Livestock and fisheries

8.30 The contribution of Livestock and Fisheries sector to country's GDP was 6.8 percent (5.59 percent from Livestock and 1.21 percent from Fisheries) in 2001-02 at current prices. The value of output of livestock and fisheries sectors was estimated to be Rs.1,79,544 crore during 2001-02 at current prices which is about 27.7 percent of the total value of output of Rs.6,48,122 crore from the agricultural & allied sectors. The contribution of milk alone (Rs.1,03,804 crore) was higher than paddy (Rs.73,965 crore), wheat (Rs.43,816 crore) and sugarcane (Rs.28,592 crore). In 2001-02, besides 84.6 million tonnes of milk, the livestock sector contributed 34 billion eggs, 50.7 million kgs of wool, 4.92 million tonnes of meat and 5.8 million tonnes of fish. Livestock sector provides regular employment to about 11 million in principal status and 8 million in subsidiary status. Women constitute 69 percent of the labour force in livestock sector as against 35 percent in crop farming. Export earnings

Table 8.11 : Production and per capita availability of milk

| ., | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| Year | Milk production (million tonnes) | Per capita availability (gms/day) | | | | |
| 1950-51 | 17.0 | 124 | | | | |
| 1960-61 | 20.0 | 124 | | | | |
| 1970-71 | 22.0 | 112 | | | | |
| 1980-81 | 31.6 | 128 | | | | |
| 1990-91 | 53.9 | 176 | | | | |
| 2000-01* | 81.4 | 223 | | | | |
| 2001-02** | 84.6 | 226 | | | | |

^{*} Provisional ** Anticipated

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

from livestock related products were Rs.3841 crore in 2001-02.

8.31 India has a large livestock population, accounting for about 57 percent of the world buffalo population and 16 percent of the cattle population. Due to low economic status of the livestock owners, much of the livestock is reared under sub optimal conditions. Despite this constraint, India has now become the largest producer of milk in the world (Table 8.11).

8.32 Fisheries sector occupies a very important place in the socio-economic development of the country. It has been recognised as a powerful income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries and is a source of cheap and nutritious food besides being a foreign exchange earner. At the same time it is an instrument of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country. The trend of fish production and export is listed in Table 8.12.

| Table 8.12 : Production and export of fish | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| and marine products | | | |

| Year | Fish production (million tonnes) | | Export of marine products | | |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Marine | Inland | Total | Quantity ('000 tonnes) | Value (Rs crore) |
| 1950-51 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 2 |
| 1960-61 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 20 | 4 |
| 1970-71 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 40 | 35 |
| 1980-81 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 80 | 235 |
| 1990-91 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 3.8 | 140 | 873 |
| 2000-01 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 503 | 6,296 |
| 2001-02 | * 2.9 | 3.1 | 6.0 | 458 | 5,815 |

^{*} Provisional

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.