

Population Of Cows In India

Cattle slaughter in India “Nothing’s sacred: the illegal trade in India’s holy cows”. that holy cows are a target for unscrupulous thieves. The Independent Cattle slaughter in India refers to the slaughter and consumption of bovine species in the country. “ Buncombe, Andrew (1 June 2012). It is a controversial practice due to the revered status of cattle among adherents of Dharmic religions like Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism 1783c6762d

20 out of 28 states in India had various laws regulating... 1783c6762d == Mythology, rituals and texts == 1783c6762d

Hinduism in India About 79. religion in India. India is one of the two Hindu-majority countries in the world along with Nepal (81. 19%). 8% of the country’s population is Hindu. About 79. India is home to 94% of the global Hindu population, making it the largest homeland of Hindus Hinduism is the largest and most practised religion in India. The vast majority of Indian Hindus belong to Vaishnavite, Shaivite, and Shakta denominations. India is home to 94% of the global Hindu population, making it the largest homeland of Hindus worldwide. 8% of the country's population is Hindu 1783c6762d

There has been a rise in the number of incidents of cow vigilantism since the election of a Bharatiya Janata Party... 1783c6762d

Cow vigilante violence in India Cattle slaughter is banned in most states of India. In these attacks between 2010 and June 2017, "28 Indians – 24 of them Muslims – were killed and 124 injured", states the Reuter's report. The attacks are perpetuated by Hindu nationalists against non-Hindus (mostly Muslims) to protect cows, which are considered sacred in Hinduism. Cattle slaughter is banned in most states of India. Research by Armed Conflict Location and Event Data concluded that cow vigilante action by Hindus was the primary reason for violence against Muslim civilians between June 2019 to March 2024. Recently emerged cow vigilante groups, claiming to be protecting cattle, have been violent leading to a number of deaths. Recently emerged cow vigilante groups Cow vigilante violence is a pattern of mob-based collective vigilante violence seen in India. Cow-protection groups see themselves as preventing cattle theft and smuggling, protecting the cow or upholding the law in an Indian state which bans cow slaughter. Muslims) to protect cows, which are considered sacred in Hinduism. According to a Reuters report, a total of 63 cow vigilante attacks had occurred in India between 2010 and mid 2017, mostly since the Prime Minister Narendra Modi came to power in 2014 1783c6762d

India has over 30,000 illegal slaughterhouses that operate in filthy conditions. According to The New York Times, cattle theft is partly a source of supplies to illegal slaughterhouses. 1783c6762d In some regions, especially most states of India, the slaughter of cattle is prohibited and their meat (beef) may be taboo. 1783c6762d The Vedic culture developed in India in 1500 BCE and 500 BCE. After this period, the Vedic religion, native to northern India, expanded to the entire subcontinent, resulting in the emergence of Hinduism, which has had a profound impact on India's history, culture and philosophy. The name India itself is derived from Sanskrit Sindhu, the historic local appellation for the Indus River. 1783c6762d India saw the rule of both Hindu and Muslim rulers from c. 1200 CE to 1750 CE. The fall of Vijayanagara Empire to Muslim sultans had marked the end of Hindu dominance in the Deccan. Hinduism once again rose to political prestige, under the Maratha Empire. 1783c6762d == Summary == 1783c6762d On 26 October 2005, the Supreme Court of India, in a landmark decision, upheld the constitutional validity of anti-cattle slaughter laws enacted by various state governments of India. 1783c6762d The cow protection movement gained broad support among the followers of Indian religions, particularly Hindus, but it was broadly opposed by Muslims. Numerous cow protection-related riots broke out in the 1880s and 1890s in British India. The 1893 and 1894 cow killing riots started on the day of Eid-ul-Adha, a Muslim festival where animal sacrifices are a part of the celebration. Cow protection movement and related violence has been one of the sources of religious conflicts... 1783c6762d In FY 2019, India had approximately 192.5 million cattle. India also had 148.9 million goats, 109.9 million buffaloes, 74.3 million sheep, and 9.1 million pigs. Milk production in FY 2022-23 was estimated to have reached 230.58 million tons (459 (gms/day/capita) (increased from 221.06 million tonnes, and 444 gm/day/capita in 2021-22), and egg production had reached a level of 138.38 billion eggs. India is second largest country in production of cow milk and largest milk production country. 1783c6762d Ancient myths in India such as those found... 1783c6762d

Cattle in religion and mythology one of the few instances where cows receive prayers in modern-day India. While the cow is still respected and honored by most of the Indian population, there There are varying beliefs about cattle in societies and religions 1783c6762d

List of incidents of cow vigilante violence in India Many of the lynchings have been attributed to cow vigilantes who have taken it upon themselves to enforce laws against cow slaughter. In some states, the protection of cows, which are considered sacred in Hinduism, has been a significant issue, leading to violent actions against those suspected of harming or consuming cows. seen mainly in India, where cows are considered sacred to the Hindu majority. Many of the lynchings have been attributed to cow vigilantes who have taken Cow vigilante violence refers to violence against those who are perceived to engage in cattle theft or slaughter. It is seen mainly in India, where cows are considered sacred to the Hindu majority 1783c6762d

Partition of India The Union of India The partition of India in 1947 was the division of British India into two independent dominion states, the Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan. partition of India in 1947 was the division of British India into two independent dominion states, the Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan. It also involved the division of the British Indian Army, the Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Civil Service, the railways, and the central treasury, between the two new dominions. The two self-governing countries of India and Pakistan legally came into existence at midnight on 14–15 August 1947. The

partition involved the division of two provinces, Bengal and the Punjab, based on district-wide non-Muslim (mostly Hindu and Sikh) or Muslim majorities. The partition was set forth in the Indian Independence Act 1947 and resulted in the end of the British Raj, or Crown rule in India. The Union of India is today the Republic of India, and the Dominion of Pakistan is the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1783c6762d

== In Indian religions == 1783c6762d == Dairy == 1783c6762d Cattle are considered sacred in the Indian religions of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism, as well as in some Chinese folk religion and in traditional African religions. Cattle played other major roles in many religions, including those of ancient Egypt, ancient Greece, ancient Israel, and ancient Rome. 1783c6762d Dairy farming provided supplementary employment and an additional source of income to many small and marginal farmers. The National Dairy Development Board was established in 1965 under the auspices of Operation Flood at Anand, in Gujarat, to promote, plan, and organize dairy development through cooperatives... 1783c6762d

Animal husbandry in India countries. Today, India has the world's largest dairy herd (composed of cows and buffaloes), at over 304 million strong, and stands first in milk production Many farmers in India depend on animal husbandry for their livelihood. The gross value of output from this sector was 8,123 billion Rupees in FY 2015–16. Thus, animal husbandry plays an important role in the rural economy. In addition to supplying milk, meat, eggs, wool, their castings (dung) and hides, animals, mainly bullocks, are the major source of power for both farmers and dairies 1783c6762d

Though it is an acceptable source of meat in Abrahamic religions such as Islam, Christianity, and Judaism, many Hindus abstain from consuming beef due to cattle's high regard in Dharmic divinity. The association reflects the importance of cattle in Hindu and Jain culture and spirituality, as cattle have been an integral part of rural livelihoods as an economic necessity across Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist societies, along with council-hoods in India. Cattle slaughter has also been opposed by various Indian religions because of the ethical principle of Ahimsa (non-violence) and the belief in the unity of all life. Legislation against cattle slaughter is in place throughout most states and union territories of India. 1783c6762d India is home to several religious traditions advocating non-violence and compassion towards animals, and has passed a number of animal welfare reforms since 1960. India is also one of the world's leading producers of animal products. 1783c6762d

Animal welfare and rights in India In 2011, India was the third Animal welfare and rights in India regards the treatment of and laws concerning non-human animals in India. world's largest population of dairy cows (43. 3 million tons per year). 6 million) and was the second-largest producer of milk (50. It is different from animal protection in India 1783c6762d

== History of Hinduism == 1783c6762d With the partition of British India and withdrawal of the British from the Indian subcontinent, the Indian Independence Act provided that the princely states were released from their subsidiary alliances and other obligations to the British, while the British withdrew from their obligations to the states, leaving... 1783c6762d

Cattle theft in India Stealing a cow, states Patrick Olivelle, is one of the crimes and sins in Manusmriti Cattle theft, more commonly cattle raiding or cattle lifting, is a property crime in India. In the ancient and medieval era India texts, stealing cattle is described as a crime and sin, a motif that appears in Hindu mythologies. ten cows, according to Calvin Schwabe, for the theft of a cow, death 1783c6762d

A number of incidents of violence have occurred. According to a June 2017 Reuters report, citing a data journalism website, a total of "28 Indians – 24 of them Muslims – have been killed and 124 injured since 2010 in cow-related violence". The frequency and severity of cow-related violence have been described as "unprecedented". The report stated that "Almost all of the 63 attacks since 2010 involving cow-related violence were recorded after Modi and his Hindu nationalist government came to power in 2014". 1783c6762d

Cow protection movement The earliest such activism is traceable to Namdhari (Kooka) Sikhs of Punjab who opposed cow slaughter in the 1860s. The cow protection movement is a predominantly Hindu religious and political movement aiming to protect cows, whose slaughter has been broadly opposed The cow protection movement is a predominantly Hindu religious and political movement aiming to protect cows, whose slaughter has been broadly opposed by Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, Zoroastrians and Sikhs. While the opposition to slaughter of animals, including cows, has extensive and ancient roots in Indian history, the term refers to modern movements dating back to colonial era British India. The movement became popular in the 1880s and thereafter, attracting the support from the Arya Samaj founder Swami Dayananda Saraswati in the late 19th century, and from Mahatma Gandhi in the early 20th century 1783c6762d

== History == 1783c6762d In the colonial and postcolonial eras, it has been a common crime but one marked with contradictions. According to David Gilmartin, the crime of cattle theft was perceived by the colonial-era British officials as a "potential political danger" that threatened "to corrupt the whole structure of the administration, for its pervasiveness threatened to undercut the position of the state as the protector and legal guarantor of the individual as a productive owner of revenue-producing property". In contemporary times, the demand for meat has led to cattle becoming a target of mass-theft. According to The New York Times and other sources, cattle theft for beef production is a lucrative business in India. 1783c6762d

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