

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING  
LOK SABHA  
ADMITTED UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1312  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2021

**“LIVESTOCK CENSUS”**

1312. SHRI THIRUNAVUKKARASAR SU:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted livestock census some time ago in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of estimated number of milch and hybrid animals in various States in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether the number of milch animals have been steadily declining in the country;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the number of cattle and to improve their breed in the country?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING**

**(DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN)**

(a): Yes, the Government has conducted the latest 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census in 2019. Livestock Census is being conducted in every five years interval and so far 20 Livestock Censuses had been conducted in the country. Moreover, the 20<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census was the first Livestock Census conducted with the use of mobile technology through tablet computers and further transmitting the data online.

(b): The details of number of milch and exotic/crossbred animals during last three censuses in various states is placed at Annexure (Table 1 & Table 2).

(c) & (d): There is no decline in the number of milch animals in the country over last two censuses. Moreover, the number of milch animals in 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census (LC) is increased of 3.79% over 18<sup>th</sup> LC and in case of 20<sup>th</sup> LC the number of milch animal showing an increase of 8.47% over 19<sup>th</sup> LC. The state wise % of change in number of milch animals over previous census is given in Annexure (Table 1). Further the number of exotic/crossbred animals has also increased over the period. The state wise % change in the number of exotic/crossbred animals are placed at Annexure (Table 2).

(e): The following steps are taken by the Government to increase the number of cattle and to improve their breed in the country.

In order to compliment and supplement the efforts made by the States to increase number of cattle and to improve their breed in the country Government of India has been implementing Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) since December, 2014.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is one of economically important disease of animals and is globally recognized as the number one priority disease for control and eradication. Brucellosis, an economically important reproductive disease of livestock. National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCAP) for control of Foot & Mouth Disease and Brucellosis (NADCP) is a Central Sector Scheme, with an outlay of Rs 13,343 Cr for five years and was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2019. The programme aims to control FMD and Brucellosis by 2025 with vaccination and eventual eradication of FMD by 2030 through vaccinating all eligible livestock including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig biannually against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and vaccinate Female Bovine Calves (4-8 months old) annually against Brucellosis.

Livestock Insurance Scheme under National Livestock Mission (NLM) is to encourage cattle farmers to be engaged in cattle rearing.

To promote scientific knowledge of farmers in various activities such as training, farmers field school, ICT support is being provided under NLM.

For improving genetics, efforts are being made to produce genetically superior bulls through Progeny Testing and Pedigree Selection projects for various Indian cattle and buffalo breeds. Presently 21 projects have been approved under Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) scheme of the Government of India. These programmes are targeted to produce bulls with better genetic capacity, and for distribution to various frozen semen stations across the country for production of frozen semen doses and are used in Artificial Insemination programmes for faster genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes.

Recently, Genomic Selection, a technology for early selection of cattle and buffalo breeds is under progress. INDUSCHIP - a genotyping chip for Indian cattle and their crosses and BUFFCHIP for genotyping chip for buffalo breeds have also been prepared by NDDDB for implementing genomic selection.

The DAHD has approved a National Bovine Genomic Centre for Indigenous cattle and buffaloes (NBGC-IB) scheme for supporting genomic selection activities under RGM.

Further, modern technologies on Sexed Semen and Embryo Transfer through OPUIVF are also being popularized that will also help fast track genetic progress of dairy animals in the country.

Efforts are also being made to increase the coverage of Artificial Insemination in cattle and buffaloes in the country through National AI Programme, which aims at increasing AI coverage in various states.

**Table 1: State wise Number of Milch Animals during Last Three Censuses and Their % Change**

S.No.	State/ Union Territory	Number of Milch Animal			% Change in Milch Animal	
		18th LC (2007)	19th LC (2012)	20th LC (2019)	19th LC over 18th LC	20th LC over 19th LC
1	A&N Islands	43964	43775	42120	-0.43	-3.78
2	Andhra Pradesh*	13826742	7028782	7139915	-49.17	1.58
3	Arunachal Pradesh	183863	204796	120123	11.39	-41.35
4	Assam	4425728	5216480	5091652	17.87	-2.39
5	Bihar	10236039	12492103	15524620	22.04	24.28
6	Chandigarh	16145	15257	16220	-5.50	6.31
7	Chhattisgarh	3902257	4242083	4838836	8.71	14.07
8	D&N Haveli	25306	10467	5041	-58.64	-51.84
9	Daman & Diu	2488	1924	1361	-22.67	-29.26
10	Delhi	233577	144645	144645	-38.07	0.00
11	Goa	45219	43812	43371	-3.11	-1.01
12	Gujarat	9372388	11444035	12323651	22.10	7.69
13	Haryana	3627478	3729573	2967755	2.81	-20.43
14	Himachal Pradesh	1960556	1852630	1793759	-5.50	-3.18
15	Jammu And Kashmir	2863036	2565622	2423687	-10.39	-5.53
16	Jharkhand	5342792	5152403	7072398	-3.56	37.26
17	Karnataka	9546209	8328704	8451134	-12.75	1.47
18	Kerala	1584416	1159827	1255331	-26.80	8.23
19	Lakshadweep	21014	17783	18754	-15.38	5.46
20	Madhya Pradesh	14348957	14305418	17341331	-0.30	21.22
21	Maharashtra	13851816	12774773	14560897	-7.78	13.98
22	Manipur	129611	115767	75240	-10.68	-35.01
23	Meghalaya	414627	428407	375180	3.32	-12.42
24	Mizoram	19717	21241	21436	7.73	0.92
25	Nagaland	204933	105256	25487	-48.64	-75.79
26	Odisha	5221425	5926381	5625530	13.50	-5.08
27	Puducherry	76741	59447	70222	-22.54	18.13
28	Punjab	3798794	4109303	3868852	8.17	-5.85
29	Rajasthan	23307601	24126853	24772441	3.51	2.68
30	Sikkim	75197	90539	83314	20.40	-7.98
31	Tamil Nadu	8918355	7812745	9202963	-12.40	17.79
32	Telangana	-	5462635	5511950	-	0.90
33	Tripura	539324	495303	438009	-8.16	-11.57
34	Uttar Pradesh	23328705	29111915	30079642	24.79	3.32
35	Uttarakhand	2075033	1971964	1897201	-4.97	-3.79
36	West Bengal	10009259	9542348	12181625	-4.66	27.66
<b>All India</b>		<b>173579312</b>	<b>180154996</b>	<b>195405693</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>8.47</b>

\*Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana data for 18th Livestock Census

Table 2: State wise Number of Exotic/Crossbred Animals during Last Three Censuses and Their % Change

S.No.	State/ Union Territory	Number of Exotic/Crossbred Cattle			% Change in Exotic/Crossbred Cattle	
		18th LC (2007)	19th LC (2012)	20th LC (2019)	19th LC over 18th LC	20th LC over 19th LC
1	A&N Islands	13825	16113	15519	16.55	-3.69
2	Andhra Pradesh*	1897584	1938957	2262229	2.18	16.67
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29180	23226	6987	-20.40	-69.92
4	Assam	410472	395902	768949	-3.55	94.23
5	Bihar	1976279	3475122	4100467	75.84	17.99
6	Chandigarh	5268	7228	9002	37.21	24.54
7	Chhattisgarh	185936	178159	267025	-4.18	49.88
8	D&N Haveli	1384	700	1170	-49.42	67.14
9	Daman & Diu	108	141	244	30.56	73.05
10	Delhi	44483	60987	60987	37.10	0.00
11	Goa	16318	17526	27529	7.40	57.08
12	Gujarat	1142189	1926703	3407189	68.69	76.84
13	Haryana	566219	996103	979141	75.92	-1.70
14	Himachal Pradesh	792981	983928	1068935	24.08	8.64
15	Jammu And Kashmir	1677437	1469687	1443227	-12.38	-1.80
16	Jharkhand	190948	256173	626193	34.16	144.44
17	Karnataka	2193042	2912517	3908162	32.81	34.19
18	Kerala	1621245	1251582	1259304	-22.80	0.62
19	Lakshadweep	3630	842	1196	-76.80	42.04
20	Madhya Pradesh	474744	840977	1694975	77.14	101.55
21	Maharashtra	3122291	3650877	4607730	16.93	26.21
22	Manipur	65694	44307	17926	-32.56	-59.54
23	Meghalaya	26848	35247	33405	31.28	-5.23
24	Mizoram	10725	11296	21455	5.32	89.93
25	Nagaland	253994	128952	18401	-49.23	-85.73
26	Odisha	1703258	1305773	1580380	-23.34	21.03
27	Puducherry	78002	57444	66239	-26.36	15.31
28	Punjab	1278448	2064629	2105587	61.49	1.98
29	Rajasthan	815675	1735072	2323033	112.72	33.89
30	Sikkim	72974	126519	116850	73.38	-7.64
31	Tamil Nadu	7382678	6354494	7724719	-13.93	21.56
32	Telangana	-	458494	610813	-	33.22
33	Tripura	79317	133107	128837	67.82	-3.21
34	Uttar Pradesh	1945313	3579015	6122628	83.98	71.07
35	Uttarakhand	339427	497592	576820	46.60	15.92
36	West Bengal	2642144	2796419	3393152	5.84	21.34
<b>All India</b>		<b>33060060</b>	<b>39731810</b>	<b>51356405</b>	<b>20.18</b>	<b>29.26</b>

\*Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana data for 18th Livestock Census