



Instruction manual 20th Livestock Census-2017

**Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries
(Animal Husbandry Statistics Division)**

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Chapter - I

Introduction

1. Background

1.1 Livestock rearing is one of the most important economic activities in the rural areas of the country contributing significantly to the national economy. It provides



supplementary income to most of the family dependent on agriculture and for many landless families, the income generated through the livestock rearing activities has been the mainstay. It has been found that the families with holding size less than 4 hectare own around 88% of the livestock.

Within this, about 37% of the livestock is owned by the families with land holding size less than a hectare. Apart from providing a subsidiary income to the families, livestock is also a source of protein in the form of milk, eggs and meat. Fishing is also another important activity that contributes immense potential in income generation. The current census covers collection of Fishery related information also.

1.2 Government is continuously trying for bringing further improvements and developing this Sector in the country as an industry. Various schemes have been initiated aimed at increasing the availability of genetically improved livestock and poultry, control of diseases, assisting and encouraging the farmers to go for genetically up-graded animals and assured protection against loss of such animals through an established mechanism.

1.3 For proper planning and formulation of any programme meant for bringing further improvement in this sector and its effective implementation and monitoring

their impact, data are required at every possible administrative and geographic level. The Livestock Census conducted quinquennially is the main source of such data in the country. The livestock census in the country started in the year 1919-1920. Since then it has been conducted once in every 5 years. So far 19 Livestock Censuses had been conducted and the last census was held in the year 2012. The 20th Livestock Census-2017 is scheduled to be conducted from **16th July 2017 and will end on 15th October, 2017**. This census will be conducted for breed-wise number of animals and poultry (fowls) with their age and sex composition for various species across the country.

The Schedules to be canvassed in this survey is given at **Annexure-I**. A brief description of schedules is given below:

1.3.1 Schedule-I. House list schedule: The Schedule-I will be canvassed for recording the list of households, Household Enterprises and Non household Enterprises engaged both under livestock and poultry rearing as well as Fishery related activities existing in the area under enumeration.

1.3.2 Schedule-I should cover all entities of the villages/wards irrespective of the fact that those entities are related to livestock or poultry or fishery sectors,

1.3.3 Schedule-III: This is the main schedule for collecting data on Breeds of various livestock and poultry which has to be canvassed in every Household/ Household enterprises and Non-household enterprises / Institution having livestock and poultry. Information on number of livestock, Breed-wise in respect of various species will be recorded by their age, sex, utility etc. separately for (i) households and household enterprises (ii) non-household enterprises and institutions. The schedule is divided into two parts:

- **Schedule-III A:** Household/Household enterprises



The Household/Household enterprises schedule is for recording data of those livestock farmers who are either individually or by group rear the livestock and poultry Without hiring any worker. See definition in Chapter III.

- **Schedule-III B:** Non-Household enterprises/Institution



The Non-household enterprises/Institution schedule is for recording data of livestock and poultry owned or reared by farms including educational institutions, temples, mosque etc.. See definition in Chapter III.

1.3.4 Schedule-IV: This schedule is designed to capture data on Fishery related information. This has to be canvassed in every Household/ Household enterprises and Non-household enterprises / Institution pursuing fisheries activities. Information on fishing activities including net and vessels owned will be recorded separately for (i) households and household enterprises (ii) non-household enterprises and institutions. The schedule is divided into two parts:

- **Schedule-IV A:** Household/Household enterprises: The information on Socio economic characteristics and craft gears owned by the Household and Household enterprises pursuing fisheries creativities are recorded in schedule-IV A.
- **Schedule-IV B** Non-Household enterprises/Institution: The social characteristics of the owner/manager of the Non-household enterprises or the institution is recovered is the schedule-IV B. The Non house hold enterprises for institution should have at least one hired worker. The craft and gears owned and used by such entities will be recorded in schedule-IVB.

Chapter-II

General Information



2.1 The data collected through Livestock Census will be utilized for identifying total no. of animals in a particular breed by their age, sex and utility so as to enable the Department to formulate various schemes/programmes for various breeds. The enumeration has to be done by technical staff including veterinary practitioners/Para-veterinarians/veterinary graduates/Interns either in job or retired. The duty of Enumerator/Supervisor is of great national importance. They play most crucial role in maintaining the timelines in collection as well as quality of data. Enumerators/Supervisors have to fulfil their responsibilities with a sense of pride and devotion.

2.2 The Enumerators are required to organize the work in the following manner:



The State Government should prepare the instruction manual in local vernacular language to all enumerators with **coloured photos** of the existing breeds in their state and their identifications particulars. Enumerator / Supervisor should read the instruction manual given at the time of training thoroughly and fully understand them.

The enumeration has to be carried out through veterinary practitioners/para-veterinarians/veterinary graduates/Interns but not to be carried out with the assistance of personnel other than veterinary science disciple either in service or engaged on contractual basis.

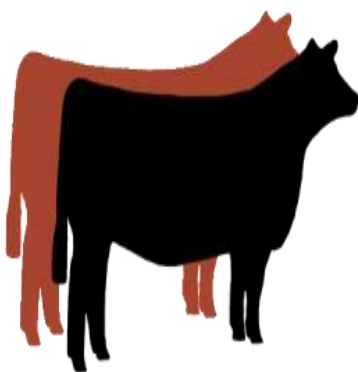




Enumerator/Supervisor should be well conversant with the local conditions and the work required. They must develop a cordial relation with the inhabitants of the area by meeting the imminent personalities such as Gram Pradhan, Panchayat Members, Government Officials, Religious /Community Leaders etc. The Enumerators/Supervisors should take them in confidence while carrying out the survey work.

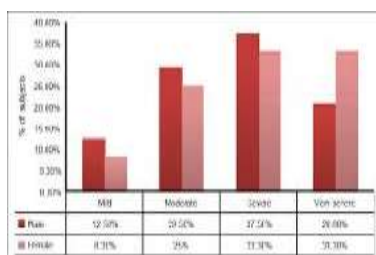


The enumerator should fill up the breed-wise information only in respect of those breeds which are existing in their state and registered breed as per NBAGR. They should have a clear idea on breed identification as well as recognizing the graded breeds of a particular pure breed. The breed-wise data of poultry should be recorded only for *desi* fowls.



The enumerator should NOT record any information regarding their local breeds which does not match with the existing breeds and breed codes in their state and registered breed as per NBAGR. Local breeds, if any, available in the State should be recorded against non-descript of the respective species.

2.3 The enumerators should keep the following in mind while doing the survey work:



The Enumerators must develop a cordial relation with the inhabitants of the area. The Enumerators/Supervisors should take them in confidence while carrying out the survey work. The information collected in the Census will **be used only for statistical purposes.**



The enumerators should maintain confidentiality of all information collected and shall not reveal it to anyone either for official or non-official purposes. Violation of confidentiality of the individual information is liable to disciplinary action.



The enumerators should be vigilant and should collect information from **every Household/ Household enterprises and Non-household enterprises/Institution on Breeds of various livestock species, poultry birds and fisheries activities** which has to be canvassed in schedule-III & IV.



The enumerators should Keep all records properly and arrange them in **sequence of house listing.**

The Schedules should be kept safe, wrinkle free.

2.4 After the enumeration work of the allotted village/wards is over, the Enumerator has to write period of enumeration, her/**his name** and put her/his **signature** at the space provided in the bottom of the Schedule-I. If the Supervisor visits at any time during enumeration and supervises the work of enumeration, she/he should also write her/his name and put her/his signature along with the date of visit.



Chapter-III

Important concepts and definitions



3.1 Geographical coverage: The census will be conducted in all the districts of the Indian Union. The enumeration will be done in **100% per cent villages and wards**. The census will also be conducted in all Defense establishments, para-military forces and state police establishments having various livestock species, poultry birds and fisheries activities. Various species of animals such as Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Yak, Sheep, Goat, Pig,

Horse, Pony, Mule, Donkey Camel, Pig, Dog, Rabbit and Elephant, poultry birds like Fowl, Duck, Turkeys and others such as Emu, Quails, Gini Fowl, Ostrich and Geese possessed by the households, enterprises and institutions will be counted at their site.

In case of livestock, the headcount of animals will be done according to their breeds as per breed list available with them as per the **Annexure-II**. The identification of breed is done by the enumerators using the **phenotypic characteristics of each breed**. For poultry, Desi breed of fowl as registered breed by NBAGR will be counted for their respective breed. For all other poultry birds mentioned above, the head counts of poultry birds will be carried out.



For identification of migratory pastoral group States/UTs may refer to **Annexure-III** for respective States/UTs. The migratory pastoral groups will be surveyed at their point of contact provided their place of origin is not known.

The definition of different entities and terms used in the survey are discussed below.

3.2 Building: A building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residence) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, work sheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores, etc. It is also possible that buildings which have composite units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence etc.

3.3 House: A house is a building or part of a building having a specific main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. used or recognized as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a main gate, they will be considered as separate house.

3.4 Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household. Head of household will be that member of the household who is accepted generally as the head of the household by the members



of the family. He/she may or may not be the major earning member. It should be left to the members of a household to decide upon whom they consider to the head of the household.

3.5 Rural and Urban Areas: An urban area, according to the Census definition, consists of:

- 1) Statutory towns: All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment Board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by state law.
- 2) Census towns: Places which satisfy following criteria are declared as town:-

- a) A minimum population of 5000;

- b) At least 75 percent of male working population engaged in **non-agricultural** pursuits; and
- c) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq km.

In addition to it, some areas falling in the vicinity of city or town are also considered as urban area if they are treated as the out growths (OGs) of the main urban unit.

Rural Areas: All areas not covered under statutory towns and Census towns will be considered as Rural Areas for the survey.

3.6 Village/Ward: In the rural areas the smallest area of habitation, viz., the Village/Ward generally follows the limits of a revenue Village/Ward that is recognized by the normal district administration. The revenue Village/Ward need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of the habitations. But the revenue Village/Ward has a definite surveyed boundary and each Village/Ward is a separate administrative unit with separate Village/Ward accounts. It may have one or more hamlets. The entire revenue Village/Ward is one unit. There may be un-surveyed Village/Wards within forests etc., where the locally recognized boundaries of each inhabited areas are followed within the larger unit of the forest range officer's jurisdiction.

3.7 Enterprise: An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in production and or distribution of some goods and or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale.

3.8 Household enterprise: A household enterprise is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise isolated in the premises of the household or not.





3.9 Non-household enterprise: A non-household enterprises is one which is institutional i.e. owned and run by the public sector (Central or State Government, local bodies, government undertakings, etc.), private corporate sector (include public and private limited companies registered as joint stock companies under the Companies Act 1956), Co-operative societies, other type of societies, institutions, associations, trusts, etc.

3.10 Institution: Temple, Mosque, Church and *Gurudwara*, Agriculture Universities, veterinary colleges, *Dharamsala*, etc. will be covered under Institution.



3.11 Indigenous Animals: Animals which are indigenous in origin and belongs to both registered breeds and other native non-descript category.

3.12 Exotic Animals: Animals which originated in other countries / foreign origin are described as exotic animals. The most important exotic dairy cattle breeds in India are Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF).

3.13 Crossbred Animals: Animals which are born by crossing indigenous animals with exotic breeds or indigenous animals which have retained exotic inheritance are described as crossbred animals.

3.13.1 Other exotic crossbred Animals: Animals which are born by crossing indigenous animals with exotic breeds other than Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF), or indigenous animals which have retained inheritance of exotic animals other than Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF) are classified as other exotic crossbred animals.

3.14 Graded Animals: Animals which are born by crossing Indigenous registered pure breed with non-descript/ *desi* animals will have genetic preponderance (majority) of the hereditary material of a single purebred but not eligible to be classified as

pure Indigenous breed are described as graded animals. i.e. Offspring born as a result of upgrading program / introduction of improver breed in an area.

Example: When animal of Indigenous registered pure breeds (Murrah, Sahiwal, Gir etc.) are crossed with non-descript/*desi* animals, the progeny born will be classified as their respective grades. (Graded Murrah, Graded Sahiwal, Graded Gir etc.)

3.15 Animals in milk: Animals in milk production currently are described as animals in milk.

3.16 Dry Animals: Animals which have calved at least once but at present not in production, are described as dry animals. Animals that cannot be calved in future are not covered under this category.

3.17 Other Animals: Female animals that cannot be calved in future or male cattle that cannot be used for future and outlived their active lives are covered under this category.

3.18 Non-descript breeds: The Non-descript breeds are those indigenous breeds which cannot be classified as a particular recognized breed *or* DO NOT HAVE MORE THAN 50% SIMILARITIES of any recognized breed.

3.19 'Desi' and 'improved' poultry birds: If a hen/duck lays more than 100 eggs in a year then it is categorized as 'improved' hen/duck or else it is categorized as 'desi'. If a cock/ chicken/ drake/ duckling fall into the flock of an 'improved' fowl/duck then it is termed as an 'improved' cock/ chicken/ drake/ duckling or else it is '*desi*'.



3.20 Slaughter house: A slaughter house is a venture wherein 10 or more than 10 animals are slaughtered per day and is duly licensed or recognized under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any rules or regulations made there under.

3.21 Meat/Butcher Shop: A shop where less than 10 animals/poultry birds are slaughtered, dress their flesh, sell their meat or any combination of these three tasks are termed as Meat/Butcher Shop. Some Meat/Butcher Shop sell their dressed meats in specialized stores, commonly termed as Meat/ Butcher Shop.

3.22 Meat Processing: Preparation of meat for human consumption.

3.23 Meat Processing Plant: A licensed manufacturer/processing industries/units process raw meat for future human consumption by preserving and packaging. For census purposes these entities should be listed while house listing is done in schedule-I within the revenue boundary of the village/urban ward.



3.24 Poultry Farms: All registered Farms having more than **1000 birds** will be considered as Poultry Farms. Farms having more than 20 birds and have only Emu/Ostrich birds will be considered as Emu/Ostrich farm. However, all government enterprises having poultry are also considered as poultry farms irrespective of the number of birds in them.

3.25 Equipment: Following mechanised equipment used in livestock sector are considered for Livestock Census:

Incubator/Breeder Machine:
Used for raising & managing chicks



Bale Machine :
Used for making bales of straw for easy transportation



Milking Machine :
Used for milking from milch



3.26 Migratory pastoral groups

Migratory pastoral group are nomad who move along and rear their animals in places other than their place of origin. They either as an individual or a group travel across the regions along with their Livestock for their livelihood. The animals belong to these special category is to be counted at the point of contact with the group provided their original/usual place of residence is not known.



3.27 Other terms and definitions

3.27.1 Head of the household: Head of the household is one of the members of the household who either is the main income earner of the family or otherwise. The head household shall be determined by the household members.

3.27.2 Educational level of head of household: The highest educational attainment of the head of household through an institution including schools, colleges, universities etc.

3.27.3 Occupation of the head of household: The main source of livelihood under major time criteria of the head of the household/ household members through which a regular earnings are made by the household for their livelihood.



3.27.4 Agriculture holding (in hectare): Agriculture holding is the area of the agriculture land possessed by the head of the household as on the date of census.

3.27.5 Household Annual Income from all sources: The annual income of the household/household members from all the sources.

3.27.6 Availing of Institutional and Financial Support: The head of the household/household members avail any benefits through various welfare schemes of the government for rearing of livestock, poultry or fisheries. For example: Subsidies, loans, financial assistant, insurance etc.



3.27.7 Stray Cattle and Stray Dogs: The cattle /dogs that do not have any owner and strayed across the road or other public places that usually move or wander without any proper destination or having no shelter. It may be noted that the cattle which are own by temples,

Goushalas or other institutions as per definition should not counted as stray cattle.

Chapter –IV

Schedule-I: House list of households, enterprises and institutions

4.0 Schedule-I. List of households/enterprises/institutions

The Schedule-I will be canvassed for recording the list of households, Household Enterprises and Non Household-Enterprises existing in each selected village/urban ward. The enumerators are required to prepare a complete list of the households in



Schedule-I in respect of every Villages/Urban wards with the location of their residence for canvassing the Schedule-III in respect to every Household Enterprises and Non Household-Enterprises. This schedule will also be filled up by visiting **every building and the household residing therein**. Filling up of this schedule will ensure coverage of all households residing in the Village/Urban ward.

The various columns of the Schedule-I and procedures for filling up them are described below:

4.1 Block [1] Identification particulars of Village/Urban Ward (Codes as developed by the ORGI)

Block [1] Identification particulars of Village/Urban Ward (Codes as developed by the ORGI)		
1. State Name.....	State Code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2. District Name.....	District Code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3. Name of Tehsil/Taluk/Block/Mandal etc. (strike off whichever is not applicable)	Code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4. Name of Village	Code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5. Name of Urban Town	Code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6. Name of Urban Ward	Code	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
7. Total number of households in the village as per 2011 Population Census.....		
<small>[Note: For rural schedule the items 5 and 6 should be left blank]</small>		

- ❖ This block contains 7 items. The codes are to be written carefully as per the codes provided by ORGI in case of villages/tehsil/sub-district/district/state. The **items No 5.and No. 6** should be left blank while collecting the information of rural area and item no. 4 should be left blank while collecting the information for urban area.
- ❖ The name and code of the respective administrative level. The codes which are developed by ORGI may be used for filling up of the items. In certain cases such as Urban Ward, the codes may not be directly available under ORGI.

❖ **Name of Urban Ward & Code.** In

the case of urban wards, the codes

Town Code +						Urban Ward Code		
8	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	1

may be created in such a way that the town code may be extended to sufficient number so as to cover all urban Ward codes. Here, the maximum number of digits or length of urban ward code is open and not restricted. *It may be kept in mind that there shouldn't be any repetition in the urban ward codes.* In case of Metropolitan cities where district has been created out of the city, the code should include town code followed by district and sub-district code succeeded by the ward code.

- ❖ For **Item No 7**, the total population of the village/urban ward to be recorded based on census record.

4.2 Block [2] List of households, enterprises and institutions

Sl. No.	House Number with name of hamlet/street/ mohalla	Sl. No. of HH/ HH ENT	Name of the Head of HH /name of ENT /INST	Having any type of livestock and/or poultry (put √)	Serial No. for having any type of livestock/poultry		Engaged in fisheries related activities (Put √)	Serial No. for having fisheries related activities		Aadhaar No.	Beneficiary ID for Livestock/Poultry Farmers	Insurance ID for Livestock/Poultry Farmers	Biometric ID for Fishermen	Mobility No./Landline Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1														
2														
180														
HH: Household, ENT: Enterprise, INST: Institution														

The columns as explained below:

Column (1): Serial No: The serial No. of the household

Column (2): House Number with name of hamlet/street/ *mohalla*: All houses including vacant one shall be listed. The 2011



Population Census house number or the number given by the local panchayat, municipality or other local bodies, may be used, if available. However, for the houses without such numbers, a uniform procedure has to be adopted for numbering them. They will be given a separate running serial number starting from 1 within brackets. Whenever house numbers are available, even if not for all the houses, the actual house numbers shall be recorded without any brackets.

Column (3): Sl. No. of HH/ HH ENT: The serial number of Households and household enterprises only shall be reported here. **No running serial no. should be given to Non-household enterprise/Institutions inadvertently in this column.** The number with respect to Non-household Enterprises/institutions should be filled up as per the following instruction.

- ✓ In the case of a non-residential house or Non-household Enterprises/institutions, it will be mentioned in column (4) whether it is, Dairy Farm, Sheep Farm, Goat Farm, Pig Farm, *Goushala*, Poultry Farm, Poultry Hatchery, Meat/Butcher Shop, Slaughter House, Meat Processing Plant, Agriculture University, Veterinary College, temple, *Dharamshala*, Office building, Non-Agricultural Enterprise(NAE), panchayatghar, etc.

Column (4): Name of the Head of HH /name of ENT /INST: Name of the head of the household in case of household and **name of the enterprises** in case of household enterprises/ institutions shall be recorded. All household, household en-



terprises and institutions pursuing livestock, poultry or fisheries activities should be recorded in this column.

Column (5): Having any type of livestock and/or poultry: The enumerator has to put ☐ mark against each entity recorded in column (4) having livestock or poultry or both.

Column (6) and Column (7): The running serial number may be given against each ☐ mark of column (5) for having any type of livestock/poultry in column (6) for Household/ household enterprises and in column (7) for Non- Household enterprises/ Institutions.



Column (8)-Engaged in fisheries related activities:

If the household/Household enterprises/ Non-Household enterprises/Institutions recorded in column (4) are engaged in Fishery related activities, the enumerator has to put ☐ mark in column (8).

Column (9) and Column (10): Running serial number shall be given in these columns, Column (9) and Column (10) against each ☐ mark in column (8) engaged for having fisheries related activities a running serial number in column (9) for Household/ household enterprises and in column (10) for Non-Household enterprises/ Institutions shall be given.

On completion of relevant information in Col.6 and/or Col.9 of block 2, enumerator will proceed to Schedule-III A/IV A and relevant entries in Col.7 and/or Col.10 of Block 2, enumerator will proceed to Schedule-III B/IV B respectively for corresponding entries of breed-wise livestock species or poultry birds and fisheries related information in these schedules. **After completion of all relevant entries in Schedules-III A/IV A or III B/IV B as the case may be for household, household enterprises or non-household enterprises, enumerator will revert back to Schedule-I, Block-2 for further entries of household, household enterprises or non-household enterprises.**

Column (11): Aadhaar No.: It is 12 digit Aadhar number issued by the Government to the head of the household.

Column (12): Beneficiary ID for Livestock/Poultry Farmers: If the household is provided with beneficiary ID for availing the benefits of the beneficiary oriented schemes under animal husbandry and poultry sector.

Column (13): Insurance ID for Livestock/ Poultry Farmers: If the livestock/poultry are insured then the ID number provided by the Insurance authority to be recorded.

Column (14): Biometric ID for Fishermen: The Biometric ID card number issued to the fishermen by the Fisheries Department may be recorded.

Column (15): Mobile No./Landline Number: To record the mobile or land line number of the head of the household.

In order to ensure complete listing of houses/households, it is better to follow some definite order for listing. The order followed in 2011 Population Census is to be adopted, wherever possible, taking care that any house that has come up later is not omitted. Otherwise, listing may be done in serpentine order starting from the North East corner and moving southwards. For further illustration please see the following diagram.

Block [2] List of households, enterprises and institution									
Sl. No.	House Number with name of hamlet/street/ mohalla	Sl. No. of HH/ HH ENT	Name of the Head of HH /name of ENT /INST	Having any type of livestock and/or poultry (put ✓)	Serial No. for having any type of livestock/poultry		Engaged in fisheries related activities (Put ✓)	Serial No. for having fisheries related activities	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rampura								
1	123/Rampura/gali No.1	1	Shaymlal	✓	1				
Household	24/Rampura/gali No.1	2	Raj Bahadur						
3	125/Rampura/gali No.1	3	Sitadevi	✓	2				
NHHE/INST	-		Clover Valley Poultry Farm	✓		1			
5	-		Shiv Temple						
Household Enterprises	128/Rampura/gali No.1	4	Ramesh Enterprises	✓	3				
7	129/Rampura/gali No.1	5	Musafir Ali						
no House number	(1) /Rampura/gali No.2	6	Manjeet Singh	✓	4				
9	34/Rampura/gali No.2	7	Gibby Dannision						
10	456/Rampura/gali No.2	7	Veterinary Colloge	✓		2			
11	7/Rampura/gali No.3	8	Tuna Farm				✓		1
12	-		Vacant						
Fishery	mpura/gali No.3	9	Kiran General Store						

4.3 Other instructions related to Block [2]

- ❖ Each house should be numbered. When the house is vacant or non-residential, a dash (-) will be entered in column (2).



- ❖ In the case of a non-residential house, it will be mentioned in column (4) whether it is, Dairy Farm, Sheep Farm, Goat Farm, Pig Farm, *Goushala*, Poultry Farm, Poultry Hatchery, Meat/Butcher Shop, Slaughter House, Meat Processing Plant, Agriculture University, Veterinary College, temple, *Dharamshala*, Office building, Non-Agricultural Enterprise(NAE), *panchayatghar*, etc.
- ❖ For such non-residential households animals will be counted while listing the enterprises. In such cases household will not be given any Serial Number in the column (6).
- ❖ An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in production and or distribution of some goods and or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale. A household enterprises is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise is located in the premises of the household or not. A non-household enterprises is one which is institutional i.e. owned and run by the public sector (Central or State Government, local bodies, government undertakings, etc.), private corporate sector (include public and private limited companies registered as joint stock companies under the Companies Act 1956), Co-operative societies, other type of societies, institutions, associations, trusts, etc.
- ❖ Provision of at least 300 rows shall be made for listing all Households/Household Enterprises, in the village/Urban Ward. Additional sheet, if required may be appended by properly punching and tagging the additional sheets.

In case of Non household enterprises/ institution, provision for 25 rows may be made in rural and 250 rows in urban areas for Schedule-III B/IV B.

4.4 Block [3.1] and Block [3.2]

Block 3.1 refers to stray cattle and stray dogs. The enumerator shall fill-up the column on total stray cattle as per the definition under Chapter-3.

The sources of information would be knowledgeable persons of the village/wards such as village Pradhan, teachers etc.

Block [3.1] Information on stray cattle & stray dogs			
Stray Cattle		Dogs	
		Male	Female
			Total
Block [3.2] Number of Slaughter Houses/ Butcher Shops/ Meat Processing Plants available in the village/urban ward			
Number of slaughter houses	Registered		
	Un-registered		
Number of Butcher Shops			
Number of Meat Processing Plants			

3.28.7 Stray Cattle and Stray Dogs: The cattle /dogs that do **not have any owner and strayed across the road or other public places** that usually move or wander without any proper destination or having no shelter. It may be noted that the cattle which are own by temples, Goushalas or other institutions as per definition should not counted as stray cattle.

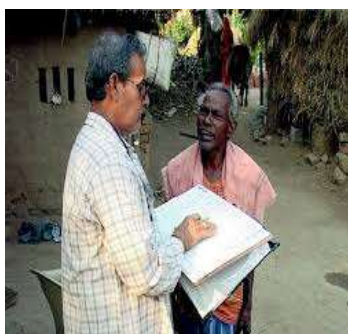
Block 3.2

- (i) Slaughter house: A slaughter house is a venture duly licensed or recognized under a Central, State or Provincial Act or any rules or regulations made there under, wherein 10 or more than 10 animals are slaughtered per day.
- (ii) Meat/Butcher Shop: A meat/butcher shop is an commercial enterprise where animals are slaughtered, dress their flesh, sell their meat or any combination of these three tasks,
- (iii) Meat Processing Plant: A licenced manufacturer/processing industries/units used for preparation of meat (preserving and packaging) for human consumption. These entities should be within the revenue boundary of the village/urban ward.

- ❖ Under Block -2 of Schedule-I all entities including Registered and Un-registered Slaughter Houses shall be listed. The State Government shall use the list of registered slaughter houses while filling up this block. Any addition based on census may be made after cross checking. All remaining slaughter houses as reported under block -2 shall be treated as unregistered slaughter houses.
- ❖ Number of Butcher Shops (less than 10 Animals slaughter per day) and Meat Processing Plant shall be reported here while comparing with the entries of Block -2 Schedule-I.

The Enumerator shall record these information based on the entries under relevant columns of Block 2 of schedule-I.

4.5 Block [4] Particular of field officials along with signature:



The enumerator and supervisor codes should be allotted seven digit codes in a way that the first 2 digits each should be **District and Sub-District code followed by 3 digit code is E1 E2.....etc. in case of Enumerator and S1, S2,...etc.** in case of supervisors. For scrutiny officer, the codes will be **District and Sub District code plus SO1, SO2, etc.**

Date of start of Enumeration work	<input type="text"/>		
Date of completion of Enumeration	<input type="text"/>	Enumerator code	<input type="text"/>
Name of Enumerator	<input type="text"/>	Signature of Enumerator	<input type="text"/>
Date of Inspection	<input type="text"/>	Supervisor code	<input type="text"/>
Name of Supervisor	<input type="text"/>	Signature of Supervisor	<input type="text"/>
Date of Scrutiny	<input type="text"/>	Scrutiny officer code	<input type="text"/>
Name of Scrutiny officer	<input type="text"/>	Signature of Scrutiny officer	<input type="text"/>

Note: The Schedules should be kept in neat and wrinkle free

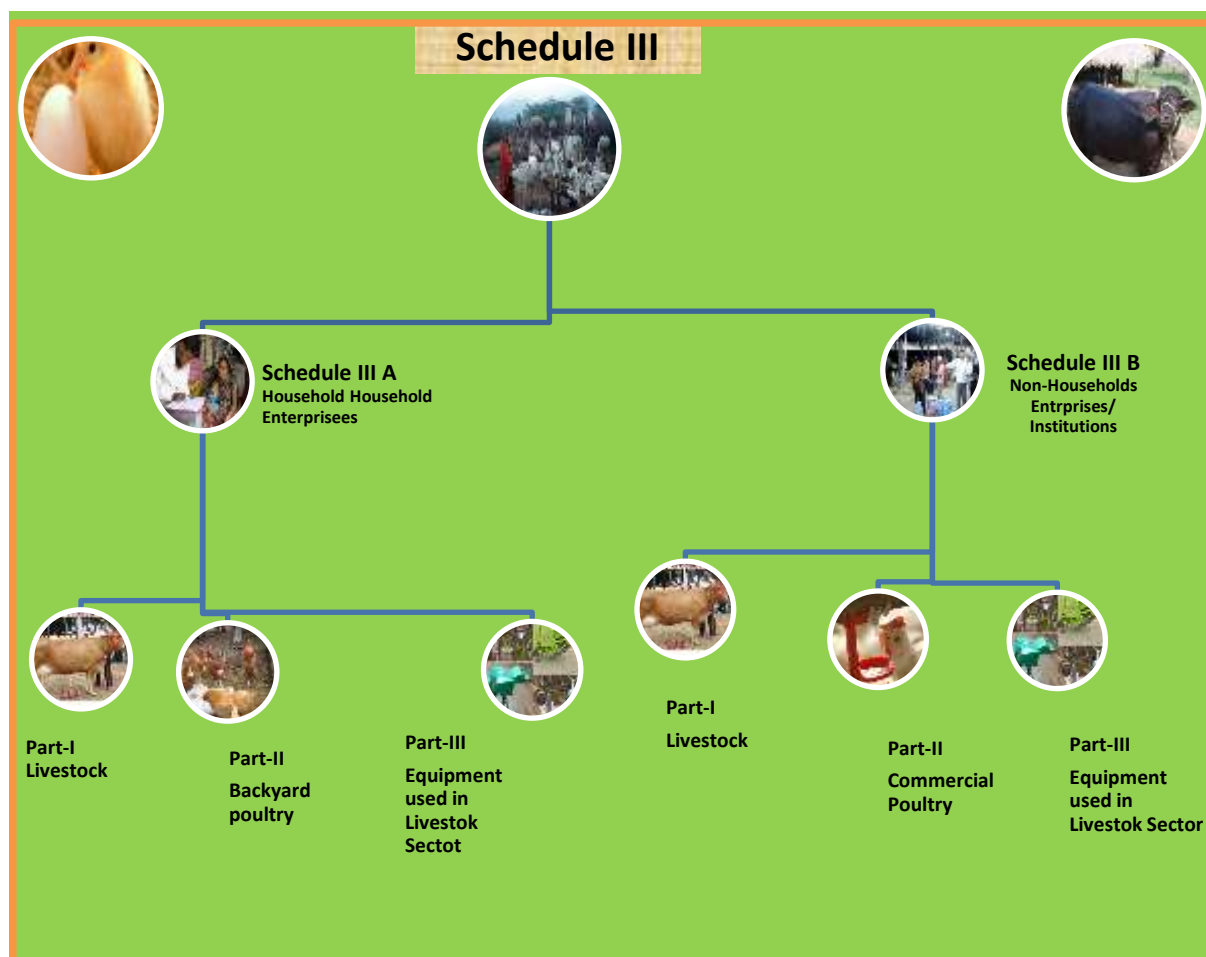
Chapter-V

Schedule-III A & III B

Household/Non-Household Schedule



5.1 **Schedule-III** of 20th Livestock Census is the detailed schedule under which unit level information on the number of livestock and poultry are collected from household, household enterprises, non-household enterprises and other institutions. This schedule is mainly divided into two major parts namely Schedule-III A and Schedule-III B. These schedules are further sub-divided into three parts. An illustration in this regard is shown below.



5.2 Part-I of Schedule-III A & III B for recording the Number of Animals in various Livestock and other species

Part I of the Schedule is meant to record the number of animals possessed by each



Household, Household Enterprises, Non-Household Enterprises and other institutions. Part-I is divided into specific Species i.e. Cattle, Buffaloes, Mithun, Yak, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horse, Pony, Mule, Donkey, Camel, Dog, Rabbit and Elephant and further subdivided according to their

The detailed description of each column of Part-I for specific species and their breeds are given below:

[illegible]

S. No.	Name of the column	Explanation
1	Serial number of the households Col. (1):	It is the running serial number of the households/household enterprises for Schedule-III A as assigned in Col.6 of Schedule-I block 2 and non-household enterprises/ institutions for Schedule-III B as assigned in Col.(7) of Schedule-I block 2. Enumerator shall be careful and ensure the sequence so that the last

		serial number would be the total number of households / household enterprises for Schedule-III A and non-household enterprises/ institutions for Schedule-III B respectively.
2	Name of the head of the household Col. (2):	Head of household will be that member of the household who is accepted generally as the head of the household by the members of the family. He/she may or may not be the major earning member. It should be left to the members of a household to decide upon whom they consider to the head of the household.
3	Occupation of the head of the household. Col. (3):	<p>Here, the enumerator has to fill up the corresponding codes as per the category of occupation given under the Box of Schedule-III A. In case of Schedule-III B, the columns may be left blank. The codes defined for various type of occupation are as under:</p> <p><i>Occupation of the household: Agriculture -1, Agricultural Labourer-2, Cattle Rearing -3, Buffalo Rearing -4, Cattle and Buffalo Rearing -5, Sheep and Goat Rearing -6, Poultry and allied activities-7, Combination of Code '3,4,6 & 7'-8, Agriculture entrepreneurship-9, Fisheries and allied activities-10, Combination of Code '8,9& 10'-11, Other activities related to Livestock -12, Other activities unrelated to above-13</i></p>
4	Agriculture Holding Col. (4):	<p>Agriculture holding is the area of the agriculture land possessed by the households on the date of census. The categorisation of agricultural holding is given below:</p> <p><i>Agricultural Holding In Hectare:</i></p>

		<table><tr><th>Code</th><th>Area (ha)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>up to 0.00</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0.00 to 0.002</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>0.003 to 0.99</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>1.00 to 1.99</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>2 to 3.99</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>4.00 – 4.99</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>5.00 – 7.49</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>7.50 – 9.99</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>10.00 to 19.99</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>20.00 and above</td></tr></table>	Code	Area (ha)	1	up to 0.00	2	0.00 to 0.002	3	0.003 to 0.99	4	1.00 to 1.99	5	2 to 3.99	6	4.00 – 4.99	7	5.00 – 7.49	8	7.50 – 9.99	9	10.00 to 19.99	10	20.00 and above											
Code	Area (ha)																																		
1	up to 0.00																																		
2	0.00 to 0.002																																		
3	0.003 to 0.99																																		
4	1.00 to 1.99																																		
5	2 to 3.99																																		
6	4.00 – 4.99																																		
7	5.00 – 7.49																																		
8	7.50 – 9.99																																		
9	10.00 to 19.99																																		
10	20.00 and above																																		
5	Educational Status Col(5)	<p>The enumerator shall collect the highest educational attainment of the head of household through an intuition including schools, colleges, universities etc. and record based on the following codes:</p> <p><u>Educational Status:</u></p> <table><tr><th>Parameter</th><th>Code</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Illiterate</td><td>1</td><td>Head of household unable to read or write</td></tr><tr><td>Literate without formal schooling</td><td>2</td><td>Head of household does not attend school but can read and/or write</td></tr><tr><td>Literate but below primary</td><td>3</td><td>Head of household by definition literate but are yet to pass primary standard</td></tr><tr><td>Primary</td><td>4</td><td>Head of household getting education up to the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is also included under 'primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, education up to class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education</td></tr><tr><td>Middle</td><td>5</td><td>Head of household getting education up to the standard of class VII is considered as Middle education</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary</td><td>6</td><td>Head of household getting education up to the standard of class – X</td></tr><tr><td>Higher secondary</td><td>7</td><td>Head of household getting education up to the standard of class – XII</td></tr><tr><td>Diploma /certificate course</td><td>8</td><td>A diploma is a certificate or deed issued by an educational institution, such as a college or university, that testifies that the recipient has successfully completed a particular course of study or confers an academic degree</td></tr><tr><td>Graduate</td><td>9</td><td>Head of household getting education up to the bachelor degree</td></tr><tr><td>Post Graduate and above</td><td>10</td><td>Head of household getting education up to Master degree and above</td></tr></table>	Parameter	Code	Description	Illiterate	1	Head of household unable to read or write	Literate without formal schooling	2	Head of household does not attend school but can read and/or write	Literate but below primary	3	Head of household by definition literate but are yet to pass primary standard	Primary	4	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is also included under 'primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, education up to class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education	Middle	5	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class VII is considered as Middle education	Secondary	6	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class – X	Higher secondary	7	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class – XII	Diploma /certificate course	8	A diploma is a certificate or deed issued by an educational institution, such as a college or university, that testifies that the recipient has successfully completed a particular course of study or confers an academic degree	Graduate	9	Head of household getting education up to the bachelor degree	Post Graduate and above	10	Head of household getting education up to Master degree and above
Parameter	Code	Description																																	
Illiterate	1	Head of household unable to read or write																																	
Literate without formal schooling	2	Head of household does not attend school but can read and/or write																																	
Literate but below primary	3	Head of household by definition literate but are yet to pass primary standard																																	
Primary	4	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is also included under 'primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, education up to class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education																																	
Middle	5	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class VII is considered as Middle education																																	
Secondary	6	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class – X																																	
Higher secondary	7	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class – XII																																	
Diploma /certificate course	8	A diploma is a certificate or deed issued by an educational institution, such as a college or university, that testifies that the recipient has successfully completed a particular course of study or confers an academic degree																																	
Graduate	9	Head of household getting education up to the bachelor degree																																	
Post Graduate and above	10	Head of household getting education up to Master degree and above																																	

6	<div>Caste of the household</div> <div>Col(6)</div>	<div>The enumerator shall record the caste of the head of the household based on the information provided by the household. Community/Caste to which the head of household belongs will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:</div> <div>Schedule Caste-1, Schedule Tribe -2, Other Backward-Caste-3, Others-4</div> <div>Those who do not come under any one of the first three social groups will be assigned code 4, meant to cover all other categories.</div>										
7	<div>Household's Annual Income from all sources</div> <div>Col(7)</div>	<div>The household's annual income from all sources shall be recorded here. The codes are to be written based on the range of the annual income of the household. The respective codes are</div> <table><tr><th>Income limit</th><th>Code</th></tr><tr><td>Less than Rs. 50,000</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Rs. 50,000 to 75,000</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Rs. 75,000 to 1,00,000,</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>More than Rs. 100,000</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	Income limit	Code	Less than Rs. 50,000	1	Rs. 50,000 to 75,000	2	Rs. 75,000 to 1,00,000,	3	More than Rs. 100,000	4
Income limit	Code											
Less than Rs. 50,000	1											
Rs. 50,000 to 75,000	2											
Rs. 75,000 to 1,00,000,	3											
More than Rs. 100,000	4											
8	<div>Availing of Institutional Financial support</div> <div>Col(8)</div>	<div>The head of the household or any members availed any benefits, subsidies, loans, financial assistance, insurance etc. through various welfare schemes of government for rearing of livestock, poultry or fisheries will be recorded in this column. If any financial benefit is availed by the head of the household or any members then Yes or else No to be reported.</div>										

5.4 Part-I Columns (9) onwards -Livestock

Cattle: There are 261 columns under this sub-part of Part-I. There are 39 indigenous



breeds and 2 exotic breeds of cattle. **There are three crossbred of exotic cattle.** Under indigenous, the graded breed of each pure breed shall also be considered for the Census. **Enumerator shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and registered under NBAGR.** All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript.

Exotic Cattle: Jersey (Pure)- Columns (9) to (22):

JERSEY (BREED CODE: 010)													
Male						Female							Total (14+21)
Upto 1 1/2 years	Over 1 1/2 years				Subtotal (9+10+11+12+13)	under 1yr	1 to 2 1/2 years	Over 2 1/2 years				Sub Total(15+16+17+18+ 19+20)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

The enumerator shall fill up the columns after careful observation of each animal in the households/household enterprises/Non-household enterprises/Institutions. The **phenotypic characteristics** of the Jersey (pure) exotic breed should be thoroughly

referred to while recording the numbers in the specified columns. The age groups considered are: *Up to 1 ½ years, over 1 ½ years for males and under 1 year, 1 to 2 ½ years and over 2 ½ years for female*. The Enumerator shall fill up columns (9) to (14) based on the age of the animal and its uses such as “used for breeding”, used for both “agriculture and breeding” and “bullock cart/farm operations” for male Animals.

The Enumerator shall fill up columns (15) to (21) based on the age of the animal and its uses such as “in-milk”, “dry”, “not calved once” and “others” for female animals. The Column (22) refers to total of both male and female i.e. sum of sub totals of male (column 14) and female (column 21).

Jersey Crossbred: Columns (23) to (36):

CROSSBRED JERSEY (BREED CODE: 011)													
Male						Female							Total(28+35)
Upto 1 1/2 years	Over 1 1/2 years				Sub Total (23+24+25+26+27)	under 1yr	1 to 2 1/2 years	Over 2 1/2 years				Sub Total(29+30+31+32+33+34)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	Others		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

The Jersey crossbred is more common than its pure breed. The enumerator shall identify the crossbred animals, i.e Jersey crossbred possessed by each households/household enterprises/Non-household Enterprises/Institutions. The age groups considered are: *Up to 1 ½ years, over 1 ½ years for males and under 1 year, 1 to 2*

$\frac{1}{2}$ years and over 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years for female. As exclaimed for Jersey (pure), columns 23-36 to be filled up for Jersey Crossbred.

Holstein Friesian (Pure): Columns (37) to (50)

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN (BREED CODE: 020)													Total (42+49)
Male						Female							
Upto 1 & 1/2 years	Over 1 1/2 years				Subtotal (37+38+39+40+41)	under 1yr	1 to 2 1/2 years	Over 2 1/2 years				Sub Total(43+44+45+46+47+48)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

The enumerator shall fill up the columns after careful observation of each animal in the households/household enterprises /Non-household enterprises/ Institutions. The **phenotypic characteristics** of the exotic Holstein Friesian (pure) should be thoroughly referred to while recording the numbers in the specified columns.

Holstein Friesian Crossbred: Columns (51) to (64)

CROSSBRED HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN (BREED CODE: 021)													
Male						Female							Total (56+63)
Upto 1 & 1/2 years	Over 1 1/2 years				Subtotal (51+52+53+54+55)	under 1yr	1 to 2 1/2 years	Over 2 1/2 years				Sub Total(57+58+59+60+61+62)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64

These are all animals which are crossbred with the Holstein Friesian and retained Exotic inheritance. The enumerator shall record the information by referring to the

phenotypic characteristics provided and to be decided based on its variation from the pure breed.

Other Exotic Crossbred: Columns (65) to (78)

Other Exotic Crossbred (BREED CODE: 099)													
Male						Female							Total (70+77)
Upto 1 & 1/2 years	Over 1 1/2 years				Subtotal (65+66+67+68+69)	under 1yr	1 to 2 1/2 years	Over 2 1/2 years				Sub Total(71+72+73+74+75+76)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78

Animals which are born by crossing indigenous animals with exotic breeds other than Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF), or indigenous animals which have retained inheritance of exotic animals other than Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF) are classified as other exotic crossbred animals. The enumerator shall fill up the columns based on a proper analysis and judgement.

Pure Indigenous Cattle: Columns (79-92, 107-120, 135-148, 163-176, 191-204, & 219-232):

NAME OF BREED: ----- (BREED CODE:----													
Male					Sub Total(79+80+81+82+83)	Female						Sub Total(85+86+87+88+89+90)	
Upto 2 years	Over 2 years					under 1yr	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years					
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92

NAME OF GRADED BREED: ----- (BREED CODE:-----)													
Male						Female							Total (98+105)
Upto 2 years	Over 2 years				Sub Total (93+94+95+96+97)	under 1yr	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years				Sub Total(99+100+ 101 +102+103+104)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106

Indigenous breeds are those animals which are indigenous in origin and carries specified phenotypic characteristics. In the census, 39 indigenous breeds of cattle which are registered by NBAGR are considered for recording their pure and graded breeds of animals. The columns (79) to (92) shall be used for recording the pure breed animals according to the age group and with its uses. The decision on pure breed should be made very carefully by properly observing the phenotypic characteristics of the particular breed. The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars. Provision has been made to fill up information of six such breeds in **Columns (79-92, 107-120, 135-148, 163-176, 191-204, & 219-232)** for village/urban ward to record information of pure indigenous cattle. But if there are more than six breeds in a village/urban ward, additional sheet may be used.

.....
 : Similar procedure may be followed for filling up these columns in Schedule-III B. :

Indigenous Cattle (Graded): Columns (93-106, 121-134, 149-162, 177-190, 205-218, 233-246): The graded breed of indigenous cattle is common phenomena which have to be recorded by the enumerator based on a careful examination of the given phenotypic characteristics. The breed which has 50% or more but less than 100% similarities of the given phenotypic characteristics with the pure breed shall only be consid-

ered here for categorising under graded breed. The enumerator shall refer to **An-nexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars.

The age groups considered for indigenous cattle are: *Up to 2 years, over 2 years for males and under 1 year, 1 to 3 years and over 3 years for female.*

Indigenous Cattle Non-descript: Columns (247-260):

NON-DESCRIPT (BREED CODE : 999)													
Male						Female							Total (252+259)
Up to 2 years	Over 2 years				Sub Total (247+248+249+250+251)	under 1yr	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years				Sub Total(253+254+255+256+257+258)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260

Non-descript animals are neither *pure* nor *graded*. The Non-descript Cattle are those indigenous Cattle which cannot be identified as a particular breed or do not have more than 50% similarities of the given phenotypic characteristics of any recognized breed.

They are most common in many parts of our country. The enumerator shall use their knowledge for better understanding of the fact that the animals are of this type. He may also crosscheck all the phenotypic characteristics of the breeds available in his/her State as given in the **Annexure-IV** in order to arrive at a proper judgement.

Note: The enumerator shall collect age-wise as well as the uses of animals corresponding to each households/household enterprises /Non-household enterprises /Institutions. For males the uses considered are “used for breeding”, used for both “agriculture and breeding” and “bullock cart/farm operations”. For female, the categories are: “in-milk”, “dry”, “not calved once” and “others”.

At the end of every page the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number of household having exotic/ crossbred /indigenous/ Non-descript cattle. Sum of these page totals will be used for preparing the summary schedule, Schedule-II if any of a particular village/urban ward.

The Grand total of sub totals will be recorded in column 261.

Buffaloes: There are 157 columns under this sub-part of Part-I to record the information on 13 indigenous breeds of buffaloes.



Under indigenous, the graded breed of each pure breed shall also be considered. Enumerator shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and registered under NBAGR. All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript.

On compilation of entries in columns, col (1) to col (261) for cattle, the enumerators should enquire for other species and accordingly entries to be made against each species. To record particulars of other species Enumerator should write the serial no. of the household and name of the head of household only in col 1 and 2 re-

spectively. No repetition of socio-economic characteristics of the household to be recorded for other species of Livestock.

Pure breed Buffaloes: Columns (3-16):

NAME OF BREED: (BREED CODE:....)													
Male							Female						
Up to 2 years	Over 2 years				Sub Total (3+4+5+6+7)	under 1yr	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years				Sub Total (9+10+11+12+13+14)	Total (8+15)
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

The Columns (3) to (8) refer to male buffaloes grouped into two age groups, up to 2 years and over 2 years. The Enumerator shall fill up these columns based on the age of the animal and its uses such as “used for breeding”, used for both “agriculture and breeding” and “bullock cart/farm operations”.

The columns (9) to (15) refer to female buffaloes grouped into three age groups, under 1 year, 1 to 3 years and over 3 years. The Enumerator shall fill up these columns based on the age of the animal and its uses such as “in-milk”, “dry”, “not calved once” and “others”. The column (16) refers to total of both male and female.

Provision has been made to fill up information of 5 such Pure breed Buffaloes in Columns (3-16, 31-44, 59-72, 87-100 & 115-128,)

Graded Buffaloes: Columns (17-30):

NAME OF GRADED BREED : ----- (BREED CODE:-----)													
Male						Female							Total (22+29)
Up to 2 years	Over 2 years				Sub Total (17+18+19+20+21)	under 1yr	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years				Sub Total(23+24+25+26+27+28)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
	17	18	19	20				21	22	23	24		

The concept of graded breed is similar as was explained under cattle section. Here the columns are to be filled up by the enumerator based on a proper judgement and analysis of the phenotypic characteristics given under **Annexure-IV**. The column (30) will give the total of both male and female graded buffaloes of a particular breed.

Provision has been made to fill up information of five such Graded breed Buffaloes in Columns (17-30, 45-58, 73-86, 101-114 &129-142)

Non-descript Buffaloes: Columns (143) to (156):

NON-DESCRIPT (BREED CODE : 999)													
Male						Female							Total (148+155)
Up to 2 years	Over 2 years				Sub Total (143+144+145+146+147)	under 1yr	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years				Sub Total (149+150+151+152+153+154)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart & breeding	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156

Non-descript animals are neither *pure* nor *graded*. They are most common in many parts of our country. The enumerator shall use their knowledge for better understanding of the type of the animal. He may also crosscheck all the phenotypic characteristics of Pure and Graded breed Buffaloes available in his/her State as given in the **Annexure-IV** in order to arrive at a proper judgement.

The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars.

The age groups considered for indigenous buffaloes are: *Up to 2 years, over 2 years for males and under 1 year, 1 to 3 years and over 3 years for female.*

At the end of every page the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number of household having Indigenous/Non-descript buffaloes. Sum of these page totals will be used for preparing the summary schedule, Schedule-II if any of a particular village/urban ward.

Mithun (Code 3) & Yak (Code 4): There are 16 columns under this sub-part of Part-I.



There is no specific breed registered with NBAGR for Mithun & Yak. Hence, all animals should be counted against the names Mithun & Yak.

Only serial no. and name of the head of household to be recorded against col. (1) and col.(2)

for these species without repeating socio-economic characteristics

Mithuns: Columns (3-9):

MITHUNS (Code: 03)						
Male			Female			Total (5+8)
Upto 3 years	Over 3 years	Sub Total (3+4)	Upto 3 years	Over 3 years	Sub Total (6+7)	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

The species code for Mithun is '03'. The Columns (3) to (5) refer to male Mithuns grouped into two age groups, *upto 3 years* and *over 3 years*. The Enumerator shall fill up these columns based on the age of the animal. The column (6) to (8) refers to female Mithuns of *age group upto 3 years* and *over 3 years*. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (9).

Yak: Columns (10-16):



The species code for Yak is '04'.

YAK (Code: 04)

YAK (Code: 04)						
Male			Female			Total (12+15)
Upto 3 years	Over 3 years	Sub Total (10+11)	Upto 3 years	Over 3 years	Sub Total (13+14)	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

The Columns (10) to (12) refer to male Yaks of age groups, upto 3 years

and over 3 years. The Enumerator shall fill up these columns based on the age of the animal. The column (13) to (15) refer to female Yaks of age groups, upto 3 years and over 3 years. Total of male and female will be recorded at column(16).

At the end of every page the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number of household having mithun and yak. Sum of these page totals will be used for preparing the summary schedule, Schedule-II if any of a particular village/urban ward.



Sheep (code 05): There are 108 columns under this sub-part of Part-I. There are 40 indigenous breeds and 3 exotic breeds of Sheep. Under indigenous, the graded breed of each pure breed shall also be considered. **Enumerator shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and registered by NBAGR.** All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript. Serial no. and name of head of household to be recorded in col (1) and col (2) as already assigned.

Exotic Sheep: Columns (3-23):

BREED NAME:--- (BREED CODE: ---)						
Male			Female			Total (5+8)
Up to 1 year	1 year & above	Sub Total (3+4)	Up to 1 year	1 year & above	Sub Total (6+7)	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

There are three exotic sheep to be taken into account while filling up the Columns (3) to (23). The three exotic breeds are *rambouillet*, *merino* and *carriedale*.

The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed name and breed code. The age group considered for male and female exotic sheep is *up to 1 year* and *over 1 year*. Provision has been made to fill up information of three exotic breeds of sheep in Columns (3-9, 10-16 & 17-23)

Crossbred Sheep: Columns (24-30):

[illegible]

These columns shall be used by the enumerator to fill up the number of those sheep which are crossbred with a specific_exotic breed. The age group considered for male and female crossbred sheep is up to 1 year and over 1 year. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (30).

Indigenous Sheep: Columns (31-37):

Name of breed : (Breed Code :)						
Male			Female			Total (33+36)
Up to 1 year	1 year & above	Sub Total (31+32)	Up to 1 year	1 year & above	Sub Total (34+35)	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37

There are 40 indigenous sheep. The Enumerator has to take into account only species breed available in their State and registered by NBAGR while filling up the Columns (31) to (37). The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed name and breed code. The age group considered for male/female indigenous sheep is 'up to 1 year' and 'over 1 year'. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (37). Provision has been made to fill up information of five such breeds in **Columns (31-37, 45-51, 59-65, 73-79 & 87-93)** . If there is more than five breeds of sheep are available in the village/Urban ward there census operation is in progress. The enumerator should use additional sheet to record such entries.

Indigenous Graded Sheep: Columns (38-44):

Graded breed : (Breed Code:)						
Male			Female			Total (40+43)
Up to 1 year	1 year & above	Sub Total (38+39)	Up to 1 year	1 year & above	Sub Total (41+42)	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44

These columns shall be used by the enumerator to fill up the number of those sheep which are having more than 50% phenotypic characteristics but less than 100% of a pure indigenous breed. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (44). Provision has been made to fill up information of five such breeds in Columns(38-44, 52-58, 66-72, 80-86 & 94-100). As narrated, additional sheet may be used for more than five breed availabilities the village/urban ward.

Indigenous Non-Descript Sheep: Columns (101-107):

NON-DESCRIPT: (Breed Code: 999)						
Male			Female			Total (103+106)
Up to 1 year	1 year & above	Sub Total (101+102)	Up to 1 year	1 year & above	Sub Total (104+105)	
101	102	103	104	105	106	107

Non-descript animals are neither pure nor graded but cannot be identified as registered breed by NBAGR. They are most common in many parts of our country. The enumerator shall use their knowledge for better understanding of the type of the animal. He may also crosscheck all the phenotypic characteristics of the breeds availa-

ble in his/her State as given in the **Annexure-IV** in order to arrive at a proper judgement. At the end of every page, the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number household having exotic/crossbred/ indigenous/ Non-descript Sheep. Sum of these page totals will be used for preparing the summary schedule, Schedule-II if any of a particular village/urban ward.

Goats (code 06): There are 24 indigenous breeds in Goats. Under indigenous, the graded breed of each pure breed shall also be considered. Enumerators shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and registered under NBAGR. All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript. There are 102 columns under this sub-part of Part-I.



Pure Goats: Columns (3-11): The Enumerator has to record information of specified breed available in the State and registered by NBAGR.

Name of breed :----- (Breed Code : ---)								
Male			Female					Total (5+10)
Under 1 year	1 year and above	Sub Total (3+4)	Under 1 year	1 year and above			Sub Total (6+7+8+9)	
				In milk	Dry	Not culved once		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

These columns are meant for pure indigenous breeds of male and female goats which are grouped into two age groups, "under 1 year" and "over 1 year" for both male and female. The female goat is further grouped into three sub category based

on “in milk, dry” and “not calved once”. Information is recorded for male and female each sub category and sub-total in these columns. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (11). Provision has been made to fill up information of five such breeds in Columns (3-11, 21-29, 39-47, 57-65 & 75-83). If there are more than five breeds available in the village/urban ward, the Enumerator should use additional sheet to records such breeds.

Graded Goats: Columns (12-20):

Graded breed :----- (Breed Code : ----)								
Male			Female				Sub Total (15+16+17+18)	Total (14+19)
Under 1 year	1 year and above	Total (12+13)	Under 1 year	1 year and above				
				In milk	Dry	Not calved once		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

These columns shall be filled up by the enumerator to record the number of those goats which are having more than 50% phenotypic characteristic but less than 100% of a pure indigenous breed. Information for Graded Goats shall be recorded for male and female each sub category and sub-total in these columns. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (20). Provision has been made to fill up information of five such breeds in Columns (12-20, 30-38, 48-56, 66-74 & 84-92).

Additional sheet may be used if there are more than five breeds in the village/urban ward.

Non-descript Goats: Columns (93-101):

NON-DESCRIPT (Breed Code : 999)								
Male			Female					Total (95+100)
Under 1 year	1 year and above	Sub Total (93+94)	Under 1 year	1 year and above			Sub Total (96+97+98+99)	
				In milk	Dry	Not calved once		
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101

Non-descript animals are neither *pure* nor *graded but cannot be identified and registered by NBAGR*. They are most common in many parts of our country. The enumerator shall use their knowledge for better understanding of the type of the animal. He/she may also crosscheck all the phenotypic characteristics of the breed available in his/her State as given in the **Annexure-IV** in order to arrive at a proper judgement.

The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars.

At the end of every page the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number of household having Indigenous/Non-descript Goats.

Horses (Code 07): There are 6 indigenous breeds in Horses. Enumerator shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and registered by NBAGR. All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript. There are 48 columns under this sub-part of Part-I.



Horses: Columns (3-11):

Name of breed: ----- (Breed Code :---)								
Male				Female				Total (6+10)
Under 3 years	3 years and above		Sub Total (3+4+5)	Under 3 years	3 years and above		Sub Total (7+8+9)	
	Used for cart/carriage	Used for Sport			Used for cart/carriage	Used for Sport		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

These columns refer to both male and female horses grouped into two age groups 'under 3 years' and 'over 3 years'. These columns are further divided according to the uses such as 'used for cart/carriage' and 'used for sport'. **Information is recorded for male and female each sub category and sub-total in these columns. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (11). Provision has been made to fill up information of four such breeds in Columns (3-11, 12-20, 21-29 & 30-38).** It is to be noted that Horses and Ponies are look-alike and have common breed name & breed code. Distinction between horses and ponies are made based on their height. A uniform height of 4 feet and above is termed as horse or else it is considered as pony. A meticulous judgement is to be made by enumerator not only for the breed of horses and ponies but also to identify the equines. The enumerator may take assistance of the knowledgeable person in that area as well as the owner of such equines.

Non-descript Horse: Columns (39-47):

Non-Descript (Breed Code : 999)								
Male				Female				Total (42+46)
Under 3 years	3 years and above		Sub Total (39+40+41)	Under 3 years	3 years and above		Sub Total (43+44+45)	
	Used for cart/carriage	Used for Sport			Used for cart/carriage	Used for Sport		
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

These columns are meant for recording the number of non-descript horses.

The grand total of sub totals will be recorded in column 48.

The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars.

At the end of every page the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number of household having Indigenous/Non-descript Horses.

Ponies (Code 08): There are 48 columns under this sub-part of Part-I. There



are 6 indigenous breeds in Ponies. Enumerator shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and registered by NBAGR. All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript.

Pony: Columns (3-11):

Name of breed: -----(Breed Code :-----)								
Male				Female				Total (6+10)
Under 3 years	3 years and above		Sub Total (3+4+5)	Under 3 years	3 years and above		Sub Total (7+8+9)	
	Used for cart/carriage	Used for Sport			Used for cart/carriage	Used for Sport		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

These columns refer to both male and female ponies grouped into two age groups 'under 3 years' and 'over 3 years'. These columns are further divided according to the uses such as 'used for cart/carriage' and 'used for sport'. **Information is recorded for male and female each sub category and sub-total in these columns. Total of**

male and female will be recorded at column (11). Provision has been made to fill up information of four such breeds in Columns (3-11, 12-20, 21-29 & 30-38).

Pony Non-descript: Columns (39) to (47):

Non-Descript (Breed Code : 999)								
Male				Female				Total (42-46)
Under 3 years	3 years and above		Sub Total (39+40+41)	Under 3 years	3 years and above		Sub Total (43+44+45)	
	Used for cart/carrriage	Used for Sport			Used for cart/carrriage	Used for Sport		
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

These columns are meant for recording the number of non-descript ponies.

The grand total of sub totals will be recorded in column 48.

The enumerator shall record the age and sex, utility wise information of every breed under respective column. The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars.

At the end of every page the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number of household having Indigenous/Non-descript Ponies.

Mules (Code 09): There are 3 columns under this sub-part of Part-I. There is no specific breed registered by NBAGR for mules.



Mules: Columns (49-51):

MULE (Code 09)		
Under 3 years	3 years and above	Grand Total (49-50)
49	50	51

These columns refer to mule under 3 years and over 3 years.

The enumerator shall record the age- wise information of every animal under respective column and total ponies to be recorded in col.(51).

At the end of every page the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number of household having mules.

Donkeys (Code 10): There are 17 columns under this sub-part of Part-I. Only one



breed of Donkey, *spiti* is considered in the Census. All remaining animals shall be categorised under Non-descript.

Spiti Donkeys (Breed Code 010): Columns (3-9):

Spiti (Breed Code:010)						
Male			Female			Total (5+8)
Under 3 years	3 years and above	Sub Total (3+4)	Under 3 years	3 years and above	Sub Total (6+7)	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Camels (Code 11): There are 9 breeds of camels registered under NBAGR. Enumera-



tor shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and registered by NBAGR. All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript. There are 45 columns under this sub-part of Part-I.

Camels: Columns (3) to (9):

BREED NAME:----- (Breed Code:---)						Total (5+8)
Male			Female			
Under 4 years	4 years and above	Sub Total (3+4)	Under 4 years	4 years and above	Sub Total (6+7)	
3	4	5	6	7	8	

The enumerator shall collect information for the number of indigenous camels available in the HH/HHE/NHHE/Institutions according to two age groups, 'under 4 years' and 'over 4 years' for both male and female. Information is recorded for male and female for each sub category and sub-total in these columns. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (9). Provision has been made to fill up information of four such breeds in Columns (10-16, 17-23, 24-30 & 31-37).

Non-descript Camels: Columns (38-44):

Non-Descript (Breed Code:999)						Total (40+43)
Male			Female			
Under 4 years	4 years and above	Sub Total (38+39)	Under 4 years	4 years and above	Sub Total (41+42)	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44

These columns are meant for recording the number of non-descript camels.

The grand total of sub totals will be recorded in column 45.

The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars.

At the end of every page the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number of households having camel.

Pigs (Code 12): There are 3 indigenous breeds and 4 exotic breeds in Pigs. Enumera-



tor shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and registered under NBAGR. All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript. There are **59 columns** under this sub-part of Part-I.

Exotic Pigs: Columns (3-9):

BREED NAME: ----- (BREED CODE:----)						Total (5+8)
MALE			FEMALE			
Under 6 months	6 months & above	Sub Total (3+4)	Under 6 months	6 months & above	Sub Total (6+7)	
3	4	5	6	7	8	

These columns shall be used by the enumerator for filling up of the number of pure Exotic pigs available in each HH/HHE/NHHE /Institutions. The male and female Pigs are to be separately counted and should be grouped under two age groups, 'under 6 months' and 'over 6 months'. Information is recorded for male and female for each sub category and sub-total in these columns. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (9). Provision has been made to fill up information of three such breeds in Columns (10-16, 17-23, & 24-30).

Crossbred Pigs: Columns (31-37):

EXOTIC CROSSBRED PIGS						
EXOTIC CROSSBRED PIGS (BREED CODE: 099)						Total (33+36)
MALE			FEMALE			
Under 6 months	6 months and over	Sub Total	Under 6 months	6 months and over	Sub Total	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37

These columns are meant to record the information of crossbred pigs. Information is recorded for male and female for each sub category and sub-total in these columns. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (37).

Pigs Indigenous: Columns (38-51):

INDIGENOUS PIGS													
BREED NAME: -----						Total (40+43)	BREED NAME: -----						Total (47+50)
(BREED CODE:---)							(BREED CODE:---)						
MALE			FEMALE				MALE			FEMALE			
Under 6 months	6 months & above	Sub Total (38+39)	Under 6 months	6 months & above	Sub Total (41+42)		Under 6 months	6 months & above	Sub Total (45+46)	Under 6 months	6 months & above	Sub Total (48+49)	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51

These columns are meant to record the information of Indigenous- Pigs. Information is recorded for male and female for each sub category and sub-total in these columns. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (44). Provision has been made to fill up information of two such breeds in Columns (38-44, & 45-51).

Non-Descript Pigs: Columns (52-58):

NON-DESCRIPT (BREED CODE:999)						Total (54+57)
MALE			FEMALE			
Under 6 months	6 months & above	Sub Total (52+53)	Under 6 months	6 months & above	SubTotal (55+56)	
52	53	54	55	56	57	58

These columns are meant to recording the information of Non-descript Pigs.

The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars.

At the end of every page, the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number of household having exotic/ crossbred/indigenous/Non-Descript Pigs. Sum of these page totals will be used

for preparing the summary schedule, Schedule-II if any of a particular village/urban ward.

5.5 Other than Livestock

Dogs (Code 13): There are 3 columns [Columns (3-5)] namely male, female and total.



The enumerator shall record the number of **only pet** dogs available in the HH/HHE/ NHHE/Institutions. *The street dogs are to be counted separately and recorded as stray dogs.*

DOGS (code 13)		
Male	Female	Total (3+4)
3	4	5

No breed of dogs has been identified and registered by NBAGR.

Rabbits (Code 14): There are 3[Columns (6-8)] columns under this species The enu-



merator shall record the number of rabbits available in the HH/HHE/NHHE/ Institutions, according to their sex. No breed of rabbits has been identified and registered by NBAGR. Only male, female and total of Rabbits has to be recorded in these cols.

RABBITS (code 14)		
Male	Female	Total (6+7)
6	7	8

Elephants (Code 15): There are 3 columns [Columns (9-11)] for male, female and total. The enumerator shall record the number of **only domesticated elephants** available in the HH/HHE/ NHHE/ Institutions. *Wild elephants should not be considered for the census.*



ELEPHANTS (code 15)		
Male	Female	Total (9+10)
9	10	11

5.6 Part-II - Poultry

The Part-II of Schedule-III A & III B is for collecting the number of poultry birds in Households and Household Enterprises according to their breeds (Schedule-IIIA) and Non-Household enterprises and Institutions (Schedule-IIIB). The Part-II has 38 Columns in Schedule-III A and Schedule-III B.



Schedule-IIIA (Backyard Poultry)

Fowls [Columns (4-24)]: The enumerator shall fill-up the col. (1) to (2). The enumerator should copy these information from part 1. The type of poultry farms are to be recorded in col. (3). The codes for poultry farms are given and recorded accordingly. The col. (3) is not relevant for schedule-III A and should be left blank. The col. 4-24 are meant for recording information of



the Fowls according to their recognised breeds other Desi and improved fowls available in the village/ward. The col. 4-7 are meant for recording Cocks (Male), Hens (Female) and chickens below 5 months old for a specific recognised breed of fowls. The breed name and breed code to be recorded on the top of these columns. Similarly, provision has been made to record specific recognized breeds of fowls in col.8-11 and 12-15 respectively.

All other non-recognized breed of fowls is divided in two categories that is *other desi* and improved fowls. The other desi fowls are recognized for their laying of eggs. The other desi fowls which less than 100 eggs in a year are to be recorded in col. 16-19. The fowls which lay eggs more than 100 in a year are termed as improved fowls. The col. 20-23 refer to improved fowls. The category improved fowls shall be determined based on laying on more than 100 eggs as given under foot note of Part II of Schedule-III A. The sum of columns 7, 11, 15, 19 and 23 will be the total fowls available in the household/ household enterprises.

The Col. (3) will keep blank while filling up Schedule-III A and **will be filled only for Schedule-III B.**

For Breed Codes the enumerator shall refer to the Annexure-II given and write the appropriate code after confirmation with photos and identification particulars.

The total fowls shall be reported under Column (24).

Ducks [Columns (25-28)]: The col. (25) to (28) meant for recording Ducks where the number of Drakes, Ducks and Ducklings below 6 months old shall be reported in columns 25, 26 and 27 respectively. Total numbers of ducks in the household/ household enterprises to be recorded in column 28.



Turkeys [Columns (29-31)]: The male and female turkeys shall be recorded in col. 29 and 30 respectively.

The total number of turkey birds possessed by the Households and Household Enterprises shall be recorded in col. (31)

Other poultry birds: Columns (32-37)

The number of other poultry birds such as Quails, Gini Fowl, Ostrich, Emu, Geese irrespective of their male and female combination possessed by the Households and Household Enterprises shall be reported in these columns. No other poultrys birds other than these mentioned shall be recorded in these columns. *Never report the figures without specifically identifying the same in order to clearly reflect the categories falling under other 'poultry birds'. Total of columns 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 shall be recorded in columns 37.*

Total backyard poultry: Column (38)

The total of *Columns (24), (28), (31) and (37)* will give total backyard poultry birds.

Instructions for Schedule-III B:

Schedule-IIIB: Non-Household Enterprises/Institutions: The information under Schedule-IIIB shall be filled by the enumerator in similar lines as explained for Schedule-IIIA except for the following:

- Under Column (3) type of poultry farms such as Layer Farm -1, Broiler Farm-2, Duck Farm-3 other Poultry Farm -4, Hatchery-5, with their codes as given shall be reported.

5.7 Part-III - No. of Equipment used in Livestock Sector

No. of Mechanised Equipment used in Livestock Sector.



The information corresponding to the following equipment are to be collected:

- Incubator/breeder
- Milking machine
- Fodder Cutter
- Chopper & baler
- Dung Collection, **cleaning** and Disposal

Equipment

Number of Mechanised Equipment: Columns (1-7):

SCHEDULE- IIIA -HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE (LIVESTOCK & POULTRY) PART III: NUMBER OF EQUIPMENT USED IN LIVESTOCK SECTOR HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISES						
Serial No. of household/HHE (Column 6 Block 2 of Schedule-I)	Name of the head of the household (Column 4 Block 2 of Schedule-I)	Number of Equipment used in livestock sector*				
		Incubators/Breeders	Milking machine	Fodder cutter	Chopper & Baler	Dung collection & disposal equipment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Page Total						

***Power operated mechanised equipment only to be reported**

There are 7 columns under this block. Sl. No. and name of head of household/ household enterprises to be copied from part I of the schedules and to be recorded under Column (1) and Column (2) respectively. Columns (3) - (7) are self-explanatory. The enumerator may refer to the definition of each equipment given under Chapter-III. Total no. of equipment used in such activities to be recorded by the enumerator. All petty handhold equipment used should not be considered in the

census. The equipment used by farmers may vary across the States depending upon the design and manufacturer company. Therefore, the enumerator may use his best wisdom in consultation with knowledgeable person he assesses the type of equipment used and record it.

Chapter-VI

Fisheries Statistics

Schedule-IVA & Schedule-IV B: Fisheries Statistics:

The schedule is to be canvassed in those households and / or non-household enterprises / institutions where at least one member is engaged in Fishery or Fishery-related activities. It includes the activities like fish capture, culture, peeling, marketing, processing, net-mending craft and gears or some other fishery-related allied activities.



In case of Households, Schedule-IVA: Fisheries Activities for household/ household enterprises and in case of Non-household Enterprises/Institutions, Schedule-IVB, Fisheries Activities for non-household enterprises and institutions, will be canvassed. Fisheries activities for household and household and household enterprise.

Schedule-IVA: Column (1) to Column (8) relates to identification particulars and socio economic parameters of the household and household enterprises. If the household and household enterprises pursue activities related to livestock as well as fisheries Sector, the same information may be copied from *Part-I* of **Schedule-IIIA** else these information are to be recorded after collecting from the household/ household enterprises. Activities-wise codes for different parameters are given in the bottom of the Schedule-IVA. Information on nature of fishing activities as per assigned code to be recorded in column (9) of this block. Similarly, types of fishing activities as per assigned code to be recorded in column 10 of this block.

In case of Schedule-IV B relevant information of owner of non-household enterprises/institution to be recorded in Col.(1) to Col.(10). In case of Col.(4) of Non-household Enterprises, data on entire Land holding, including Agricultural Land holding, by the Non-household is to be collected. Similar Codes of Agricultural Land holding will be given. Remaining columns are to be filled up accordingly.

Schedule-IVB: Column 1 to Column 3 and Column 7 to 9 will remain same as explained for Schedule-IVA Instruction Set of the main Household Schedule.

Schedule-IVB: Column 4 – Land Holding: In case of Non-household Enterprise, data on entire Land holding, including Agricultural Land holding, by the Non-household is to be collected. Similar Codes of Agricultural Land holding will be given.

Schedule-IVB: Column 5 – Registration Status: If the enterprise is registered having registration number, Code '1' will be given, otherwise Code '2' will be given.

Column 10 – Nature of Fishery Activities: The nature of fishery activities may relate to Inland fishing activities or Marine fishing activities. If the household and / or non-household enterprise / institution is involved in fishing activities related to Inland Fisheries, write code '1', Marine Fisheries, write code '2' and Brackish Water Fisheries, write code '3' in the column provided against this item.

Column 11 to 13 – Number of Members in the Household and / or Non-Household Enterprises / Institutions: All persons living and dining together in a common kitchen are to be considered as member of the concerned **household**. Write actual number of such members by male, female and children in the columns provided for this purpose. All members of a household and / or non-household enterprise / institution whose age is less than 18 years may be treated as children and may be classified accordingly.

Column 14 to 33 – Number of Members of Household engaged in Fishery Activities: It may be possible that different members of a household and / or non-household enterprise / institution are engaging themselves in different type of fishery or fishery-related activities. Even some might be involved in a particular activity on full-time basis while others are engaged on part-time basis. In the various sub-items of this main item, number of household members engaged in different activities will be filled-up by male / female. **Major time criterion will be followed while deciding the fishery or fishery-related activity.** The instructions for various sub-items are as follows:

Actual Operation in Fishery Activity (Column 14 to 21): Actual Fishery Activity includes the activities of Fish Culture and Capture. The number of members of the household and / or non-household enterprise / institution who are involved in actual fishery activity **on full-time basis** will be recorded in columns 13, 14 (Fish Capture) & 17, 18 (Fish Culture) and those who are involved in actual fishery activity on part-time basis will be recorded in columns 15, 16 (Fish Capture) & 19, 20 (Fish Culture) according to male and female bifurcation. The members pursue fishery activities less than two (2) hours occasionally will NOT be considered for part time engagement in such activities.

Other allied / fishery-related activities (Column 22 to 33):

Peeling / Curing / Processing of Fish (Column 22 and 23): The number of members of the household and / or non-household enterprise / institution who are in Curing / Processing of Fish will be recorded by male / female in the columns 22 and 23 provided for this purpose against this sub-item. The members engaged for peeling/curing/ processing of fish should fulfil at least part time criteria to record the no. of members in these columns.

Making / Mending of Net, Repair of Boat (Column 24 and 25): The number of members of the household and / or non-household enterprise / institution who are in making / mending of Net and / or repair of Boat will be recorded by male / female in the columns 24 and 25 provided for this purpose against this sub-item. The members engaged for peeling/curing/ processing of fish should fulfil at least part time criteria to record the no. of members in these columns for making/ mending of net and repair of boat.

Marketing of Fish (Column 26 and 27): Marketing of Fish will include selling of fish and fishery products both in wholesale market as well as in retail shop. The number of members of the household and / or non-household enterprise / institution who are in marketing of fish will be recorded by male / female in the columns 26 and 27 provided for this purpose against this sub-item. The members engaged for peeling/curing/ processing of fish should fulfil at least part time criteria to record the no. of members in these columns for marketing of fish. Selling of captured fish by members in landing centers/ offshore or to whole sale trader will not qualify for entry in these columns.

Ornamental Fishery (Column 28 and 29): Number of members of the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution who are involved in Ornamental Fishery will be recorded by male / female in the respective columns 28 and 29 provided for this purpose against this sub-item. The members engaged for peeling/curing/ processing of fish should fulfil at least part time criteria to record the no. of members in these columns for ornamental fishery.

Fishery Labour (Column 30 and 31): Number of members of the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution who are involved in Fishery and / or Fishery related activities as Labour will be recorded by male / female in the respective columns 30 and 31 provided for this purpose against this sub-item. The members engaged for peeling/curing/ processing of fish should fulfil at least part

time criteria to record the no. of members in these columns for fishery labour. At least they should work with wholesale traders or at landing centres with owner of non-household enterprises/ institution on weekly/ monthly wage basis.

Others (Specify) (Column 32 and 33): All activities related to fisheries and allied activities not mentioned in the above sub-items will be taken into the category of 'Others'. Number of members of the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution who are involved in any such activities will be recorded by male / female in the respective columns 32 and 33 provided for this purpose against this sub-item. As far as possible activities to be specified and recorded in appropriate space provided. The members engaged for peeling/curing/ processing of fish should fulfil at least part time criteria to record the no. of members in these columns for others. No activity other than fisheries to be recorded in this column.

Type of Water Body from which Fishing is done (Columns 34): If Code in Column 10 is either '1' or '2', then columns 34 to 37 are to be filled. i.e. Information against this item will be filled up only when any member of the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution is involved in the activities of Fish Capture and / or Fish Culture. The type of water body in which Fish Capture and / or Fish Culture is being done will be recorded in numeric codes as given below:

If Fish Capturing / Fish Culturing is done in

- (i) Aquaculture Ponds and Tanks, write code '1'
- (ii) Brackish Water Impoundments, write code '2'
- (iii) Water Logged Areas, write code '3'
- (iv) Reservoirs and Check Dams, write code '4'
- (v) Rivers, write code '5'
- (vi) Lakes / Oxbow Lakes / Meanders / *Beels* / *Chaur*s / Channels, write code '6'
- (vii) Marine Resources, i.e. Sea, write code '7'.

Nature of Water Body (Column 35): A water body could be either Perennial or Seasonal in nature. If water in a water body is available for whole year, it is termed as Perennial otherwise termed as Seasonal. If the concerned water body is perennial, write '1' otherwise write '2' in the column provided for against this item.

Location of the Water Body (Column 36): Information against this item will be filled up only when any member of the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution is involved in the activities of Fish Capture and / or Fish Culture. In this item, information on distance of the water body in which Fish Capture / Fish Culture is being done by the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution from the village / ward in which the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution is situated will be filled up in numeric code from as given below:

If the concerned water body is available

- (i) Within the village / ward, write '1'
- (ii) Outside Village / Ward but at a distance of less than 5 km. from the village / ward, write '2'
- (iii) Outside Village / Ward but at a distance of more than 5 km from the village / ward, write '3'

Ownership of Water Body (Column 37): Information against this item will be filled up when any member of the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution is involved in the activities of Fish Capture and / or Fish Culture. One digit numeric code will be filled in the column against this item depending on the status of ownership of the water body by the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution in which its members are capturing / culturing the fish. Codes will be provided as given below:

If the water body is

- (i) Owned by the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution, write code '1'

- (ii) Owned by the Village Panchayat, write code '2'
- (iii) Owned by the Government other than Village Panchayat, write code '3'
- (iv) Owned by the Cooperative Society, write code '4'
- (v) Owned by other individuals, write code '5'.

Number of Crafts and Gears (Column 38 to 56): In columns No. 38 to 56, actual number of different types of *Crafts* such as Mechanized, Motorized, Non-Motorized and Traditional; and *Gears* such as Drag Nets, Trawl Nets, Hook and Lines, Cast Nets, Gill Nets, Set Barriers, etc. used for Fish Capture owned by the concerned household and / or non-household enterprise / institution will be recorded. In column No. 56, the actual number of any other types of implements used for Fish Capture but not mentioned in column No. 38 to 55 will be recorded. The number of fishing craft/vessels owned by the household, household enterprises, Non household enterprises/ Institution with separate information for each types of mechanised vessels in columns 38 to 41, motorised crafts in columns 42 to 45 and non-mechanised crafts in column 46 to 49 shall be recorded. The crafts are identified as trawlers, gill netters, liners and seiners with their different length. Codes are assigned for different length of crafts/ vessels are: 1. Up to 7.5 m.-1., 7.6m -10m -2, 10.1 to 15.0m -3, 15.1m to 20.0m - 4, above 20.0m - 5. Appropriate code for length of crafts/ vessels for mechanised, motorised and non-mechanised vessels to be recorded in appropriate columns. All non-mechanised/ motorised crafts to be recorded in columns 46 to 49. In case the household/ household enterprises/ non- household enterprises/ institutions have more than one type/ sizes of crafts, all this to be recorded in their respective categories. In case more than one craft is available either in different types or sizes, their total no. should be a recorded against the specific codes for different sizes in respective type within the bracket. Otherwise giving single code will denote single craft for the specific type and size class

The definition of various types of Nets is given below:

Drag Net: Drag Net is a net having 20 to 25 ft of length and 5 ft of breadth with the Mesh size of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and is bound by 2 Bamboo Sticks. Keeping the ends of both the Bamboos at Sea Floor, it is dragged by 2 Fishermen to catch the offshore fish. Because of such method, this net is known as Drag Net. The number of Drag net used by the household/household enterprises/non-household enterprises/institutions to be recorded in column (50).

Cast Net: Cast Net is a Cone-shaped net of length 2.7 to 3.0 metres and Mouth Circumference of about 14.00 metres with Lead Spheres threaded at the distance of 4 cms. on the mouth. The fishermen cast such net on the seashore by keeping the end in hand. Such net needs expertise in the mode of operations as its mouth must be kept remaining open at the time of casting. The number of Drag net used by the household/household enterprises/non-household enterprises/institutions to be recorded in column 50 and record for column (53).

Trawl Net: A conical bag shaped-net with two or more wings, pulled by one to two boats for a period of time. It is divided in 4 parts such as Winch, Mouth, Belly and Cone-end having length of 40 to 60 metres. Main size of the net decreases from Mouth to Cone-end. Such net is arranged to keep mouth open by dragging with the provision of Wings along the sea-floor on the support to warps of wire-ropes peddled out from a winch worked generally by the main engine of the vessels. Such net is used to catch mainly fish or other aquatic animals that live directly on, or stay near the sea bed. The number of Drag net used by the household/household enterprises/non-household enterprises/institutions to be recorded in column (50) and record for column(51).

Hook and Line: Hook and Line Net consist of very long horizontal main line with vertical branches spaced at certain uniform intervals, each branch bearing a series of bolted-hooks. This gear generally consists of line(s) and hook(s) where natural or artificial baits are hooked to attract fish or other aquatic animals. Unabated hooks or a jig may also be used. Most of the long-sized predatory fishes such as Shark, Ray, Cat Fish, Whale, etc. are caught by this gear. The number of Drag net used by the household/household enterprises/non-household enterprises/institutions to be recorded in column 50 and record for column (52).

Seine Net: A bag shaped net with two wings, normally, the wings are larger than those of trawl nets. The net is pulled towards a stationary boat or onto a beach. A seine net of a primitive nature sometimes does not have a bag.

Gill Net: A net wall, with its lower end weighted by sinkers (or heavy net, as in drift gill net) and the upper end raised by floats, is set across the path of migrating fish. Fish trying to make their way through the net wall are gilled or entangled in the mesh. The trammel net with two to three wall nets is also included herein. The migrating fish are entangled between two layers of net and not in the mesh where a combination of different types of nets are used. The number of Drag net used by the household/household enterprises/non-household enterprises/institutions to be recorded in column 50 and record for column(54).

Scoop Net: A bag-net, with a fixed or variable opening, is operated in shallow waters or from boats. Some large scale scoop nets are operated from a motorized boat such as the boat push net.

Lift Net: A sheet of net, usually square, but may sometimes be conical, is stretched by several rods, ropes, or a frame and is set either at the bottom or in mid-water for some time and then lifted to rap the fish swimming above it.

Trap: Gear that is set or stationed in the water for a certain period, regardless of the kind of material used for their construction. The fish when caught are naturally confined in a collecting unit from which escape is prevented by labyrinths and/or retarding devices such as gorges, funnels, etc. without any active fishing operation taking place.

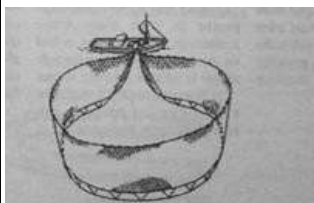
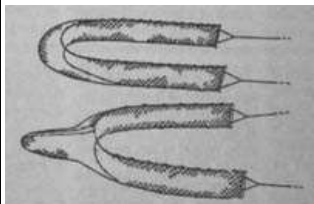
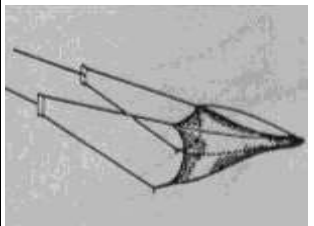
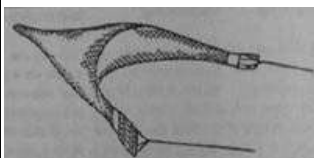
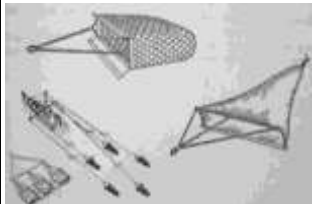
Drive-in-net: A bag net with two wings, scoop net and wall with a coconut leaf fence are usually set in the water against the current. To a larger- scale drive-in net, one to two hundred fishermen with their frightening ropes and plastic hoses which emit bubbles drive the fish to enter the bag net and/or scoop net. A lift net is used to catch fish which are circling the net wall.

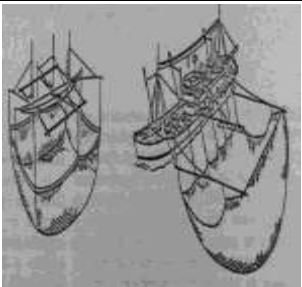

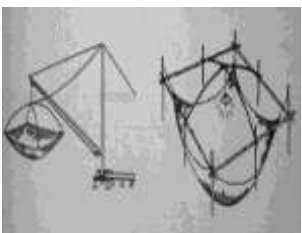

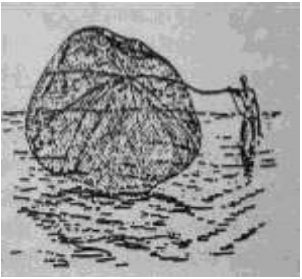

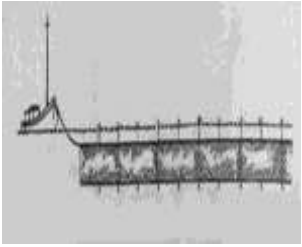

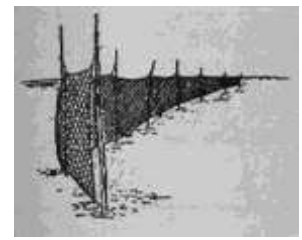

Surrounding Net: A net roughly rectangular in shape without a distinct bag is set vertically in the water to surround the school of fish, generally of pelagic nature. The nets are subdivided into three major types: one boat purse seine; two boat purse seine; and surrounding net without a purse line. The ring net type is included in the category.

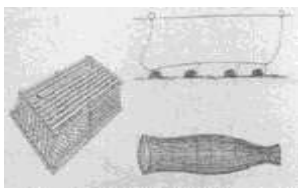


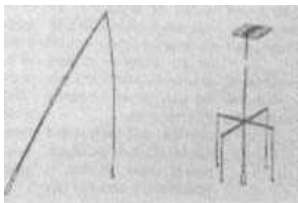

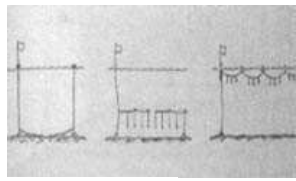

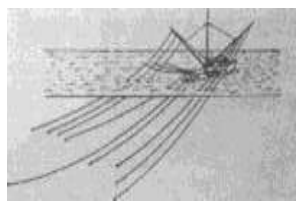
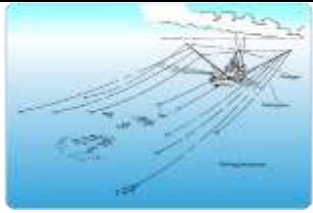
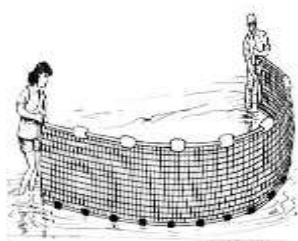


Dredge: An iron or net basket with a hard rectangular frame at the opening. This gear is dragged or pushed along the sea bed usually to collect molluscs such as mussels, oysters, scallops, clams, etc. the shellfish are held in an attached bag or sieve which allows the water, sand or mud to pass through.

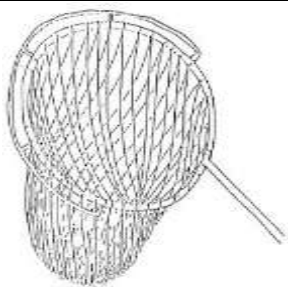

Miscellaneous: This group covers a great variety of other fishing gear and methods not specified elsewhere or those are based on mixed principles. For example hand-hooks, harpoons or spears, gaff etc.

Types of nets widely used by fishermen

S.No.	Type of Net	Diagram	Broad Definition
1	Surrounding nets		
	Purse Seine		A surrounding net is a fishing net which surrounds fish on the sides and underneath. It is typically used by commercial fishers, and pulled along the surface of the water. These nets surround the fish on the sides and extend underneath so the fish cannot escape. These include: purse seines that can be pulled together at the bottom. In purse seining fishing the net hangs vertically in the water by attaching weights along the bottom edge and floats along the top. A simple and commonly used fishing technique is beach seining, where the seine net is operated from the shore.
	Beach seine		
2	Trawl Nets		
	Mid Water trawl		These are large nets, conical in shape, designed to be towed in the sea or along the sea bottom. The trawl is pulled through the water by one or more boats, called trawlers. These are consisting of a cone-shaped body, closed by a bag or codend and extended at the opening by wings. They can be towed by one or two vessels and different nets are used for bottom and mid-water trawling.
	Bottom trawl		
3	Dredges		
			These are gear dragged along the bottom, usually to collect molluscs such as mussels, oysters, scallops and clams. They have the form of a scoop made of chain mesh and they are towed by a fishing boat. The catch is held in a sort of bag or sieve which allows water, sand and mud to run out.

4	Lift Nets		
	 <p>Boat Lift Nets</p>		<p>These nets are set in such a manner as to allow the fisher to attract fish with lights or bait. When they are over the net it is raised or hauled in to capture the fish. Lift nets come in various shapes and sizes. The two examples shown are for boats and smaller shore mounted apparatus.</p>
	 <p>Shallow Lift Nets</p>		
5	Cast Net		
			<p>These are round nets with small <u>weights</u> distributed around the edge. They are also called <i>throw nets</i>. The net is <u>cast</u> or thrown by hand in such a manner that it spreads out on the water and sinks.</p>
6	Gillnets		
	 <p>Drifting Gill Net</p>		<p>These nets are used to catch fish which try to pass through by snagging on the gill covers. Trapped, the fish can neither advance through the net nor retreat. Thus gill nets are used to enmesh, or catch the fish by the gills, entangling them in the net itself.</p>
	 <p>Fixed Gill Net</p>		

7	Traps		
		 	There are essentially two types of trap, a permanent or semi-permanent structure placed in a river or tidal area and pot-traps that are baited to attract prey and periodically lifted.
	Eel Trap Crab Trap		
8	Hooks and Lines		
			Some fish are attracted to natural or artificial bait on a hook. There are many arrangements which can be constructed to catch fish in this manner with either single hook or in a series. Some fish are attracted to hooks and then "jigged" when the hooks are hauled up and down in jerky movements. This is the principle behind the attraction of squid to the jigs on which they are caught. Hooks and lines include: handlines and poles; set longlines; drifting longlines; and trolling lines.
	Handlines and Poles		
			
	Set Longlines		
			
	Trolling Lines		
9	Drag Net		
			This is a general term which can be applied to any net which is dragged or hauled across a river or along the bottom of a lake or sea. The fishing depth of this net can be adjusted by adding weights to the bottom.
			

10	Scoop Net		
			<p>These are small hand operated devices formed like bagnets and used to scoop fish and other prey out of the water. A typical feature of this gear is that it is held open by a frame around the opening of the bag. Scoop nets are mainly used in artisanal fisheries.</p>