

## A Report on Major Livestock Products of India

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### Abstract

India is a country well-off in livestock and agriculture resources. With a massive livestock population, India stands 1<sup>st</sup> in milk production, 3<sup>rd</sup> in egg production and 5<sup>th</sup> in meat production in the world and contributes 28.36% of total Gross Value Added. Thus, the livestock sector plays an important role in the socio-economic development of rural households.

### Introduction

India has the largest livestock population in the world with a total livestock population of 535.78 million in the country (20<sup>th</sup> Livestock census) counting a total of 192.49 million cattle, 109.85 Million buffaloes, 74.26 Million sheep, 148.88 Million Goat, 9.06 Million Pigs and 851.81 Million Poultry. Livestock sector is a key sub-sector of agriculture in the Indian economy. The contribution of livestock and agriculture sector for Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2019-20 is 28.36% at current prices. Livestock sector contributed 4.35 per cent to total GVA in 2019-2020.

### Milk Production

India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world during the year 2019-20 i.e., 198.40 million tonnes with an annual rate of 5.68% in respect to 19<sup>th</sup> livestock census i.e., 187.75 million tonnes (Fig I). Accordingly it increases the per capita availability of milk from 394 g/day in 2018-19 to 406 g/day in 2019-20 (Fig IV). Species wise contribution of milk production includes buffalo, both indigenous and non-descript upto 48.34%, followed by crossbred cow 27.68%, indigenous cow 9.63% and non-descript cattle 10.42%, goat 2.95% and exotic cow 0.98%. Several measures have been initiated by the Government of India to

increase the productivity of livestock, which resulted in increasing the milk production significantly. Uttar Pradesh (16.06%), Rajasthan (12.89%), Madhya Pradesh (8.62%), Gujarat (7.71%), Andhra Pradesh (7.71) and Punjab (6.73%) continued to be the vital milk producing states.

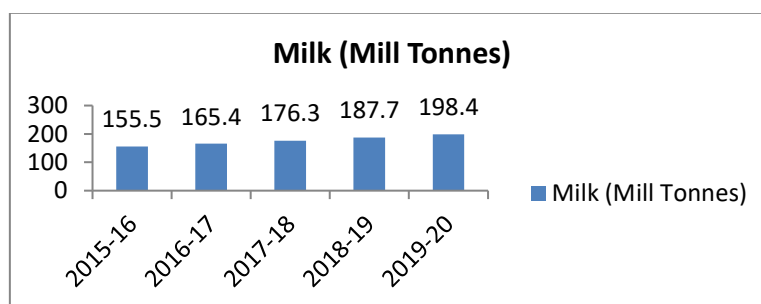


Fig I: Trend of Milk Production in India (Million Tonnes)

### Egg Production

India ranks third in egg production in the world. Current egg production of India is 114.38 billion numbers during the year 2019-20 with a per capita availability of 86 eggs per annum while previous year manifested an egg production of 103.80 billion numbers with 79 eggs per annum (Fig II, IV). Percent contribution of egg by different species are 88.03% by improved fowl, followed by Desi fowl with 10.89% of total egg production, while Desi duck contributes 0.86% and improved one ranges about 0.21%. India has shown a positive growth rate in terms of egg production with an annual growth rate of 10.19% in 2019-20. The increased in egg production is due to the increased poultry population, i.e. 851.81 millions in India, which has taken up a quantum leap in the last four decades, emerging from use of unscientific farming practices to commercial production systems with state-of-the-art technological interventions. Andhra Pradesh produces the highest number of eggs with a percent share of 19.17, followed by Tamil Nadu 17.50%, Telengana 12.94%, West Bengal 8.51% and Haryana 5.78%.

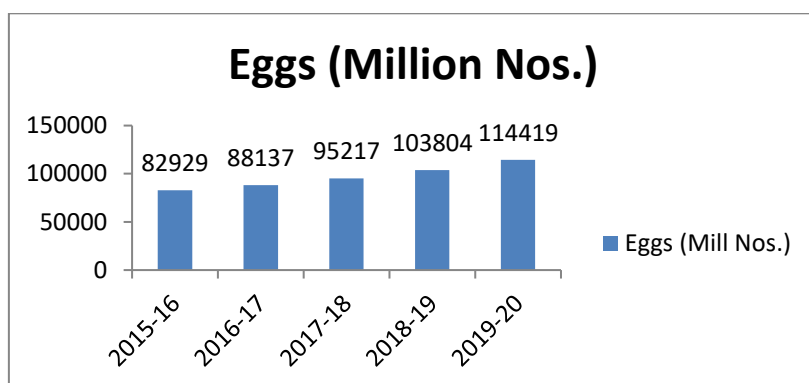


Fig II: Trend of Egg Production in India (Million Numbers)

### Meat Production

In terms of meat production, India ranks fifth in the world (Economic survey, 2019-20). India showed an annual growth of 5.98% in 2019-20, with a total meat production of 8.60 million tonnes, which was 8.11 million tonnes in 2018-19 (Fig III). Top five meat producing states are Uttar Pradesh (13.56%), Maharashtra (13.26%), West Bengal (10.50%), Andhra Pradesh (9.89%) and Telangana (9.86%). On the basis of various species, poultry alone contributes 50.50% of meat production followed by buffalo (18.43%), goat (13.72%), sheep (8.94%), pig (4.82%) and cattle (3.59%) (GOI, 2020).

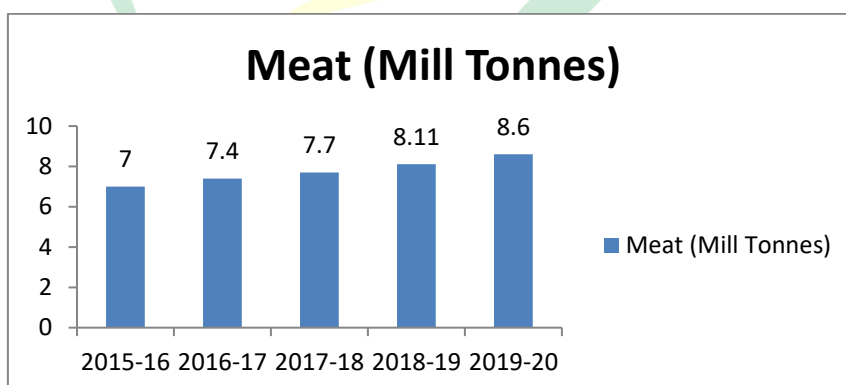


Fig III: Trend of Meat Production in India (Million Tonnes)

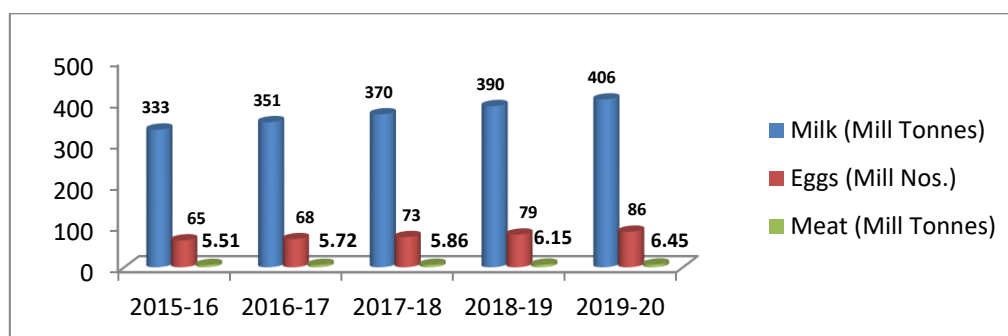


Fig IV: Per capita Availabilities of the Livestock Products

### Wool Production

Among the livestock products in India, wool production shows a declining trend during the current year with a negative annual growth rate of (-) 9.05%. In 2018-19, the wool production was established to be 40.42 million kg which had decreased to the number of 36.80 million kg in 2020 (Fig V). Rajasthan is the largest producer of wool contributing 34.59% of the total wool production of India, followed by Jammu & Kashmir with a share of 20.34%, which is further followed by Telangana with 10.77% of the total wool production.

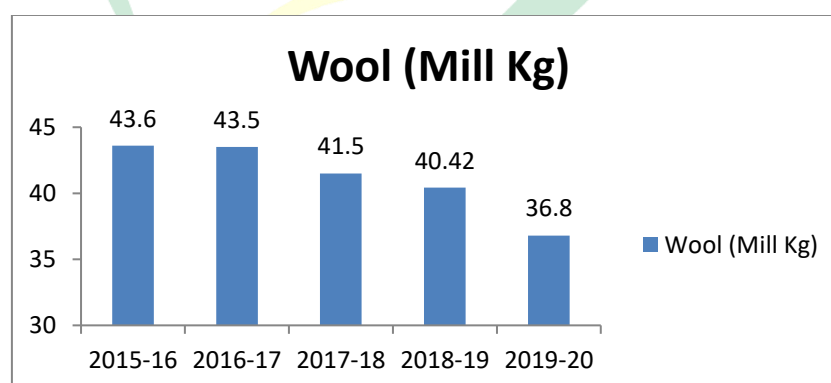


Fig V: Trend of Wool Production in India (Million Kg)

### Conclusion



Demand for livestock products in the near future, particularly in developed countries, could be heavily moderated by socio-economic factors such as human health concerns and changing socio-cultural values. The resilience of India's agriculture and livestock sector can be seen from the fact that despite the Covid-19 pandemic, its performance in output was found to be stout. The agricultural and allied activities were the sole bright spot amid the slide in GDP performance in comparison to other sectors.

### References

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