



## **Government of Tamilnadu**

### **Department of Employment and Training**

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**Commissioner,**

**Department of Employment and Training.**



# LIVESTOCK

## **Introduction:**

Livestock is an integral component of the farming system in India. The livestock sector is socially and economically very significant due to its multi-functional outputs and contribution to socio-cultural security. It also helps to improve food and nutritional security by providing nutrient-rich food products, generate income and employment and act as a cushion against crop failure, provide draught power and manure inputs to the crop subsector.

Livestock sector contributes approximately 4 percent of national GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and 25.6 percent to agriculture GDP. As per 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, conducted in 2012 (Government of India, 2014), India's livestock sector is one of the largest in the world with 11.6 percent of world livestock population, which consists of cattle (37.3 percent), goats (26.4 percent), buffaloes (21.2 percent), sheep (12.7 percent) and pigs (2.0 percent) etc.

## **Cattle**

Cattle constitute 37.3 percent of livestock population in India. India has second largest cattle population after Brazil at World level. Among the states, Madhya Pradesh leads with 10.3 percent followed by Uttar Pradesh (10.2 percent) and West Bengal (8.7 percent). Cattle population in India belongs to different breeds.

These include:

- 1) Milch Breed,
- 2) Draught breed, and
- 3) Mixed or General breed.

## Goats

The goat is the poor man's cow providing milk, meat, skin and hair. It is the main source of meat for the country. While looking at the current status of goat population among Indian states, Rajasthan records first with 16 percent followed by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

## Buffaloes

Buffaloes are an important source of milk supply for India. Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of buffaloes (28.2%) followed by Rajasthan (9.6%) and Andhra Pradesh (7.9%).

## Livestock Census:

First Livestock Census in India was conducted with the title of Dairy Cattle Census in 1919. Following this, the 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock census was conducted in October 2012 and it takes place at every five years.

S. No	Name	Total No. of Livestock in Lakhs (2012)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	687.2
2.	Rajasthan	577.3
3.	Andhra Pradesh	561.0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	363.3
5.	Bihar	329.4

## Dairy, Meat and Wool Production

According to State / UT Animal Husbandry Department, during 2016-17, the total production of milk in our nation is 163.7 million tonnes. At this time, the leading producer was Uttar Pradesh with 27.6 million tonnes (16.8 percent) followed by Rajasthan with 19.4 million tonnes (11.8 percent) and Madhya Pradesh with 13.4 million tonnes (8.2 percent) in total milk production.



While looking at the meat, the total production is 7.4 million tonnes. Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer with 1.3 million tones (18.2 percent), where Maharashtra and West Bengal are estimated with 0.8 million tones (11.4 percent) and 0.7 million tonnes (9.6 percent) respectively in the total country's production.

The total wool production of our nation is 43.5 million kilograms. The leading state in the wool production is Rajasthan with 14.3 million kilograms (32.9 percent) followed by Jammu and Kashmir with 7.3 million kilograms (16.7 percent) and Karnataka with 6.6 million kilograms (15.1 percent) in country's total wool production.

### **Fisheries:**

1. Fisheries in India are a very important economic activity and a flourishing sector with varied resources and potentials. Fishing in India is a major industry in its coastal states, employing over 14 million people.
2. It produces about 3 percent of World's fish and occupies second place among the fish producing nations of the world after China. It also helps in augmenting food supply, generating employment, raising nutritional level and earning valuable foreign exchange.
3. The length of Indian coastline is 7,517 km including the coastline of the islands, however the mainland's length is 6,100 km.
4. In India, fishing is categorised into two types: they are

#### **1. Marine or Sea Fisheries:**

It includes coastal, off-shore and deep sea fisheries mainly on the continental shelf up to a depth of 200 m. Among the coastal states, Kerala leads in the marine fish production in India.

#### **2. Inland or Fresh Water Fisheries:**

- Rivers, lakes, canals, reservoirs, ponds, tanks etc. are the sources of fresh water and provide fresh water fisheries. About 50 percent of the country's total fish

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production comes from the inland fisheries and Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer in India.

- In India, the important varieties of fishes caught by the fisherman are Cat fish, Herrings, Mackerels, Perches, Eels, Mulletts etc.
- In 2014-15, the total inland or fresh water fish production was 65.77 lakh tonnes and the total marine fish production was 34.91 lakh tonnes. In India, the top five fish producing states are Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.

### Questions

1. Explain about fisheries in India.
2. Write a detailed account on the livestock sector in India.

