

CHAPTER 10

LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

10.1 India has vast resource of livestock and poultry. As per Annual Report 2014-15 Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries, the Gross Value Added from livestock sector at current prices was about R4,06,035 crore during 2013-14 which is about 21.58% of the Gross Value Added from total agriculture, forestry and fishing sector at current prices and 22.75% at constant prices (2011-12) whereas it contributed about 3.88% of total Gross Value added of the Country at current prices and about 3.92% at constant prices (2011-12). In addition, the fishery sector contributed about 0.92% to the overall Gross Value Added (GVA) and 5.58% of the agricultural GVA at current prices for the year 2013-14. The Livestock Sector expanded by 5.5% during 2013-14 against the total agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors growth of 3.7% during the same period at 2011-12 prices. During 2013-14, fish export aggregated to 9,83,756 tonnes in volume and was valued at R30,213 crore India is the second largest producer of fish and also second largest producer of fresh water fish in the world. India had a share of 5.68 % of the global total during 2011, as per FAO statistics and the sector .As per Handbook on Fishery Statistics 2014, the fisheries sector is a source of livelihood for over 14.49 million people engaged fully, partially or in subsidiary activities related to the sector. Besides, an equal population is engaged in ancillary activities in fisheries and aquaculture whereas total number of workers in farming of animals is 20.5 millions as per usual status (principal status plus subsidiaries status irrespective their principal activity status), NSSO 66th Round (July 2009-June 2010).

10.2 Animal Husbandry sector provides large self-employment opportunities. This sector play a significant role in supplementing family incomes and generating gainful employment in the rural sector, particularly among the landless laborers, small and marginal farmers and women, besides providing cheap nutritional food to millions of people. The Animal Husbandry sector not only provides essential proteins and nutritious human diet through milk, eggs, meat, etc. but also plays an important role in utilization of non-edible agricultural by-products. Livestock also provides raw material byproducts such as hides and skins, blood, bone, fat, etc. Livestock are the best insurance against the vagaries of nature like drought, famine and other natural calamities.

10.3 Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, is a State subject, the emphasis of the Central Government has been on supplementing efforts of the State Governments in the development of these sectors. Central Government is providing assistance to the State Governments for the control of animal diseases, scientific management and up gradation of genetic resources, increasing availability of nutritious feed and fodder, sustainable development of processing and marketing facilities and enhancement of production and profitability of livestock and fisheries enterprises. The State Governments/Union Territories are advised in the formulation of policies and programmes in the field of animal husbandry, dairy development and fisheries. Main

focus of the activities is on (a) development of requisite infrastructure in States/UTs for improving animal productivity (b) preservation and protection of livestock through provision of livestock health care (c) strengthening of central livestock farms and (d) expansion of aquaculture in fresh /brackish water and welfare of fisher folk, etc.

10.4 There are 18 Central Livestock Organizations and allied institutions for production and distribution of superior germ plasmas to the State Governments for cross-breeding and genetic up gradation of the stocks. Besides, various schemes are being administered by Central Government for development of requisite infrastructure and supplementing efforts of the State Governments in achieving accelerated growth of animal husbandry sector. Central Cattle Development Organizations include seven Central Cattle Breeding Farms, one Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute and four Central Herd Registration Units established in different regions of the country to produce genetically superior breeds of bull calves, good quality frozen semen and for identification of locations of superior germ plasmas of cattle and buffaloes.

10.5 Fishery provides for cheap and nutritious food besides being a foreign exchange earner. Most importantly, it is the source of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country, particularly in the coastal state. Inedible Fish is also a rich source of animal protein for livestock feeding. Fish scales, fishery waste are also a source of organic manure.

Initiatives and Schemes to Promote Livestock and Fisheries:

10.6 For sustainable and continuous growth of livestock sector by emulating the success achieved in Dairy and Poultry sectors, across species and regions, the National Livestock Mission was launched in 2014-15, with an approved outlay of ₹2,800 crore during XII Plan. This Mission is formulated with the objectives of sustainable development of livestock sector, focusing on improving availability of quality feed and fodder, risk coverage, effective extension, improved flow of credit and organisation of livestock farmers / rearers, etc. with the following four Sub-Missions:

- I. Sub-Mission on Livestock Development,
- II. Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North- Eastern Region,
- III. Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development,
- IV. Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.

10.7 The 'Risk Management & Insurance' as component of sub-mission on Livestock Development of NLM is being implemented in all the Districts of the Country from 21.05.2014

10.8 The National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development (NPBB&DD) has been initiated in February 2014 by merging four ongoing schemes of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries in the dairy sector, viz., National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB), Intensive Dairy Development

Programme (IDDP), Strengthening Infrastructure for Quality & Clean Milk Production (SIQ & CMP) and Assistance to Cooperatives (A to C). This has been done with a view to integrate milk production and dairying activities in a scientific and holistic manner, so as to attain higher levels of milk production and productivity, to meet the increasing demand for milk in the country. The Scheme has two components (a) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and (b) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD). The “Rashtriya Gokul Mission” has been launched by the Government for conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner.

Poultry Development

10.9 India is among the top five chicken meat producing countries in the World. After the initial boost given by the Central Poultry Breeding Farms to promote poultry farming on commercial lines in the country, the poultry sector has flourished and now about 70% of the production management and marketing is under a highly organized sector. Four Central Poultry Development Organizations (CPDOs) at Bangalore (SR), Bhubaneswar (ER), Chandigarh (NR) and Mumbai (WR) are presently functioning to provide necessary services including training the farmers to upgrade their skills. These CPDOs are entrusted with

- Diversification program: Central Government has started diversification of species as a thrust area under which other species such as Duck (Southern and Eastern region), Japanese quail (Western and Northern region), Turkey (Southern and Western region) and Guinea fowl (Eastern region) have been introduced to boost the poultry industry. Emu farming was started at CPDO (Southern region) as a pilot project for popularizing this bird in India.
- Strengthening of Feed quality monitoring wing: The feed analytical laboratories are concentrating their activities on analysis of various feed/feed ingredients.
- Training Programme.
- Random Sample Tests: The Central Poultry Performance Testing Centre (CPPTC) located at Gurgaon (Haryana) is the lone centre at the national level to test various stocks of poultry available in the country.

Following components related to

Poultry are covered under National Livestock

Mission:

- **Modernisation and Development of Breeding Infrastructure: Central Farms: Central Poultry Development Organizations**
- **Strengthening of Breeding infrastructure of State/University farms**
- **Interventions towards Productivity enhancement**

Dairy Development

10.10 The **National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)** is a statutory body corporate established by the Parliament as an institution of national importance under the NDDB Act 1987. NDDB promotes plans and organizes programmes for the development of dairy and other agriculture based and allied industries along cooperative lines and also provides assistance in the implementation of such programmes. NDDB is continuously providing technical and financial support to dairy cooperatives in the areas of strengthening cooperative business infrastructure, productivity enhancement, quality assurance and the creation of a national information network. Intensive Dairy Development Programme (IDDP) was launched in Non-Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward Areas' in 1993-94. The main objectives of the IDDP are as (1) development of milch cattle, (2) increasing milk production by providing technical input services, (3) procurement, processing and marketing of milk in a cost effective manner, (4) ensure remunerative prices to the milk producers, (5) generate additional employment opportunities, and (6) improve social, nutritional and economic status of residents of comparatively more disadvantaged areas. The scheme was modified during March, 2005 and also extended to some district of Operation Flood Programme.

Fisheries

10.11 The details of the schemes administered by Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries pertaining to fisheries are as below:

- (i) Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture.
- (ii) Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post Harvest Operations.
- (iii) National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen
- (iv) National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and
- (v) Strengthening of Data base and Geographical Information System for Fisheries Sector.

10.12 National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) has been set up in September 2006 with its headquarters at Hyderabad to realize the untapped potential of fisheries sector, fish culture, processing & marketing of fish, application of modern tools of research & development for optimizing production and productivity in fisheries. NABARD and banks have played a crucial role in providing credit for marine, inland and brackish water aquaculture production, processing, packaging, preservation, transportation and marketing of fish and fish products, prawn culture etc. It also assists in establishing fish seed hatcheries, development of new ponds or rejuvenation/ expansion of old ponds, manufacture of ' quality' feed etc. In marine fisheries credit is provided for manually operated and mechanized boats and fishing vessels of different capacities including other inputs like gears, nets etc. The main challenges facing fisheries development in the country include development of sustainable technologies for fin and shell fish culture, yield optimization, infrastructure for harvest and post-harvest operations and landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels. Fisheries are a State subject and as such the primary responsibility for its development rests with the State Governments. The major thrust in fisheries development has been

on optimizing production and productivity, augmenting export of marine products, generating employment and improving welfare of fishermen and their socio-economic status.

10.13 Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical & Engineering Training (CIFNET) was established in 1963 at Cochin for organizing suitable fisheries training system at the national level. Subsequently, two units of the Institute were set up at Chennai and at Visakhapatnam. The primary objective of the Institute is to make available sufficient number of trained operatives for fishing vessels and technicians for shore establishments. The Fishery Survey of India (FSI) is the nodal agency for survey and assessment of marine fishery resources of the Indian EEZ with its headquarters at Mumbai. The Institute has seven operational bases at Porbandar, Mumbai, Mormugao and Kochi along the West Coast, Chennai and Visakhapatnam along the east coast and Port Blair in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Besides resources surveys, the FSI's work includes monitoring of fishery resources for the purpose of regulation and management, assessment of suitability of different types of craft and gear for deep-sea and oceanic fishing, providing in-vessel training to CIFNET/Polytechnic trainees, dissemination of information on fishery resources through various media to the fishing community, industry, other end users, etc.

10.14 The development of Geographical Information System (GIS) has been entrusted to **Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI)**, Barrackpore. Initially satellite imageries were obtained from IRS-1D for post monsoon period from NRSA for assessment of shape and size of the water bodies. Later, it was decided to merge the component of census of inland fisheries with the component on Development of GIS. Under modified methodology, the Geographical Information System (GIS) of the Inland Water bodies will be developed by CIFRI, Barrackpore, using LISS-III images of resolution 5.8 metre in multiple spectral bands for pre and post monsoon seasons covering the entire country and LISS-IV images in Black & White in two seasons for the States of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

10.15 Source of Data : Department of Animal Husbandry , Dairying & Fisheries in Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal agency at centre for information pertaining to livestock and fisheries. **Livestock Census** is a **quinquennial** complete enumeration process whereby data on number of livestock along with their sex composition, age distribution, utility wise distribution etc. are generated. . Livestock Census in India started in the year 1919 and since then the process has been continuing on quinquennial basis. It covers not only the census of livestock, poultry, implements and machinery used for livestock rearing. Recently, the **19th Livestock Census** was carried out with reference date as 15th October 2012.

10.16 The **Animal Husbandry Statistics Division** of the Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries conducts Integrated Sample Surveys to estimate **production** of major livestock products viz. milk, egg, meat and wool. It also collects other livestock statistics through interaction with State Governments and other Central

departments/organizations concerned with development of the Livestock Sector. Major Livestock products like milk, eggs, meat & wool are estimated on the basis of sample surveys being conducted throughout the year under the Central Scheme "**Integrated Sample Survey for the Estimation of major Livestock Products**". All the States and Union Territories are implementing the scheme. At national level State wise annual estimates are published in the biennial publication known as "**Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics**"

10.17 Census on Marine Fisheries was launched in 2005 in all the maritime States/UTs to count the men and material involved in the marine fisheries sector. The report of the census was published and released on 26th July, 2006. As per the report, there are

3302 marine fishing villages in all the maritime states/UTs of India and 10 inhabited islands of Lakshadweep with a total population of marine fishers of about 35.75 lakh. For streamlining the **catch assessment surveys** of marine fisheries, **Fishery Survey of India (FSI)** acts as an interface between the Ministry and the State Fishery Departments. FSI is entrusted to collect data with emphasis on biological aspect of species, gear and market studies from markets of Marine States/ UTs by deputing field enumerators on contractual basis. FSI will also reconcile the data received from **State Governments** and data collected by **CMFRI** and have interface with CMFRI for scientific and technical guidance regarding catch assessment surveys to be carried out by FSI. Similarly, for streamlining the Catch Assessment Surveys on Inland Fisheries, the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI) has been entrusted the responsibility of standardization of concepts, definitions and methodology for collecting fisheries statistics and training of staff concerned therewith. The work on supervision, training and data analysis is undertaken by CIFRI.

10.18 Budget: The Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying & Fisheries has received in-principle approval of an allocation of Rs 14,179.00 crore from the Planning Commission (including Rs 1,584.00 crore as External Aid) for 12th Five Year Plan. This includes an amount of Rs 7,628 crore for Animal Husbandry, Rs 4,976.00 crore for Dairy Development and Rs 2,483.00 crore for the Fisheries sector. DAHD had utilized about 82.4 % out of Rs 8174 Cr approved in 11th Plan (subsequently revised to Rs 5293 Cr- utilization about 92 %). The Department was allocated Rs 2,025 crore for the Annual Plan 2013-14, which was revised to Rs 1,800 crore at the RE stage. The final expenditure for 2013-14 was Rs 1,748.80 crore. For the year 2014-15, the Department has been allocated Rs 2,174 crore which has been reduced to Rs 1,800 crore in RE. By the end of December, 2014, the Department has incurred an expenditure of Rs 1,332.37 crore.

Expenditure during 12th Plan

(₹ in crore)

Year	Approved Budget Estimate (BE)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure	% of Utilization w.r.t. RE	% of Utilization w.r.t. BE
12th Plan (2012-17)	14179.00				
2012-13	1910.00	1800.00	1736.37	96.47	90.91
2013-14	2025.00	1800.00	1748.80	97.16	86.36
2014-15	2174.00	1800.00	1332.37*	74.02	61.29
Total for First Three Years	6109.00	5400.00	4817.19		

*upto 31.12.2014

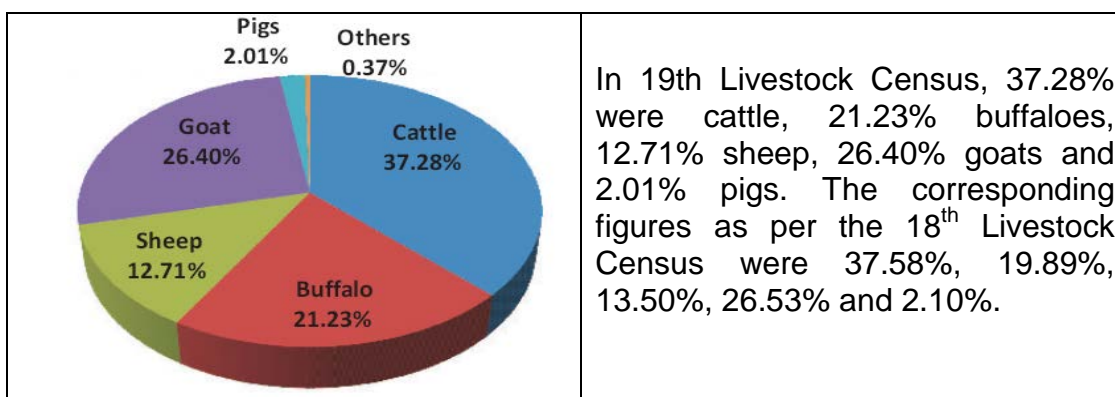
Outlay and Expenditure of Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes Under Animal Husbandry And Dairying Sector From First Plan - All India

(Rs.crore)

	Total Plan Outlay	Animal Husbandry		Dairy Development		Total (AH & DD)	
		Outlay	Expd	Outlay	Expd	Outlay	Expd
First Plan(1950-55)	1960	14.19	8.22	7.81	7.78	22	16
Second Plan(1955-60)	4600	38.5	21.42	17.44	12.05	55.94	33.47
Third Plan(1960-65)	8576.5	54.44	43.4	36.08	33.6	90.52	77
Annual Plan (1966-67)	6625.4	41.33	34	26.14	25.7	67.47	59.7
Fourth Plan(1967-72)	15778.8	94.1	75.51	139	78.75	233.1	154.26
Fifth Plan	39426.2		178.43			437.54	232.46
Sixth Plan(1980-85)	97500	60.46	39.08	336.1	298.34	396.56	337.42
Seventh Plan(1985-90)	180000	165.19	102.35	302.75	374.43	467.94	476.78
Annual Plan (1990-91)		43.71	36.18	79.67	41.43	123.38	77.61
Annual Plan (1991-92)		57.97	43.28	97.49	77.99	155.46	121.27
Eighth Plan(1992-97)	434100.1	400	305.43	900	818.05	1300	1123.48
Ninth Plan(1997-2002)	1677.88	772.02	445.84	251.95	146.85	1023.97	592.69
Tenth Plan (2002-07)	2500	1425.87	1421.89	289.54	285.79	1715.41	1707.68
Eleventh Plan(2007-12)	8174	3056.72	2330.8	625.61	499.93	3682.33	2830.73

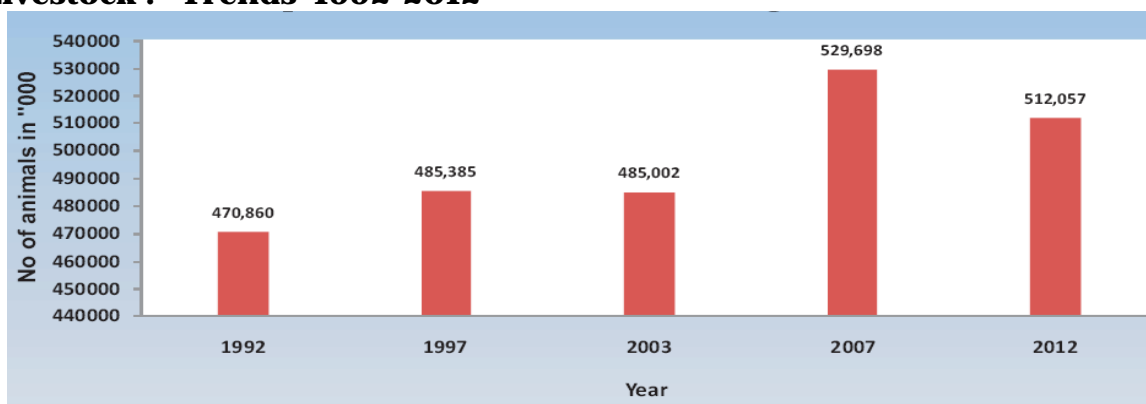
10.19 Recent Performance : As per 19th Livestock Census 2012, the total livestock population consisting of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, horses & ponies, mules, donkeys, camels, mithun and yak in the country is 512.05 million numbers in 2012. The total livestock population has decreased by about 3.33% over the previous census. Livestock population has increased substantially in Gujarat (15.36%), Uttar Pradesh (14.01%), Assam (10.77%), Punjab (9.57%) Bihar (8.56%); Sikkim (7.96%), Meghalaya (7.41%), and Chhattisgarh (4.34%). The total bovine population (Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun and Yak) was 299.9 million numbers in 2012 which shows a decline of 1.57% over previous census. The number of milch animals (in-milk and dry) in cows and buffaloes has increased from 111.09 million to 118.59 million, an increase of 6.75%. There were 65.06 million sheep in the country during 2012, a decline of about 9.07% over census 2007 whereas the Goat population has declined by 3.82% over the previous census and the total Goat in the

country was 135.17 million numbers in 2012. The total pigs in the country have also decreased by 7.54% over the previous census and there were 10.29 million pigs during 2012. Horses & ponies population, on the other hand has increased by 2.08% over the previous census with about 0.62 million numbers in 2012. Camel population has decreased by 22.48% since previous census and it stood at 0.4 million in 2012. The total poultry population in the country has increased by 12.39% over the previous census and the total poultry in the country was 729.2 million numbers in 2012.

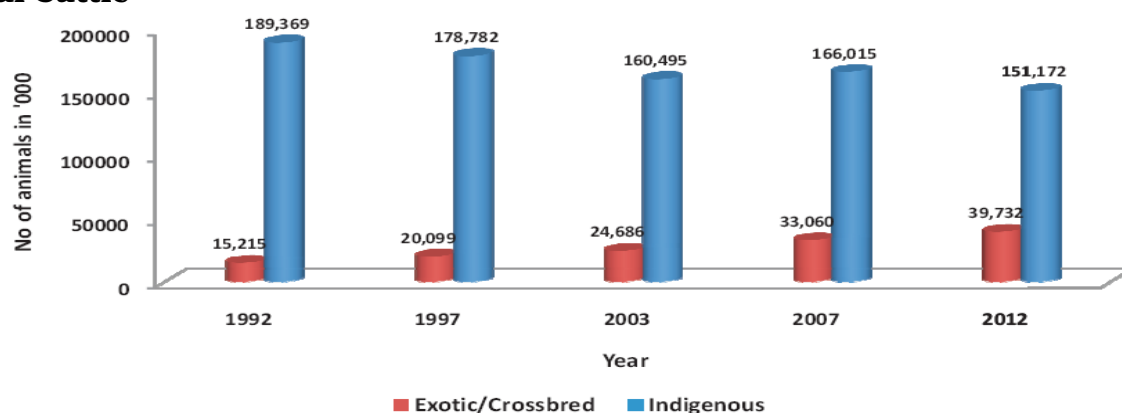


Changes in Livestock and Poultry Population in Rural Urban Areas (In thousands)						
Species	Total Number of Animals in Rural			Total Number of Animals in Urban		
	2007	2012	% Change	2007	2012	% Change
Cattle	1,90,297	1,83,736	-3.45	8,778	7,168	-18.34
Buffalo	99,916	1,04,095	4.18	5,427	4,607	-15.11
Yaks	83	76	-8.43	-	-	-
Mithuns	234	291	24.56	31	7	-78.10
Sheep	69,601	63,775	-8.37	1,957	1,294	-33.90
Goat	1,33,314	1,29,081	-3.18	7,224	6,092	-15.66
Horses & Ponies	556	563	1.31	55	61	11.68
Mules	125	183	46.23	12	14	13.26
Donkeys	372	267	-28.09	66	51	-22.29
Camels	507	390	-22.99	10	10	-1.80
Pigs	9,960	9,226	-7.37	1,174	1,068	-9.06
Dogs	16,513	9,495	-42.50	2,575	2,178	-15.42
Poultry	6,06,738	6,97,895	15.02	42,092	31,314	-25.60

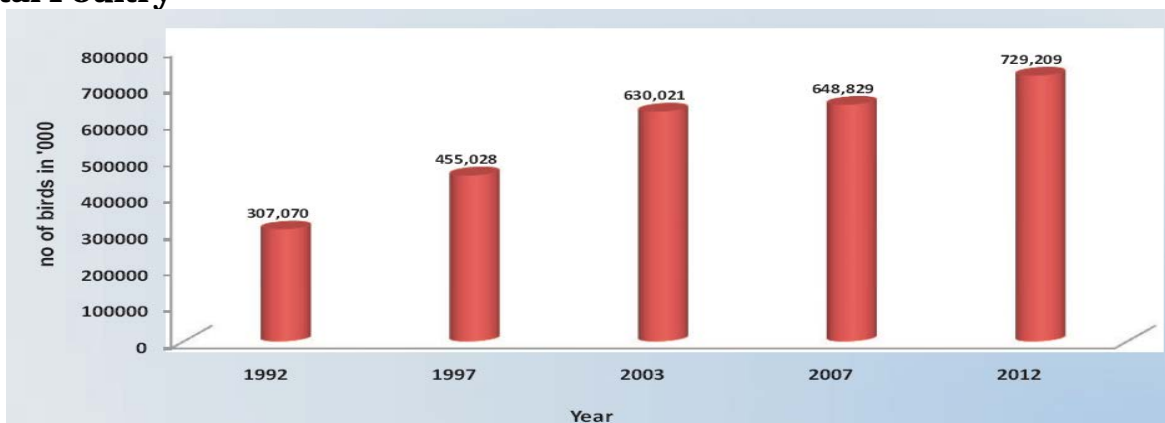
Livestock : Trends 1992-2012



Total Cattle



Total Poultry



10.20 Livestock owning enterprises are largely household based . As per NSSO 66th Round Survey (July 2009 – June 2010), farmers of marginal, small and semi-medium operational holdings (area less than 4 ha) own about 87.7% of the livestock.

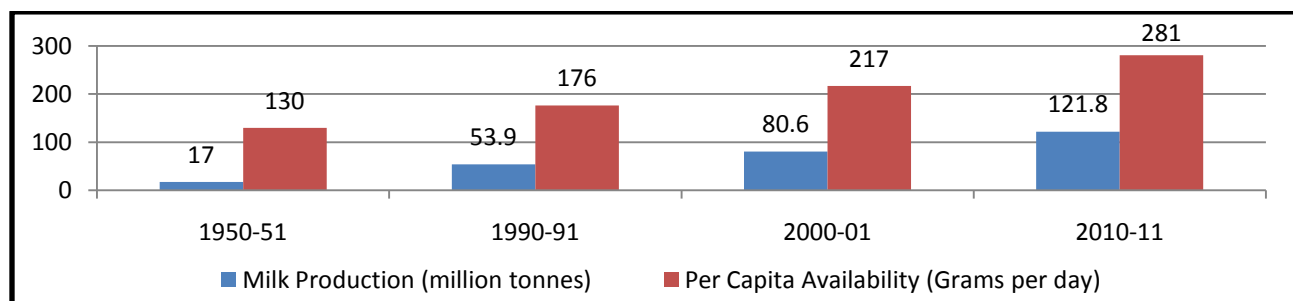
Number of Households and Households Enterprises Owning Animals/Poultry Birds in Rural and Urban Combined							
Number of Households	Number of Households and Households Enterprises Having						
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Backyard Poultry	Poultry Farm & Hatcheries
262911314	65344124	39180437	33014087	4552119	2549608	30316024	20023244
Number of Non Households Enterprises and Institutions Owning Animals/Poultry Birds in Rural and Urban Combined							
	188881	136456	25189	8010	4889	-	2429256

10.21 Livestock Products: Livestock sector is an important sub sector of the agriculture of Indian economy and accounted for about 3.88 % of Gross value added (GVA) at current prices during 2013-14 whereas Fisheries accounted for about 0.92 % of overall GVA.

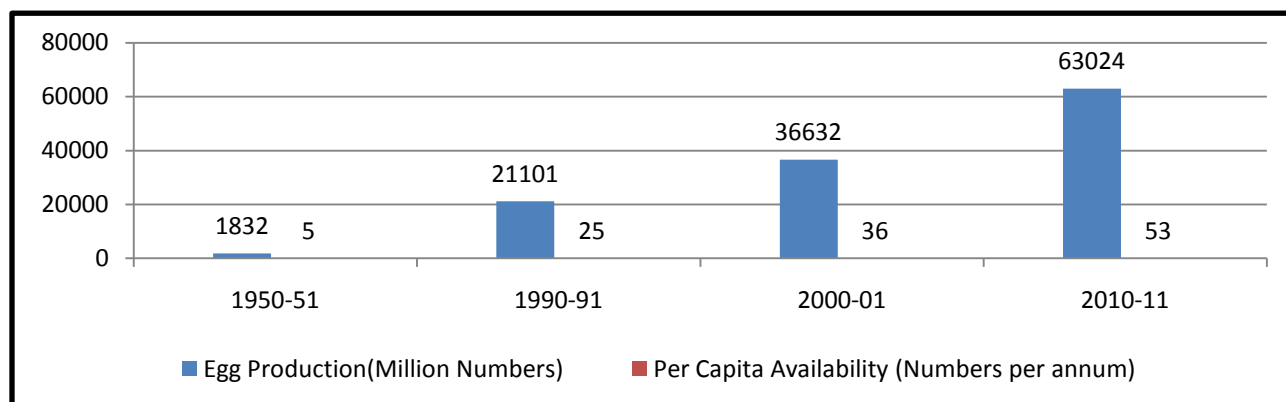
TABLE 46: Compound Decadal Growth Rates of Major Livestock Products - All India

Year	Compound Decadal Growth Rate (%)		
	Milk	Eggs	Wool
1950-51 to 1960-61	1.64	4.63	0.38
1960-61 to 1973-74	1.15	7.91	0.34
1973-74 to 1980-81	4.51	3.79	0.77
1980-81 to 1990-91	5.48	7.69	2.32
1990-91 to 2000-01	4.11	5.67	1.62
2000-01 to 2010-11	4.22	5.58	-1.18

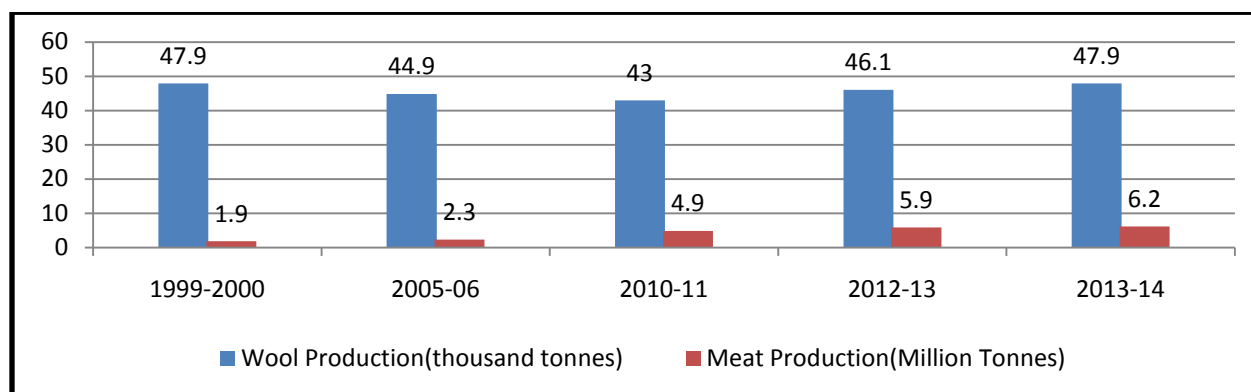
10.22 With about 146 million tonnes milk production during 2014-15 compared to 138 million tonnes during 2013-14 , per capita availability of milk is likely to reach 320 grams per day, having crossed 300 grams during 2013-14. Past trends in milk production and per capita availability in case of India is given below. Uttar Pradesh with over 24 million tonnes milk production during 2014-15 topped in the production accounting for about 17% of the total. Cow milk accounted for about 45 % of total milk production during 2014-15 whereas buffalo & goat milk accounted for 51 and 4 % of total milk production respectively. India continues to be largest producer of milk in the world.



10.23 Eggs production during 2014-15 was estimated at about 78 billion compared to 75 billion during 2013-14. Tamil Nadu with production of about 16 billion eggs was the leading producer accounting for about one fifth (20%) of total egg production. Per capita egg availability increased from about 60 eggs per annum during 2013-14 to about 63 eggs per annum during 2014-15. Past trends in egg production and availability is given below:

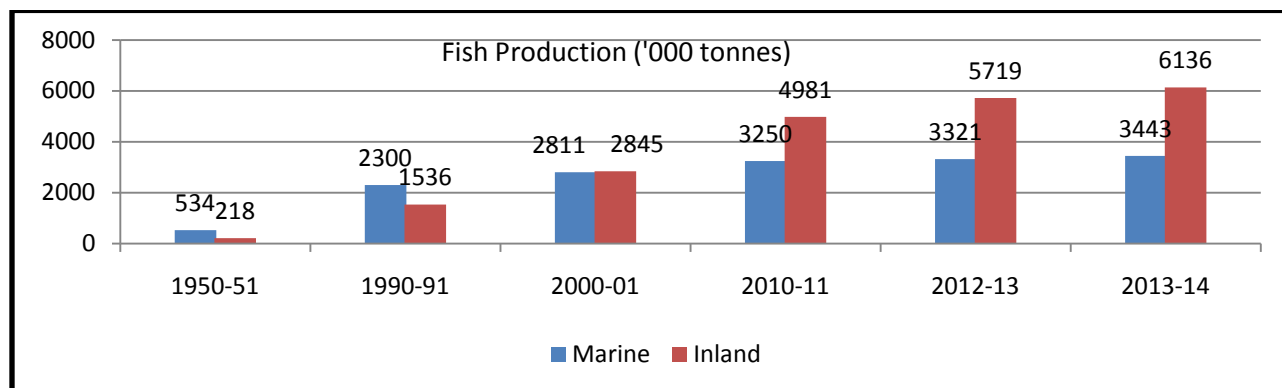


10.24 Unlike other livestock products wool production does not indicate any systematic trend over the years whereas meat production, in consonance with other major livestock products, shows monotonically increasing trend. Wool production during 2014-15 was estimated at about 48.1 thousand tonnes with Rajasthan being the leading producer (14.5 thousand tonnes) accounting for about a third (30%) of total production. J&K and Karnataka were other important wool producing states with about 17 & 18 % contribution respectively. Wool production during 2013-14 was 47.9 thousand tonnes. As per Annual Report 2014-15, Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Meat production in the beginning of Twelfth Plan (2012-13) was 5.9 million tonnes which has been further increased to 6.2 million tonnes in 2013-14, with the poultry meat production estimated to be 2.69 million metric tonnes. Uttar Pradesh was the leading producer of meat.



10.25 As per Annual Report 2014-15, DAHD&F, fish production has increased significantly from the level of 0.75 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 9.58 million tonnes in

2013-14 comprising 3.44 million tonnes from marine and 6.14 million tonnes from inland resources. Till 1999-2000 share of marine fish in total fish production was more . However, in 2000-01 Inland fish production surpassed marine production for the first time and it presently accounts for little less than two thirds of the total fish production. During 2013-14, 983.76 thousand tonnes of fisheries products worth Rs 30213 Cr were exported.



10.26 International Comparison (FAOSTAT production data 2013): World Meat production during 2013 was about 310 million tones with China alone accounting for about 85 million tones. The world as a whole produced about 1284 billion eggs(hen)(China being the leading producer with 496 billion eggs, followed by USA and India) and 769 million tones of milk (India with about 18 % share being the leading producer followed by USA and China). India's share in milk production has increased over the years but per capita milk availability is about the same as the world average (about 293 grams per day). India accounts for about 5 % of total egg(hen) production in the world.

10.27 World cattle population was estimated to be about 1468 million during 2013. India with about 189 million cattle constituted about 13% of total world cattle population only marginally lags behind Brazil which constitutes about 14% of world cattle population. However, India has largest population of buffaloes (about 56% of world total) and second largest population, after China, in case of goats (about 14% of world total) and third largest population of sheep after China and Australia.

10.28 As per Global Aquaculture Production Statistics Database updated up to 2013, World aquaculture production continued to grow in 2013, reaching 97.2 million tonnes (live weight) with an estimated value of USD157 billion. The production of farmed food fish (finfish, crustaceans, mollusks and other aquatic animals) was 70.2 million tonnes in 2013, up by 5.6 percent from 66.5 million tonnes in 2012. The production of 27 million tonnes of farmed aquatic plants was a 13.4 percent jump on the 23.8 million tonnes of 2012. Following Asia, Africa improved its share in world farmed food fish production, up from 1.3 percent in 2003 to 2.3 percent in 2013. The shares of the Americas and Europe declined gradually to all-time lows of 4.4 and 4 percent, respectively, in 2013. Out of the total world farmed food fish production of 70.2 million tonnes, India's contribution at 4.6 million tonnes was second largest at 6.5 % behind China which accounted for 43.6 million tones(62%).

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