सत्यमेव जयते

Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

Basic Animal Husbandry

Statistics-2026

BAHS 2026





Milk- 253.81 Million Tonne

Egg- 156.88 Billion Nos.

Meat- 10.63 Million Tonne

Wool- 34.26 Million Kg.

सत्यमेव जयते



Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ ललन सिंह
RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH

पंचायती राज मंत्री
और मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्री
भारत सरकार
Minister of Panchayati Raj and
Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Government of India

D.O. No. 43185 MIN PR&FAHD/20..26



MESSAGE

The livestock sector is an integral component of India's rural economy and a key contributor to inclusive agricultural development. It provides livelihood opportunities to millions of rural households, strengthens the economic position of farmers and contributes significantly to the country's nutritional well-being. With its relatively greater resilience to agricultural uncertainties, animal husbandry offers an important avenue for diversifying farm-based incomes and enhancing the financial security of rural communities.

India's livestock sector has demonstrated remarkable progress over the years, establishing the country as a global leader in animal husbandry. India ranks first in milk production, second in egg production and fourth in meat production. This progress is a reflection of the dedication of livestock farmers, entrepreneurs, cooperatives, veterinary professionals and other stakeholders who have contributed to expanding production capacities and strengthening the sector.

The Government of India remains committed to transforming the livestock sector into a more productive, competitive and sustainable contributor to the national economy. As India progresses towards the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047, the livestock sector will have an increasingly important role in building a resilient and diversified rural economy. Harnessing the potential of emerging technologies, encouraging entrepreneurship, strengthening market linkages and promoting environmentally sustainable livestock practices will be essential to achieving this vision.

It gives me immense pleasure to present *Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2026*, which provides an overview of the performance and development of India's livestock sector. I appreciate the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and all other stakeholders for their persistent effort in preparing this valuable publication. I am confident that this publication will be useful to policymakers, researchers, industry representatives and development practitioners in recognising the sector's achievements, identifying emerging opportunities and supporting its continued growth.

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एवं
पंचायती राज मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

सत्यमेव जयते

पंचायती राज

Prof. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL
Minister of State for
Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
and
Panchayati Raj
Government of India



MESSAGE

The livestock sector continues to be a vital pillar of India's rural economy, with States and Union Territories making significant contributions to its sustained growth and development. Their collective efforts have strengthened India's position among the leading livestock-producing countries, with the country ranking 1st in milk production, 2nd in egg production, and 4th in meat production. Progressive policies, focused interventions and innovative practices implemented at the State and UT levels have been instrumental in achieving these milestones.

Farmers and livestock rearers remain at the core of this progress. Livestock rearing is an important source of nutrition, income and livelihood, particularly for small and marginal farmers, landless households and rural women. Their active engagement in livestock-based and integrated farming systems has strengthened rural livelihoods, enhanced agricultural value chains and contributed significantly to the country's food and nutritional security.

Reliable and timely statistics are fundamental to effective policymaking, programme planning, monitoring and meeting national and international reporting requirements. The Animal Husbandry Statistics Division, in close coordination with the States and Union Territories, continues to generate comprehensive and reliable statistics on livestock population, production and related infrastructure. These statistics provide a sound evidence base for assessing sectoral progress, identifying emerging priorities and facilitating informed decision-making.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the Adviser (Statistics) and his team, as well as to the concerned officials of all States and Union Territories, for their continued commitment to ensuring data quality and timely reporting. Their dedicated efforts have contributed significantly to the publication of **Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2026**, which serves as an important reference for policymakers, planners, researchers, industry stakeholders and other users of livestock statistics. The publication reflects the collective endeavour of all stakeholders towards strengthening the statistical system and supporting the sustainable development of India's livestock sector.

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FOREWORD

The livestock sector continues to be a significant driver of India's agricultural growth and rural socio-economic development. Beyond its contribution to national income, the sector plays a crucial role in ensuring food and nutritional security, diversifying farm incomes, generating employment and strengthening the livelihood security of rural households. The sector recorded an annual growth rate of 9.3% during 2023-24 to 2024-25 (at current prices, with 2022-23 as the base year), contributing approximately 25% to the Agricultural Gross Value Added (GVA) and 4.8% to the country's overall GVA in 2024-25. The sustained growth of this sector reflects its increasing importance in India's journey towards an inclusive, resilient and sustainable rural economy.

India has maintained its prominent position in global livestock production, ranking first in milk production, second in egg production and fourth in meat production. In this context, the availability of credible, comprehensive and timely statistical information is essential for understanding the performance of the livestock sector and identifying emerging opportunities and challenges. The publication *Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2026* presents a consolidated overview of key indicators relating to livestock production, productivity and other important dimensions of the sector. It serves as an important statistical reference for policymakers, researchers, development institutions and other stakeholders, enabling informed assessment of sectoral trends and supporting the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes.

The statistical information presented in this publication is expected to facilitate a deeper understanding of the sector's performance, support inter-State comparisons and provide a sound empirical basis for policy interventions aimed at improving productivity, strengthening livestock infrastructure, enhancing animal health services and promoting sustainable livestock development. Continued efforts towards improving data quality, coverage, consistency and timeliness will remain central to strengthening the evidence base for the sector.

I sincerely appreciate the cooperation and valuable contributions of the Governments of all States and Union Territories in providing the requisite statistical information. I also acknowledge the dedicated efforts of the Adviser (Statistics) and the officers and staff of the Animal Husbandry Statistics Division in compiling, validating and bringing out this publication. I am confident that *Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2026* will continue to serve as a useful reference and contribute meaningfully to informed decision-making, research and the overall development of India's livestock sector. Constructive feedback and suggestions from stakeholders are welcome to further enhance the scope, quality and utility of future editions.

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PREFACE

Reliable and timely statistics are fundamental to informed decision-making, effective policy formulation, strategic planning and programme monitoring. The compilation of Animal Husbandry Statistics in India is a continuous and collaborative endeavour undertaken by the Animal Husbandry Statistics (AHS) Division in close coordination with States and Union Territories. With the increasing adoption of digital technologies, the statistical system is being further strengthened to enhance the accuracy, timeliness and efficiency of data collection and reporting. Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2026, the 27th edition of this important annual publication, carries forward this longstanding statistical endeavor and reflects the continued commitment towards providing comprehensive and reliable information on India's livestock sector.

Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2026 presents a comprehensive and evidence-based account of India's livestock sector products, covering the period from March 2025 to February 2026. For the third consecutive year, data on all four major livestock products—milk, meat, eggs and wool—have been collected electronically through the e-LISS (e-Livestock Integrated Sample Survey) application, marking an important step towards strengthening the timeliness, efficiency and reliability of livestock statistics. At the national level, this publication provides valuable insights into the performance and evolving dynamics of the sector, serving as an important reference for policymakers, researchers, administrators and other stakeholders. India's growing prominence in the global livestock economy is reflected in its continued leadership in milk production and its significant position in egg production, where it ranks second, and meat production, where it ranks fourth. Beyond its substantial economic contribution, the livestock sector is an important instrument of inclusive growth, supporting income security, employment generation and women's empowerment, while providing climate-resilient livelihood opportunities across diverse agro-ecological regions. Its continued development is closely aligned with the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and contributes significantly to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those relating to poverty reduction, food and nutritional security, gender equality and sustainable use of natural resources.

This publication reflects the collective dedication and sustained efforts of numerous individuals and institutions. ICAR-IASRI and the Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Departments of the States and Union Territories have been valued and active partners throughout this endeavour. I sincerely commend their unwavering support, as well as the dedicated efforts of the AHS Division, particularly Shri R.P.S. Rathore and Ms. Kratika Mittal, Additional Statistical Advisers; Ms. Alisha Khanam, Deputy Statistical Adviser; Shri Baidhar Swain, Assistant Statistical Adviser; Shri Sunil Kumar, SSO; Shri Dharmendra Kumar; Dr. Amita Maurya; Shri Hardeep Baghel; Shri Jitender Kumar; Shri Upendra Krumar Yadav; and Shri Satish Kumar, for their diligent, coordinated and meticulous work in compiling and bringing out this comprehensive statistical report.

I am confident that **Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2026** will continue to serve as a credible and authoritative reference for policymakers, researchers, administrators and other stakeholders, facilitating a deeper understanding of the evolving livestock sector. By providing robust statistical evidence on emerging trends, opportunities and challenges, the publication will contribute to evidence-based policy formulation, effective programme implementation and informed decision-making, thereby supporting the sustainable and inclusive development of India's livestock sector. Suggestions and constructive feedback for further enhancing the quality, relevance and utility of future editions will be sincerely valued.

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1

INTRODUCTION



1.1 OVERVIEW

Animal Husbandry Statistics (AHS) Division of the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) is responsible for generating comprehensive statistics on the livestock sector through two major schemes, i.e. i) The Livestock Census (LC) and, ii) Integrated Sample Survey (ISS). The Livestock Census is a nationwide quinquennial exercise carried out in collaboration with all States and Union Territories, covering data on livestock and poultry owned by households, household enterprises, non-household enterprises, and institutions. The primary objective of the Livestock Census is to gather accurate and comprehensive data on the livestock population in India. This includes information on various aspects such as species, breed, age, gender and use-wise.

Livestock Census is a quinquennial (5 year) exercise, conducted in collaboration with Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying of the States/UTs under a central sector scheme with 100 percent financial support from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD), Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India (GOI). Initiated in 1919, a total 21 censuses have been completed, so far with the most recent one conducted in 2024-25.

The Livestock Census mainly focus on breed-wise enumeration of animals and poultry, including their age and sex composition across species. The operations involved digital data collection, online validation, supervision, and monitoring from Central level. It covered all the domesticated animals and its headcounts, covering a total of 16 species of livestock i.e. Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun, Yak, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horse, Pony, Mule, Donkey, Camel, Dog, Rabbit, Elephant and poultry (Fowl, Duck, Turkeys, Geese, Quails, Gini Fowl, Ostrich and Emu) possessed by the households (HH), household enterprises (HHE)/non-household enterprises (NHHE) and institutions at their site.

The Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) is a statistical programme conducted by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD), Government of India, for generating reliable and continuous estimates of major livestock products, namely milk, meat, eggs, and wool, in the country, which serve as a key basis for policy formulation in the livestock sector. The disseminated statistics enable formulation, monitoring and evaluation of various developmental schemes in this sector. The data on ISS has been collected since 1985-86.

ISS survey design and methodology for the ISS are developed by the ICAR–Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (ICAR-IASRI). Additionally, data on the number of veterinary hospitals, polyclinics, goshalas, state farms, and other related infrastructure as well as the number of Artificial Inseminations (AIs) performed and other key animal husbandry statistics, are compiled through annual returns submitted by the States and Union Territories.

Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics–2026 publication is primarily based on the findings of the Integrated Sample Survey conducted for the period from 1st March 2025 to 28th February 2026. The report is organized into 9 chapters: Chapter I provides an introduction, outlining the objectives of the survey, methodology, reference period, sampling design, and the analysis of data pertaining to milk, egg, meat, and wool. Chapter II deals with Digitization of ISS (e-LISS End-To-End Solution and its impact on coordinated survey operations across Livestock Sector in India., Chapter III presents a summary of Major Livestock Product (MLP) data, including annual production, growth rates, per capita availability, average yield per animal, and state-wise and species-wise contribution. Chapter IV depicts state-wise Physical Target of Production of Major Livestock Product, Chapter V to Chapter IX depicts Scenario of Livestock Sector in Indian Economy, Livestock Disease & Infrastructure Statistics, Import/Export of Livestock Sector, Area Under Fodder Crops, Permanent Pastures and Others Grazing Lands, Indian Livestock Sector in International Context. The

publication presents comprehensive state-wise tables depicting the estimated production of milk, eggs, meat, and wool across the country. In addition to overall production figures, it provides insights into the estimated number of animals in milk, poultry birds in egg laying, and animals slaughtered for meat production. Beyond production statistics, the report also incorporates related information on livestock population, Gross Value Added (GVA) from livestock, livestock export–import, and other key indicators to serve as a ready reference for vital sectoral information. Furthermore, data on infrastructure facilities such as the number of veterinary hospitals, polyclinics, goshalas, and other establishments have also been included.

The findings of this survey are expected to benefit the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying and States/UTs of Animal Husbandry Departments, as well as private agencies, research institutions and International Organization like Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO).

1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

Primary objective of the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) is to generate animal-wise estimates of the four major livestock products, i.e. milk, eggs, meat, and wool at both all-India and State/UT levels. The survey ensures the timely availability of reliable and up-to-date data on key livestock indicators, facilitating the formulation, monitoring, and evaluation of various developmental schemes in the sector.

Additionally, the ISS contributes to the creation of a comprehensive time series database on the production of milk, eggs, meat, and wool which serves as a valuable resource for research, policy planning, and decision-making in the livestock domain.

The broad objectives of the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) are:

i. To estimate production levels of Milk, Egg, Meat, and Wool at the national, state, and district levels.

ii. To derive seasonal production estimates across summer, rainy, and winter seasons for more granular policy planning.

iii. To generate average yield estimates for major animal products across different species.

iv. To calculate per capita availability of Milk, Eggs, Meat based on seasonal and regional data.

v. To compile state-wise information on veterinary institutions, state farms, and other infrastructure, including artificial insemination activities and broader animal husbandry statistics.

vi. To strengthen data dissemination and retrieval through mobile-based data entry and online transmission, enabling near real-time statistics to inform the annual publication of Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics.

1.3 REFERENCE PERIOD

The Survey is conducted from March to February of the succeeding year. The entire period of one year is divided into three Seasons of 4 months each. These Seasons are:

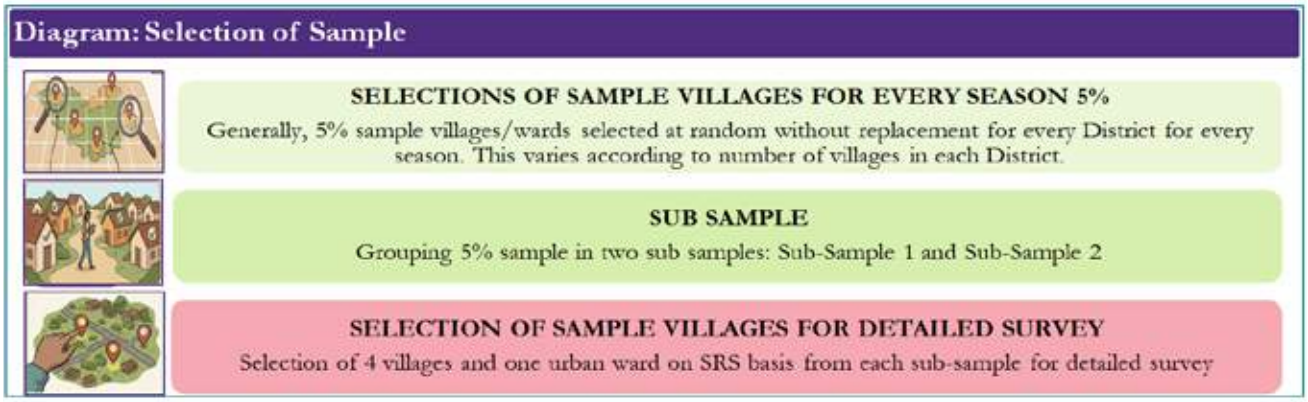


1.4 COVERAGE OF THE SURVEY

The Survey is conducted in the entire rural/urban areas of States/UTs. As a general principle, the survey is targeted to cover around 5% of villages in every season taking into account a total of 15% villages, nearly 96,000 villages in a year. From the year 2015-16, the survey covered urban areas too wherein 2 urban wards of each district are selected at random for estimation of production of major livestock products.

1.5 SAMPLING DESIGN

The sampling design is a stratified three stage design with district as stratum. The first stage units are villages or urban wards, second stage units are households/enterprises/butcher shops and third and ultimate stage units are animal. The list of villages as per the latest Livestock Census constitutes the sampling frame. As mentioned under 1.3, the survey is conducted across the country in three seasons and based on the seasonal estimates, the annual estimates are derived. The State Department of Animal Husbandry is the nodal agency for implementation of the sample survey. The survey is conducted in two stages, (i) Complete Enumeration and (ii) Detailed Survey. The estimated livestock population is arrived at based on complete enumeration and the average yield calculated based on detailed survey. An outline of the sampling design is described in the following diagram:



For complete enumeration, a general principle of 5% villages/urban wards are selected for each district in a season covering a total of 15% of samples per annum using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) in a year. However, this is a general principle and varies according to the size of the district and availability of staff. The 5% villages/urban wards are further grouped into two sub-samples and the production estimates are derived for the two sub-samples separately. This is done to measure the standard error. For detailed survey, a sample of 4 villages and 1 urban ward are selected from each sub- sample for the estimation of yield rate for rural and urban area separately. The sample villages and wards are selected by the States/UTs at the beginning of every survey period annually.

Since survey is conducted on seasonal basis, each season in a year is divided into 4 rounds (4 months). At the first month of every season the enumerators visit the households in the selected village to list all livestock including poultry available in each household. This is a listing process based on which the total in- milk animals are estimated in case of milk production and total estimated layers in case of egg production, total number of animals/birds slaughtered in case of meat production and number of sheep shorn in case of wool production.

For meat production, slaughter houses, poultry farms and butcher shops are also taken into consideration for estimating the number of animals/birds slaughtered. For capturing all these information eight schedules have been designed under the Integrated Sample Survey as mentioned below:

SCHEDULE-I — **General Information** about the villages selected for complete enumeration and particulars of those villages in addition to breed, sex, age wise livestock population as per latest Livestock Census is collected here.

SCHEDULE-II — **Complete Enumeration:** Listing of household/household enterprises/non-household enterprises/institution in the village/ward carried out here. The information on Milch animals and Poultry in the sample and number of Animals Slaughtered during last 4 months is also recorded in this schedule.

SCHEDULE-III — **Details of milk yield in selected households:** For detail study, one cluster of two households/enterprises each is selected from each of six categories of cattle and buffalo for collection of data on milk yield. If none of the households selected for detailed study possess goat in milk, then 2 more households/enterprises having goats in milk is selected. Beside the milk data, the information on utilization of total milk and dung from cattle, buffalo and goat is also canvassed in this schedule

SCHEDULE-IV — **Details of egg production in selected households:** Selection of two clusters of 5 households/enterprises having layer birds (Fowl & Duck) for collection of yield rate for Desi and Improved Fowl & Duck is done here along with collection of data on consumption and utilization pattern of Production of eggs etc.

SCHEDULE-V — **Details of Egg production in the commercial poultry farms:** Collection of data through administrative returns from all layer farms

SCHEDULE-VI — **Details of wool production in sample households:** By filing this schedule wool production data is collected from a sample of 8 households

SCHEDULE-VII — **Information on yield of meat from recognized slaughterhouses:** Schedules VII and VIII are related to meat production. So far as meat production is concerned, information on number of animals slaughtered is collected from all recognised slaughter houses in the districts and from all households and butcher shops in all the sample of villages/wards selected for complete enumeration.

SCHEDULE-VIII — **Details of Boilers & Layer's Meat Production in the commercial Poultry farms:** It includes No. of broiler & layer's chicks placed and percentage survival rate of chicks during the season.

1.6 DATA COLLECTION SCHEDULES AND FIELD-LEVEL RESPONSIBILITIES

Schedule-I	Schedule-II
General Information of villages/Urban Ward Filled by Enumerator for Village/Urban Ward selected for Complete Enumeration.	Complete Enumeration of villages Urban Ward Filled by Enumerator for Village/Urban Ward selected for Complete Enumeration.
Schedule-III	**Schedule-IV**
Details of Milk yield in selected households/enterprise Filled by Enumerator for selected Households/Enterprises for Village/ Urban Ward selected for Detailed Survey Schedule-III to be repeated in every round of the season. (One Month is One Round)	Details of Egg production in selected Households/Enterprise Filled by Enumerator for selected Households/Enterprises for Village/ Urban Ward selected for Detailed Survey Schedule-IV to be repeated in every round of the season. (One Month is One Round)
Schedule-V	**Schedule-VI**
Details of Egg production in Commercial Poultry Farms at District level Filled by District Officials for all operational commercial poultry farms in the district.	Details of Wool production in selected households/enterprise Filled by Enumerator for selected Households/Enterprises for Village/ Urban Ward selected for Detailed Survey Schedule-VI to be repeated in every round of the season. (One Month is One Round)
Schedule-VII	**Schedule-VIII**
Details of Meat production in Slaughterhouses at District level Filled by District Officials for all operational Slaughterhouses in the district.	Details of Meat production in Commercial Poultry Farms at District level Filled by District Officials for all operational commercial poultry farms in the district.

1.7 TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS (TCD)

The Integrated Sample Survey Scheme (ISS) is evaluated every year by the Technical Committee of Direction (TCD) for improvement of Animal Husbandry Statistics. TCD for Improvement of Animal Husbandry and Dairying Statistics was re-constituted on 04th November, 2024, to strengthen the statistical framework and address critical gaps in the sector. Last TCD meeting was held at Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh during the period 22-23 January 2026. In the similar line, Technical Monitoring Committee (TMC) is in place in every State/UTs to provide technical advice on survey methodology and its implementation.

The composition of the re-constituted Committee is as under:

1.	Director General (Statistics) M/o Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), New Delhi	Chairman
2.	Advisor (Statistics), DAHD, M/o Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying, New Delhi	Member
3.	Director, ICAR-IASRI, Pusa, New Delhi	Member
4.	Director, ICAR-NIAP, Pusa, New Delhi	Member
5.	Head of Sample Survey, ICAR-IASRI, Pusa, New Delhi	Member
6.	Economic & Statistical Advisor, Dte. Of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, New Delhi	Member
7.	Managing Director, NDDB, Anand, Gujarat	Member
8.	DDG, National Account Division (Agriculture), MoSPI. New Delhi	Member
9.	Director, ICAR-NDRI, Karnal, Haryana	Member
10.	Director, ICAR-NBAGR, Karnal, Haryana	Member
11.	Director, Animal Husbandry & Dairying of all 36 States/ UTs	Member
12	Joint Commissioner (Dairy, Cattle, LH, NLM) DAHD, M/o Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying, New Delhi	Member
13.	Director (AHS), M/o Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying, New Delhi	Member Secretary

Objectives of the Committee:

The Committee was entrusted with the responsibility of identifying essential data gaps in animal husbandry and dairying statistics and recommending appropriate measures to bridge these gaps. It also deliberates on and suggests suitable statistical methodologies to be adopted by the Centre as well as States/UTs for improving data quality and coverage. Further, the TCD provides guidance in the conduct of sample surveys relating to animal husbandry and dairying and offers strategic direction for the quinquennial Livestock Census. Additionally, the Committee oversees the implementation of its previous recommendations to ensure continuity, consistency, and improvement in the statistical system.

The recommendations of the Committee are implemented by all States/UTs Animal Husbandry Department and Action Taken Report is submitted to the TCD in its subsequent meeting.

1.8 SELECTION OF SAMPLE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS (II STAGE) AND ANIMALS (III STAGE)

The list of households of the sample village for detailed study serves as sampling frame. The survey is conducted in each month of the season, which has been named 'round'. The selection of sample households/ enterprises in the first round and subsequent rounds is as under:

Milk (Cattle, Buffalo & Goat)

Round (Months)	No. of Sample Households (Second Stage Units)	No. of Animals (Third Stage Units)
1st to 4th Round (Month)	One clusters of 2 households each for exotic, crossbred, indigenous, non-descript cattle and indigenous & non-descript buffaloes. (Total 12 households fixed for every season). In case selected households are not having in Milch goats, two additional Households to be selected.	Two animals in-milk from each households of Exotic, Crossbred, Indigenous, ND cattle and Buffaloes i.e. 24 animals to be selected. All in milk goat. In case of No Exotic all crossbred may be considered. In case of no exotic & crossbred, all indigenous may be considered. In case of no exotic, crossbred & indigenous, all Non-descript may be taken) Shortfall may be fulfilled from higher grade of cattle/buffalo also.

Egg (Duck & Fowl)

Round (Months)	No. of sample households (Second Stage Units)	No. of animals (Third Stage Units)
1st to 4th Round	2 clusters of 5 households each Total 10 households fixed for every season	All laying birds

Meat

Round (Months)	No. of sample households (Second Stage Units)	No. of animals (Third Stage Units)
1st to 4th Round (Month)	For estimation of Number of animals slaughtered • All the households in the selected villages/wards for the sample • All Butcher shops in the selected sampled village/ wards of the sample.	No. of Animals/Poultry Slaughtered in each households/butcher shops

Wool

Round (Months)	No. of sample households (Second Stage Units)	No. of animals (Third Stage Units)
1st to 4th Round (Month)	8 households fixed for every season	Two rams/wethers, two ewes, two lambs (Total 48 sheep) or as available in the selected sample.

NOTE: Recording of wool yield is done in the shearing season in the selected villages/ward and invariably be recorded during the season.

Commercial Poultry Farms- for Egg and Meat Production

State Animal Husbandry Departments may obtain information on number of layers maintained and average yield per layer per season from all the commercial poultry farms for estimation of egg production in the commercial farms. In addition, the information on broiler and layer chicks placed in all the commercial poultry farms during the season from hatcheries/poultry farm associations/supplying agents in the State for estimation of meat production in the commercial farms may also be obtained by the State Animal Husbandry Departments.

Slaughterhouses- for Number of Animals Slaughtered and Yield Rate

The number of animals slaughtered will be taken from all registered slaughtered houses as on 1st day of the season. i.e for Summer Season it is 1st March, Rainy 1st July and for Winter 1st November.

The information on number of animals slaughtered will be collected by the State/UT as administrative return every month regularly. The information thus obtained shall be compiled to provide the seasonal- wise data as mentioned above.

Estimation of Yield rate: For Estimation of yield rate two slaughterhouses will be selected in a district in which 2 young and 2 adult animals will be selected under each category.

1.9 IMPORTANT CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN DIFFERENT SCHEDULES OF INTEGRATED SAMPLE SURVEY:

House-A house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. used or recognized as a separate unit. Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both or even may be vacant.

Household: A group of people normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. Head of household will be that member of the household who is accepted generally as the head of the household by the members of the family. He/she may or may not be the major earning member. It should be left to the members of a household to decide upon whom they consider to the head of the household.

Enterprise: An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in production and or distribution of some goods and services meant mainly for the purpose of sale.

Household Enterprise: A household enterprise is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise is located in the premises of the household or not.

Institution: For the purpose of this Survey, Temple, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc will be covered under Institution.

Non-Household Enterprises: Non-household enterprises are one which is institutional i.e. owned and run by the public sector, private corporate sector (including public and private limited companies registered as joint stock companies under the Companies Act 1956), Co-operative societies, other type of societies, institutions, associations, trusts, etc.

a. Rural and Urban Areas

An urban area, according to the Census definition, consists of:

Statutory Towns: All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment Board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by state law.

Census towns: Places which satisfy following criteria are declared as town: -

i. A minimum population of 5,000;

ii. At least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

iii. A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq km.

In addition, some areas falling in the vicinity of city or town are also considered as urban area if they are treated as the outgrowths (OGs) of the main urban unit.

Rural Areas: All areas not covered under statutory towns and Census towns will be considered as Rural Areas for the survey.

Village/Ward Areas: In the rural areas the smallest area of habitation, viz., the Village/Ward generally follows the limits of a revenue Village/Ward that is recognized by the normal district administration. The revenue Village/Ward need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of the habitations. But the revenue Village/Ward has a definite surveyed boundary, and each Village/Ward is a separate administrative unit with separate Village/Ward accounts. It may have one or more hamlets. The entire revenue Village/ Ward is one unit. There may be un-surveyed Village/Wards within forests etc., where the locally recognized boundaries of each habitation area are followed within the larger unit of say the forest range officer's jurisdiction.

Hamlet-group: A hamlet group may be defined as a geographically drawn sub-division of a village or urban ward which is divided by certain geographical boundaries.

b. Species-wise Definition of Livestock:

i) **Indigenous Animals:** Animals which belongs to descript/non- descript breeds of indigenous origin. Native breed of animals which phenotypic characteristics are recognized and registered by National Bureau of Animal Genetic Research are known as indigenous breed otherwise they are called non-descript.

ii) **Exotic Animals:** Animals which are developed in other countries are described as exotic animals. The most important exotic dairy cattle breeds used in India are Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF).

iii) **Crossbred Animals:** Animals which are produced by crossing indigenous animals with exotic breeds or indigenous animals which have exotic inheritance are described as crossbred animals.

iv) Animals in Milk: Animals in milk production are described as animals in milk. The normal age at the time of first calving is two and half years for exotic/crossbred cows while it is 3 to 4 years among indigenous cows and buffaloes.

v) Dry Animals: Animals which are calved but at present not in production are described as dry animals. Animals which cannot be calved in future are not covered under this category.

vi) Broiler: Poultry birds that are reared for the purpose of meat production are broilers. These birds complete their growth within 6 to 8 weeks.

vii) Layers: Layers are those poultry birds which lay eggs.

c. Other Definitions:

i) Poultry Farms: Farms having more than 1,000 poultry birds will be considered as commercial poultry farms. Government Farms irrespective of their size would be treated as commercial farms for the purpose of the survey. Other farms will be covered under backyard poultry.

ii) Butcher shops: These are smallest selling points of meat where number of animals slaughtered will be less than 10.

iii) Unit and population: The Unit is a well-defined and identifiable element or group of elements on which observations could be made. The aggregate of the units under study is termed as the population.

iv) Sampling Unit: The population is to be sub-divided into suitable units for the purpose of sampling, and these are called 'sampling units. The sampling units should be well-defined and identifiable to be used for sampling and investigation.

v) Sampling Frame: For using sampling methods in collection of data, it is essential to have a frame of the sampling units with their proper identification particulars. As the sampling frame forms the basic material from which a sample is to be drawn, it should be made up to date and free from omission and duplication.

2

DIGITIZATION OF ISS

(e-LISS End-to-End Solution)

2.0 INTRODUCTION OF eLISS

Reliable and timely livestock statistics are essential for evidence-based planning and policymaking. The Integrated Sample Survey (ISS), implemented under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, provides the estimates of number of animals, average yield, and production of major livestock products i.e. milk, meat, eggs, and wool across at District/State/UT and National level. The ISS survey is conducted annually across three seasons, namely Summer, Rainy, and Winter, each spanning four months. It follows a three-stage stratified random sampling design, with villages/urban wards selected as the first-stage unit selected using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR), followed by households/enterprises as second stage unit and animals as third stage unit. Traditionally, the ISS survey was conducted using paper-based methods, limiting the availability of structured unit-level data at district, State/UT, and national levels and posing challenges to the reliability and consistency of estimates of milk, meat, eggs, and wool. These limitations highlighted the need for an integrated digital solution to streamline the major steps of ISS survey including sample selection, data collection, data supervision, validation, and estimation.

To address these challenges, the AHS Division entrusted ICAR-IASRI with the responsibility of transforming the conventional paper-based ISS into a comprehensive, technology-enabled digital system, marking the inception of the e-Livestock Integrated Sample Survey (eLISS) initiative. ICAR-IASRI, played key roles in conceptualizing and developing the eLISS End-to-End Solution. The eLISS Web Portal was launched in 2020, followed by the eLISS Data Collection App on the Google Play Store in 2021, allowing digital data collection from field level. However, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted survey operations, preventing the successful completion of all three survey seasons within a single year. Despite these challenges, the system was progressively strengthened and successfully implemented for the first fully digital Integrated Sample Survey

(ISS) covering complete data collection in all three survey seasons in 2023-24. This achievement marked a significant milestone in the digital transformation of ISS and established the foundation for an integrated end-to-end framework encompassing the entire survey lifecycle, from preparation of sampling-frame to the generation of estimates.

The eLISS End-to-End Solution has established a comprehensive digital framework which integrates the entire operational lifecycle of the ISS, starting with preparation of sampling frame to generation of estimates. During 2025–26, eLISS continues to support the nationwide implementation of the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) scheme through capacity building, continuous system enhancement, strengthening of information security, and technical assistance. Measures are also taken to strengthen the overall security of the system, including improvements in application security and secure data transmission. To ensure the effective implementation of ISS, zonal and state-level refresher training programmes were conducted to enhance the technical capabilities of enumerators, supervisors, and District Nodal Officers (DNOs). Feedback received during these programmes is incorporated into subsequent system enhancements, resulting in the release of updated versions of the eLISS web portal and the data collection application on the Google Play Store. Technical support is provided to all districts across States/ UTs through dedicated zonal WhatsApp groups, email communication, and the automated query module (AQM) in the eLISS data collection app to facilitate smooth survey operations and to address implementation-related issues.

This chapter provides a comprehensive overview of the end-to-end eLISS solution, its key components, and its implementation at the national level. It presents survey coverage statistics for 2025–26, explains the methodology for generating estimates, and highlights recent advancements in eLISS. The chapter also examines the impact of digitisation through eLISS. These topics are discussed in detail in the subsequent sections.

2.1 e-LIVESTOCK INTEGRATED SAMPLE SURVEY (eLISS) END-TO-END SOLUTION

The eLISS end-to-end solution (https://iss.icar.gov.in) comprises of two dedicated web portals and a data collection app which together integrate and streamline the entire operational lifecycle of the ISS. The web portal enables the preparation of sampling frames consisting of livestock villages, selection of first-stage sample i.e. villages/urban wards using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) and monitoring of survey in real-time. The eLISS data collection app enables digital field data collection through eight ISS schedules on monthly basis round the year across all three seasons annually, selection of second and third stage sample i.e households/enterprises and animals respectively, three-tier data supervision and secure transmission of survey data to the eLISS web portal. Built-in validation checks in the app enhances data quality, while the mechanism of three-tier supervision involving Enumerators, Supervisors, and DNOs strengthens accountability and minimises the need for subsequent data cleaning before automated generation of estimates for number of animals, average yield and production of milk, meat, egg and wool at the click of a button, in accordance with established statistical procedures. The detailed activities of both eLISS web portal and eLISS data collection app are presented in figure 2.1.



Figure 2.1: Components of the eLISS End-to-End Solution



Figure 2.2: Workflow of the eLISS End-to-End Solution

The key features and functional components of the eLISS End-to-End Solution, covering the complete ISS workflow from village selection through estimation and implementation support, are illustrated in Figure 2.2.

2.1.1 eLISS Data Collection schedules

The eLISS Data Collection App supports digital data collection across all eight schedules of the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS), enabling systematic coverage of key livestock-related information. Figure 2.3 presents the eight schedules and the principal data points covered under each. The application standardizes data capture and storage, thereby supporting accuracy and reliability throughout the survey. The centralized digital framework also facilitates access to, management, validation and analysis of the information collected.



Figure 2.3: ISS Schedules and Key Data Points

2.1.2 eLISS Data Supervision

The eLISS Data Collection App supports a three-tier, real-time data-supervision mechanism during field operations. Enumerators record data and complete their assigned schedules through the application. The data are then synchronized with the server and made available to Supervisors for review. Supervisors examine the submissions and raise queries where discrepancies are identified. Following this review, District Nodal Officers (DNOs) scrutinize the data at the district level and raise queries on discrepancies requiring further attention. This integrated mechanism enables continuous monitoring, timely identification of discrepancies and prompt corrective action throughout data collection. Figure 2.4 illustrates the flow of data among Enumerators, Supervisors and DNOs.

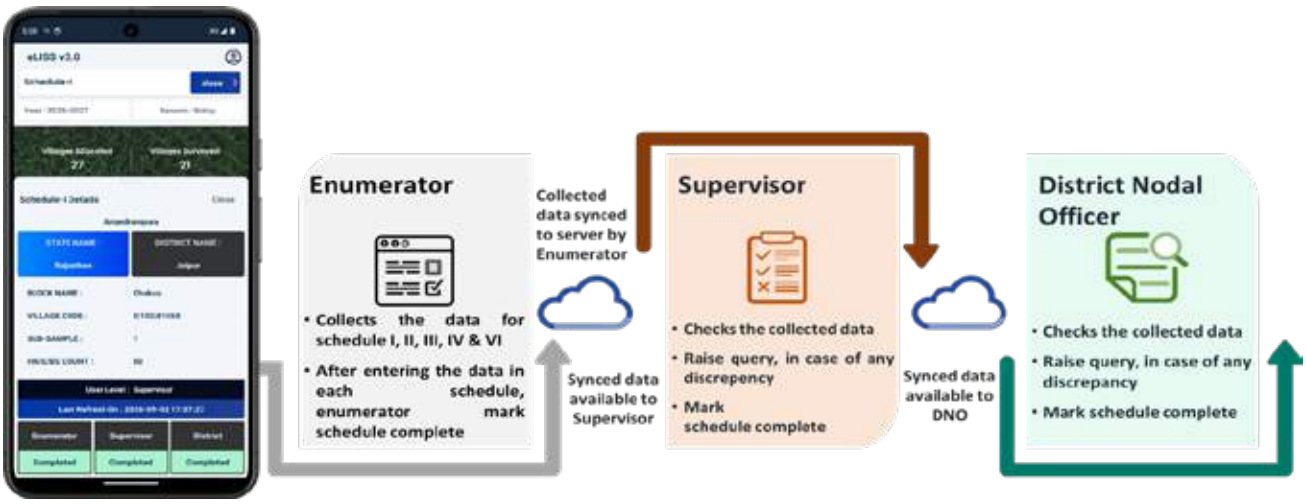


Figure 2.4: Data Flow under the Three-Tier Supervision Mechanism

2.1.3 eLISS Survey Monitoring

eLISS provides an integrated, real-time framework for monitoring survey operations and data at the district, State/UT and national levels. Dedicated modules on the eLISS Web Portal, including the Survey Status Module, Survey Dashboard Module and App Data Module, enable officials to track progress, review field-level submissions, monitor data quality and take appropriate supervisory action. The eLISS Data Collection App also gives DNOs timely access to field-level data, allowing them to review submissions and raise queries on identified discrepancies. Together, these features support timely intervention, effective supervision and consistent data quality throughout the survey cycle. The principal survey- and data-monitoring modules are described in **(Ref. Table 2.1)**.

Table 2.1: Modules for Survey Monitoring in the eLISS End-to-End Solution

1.	**Survey Status Module**
	The Survey Status Module provides near-real-time, schedule-wise monitoring of survey progress at the village/urban ward level. It enables officials to track the entire process, from allocation of villages/wards to Enumerators and commencement of data collection through supervisory review and final completion. By displaying completed and pending activities, the module helps officials identify gaps promptly and take appropriate follow-up action to ensure timely survey operations. The ten stages of survey monitoring are illustrated in Figure 2.5.
	 Figure 2.5: Ten Stages of Survey Monitoring
2.	**Survey Dashboard Module**
	The Survey Dashboard presents a consolidated view of data-collection progress for Complete Enumeration, Detailed Survey, Poultry Farms, Broiler Farms and Slaughterhouses at the State/UT and district levels. Through a single interface, it enables officials to monitor survey completion across activities and administrative levels. The dashboard also generates district-wise and State/UT-wise completion reports, supporting timely assessment and targeted follow-up. The national-level survey-monitoring dashboard in the eLISS Web Portal is shown in Figure 2.6.

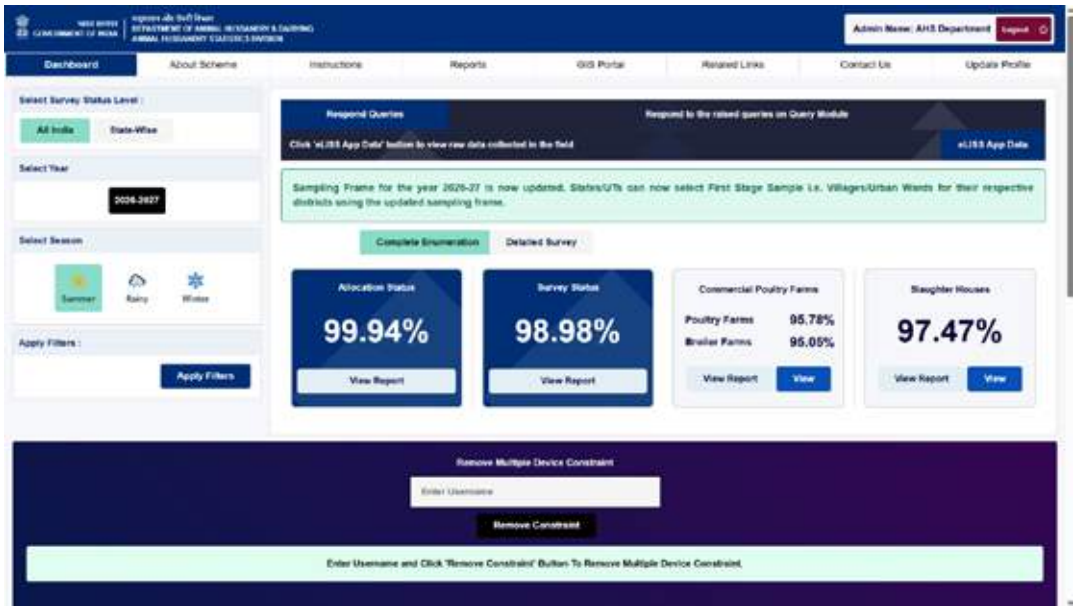


Figure 2.6: Survey Dashboard in the eLISS Web Portal

3.	**eLISS App Data Module**
	The eLISS App Data Module enables officials at the district, State/UT and national levels to view and download schedule-wise field data collected through the eLISS Data Collection App for all eight ISS schedules, including household- and animal-level data. Data can be accessed by year, season, schedule and survey round.

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION OF eLISS END-TO-END SOLUTION

To support the effective implementation of the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) through the eLISS End-to-End Solution, several zonal and State-level training programmes were conducted during 2025–26. These programmes aimed to strengthen the capability of State/UT officials, DNOs, Supervisors and Enumerators in using the eLISS Web Portal and Data Collection App, while promoting a consistent understanding of survey procedures and data-quality requirements. Five zonal training programmes and four State-level refresher training programmes were conducted during the year. The training ecosystem was further supported through the eLISS portal, where training materials, photographs and other training-related resources were made available for reference. Participant feedback was collected digitally through the portal after each training programme, and digital certificates were generated through the portal, providing a standardized and paperless mechanism for documenting participation and completion of training. The training resources and related information are available on the eLISS web portal. The details of these training programmes are presented in Table 2.2 and Table 2.3.

Table 2.2: Summary of Training Programmes Conducted

Category	No. of Training Programmes	No. of Participants
Zonal Training Programmes	05	588
State Refresher Training Programmes	01	100
Total	**06**	**688**

Table 2.3: Zonal and State Refresher Training Programmes

Zonal Training Programmes				
Sn.	**Zone (Venue)**	**Dates**	**No. of Participants**	**Participant Details**
1.	North Zone *Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi*	29–30 September 2025	75	State/UT officials and DNOs from Chandigarh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.
2.	East Zone *Rajiv Gandhi National Ground Water Training & Research Institute, Raipur, Chhattisgarh*	7–8 October 2025	102	State/UT officials and DNOs from Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal.
3.	West & Central Zone *Rajya Prashikhyana Sansthan, Pashupalan and Dairy Dept., Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh*	30–31 October 2025	133	State/UT officials and DNOs from Goa, Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan.
4.	North Eastern Zone *Pragna Bhaban, Agartala, Tripura*	7–8 November 2025	120	State/UT officials and DNOs from Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Sikkim.
5.	Southern Zone *TGIRD, Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana*	November 28–29, 2025	158	State/UT officials and DNOs from Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu.
State Refresher Training Programmes				
	State (Venue)	Dates	No. of Participants	Participant Details
6.	Chhattisgarh *SAMETI, Raipur*	23 December 2025	100	State officials, DNOs, Supervisors and Enumerators from Chhattisgarh.

2.3 SURVEY COVERAGE STATISTICS DURING 2025–26

During 2025-26, the ISS was implemented digitally through the eLISS End-to-End Solution across all States/UTs. The survey covered villages and urban wards during the Summer, Rainy and Winter seasons and collected data from households, enterprises and butcher shops. It also covered commercial poultry farms and slaughterhouses to support the estimation of major livestock products. The overall coverage across the three seasons is summarized in Table 2.4. season-wise coverage of villages/urban wards and households/enterprises is summarised in Table 2.5 and coverage of commercial poultry farms and slaughter Houses is presented in **(Ref. Table 2.6.)**

Table 2.4: All-India Coverage of the ISS through the eLISS End-to-End Solution during 2025–26

44K+	19K+	1.05 Crore+
Number of Villages Surveyed	Number of Urban Wards Surveyed	Number of Households / Enterprises / Butcher Shops Surveyed

Table 2.5: All-India Season-wise Coverage of Villages/Urban Wards and Households/Enterprises during 2025–26

Coverage Indicator	Summer	Rainy	Winter	Total
Villages	14,651	15,502	15,185	44,888
Urban Wards	6,364	6,534	6,786	19,684
Households / Enterprises / Butcher Shops	34,49,832	34,86,782	35,97,578	1,05,34,192

Table 2.6: All-India Season-wise Coverage of Commercial Poultry Farms and Slaughter Houses during 2025–26

Coverage Indicator	Summer	Rainy	Winter
Commercial Poultry Farms	50,659	50,546	49,614
Slaughter Houses	1,759	1,858	1,853

The consolidated State/UT-wise coverage of villages and urban wards, households and enterprises, commercial poultry farms, and slaughter Houses during the year 2025-26 is presented in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: State/UT-wise Survey Coverage during 2025–26

State/UT Name	Villages & Urban Wards	Households & Enterprises	Commercial Poultry Farms	Slaughter Houses
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	108	15480	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	2238	273294	2848	271
Arunachal Pradesh	907	43580	11	2
Assam	2756	234253	111	70
Bihar	3685	482711	2339	83
Chandigarh	31	2651	3	1
Chhattisgarh	2781	539937	1063	75
Delhi	272	14642	1	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	74	9032	-	-
Goa	131	33656	21	13
Gujarat	2443	615332	2244	5

Haryana	1506	329186	1588	119
Himachal Pradesh	1034	132935	210	87
Jammu & Kashmir	1286	159850	1916	10
Jharkhand	2254	473224	1060	210
Karnataka	3284	659872	5834	64
Kerala	1624	728204	322	33
Ladakh	86	13856	4	2
Lakshadweep	11	5852	7	-
Madhya Pradesh	5353	928786	875	75
Maharashtra	3788	508935	600	54
Manipur	698	67053	43	60
Meghalaya	814	45184	15	40
Mizoram	351	61502	303	16
Nagaland	530	71160	29	31
Odisha	3030	478784	7288	89
Puducherry	119	37488	1	1
Punjab	1941	238404	2553	50
Rajasthan	3694	479359	1623	67
Sikkim	182	33046	502	17
Tamil Nadu	3465	876199	9737	88
Telangana	2137	164148	3071	62
Tripura	432	116424	72	16
Uttar Pradesh	8022	1105697	1403	78
Uttarakhand	1245	163060	779	30
West Bengal	2260	391416	3141	114
All India	**64572**	**10534192**	**51617**	**1934**

2.4 GENERATION OF ESTIMATES

The eLISS Data Analysis Module provides an integrated framework for generating the estimates of number of animals, average yield, and production at district, State/UT, and national level. Estimates are generated in accordance with the prescribed statistical methodology of the Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) for milk, meat, eggs, and wool. All prescribed estimation formulas and computational procedures have been systematically coded into the module to ensure standardised and consistent implementation of the ISS methodology. Commodity-specific estimation procedures are subsequently applied to derive the required estimates, which are aggregated at the appropriate administrative levels in accordance with the established sampling design.

The estimation process follows a sequential, stepwise approach, beginning with the extraction and processing of schedule-wise unit-level data, followed by data cleaning, validation, treatment of exceptional cases, and application of prescribed imputation techniques wherever required. Automating these operations minimises

manual intervention and ensures uniform application of statistical rules across all districts of all States/UTs.

Using eLISS unit level data repository and data analysis module, season wise estimates for the major livestock products, namely milk, meat, eggs and wool, were generated for 2023–24, 2024–25 and 2025–26.

Estimates of the number of animals, average yield, and production are generated for the animals and their respective groups listed in Table 2.8 at the district, State/UT, and national levels for each commodity. The estimation reports provide state-wise, district-wise, year-wise, animal-wise (Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Sheep, Pig, Poultry etc.), group-wise (Exotic/Crossbred, Indigenous/Non-Descript in Cattle and so on), area-type-wise (rural/urban) and output-variable-wise (production, number, average yield) results. The Levels and dimensions of estimates generated through eLISS are presented in Figure 2.7.

Table 2.8: Commodity-wise classification and granularity of estimation under eLISS

Commodity	Animal	Groups
Milk	Cattle	Exotic, Crossbred, Indigenous and Non-Descript
	Buffalo	Indigenous and Non-Descript
	Goat	Goat
Meat	Cattle, Buffalo, Goat, Sheep and Pig	Adult and Young animals (both)
	Poultry	Poultry
Egg	Duck, Fowl	Desi and Improved (both)
Wool	Sheep	Ram, Ewe and Lamb

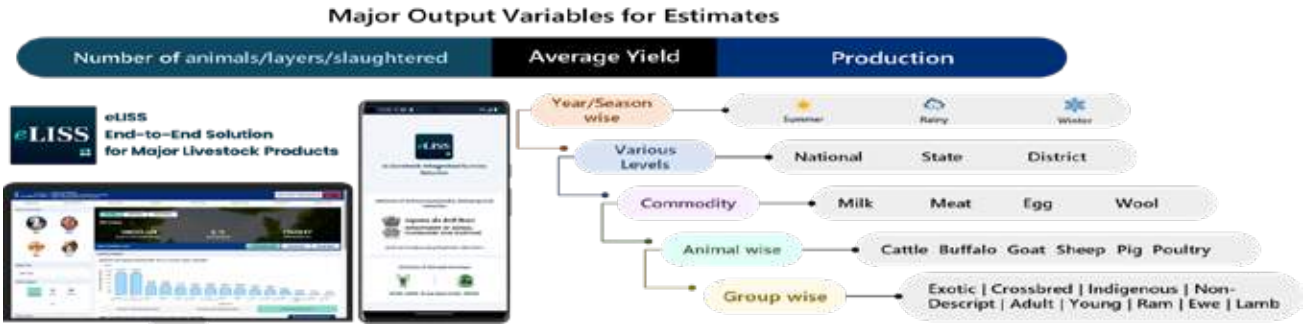


Figure 2.7: Levels and dimensions of estimates generated through eLISS

2.5 RECENT ADVANCEMENTS IN THE eLISS END-TO-END SOLUTION

Recent enhancements to eLISS have focused on improving accuracy, scalability and real-time supervision across all phases of the ISS. The platform now incorporates enhanced supervisory mechanisms, multilingual capabilities, upgraded monitoring tools and more efficient data-handling workflows. These improvements support faster validation, better data quality and smoother survey operations nationwide.

During 2025–26, the eLISS Data Collection App underwent several upgrades to strengthen data security, survey management, access control and operational flexibility. These included end-to-end encryption to protect survey data and multi-level schedule filters to improve data management and monitoring. A dedicated village-reallocation module was introduced to facilitate village reallocation during an ongoing survey. AWS cloud-security configurations were strengthened, and JSON Web Token (JWT) management

across application requests was improved to enhance authentication and secure access. The application also introduced an option for users to request authorization to reset household and enterprise samples. In addition, bug fixes and system-level improvements enhanced application stability and performance. Four versions of the eLISS Data Collection App were released during the year to incorporate these improvements, as detailed in Figure 2.8.



Figure 2.8: eLISS Data Collection App Versions Released

2.6 IMPACT OF DIGITIZATION THROUGH THE eLISS END-TO-END SOLUTION

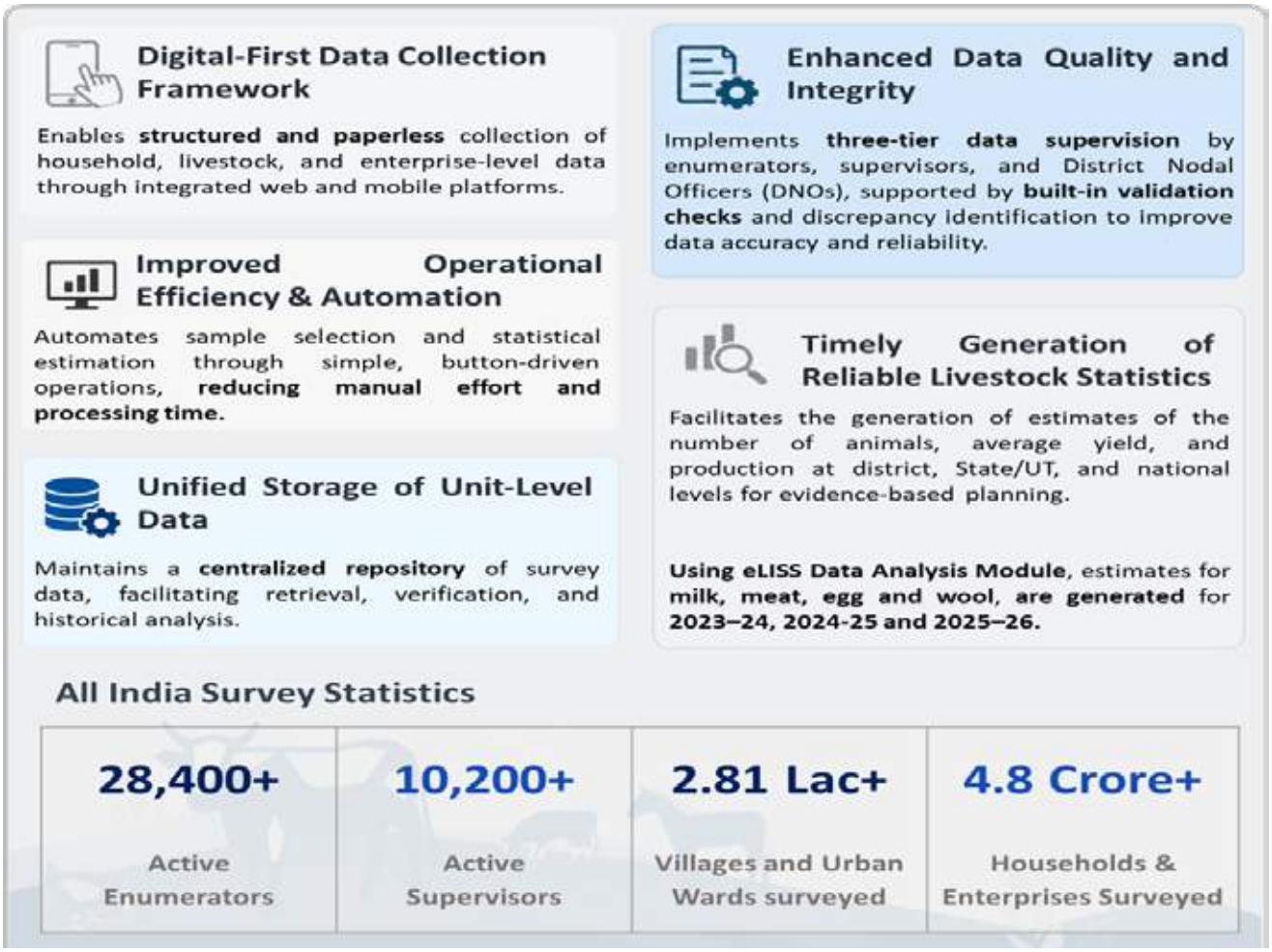


Figure 2.9: Impact of the eLISS End-to-End Solution

The eLISS End-to-End Solution has transformed the implementation of the Integrated Sample Survey by establishing a fully digital, integrated and transparent workflow across all States/UTs. Its Web Portal, mobile application and supervisory modules support the entire survey process, from field-level data collection through monitoring, validation and reporting to generation of estimates. The system provides real-time visibility into

survey operations, strengthens data quality and enables timely intervention at different administrative levels for improving data quality. The impact of the eLISS End-to-End Solution is illustrated in Figure 2.9.

2.7 CONCLUSION

The implementation of eLISS marks a significant milestone in the modernisation of livestock statistics in India, transforming the Integrated Sample Survey into a comprehensive, technology-driven, and nationally integrated system. Developed by ICAR–IASRI, the end-to-end solution has streamlined the entire survey process, encompassing sampling frame preparation, sample selection, field-level data collection, real-time monitoring, supervision, validation, and estimation. Its nationwide implementation across all States and Union Territories has strengthened the efficiency, consistency, transparency, and reliability of livestock data collection. The integration of digital tools, structured supervisory mechanisms, automated validation, and data analysis has reduced dependence on conventional manual processes and facilitated the timely generation of estimates of milk, meat, eggs, and wool production. Continuous technological enhancements, cloud-based infrastructure, and sustained capacity-building initiatives have further strengthened the system's operational capabilities. The successful conduct of ISS through eLISS across successive survey seasons demonstrates its scalability and suitability for large-scale national statistical operations. By providing a robust digital foundation for the generation of reliable and timely livestock statistics, eLISS supports evidence-based planning, policy formulation, programme implementation, and informed decision-making at the district, State/UT, and national levels. It thus represents an important step towards strengthening India's livestock statistical system and advancing the availability of credible data for monitoring the sector's performance and supporting its sustainable development.



SUMMARY OF ESTIMATION OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (MLPs)

MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCT (MLP)
MILK

A. MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF MILK PRODUCTION

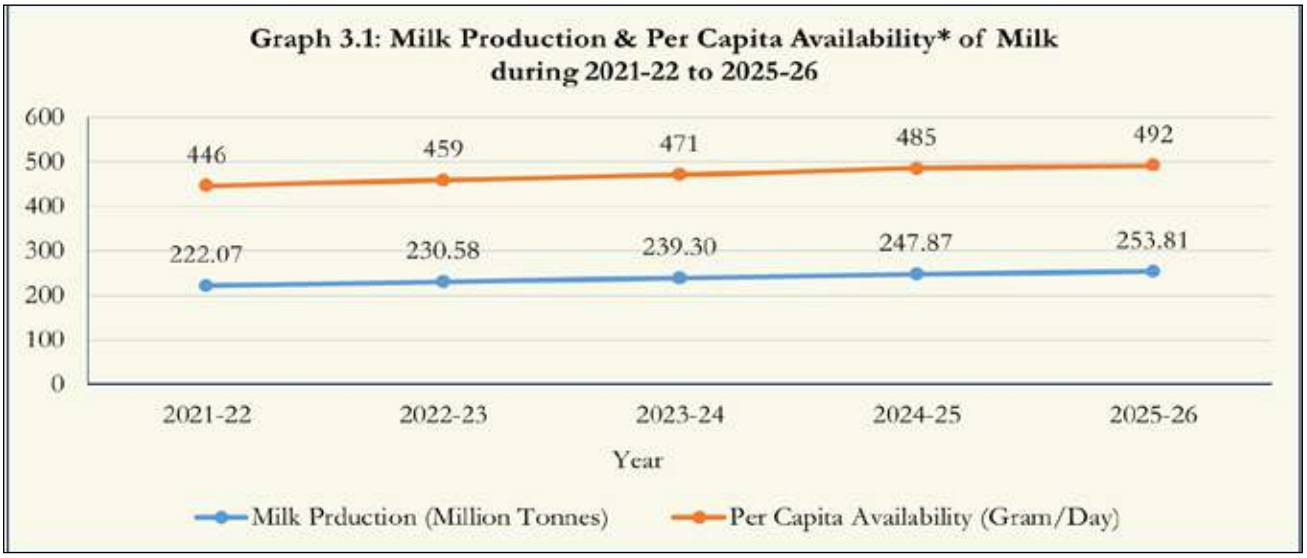






- Total Milk production in the country is 253.81 million tonnes during 2025-26.
- Milk production increased by 2.40% in 2025-26 (From 247.87 million tonnes to 253.81 million tonnes) over the previous year.
- The per-capita availably of milk is 492 grams per day.
- The average yield per animal per day for exotic/crossbred is 9.23 Kg/day/Animal and for indigenous/non-descript is 3.90 Kg/day/Animal.
- The milk production from exotic/ crossbred cattle has increased by 3.30 % (From 81.04 million tonnes to 83.71 million tonnes) and indigenous/non-descript cattle has increased by 1.45% in 2025-26 (From 51.66 million tonnes to 52.41 million tonnes) as compared to previous year.
- The milk production from buffaloes also increased by 2.09 % (From 106.95 million tonnes to 109.18 million tonnes) as compared to previous year.
- Top 5 Milk producing States are: Uttar Pradesh (15.56%), Rajasthan (14.75%), Madhya Pradesh (8.93%), Gujarat (7.86%), Maharashtra (6.69%). They together contribute 53.80 % of total Milk production in the country.
- India's Global rank is 1st in milk production. (Source: FAO).

3.1 MILK PRODUCTION & PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF MILK (ALL INDIA)

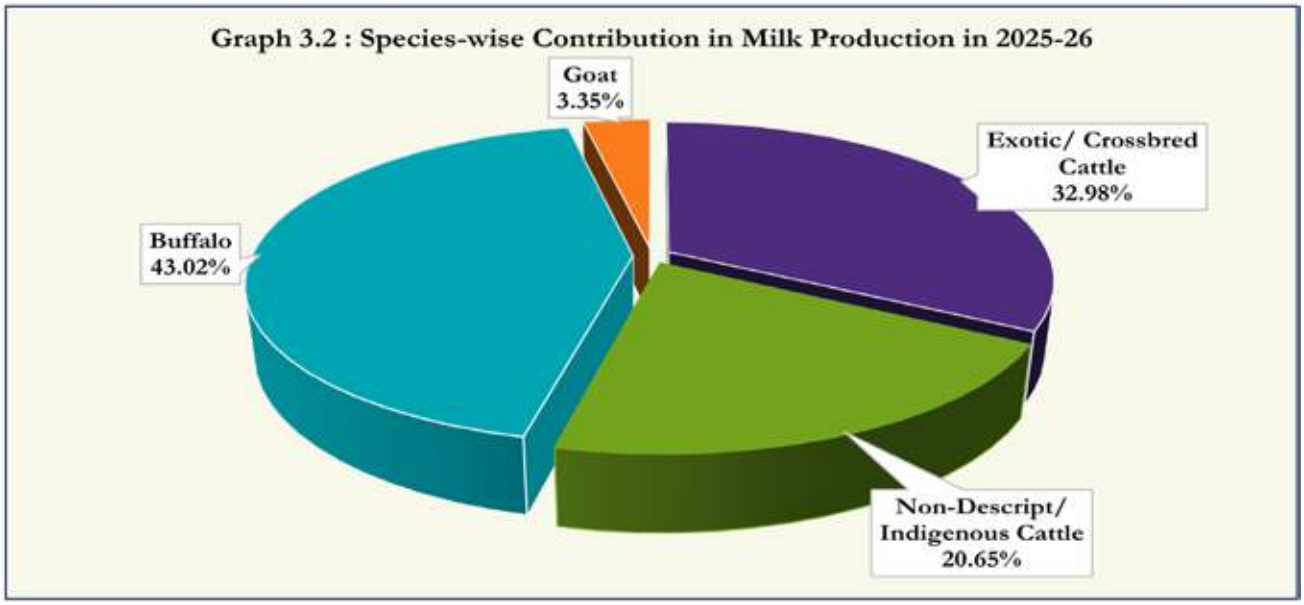


**Based on Projected Human Population, RGI.*

A trend showing the consistent increase in milk production over the past few years is depicted in the Graph 3.1. The milk production has increased from 247.87 million tonnes in 2024-25 to 253.81 million tonnes in 2025-26 registering a growth of 2.40% **(Ref. Table-30)**.

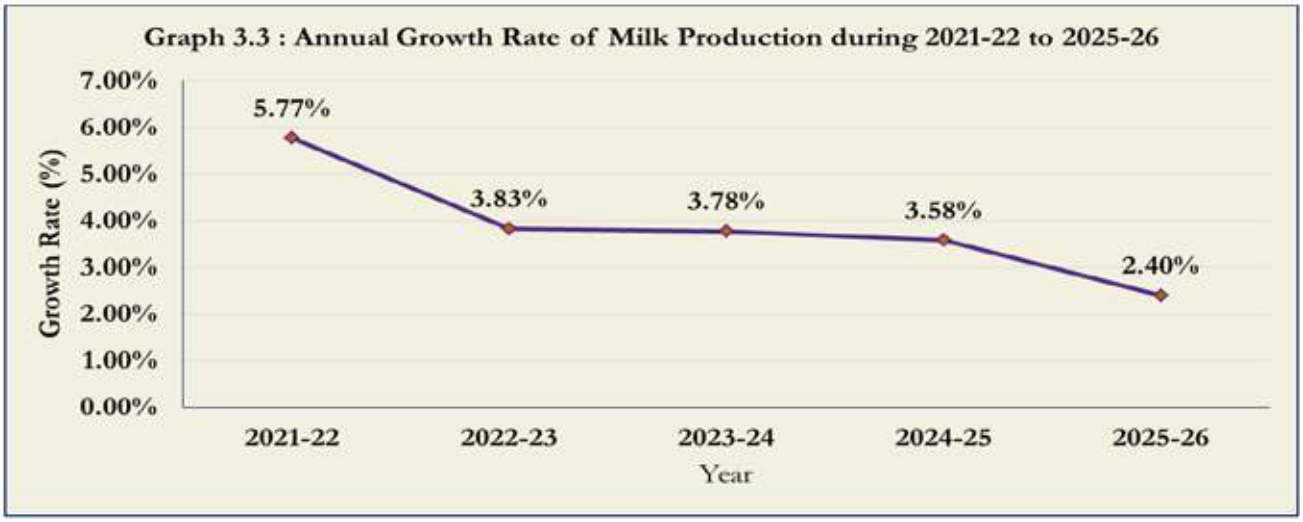
There has been steady increase in per capita availability of milk since 2021-22. Per Capita Availability of milk has increased from 446 gm/ day in 2021-22 to 492 gm /day in 2025-26 **(Ref. Table-46)**.

3.1.1 SPECIES-WISE MILK CONTRIBUTION



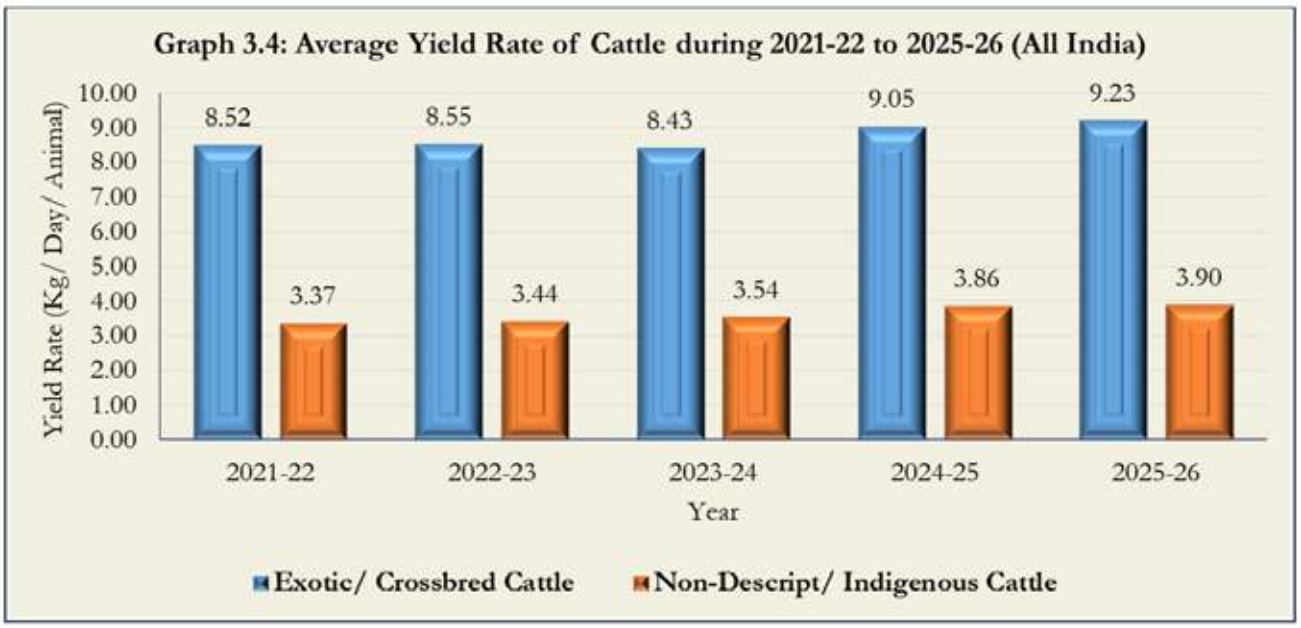
Graph 3.2 represents the species-wise contribution to total milk production indicates that cattle account for 53.63% of the total milk production in the country in 2025-26, comprising 32.98% from Crossbred/ Exotic Cattle and 20.65% from Indigenous/Non-Descript Cattle. Buffaloes contribute 43.02% to the total milk production, while goats account for the remaining 3.35%. This highlights the significant role of cattle and buffaloes in India's milk production, collectively contributing more than 96% of the total production.

3.1.2. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF MILK PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 to 2025-26

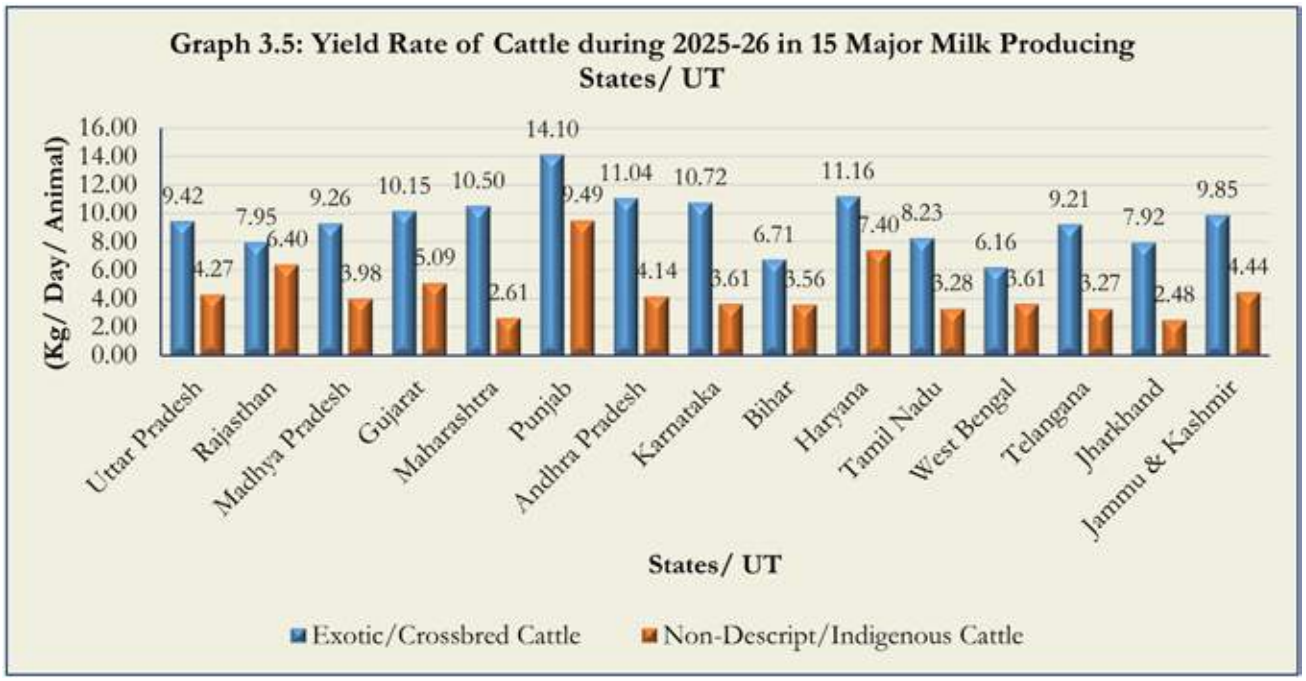


Graph 3.3 The annual growth rate of milk production from 2021-22 to 2025-26 reflects a downward trend in milk output in the country. During 2025-26, total milk production registered an annual growth rate of 2.40% over the previous year. The sustained increase in milk production can be attributed to various initiatives and interventions undertaken by the Government to enhance dairy productivity, improve breeding infrastructure, strengthen animal health services, and support dairy farmers. These efforts have played a crucial role in meeting the growing demand for milk arising from the increasing human population and changing consumption patterns **(Ref. Table-30)**.

3.1.3 AVERAGE YIELD RATE OF CATTLE



Graph 3.4 shows that the average milk yield of Exotic/Crossbred Cattle was reported 9.23 (Kg/Day/Animal) during 2025-26, which was significantly higher than that of Indigenous/Non-Descript Cattle, whose average yield was 3.90 (Kg/Day/Animal). However, there is improvement in yield of Indigenous/Non-Descript Cattle which was 3.37 kg/day in 2021-22 and 3.90 kg/day in 2025-26. This reflects the better breeding practices, improved genetics and enhanced management systems.



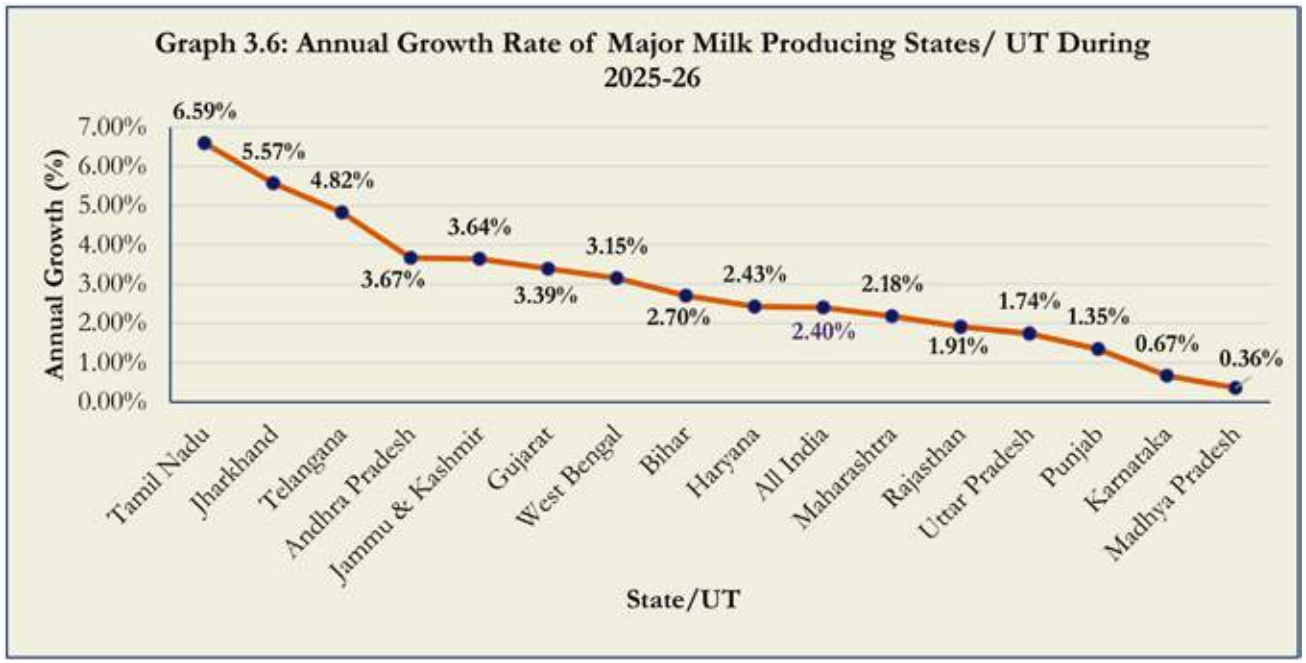
The yield rate showed a progressive trend during 2025-26. The State-wise variation in the yield rate of cattle among the leading milk-producing States/ UT is depicted in **Graph 3.5**.

At the national level, the yield rate of Exotic/Crossbred Cattle was 9.23 kg/day/animal, while the yield rate of Non-Descript/Indigenous Cattle stood at 3.90 kg/day/animal during 2025-26.

For Exotic/Crossbred Cattle, the highest yield rate was also reported in Punjab, at 14.10 kg/day/animal, followed by Haryana and Andhra Pradesh recording a yield rate of 11.16 kg/day/animal and 11.04 kg/day/animal respectively.

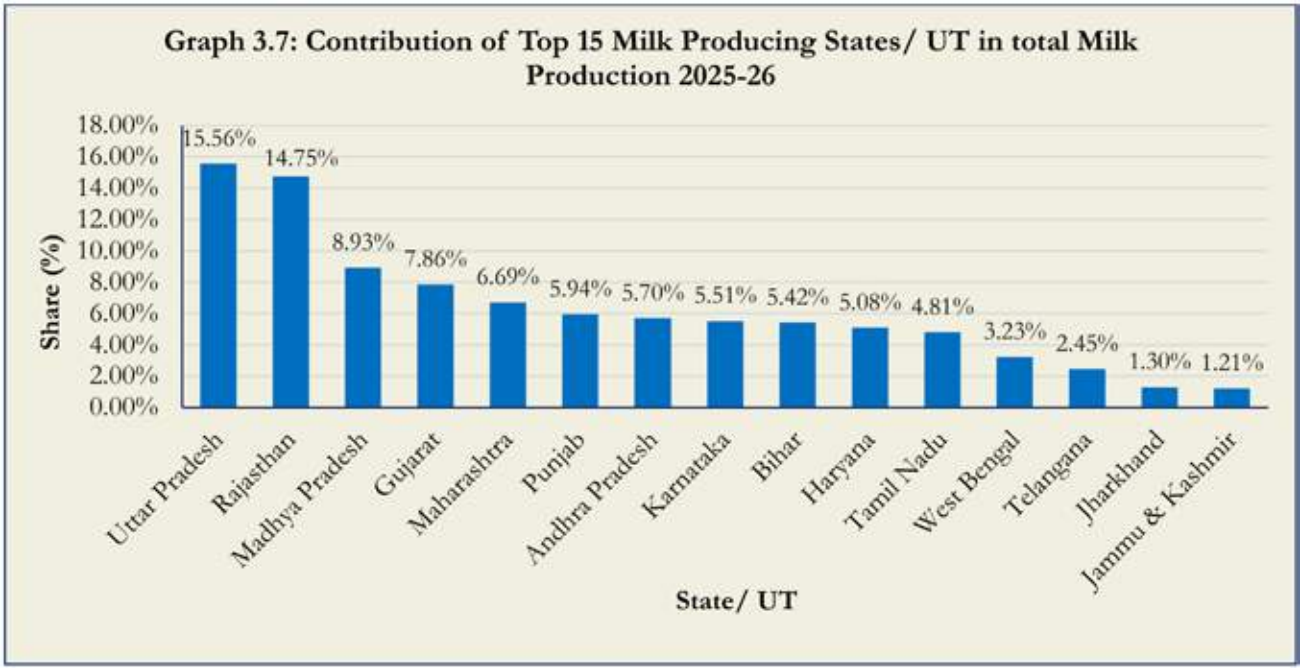
In the case of Non-Descript/Indigenous Cows, Punjab recorded the highest yield rate of 9.49 kg/day/animal during 2025-26, followed by Haryana (7.40 kg/day/animal) and Rajasthan (6.40 kg/day/animal).

3.1.4 STATE/ UT-WISE ANNUAL GROWTH OF MILK PRODUCTION DURING 2025-26

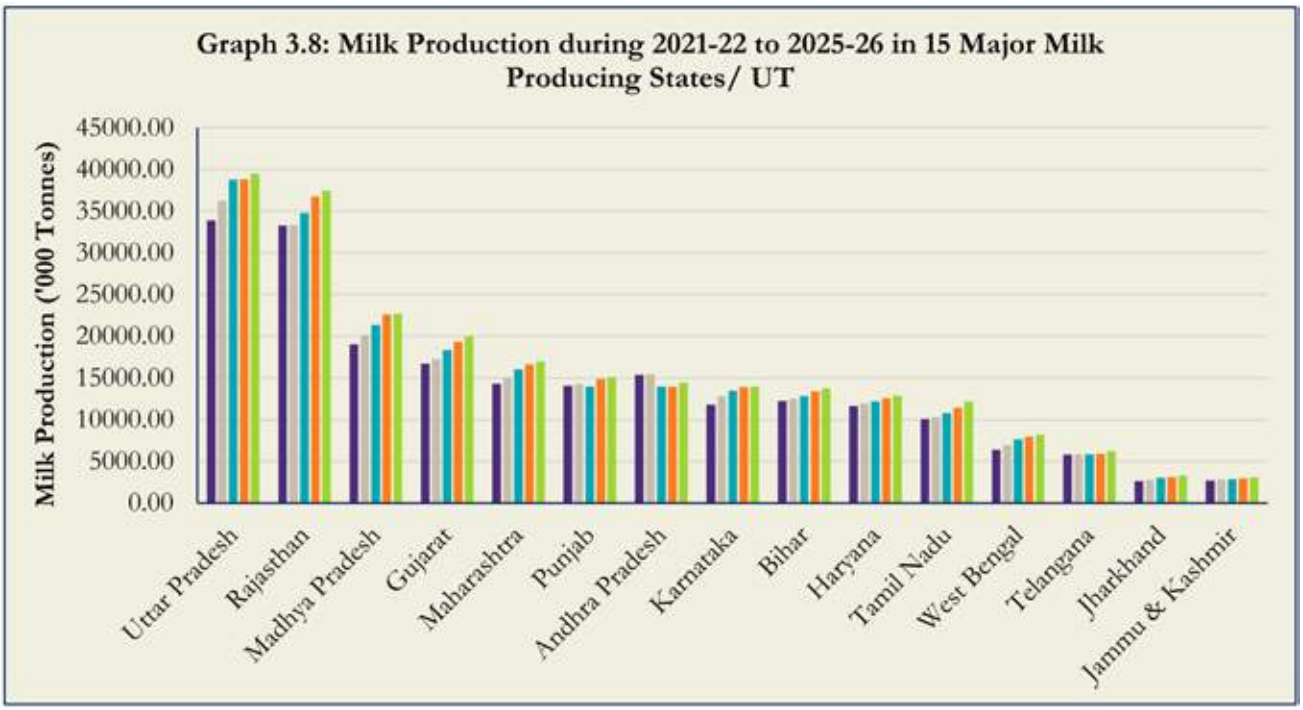


The **Graph 3.6** depicts the highest annual growth rate in milk production among the major milk-producing States/UTs during 2025-26 was recorded in Tamil Nadu, which registered a growth rate of 6.59% over the previous year. At the national level, milk production increased by 2.40% compared to the previous year. The annual growth rate of 9 States in milk production is above nationa everage. The higher growth rates observed in these States indicate continued improvements in milk production and contribute significantly to the overall growth of the dairy sector in the country **(Ref. Table-30)**.

3.1.5 STATE-WISE SHARE OF MILK PRODUCTION DURING 2025-26



The **Graph 3.7** depicts the State-wise share of milk production in relation to the total milk production of the country during 2025-26. Uttar Pradesh is the largest milk-producing State, contributing 15.56% of the country's total milk production, followed closely by Rajasthan with a share of 14.75%. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and Maharashtra rank as the third, fourth, and fifth largest milk-producing States, contributing 8.93%, 7.86%, and 6.69% of the total milk production, respectively. Together, these 15 States and UT account for a substantial

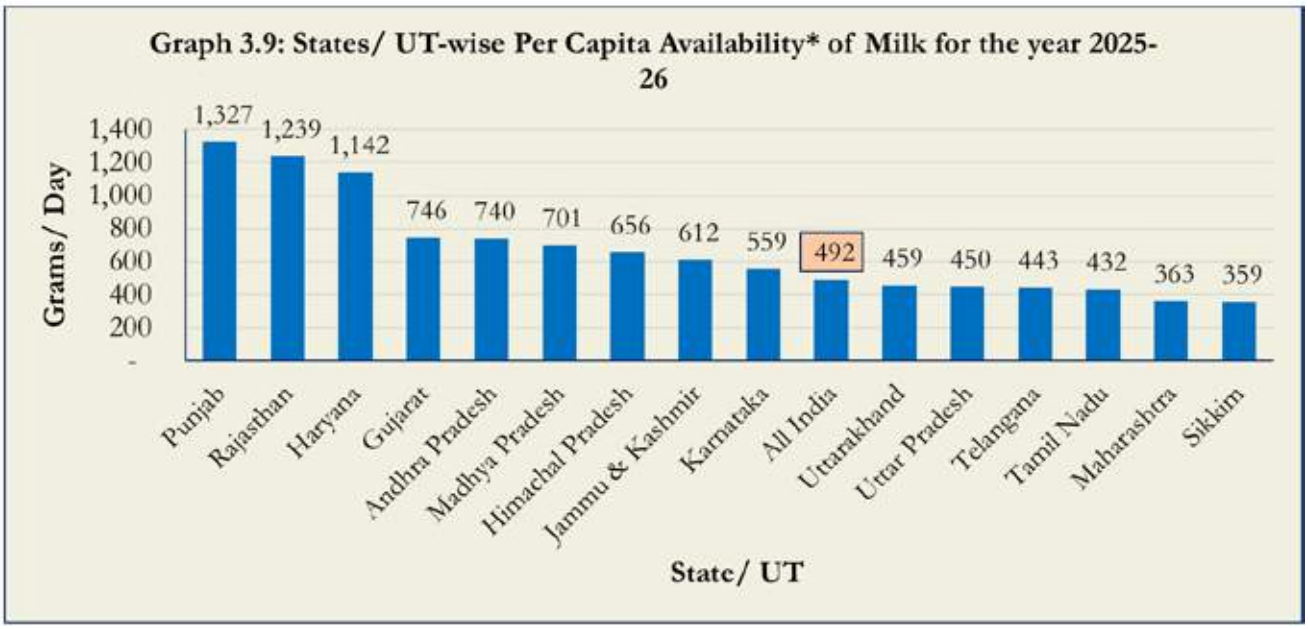


share of (i.e. 94.45%) the country's milk production, underscoring their significant contribution to the dairy sector (**Ref. Table-30**).

Graph 3.8 depicts the State-wise variation in total milk production from 2021-22 to 2025-26. It is observed that major milk-producing States, namely Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Telangana, Jharkhand, and Jammu & Kashmir, recorded a consistent and progressive increase in milk production over the period. Among these States, Uttar Pradesh remained the largest producer of milk throughout the entire period, contributing the highest share to the country's total milk production.

3.1.6 STATE/UT- WISE PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF MILK DURING 2025-26

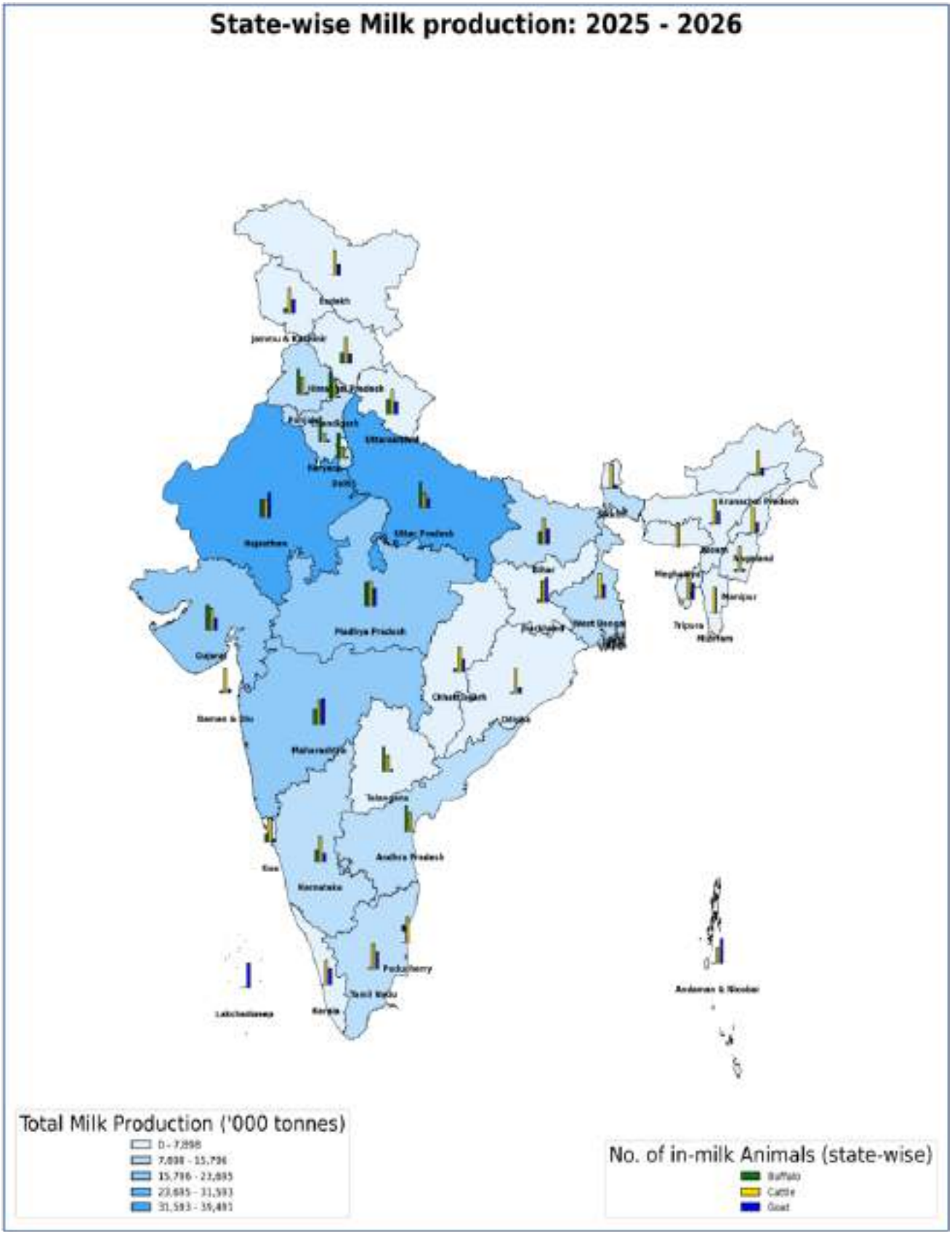
The **Graph 3.9** below shows the per-capita availability of milk during 2025-26 in various States/UTs including the All-India average.



**Based on Projected Population, RGI.*

The **Graph 3.9** shows that 9 States are having per-capita availability of milk more than the national average which is 492 grams/ day with highest per-capita availability in Punjab 1,327 (grams/ day) followed by Rajasthan (1,239 grams/ day) and Haryana (1,142 grams/ day). It is observed that the success of the initiatives taken to increase the milk production in view of increasing population is highlighted with the constant increase in the per capita availability of milk across the country **(Ref. Table-46).**

State-wise Milk production: 2025 - 2026



MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCT (MLP)
EGG

B-MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF EGG PRODUCTION

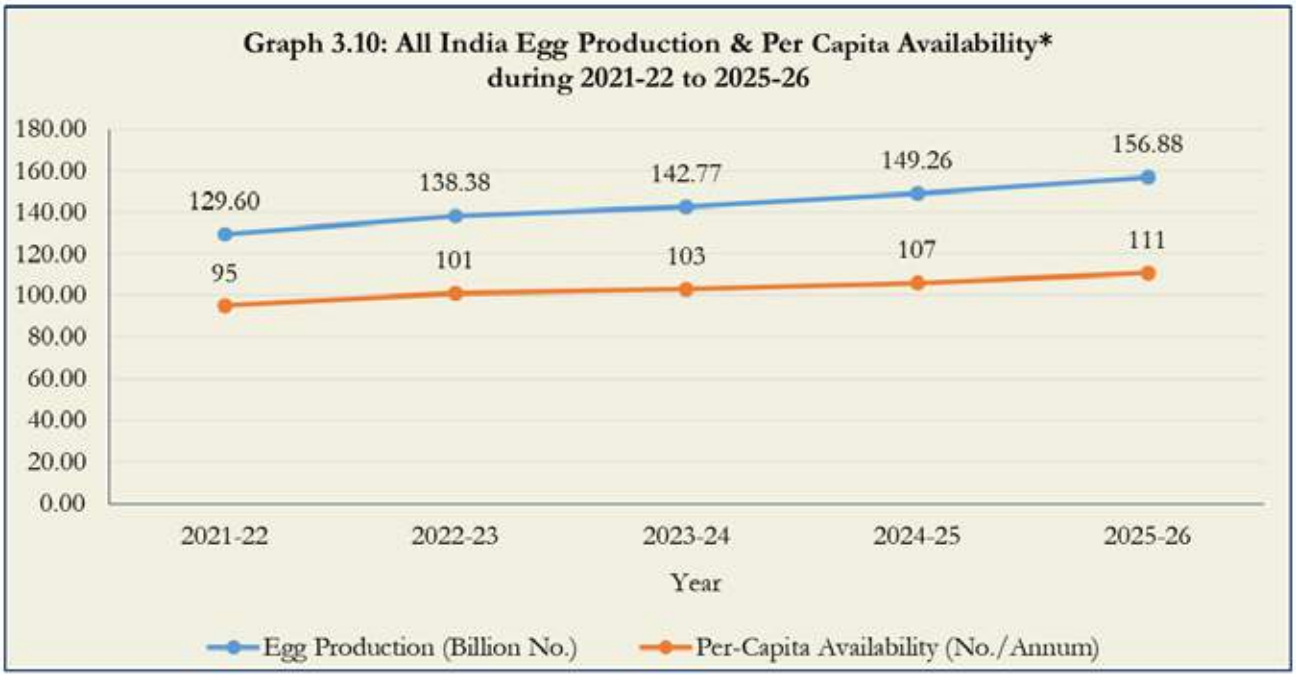






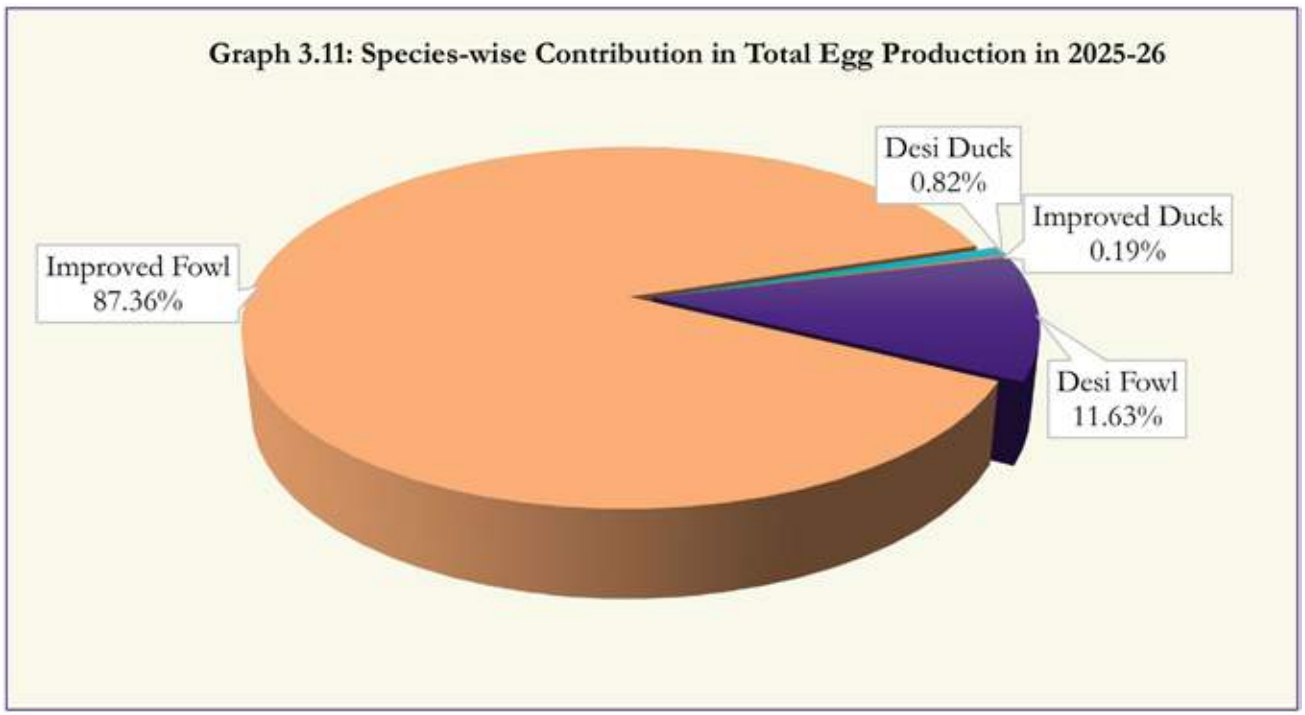
- The total egg production in the country is 156.88 billion number during 2025-26.
- The egg production increased by 5.10% in 2025-26 over the previous year.
- The per-capita availability of egg is 111 eggs per annum.
- The top five egg-producing states are Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal, and Karnataka. Andhra Pradesh leads with 17.86% of the national production, followed by Tamil Nadu at 15.36%, Telangana at 12.99%, West Bengal at 10.59%, and Karnataka at 6.95%. Collectively, these states contribute to 63.74% of India's total egg production, underscoring their crucial role in the country's poultry sector.
- Out of the total eggs 156.88 billion numbers, Commercial Poultry contributed to 132.87 billion eggs, accounting for 84.70% of the national output. Backyard poultry on the other hand, produced 24.01 billion eggs, representing 15.30% of the total production.
- Globally India ranks 2nd in Egg production (Source: FAO).

3.2 EGG PRODUCTION & PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF EGG (ALL INDIA)



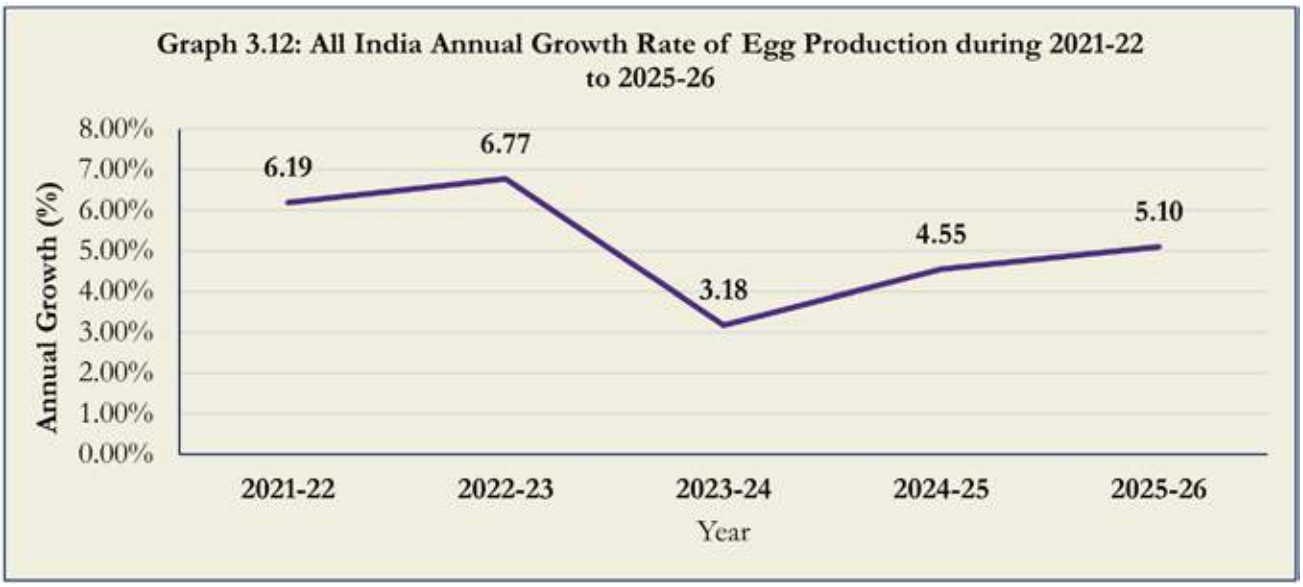
**Based on Projected Human Population, RGI*

3.2.1 SPECIES-WISE EGG CONTRIBUTION

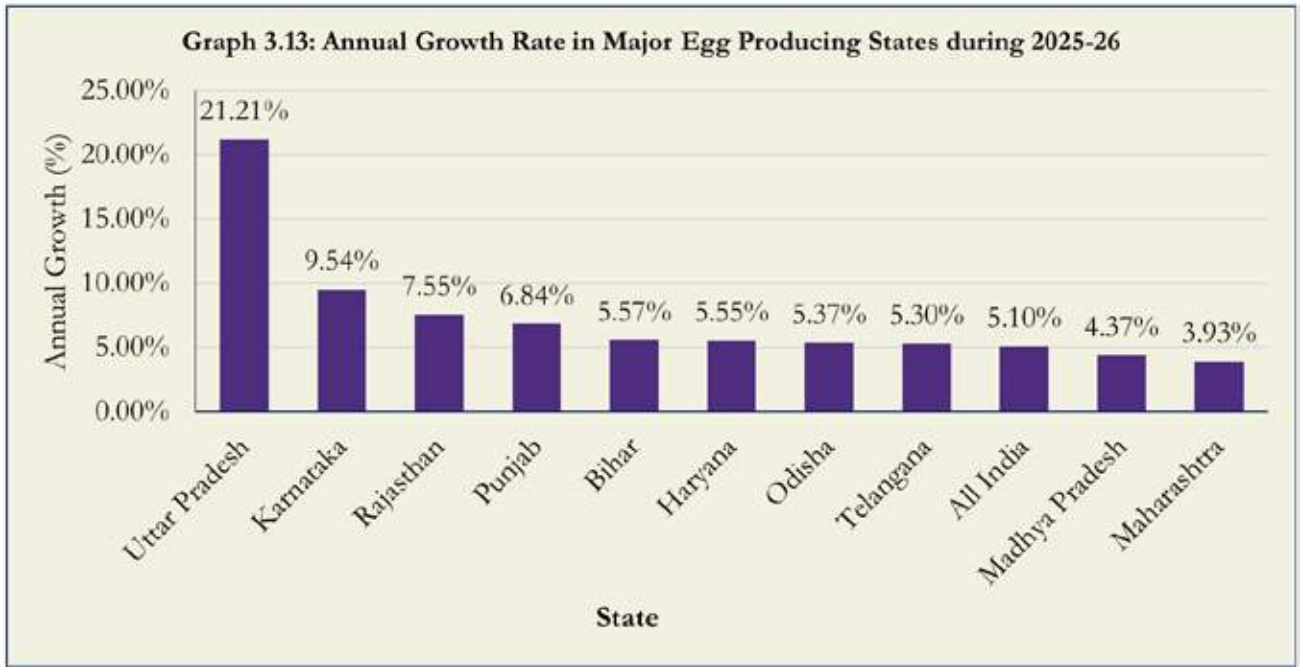


Graph 3.11 presents the contribution of different categories of fowl and duck to India's total egg production during 2025-26. Improved fowl accounted for the dominant share of 87.36%, followed by desi fowl at 11.63%. Ducks contributed only a marginal share to the overall egg production, with desi ducks and improved ducks accounting for 0.82% and 0.19%, respectively.

3.2.2 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF EGG PRODUCTION SINCE THE YEAR 2021-22 TO 2025-26



3.2.3 ANNUAL GROWTH OF EGG PRODUCTION IN MAJOR EGG-PRODUCING STATES DURING 2025-26



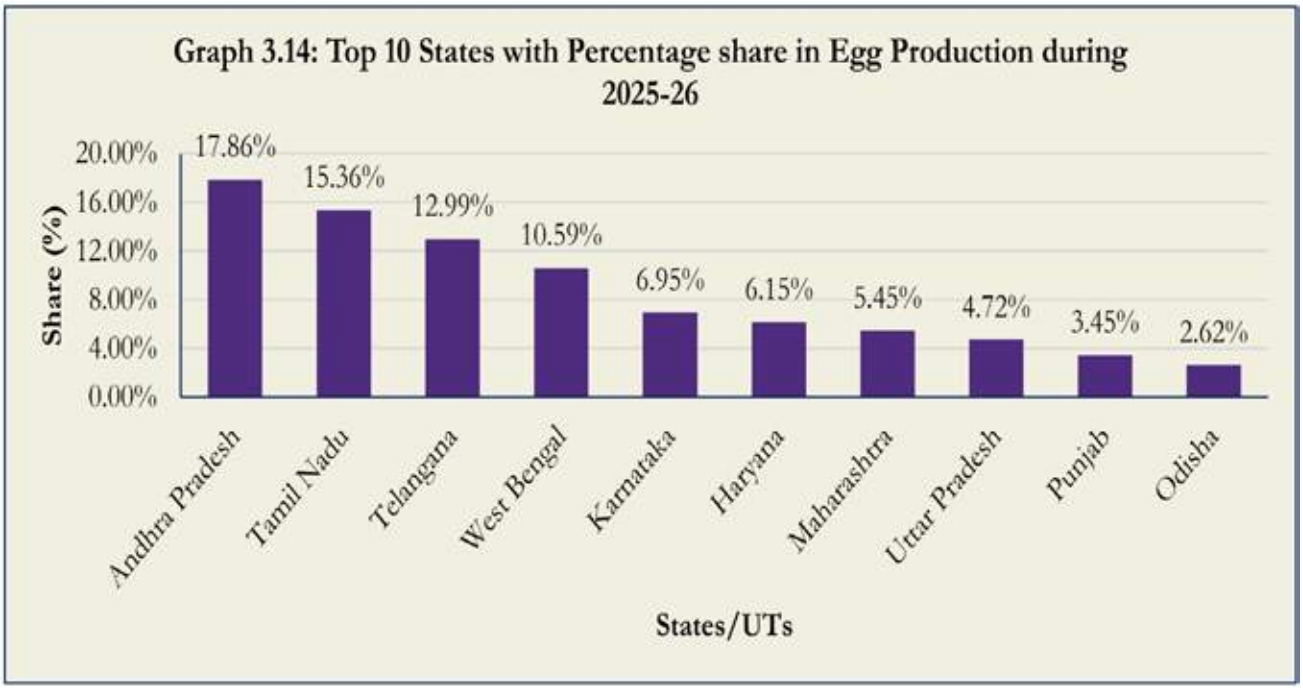
Graph 3.13 presents the State-wise growth pattern of egg production among the major egg-producing States during 2025-26. Against the national growth rate of 5.10%, Eight major egg producing States, namely Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab, Bihar, Haryana, Odisha and Telangana registered higher growth rates. This reflects variation in the pace of growth in egg production across the major producing States. **(Ref. Table 48.)**

3.2.4 CONTRIBUTION OF MAJOR EGG-PRODUCING STATES IN TOTAL EGG PRODUCTION DURING 2025-26

The State-wise share of egg production during 2025-26 is presented in Graph 3.14. Andhra Pradesh emerged

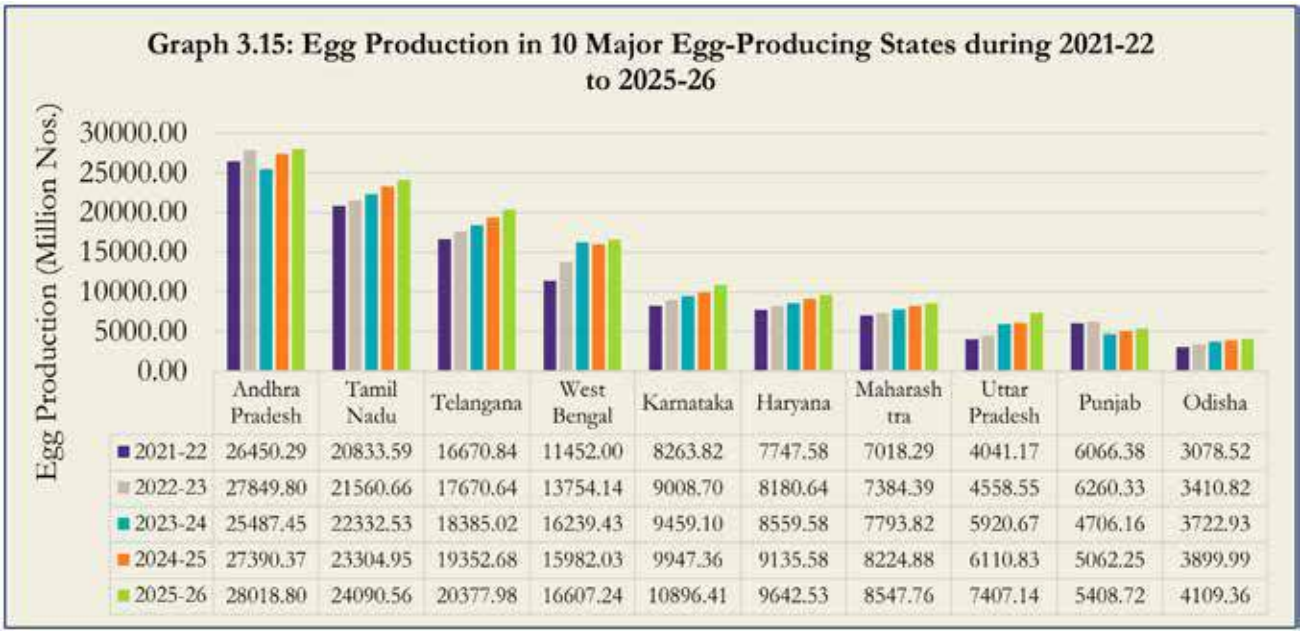
as the leading egg-producing State, contributing to 17.86% of the total egg production, followed by Tamil Nadu (15.36%), Telangana (12.99%) and West Bengal (10.59%). The figures indicate that egg production is concentrated among a few major producing States, with Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and West Bengal together accounting for 56.79% of the total egg production during 2025-26. In other States, Karnataka accounted for 6.95%, followed by Haryana (6.15%). Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Odisha contributed 5.45%, 4.72%, 3.45% and 2.62%, respectively. The top 10 egg-producing States shown in the graph together account for more than 86% of the country's total egg production during 2025-26.

Graph 3.14: Top 10 States with Percentage share in Egg Production during 2025-26



Graph 3.15 illustrates the state-wise variation in total egg production from 2021-22 to 2025-26, revealing a mixed trend in states such as Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, West Bengal, Karnataka, Haryana, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Odisha. Throughout this period, Andhra Pradesh maintained its position as the leading producer, consistently contributing the highest volume of eggs. **(Ref. Table 52)**

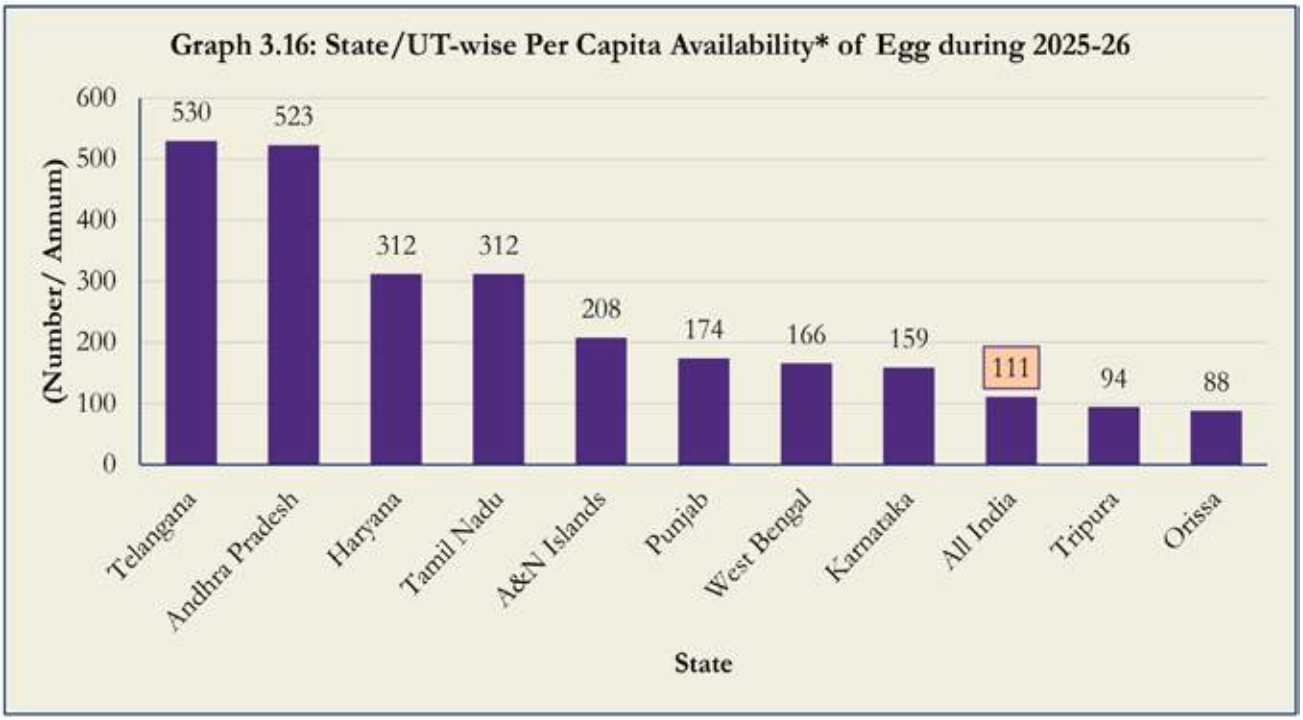
Graph 3.15: Egg Production in 10 Major Egg-Producing States during 2021-22 to 2025-26



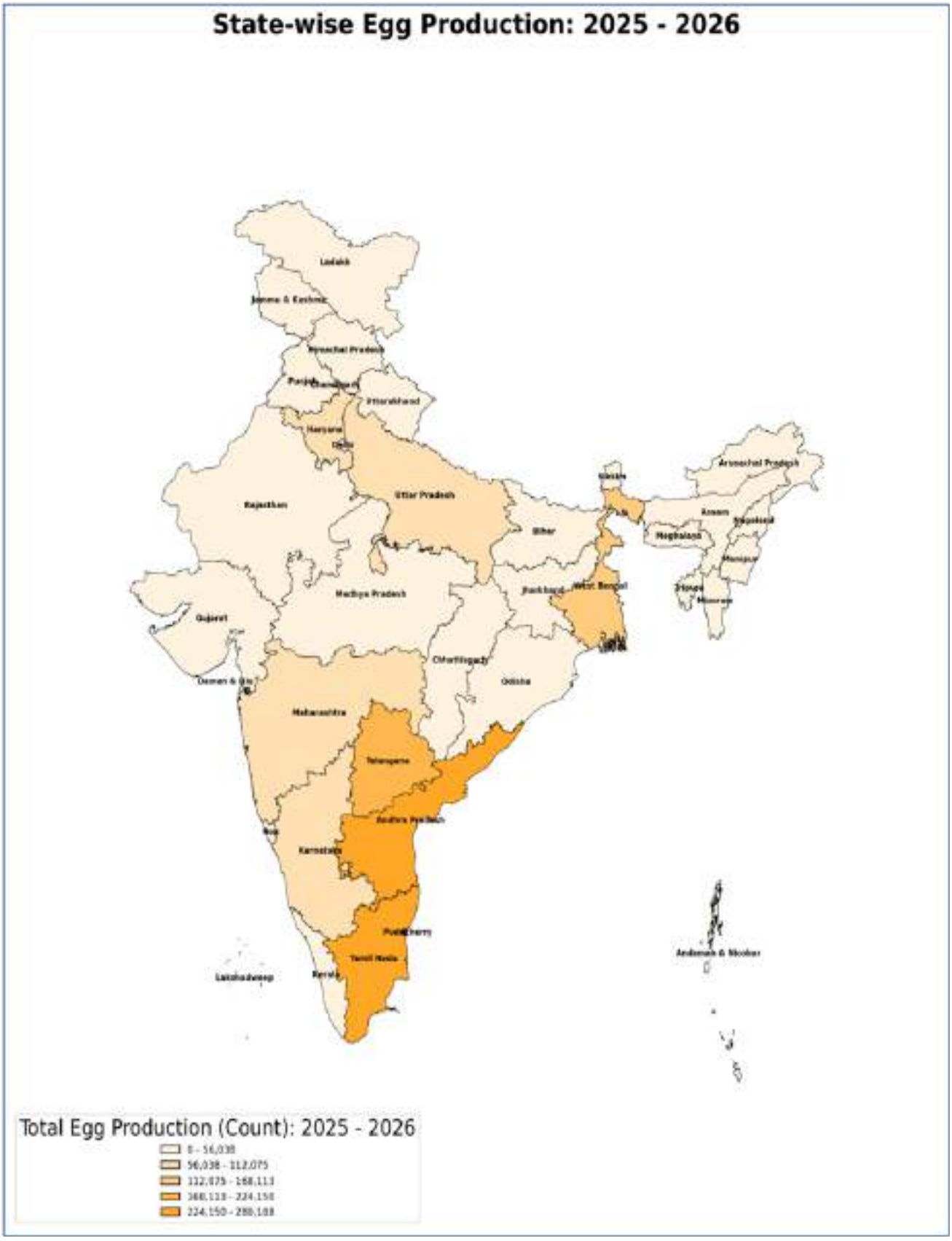
	Andhra Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	West Bengal	Karnataka	Haryana	Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh	Punjab	Odisha
2021-22	26450.29	20833.59	16670.84	11452.00	8263.82	7747.58	7018.29	4041.17	6066.38	3078.52
2022-23	27849.80	21560.66	17670.64	13754.14	9008.70	8180.64	7384.39	4558.55	6260.33	3410.82
2023-24	25487.45	22332.53	18385.02	16239.43	9459.10	8559.58	7793.82	5920.67	4706.16	3722.93
2024-25	27390.37	23304.95	19352.68	15982.03	9947.36	9135.58	8224.88	6110.83	5062.25	3899.99
2025-26	28018.80	24090.56	20377.98	16607.24	10896.41	9642.53	8547.76	7407.14	5408.72	4109.36

3.2.5 STATE-WISE PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF EGG during 2025-26

Graph 3.16 presents the State/UT-wise per capita availability of eggs during 2025-26. Telangana recorded the highest per capita availability at 530 eggs per annum, closely followed by Andhra Pradesh with 523 eggs per annum. Among the major egg-producing states, Haryana and Tamil Nadu reported a per capita availability of 312 eggs per annum each, which is significantly higher than the national figure. The graph shows that 8 States and UT have per-capita availability more than the national average of 111 Egg/Annum. **(Ref. Table 55)**



**Based on Projected Human Population, RGI.*


State-wise Egg Production: 2025 - 2026
Ladakh
Jammu & Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh
Punjab
Uttarakhand
Haryana
Delhi
Rajasthan
Uttar Pradesh
Bihar
Sikkim
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Nagaland
Meghalaya
Manipur
Tripura
Mizoram
West Bengal
Jharkhand
Madhya Pradesh
Gujarat
Chhattisgarh
Odisha
Maharashtra
Telangana
Goa
Karnataka
Puducherry
Tamil Nadu
Kerala
Lakshadweep
Andaman & Nicobar
Total Egg Production (Count): 2025 - 2026
0 - 56,038
56,038 - 112,075
112,075 - 168,113
168,113 - 224,150
224,150 - 280,188

MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCT (MLP) MEAT

C-MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF MEAT PRODUCTION





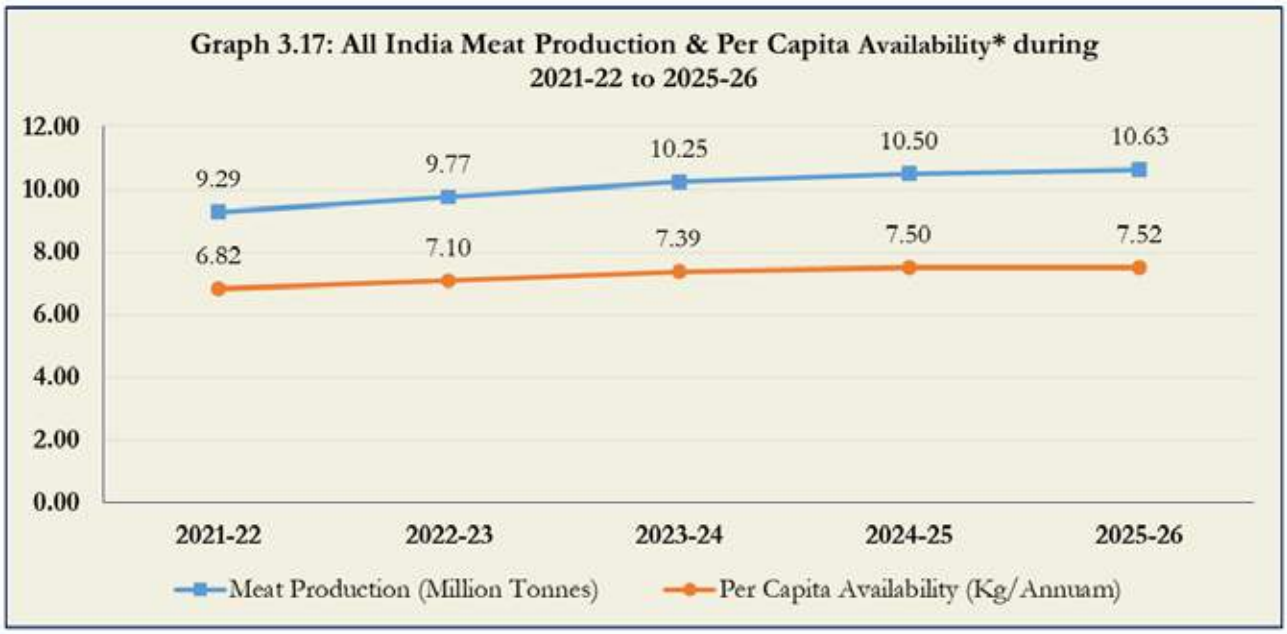




- The total meat production in the country is 10.63 million tonnes during 2025-26.
- Meat production has increased by 1.19 % in 2025-26 over the previous year.
- The meat production from poultry is 5.13 million tonnes, contributing to nearly 50 % of the total meat production in the country. The poultry meat production in 2025-26 has declined by 0.86% over previous year.
- The top 5 meat producing States are Uttar Pradesh (13.77%), West Bengal (12.73%), Maharashtra (11.83%), Telangana (11.09%), and Andhra Pradesh (10.91%). These states together contribute to 60.33% of total meat production in the country.
- India's global rank in meat production is 4th. (Source: FAO)

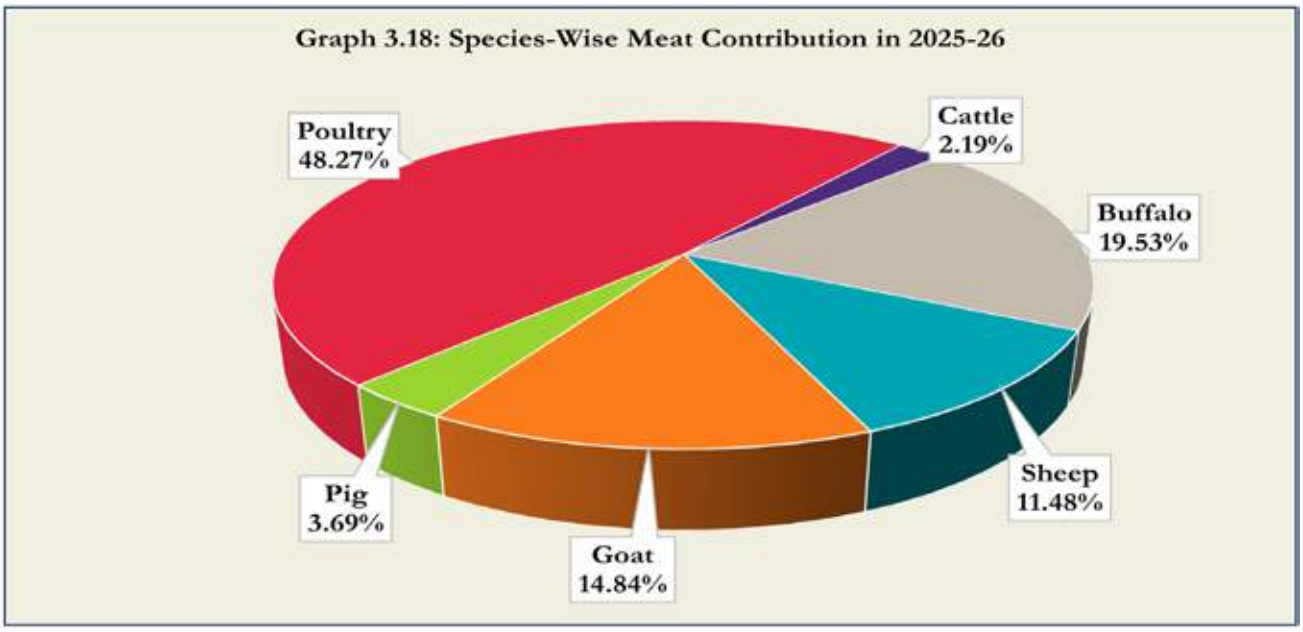
3.3 MEAT PRODUCTION & PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF MEAT DURING 2021-22 TO 2025-26

Meat production in India has shown a consistent upward trend during the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26 **(Graph 3.17)**. Production increased from 9.29 million tonnes in 2021-22 to 10.63 million tonnes in 2025-26, registering an overall growth of 14.39%. Correspondingly, per capita availability of meat improved from 6.82 kg per annum to 7.52 kg per annum, reflecting enhanced domestic availability. The production crossed the milestone of 10 million tonnes in 2023-24 and continued to grow thereafter. The sustained rise in both production and per capita availability indicates the continued expansion of the livestock sector and increasing contribution of meat production towards meeting the growing nutritional requirements of the population. **(Ref. Table 56)**



** Based on Projected Human Population, RGI, India.*

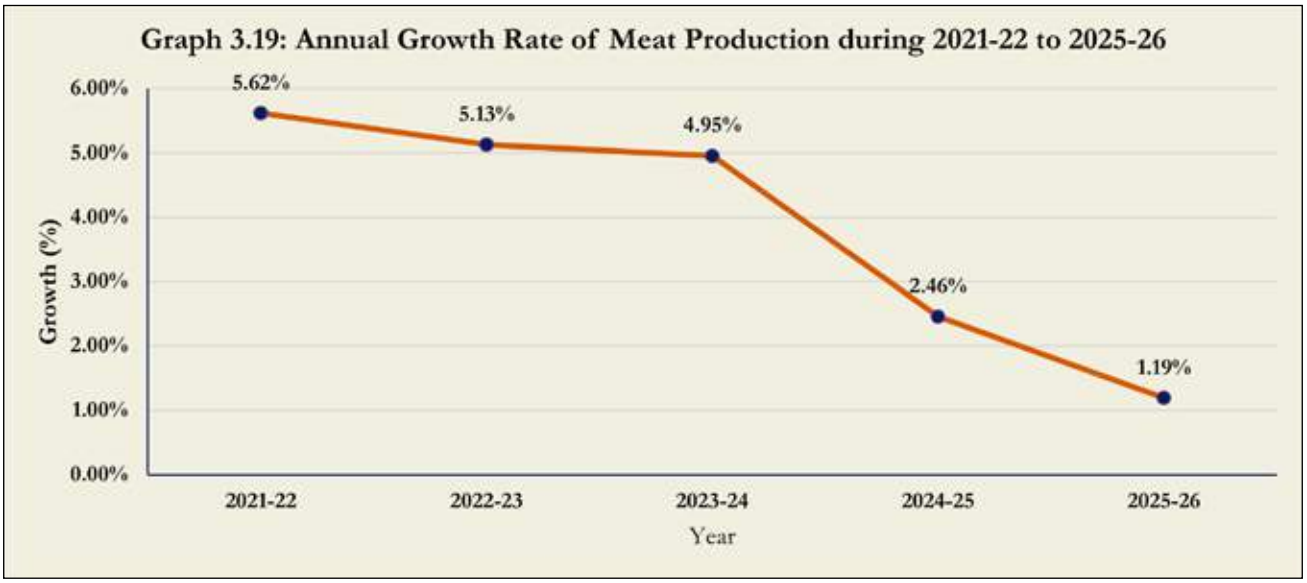
3.3.1 SPECIES-WISE MEAT CONTRIBUTION



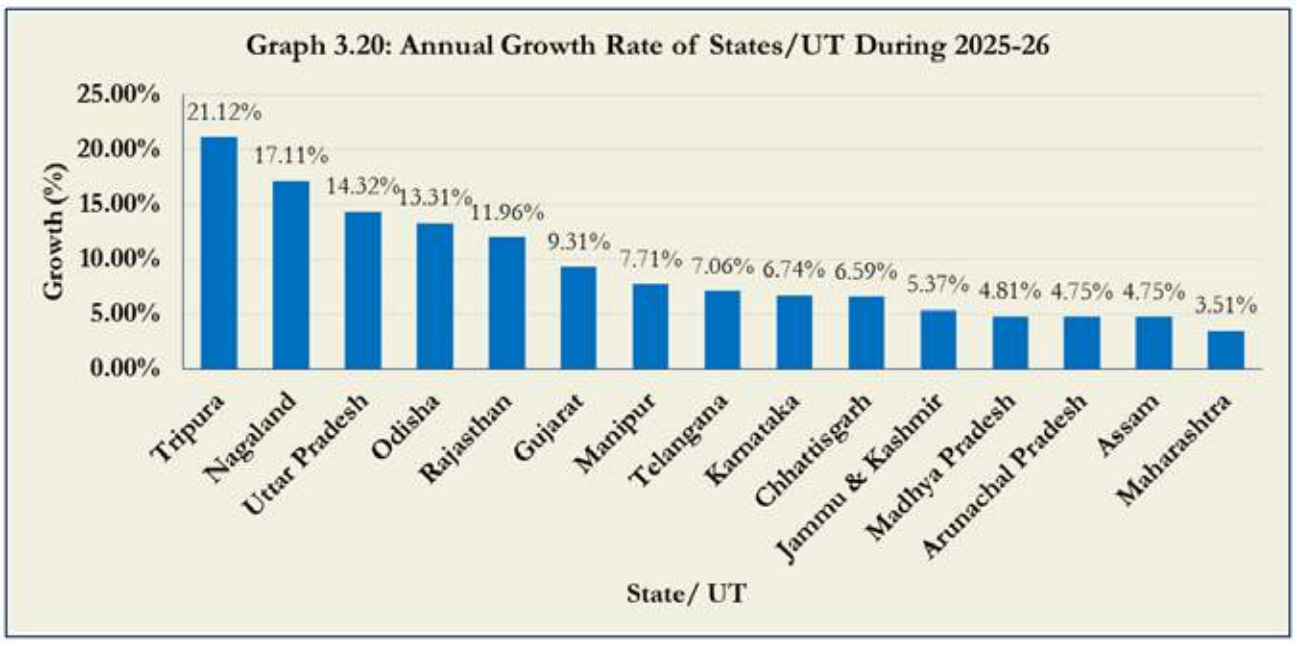
Graph 3.18 shows the species-wise contribution to total meat production in the country during 2025-26. The analysis indicates that poultry remained the dominant source of meat production, accounting for 48.27% of the total output, which is nearly half of the country's meat production. Among the livestock species, buffalo emerged as the second-largest contributor with a share of 19.53%, reflecting its significant role in the meat sector. Goat and sheep contributed 14.84% and 11.48%, respectively, highlighting the importance of small ruminants in meeting the country's meat demand. Pig meat accounted for 3.69% of total production, while cattle contributed the smallest share at 2.19%. **Ref. Table 58** (A)&(B)

3.3.2 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF MEAT PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 to 2025-26

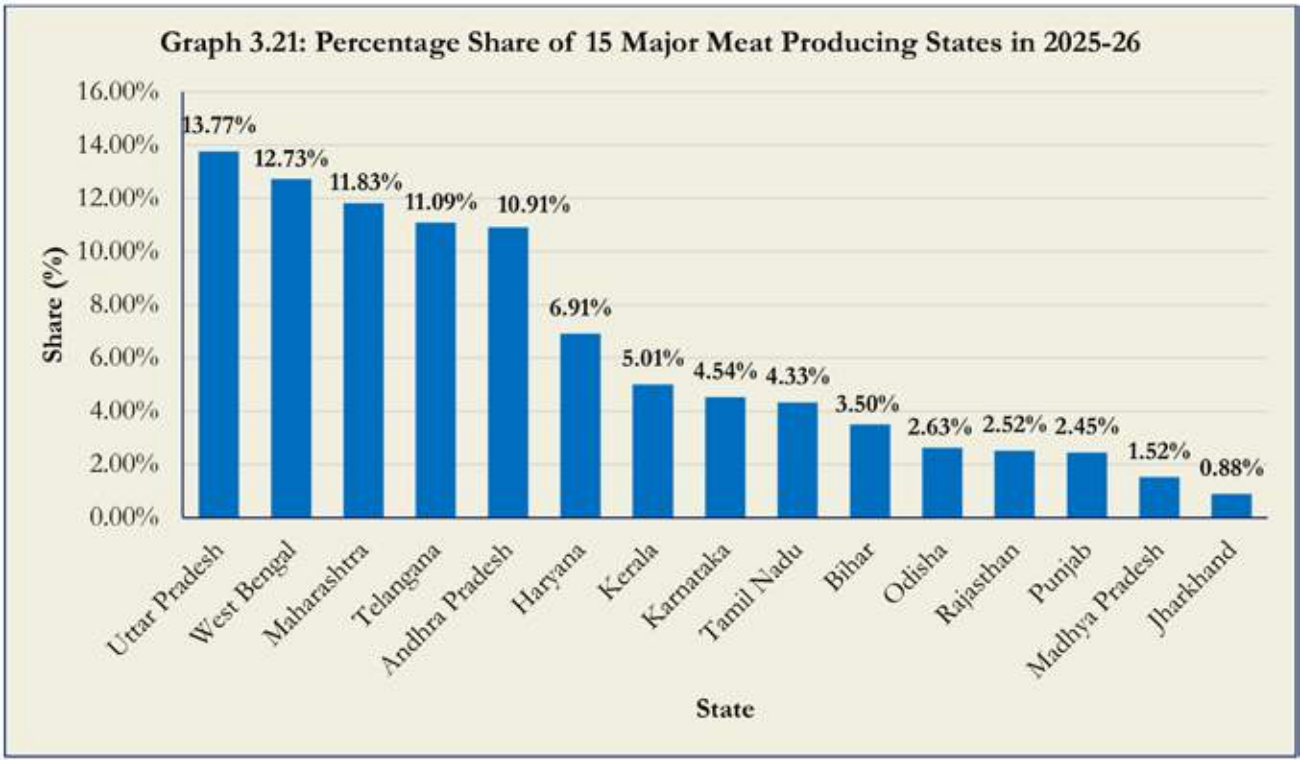
Graph 3.19 illustrates that the annual growth rate of meat production remained positive throughout the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26, albeit with noticeable moderation over the years. The growth rate declined gradually from 5.62% in 2021-22 to 5.13% in 2022-23 and further to 4.95% in 2023-24. The deceleration continued in the subsequent years, with growth rates falling to 2.46% in 2024-25 and reaching 1.19% in 2025-26, the lowest level recorded during the five-year period. **(Ref. Table-57)**



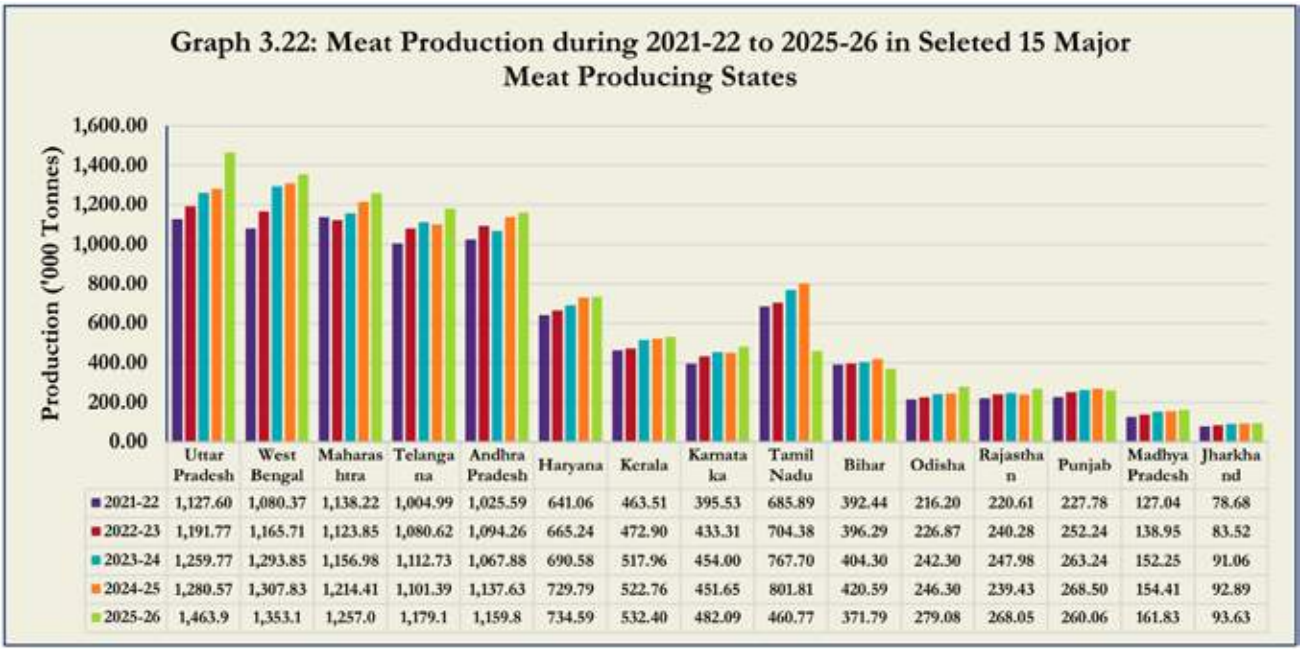
3.3.3 STATE-WISE ANNUAL GROWTH OF MEAT PRODUCTION DURING 2025-26



3.3.4 STATE-WISE SHARE OF MEAT PRODUCTION DURING 2025-26

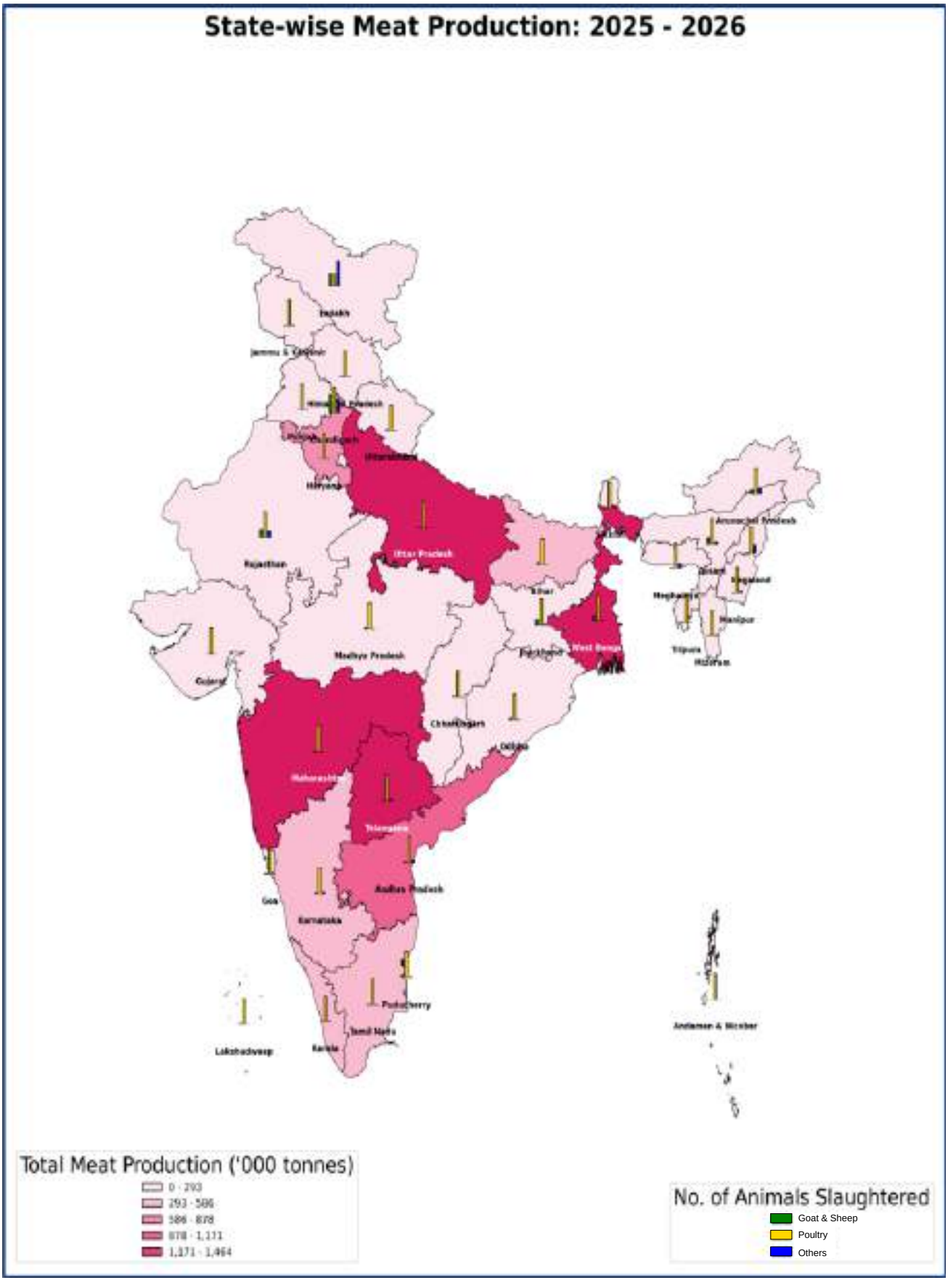


Graph 3.21 illustrates the State-wise percentage share of meat production in the country. Uttar Pradesh ranks first with a contribution of 13.77%, followed by West Bengal (12.73%) and Maharashtra (11.83%). Telangana and Andhra Pradesh contribute 11.09% and 10.91%, respectively. Collectively, the top five meat-producing States account for 60.33% of the country's total meat production. **(Ref. Table-57)**



	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Maharashtra	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	Haryana	Kerala	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu	Bihar	Odisha	Rajasthan	Punjab	Madhya Pradesh	Jharkhand
2021-22	1,127.60	1,080.37	1,138.22	1,004.99	1,025.59	641.06	463.51	395.53	685.89	392.44	216.20	220.61	227.78	127.04	78.68
2022-23	1,191.77	1,165.71	1,123.85	1,080.62	1,094.26	665.24	472.90	433.31	704.38	396.29	226.87	240.28	252.24	138.95	83.52
2023-24	1,259.77	1,293.85	1,156.98	1,112.73	1,067.88	690.58	517.96	454.00	767.70	404.30	242.30	247.98	263.24	152.25	91.06
2024-25	1,280.57	1,307.83	1,214.41	1,101.39	1,137.63	729.79	522.76	451.65	801.81	420.59	246.30	239.43	268.50	154.41	92.89
2025-26	1,463.9	1,353.1	1,257.0	1,179.1	1,159.8	734.59	532.40	482.09	460.77	371.79	279.08	268.05	260.06	161.83	93.63

The State-wise analysis showing the trend in meat production over the period 2021-22 to 2025-26 is depicted in **Graph 3.22.** During these five years, most of the states have shown increasing trend in the production of meat. Among these states, Uttar Pradesh remained the largest producer of meat throughout the period, contributing to the highest share to the country's total meat production followed by West Bengal and Maharashtra. **(Ref. Table-57)**


State-wise Meat Production: 2025 - 2026
Total Meat Production ('000 tonnes)
0 - 293
293 - 586
586 - 878
878 - 1,171
1,171 - 1,464
No. of Animals Slaughtered
Goat & Sheep
Poultry
Others

MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCT (MLP) WOOL

D-MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF WOOL PRODUCTION

- The total wool production in India for the year 2025-26 stands at 34.26 Million Kilograms.
- This shows a decline in growth rate of 0.90% in 2025-26 wool production compare to previous year's figures.
- Species-wise Share of Wool Production during 2025-26; Ewes (72%), Ram/ Wether (14%) and Lamb (14%) in 2025-26.
- Among all the States and UTs, Rajasthan (47.89%), Jammu & Kashmir (22.78%), Gujarat (6.55%), Maharashtra (4.74%), and Himachal Pradesh (4.20%), have emerged as the top five contributors to wool production. Together, these states and UT account for a substantial 86.16% of the nation's total wool output, highlighting their significant role in India's wool industry.

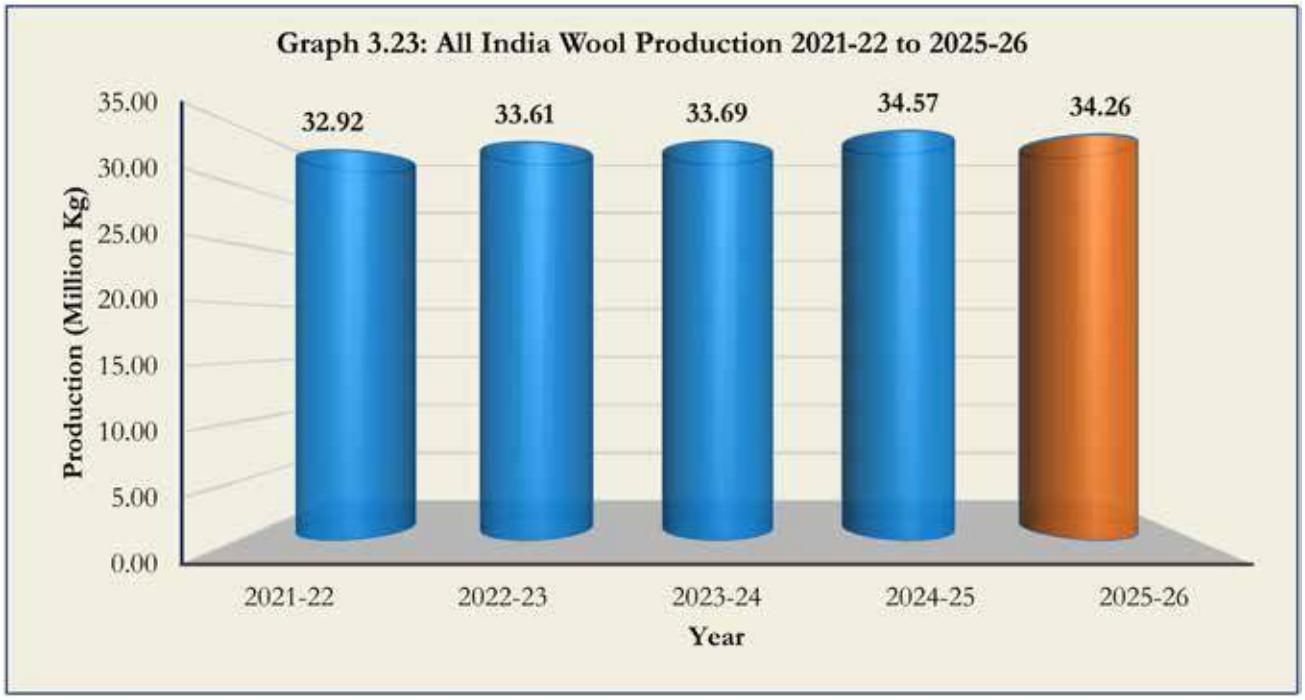






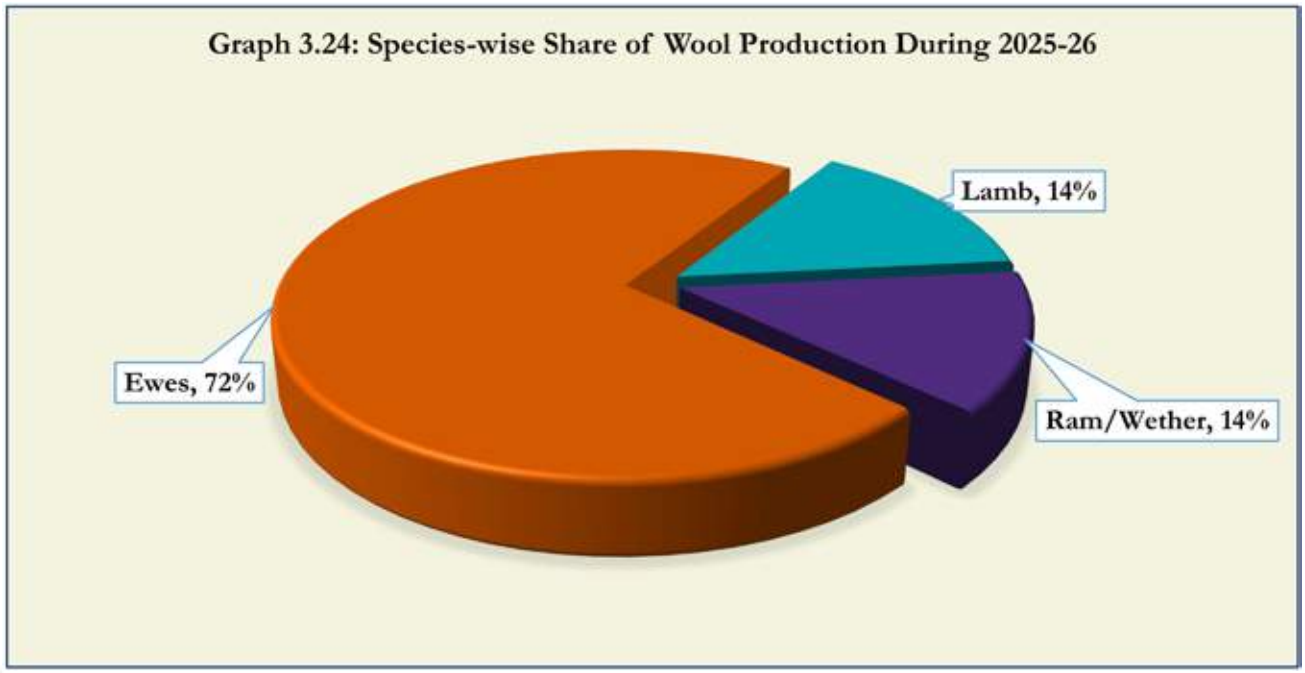
3.4 WOOL PRODUCTION DURING 2021-22 TO 2025-26

Graph 3.23 depicts the trend in wool production during the period 2021-22 to 2025-26. Wool production stood at 32.92 million kg in 2021-22. Thereafter, a gradual recovery was observed, with production increasing steadily over the subsequent years to reach 34.26 million kg in 2025-26. **(Ref. Table-61)**



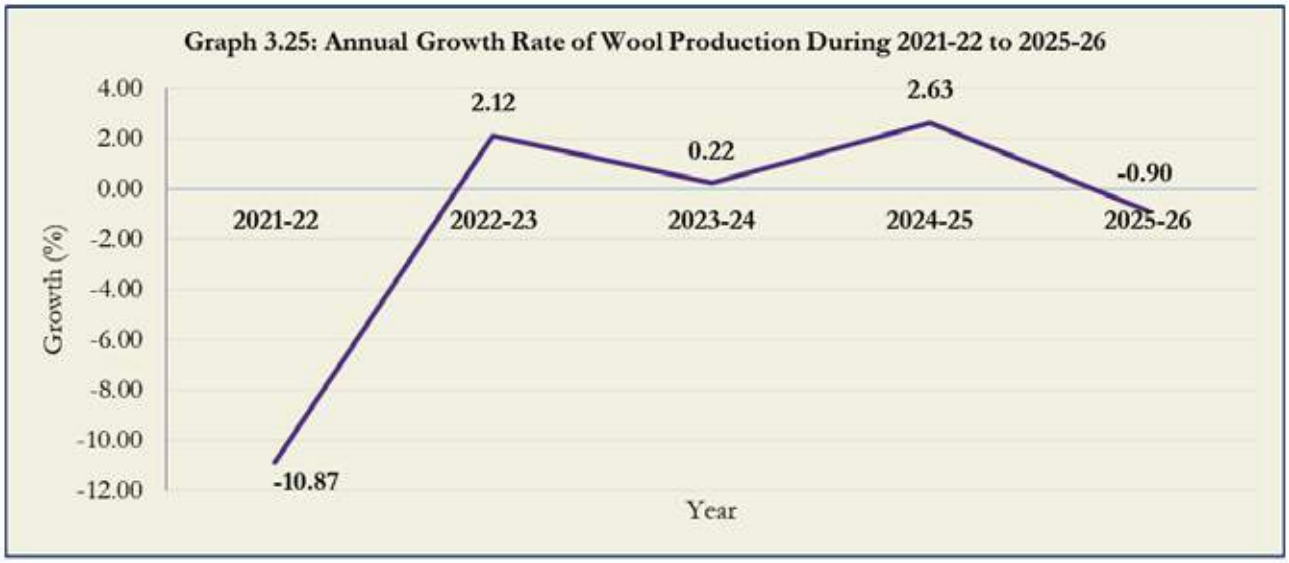
3.4.1 SPECIES-WISE SHARE OF WOOL PRODUCTION DURING 2025-26

Graph 3.24 reveals that Ewes are the undisputed backbone of India's wool production, accounting for a dominant 72% of the total output in 2025-26. The remaining production is split equally, with both Lambs and Rams/ Wether each contributing 14%. This distribution highlights a production system heavily reliant on the mature female sheep population, suggesting that the overall health and productivity of the ewes are critical to the stability and volume of the national wool supply.



3.4.2 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF WOOL PRODUCTION DURING 2025-26:

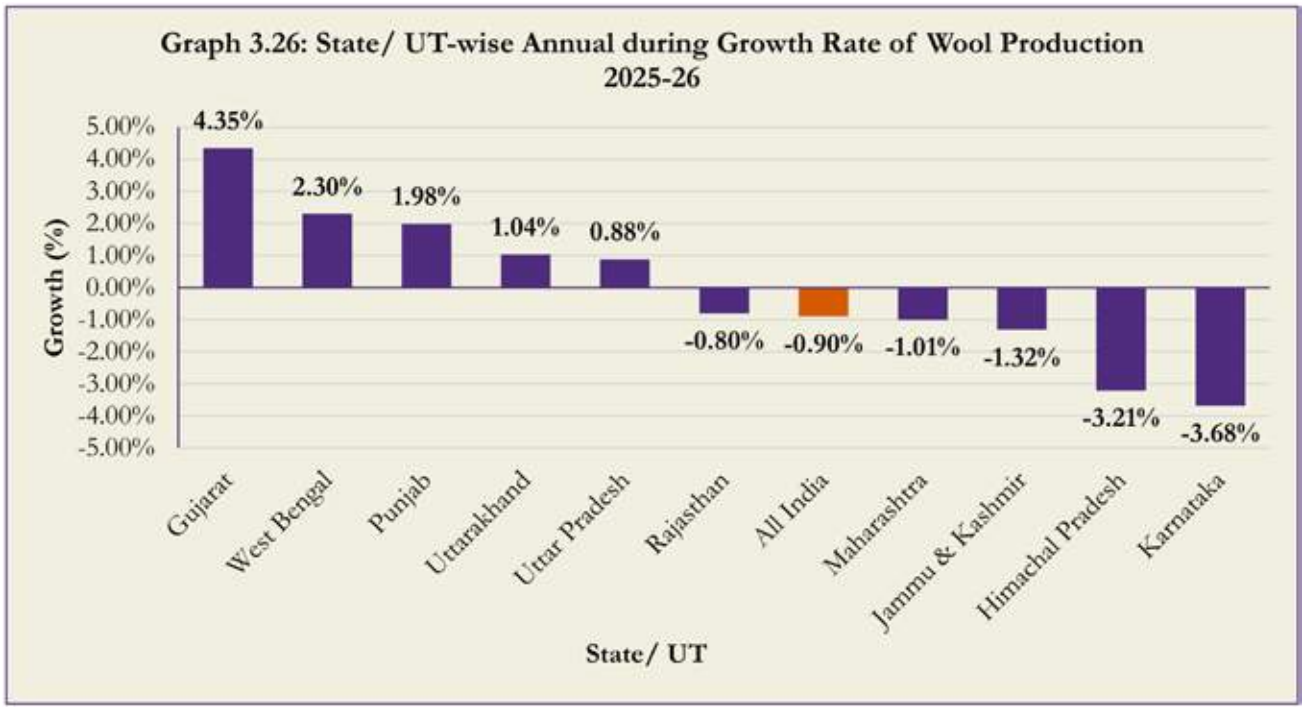
The **Graph 3.25** reveals a story of severe contraction followed by a fragile recovery in India's wool production. The wool sector experienced a significant downturn during the period, beginning with a sharp decline of 10.87% in 2021-22. However, the sector witnessed a notable recovery from 2022-23 onwards, with the growth rate returning to positive territory and strengthening to 2.12% and 2.63% in the subsequent years. Despite this recovery trend, wool production registered a marginal decline of 0.90% in 2025-26 compared to the previous year, indicating a slight setback in the sector's growth momentum. **(Ref. Table-61)**



The decline in wool production during 2025-26 may be attributed to a reduction in the sheep population, particularly in the Ram/Wether and Ewe categories. The population of Ram/Wether declined by 6.71%, while the Ewe population decreased by 1.06% compared to the previous year. Correspondingly, wool production from Ram/Wether and Ewes also declined by 5.83% and 0.52%, respectively. These reductions in key wool-producing categories contributed to the overall decline of 0.90% in wool production during 2025-26.

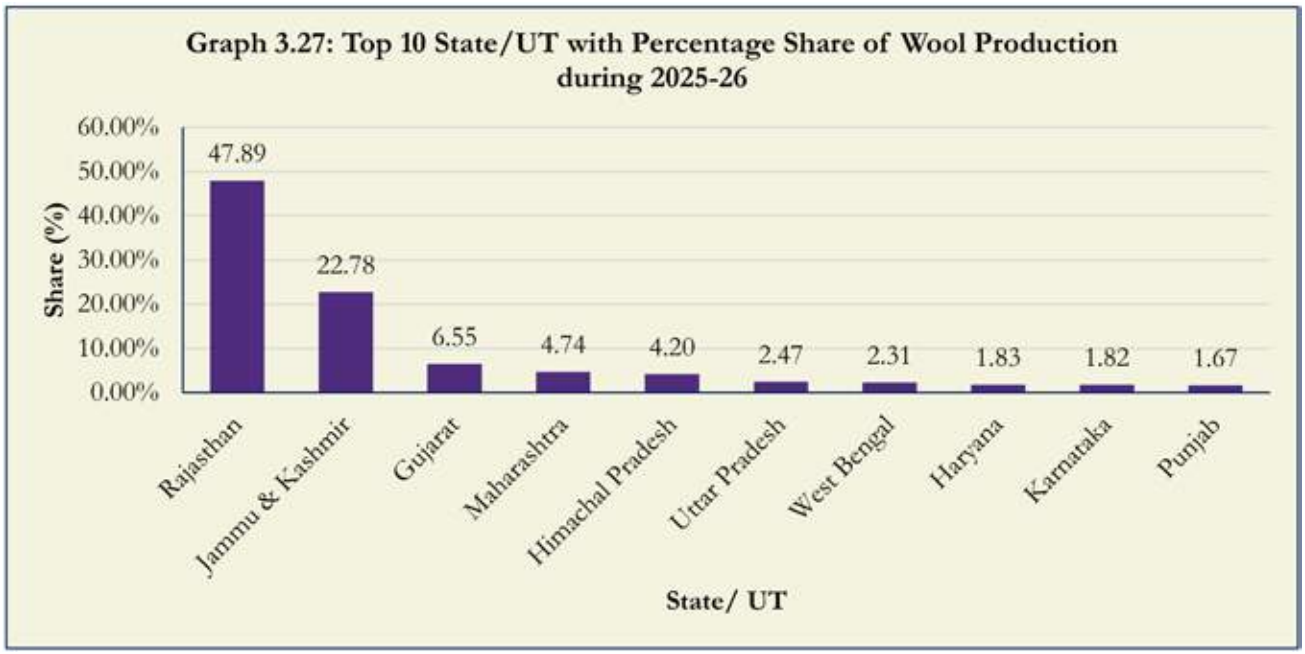
3.4.3 STATE-WISE ANNUAL GROWTH OF WOOL PRODUCTION DURING 2025-26:

Graph 3.26 presents the State/UT-wise annual growth rate of wool production during 2025-26 over 2024-25. Wool production exhibited mixed trends across the major wool-producing States/UTs during 2025-26. Gujarat recorded the highest growth rate at 4.35%, followed by West Bengal (2.30%), Punjab (1.98%), Uttarakhand (1.04%), and Uttar Pradesh (0.88%), indicating improved wool output in these regions. In contrast, major wool-producing states such as Rajasthan (-0.80%), Maharashtra (-1.01%), Jammu & Kashmir (-1.32%), Himachal Pradesh (-3.21%) and Karnataka (-3.68) registered declines in production. At the national level, wool production decreased marginally by 0.90%, reflecting the impact of reduced production in some key wool-producing states, particularly Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka, which outweighed gains achieved in other states. **(Ref. Table-61)**



3.4.4 STATE-WISE SHARE OF WOOL PRODUCTION DURING 2025-26:

Graph 3.27 highlights the highly concentrated nature of wool production in India, with Rajasthan accounting for 47.89% of the country's total wool production, making it by far the largest producer. Jammu & Kashmir ranks second with a 22.78% share, followed by Gujarat (6.55%) and Maharashtra (4.74%). Together, these four States contribute more than 80% of India's total wool production, underscoring their dominant role in the sector. In contrast, the contribution of the remaining States/UTs is relatively small, indicating that wool production is largely confined to a few major sheep-rearing regions of the country.



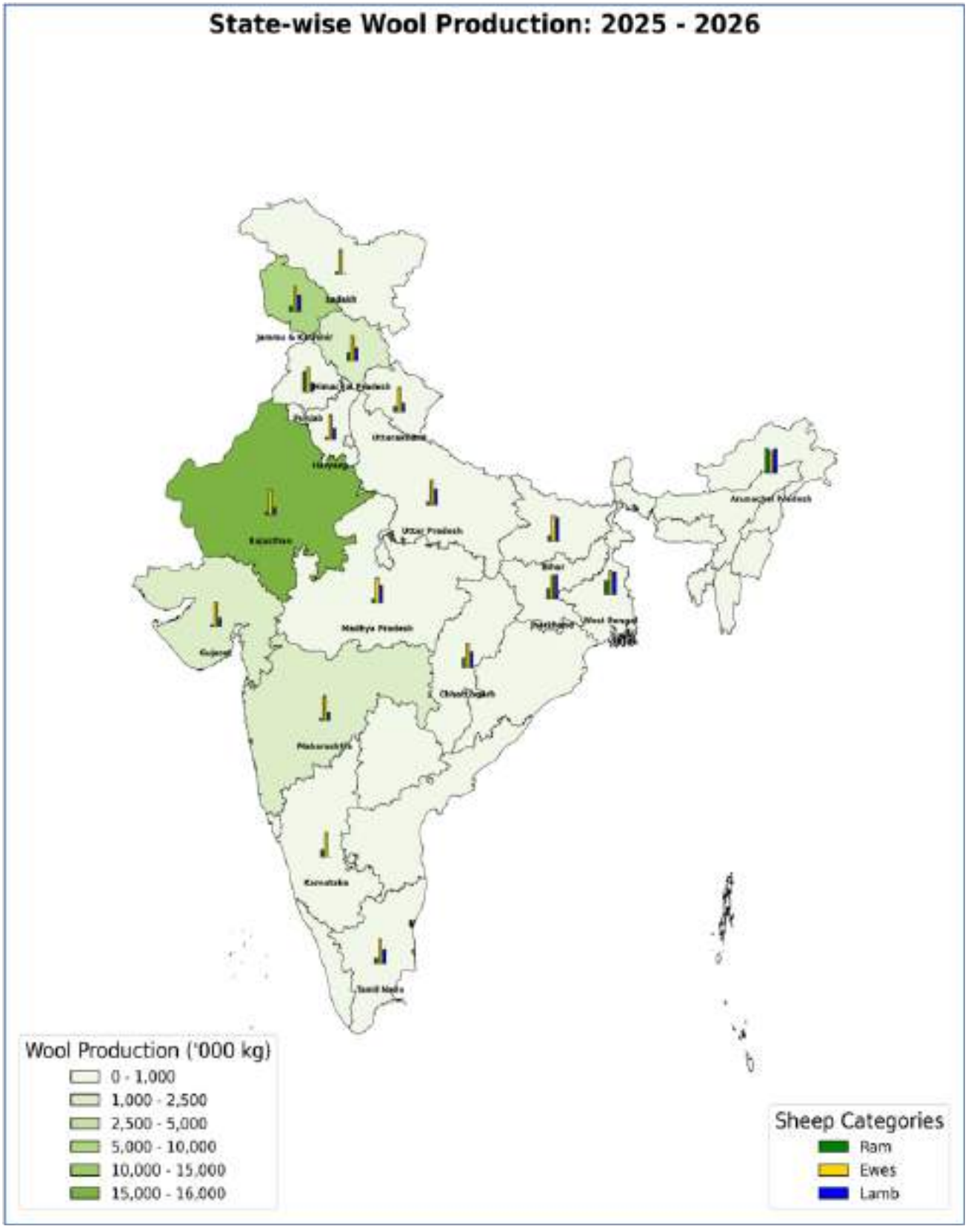
Graph 3.28 presents the year-wise wool production of the top 10 States/UT during 2021-22 to 2025-26. Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir consistently remained the leading wool-producing regions in India, contributing substantially higher output than all other States/UTs. During the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26, Punjab recorded the highest growth in wool production at 27.28%, followed by Gujarat

(10.68%), Rajasthan (7.91%), Uttarakhand (7.31%), Tamil Nadu (5.81%), Jharkhand (5.11%), Uttar Pradesh (3.68%), West Bengal (2.95%), Maharashtra (2.57%) and Jammu & Kashmir (1.61%). The production levels of Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir have remained significantly higher than the other States/UTs throughout the seven-year period, while wool output from the remaining States/UTs has remained modest and stable. This concentration highlights the dominant role of these two regions in India's wool sector and indicates that national wool production is heavily dependent on their performance.

Graph 3.28: State-wise Wool Production in 10 Major States and UT during 2021-22 to 2025-26



	Rajasthan	Jammu & Kashmir	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Himachal Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Haryana	Karnataka	Punjab
2021-22	15207.33	7680.82	2027.41	1584.81	1432.85	815.09	768.95	700.54	862.26	449.10
2022-23	16128.87	7580.12	2018.94	1591.63	1434.90	819.08	769.27	687.58	732.67	459.22
2023-24	16013.50	7770.00	2083.50	1601.28	1422.69	829.43	772.76	660.00	659.00	560.42
2024-25	16542.59	7909.07	2150.41	1642.05	1485.01	837.66	773.85	679.68	647.29	560.50
2025-26	16409.67	7804.83	2243.91	1625.47	1437.33	845.07	791.64	626.72	623.45	571.60


State-wise Wool Production: 2025 - 2026
Wool Production ('000 kg)
0 - 1,000
1,000 - 2,500
2,500 - 5,000
5,000 - 10,000
10,000 - 15,000
15,000 - 16,000
Sheep Categories
Ram
Ewes
Lamb

4

STATUS OF PHYSICAL TARGET OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS



STATUS OF PHYSICAL TARGET OF MAJOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

India's livestock production target for 2026–27 reflects a landscape shaped by strong regional specialization, with each state establishing its own MLP production targets, the nation's overall food security concentrates largely in few states.

a. Milk

At the national level, performance in 2025–26 showed mixed results-milk production reached 253.81 million tonnes, showing remarkable 97% accuracy of the targets, laying the foundation for the upcoming year's target of 277.47 million tonnes, a projected growth of 9.32%. Northern and Western states remain the backbone of dairy production; Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra together are expected to supply more than half (54%) of India's milk in next year. State with strong performance in 2025-26, especially Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana and West Bengal which exceeded their milk targets by 20.19%, 2.99%, 7.69% and 7.25%, reinforces their role as core contributors.

b. Egg

In contrast, southern states dominate the supply of animal protein in the form of egg. National egg production in 2025–26 is estimated at 156.88 billion eggs, representing 98% accuracy of the target. This was supported by states such as Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Haryana and Punjab, which surpassed their production targets by 1.6%, 2.3% 1.4% and 8.0% respectively. For 2026–27, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu projected to deliver nearly 57% of the national egg output -over 172.1 billion eggs with an expected increase of 9.67%%.

c. Meat

Meat production estimation in 2025–26 reached 93.2% of the target, with notable production in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Kerala, which exceeded their meat production targets by 4.1%, 1.9%, and 1.4% respectively, reinforces their role as core contributors. Looking ahead, five states—Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Telangana—are targeted to contribute nearly 58% of the national meat target of 11.80 million tonnes in 2026-27, an 11% rise over current year.

d. Wool

Wool production also remains highly concentrated, with Rajasthan alone projected to produce 17.03 million kg, accounting for 48.3% of the national target, followed by Jammu & Kashmir with 23.5% and Gujarat with 6.03% in 2026-27. States like Gujarat, Karnataka and Punjab have surpassed their 2025–26 wool targets, and overall national wool output estimate reached 99.1% of target, with traditional producers such as Rajasthan (98.2%) and Jammu & Kashmir (96.1%) performing strongly.

The livestock sector recorded strong performance in 2025-26, with milk, egg and wool production achieving 97%, 98% and 99.1% of their respective national targets, while meat production reached 93.2% of the target. The States/UTs wise Physical target of Major Livestock Products for the year 2026-27 is given in the table 1(B) as given by the States/UTs. Overall, the livestock sector displayed strong performance in 2025-26, with high target achievement in milk, egg, and wool production and promising growth projections for 2026-27, reinforcing its critical role in ensuring food security, nutritional outcomes, and rural economic development.

Table 1(A): States/UTs-wise Physical Target & Final Estimation of Major Livestock Products during 2025-26

S. No.	States/UTs	Milk ('000 Tonnes)		Egg (Lakhs nos.)		Meat ('000 Tonnes)		Wool ('000 kg)	
		Target	Estimation	Target	Estimation	Target	Estimation	Target	Estimation
1	Andhra Pradesh	15801.00	14457.29	300000.00	280188.02	1243.00	1159.80	--	--
2	Arunachal Pradesh	21.00	28.85	465.00	533.50	21.50	19.23	3.50	4.50
3	Assam	1607.00	1330.39	11710.00	10268.37	123.00	72.79	--	--
4	Bihar	14602.00	13759.72	46262.00	39946.34	449.00	371.79	177.00	169.77
5	Chhattisgarh	2491.00	2295.64	27519.00	25585.49	68.34	68.56	78.00	71.73
6	Goa	63.00	70.50	425.00	480.52	7.80	10.39	--	--
7	Gujarat	19901.00	19947.82	19143.00	21186.21	37.46	41.90	2017.00	2243.91
8	Haryana	12872.00	12898.17	95132.00	96425.33	755.63	734.59	635.80	626.72
9	Himachal Pradesh	1750.00	1807.01	1160.00	954.26	5.55	5.59	1550.00	1437.33
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3168.80	3082.21	1859.51	2037.43	95.91	93.51	8122.94	7804.83
11	Jharkhand	3456.00	3288.16	11920.00	9736.25	106.00	93.63	263.00	243.35
12	Karnataka	14992.00	13990.49	108290.00	108964.11	530.00	482.09	421.00	623.45
13	Kerala	2600.00	2667.82	24160.00	25320.31	525.00	532.40	--	--
14	Madhya Pradesh	24108.00	22676.76	42173.00	32071.00	184.00	161.83	349.00	313.42
15	Maharashtra	17780.29	16987.74	87050.67	85477.58	1233.42	1257.00	1619.54	1625.47
16	Manipur	64.00	50.29	1600.00	1665.62	32.00	34.27	--	--
17	Meghalaya	104.00	81.70	1190.00	1183.61	60.00	58.42	--	--
18	Mizoram	25.00	23.69	402.00	420.21	15.50	14.37	--	--
19	Nagaland	54.37	49.75	452.90	469.19	26.03	28.66	--	--
20	Odisha	3700.00	2765.50	44000.00	41093.63	326.50	279.08	--	--
21	Punjab	12542.86	15075.20	50090.31	54087.16	276.16	260.06	525.17	571.60
22	Rajasthan	36355.09	37443.52	35145.67	34742.87	274.04	268.05	16704.47	16409.67
23	Sikkim	82.60	91.92	131.90	112.47	5.15	5.30	--	--
24	Tamil Nadu	12388.00	12197.33	237140.00	240905.56	794.00	460.77	2.00	1.81
25	Telangana	5777.00	6221.37	206570.00	203779.83	1215.00	1179.18	--	--
26	Tripura	266.39	266.74	3915.00	3961.62	66.37	71.70	--	--
27	Uttar Pradesh	44782.50	39490.85	79805.20	74071.35	1496.55	1463.93	849.00	845.07
28	Uttarakhand	1992.00	1987.22	6740.00	5950.53	26.70	24.16	479.00	475.61
29	West Bengal	7650.00	8204.65	162400.00	166072.36	1300.00	1353.18	770.00	791.64
30	A&N Islands	17.80	16.67	760.00	843.84	6.00	5.85	--	--
31	Chandigarh	57.58	60.21	--	10.59	1.00	0.80	--	--
32	Ladakh	30.00	24.58	35.50	34.55	1.50	1.53	2.50	2.14
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	1.83	1.88	9.16	11.19	0.06	0.00	--	--
34	Delhi	497.55	422.83	--	0.00	81.30	0.00	--	--
35	Lakshadweep	6.80	0.43	121.36	57.17	0.83	0.12	--	--
36	Puducherry	49.80	47.91	114.12	114.17	14.70	15.10	--	--
All India		**261658.25**	**253812.84**	**1607892.30**	**1568762.25**	**11404.99**	**10629.64**	**34568.92**	**34262.02**

"-" not received/not available.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 1 (B): States/UTs wise Physical Target of Major Livestock Products during 2026-27

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	Milk ('000 Tonnes)	Egg (Lakhs nos.)	Meat ('000 Tonnes)	Wool ('000 kg)
1	Andhra Pradesh	16260.00	317500.00	1361.00	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.00	490.00	22.50	4.00
3	Assam	1663.00	12743.00	81.00	-
4	Bihar	15274.00	53664.00	471.00	186.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2683.00	29500.00	72.47	79.00
6	Goa	65.00	430.00	7.80	-
7	Gujarat	21376.97	21199.12		2124.23
8	Haryana	13168.16	99413.62	778.30	642.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	1860.00	957.00	5.51	1515.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3327.23	1906.00	97.83	8285.40
11	Jharkhand	3456.00	11920.00	106.00	263.00
12	Karnataka	15740.00	118030.00	577.00	337.00
13	Kerala	2574.00	25370.00	530.00	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	25376.00	32782.00	169.00	357.00
15	Maharashtra	18653.71	90993.68	1375.28	1742.05
16	Manipur	49.00	1500.00	32.00	-
17	Meghalaya	105.00	1190.00	59.00	-
18	Mizoram	25.50	405.00	16.00	-
19	Nagaland	50.42	474.79	25.09	-
20	Odisha	3842.36	46740.00	373.07	-
21	Punjab	15300.00	51500.00	285.00	570.00
22	Rajasthan	40240.62	36797.58	236.81	17027.91
23	Sikkim	84.25	121.90	5.03	-
24	Tamil Nadu	12760.13	244255.02	817.72	2.02
25	Telangana	6425.00	254100.00	1235.00	0.00
26	Tripura	279.71	4110.00	69.69	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	46227.00	88583.70	1550.28	857.00
28	Uttarakhand	2041.50	7180.00	27.85	488.17
29	West Bengal	7960.00	165650.00	1310.00	772.00
30	A&N Islands	16.40	797.85	5.38	-
31	Chandigarh	57.59	-	1.00	--
32	Ladakh	24.00	35.50	1.50	2.50
33	Daman & Diu and Dadar Nagar Haveli	1.83	9.16	0.06	-
34	Delhi	425.00	-	82.00	-
35	Lakshadweep	6.12	113.00	0.52	-
36	Puducherry	49.81	114.35	14.80	-
All India		**277470.31**	**1720576.27**	**11802.49**	35254.45

"-" not received/not available.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

5

LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMY





LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN INDIAN ECONOMY

The livestock sector is a vital component of the Indian economy, contributing significantly to agricultural growth, food security, and rural livelihoods. It provides gainful employment and supplementary income to millions of farmers, particularly small and marginal households. The sector supplies essential products such as milk, meat, eggs, and wool, while also supporting sustainable farming systems. Owing to its resilience and steady growth, livestock continues to play a crucial role in enhancing the socio-economic well-being of rural India.

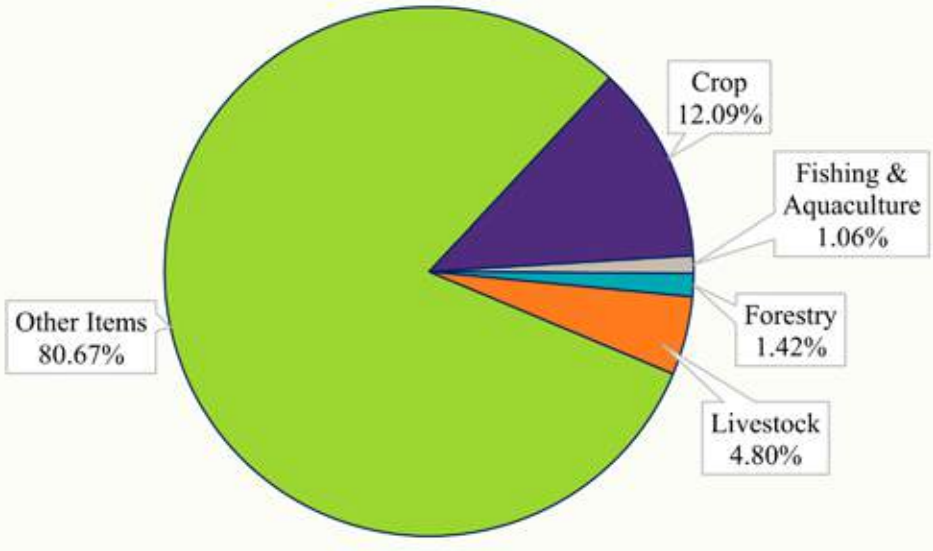
The Gross Value Added (GVA) from the livestock sector at current prices (base year 2022-23) increased significantly from ₹11,81,992 crore in 2022-23 to ₹13,85,304 crore in 2024-25, registering an overall growth of nearly 17.2 percent.

The agriculture and allied sector at current prices indicate a mixed performance across its sub-sectors during 2024–25 over the previous year. Among all sub-sectors, the fishing and aquaculture sector recorded the highest growth rate of 13.89%, reflecting its strong expansion and increasing contribution to the agricultural economy. This was followed by the Agriculture and Allied Sector as a whole, which grew by 9.23%. The livestock sector registered a robust growth of 9.29%, highlighting its continued importance as a key driver of agricultural growth and rural livelihoods. The crop sector recorded a growth rate of 9.02%, while the forestry and logging sector showed comparatively moderate growth of 7.43%. Overall, the data underscore the significant role of fisheries and livestock in sustaining the growth momentum of the agriculture and allied sector during 2024–25. **(Ref. Table-5).**

5.1 GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY DIFFERENT SECTOR'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITY TO TOTAL GVA (AT CURRENT PRICES) - 2024-25

Graph 5.1 depicts the sector-wise contribution to India's Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices during 2024-25. Within the agriculture and allied sectors, Crop production contributed the highest share at 12.05% (₹34.76 lakh crore), followed by Livestock at 4.80% (₹13.85 lakh crore), Forestry and logging at 1.42% (₹4.09 lakh crore), and Fishing & Aquaculture at 1.06% (₹3.07 lakh crore). The Other Sector accounted for the largest share of GVA at 80.67%, reflecting the dominant contribution of non-agricultural activities to the economy. **(Ref.** Table-5)

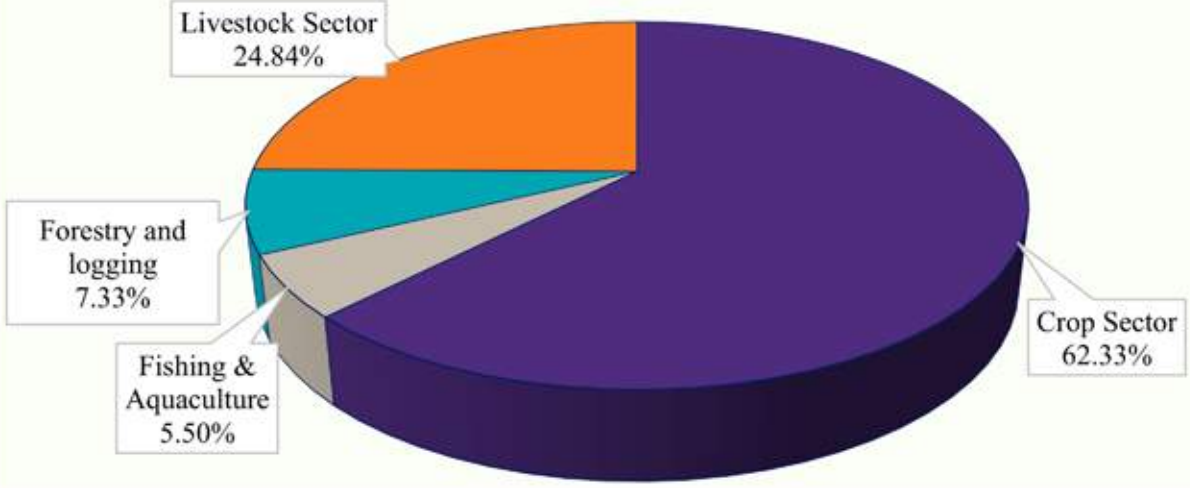
Graph 5.1: Share of Different Sector to Total GVA at Current Prices (2024-25)



5.2 PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK IN TOTAL AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR GVA:

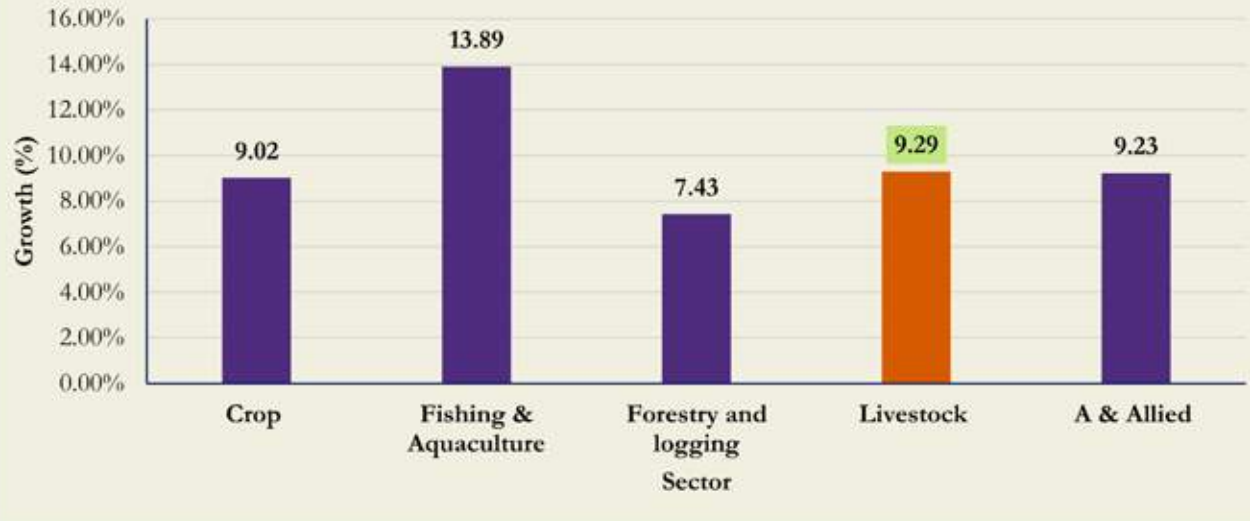
Graph 5.2 presents the contribution of different sub-sectors to the Gross Value Added (GVA) of Agriculture and Allied Sectors at current prices during 2024-25. The Crop Sector remained the dominant contributor, accounting for ₹34,75,967 crore (62.33%) of the total Agriculture and Allied Sector GVA. The Livestock Sector contributed ₹13, 85,304 crore, representing 24.84% of the total GVA, making it the second-largest contributor after the crop sector. The Forestry and logging Sector and Fishing & Aquaculture Sector contributed ₹4,08,837 crore (7.33%) and ₹3,06,602 crore (5.50%), respectively (Table-5). The substantial contribution of the livestock sector underscores its growing importance in the agricultural economy, reflecting its vital role in income generation, employment creation, nutritional security, and livelihood support for rural households across the country and livelihood support for rural households across the country.

Graph 5.2: Percentage Contribution of Livestock in Total Agriculture & Allied Sector GVA (2024-25) at Current Prices



5.3 SECTOR WISE GROWTH RATE FOR 2024-25 OVER PREVIOUS YEAR (CURRENT PRICE)

Graph 5.3: Sector Wise Growth Rate for 2024-25 over the Previous Year (at Current Price)



The composition within the livestock sector reveals a clear hierarchy. The milk group is the undisputed leader, consistently accounting for 64.1% of the total livestock output value at current prices. The value of the milk group has shown strong, consistent growth, rising from ₹11,23,450 crore in 2022-23 to ₹12,96,158 crore in 2024-25 (at current prices base year 2022-23) showing a 15.37% growth during this period. India is the world's largest milk producer, with its dairy cattle and buffaloes primarily sustained on crop residues and by-products. This positions the livestock sector as a vital source of protein through milk and meat. Rising middle-class incomes, urbanization, and evolving dietary preferences are further driving increased consumption of these animal-based products. The meat group is a distant but steadily growing second, with its share increasing from about 24.3% to 25.1% of the output value over the same period (2022-23 to 2024-25) at current prices, in absolute terms, the meat group grew by 20.1% over the decade from ₹4,21,599 crore to ₹5,06,535 crore substantially faster than the milk group, underscoring its dynamic expansion Within the meat group, poultry meat is the largest and fastest-growing segment contributing almost 42.6% share of total meat output value, reflecting changing consumption patterns **(Ref. Table-4).**

In contrast, the contribution of eggs, wool, and dung, while important for rural livelihoods and sustainability, is relatively small in monetary terms.

Furthermore, the livestock sector has proven to be a stable and resilient contributor to the national economy, maintaining its share of the national GVA at around 4.81% and current prices base year 2022-23 (Table-10). This stability is notable, especially during periods of economic fluctuation, highlighting its role as a crucial buffer and a reliable source of income, particularly for the rural economy.

Table 2: Compound Annual Growth Rates of Major Livestock Products - All India

	Compound Annual Growth Rate (%)			
Year	**Milk**	**Eggs**	**Meat**	**Wool**
1950-51 to 1960-61	1.64	4.63	-	0.38
1960-61 to 1973-74	1.15	7.91	-	0.34
1973-74 to 1980-81	4.51	3.79	-	0.77
1980-81 to 1990-91	5.48	7.69	-	2.32
1990-91 to 2000-01	4.11	5.67	-	1.62
2000-01 to 2010-11	4.22	5.58	10.15	-1.18
2010-11 to 2020-21	5.60	6.83	6.09	-1.51
2020-21 to 2025-26	3.87	5.15	3.86	-1.49

Source: *Department of Animal Husbandry Statistics.*

Table 3: Value of Output and Gross Domestic Product/Gross Value Added from Livestock Sector

(Rs. In crore)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices	
	Value of Output	GVA	Value of Output	GVA
				(at 1980-81 prices)
1980-81	10,597	5,913	10,597	5,913
1981-82	12,808	7,309	11,291	6,439
1982-83	14,360	8,450	11,778	6,788
1983-84	16,659	10,167	12,645	7,553
1984-85	19,582	12,156	13,494	8,104
1985-86	21,920	13,908	14,220	8,746
1986-87	24,552	15,625	14,866	9,162
1987-88	27,970	18,251	15,213	9,651
1988-89	32,165	21,719	15,870	10,363
1989-90	37,685	27,499	16,510	11,629
1990-91	42,040	30,828	17,182	12,163
1991-92	50,941	37,491	17,777	12,399
1992-93	58,361	43,199	18,664	13,218
				(at 1993-94 prices)
1993-94	66,965	50,724	66,965	50,724
1994-95	76,043	57,718	69,641	53,511
1995-96	85,837	64,970	72,029	55,827
1996-97	97,158	74,710	74,560	58,168
1997-98	1,07,206	81,927	76,653	59,336
1998-99	1,18,367	91,107	79,866	62,074
				(at 1999-00 prices)
1999-2000	1,29,531	94,698	1,29,531	94,698
2000-01	1,39,057	1,04,745	1,33,696	98,640
2001-02	1,47,180	1,09,254	1,39,860	1,01,851
2002-03	1,54,129	1,14,872	1,43,649	1,06,744
2003-04	1,62,970	1,18,316	1,47,328	1,07,812
				(at 2004-05 prices)
2004-05	1,80,034	1,19,333	1,80,034	1,19,333
2005-06	1,93,450	1,27,518	1,87,779	1,26,765

Table 3: Value of Output and Gross Domestic Product/Gross Value Added from Livestock Sector				
2006-07	2,15,350	1,42,695	1,95,850	1,33,338
2007-08	2,47,180	1,69,296	2,04,454	1,41,398
2008-09	2,92,146	2,00,440	2,17,641	1,53,219
2009-10	3,46,147	2,37,059	2,26,676	1,61,382
2010-11	4,10,937	2,85,805	2,40,166	1,71,554
				(at 2011-12 prices)
2011-12	4,87,751	3,27,334	4,87,751	3,27,334
2012-13	5,64,937	3,68,823	5,08,074	3,44,375
2013-14	6,46,178	4,22,733	5,30,953	3,63,558
2014-15	7,42,807	5,10,411	5,62,026	3,90,449
2015-16	8,33,498	5,82,410	5,95,242	4,19,637
2016-17	9,50,677	6,72,611	6,41,217	4,61,572
2017-18	10,43,079	7,85,683	6,71,244	4,97,830
2018-19	11,49,783	8,82,009	7,17,125	5,40,970
2019-20	12,76,172	9,77,918	7,60,283	5,81,714
2020-21	14,13,303	11,13,089	7,99,308	6,17,799
2021-22	15,74,149	12,38,401	8,42,234	6,57,269
				(at 2022-23 prices)
2022-23	17,34,725	11,81,992	17,34,725	11,81,992
2023-24	18,94,027	12,67,512	18,12,512	12,16,784
2024-25	20,22,084	13,85,304	18,72,461	12,79,183

Source: *National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Office, M/O Statistics & Programme Implementation. The terms GVA (Gross Value Added) is used after changing the basic year to 2022-23.*

Table 4: Output Value Added from Livestock Sector at Current & Constant Basic Prices (2022-23)

(Rs. Crore)

Item Description		Current Prices			Constant Prices		
		2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Value of Output	17,34,725	18,94,027	20,22,084	17,34,725	18,12,512	18,72,461
1.1	Milk group	11,23,450	12,15,181	12,96,158	11,23,450	11,62,188	12,02,466
1.2	Meat group	4,21,599	4,73,822	5,06,535	4,21,599	4,53,648	4,67,154
1.2.1	Meat	3,91,602	4,39,243	4,69,723	3,91,602	4,20,489	4,33,289
1.2.2	Beef	39,524	44,916	50,576	39,524	42,296	43,991
1.2.3	Mutton	1,55,531	1,82,294	1,91,358	1,55,531	1,74,837	1,77,656
1.2.4	Pork	8,907	9,682	10,421	8,907	9,140	9,185
1.2.5	Poultry Meat	1,87,641	2,02,352	2,17,368	1,87,641	1,94,215	2,02,456
1.2.6	Meat Products	14,788	17,220	18,260	14,788	16,479	16,806
1.2.7	By-Products	15,208	17,358	18,551	15,208	16,681	17,059
1.2.7.1	Hides	4,241	4,599	5,052	4,241	4,442	4,581
1.2.7.2	Skins	5,018	5,826	6,134	5,018	5,607	5,709
1.2.7.3	Other By-Products	5,949	6,933	7,365	5,949	6,632	6,769
1.3	Eggs	60,209	66,347	70,769	60,209	62,837	65,480
1.4	Wool & hair	579	612	619	579	579	589
1.4.1	Wool	375	400	399	375	373	383
1.4.2	hair & bristles	204	212	220	204	206	206
1.5	Dung	86,312	93,300	98,121	86,312	88,007	89,258
1.5.1	Dung Fuel	29,128	32,125	32,904	29,128	30,439	30,288
1.5.2	Dung Manure	57,184	61,174	65,217	57,184	57,568	58,970
1.6	Silk worm co- coons & honey	17,550	15,905	17,270	17,550	18,704	19,309
1.7	Increment in stock	25,027	28,861	32,613	25,027	26,549	28,205
2	Inputs	5,01,872	5,39,097	5,64,123	5,01,872	5,12,453	5,24,420
2.1	Feed of Livestock	4,89,314	5,25,066	5,48,948	4,89,314	4,99,086	5,09,888
2.2	Current repairs, maintenance of fixed assets & other operational costs	11,812	13,223	14,287	11,812	12,567	13,714
2.3	Market Charges	746	808	888	746	799	818
3	FISIM	50,861	87,412	72,657	50,861	83,275	68,858
4	Gross Value Added	11,81,992	12,67,518	13,85,304	11,81,992	12,16,784	12,79,183
5	CFC	10,171	10,537	11,083	10,171	10,626	11,178
6	**Net Value Added**	**11,71,822**	**12,56,981**	**13,74,221**	**11,71,822**	**12,06,158**	**12,68,004**

Source: *National Accounts Statistics, Central Statistical Office, M/O Statistics & Programme Implementation.*

Table 5: Gross Value Added by Economic Activity (at current prices)- Base year 2022-23							
							(Rs. In Crore)
S. No.	Item Description	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Percentage Share (%)		
					2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47,44,554	51,05,553	55,76,710	19.9	19.3	19.3
1.1	Crops	29,29,125	31,88,250	34,75,966	12.3	12.1	12.1
1.2	Livestock	11,81,992	12,67,518	13,85,304	5.0	4.8	4.8
1.3	Forestry and logging	3,89,062	3,80,575	4,08,837	1.6	1.4	1.4
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,44,375	2,69,210	3,06,602	1.0	1.0	1.1
2.	Mining and quarrying	5,06,017	5,38,030	5,72,560	2.1	2.0	2.0
3.	Manufacturing	34,82,848	38,59,133	41,84,702	14.6	14.6	14.5
3.1	Food products, beverages and tobacco	4,02,971	4,72,354	5,28,703	1.7	1.8	1.8
3.2	Textiles, apparel and leather products	4,15,116	4,12,430	4,62,834	1.7	1.6	1.6
3.3	Metal & Metal products	5,15,482	5,44,552	6,13,149	2.2	2.1	2.1
3.4	Machinery and equipment	8,02,472	9,74,373	11,05,855	3.4	3.7	3.8
3.5	Coke, Petroleum, Rubber, Chemical and related products	10,75,151	11,88,930	1186678	4.5	4.5	4.1
3.6	FISIM	1,37,050	1,50,289	1,60,214	0.6	0.6	0.6
3.5	Other manufactured goods	4,08,706	4,16,783	4,47,697	1.7	1.6	1.6
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other utility services	5,90,956	7,32,148	8,04,842	2.5	2.8	2.8
5.	Construction	21,12,811	22,77,370	24,52,444	8.9	8.6	8.5
6.	Trade, repair, Hotels and Restaurants	19,46,700	22,55,038	24,51,434	8.2	8.5	8.5
6.1	Trade & repair services	16,67,100	19,15,461	20,75,946	7.0	7.3	7.2

Table 5: Gross Value Added by Economic Activity (at current prices)- Base year 2022-23							
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	2,79,599	3,39,577	3,75,488	1.2	1.3	1.3
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to broadcasting	13,17,782	14,59,564	15,44,959	5.5	5.5	5.4
7.1	Railways	144350	1,55,009	1,65,316	0.6	0.6	0.6
7.2	Road transport	604854	6,78,083	6,75,415	2.5	2.6	2.3
7.3	Water transport	19,086	20,677	24,047	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.4	Air transport	20,686	36,774	42,219	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.5	Services incidental to transport	1,28,315	1,48,270	1,65,551	0.5	0.6	0.6
7.6	Storage	28,144	30,799	43,732	0.1	0.1	0.2
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	3,72,347	3,89,952	4,28,678	1.6	1.5	1.5
8.	Financial services	14,77,694	16,58,055	18,39,682	6.2	6.3	6.4
9.	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional services	45,67,483	50,71,820	56,59,206	19.2	19.2	19.6
10.	Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	30,76,292	34,48,771	37,59,144	12.9	13.1	13.0
Total GVA at Basic Prices		**2,38,23,136**	**2,64,05,480**	**2,88,45,683**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *National Accounts Statistics, Central Statistical Office, M/O Statistics & Programme Implementation.*

Table 6: Gross Value Added by Economic Activity (at Constant prices) base year 2022-23							
					(Rs. In Crore)		
S. No.	Item Description	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Percentage Share (%)		
					2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	47,44,554	48,72,239	50,74,193	19.9	19.0	18.5
1.1	Crops	29,29,125	30,03,787	31,00,057	12.3	11.7	11.3
1.2	Livestock	11,81,992	12,16,784	12,79,183	5.0	4.8	4.7
1.3	Forestry and logging	3,89,062	3,94,560	4,15,799	1.6	1.5	1.5
1.4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,44,375	2,57,108	2,79,155	1.0	1.0	1.0
2.	Mining and quarrying	5,06,017	5,10,661	5,79,349	2.1	2.0	2.1
3.	Manufacturing	34,82,848	38,54,479	42,39,607	14.6	15.1	15.5
3.1	Food products, beverages and tobacco	4,02,971	4,73,011	5,30,262	1.7	1.8	1.9
3.2	Textiles, apparel and leather products	4,15,116	4,10,291	4,40,664	1.7	1.6	1.6
3.3	Metal & Metal products	5,15,482	6,03,397	7,15,439	2.2	2.4	2.6
3.4	Machinery and equipment	8,02,472	8,45,456	9,39,848	3.4	3.3	3.4
3.5	Coke, Petroleum, Rubber, Chemical and related products	10,75,151	12,39,199	13,20,188	4.5	4.8	4.8
3.6	FISIM	1,37,050	1,43,176	1,51,836	0.6	0.6	0.6
3.7	Other manufactured goods	4,08,706	4,26,300	4,45,042	1.7	1.7	1.6
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other utility services	5,90,956	6,60,193	6,78,703	2.5	2.6	2.5
5.	Construction	21,12,811	23,18,022	24,70,650	8.9	9.1	9.0

Table 6: Gross Value Added by Economic Activity (at Constant prices) base year 2022-23							
6.	Trade, repair, Hotels and Restaurants	19,46,700	22,21,865	23,81,400	8.2	8.7	8.7
6.1	Trade & repair services	16,67,100	19,00,656	20,47,750	7.0	7.4	7.5
6.2	Hotels & restaurants	2,79,599	3,21,209	3,33,650	1.2	1.3	1.2
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to broadcasting	13,17,781	14,19,065	15,14,288	5.5	5.5	5.5
7.1	Railways	1,44,350	1,52,525	1,56,355	0.6	0.6	0.6
7.2	Road transport	6,04,854	6,35,287	6,59,557	2.5	2.5	2.4
7.3	Water transport	19,086	20,490	21,284	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.4	Air transport	20,686	24,617	27,551	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.5	Services incidental to transport	1,28,315	1,40,063	1,48,837	0.5	0.5	0.5
7.6	Storage	28,144	25,873	33,192	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.7	Communication & services related to broadcasting	3,72,347	4,20,209	4,67,512	1.6	1.6	1.7
8.	Financial services	14,77,694	15,80,511	17,31,762	6.2	6.2	6.3
9.	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional services	45,67,483	48,66,227	52,93,759	19.2	19.0	19.3
10.	Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	30,76,292	32,89,390	34,58,058	12.9	12.9	12.6
Total GVA at Basic Prices		**2,38,23,136**	**2,55,92,651**	**2,74,21,770**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: *National Accounts Statistics, Central Statistical Office, M/O Statistics & Programme Implementation.*

Table 7: Share of Agriculture and Livestock Sector in Total Economy GVA (Base year 2022-23)						
Year	Total GVA	GVA -Agriculture & Allied Sector		GVA -Livestock Sector		
	(Rs in Billion)	(Rs. in Billion)	% to total GVA	(Rs. in Billion)	% to total GVA	% to Agri. & Allied Sector
						(at Constant Prices)
2022-23	2,38,231	47,446	19.92	11,820	4.96	24.91%
2023-24	2,55,927	48,722	19.04	12,168	4.75	24.97%
2024-25	2,74,218	50,742	18.50	12,792	4.66	25.21%
						(at Current Prices)
2022-23	2,38,231	47,446	19.92	11,820	4.96	24.91%
2023-24	2,64,055	51,056	19.34	12,675	4.80	24.83%
2024-25	2,88,457	55,767	19.33	13,853	4.80	24.84%

Source: *National Accounts Division, Central Statistical Office, M/O Statistics & Programme Implementation.*

6

LIVESTOCK DISEASE & VETERINARY INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA



6.1 LIVESTOCK DISEASE & VETERINARY INFRASTRUCTURE IN INDIA

A key driver behind the growth and competitiveness of the livestock sector is the sustained focus on genetic improvement and breed development. India has made significant investments in breeding infrastructure, supported by an extensive network of breeding farms and AI centres. During 2025-26, more than 84.35 million artificial inseminations were performed under various government initiatives, demonstrating the scale of efforts being undertaken to enhance reproductive efficiency, improve breed quality, and increase productivity per animal. This proactive approach provides a strong foundation for sustainable growth and improved livestock production **(Ref. Table-16)**.

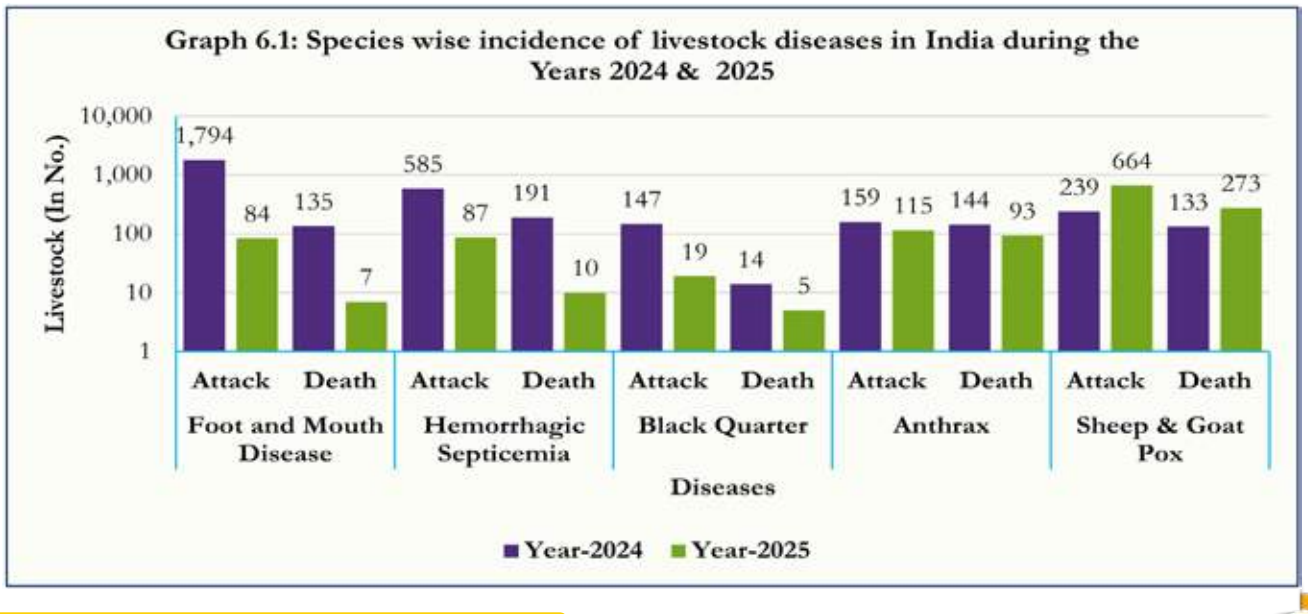
As per the available data, there are 64,726 Artificial Insemination (AI) Centres operating under the Animal Husbandry Departments across the country, while 47,137 AI Centres managed by private and other sectors. In addition, 135 Cattle Breeding Farms are operated by Government Departments and 40 farms by other sectors, reflecting a well-established breeding infrastructure aimed at improving livestock productivity and genetic potential **(Ref. Table-10).**

To maintain this positive momentum and unlock the sector's full potential, targeted interventions in selected areas can yield substantial benefits. Strengthening the domestic animal feed and fodder supply chain remains a critical priority, as the availability of quality feed directly influences animal health, productivity, and production efficiency.

Simultaneously, further strengthening veterinary services and disease management systems offers an important pathway towards enhancing sectoral resilience. While the existing network of 68,828 veterinary institutions provides a robust foundation for animal healthcare delivery, the continued occurrence of livestock diseases highlights the need for enhanced disease surveillance, wider vaccination coverage, improved diagnostic facilities, and stronger veterinary outreach services **(Ref. Table-9).**

6.2 INCIDENCE OF LIVESTOCK DISEASES IN INDIA DURING THE YEARS 2024 & 2025

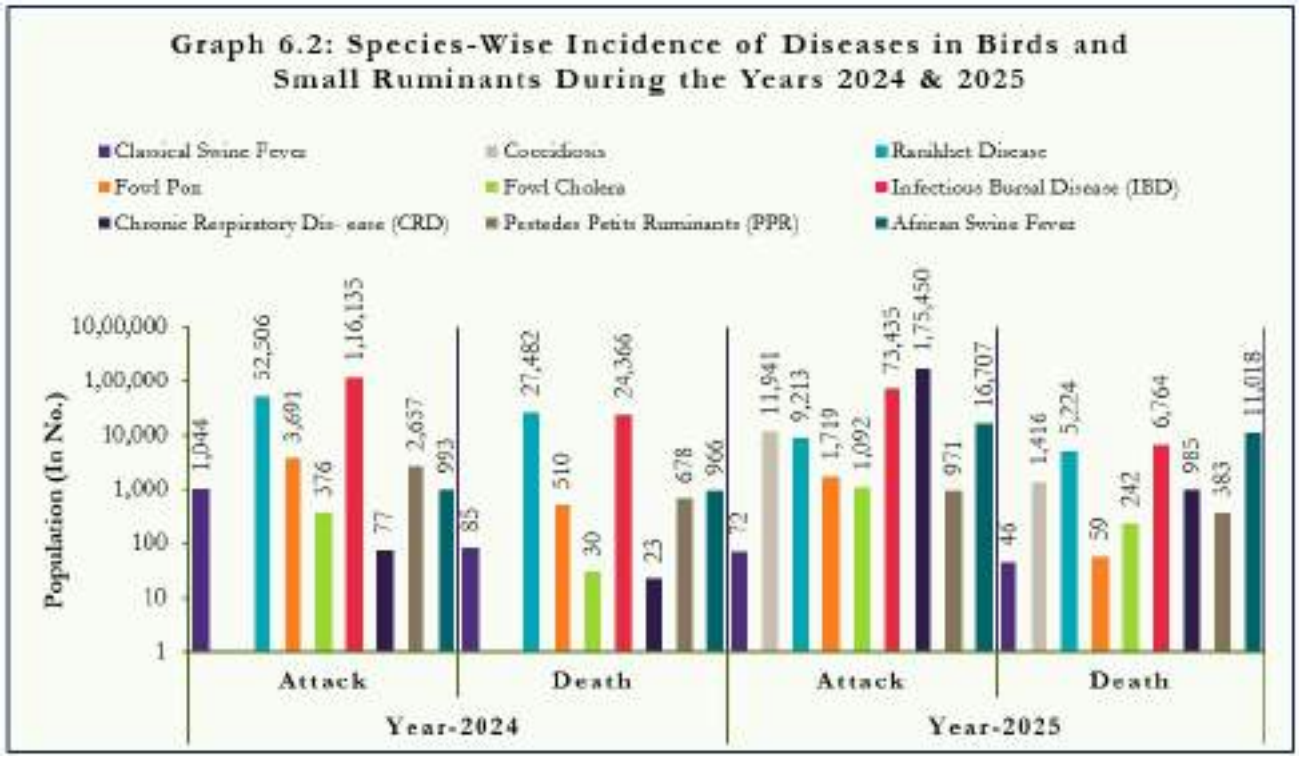
Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) showed a substantial decline, with attacks reducing sharply from 1,794 cases and 135 deaths in 2024 to 84 cases and 7 deaths in 2025, reflecting effective vaccination and control measures. Similarly, Hemorrhagic Septicemia recorded a significant improvement, with attacks decreasing from 585 to 87 and deaths from 191 to 10, indicating better preventive coverage and timely interventions.



Black Quarter also exhibited a declining trend, with attacks falling from 147 in 2024 to 19 in 2025 and deaths reducing from 14 to 5, suggesting sustained effectiveness of routine immunization. Anthrax, while registering a reduction in attacks from 159 to 115 and deaths from 144 to 93, continued to show high case fatality, highlighting the need for targeted surveillance and rapid response in endemic areas.

In contrast, Sheep & Goat Pox showed a worsening trend, with attacks increasing sharply from 239 cases in 2024 to 664 cases in 2025, accompanied by a rise in deaths from 133 to 273. This upward trend underscores the need for intensified vaccination drives, improved disease reporting, and focused control strategies for small ruminants **(Ref. Table-8).**

6.3 INCIDENCE OF DISEASES IN BIRD AND SMALL RUMINANTS POPULATION DURING THE YEARS 2024 & 2025



African Swine Fever (ASF) witnessed a sharp surge in 2025, with cases increasing from 993 to 16,707 and deaths rising from 966 to 11,018, indicating widespread transmission and continued high mortality, necessitating stringent biosecurity and containment measures.

Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD) showed a notable improvement in 2025, with attacks declining from 1,16,135 to 73,435 and deaths reducing significantly from 24,366 to 6,764, reflecting better vaccination coverage and poultry health management.

Ranikhet Disease recorded a substantial decline, as attacks fell from 52,506 in 2024 to 9,213 in 2025, and deaths reduced from 27,482 to 5,224, indicating effective disease control and surveillance efforts.

Chronic Respiratory Disease (CRD) showed a dramatic increase in morbidity during 2025, with cases rising from 77 to 1,75,450, though mortality remained relatively low, suggesting widespread productivity losses despite limited fatalities.

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) continued to show a declining trend, with attacks reducing from 2,657 to 971 and deaths from 678 to 383, underscoring the impact of sustained vaccination programmes in small ruminants.

Fowl Cholera exhibited an upward trend in 2025, with cases increasing nearly threefold from 376 to 1,092 and deaths from 30 to 242, calling for strengthened preventive and biosecurity measures.

Fowl Pox demonstrated a positive trend, with attacks declining from 3,691 to 1,719 and deaths reducing sharply from 510 to 59, reflecting improved immunization and disease awareness.

Coccidiosis was reported for the first time in 2025, with 11,941 cases and 1,416 deaths, highlighting emerging challenges related to poultry hygiene and farm management practices **(Ref. Table-8)**.

Table 8: Species wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during the Years 2024 & 2025

S. No.	Disease Name	Species	Year 2024 (January -June 2024)			Year 2025 (January -June 2025)		
			Outbreak	Attack	Death	Outbreak	Attack	Death
1	Foot and Mouth Disease	Bovine	41	1,794	135	5	59	1
		Buffalo						
		Ovine/ Caprine						
		Swine				1	25	6
		Total	**41**	**1,794**	**135**	**6**	**84**	**7**
2	Hemorrhagic Septi-cemia	Bovine	70	521	190	43	73	4
		Buffalo	2	2	1	3	14	6
		Ovine/ Caprine	38	62	0			
		Total	**110**	**585**	**191**	**46**	**87**	**10**
3	Black Quarter	Bovine	10	141	9	3	19	5
		Buffalo						
		Ovine/ Caprine	1	6	5			
		Total	**11**	**147**	**14**	**3**	**19**	**5**
4	Anthrax	Bovine	19	104	89	4	15	15
		Buffalo						
		Ovine/ Caprine	13	55	55	5	100	78
		Swine						
		Total	32	159	144	9	115	93
5	Fascioliasis	Bovine						
		Buffalo						
		Ovine/ Caprine						
		Total						

Table 8: Species wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during the Years 2024 & 2025								
6	Enterotoxaemia	Ovine/ Caprine	10	140	28	2	23	3
7	Sheep & Goat Pox	Ovine/ Caprine	12	239	133	13	664	273
8	Blue Tongue	Ovine/ Caprine	2	5	3	2	6	0
9	Contagious Caprine Pleuro- pneumonia	Ovine/ Caprine	4	89	30	5	53	10
10	Amphistomiasis	Bovine						
		Buffalo						
		Ovine/ Caprine						
		Total						
11	Classical Swine Fever	Swine	9	1,044	85	4	72	46
12	Salmonellosis	Avian	1	10	6			
13	Coccidiosis	Avian				16	11,941	1,416
14	Ranikhet Disease	Avian	116	52,506	27,482	40	9,213	5,224
15	Fowl Pox	Avian	22	3,691	510	10	1,719	59
16	Fowl Cholera	Avian	9	376	30	12	1,092	242
17	Marek's Disease	Avian	1	6,300	13	1	63	0
18	Infectious Bursal Disease (IBD)	Avian	77	1,16,135	24,366	125	73,435	6,764
19	Duck Plague	Avian	10	802	186			
20	Coryza	Avian						
21	Chronic Respiratory Dis- ease (CRD)	Avian	3	77	23	19	1,75,450	985
22	Canine Distemper	Canine						
23	Rabies	Bovine	4	13	13	2	4	4
		Buffalo						
		Ovine/ Caprine						
		Canine	10	23	23	3	3	3
		Total	14	36	36	5	7	7
24	Babesiosis	Bovine	59	313	3	99	231	3
25	Mastitis	Bovine						
		Buffalo						
		Ovine/ Caprine						
		Total						

Table 8: Species wise incidence of livestock diseases in India during the Years 2024 & 2025								
26	Trypanosomiasis	Bovine	4	4	0	3	3	0
		Buffalo						
		Camel						
		Total	4	4	0	3	3	0
27	Mange	Bovine	7	7	0	1	1	0
		Ovine/ Caprine						
		Swine						
		Canine						
		Total	**7**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**
28	Pestedes Petits Ruminants (PPR)	Ovine/ Caprine	69	2,657	678	29	971	383
29	Anaplasmosis	Bovine	175	255	1	215	334	0
		Buffalo						
		Ovine/ Caprine						
		Total	**175**	**255**	**1**	**215**	**334**	**0**
30	Brucellosis	Bovine	3	49	0	6	43	0
		Buffalo						
		Ovine/ Caprine						
		Total	3	49	0	6	43	0
31	Glanders {2}, {#}	Equine	6	7	6	7	8	7
32	African Swine Fever {1}, {$}	Swine	11	993	966	66	16,707	11,018
33	Theileriosis	Bovine	204	484	22	127	331	4
		Buffalo						
		Total	**204**	**484**	**22**	**127**	**331**	**4**
34	Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)	Bovine	167	4,049	222	20	561	19

Note: (i) *2024:- {1} 27 Animal Destroyed, {2} 1 Animal Destroyed.*

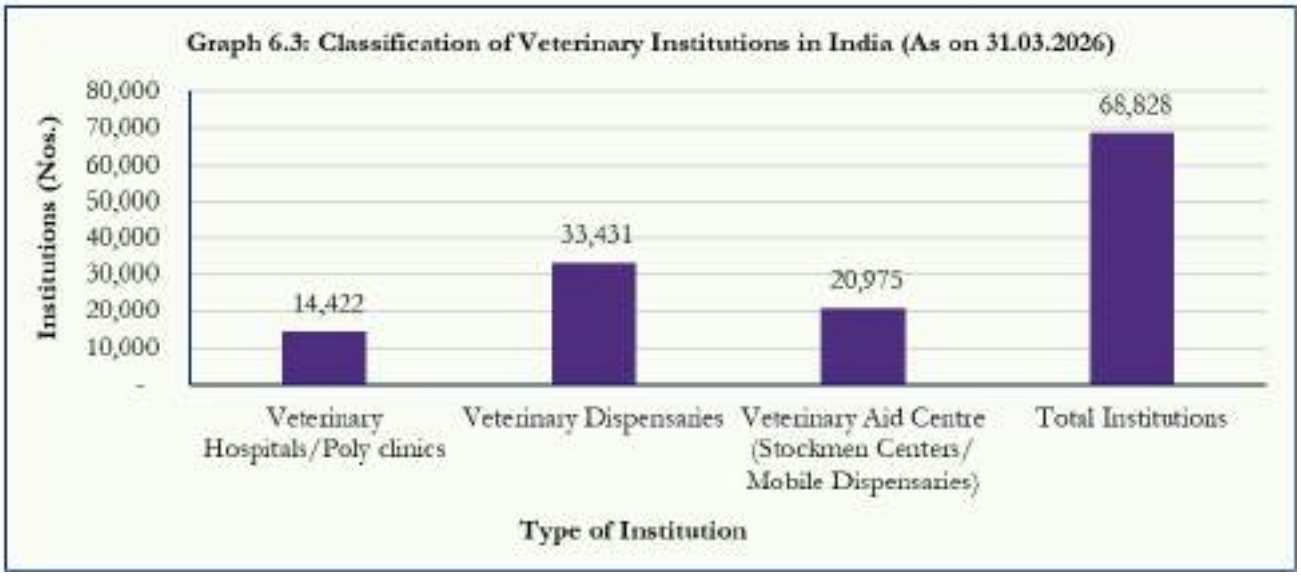
*(ii) 2025:- *22 animal destroyed, # 1 animal destroyed, $ 5,689 animal destroyed.*

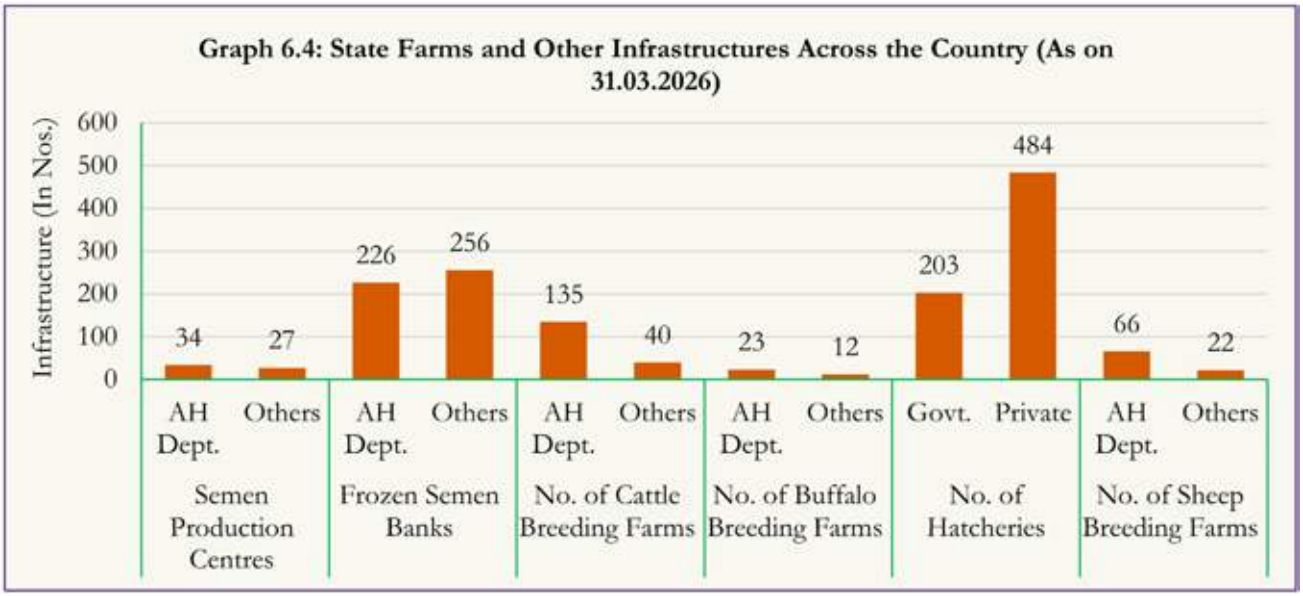
Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) continues to be one of the most serious diseases affecting sheep and goats, causing 678 deaths across 69 outbreaks in 2024. However, the disease situation improved in 2025, with the number of deaths declining to 383. Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) remained widespread among bovines, accounting for 167 outbreaks and 222 deaths in 2024. In 2025, although 561 cases were reported, the number of deaths declined significantly to 19, indicating an improvement in disease management and control measures. Among small ruminants, Enterotoxaemia (2 outbreaks and 3 deaths), Sheep & Goat Pox (13 outbreaks and 273 deaths), and Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) (5 outbreaks and 10

deaths) emerged as significant diseases in 2025, with Sheep & Goat Pox being particularly severe in terms of mortality.

In the swine population, Classical Swine Fever (CSF) remained a major health concern, causing 9 outbreaks and affecting 1,044 animals, resulting in 85 deaths during 2024. The disease burden reduced in 2025, with 72 affected animals and 46 deaths reported. However, African Swine Fever (ASF) continued to pose the greatest threat to pig health. In 2024, ASF resulted in 11 outbreaks, infecting 993 pigs and causing 966 deaths, reflecting an exceptionally high case fatality rate of about 97%. The situation remained alarming in 2025, with 66 outbreaks, 16,707 affected pigs, and 11,018 deaths, underscoring the highly contagious and devastating nature of the disease and its significant impact on the swine sector.

Veterinary Institutions:





The **Graph 6.3** presents the classification of veterinary institutions in India into three major categories: Veterinary Hospitals/Polyclinics, Veterinary Dispensaries, and Veterinary Aid Centres (including Stockmen Centres and Mobile Dispensaries). Among these, Veterinary Dispensaries constitute the largest category, with 33,431 institutions, reflecting their extensive network and pivotal role in delivering primary animal

healthcare services across the country. Veterinary Aid Centres account for 20,975 institutions, playing an important role in extending veterinary services to rural and remote areas through stockmen centres and mobile veterinary units. Veterinary Hospitals/Polyclinics, numbering 14,422, represent the smallest category but are generally equipped to provide specialized diagnostic and treatment services. Overall, the distribution of veterinary institutions highlights India's strong focus on ensuring widespread accessibility of veterinary healthcare services, particularly at the grassroots level **(Ref. Table-17).**

Table 9: Number of Veterinary Institutions (As on 31.03.2026)

S.No.	States/UTs	Veterinary Hospitals/ Poly clinics	Veterinary Dispen-saries	Veterinary Aid Centre (Stockmen Centers/ Mobile Dispensaries)	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	337	1577	1558	3472
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	183	311	510
3	Assam	21	431	767	1219
4	Bihar	1188	39	2129	3356
5	Chhattisgarh	366	844	218	1428
6	Goa	5	26	46	77
7	Gujarat	34	1138	1157	2329
8	Haryana	1085	1798	92	2975
9	Himachal Pradesh	466	1762	1234	3462
10	Jammu & Kashmir	19	1256	225	1500
11	Jharkhand	35	424	433	892
12	Karnataka	695	2266	1381	4342
13	Kerala	279	870	15	1164
14	Madhya Pradesh	1063	1583	406	3052
15	Maharashtra	350	4439	153	4942
16	Manipur	59	151	23	233
17	Meghalaya	4	129	120	253
18	Mizoram	11	61	68	140
19	Nagaland	13	61	120	194
20	Odisha	58	483	3553	4094
21	Punjab	1389	1489	20	2898
22	Rajasthan	3750	7712	34	11496
23	Sikkim	21	71	67	159
24	Tamil Nadu	191	2765	1110	4066
25	Telangana	107	910	1201	2218
26	Tripura	64	0	460	524
27	Uttarakhand	333	10	777	1120
28	Uttar Pradesh	2275	267	2575	5117
29	West Bengal	113	613	485	1211
30	A & N Islands	10	12	70	92
31	Chandigarh	5	9	0	14
32	Ladakh	4	8	127	139
33	D. & N. Haveli and Daman & Diu*	1	2	14	17
34	Delhi	46	25	3	74
35	Lakshadweep	9	0	0	9
36	Puducherry	0	17	23	40
All India		**14422**	**33431**	**20975**	**68828**

'-' Not available/not received
**Previous year data used*

Source: *State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.*

Table 10: State Farms and Other Infrastructures Across the Country (As on 31.03.2026)

S. No.	States/UTs	No. of ICD Projects	Semen Production Centres under		Frozen Semen Banks under		No. of AI Centres under		No. of Cattle Breeding Farms under	
			AH Dept.	Others	AH Dept.	Others	AH Dept.	Others	AH Dept.	Others
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	3	-	13	3188	2865	-	3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2	-	50	-	10	15
3	Assam	-	1		18	-	850	-	10	
4	Bihar	23	1	-	4	-	2229	5791	1	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	1	-	5	-	376	-	4	-
6	Goa	-	-	-	1	1	79	16	2	1
7	Gujarat	30	1	5	7	0	2359	7894	4	3
8	Haryana	7	3	2	7	2	2883	76	2	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0	7	0	3278	8	2	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	324	2	0	52	0	1444	0	6	0
11	Jharkhand	1	0	0	1	0	1739	135	3	0
12	Karnataka	-	4	2	6	2	4342	2750	21	-
13	Kerala	8	-	3	-	7	2486	464	5	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	17	0	1	0	7	3527	3313	8	0
15	Maharashtra		3	3	34	181	4789	-	8	-
16	Manipur	1	-	-	2	-	300	3	1	-
17	Meghalaya	2	2	-	1	-	67		5	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	1	-	58	12	3	-
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	1	-	52	125	5	-
20	Odisha	-	-	-	1	0	3433	1592	8	-
21	Punjab		2	2	1	2	2856	0	2	1
22	Rajasthan			2		2	11462	648	3	5
23	Sikkim	-	-	-	1	-	70	111	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	0	3	3	37	30	3763	4999	4	6
25	Telangana	0	0	1	0	9	2113	1699	0	1
26	Tripura	2	-	-	4	-	11	-	1	-
27	Uttarakhand	0	1	-	2	-	773	1073	3	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	-	3	-	3	-	5043	5608	7	-
29	West Bengal	0	5	0	27	0	895	7955	3	0
30	A & N Islands	-	-	-	1	-	21	-	1	-
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
32	Ladakh	10	-	-	-	-	66	-	3	5
33	D. & N. Haveli and Daman & Diu*	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-
All India		**425**	**34**	**27**	**226**	**256**	**64726**	**47137**	**135**	**40**

'-' Not available/not received

**previous year data used*

Source: *State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.*

Table 11(A): State Farms and Other Infrastructures Across the Country (As on 31.03.2026) (Contd.)

S.No.	States/UTs	No. of Buffalo Breeding Farms under		No. of Gaushalas under		No. of Liquid Nitrogen Plants under		No. of Poultry Breeding Farms under	
		AH Dept.	Others	AH Dept.	Others	AH Dept.	Others	AH Dept.	Others
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	56	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	4	-	14	-
3	Assam	2			16			22	
4	Bihar	-	-	-	87	-	-	2	18
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	1	176	-	-	7	-
6	Goa	1	-	-	9	-	-	1	3
7	Gujarat	1	3	0	1689	-	-	3	3
8	Haryana	1	1	698	0	0	0	1	96
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	22	250	7	0	4	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	36	0	10	0	29	5088
11	Jharkhand	1	0	0	32	0	2	3	72
12	Karnataka	1	-	36	256	-	7	7	55
13	Kerala	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	0	2267	723	5	0	9	6
15	Maharashtra	1	-	986	0	0	-	4	-
16	Manipur	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
17	Meghalaya	1	-			2	-	13	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-
19	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	3	8	-
20	Odisha	-	-	1	117	-	-	7	-
21	Punjab	1	1	20	475	0	1	0	2657
22	Rajasthan	1	-	-	4421	-	-	1	-
23	Sikkim	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	0	5	2	37	0	2	3	91
25	Telangana	0	1	0	75	0	0	1	0
26	Tripura	1	-	-	3	3	-	4	-
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	15	80	0	0	7	-
28	Uttar Pradesh	4	-	7527	626	-	-	1	-
29	West Bengal	0	0	1	17	0	0	27	0
30	A & N Islands			1		1		8	
31	Chandigarh	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1
32	Ladakh	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-
33	D. & N. Haveli and Daman & Diu*	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India		**23**	**12**	**11631**	**9149**	**38**	**15**	**212**	**8090**

'-' Not available/not received

**Previous data used*

Source: *State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.*

Table 11(B): State Farms and Other Infrastructures Across the Country (As on 31.03.2026) (Contd.)

S.No.	States/UTs	No. of Duck Breeding Farms under		No. of Hatch-eries		No. of Sheep Breeding Farms under		No. of Intensive Sheep Dev Project	Sheep & Wool extension Centres
		AH Dept.	Others	Govt.	Private	AH Dept.	Others		
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	1	7	2	-	13	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	7
3	Assam	6		14	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	2	37	-	-	-	-
2	Chhattisgarh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	3	17	3	1	5	179
8	Haryana	0	0	1	96	1	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	9
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	0	13	2	14	0	10	870
11	Jharkhand	2	3	3	35	2	0	0	3
12	Karnataka	-	-	7	55	-	5	-	2
13	Kerala	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	9	14	2	0	0	7
15	Maharashtra	1	-	4	-	6	-	-	6
16	Manipur	1	-	2	25	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	7	-	1	-		-
18	Mizoram	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
20	Odisha	2	-	48	17	1	-	-	-
21	Punjab	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	40
22	Rajasthan	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
23	Sikkim	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	0	2	4	78	4	14	2	-
25	Telangana	0	0	0	37	0	0	4	0
26	Tripura	1	-	5	8	-	-	-	-
27	Uttarakhand	1	0	7	-	11	0	0	113
28	Uttar Pradesh	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	180
29	West Bengal	6	0	34	0	1	0	0	0
30	A & N Islands	8	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	53
33	D. & N. Haveli and Daman & Diu*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	53	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India		**34**	**7**	**203**	**484**	**66**	**22**	**35**	**1469**

'-' Not available/not received.

**Previous data used.*

Source: *State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.*

Table 11 (C): State Farms and Other Infrastructures Across the Country (As on 31.03.2026) (Contd.)

S. No.	States/UTs	Wool Grading Centre	No. of Goat Breeding	No. of Rabbit Breeding Farms	No. of Fodder Seed Production Farms under		No. of Pig Breeding Farms	No. of Camel Breeding Farms	No. of Horse Farms
					AH Dept.	Private			
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	-
3	Assam	-	10	1	5	19	-	-	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
6	Goa	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-
7	Gujarat	1	5	-	2	-	-	1	3
8	Haryana	2	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	10	1	21	1	0	0	1
11	Jharkhand	0	70	0	0	11	245	0	0
12	Karnataka	-	1	-	-	10	10	-	1
13	Kerala	-	8	6	1	-	6	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Maharashtra	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Manipur				1		3		1
17	Meghalaya	-	2	1	5	-	15	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	1	-	6	-	7	-	-
19	Nagaland	-	3	1	2	-	10	-	1
20	Odisha	-	4	-	6	-	1	-	-
21	Punjab	1	3	-	7	1	6	-	-
22	Rajasthan	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-
23	Sikkim	-	6	1	1	-	6	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	1	12	3	1	12	14	0	1
25	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Tripura	-	1	1	10	-	10	-	-
27	Uttarakhand	1	2	2	1	-	2	0	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	2	7	-	9	-	6	-	-
29	West Bengal	0	2	1	5	0	1	0	0
30	A & N Islands	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	-
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Ladakh	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	2
33	D. & N. Haveli and Daman & Diu*	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India		**14**	**181**	**21**	**88**	**55**	**373**	**2**	**11**

'-' Not available/not received

**Previous data used*

Source: *State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.*

Table 11(D): State Farms and Other Infrastructures Across the Country (As on 31.03.2026) (Contd.)

S.No.	States/UTs	No. of Rinderpest Check posts	No. of Carcass Utilization Centers		No. of Reg. Slaughter Houses	No. of Milk Proc. Factories	No. of Liquid Milk Plants
			Govt. Sector	Other Org.			
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	-	-	96	13	195
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	-	1	-	2
3	Assam	8	-	-	12	11	-
4	Bihar	-	-	-	8	145	24
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	-	-	1	2	42
7	Gujarat	-	-	-	6	40	40
8	Haryana	0	0	0	6	33	33
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0	37	11	22
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3	0	0	6	12	9
11	Jharkhand	5	0	0	198	23	96
12	Karnataka	-	-	-	26	46	28
13	Kerala	19	-	-	17	14	14
14	Madhya Pradesh	17	0	1	198	17	72
15	Maharashtra	0	-	-	198	-	-
16	Manipur	-	-	-	-	1	1
17	Meghalaya	7	-	-	-	3	2
18	Mizoram	11	1	-	2	4	4
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	3
20	Odisha	-	-	-	-	13	441
21	Punjab	10			10	12	135
22	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	25	25
23	Sikkim	6	-	-	1	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	8	2	0	73	47	940
25	Telangana	8	0	0	27	4	65
26	Tripura	1	-	1	-	2	2
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	-	-	11	22
28	Uttar Pradesh	-	1	-	28	-	-
29	West Bengal	1	0	0	5	12	5
30	A & N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	1
31	Chandigarh	-	-	-	1	-	-
32	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	8	2
33	D. & N. Haveli and Daman & Diu*	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	2	-	-	2	2	2
All India		**115**	**5**	**2**	**959**	**511**	**2227**

'-' Not available/not received

**Previous data used,*

Source: *State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.*

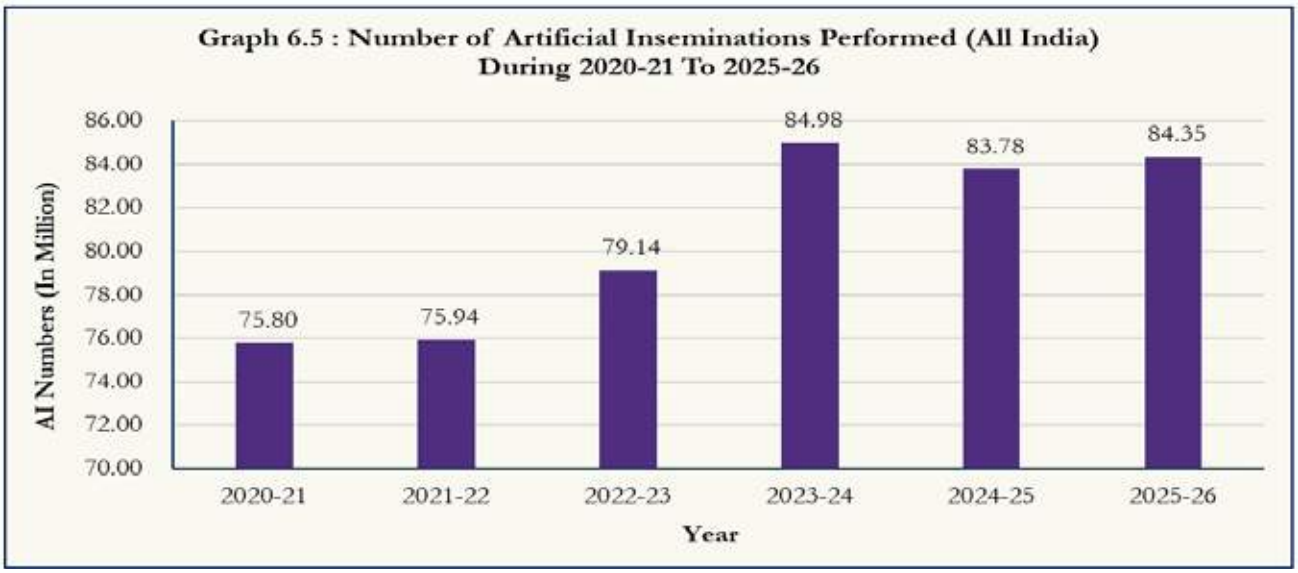
India's veterinary infrastructure and breeding facilities reveals critical insights into the state-wise capacity and focus areas of the livestock sector. Rajasthan emerges as the undeniable leader in basic veterinary care, with a massive network of 11,496 institutions with 16.7% of the national total highlighting a strong foundational support system for its vast livestock population. Followed by Uttar Pradesh with 5,117 institutions (7.4%) and Maharashtra with 4,942 institutions (7.2%) in the country's total.

However, the infrastructure for genetic improvement tells a different story while the national network includes 64,726 AI centers under the Animal Husbandry Department, advanced breeding infrastructure like semen production centers and frozen semen banks is concentrated in states like Jammu & Kashmir (52 banks) Tamil Nadu (37 banks), Maharashtra (34 banks), and West Bengal (27 banks), indicating a more developed value chain in these regions. The poultry sector is overwhelmingly driven by the private sector, which operates 8,090 breeding farms compared to just 212 under government departments, with Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab hosting 5,088 and 2,657 private poultry farms, respectively.

Furthermore, regional specializations are evident, such as the concentration of Pig and Goat breeding farm in Jharkhand (245) and Goat Breeding Farms (70) respectively. There are 11,631 Gaushalas managed by Govt. department while 9,149 are under private sector and the significant number of Gaushalas under private sector in Rajasthan (4,421) and Gujrat (1,689), reflecting cultural priorities.

The state of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra each having the 198 number of Registered Slaughterhouses while Tamil Nadu having the 940 highest Liquid Milk Plants followed by Odisha 441 milk plants.

NO. OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATIONS PERFORMED DURING 2020-21 TO 2025-26:



The **Graph 6.5** shows the growth in Artificial Inseminations (AI) performed under government initiatives across India from 20202–21 to 2025–26. The adoption of artificial insemination (AI) would lead to a significant reduction in both reproductive and non-reproductive diseases among farm animals. The data indicates an overall upward trend, with some fluctuations. Starting at 75.80 million in 2020–21, the number rose steadily to 75.94 million in 2021–22. However, from 2022–23 onwards, there was a significant and consistent rise, reaching 79.14 million in 2022–23, 84.98 million in 2023–24, and at 83.78 million in 2024–25 and for 2025-26 the is 84.35 million. This pattern suggests a strong recovery and growth in artificial insemination activities in recent years, possibly reflecting success of enhanced government livestock breeding programs and improved implementation efficiency across India **(Ref. Table-19)**.

Table 12: No. of Artificial Inseminations Performed During 2020-21 To 2025-26 (In 000 Numbers)							
S.No.	States/UTs	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	4046	4582	4140	4359	4233	3891
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1073	1307	1552	1654	998	843
3	Assam	435	506	672	679	659	682
4	Bihar	3629	3815	4483	4476	4560	4907
5	Chhattisgarh	595	432	595	596	620	582
6	Goa	32	30	25	23	24	21
7	Gujarat	8834	8458	8535	8594	8354	9129
8	Haryana	3921	3872	3922	3918	3977	3963
9	Himachal Pradesh	770	694	693	672	671	670
10	Jammu & Kashmir	847	827	868	820	973	1069
11	Jharkhand	843	926	1090	1248	1385	1502
12	Karnataka	6755	6957	6952	7429	7575	7213
13	Kerala	1147	1163	1108	1028	927	776
14	Madhya Pradesh	3370	3747	3918	3800	1283	2203
15	Maharashtra	2102	1865	1635	1689	1731	1791
16	Manipur	10	10	11	15	9	10
17	Meghalaya	24	22	20	20	17	17
18	Mizoram	4	4	3	2	1	2
19	Nagaland	23	25	38	17	14	9
20	Odisha	1637	1767	1462	930	924	1064
21	Punjab	3082	2788	2657	2810	2982	3554
22	Rajasthan	3942	3472	3258	2985	2543	2526
23	Sikkim	17	16	15	12	21	21
24	Tamil Nadu	7024	6593	7075	7238	7315	6769
25	Telangana	1888	1946	2061	2110	1974	2024
26	Tripura	124	125	135	113	118	123
27	Uttarakhand	777	782	800	827	835	844
28	Uttar Pradesh	14486	14634	16622	21710	23820	23108
29	West Bengal	4284	4498	4731	5139	5177	4979
30	A & N Islands	6	6	5	5	4	4
31	Chandigarh	10	9	7	6	5	5
32	Ladakh	2	2	2	2	2	2
33	D. & N. Haveli and Daman & Diu*	1	1	0	0	2	2
34	Delhi	0	0	0	1	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	58	55	51	48	48	39
All India		**75798**	**75936**	**79142**	**84976**	**83784**	**84346**

'-' Not available/not received

*Previous year data used

7

IMPORT /EXPORT OF LIVESTOCK SECTOR






IMPORT /EXPORT OF LIVESTOCK SECTOR

International trade in animals and animal products plays a vital role in supporting economic growth, food security, employment generation, and the development of the livestock sector. The import and export of livestock commodities facilitate the movement of animals, meat and meat products, dairy products, eggs, wool, hides and skins, animal feed, and other value-added products across countries, enabling efficient utilization of resources and meeting the diverse demands of global markets. Exports contribute significantly to foreign exchange earnings and enhance the competitiveness of the livestock sector, while imports provide access to superior breeding stock, genetic material, feed ingredients, and specialized animal products. The trade performance of livestock sector is also an important indicator of the sector's productivity, market integration, and compliance with international quality standards and compliance of- sanitary, and phytosanitary standards.

Table 13: Comparison of Value of Export and Import of Livestock and Livestock Product During 2024-25 & 2025-26

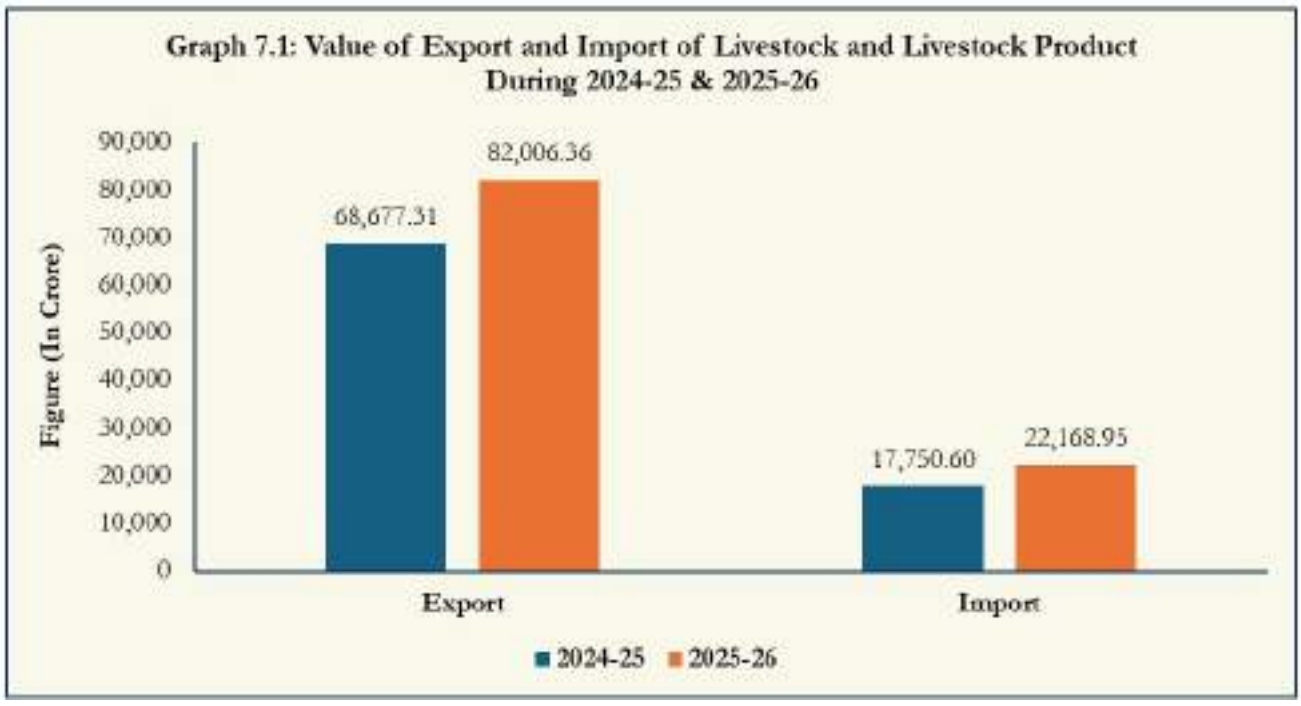
(Figure in Crore)

	EXPORT			IMPORT		
	2024-25	2025-26	Y-o-Y	2024-25	2025-26	Y-o-Y
Livestock and Livestock Product Group	68,677.31	82,006.36	19.41%	17,750.60	22,168.95	24.89%
All Groups: Total	**37,03,412.02**	**39,03,727.45**	**5.41%**	**60,98,209.88**	**68,59,480.85**	**12.48%**

Source: *Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata.*

India's livestock sector exports increased from ₹68,677.31 crore in 2024-25 to ₹82,006.36 crore in 2025-26, registering a year-on-year growth of 19.41%. The sector accounted for approximately 2.10% of India's total exports during 2025-26, reflecting its significant contribution to the country's agricultural and allied exports.

The imports of livestock and livestock products is ₹22,168.95 crore during the year 2025-26. Livestock sector imports constituted approximately 0.32% of India's total imports during 2025-26. **(Ref. Table 13)**.



EXPORTS:

India's livestock export basket continues to be predominantly driven by Meat and Edible Meat Offal, which accounted for 56.38% of total livestock exports in 2025-26. This dominance is primarily supported by strong international demand for frozen buffalo meat, reinforcing India's position as one of the leading exporters in this segment. Animal Feed and Fodder emerged as the second-largest export category, contributing 24.16% to total exports, highlighting India's growing presence in the global feed market and its expanding role beyond traditional livestock commodities. Other important export categories included Dairy Products (4.38%), Raw Hides, Skins and Leather (4.30%), Egg and Egg Products (3.27%) and Wool, Fine or Coarse Animal Hair (1.64%) **Graph 7.2**.

Graph 7.2: Product Category share in Export in Livestock Sector in 2025-26



In addition, several other categories of livestock products were included under the Export basket in 2025-26, details of which are presented in **(Ref. Table 14)**. Their respective contributions to total Exports are also depicted separately in **Graph 7.3.** The overall growth in Exports reflects increased demand for livestock inputs, raw materials, and allied livestock products during 2025-26.

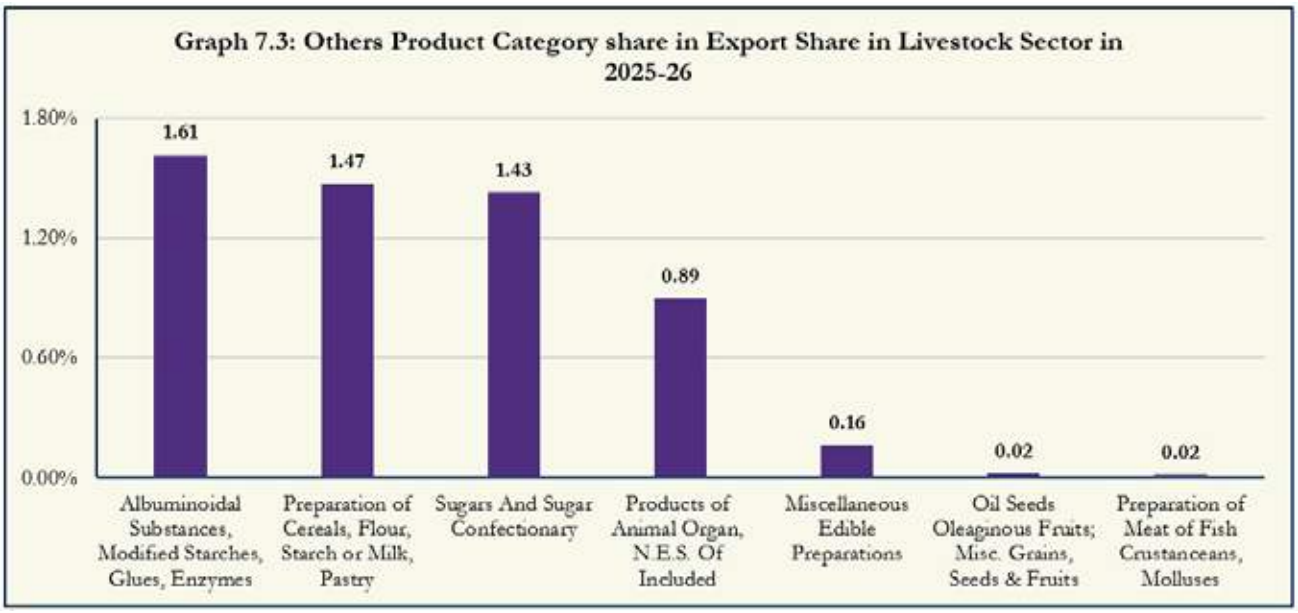
Based on the export values of major livestock and livestock products during 2025-26 compared to 2024-25, export performance showed a positive trend across most product categories. Exports of Meat and Edible Meat Offal registered a substantial increase of 31.24%, rising from ₹35,225.80 crore in 2024-25 to ₹46,232.09 crore in 2025-26, and continued to remain the largest contributor to livestock exports. Egg and Egg Products recorded the highest growth rate of 104.84%, more than doubling from ₹1,307.83 crore to ₹2,678.95 crore during the same period. Live Animals also increased significantly by 34.64%, while Wool, Fine or Coarse Animal Hair and Animal Feed & Fodder grew by 17.63% and 5.77%, respectively. However, exports of Dairy Products declined by 14.11%, decreasing from ₹4,181.72 crore to ₹3,591.69 crore, and Raw Hide, Skin & Leather exports also witnessed a marginal decline of 6.62% **(Ref. Table-18)**.

Exports of Whey and Products increased around 84% from ₹17.50 crore in 2024-25 to ₹32.12 crore in 2025-26, while, Milk and Cream, Not Concentrated Containing Added increased from ₹146.34 crore in 2024-25 to ₹189.98 crore in 2025-26 (Table-22). The other dairy products such as Milk & Cream (concentrated), Cheese & Curd and Whey and Products recorded significant increases, collectively indicating a robust, competitive, and rapidly expanding export basket of Indian dairy products.

Table 14: Value of Export of Livestock and Livestock Products During 2024-25 & 2025-26				
EXPORT				
				(Figure in Cr.)
Sl. No.	**HS CODE**	**Broad Group/ Product Category**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	01	LIVE ANIMALS	166.68	224.41
2	02	MEAT & EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL	35,225.80	46,232.09
3	04	DAIRY PRODUCT	4,181.72	3,591.69
4	04	EGG AND EGG PRODUCT	1,307.83	2,678.95
5	05	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORGAN, N.E.S. OF INCLUDED (ANIMAL BY- PRODUCT)	735.35	733.04
6	12	OIL SEEDS OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISC. GRAINS, SEEDS & FRUITS (FODDER)	7.81	17.27
7	16	PREPARATION OF MEAT OF FISH CRUSTANCEANS, MOLLUSES (PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS)	9.43	12.61
8	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONARY (LACTOSE)	1,119.60	1,169.12
9	19	PREPARATION OF CEREALS, FLOUR, STARCH OR MILK, PASTRY (INFANT FOOD FORMULAE)	1,101.55	1,205.03
10	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS (ICE CREAM)	112.01	133.77
11	23	PREPARED ANIMAL FEED AND INPUTS FOR ANIMAL FEED	18,732.91	19,814.48
12	35	ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES, MODIFIED STARCHES, GLUES, ENZYMES (MILK ALBUMIN, EGG ALBUMIN, GELATIN & CASEIN)	1,058.56	1,324.28
13	41	RAW HIDE AND SKIN & LEATHER	3,775.67	3,525.84
14	51	WOOL, FINE, OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR	1,142.39	1,343.78
	All Group Total		**68,677.31**	**82,006.36**
	India's Total Export		**37,03,412.02**	**39,03,727.45**

Source: *Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata.*

Frozen Buffalo Meat is India's single largest livestock export commodity which has recorded robust growth during 2025-26, with export earnings increasing to ₹40,890.41 crore from ₹31,074.19 crore in 2024-25, registering a significant rise in export value.



On the other hand, the poultry sector also demonstrated strong export performance, particularly in eggs and egg products. Exports of Eggs in Shell, Fresh, Preserved or Cooked has more than doubled, increasing by 131% from ₹813.23 crore in 2024-25 to ₹1,875.54 crore in 2025-26, indicating growing international demand for Indian egg products.

Similarly, Exports of Flours, Meals and Pellets recorded remarkable growth during 2025-26, increasing by nearly 99% from ₹2,277.57 crore in 2024-25 to ₹4,521.61 crore in 2025-26. Likewise, exports of Preparations Used in Animal Feeding registered notable growth, rising from ₹3,549.06 crore in 2024-25 to ₹4,374.85 crore in 2025-26. The strong performance of these commodities reflects increasing global demand for India's animal feed products and feed ingredients, highlighting the growing competitiveness and export potential of the country's livestock and allied sectors in international markets **(Ref. Table-19)**.

Table 15: Export of Livestock and Livestock Products in 2024-25 and 2025-26

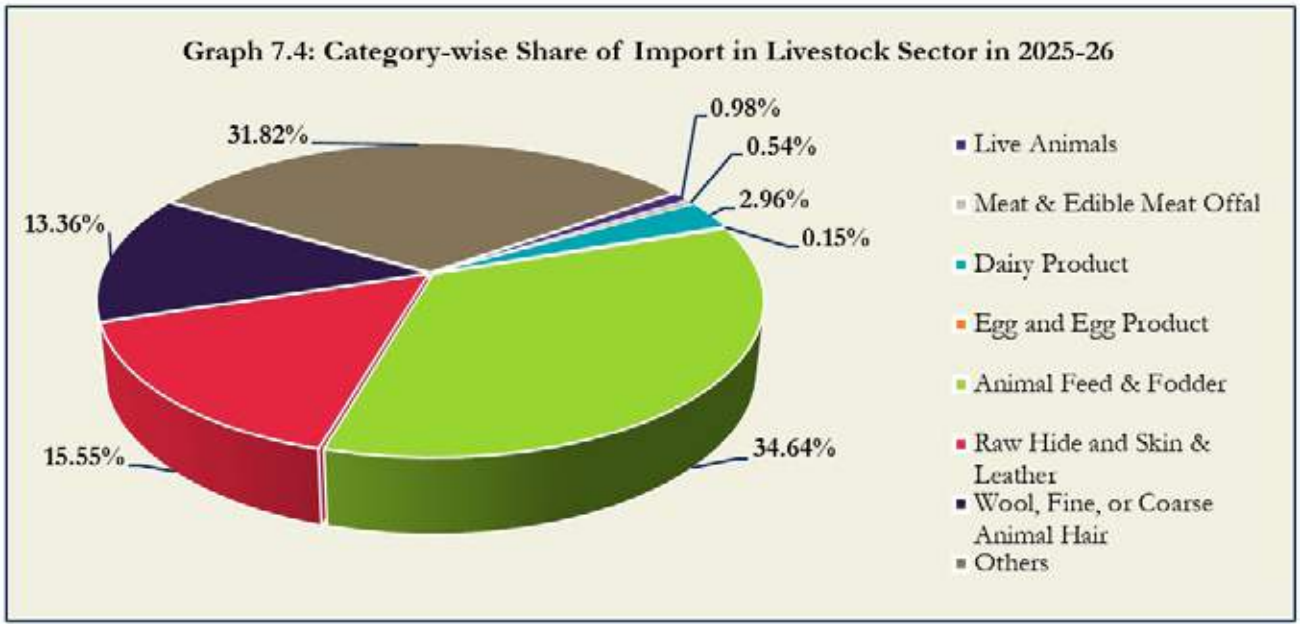
HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	2024-25 (Figure in Crore)	2025-26 (Figure in Crore)
0101	LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINNIES	0.32	0.17
0102	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	0.00	1.40
0104	LIVE SHEEP AND GOATS	156.20	207.20
0105	LIVE POULTRY, THAT IS TO SAY, FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS DO	9.96	15.61
0106	OTHER LIVE ANIMALS	0.19	0.02
0201	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FRESH AND CHILLED	1,032.88	1,257.50
0202	MEAT OF BOVINE ANIMALS, FROZEN	31,074.19	40,890.41
0203	MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	0.00	0.01
0204	MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	717.45	914.85
0206	EDBL OFFAL OF BOVINE ANMLS,SWINE,SHEEP, GOAT,HORSE,ASS,MUL	2,287.27	3,051.70
0207	MEAT AND EDINLE OFFAL OF THE POULTRY OF HEADING NO.01.05,	112.06	115.06
0210	MEAT/EDBL MEAT OFL,SLTED,IN BRINE,DRIED/ SMOKD;EDBL FLOURSA	1.95	2.56
0401	MILK AND CREAM, NOT CONCENTRATED NOR CONTAINING ADDED S	146.34	189.98
0402	MLK AND CRM CNCNTD/CONTNG SUGR/SWETNG MATR	262.81	258.19
0403	BUTTR MLK,CRDLD MLK,CRM,YOGRT,KPHIR,FRMNTD/ACDFD MLK,CRM W/N	38.29	50.98
0404	WHEY AND PRDCTS CONSTNG OF NTRL MLK CNSTITNTW/N CONTAINING A	17.50	32.12
0405	BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DERIVED FROM MILK; DAIRY S	3,221.89	2,518.25
0406	CHEESE AND CURD	494.90	542.17
0407	BIRDS? EGGS, IN SHELL, FRESH, PRESERVED OR COOKED	813.23	1875.54
0408	BIRDS EGGS, NOT IN SHELL, AND EGG YOLKS, FRESH, DRIED, COOK	494.60	803.41
0502	PIGS,HOGS/BOARS BUSTLS AND HIAIR;BDGR AND OTHRBRSH,MKNG HAIR	8.42	8.46
0504	GUTS-BLADDERS AND STOMACHES OF ANIMALS (OTHR THAN FISH)	505.53	520.99
0505	CLIND,DISINFCTD FETHRD SKNS AND OTHR PRTS OFBRDS/FETHR FR PR	0.31	0.10
0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONESANDHRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMP	100.89	94.78
0507	UNWRKD/SMPLY PRPD NT SHAPD IVORY,TORTOISE SHELL,WHALE BONE A	58.41	54.93
0510	AMBRGRIS,CASTORM,CIVT,MUSK;CANTHRIDS;BILE W/N DRIED;GLNDS ET	44.43	40.73
0511	ANML PRDCTS NES/INCL;DEAD ANMLS OF CHPTR 1 OR 3 UNFIT FOR H	17.36	13.06
1213	CEREAL STRAW AND HUSKS, UNPREPARED, WHETHER OR NOT CHO	7.15	17.19
1214	SWEDES, MANGOLDS, FODDER ROOTS, HAY, LUCERNE (ALFALFA),	0.66	0.08

Table 15: Export of Livestock and Livestock Products in 2024-25 and 2025-26			
1601	SAUSAGES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS OF MEAT,MEAT OFFAL,BLOOD OR IN	3.43	5.61
1602	OTHER PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT, OFFAL,BLOOD OR INSECT	5.50	5.13
1603	EXTRCTS AND JUICES OF MEAT FISH CRUSTACEANS MOLLUSCS/OTHER A	0.50	1.87
1702	OTHER SUGARS, INCLUDING CHEMICALLY PURE LACTOSE, MALTOSE,	1,119.60	1,169.12
1901	MALT EXTRACT; FOOD PREPARATIONS OF FLOUR, GROATS, MEAL, STAR	1,101.55	1,205.03
2105	ICE CREAM AND OTHR EDBL ICE W/N CONTNG COCOA	112.01	133.77
2301	FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF MEAT OR MEAT OFFAL, OF FISH OR	2,277.57	4,521.61
2302	BRAN SHARPS AND OTHR RESIDUS W/N IN THE FORMOF PELLETS D	626.00	275.30
2303	RESDUS OF STRCH MNUFCTR AND SMLR RESDUS BEETPULP, BAGASSE	886.56	1466.70
2304	OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES WHETHER OR NOT GROUND OR I	7,210.00	5,122.54
2305	OIL CAKE AND OTHR SOLID RESIDUS, OBTND FROM GRNDNUT OIL EXTR	72.27	47.63
2306	OIL-CAKE,OTHR SOLID RESDUS,W/N GRND/IN FRM OF PELLET,RESLTNG	4,106.42	4,004.61
2308	VEG,MATERIALS ANDVEG. WASTE/RESIDUES FOR ANIMAL FEEDINGNE	5.03	1.24
2309	PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANIMAL FEEDING	3,549.06	4,374.85
3501	CASEIN, CASEINATES AND OTHER CASEIN DERIVATIVES; CASEI	180.47	163.13
3502	ALBUMINS ALBUMINTS AND OTHR ALBUMIN DRVTVS	155.10	202.47
3507	ENZYMES; PREPARED ENZYMES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLU	722.99	958.69
4101	RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINE (INCLUDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE	11.07	12.45
4102	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS (FRESH, OR SALTED, DRIED, LIM	0.01	0.32
4103	OTHER RAW HIDES AND SKINS (FRESH, OR SALTED, DRIED, LIM	0.40	0.11
4104	TANED/CRUST HIDE AND SKIN OF BVNE (INCLDING BUFFALO) OR EQUI	11.45	23.43
4105	TANED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NO	0.13	1.82
4106	TANED/CRUST HIDE AND SKINS OF OTHER ANIMLS WOUT WOOL/HAIR	73.11	126.24
4107	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING OR CRUSTING, INCLUDIN	2,477.70	2,138.75
4112	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING OR CRUSTING, INCLUDIN	523.73	507.67
4113	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING OR CRUSTING, INCLUDIN	664.83	706.59
4114	CHAMDIS LEATHER/PATENT LEATHER/LAMINATED LEATHER METALLISED	12.25	7.83
4115	COMPOSITION LEATHER WITH A BASIS OF LEATHER OR LEATHER	0.98	0.64
5101	WOOL NOT CARDED OR COMBED	3.34	5.96
5102	FINE/COARSE ANML HAIR NT CRDED/COMBED	2.16	0.35
5103	WASTE OF WOOL OR OF FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR, INCLUDING YA	19.59	30.54
5104	GRNTD STOCK OF WOOL/FINE/COARSE ANML HAIR	0.97	1.10
5105	WOOL AND FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR, CARDED OR COMBED	57.47	80.81
5106	YRN OF CRDED WOOL NT PUT UP FR RETAIL SALE	81.57	67.34
5107	YRN OF CMBD WOOL NT PUT UP FR RETAIL SALE	681.50	806.74
5108	YARN OF FINE ANIMAL HAIR (CARDED OR COMBED), NOT PUT U	0.87	0.54
5109	YARN OF WOOL OR FINE ANIMAL HAIR, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	62.42	79.20
5110	YRN OF COARSE ANML HAIR/OF HORS HAIR (INCL GMPD HORSHAIR YARN	0.01	0.00
5111	WOVEN FABRICS OF CARDED WOOL OR OF CARDED FINE ANIMAL HAIR	42.24	56.80
5112	WOVN FBRCS OF CMBD WOOL/FINE ANML HAIR	190.25	214.36
5113	WOVN FBRCS OF CORSE ANML HAIR/OF HORS HAIR	0.00	0.04
Sub-Total		**68,677.29**	**82,006.35**

Source: *Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata.*

IMPORTS:

India's livestock-sector imports are valued at ₹22,168.95 crore, accounting for approximately 0.32% of the country's total imports. Among the import categories, the import pattern of live animals and livestock products during 2025-26 was largely dominated by Prepared Animal Feed and Inputs for Animal Feed including pet food, which accounted total at 34.64%, in total livestock products import- followed by Other Categories at 31.88%. Raw Hide, Skin and Leather constituted 15.54% of imports, while Wool, Fine or Coarse Animal Hair contributed 13.35%. Imports of Dairy Products accounted for 2.95% of the total import basket. In contrast, imports of Live Animals (0.98%), Meat and Edible Meat Offal (0.54%), and Egg and Egg Products (0.15%) represented relatively small shares **(Graph 7.4)**. The import is mainly contributed inputs and raw materials such as for animal feed industry, leather industry and textile industry rather than on primary livestock products intended for direct consumption.



The total import value of livestock and livestock-related products increased significantly from ₹17,750.60 crore in 2024-25 to ₹22,168.95 crore in 2025-26, registering a growth of 24.89% over the previous year. The increase was primarily driven by a substantial rise in the import of Animal Feed and Fodder, inputs for animal feeds and pet food, which increased from ₹5,915.22 crore in 2024-25 to ₹7,678.70 crore in 2025-26. Imports of Dairy Products also recorded a notable increase, rising from Rs. 356.10 crore to ₹655.10 crore during the same period. Similarly, imports of Meat and Edible Meat Offal increased from ₹64.65 crore in 2024-25 to ₹118.98 crore in 2025-26.

In addition, several other categories of livestock products were included under the import basket in 2025-26, details of which are presented in **(Ref. Table 16)**. Their respective contributions to total imports are also depicted separately in **Graph 7.5.** The overall growth in imports reflects increased demand for livestock inputs, raw materials, and allied livestock products during 2025-26.

Table 16: Value of Import of Livestock and Livestock Product During 2024-25 & 2025-26				
IMPORT				
				(Figure in Cr.)
Sl. No.	**HS CODE**	**Broad Group/ Product Category**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	01	LIVE ANIMALS	223.1	217.92
2	02	MEAT & EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL	64.65	118.98
3	04	DAIRY PRODUCTS	356.35	655.1
4	04	EGG AND EGG PRODUCTS	9.38	33.3
5	05	PRODUCTS OF ANIMAL ORGAN, N.E.S. OF INCLUDED (ANIMAL BY- PRODUCT)	320.98	418.15
6	12	OIL SEEDS OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISC. GRAINS, SEEDS & FRUITS (FODDER)	11.72	31.3
7	16	PREPARATION OF MEAT OF FISH CRUSTANCEANS, MOLLUSES (PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS)	12.22	16.59
8	17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONARY (LACTOSE)	1,137.98	1,314.32
9	19	PREPARATION OF CEREALS, FLOUR, STARCH OR MILK, PASTRY (INFANT FOOD)	238.19	357.08
10	21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS (ICE CREAM)	62.23	14.67
11	23	PREPARED ANIMAL FEED AND INPUTS FOR ANIMAL FEEDS	5,915.22	7,678.70
12	35	ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES, MODIFIED STARCHES, GLUES, ENZYMES (MILK ALBUMIN, EGG ALBUMIN, GELATIN & CASEIN)	3,326.95	4,904.04
13	41	RAW HIDE AND SKIN & LEATHER	3,602.78	3,448.12
14	51	WOOL, FINE, OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR	2,468.85	2,960.68
	All Group Total		**17,750.60**	**22,168.95**
	India's Total Import		**60,98,209.88**	**68,59,480.85**

Source: *Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata.*

The value of imports of several dairy and livestock products recorded significant growth. Among dairy products, imports of Milk and Cream Containing Sugar increased substantially to ₹32.95 crore in 2025-26 from ₹10.72 crore in 2024-25. Similarly, imports of Whey Products rose by 65.5%, reaching ₹344.85 crore in 2025-26 compared to ₹208.33 crore in the previous year. Imports of Cheese and Curd also registered a remarkable increase of over 100%, rising to ₹183.95 crore from ₹91.83 crore. In the egg category, imports of Birds' Eggs, Not in Shell, and Egg Yolks witnessed a sharp growth of 292%, increasing from ₹6.39 crore to ₹25.05 crore during the same period.

On the other hand, imports of certain meat and by-product categories also showed notable increases. Imports of Meat of Sheep or Goats, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen grew by 201%, reaching ₹64.56 crore in 2025-26 as against ₹21.39 crore in 2024-25. Likewise, imports under Animal Feed & Fodder of Flours, Meals and Pellets increased by 35%, rising from ₹130.19 crore to ₹175.65 crore **(Ref. Table 17).**

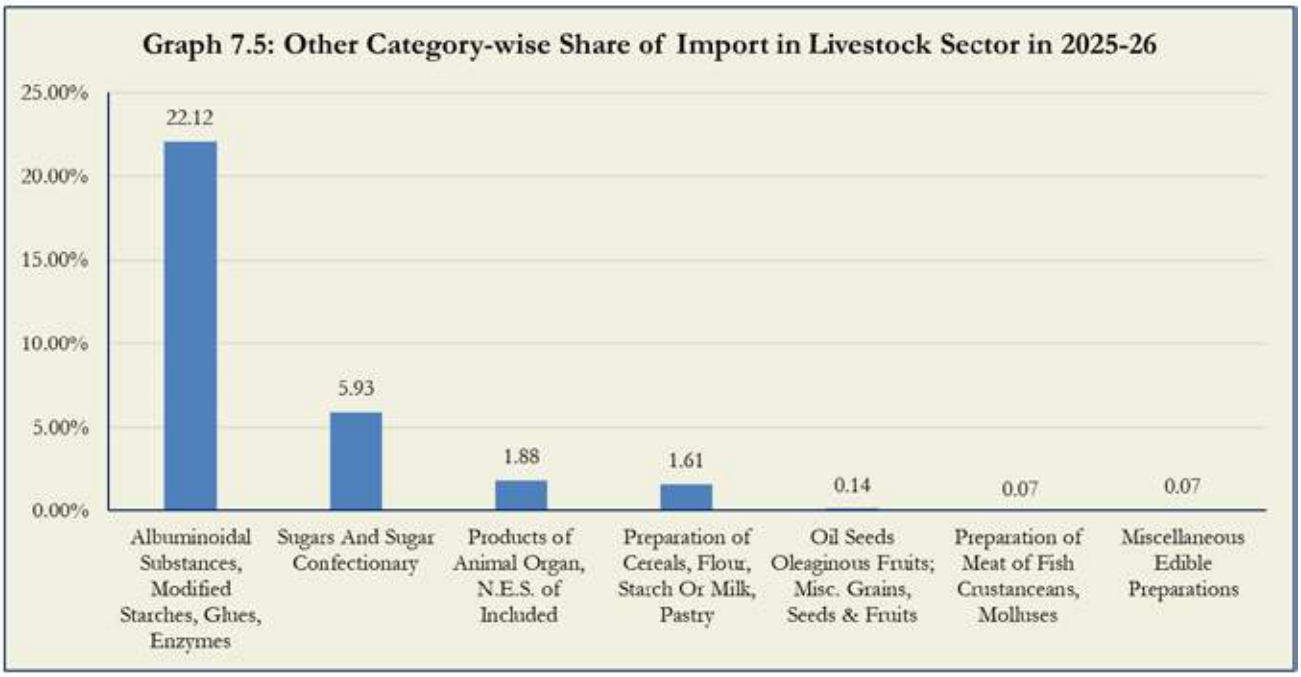


Table 17: Import of Livestock and Livestock Products in 2024-25 and 2025-26

HS CODE	DESCRIPTION	2024-25 (Figure in Crore)	2025-26 (Figure in Crore)
0101	LIVE HORSES, ASSES, MULES AND HINNIES	103.50	66.29
0102	LIVE BOVINE ANIMALS	0.27	11.73
0103	LIVE SWINE	1.98	3.59
0104	LIVE SHEEP AND GOATS	0.62	22.84
0105	LIVE POULTRY, THAT IS TO SAY, FOWLS OF THE SPECIES GALLUS DO	28.55	36.82
0106	OTHER LIVE ANIMALS	88.18	76.65
0203	MEAT OF SWINE, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	37.51	46.05
0204	MEAT OF SHEEP OR GOATS, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN	21.39	64.56
0206	EDBL OFFAL OF BOVINE ANMLS,SWINE,SHEEP, GOAT,HORSE,ASS,MUL	0.15	0.00
0207	MEAT AND EDINLE OFFAL OF THE POULTRY OF HEADING NO.01.05,	4.93	7.37
0210	MEAT/EDBL MEAT OFL,SLTED,IN BRINE,DRIED/ SMOKD;EDBL FLOURSA	0.65	0.99
0401	MILK AND CREAM, NOT CONCENTRATED NOR CONTAINING ADDED S	24.69	45.17
0402	MLK AND CRM CNCNTD/CONTNG SUGR/SWETNG MATR	10.72	32.95
0403	BUTTR MLK,CRDLD MLK,CRM,YOGRT,KPHIR,FRMNTD/ACDFD MLK,CRM W/N	0.25	0.00
0404	WHEY AND PRDCTS CONSTNG OF NTRL MLK CNSTITNTW/N CONTAINING A	208.33	344.85
0405	BUTTER AND OTHER FATS AND OILS DERIVED FROM MILK; DAIRY S	20.52	48.19
0406	CHEESE AND CURD	91.83	183.95
0407	BIRDS? EGGS, IN SHELL, FRESH, PRESERVED OR COOKED	2.98	8.25
0408	BIRDS EGGS, NOT IN SHELL, AND EGG YOLKS, FRESH, DRIED, COOK	6.39	25.05
0502	PIGS,HOGS/BOARS BUSTLS AND HIAIR;BDGR AND OTHRBRSH,MKNG HAIR	6.76	7.75
0504	GUTS-BLADDERS AND STOMACHES OF ANIMALS (OTHR THAN FISH)	3.26	0.00
0505	CLIND,DISINFCTD FETHRD SKNS AND OTHR PRTS OFBRDS/FETHR FR PR	8.84	3.61
0506	ACIDED/DGLITNSD BONESANDHRN/CORS,NT SHAPED, DEFTD,UNWRDK,SMP	20.70	126.16
0507	UNWRKD/SMPLY PRPD NT SHAPD IVORY,TORTOISE SHELL,WHALE BONE A	0.00	0.03
0510	AMBRGRIS,CASTORM,CIVT,MUSK;CANTHRIDS;BILE W/N DRIED;GLNDS ET	67.39	63.79
0511	ANML PRDCTS NES/INCL;DEAD ANMLS OF CHPTR 1 OR 3 UNFIT FOR H	214.04	216.81

Table 17: Import of Livestock and Livestock Products in 2024-25 and 2025-26

1213	CEREAL STRAW AND HUSKS, UNPREPARED, WHETHER OR NOT CHO	0.75	21.10
1214	SWEDES, MANGOLDS, FODDER ROOTS, HAY, LUCERNE (ALFALFA),	10.97	10.20
1601	SAUSAGES AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS OF MEAT,MEAT OFFAL,BLOOD OR IN	0.46	1.07
1602	OTHER PREPARED OR PRESERVED MEAT, OFFAL,BLOOD OR INSECT	8.85	10.97
1603	EXTRCTS AND JUICES OF MEAT FISH CRUSTACEANS MOLLUSCS/OTHER A	2.91	4.54
1702	OTHER SUGARS, INCLUDING CHEMICALLY PURE LACTOSE, MALTOSE,	1,137.98	1,314.32
1901	MALT EXTRACT; FOOD PREPARATIONS OF FLOUR, GROATS, MEAL, STAR	238.19	357.08
2105	ICE CREAM AND OTHR EDBL ICE W/N CONTNG COCOA	62.23	14.67
2301	FLOURS, MEALS AND PELLETS, OF MEAT OR MEAT OFFAL, OF FISH OR	130.19	175.65
2302	BRAN SHARPS AND OTHR RESIDUS W/N IN THE FORMOF PELLETS D	134.06	143.35
2303	RESDUS OF STRCH MNUFCTR AND SMLR RESDUS BEETPULP,BAGASSE	18.44	10.45
2304	OIL-CAKE AND OTHER SOLID RESIDUES WHETHER OR NOT GROUND OR I	63.45	48.21
2306	OIL-CAKE,OTHR SOLID RESDUS,W/N GRND/IN FRM OF PELLET,RESLTNG	779.77	989.68
2308	VEG,MATERIALS ANDVEG. WASTE/RESIDUES FOR ANIMAL FEEDINGNE	40.53	19.54
2309	PREPARATIONS OF A KIND USED IN ANIMAL FEEDING	4,748.78	6,291.81
3501	CASEIN, CASEINATES AND OTHER CASEIN DERIVATIVES; CASEI	97.99	123.46
3502	ALBUMINS ALBUMINTS AND OTHR ALBUMIN DRVTVS	1,581.09	2,720.03
3507	ENZYMES; PREPARED ENZYMES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INCLU	1,647.87	2,060.55
4101	RAW HIDES AND SKINS OF BOVINE (INCLUDING BUFFALO) OR EQUINE	207.16	168.15
4102	RAW SKINS OF SHEEP OR LAMBS (FRESH, OR SALTED, DRIED, LIM	49.12	28.48
4103	OTHER RAW HIDES AND SKINS (FRESH, OR SALTED, DRIED, LIM	11.82	20.67
4104	TANED/CRUST HIDE AND SKIN OF BVNE(INCLDING BUFFALO) OR EQUI	1,273.50	1,208.82
4105	TANED/CRUST SKIN OF SHEEP OR LAMB WITHOUT WOOL WHETHER OR NO	367.78	354.00
4106	TANED/CRUST HIDE AND SKINS OF OTHER ANIMLS WOUT WOOL/HAIR	26.79	32.63
4107	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING OR CRUSTING, INCLUDIN	1,524.14	1,478.05
4112	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING OR CRUSTING, INCLUDIN	53.38	71.27
4113	LEATHER FURTHER PREPARED AFTER TANNING OR CRUSTING, INCLUDIN	30.73	25.37
4114	CHAMDIS LEATHER/PATENT LEATHER/LAMINATED LEATHER METALLISED	5.09	3.17
4115	COMPOSITION LEATHER WITH A BASIS OF LEATHER OR LEATHER	53.27	57.51
5101	WOOL NOT CARDED OR COMBED	1,740.82	2,036.56
5102	FINE/COARSE ANML HAIR NT CRDED/COMBED	85.72	110.34
5103	WASTE OF WOOL OR OF FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR, INCLUDING YA	2.16	3.65
5104	GRNTD STOCK OF WOOL/FINE/COARSE ANML HAIR	0.01	0.07
5105	WOOL AND FINE OR COARSE ANIMAL HAIR, CARDED OR COMBED (	148.83	251.96
5106	YRN OF CRDED WOOL NT PUT UP FR RETAIL SALE	18.06	15.46
5107	YRN OF CMBD WOOL NT PUT UP FR RETAIL SALE	22.82	16.73
5108	YARN OF FINE ANIMAL HAIR (CARDED OR COMBED), NOT PUT U	4.27	8.73
5109	YARN OF WOOL OR FINE ANIMAL HAIR, PUT UP FOR RETAIL SALE	2.00	2.78
5111	WOVEN FABRICS OF CARDED WOOL OR OF CARDED FINE ANIMAL HAIR	126.60	171.77
5112	WOVN FBRCS OF CMBD WOOL/FINE ANML HAIR	317.35	342.49
5113	WOVN FBRCS OF CORSE ANML HAIR/OF HORS HAIR	0.21	0.14
5111	WOVEN FABRICS OF CARDED WOOL OR OF CARDED FINE ANIMAL HAIR	42.24	56.80
5112	WOVN FBRCS OF CMBD WOOL/FINE ANML HAIR	190.25	214.36
5113	WOVN FBRCS OF CORSE ANML HAIR/OF HORS HAIR	0.00	0.04
Sub-Total		**17,750.60**	**22,168.95**

Source: *Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata.*

8

AREA UNDER FODDER CROPS & PERMANENT PASTURES AND OTHER GRAZING LANDS

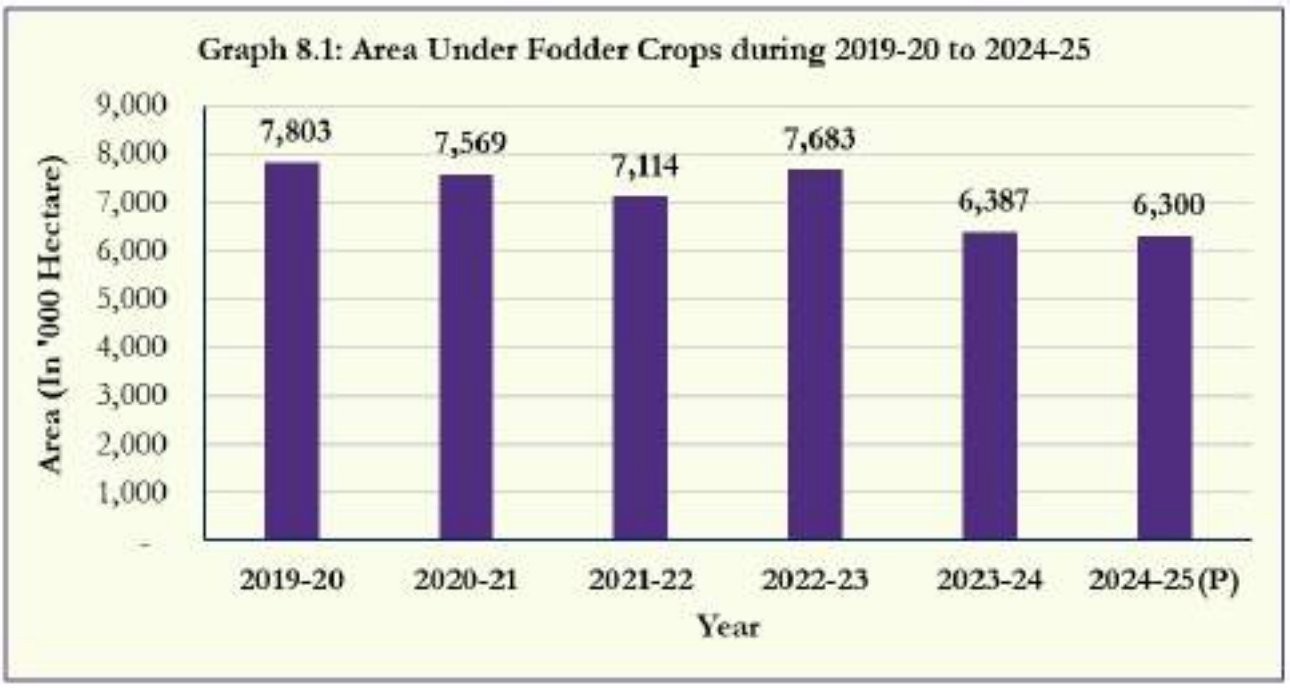


8. AREA UNDER FODDER CROPS & PERMANENT PASTURES AND OTHER GRAZING LANDS

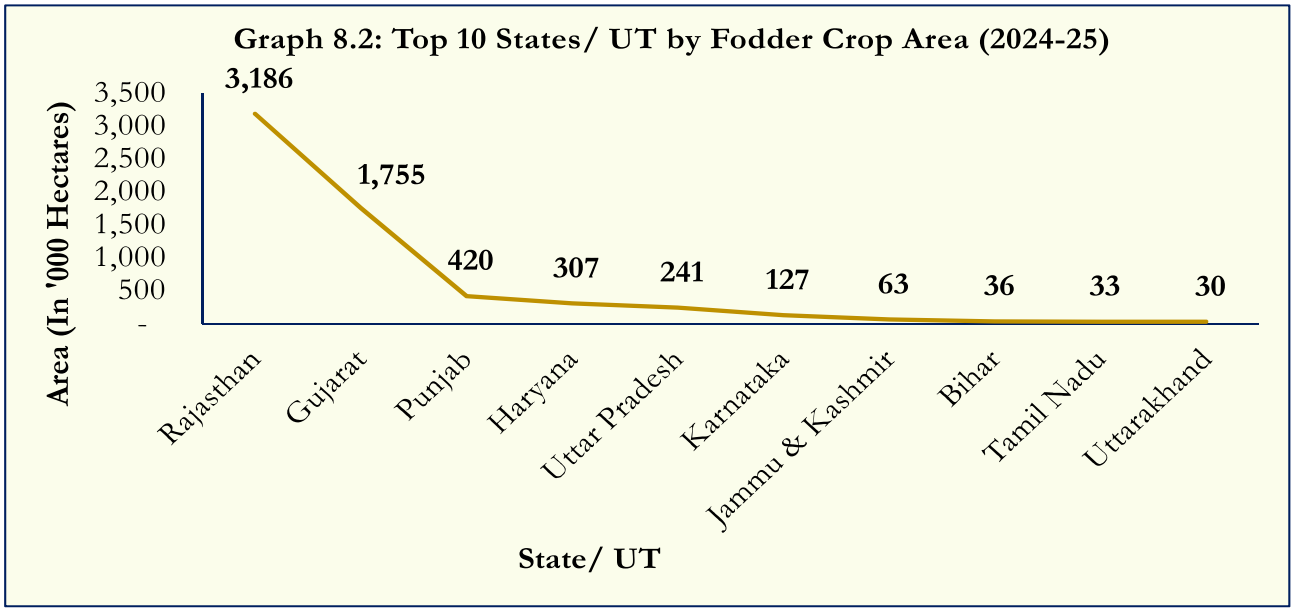
Area under fodder crops and permanent pastures plays a crucial role in ensuring feed and fodder availability for India's large portion livestock population. Fodder crops provide a reliable source of green and dry fodder, while permanent pastures and other grazing lands support extensive livestock rearing through natural grazing resources.

8.1. AREA UNDER FODDER CROPS DURING 2019-20 TO 2024-25

Graph 8.1 depicts the trend in the area under fodder crops in India from 2019-20 to 2024-25, highlighting changes in land utilization for livestock feed production over the period. At the national level, the area under fodder crops has declined significantly by approximately 19.3%, from 7,803 thousand hectares to 6,300 thousand hectares, with notable decreases in states like Uttar Pradesh (from 769 to 241 thousand hectares). Rajasthan increase from 3115 to 3,186 thousand hectares during 2019-20 to 2024-25. Rajasthan dominated the landscape by accounting for nearly half of the total national fodder crop area in 2024-25. The other major contributors—Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, and Punjab—collectively represent a significantly smaller share, with none individually rivaling Rajasthan's output. This high geographic concentration underscores a critical dependency on a limited number of states for the country's domestic fodder supply.

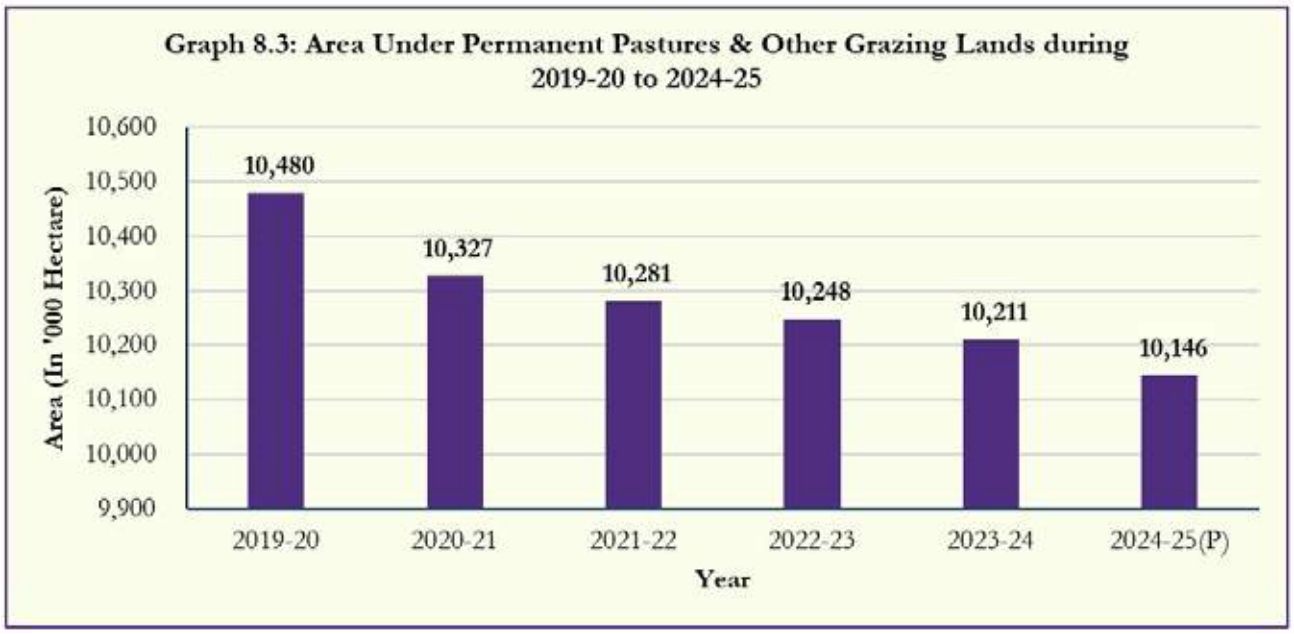


During 2024-25, Rajasthan recorded the highest area under fodder crops at 3,186 thousand hectares, followed by Gujarat with 1,755 thousand hectares. Together, these two States accounted for a substantial proportion of the fodder crop area among the leading States, underscoring their pivotal role in supporting the livestock sector through cultivated fodder resources. Punjab (420 thousand hectares), Haryana (307 thousand hectares), and Uttar Pradesh (241 thousand hectares) also emerged as major contributors, reflecting the importance of fodder cultivation in the country's key livestock-producing regions **(Graph 8.2)**. The concentration of fodder crop area in a few States indicates significant regional variation in fodder production, with Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, and Uttarakhand recording comparatively smaller areas. Collectively, these ten States contributed over 98% of the total area under fodder crop in the country.



8.2 AREA UNDER PERMANENT PASTURES & OTHER GRAZING LANDS 2024-25

In contrast, the area under permanent pastures and other grazing lands remained relatively stable, declining marginally by 3.2%, from 10,480 thousand hectares in 2019-20 to 10,146 thousand hectares in 2024-25. This trend indicates a continued reliance on natural grazing resources despite the reduction in cultivated fodder area. The persistent decline in fodder cultivation may adversely affect livestock productivity by increasing the risk of feed shortages and raising dependence on external feed sources. Notably, animal feed and fodder accounted for 34.6% of the total value of livestock-related imports, highlighting a significant structural gap in domestic fodder production.



Graph 8.4 illustrates the Top 10 States by area under Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands during 2024-25. Rajasthan accounted for the largest area, with 1,652 thousand hectares, followed by Himachal Pradesh (1,461 thousand hectares) and Maharashtra (1,422 thousand hectares). Other States with significant grazing land resources included Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Odisha, Telangana, and

Andhra Pradesh **(Graph 8.4).** Collectively, these ten States contributed over 91% of the total area under Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands in the country. The predominance of grazing lands in these States underscores their critical role in supporting livestock production by providing natural feed resources and sustaining extensive grazing-based livestock production systems.

Graph 8.4: Top 10 States by Permanent pastures & other Grazing Lands (2024-25)

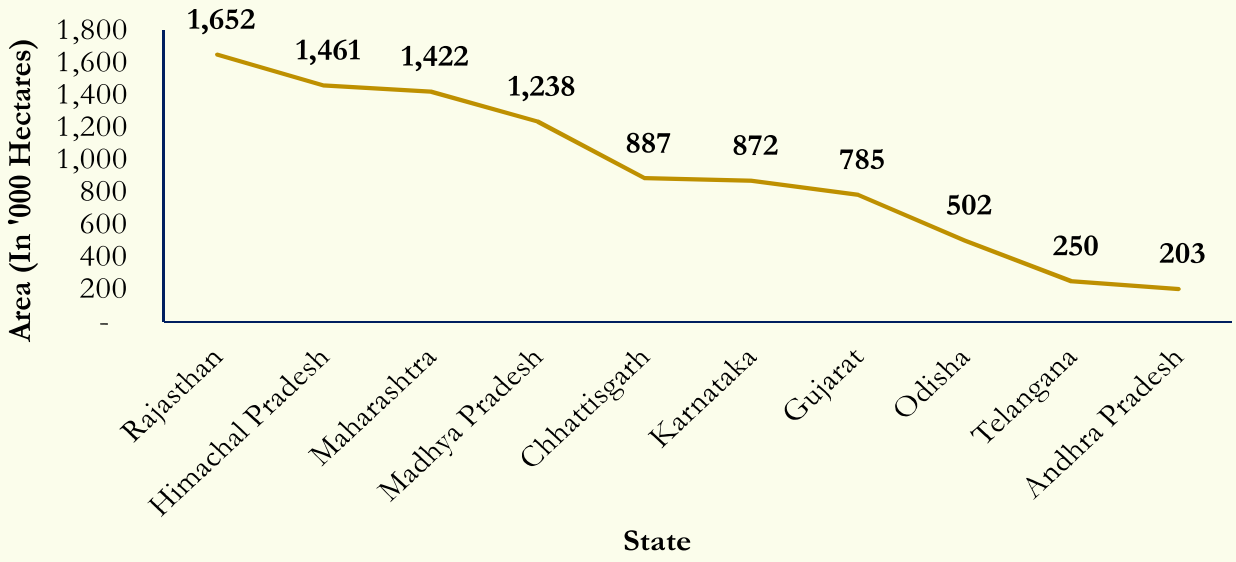


Table 18: Area Under Fodder Crops and Permanent Pastures and other Grazing Lands during 2019-20 to 2024-25

(In Thousand Hectares)

States/UTs	Fodder Crops						Permanent pastures & other grazing lands					
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (P)	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (P)
Andhra Pradesh	60	38	39	33	28	29	206	203	204	204	203	203
Arunachal Pradesh	NA						18	18	18	18	18	17
Assam	4	3	3	10	10	15	173	174	174	173	172	172
Bihar	25	29	28	28	40	36	15	15	15	15	15	15
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	893	895	893	898	888	887
Goa	NA						1	1	1	1	1	1
Gujarat	1,883	2,004	1,862	1,821	1,796	1,755	807	787	788	787	785	785
Haryana	198	257	257	280	328	307	175	153	153	81	63	48
Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	13	12	11	1,500	1,503	1,466	1,458	1,461	1,461
Jammu & Kashmir	60	65	62	60	58	63	107	107	106	108	108	109
Jharkhand	NA						131	132	131	131	131	131
Karnataka	69	78	65	80	90	127	871	872	874	872	872	872
Kerala	6	7	7	7	7	6	-					
Madhya Pradesh	91	42	45	29	30	14	1,336	1,206	1,254	1,242	1,257	1,238
Maharashtra	969	969	969	968	-	-	1,353	1,365	1,364	1,412	1,412	1,422
Manipur	NA						1	1	1	1		1
Meghalaya	NA						NA					
Mizoram	NA						11	11	11	11	5	0
Nagaland	NA						NA					
Odisha	NA						535	539	509	534	537	502
Punjab	434	432	436	480	464	420	4	4	4	3	4	4
Rajasthan	3,115	2,760	2,653	3,253	3,055	3,186	1,667	1,667	1,655	1,654	1,650	1,652
Sikkim						1	-	-	-	9	7	1
Tamil Nadu	47	40	37	35	35	33	108	108	108	108	108	108
Telangana	20	24	26	37	20	17	281	280	267	243	250	250
Tripura							1	1	1	1	1	1
Uttarakhand	31	30	31	30	30	30	208	208	208	208	185	185
Uttar Pradesh	769	769	572	511	375	241	70	70	70	70	66	65
West Bengal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
A&N Island	-	-	-	-	0	-	4	4	4	4	5	5
Chandigarh		-	-	-	0	1	-					
Ladakh	6	6	6	3	6	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu	NA						0	0	0	1	1	1
Delhi	1	1	1	1			0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	NA						NA					0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA					
All India	**7,803**	**7,569**	**7,114**	**7,683**	**6,387**	**6,300**	**10,480**	**10,327**	**10,281**	**10,248**	**10,211**	**10,146**

NSource: Land Use Statistics at a Glance-2024-25, Directorate of Economics & Statistics; Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

Note: NR: Not Received; N.A: Not Available, 0' related to the area below 500 hectares.

(P) Provisional

**_ UT of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli were merged into a single UT as Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu in 2020.*

#- UT of Ladakh has been created in 2019.

9

INDIAN LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT



9.0 INDIAN LIVESTOCK SECTOR - IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

The Global livestock sector has witnessed substantial growth and transformation between 2016 and 2024 in India, marked by significant increases in production across dairy, poultry, and meat industries.

The dairy sector has played a central role in propelling the growth of the global livestock industry in recent years. Between 2016 and 2024, overall milk production increased by 20%, rising from 823.66 million tonnes to 984.76 million tonnes. This substantial growth highlights the sector's expanding influence on both food security and rural economies worldwide.

Bovine animals, i.e. cattle and buffalo, have been the dominant contributors to this increase, accounting for 96.5% of the world's total milk production in 2024.

A significant portion of this growth is concentrated in the developing world, with India standing out as a global leader with 25.2% share of total global milk production. India's milk production surged from 165 million tonnes in 2016 to 247 million tonnes in 2024. This remarkable achievement not only reflects the success of the country's dairy development programs but also has profound implications for food security and rural livelihoods, given the sector's critical role in providing nutrition and supporting millions of smallholder farmers.

In 2024, the global buffalo population stands at 212 million, with an overwhelming 97% concentrated in Asia. This notable distribution highlights Asia's central importance in the global livestock landscape. The region is home to most of the world's bovine animals, including both cattle and buffalo, which positions Asia as a key player in dairy production. As a result, Asia's expanding livestock sector is increasingly shaping the worldwide supply of animal-sourced foods, reinforcing its influence on global markets and food security.

The poultry sector has also experienced robust expansion. Over the 2016–2024 period, the global poultry population grew by 21.5%, reaching 29.58 billion birds. This growth has been a key driver in the corresponding rise in egg production, which increased from 80.7 million tonnes in 2016 to 1,000 million tonnes in 2024 testament to the sector's resilience and efficiency.

China has maintained its status as the world's leading egg producer throughout these years (2016-24), while other Asian countries such as India and Indonesia have posted remarkable gains. India's egg production increased from 4.56 million tonnes in 2016 to 8.10 million tonnes in 2024 (Soared by 77.6%) and Indonesia's output grew by an extraordinary 273.3% (from 1.83 million tonnes in 2016 to 6.85 million tonnes in 2024). These rapid increases highlight both the dynamism of the sector and its rising importance for nutrition and economic development in the region.

Following the surge in egg output, global meat production also experienced notable changes during this period. Total meat output rose from 329.3 million tonnes in 2016 to 373.8 million tonnes in 2024, representing an overall increase of 13.5%. However, this growth has not been evenly distributed across all segments. The pig sector, for example, faced decline in 2019, particularly in Asia, where the pig population dropped sharply to 415 million.

A closer regional analysis reveals a global shift in livestock ownership and production. Asia and Africa have emerged as the primary engines of growth for cattle, sheep, and goats, with much of the world's livestock expansion occurring in these regions. In contrast, Europe has registered declines across all major livestock categories except buffaloes, while the Americas have maintained a strong and growing cattle sector alongside a stable, intensive pig industry.

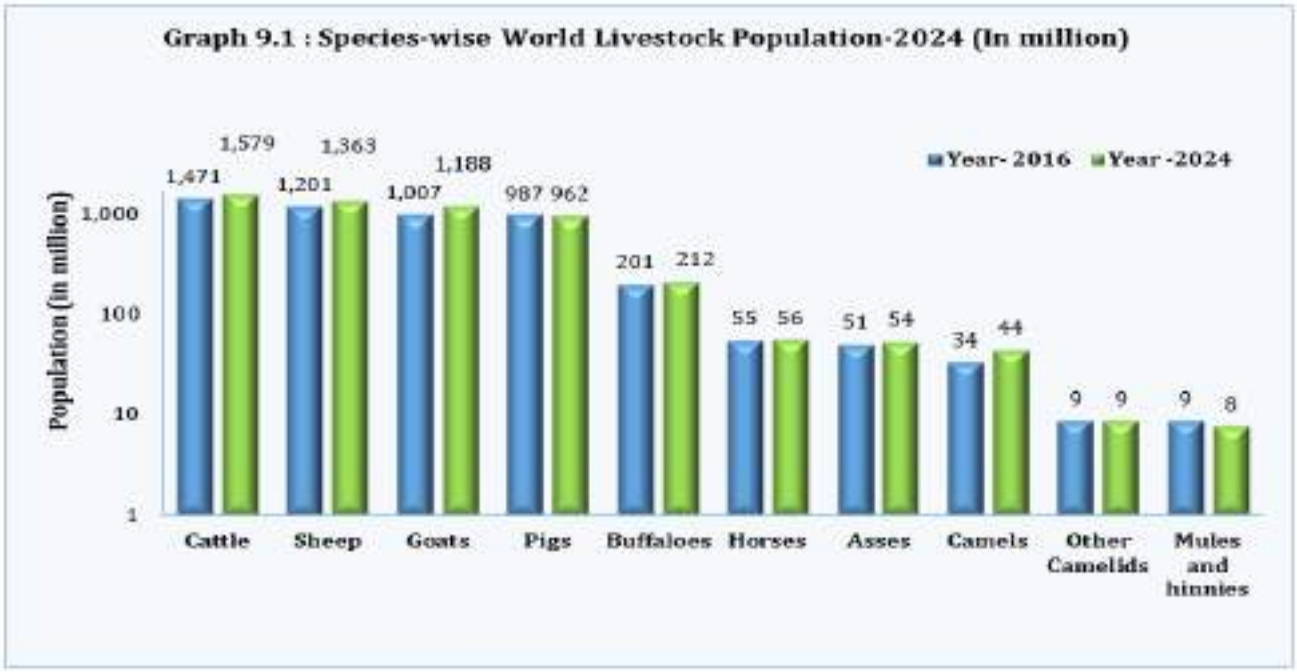
This trend suggests a growing influence of Asia and Africa on global food supply chains and highlights the need for sustainable practices to support continued growth. As these regions leverage their increasing animal populations to meet both domestic and international demand, the implications for global markets, sustainability, and food security become increasingly significant.

9.1 WORLD LIVESTOCK POPULATION

Table 19: Species-wise World Livestock Population 2016-2024 (in million)

Animal	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cattle	1,471	1,480	1,488	1,505	1,527	1,541	1,555	1,574	1,579
Buffaloes	201	202	202	202	204	208	211	212	212
Sheep	1,201	1,215	1,218	1,244	1,287	1,325	1,348	1,357	1,363
Goats	1,007	1,023	1,038	1,076	1,094	1,105	1,136	1,162	1,188
Pigs	987	979	959	840	940	986	985	966	962
Horses	55	55	55	56	56	57	57	57	56
Asses	51	51	51	52	52	52	52	53	54
Mules and hinnies	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Camels	34	35	36	38	40	40	41	43	44
Other Camelids	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Chickens	22,606	24,699	25,124	25,782	25,978	26,128	26,735	27,108	27,681
Ducks	1,113	1,145	1,140	1,155	1,194	1,211	1,244	1,247	1,275
Geese	352	365	374	375	375	380	379	382	383
Turkeys	283	282	272	265	266	260	253	254	244
Rabbits and hares	254	207	204	206	189	186	205	206	210
Other rodents	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Bees	92	93	97	97	99	100	100	101	102

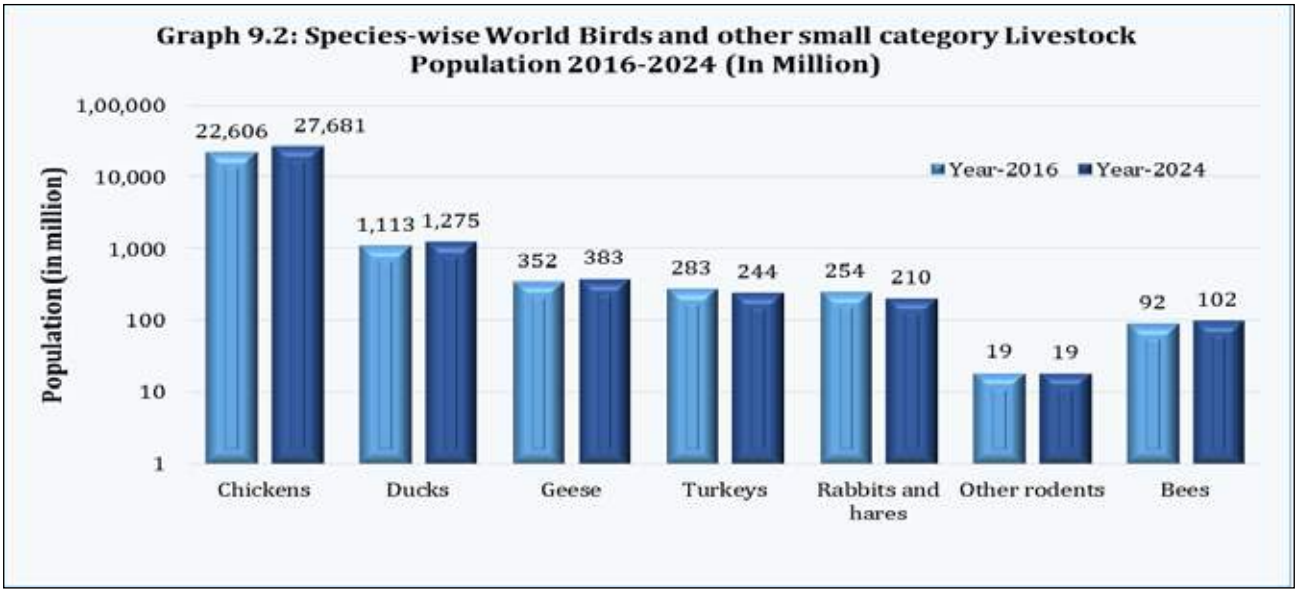
Source: FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org

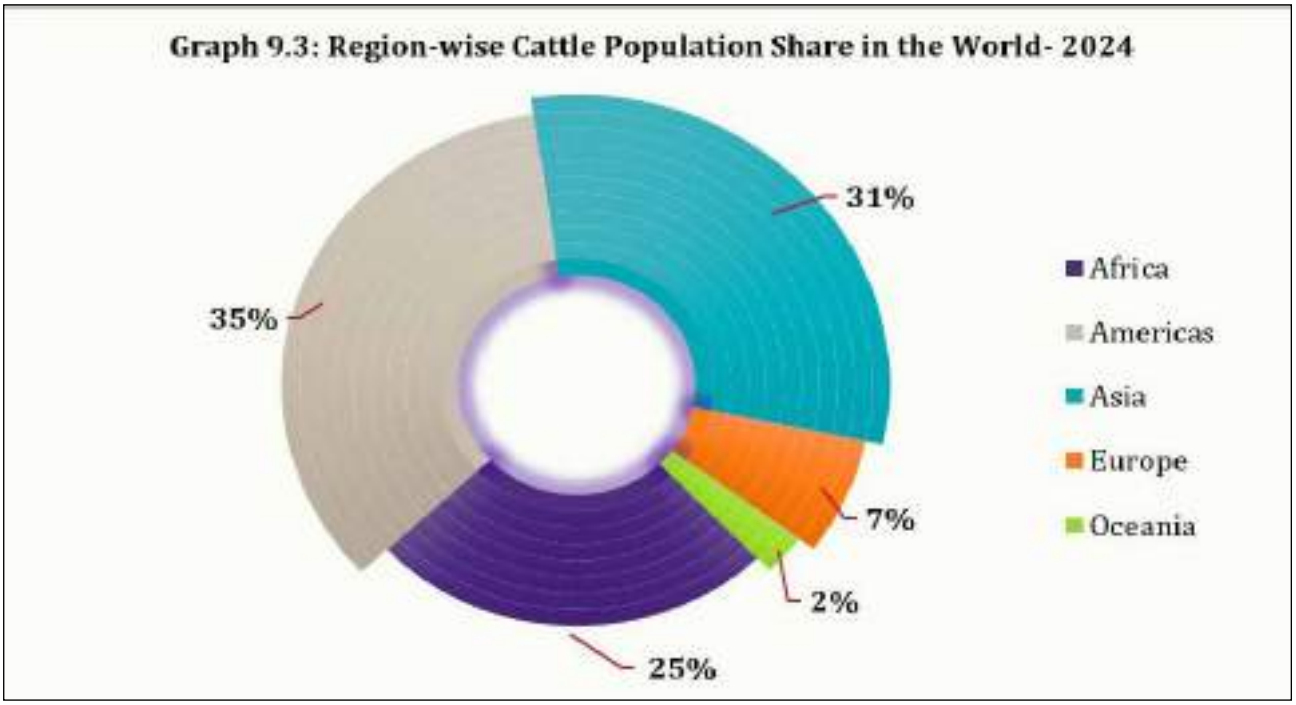


9.2 CATTLE POPULATION

Table 20: Region-wise Cattle Population in the World 2016-2024 (figures in '000 number)									
Region	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Africa	3,43,616	3,44,959	3,53,590	3,62,796	3,75,276	3,75,390	3,78,332	3,91,507	3,98,737
Americas	5,19,349	5,21,764	5,23,240	5,27,869	5,30,720	5,40,102	5,48,391	5,48,750	5,46,211
Asia	4,50,690	4,55,978	4,55,761	4,61,832	4,70,701	4,75,518	4,80,973	4,82,694	4,84,364
Europe	1,21,536	1,20,772	1,18,616	1,17,265	1,16,148	1,14,745	1,13,140	1,11,348	1,08,982
Oceania	35,588.28	36,782.47	36,951.27	35,340.80	34,035.66	35,029.67	34,575.12	39,843.00	40,319.26
World	**14,70,780**	**14,80,256**	**14,88,158**	**15,05,103**	**15,26,881**	**15,40,784**	**15,55,410**	**15,74,141**	**15,78,614**

Source: *FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org*

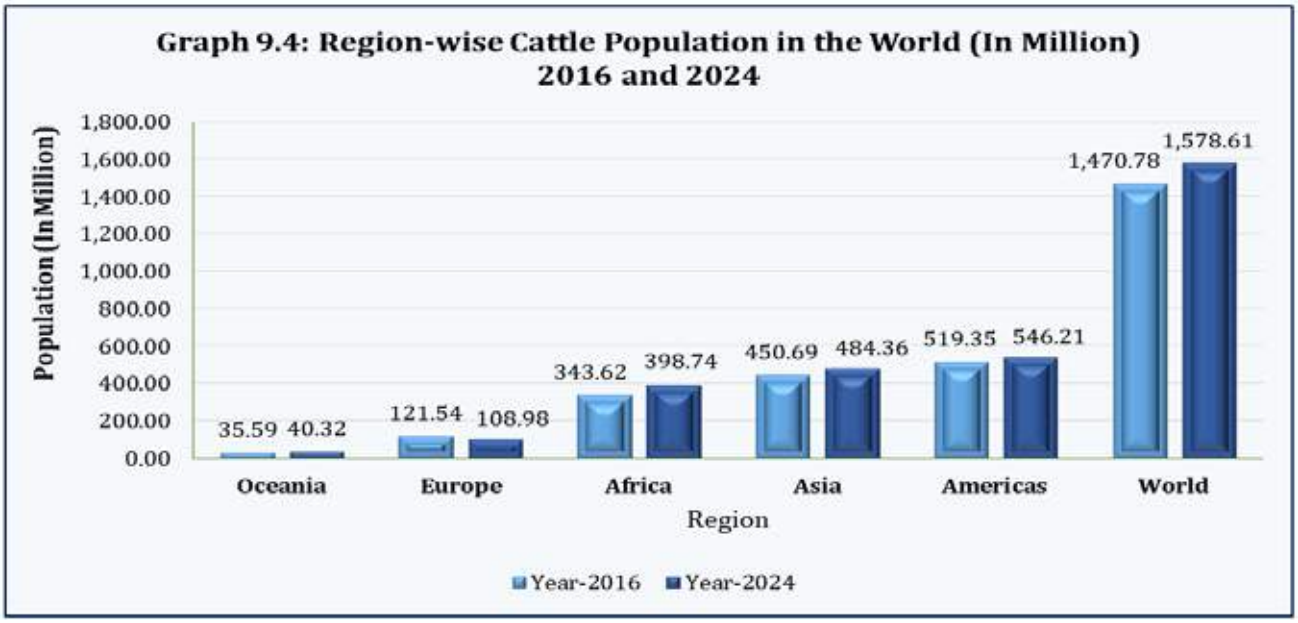




The global cattle population maintained a steady upward trajectory, increasing from 1.47 billion to

approximately 1.58 billion head between 2016 and 2024. The Americas continue to hold the largest share of the world's cattle, growing to 546.2 million in 2024 (Growth rate of 5.2%), followed closely by Asia, which saw a consistent rise to 484.4 million (Growth rate of 7.4%). Notably, Africa exhibited the strongest growth momentum, increasing its population by over 16% to reach 398.7 million. In contrast, Europe was the only region to see a persistent decline, with numbers falling by roughly 10% over the nine-year period. These trends reflect a clear expansion of the livestock sector in developing regions against a contraction in European markets.

9.3 REGION-WISE CATTLE POPULATION IN THE WORLD 2016 AND 2024 (IN MILLION)



9.4 BUFFALOES POPULATION

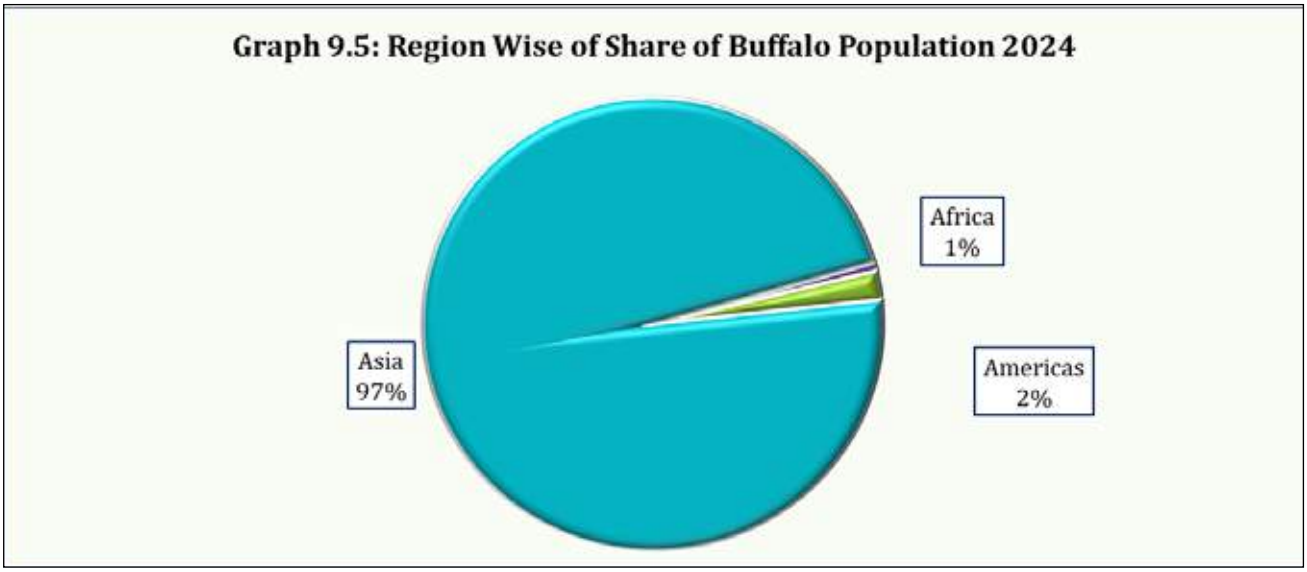
Table 21: Region-wise Buffalos Population in the World 2016-2024 (figures in '000 number)

Region	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Africa	3,437	3,433	3,445	1,427	1,348	1,428	1,570	1,438	1,440
Americas	1,627	1,675	2,556	2,986	2,914	3,150	4,016	4,257	4,363
Asia	1,95,483	1,96,010	1,95,266	1,96,809	1,99,063	2,02,685	2,05,203	2,05,387	2,05,700
Europe	415	433	464	467	478	482	487	487	506
Oceania	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17
World	**2,00,962**	**2,01,550**	**2,01,731**	**2,01,689**	**2,03,804**	**2,07,746**	**2,11,276**	**2,11,569**	**2,12,009**

Source: *FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org*

The global buffalo population showed a moderate increase from 200.96 millions in 2016 to 212.01 million in 2024, reflecting a growth of about 5.5 %. This growth is largely driven by Asia, which continues to dominate the global buffalo population, accounting for over 97% share and contributing the highest absolute increase during the period. The Americas registered the fastest growth rate, with population rising significantly from 1.63 million to 4.36 million, indicating expanding livestock activities in the region. Europe also experienced steady growth, while Oceania remained negligible with minimal change. In contrast, Africa recorded a substantial decline in buffalo population, which partially offset the overall global gains.

9.5 REGION WISE SHARE OF BUFFALO POPULATION 2024



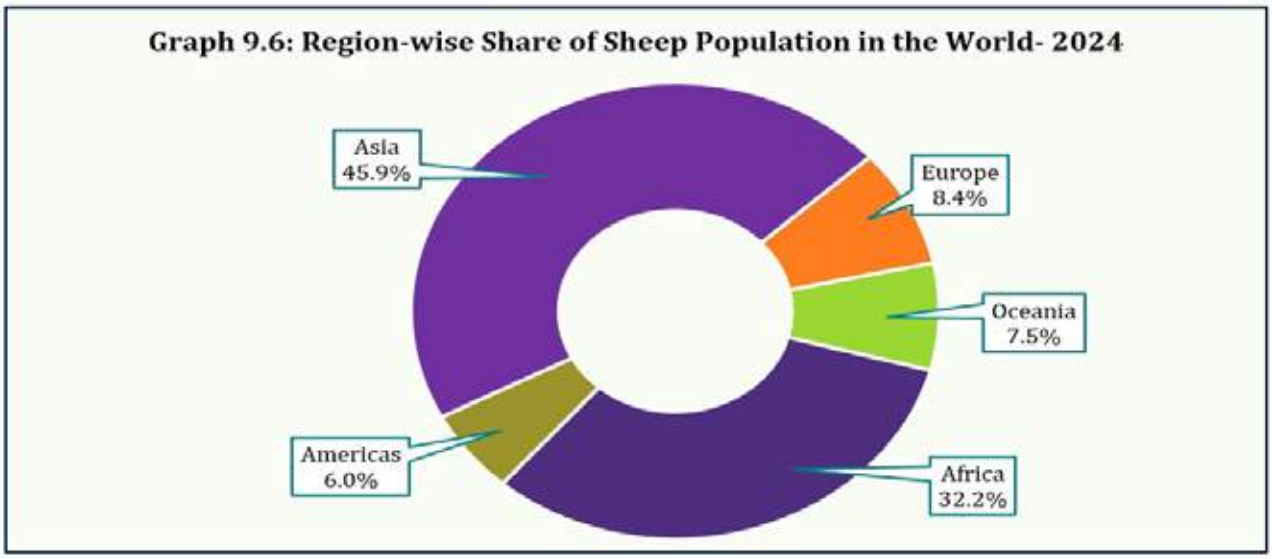
9.6 SHEEP POPULATION IN THE WORLD

Table 22: Region-wise Sheep Population in the World 2016-2024 (figures in '000 number)

Region	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Africa	3,74,654	3,80,882	3,88,086	4,09,743	4,18,715	4,24,044	4,26,308	4,32,674	4,38,675
Americas	81,462	81,016	80,650	82,695	83,006	81,480	81,962	81,969	81,144
Asia	5,18,261	5,21,411	5,22,394	5,32,639	5,72,209	6,03,184	6,24,125	6,28,214	6,24,927
Europe	1,31,116	1,32,314	1,29,312	1,26,685	1,23,888	1,22,120	1,20,192	1,17,688	1,14,882
Oceania	95,158	99,686	97,401	92,619	89,599	93,822	95,414	96,471	1,02,963
World	**12,00,651**	**12,15,309**	**12,17,843**	**12,44,380**	**12,87,417**	**13,24,651**	**13,48,000**	**13,57,015**	**13,62,591**

Source: *FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org*

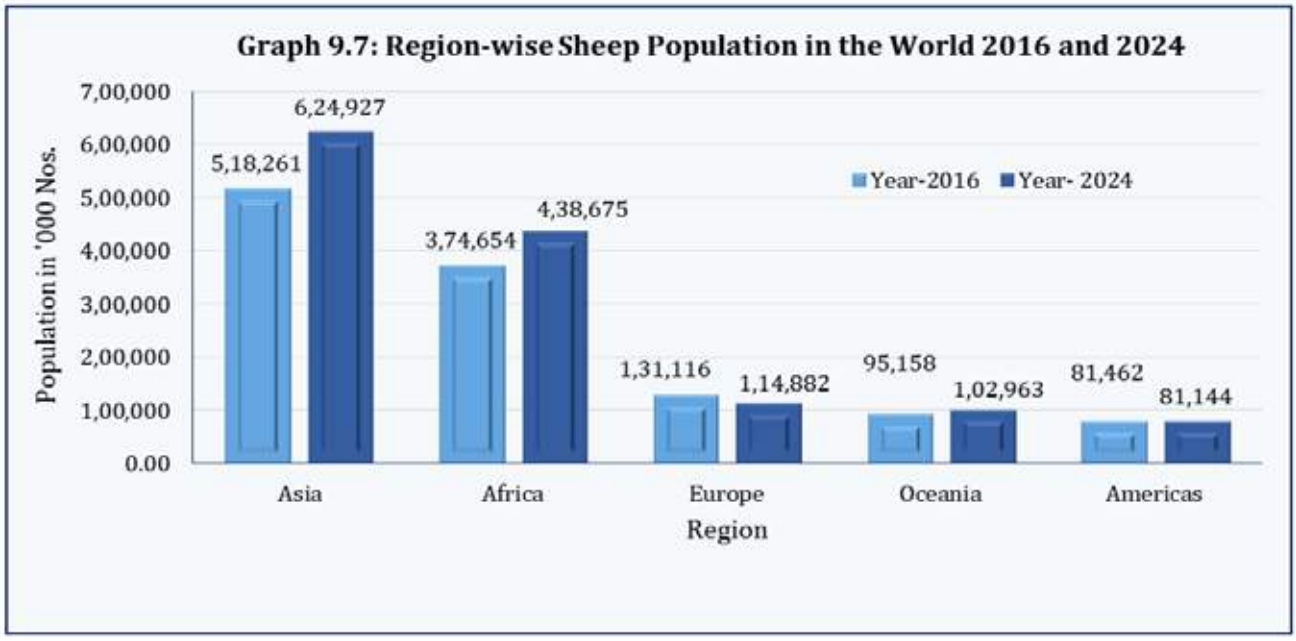
9.7 REGION-WISE SHARE OF SHEEP POPULATION IN THE WORLD- 2024



The global sheep population saw a steady expansion between 2016 and 2024, growing by approximately 13.5% to reach a total of 1362.6 million. Asia remains the dominant region, experiencing substantial growth 20.6% from 518.3 million to 624.9 million, peaking in 2023. Africa also demonstrated consistent upward

momentum, increasing its share by over 64 million head during this period. Conversely, Europe followed a downward trend, with its population declining by roughly 12% to 114.9 million in 2024. The Americas maintained a stable presence with minor fluctuations, while Oceania showed resilience, recovering from a dip in 2020 to surpass 100 million head by 2024. Collectively, these figures underscore a continued shift in sheep production toward Asian and African country.

9.8 REGION-WISE SHEEP POPULATION IN THE WORLD 2016 AND 2024



9.9 GOAT POPULATION IN THE WORLD

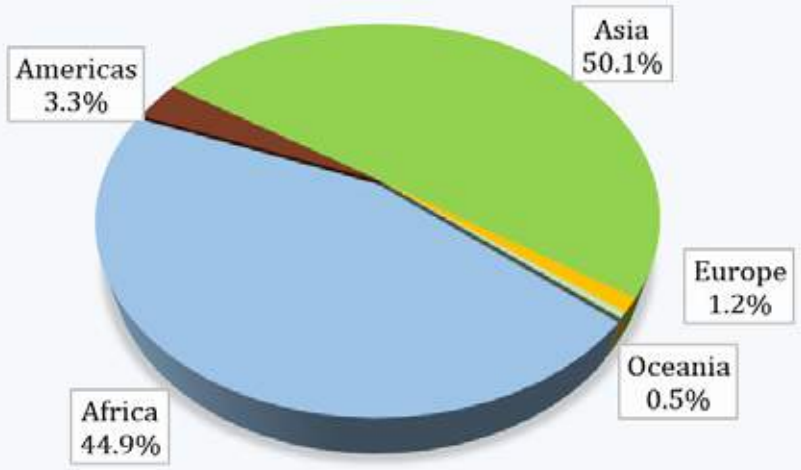
Table 23: Region-wise Goat Population in the World 2016-2024 (figures in '000 number)

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Africa	4,19,221	4,34,285	4,54,026	4,83,242	4,93,515	4,93,731	5,04,634	5,16,435	5,33,692
Ameri-cas	37,766	38,312	38,198	38,573	39,334	38,728	38,731	39,372	39,550
Asia	5,28,704	5,29,767	5,24,798	5,33,485	5,41,996	5,52,983	5,73,882	5,87,582	5,94,687
Europe	17,045	16,976	16,370	16,155	15,855	15,463	14,875	14,192	13,768
Oceania	4,083	4,024	4,175	4,342	3,728	3,849	4,219	4,555	5,827
World	**10,06,820**	**10,23,365**	**10,37,567**	**10,75,796**	**10,94,428**	**11,04,755**	**11,36,340**	**11,62,135**	**11,87,524**

Source: *FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org*

9.10 REGION-WISE GOAT POPULATION IN THE WORLD 2024

Graph 9.8: Region-wise Goat Population in the World 2024



9.11 REGION-WISE GOAT POPULATION IN THE WORLD 2016 AND 2024 (FIGURES IN MILLION)

Graph 9.9: Region-wise Goat Population in the World 2016 and 2024 (figures in Million)



The global goat population showcased consistent growth during 2016 to 2024, increasing by approximately 18% to reach over 1,187.52 million. This upward trend was primarily driven by Asia and Africa, which together account for over 95% of the world's total population. Asia remains the leading region, growing steadily to 594.69 million (50.1% Share) in 2024, while Africa saw the most significant surge, rising from 419.22 million to 533.69 million over the nine-year period. In contrast, Europe experienced a gradual decline, with its population shrinking by nearly 19.2% since 2016. The Americas and Oceania maintained relatively stable but smaller shares, though Oceania notably spiked in 2024 to 5.83 million. Overall, the data highlights a shifting concentration of goat farming toward emerging economies in the global south.

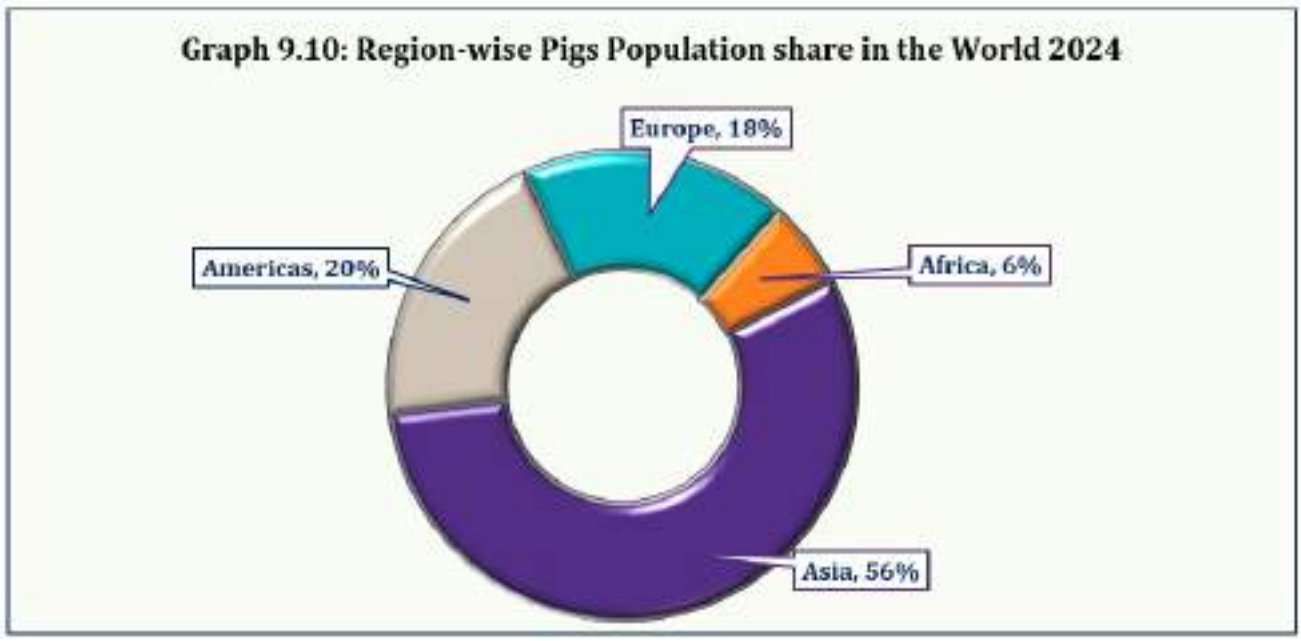
9.12 PIG POPULATION IN THE WORLD

Table 24: Region-wise Pig Population in the World 2016-2024 (figures in '000 number)									
Region	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Africa	39,057	39,665	43,398	46,142	45,593	51,951	51,693	53,516	55,770
Americas	1,75,567	1,79,618	1,82,963	1,87,252	1,85,707	1,88,271	1,90,968	1,90,480	1,91,526
Asia	5,80,463	5,66,530	5,40,694	4,14,902	5,12,654	5,53,491	5,57,153	5,38,829	5,31,982
Europe	1,86,620	1,87,441	1,86,633	1,86,866	1,90,704	1,87,203	1,79,610	1,77,572	1,77,775
Oceania	5,203	5,401	5,450	5,187	5,135	5,444	5,430	5,311	5,388
World	**9,86,909**	**9,78,654**	**9,59,138**	**8,40,350**	**9,39,794**	**9,86,360**	**9,84,854**	**9,65,708**	**9,62,442**

Source: *FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org*

The global pig population experienced significant volatility between 2016 and 2024, notably dropping to a low of approximately 840 million head in 2019 before recovering to 962.4 million by 2024. Asia remains the dominant region despite a major contraction in 2019, stabilizing at 532 million head in the final year. In contrast, Africa showed the most consistent growth, with its population increasing by over 42% throughout the period. The Americas maintained a steady upward trend, reaching 191.5 million head, while Europe saw a gradual decline starting in 2021. Overall, while the sector has largely recovered from previous downturns, total global numbers in 2024 remain slightly below 2016 levels.

9.13 REGION-WISE PIGS POPULATION SHARE IN THE WORLD 2024



9.14 REGION-WISE PIGS POPULATION IN THE WORLD 2016 AND 2024 (IN MILLION)



9.15 WORLD ESTIMATES OF MILK PRODUCTION

According to the species-wise world estimates of milk production for the period 2016–2024, cattle continue to be the predominant contributor to global milk output. Milk production from cattle is estimated at 797.29 million tonnes, constituting about 81 % of the total world milk production. During the period under review, milk production from cattle recorded a growth of around 18 % form 2016.

Buffalo emerges as the second-largest contributor, with an estimated milk production of 153.04 million tonnes, accounting for nearly 15.5 % of the global milk output. Buffalo milk production registered a comparatively higher growth rate of about 27 % between 2016 and 2024. Milk production from goat and camel also adds to the overall availability, though their contribution remains relatively small in comparison to cattle and buffalo, with reported shares of 2.1 % and 1.0 % respectively.

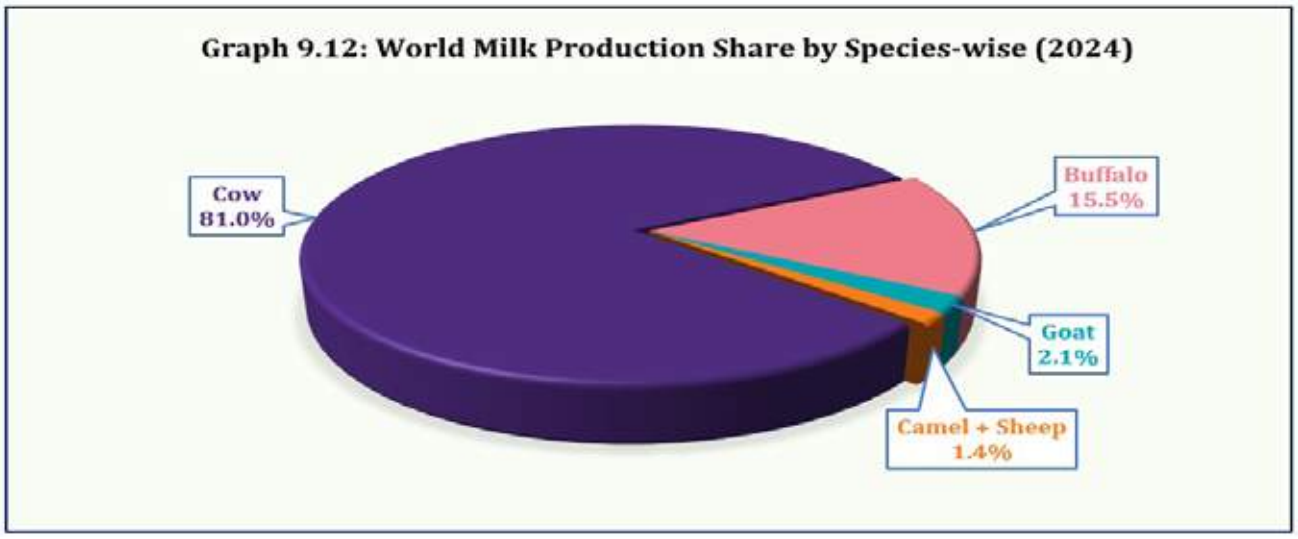
The analysis of global milk production (species-wise) from 2016 to 2024 indicates a robust overall growth of 19.6%, with notable variations across different livestock categories. Buffalo milk production registered the highest growth at 27.3%, reflecting its increasing importance, particularly in South Asian countries. Goat milk also showed significant growth of 21.0%, followed by cow milk with an increase of 18.4%, which continues to dominate global milk production in absolute terms. Camel milk production grew moderately by 15.1%, indicating its emerging role in arid regions. In contrast, sheep milk recorded a marginal growth of only 0.8%, suggesting relatively stagnant production.

Table 25: Species-wise World Estimates of Milk Production-2016-2024 (In Million Tonnes)

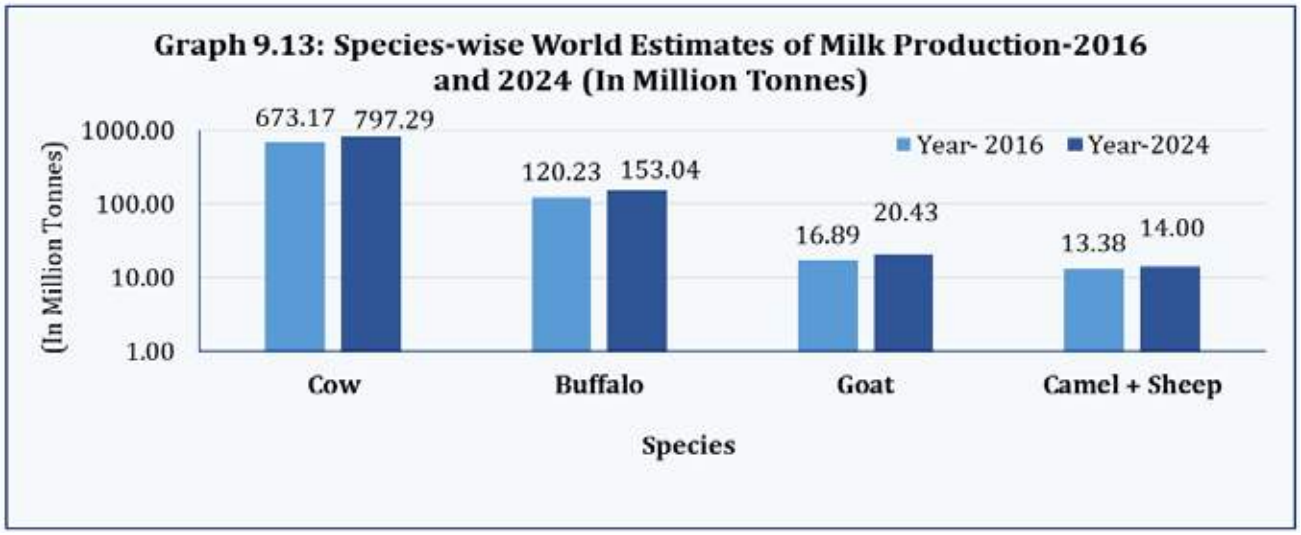
Category	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cow	673.17	688.77	704.20	721.20	748.22	765.31	770.06	785.84	797.29
Buffalo	120.23	126.24	132.80	137.34	138.00	143.59	148.75	150.69	153.04
Sheep	9.74	10.04	9.94	10.19	10.09	10.13	10.05	9.97	9.81
Goat	16.89	17.73	18.02	18.04	19.09	19.43	20.50	20.84	20.43
Camel	3.64	3.90	3.82	4.03	4.08	4.06	3.88	4.08	4.19
Milk Total	**823.66**	**846.68**	**868.78**	**890.80**	**919.49**	**942.51**	**953.23**	**971.42**	**984.76**

Total may not tally due to rounding of figures.
Source: *FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org*

9.16 WORLD MILK PRODUCTION SHARE BY SPECIES-WISE (2024)



9.17 SPECIES-WISE WORLD ESTIMATES OF MILK PRODUCTION-2016 AND 2024 (IN MILLION TONNES)



9.18 MILK PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD

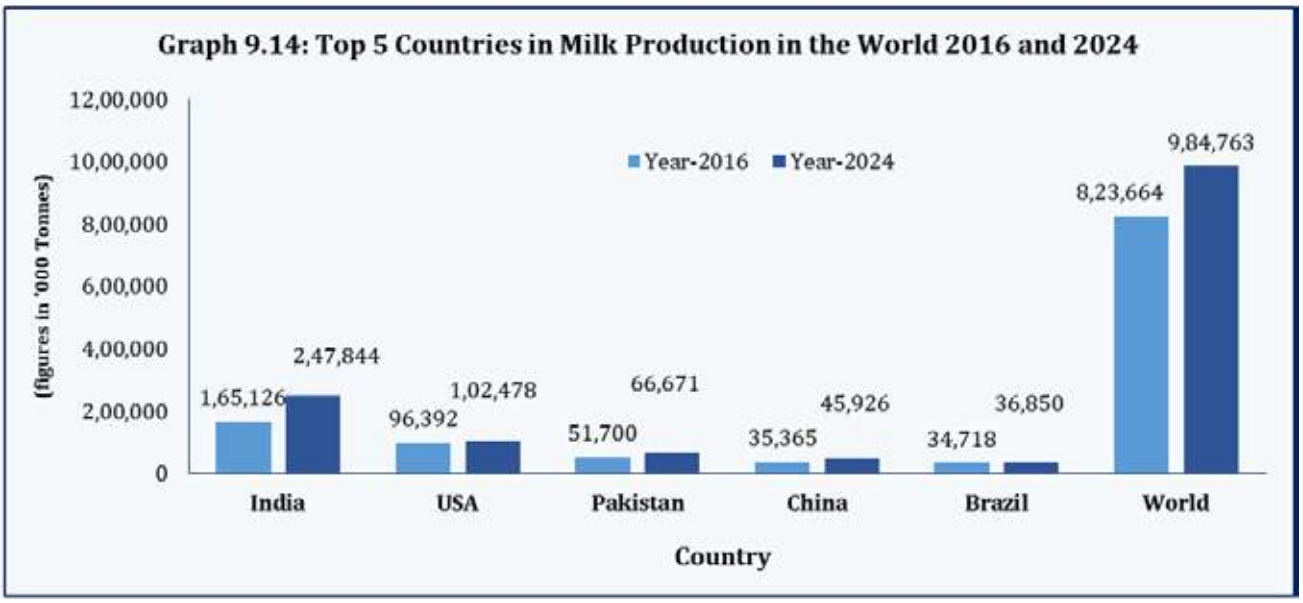
Table 26: Top Five Countries in Milk Production in the World 2016-2024 (figures in '000 Tonnes)

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
India	1,65,126	1,76,069	1,87,757	1,98,447	2,09,967	2,22,077	2,30,585	2,39,307	2,47,844
USA	96,392	97,787	98,714	99,109	1,01,318	1,02,646	102,727	1,02,679	1,02,478
Pakistan	51,700	53,367	54,845	56,865	58,702	60,598	62,558	64,582	66,671
China	35,365	35,046	35,477	36,799	39,336	41,900	44,537	47,264	45,926
Brazil	34,718	34,338	34,954	35,996	36,407	36,270	35,623	36339	36,850
World	**8,23,664**	**8,46,675**	**8,68,783**	**8,90,804**	**9,19,489**	**9,42,514**	**9,53,231**	**9,71,421**	**9,84,763**

Source: *FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org*

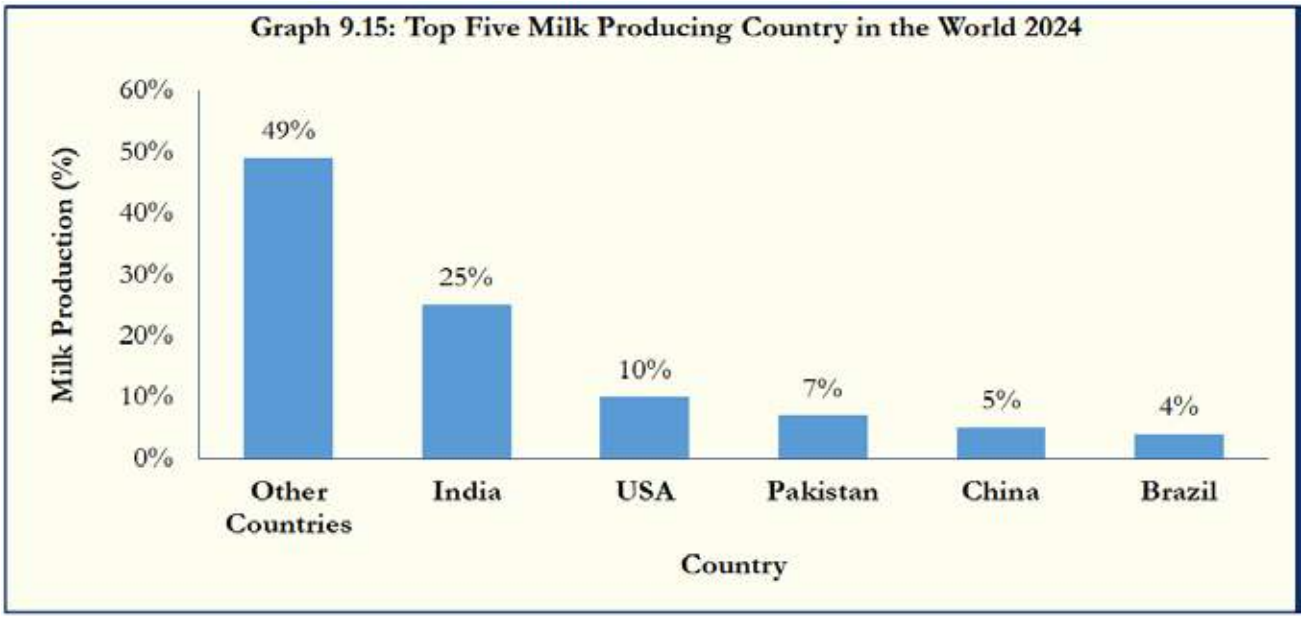
India ranks 1st globally in Milk production, contributing more than 25% of the world's total Milk output. The growth rate of India in Milk production during 2016 to 2024 is 50% while the world is growing at 19.6% for the same period. (Source: FAOSTAT production data)

9.19 TOP 5 COUNTRIES IN MILK PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD



India remained the largest milk-producing country in the world in 2024, producing 247.8 million tonnes of milk and accounting for 25.2% of global milk production. Compared to 2016, India's milk production increased by 50.1%, reflecting sustained growth driven by rising dairy animal productivity, expansion of cooperative networks, and increasing domestic demand for milk and milk products.

The United States ranked as the second-largest producer, with milk production reaching 102.5 million tonnes in 2024 and contributing 10.4% of the world's total output. Pakistan occupied the third position with a production of 66.7 million tonnes, accounting for 6.8% of global milk production, followed by China with 45.9 million tonnes (4.7% share) and Brazil with 36.9 million tonnes (3.7% share). Together, these five countries contributed approximately 50.8% of global milk production in 2024, highlighting the concentration of milk production among a few major dairy-producing nations. While India recorded the highest absolute increase in milk production, Pakistan and China also registered substantial growth rates of 29.0% and 29.9%, respectively, exceeding the global growth rate of 19.6% over the period 2016–2024.



9.20 WORLD EGG PRODUCTION

Table 27: Top Five Countries in Egg Production in the World 2016-2024 (figures in Tonnes)

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
China	3,20,11,207	3,13,77,711	3,16,90,941	3,35,14,893	3,51,14,414	3,45,29,102	3,50,00,569	3,60,54,385	3,63,13,986
India	45,61,000	48,47,500	52,36,935	62,91,071	67,12,675	71,28,000	76,10,695	78,52,438	81,01,885
Indonesia	18,34,514	49,95,639	50,55,586	50,82,069	54,90,868	58,93,433	63,22,547	65,59,319	68,48,664
USA	60,46,956	63,50,756	65,18,471	67,06,770	66,58,784	66,39,446	65,28,357	65,35,414	64,69,047
Brazil	26,65,141	29,23,610	30,70,381	31,92,601	33,00,143	33,34,813	33,49,748	34,40,030	37,34,849
World	**8,07,10,065**	**8,48,08,706**	**8,61,56,060**	**9,02,09,004**	**9,33,83,770**	**9,38,73,465**	**9,59,80,318**	**9,83,09,246**	**9,99,94,497**

Source: *FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org*

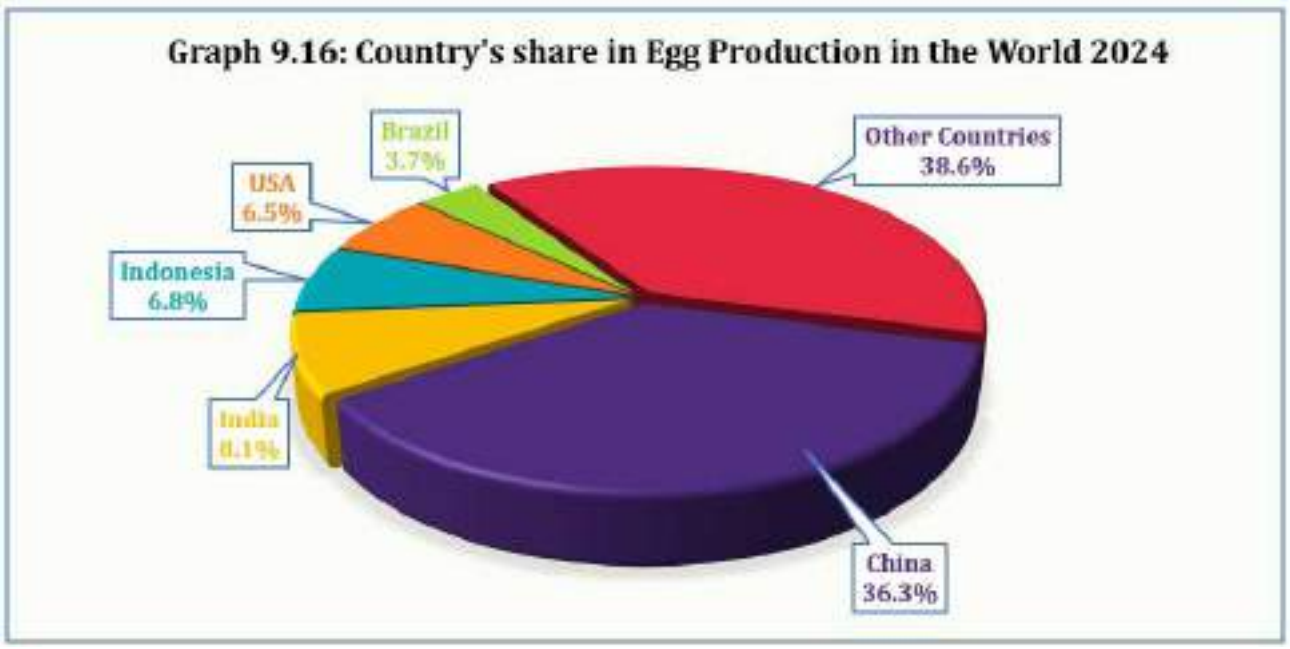
India ranks 2nd globally in Egg production, contributing more than 8% of the world's total Egg output. The growth rate of India in Egg production during 2016 to 2024 is 77.6% while world is growing at 23.9% for the same period. (Source: FAOSTAT production data)

Global egg production increased from 80.71 million tonnes in 2016 to 99.99 million tonnes in 2024, registering an overall growth of 23.89% during the period. Among the major egg-producing countries, China remained the largest producer, increasing its production from 32.01 million tonnes to 36.31 million tonnes, contributing more than one-third of global output.

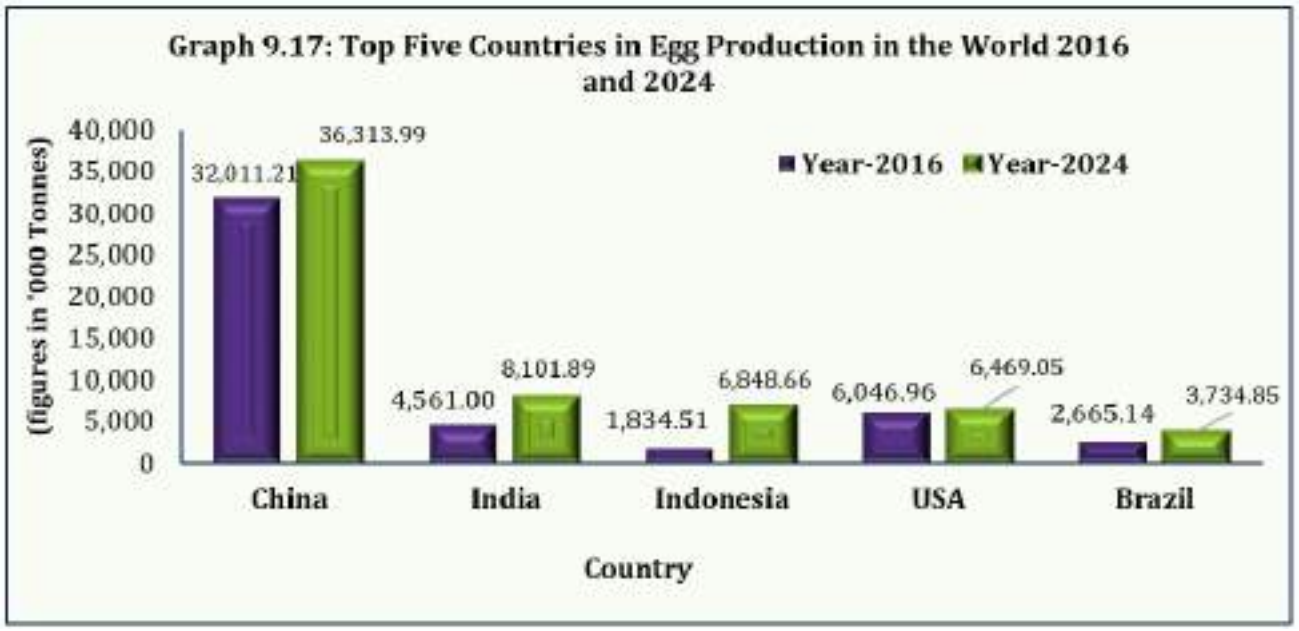
India recorded strong growth, with egg production rising from 4.56 million tonnes in 2016 to 8.10 million tonnes in 2024, reflecting a substantial increase of 77.63%. This growth was significantly higher than the world average, highlighting rapid expansion of the poultry sector, increasing domestic demand, improved breeding practices, and better production technologies. India emerged as one of the fastest-growing major egg-producing countries during the period.

The most remarkable growth was observed in Indonesia, where egg production surged from 1.83 million tonnes to 6.85 million tonnes, registering an exceptional growth rate of 273.32%. In contrast, the United States witnessed relatively modest growth of 6.98%, increasing from 6.05 million tonnes to 6.47 million tonnes, while Brazil showed moderate but steady growth of 40.14%, reaching 3.73 million tonnes in 2024. The trends indicate that growth in global egg production is increasingly being driven by emerging poultry-producing countries, particularly in Asia, while traditional producers are experiencing slower but stable expansion.

9.21 COUNTRY'S SHARE IN EGG PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD 2024:



China accounted for the largest share of global egg production in 2024, contributing 36.3% of the world's total egg output. India continues to be the second-largest producer, with a share of 8.1%, reflecting the rapid expansion of its poultry sector over the last decade. Indonesia contributed 6.8% of global egg production, followed closely by the United States (6.5%), while Brazil accounted for 3.7% of the world's total egg production.



9.22 WORLD MEAT PRODUCTION

Table 28: Top Five Countries in Meat Production in the World (figures in '000 Tonnes)

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
China	87,041.31	87,421.01	88,127.35	79,510.27	79,521.41	91,881.00	95,358.34	99,358.43	99,581.25
India	44,648.24	45,805.65	46,839.62	48,170.42	47,044.35	47,442.80	47,753.59	47,461.91	47,793.76
Indonesia	24,824.66	25,658.06	25,790.84	26,196.28	26,422.25	25,309.75	26,414.05	27,864.90	29,642.57
USA	9,826.87	10,323.68	10,710.21	11,207.41	10,941.15	11,643.14	12,184.20	12,817.50	13,209.09
Brazil	9,853.34	10,319.00	10,629.38	10,866.31	11,222.02	11,346.12	12,244.95	12,503.31	12,865.11
World	**329,310.31**	**335,610.86**	**340,929.02**	**337,181.05**	**338,123.53**	**352,434.48**	**359,722.88**	**366,735.40**	**373,872.00**

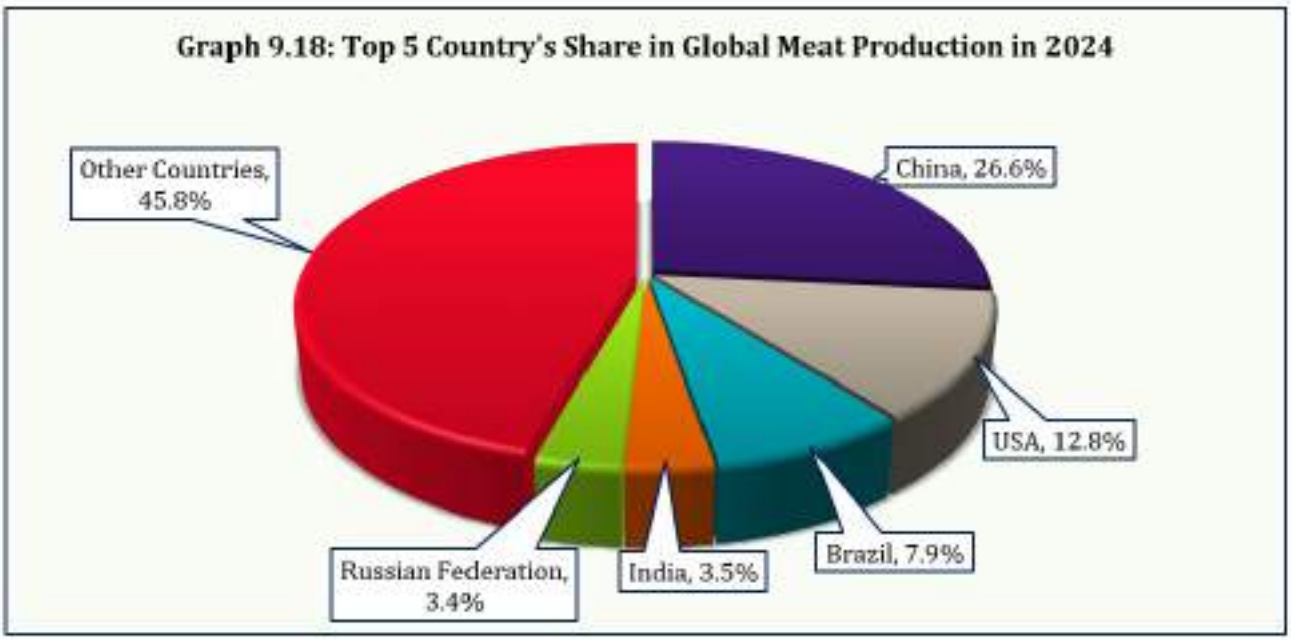
Source: *FAOSTAT production data, www.faostat.org*

The global meat production landscape during the year 2016 and 2024 was marked by a steady recovery and expansion, reaching a total of 373.9 million tonnes. China remains the undisputed leader, overcoming a significant production dip in 2019–2020 to reach a record high of 99.6 million tonnes in 2024. The USA maintained a consistent second-place position with stable output averaging around 47.8 million tonnes, while Brazil showed robust growth, increasing its production by nearly 20% over the period. Notably, India and the Russian Federation both demonstrated strong upward trajectories, with India nearly reaching 13.2 million tonnes by 2024, slightly outpacing Russia. Collectively, these five nations account for over 50% of the world's meat supply, highlighting their critical role in global food security. India ranks 4th globally in Meat production, contributing approximately 3.53% of the world's total Meat output.

India ranks 4th globally in Meat production, contributing approximately 3.5% of the world's total Meat output. The growth rate of India in Meat production during 2016 to 2024 is 34.4% while world grow at 13.53% during this period. (Source: FAOSTAT production data)

9.23 TOP 5 COUNTRY'S SHARE IN GLOBAL MEAT PRODUCTION IN 2024

Graph 9.18: Top 5 Country's Share in Global Meat Production in 2024



China accounted for the largest share of global meat production in 2024, contributing 26.6% of the world's total meat output. The United States emerged as the second-largest producer, with a share of 12.8%, reflecting its well-established and highly commercialized livestock industry. Brazil ranked third, contributing 7.9% of global meat production, driven by its strong beef and poultry sectors. India accounted for 3.5% of the world's total meat production, supported by the steady growth of poultry and small ruminant meat production.

9.24 MEAT PRODUCTION IN TOP 5 COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD (FIGURES IN '000 TONNES)



ANNEXURES
&
TABLES

SECTION-I

TABLES FOR ESTIMATION OF MILK PRODUCTION







Table 29: Year -wise Estimates of Production and Per Capita Availability of Milk during 1950-51 To 2025-26 (All India)			
Year	**Milk Production**	**Human Population**	**Per Capita Availability**
(March to February)	(Million Tonnes)	(Million Nos.)	(Gram /day)
1950-51	17.0	359	130
1955-56	19.0	393	132
1960-61	20.0	434	126
1968-69	21.2	518	112
1973-74	23.2	580	110
1979-80	30.4	664	125
1980-81	31.6	679	128
1981-82	34.3	692	136
1982-83	35.8	708	139
1983-84	38.8	723	147
1984-85	41.5	739	154
1985-86	44.0	755	160
1986-87	46.1	771	164
1987-88	46.7	788	162
1988-89	48.4	805	165
1989-90	51.4	822	171
1990-91	53.9	839	176
1991-92	55.7	856	178
1992-93	58.0	872	182
1993-94	60.6	892	186
1994-95	63.8	910	192
1995-96	66.2	928	195
1996-97	69.1	946	200
1997-98	72.1	964	205
1998-99	75.4	983	210
1999-2000	78.3	1001	214
2000-01	80.6	1019	217
2001-02	84.4	1040	222
2002-03	86.2	1056	224
2003-04	88.1	1072	225
2004-05	92.5	1089	233
2005-06	97.1	1106	241
2006-07	102.6	1122	251
2007-08	107.9	1138	260
2008-09	112.2	1154	266
2009-10	116.4	1170	273
2010-11	121.8	1186	281
2011-12	127.9	1211	289
2012-13	132.4	1227	296
2013-14	137.7	1243	303
2014-15	146.3	1258	319
2015-16	155.5	1275	333
2016-17	165.4	1291	351
2017-18	176.3	1306	370
2018-19	187.7	1320	390
2019-20	198.4	1334	406
2020-21	210.0	1349	427
2021-22	222.1	1363	446
2022-23	230.6	1376	459
2023-24	239.3	1388	471
2024-25	247.9	1401	485
2025-26	253.8	1413	492

Note: Population projected as on 2011-12 to 2025-26 based on estimation of RGI, India.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 30: State-wise Estimates of Milk Production During 2021-22 to 2025-26 *(figures in '000 Tonnes)*						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	15403.08	15448.42	13994.40	13946.13	14457.29
2	Arunachal Pradesh	46.01	45.54	20.00	26.70	28.85
3	Assam	982.02	1006.42	1092.23	1224.08	1330.39
4	Bihar	12252.53	12502.70	12852.99	13397.69	13759.72
5	Chhattisgarh	1848.35	1955.51	2124.03	2162.16	2295.64
6	Goa	63.21	64.18	63.66	67.39	70.50
7	Gujarat	16722.11	17280.57	18311.80	19293.64	19947.82
8	Haryana	11629.52	11965.79	12220.20	12592.75	12898.17
9	Himachal Pradesh	1615.29	1617.41	1748.96	1823.89	1807.01
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2726.79	2817.31	2874.73	2973.89	3082.21
11	Jharkhand	2629.37	2774.09	3025.00	3114.66	3288.16
12	Karnataka	11795.79	12829.29	13463.07	13897.53	13990.49
13	Kerala	2532.46	2579.76	2579.99	2560.58	2667.82
14	Madhya Pradesh	19004.25	20122.43	21326.38	22595.53	22676.76
15	Maharashtra	14304.51	15041.86	16045.41	16625.59	16987.74
16	Manipur	75.55	71.87	63.37	48.89	50.29
17	Meghalaya	90.23	93.51	97.04	93.95	81.70
18	Mizoram	24.59	24.48	25.43	23.51	23.69
19	Nagaland	61.07	49.57	52.79	49.19	49.75
20	Odisha	2402.06	2476.42	2635.99	2700.96	2765.50
21	Punjab	14076.76	14301.45	14000.18	14874.74	15075.20
22	Rajasthan	33264.70	33306.80	34733.00	36741.37	37443.52
23	Sikkim	86.52	86.53	80.99	89.35	91.92
24	Tamil Nadu	10107.43	10316.75	10807.84	11442.91	12197.33
25	Telangana	5807.78	5854.96	5839.56	5935.12	6221.37
26	Tripura	216.96	230.12	247.30	263.69	266.74
27	Uttar Pradesh	33873.61	36241.74	38779.57	38815.34	39490.85
28	Uttarakhand	1856.27	1858.55	1897.84	1957.25	1987.22
29	West Bengal	6414.48	6969.40	7649.74	7954.17	8204.65
30	A&N Islands	16.78	17.20	17.61	16.17	16.67
31	Chandigarh	57.07	56.19	58.87	63.77	60.21
32	Ladakh	29.37	30.60	29.31	23.58	24.58
33	Daman & Diu and D&N- Haveli	1.66	1.80	1.82	1.84	1.88
34	Delhi	-	487.74	487.74	413.51	422.83
35	Lakshadweep	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.42	0.43
36	Puducherry	49.97	49.65	49.75	58.05	47.91
All India		**222068.56**	**230577.03**	**239298.99**	**247869.98**	**253812.84**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 31: State -wise Number of Animals In-Milk of Exotic/Crossbred Cattle during 2021-22 to 2025-26 *(figures in '000 Nos.)*						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	1289.81	1319.30	1439.26	1290.00	1300.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.35	2.64	2.25	1.57	1.59
3	Assam	186.78	191.75	166.87	158.00	158.00
4	Bihar	1586.39	1606.49	1638.90	1649.31	1664.35
5	Chhattisgarh	88.27	101.33	114.11	114.00	116.88
6	Goa	13.84	14.18	14.53	14.80	15.54
7	Gujarat	1636.47	1660.56	1751.67	1777.02	1847.79
8	Haryana	536.30	547.15	567.83	570.00	559.90
9	Himachal Pradesh	524.21	526.50	534.60	551.27	540.42
10	Jammu & Kashmir	596.30	605.18	602.29	610.00	610.00
11	Jharkhand	239.06	274.77	280.61	273.39	268.93
12	Karnataka	2343.95	2310.91	2456.72	2302.00	2295.00
13	Kerala	624.21	608.78	605.50	580.00	585.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	733.07	836.09	941.03	910.00	891.80
15	Maharashtra	2020.68	2184.03	2423.36	2417.37	2398.05
16	Manipur	10.85	10.51	10.59	6.60	6.85
17	Meghalaya	16.21	16.95	17.33	15.45	15.91
18	Mizoram	7.92	7.80	7.85	6.00	6.06
19	Nagaland	22.54	16.25	23.47	17.00	17.01
20	Odisha	626.75	634.38	679.08	645.00	677.06
21	Punjab	1060.73	1064.43	1151.00	1175.48	1225.36
22	Rajasthan	1438.25	1902.04	2134.63	2100.00	2180.00
23	Sikkim	41.77	43.20	45.78	40.05	41.11
24	Tamil Nadu	3494.53	3558.95	3800.72	3650.00	3721.34
25	Telangana	303.56	304.64	325.44	327.86	338.91
26	Tripura	37.70	40.62	42.70	46.06	44.07
27	Uttar Pradesh	1849.27	1643.34	1721.37	1710.00	1713.36
28	Uttarakhand	281.46	284.7	289.06	295.38	306.95
29	West Bengal	966.67	1006.25	1166.59	1211.54	1232.84
30	A&N Islands	5.18	5.08	5.17	4.00	4.02
31	Chandigarh	4.69	4.74	4.85	5.06	4.94
32	Ladakh	29.47	29.26	23.56	20.00	20.40
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16
34	Delhi	-	22.63	22.64	17.00	17.09
35	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
36	Puducherry	21.80	22.01	22.07	22.73	22.07
All India		**22642.17**	**23407.61**	**25033.6**	**24534.11**	**24850.23**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 32: State-wise Average Yield per In-Milk Animal of Exotic/Crossbred Cattle During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in kg/day/Animal)						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.92	9.92	9.35	10.71	11.04
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6.80	6.56	2.11	3.64	3.95
3	Assam	4.54	4.56	4.67	6.00	6.20
4	Bihar	6.68	6.49	6.38	6.50	6.71
5	Chhattisgarh	6.59	6.55	6.30	6.76	6.79
6	Goa	9.84	9.60	9.09	9.40	9.42
7	Gujarat	9.51	9.66	9.93	10.05	10.15
8	Haryana	10.14	10.51	10.56	11.05	11.16
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.35	5.30	5.67	5.77	5.78
10	Jammu & Kashmir	8.34	8.59	9.16	9.20	9.85
11	Jharkhand	7.53	7.05	7.42	7.70	7.92
12	Karnataka	8.87	9.85	9.57	10.71	10.72
13	Kerala	10.39	10.77	10.79	11.20	11.55
14	Madhya Pradesh	8.63	8.52	7.92	9.20	9.26
15	Maharashtra	10.38	10.34	9.85	10.21	10.50
16	Manipur	8.36	8.37	7.71	8.32	8.33
17	Meghalaya	9.02	9.04	8.80	9.21	9.07
18	Mizoram	7.80	7.86	8.12	9.91	9.92
19	Nagaland	5.76	6.39	4.77	6.75	6.80
20	Odisha	6.76	6.86	6.84	7.37	7.38
21	Punjab	13.88	13.49	13.29	14.10	14.10
22	Rajasthan	8.65	7.08	7.23	7.93	7.95
23	Sikkim	5.67	5.26	4.59	5.79	5.80
24	Tamil Nadu	7.16	7.17	7.03	7.84	8.23
25	Telangana	8.42	8.61	8.52	9.19	9.21
26	Tripura	6.28	6.09	6.27	6.63	6.77
27	Uttar Pradesh	7.74	8.44	8.53	9.16	9.42
28	Uttarakhand	7.62	7.67	7.65	7.72	7.76
29	West Bengal	6.30	6.30	5.85	6.15	6.16
30	A&N Islands	5.21	5.80	5.84	6.45	6.46
31	Chandigarh	11.98	12.22	12.55	12.56	12.62
32	Ladakh	2.00	2.09	1.99	2.47	2.52
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	9.19	8.58	8.38	8.41	8.44
34	Delhi	-	9.39	9.36	10.03	10.08
35	Lakshadweep	4.73	4.11	5.46	9.01	8.10
36	Puducherry	5.89	5.81	5.78	6.51	5.65
All India		**8.52**	**8.55**	**8.43**	**9.05**	**9.23**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 33: State-wise Estimates of Milk Production of Exotic/Crossbred Cattle During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figure in 000 Tonnes)						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	4670.69	4775.57	4927.29	5045.08	5238.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.31	6.32	1.74	2.09	2.29
3	Assam	309.74	319.36	285.50	346.02	357.55
4	Bihar	3865.05	3802.94	3828.35	3912.99	4073.53
5	Chhattisgarh	212.25	242.07	263.22	281.32	289.49
6	Goa	49.70	49.67	48.35	50.79	53.44
7	Gujarat	5678.18	5855.72	6365.90	6519.65	6845.61
8	Haryana	1984.40	2098.59	2194.46	2298.53	2279.92
9	Himachal Pradesh	1023.08	1018.11	1108.57	1161.57	1141.04
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1816.22	1898.28	2019.92	2048.38	2193.84
11	Jharkhand	657.47	707.39	762.25	768.50	777.05
12	Karnataka	7592.29	8311.93	8608.34	8995.11	8976.53
13	Kerala	2366.70	2393.28	2390.15	2371.04	2468.73
14	Madhya Pradesh	2310.31	2600.67	2726.67	3054.45	3013.26
15	Maharashtra	7655.45	8242.47	8734.98	9012.57	9194.60
16	Manipur	33.13	32.12	29.87	20.04	20.84
17	Meghalaya	53.37	55.91	55.81	51.94	52.68
18	Mizoram	22.55	22.39	23.32	21.69	21.94
19	Nagaland	47.39	37.91	40.94	41.88	42.22
20	Odisha	1545.53	1587.34	1699.00	1734.92	1824.14
21	Punjab	5375.01	5240.85	5600.35	6049.63	6307.70
22	Rajasthan	4539.03	4918.34	5647.64	6074.83	6328.00
23	Sikkim	86.49	82.94	76.94	84.61	87.11
24	Tamil Nadu	9127.96	9317.11	9784.01	10439.21	11176.80
25	Telangana	933.38	957.40	1015.41	1100.29	1139.25
26	Tripura	86.39	90.22	98.00	111.54	108.83
27	Uttar Pradesh	5222.31	5061.07	5376.71	5718.65	5892.54
28	Uttarakhand	782.86	797.40	809.25	832.32	869.45
29	West Bengal	2221.14	2315.66	2499.43	2719.60	2772.69
30	A&N Islands	9.85	10.76	11.06	9.42	9.49
31	Chandigarh	20.51	21.15	22.27	23.18	22.76
32	Ladakh	21.50	22.33	17.14	18.04	18.77
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.38	0.47	0.46	0.49	0.51
34	Delhi	-	77.59	77.59	62.26	62.87
35	Lakshadweep	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
36	Puducherry	46.90	46.64	46.69	53.98	45.51
All India		**70375.55**	**73018.00**	**77197.62**	**81036.66**	**83709.70**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 34: State-wise Number of Animals In-Milk of Non-Descript/Indigenous Cattle During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figure in 000 Nos)						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	762.05	798.17	878.84	760.00	777.31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	75.46	74.80	81.51	46.05	48.19
3	Assam	1299.35	1337.04	1128.85	1187.00	1199.98
4	Bihar	3387.97	3476.61	3693.06	3630.00	3704.95
5	Chhattisgarh	1382.09	1438.45	1481.54	1450.00	1488.42
6	Goa	6.05	5.90	5.85	6.23	6.21
7	Gujarat	1729.48	1763.72	1811.17	1879.88	1952.40
8	Haryana	254.87	277.91	295.75	316.89	310.25
9	Himachal Pradesh	154.95	162.17	164.79	156.00	154.50
10	Jammu & Kashmir	296.93	294.50	295.71	290.00	300.47
11	Jharkhand	1853.63	1875.96	1953.81	1840.00	1906.55
12	Karnataka	1464.36	1497.66	1603.4	1530.00	1475.51
13	Kerala	24.35	32.23	35.87	33.00	33.67
14	Madhya Pradesh	5578.8	5787.46	5918.21	5350.00	5148.24
15	Maharashtra	1764.63	1795.23	1869.3	1840.00	1770.12
16	Manipur	55.81	54.42	42.44	33.00	33.66
17	Meghalaya	125.03	127.06	128.25	95.00	95.95
18	Mizoram	3.40	3.34	3.45	2.55	2.60
19	Nagaland	11.24	10.76	9.25	6.00	6.08
20	Odisha	1470.28	1464.72	1548.58	1505.00	1451.06
21	Punjab	140.11	145.48	163.75	161.87	168.15
22	Rajasthan	4691.62	4272.45	4667.72	4207.00	4221.69
23	Sikkim	0.004	2.12	2.16	2.44	2.48
24	Tamil Nadu	555.16	564.31	559.56	535.13	531.58
25	Telangana	794.81	798.20	812.21	780.00	814.12
26	Tripura	159.56	163.76	168.55	160.00	164.80
27	Uttar Pradesh	5204.19	4985.72	5046.98	4912.00	4933.25
28	Uttarakhand	339.55	343.58	368.67	360.00	353.73
29	West Bengal	3357.03	3544.18	3766.32	3590.00	3739.78
30	A&N Islands	4.95	3.51	3.33	3.38	3.46
31	Chandigarh	0.61	0.80	0.88	0.92	0.91
32	Ladakh	22.91	24.90	25.22	14.12	14.26
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.56	0.59	0.59	0.69	0.71
34	Delhi	-	26.23	26.23	23.00	23.45
35	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
36	Puducherry	0.64	0.67	0.68	1.30	1.28
All India		**36972.46**	**37154.67**	**38562.51**	**36708.48**	**36839.79**

Note: 1)"-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 35: State-wise Average Yield per In-Milk Animal of Non-Descript/Indigenous Cattle During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figure in kg/day/animal)						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.84	3.83	3.58	4.17	4.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.35	1.42	0.6	1.43	1.47
3	Assam	1.11	1.11	1.63	1.65	1.83
4	Bihar	3.15	3.28	3.31	3.61	3.56
5	Chhattisgarh	2.25	2.27	2.45	2.60	2.70
6	Goa	2.11	2.25	2.29	2.52	2.47
7	Gujarat	4.55	4.72	5.01	5.00	5.09
8	Haryana	6.63	6.83	6.79	7.35	7.40
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.06	2.00	2.08	2.27	2.29
10	Jammu & Kashmir	3.65	3.67	4.25	4.42	4.44
11	Jharkhand	1.99	2.05	2.15	2.39	2.48
12	Karnataka	3.24	3.30	3.38	3.58	3.61
13	Kerala	3.29	3.21	3.04	3.48	3.54
14	Madhya Pradesh	3.28	3.27	3.4	3.96	3.98
15	Maharashtra	2.34	2.35	2.37	2.60	2.61
16	Manipur	1.53	1.53	1.60	1.91	1.92
17	Meghalaya	0.79	0.79	0.86	1.18	0.80
18	Mizoram	1.64	1.71	1.67	1.81	1.84
19	Nagaland	2.11	2.29	2.65	2.60	2.63
20	Odisha	1.50	1.56	1.55	1.66	1.68
21	Punjab	9.17	8.68	8.13	9.36	9.49
22	Rajasthan	5.68	5.91	5.36	6.35	6.40
23	Sikkim	6.85	4.29	3.96	3.73	3.73
24	Tamil Nadu	3.07	3.06	3.14	3.28	3.28
25	Telangana	2.90	2.99	3.06	3.22	3.27
26	Tripura	1.99	2.02	2.09	2.24	2.27
27	Uttar Pradesh	3.58	3.78	4.18	4.18	4.27
28	Uttarakhand	2.47	2.50	2.36	2.60	2.61
29	West Bengal	3.05	3.24	3.39	3.61	3.61
30	A&N Islands	2.43	3.21	3.43	3.51	3.66
31	Chandigarh	6.09	6.95	6.71	6.75	6.74
32	Ladakh	0.94	0.91	1.00	1.08	1.12
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	4.53	4.55	4.54	4.56	4.50
34	Delhi	-	5.91	5.90	5.61	5.75
35	Lakshadweep	2.74	2.74	2.73	2.73	2.78
36	Puducherry	2.89	2.49	2.41	1.80	2.29
All India		**3.37**	**3.44**	**3.54**	**3.86**	**3.90**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 36: State-wise Estimates of Milk Production of Non-Descript/Indigenous Cattle During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figure in 000 Tonnes)

S. No.	States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	1067.46	1114.95	1151.39	1157.87	1173.84
2	Arunachal Pradesh	37.16	38.73	17.75	24.03	25.94
3	Assam	524.78	540.42	674.66	715.28	801.84
4	Bihar	3893.47	4162.83	4475.65	4783.07	4814.77
5	Chhattisgarh	1134.50	1193.35	1329.28	1376.05	1466.88
6	Goa	4.67	4.85	4.91	5.74	5.60
7	Gujarat	2872.38	3039.69	3319.64	3428.42	3627.93
8	Haryana	616.55	693.20	734.65	849.74	837.91
9	Himachal Pradesh	116.60	118.34	125.70	129.29	129.02
10	Jammu & Kashmir	395.74	394.20	460.31	467.86	486.50
11	Jharkhand	1346.10	1401.38	1539.07	1605.01	1726.50
12	Karnataka	1732.76	1804.25	1981.60	2001.62	1946.51
13	Kerala	29.28	37.78	39.93	41.90	43.53
14	Madhya Pradesh	6668.79	6916.66	7359.40	7724.34	7482.45
15	Maharashtra	1506.43	1542.31	1619.25	1742.81	1683.29
16	Manipur	31.26	30.41	24.82	23.01	23.62
17	Meghalaya	35.97	36.66	40.24	41.06	28.14
18	Mizoram	2.04	2.09	2.11	1.68	1.74
19	Nagaland	8.67	8.98	8.96	5.70	5.84
20	Odisha	802.89	834.26	876.77	911.91	887.29
21	Punjab	468.72	460.98	487.12	553.04	582.54
22	Rajasthan	9722.28	9209.07	9159.26	9752.32	9861.87
23	Sikkim	0.01	3.32	3.13	3.32	3.38
24	Tamil Nadu	621.91	630.54	642.17	641.06	637.04
25	Telangana	842.31	869.66	910.98	916.31	970.94
26	Tripura	115.95	120.71	128.64	130.69	136.58
27	Uttar Pradesh	6801.08	6878.61	7729.68	7492.80	7690.61
28	Uttarakhand	306.53	313.23	318.85	341.56	337.06
29	West Bengal	3742.57	4185.51	4667.80	4730.40	4923.21
30	A&N Islands	4.39	4.11	4.18	4.33	4.62
31	Chandigarh	1.36	2.03	2.16	2.26	2.24
32	Ladakh	7.87	8.27	9.23	5.55	5.81
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.93	0.98	0.98	1.15	1.16
34	Delhi	-	56.61	56.61	47.14	49.24
35	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02
36	Puducherry	0.68	0.61	0.60	0.85	1.07
All India		**45464.09**	**46659.60**	**49907.52**	**51659.17**	**52406.52**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 37: State-wise Number of Animals in Milk of Buffaloes During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in '000 Nos.)						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	3398.72	3369.96	3227.22	2684.00	2782.31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.62	0.56	0.66	0.35	0.35
3	Assam	95.28	100.84	91.23	59.00	59.00
4	Bihar	2487.24	2523.48	2539.06	2550.00	2626.50
5	Chhattisgarh	226.69	237.20	244.81	210.00	210.00
6	Goa	7.24	6.98	7.34	7.00	7.34
7	Gujarat	4065.36	4100.94	4209.95	4324.65	4319.38
8	Haryana	2391.84	2352.99	2329.14	2320.00	2382.27
9	Himachal Pradesh	281.59	285.64	291.41	285.00	282.55
10	Jammu & Kashmir	258.52	258.17	189.99	204.00	173.71
11	Jharkhand	312.22	297.71	313.27	305.00	310.09
12	Karnataka	1429.09	1726.30	1833.50	1680.00	1740.72
13	Kerala	7.01	7.48	8.11	7.00	7.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	5176.45	5473.00	5823.34	5600.00	5756.91
15	Maharashtra	2473.54	2520.61	2637.10	2580.00	2630.00
16	Manipur	9.38	7.81	5.81	3.61	3.61
17	Meghalaya	1.30	1.46	1.54	1.48	1.36
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00
19	Nagaland	3.38	1.35	1.06	0.67	0.69
20	Odisha	83.77	83.80	87.96	82.17	82.89
21	Punjab	2333.24	2446.11	2424.22	2100.00	2030.53
22	Rajasthan	6140.34	6213.51	6637.08	6300.00	6323.55
23	Sikkim	0.04	0.13	0.13	0.24	0.23
24	Tamil Nadu	186.19	193.54	190.52	167.20	174.92
25	Telangana	1979.63	1871.96	1905.41	1680.00	1737.48
26	Tripura	1.44	2.56	3.06	1.86	1.84
27	Uttar Pradesh	11878.92	11958.04	12505.63	11400.00	11445.91
28	Uttarakhand	397.77	385.38	387.16	398.80	395.36
29	West Bengal	172.02	145.22	156.48	140.00	142.38
30	A&N Islands	1.25	0.80	0.76	0.59	0.57
31	Chandigarh	8.66	7.79	8.13	8.46	8.30
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.06	0.08
34	Delhi	-	103.43	103.44	89.00	89.71
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	1.21	1.25	1.26	0.70	0.68
All India		**45810.14**	**46686.16**	**48165.96**	**45190.94**	**45728.33**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 38: State-wise Average Yield per In-Milk Animal from Buffaloes During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in kg/day/Animal)						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.79	7.77	6.70	7.90	7.92
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.43	2.45	0.99	1.90	1.96
3	Assam	3.71	3.61	3.33	4.88	4.94
4	Bihar	4.65	4.63	4.59	4.80	4.82
5	Chhattisgarh	5.18	5.13	4.99	5.46	5.83
6	Goa	3.13	3.60	3.70	4.06	4.10
7	Gujarat	5.28	5.36	5.33	5.66	5.74
8	Haryana	10.28	10.61	10.83	11.07	11.17
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.13	4.12	4.32	4.54	4.59
10	Jammu & Kashmir	4.68	4.76	4.49	4.93	4.84
11	Jharkhand	3.82	4.02	4.07	4.46	4.67
12	Karnataka	4.63	4.24	4.22	4.64	4.74
13	Kerala	5.16	5.29	4.97	5.49	5.67
14	Madhya Pradesh	4.80	4.80	4.78	5.28	5.30
15	Maharashtra	5.33	5.34	5.53	5.78	5.83
16	Manipur	3.26	3.27	3.92	4.10	4.10
17	Meghalaya	1.88	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.77
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.65	0.00
19	Nagaland	3.34	3.41	4.59	3.80	3.83
20	Odisha	1.61	1.65	1.73	1.20	1.21
21	Punjab	9.56	9.52	8.82	10.66	10.90
22	Rajasthan	7.44	7.09	6.91	7.61	7.72
23	Sikkim	2.05	5.69	6.31	5.91	5.95
24	Tamil Nadu	3.54	3.55	3.59	3.62	3.63
25	Telangana	5.57	5.89	5.60	6.38	6.47
26	Tripura	3.27	2.96	2.74	3.08	3.09
27	Uttar Pradesh	4.74	5.27	5.32	5.83	5.85
28	Uttarakhand	4.93	4.96	5.07	5.02	5.04
29	West Bengal	4.76	4.94	4.79	5.87	5.90
30	A&N Islands	2.30	3.66	4.13	4.32	4.58
31	Chandigarh	11.05	11.51	11.47	12.32	11.52
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	4.76	4.83	4.86	7.62	7.09
34	Delhi	-	9.33	9.30	9.32	9.45
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.66	0.00
36	Puducherry	5.39	5.28	5.33	5.37	5.36
All India		**5.96**	**6.06**	**5.92**	**6.48**	**6.54**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 39: State-wise Estimates of Milk Production from Buffaloes During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in '000 Tonnes)						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	9660.78	9554.79	7912.45	7739.31	8040.72
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.55	0.50	0.24	0.24	0.25
3	Assam	129.13	132.82	111.20	105.12	106.38
4	Bihar	4217.67	4265.39	4268.88	4468.02	4621.37
5	Chhattisgarh	428.67	443.74	447.32	418.65	447.03
6	Goa	8.28	9.17	9.94	10.38	10.96
7	Gujarat	7832.37	8021.89	8215.93	8934.85	9046.11
8	Haryana	8972.76	9115.68	9228.6	9376.55	9711.63
9	Himachal Pradesh	424.38	429.05	461.14	472.48	473.65
10	Jammu & Kashmir	441.36	448.14	312.11	367.36	307.03
11	Jharkhand	435.53	436.31	466.31	496.86	528.49
12	Karnataka	2415.07	2674.73	2833.08	2846.08	3013.72
13	Kerala	13.21	14.43	14.76	14.04	14.79
14	Madhya Pradesh	9063.44	9592.60	10197.1	10787.62	11141.09
15	Maharashtra	4815.44	4911.64	5334.62	5442.91	5599.64
16	Manipur	11.16	9.33	8.34	5.40	5.41
17	Meghalaya	0.89	0.94	0.99	0.95	0.88
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
19	Nagaland	4.12	1.68	1.78	0.93	0.96
20	Odisha	49.37	50.45	55.73	35.93	36.48
21	Punjab	8141.34	8501.19	7824.43	8174.08	8080.83
22	Rajasthan	16683.44	16072.96	16789.55	17492.95	17819.11
23	Sikkim	0.03	0.27	0.30	0.51	0.50
24	Tamil Nadu	240.40	250.75	250.66	220.86	231.60
25	Telangana	4025.85	4021.66	3905.9	3911.08	4103.46
26	Tripura	1.72	2.77	3.07	2.09	2.08
27	Uttar Pradesh	20556.30	22988.45	24351.54	24249.53	24457.41
28	Uttarakhand	715.62	698.33	718.1	731.43	727.03
29	West Bengal	298.79	261.61	274.09	299.90	306.47
30	A&N Islands	1.05	1.07	1.15	0.93	0.95
31	Chandigarh	34.93	32.71	34.13	38.04	34.91
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.32	0.31	0.32	0.18	0.20
34	Delhi	-	352.07	352.07	302.90	309.44
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	2.39	2.40	2.46	1.38	1.33
All India		**99626.36**	**103299.83**	**104388.29**	**106949.68**	**109181.90**

Note: 1)"-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 40: State-wise Number of Animals In- Milk of Goats During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in '000 Nos.)						
Sl. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	84.44	102.30	112.10	116.26	118.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	21.80	15.00	15.75
3	Assam	369.26	276.81	308.92	630.85	681.03
4	Bihar	4458.69	4538.71	5037.79	3200.00	3232.00
5	Chhattisgarh	841.86	876.47	926.85	760.00	782.80
6	Goa	3.50	3.00	3.01	2.90	2.96
7	Gujarat	1851.98	1859.20	1867.07	1940.50	1998.72
8	Haryana	146.42	148.76	151.92	161.36	159.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	235.31	239.02	238.04	245.33	247.78
10	Jammu & Kashmir	379.12	445.62	450.11	473.87	492.82
11	Jharkhand	2060.44	2469.99	2584.43	2384.00	2455.52
12	Karnataka	2294.79	1225.40	1268.41	1276.86	1251.32
13	Kerala	474.33	499.10	499.67	410.00	410.82
14	Madhya Pradesh	4346.85	4535.30	4654.72	4200.00	4190.00
15	Maharashtra	3714.07	3809.29	4152.85	4282.66	4368.31
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	5.57	4.00	3.88
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00
19	Nagaland	13.56	10.50	12.43	9.33	9.35
20	Odisha	95.99	98.38	101.53	553.92	548.38
21	Punjab	138.49	147.20	159.75	167.79	169.47
22	Rajasthan	7167.22	8908.90	9360.72	8800.00	8536.00
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	7.53	7.00	7.06
24	Tamil Nadu	3275.44	3308.79	3390.21	2800.00	2940.00
25	Telangana	146.11	149.86	153.84	159.80	163.00
26	Tripura	108.26	131.04	137.42	142.40	139.55
27	Uttar Pradesh	4444.09	4391.14	4289.54	4100.00	4305.00
28	Uttarakhand	317.41	323.08	315.82	332.35	332.25
29	West Bengal	2601.42	3411.74	3751.24	2600.00	2574.00
30	A&N Islands	14.02	10.41	10.61	11.25	11.81
31	Chandigarh	0.40	0.44	0.46	0.49	0.49
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	28.73	14.44	14.73
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.15	0.16
34	Delhi	-	5.58	5.58	4.00	4.16
35	Lakshadweep	1.89	1.88	2.19	3.00	3.06
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.33	0.00
All India		**39585.71**	**41928.26**	**44011.20**	**39815.07**	**40170.51**

Note: 1)"-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 41: State-wise Average Yield per In-Milk Animal of Goats During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in kg/day/Animal)						
Sl. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.07
3	Assam	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.25	0.26
4	Bihar	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.20	0.21
5	Chhattisgarh	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.31	0.32
6	Goa	0.44	0.45	0.42	0.46	0.46
7	Gujarat	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.58	0.59
8	Haryana	1.04	1.07	1.12	1.15	1.18
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.60	0.60	0.61	0.68	0.70
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.53	0.47	0.50	0.52	0.53
11	Jharkhand	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.29
12	Karnataka	0.07	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.12
13	Kerala	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.89	0.94
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.67	0.68
15	Maharashtra	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.27	0.32
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.30	0.30
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
19	Nagaland	0.18	0.26	0.24	0.20	0.22
20	Odisha	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.09
21	Punjab	1.81	1.83	1.51	1.60	1.68
22	Rajasthan	0.89	0.96	0.92	1.07	1.10
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.35	0.37
24	Tamil Nadu	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.14
25	Telangana	0.12	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.13
26	Tripura	0.33	0.34	0.35	0.37	0.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.91	0.92
28	Uttarakhand	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.44
29	West Bengal	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.22
30	A&N Islands	0.29	0.33	0.31	0.36	0.38
31	Chandigarh	1.85	1.87	1.84	1.69	1.70
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.28	0.32	0.48	0.36	0.36
34	Delhi	0.00	0.72	0.72	0.84	0.85
35	Lakshadweep	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.34	0.34
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.00
All India		**0.46**	**0.50**	**0.48**	**0.57**	**0.58**

Note: 1)"-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 42: State-wise Estimate of Milk Production of Goats During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in '000 Tonnes)						
Sl. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	4.15	3.12	3.27	3.86	4.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.35	0.38
3	Assam	18.37	13.81	20.87	57.66	64.63
4	Bihar	276.35	271.54	280.11	233.60	250.05
5	Chhattisgarh	72.93	76.35	84.21	86.13	92.25
6	Goa	0.56	0.49	0.46	0.49	0.50
7	Gujarat	339.18	363.28	410.33	410.73	428.17
8	Haryana	55.82	58.33	62.49	67.94	68.71
9	Himachal Pradesh	51.22	51.91	53.55	60.55	63.31
10	Jammu & Kashmir	73.47	76.69	82.39	90.29	94.85
11	Jharkhand	190.26	229.01	257.37	244.28	256.12
12	Karnataka	55.67	38.38	40.05	54.72	53.72
13	Kerala	123.27	134.27	135.15	133.61	140.77
14	Madhya Pradesh	961.71	1012.50	1043.21	1029.12	1039.96
15	Maharashtra	327.19	345.44	356.56	427.29	510.22
16	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.44	0.42
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
19	Nagaland	0.90	1.00	1.11	0.68	0.74
20	Odisha	4.27	4.37	4.49	18.20	17.58
21	Punjab	91.69	98.42	88.28	97.99	104.13
22	Rajasthan	2319.94	3106.44	3136.55	3421.27	3434.54
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.90	0.94
24	Tamil Nadu	117.16	118.36	131.00	141.77	151.89
25	Telangana	6.25	6.24	7.27	7.44	7.71
26	Tripura	12.90	16.41	17.59	19.36	19.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	1293.92	1313.61	1321.64	1354.37	1450.29
28	Uttarakhand	51.26	49.59	51.64	51.94	53.68
29	West Bengal	151.99	206.62	208.42	204.26	202.29
30	A&N Islands	1.48	1.26	1.22	1.49	1.62
31	Chandigarh	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.30
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.02
34	Delhi	-	1.47	1.47	1.22	1.29
35	Lakshadweep	0.35	0.34	0.32	0.37	0.38
36	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.84	0.00
All India		**6602.56**	**7599.60**	**7805.56**	**8224.47**	**8514.72**

Note: 1)"-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 43(A): State-wise Number of In-Milk Animals During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 Nos.)									
S. No.	States/UTs	Cattle							
		Exotic 2024-25	Exotic 2025-26	Crossbred 2024-25	Crossbred 2025-26	Indige-nous 2024-25	Indige-nous 2025-26	Non-Descript 2024-25	Non-Descript 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	56.51	54.81	1233.49	1245.82	182.95	182.95	577.05	594.36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1.57	1.59	42.45	44.57	3.60	3.62
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	158.00	158.00	505.17	426.09	681.83	773.89
4	Bihar	100.55	105.58	1548.77	1558.77	3597.04	3704.95	32.96	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	21.95	22.83	92.05	94.05	507.64	517.79	942.36	970.63
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	14.80	15.54	0.13	0.00	6.09	6.21
7	Gujarat	10.66	10.77	1766.37	1837.02	1250.43	1312.95	629.45	639.45
8	Haryana	65.05	65.05	504.95	494.85	232.31	227.66	84.59	82.59
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.66	8.66	542.61	531.76	1.92	1.96	154.08	152.54
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	610.00	610.00	1.09	1.11	288.91	299.36
11	Jharkhand	25.07	25.57	248.33	243.36	848.43	865.40	991.57	1041.15
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	2302.00	2295.00	979.85	930.86	550.15	544.65
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	580.00	585.80	9.61	9.81	23.39	23.86
14	Madhya Pradesh	87.48	85.73	822.52	806.07	1096.66	1107.57	4253.34	4040.67
15	Maharashtra	77.56	75.23	2339.81	2322.82	372.44	361.27	1467.56	1408.86
16	Manipur	0.50	0.51	6.10	6.34	0.50	0.51	32.50	33.15
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	15.45	15.91	95.00	95.95	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.06	0.00	0.00	2.55	2.60
19	Nagaland	0.01	0.00	16.99	17.01	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.08
20	Odisha	9.55	9.84	635.45	667.22	89.40	92.08	1415.60	1358.98
21	Punjab	222.33	224.55	953.15	1000.81	142.29	147.98	19.58	20.17
22	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	2100.00	2180.00	2470.82	2520.24	1736.18	1701.46
23	Sikkim	1.62	1.68	38.43	39.43	0.94	0.97	1.50	1.52
24	Tamil Nadu	132.84	133.84	3517.16	3587.50	89.89	90.79	445.24	440.79
25	Telangana	34.43	33.74	293.43	305.17	97.97	97.99	682.03	716.13
26	Tripura	0.63	0.00	45.43	44.07	0.00	0.00	160.00	164.80
27	Uttar Pradesh	229.04	217.59	1480.96	1495.77	3461.79	3451.79	1450.21	1481.46
28	Uttarakhand	11.50	11.73	283.87	295.22	329.00	322.42	31.00	31.31
29	West Bengal	43.44	44.74	1168.10	1188.10	1485.83	1530.40	2104.17	2209.38
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	4.00	4.02	0.05	0.05	3.34	3.41
31	Chandigarh	1.17	1.21	3.89	3.73	0.15	0.16	0.77	0.75
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.40	8.66	8.69	5.46	5.57
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.54	0.56
34	Delhi	14.09	14.06	2.91	3.03	0.40	0.40	22.60	23.05
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
36	Puducherry	0.37	0.00	22.36	22.07	0.01	0.00	1.29	1.28
All India		**1155.02**	**1147.75**	**23379.08**	**23702.47**	**17900.98**	**18055.50**	**18807.50**	**18784.29**

Note: 1)"0" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 43(B): State-wise Number of In-Milk Animals During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 Nos.) (Contd..)							
SL. No.	States/UTs	Buffalo				Goat	
		Indigenous Buffalo 2024-25	Indigenous Buffalo 2025-26	Non-Descript Buffalo 2024-25	Non-Descript Buffalo 2025-26	Goat 2024-25	Goat 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	1794.62	1868.39	889.38	913.92	116.26	118.59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.19	0.19	0.16	0.16	15.00	15.75
3	Assam	59.00	59.00	0.00	0.00	630.85	681.03
4	Bihar	2550.00	2626.50	0.00	0.00	3200.00	3232.00
5	Chhattisgarh	90.63	94.24	119.37	115.76	760.00	782.80
6	Goa	0.37	0.47	6.63	6.86	2.90	2.96
7	Gujarat	3058.64	3064.72	1266.01	1254.66	1940.50	1998.72
8	Haryana	2075.70	2137.97	244.30	244.30	161.36	159.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	176.65	173.12	108.35	109.43	245.33	247.78
10	Jammu & Kashmir	24.92	0.00	179.08	173.71	473.87	492.82
11	Jharkhand	177.84	181.80	127.16	128.28	2384.00	2455.52
12	Karnataka	1031.60	1064.03	648.40	676.68	1276.86	1251.32
13	Kerala	2.78	2.80	4.22	4.34	410.00	410.82
14	Madhya Pradesh	2096.73	2218.61	3503.27	3538.30	4200.00	4190.00
15	Maharashtra	1223.69	1253.69	1356.31	1376.31	4282.66	4368.31
16	Manipur	1.53	1.52	2.08	2.09	4.00	3.88
17	Meghalaya	0.00	1.36	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.24	0.00
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.69	9.33	9.35
20	Odisha	5.19	5.12	76.98	77.77	553.92	548.38
21	Punjab	1938.60	1910.60	161.40	119.93	167.79	169.47
22	Rajasthan	3751.72	3788.55	2548.28	2535.00	8800.00	8536.00
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.23	7.00	7.06
24	Tamil Nadu	21.33	21.99	145.87	152.93	2800.00	2940.00
25	Telangana	1016.93	1064.98	663.07	672.49	159.80	163.00
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	1.86	1.84	142.40	139.55
27	Uttar Pradesh	9104.61	9044.01	2295.39	2401.90	4100.00	4305.00
28	Uttarakhand	226.15	224.62	172.66	170.74	332.35	332.25
29	West Bengal	92.50	93.48	47.50	48.90	2600.00	2574.00
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.57	11.25	11.81
31	Chandigarh	7.76	7.54	0.70	0.77	0.49	0.49
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.44	14.73
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.16
34	Delhi	65.40	66.08	23.60	23.63	4.00	4.16
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.06
36	Puducherry	0.01	0.00	0.70	0.68	5.33	0.00
All India		**30595.15**	**30975.45**	**14595.79**	**14752.87**	**39815.07**	**40170.51**

Note: 1)"0" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 44(A): State-wise Average Yield per in Milk Animal During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in Kg/day/Animal)									
SL. No.	States/UTs	Cattle							
		Exotic 2024-25	Exotic 2025-26	Crossbred 2024-25	Crossbred 2025-26	Indigenous 2024-25	Indigenous 2025-26	Non-Descript 2024-25	Non-Descript 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.46	16.98	10.45	10.77	6.10	6.10	3.56	3.53
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	3.64	3.95	1.44	1.48	1.32	1.35
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.20	0.93	1.16	2.18	2.20
4	Bihar	7.93	7.95	6.41	6.62	3.55	3.56	10.17	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	8.43	8.60	6.36	6.35	4.31	4.40	1.68	1.79
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	9.40	9.42	6.42	0.00	2.44	2.47
7	Gujarat	8.97	9.08	10.06	10.16	5.26	5.27	4.47	4.72
8	Haryana	13.41	13.54	10.74	10.84	7.60	7.64	6.65	6.73
9	Himachal Pradesh	9.33	9.34	5.72	5.73	4.03	4.04	2.25	2.27
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	9.20	9.85	4.59	4.59	4.42	4.44
11	Jharkhand	10.32	10.50	7.44	7.64	3.43	3.67	1.50	1.50
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	10.71	10.72	3.45	3.49	3.82	3.83
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	11.20	11.55	2.38	2.50	3.93	3.97
14	Madhya Pradesh	8.72	8.76	9.25	9.31	3.69	3.77	4.02	4.04
15	Maharashtra	10.95	10.96	10.19	10.49	4.02	4.03	2.23	2.24
16	Manipur	8.03	7.97	8.35	8.36	1.41	1.44	1.92	1.93
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	9.21	9.07	1.18	0.80	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	9.91	9.92	0.00	0.00	1.81	1.84
19	Nagaland	10.83	0.00	6.75	6.80	0.00	0.00	2.60	2.63
20	Odisha	9.34	9.37	7.34	7.35	3.11	3.10	1.57	1.58
21	Punjab	17.72	17.75	13.25	13.29	9.44	9.54	8.80	9.17
22	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	7.93	7.95	5.94	5.98	6.93	7.02
23	Sikkim	2.17	2.17	5.94	5.96	1.66	1.68	5.02	5.04
24	Tamil Nadu	3.56	3.64	8.00	8.40	3.76	3.77	3.18	3.18
25	Telangana	12.85	13.05	8.77	8.78	6.29	6.32	2.78	2.85
26	Tripura	4.16	0.00	6.67	6.77	3.98	0.00	2.24	2.27
27	Uttar Pradesh	10.66	10.71	8.93	9.23	3.89	3.93	4.86	5.07
28	Uttarakhand	11.39	11.41	7.57	7.62	2.59	2.60	2.72	2.72
29	West Bengal	7.77	7.80	6.09	6.10	5.05	5.06	2.59	2.60
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	6.45	6.46	4.01	3.70	3.50	3.66
31	Chandigarh	13.69	13.79	12.22	12.24	6.77	6.60	6.75	6.77
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	2.47	2.52	1.39	1.45	0.58	0.59
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	11.61	12.20	7.65	7.62	10.21	10.46	2.97	2.97
34	Delhi	8.93	8.93	15.36	15.45	6.11	6.12	5.61	5.75
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	9.01	8.10	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.78
36	Puducherry	11.62	0.00	6.42	5.65	3.02	0.00	1.79	2.29
All India		**11.11**	**11.18**	**8.95**	**9.13**	**4.25**	**4.31**	**3.48**	**3.50**

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 44(B): State-wise Average Yield per in Milk Animal During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in Kg/day/Animal) (Contd..)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Buffalo				Goat	
		Indigenous Buffalo 2024-25	Indigenous Buffalo 2025-26	Non-Descript Buffalo 2024-25	Non-Descript Buffalo 2025-26	Goat 2024-25	Goat 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	9.29	9.29	5.09	5.11	0.09	0.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.97	2.93	0.69	0.75	0.06	0.07
3	Assam	4.88	4.94	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.26
4	Bihar	4.80	4.82	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.21
5	Chhattisgarh	6.80	7.14	4.45	4.77	0.31	0.32
6	Goa	6.71	6.77	3.91	3.91	0.46	0.46
7	Gujarat	5.93	5.93	5.00	5.26	0.58	0.59
8	Haryana	10.91	10.91	12.45	13.42	1.15	1.18
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.04	5.06	3.74	3.85	0.68	0.70
10	Jammu & Kashmir	7.28	0.00	4.61	4.84	0.52	0.53
11	Jharkhand	5.82	6.03	2.56	2.74	0.28	0.29
12	Karnataka	4.95	5.11	4.16	4.17	0.12	0.12
13	Kerala	5.88	6.32	5.24	5.26	0.89	0.94
14	Madhya Pradesh	5.69	5.72	5.03	5.04	0.67	0.68
15	Maharashtra	7.20	7.26	4.50	4.54	0.27	0.32
16	Manipur	4.85	4.87	3.55	3.54	0.30	0.30
17	Meghalaya	0.00	1.77	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	3.65	0.00	0.15	0.00
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	3.80	3.83	0.20	0.22
20	Odisha	5.27	5.28	0.92	0.94	0.09	0.09
21	Punjab	10.56	10.84	11.96	11.99	1.60	1.68
22	Rajasthan	8.04	8.22	6.97	6.98	1.07	1.10
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	5.91	5.95	0.35	0.37
24	Tamil Nadu	6.78	6.79	3.16	3.17	0.14	0.14
25	Telangana	7.62	7.64	4.47	4.62	0.13	0.13
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	3.08	3.09	0.37	0.38
27	Uttar Pradesh	5.72	5.75	6.25	6.26	0.91	0.92
28	Uttarakhand	5.65	5.66	4.21	4.22	0.43	0.44
29	West Bengal	5.17	5.19	7.24	7.25	0.22	0.22
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	4.32	4.58	0.36	0.38
31	Chandigarh	11.79	11.82	18.19	8.49	1.69	1.70
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	D.& N. Haveli and Daman & Diu and	7.83	7.23	6.41	6.20	0.36	0.36
34	Delhi	10.44	10.59	6.23	6.25	0.84	0.85
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.66	0.00	0.34	0.34
36	Puducherry	6.30	0.00	5.36	5.36	0.95	0.00
All India		**6.92**	6.99	**5.57**	5.61	**0.57**	0.58

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 45(A): State-wise Estimates of Milk Production During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 Tonnes)									
S. No.	States/UTs	Cattle							
		Exotic 2024-25	Exotic 2025-26	Crossbred 2024-25	Crossbred 2025-26	Indigenous 2024-25	Indigenous 2025-26	Non-Descript 2024-25	Non-Descript 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	339.59	339.82	4705.48	4898.90	407.20	407.47	750.68	766.36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2.09	2.29	22.30	24.15	1.73	1.78
3	Assam	0.00	0.00	346.02	357.55	171.73	180.41	543.55	621.43
4	Bihar	291.02	306.21	3621.97	3767.31	4660.70	4814.77	122.37	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	67.55	71.65	213.77	217.84	799.34	831.20	576.71	635.68
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	50.79	53.44	0.31	0.00	5.42	5.60
7	Gujarat	34.90	35.68	6484.75	6809.93	2400.86	2525.53	1027.56	1102.40
8	Haryana	318.34	321.37	1980.18	1958.55	644.42	634.98	205.32	202.94
9	Himachal Pradesh	29.49	29.52	1132.08	1111.52	2.83	2.89	126.47	126.13
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	2048.38	2193.84	1.82	1.86	466.04	484.64
11	Jharkhand	94.38	97.98	674.12	679.07	1063.02	1158.24	541.99	568.25
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	8995.11	8976.53	1234.00	1184.19	767.62	762.32
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	2371.04	2468.73	8.36	8.96	33.53	34.57
14	Madhya Pradesh	278.55	274.11	2775.90	2739.15	1478.32	1524.07	6246.02	5958.38
15	Maharashtra	309.91	300.87	8702.66	8893.73	546.59	531.41	1196.22	1151.88
16	Manipur	1.45	1.48	18.59	19.36	0.26	0.27	22.75	23.35
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	51.94	52.68	41.06	28.14	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	21.69	21.94	0.00	0.00	1.68	1.74
19	Nagaland	0.03	0.00	41.86	42.22	0.00	0.00	5.70	5.84
20	Odisha	32.55	33.65	1702.37	1790.49	101.61	104.26	810.30	783.03
21	Punjab	1438.20	1454.44	4611.43	4853.27	490.14	515.06	62.90	67.48
22	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	6074.83	6328.00	5359.94	5501.36	4392.37	4360.52
23	Sikkim	1.28	1.33	83.33	85.77	0.57	0.59	2.75	2.79
24	Tamil Nadu	172.38	177.71	10266.84	10999.09	123.50	124.82	517.56	512.22
25	Telangana	161.44	160.76	938.85	978.49	224.76	226.10	691.54	744.85
26	Tripura	0.96	0.00	110.58	108.83	0.00	0.00	130.69	136.58
27	Uttar Pradesh	891.58	850.67	4827.07	5041.87	4919.64	4951.27	2573.15	2739.34
28	Uttarakhand	47.85	48.84	784.47	820.62	310.78	305.98	30.77	31.08
29	West Bengal	123.16	127.38	2596.45	2645.30	2738.33	2826.50	1992.08	2096.70
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	9.42	9.49	0.07	0.07	4.26	4.55
31	Chandigarh	5.82	6.07	17.35	16.69	0.36	0.37	1.90	1.86
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	18.04	18.77	4.39	4.61	1.16	1.20
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.13	0.13	0.36	0.38	0.56	0.55	0.58	0.61
34	Delhi	45.96	45.81	16.30	17.06	0.89	0.89	46.25	48.35
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
36	Puducherry	1.58	0.00	52.40	45.51	0.01	0.00	0.84	1.07
All India		**4688.10**	**4685.47**	**76348.56**	**79024.23**	**27758.68**	**28420.97**	**23900.49**	**23985.55**

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 45(B): State-wise Estimates of Milk Production During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 Tonnes) (Contd..)							
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Buffalo				Goat	
		Indigenous Buffalo 2024-25	Indigenous Buffalo 2025-26	Non-Descript Buffalo 2024-25	Non-Descript Buffalo 2025-26	Goat 2024-25	Goat 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	6085.79	6335.94	1653.52	1704.77	3.86	4.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.21	0.04	0.04	0.35	0.38
3	Assam	105.12	106.38	0.00	0.00	57.66	64.63
4	Bihar	4468.02	4621.37	0.00	0.00	233.60	250.05
5	Chhattisgarh	224.85	245.50	193.80	201.52	86.13	92.25
6	Goa	0.91	1.17	9.47	9.79	0.49	0.50
7	Gujarat	6625.77	6638.95	2309.09	2407.17	410.73	428.17
8	Haryana	8266.20	8514.97	1110.35	1196.67	67.94	68.71
9	Himachal Pradesh	324.67	319.67	147.81	153.98	60.55	63.31
10	Jammu & Kashmir	66.21	0.00	301.15	307.03	90.29	94.85
11	Jharkhand	378.03	400.24	118.83	128.25	244.28	256.12
12	Karnataka	1862.64	1984.55	983.44	1029.18	54.72	53.72
13	Kerala	5.97	6.46	8.07	8.32	133.61	140.77
14	Madhya Pradesh	4351.56	4632.02	6436.06	6509.07	1029.12	1039.96
15	Maharashtra	3215.48	3321.16	2227.43	2278.49	427.29	510.22
16	Manipur	2.71	2.70	2.69	2.71	0.44	0.42
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.88	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.00
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.96	0.68	0.74
20	Odisha	9.99	9.87	25.94	26.62	18.20	17.58
21	Punjab	7469.65	7556.08	704.43	524.75	97.99	104.13
22	Rajasthan	11005.36	11363.18	6487.60	6455.93	3421.27	3434.54
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.50	0.90	0.94
24	Tamil Nadu	52.77	54.46	168.09	177.14	141.77	151.89
25	Telangana	2828.57	2970.51	1082.51	1132.95	7.44	7.71
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	2.09	2.08	19.36	19.25
27	Uttar Pradesh	19010.84	18968.06	5238.69	5489.34	1354.37	1450.29
28	Uttarakhand	466.41	464.04	265.02	262.99	51.94	53.68
29	West Bengal	174.40	177.08	125.51	129.39	204.26	202.29
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.95	1.49	1.62
31	Chandigarh	33.42	32.54	4.62	2.37	0.30	0.30
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.16	0.17	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
34	Delhi	249.27	255.53	53.63	53.90	1.22	1.29
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.38
36	Puducherry	0.01	0.00	1.37	1.33	1.84	0.00
All India		**77284.97**	**78983.68**	**29664.71**	**30198.22**	**8224.47**	**8514.72**

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 46: State-wise Per Capita Availability of Milk during 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in gram/day)						
Sl. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	799	799	719	716	740
2	Arunachal Pradesh	82	81	35	46	50
3	Assam	77	78	84	92	100
4	Bihar	273	274	277	285	289
5	Chhattisgarh	172	180	192	194	204
6	Goa	111	112	110	117	121
7	Gujarat	656	670	700	730	746
8	Haryana	1081	1098	1105	1128	1142
9	Himachal Pradesh	599	596	640	666	656
10	Jammu & Kashmir	557	572	577	595	612
11	Jharkhand	187	195	209	214	223
12	Karnataka	483	523	543	559	559
13	Kerala	196	198	197	195	203
14	Madhya Pradesh	616	644	673	707	701
15	Maharashtra	315	329	347	358	363
16	Manipur	65	62	54	41	42
17	Meghalaya	75	77	79	76	66
18	Mizoram	55	55	56	52	51
19	Nagaland	76	61	65	60	60
20	Odisha	144	148	156	159	162
21	Punjab	1271	1283	1245	1318	1327
22	Rajasthan	1150	1138	1171	1229	1239
23	Sikkim	350	347	321	352	359
24	Tamil Nadu	362	369	384	407	432
25	Telangana	422	423	419	425	443
26	Tripura	146	153	163	173	173
27	Uttar Pradesh	402	426	450	447	450
28	Uttarakhand	446	442	446	456	459
29	West Bengal	179	194	211	219	225
30	A&N Islands	115	117	119	110	113
31	Chandigarh	129	126	131	141	131
32	Ladakh	271	280	267	214	222
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	4	4	4	4	4
34	Delhi	-	64	62	52	52
35	Lakshadweep	17	16	15	17	17
36	Puducherry	87	85	83	94	76
All India		**446**	**459**	**471**	**485**	**492**

Note: 1)"-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

SECTION – II

TABLES ESTIMATION OF EGG PRODUCTION







Table47: Year-wise Estimates of Production and Per Capita Availability of Egg During 1950-51 To 2025-26 -All India			
Year (March to February)	Eggs Production (million number)	Human Population (million number)	Per Capita Availability (number/annum)
1950-51	1832	359	5
1955-56	1908	393	5
1960-61	2881	434	7
1968-69	5300	518	10
1973-74	7755	580	13
1979-80	9523	664	14
1980-81	10060	679	15
1981-82	10876	692	16
1982-83	11454	708	16
1983-84	12792	723	18
1984-85	14252	739	19
1985-86	16128	755	21
1986-87	17310	771	22
1987-88	17795	788	23
1988-89	18980	805	24
1989-90	20204	822	25
1990-91	21101	839	25
1991-92	21983	856	26
1992-93	22929	872	26
1993-94	24167	892	27
1994-95	25975	910	29
1995-96	27198	928	29
1996-97	27496	946	29
1997-98	28689	964	30
1998-99	29476	983	30
1999-2000	30447	1001	30
2000-01	36632	1019	36
2001-02	38729	1040	37
2002-03	39823	1056	38
2003-04	40403	1072	38
2004-05	45201	1089	42
2005-06	46235	1106	42
2006-07	50663	1122	45
2007-08	53583	1138	47
2008-09	55562	1154	48
2009-10	60267	1170	51
2010-11	63024	1186	53
2011-12	66450	1211	55
2012-13	69731	1227	57
2013-14	74752	1243	60
2014-15	78484	1258	62
2015-16	82929	1275	65
2016-17	88139	1291	68
2017-18	95217	1306	73
2018-19	103804	1320	79
2019-20	114383	1334	86
2020-21	122049	1349	90
2021-22	129600	1363	95
2022-23	138376	1376	101
2023-24	142772	1388	103
2024-25	149265	1401	107
2025-26	156876	1413	111

Source: Population projected during 2011-12 to 2025-26 based on Census of India of RGI, India.

Table 48: State-wise Estimates of Egg Production During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in lakh Nos.)						
S. No.	States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	264502.90	278498.00	254874.48	273903.69	280188.02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	666.62	658.13	459.35	516.97	533.50
3	Assam	5421.70	5590.00	6228.68	7955.52	10268.37
4	Bihar	30665.62	32743.47	34400.50	37838.75	39946.34
5	Chhattisgarh	20315.87	22101.52	23875.50	24819.72	25585.49
6	Goa	438.32	423.70	429.35	440.29	480.52
7	Gujarat	19494.28	18789.54	18929.57	20551.42	21186.21
8	Haryana	77475.78	81806.37	85595.79	91355.82	96425.33
9	Himachal Pradesh	1016.01	914.06	857.55	938.27	954.26
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1830.88	1787.13	1832.00	1942.52	2037.43
11	Jharkhand	8769.83	9190.51	10480.00	10846.01	9736.25
12	Karnataka	82638.15	90087.04	94591.00	99473.58	108964.11
13	Kerala	22300.80	22475.11	24052.61	25140.71	25320.31
14	Madhya Pradesh	29092.25	31850.38	34918.50	30727.28	32071.00
15	Maharashtra	70182.86	73843.89	77938.20	82248.79	85477.58
16	Manipur	1148.39	1215.64	1627.03	1417.78	1665.62
17	Meghalaya	1114.62	1128.15	1172.79	1242.30	1183.61
18	Mizoram	407.50	397.10	400.06	421.91	420.21
19	Nagaland	353.99	355.27	443.38	453.04	469.19
20	Odisha	30785.18	34108.18	37229.33	38999.85	41093.63
21	Punjab	60663.83	62603.29	47061.57	50622.53	54087.16
22	Rajasthan	26884.00	27606.49	30873.25	32303.12	34742.87
23	Sikkim	82.45	98.06	125.72	116.07	112.47
24	Tamil Nadu	208335.87	215606.61	223325.33	233049.52	240905.56
25	Telangana	166708.39	176706.42	183850.16	193526.76	203779.83
26	Tripura	3153.37	3280.16	3595.76	3525.38	3961.62
27	Uttar Pradesh	40411.68	45585.48	59206.69	61108.31	74071.35
28	Uttarakhand	5136.96	5413.02	5940.78	6310.26	5950.53
29	West Bengal	114520.04	137541.42	162394.33	159820.27	166072.36
30	A&N Islands	1158.99	1096.63	750.79	786.06	843.84
31	Chandigarh	114.61	46.46	23.66	25.92	10.59
32	Ladakh	20.44	20.21	35.55	35.17	34.55
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	5.02	8.96	9.05	10.47	11.19
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	71.97	72.42	73.63	52.34	57.17
36	Puducherry	113.87	113.96	114.09	122.86	114.17
All India		**1296003.08**	**1383762.78**	**1427716.03**	**1492649.25**	**1568762.25**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UT.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 49: State-wise Estimated Number of Layers from Backyard Poultry During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 Nos.)

S. No.	States/UTs	Backyard Poultry							
		Desi Fowls 2024-25	Desi Fowls 2025-26	Improved Fowls 2024-25	Improved Fowls 2025-26	Desi Ducks 2024-25	Desi Ducks 2025-26	Improved Ducks 2024-25	Improved Ducks 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	9459.45	9558.70	653.79	655.44	163.70	168.20	0.21	0.33
2	Arunachal Pradesh	422.86	428.03	41.11	44.16	9.13	9.52	-	-
3	Assam	3604.67	3933.72	96.17	105.70	1230.36	1141.53	65.30	60.04
4	Bihar	2155.20	2012.42	1253.83	1260.93	207.04	216.38	92.67	84.06
5	Chhattisgarh	2769.93	2762.55	286.00	303.58	94.04	85.17	2.38	2.18
6	Goa	28.45	28.30	18.95	19.42	0.07	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	1437.69	1421.23	-	-	0.18	-	-	-
8	Haryana	130.45	130.43	106.04	108.08	0.02	0.02	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	108.00	108.27	148.69	140.38	0.01	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	610.59	565.36	350.61	388.16	16.11	17.35	0.15	0.14
11	Jharkhand	747-	8261.67	311.68	354.38	615.64	649.07	5.26	5.65
12	Karnataka	7895.97	7794.21	1921.11	2096.60	1.69	-	0.02	-
13	Kerala	2272.79	2228.52	8921.71	8926.47	373.24	354.77	747.19	822.35
14	Madhya Pradesh	4530.62	4134.30	931.83	1020.38	1.92	1.77	0.14	0.15
15	Maharashtra	8939.72	8729.59	2767.04	2963.37	6.16	-	0.05	-
16	Manipur	443.00	443.34	346.74	378.87	306.59	306.82	106.91	108.08
17	Meghalaya	960.63	866.37	74.40	116.22	16.15	14.96	-	-
18	Mizoram	271.22	255.26	91.56	94.51	0.12	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	202.77	220.68	111.25	108.75	17.21	19.08	8.41	9.24
20	Odisha	4343.64	4712.96	488.81	462.25	133.66	137.04	15.92	15.37
21	Punjab	241.43	232.52	12.65	13.66	0.01	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	2319.13	2550.35	15.24	15.08	0.20	-	-	-
23	Sikkim	88.25	83.53	28.62	25.94	0.24	0.23	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	7349.15	7448.48	883.30	954.65	28.89	26.97	0.86	-
25	Telangana	2852.48	2972.98	1674.24	1526.85	14.81	13.51	0.37	-
26	Tripura	1046.71	1104.08	495.59	542.67	463.81	433.32	74.75	78.10
27	Uttar Pradesh	1607.88	1763.83	751.19	763.57	97.06	105.50	25.86	28.37
28	Uttarakhand	265.17	267.29	354.63	367.91	2.06	-	0.02	-
29	West Bengal	59724.45	60683.85	4758.12	4943.38	7617.31	7764.57	573.94	573.79
30	A&N Islands	336.07	336.88	256.17	269.50	60.44	62.39	13.32	14.67
31	Chandigarh	1.40	1.44	0.33	0.36	-	-	-	-
32	Ladakh	-	-	23.50	22.15	-	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	7.14	7.79	0.43	0.45	-	-	0.16	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	19.51	19.57	0.63	0.67	-	-
36	Puducherry	63.36	59.31	30.77	28.90	1.48	-	0.02	-
All India		**133960.25**	**136108.25**	**28225.61**	**29042.27**	**11479.99**	**11528.82**	**1733.92**	**1802.51**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UT.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 50: State-wise Average Yield Per Year Per Layer of Egg from Backyard Poultry During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in Nos)

S. No.	States/UTs	Backyard Poultry							
		Desi Fowls 2024-25	Desi Fowls 2025-26	Improved Fowls 2024-25	Improved Fowls 2025-26	Desi Ducks 2024-25	Desi Ducks 2025-26	Improved Ducks 2024-25	Improved Ducks 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	86.91	88.63	180.01	183.32	139.36	145.73	248.66	250.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	99.87	100.89	199.97	199.97	136.11	140.15	-	-
3	Assam	125.25	128.50	174.66	178.26	118.35	121.50	145.13	152.61
4	Bihar	146.74	158.15	267.01	282.71	189.25	190.33	196.53	198.79
5	Chhattisgarh	109.00	109.20	239.80	239.80	176.23	185.71	187.03	188.81
6	Goa	99.77	99.89	131.31	131.38	130.50	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	143.44	153.00	-	-	126.14	-	-	-
8	Haryana	168.30	173.20	257.15	262.05	99.36	111.00	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	220.13	235.09	243.59	244.06	91.25	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	177.71	193.17	218.52	219.60	152.09	153.17	47.26	48.51
11	Jharkhand	83.67	85.23	224.48	226.53	84.80	87.30	206.83	211.00
12	Karnataka	100.28	100.78	258.96	259.46	145.46	-	167.10	-
13	Kerala	151.89	154.14	219.60	219.60	166.93	175.71	186.97	171.67
14	Madhya Pradesh	112.91	116.67	243.16	247.66	98.83	108.76	195.00	197.49
15	Maharashtra	144.79	146.27	147.23	147.52	1.81	-	199.36	-
16	Manipur	86.67	87.55	175.27	175.80	84.71	85.53	155.65	157.22
17	Meghalaya	110.59	104.16	204.78	216.98	105.45	104.06	-	-
18	Mizoram	93.40	94.38	179.24	184.52	137.87	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	95.56	96.37	191.86	197.80	128.56	128.61	168.91	168.92
20	Odisha	69.62	69.83	121.42	121.75	72.78	72.88	140.54	140.68
21	Punjab	127.01	129.31	99.96	100.56	130.56	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	190.76	191.09	180.80	181.05	32.55	-	-	-
23	Sikkim	101.38	101.51	87.62	93.45	126.73	131.82	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	111.69	112.82	126.76	126.84	126.17	126.50	141.23	-
25	Telangana	86.62	86.79	98.36	102.69	102.74	102.93	246.81	-
26	Tripura	175.34	183.69	178.24	178.46	142.56	143.03	152.99	163.28
27	Uttar Pradesh	195.37	195.79	225.87	232.58	162.94	162.89	196.74	196.94
28	Uttarakhand	120.17	125.40	222.85	223.85	156.97	-	166.86	-
29	West Bengal	121.29	125.33	248.23	248.54	101.87	102.35	123.45	128.29
30	A&N Islands	99.38	109.22	129.94	130.27	160.23	160.61	167.68	167.82
31	Chandigarh	133.63	134.00	247.51	248.18	-	-	-	-
32	Ladakh	-	-	147.51	153.79	-	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	135.55	135.81	135.15	135.42	-	-	127.14	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	265.37	289.02	89.71	89.90	-	-
36	Puducherry	101.28	101.25	190.62	187.27	205.16	-	199.45	-
All India		**117.36**	**120.09**	**208.03**	**210.33**	**109.37**	**110.37**	**161.01**	**157.50**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UT.
Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 51: State-wise Egg Production from Backyard Poultry During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in Lakh Nos)

S. No.	States/UTs	Backyard Poultry							
		Desi Fowls 2024-25	Desi Fowls 2025-26	Improved Fowls 2024-25	Improved Fowls 2025-26	Desi Ducks 2024-25	Desi Ducks 2025-26	Improved Ducks 2024-25	Improved Ducks 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	8221.27	8471.67	1176.87	1201.55	228.13	245.12	0.53	0.82
2	Arunachal Pradesh	422.31	431.84	82.21	88.31	12.43	13.35	-	-
3	Assam	4514.85	5054.84	167.97	188.42	1454.91	1386.96	94.77	91.63
4	Bihar	3162.54	3182.71	3347.83	3564.84	391.83	411.83	182.11	167.10
5	Chhattisgarh	3019.28	3016.70	685.83	727.98	165.73	158.17	4.45	4.11
6	Goa	28.38	28.27	24.88	25.52	0.09	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	2062.23	2174.52	-	-	0.23	-	-	-
8	Haryana	219.55	225.91	272.69	283.24	0.02	0.02	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	237.74	254.54	362.20	342.61	0.01	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kash-mir	1085.11	1092.10	766.16	852.40	24.51	26.57	0.07	0.07
11	Jharkhand	625-	7041.57	699.68	802.76	522.07	566.61	10.89	11.93
12	Karnataka	7917.75	7855.01	4974.97	5439.84	2.45	-	0.03	-
13	Kerala	3452.14	3435.05	19592.16	19602.60	623.04	623.37	1397.03	1411.76
14	Madhya Pradesh	5115.46	4823.58	2265.80	2527.06	1.90	1.93	0.28	0.29
15	Maharashtra	12943.87	12768.59	4073.79	4371.51	0.11	-	0.10	-
16	Manipur	383.92	388.14	607.73	666.06	259.72	262.41	166.41	169.93
17	Meghalaya	1062.37	902.39	152.36	252.17	17.03	15.57	-	-
18	Mizoram	253.32	240.93	164.12	174.39	0.16	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	193.77	212.66	213.45	215.09	22.13	24.53	14.21	15.60
20	Odisha	3024.14	3290.99	593.50	562.79	97.28	99.88	22.38	21.63
21	Punjab	306.64	300.68	12.64	13.74	0.01	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	4424.08	4873.55	27.56	27.31	0.06	-	-	-
23	Sikkim	89.47	84.79	25.07	24.24	0.31	0.30	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	8208.50	8403.47	1119.70	1210.91	36.45	34.11	1.22	-
25	Telangana	2470.87	2580.26	1646.87	1567.90	15.22	13.90	0.91	-
26	Tripura	1835.27	2028.04	883.34	968.43	661.22	619.77	114.36	127.52
27	Uttar Pradesh	3141.39	3453.38	1696.75	1775.93	158.16	171.85	50.88	55.87
28	Uttarakhand	318.66	335.17	790.29	823.55	3.24	-	0.03	-
29	West Bengal	72440.42	76057.55	11810.94	12286.45	7759.80	7947.24	708.55	736.13
30	A&N Islands	334.00	367.95	332.88	351.07	96.84	100.20	22.34	24.63
31	Chandigarh	1.87	1.93	0.82	0.88	-	-	-	-
32	Ladakh	-	-	34.67	34.07	-	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	9.68	10.58	0.58	0.61	-	-	0.21	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	51.77	56.57	0.57	0.60	-	-
36	Puducherry	64.17	60.05	58.65	54.12	-	-	0.03	-
All India		**157215.02**	**163449.42**	**58716.71**	**61084.93**	**12555.65**	**12724.30**	**2791.77**	**2839.01**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UT.
Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 52: State-wise Estimated Number of Layers from Commercial Poultry Farms During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 Nos)

S. No.	States/UTs	Commercial Poultry Farms							
		Desi Fowls 2024-25	Desi Fowls 2025-26	Improved Fowls 2024-25	Improved Fowls 2025-26	Desi Ducks 2024-25	Desi Ducks 2025-26	Improved Ducks 2024-25	Improved Ducks 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	2480.00	2432.60	93662.20	87105.56	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	-	3.54	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	38.40	1.54	593.14	1103.46	1.50	0.86	2.38	0.18
4	Bihar	120.14	-	10652.43	11023.77	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	118.15	1.68	7827.20	8136.36	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	-	148.56	161.58	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	6376.01	6219.93	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	2640.00	52.41	32600.04	36753.54	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.14	-	130.00	135.94	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	13.50	14.44	76.50	77.65	-	-	1.99	-
11	Jharkhand	530.00	13.79	610.59	490.89	3.80	-	13.59	9.18
12	Karnataka	4020.00	3771.32	30744.69	33471.60	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	0.03	0.07	79.85	90.76	3.23	83.73	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	1380.00	1457.49	9095.90	9632.64	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	117.00	132.96	23683.95	23716.20	-	-	-	-
16	Manipur	-	-	-	99.05	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	8.33	11.68	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	5.84	6.45	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	0.10	-	10.54	1.40	-	-	-	-
20	Odisha	-	1.67	11631.01	11700.95	1.00	1.33	-	3.33
21	Punjab	78.03	8.51	16815.75	17961.52	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	0.26	-	9050.05	9632.81	-	-	-	-
23	Sikkim	-	-	1.57	3.98	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	520.00	86.35	87507.86	90299.24	-	-	-	-
25	Telangana	12656.00	12970.21	55553.94	62175.57	-	-	1.01	-
26	Tripura	1.80	1.98	12.01	94.99	-	-	1.24	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	28.50	33.12	21124.75	25447.90	13.40	14.55	-	0.68
28	Uttarakhand	21.40	20.75	2137.74	1934.39	0.19	-	-	-
29	West Bengal	751.00	29.50	19335.44	20473.19	-	0.94	194.00	23.26
30	A&N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh	2.40	0.62	8.35	2.83	-	-	-	-
32	Ladakh	-	-	2.88	2.76	-	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India		**25516.87**	**21031.00**	**439490.65**	**457968.62**	**23.12**	**101.41**	**214.21**	**36.63**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UT.
Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 53: State-wise Average Yield Per Year Per Layer from Commercial Poultry Farms During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in Nos)

S. No.	States/UTs	Commercial Poultry Farms							
		Desi Fowls 2024-25	Desi Fowls 2025-26	Improved Fowls 2024-25	Improved Fowls 2025-26	Desi Ducks 2024-25	Desi Ducks 2025-26	Improved Ducks 2024-25	Improved Ducks 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	81.56	81.92	280.00	307.99	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	4.84	123.91	289.98	321.12	64.00	114.35	8.40	125.94
4	Bihar	240.14	-	286.00	295.90	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	93.02	144.81	266.18	266.41	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	-	260.46	264.10	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	289.98	305.66	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	292.93	119.46	255.00	260.80	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	235.29	-	260.00	262.69	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	136.30	136.91	58.82	59.92	-	-	164.82	-
11	Jharkhand	328.30	49.91	260.00	262.78	147.37	-	222.52	179.75
12	Karnataka	94.13	105.35	269.30	273.95	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	187.50	190.13	90.83	94.46	116.08	193.09	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	186.23	186.20	228.39	228.44	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	213.68	213.85	274.37	286.95	-	-	-	-
16	Manipur	-	-	-	180.80	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	126.50	115.41	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	73.87	75.83	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	95.00	-	89.18	92.23	-	-	-	-
20	Odisha	-	264.89	303.16	317.10	169.20	225.17	-	217.98
21	Punjab	269.13	270.80	297.89	299.25	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	138.46	-	307.74	309.80	-	-	-	-
23	Sikkim	-	-	77.70	78.97	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	105.35	105.40	254.99	256.00	-	-	148.37	-
25	Telangana	73.71	75.06	324.12	305.40	-	-	200.41	-
26	Tripura	20.00	4.41	227.16	229.27	-	-	285.48	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	260.00	238.64	264.83	269.14	314.55	295.78	-	289.59
28	Uttarakhand	235.51	239.34	240.78	245.15	236.84	-	-	-
29	West Bengal	230.36	79.93	335.81	336.81	-	170.41	226.80	276.46
30	A&N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh	129.17	87.45	241.15	255.43	-	-	-	-
32	Ladakh	-	-	17.36	17.38	-	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India		**119.39**	**90.65**	**279.95**	**285.89**	**236.14**	**207.36**	**223.75**	**246.42**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UT.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 54: State-wise Egg Production from Commercial Poultry Farms During 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in Lakh Nos)

S. No.	States/UTs	Commercial Poultry Farms							
		Desi Fowls 2024-25	Desi Fowls 2025-26	Improved Fowls 2024-25	Improved Fowls 2025-26	Desi Ducks 2024-25	Desi Ducks 2025-26	Im-proved Ducks 2024-25	Improved Ducks 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	2022.74	1992.88	262254.15	268275.98	-	-	-	-
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Assam	1.86	1.91	1720.00	3543.41	0.96	0.98	0.20	0.22
4	Bihar	288.50	-	30465.94	32619.86	-	-	-	-
5	Chhattisgarh	109.90	2.44	20834.54	21676.08	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	-	-	386.94	426.73	-	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	-	-	18488.97	19011.69	-	-	-	-
8	Haryana	7733.45	62.61	83130.10	95853.55	-	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.32	-	338.00	357.11	-	-	-	-
10	Jammu & Kashmir	18.40	19.77	45.00	46.53	-	-	3.28	-
11	Jharkhand	1740.00	6.88	1587.53	1290.00	5.60	-	30.24	16.50
12	Karnataka	3784.00	3973.20	82794.37	91696.07	-	-	-	-
13	Kerala	0.06	0.13	72.52	85.73	3.76	161.67	-	-
14	Madhya Pradesh	2570.00	2713.77	20773.85	22004.37	-	-	-	-
15	Maharashtra	250.00	284.34	64980.92	68053.13	-	-	-	-
16	Manipur	-	-	-	179.08	-	-	-	-
17	Meghalaya	-	-	10.54	13.48	-	-	-	-
18	Mizoram	-	-	4.31	4.89	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	0.10	-	9.40	1.29	-	-	-	-
20	Odisha	-	4.43	35260.86	37103.67	1.69	2.99	-	7.27
21	Punjab	210.00	23.04	50093.24	53749.70	-	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	0.36	-	27851.06	29842.01	-	-	-	-
23	Sikkim	-	-	1.22	3.14	-	-	-	-
24	Tamil Nadu	547.82	91.01	223135.83	231166.05	-	-	-	-
25	Telangana	9329.24	9736.07	180061.64	189881.70	-	-	2.02	-
26	Tripura	0.36	0.09	27.29	217.78	-	-	3.54	-
27	Uttar Pradesh	74.10	79.03	55944.89	68490.29	42.15	43.04	-	1.96
28	Uttarakhand	50.40	49.67	5147.20	4742.14	0.45	-	-	-
29	West Bengal	1730.00	23.58	64930.55	68955.49	-	1.60	440.00	64.31
30	A&N Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chandigarh	3.10	0.54	20.13	7.24	-	-	-	-
32	Ladakh	-	-	0.50	0.48	-	-	-	-
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India		**30464.73**	**19065.37**	**1228836.49**	**1309298.68**	**54.61**	**210.29**	**479.28**	**90.26**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UT.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 55: State-wise Per Capita Availability of Eggs during 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figure in number/Annum)						
S. No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	501	526	479	514	523
2	Arunachal Pradesh	43	43	29	33	34
3	Assam	15	16	17	22	28
4	Bihar	25	26	27	29	31
5	Chhattisgarh	69	74	79	81	83
6	Goa	28	27	27	28	30
7	Gujarat	28	27	26	28	29
8	Haryana	263	274	283	299	312
9	Himachal Pradesh	14	12	11	13	13
10	Jammu & Kashmir	14	13	13	14	15
11	Jharkhand	23	24	27	27	24
12	Karnataka	124	134	140	146	159
13	Kerala	63	63	67	70	70
14	Madhya Pradesh	34	37	40	35	36
15	Maharashtra	56	59	62	65	67
16	Manipur	36	38	50	44	51
17	Meghalaya	34	34	35	37	35
18	Mizoram	34	32	32	34	33
19	Nagaland	16	16	20	20	21
20	Orissa	67	74	80	84	88
21	Punjab	200	205	153	164	174
22	Rajasthan	34	34	38	39	42
23	Sikkim	12	14	18	17	16
24	Tamil Nadu	273	281	291	302	312
25	Telangana	442	466	483	506	530
26	Tripura	77	80	87	84	94
27	Uttar Pradesh	18	20	25	26	31
28	Uttarakhand	45	47	51	54	50
29	West Bengal	117	139	164	161	166
30	A&N Islands	290	273	186	195	208
31	Chandigarh	9	4	2	2	1
32	Ladakh	7	7	12	12	11
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	-	1	1	1	1
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	106	106	107	76	83
36	Puducherry	7	7	7	7	7
All India		**95**	**101**	**103**	**107**	**111**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
4) Per capita availability is calculated based on State estimates of production and projected population for 2021-22 to 2025-26, based on Census of India, RGI.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

SECTION-III
TABLES ESTIMATION OF MEAT PRODUCTION







Table 56: Year-wise Estimates of Meat Production During 1998-99 To 2025-26 - All India	
Year	**Meat Production (Thousand Tonnes)**
1998-99	1859.43
1999-2000	1910.77
2000-01	1851.43
2001-02	1921.83
2002-03	2113.21
2003-04	2080.00
2004-05	2211.00
2005-06	2312.00
2006-07	2302.00
2007-08	4009.00
2008-09	4279.61
2009-10	4565.57
2010-11	4868.97
2011-12	5514.25
2012-13	5948.17
2013-14	6235.48
2014-15	6691.08
2015-16	7019.96
2016-17	7385.61
2017-18	7655.63
2018-19	8114.45
2019-20	8599.97
2020-21	8797.91
2021-22	9292.13
2022-23	9768.64
2023-24	10252.65
2024-25	10504.54
2025-26	10629.64

Table 57. State-wise Estimates of Meat Production During 2021-22 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 Tonnes)						
S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	1025.59	1094.26	1067.88	1137.63	1159.80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	22.08	23.55	19.66	18.36	19.23
3	Assam	56.06	58.24	68.68	69.49	72.79
4	Bihar	392.44	396.29	404.3	420.59	371.79
5	Chhattisgarh	50.33	54.55	60.93	64.32	68.56
6	Goa	5.93	7.29	7.8	7.83	10.39
7	Gujarat	34.99	34.99	37.45	38.32	41.90
8	Haryana	641.06	665.24	690.58	729.79	734.59
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.73	5.43	5.54	5.4	5.59
10	Jammu & Kashmir	88.16	89.51	91.3	88.75	93.51
11	Jharkhand	78.68	83.52	91.06	92.89	93.63
12	Karnataka	395.53	433.31	454	451.65	482.09
13	Kerala	463.51	472.9	517.96	522.76	532.40
14	Madhya Pradesh	127.04	138.95	152.25	154.41	161.83
15	Maharashtra	1138.22	1123.85	1156.98	1214.41	1257.00
16	Manipur	29.42	29.37	31.24	31.81	34.27
17	Meghalaya	37.3	51.6	54.9	58.3	58.42
18	Mizoram	14.7	15.53	16.31	15.06	14.37
19	Nagaland	24.1	23.31	24.22	24.48	28.66
20	Odisha	216.2	226.87	242.3	246.3	279.08
21	Punjab	227.78	252.24	263.24	268.5	260.06
22	Rajasthan	220.61	240.28	247.98	239.43	268.05
23	Sikkim	3.06	4.99	5.05	5.03	5.30
24	Tamil Nadu	685.89	704.38	767.7	801.81	460.77
25	Telangana	1004.99	1080.62	1112.73	1101.39	1179.18
26	Tripura	54.09	56.45	59.71	59.2	71.70
27	Uttar Pradesh	1127.6	1191.77	1259.77	1280.57	1463.93
28	Uttarakhand	18.43	21.24	24.56	25.58	24.16
29	West Bengal	1080.37	1165.71	1293.85	1307.83	1353.18
30	A&N Islands	5.78	5.55	5.79	5.31	5.85
31	Chandigarh	0.64	0.6	0.65	0.69	0.80
32	Ladakh	1.75	1.44	1.45	1.44	1.53
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.32	0.05	0.06	0.05	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12
36	Puducherry	14.64	14.64	14.66	15.06	15.10
All India		**9292.13**	**9768.64**	**10252.65**	**10504.54**	**10629.64**

Note:1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

Table 58(A): State-wise estimates of Number of Animals Slaughtered for Meat Production during 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 nos.)

S. No.	States/ UTs	Cattle 2024-25	Cattle 2025-26	Buffalo 2024-25	Buffalo 2025-26	Sheep 2024-25	Sheep 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1653.70	1672.21	27895.22	29502.91
2	Arunachal Pradesh	133.67	138.40	13.46	11.05	2.23	2.24
3	Assam	16.10	7.86	2.12	1.13	351.38	405.27
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1430.00	1299.50	120.12	92.83
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	165.67	169.79
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	2.44	11.63	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	10.76	8.69	29.71	29.30
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	192.89	577.62	1100.00	1071.67
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.22	22.96
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	68.12	66.16	1403.00	1476.12
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	2.77	0.00	156.59	173.07
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	37.39	22.50	10597.02	10978.37
13	Kerala	918.16	881.96	1370.31	1296.17	3.70	2.23
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	297.77	307.97	125.01	126.71
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	1268.26	1354.93	1117.09	1189.55
16	Manipur	107.68	112.95	52.28	53.83	45.99	45.11
17	Meghalaya	334.77	326.02	5.45	5.52	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	34.28	34.80	1.39	2.05	2.97	0.00
19	Nagaland	57.03	62.47	20.64	20.26	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1422.62	1438.19
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	917.90	719.87	321.00	77.73
22	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	1206.09	1186.28	4797.86	5035.28
23	Sikkim	19.67	14.50	2.30	2.02	0.65	0.64
24	Tamil Nadu	501.35	420.83	18.88	0.73	5229.04	4972.48
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	1429.54	1258.63	25491.54	26257.98
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5041.00	5822.54	574.61	366.30
28	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	8.68	4.67	97.15	101.94
29	West Bengal	133.68	121.61	89.44	22.88	1906.97	1960.39
30	A&N Islands	0.46	0.48	0.27	0.26	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.27	18.19
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.89	47.35
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	12.88	14.28	0.84	0.85	99.00	95.91
All India		**2269.81**	**2136.22**	**15144.70**	**15729.95**	**83146.53**	**85660.52**

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 58(B): State-wise estimates of Number of Animals Slaughtered for Meat Production during 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in 000 Nos) Contd..

S. No.	States/ UTs	Goat 2024-25	Goat 2025-26	Pig 2024-25	Pig 2025-26	Poultry 2024-25	Poultry 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	6095.21	6193.43	69.74	70.06	292970.53	288576.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	215.72	209.18	116.26	121.99	1101.87	1234.07
3	Assam	2723.07	2925.53	695.65	705.88	9432.49	11003.18
4	Bihar	13511.98	8379.80	1400.00	828.57	107349.26	133277.56
5	Chhattisgarh	1392.03	1446.15	128.24	139.66	31529.96	33087.26
6	Goa	189.46	181.42	39.09	40.83	3202.00	3882.76
7	Gujarat	63.52	63.03	5.81	4.32	33965.39	37581.68
8	Haryana	351.28	335.32	163.81	152.93	470428.90	441371.09
9	Himachal Pradesh	85.02	65.09	2.02	0.42	2376.07	2539.87
10	Jammu & Kashmir	742.68	744.02	0.00	0.00	39519.92	42254.65
11	Jharkhand	4262.52	4356.45	645.51	746.13	25041.99	20319.27
12	Karnataka	6534.69	6932.03	115.44	113.71	118205.13	119737.33
13	Kerala	899.54	890.06	124.59	122.53	151570.89	156195.76
14	Madhya Pradesh	2729.77	2812.39	85.66	87.20	75617.48	77846.70
15	Maharashtra	11665.44	12071.85	1116.48	1169.53	480154.66	490745.66
16	Manipur	80.69	81.35	158.65	169.80	4345.99	4860.94
17	Meghalaya	160.25	121.95	398.69	424.07	3834.48	3826.57
18	Mizoram	25.19	28.38	54.49	42.20	2559.89	2607.74
19	Nagaland	34.79	34.98	163.43	179.29	735.43	812.81
20	Odisha	7182.13	7554.76	99.86	103.97	86281.88	103770.16
21	Punjab	592.14	236.72	13.28	14.99	132522.43	91452.74
22	Rajasthan	7284.96	7359.86	424.13	441.16	10725.33	25570.38
23	Sikkim	11.76	8.95	21.64	21.75	903.25	1087.28
24	Tamil Nadu	7057.23	6707.83	66.01	61.90	344771.98	262800.73
25	Telangana	6315.88	6781.24	172.90	173.27	355272.37	374565.75
26	Tripura	308.38	598.09	307.86	325.73	19589.14	25155.63
27	Uttar Pradesh	5220.27	5869.93	1225.11	1255.66	310589.31	320120.86
28	Uttarakhand	413.33	405.35	25.23	25.78	10395.71	9763.13
29	West Bengal	47608.88	49737.32	1699.32	1770.60	260946.83	271906.84
30	A&N Islands	11.23	11.31	10.49	10.58	2540.51	2662.07
31	Chandigarh	28.75	30.17	3.01	4.42	41.10	42.33
32	Ladakh	24.24	24.27	0.00	0.00	11.93	22.93
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	14.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	69.13	72.58
36	Puducherry	669.83	671.31	1.10	0.90	5326.46	5262.24
	All India	**134508.42**	**133871.11**	**9553.50**	**9329.82**	**3393929.70**	**3366017.50**

Source: States/UTs Animal Husbandry Department.

Table 59 (A): State-wise and Species wise estimates of Meat Production during 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 Tonnes)							
S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**Cattle 2024-25**	**Cattle 2025-26**	**Buffalo 2024-25**	**Buffalo 2025-26**	**Sheep 2024-25**	**Sheep 2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	197.10	199.31	418.43	442.55
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.50	9.01	1.71	1.42	0.03	0.03
3	Assam	1.26	0.61	0.26	0.14	2.53	2.61
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	136.00	123.59	1.09	0.86
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	2.25
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.35	1.67	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.86	0.36	0.36
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	23.95	71.72	16.00	15.59
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.41
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	7.58	7.58	22.60	23.78
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.00	1.14	1.27
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	5.70	3.43	165.00	170.94
13	Kerala	101.28	102.47	158.96	160.11	0.04	0.02
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	38.00	39.30	1.80	1.83
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	235.00	251.06	12.59	15.21
16	Manipur	8.64	9.20	5.34	5.61	0.44	0.46
17	Meghalaya	31.69	30.91	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	4.26	4.36	0.20	0.29	0.03	0.00
19	Nagaland	7.24	8.76	2.59	2.62	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.18	17.45
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	128.56	114.02	4.99	1.21
22	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	57.00	57.18	57.10	59.93
23	Sikkim	1.41	1.30	0.36	0.32	0.01	0.01
24	Tamil Nadu	59.12	48.40	2.14	0.10	62.02	52.99
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	159.00	153.14	365.00	375.97
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	760.00	877.83	8.60	5.80
28	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.60	1.64	1.72
29	West Bengal	17.53	16.98	12.16	3.37	23.15	23.80
30	A&N Islands	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.12
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	0.94
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	0.99	1.14	0.08	0.08	0.86	0.83
All India		**242.03**	**233.25**	**1935.16**	**2076.06**	**1186.42**	**1218.92**

Source: States/UTs Animal Husbandry Department.

Table 59 (B): State-wise and Species-wise estimates of Meat Production during 2024-25 & 2025-26 (figures in '000 Tonnes) Contd..

S. No.	States/ UTs	Goat 2024-25	Goat 2025-26	Pig 2024-25	Pig 2025-26	Poultry 2024-25	Poultry 2025-26
1	Andhra Pradesh	100.58	102.67	1.51	1.58	420.00	413.70
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.33	2.45	4.46	4.73	1.33	1.60
3	Assam	21.24	22.00	27.20	27.60	17.00	19.83
4	Bihar	140.00	90.71	40.00	23.67	103.50	132.96
5	Chhattisgarh	17.74	18.42	4.10	4.48	40.28	43.41
6	Goa	2.54	2.43	0.65	0.68	4.29	5.60
7	Gujarat	0.71	0.70	0.20	0.15	36.00	39.83
8	Haryana	6.35	6.06	10.10	9.43	673.39	631.80
9	Himachal Pradesh	1.60	1.24	0.08	0.02	3.11	3.93
10	Jammu & Kashmir	10.19	10.21	0.00	0.00	48.38	51.94
11	Jharkhand	38.00	38.84	28.10	32.48	25.40	21.05
12	Karnataka	99.64	105.70	6.94	7.13	174.38	194.89
13	Kerala	15.80	15.63	9.27	9.51	237.41	244.65
14	Madhya Pradesh	43.97	45.36	2.91	2.97	67.73	72.37
15	Maharashtra	150.82	156.07	26.00	27.24	790.00	807.43
16	Manipur	0.71	0.75	8.59	9.19	8.10	9.06
17	Meghalaya	1.54	1.17	18.54	19.79	5.88	5.90
18	Mizoram	0.22	0.25	4.46	3.45	5.90	6.01
19	Nagaland	0.54	0.54	13.50	16.07	0.60	0.66
20	Odisha	88.42	93.01	3.70	3.85	137.00	164.77
21	Punjab	9.57	3.83	0.83	0.94	124.54	140.06
22	Rajasthan	91.56	96.16	18.39	19.60	15.37	35.18
23	Sikkim	0.41	0.31	1.40	1.41	1.45	1.96
24	Tamil Nadu	75.68	68.58	2.85	2.61	600.00	288.09
25	Telangana	82.99	89.10	4.63	4.64	489.77	556.33
26	Tripura	1.24	2.04	21.10	22.32	36.86	47.33
27	Uttar Pradesh	77.96	82.05	64.00	74.55	370.00	423.71
28	Uttarakhand	6.40	6.28	1.24	1.28	15.20	14.28
29	West Bengal	487.00	508.77	58.00	60.43	710.00	739.82
30	A&N Islands	0.16	0.17	0.58	0.60	4.41	4.91
31	Chandigarh	0.33	0.35	0.16	0.24	0.09	0.09
32	Ladakh	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.06
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
36	Puducherry	5.32	5.33	0.02	0.02	7.79	7.70
All India		**1582.14**	**1577.74**	**383.50**	**392.65**	**5175.29**	**5131.02**

Source: States/UTs Animal Husbandry Department

Table 60: State-wise Per Capita Availability of Meat During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in Kg/Annum)						
S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Andhra Pradesh	19.43	20.66	20.09	21.33	21.67
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.40	15.21	12.59	11.65	12.10
3	Assam	1.60	1.65	1.92	1.93	2.00
4	Bihar	3.19	3.17	3.19	3.27	2.85
5	Chhattisgarh	1.71	1.83	2.02	2.11	2.22
6	Goa	3.80	4.65	4.95	4.94	6.53
7	Gujarat	0.50	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.57
8	Haryana	21.74	22.29	22.86	23.87	23.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.64	0.73	0.74	0.72	0.74
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6.58	6.63	6.71	6.48	6.78
11	Jharkhand	2.05	2.14	2.31	2.32	2.31
12	Karnataka	5.92	6.44	6.71	6.63	7.03
13	Kerala	13.06	13.27	14.48	14.55	14.76
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.50	1.62	1.76	1.76	1.83
15	Maharashtra	9.15	8.96	9.15	9.54	9.79
16	Manipur	9.29	9.20	9.69	9.78	10.44
17	Meghalaya	11.34	15.55	16.39	17.25	17.13
18	Mizoram	12.09	12.65	13.17	12.05	11.40
19	Nagaland	10.99	10.53	10.85	10.86	12.60
20	Odisha	4.73	4.93	5.24	5.29	5.96
21	Punjab	7.51	8.26	8.57	8.68	8.36
22	Rajasthan	2.78	3.00	3.06	2.92	3.24
23	Sikkim	4.52	7.31	7.33	7.24	7.55
24	Tamil Nadu	8.98	9.19	9.99	10.40	5.96
25	Telangana	26.64	28.51	29.21	28.78	30.66
26	Tripura	13.29	13.74	14.40	14.15	16.98
27	Uttar Pradesh	4.88	5.11	5.35	5.38	6.09
28	Uttarakhand	1.62	1.84	2.11	2.18	2.03
29	West Bengal	11.01	11.82	13.06	13.14	13.53
30	A&N Islands	14.45	13.81	14.37	13.15	14.44
31	Chandigarh	0.53	0.49	0.53	0.56	0.64
32	Ladakh	5.89	4.83	4.83	4.75	5.04
33	Daman & Diu and D.& N. Haveli	0.30	0.04	0.04	0.04	-
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	1.73	1.75	1.59	1.66	1.81
36	Puducherry	9.32	9.10	8.91	8.95	8.78
All India		**6.82**	**7.10**	**7.39**	**7.50**	**7.52**

Note: 1)"-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
4) Population projected as on 2021-22 to 2025-26 based on census of India, RGI, India
Source: States/UTs Animal Husbandry Departments

SECTION-IV

TABLES ESTIMATION OF WOOL PRODUCTION







Table 61: Year-wise Estimates of Production of Wool During 1950-51 To 2025-26 All India

Year	Wool Production (Million Kg.)
1950-51	27.5
1955-56	27.5
1960-61	28.7
1968-69	29.8
1973-74	30.1
1979-80	30.9
1980-81	32.0
1981-82	33.1
1982-83	34.5
1983-84	36.1
1984-85	38.0
1985-86	39.1
1986-87	40.0
1987-88	40.1
1988-89	40.8
1989-90	41.7
1990-91	41.2
1991-92	41.6
1992-93	38.8
1993-94	39.9
1994-95	40.6
1995-96	42.4
1996-97	44.4
1997-98	45.6
1998-99	46.9
1999-2000	47.9
2000-01	48.4
2001-02	49.5
2002-03	50.5
2003-04	48.5
2004-05	44.6
2005-06	44.9
2006-07	45.1
2007-08	43.9
2008-09	42.8
2009-10	43.1
2010-11	43.0
2011-12	44.7
2012-13	46.1
2013-14	47.9
2014-15	48.1
2015-16	43.6
2016-17	43.5
2017-18	41.5
2018-19	40.4
2019-20	36.8
2020-21	36.9
2021-22	32.9
2022-23	33.6
2023-24	33.7
2024-25	34.6
2025-26	34.3

Table 62: State-wise Estimates of Wool Production During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in '000 Kg.)						
S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	14.97	20.32	13.98	14.48	4.50
2	Bihar	171.74	175.26	173.50	178.24	169.77
3	Chhattisgarh	81.39	78.23	75.29	76.62	71.73
4	Gujarat	2027.41	2018.94	2083.50	2150.41	2243.91
5	Haryana	700.54	687.58	660.00	679.68	626.72
6	Himachal Pradesh	1432.85	1434.90	1422.69	1485.01	1437.33
7	Jammu & Kashmir	7680.82	7580.12	7770.00	7909.07	7804.83
8	Jharkhand	231.52	236.97	246.50	252.98	243.35
9	Karnataka	862.26	732.67	659.00	647.29	623.45
10	Madhya Pradesh	439.80	425.61	340.87	348.14	313.42
11	Maharashtra	1584.81	1591.63	1601.28	1642.05	1625.47
12	Punjab	449.10	459.22	560.42	560.50	571.60
13	Rajasthan	15207.33	16128.87	16013.50	16542.59	16409.67
14	Tamil Nadu	1.71	1.67	1.96	1.98	1.81
15	Uttar Pradesh	815.09	819.08	829.43	837.66	845.07
16	Uttarakhand	443.23	451.72	461.60	470.72	475.61
17	West Bengal	768.95	769.27	772.76	773.85	791.64
18	Ladakh	2.43	2.41	2.41	2.44	2.14
All India		**32915.93**	**33614.48**	**33688.69**	**34573.72**	**34262.02**

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 63: State-wise Estimated Number of Ram/Wether Shorn During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in Lakh)						
S. No	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
2	Bihar	0.31	0.33	0.45	0.46	0.39
3	Chhattisgarh	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.20
4	Gujarat	0.80	0.77	1.03	0.99	0.95
5	Haryana	0.17	0.17	0.20	0.21	0.19
6	Himachal Pradesh	1.20	1.21	1.18	1.25	1.27
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2.48	2.58	2.91	2.98	2.74
8	Jharkhand	1.12	1.16	1.04	1.09	0.91
9	Karnataka	3.42	2.73	3.18	2.90	2.72
10	Madhya Pradesh	0.33	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.22
11	Maharashtra	1.44	1.45	1.38	1.43	1.36
12	Punjab	0.12	0.74	0.68	0.63	0.71
13	Rajasthan	18.28	8.01	6.17	6.70	6.10
14	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	0.78	0.81	0.83	0.77	0.69
16	Uttarakhand	0.35	0.35	0.31	0.33	0.32
17	West Bengal	1.67	1.56	1.50	1.52	1.49
18	Ladakh	0.02	0.02	2.04	0.02	0.02
All India		**32.73**	**22.44**	**23.40**	**21.78**	**20.32**

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 64: State-wise Average Yield Per Season of Wool from Ram/Wether During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in Kg.)						
S. No	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1.90	2.85	2.47	2.43	0.90
2	Bihar	0.80	0.78	0.83	0.86	0.92
3	Chhattisgarh	0.85	0.87	0.89	0.83	0.82
4	Gujarat	1.73	1.74	1.46	1.52	1.52
5	Haryana	2.25	2.25	2.01	2.08	2.11
6	Himachal Pradesh	2.84	2.82	2.82	2.76	2.77
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5.64	5.51	4.89	4.88	4.90
8	Jharkhand	0.54	0.51	0.67	0.65	0.66
9	Karnataka	0.79	0.89	0.71	0.74	0.78
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.38	1.38	1.62	1.65	1.63
11	Maharashtra	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.81	0.80
12	Punjab	3.25	2.95	3.79	3.91	3.69
13	Rajasthan	1.72	1.93	2.74	2.57	2.59
14	Tamil Nadu	1.49	1.08	1.06	0.99	0.88
15	Uttar Pradesh	1.14	1.15	1.13	1.11	1.09
16	Uttarakhand	2.12	2.15	2.33	2.35	2.44
17	West Bengal	1.89	1.92	2.18	2.13	2.18
18	Ladakh	1.37	1.36	0.01	1.17	1.12
All India		**1.87**	**2.09**	**2.09**	**2.28**	**2.30**

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 65: State- wise Estimates of Wool Production from Ram/Wether During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in '000 Kg.)						
S.No.	**States/UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4.84	7.48	4.94	5.10	2.00
2	Bihar	24.62	25.83	37.41	39.50	35.98
3	Chhattisgarh	18.67	17.96	18.66	19.05	16.80
4	Gujarat	138.67	133.21	150.80	150.36	143.67
5	Haryana	37.74	37.14	40.24	43.76	41.15
6	Himachal Pradesh	342.30	341.48	332.48	345.00	352.68
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1402.47	1422.45	1423.27	1454.63	1340.14
8	Jharkhand	60.82	58.92	69.26	70.50	60.35
9	Karnataka	270.54	238.25	227.26	215.13	212.89
10	Madhya Pradesh	45.52	43.75	43.72	41.27	36.45
11	Maharashtra	115.17	114.89	107.88	115.58	108.65
12	Punjab	38.36	218.34	257.83	246.35	261.25
13	Rajasthan	3152.67	1547.43	1689.04	1723.90	1577.90
14	Tamil Nadu	0.58	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.35
15	Uttar Pradesh	89.90	92.45	93.92	85.53	75.57
16	Uttarakhand	73.56	76.39	72.20	77.39	78.87
17	West Bengal	313.50	299.80	327.65	324.07	324.04
18	Ladakh	2.43	2.36	2.41	2.24	1.92
All India		**6132.36**	**4678.47**	**4899.31**	**4959.71**	**4670.65**

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 66: State-wise Estimated Number of Ewes Shorn During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in Lakh)						
S. No	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
2	Bihar	1.12	1.18	1.90	1.88	1.85
3	Chhattisgarh	0.54	0.52	0.50	0.52	0.49
4	Gujarat	11.20	10.76	10.48	10.96	11.17
5	Haryana	2.19	2.13	2.22	2.36	2.24
6	Himachal Pradesh	4.10	4.02	4.02	4.21	3.63
7	Jammu & Kashmir	10.01	9.98	11.77	11.97	12.33
8	Jharkhand	1.94	1.96	1.96	1.90	1.94
9	Karnataka	9.62	7.23	8.88	9.09	8.80
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.78	1.71	1.41	1.53	1.41
11	Maharashtra	17.04	16.76	17.85	18.07	17.47
12	Punjab	1.42	0.72	0.84	0.86	0.86
13	Rajasthan	56.12	71.00	52.41	58.58	58.35
14	Tamil Nadu	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
15	Uttar Pradesh	4.75	4.67	4.71	5.07	5.02
16	Uttarakhand	1.63	1.63	1.54	1.54	1.52
17	West Bengal	2.61	2.48	2.28	2.53	2.60
18	Ladakh	-	0.00	-	0.15	0.16
All India		**126.12**	**136.82**	**122.81**	**131.11**	**129.87**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 67: State- wise Average Yield Per Season of Wool from Ewes During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in Kg.)						
S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1.90	2.85	3.18	3.51	0.90
2	Bihar	0.80	0.77	0.42	0.45	0.44
3	Chhattisgarh	0.87	0.87	0.81	0.81	0.82
4	Gujarat	1.46	1.51	1.59	1.52	1.57
5	Haryana	2.20	2.23	2.09	1.99	1.95
6	Himachal Pradesh	2.10	2.14	2.14	2.14	2.38
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5.10	5.02	4.42	4.47	4.30
8	Jharkhand	0.49	0.48	0.43	0.46	0.46
9	Karnataka	0.61	0.69	0.49	0.48	0.47
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.37	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.29
11	Maharashtra	0.73	0.74	0.70	0.71	0.72
12	Punjab	2.69	2.96	3.21	3.27	3.25
13	Rajasthan	1.60	1.78	2.33	2.17	2.17
14	Tamil Nadu	1.29	0.84	0.83	0.67	0.71
15	Uttar Pradesh	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.04	1.07
16	Uttarakhand	1.94	1.99	2.19	2.23	2.31
17	West Bengal	1.59	1.66	1.68	1.53	1.55
18	Ladakh	-	0.37	-	0.01	0.01
All India		**1.66**	**1.77**	**1.95**	**1.89**	**1.90**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 68: State-wise Estimates of Wool Production from Ewes During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in '000 Kg.)						
S. No	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	8.20	10.77	7.61	8.06	1.80
2	Bihar	89.00	90.99	79.44	84.61	80.84
3	Chhattisgarh	47.13	45.45	40.74	42.16	40.02
4	Gujarat	1634.26	1619.82	1604.77	1669.70	1753.18
5	Haryana	481.40	472.88	465.35	469.97	436.10
6	Himachal Pradesh	858.73	860.22	859.65	901.11	864.10
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5105.36	5008.29	5203.32	5354.87	5301.32
8	Jharkhand	94.90	94.70	84.33	87.90	90.04
9	Karnataka	591.72	494.42	431.74	432.16	410.55
10	Madhya Pradesh	243.03	233.08	187.70	198.21	181.09
11	Maharashtra	1243.56	1233.69	1256.73	1280.58	1263.93
12	Punjab	381.84	211.42	269.01	279.79	279.09
13	Rajasthan	8997.52	12631.64	12226.51	12690.51	12637.07
14	Tamil Nadu	1.07	1.13	1.39	1.40	1.24
15	Uttar Pradesh	523.22	517.48	518.73	528.88	539.03
16	Uttarakhand	317.33	324.89	337.80	343.72	350.28
17	West Bengal	412.74	409.91	384.78	388.46	403.80
18	Ladakh	-	0.05	-	0.20	0.22
All India		**21031.01**	**24260.82**	**23959.60**	**24762.29**	**24633.72**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 69: State-wise Estimated Number of Lamb Shorn During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in Lakh)						
S. No	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
2	Bihar	0.98	1.00	1.80	1.74	1.74
3	Chhattisgarh	0.33	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.33
4	Gujarat	3.44	3.51	3.96	3.97	4.17
5	Haryana	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.06	1.02
6	Himachal Pradesh	2.16	2.22	2.18	2.09	1.94
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6.42	6.78	7.77	7.61	8.07
8	Jharkhand	2.06	2.27	1.81	2.04	2.01
9	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.46	1.42	1.03	1.12	0.99
11	Maharashtra	5.02	5.44	5.98	5.52	5.68
12	Punjab	0.25	0.26	0.33	0.34	0.33
13	Rajasthan	35.51	19.46	14.83	17.29	17.96
14	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
15	Uttar Pradesh	3.59	3.72	3.83	3.19	3.28
16	Uttarakhand	0.66	0.63	0.60	0.56	0.56
17	West Bengal	1.49	2.12	2.19	2.20	2.38
18	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-
All India		**64.50**	**50.22**	**47.74**	**49.10**	**50.49**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 70: State-wise Average Yield Per Season of Wool from Lamb During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in Kg.)						
S. No	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.71	1.06	0.93	0.68	0.32
2	Bihar	0.59	0.59	0.32	0.31	0.30
3	Chhattisgarh	0.47	0.48	0.47	0.46	0.45
4	Gujarat	0.74	0.76	0.79	0.83	0.83
5	Haryana	1.68	1.67	1.44	1.56	1.47
6	Himachal Pradesh	1.07	1.05	1.06	1.14	1.13
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1.83	1.69	1.47	1.44	1.44
8	Jharkhand	0.37	0.37	0.51	0.46	0.46
9	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.04	1.05	1.06	0.97	0.97
11	Maharashtra	0.45	0.45	0.40	0.45	0.44
12	Punjab	1.15	1.14	1.02	1.01	0.96
13	Rajasthan	0.86	1.00	1.41	1.23	1.22
14	Tamil Nadu	0.61	0.74	0.74	0.39	0.23
15	Uttar Pradesh	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.70	0.70
16	Uttarakhand	0.79	0.80	0.87	0.89	0.82
17	West Bengal	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27
18	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-
All India		**0.89**	**0.93**	**1.01**	**0.99**	**0.98**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

Table 71: State-wise Estimates of Wool Production from Lamb During 2021-22 to 2025-26 (figures in '000 Kg.)						
S. No	**States/ UTs**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-26**
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1.93	2.08	1.44	1.31	0.70
2	Bihar	58.11	58.44	56.65	54.12	52.95
3	Chhattisgarh	15.60	14.81	15.89	15.42	14.91
4	Gujarat	254.47	265.92	327.93	330.35	347.05
5	Haryana	181.40	177.57	154.41	165.95	149.47
6	Himachal Pradesh	231.82	233.21	230.57	238.90	220.55
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1172.98	1149.38	1143.41	1099.57	1163.37
8	Jharkhand	75.80	83.35	92.91	94.58	92.96
9	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	151.25	148.79	109.46	108.66	95.88
11	Maharashtra	226.08	243.06	236.68	245.88	252.89
12	Punjab	28.90	29.45	33.58	34.36	31.26
13	Rajasthan	3057.15	1949.80	2097.96	2128.18	2194.70
14	Tamil Nadu	0.06	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.22
15	Uttar Pradesh	201.98	209.15	216.78	223.26	230.47
16	Uttarakhand	52.34	50.44	51.60	49.62	46.46
17	West Bengal	42.70	59.55	60.33	61.33	63.80
18	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	-
All India		**5752.57**	**4675.19**	**4829.83**	**4851.73**	**4957.65**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments.

BASIC ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS



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2026

Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
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