

India Animal Husbandry Study: Livestock Data Analysis and Dashboard

India Animal Husbandry Dashboard

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ABSTRACT

This research study provides a comprehensive data analysis of India's animal husbandry sector, examining livestock populations, dairy production, economic contributions, and regional variations. The analysis documents key trends in India's livestock sector, which contributes significantly to rural livelihoods and agricultural GDP. Key findings examine population dynamics across cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, and poultry segments; milk production trends; economic multiplier effects on rural economies; and regional variations in productivity across states. The dashboard visualization provides interactive exploration of livestock demographics, production trends, economic indicators, and sectoral growth projections. The analysis concludes with policy recommendations for sustainable animal husbandry development.

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Type Study (working paper, not peer reviewed)

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Method This agricultural analysis employs the following research methodology:

- **Livestock Population Analysis****: Statistical analysis of livestock census data, tracking population trends across cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, and poultry segments across Indian states.
- **Production Data Analysis****: Analysis of milk production, meat production, and other animal husbandry outputs based on official government data sources.
- **Economic Contribution Modeling****: Assessment of animal husbandry's contribution to agricultural GDP and rural employment, including multiplier effects on ancillary industries.
- **Regional Comparative Analysis****: State-level performance mapping to identify

leading and lagging regions based on productivity indicators. 5.
Dashboard Visualization System: Interactive data visualization providing public access to livestock trends through charts, maps, and comparative metrics.

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Keywords animal husbandry India · livestock data · dairy production · rural economy · agricultural development · livestock census · milk production

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A Comprehensive Data Analysis of India's Animal Husbandry Sector

India's animal husbandry sector represents a vital component of the agricultural economy, providing livelihoods to millions of rural households and contributing significantly to food security and economic development. This comprehensive study analyzes livestock populations, production trends, and economic impacts across India's diverse agro-climatic zones.

Interactive Data Visualization

Explore the comprehensive data dashboard below showing livestock populations, production trends, and economic indicators:

[🔗 Open Full Dashboard in New Tab →](#)

Key Findings

The animal husbandry sector in India demonstrates several critical trends:

Livestock Population: India has the world's largest livestock population, with over 500 million animals including cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, and pigs. The bovine population alone exceeds 300 million, making India a global leader in dairy production.

Milk Production Growth: India has emerged as the world's largest milk producer, with production exceeding 220 million tons annually. The White Revolution has transformed dairy from a subsistence activity to a commercial enterprise benefiting millions of rural households.

Economic Contribution: The livestock sector contributes approximately 28% to agricultural GDP and provides livelihoods to over 70 million rural households, particularly women and marginalized communities.

Regional Variations: States like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra lead in milk production, while southern states demonstrate higher productivity per animal through improved breeding and management practices.

Analysis and Insights

Demographic and Production Trends

The data reveals significant shifts in livestock demographics over the past decade. While cattle populations have remained relatively stable, buffalo populations have grown steadily due to their higher milk yields and adaptability to different agro-climatic conditions. Goat and sheep populations have also increased, reflecting growing demand for meat and wool.

Economic Impact on Rural Livelihoods

Animal husbandry serves as a critical secondary income source for small and marginal farmers, providing resilient income during crop failures. The sector's backward and forward linkages create employment opportunities in feed production, veterinary services, processing, and marketing.

Technology and Productivity

Modern breeding techniques, artificial insemination, improved feed formulations, and healthcare interventions have enhanced productivity significantly. Cross-bred cows now produce 3-5 times more milk than indigenous breeds, although challenges remain in scaling these technologies across diverse contexts.

Conclusion

India's animal husbandry sector stands at a crossroads, balancing traditional practices with modern technologies while addressing sustainability and productivity challenges. Strategic interventions focusing

on breed improvement, healthcare, feed management, and market linkages can unlock the sector's full potential while ensuring sustainable rural development.

About the Analysis: This comprehensive report is based on data from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, National Livestock Mission, and the National Dairy Development Board. All figures are as of December 2024.