

Role of Animal Husbandry In Socio Economic Development

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Animal Husbandry Statistics:

As per the 20th livestock census 2019 in India, The total Livestock population is 535.78 millions, Total Bovine population (Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun and Yak) is 302.79 Million, Sheep 74.26 million, Goat 148.88 million, Pigs 9.06 million, Poultry 851.81 million (Among which Backyard poultry is 317.07 million, Commercial poultry is 534.74 million). There are 41 recognized indigenous breeds of cattle. In Buffalo, the Murrah breed majorly contributes 42.8% which is commonly found in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. In Sheep, there are 3 exotics and 26 indigenous breeds in the country. In Goats, there are 28 indigenous breeds. In 20th Livestock Census, 35.94%-Cattle, 27.80%-Goat, 20.45%-Buffaloes, 13.87%-Sheep, 1.69%-Pigs. Total Cattle Population in the country is 192.49 Million (West Bengal stood in the first place), Total Buffalo Population in the country is 109.85 Million (Uttar Pradesh stood in the first place), in sheep population Telangana, in Goat population Rajasthan, in Pig population Assam and in Poultry population Tamilnadu stood in the first place as per 2019 livestock census (AHD, 2019).

Contribution of Livestock sector

India is ranked 1st in milk production contributing 23 percent of global milk production. India ranks 3rd in Egg Production and 8th in meat production in the world (PIB, 2023). Dairy is the single largest agricultural commodity contributing 5 percent of the Indian national economy and providing employment to more than 80 million farmers directly. India accounts for about 2.42 percent of global meat production, 7 percent of the global egg production and 7.56 percent of global fish production and possess the largest population of milch animals in the world. About 20.5 million people depend upon livestock for their livelihood. The livestock sector grew at a CAGR of 7.9% during 2014-15 to 2020-21, and its contribution to total agriculture GVA has increased from 24.3% in 2014-15 to 30.1% in 2020-21. 16.44 million workers were engaged in activities of farm animals and aquaculture. Around 70 percent of the population living in rural areas depend on agriculture and allied activities for livelihood. Buffalo meat dominated the exports with a contribution of over 79.56% in total Animal Products export from India in 2021-22. Milk production during 2021-22 was 221.06 million tons, the per capita availability of milk is around 444 Gram/day. Egg production is around 129.60 billion during 2021-22 the per capita availability of eggs is around 95 per annum. Meat production during 2021-22 was 9.29 million tonnes with a per capita availability of 6.82 kilograms (Shanmathy et al, 2018).

Usage of different livestock species:

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Commodity	Utility
Dairy	Fluid, Dried milk, Butter Cheese, Curd, Yoghurt, Cream, ghee, Paneer, Khoact Male calves and old cows sold into the cattle commodity market.

Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep	Meat, Edible tallow. Hides, Skin, Bone meal, Blood meal
Poultry	Meat, Eggs. Feather meal, leather, Flightless bird oil, weed control, Recreation.
Pig	Meat. Hides, Skin, Hair, Lard
Micro Livestock (Dog, Rabbit, cat, Guinea pig)	Meat, Pet, Fur, Companion, Hunting, Experiments
Bulls	Draught, semen, Recreation

(Source: Saurabh and Gaurav, 2017)

Entrepreneurial opportunities:

Dairy, Sheep, Goat, Pig and Poultry were the major sources of providing nutrient rich, complete food to the society in the form of Milk, Meat and Eggs thus ensuring the nutritional, economic and employment security to the rural India. In addition to above the livestock plays a major role in establishing gender equality interms of diverse set of activities undertaken by the farm women and also making the women an economic asset to the family. Many families in urban and rural areas have started to accept eggs as a regular supplement to their vegetarian diet. The country is also looking for the clean energy avenues which can be achieved by Biogas production from the waste produced in the livestock farms.

Majority of the dairy farmers are depending directly on the fluid milk production and marketing by establishing mini and major dairies. Some percentage of farmers also engaged in the products making and marketing and earning more profits than from the fluid milk marketing. Small ruminants rearing is also taken up as a subsidiary and major occupation and involved in direct meat and wool marketing and earning fancy profits from this sector. Pig rearing, Rabbitry, Poultry (Backyard and commercial) production are also some major income generation activities taken by the new entrepreneurs. Livestock production involves major expenditure towards the feeding aspect, so if the farmer is able to apply some local interventions to minimize the feeding cost without compromising the production then he can gain more profits from this sector. The farmers when able to organize themselves into groups to access the resources and market their produce directly to the consumers then this sector will assure the economic sustainability of the farming community.

Animal Husbandry and Dairying Schemes (PIB, 2023)

1. RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION: For development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds:

Major Interventions of Rashtriya Gokul Mission

- Nationwide Artificial Insemination Programme- Delivery of Artificial Insemination Services at Farmers Doorstep to the farmers on free of cost.
- Promotion of In Vitro Fertilization Technology in the country- supply of In vitro fertilized Embryos to the farmers doorstep at free of cost to inseminate the animals as a step to preserve native livestock breeds.
- Sex sorted semen production- Sex sorted semen production has been introduced in the country for production of only female calves up to 90% accuracy. Under the programme, subsidy of Rs 750 or 50% of the cost of sorted semen on assured pregnancy is available to farmers.

- d) Animal Identification and traceability: cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats and pigs are being identified and registered using polyurethane ear tags with 12 digit UID Number and recorded in Bharat Pashudhan website.
- e) Breed Multiplication Farms: Subsidy of 50% (up to Rs 2 crore per farm) on capital cost (excluding land cost) is provided to private entrepreneurs under this scheme for establishment of breed multiplication farms by NDDB.
2. SUPPORTING DAIRY COOPERATIVES AND FARMER PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN DAIRY ACTIVITIES: To assist the Cooperative Societies and farmer producer organizations engaged in dairy activities by providing soft working capital to sustain during the adverse natural and marketing conditions.
3. DAIRY PROCESSING & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (DIDF): To create/modernize the milk processing, chilling and value addition infrastructure towards components Milk processing, Chilling and Value added Products facilities, etc.
4. NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION: in this scheme the government is providing directly 50% subsidy (10-50 Lakhs) to the beneficiaries to establish sheep, Goat, Pig, Poultry breeding farms and also can get loans for feed and fodder processing units. The interested people can apply through online NLM. Udyamimitra portal after following the guidelines. This scheme is developed to support rural employment generation and entrepreneurship development.
5. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND: This scheme is aimed at providing infrastructure for the establishment of Dairy processing, Meat processing, Animal feed plant, Breed multiplication farms for sheep, Goat, Cattle, Buffalo, pig and poultry.
6. LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME: Under this scheme the government support to control zoonotic and economically important diseases (FMD, Brucella, PPR) by supply of vaccines and other measures.
7. KISAN CREDIT CARDS (KCC) for dairy farmers of milk cooperatives and milk producer companies to provide incentives for the maintenance activities of dairy farm like purchase of feed, grass, machinery.
8. MGNREGS: Incentives are given to support the fodder production for meeting the nutrition demand of animals by proving an amount of Rs.40,000 per year on average to those enrolled in MGNREGS and meeting the criteria laid by the scheme.
9. PMEGP: Under this scheme the farmers can access the loans to establish dairy, sheep, goat, Pig, Rabbit rearing units with 35% subsidy for the projects worth 1 lakh to 20 lakhs.

Reference:

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