

**PERFORMANCE OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY SECTOR IN INDIA**

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**Abstract**

Livestock have remained an integral part of the socio-economic fabric of rural India since time immemorial as a source of livelihood and a provider of draught energy, manure and fuel. Sustained increase in income and urbanization are now fuelling rapid growth in demand for animal food products, and the livestock are coming under pressure to produce more and more. Over the four decades livestock production grew faster than crop sector as a whole and made significant contribution to agricultural growth, which is considered to be an important factor in poverty reduction in most developing countries. India's livestock sector is one of the largest in the world with a holding of 11.6% of world livestock population as per 19th livestock census report. Contribution of livestock to the national economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 4.11% and it also shares 25.6 % of total agricultural GDP during 2015-16. The livestock sector is an important source of foreign exchange too

and is performing well in the manner of production, value addition and export of dairy, fishery, wool, poultry and other products. Hence, the present study analyzes the status, performance and growth trend of livestock production and population in India as well as in different states vividly. The entire study is based on secondary sources of data. Tabular analyses, percentage compilation, Compound Annual Growth Rate have been used for easy analysis and comparison. The entire study tells that overall despite the regional disparities in livestock population and production across different states in our country, the production and growth rate in this sector is steadily increasing that enhances overall economic development of our nation.

**Keywords:** livestock, poultry, National Income, production, productivity, trade

**Introduction**

About 62% of Indian population lives in rural area with agriculture as their primary occupation. Along with agriculture livestock and poultry farming are also undertaken by the farmers to add to their livelihood. Among various animal husbandry enterprises, poultry production has assumed number one position and attaining industrial status in many countries including India. Since the past two decades Indian Poultry has registered an all round phenomenal growth in all aspects of poultry.

In India, Poultry sector occupies an important role in all classes of people in the society particularly by the economically weaker section of the society and also bring about desired level of socio-economic changes in rural areas which are vital for rural development and rural prosperity. Poultry

farmers are easyness to adopt and quicker returns from the poultry farms. Poultry farming not only gives additional income to the producer but also it helps in solving their unemployment and underemployment problem of rural people including women. India is the sixth place of meat producer in the world (as Per FAO 2014). In 2019-20, the export of poultry product was around Rs. 532 crore. India is the third largest producer of Egg and fifth place of poultry producer in the world. In India, the structure of poultry industry varies from region to region where both organised and traditional poultry farming<sup>1</sup>. Small scale producer of poultry were produce the bulk amount and the large scale producers were sale of their out-put in some other region. In Poultry farms, 80 per cent of the employments were directly generated and 20 per cent in the provision of feed, pharmaceuticals, equipment and other services. The annual growth rate of Egg production was 6 per cent per year. Global production of eggs reached 73 million tonnes and per capita consumption of eggs increased from 82 to 162 eggs between 1961 and 2016. India is the third-largest egg producer in the world and it was 88.14 billion after China was 530 billion and the USA is 102 billion. The total egg production of India was 1,832 million in the year 1950-51 and increased substantially for about 88,139 million in during 2016-17. The annual per capita availability of eggs has increased from 5 eggs per annum in 1950-51 to 69 eggs per annum in 2016-17. Tamil Nadu has the rank of first in terms of egg production in the country, that is 18.9 percent and it was followed by Andhra Pradesh was 18 per cent and Telangana has been 13.4 per cent. Per capita availability of egg was 237 eggs per annum during the year 2019-20, which are higher than India's average availability. As per the recommendations of ICMR, the per capita requirement of eggs is 182 eggs per year.

Livestock sector has emerged as an important segment of expanding and diversifying agricultural sector in the Indian economy (Tisdell and Gali, 2000) and plays a vital part for the socio-economic development of our country. Mankind has been utilizing different animal species from the dawn of civilization for a variety of purposes Viz. production of milk, meat, wool, egg and leather, draught power, companionship, entertainment, research experimentation, sports, security etc. Livestock wealth is deemed as the oldest wealth resource for mankind and was once a symbol of economic status in the society. The sector contributes significantly to the national economy besides being a source of livelihood for approximately 20 million people, particularly women, in principal or subsidiary status. In India, during 2015-16, 25.6% of the agricultural GDP and 4.11% to the national GDP was contributed by this sector. Livestock sector makes multifarious contribution to overall welfare of India's rural population in terms of generating a continuous stream of income and reducing seasonality in livelihood patterns particularly of the rural poor (Birthal & Ali, 2005).

Besides, it supplies draught power and organic manures to the crop sector and hides, skin, bones, blood and □bers to the industrial sectors. In addition, it provides environmental conservation by utilizing huge amount of crop residues and by-products as feed/fodder and supplies non-renewable energy sources in terms of dung and draught power. According to 20th livestock census data, the country possesses the largest livestock wealth in the world (535.82 million) accounting for the

largest number of cattle (19.46% of the world population) and buffaloes (59.29%). India is the leading milk producing country in the world. There is Positive growth in the livestock and poultry population along with production and per capita availability of livestock products during recent years.

However, despite large population and good growth rate, productivity of the livestock is low in the country and per capita availability of all the products is still lower than their respective ICMR recommendation (Basic animal husbandry statistics, 2006, 2010; Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi). Keeping this in view, the present study has undertaken to focus on the recent trend and performance of livestock and poultry sector in India in terms of growth in population, production and per capita availability of major livestock and poultry products. The paper is based on the secondary data, such data collected from journals, reports of poultry magazines, directorate of economics and statistics, economics surveys various reports and Agricultural situation in India.

### **Status and Growth of Livestock Population**

The growth rate of livestock population in the world is almost same as that of human population. Over the years, the demand for livestock products has been increasing day by day by changing lifestyle, rising income levels, increased nutritional awareness etc. With the ever increasing food needs of a growing human population, there is an increase in almost all the livestock species across the world to satisfy the growing demand. As per 19th Livestock census, 2012 (GOI, 2014) India's livestock sector is one of the largest in the world with a holding of 11.6% of world livestock population which consists buffaloes (57.83%), cattle (15.06%), sheep (7.14%), goats (17.93%), camel (2.18%), equine (1.3%), pigs (1.2%), chickens (4.72%) and ducks (1.94%). India's position in the world in terms of livestock and poultry population is quite impressive, being first in case of cattle and buffalo, second for goat, poultry and fish, and third in the population of sheep, fifth in the population of ducks and tenth in case of camel population. The changes experienced by the country since independence in terms of structure and economic growth is also reflected in the structure and growth of livestock population

Table 1 portrays trend of livestock and poultry population in our country from 1951 to 2019. Table 1 depicts remarkable growth in livestock population from 1951 (292.80 million numbers) to 2019 (535.82 million numbers). The 20th Livestock Census released by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying showed that the livestock population increased by 4.6%, from 512.06 million in 2012 to 535.82 million in 2019 with an annual growth rate of 0.66%. This increment is driven by a sharp increase in the number of small ruminants like sheep and goats, which is nearly 95 per cent of the total livestock increase.

The table 1 also describes the species wise livestock population during this period. It is clearly visible from the table 1 that number of cattle has steadily increased from 1951(155.30 million

number) to 1992 (204.58 million number) but it has significantly decreased to 190.90 million in 2012. But the remarkable fact is that the number of cattle has increased in 2019 with annual percentage growth rate of 0.12%. Within cattle, there has been a marked shift from indigenous cattle to crossbreds. The crossbred cows have grown at a much faster rate than the indigenous stock. According to the livestock census 2019, there is a 6% decline in the total number of indigenous cattle over the previous census despite the launch of government schemes like the Gokul Mission for improvement of indigenous breeds (Jitendra, 2019). However, the pace of decline of the Indigenous Cattle population during 2012-2019 is much lesser as compared to 2007-12 which was about 9%. On the contrary, the population of total exotic or crossbred cattle has increased by 26.9% in 2019 as compared to previous census of 2012. The decline in numbers is due to people's abandoning indigenous cattle because the governments have drastically changed their preferences. Besides, there has been the spiral of violence in rural areas in the name of cow protection.

Many states like Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra came out with regressive laws, which damaged prospects of indigenous cattle. This led to the breakdown of the cattle economy which contributed one-fourth of the income of rural Indian households. The population of buffalo has increased from 43.40 million in 1951 to 109.85 million in 2019. This trend clearly reveals that now-a-day's people have reared buffalo more than cattle and other livestock due to globalization. For the meat of buffalo has more commercial value than the others in world trade. Annual percentage growth rate of buffalo has significantly declined to 0.15 during 2012-2019 which was 1.45 during 1992-2012. A striking feature of Indian livestock sector is that the number of sheep and goat has been consistently increasing day by day. According to the latest livestock census of 2019, sheep and goat accounted for 13.87% and 27.80% of total livestock in the country.

During the last inter census period the number of sheep has increased from 65.07 million in 2012 to 74.26 million in 2019 with a sharp annual percentage growth rate of 2.02%. While during the same time frame the number of goat has increased from 135.17 million to 148.88 million at 1.48% annual percentage growth rate which is quite significant. Whereas, the numbers of other livestock like donkeys, camels, pigs, horses, ponies and mules have also sharply declined during this time period. It is observed from table 1 that growth trend in total poultry population is quite remarkable as compared to total livestock population in our country from 1951 to 2019.

The total number of poultry in India has also increased vividly from 73.50 million in 1951 to 851.81 million in 2019. Though in the last inter census period (2012-2019) the annual percentage growth rate of poultry population is far less i.e. 2.40% than the previous periods (1992-2012) i.e. 6.87% which is a matter of concern. This emerging trend in poultry and cattle reveals the shifting nature of rural economy during reported time periods. The increasing trends of poultry somehow explain about penetration of commercial production by farmers and other trading communities.

While cattle farming could be seen as booster dose for marginal and small farmers that enhance their economic status.

**Table 1: Trend of Livestock and Poultry Population in India from 1951-2019**

Species	1951 Million number s)	1972 Million number s)	Annual percentage growth rate (%)	19 92	Annual percentage growth rate (%)	20 12	Annual percentage growth rate (%)	20 19	Annual percentage growth rate (%)
Cattle	155.3	178.3	0.71	20 4. 58	0.74	19 0. 9	-0.33	19 2. 52	0.12
Buffaloes	43.4	57.4	1.54	84 .2 1	2.34	10 8. 7	1.45	10 9. 85	0.15
Sheep	39.1	40	0.11	50 .7 8	1.35	63 .0 7	1.41	74 .2 6	2.02
Goats	47.2	67.5	2.04	11 5. 28	3.54	13 5. 17	0.86	14 8. 88	1.45
Horses & Ponies	1.5	0.9	-1.9	0. 82	-0.44	0. 63	-1.16	0. 34	-6.58
Camels	0.6	1.1	3.97	1. 03	-0.32	0. 4	-3.06	0. 25	-5.36
Pigs	4.4	6.9	2.71	12 .7 9	4.27	10 .2 9	-0.98	9. 06	-1.71
Mules	0.06	0.08	1.59	0. 19	6.88	0. 2	0.26	0. 08	-8.57
Donkeys	1.3	1	-1.1	0. 97	-0.15	0. 32	-3.35	0. 12	-8.93
Yaks	NA	0.04		0. 06	2.5	0. 08	1.67	0. 06	-3.57
Total livestock	292.8	353.6	0.99	47 0. 8	1.66	51 2. 06	0.44	53 5. 82	0.66
Poultry	73.5	138.5	4.21	30 7. 07	6.09	72 9. 21	6.87	85 1. 81	2.4

Source: Livestock census, Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Animal Husbandry Statistics Division,

Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, M/O Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Table 2 indicates the state wise distribution of total livestock and poultry in India as per 20th livestock census in 2018-19. Among the states Uttar Pradesh occupies the first position in terms of livestock and also contributes 12.65% to the country's total livestock population. Uttar Pradesh

is closely followed by Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh contributing 10.60% and 7.58% to the country's total livestock respectively. This spatial pattern can be explained through prevalence more small land holdings in region. While the north eastern states like Arunachal Pradesh (0.22%), Mizoram (0.07%), Manipur (0.10%), Nagaland (0.10%), Tripura (0.24%), Sikkim(0.05%) etc. and some other states like Goa (0.02%), Kerala (0.54%), Uttarakhand (0.83%) etc. lag far behind in terms of livestock population in India. Climatic condition, relief, soil, availability of pastures etc. create the major differences behind this type of differentiation.

In case of poultry population Tamil Nadu (14.18%) ranks first followed by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana which contributes 12.66% and 9.39% to the country's total poultry population. Except these three states, high concentration of poultry population is also found in West Bengal (9.08%) and Maharashtra (8.72%). Like livestock, in poultry also the north eastern states and some other states like Goa (0.04%), Himachal Pradesh (0.16%) etc. share a very minimal percentage to country's total poultry population. In these states people prefer other occupations than poultry farming as main source of livelihood. So we can say that there is large regional disparity in terms of livestock and poultry population across different parts of our country. From the table 2 it is also noticed that all the UTs share a very negligible percentage to the country's livestock and poultry population in 2018-19. Poultry farming now a day is becoming organized commercial economic activities that evolved through capital investment and market demands. The area of market expansion gives incentive for poultry farming in commercial way. Actually, livestock development pattern represents the emerging landscape of Indian economy.

**Table 2:**  
**State wise spatial concentration of livestock and poultry population in India 2019-2020**

State	Total livestock (%)	Poultry (%)	State	Total livestock (%)	Poultry (%)
Andhra Pradesh	6.05	12.66	Nagaland	0.1	0.33
Arunachal Pradesh	0.22	0.1	Odisha	3.39	3.22
Assam	3.37	5.48	Punjab	1.3	2.07
Bihar	6.8	1.94	Rajasthan	10.6	1.72
Chhattisgarh	2.96	2.2	sikkim	0.05	0.07
Goa	0.02	0.04	Tamil Nadu	4.56	14.18
Gujarat	5.01	2.56	Telenga	6.09	9.39
haryana	1.29	5.43	Tripura	0.24	0.49
Himachal Pradesh	0.82	0.16	Uttar Pradesh	12.65	1.47
Jammu& kashmir	1.55	0.86	Uttarakhand	0.83	0.59
Jharkhand	4.4	2.92	West bengal	6.98	9.08
Karnataka	5.41	6.98	A7N island	0.03	0.05
kerala	0.54	3.5	Chandigarh	0.01	0.01
Madhya pradesh	7.58	1.96	D&N haveli	0.01	0.01

maharatra	0.16	8.72	Daman & Dfiu	0	0
manipur	0.1	0.69	Delhi	0.07	0.01
Meghalaya	0.38	0.63	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.03
Mizoram	0.07	0.24	Pondicherry	0.03	0.03

Source: Livestock census, Directorate of Economics & Statistics and Animal Husbandry Statistics Division, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, M/O Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

### **Spatio-temporal Analysis of Major Livestock Production**

India has a competitive advantage in production of different livestock products (Kumar et al. 2001; Birthal and Taneja, 2006). As per report of the working group on animal husbandry & dairying-12th year plan: 2012-17, demand for animal food products is responsive to income changes, and is expected to increase in future. Livestock products consumption and 33 per cent to protein consumption globally, but there are large differences between rich and poor countries (Rosegrant, et al., 2009). Currently livestock is one of the fastest growing agricultural subsectors in developing countries. Global market for livestock products is expanding fast which is driven by population growth, rapid urbanization and increasing incomes in developing countries (Delgado, 2005). This is an opportunity for India to improve its participation in global market. The production performance of livestock sector has been analyzed in the Table 3 from 1951 to 2019.

### **Milk Production**

India has been the world top milk producing nation since 1998 and accounts for 22% of the world's total milk production according to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The country increased its milk production from 17 million tonnes in 1951 to 187.7 million tonnes in 2019 which is clearly revealed from the table 3. The growth in the milk production remained stagnant for more than two decades after independence (around 1% per annum) whereas the growth of population was closer to 2% (BAHS, 2014). The substantial increment in milk production was achieved with the launch of a nationwide dairy development programme (operation  $\square$ ood) in the year 1970 (Gautam, et. al., 2010). During the last inter census period the production of milk has raised from 127.9 million tonnes in 2012 to 187.7 million tones in 2019 at 5.63% compound annual growth rate which is quite remarkable. It has been estimated that demand of milk will rise to 156 million tons by 2020 (Rao et al., 2003). Estimates by the Planning Commission of India indicate still higher demand (182 million tons by the year 2021–22).

### **Egg Production**

East and Southeast Asian countries are leaders in egg production in the world. According to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2018, China ranks first in the world's egg production contributing 42% to the global egg production followed by the United States (7%), and India (6%). From the table 3 it is clearly identified that in India the production of egg has significantly increased from 1832 million in 1951 to 103318 million in 2019. From the table we

can tell that the compound annual growth rate of egg production in our country was the highest from

1951 to 1972 which was 7.11% and later it declined to 5.35 % during 1972 to 1992 time span. While during the last inter census period i.e. 2012-2019 the rate was 6.51% which is noteworthy. The growth in egg production is much faster in India as compared to milk production. The rising trend of poultry farming in India is mainly responsible for this.

### **Meat Production**

The meat product industry in India largely falls under the un-organized sector (Thakur et al., 2012). India is the sixth largest producer of meat in the world (Birtal, 2008). According to the livestock census report, the growth rate of meat production was almost stagnant up to 2001-02 in India. But in 2002-03 first time the production of meat has increased significantly from 1.9 million tonnes to 2.1 million tonnes. But the highest compound annual growth appeared during 2007-08 which was 73.91%. But it failed to maintain its growth rate afterwards. From table 3 it is noticeable that the production of meat has increased in our country from 5.5 million tonnes in 2012 to 8.1 million tonnes in 2019 with 5.69% compound annual growth rate. According to the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics in 2019, the meat production from poultry is 4.06 million tones contributing almost 50% of the country's total meat production. The poultry meat production has increased by 7.8% over the previous year as per Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics in 2019. Indian meat contains less fat and the present international trend is favourable for low fat meat (Guleria, et al., 2015) which is a promising feature for Indian meat industry in global market.

**Table 3:**

**Trend of Production and growth of livestock products from 1951 to 2019**

year	Milk		Eggs		Meat	
	Production (Million tonns)	CAGR	Production (million number)	CAGR	Production (million tonnes)	CAGR
1951	17	0	1832	0		
1972	23.2	1.49	7755	7.11		
1992	55.7	4.48	21983	5.35		
2012	127.9	4.24	66450	5.69	5.5	
2019	187.7	5.63	103318	6.51	8.1	5.69

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

### **Trend in Per Capita Availability of Livestock Products**

As the total production of different livestock products has been increasing day by day at a very sharp rate, the per capita availability of these products is also moving upward in our country. Table 4 depicts a clear view about the trend in per capita availability of different livestock products (milk and egg) from 1951 to 2019. The per capita availability of milk is determined by the production of milk in the state. In 1951 per capita availability of milk was 130 gram/day which has come down to 110 gram/day in 1972 with a negative compound annual growth rate of 0.79%. But after 1972 the per capita availability of milk has significantly increased. During the last inter census



period the per capita availability of milk has raised from 290 gram/day in 2012 to 394 gram/day in 2019 at 4.48% compound annual growth rate which is a very promising aspect for our nation. At present time the amount of per capita availability of milk in our country is remarkably high compared to average world per capita availability of 229 gram/day. Table 4 also portrays about the per capita availability of egg in India during 1951 to 2019. Like milk the per capita availability of egg is also increasing day by day in our country.

From table 4 it is observed that per capita availability of egg was 5/annum in 1951 census period which has grown to 79/annum in 2019. If we consider the compound annual growth rate of per capita availability of egg, then it is the highest during 2012-2019 census periods which was 5.31%. Thus we can say that the per capita availability of milk and egg showed improvement or upward trend in India. The credit for this healthy scenario should go to various development projects, which have been Simultaneously undertaken to give a fillip to agriculture and dairy production.

**Table 4:**  
**Trend of Per Capita Availability of Livestock Products from 1951-2019**

	Milk		Eggs	
Year	production( Milloin tons)	CAGR	Production (Million number0	CAGr
1951	130	-	5	
1972	110	-0.79	13	4.66
1992	178	2.44	26	3.53
2012	298	2.47	55	3.82
2019	394	4.48	79	5.31

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

### **Spatial Pattern of Livestock Production**

Though the amount and growth rate of livestock production is overall well in our country, there is a large inter-regional disparity among different states and UTs of the nation. The following table 5 describes the spatial pattern of livestock production and per capita availability of several livestock products like Milk and egg in different states and UTs in our country during 2018-19. The milk production is seen to vary considerably across different states of the country in 2018-19. Among the states, Uttar Pradesh continues to be the leading milk producing state in India over the years

producing about 16.26% of total milk produced in the country during 2018-19. UP is being followed by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh contributing 12.61%, 8.47% and 8.01% respectively to the country's total milk production during 2018-19. These four states contribute more than 45% of country's total milk production during this period. Besides these four states, some other states like Gujarat (7.72%), Maharashtra (6.21%), Haryana (5.71), Bihar (5.23%), Tamilnadu (4.45%) and Karnataka (4.21%) also played a vital role in country's total milk production. Due to low livestock, the north eastern states and the UT's share very little amount to the country's total milk production during 2018- 19.

Table 5 also depicts a clear view about the inter-regional varieties in case of per capita availability of milk during 2018-19. In India according to the latest report of 2019, the per capita availability of milk is 394 gram/day. Among the states, Punjab (1181 gram/day) occupies highest rank in terms of per capita availability of milk followed by Haryana (1087 gram/day).

From the table it is also noticed that except these two states, seven other states i.e. Rajasthan (870 grams/day), Gujarat (626 gram/day), Andhra Pradesh (623 grams/ day),Himachal Pradesh (565 gram/day), Madya Preadesh (538 gram/day), Uttrakhand (455gram/day) and Jammu Kashmir (401gram/day) have per capita availability of milk more than the national average.

The rest of the states and UTs lag far behind in terms of per capita availability of milk. The success of the initiative to increase milk production as per the current population is reflected in the increase in per capita availability of milk across the country. Table 5 indicates the spatial pattern of egg production and also per capita availability of egg across the states and UT's in India during 2018-19. Among the states, Andhra Pradesh ranks the first contributing 19.12% to the country's total egg production followed by Tamil Nadu and Telengana contributing 18.24% and 13.25% respectively. These three states together produce more than half of the country's total egg production (103.32 billion in 2018-19). Besides these West Bengal (8.32%), Haryana (5.86%), Karnataka (5.81%), Maharashtra (5.77%) and Punjab (5.41%) also contribute a significant percentage to country's total egg production.

This spatial pattern entails that more or states less south Indian states are far ahead in egg production than the northern states of our country. If we consider the per capita availability of egg then in India the amount is 79/annum in 2018-19. The maximum per capita availability of egg is found in Andhra Pradesh (372/annum). While some states and UTs like Tamilnadu (265/annum), Haryana (224/annum), Punjab (191/annum), Karnataka (95/annum), West Bengal (88/annum), A & N Island (220/annum) and Lakshadweep (169/annum) having more than the national average of per capita availability of egg during 2018-19. The table 5 also shows the state wise meat production in our country during 2018-19.

Among the states Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of meat in our country and contributes 15.12% to the country's total meat production. Besides Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (12.58%), West Bengal (10.24%), Andhra Pradesh (9.62%) and Telengana (9.29%) also made significant contribution to the country's total meat production. These five states together contribute more than 55% of the country's total meat production (8.1 million tonnes in 2018-19). From the table 5 we can say that the states of North East and central India lag far behind in meat production during 2018-19.

**Table-5 Spatial Pattern in Production and Per Capita Availability of Livestock Products in 2018-19**

State	Milk		Egg		Meat
	Production (%)	PCA (Gram/Day)		Production (%)	PCA (number/annum)
AP	8.01	623	19.12	372	9.62

Bihar	5.23	251	1.24	12	4.5
Haryana	5.71	1086	5.86	224	0.41
Karnataka	4.21	344	5.81	95	3.13
Kerala	1.36	189	2.22	62	5.64
Maharashtra	6.21	266	5.77	50	12.58
MP	8.47	538	2.07	26	1.2
Tamilnadu	4.45	322	18.24	265	7.81
Telangana	2.88	0	13.25	0	9.29
Uttar pradesh	16.26	371	2.25	12	15.12
West Bengal	2.99	158	8.32	88	10.24
Punjab	6.71	1181	5.41	191	2.85
Oddisha	1.23	145	2.27	54	2.49
Rajasthan	12.61	870	1.61	22	2.36

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

### **Conclusion**

Livestock have remained an integral part of the socio-economic fabric of rural India since time immemorial as a source of livelihood and a provider of draught energy, manure and fuel. Sustained increase in income and urbanization are now fuelling rapid growth in demand for animal food products, and the livestock are coming under pressure to produce more and more. Over the four decades livestock production grew faster than crop sector as a whole and made significant contribution to agricultural growth, which is considered to be an important factor in poverty reduction in most developing countries. India's livestock sector is one of the largest in the world with a holding of 11.6% of world livestock population as per 19th livestock census report. Contribution of livestock to the national economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 4.11% and it also shares 25.6 % of total agricultural GDP during 2015-16. The livestock sector is an important source of foreign exchange too

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