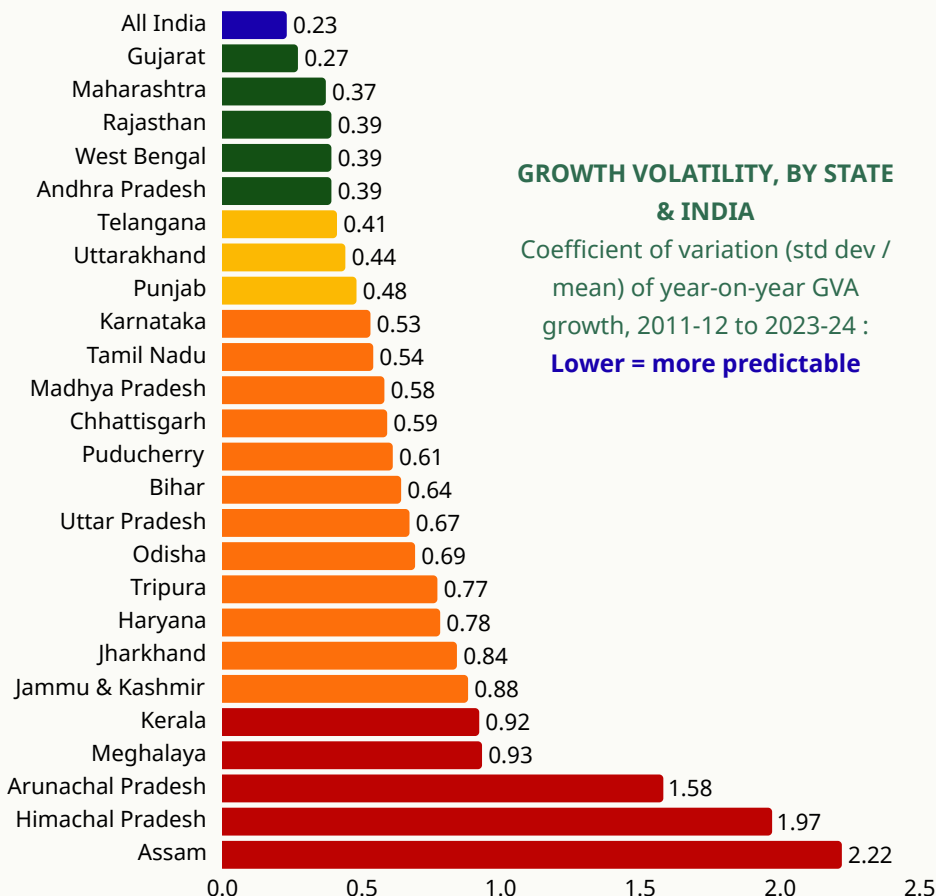
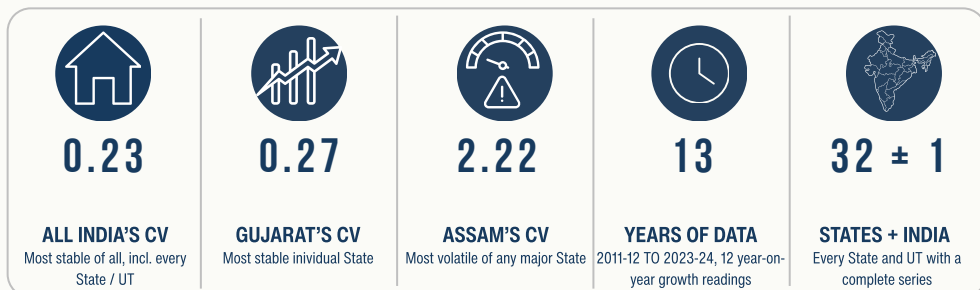


LIVESTOCK STABILITY RANKING :: INDIA BEATS STATES



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.

