

PASHUDHAN ATLAS

India's Livestock Wealth, Mapped in Data

~100 Data Stories across various sub-sectors - economy, breeds, dairy, meat, eggs, health, fodder, technology, finance, trade and states - **every figure source-tagged, every chart built to be read in under a minute.**

**6**

Chapters

**~10**

Sub- sectors

**2**Data Stories
per week**~100**Data Stories
per year

Leadership

Shri SP Tucker, IAS (Retd), Former Chief Secretary, GoAP & Vice-Chairman, GFST

Shri Ch Kutumba Rao, Former VC-AP State Plg Board, Vice-Chairman (P4) & Director, GFST

Shri Sanjay Gupta, IFS (Retd), Former Plg Secretary, GoAP and CEO, GFST



FOREWORD

A Sector That Deserved Better Data

India's livestock sector supports over eight crore farmers, contributes ₹ 15 Lakh Cr (roughly 5.5% of national GVA), and has grown faster than almost any other part of the Indian economy over the past decade — yet for most stakeholders, from state policymakers to individual entrepreneurs, a clear, current, trustworthy picture of the sector has been surprisingly hard to find.

The Pashudhan Atlas exists to close that gap. Every one of the Data Stories traces back to a named, dated source — or a clearly cited government or peer-reviewed release. Where the data didn't exist to answer a question we thought mattered, we said so rather than filling the silence with a plausible-sounding number.

What we found surprised us more than once. Kerala generates nine times more livestock value per animal than Jharkhand — not because Kerala's animals are inherently superior, but because of decades of extension services, infrastructure, and farmer education that Jharkhand has not yet had the chance to build. These are the kinds of findings that don't show up in a headline GDP number, but that matter enormously to anyone actually trying to build something in this sector.

This is what data can do when you let it speak honestly: it doesn't just confirm what you already believed. It surprises you. It complicates easy stories. It points toward real, specific opportunities that a single national average would hide completely.

This is a beginning, not a finished picture. We invite readers — government departments, researchers, cooperatives, investors and farmers alike — to use this Atlas, question it, and tell us where it falls short. That is how it gets better.

Because behind every one of these numbers is someone's morning, someone's livelihood, someone's decade of work. We owe that the respect of getting it right.



How To Read The Pashudhan Atlas

UNDERSTAND THE 2-PAGE DATA STORY FORMAT

Every Data Story Follows One Simple, Consistent Format

1st Page

THE STORY

- Headline & One-line gist
- 5 KPI Dashboard
- One main Infographic built to be read in under a minute



2nd Page

THE EVIDENCE

- Five numbered findings
- A full Data Table
- Sources & References



TRUST THE DATA

Our Data Discipline is non-negotiable



Every Number has a Source

The Source and Year are clearly mentioned with every statistic.

Years Are Never Mixed

Census Data, Surveys and Estimates are always labelled separately.

Unknowns are Declared

Where data gaps exist, the Atlas identifies them openly.

KNOW THE EVIDENCE BASE

The Atlas is built only on credible and verifiable sources

Official Statistics

- BAHS, DAHD, GoI
- 20TH Livestock Census
- Annual Admin Reports
- MoSPI National Accounts / State GVA Series
- RBI - KLEMS Employment Database
- World Bank
- FAOSTAT

Livestock Research & Genetics

- ICAR-NBAGR Breed Registration
- ICAR-NDRI, IGFRI & ICAR-NIVEDI research publications
- Locally maintained breed databases
- Vety Council of India & State Vety Councils
- Vety Universities
- NGOs

Trade & Policy Sources

- APEDA
- PIB Press Releases
- Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha, Assembly replies
- Govt of India official reports
- NECC
- NDDB
- Coop / Private Dairies

Scientific Evidence

- Peer reviewed Journals (Lancet, Scientific Reports and Others)



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From Sunrise to Sunset, an Animal Walks Beside ~140 Crore Indians



From the first milking before sunrise to the last meal after dark, 53.68 crore animals and 85.18 crore birds quietly walk through every Indian day - feeding, sustaining and standing beside the people who depend on them.



1

WORLD MILK PRODUCER
2479 Lakh MTs; ~25% of everything the world drinks



₹ 15.06
Lakh Cr

LIVESTOCK GVA, 2023-24
5.5% of India's entire economy



8 CRORE

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS
Depend on Livestock for income and resilience



70%

OF DAIRY WORKERS ARE WOMEN
The quiet backbone of rural India's livestock economy



₹ 63,474
Crores - 2024-25

LIVESTOCK EXPORTS
India's animals reach kitchens on every continent



And behind every animal that walks beside 141.3 crore Indians, someone walks beside the animal.

83,017 Registered Veterinary Doctors

67,596 Veterinary Institutions

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2025; DAHD Annual Report 2025-26; 20th Livestock Census 2019; Parliamentary Questions, Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha; Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register; Census of India Projections- 2025.



Why This Atlas Exists

Livestock rarely makes headlines the way crops, industry or services do. Yet from the moment the sun rises to the moment it sets, an animal is quietly present in the life of nearly every Indian — feeding families, sustaining livelihoods, and building an economy few fully see. This Atlas exists to bring that quiet companionship into the light, one data-backed story at a time.

The scale is genuinely difficult to hold in one's head: 53.68 crore animals and 85.18 crore birds — more than any single other country's population on Earth except China and India itself.

India leads the world in milk by a margin no other country approaches: 2479LMTs, roughly a quarter of everything the planet drinks, achieved not through industrial mega-dairies but through the aggregate effort of tens of millions of smallholder families.

This is fundamentally a livelihood story before it is a production story: roughly 8 crore rural households depend on livestock for income and resilience, with women forming an estimated 70% of the dairy workforce — livestock's economic value is inseparable from who actually does the work.

The sector's ₹15.06 lakh crore GVA makes it one of India's most consistent economic engines: livestock has grown every single year on record, including 2020-21, the one year India's overall GDP contracted — a genuine buffer against national economic shocks.

And behind every animal, a human quietly keeps watch: 83,017 registered veterinary doctors and 67,596 veterinary institutions form the unseen support system that keeps this entire economy healthy — every litre of milk, every meal, every rupee traded ultimately depends on the care given long before any animal reaches a farmer's gate, let alone a family's table.

Data Table

Dimension	Indicator	Value
Foundation	Total livestock population (2019)	53.68Crores
Foundation	Poultry population (2019)	85.18 Crores
Dawn — Milk	Production / PCA / World Rank	2479 LMT / 485 gr/day / #1
Morning — Eggs	Production / PCA / World Rank	14,911 Cr / 106/yr / #2
Evening — Meat	Production / PCA / World Rank	105.0 LMT / 7.51 Kg/yr / #4
Economy	Livestock GVA (2023-24)	₹15.06 lakh crore
Economy	Share of Total & Agri+Allied GVA	5.5% / 30.9%
Trade	Total Livestock Exports (2024-25)	₹63,474 crore
Veterinary Care	Registered Vety Doctors / Vety Institutions	83,017 / 67,596

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2025; DAHD Annual Report 2025-26; 20th Livestock Census 2019; Parliamentary Questions, Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha; Indian Veterinary Practitioners Register; Census of India Projections- 2025.



INDIA'S LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Ten years to \$1 trillion



Three growth pathways, one destination :
even the conservative scenario puts livestock's dollar value past \$1 trillion by 2038-39 — the optimistic case gets there by two years sooner (2036) on its fastest path.



\$177

Billion USD

STARTING POINT

2023-24, all three scenarios begin here



12.8%

BAU - CAGR

Base-case, continuation of the trend



14.8%

HIGH-GROWTH CAGR

If reforms and productivity gains compound



2036-38

\$1 Tr WINDOW

Across all three pathways - just 3 years apart

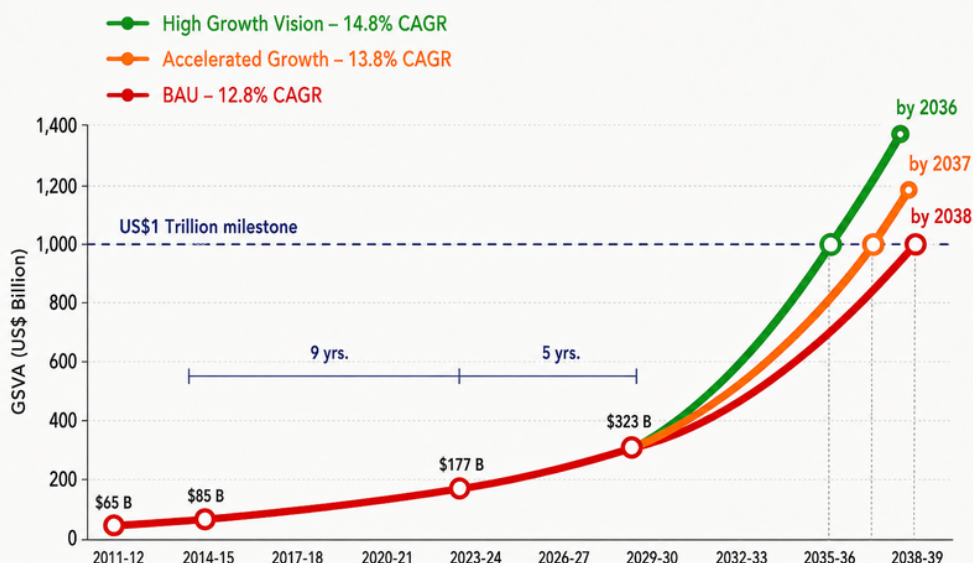


\$4.2

Trillion USD

BY 2047 @ VIKSIT

BHARAT
High-Growth pathway



A 1-2 % point acceleration in CAGR can advance the US\$ 1 trillion milestone by 1-2 years.

- **Doubling is speeding up** — \$85B to \$177B took 9 years; the next double, to \$323B by 2028-29, takes only 5 years.
- **A milestone every 5 years:** ¼-trillion by 2026 · ½-trillion by 2032 · \$1 trillion by 2036.
- **Milestone locked for 2036–2038** — full-potential growth arrives 2 years ahead of BAU @ 14.8% CAGR.

Source: BAHS 2025, DAHD, GoI; Livestock GVA in US\$ computed from MoSPI current-price series; Forward projections (2024-25 onward) are GFST scenario modelling at fixed CAGR assumptions, not official government forecasts.



The \$1 Tr Milestone Is Near-Certain

The trillion is not one big push — it is many gains compounding. Reaching it, and going beyond, depends on turning the various dials across the value chain, state by state.

Same starting line, three speeds: all three scenarios begin at the same \$177 billion (2023-24) — they diverge only in the assumed compound annual growth rate.

The gap is smaller than it looks: the difference between 12.8% and 14.8% CAGR sounds modest, but compounded over 15 years it moves the \$1-trillion crossing by two full years.

A three-year landing window: High Growth crosses \$1T in 2036-37, Accelerated in 2037-38, BAU (the conservative base case) in 2038-39 — a tight cluster, not a wide guess.

Beyond the trillion mark: extending the same three pathways to 2046-47 puts livestock at \$2.8 trillion (BAU), \$3.4 trillion (Accelerated), or \$4.2 trillion (High Growth).

Why the base case is the one to plan around: BAU assumes no major new reform or productivity breakthrough — it is what happens if the sector simply keeps doing what it has done for the past decade.

Data Table

Year	BAU Growth (@12.8%)	Accelerated Growth@13.8%	High Growth Vision@14.8%
2023-24	177	177	177
2025-26	225	229	233
2030-31	411	437	464
2035-36	749	832	925
2036-37	844	947	1061
2037-38	952	1077	1218
2038-39	1074	1226	1398
2046-47	2808	3440	4208

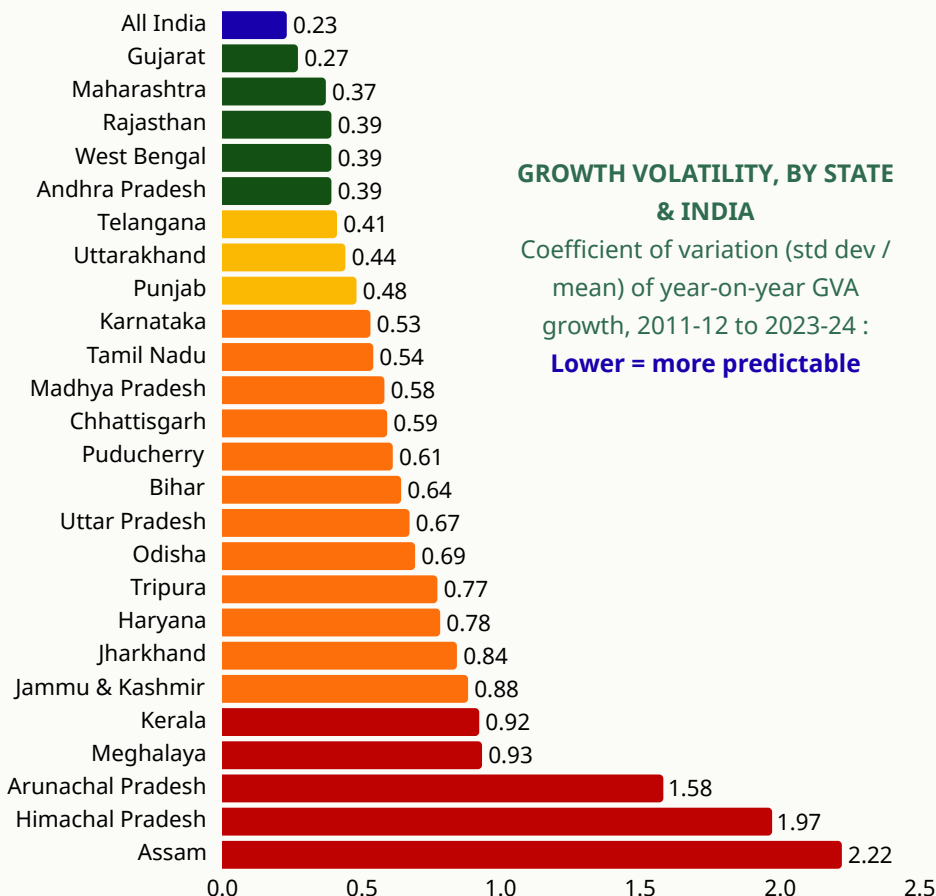
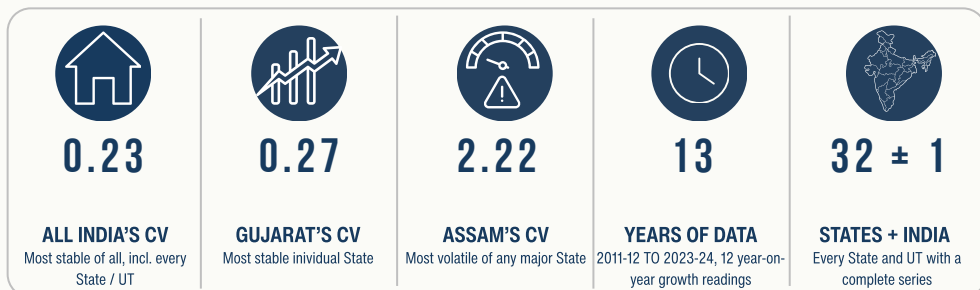
Source: BAHS 2025, DAHD, GoI; Livestock GVA in US\$ computed from MoSPI current-price series; Forward projections (2024-25 onward) are GFST scenario modelling at fixed CAGR assumptions, not official government forecasts.



LIVESTOCK STABILITY RANKING :: INDIA BEATS STATES



India's own national livestock growth is more stable than any individual state's - even Gujarat's. Pooled across the States/UTs the swings that hit individual states average out at the national level.



Most Stable
(CV < 0.4)

Stable
(0.4 - 0.5)

Moderately Volatile
(0.5 - 0.9)

Highly Volatile
(CV > 0.9)

India's national CV of 0.23 beats every single state individually - a textbook diversification effect : state-level shocks (a drought here, a disease outbreak there) rarely hit every state simultaneously, so they partially cancel out in the national aggregate.



The Diversification Effect, Made Visible



Data Story 01 traced India’s path to \$1 trillion using national-level growth. This story asks a different question : is that national growth genuinely dependable, or does it just average away a much rockier reality underneath?

India’s national CV (0.226) beats every individual state, including Gujarat (0.266)—a genuine diversification effect. With states/uts rarely peaking or dipping together, the national aggregate smooths out volatility no single state achieves alone.

This qualifies how Story 01’s \$1 trillion path should be read at state level: national dependability doesn’t transfer evenly downward. A state budgeting against the national CAGR may be assuming a stability its own history doesn’t support.

Growing fast doesn’t mean growing unpredictably—we checked directly whether states that grow faster also swing more wildly year to year. They don’t. A state can be both quick-growing and dependable; one doesn’t have to be traded for the other.

Three states combine above-average growth with genuine stability—Rajasthan (15.9% growth, CV 0.39), Andhra Pradesh (15.6%, 0.39), and Telangana (14.7%, 0.41) all beat India’s own growth rate while staying in the “stable” band. For long-term investment, this is the rare combination worth naming directly.

The practical takeaway: growth rate alone is an incomplete basis for state-level planning. Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh offer speed and predictability together; Assam and Himachal Pradesh need a fundamentally different, risk-aware approach even where their average growth looks comparable on paper.

Data Table

State/India	Mean Growth %	CV	State/India	Mean Growth %	CV
All India	13.60	0.23	Manipur	8.68	0.77
Gujarat	11.93	0.27	Tripura	23.16	0.77
Maharashtra	11.08	0.37	Haryana	6.87	0.78
Rajasthan	15.90	0.39	Jharkhand	15.07	0.84
West Bengal	11.99	0.39	Chandigarh	8.49	0.88
Andhra Pradesh	15.59	0.39	Jammu &Kashmir	11.47	0.88
Telangana	14.75	0.41	Sikkim	17.58	0.89
Uttarakhand	8.37	0.44	Kerala	7.69	0.92
Punjab	9.67	0.48	Meghalaya	10.90	0.93
Karnataka	16.90	0.53	Arunachal Pradesh	11.61	1.58
Tamil Nadu	14.86	0.54	Himachal Pradesh	8.32	1.97
Madhya Pradesh	22.41	0.58	Assam	18.92	2.22
Chhattisgarh	14.99	0.59	Mizoram	10.08	2.45
Puducherry	7.52	0.61	A & N Islands	4.71	2.54
Bihar	16.12	0.64	Goa	10.16	2.74
Uttar Pradesh	12.21	0.67	Nagaland	1.40	13.72
Odisha	11.80	0.69	Delhi	0.38	28.27

Source: GFST Statistical analysis : MoSPI Statewise GVA_Livestock, 2011–12 to 2023–24 annual series. Volatility metrics based on Coefficient of Variation (CV). CV = standard deviation / mean, applied to the series of year-on-year GVA growth rates; States with any missing/zero year excluded.



WITH GRATITUDE

Thank You for Walking Through This With Us

You've just spent time with the numbers behind eight crore families' lives — their milk, their markets, their mornings, their quiet resilience. That is not a small thing, and we do not take it lightly.

This is not a book that closes. Two new Data Stories arrive every week — not on a fixed schedule of topics, but whichever story matters most right now. Some weeks that means dairy, others policy, others a single state's own story. We follow the data, not a calendar. Thank you for reading this with us. We hope you'll stay for what comes next.

Tell Us What You Think



This Atlas is built to be questioned

Was this clear and useful?

What would you want to see next on this topic?

Any correction to flag? Two minutes, straight to our inbox.

Reply With Your Thoughts @ admin@gfst.in

DISCLAIMER

All figures in Pashudhan Atlas are sourced from national and state government publications (including BAHs, Livestock Census, MoSPI, DAHD), Parliamentary and State Assembly records, peer-reviewed research, reputable international and national bodies (including FAO, World Bank, ICAR), and GFST's own field surveys — each cited individually, verified at the time of publication. Data may be revised by originating authorities thereafter. Projections and potential-yield scenarios are GFST's own analytical modelling, not guaranteed outcomes. Survey-based findings reflect the surveyed sample, not a full census, unless stated otherwise. This publication is informational only and does not constitute financial, legal, or investment advice; readers should conduct independent due diligence. Analyses are GFST's own and do not represent any government or partner institution's position.

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