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# THE NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY

NUMBER 100

TABLES WITH NOTES  
ON  
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

FIFTEENTH ROUND  
JULY 1959—JUNE 1960



JULY 1962  
INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE  
CALCUTTA-35

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National Sample Survey

NUMBER 100

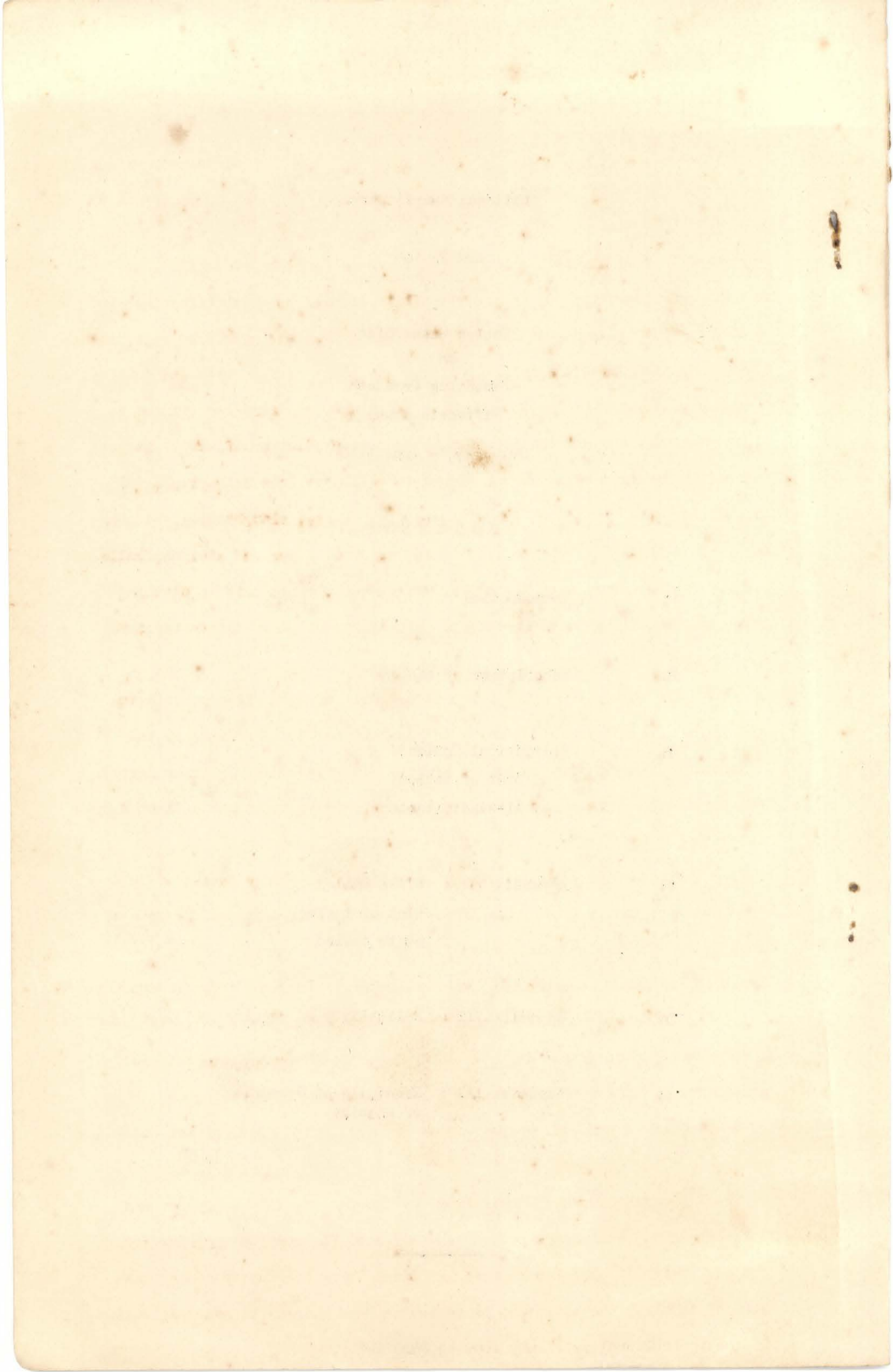
Tables with Notes  
on  
Livestock Products  
Fifteenth Round

July 1959 - June 1960

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The National Sample Survey  
Fifteenth Round : July 1959 - June 1960

Number 100

Tables with notes on Livestock Products

Introduction

1.1 In the fifteenth round of the National Sample Survey (NSS), an enquiry was conducted to obtain information on some important livestock and poultry products, such as, cow milk, buffalo milk, goat milk, hen eggs, duck eggs etc. along with the related data on the count of livestock and poultry birds by interviewing the households. An attempt was also made to get an idea regarding the utilisation of milk and the production of wool. Besides these, information of a general nature in regard to some entrepreneurial activities ~~in the field of animal husbandry~~, namely, slaughtering and skinning of livestock, disposal of fallen heads of livestock etc. was collected at the village level with a view to making use of these data in planning surveys on allied subject in future. The main results of the survey have been given in this report.

1.2 The survey was carried out in a sample of 2547 villages covering the whole of rural India excluding the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the islands of Amindivi, Laccadive and Minicoy, the North East Frontier Agency and the Ladakh district in Jammu and Kashmir. Information was collected by interviewing all the households in the sample villages.

1.3 At the time of enumeration, livestock and poultry possessed by a household irrespective of actual ownership on the day prior to the date of enquiry was ascertained and recorded in the relevant columns of the main block (block 6) of the schedule, the facsimile of which is shown in Appendix III. The information on the production of milk and eggs was collected with a reference period of one day preceding the date of enquiry and that for production of wool with a reference period of one year preceding the date of enquiry by interrogating the members (generally the head) of the household.

1.4 The field work of the survey started in July 1959 and continued upto June 1960, covering a period of one year. The reference period for the collection of data for most of the items being one day preceding the date of inquiry, the estimates presented in this report, in general, relate to the agricultural year July 1959 to June 1960.



1.5 The Directorate of National Sample Survey, Government of India, was responsible for the collection of the primary data in all the States and the Union territories except in West Bengal, where the field work was carried out by the Indian Statistical Institute. The work relating to processing and tabulation of data was done in the Indian Statistical Institute.

#### Sampling Design

1.6 A stratified uni-stage sampling design was adopted with villages as the sampling units. The sample villages were allocated to different states on a joint consideration of their population, geographical area, crop acreage and the number of persons engaged in household enterprises on the basis of 1951 census. The allocations were then rounded off to multiples of 12.

1.7 In each state, strata were formed by grouping the contiguous tehsils in such a manner that each group was more or less homogeneous with regard to population density, altitude above sea level and pattern of cultivation of food crops and had approximately the same population. The number of strata in a state was made one-twelfth of the total allocation of sample villages for the state. This was done so because the number of sample villages selected for survey was 12 per stratum. With these considerations, the total number of strata formed in the rural sector was 218.

1.8 In each stratum, two independent sub-samples of 6 villages each were drawn systematically with a random start after arranging the tehsils in a serpentine manner. For the purpose of the survey, all households belonging to the sample villages were surveyed. In case a sample village was too large, a hamlet or a group of hamlets within the sample village was selected with equal probability and the survey in that village was restricted to the selected hamlet group.

1.9 The survey period was partitioned into six sub-rounds of two months each. In each stratum two investigators were posted and each of them was entrusted with the work of surveying an independent sub-sample of six villages, one in each sub-round. Thus in each sub-round, two independent and interpenetrating net work of samples of villages were surveyed by two different parties of investigators.

1.10 Altogether, 2616 villages were planned to be surveyed in this enquiry but 1276 villages in sub-sample 1 and 1271 villages in sub-sample 2 were actually surveyed. The rest of the villages could not be surveyed for one reason or other.



Estimation procedure

1.11 The unbiased estimate of total value of a characteristic for a particular stratum in a state corresponding to a sub-sample was obtained as

$$\hat{t} = \frac{V}{v} \sum_{i=1}^v D_i x_i; \text{ where } x_i$$

is the value of the characteristic for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  village or for the hamlet group in case of hamlet selection;  $D_i$  is the number of hamlet groups formed in the village;  $v$  and  $V$  are respectively the number of villages surveyed and total number of villages in the stratum. The state estimate was obtained by adding the estimates of all the strata belonging to the state, while the sum of the estimates of all the states given the all-India estimates. The combined sample estimates are obtained by taking the simple arithmetic average of the two sub-sample estimates.

Estimates

1.12 The results of the survey have been presented in two independent and inter-penetrating samples, each of which provides a valid estimate of the characteristic. The deviation between the two sample estimates gives an idea regarding the reliability of the results. The estimates are given for all-India covering only the rural part of the country. A few tables, however, have been given at the State level in Appendix I. The ratio estimates, like, per household, per animal etc., given in the report have been derived from the total estimates of the two characteristics involved. The reliability of the total estimates for some important items of the enquiry has been discussed in Appendix II.



CHAPTER TWO

Description of table

2.1 As stated earlier, the information on all the items have been given for all-India covering only the rural part of the country. However, the estimates for a few characteristics are furnished at the state level in Appendix I. For all items of information included in this report, estimates from two independent and interpenetrating samples as well as their combined estimates are shown in all-India tables and also in state tables of Appendix I.

2.2 The tables given in this report can be classified according to the nature of information contained in these tables. Broadly four groups can be formed which are as follows :

(i) tables numbers 1 to 3 showing the percentage of total number of estimated households reporting (a) possessing of certain categories of livestock, (b) production of wool and eggs and (c) various forms of utilisation of milk respectively.

(ii) table number 4 showing the per village estimates of number of livestock and poultry under various categories.

(iii) table numbers 5 to 9 showing the estimates of production and utilisation of milk, production of wool and production of eggs separately for hens and ducks.

(iv) table numbers 10 to 13 give information of a general nature in respect of slaughter and skinning activities and also the use to which the fallen heads of livestock are put by the rural households.

2.3 The information contained in tables of first category indicates mainly the proportion of producer households in respect of production of milk (cow, buffalo and goat), of wool and of eggs. Also, the percentage of households reporting different utilisation of milk, namely home consumption in fluid form, sold in fluid form, converted to milk products etc. is given in table (3). These estimates of producer households are used to arrive at the per household figures of production of milk, wool and eggs in table numbers 5, 8 and 9.

2.4 The production and utilisation of milk for cows and buffaloes were ascertained for a reference period of one day preceding the date of enquiry. The annual estimates have been arrived at by inflating the



daily yield by 365. In the schedule of enquiry, total milk produced on the reference day was classified into three categories, namely, (i) consumed at home in fluid form, (ii) sold in fluid form and (iii) rest. It was assumed that the milk under the category "rest" had been converted to milk products as it was neither consumed by the household nor sold in the market. On this assumption, estimate of milk per producer household has been given in table number 6 under categories (i) consumed at home as milk (ii) sold as milk and (iii) converted to milk products. The estimates of households possessing cows-in-milk and buffaloes-in-milk are used as producer household in table 6 for deriving per household estimates of cow and buffalo milk respectively.

2.5 The estimate of quantity of milk sold in the form of milk products given in table 7 was built up from the data collected during the survey in the form of percentage of milk products sold to total milk products produced during the week ending on the day preceding the date of enquiry. Milk equivalents of the products were considered in collecting this information. These percentage figures based on the week reference period were applied on the quantity of milk converted to milk products (i.e. the quantity recorded under the category "rest" as mentioned in para 2.4) to get the estimates of quantity of milk sold in the form of milk products.

2.6 In addition to the primary information on livestock numbers and products, some information about the slaughter and skinning of livestock has been presented in tables 10 to 13. This information had been collected at the village level from the headman or some other knowledgeable persons of the village.



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National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (1) : Estimated number of households possessing (i) milch cows, (ii) cows in milk, (iii) milch buffaloes, (iv) buffaloes in milk, (v) goats in milk and (vi) sheep for wool expressed as percentage of total number of estimated households.

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	percentage of total number of households possessing			
	(i) cows in milk	15.23	15.86	15.56
	(ii) milch cows	31.41	33.75	32.63
	(iii) buffaloes in milk	12.31	11.32	11.79
	(iv) milch buffaloes	19.79	18.60	19.17
	(v) goats in milk	6.87	6.96	6.92
	(vi) sheep for wool	1.39	1.70	1.55
2.	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
3	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215

Table (2) : Estimated number of households reporting production of (i) wool, (ii) hen eggs, (iii) duck eggs, (iv) other eggs expressed as percentage of total number of estimated households.

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	percentage of total number of households reporting production of			
	(i) wool	1.19	1.47	1.34
	(ii) hen eggs	2.74	2.94	2.85
	(iii) duck eggs	0.24	0.23	0.23
	(iv) other eggs	0.02	0.02	0.02
2	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
3	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (3) : Estimated number of households reporting (i) home consumption of milk, (ii) sale of milk, (iii) conversion of milk to products and (iv) sale of milk products expressed as percentage of total number of estimated households and of estimated number of producer households separately for cow and buffalo milk.

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) <u>cow milk</u>				
1	percentage of total number of households reporting			
	(i) home consumption of milk	10.72	11.44	11.10
	(ii) sale of milk	1.06	1.01	1.03
	(iii) conversion of milk to products	2.20	2.21	2.21
	(iv) sale of milk products	0.24	0.33	0.29
2	percentage of producer <sup>1/</sup> households reporting			
	(i) home consumption of milk	70.40	72.15	71.33
	(ii) sale of milk	6.95	6.36	6.64
	(iii) conversion of milk to products	14.48	13.93	14.19
	(iv) sale of milk products	1.55	2.11	1.85
(b) <u>buffalo milk</u>				
3	percentage of total number of households reporting			
	(i) home consumption of milk	9.52	8.75	9.12
	(ii) sale of milk	1.52	1.51	1.52
	(iii) conversion of milk to products	6.12	5.55	5.82
	(iv) sale of milk products	1.02	1.10	1.06
4	percentage of producer <sup>1/</sup> households reporting			
	(i) home consumption of milk	77.36	77.35	77.35
	(ii) sale of milk	12.33	13.39	12.86
	(iii) conversion of milk to products	49.73	49.01	49.37
	(iv) sale of milk products	8.30	9.71	9.01
5	number of villages surveyed	12.76	12.71	25.47
6	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215

<sup>1/</sup> households possessing cows-in-milk and buffaloes-in-milk have been taken as the producer households in sub-tables (a) and (b) respectively



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (4) : Per village estimates of (i) cows in milk (ii) milch cows (iii) cows not calved (iv) bulls & bullocks (v) buffaloes in milk (vi) milch buffaloes (vii) buffaloes not calved (viii) he-buffaloes (ix) goats in milk (x) other goats, (xi) sheep for wool (xii) other sheep (xiii) pigs (xiv) hens (xv) other fowl (xvi) ducks (xvii) drakes & ducklings; and percentages of animals in milk (cows and buffaloes) to the corresponding total number of milch animals

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	per village estimates of			
	(i) cows in milk	23.60	25.54	24.57
	(ii) milch <sup>1/</sup> cows	64.47	74.56	69.51
	(iii) cows not calved	49.87	54.17	52.02
	(iv) bulls & bullocks	135.82	159.40	147.61
	(v) buffaloes in milk	16.71	16.24	16.48
	(vi) milch <sup>1/</sup> buffaloes	33.16	31.82	32.49
	(vii) buffaloes not calved	24.00	22.00	23.00
	(viii) he-buffaloes	18.42	19.63	19.02
	(ix) goats in milk	15.75	18.47	17.11
	(x) other goats	61.88	71.71	66.79
	(xi) sheep for wool	25.10	31.33	28.21
	(xii) other sheep	25.15	31.80	28.47
	(xiii) pigs	7.29	9.56	8.43
	(xiv) hens	42.24	51.55	46.89
	(xv) other fowl	79.57	99.31	89.44
	(xvi) ducks	4.84	4.04	4.44
	(xvii) drakes & ducklings	2.53	2.22	2.38
2	percentage of animals in milk to total milch animals			
	(i) cows	36.61	34.26	35.35
	(ii) buffaloes	50.39	51.06	50.72
3	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
4	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215

<sup>1/</sup> milch animals (cows and buffaloes) correspond to the animals ever calved and have been obtained as a sum of animals in milk and dry.



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (5) : Yearly estimate of production of (i) cow milk, (ii) buffalo milk and (iii) goat milk per producer household and per animal in milk

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	annual production (seers 0.00) per producer <sup>1/</sup> household			
	(i) cow milk	388.86 ✓	326.07	355.46
	(ii) buffalo milk	983.32 ✓	896.17	939.67
	(iii) goat milk	115.49 ✓	116.01	115.76
2	annual production (seers 0.00) per animal in milk			
	(i) cow milk	277.27	244.22	260.09
	(ii) buffalo milk	800.05	752.80	776.76
	(iii) goat milk	55.75	52.72	54.11
3	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
4	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215

1/ Producer household for a particular category of milk is taken to be the estimated number of households reporting possession of animal-in-milk of that type.

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Table (6) : Yearly estimate of quantity of milk (i) consumed at home as milk, (ii) sold as milk and (iii) converted to milk products per producer household separately for cows and buffaloes.

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	yearly estimate of quantity of cow milk (seers 0.00) per producer 1/ household			
	(i) total produced	388.86	326.07	355.46
	(ii) consumed at home as milk	273.36	242.87	257.14
	(iii) sold as milk	41.91	24.64	32.72
	(iv) converted to milk products	73.59	58.56	65.60
2	yearly estimate of quantity of buffalo milk (seers 0.00) per producer 1/ household			
	(i) total produced	983.32	896.17	939.67
	(ii) consumed at home as milk	449.61	429.06	439.32
	(iii) sold as milk	133.31	109.41	121.34
	(iv) converted to milk products	400.40	357.70	379.01
3	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
4	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215

1/ households possessing animals in milk are considered as producer households.



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (7) : Estimate of quantity of milk sold in the form of milk products expressed as percentage of (i) total milk produced and (ii) milk used for conversion to milk products separately for cow and buffalo milk.

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	percentage of milk sold as milk products to total milk products			
	(i) cow	0.58	0.38	0.48
	(ii) buffalo	3.94	3.55	3.75
2	percentage of milk sold as milk products to total milk used for milk products			
	(i) cow	3.09	2.12	2.63
	(ii) buffalo	9.66	8.90	9.30
3	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
4	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215



## National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (8) : Annual production of wool per village and per producer household

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	annual production (seers 0.00) of wool per village	14.88	39.57	27.23
2	annual production (seers 0.00) of wool per producer <sup>1/</sup> household	11.31	22.25	17.60
3	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
4	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215

<sup>1/</sup> households reporting production of wool are considered as producer households.

Table (9) : Yearly estimate of production of eggs separately for (i) hens, (ii) ducks and (iii) others per village and per producer household.

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	annual production of eggs per village			
	(i) hen	2626.37	3584.43	3105.40
	(ii) duck	170.59	234.70	202.65
	(iii) others	7.14	28.97	18.06
	(iv) total	2804.10	3848.10	3326.11
2	annual production of eggs per producer <sup>1/</sup> household			
	(i) hen	866.51	1009.53	943.66
	(ii) duck	640.94	862.04	752.74
	(iii) others	415.34	982.46	773.52
3	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
4	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215

<sup>1/</sup> producer household for a particular category of egg is taken to be the estimated number of households reporting production of eggs of that type.



Table (10) : Percentage of total number of villages reporting households with activities - (i) slaughter only (ii) skinning only and (iii) both slaughter & skinning of livestock by number of households reporting the particular activity in the village

(RURAL INDIA)

(number of villages surveyed: sub-sample 1 - 1276; sub-sample 2 - 1271; combined - 2547)

srl. no.	number of households in a village reporting different activities <sup>1/</sup>	percentage <sup>2/</sup> of total number of villages reporting households with activities								
		slaughter only			skinning only			both slaughter & skinning		
		s.s 1	s.s 2	comb.	s.s 1	s.s 2	comb.	s.s 1	s.s 2	comb.
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	one	2.25	1.62	1.94	5.36	5.41	5.38	2.10	2.48	2.29
2	two	1.16	1.71	1.44	4.29	4.48	4.39	1.36	1.21	1.29
3	three	0.39	0.84	0.61	2.26	2.92	2.59	0.90	0.99	0.94
4	four	0.57	0.89	0.73	2.57	3.31	2.94	0.97	1.16	1.07
5	five	-	0.45	0.22	1.68	1.05	1.36	0.81	0.52	0.67
6	six to ten	1.54	1.06	1.30	3.81	4.25	4.03	2.14	1.35	1.75
7	eleven to fifteen	0.50	0.23	0.36	1.35	1.75	1.55	0.59	0.62	0.61
8	sixteen & above	0.87	0.98	0.92	3.12	2.62	2.87	1.82	0.79	1.31
9	total	7.28	7.78	7.52	24.44	25.79	25.11	10.69	9.12	9.93

1/ The distributions of villages shown under columns (2) to (4), columns (5) to (7) and columns (8) to (10) are classified according to the number of households in the village reporting (i) slaughter only (ii) skinning only and (iii) both slaughter & skinning respectively.

2/ The total number of villages in the frame (as per Census 1951) used as 'base' for calculating the percentage figures in each cell.



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (11) : Percentage of total number of villages reporting disposal of fallen heads of livestock by nature of disposal and by category of livestock

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	percentage of total number of villages reporting disposal of fallen heads of livestock by nature of disposal											
		sub-sample 1				sub-sample 2				combined			
		discar- ded	sale for skinning	own account skinning	others	discar- ded	sale for skinning	own account skinning	others	discar- ded	sale for skinning	own account skinning	others
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	cattle	22.16	8.17	4.08	15.72	26.15	9.16	4.56	12.93	24.16	8.67	4.32	14.33
2	buffalo	20.09	6.69	4.17	14.90	22.86	6.95	3.82	11.34	21.48	6.82	3.99	13.12
3	sheep	9.18	3.30	1.61	9.16	9.58	4.77	3.64	5.04	9.38	4.04	2.63	7.10
4	goat	14.75	6.21	2.83	14.07	18.16	6.45	6.60	8.75	16.46	6.33	4.71	11.41
5	pig	7.95	0.17	0.68	6.87	8.85	0.69	0.39	4.81	8.40	0.43	0.54	5.84
6	number of villages surveyed	1276				1271				2547			

Note : The total number of villages in the frame (as per Census 1951) is used as the 'base' for calculating the percentage figures in each cell.



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (12) : Percentage of total number of villages and of households reporting (i) slaughter and (ii) skinning of livestock.

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	percentage of total number of villages reporting			
	(i) slaughter	13.58	8.39	10.99
	(ii) skinning	27.66	19.74	23.71
2	percentage of total number of households reporting			
	(i) slaughter	1.19	1.05	1.12
	(ii) skinning	2.16	2.30	2.23
3	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
4	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215

Note : The total number of villages in the frame (as per Census 1951) is used as 'base' for calculating the percentage figures against serial number 1.

nb.



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (13) : Monthly estimates of number of heads of livestock  
(i) slaughtered and (ii) skinned per reporting village  
by type of livestock.

(RURAL INDIA)

srl. no.	item	monthly estimates of number of heads per reporting <sup>1/</sup> village					
		sub-sample 1		sub-sample 2		combined	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	cattle	24.48	8.04	9.70	5.24	17.77	6.60
2	buffalo	21.05	5.06	5.78	3.88	13.04	4.52
3	sheep	9.69	7.22	34.30	44.22	23.02	24.71
4	goat	40.53	40.89	52.20	52.77	46.34	47.03
5	pig	10.95	8.91	8.19	5.74	9.38	7.05
6	number of villages surveyed		1276		1271		2547

<sup>1/</sup> The estimates of number of villages reporting slaughter and skinning are taken into account in arriving at the per village estimates of volume of slaughter and skinning respectively.



Appendix - I (STATE TABLES)

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National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (A.1.1) : Estimated number of households possessing (i) cows-in-milk and (ii) milch cows expressed as percentage of total number of estimated households for each State and all-India by sub-samples.

srl. no.	states	village surveyed			households surveyed			percentage of total no. of households possessing					
		sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	total	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	total	cows in milk			milch cows		
								sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	103	211	13614	14082	27696	8.31	9.80	9.07	20.13	23.45	21.82
2.	Assam	40	38	78	2558	3541	6099	24.66	22.77	23.50	44.95	39.82	41.80
3.	Bihar	111	107	218	8593	11092	19685	11.30	13.22	12.40	26.86	34.33	31.12
4.	Gujarat	54	52	106	5530	6544	12074	15.61	16.86	16.25	27.78	29.88	28.86
✓5.	Jammu & Kashmir	158	162	320	11263	11383	22646	31.30	29.20	30.25	60.68	54.59	57.65 ✓
6.	Kerala	36	36	72	4448	4519	8967	13.43	11.03	12.19	24.24	23.49	23.85
✓7.	Madhya Pradesh	121	126	247	9344	8685	18029	22.09	23.39	22.68	48.52	52.20	50.20 ✓
8.	Madras	90	82	172	12643	11925	24568	7.54	8.65	8.12	19.52	19.80	19.67
9.	Maharashtra	100	104	204	11371	11064	22435	14.03	17.26	15.57	29.54	37.73	33.44
10.	Mysore	57	60	117	5100	5814	10914	20.28	17.39	18.78	42.57	36.43	39.39
11.	Orissa	60	57	117	3708	3885	7593	13.77	12.56	12.94	30.78	33.86	32.88
✓12.	Punjab	34	41	75	2966	3469	6435	20.58	27.90	23.92	40.61	48.95	44.42 ✓
✓13.	Rajasthan	57	60	117	5311	5345	10656	32.16	31.55	31.87	53.21	59.25	56.09 ✓
14.	Uttar Pradesh	155	156	311	13316	15033	28349	11.39	13.30	12.40	25.59	28.39	27.07
15.	West Bengal	83	74	157	8201	7853	16054	19.09	19.84	19.44	34.28	33.04	33.71
16.	Delhi & Himachal Pradesh	6	7	13	245	194	439	22.68	52.95	33.23	37.58	73.84	50.22 ✓
17.	Manipur & Tripura	6	6	12	916	660	1576	21.83	25.30	23.29	30.57	35.45	32.61
18.	all-India	1276	1271	2547	119127	125088	244215	15.23	15.86	15.56	31.42	33.75	32.63

nb.



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (A.1.2): Estimated number of households possessing (I) buffaloes in milk, (II) milch buffaloes expressed as percentage of total number of estimated households for each state and all-India by sub-samples.

sr. no.	states	villages surveyed			percentage of total number of households possessing					
		sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	total	buffaloes in milk			milch buffaloes		
					sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	103	211	17.27	13.84	15.52	26.56	23.76	25.13
2.	Assam	40	38	78	0.93	0.67	0.77	2.67	7.96	5.92
3.	Bihar	111	107	218	7.02	9.14	8.23	14.78	16.70	15.87
4.	Gujarat ✓	54	52	106	20.15	21.72	20.95	31.83	31.05	✓31.43
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	158	162	320	11.15	10.51	10.83	20.61	18.03	19.33
6.	Kerala	36	36	72	1.05	0.99	1.02	1.63	1.96	1.80
7.	Madhya Pradesh	121	126	247	10.57	10.61	10.59	18.00	18.26	18.12
8.	Madras	90	82	172	5.66	5.16	5.40	10.18	8.56	9.33
9.	Maharashtra	100	104	204	8.68	10.90	9.74	15.10	19.11	17.01
10.	Mysore	57	60	117	14.13	12.24	13.15	24.73	22.03	23.33
11.	Orissa	60	57	117	0.60	0.34	0.43	1.22	1.00	1.07
12.	Punjab ✓	34	41	75	41.99	30.21	36.61	55.78	43.07	49.97
13.	Rajasthan ✓	57	60	117	21.65	18.91	20.34	30.97	28.74	29.91
14.	Uttar Pradesh ✓	155	156	311	18.71	20.88	19.85	30.42	32.31	31.42
15.	West Bengal	83	74	157	0.79	0.51	0.66	1.21	1.18	1.20
16.	Delhi & Himachal Pradesh ✓	6	7	13	46.38	18.13	36.53	64.73	21.61	✓49.70
17.	Manipur & Tripura	6	6	12	0.44	-	0.25	0.55	1.52	0.95
18.	all-India	1276	1271	2547	12.31	11.32	11.79	19.79	18.60	19.17



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (A.1.3) : Estimated number of households possessing (I) goats in milk, (II) sheep for wool expressed as percentage of total number of estimated households for each State and all-India by sub-samples.

sr. no.	states	villages surveyed			percentage of total number of households possessing					
		sub-sam-ple 1	sub-sam-ple 2	total	goats in milk			sheep per wool		
					sub-sam-ple 1	sub-sam-ple 2	com-bin-ed	sub-sam-ple 1	sub-sam-ple 2	com-bin-ed
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	103	211	2.19	2.40	2.30	1.00	1.41	1.21
2.	Assam	40	38	78	9.46	8.90	9.11	0.02	-	0.01
3.	Bihar	111	107	218	8.13	9.85	9.11	0.39	0.21	0.29
4.	Gujerat	54	52	106	6.82	9.71	8.30	0.79	0.66	0.72
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ✓	158	162	320	7.09	5.83	6.47	21.45	30.16	25.78
6.	Kerala	36	36	72	5.04	4.31	4.66	0.00	-	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	121	126	247	8.30	5.27	6.92	0.42	0.42	0.42
8.	Madras	90	82	172	5.44	3.49	4.41	0.45	0.51	0.48
9.	Maharashtra	100	104	204	8.92	10.81	9.82	0.68	0.58	0.63
10.	Mysore	57	60	117	4.54	4.94	4.75	2.29	3.79	3.07
11.	Orissa	60	57	117	4.57	6.58	5.94	0.00	-	-
12.	Punjab ✓	34	41	75	7.15	5.29	6.30	1.96	11.10	6.14
13.	Rajasthan ✓	57	60	117	8.99	16.97	12.80	7.21	11.30	9.16
14.	Uttar Pradesh	155	156	311	7.75	6.36	7.02	0.98	1.00	0.99
15.	West Bengal	83	74	157	8.89	6.22	7.66	0.62	0.21	0.43
16.	Delhi & Himachal Pradesh ✓	6	7	13	5.33	5.93	5.54	34.28	24.91	31.01
17.	Manipur & Tripura	6	6	12	2.07	9.24	5.08	-	-	-
18.	all-India	1276	1271	2547	6.87	6.96	6.92	1.39	1.70	1.55



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round 1959-60

Table (A.1.4): Estimated number of households reporting production of wool expressed as percentage of total number of estimated households for each State and all-India

sr. no.	states	villages surveyed			percentage of total number of households reporting production of wool		
		sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	total	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	103	211	0.70	1.42	1.07
2.	Assam	40	38	78	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	111	107	218	0.52	0.03	0.24
4.	Gujerat	54	52	106	0.71	0.54	0.62
5.	Jammu & Kashmir ✓	158	162	320	25.72	29.48	27.59 ✓
6.	Kerala	36	36	72	-	-	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	121	126	247	0.17	0.33	0.25
8.	Madras	90	82	172	0.41	0.27	0.34
9.	Maharashtra	100	104	204	0.35	0.47	0.41
10.	Mysore	57	60	117	4.52	3.67	4.08
11.	Orissa	60	57	117	-	-	-
12.	Punjab	34	41	75	1.57	10.90	5.84
13.	Rajasthan	57	60	117	6.46	9.41	7.87
14.	Uttar Pradesh	155	156	311	0.69	0.66	0.67
15.	West Bengal	83	74	157	0.33	0.04	0.19
16.	Delhi & Himachal Pradesh ✓	6	7	13	9.14	26.09	15.05
17.	Manipur & Tripura	6	6	12	-	-	-
18.	all-India	1276	1271	2547	1.19	1.47	1.34



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (A.1.5) : Estimated number of households reporting production of hen eggs expressed as percentage of total number of estimated households for each State and all-India.

srl. no.	states	villages surveyed			percentage of total number of households reporting production of hen eggs		
		sub-sample	sub-sample	total	sub-sample	sub-sample	combined
		1	2		1	2	
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	103	211	2.60	2.95	2.78
2.	Assam	40	38	78	7.81	6.02	6.71✓
3.	Bihar	111	107	218	1.70	2.51	2.16
4.	Gujerat	54	52	106	1.47	1.79	1.63
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	158	162	320	11.70	12.89	12.30✓
6.	Kerala	36	36	72	7.99	9.78	8.92✓
7.	Madhya Pradesh	121	126	247	1.64	1.69	1.66
8.	Madras	90	82	172	2.79	1.43	2.07
9.	Maharashtra	100	104	204	5.70	4.43	5.10✓
10.	Mysore	57	60	117	2.21	3.50	2.88
11.	Orissa	60	57	117	2.45	5.08	4.23✓
12.	Punjab	34	41	75	3.47	2.77	3.15
13.	Rajasthan	57	60	117	0.13	0.12	0.13
14.	Uttar Pradesh	155	156	311	0.34	0.47	0.41
15.	West Bengal	83	74	157	6.00	6.43	6.20✓
16.	Delhi & Himachal Pradesh	6	7	13	3.05	0.46	2.15
17.	Manipur & Tripura	6	6	12	2.84	4.09	3.36
18.	all-India	1276	1271	2547	2.74	2.94	2.85

nb.



National Sample Survey : Fifteenth Round, 1959-60

Table (A.1.6) : Estimated number of households reporting production of duck eggs expressed as percentage of total number of estimated households for each State and all-India.

srl. no.	states	villages surveyed			percentage of total no. of households reporting production of duck eggs		
		sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	total	sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	103	211	0.05	0.06	0.06
2.	Assam	40	38	78	1.56	1.94	1.79 ✓
3.	Bihar	111	107	218	0.02	0.02	0.02
4.	Gujerat	54	52	106	-	-	-
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	158	162	320	0.06	0.17	0.11
6.	Kerala	36	36	72	0.03	-	0.02
7.	Madhya Pradesh	121	126	247	0.03	-	0.01
8.	Madras	90	82	172	-	0.03	0.02
9.	Maharashtra	100	104	204	-	0.02	0.01
10.	Mysore	57	60	117	-	-	-
11.	Orissa	60	57	117	0.07	-	0.02
12.	Punjab	34	41	75	0.02	-	0.01
13.	Rajasthan	57	60	117	-	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	155	156	311	0.01	0.02	0.02
15.	West Bengal	83	74	157	2.49	2.23	2.37 ✓
16.	Delhi & Himachal Pradesh	6	7	13	-	-	-
17.	Manipur & Tripura	6	6	12	-	1.36	0.57
18.	all-India	1276	1271	2547	0.24	0.23	0.23

nb.



## Appendix - II

Reliability of results

1. As seen earlier, the results of the survey have been analysed by two independent and interpenetrating sub-samples, each of which furnishes a valid estimate of the variate under study. The divergence between the sub-sample estimates give an idea about the margin of uncertainty of the estimate for any character. Tables (A.2.1), (A.2.2) and (A.2.3) given below show the two independent sub-sample estimates for some of the important items of the survey.

Table (A.2.1) : Sub-sample estimate of number of households reporting (i) possession of cows-in-milk, buffaloes-in-milk and (ii) production of hen-eggs & duck eggs.

(Rural India)

srl. no.	item	estimates (in lakh numbers)		
		sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<u>number of households reporting</u>			
1	possession of cows-in-milk	102.6	116.6	109.6
2	possession of buffaloes-in-milk	82.9	83.2	83.0
3	production of hen-eggs	18.5	21.6	20.1
4	production duck-eggs	1.6	1.7	1.6
5	number of villages surveyed	1276	1271	2547
6	number of households surveyed	119127	125088	244215

Table (A.2.2) : Sub-sample estimates of number of cows-in-milk, buffaloes-in-milk, hens & ducks.

(Rural India)

srl. no.	item	estimates (in lakh numbers)		
		sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<u>number of</u>			
1	cows-in-milk	143.9	155.7	149.8
2	buffaloes-in-milk	101.9	99.0	100.4
3	hens	257.5	314.2	285.9
4	ducks	29.5	24.7	27.1



Table (A.2.3) : Sub-sample estimates of annual production of cow and buffalo milk, hen and duck eggs.

(Rural India)

srl. no.	item	unit	estimates		
			sub-sample 1	sub-sample 2	combined
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>annual production</u>					
1	cow milk	lakh maunds	997.3	950.6	973.9
2	buffalo milk	lakh maunds	2037.6	1863.7	1950.6
3	hen eggs	lakh numbers	16010.1	21850.4	18930.3
4	duck eggs	lakh numbers	1039.9	1430.7	1235.3

2. The sub-sample estimates furnished above give a fair idea on the reliability of the results based on the evidences gathered from the survey itself. The official estimates on the other hand provide an external check on the results obtained from the survey. The survey results on some items of livestock and poultry and on production of milk (cow and buffalo) and eggs (hens and ducks) are shown in Tables (A.2.4) and (A.2.5) along with the corresponding official estimates. It may be noted here that the estimates obtained from the NSS and from the official sources do not relate to the same period of time.

Table (A.2.4) : NSS and Livestock census (1956) figures of livestock and poultry numbers.

(Rural India)

srl. no.	item	NSS estimates (1959-60)	livestock census (1956)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	<u>Cattle</u> (in lakh numbers)		
1.1	cows-in-milk	149.8	189.7
1.2	milch cows	423.7	397.9
1.3	total female cattle	740.9	689.8
1.4	total male cattle	899.8	840.0
1.5	total cattle	1640.7	1530.6
2.	<u>Buffalo</u> (in lakh numbers)		
2.1	buffaloes-in-milk	100.5	109.7
2.2	milch buffaloes	198.1	182.8
2.3	total female buffaloes	338.3	311.0
2.4	total male buffaloes	116.0	116.1
2.5	total buffaloes	454.2	427.1
3.	<u>Poultry</u> (in lakh numbers)		
3.1	hens	285.9	280.0
3.2	ducks	27.1	30.1



Table (A.2.5) : NSS and DMI estimates of production of  
(i) cow and buffalo milk and (ii) hen  
and duck eggs.

(All-India)

srl. no.	item	unit	NSS estimate (1959-60)	official estimate <sup>1/</sup> (1956)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>annual production of</u>				
1	cow milk	lakh maunds	973.9	2191.4
2	buffalo milk	lakh maunds	1950.6	2940.4
3	hen eggs	lakh numbers	18930.3	15322 136.0
4	duck eggs	lakh numbers	1430.7	3003 27.0

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates are based on DMI and Livestock census figures and refer to production in both rural and urban areas.

3. It is seen from Table (A.2.4) that the survey estimates are higher than the census figures except for cows-in-milk, buffaloes-in-milk and ducks. The divergence is most pronounced in case of cows-in-milk. Though the estimates of cows in milk and buffaloes-in-milk are lower than those of the census, number of milch animals (cows and buffaloes) as estimated from the survey is higher than the official estimate and this brings down the percentage of animal in-milk to milch animal in case of cows and buffaloes to 35.35 and 50.72 as compared to 47.67 and 60.04 pertaining to census figures. At least a part of the difference may be attributed to the different classifications adopted in the NSS and in the census. The estimates of milch animals from the NSS enquiry relate to those animals which have been calved at least once including dry as well as those in milk. The corresponding figures relating to the census pertain to the breeding females over 3 years including not calved ones also.

4. A comparison of the estimates of milk production from the two agencies as revealed from table (A.2.5) shows that there is great divergence between the two, the official estimate of cow milk being about twice the NSS estimate and of buffalo milk being 1.5 times of the NSS estimate. Even the annual production per animal in milk comes to 6.50 maunds and 19.42 maunds for cows and buffaloes respectively as compared to official estimates of 11.55 maunds and 26.80 maunds. It may be noted here that the official estimates include the production of urban areas and milk production societies etc. But, even then, taking into account the difference in the coverage and other factors, the wide divergence between the



two estimates cannot be accounted for. For this reason, a careful examination of the filled-in schedules of Uttar Pradesh (the selection of U.P. was made since the production of cow as well as buffalo milk is highest in this State) for sub-sample 1 was undertaken which revealed that in a large number of cases, households reporting cows in milk did not report any production of milk. In majority of such cases remarks were given by the investigators that for the purpose of bringing up strong bullocks, calves <sup>were</sup> are allowed to consume the milk and no milk was drawn from the pail of the cows for human consumption. A preliminary tabulation of the data pertaining to sub-sample 1 shows that in Uttar Pradesh about 23 percent of the households possessing cows-in-milk did not report any yield and the cows-in-milk under the possession of such households alone constituted 23 per cent of the total number of cows-in-milk. This indicates only the extent of zero yields for all the cows-in-milk in the possession of the households and thus excludes those cases where some out of a number of cows-in-milk did not report any milk. Thus, virtually, the percentage of cows-in-milk not reporting any production would be much higher than 23 per cent. Among the she-buffaloes in-milk, this percentage is only 2.

5. It may be mentioned here that the data on milk production were also collected through a household schedule in the 12th round of the NSS. The estimates on milk production obtained from the 12th round enquiry are contained in the NSS Draft Report No.77 entitled "Tables with notes on milk production". The estimates based on the 12th round data do not agree with the estimates given in this report. In this connection it is of interest to note that there were some basic differences in the mode of collection of data and also in the period of survey between the two enquiries. In the 12th round, data on milk production were collect<sup>ed</sup> for each cow and buffalo "in milk" possessed by the household for the day preceding the date of enquiry at three different points of time, namely, morning, noon and evening. On the other hand, householdwise information on milk production was collected for a reference period of one day prior to the date of enquiry in the 15th round. Again the survey period of the 15th round was one complete year while that of 12th round was only six months. Hence with these differences in the methodology adopted in the



two enquiries, the difference between the estimates of milk production of two rounds poses serious difficulties in the assessment of the results which requires further investigation.

6. As regards poultry, though the NSS estimates of the number of hens and ducks (excluding youngstock) agree closely with the corresponding official figures, there is gross divergence between the two estimates of the production of hen eggs and those of duck eggs. However, the sub-sample estimates of production of eggs as shown in table (A.2.3) give some confidence in the NSS estimates. It may not be out of place to mention here that the annual consumption of eggs (all types) in rural India derived from the monthly data on consumption of eggs collected in the consumer expenditure enquiry in the 14th round of NSS comes to about 85 crores. By applying the adjustment factor <sup>1/</sup> on the consumption figure, the total annual production of eggs comes to 110 crores. Against this, the official estimate of production eggs is only 1.6 crores.

*Official estimate has been given to 183 crores*

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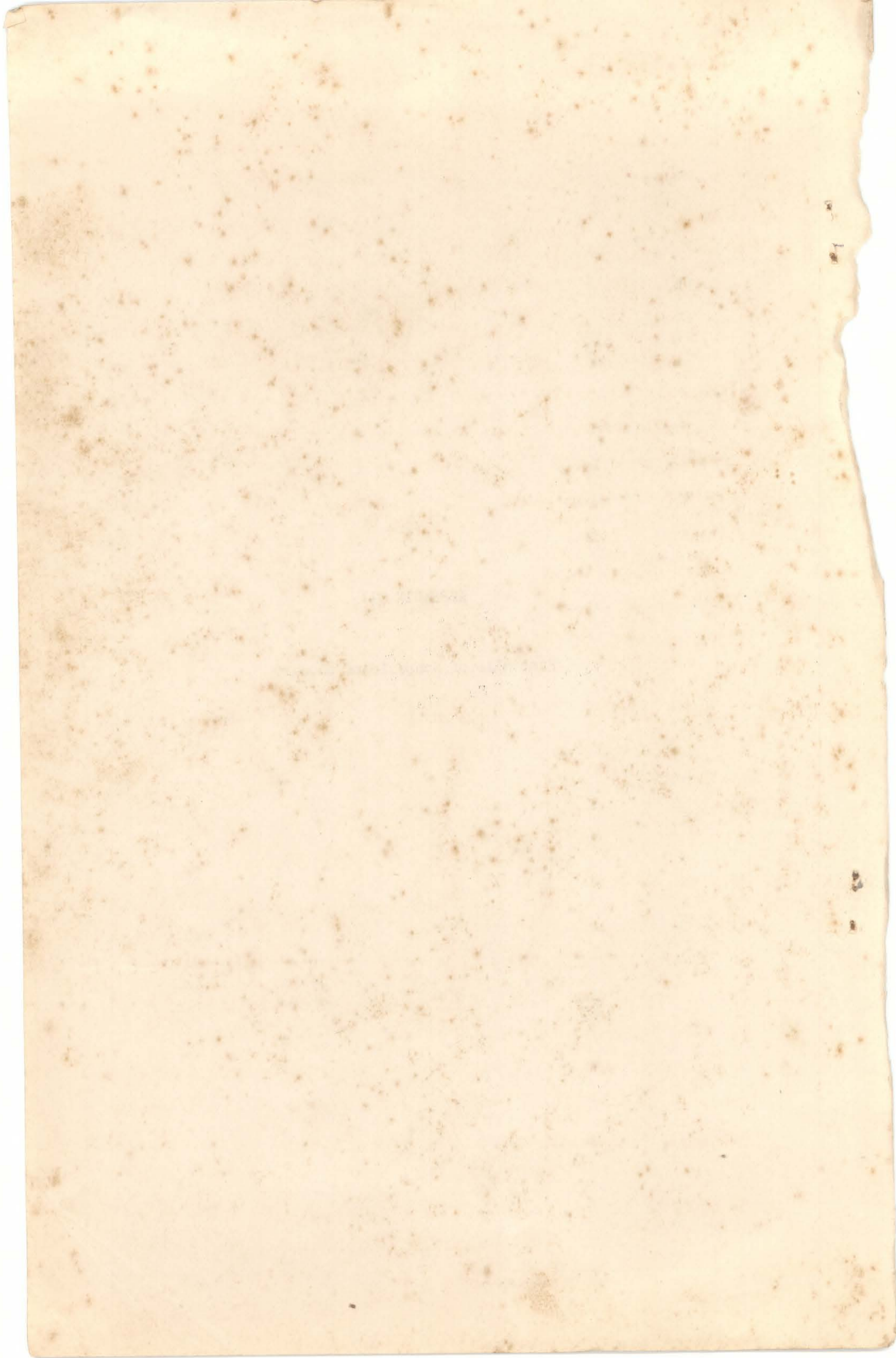
<sup>1/</sup> According to DMI reports, out of 1000 eggs produced, only 778 are retained for consumption.



APPENDIX III

Fascimile of Schedule of enquiry







GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY : 1959-60

Schedule 13 : Livestock Products

RURAL

(Fifteenth Round)

[1] identification : sample village										
1. serial number		9. state	.....							
2. zone-state-natural division		10. district	.....							
3. stratum		11. tehsil/taluk/thana*	.....							
4. sub-round		12. village	.....							
5. sub-sample		13. number of hamlet groups	.....							
6. sample village		14. hamlet(s)	.....							
7. C.P.A. classification**			.....							
8. age of the block		15. number of auxiliary schedules attached	.....							
[2] particulars of investigation and scrutiny										
sr. no.	item	investigator	inspector	field scrutiniser						
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)						
1.	name									
2.	roll number			x						
3.	date of survey/inspection/scrutiny									
4.	date of receipt—despatch									
5.	number of scrutiny sheets attached	x	x							
6.	signature									
[3] village particulars										
[3.1] number of households engaged in selected entrepreneurial activities				[3.2] volume of slaughter and skinning of fallen heads of livestock (last month)			[3.3] disposal of fallen heads of livestock			
sr. no.	description of activity		number of households engaged	sr. no.	item	number of heads		sr. no.	item	disposal code <sup>1</sup>
(0)	(1)		(2)	(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(0)	(1)	(2)
1.	slaughter of livestock and skinning of fallen heads of livestock			1.	cattle			1.	cattle	
				2.	buffalo			2.	buffalo	
2.	slaughter of livestock			3.	sheep			3.	sheep	
				4.	goat			4.	goat	
3.	skinning of fallen heads of livestock			5.	pig			5.	pig	
[3.4] nature of disbursement of selected livestock products						[3.5] usual number of annual clippings of sheep				
sr. no.	item	disbursement code <sup>2</sup>	sr. no.	item	disbursement code <sup>2</sup>	(i) number of times clipped annually				
(0)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(2)	.....				
1.	hides (cattle and buffalo)		4.	bone		(ii) months of				
2.	skins		5.	hoof		(a) first clipping.....				
3.	wool		6.	horn		(b) second clipping.....				
						(c) third clipping.....				
[4] remarks by investigator					[5] comments by inspector					

\* delete whichever is inapplicable

\*\* not in C.P.A.-0; in C.P.A : stage 1-1 ; stage 2-2 ; in community development block-3

<sup>1</sup> disposal code : discarded-1; sale for skinning-2; own account skinning-3; others-4

<sup>2</sup> disbursement code : utilisation in producer's own manufacturing activity-1; sale to other households for manufacture-2; sale to agents of merchants-3; sale to merchants directly-4; others-5



