

## **A STUDY ON EXPORT OF LIVE ANIMALS IN INDIA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Animal Products plays an important role in the socio- economic life of India. It is a rich source of high quality of animal products such as milk, meat and eggs. The demand for Indian buffalo meat in international market has sparked a sudden increase in the meat exports. Buffalo meat dominated the exports with a contribution of over 89.08% in total Animal Products export from India. The main markets for Indian buffalo meat and other animal products are Vietnam Social Republic, Malaysia, Egypt Arab Republic, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. However given the size of Indian animal, even small changes in its trade have a potentially large impact on world markets. main objective of the study is To find out the export performance of live animal products of India during the period of 2005-2019. The study makes use of statistical techniques such as Percentage analysis, Growth analysis, Standard Deviation, CAGR and CV in analyzing the data for finding the result.

***Keywords: Live Animal, Production, Export and India***

### **INTRODUCTION**

Animal Products plays an important role in the socio- economic life of India. It is a rich source of high quality of animal products such as milk, meat and eggs. India has emerged as the largest producer of milk with 20.17 percent share in total milk production in the world. India accounts for about 5.65 percent of the global egg production and also the largest population of

milk animals in the world, with 110 million buffaloes, 133 million goats and 63 million sheep. Exports of animal products represent an important and significant contribution to the Indian Animal sector. The export of Animal Products includes Buffalo meat, Sheep/ Goat meat, Poultry products, Animal Casings, Milk and Milk products and Honey etc.

India's exports of Animal Products was Rs. 30,632.81 Crores/ 4,390.55 USD Millions in , which include the major products like Buffalo Meat (Rs. 25168.31 Crores/ 3608.72 USD Millions), Sheep/ Goat Meat (Rs. 790.65 Crores/ 113.74 USD Millions), Poultry Products (Rs. 687.31 Crores/ 98.42 USD Millions), Dairy Products (Rs. 2422.85 Crores/ 345.71 USD Millions), Animal Casing (Rs. 480.66 Crores/ 68.49 USD Millions), Processed Meat (Rs. 13.52 Crores/ 1.95 USD Millions), Albumin( Eggs & Milk (Rs. 103.06Crores/ 14.79 USD Millions), and Natural Honey (Rs. 732.19 Crore/ 105.51 USD Millions).

The demand for Indian buffalo meat in international market has sparked a sudden increase in the meat exports. Buffalo meat dominated the exports with a contribution of over 89.08% in total Animal Products export from India. The main markets for Indian buffalo meat and other animal products are Vietnam Social Republic, Malaysia, Egypt Arab Republic, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Animal flows in India appear relatively modest compared with those of other main players on the world Animal markets. Animal accounts for 9% of total exports and 5% of imports. This can be explained by the fact that although India is a leading world producer of Animal products it is also a major consumer. The EU is India's top market, followed by ASEAN, USA, Bangladesh and China. Commodities represent around one third of Animal exports. The single biggest export is milled rice, accounting for over 15% of the value of exports in 2018-2019.

## **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

India is a leading exporter of many products. Export and import in India develops day by day. In this case export of Animal and processed food products plays an important role in the development of economy of our country. There is the problem of Animal indebtedness. It is necessary to modernize the antiquated outlook of our peasants. This is not to be done by a few touring officers delivering lectures. Establishment of Gramin Banks and the village Panchayats

have largely improved the situation. Still much remains to be done. Large numbers of trained officers with modern equipment are necessary to ensure a new outlook. .

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The research aims at enriching the knowledge understanding role of export performance of handicrafts. The following are the objective of the study.

- To find out the export performance of Animal products of India.
- To know about the different types of Animal products and its value of exports to different countries.
- To analyze the direction of trade of Animal export from India.

## **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

The scope of this project is involved the export performance of Animal products in Indian. The export performance of Indian Animal products is affected by the high competition. This study also gives growth rate and trend percentage of the Animal products for the forthcoming years in year wise and also country wise. The study gives information about the size of the Animal export network. The study provides suggestions to the organization to improve their functions.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Sample Design**

The study is made for the purpose of an in depth analysis of various indicators and its effect on export performance of Indian marine industry. The major fifteen products are selected by using convenient sampling method.

## **METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

The present study based on secondary data. The secondary data were collected from Cereals statistics and other web based sources.

- Secondary Data

## Secondary Data

The secondary data is collected to supplement the primary data. The annual reports of sample units, Publications of live Animal Economic Survey of India, Publications of Ministry of Commerce and Animal, Bulletins Working and Occasional Papers of EXIM Bank, Occasional Papers and Statistics on Indian Economy of RBI, Periodicals and Journals of Foreign Trade of Animal produce, Publications of IIFT etc., were used as important sources of secondary data for the study.

## TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

- Percentage Analysis
- Trend Analysis
- Growth Rate
- Standard Deviation
- CAGR
- CV

## LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The analysis is made only by considering 15 Animals and 10 major countries.
- Time constraint is one of the limitation

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**However, Raut, K.C.(2006)**, in his paper entitled "Research Priorities in livestock statistics" drew the attention that in the process of enhancing the production it should be kept in mind that well known recognized breeds of cattle and buffalo in the region are not eliminated. There are only four breeds among thirty major breeds of cattle namely Sahiwal, Gir, Rathi and Sindhi which are maintained for milk production in India. Sindhi and Sahiwal reduced significantly and Gir and Rathi are also under severe neglect. Due to the modernization of animal and sub-division of landholdings, bullock power in Indian animal and losing its importance. There are only few breeds like Deoni, Haryana, Kankeraj and Tharparkar while the rest are draft breeds maintained by farmers for producing bullocks (Hegde<sup>N.G.</sup>2006).

**Khan et al. (2008)** concluded that the Livestock revolution in Monsoon Asia took place in a very quicker way as a new option for the farmers so as to face the challenges of economic non-viability of cereal cultivation that has emerged amidst increasing production cost per unit weight of output. Moreover, all species of livestock grew up in their number except cattle. National commission on Animal (1971) concluded that 70-75 percent of the farmers (marginal and small farmers) possess cattle on the basis of size of landholdings in different areas of the country. According to the report, the ownership of distribution of milch animals is less uneven than agricultural land which is a favourable situation that can be exploited to a great advantage in any anti poverty programme.

**Mittal,J.P. (1984), Rana,Z.S. (1984)** and Maity, S.B, and Das, M.M. (2000) have attempted to understand the goat production and goat farming system in semi arid regions in the context of its resource management, resource flows and appropriateness and economic viability of goat enterprise in relation to other farm enterprise and constraints, which hinder the viability and sustainability of goat production system. Paul, D.C. et al. (1991), studied to identify and qualify the potential of goat production in south-west part of Bangladesh. He said that the field grazing was the main feeding system and was strongly influenced by the season. He concluded that there is a need to have more information on the role of goats in rural development so that appropriate research strategies can be developed.

**Singh, V. (2000)** shows the vital role of draught animals in mountain animal. In respect of plain areas mountainous regions are more difficult in animal husbandry. Various attempts have been made to examine the socioeconomic perspective of animal rearing in mountainous region. The performance of Frieswal animal to increase the milk production in the country is shown by Gaur, G.K.(2002). Many scholars presented an insight into many prospects associated with livestock farming in mountainous region and they concluded and suggested that there is a need to call for conscious efforts to overcome the inaccessibility which is a major hindrance in the mountains to look for promising enterprises for better livelihoods. Reddy, R.(2008), aimed to understand the socio-economic condition and adoption of sheep management practices. He concluded that sheep production is in the hand of traditional farmers rearing under extensive system of management. He concluded that the poor socio-economic conditions are mainly due to their illiteracy.

**Tomar,B- S.et al.(2004)** studied the trends in bovine animal population and composition of livestock on different sizes of farms. Ansari, S. A. (2004) shows the regional disparity and pattern of growth of bovine population among different agro climatic regions. Pande, D. R. S. and Idira, M. (2004) made an effort to analyse the livestock composition in Tamilnadu during a 30 year period from 1961 to 1992 and estimated the demand for fodder in Tamilnadu.

**Khan, et al. (2006)** tried to find the behaviour of livestock marketing in agriculturally developed area of India. Socio-Economic variables affecting the marketing process of the livestock have been also taken into consideration. He concluded that the livestock marketing system is very rudimentary and the transaction is spatio-temporal and socio-economic motivated in the study area Aligarh district, India. Meat production was discussed by Kulkarni . V.V. et al. (2000) that water buffalo perform well as milk producer but also have excellent muscle conformation that demonstrate potential for veal and beef production. Within the livestock products the export of meat and meat preparation showed stable and increasing performance. India is highly competitive in pork and beef, moderately competitive in butter in the international markets. There exists a scope for India to increase its exports of livestock products in future. But in general in the world, scenario, India's export performance is gloomy because of the fact that it has large bovine and sheep population (Rao, B. Dayakar et al, 2005). Awasthi, M. K.(2004) attempted to examine the export on potential of livestock products in India by using domestic resource cost (DRC) method which is based on social profitability approach of measuring global competitiveness.

**Kumar, V. et al.(2004)** examined the relative importance of livestock in terms of its contribution towards gross state domestic product across districts, spatial and temporal changes in the composition of livestock population. Sidhu R.S and Bhullar, A.S. (2004) tried to analyse the growing importance of the livestock economy in the animal sector of the state and estimated its impact on the income and employment generation in the rural areas. They also examined factors responsible for the growth of dairy in the state.

**EXPORT OF ANIMALS PRODUCTS FROM INDIA**

(Values Rs in Lakhs)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Live Animals</b>	<b>Live Horses, Asses, Mules And Hinnies</b>	<b>Live Swine</b>	<b>Live Sheep And Goats</b>	<b>Live Sheep</b>
2005	2,809.94	534.48	27.38	1,716.09	24.78
2006	2,654.54	393.74	15.38	2,109.70	31.31
2007	4,294.20	224.22	0.13	3,712.89	29.18
2008	4,122.54	34.59	8.71	3,823.40	14.47
2009	5,656.90	22.04	16.15	5,441.73	16.18
2010	8,012.91	94.78	21.37	7,564.53	5.97
2011	5,590.96	101.91	38.51	5,094.08	6.52
2012	6,164.78	170.26	54.33	5,754.38	43.02
2013	5,771.96	209.26	45.11	5,149.30	15.56
2014	6,929.73	174.78	74.79	5,858.27	5.77
2015	7,775.31	308.85	142.48	6,852.84	3.02
2016	46,597.85	167.5	48.3	46,077.79	16,487.76
2017	52,739.89	463.08	211.71	51,902.88	16,116.02
2018	41,147.97	177.4	489.51	40,210.22	7,914.78
2019	29,808.78	479.7	117.76	28,142.35	4,040.66
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>15338.55</b>	<b>237.11</b>	<b>87.44</b>	<b>14627.36</b>	<b>2983.67</b>
<b>CAGR</b>	<b>-0.89</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>-0.74</b>	<b>-0.93</b>	<b>-0.99</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>17653.71</b>	<b>162.91</b>	<b>125.38</b>	<b>17537.76</b>	<b>5837.16</b>
<b>CV</b>	<b>115.09</b>	<b>534.48</b>	<b>143.3918057</b>	<b>119.90</b>	<b>195.64</b>

(Source: Exim data bank)

**EXPORT OF ANIMALS PRODUCTS FROM INDIA****(Values Rs in Lakhs)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Live Goats</b>	<b>Live Poultry, That Is To Say</b>	<b>Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus Wt&lt;=185 G</b>	<b>Other Mammals</b>	<b>Other Live Animals</b>
2005	1,691.31	487.85	182.04	0.05	12.25
2006	2,078.39	120.95	6.86	0.26	11.06
2007	3,683.71	351.25	171.88	1.04	2.87
2008	3,808.93	238.07	150.29	1.18	7.81
2009	5,425.55	118.31	19.49	0.66	51.32
2010	7,558.56	76.85	22.12	44.37	249.09
2011	5,087.56	354.51	298.75	0.56	1.22
2012	5,711.37	71.81	66.12	0.32	112.31
2013	5,133.74	275.85	164.31	1.63	72.71
2014	5,852.51	622.26	334.45	14.43	190.18
2015	6,849.82	442.07	175.3	6.09	16.8
2016	29,590.04	224.72	83.23	6	61.88
2017	35,786.85	75.25	62.4	5.68	71.66
2018	32,295.45	226.79	73.81	31.61	44.05
2019	24,101.69	781.74	544.81	106.76	109.83
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>11643.70</b>	<b>297.89</b>	<b>157.06</b>	<b>14.71</b>	<b>67.67</b>
<b>CAGR</b>	<b>-0.92</b>	<b>-0.36</b>	<b>-0.64</b>	<b>-1.00</b>	<b>-0.87</b>
<b>SD</b>	<b>12054.57</b>	<b>212.10</b>	<b>144.54</b>	<b>28.59</b>	<b>72.53</b>
<b>CV</b>	<b>103.53</b>	<b>71.20</b>	<b>92.03</b>	<b>194.34</b>	<b>107.19</b>

**(Source: Exim data bank)**

## INTERPRETATIONS

The total exports of live animals product which ranges from Rs.2,809.94 lakhs and Rs.29,808.78 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.15338.55lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of live animals export stood at 115.09. Growth of live horses, asses, mules and hinnies product which ranges from Rs.534.48 lakhs and Rs.479.7 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.237.11lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of live horses, asses, mules and hinnies export stood at 0.11. Growth of live swine product which ranges from Rs. 534.48 lakhs and Rs. 479.7 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.237.11lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of live swine export stood at 0.11. Growth of Live Sheep And Goats product which ranges from Rs. 1,716.09 lakhs and Rs.28,142.35 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.14627.36lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Live Sheep And Goats export stood at -0.93.

The total exports of Live Sheep product which ranges from Rs.24.78 lakhs and Rs.4,040.66 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.2983.67lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Live Sheep export stood at -0.99. Growth of Live Goats product which ranges from Rs. 1,691.31 lakhs and Rs. 24,101.69 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.11643.70lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Live Goats export stood at -0.92. Growth of Live Poultry, That Is To Say product which ranges from Rs. 487.85 lakhs and Rs. 781.74 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.297.89lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Live Poultry, That Is To Say export stood at -0.36.

The total exports of Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus Wt≤185 G product which ranges from Rs. 182.04 lakhs and Rs. 544.81 lakhs during the period of 2005 to 2019. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.157.06lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Fowls Of The Species Gallus Domesticus Wt≤185 G export stood at -0.64. Growth of Other Mammals product which ranges from Rs. 0.05 lakhs and Rs. 106.76 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.14.71lakhs. The overall

compound annual growth rate of Other Mammalsexport stood at -1.00. Growth of Other Live Animals product which ranges from Rs.12.25 lakhs and Rs.109.83 lakhs. Among ten years the average export among the period of study is Rs.67.67lakhs. The overall compound annual growth rate of Other Live Animals export stood at -0.87.

## **FINDINGS**

### **COMMODITY WISE EXPORT**

- Export of Live Animals Exported from our country. Its clearly indicates that the total Export s of Live M Animals which ranges from 2,809.94 lakhs and 29,808.78lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 15,338.55 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of Live Animals is 17653.71The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.89
- Export of live horses, asses, mules and hinnies Export ed from our country. Its clearly indicates that the total Export s of live horses, asses, mules and hinnies which ranges from 534.48 lakhs and 479.7 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 237.11 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of live horses, asses, mules and hinnies is 162.91 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of 534.48
- Export of live swine Export ed from our country. Its clearly indicates that the total Export s of live swine which ranges from 27.38 lakhs and 117.76 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 87.44133 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of live swine is 125.38 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.74
- Export of live sheep and goats Export ed from our country. Its clearly indicates that the total Export s of live sheep and goats which ranges from 1,716.09 lakhs and 28,142.35 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 14,627.36 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of live sheep and goats is 17537.76 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.93.

- Export of live sheep exported from our country. It clearly indicates that the total Exports of live sheep which ranges from 24.78 lakhs and 4,040.66 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 2983.6667 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of live sheep is 5837.16 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.99.
- Exports of live goats which ranges from 1,691.31 lakhs and 24,101.69 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 87.44133 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of live goats is 125.38 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.74
- Export of live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls exported from our country. It clearly indicates that the total Exports of live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls which ranges from 487.85 lakhs and 781.74 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 297.8853 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of live poultry, that is to say, fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls is 212.10 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -0.36.
- Export of fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus* wt ≤ 185 g exported from our country. It clearly indicates that the total Exports of fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus* wt ≤ 185 g which ranges from 182.04 lakhs and 544.81 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 157.0573 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus* wt ≤ 185 g is 144.54 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -92.03
- Export of other mammals exported from our country. It clearly indicates that the total Exports of other mammals which ranges from 0.05 lakhs and 106.76 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 14.70933 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of other mammals is 28.59 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of -1.00.

- Export of other live animals Exported from our country. It clearly indicates that the total Exports of other live animals which ranges from 12.25 lakhs and 109.83 lakhs during the period of 2005 - 2019. Among fifteen years the average Export among the period of study 67.66933 lakhs, The Standard deviation of and articles of other live animals is 72.53 The overall compound annual growth rate for fifteen years is in negative value of - 0.87.

## SUGGESTIONS

- The study has explicitly deciphered that the livestock exports have registered a commendable rise and liberalization policies too seem to have further augmented their growth.
- The exports of bovine meat, dairy products, and eggs have shown promising signs during this period. On the other hand, import of most of the livestock products has been insignificant.
- India has emerged as the largest producer of milk with 20.17 percent share in total milk production in the world.
- The export of Animal Products includes Buffalo meat, Sheep/ Goat meat, Poultry products, Animal Casings, Milk and Milk products and Honey etc.
- The demand for Indian buffalo meat in international market has sparked a sudden increase in the meat exports. Buffalo meat dominated the exports with a contribution of over 89.08% in total Animal Products export from India.

## CONCLUSIONS

Animal Products plays an important role in the socio- economic life of India. It is a rich source of high quality of animal products such as milk, meat and eggs. The demand for Indian buffalo meat in international market has sparked a sudden increase in the meat exports. Buffalo meat dominated the exports with a contribution of over 89.08% in total Animal Products export from India. The main markets for Indian buffalo meat and other animal products are Vietnam Social Republic, Malaysia, Egypt Arab Republic, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Exports of animal products represent an important and significant contribution to the Indian Agriculture sector. The export of Animal Products includes Buffalo meat, Sheep/ Goat meat, Poultry products, Animal Casings,

Milk and Milk products and Honey etc. India accounts for about 5.65 percent of the global egg production and also the largest population of milk animals in the world, with 110 million buffaloes, 133 million goats and 63 million sheep.