20th Livestock Census in India

What is the issue?

With 20th Livestock Census currently going on in India, here is a look on its significance and the challenges involved.

Why is livestock census crucial for India?

- India leads the world in livestock population at 125.5 crore.
- Livestock is not only an integral part of the agriculture economy supporting the rural livelihood.
- It is also a fundamental element of India's socio-cultural setting.
- India's cultural heritage endows great importance to owning and rearing livestock as an inseparable part of an inclusive universe.
- Accurate, reliable data therefore become inevitable for planning and development of the sector.
- Livestock Census is thus immensely useful for policymakers, planners and academics.
- The importance of a livestock census was first recognised in 1919, 47 years after human counting was started in 1872.

- World's highest livestock owner at about 535.78 million
- First in the total buffalo population in the world - 109.85 million buffaloes
- Second in the population of goats - 148.88 million goats
- Second largest poultry market in the world
- Second largest producer of fish and also second largest aquaculture nation in the world
- Third in the population of sheep (74.26 millions)
- Fifth in in the population of ducks and chicken (851.81 million)
- Tenth in camel population in the world - 2.5 lakhs

Source : 20th Livestock Census

What are the challenges involved?

- **Enormity** - Enumerating animals in every village and ward is more voluminous than enumerating the human population.
- Capturing such wide and varied information across numerous species is

extremely difficult and cumbersome.

- **Human resource** - Livestock Census continues to be an elaborate, complex and daunting exercise with just about 50,000 enumerators and 10,000 supervisors.
- This is a low number compared to the nearly 25 lakh involved in the human Census.
- **Details** - Data to support policy and planning should be robust and meaningful.
- Merely counting and compiling the absolute numbers would be a sub-optimal use of such a laborious exercise.
- So, what is also being captured is the breed of each animal along with sex, age, productivity, use, etc.

- **Institutional** - Feeder livestock is counted by no permanent administrative institution.
- As a result of this, livestock census lacks bare resources and the quinquennial (every five years) Livestock Census becomes a burden.
- It goes unnoticed as general awareness about it stays low, especially in urban areas.
- With general elections around, the current animal count exercise across the country has been pushed further.

What are the key features of the current census?

- **Data** - The current round is counting a larger number of species besides the regular cattle.
- These include mithun, yak, sheep, goats, pigs, horses, mules, donkeys, camels, dogs, rabbits, elephants and poultry birds.
- 82 breeds of cattle and 26 breeds of buffaloes are being captured with further data on sex, age.
- Similarly, 52 breeds of goats and 84 breeds of sheep are being recorded along with other parameters.
- The census is counting stray and abandoned animals as well.
- It also categorises animals on the basis of purposes such as that for breeding, draught, milk, calving, etc.
- Other supporting and supplementary data on the owners of livestock are also being collected and compiled.
- These include information on occupation, income, landholding, education, etc. to support holistic planning.
- **Tools** - The ongoing Census is increasingly harnessing the technological innovations of the digital age.
- The aim is to streamline the process and eliminate error, and to create a

high-quality database.

- There is complete elimination of paper, which has been replaced with tablet computers with which enumerators capture data.
- They then upload it to the server after online validation by the supervisor, resulting in real-time compilation and updating.
- The National Informatics Centre has developed the Android-based mobile application with various features of data entry module.
- The software enables simultaneous monitoring of the operations.
- It also facilitates developing various analytical reports useful for a dynamic planning process for an equally dynamic livestock sector.

Source: Indian Express