

Uttar Pradesh : Biggest Herd, Biggest Headroom

Uttar Pradesh leads India in milk production, generating ₹2.2 lakh crore in livestock GVA. However, limited processing, breeding coverage, credit access and fodder shortages constrain growth. Addressing these gaps could unlock ₹4.2 lakh crore by 2030.



388
Lakh MTs

India's Largest Milk
Producer



2.2

Lakh Crores

Livestock GVA
2025-26



10%

Organised Milk
Processing



96%

Households out of
PKCC Credit

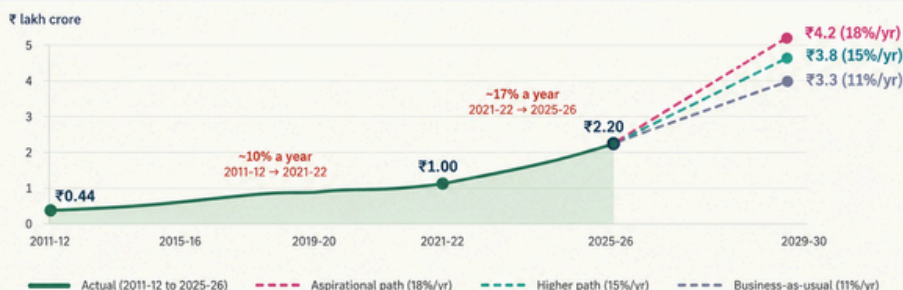


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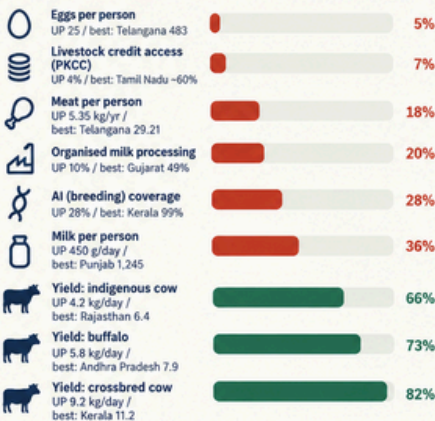
Lakh Crores

Livestock GVA
Potential by 2030

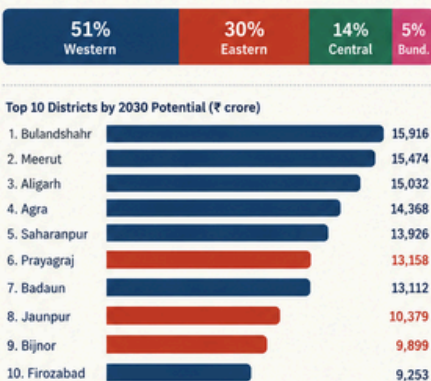
Livestock GVA: Past Growth and 2030 Potential



UP vs Best State: Key Productivity and System Gaps



Where the Value Sits: 2029-30 Potential by Region and District



HOW TO GET THERE: GFST SECTORAL GROWTH LAB

An outcome-oriented governance framework that turns the pathway into KPIs, owners and a monitoring dashboard.



"The herd is built. Now build the system around it"

UP's yields are within reach of the best states; The distance is in processing, breeding, protein and credit

Sources: BAHs 2025, DAHD, GoI; MoSPI GVA series; GFST analysis & visualization.



The Gap Is Systems, Not Yield

UP's cows and buffaloes give 66–82% of the best state's milk, but its processing, breeding coverage, protein supply and credit reach only 5–36% of the best. The next ₹2 lakh crore depends on the system around the animal, more than on the animal itself.

The herd is already first — UP makes 388.15 lakh tonnes of milk (rank 1), 12.81 lakh tonnes of meat (rank 2) and 611 crore eggs (rank 8). Dairy is 84% of its livestock economy, and livestock GSVA has grown five-fold, from ₹0.44 lakh crore in 2011-12 to ₹2.20 lakh crore in 2025-26.

Growth has already shifted gear — From the dossier's series, GSVA grew about 10% a year to 2021-22 and about 17% a year since. The 18% 'aspirational' path to ₹4.2 lakh crore asks UP to hold the recent pace; the 11% business-as-usual path would mean slowing down.

Yield is not the widest gap — Yields are 66% (indigenous cow), 73% (buffalo) and 82% (crossbred cow) of the best state. Processing is 20%, AI coverage 28%, milk per person 36% (450 g/day vs Punjab's 1,245), meat 18% and eggs 5%.

Credit is the narrowest door — About 6.12 lakh operative animal-husbandry KCCs serve 1.60 crore livestock households, roughly 4%; 96% are excluded against about 40% in Tamil Nadu. The 2030 goal is 1 crore PKCCs, from 6 lakh in 2024, with ₹1 of credit estimated to add ₹2.5–3.0 of GVA.

Named levers cover about a fifth — Aspirational growth adds ₹0.9 lakh crore over business-as-usual (₹4.2 vs ₹3.3 lakh crore). The sized levers are about ₹3,000 crore (processing 10% → 25% at ₹200 crore per point) plus ~₹16,000 crore (buffalo yield gap): about ₹19,000 crore, or roughly 21% of ₹90,000 crore. The rest is not yet sized.

Data Table

Indicator	Uttar Pradesh	Best state	UP as % of best
Per Capita Availability : Eggs	25 / yr	Telangana 483	5%
Livestock credit access (PKCC)	4%	Tamil Nadu ~60%	7%
Per Capita Availability : Meat	5.35 kg/yr	Telangana 29.21	18%
Organised milk processing	10%	Gujarat 49%	20%
AI (breeding) coverage	28%	Kerala 99%	28%
Per Capita Availability : Milk	450 g/day	Punjab 1,245	36%
Yield: indigenous cow	4.2 kg/day	Rajasthan 6.4	66%
Yield: buffalo	5.8 kg/day	Andhra Pradesh 7.9	73%
Yield: crossbred cow	9.2 kg/day	Kerala 11.2	82%
Overall feed deficit	37% deficit	Punjab (surplus)	—

Sources: BAHS 2025, DAHD, GoI; MoSPI GVA series; GFST analysis & visualization.

