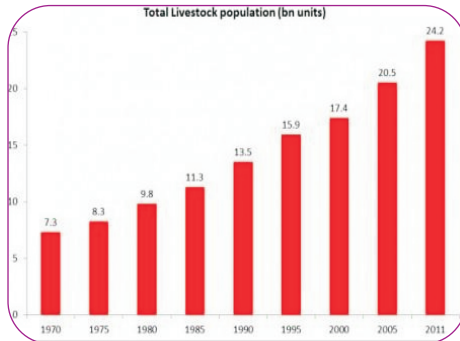




LIVESTOCK POPULATION SCENARIO IN INDIA



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ABSTRACT

Animals are important Bio-resource in India. Animal husbandry and dairy development have an importance place in economy of India. This is an important occupation for the landless and small landholders. In the suburban areas it is a complementary occupation. Since agricultural products are inadequate for the people in the hilly, tribal and drought prone areas, there people domesticate livestock. Out of the total production in agricultural, animal husbandry includes 30 percent of the production. The aim of present paper is to assess growth, changes and distribution of livestock in Solapur of Maharashtra. The entire investigation is based on field observation and secondary sources of data obtained from socio-economic review and district statistical abstract and livestock census handbook. The study concludes that there is particular increase in Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat and Pigs population. On the other hand other livestock population is decreased.

KEYWORDS: Livestock, Animal husbandry, Water, Fodder.

INTRODUCTION:

Animals are important Bio-resource for mankind from the ancient days. There has been great impact of animals in human life. For survival of man needs food and this quest of food in mainly quenched by mans efforts at field as farmer and the resource of food provided by live stock. In the beginning face of mankind animals provided food, clothes and shelter essential for mankind. But afterwards the conception of animal husbandry came fourth as the major resource useful for human. It developed as a primary occupation along with farm cultivation and recently, the people have accepted it as one of the major commercial venture.

Animal husbandry has been closely associated with agriculture. In the early stages the agriculture and animal husbandry was confined to the centers of origin of agriculture. There are various types of domestic animals such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat, pigs, camel, donkey and horses etc. In Solapur district man domesticated cattle and buffaloes for use in agriculture operation and to provide milk. Sheep and goat for milk and wool production. Goat and pigs provided meat. He started using bullock, horses and donkeys for tillage and transport.

Here, I have attempted to take review of livestock population scenario in India.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of this research paper is to study the livestock population scenario in Indian.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

Present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data obtained from census of India, government of India, economic Survey of India, and livestock census of India and Various Books to related tourism. Collected data is processed and presented in the forms of tabular and graphical.

STUDY AREA:

The Indian peninsula is separated from mainland Asia by the Himalayas in the north. The Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean to the south surround the country. India extends from 8° 4' North to 36° 6' North latitude and 68° 7' East to 97° 25' East longitude. Thus its latitudinal and longitudinal extent is about thirty degrees. India's north-south extent from Indira col in Kashmir to Kanniyakumari is 3214 Km while its east-west width from the Rann of Kachachh to Arunachal Pradesh is 2933 Km. the total geographical area of India is 32,87,263 sq Km and total population of 1028 million as per 2001 census. India accounts for about 2.4 per cent of total surface area and 16.8 per cent of total world population.

Livestock Population Scenario in India (1951-2007):

India is a vast country with diversified agro climatic conditions. Agriculture is the main occupation of Indian people. At present 70 percent of Indians are depending on agriculture for their livelihood (Banerjee, 2010). Animal husbandry has been closely associated with Indian agriculture. Animal husbandry is a subsidiary occupation in Indian agriculture. Out of the total production in agriculture animal husbandry includes 30 percent of the production (Research, Reference and Training Division).

Table 1
India: Livestock Population (1951-2007)

In million numbers

Sr. No	Livestock	Census year											
		1951	1956	1961	1966	1972	1977	1982	1987	1992	1997	2003	2007
1	Cattle	155.30	158.70	175.60	176.20	178.30	180.00	192.40	199.70	204.52	198.88	185.18	315.78
2	Buffaloes	43.40	44.90	51.20	53.00	57.40	62.00	69.80	95.97	84.29	89.92	97.92	124.94
3	Sheep	39.10	39.30	40.20	42.00	40.00	41.00	48.80	45.70	50.78	57.49	61.87	74.98
4	Goat	47.20	55.40	60.90	64.60	67.50	75.60	95.20	110.21	115.28	122.72	124.36	140.53
5	Pigs	4.40	4.90	5.20	5.00	6.90	7.60	10.10	10.63	12.79	13.29	13.29	11.13
6	Horses and ponies	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.10	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.75	0.47
7	Donkeys	1.30	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.96	0.97	0.88	0.65	0.21
8	Mules	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.13
9	Camel	0.60	0.80	0.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.03	0.91	0.63	0.51
10	Total	292.86	306.60	336.40	344.10	353.40	369	419.55	445.14	470.65	485.38	485.40	668.68
	Growth of population in percentage	--	+4.69	+9.71	+2.28	+2.70	+4.41	+13.69	+6.09	+5.73	+3.12	--	+37.75

Source: i) 17th All India livestock census 2003.

ii) Animal husbandry, Dairy development and fishery Department, Agriculture cabinet, Government of India (2007).

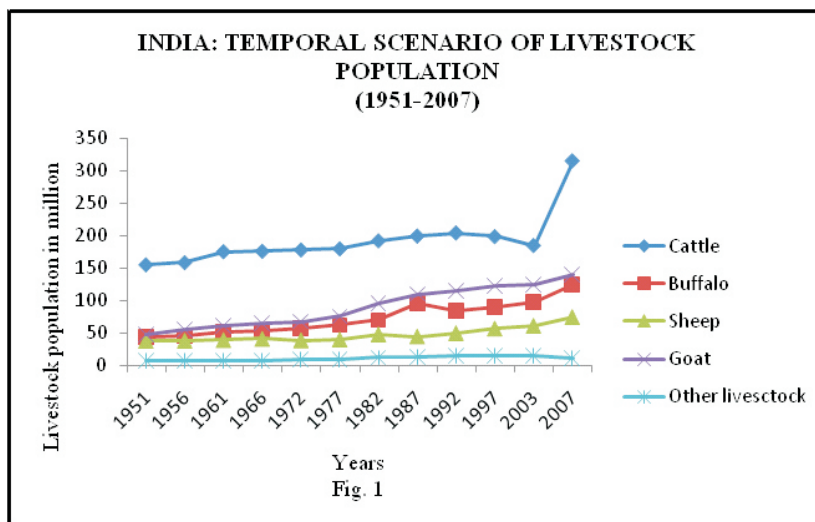
Livestocks play an important role in rural economic development of India. This is an important occupation for the landless and small land holders. In suburban areas it is a complementary occupation. Since agriculture produce is inadequate for the people in the hilly, tribal and drought prone areas, these people domesticate livestock. Thirty percent of the total land holdings are held by 70 percent of small and marginal farmers who held 80 percent of the total livestock in the country (Banerjee, 2010).

According to Economic Survey of India 2010-2011, agriculture is an important sector of the Indian economy and accounts for 18.5 per cent of GDP. As well as livestock industry of India contributes 8 per cent of the GDP, share of which is 43.24 per cent of GDP coming from agriculture sector.

India's animal wealth is large and varied. The country has largest number of livestock in the world accounts for

about 11 per cent of the world's livestock population. The country boasts of 55 per cent of the world buffalo population, 16 per cent of cattle population and 20 per cent of the goat population in the world. India has the largest cattle and buffalo population in the world and holds the second rank with respect to goat and sheep population of the world.

At present, the total number of livestock in the county is 668.68 million (Livestock census 2007). It included 315.78 million cattle, 124.94 million buffaloes, 74.98 million sheep, 140.53 million Goat, 11.13 million pigs, 0.47 million horses and ponies, 0.21 million donkeys, 0.13 million mules and 0.51 million camels (Table 1).



As compared to the 7th livestock census held in 1951 with 18th livestock census held in 2007, there is 128.32 per cent growth in total livestock population. As well as there is 103.33 percent of cattle, 187.88 per cent of buffaloes, 91.76 per cent of sheep, 197.73 per cent of goats, 152.95 per cent of pigs, 116.66 per cent of mule's population is increased. Whereas -68.66 per cent of horses and ponies, -83.84 per cent of donkeys and -15 per cent of camels population is decreased.

The growth of livestock population in India since 1951 to 2007 census shows in the table 1. In India according to the above census there is gradual growth of livestock from 1951 to 2007. It is observed that there is highest growth of livestock population (+37.75 per cent) in the decade 2007 and lowest in the decade 2003 (+0.01).

The cattle population is increased in every census year from 1951 to 1992 censuses, and then it is decreased in 1997 and 2003 census. After then it is increased in 2007 census year. The Buffaloes, goats, pigs and mules population is continuously increased during every census year (1951 to 2007). The sheep population is increased from 1951 to 1966 census, and then it is decreased in 1972 census. However after 1972 census there is constant increase of sheep up to 2007 census. Horses and donkeys population is continuously decreased in every census year from 1956 to 2007. Whereas camel population is increased from 1951 census to 1972 census, then it is constant during 1977 to 1982 periods. But afterwards it has been decreased (Fig. 1).

CONCLUSION:

India is a vast country with diversified agro climatic conditions. Animal husbandry has been closely associated with Indian agriculture. The country has the world's largest number of livestock, an account for about 11 per cent of the world livestock population. The country boasts of 55 percent of the world buffalo population, 16 percent of cattle population and 20 percent of the goat population in the world. India has the largest cattle and buffalo population in the world and hold's the second rank with respect to goat and sheep world population. The livestock population increased in India. However there is particular increase in Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat and Pigs population. On the other hand other livestock population is decreased. At present, the total number of livestock in the county is 668.68 million (Livestock census 2007). It included 315.78 million cattle, 124.94 million

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