

## Chapter 25

# LIVESTOCK CENSUS

### Importance of Livestock Statistics

**25.1.** Livestock Statistics have assumed new dimensions in view of changed planning concept of grass-root level. The government have been launching various schemes to enhance the quality of cattle-wealth to uplift the rural peasantry. It is essential to collect basic livestock statistics including poultry, agricultural machinery and implements for effective planning. Development of agricultural sector is correlated with livestock statistics. Thus these statistics should be accurate so that we can get correct results.

### Collection of livestock statistics

**25.2.** The first livestock census was conducted in India in 1920 and since then the Revenue Department continued to conduct census after every five years. The shape in which these statistics shall be collected are prescribed in Statement No. 9 of Lal Kitab and Table-VIII of the Annual Season and Crop Report which has vividly been illustrated in Chapter-18 relating to Agricultural Statistics of the Manual which may be consulted. Livestock statistics shall be collected by the Revenue Department through the field agency i.e. Patwaries, Kanungoes, Tehsildars etc. on quinquennial census basis under the general supervision and direction of the Direction of Land Records through the Deputy Commissioners in the State. The census shall be conducted on the basis of guidelines issued by Government of India in this behalf.

### Census Officers

**25.3.** The Deputy Commissioners are designated as District Livestock Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Officer (Civil) as Sub-Divisional Livestock Census Officers and Tehsildar/Naib-Tehsildars as Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil Livestock Census Officers in their respective jurisdiction for conducting the census.

### How to conduct Livestock Census?

**25.4.** The Calender of Census Operation is circulated by the Government of India and is conducted on uniformity basis through out the country. The information is collected in the Primary Schedule Statement No. 9 appended in Chapter-17 of the Manual) by the Patwari at the village/town level of all cattle irrespective of ownership.

Cattle has been defined as; cows, bulls, buffaloes (Bovine), sheep, goats, horses, ponies, Mules, Donkeys, camels, yaks, pigs, dogs etc.

Besides, area of operational holdings (culturable as well as unculturable) will also be recorded in hectares.

The Primary Schedule has been divided into four parts (a) Cattle yielding milk (b) Poultry (c) Agricultural machinery and implements (d) Fisheries. Information shall be collected on the above classification in respect of each family. Household schedules prepared for human census is updated or prepared afresh for conducting livestock census. The information shall be filled in the Primary Schedule on house to house enquiry basis.

### Supervision

**25.5.** It is necessary to have thorough supervision of the work of Patwari who is a primary worker. The supervision shall be done by the Field Kanungo/Statistical Assistant (Rev) Tehsildars/Naib-Tehsildars/Sub-Divisional Officers (Civil).

**Assistance from other Departments**

**25.6.** The assistance for supervision of the officials of the Department of Animal Husbandry/Fisheries/Agriculture shall be taken by the Deputy Commissioners. They should be assigned supervision work of the 10 per cent randomly selected villages.

**Compilation**

**25.7.** Livestock statistics shall be compiled Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil-wise as well as rural/urban area-wise at the Tehsil/Sub-Tehsil by the ~~Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars~~. The compilation work at the district headquarters shall be entrusted to the Statistical Assistant (Revenue). After compilation of data at District levels, it will be sent to the office of Director of Land Records. The Director of Land Records shall be responsible to submit the State Report to the Government of India.