



Bio Vet Innovator Magazine

(Fueling The Future of Science...)

Volume 3 (Issue 5) MAY 2026



International Day for Biological Diversity - 22th May

Popular Article

Precision Livestock Farming (PLF) & Smart Dairy: The Future of Indian Dairy Sector

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20549749>

Received: May 15, 2026

Published: May 22, 2026

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Abstract:

Precision Livestock Farming (PLF) is emerging as an innovative approach for improving dairy farm management through the application of advanced digital technologies. Traditional dairy farming practices in India largely depend on manual observation, which often delays the detection of health, nutritional and reproductive problems in animals. PLF integrates tools such as sensors, automated milking systems, precision feeding technologies, artificial intelligence and data analytics to continuously monitor animal behaviour, productivity and environmental conditions. These technologies enable early identification of diseases, accurate estrus detection and efficient feeding management, thereby improving milk production, animal welfare and farm profitability. In addition, automated systems help reduce labour dependency and optimize the use of resources such as feed and water. The adoption of PLF is particularly important for the Indian dairy sector, where low productivity and small herd sizes remain major challenges. Despite barriers such as high installation costs, lack of technical knowledge and limited rural infrastructure, government initiatives and technological advancements are encouraging the use of smart dairy systems. With the increasing availability of affordable digital tools and mobile-based applications, PLF has the potential to transform dairy farming into a more sustainable, efficient and data-driven enterprise capable of meeting future production demands.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Dairy farming, Precision livestock farming, Sensor technology, Smart dairy systems

Introduction:

India leads global milk production, yet many dairy farms still depend on traditional practices that rely on visual observation and experience. These methods often fail to detect health, nutritional and reproductive problems at an early stage resulting in economic losses. With increasing pressure from climate change, labour shortages and rising input costs, there is a growing need for modern and efficient

dairy management systems. Precision Livestock Farming (PLF) offers a technological solution by enabling continuous monitoring of animals and improving decision-making through real-time data (Berckmans, 2017; Halachmi & Guarino, 2016).

Concept of Precision Livestock Farming:

Precision Livestock Farming is an advanced management approach that uses digital technologies to monitor individual animals rather than managing the herd as a whole. It integrates sensors, automated systems and data analysis tools to collect and interpret information related to animal health, behaviour and productivity. The main objective of PLF is to apply the right management practice to each animal at the right time, improving efficiency and reducing resource wastage. This approach makes dairy farming more scientific, precise and outcome-oriented (Berckmans, 2017).

Need of PLF in Indian Dairy Sector:

The Indian dairy sector is characterized by small herd sizes, low productivity and limited use of advanced technologies. Farmers often face challenges such as poor estrus detection, delayed disease diagnosis and inefficient feeding practices. These problems reduce milk yield and increase production costs. PLF is particularly important in India because it helps overcome these constraints by providing accurate and timely information. It allows farmers to detect issues early, improve reproductive performance and optimize feed utilization which ultimately enhances profitability and sustainability (Patel *et al.*, 2022).

Sensor Technologies in Smart Dairy:

Sensor technologies form the backbone of precision dairy farming by continuously recording behavioural and physiological parameters of animals. Devices such as neck collars, pedometers and temperature sensors are commonly used to track rumination, activity, body temperature and feeding behaviour. These sensors generate real-time data, which helps in identifying deviations from normal patterns. For example, a sudden drop in rumination or activity may indicate illness, while increased movement may signal estrus. Sensors enable timely intervention and better herd management (Rutten *et al.*, 2013).

Automated Feeding Systems:

Automated feeding systems play a crucial role in ensuring precise and efficient nutrition in dairy animals. Technologies such as RFID-based feeders and Total Mixed Ration (TMR) systems help deliver balanced feed according to the animal's production stage and requirement. These systems reduce feed wastage and ensure uniform nutrient intake, leading to improved milk production and feed efficiency. By minimizing human error and labour requirements, automated feeding systems contribute significantly to cost-effective dairy management (Halachmi & Guarino, 2016).

Automated Milking Systems:

Automated milking systems represent a major advancement in dairy technology allowing cows to be milked with minimal human intervention. These systems not only record milk yield but also monitor milk quality parameters such as temperature and electrical conductivity, which can help detect mastitis at an early stage. Automated milking improves hygiene, reduces labour dependency and enhances animal comfort by allowing voluntary milking. As a result, it contributes to higher productivity and better milk quality (de Koning, 2010).

Role of Data Analytics and Artificial Intelligence:

The large amount of data generated through PLF technologies is analysed using advanced tools such as artificial intelligence and machine learning. These tools help identify patterns and predict potential health or production problems before they become severe. For instance, algorithms can analyse changes in rumination, activity and feed intake to predict metabolic disorders like ketosis. Data analytics thus converts raw information into meaningful insights, enabling farmers to take informed and timely decisions (Wolfert *et al.*, 2017).

Health Monitoring and Disease Detection:

One of the most important applications of PLF is early disease detection. Changes in animal behaviour, such as reduced rumination, decreased feed intake or altered activity levels, often occur before clinical symptoms appear. By continuously monitoring these parameters, PLF systems can alert farmers about potential health issues. Early detection not only reduces treatment costs but also prevents production losses and improves animal welfare. This is particularly useful for managing diseases like mastitis, lameness and ketosis (Rutten *et al.*, 2013).

Reproductive Management:

Efficient reproductive management is essential for maintaining productivity in dairy animals, and PLF plays a significant role in this area. Sensors can detect subtle behavioural changes associated with estrus, such as increased activity and restlessness. Accurate heat detection improves the timing of artificial insemination, leading to higher conception rates and shorter calving intervals. This enhances the overall reproductive efficiency of the herd and contributes to increased lifetime productivity of animals (Saint-Dizier & Chastant-Maillard, 2015).

Nutritional and Feeding Management:

PLF enables precision feeding by monitoring individual feed intake and adjusting rations accordingly. This ensures that animals receive the required nutrients based on their physiological status, such as lactation stage or pregnancy. Precision feeding improves feed efficiency, reduces wastage and minimizes metabolic disorders. By optimizing nutrition, PLF not only enhances milk yield but also supports better health and reproductive performance (Banhazi *et al.*, 2012).

Behavioural Monitoring:

Behavioural monitoring is a key component of smart dairy systems, as animal behaviour provides valuable information about health and welfare. Parameters such as rumination time, lying duration and activity levels are continuously recorded using sensors. Any deviation from normal behaviour can indicate stress, illness or nutritional imbalance. By analysing these patterns, farmers can take corrective actions at an early stage, ensuring better management and improved animal comfort (Mattachini *et al.*, 2016).

Environmental Monitoring:

Environmental factors such as temperature, humidity, and air quality have a significant impact on animal performance. PLF systems include environmental sensors that monitor these parameters and help farmers maintain optimal housing conditions. For example, during periods of heat stress, cooling systems such as fans and sprinklers can be activated automatically. Proper environmental management reduces stress, improves feed intake and enhances milk production (West, 2003).

Benefits of Precision Livestock Farming:

Precision Livestock Farming offers multiple benefits, including improved productivity, better animal health, and increased profitability. It reduces labour requirements and enables efficient use of resources such as feed and water. By providing real-time data and early warning signals, PLF helps farmers make informed decisions and minimize losses. Additionally, it promotes animal welfare by ensuring timely care and reducing stress (Berckmans, 2017).

Challenges in Adoption:

Despite its advantages, the adoption of PLF in India is limited due to several challenges. High initial investment, lack of awareness and limited technical knowledge among farmers are major barriers. In addition, poor internet connectivity in rural areas and small herd sizes make it difficult to implement advanced technologies. Addressing these challenges requires government support, farmer training and development of low-cost technologies suitable for Indian conditions (Patel *et al.*, 2022).

Government Initiatives:

The Government of India is actively promoting the use of digital technologies in livestock farming through various schemes and programs. Initiatives such as the National Digital Livestock Mission, e-Gopala app and Rashtriya Gokul Mission aim to improve productivity and promote scientific dairy practices. These programs provide technical support, training and financial assistance to farmers to encouraging the adoption of smart dairy technologies (Government of India, 2023).

Future Prospects of Smart Dairy:

The future of dairy farming in India lies in the integration of modern technologies such as IoT, artificial intelligence and automation. With the development of affordable sensors and mobile-based applications, PLF is expected to become accessible even to small farmers. Innovations such as electronic

noses for disease detection and real-time monitoring systems will further enhance farm management. As technology becomes more accessible, smart dairy farming will play a crucial role in ensuring sustainable growth of the livestock sector (Wolfert *et al.*, 2017).

Conclusion:

Precision Livestock Farming has emerged as a transformative approach for modern dairy management by integrating advanced technologies with routine farm operations. Continuous monitoring of animal health, behaviour, nutrition and environmental conditions enables farmers to make accurate and timely decisions that improve productivity and reduce economic losses. The use of sensors, automation and data-driven tools not only enhances milk production and reproductive efficiency but also supports better animal welfare and sustainable resource utilization. Although challenges such as high investment costs and limited technical awareness still restrict large-scale adoption in India, ongoing government initiatives and technological advancements are gradually creating opportunities for wider implementation. With the increasing availability of affordable digital tools, smart dairy farming is expected to play a major role in strengthening the Indian dairy sector and ensuring long-term sustainability and profitability.

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