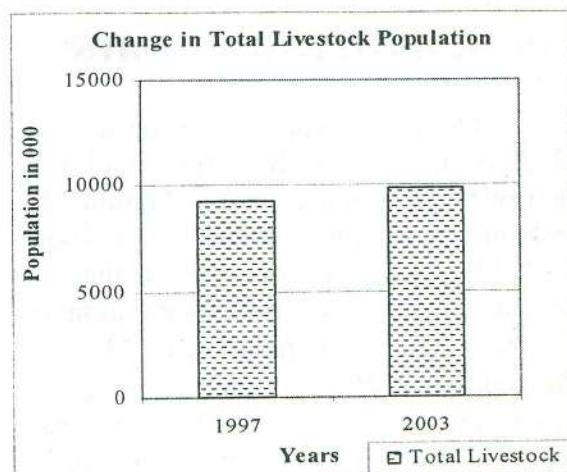
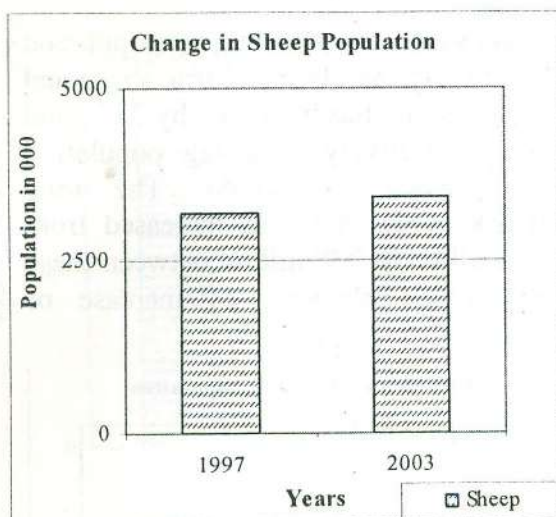
Livestock Population (000)			%
	1997	2003	
			increase/ decrease
Crossbred cattle	1083	1320	21.88
Indigenous cattle	2092	1764	-15.68
Total cattle	3175	3084	-2.87
Buffaloes	787	1039	32.02
Yaks	33	47	42.42
Mithuns	0	24	
Total Bovines	3995	4194	4.98
Sheep	3170	3411	7.60
Goats	1864	2055	10.25
Pigs	12	2	-83.33
Others	188	238	26.60
Total Livestock	9229	9900	7.27

#### Livestock

In Jammu & Kashmir, the crossbred cattle have increased by 21.9% but indigenous cattle have decreased by 15.7% during the period between 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> census. There is an overall decrease of 2.9% in cattle population during the

inter-censal period. The buffalo population has increased sharply by 32.0%; sheep and goat population has increased by 7.6% and 10.3% respectively. The pig population has decreased by 83.3%. The total livestock in the state has increased from 9.229 million to 9.9 million between these two censuses showing an increase of 7.3%.





## Poultry

Poultry population (000)	% increase/		
	1997	2003	decrease
Fowls	5031	5325	5.84
Ducks etc.	525	243	-53.71
<b>Total Poultry</b>	<b>5556</b>	<b>5568</b>	<b>0.22</b>

The fowl population has increased by around 5.8% and the total poultry by 0.2% in the state during the period. The duck and other birds have shown a decrease of 53.7% during the period.

