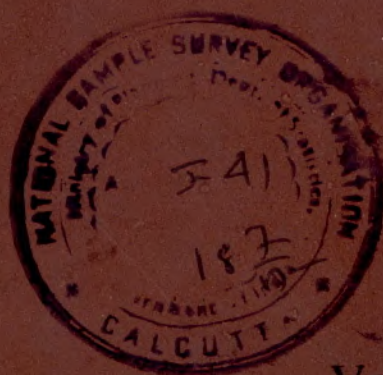


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सर्वेक्षण

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Department Of Statistics
Ministry Of Planning
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SARVEKSHANA

With the compliments of
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION
Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
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सर्वेक्षण लघुपत्र

July 1984

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The views expressed in the articles and notes are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect those of the National Sample Survey Organisation

PART I

**A NOTE on
NUMBER OF BOVINES and
YIELD OF MILK CLASSIFIED
by
VARIOUS CORELATES and
ESTIMATES of
NUMBER, BIRTH, DEATH
and
CALVING INTERVAL
of BOVINES**

*National Sample Survey :
Thirtieth round (July 1975—June 1976)*

Section-1

INTRODUCTION

A comprehensive survey on the livestock number, products and enterprises was carried out in the thirtieth round of NSS (JULY 1975—JUNE 1976) with a view to filling up the gap in the field of animal husbandry statistics.

1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

The survey covered the whole of the Indian Union excepting Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir; rural areas of Pal and Samri tehsils of district Sarajua and Bijapur, Dantewara, Konta and Narayanpur tehsils of district Bastar of Madhya Pradesh; Rajura, Sironcha and Gadchiroli tehsils of district Chandrapur and Melghat tehsil of district Amravati of Maharashtra; rural areas in Nagaland; the disturbed villages of Tripura; rural areas of the Union Territory of Chandigarh; the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

1.2 SAMPLE SIZE AND FIELD WORK

The survey was carried out in 18856 sample villages and 20440 urban sample blocks. Of these, 8512 sample villages and 9744 blocks formed the Central Sample and were surveyed by the NSSO staff belonging to its Field Operations Division. Under the NSS matching scheme the remaining villages and blocks constituting the State Sample were surveyed by the field staff of the respective State Statistical Agencies. 24 Households from each of the sample villages and 24 households, on an average, from a urban sample block were selected for the survey.

1.3 SUBJECT COVERAGE

The following six schedules of investigation were canvassed in the survey : (i) Household Schedule 19.1—cattle, buffalo, yak, mithun and poultry; (ii) Household Schedule 19.2—horse, donkey, mule, camel and elephant; (iii) Household Schedule 19.3—sheep, goat and pig; (iv) Household Schedule 19.4—consumption of livestock products; (v) Household Schedule 20—livestock enterprises and

For details, see the note on Sampling Design and Estimation Procedure

(vi) Schedule 20.1—non-household livestock enterprises. Thus the survey covered all the livestock possessed in the household sector (through schs. 19.1, 19.2, 19.3) i.e. household livestock enterprises and also such non-household establishments which are not registered under 2m (i) or 2m (ii) of Factories Act, 1948 and were engaged in the enterprises such as (i) dairy, (ii) poultry and (iii) piggery (sch. 20.1). Besides this, some ancillary village level data having some bearing on the development of animal husbandry activities were also collected through a village schedule 3.1. In addition, one village schedule 3.2 was also canvassed in the sample villages for collecting information on migratory flocks of bovines, pack animals and bovines.

1.4 TABULATION PROGRAMME ON SCHEDULE 19.1

Since bovine population forms the most important category of livestock, an elaborate programme for tabulating the data collected through schedule 19.1 (i.e. on bovine and poultry) has been approved by the Governing Council of the NSSO. The tabulation programme had been planned in such a manner that the first phase tabulation provided estimates on proportion of animals in milk to milch animals, quantity of milk produced and concentrates used per animal in-milk classified by species, age-groups and also by intervals since calved, quantity of milk produced per producer household (separately for cows and buffaloes), sale of fluid milk and milk products by producer households etc. From the second phase tabulation, estimates obtained were the average number of livestock possessed classified by age, sex, use, household land possessed, industry division, type of breed etc., birth, death and fertility rates of bovines, calving interval of adult females, increment of stock etc.

1.5 CONTENT OF THE REPORT

1.5.1 *Number of bovines and yield of milk classified by various co-relates* : The results of the first phase of the tabulation containing estimates at region, state and all-India level and in some cases separately

for each sub-round have already been released through NSS draft report No. 281-series. In Section 2, the important summary findings of the survey results have been discussed. The tables showing the survey results for all the four sub-rounds combined at the State and all-India levels for rural and urban sectors separately have been presented in Part-II of this issue. The results of altogether five tables have been provided in this report. In Table 1 the percentage distribution of milch animals by species over conception type has been presented. Table 2 gives the distribution of dry animals classified by age-group over period of previous lactation. In Table 3 the quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre) and concentrates used (0.00 kg.) per animal in-milk by size group of milk yield and by species have been presented. Table 4 provides estimates of quantity (0.00 litre) of milk produced per animal in-milk classified by number of times calved and interval since last calving for each species. In Table 5 the percentage distribution of animals in-milk and quantity of milk yield per animal in-milk classified by species and amount of concentrates used are presented.

In all the above tables, data in respect of only cattle and buffalo have been presented. Data in respect of yak and mithun are not presented in this report since the sample numbers of these animals were found to be too small to build up any reliable estimate.

1.5.2 Estimates of number, birth, death and calving interval : In Section 2, the important summary findings of the survey results have been presented and discussed. The tables showing survey

results at the state and all-India levels for rural and urban sector separately are presented in Part-II. In Table 1 is given the number of animals classified by species, age and sex along with the sex ratio in each age-group. In Table 2 is shown the number of births classified by species and sex for different age-groups of mother at birth along with the age-specified fertility rate. This table has also provided the number of animals born during the year and died in the same year. Table 3 provides the data on the number of animals died cross classified by species, sex and age and also the age specific death rate for male and female bovines. Table 4 gives the average interval between two calvings based on those adult females who have calved at least twice and average period of previous lactation of the animals who are dry on the date of survey. Besides, average age at first calving separately for cow and buffalo is also shown in this table.

1.6 PARTICIPATION OF STATES

All the States and Union Territories except Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa, Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu participated in the survey on full matching basis. While Gujarat and Delhi had double matching sample in both rural and urban sectors, Maharashtra and Orissa participated on double matching basis in rural sector only and on full matching basis in urban sector. Haryana had a sample size of two and a half times the Central Sample in rural areas and double matching sample in urban areas while for Goa, Daman & Diu, the sample size was four times the size of the Central Sample in rural areas and three times in urban areas.

Section-2

IMPORTANT FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

NUMBER OF BOVINES AND YIELD OF MILK CLASSIFIED BY VARIOUS CO-RELATES

Various factors which have some effects on the yield rate of milk of bovines have been dealt here. Some discussion on the extent of artificial insemination and the lactating periods of bovines have also been made here. An analysis of the effects of the use of concentrates, of the number of calves born and the interval since the calf is born on the yield of milk is also made in this section. Discussion on the above mentioned aspects is generally made separately for cattle and buffaloes indicating also the extent of variations exhibited by different states.

2.1 EXTENT OF ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION OF MILCH BOVINES IN INDIA

Data presented in Table 1 of Part-II reveal that the progress in introducing artificial insemination to the bovine population in India as a whole is not at all encouraging. Out of a total of about 34 million milch cattle in rural India only 2.36 per cent are artificially inseminated. The corresponding percentage for about 2 million milch cattle in urban India is 9.58. For buffaloes, the incidence of artificial insemination is still less. Of the 21 million and 1 million milch buffaloes in rural and urban India respectively only 1.73 per cent and 4.12 per cent are artificially inseminated.

2.1.1 In the rural sector, the incidence of artificial insemination of cattle varies from state to state. Pondicherry recorded the highest percentage of 20.28 of the total milch cattle followed by Kerala (18.78) and Tripura (10.43). In Manipur, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu, Karnataka, Punjab, Assam and Haryana, the percentage of milch cattle artificially inseminated ranges

between 5 per cent to 3 per cent. For remaining states this figure is as low as 1 to 2 per cent. In urban areas, Kerala recorded the highest percentage of artificial insemination of milch cattle (39.97 per cent) followed by Madhya Pradesh (34.69 per cent) and Tripura (27.83 per cent). The corresponding percentages for Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Haryana lie between about 20 to 15 and that for Punjab, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Goa, Daman & Diu, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra between 10 to 5. For the remaining states, this percentage varies between 4 to about 1.

2.1.2 In respect of the buffaloes in the rural areas, the percentage of milch buffaloes artificially inseminated is highest (14 per cent) in Goa, Daman & Diu, while it is between 7 to 5 in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, Tripura and Kerala, between 4 to 3 per cent in Pondicherry, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Karnataka and Manipur and between 2 to about 1 per cent in the remaining states (excepting Orissa). In the urban areas, Kerala recorded the highest percentage (26 per cent) of milch buffaloes being artificially inseminated whereas in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu this rate is about 12 per cent followed by Manipur (about 8 per cent) and Karnataka (about 7 per cent). In Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh the corresponding rate varies between about 6 per cent to 4 per cent. In the remaining states this estimate is less than 4 per cent.

2.2.1 LACTATION PERIOD OF BOVINE POPULATION

To get an idea about the full lactation period of bovines, information was collected in respect of

those bovines which were reported to be "dry" on the date of survey. For such bovines the period of lactation prior to becoming "dry" was ascertained and recorded in the schedule of enquiry.

The survey results reveal that the average periods of previous lactation for cows are 9 and 8 months respectively in rural and urban areas and 10 and 9 months for buffaloes in these two sectors.² However, there is a wide variation in the lactation period of bovines as evident from the data presented in Table 2 of Appendix II which shows the distribution of dry bovines classified by age-group and period of previous lactation.

It is seen from the above table that at the all-India level in rural sector although about 42 per cent of cows have a lactation period of 10-15 months, about 25 and 18 per cent fall in the classes of 7-9 and 4-6 months respectively. A similar pattern is observed in the urban sector where about 40, 27 and 18 per cent of the cows belong to the group of 10-15, 7-9 and 4-6 months respectively. It is interesting to note that about 7 per cent of cows in rural sector and 8 per cent in urban sector have reported lactation period as low as 3 months or below. So far as buffaloes are concerned, about 52 and 24 per cent reported to have the lactation period of 10-15 and 7-9 months respectively in the rural sector, the corresponding percentages for the urban sector being 50 and 15. Further, about 10 per cent of buffaloes in the rural sector and 11 per cent in the urban sector have lactation period which extends between 4 to 6 months.

As far as the association between the age of female bovines and the duration of lactation is concerned, the survey results indicate that for cows as well as buffaloes the number falling under higher brackets of lactation period is constituted of proportionately more females of higher age-group and this feature is discernible both in rural and urban sectors. Interestingly, for both the species of bovines, the percentages falling under the lactation periods of 10-15 and above 15 months are more in the rural sector than those of the urban sector.

2.2.2 Duration of lactation of cows varies to an appreciable extent over the states. It is seen that more than 60 per cent of the cows in rural areas have a lactation period of 10 months and above in Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat while only 30 per cent is reported to have the same lactation period in Haryana and Delhi. On the other hand, although less than 4 per cent of cows report lactation period of

3 months or below in West Bengal (2.70), Meghalaya (2.72), Assam (3.43) and Andhra Pradesh (3.61), 13 per cent or more have been reported in the same lactation group in Delhi (30.78), Orissa (13.26), Manipur (13.03) and Haryana (12.89).

In the urban sector, more than 60 per cent of the dry cows are found to be in the group of lactation period 10 months and above again in Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat alongwith Meghalaya. In contrast, Nagaland, Haryana and Delhi have 7, 28 and 30 per cent of the cows respectively in the same lactation period.

As regards the buffaloes in the rural sector, the lactation period of as high as 88, 83 and 71 per cent of the dry buffaloes are found to be in the group of 10 months and above in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal where as 50 per cent of the dry buffaloes are observed to be in the above lactation group in Haryana and Delhi. Further, less than 4 per cent of the dry buffaloes report lactation period of 3 months or below in Meghalaya (1.92), Jammu & Kashmir (2.24) and Uttar Pradesh (2.46) as opposed to 35.00, 20.39 and 19.43 per cent observed in Delhi, Manipur and Orissa respectively.

Of the buffaloes in the urban sector of the states, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat and Pondicherry report more than 70 per cent of the dry buffaloes in the lactation period of 10 months and above. On the other side of the scale is Tripura, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh which report less than 50 per cent in the said group.

2.3.1 *Yield rate of bovine milk and the use of concentrates of bovine in-milk*: The milk yield per animal in-milk per day is quite low in India. It is seen from Table 3 of Part-II that in rural sector the average yield rate of milk is 1.05 litres for cows and 2.61 litres for buffaloes. The corresponding rates in urban India are 1.98 and 3.60 litres. It is also noticed that the percentage of cows in-milk having yield rate of milk upto 1.00 litre, is as high as 73.08 in rural sector and 44.47 in urban sector. The percentage of buffaloes yielding milk upto 2.00 litres are 56.78 and 37.86 in rural and urban India respectively. The estimates also reveal that a considerable proportion of cows in-milk do not yield any milk for human consumption. The percentage of cows in-milk as well as buffaloes in-milk reporting no milk on the day prior to the date of enumeration is presented in Table I for each State and all-India.

2. For details, see Table 4 of Part-II.

TABLE I : PERCENTAGE OF ANIMALS IN-MILK REPORTING PRACTICALLY NO YIELD OF MILK TO TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN-MILK BY SPECIES

state	cow		buffalo	
	rural	urban	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	59.29	29.04	2.97	1.32
Assam	0.96	0.59	5.42	—
Bihar	10.83	4.90	1.22	0.79
Gujarat	1.05	—	—	—
Haryana	2.00	1.78	0.62	0.53
Himachal Pradesh	1.21	4.35	0.34	—
Jammu & Kashmir	0.39	0.37	0.47	—
Karnataka	5.08	5.01	0.79	0.67
Kerala	2.30	2.41	2.18	—
Madhya Pradesh	34.45	5.90	2.69	1.52
Maharashtra	20.77	10.45	0.58	0.67
Manipur	1.50	—	4.24	—
Meghalaya	9.13	—	2.27	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—
Orissa	29.91	10.04	11.75	8.11
Punjab	1.01	0.41	0.72	0.14
Rajasthan	6.26	4.33	1.50	1.07
Tamil Nadu	13.97	1.88	3.24	0.40
Tripura	3.84	5.69	40.00	—
Uttar Pradesh	11.67	2.27	1.01	0.58
West Bengal	1.72	1.67	1.43	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
Delhi	—	—	2.33	1.67
Goa, Daman & Diu	31.48	22.73	—	—
Pondicherry	3.88	1.69	—	—
all India	16.42	4.76	1.39	0.72

The figures of Table I indicate that of the total cows in-milk, 16.42 and 1.39 per cent cows respectively in the rural and urban sectors of India report practically no yield of milk for human consumption. The corresponding percentage figures for buffaloes are 4.76 and 0.72 respectively.

As far as the states are concerned, cows in-milk in rural sector reporting no yield is as high as 59.29 per cent in Andhra Pradesh followed by Madhya Pradesh (34.45), Goa, Daman & Diu (31.48) and Orissa (29.91). This feature is also observed in the urban sector of the states but with lesser magnitude. Cows in-milk reporting no milk is highest again in Andhra Pradesh (29.04) followed by Goa, Daman & Diu (22.73), Maharashtra (10.45) and Orissa (10.04). The practice of not milking the animals in-milk for human consumption is not very much applicable in case of buffaloes as most of the states have reported small percentages of such animals in-milk even in rural sector. It may be worthwhile to

mention here that some of the schedules of enquiry have recorded that calves are allowed to consume the entire milk for bringing up strong bullock.

Further, the percentage distribution of animals in-milk over size group of milk yield (Table 3 of Part-II) shows that in rural India the percentage of cows in-milk decreases progressively with the increase in the size group of milk yield. However, in the urban sector, the said percentage increases with the increase in the size group of milk yield upto the class 1.00—2.00 litres and starts decreasing thereafter. This feature is also noticed in case of buffalo both in rural and urban sectors.

2.3.2 The production of milk and the intake of concentrates by the in-milk bovine population are expected to be inter-related. Generally, oil cake, crushed pulse, gram, grains, bran, husk, oil seeds and gur are categorised under concentrates.

TABLE II : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 KG.) PER ANIMAL—IN-MILK BY SPECIES

state/union territory	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average quantity of		average quantity of		average quantity of		average quantity of	
	milk produced	concentrates used	milk produced	concentrates used	milk produced	concentrates used	milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	0.31	0.25	1.18	0.62	0.98	0.85	1.74	1.05
Assam	0.88	0.12	2.59	0.18	1.23	1.58	0.50	—
Bihar	1.26	0.16	3.15	0.38	2.00	0.51	4.23	0.84
Gujarat	2.13	0.66	3.20	1.46	3.53	1.34	4.83	1.83
Haryana	2.75	0.66	4.35	1.29	3.12	1.01	5.02	1.90
Himachal Pradesh	1.06	0.16	2.34	0.39	1.95	0.66	3.69	0.97
Jammu & Kashmir	1.50	0.82	2.52	0.36	1.78	1.63	2.71	1.04
Karnataka	0.83	0.21	1.38	0.28	1.91	0.86	1.83	0.62
Kerala	1.59	0.92	2.19	2.06	2.54	1.76	3.79	2.62
Madhya Pradesh	0.56	0.15	1.79	0.54	1.20	0.52	3.34	1.44
Maharashtra	0.68	0.14	2.24	0.90	1.24	0.56	3.56	1.49
Manipur	1.31	0.50	1.71	0.39	1.48	0.35	2.71	1.86
Meghalaya	0.94	0.11	0.87	—	3.84	2.15	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	1.52	1.01	—	—
Orissa	0.38	0.16	0.92	0.28	1.04	0.71	2.25	1.91
Punjab	2.27	0.42	3.57	0.86	3.48	0.99	4.72	1.93
Rajasthan	1.87	0.62	3.01	1.10	2.60	0.99	4.35	1.87
Tamil Nadu	1.02	0.60	1.80	0.90	2.27	1.00	2.60	1.20
Tripura	0.68	0.12	0.30	—	0.82	0.50	1.00	—
Uttar Pradesh	1.15	0.27	2.73	0.72	2.15	0.76	3.76	1.48
West Bengal	1.08	0.24	3.04	0.76	1.82	0.55	6.18	2.56
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.30	0.76
Delhi	2.71	1.45	5.04	2.56	2.81	3.11	5.91	3.40
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.71	0.44	2.51	1.35	1.00	0.50	3.10	1.89
Pondicherry	1.45	1.39	2.20	1.41	4.97	1.70	9.22	1.44
all India	1.05	0.30	2.61	0.80	1.98	0.87	3.60	1.54

The average consumption of concentrates, as seen from Table II, is low both for cows and buffaloes in all the states particularly in the rural sector. The consumption rates for buffaloes in both the sectors of all the states are higher than those of the cows. Further, compared to rural sector, the rate of average consumption of concentrates by cows and buffaloes in urban sector is higher in all the states except for cows in Manipur and for buffaloes in Assam. It may not be out of place to mention that the average milk yield for both cows and buffaloes are higher in the urban sector compared to rural sector. However, the low rate of average consumption of concentrates by bovine observed in rural and urban India is explained by the fact that large number of bovines in-milk do not consume any concentrate at all. The

data presented in Table 5 of Part-II show that in rural India as high as 70.53 per cent cows and 41.44 per cent buffaloes of the respective in-milk bovines are not provided with concentrates. The corresponding percentage figures for urban India are 39.28 and 21.71 respectively for in-milk cows and buffaloes.

The situation in some of the states is still worse. In rural sector of Meghalaya, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Tripura and Maharashtra, the percentage of cows in-milk not consuming any concentrate varies between 82 to 97. In contrast, for Pondicherry, Kerala and Delhi this rate varies between 9 to 20. So far as buffaloes in rural sector are concerned, concentrate is not used at all in Meghalaya and Tripura. Also concentrates are not given to more than

80 per cent of the in-milk buffaloes in Assam, Orissa and Manipur. However, for Pondicherry, Kerala and Delhi, the percentage of buffaloes in-milk not using any concentrate is quite small. Similar feature in respect of non-use of concentrates by the in-milk bovine is observed in the urban sector also.

The quantity of milk yield per animal in-milk, except in few cases, increases progressively over the amount of concentrates upto the class 5.0 kg, 10.0 kg. But, of the total cows in-milk who are given any concentrate, about 93 and 87 percent respectively in rural and urban sectors are found to be using concentrates only upto 2.0 kg. The said percentage figures for buffaloes in-milk are 86 and 74.

2.4.1 Average milk yield of in-milk bovines classified by the interval since last calving and number of times calved : In Table 4 of Part-II of this issue, data have been presented to study as to whether yield rate of milk per in-milk bovine is dependent on the factors, like, 'interval since calved' and 'number of times calved'. These data have been presented for rural and urban areas for each state and all-India.

It is seen that at the all-India level in the rural sector the highest yield rate for cattle (1.30 kg) and buffaloes (3.53 kg) is reported in the second and third months from the last calving respectively, in urban sector, the maximum yield rate of milk is reported by cows (2.56 kg) in the first month and that by buffaloes (4.64 kg) in the second month since calved.

However, state level estimates indicate that normally highest yield rate of milk is obtained from in-milk bovines within 4 months from their calving. This phenomenon is observed in both rural and urban areas for cows as well as buffaloes in most of the states.

As regards the relation between the highest yield rate of milk of in-milk bovines and the number of times they are calved, it is seen that in rural India, cows calved eight times recorded the highest average yield of 1.20 kg, whereas in urban India cows calved 5 times reported highest average yield of 2.16 kg. For the buffaloes, on the other hand, highest average yield (2.75 kg and 4.00 kg respectively in rural and urban sectors of India) is recorded for 3 and 7 times of calving in rural and urban India respectively.

In majority of the states, cows which calved 3 times & above are reported to have maximum yield rate of milk in both rural and urban sectors.

For the buffaloes, although 15 States in the rural sector and 13 States in the urban sector report highest rate of milk yield with number of times calved 3 times & above, 8 States in the rural areas and 10 States in the urban areas report highest average yield with number of time calved once or twice only.

It can also be seen that the higher the number of times calved the higher generally the yield rate of milk of in-milk bovines in both rural and urban areas of India and it is more evident in respect of cows.

ESTIMATES OF NUMBER, BIRTH, DEATH AND CALVING INTERVAL OF BOVINES

The important findings of this survey, such as the size and composition of the bovine population, birth and death particulars of these animals and average interval between two calvings for female cattle and buffalo have been discussed. It may be mentioned that the estimates presented are based on information obtained from household sector only.

2.5.1 Size and composition of the bovine population : The survey results indicate that during the mid period of July 1975 to June 1976 the bovine population in the household sector for the country as a whole was of the order of 213 million, of which 158 million were cattle and 55 million were buffaloes.

2.6 Of the total bovine population coming under the survey coverage, female are found to be more than the male. For the country as a whole for every 100 male bovine the estimated number of female bovine are little over 111. However, among the adult bovine (i.e. animals aged 3 years or more), which is estimated to be about 71 per cent of the total, male and female are more or less evenly distributed. Thus, male and female bovine, a source respectively of draught power and milch animal seems to be evenly balanced in the economy of the household sector. Since about 96 per cent of the total bovine is possessed by the rural households, the all-India pattern conform to the pattern obtaining in the rural areas although in the urban areas, the total female bovine is more than twice the number of the male counterpart. This difference is more noticeable among the adult animals. In the rural sector, the percentages of adult male and adult female to total bovine are reported as 36.10 and 35.01 respectively, the corresponding percentages are 19.96 and 45.46 for the urban sector. The dominance of female bovine in the urban sector is obviously due to the fact that urban households possess bovine mainly for the purposes of milk production and the requirement of draught animal in the urban economy is limited. This

has, probably, led to the migration of large number of female bovine from rural to urban sector and male bovine from urban to rural sector and the different sex ratios among the bovine population in these two sectors are the resultant effect of this migratory movement.

2.7 Of the total bovine population, about three-fourths are cattle, buffaloes constituting a little more than one-fourth only. There are noticeable differences in the age and sex composition of these two categories, the pattern being different in rural and urban sectors as may be seen from the Table III.

TABLE III : COMPOSITION OF BOVINE POPULATION IN INDIA SEPARATELY FOR RURAL, URBAN AND RURAL AND URBAN POOLED.

age-sex group	lakh								
	cattle			buffalo			total		
	number	percent	sex ratio	number	percent	sex ratio	number	percent	sex ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
rural & urban pooled									
adult									
male	684.9	43.41	×	72.6	13.08	×	757.5	35.51	×
female	469.5	29.75	×	285.3	51.41	×	754.8	35.39	×
total	1154.4	73.16	146	357.9	64.49	25	1512.3	70.90	100
young									
male	193.6	12.27	×	58.9	10.61	×	252.5	11.84	×
female	229.9	14.57	×	138.2	24.90	×	368.1	17.26	×
total	423.5	26.84	84	197.1	35.51	43	620.6	29.10	69
total	1577.9	100.00	126	555.0	100.00	31	2132.9	100.00	90
rural									
adult									
male	670.8	44.00	×	71.3	13.43	×	742.1	36.10	×
female	448.9	29.44	×	270.8	51.00	×	719.7	35.01	×
total	1119.7	73.44	149	342.1	64.43	26	1461.8	71.11	103
young									
male	186.4	12.23	×	56.4	10.62	×	242.8	11.81	×
female	218.6	14.33	×	132.5	24.95	×	351.1	17.08	×
total	405.0	26.56	85	188.9	35.57	43	593.9	28.89	69
total	1524.7	100.00	128	531.0	100.00	32	2055.7	100.00	92
urban									
adult									
male	14.1	26.50	×	1.3	5.41	×	15.4	19.96	×
female	20.6	38.72	×	14.5	60.42	×	35.1	45.46	×
total	34.7	65.22	68	15.8	65.83	9	50.5	65.42	44
young									
male	7.2	13.53	×	2.5	10.42	×	9.7	12.56	×
female	11.3	21.24	×	5.7	23.75	×	17.0	22.02	×
total	18.5	34.77	64	8.2	34.17	44	26.7	34.58	57
total	53.2	100.00	67	24.0	100.00	19	77.2	100.00	48

In the case of cattle, the percentage of adult animals to total animals is 73.44 and 65.22 respectively in the rural and urban areas indicating presence of proportionately more young stock in the urban areas. However, for buffalo, no such difference is observed. The said percentages being 64.43 and 65.83 respectively in these two areas. It is also seen that the proportion of young stock is more for buffalo (35.57) than for cow (26.56) in the rural areas whereas in the urban areas the said proportion for cattle and buffalo is by and large equal. The number of calves born depends on the number of adult females, hence a relatively high proportion of adult females is expected to increase the proportion of young stock in the bovine population. Nevertheless, this does not fully explain the observed variations of the ratio between the adult females and the young stock between species and between sectors. The other relevant factors would be mortality rates among young stock fertility rates of female animals etc. So far as sex ratio is concerned,

cattle and buffalo happen to have extremely divergent ratios in the rural sector. While among the adult animals in rural areas, there are 149 males for every 100 females in the case of cattle, the number of male buffalo is only 26 for every 100 female buffalo. Surprisingly, when only the young stock (i.e. below 3 years) is considered, female are more than the male both in the case of cattle and buffalo, the sex ratio being 85 and 43 respectively. All these lead to the conclusion that the rural households, by and large, prefer to possess cattle more as a source of draught power and buffalo for the purpose of milk production. In urban areas, on the other hand, the number of adult female is more than that of adult male for cattle as well as buffalo. Here also, the proportion of adult male to adult female is relatively more among cattle.

2.8 The number of cattle and buffalo by sex in rural and urban areas combined are shown in Table IV below for the major States and all-India.

TABLE IV: THE NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SPECIES IN RURAL AND URBAN SECTORS COMBINED

state	in thousands					
	cattle			buffalo		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	5692	4346	10038	1815	4682	6497
Assam	3060	2335	5395	219	98	317
Bihar	8462	5205	13667	1023	2635	3658
Gujarat	3408	2073	5481	216	3095	3311
Haryana	1152	1078	2230	379	2338	2717
Himachal Pradesh	1075	942	2017	46	486	532
Jammu & Kashmir	813	912	1725	61	314	375
Karnataka	4779	4591	9370	524	2458	2982
Kerala	697	1844	2541	253	187	440
Madhya Pradesh	12487	10850	23337	1673	3154	4827
Maharashtra	7045	5369	12414	595	2314	2909
Orissa	5104	3715	8819	511	246	757
Punjab	1614	1424	3038	647	3614	4261
Rajasthan	5302	5824	11126	845	3836	4681
Tamil Nadu	4497	4362	8859	375	1908	2283
Uttar Pradesh	16151	8748	24899	3398	10634	14032
all-India	87854	69937	157791	13153	42347	55500

As expected, the number of bovine population and its composition varies widely between the States. Uttar Pradesh is found to possess the highest number of cattle followed by Madhya Pradesh. These are the two States which have crossed the 20 million mark. Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh arranged in the descending order of their ranks are the states which are found to possess

cattle within the range of 10 million to 14 million. The number of buffalo is by far the highest, again in Uttar Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh which comes next, possesses not even half of the number of buffaloes found in Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Punjab, in order of their rank, are the only states which reported the number of buffalo to be between 4 to 5 million.

2.9 Generally in a state, the number of cattle is found to be more than that of buffalo. But in some of the States of eastern region, namely, West Bengal, Assam and Orissa, cattle is by far the dominant constituent of bovine population. The percentage of total cattle to total bovine is more than 90 in all of these States. On the other hand, Punjab and Haryana are the exception to the general pattern, about 42 and 45 per cent of the total bovine being cattle respectively in these two states. Considering male and female animals separately, it is observed that male cattle outnumbers the male buffalo in all the States without any exception. For female animals, however, the case is different. Here, a wide variation is observed between the states. In Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, she-buffaloes are found to be larger than cows, the percentages of cows to total female bovines being 28, 32, 40, 45 and 48 respectively. In the rest of the states, cows are found to be larger than she-buffaloes. Particularly, in some of the States of eastern region namely, West Bengal, Assam and Orissa and also in Kerala, cows account for as large as 90 per cent of the total female bovine inspite of the fact that the yield rate of buffalo is almost twice of that of the cow. Fur-

ther, the survey reveals that the male cattle exceeds the number of cows in all the states except in Kerala, Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir where cows are much larger in number than the male cattle. For buffaloes, the position is just the opposite. The number of she buffaloes is substantially higher than the male buffaloes except in Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Kerala where male outnumbers the female. All these indicate that in these states cattle and buffalo are equally important both as a draught animal and also for milk production.

2.10 *Birth particulars*: At all-India level, the number of births in a year has been estimated in the NSS 30th round survey to be 166,41,900 and 106,99,000 respectively for cattle and buffalo in the rural areas and 9,83,600 and 7,11,100 in the urban areas. In estimating the number of births, the number of still births (i.e. animals born dead) has not been taken into account. A wide variation in the crude birth rate² between species as also between rural and urban areas is observed from Table V.

$$2 : \text{crude birth rate for a species} = \frac{\text{number of live births by species}}{\text{number of animals by species}} \times 1000$$

TABLE V : BIRTH RATE PER 1000 ANIMALS BY SPECIES SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS OF SOME MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA

state	birth rate			
	rural		urban	
	cattle	buffalo	cattle	buffalo
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	91	199	122	267
Assam	151	69	242	77
Bihar	88	167	160	204
Gujarat	69	197	117	246
Haryana	139	254	235	332
Himachal Pradesh	116	217	178	300
Jammu & Kashmir	121	140	198	225
Karnataka	111	230	163	319
Kerala	196	116	236	183
Madhya Pradesh	112	154	183	313
Maharashtra	115	234	171	341
Orissa	106	84	189	136
Punjab	130	250	221	323
Rajasthan	140	219	200	267
Tami Nadu	92	180	81	328
Uttar Pradesh	87	206	190	284
West Bengal	136	57	223	452
All-India	109	202	185	296

Estimates presented in Table V indicate certain features relating to birth rates of cattle and buffaloes. It is observed that the birth rate for cattle and buffaloes are higher in the urban areas than those in the rural areas in all the States except in Tamil Nadu where the birth rate of cattle is found to be higher in the rural areas. Secondly, between species, higher birth rate is observed for buffalo in both the sectors for majority of the states. At the all-India level, the birth rate for buffalo is nearly double than that for the cattle in the rural sector. However, a different pattern is noticed in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Kerala where the birth rate is more for cattle as against buffalo in both the sectors except the urban areas of West Bengal. The reason for the low birth rate of buffalo may be attributed to the fact that there are the states where out of total buffalo, percentage of adult female buffalo is low (24, 31, 32 and 42) compared to the said percentages observed in other states. Among the states, the birth rate of cattle is highest in Kerala (196) followed by Assam (151), Rajasthan (140) and Haryana (139). In the case of buffalo, the prime position goes to Haryana (254) closely followed by Punjab (250), next in order, are Maharashtra (234) and Karnataka (230).

2.11 Sex-ratio at birth is considered a biological constant, varying within a narrow limit. The survey results reveal that the said ratio at all-India level is 81 and 73 per 100 female births respectively for cattle and buffalo in the rural areas and as low as 74 and 73 in the urban areas. The sex ratio at birth is less than 90 in most of the states which palpably suggests some under reporting of male births in the survey. Information on births was collected from the households where the events took place. There is, therefore, a possibility of missing such information from those households where, on the date of enumeration, no bovine was found to be possessed although births had taken place during the preceding 365 days and the owner had subsequently disposed of the female bovine along with the calf. It is felt that further probing is necessary to find out the reason for sex-selective under reporting in the case of bovine.

2.12 *Fertility rate* : To measure the fertility performance, the general fertility rate i. e. ratio of total births to total females in the reproductive age group is most commonly used. Since the reproductive age of cows and she-buffaloes vary with variety (improved and deshi) and type of breed, the fertility rate in the form of "number of the births per 1000 female population" separately for cattle and buffalo in the rural and urban areas together with the age specific fertility rates (number of total births

by age group of mothers per 100 female animals in the corresponding age group) for the same has been presented in Table 2 of Appendix II. It may be seen that the fertility rate in respect of both cow and she-buffalo is higher in the urban areas of almost all states with a few exception like Assam for cattle and Orissa and West Bengal for buffalo. Although, between species, the fertility rate for buffalo is higher in majority of the states and also at all-India level, the difference is not as sharp as revealed by the analysis of the birth rate.

2.13 It is further observed that for cattle and buffalo, the age specific fertility rate, following the expected pattern, rises upto a certain age-group and then gradually falls. At the all-India level, the peak point is reached at age-group 5-6 years both for cattle and buffalo in rural and urban sectors. As usual, the fertility rate of buffalo is higher in all age-groups except in the age-group 3-4 in urban areas. The first age-group (2 years) is not considered for comparison as very few births are recorded here under cattle or buffalo.

2.14 *Reproductive age of female bovine* : Here an attempt is made to construct the bound of the reproductive age-group for cows and she-buffaloes from the distribution of births over the age-group of mothers and other related factors as revealed from the survey data. Age is recorded in completed years. At all-India level, the percentage of "females in the age group 16 and above" to total females works out to be 0.62 and 0.82 respectively for cattle and buffalo in rural and urban sectors combined whereas the said percentages in respect of females in the next lower age-group i. e. age-group 13-15 come-out as 2.47 and 3.03 for the afore said two species. Thus, it appears that very few female bovine reach the age 16 and above. Still some births have been reported in the age-group of mothers 16-18 as also in the group 19 & above. But in terms of percentage to total births, births under these two groups taken together are 0.46 and 0.65 only, in contrast to 2.69 and 3.80 observed in the age-group of mothers 13-15 respectively for cattle and buffalo. Thus, for all practical purposes, 15 years may be reasonably considered as the terminal point of the reproductive age of bovines. On similar grounds, mothers at age 2 may also be ignored. Thus, the effective reproductive life of cattle and buffalo is likely to be closer to the age-group 3-15. An alternative methods is tried to fix up the upper age limit on the basis of average period of intervals between two calvings, age at first calving and number of times calved, on an average, by an animal belonging to the last

age group i.e., 16 and above³. The underlying assumption in choosing the age-group 16 and above is that animals in this age-group have already crossed or are at the fag end of their reproductive life and hence will give an idea about the total number of births

by an animal during its full reproductive period. The upper limits of the reproductive age of cattle and buffalo in rural and urban areas as estimated by the alternative approach on the basis of all-India rates are shown in Table VI.

3. Average period of intervals between two calvings and age at first calving have been taken from table 4 of Part-II and number of times calved by an animal is derived from the unpublished survey data of this round.

TABLE VI : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS, AGE AT FIRST CALVING AND AGE AT LAST CALVING SEPARATELY FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALO IN RURAL AND URBAN SECTORS

species sector	average period of calving interval (months)	average no. of times calved by animals aged 16 & above	number of times calved excluding the first calving	total interval between 1st calving (month) (cols. 2 x col. 4)	age at 1st calving (months)	age at last calving (years) (cols. 5+6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
cattle						
rural	23	6.25	5.25	121	48	14.06
urban	21	6.97	5.97	125	46	14.25
buffalo						
rural	21	7.06	6.06	127	47	14.50
urban	21	6.82	5.82	122	46	14.00

Thus, it is seen that the age at last calving which may be considered as the upper limit of the reproductive age is around 14 both for cattle and buffalo and is in fair conformity with the tentative conclusion reached earlier.

2.15 Having derived the bounds for the reproductive age of female bovines from the survey

data, an attempt is now made to get the general fertility rate in the form of total live births per 1000 females in the reproductive age. The reproductive age has been taken as the age-group 3-15 years, age being taken in completed years. The estimates of general fertility rates for the major states and all India are presented in Table. VII

TABLE VII : NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1000 FEMALES IN THE REPRODUCTIVE AGE-GROUP i.e. AGE GROUP 3-15 BY SPECIES SEPARATELY FOR RURAL AND URBAN SECTORS

state	general fertility rate			
	rural		urban	
	cow	she-buffalo	cow	she-buffalo
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	313	425	425	477
Assam	543	307	532	333
Bihar	356	341	454	400
Gujarat	268	327	336	385
Haryana	498	487	639	596
Himachal Pradesh	384	336	558	517
Jammu & Kashmir	346	250	434	409
Karnataka	327	409	454	494
Kerala	449	383	486	350
Madhya Pradesh	350	347	477	513
Maharashtra	416	443	540	536
Orissa	382	355	508	358
Punjab	458	460	606	548
Rajasthan	412	414	495	497
Tamil Nadu	275	369	456	449
Uttar Pradesh	378	405	532	499
West Bengal	427	434	487	654
all-India	374	400	484	497

So far as rural urban differentials are concerned, fertility rate is higher in urban sector for both the species in all the states except in Assam for cow and in Kerala for she-buffalo. Between species, the fertility rate for she-buffalo at the all-India level is higher in both the areas but quite close in the urban areas. If the said comparison is made at state level, the higher fertility rate for Cow is seen in nearly half of the states in rural areas and in more than half the number of states in the urban areas, although, as has been stated earlier, the birth rate for buffalo is higher than that of cow in most of the States. This difference is explained by the fact that the percentage of adult female to total animal is lower in the case of cattle compared to the said percentage for buffalo. The rates vary widely between the States. For example, in the rural areas the fertility rate of cow is as low as 275 in Tamil Nadu and as high as 543 in Assam. Similarly, for buffalo, Jammu & Kashmir records 250 which is the lowest as against 487, the highest rate, observed in Haryana. It is also seen, that in comparison to other States, the over all fertility performance is generally better for both the species in both rural and urban sectors in Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, West Bengal and to some extent in Kerala.

2.16 *Infant Mortality Rate*: It is well known that mortality rate particularly at the early age is very high among the bovine group. The estimates of

animals born during the year preceding the date of survey and died in the same year have been shown in Table 2 of Part II along with the birth particulars and fertility rates. In this connection it may be noted that the events of birth, in some cases, might have taken place, the day earlier than the date of enumeration and in some cases, 365 days preceding the date of survey. Assuming that the event is evenly distributed over time, it may be stated that the animals born during the year are open to risk of death for about 26 weeks. Utilising these estimates of deaths in the reference year of the calves born during the reference period, an attempt is made to interpret the infant death proportion in the form of "number of animals born during the year and died in the same year per 1000 animals born in the same year". A wide variation in this rate between rural and urban areas as also between cattle and buffalo is observed. While for cattle, the said rate is 61 and 83 in the rural and urban areas, for buffalo it has been found to be as high as 170 and 282 respectively in these two areas at the all-India level. To get a better insight in the infant mortality rates, the estimate of infant death rate i. e., the number of animals died at age '0' (infants of age at less than one year) per 1000 births in a year has also been calculated and presented in Table VIII for rural areas only separately for males and females and also combining males and females together.

TABLE VIII : NUMBER OF ANIMALS DIED AT AGE '0' PER 1000 BIRTHS IN A YEAR BY SEX SEPARATELY FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALO IN RURAL SECTOR FOR THE MAJOR STATES AND ALL-INDIA

state	death at age '0' per 1000 births					
	cattle			buffalo		
	male	female	total	male	female	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	81	88	85	291	180	221
Assam	36	21	26	154	66	87
Bihar	88	67	76	358	198	262
Gujarat	195	185	189	543	281	368
Haryana	58	131	94	441	171	298
Himachal Pradesh	217	151	180	781	323	526
Jammu & Kashmir	220	119	166	989	222	412
Karnataka	137	124	129	392	247	301
Kerala	157	110	132	427	506	469
Madhya Pradesh	98	75	86	253	140	192
Maharashtra	79	76	77	397	268	325
Orissa	82	93	88	303	160	217
Punjab	128	166	147	312	258	283
Rajasthan	123	118	121	338	130	227
Tamil Nadu	92	84	88	296	239	259
Uttar Pradesh	155	134	144	476	237	342
West Bengal	47	33	38	352	106	197
all-India	107	91	98	392	216	290

From the estimates of Table VIII it appears that male calves are more susceptible to death than the female calves, the difference in the different death rates between sex being very much pronounced in case of buffalo than for cow. Between the States, Gujarat is found to have the highest death rate of cattle, closely followed by Himachal Pradesh. On the other hand, Assam and West Bengal record the lowest two death rates. For buffalo, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala show a very high rate, 526 and 412 respectively in contrast to 87 and 197 observed for Assam and West Bengal.

2.17 Age Specific Death Rate: Based on the information collected in the survey on the death events of bovine by age at death, the age specific death rates separately for cattle and buffalo with break-ups by sex have been derived for the rural areas of India. In arriving at these rates, deaths due to slaughter have been ignored and only natural deaths have been considered. Age specific death rates give an index of the number of deaths in an age-group per 1000 animals in the same age group and these rates are presented in Table IX below:

TABLE IX : AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATE AND SEX-RATIO OF SURVIVING ANIMALS SEPARATELY FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALO IN THE RURAL SECTOR AT ALL-INDIA LEVEL

age group	cattle				buffalo			
	death rate			sex-ratio of live animals ⁴	death rate			sex-ratio of live animals ⁴
	male	female	total		male	female	total	
	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)	(8)	
0	130	110	119	81	604	268	392	59
1	61	53	56	86	122	56	76	43
2	29	24	27	90	72	25	35	25
3-4	28	21	24	77	59	26	32	23
5-6	20	28	24	124	39	28	32	32
7-9	22	34	26	170	38	31	32	28
10 & above	54	76	60	236	77	46	52	22
all ages	41	46	43	128	189	63	94	32

4 number of males per 100 females in the population.

It is seen from Table IX that among cattle, the death rate is relatively higher for males than females at lower age groups while at higher age-groups of five or more, the death rate of females exceeds that of males. The Sex ratio of live cattle exhibits an increasing trend over the age-groups except for the age-group 3-4 years in which a sudden drop in the sex ratio is observed. In the case of buffalo, death rate is relatively more for male and the sex ratio of live animals is in favour of females in all the age groups although the said ratios over the age groups do not follow any consistent pattern. However, the death rate is more for buffalo as against cattle, the difference being substantial in the case of male animal. It may also be seen from Table 3 of Part II that death rates of cattle and buffalo for both the sexes are higher almost in all age-groups in the urban areas compared to those of rural areas. In view of the

fact that the urban households are expected to take more care towards the animals (which the survey results on other related characteristics seem to corroborate), the finding is rather surprising.

2.18 Lactating efficiency : As stated earlier, the average interval between two calvings by age-group for cow and she-buffalo has been presented in Table 4 of Part II. These intervals have been derived by an indirect method from the information on related characteristics, such as, present age, age at first calving, number of times calved, previous lactation period in case of dry animals, months since calved etc. This Table also shows the average period of previous lactation of dry animals. This can be taken as a measure of average lactation period of an animal since the information is available for the full length of the lactation period. At all-India

level, average interval between two calvings is seen to have a systematic increasing trend over the age groups. In the rural areas, buffalo is found to have a lesser interval (21 months) than that of cow (23 months). But in the urban areas between species, no difference is noticed. On the other hand, average lactation period is observed to be more in the urban areas than rural and also more in the case of buffalo than cow. Lactating efficiency is expected to be more if the

average interval between two calvings is low and also if the period of lactation is wider. Thus, with a view to judging the relative performance, of cow and buffalo in so far as their lactating efficiency, an index of lactating efficiency is worked out as for

average period of Lactation

$$\frac{\text{average interval between two calvings}}{\text{cow and buffalo separately for rural and urban areas and are shown in Table X.}} \times 100$$

TABLE X : INDEX OF LACTATING EFFICIENCY FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALO IN RURAL AND URBAN SECTOR

state	index of lactating efficiency			
	rural		urban	
	cattle	buffalo	cattle	buffalo
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	45	50	41	48
Assam	56	43	41	40
Bihar	45	53	40	53
Gujarat	52	58	52	52
Haryana	53	59	47	59
Himachal Pradesh	43	54	37	46
Jammu & Kashmir	52	56	52	45
Karnataka	25	21	21	21
Kerala	41	42	41	48
Madhya Pradesh	39	43	36	44
Maharashtra	41	29	43	45
Orissa	45	43	38	43
Punjab	50	65	56	59
Rajasthan	43	52	47	50
Tamil Nadu	36	43	38	40
Uttar Pradesh	45	43	35	45
West Bengal	39	43	43	45
all-India	41	48	38	43

This index is higher for buffalo in majority of the states both in rural and urban sectors. In Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, the said index is higher for cattle in rural areas and only in Assam and in Jammu & Kashmir for urban areas. So far as cattle is concerned, Assam, Haryana, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab in rural areas and Punjab, Gujarat and Jammu & Kashmir in urban areas are the only states to have index 50 and above. For buffalo, Punjab is at the top with index 65. Haryana and Gujarat are next in order with the respective index of 59 and 58 in the rural areas. In urban areas both Punjab and Haryana exhibit the highest index of 59.

2.19 *Assessment of survey results with 1972 Livestock Census figures* : As regards the comparability of survey results with the estimates of the outside agencies, it may be mentioned that except size and

composition of bovines which are collected through Livestock censuses, no other estimates for the recent period in respect of births, deaths and other particulars presented in this report is available at the all-India level. Thus, a comparison of the survey results in respect of the number of bovines under various categories with the corresponding 1972 Livestock census figures has been made. It is observed that the NSS estimates are on the lower side than those of the census. In terms of percentage differences,⁵ the NSS estimate of total number of cattle and buffaloes are respectively lower than those of the census figures by 10.44 and 2.04 in the rural areas and 10.05 and 10.10 in urban areas at the all-India level. This difference varies widely, when different components like male, female or young stock and adults are separately compared as given below in Table XI.

TABLE XI : COMPARISON BETWEEN NSS ESTIMATES AND 1972 LIVESTOCK CENSUS FIGURES SEPARATELY FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALO AT ALL-INDIA LEVEL FOR RURAL AND URBAN AREAS COMBINED

(lakhs)

age-sex composition	@ cattle			buffalo		
	NSS estimate	livestock census 1972	Percentage difference	NSS estimate	livestock census 1972	percentage difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
male						
1. over 3 years	685	738	(-) 7.18	73	80	(-) 8.75
2. 1-3 years	129	115	(+) 12.17	28	26	(+) 7.69
3. under 1 year	65	111	(-) 41.44	31	44	(-) 29.55
4. total male	879	964	(-) 8.82	132	150	(-) 12.00
female						
5. over 3 years	469	556	(-) 15.65	285	290	(-) 1.72
6. 1-3 years	149	130	(+) 14.62	85	64	(+) 32.81
7. under 1 year	81	112	(-) 27.68	53	65	(-) 18.46
8. total female	699	798	(-) 12.41	423	419	(+) 0.95
9. grand total	1578	1762	(-) 10.44	555	569	(-) 2.46

$$5 \text{ p.c. difference} = \frac{\text{NSS estimate} - \text{livestock census 1972}}{\text{livestock census 1972}} \times 100$$

It may be seen that while the NSS estimate is higher than that of the Census for the age-group 1-3 years, the census estimates in the other two age-groups record higher values than those of the NSS. For total cattle, the percentage difference is around 10 and for total buffalo there is fairly good agreement between the two sets of estimates. However, it may be mentioned that the level of cattle population has been found to be more or less stable over-time as revealed by the results of the last few Censuses where a steady increasing trend has been noticed for buffalo particularly in respect of she-buffalo. Further, it may not be out of place to mention that while the NSS enquiries covered only the household sector, the Livestock Census was conducted both in the household as well as non-household sector. Also, the NSS estimates refer to mid-period of July 1975 to June 1976 while Livestock Census estimates refer to April 1972. If other basic estimates obtained from the NSS survey, namely, number of households and of persons are considered, fairly good agreement is observed between NSS estimates and the corresponding 1971 population census estimates as projected for the mid-period (i.e. January 1976) of the NSS 30th round. The percentage difference between two sets of estimates in rural and urban areas are respectively—1.13 and—5.13 for household and—1.79 and 5.86 for persons. Also the rates calculated from the aggregate estimates of the NSS and those from the Livestock Census compare well if age-groups '1=3' and 'under 1 year' are clubbed together to form a

single group of youngstock as in Table (IX), the estimates of the proportion of adults to young stock derived from NSS survey data and the corresponding 1972 Livestock Census estimates are very close for both cattle and buffalo and also for males and females. Similarly, the percentage of male cattle to male bovine and female cattle to female bovine in each of the state is in perfect agreement. Even the sex ratio of cattle and buffalo in the rural sector compare fairly well in most of the states. At all-India level, the NSS estimate of sex ratio is 123 and 36 for cattle and buffalo respectively, as against 128 and 32 derived from livestock census figures.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

SAMPLE DESIGN

1. SAMPLE DESIGN:

The sample design is a stratified two stage design. The first stage units are 1971 census villages in rural areas and urban blocks in urban areas and the second stage units are households. The design has been made self-weighting at the region level in rural sector and at the state level in urban sector.

2. SAMPLE SIZE (CENTRAL SAMPLE) :

The Central Sample consists of 8512 villages and 9744 blocks.

3. STRATIFICATION :

The whole of India has been divided into a number of basic strata so that the basic strata do not cut across district boundaries. Districts with more than 1.5 million 1971 census rural population have been divided into 2 or more basic strata by grouping contiguous tehsils (or sub-divisions in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal) homogeneous, as far as possible, with respect to density of rural population and crop-pattern, so that the population of each basic stratum is less than 1.5 million. Each district with less than 1.5 million 1971 rural population forms one basic stratum by itself except in Gujarat where some districts with less than 1.5 million rural population have been divided into 2 basic strata on consideration of concentration of the tribal population and dry areas of the state. Basic strata so formed have been treated as basic strata both for rural and urban sectors. In the urban sector, however, some of the basic strata with very low urban population content have been merged together to form urban strata with sizable-urban population. In all such cases, however, the separate entity of the district has been retained in general except in case of districts with very low urban population where such district have been merged with neighbouring districts in the same region for urban strata formation.

Out of 374 districts in India, 366 districts are within the survey coverage of the NSS. Total number of basic strata formed in these 366 districts is 520 in rural areas and 380 in urban areas.

4. ALLOCATION :

The all-India sample of villages and blocks have been allocated to the different states and union territories considering their investigator strengths and rural/urban population.

Within each state and union territory, the allocated number of villages and blocks have been distributed over the constituent basic strata and urban strata in proportion to their rural and urban population respectively. These allocations have been made multiples of 4.

5. SELECTION OF VILLAGES :

The 1971 census list of villages has been used as the sampling frame for selection of villages. Sample villages within each basic stratum have been selected with probability proportional to 1971 census popu-

lation and with replacement, in the form of two independent sub-samples.

6. SELECTION OF BLOCKS :

Within each urban stratum the allocated number of blocks have been selected with probability proportional to size (pps) where size is a measure of population, and with replacement, in the form of two independent sub-samples.

Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in cities and towns where UFS has been done and 1971 census blocks where UFS has not been done have been used for selection of blocks.

7. SELECTION OF REVENUE VILLAGE :

In rural areas the first stage sampling unit as also the unit of survey is the census village (1971 population census). Generally the survey work is conducted in the sampled census village. But sometimes the sample census village cannot be uniquely identified. In such cases two types of situations may arise (a) the sample census village contains two or more revenue villages wholly or partly. Then all the revenue villages taken together is taken as the unit of survey, (b) the sample census village is wholly contained, within a bigger revenue village which contains wholly or partly, other census villages also. Then this bigger revenue village is surveyed.

8. HAMLET GROUP SUB-BLOCK SELECTION :

Villages/blocks with large population content are divided into two or more compact areal sub-divisions of nearly equal population content. These sub-divisions are called hamlet-groups and sub-blocks in the case of villages and blocks respectively. The survey is conducted in one of the sub-divisions (formed in a village or block) selected at random.

9. SELECTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS :

All the households in a sample village/block are arranged in a frame with households possessing any livestock or poultry on the date of listing coming first followed by the other households. In a sample village, a sample of 24 households is selected circular systematically from this arranged frame whereas in a sample block, a sample of households (24 on the average) is selected linear systematically with a pre-specified interval. All the selected households in a sample village/block are surveyed.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

10. The estimation procedure is described below for rural and urban sectors separately.

11. *Rural sector*

Let Y_r denote the aggregate for region r of any item y on which information is collected. Then its estimate $\hat{Y}_r$ is given by

$$\hat{Y}_r = M_r \sum y_{ri} \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

where y_{ri} is the value for i th sample households of r th region and M_r is the multiplier for r th region given by

$$M_r = \frac{\hat{H}_r}{h_r} \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

where $\hat{H}_r$ is the total number of households in the r th region as estimated unbiasedly from schedule 0-1 (listing schedule) and h_r is the number of sample households available for tabulation for schedule 19 series.

12. The estimates of state aggregates are obtained by adding the estimates of all the constituent regions.

13. Estimates of ratios are obtained by first obtaining the estimates of aggregates of the numerator and denominator of a given ratio and then by division at the final stage.

14. *Urban sector*

In the urban sector, the aggregate of item y at State level is given by

$$M \sum y_i \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

where M is the self-weighting multiplier at state level and y_i is the value of y for the i th sample household.

15. Estimates of ratios are computed, as in the rural sector, by estimating first the numerator and the denominator and then by division at the final stage.

PART II

NUMBER OF BOVINES and YIELD OF MILK CLASSIFIED by VARIOUS CORELATES

*National Sample Survey :
Thirtieth round (July 1975—June 1976)*

PART II

NUMBER OF BOVINES and
YIELD OF MILK CLASSIFIED
by
VARIOUS CORRELATES

Twentieth Annual Report (July 1905-June 1906)
National Bureau of Animal Industry

LIST OF TABLES

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- Table 5 : Percentage distribution of animals in-milk and quantity of milk yield per animal in-milk classified by species and concentrates used in rural and urban areas for States and all-India.

TABLE : NUMBER OF SAMPLE VILLAGES/BLOCKS AND HOUSEHOLDS BY STATES

states/U.T.	rural		urban	
	no. of sample villages	no. of sample households	no. of sample villages	no. of sample households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Andhra Pradesh	672	16096	768	14851
2. Assam	360	8493	288	5497
3. Bihar	768	18187	624	12412
4. Gujarat	312	7471	480	9993
5. Haryana	144	3456	144	3232
6. Himachal Pradesh	192	4169	96	1962
7. Jammu & Kashmir	720	17016	576	11671
8. Karnataka	360	8550	432	8533
9. Kerala	360	8640	288	7118
10. Madhya Pradesh	720	17068	576	9868
11. Maharashtra	624	14871	1200	22474
12. Manipur	120	2815	72	1445
13. Meghalaya	120	2614	72	1505
14. Nagaland	—	—	48	944
15. Orissa	360	8434	288	5443
16. Punjab	360	8581	288	5595
17. Rajasthan	360	8574	432	8837
18. Tamil Nadu	536	12837	912	20140
19. Tripura	120	2669	72	1373
20. Uttar Pradesh	1056	24985	1152	22018
21. West Bengal	552	13140	864	17731
22. Chandigarh	—	—	24	511
23. Delhi	8	192	240	5308
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	24	575	48	769
25. Pondicherry	24	572	48	827
26. all-India*	8872	210005	10032	200057

* including the figures for the State sample of Jammu & Kashmir.

TABLE 1 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH ANIMALS BY SPECIES OVER CONCEPTION TYPE

Cattle									
state	rural				urban				
	estimated number of milch ani- mals (000)	percentage of milch animals by conception type			estimated number of milch ani- mals (000)	percentage of milch animals by conception type			
		natural	artificial insemina- tion	total		natural	artificial insemina- tion	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
All-India	34249	97.64	2.36	100.00	1664	90.42	9.58	100.00	
Andhra Pradesh	2122	99.12	0.88	100.00	50	93.83	6.17	100.00	
Assam	1128	96.84	3.16	100.00	35	92.84	7.16	100.00	
Bihar	2659	99.31	0.69	100.00	134	96.79	3.21	100.00	
Gujarat	1020	97.67	2.33	100.00	65	96.87	3.13	100.00	
Haryana	503	97.33	2.67	100.00	30	85.12	14.88	100.00	
Himachal Pradesh	503	98.94	1.06	100.00	4	82.11	17.89	100.00	
Jammu & Kashmir	470	98.52	1.48	100.00	23	98.64	1.36	100.00	
Karnataka	2032	96.42	3.58	100.00	168	80.39	19.61	100.00	
Kerala	795	81.22	18.78	100.00	68	60.03	39.97	100.00	
Madhya Pradesh	5573	98.04	1.96	100.00	146	65.31	34.69	100.00	
Maharashtra	2779	98.44	1.56	100.00	142	95.36	4.64	100.00	
Manipur	36	95.20	4.80	100.00	3	94.78	5.22	100.00	
Meghalaya	78	98.61	1.39	100.00	1	95.83	4.17	100.00	
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	1	100.00	0.00	100.00	
Orissa	1937	97.93	2.07	100.00	89	92.92	7.08	100.00	
Punjab	677	96.60	3.40	100.00	45	89.65	10.35	100.00	
Rajasthan	2908	99.73	0.27	100.00	114	98.66	1.34	100.00	
Tamil Nadu	1762	95.37	4.63	100.00	206	84.16	15.84	100.00	
Tripura	118	89.57	10.43	100.00	4	72.17	27.83	100.00	
Uttar Pradesh	4490	99.07	0.93	100.00	131	94.88	5.12	100.00	
West Bengal	2600	95.52	4.48	100.00	192	91.04	8.96	100.00	
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Delhi	14	95.65	4.35	100.00	7	95.83	4.17	100.00	
Goa, Daman & Diu.	25	96.03	3.97	100.00	2	93.02	6.98	100.00	
Pondicherry	20	79.72	20.28	100.00	4	84.52	15.48	100.00	

TABLE 1 contd. : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MILCH ANIMALS BY SPECIES OVER CONCEPTION TYPE

Buffalo

state	rural				urban			
	estimated number of milch ani- mals (000)	percentage of milch animals by conception type			estimated number of milch ani- mals (000)	percentage of milch animals by conception type		
		natural	artificial insemina- tion	total		natural	artificial insemina- tion	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
all-India	21259	98.27	1.73	100.00	1276	95.88	4.12	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	2341	98.53	1.47	100.00	170	96.09	3.91	100.00
Assam	51	92.56	7.44	100.00	—	100.00	0.00	100.00
Bihar	1333	99.14	0.86	100.00	41	99.52	0.48	100.00
Gujarat	1490	96.43	3.57	100.00	88	99.27	0.73	100.00
Haryana	1121	99.66	0.34	100.00	62	97.81	2.19	100.00
Himachal Pradesh	272	99.26	0.74	100.00	3	94.12	5.88	100.00
Jammu & Kashmir	170	99.83	0.17	100.00	2	98.64	1.36	100.00
Karnataka	1212	97.00	3.00	100.00	132	92.64	7.36	100.00
Kerala	112	95.21	4.79	100.00	12	74.25	25.75	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	1603	96.58	3.42	100.00	59	95.21	4.79	100.00
Maharashtra	1178	98.86	1.14	100.00	157	98.18	1.82	100.00
Manipur	8	97.43	2.57	100.00	—	91.67	8.33	100.00
Meghalaya	7	96.88	3.12	100.00	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	137	100.00	0.00	100.00	7	95.65	4.35	100.00
Punjab	1795	99.59	0.41	100.00	122	98.92	1.08	100.00
Rajasthan	1906	99.92	0.08	100.00	74	97.74	2.26	100.00
Tamil Nadu	796	93.46	6.54	100.00	115	88.50	11.50	100.00
Tripura	4	95.00	5.00	100.00	—	100.00	—	100.00
Uttar Pradesh	5618	98.42	1.58	100.00	151	96.95	3.05	100.00
West Bengal	56	92.71	7.29	100.00	40	87.89	12.11	100.00
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	2	100.00	—	100.00
Delhi	36	93.65	6.35	100.00	37	100.00	—	100.00
Goa, Daman & Diu	9	86.00	14.00	100.00	1	95.45	4.55	100.00
Pondicherry	4	96.08	3.92	100.00	1	100.00	—	100.00

TABLE 2 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

0. ALL-INDIA

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)													
	Cattle							buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	not recorded	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
2	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	61.14	38.86	—	—	100.00
3—4	13.59	26.46	24.05	27.14	0.97	7.79	100.00	15.16	16.88	26.47	34.62	0.92	5.95	100.00
5—6	8.85	18.76	26.15	40.31	3.15	2.78	100.00	6.93	12.15	25.37	49.28	4.56	1.71	100.00
7—9	7.08	17.43	25.34	43.75	4.36	2.04	100.00	5.99	9.05	24.49	53.38	5.58	1.21	100.00
10 & above	6.65	18.78	24.65	43.00	5.22	1.70	100.00	6.56	9.66	21.37	53.54	7.92	0.95	100.00
not recorded	19.10	—	14.00	35.30	4.43	27.17	100.00	14.39	8.85	41.87	34.89	—	—	100.00
total	7.46	18.35	25.25	42.40	4.31	2.23	100.00	6.54	10.04	23.65	52.26	6.21	1.30	100.00
estimated number (000)	17359													8575
urban														
2	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	14.93	25.14	27.21	26.81	0.22	5.69	100.00	9.76	13.35	40.35	25.60	3.40	7.54	100.00
5—6	9.72	18.22	28.79	37.72	2.63	2.92	100.00	5.80	11.91	25.98	48.73	5.43	2.15	100.00
7—9	7.59	18.43	27.43	40.91	3.82	1.82	100.00	5.09	11.71	26.01	50.50	5.32	1.31	100.00
10 & above	7.40	18.06	26.36	41.51	4.53	2.14	100.00	5.32	10.11	22.45	52.68	7.76	1.68	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92.16	7.84	—	—	100.00
total	8.24	18.47	27.38	39.96	3.67	2.28	100.00	5.41	11.24	25.10	50.35	6.16	1.74	100.00
estimated number (000)	688													426

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SARVESHANA

July 1984

TABLE 2—*contd.* PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

July 1984

SARVEKSHANA

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age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)														
	cattle								buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	not recorded	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	not recorded	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
rural															
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	9.43	19.95	25.11	31.65	1.08	12.78	100.00	13.14	14.56	30.22	28.92	1.30	11.86	100.00	
5—6	4.56	16.11	17.84	48.54	6.77	6.18	100.00	4.86	11.79	20.84	50.97	4.56	6.98	100.00	
7—9	2.73	13.82	17.84	51.76	8.49	5.36	100.00	2.92	10.63	18.21	56.43	5.75	6.06	100.00	
10 above	2.78	11.76	20.54	52.30	8.38	4.24	100.00	3.72	12.22	13.04	54.87	10.58	5.57	100.00	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	
total	3.61	14.39	18.69	50.00	7.61	5.70	100.00	4.04	11.48	18.21	53.5	6.35	6.42	100.00	
estimated number (000)	1094														989
urban															
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	40.27	20.13	—	20.13	—	19.47	100.00	—	8.36	41.82	33.03	—	16.79	100.00	
5—6	15.38	15.57	17.20	41.56	1.75	8.54	100.00	3.70	13.30	18.60	56.20	5.24	2.96	100.00	
7—9	6.03	8.19	24.00	50.86	3.67	7.25	100.00	5.98	11.37	17.85	52.03	9.40	3.37	100.00	
10 & above	4.55	17.63	24.03	42.68	6.71	4.40	100.00	0.73	10.76	16.80	58.03	9.79	3.89	100.00	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	
total	10.22	13.14	20.76	44.66	3.61	7.61	100.00	3.90	11.63	18.49	54.11	8.17	3.70	100.00	
estimated number (000)	23														62

TABLE 2—*contd.* PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

2. ASSAM

2. ASSAM															
age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)														
	cattle							buffalo							
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

urban															
2	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	.	.	.	5.88	5.88	41.18	23.53	5.88	17.65	100.00	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	.	.	.	5.17	8.26	30.86	37.12	1.03	17.56	100.00	—	100.00	—	—	100.00
7—9	.	.	.	7.10	13.18	32.13	29.34	1.01	17.24	100.00	—	—	50.00	50.00	100.00
10 & above	.	.	.	9.10	18.21	33.99	25.04	6.83	6.83	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	100.00
not recorded	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	.	.	.	6.63	11.70	32.56	31.17	2.34	15.60	100.00	—	25.00	—	50.00	100.00
estimated number (000)															
12															

TABLE 2—*contd.* PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION
4. GUJARAT

S-10

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)													
	cattle							buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15		total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	26.06	12.96	20.08	38.99	1.91	—	100.00	21.92	9.30	16.88	50.26	1.64	—	100.00
5—6	8.25	8.26	21.25	57.43	4.81	—	100.00	8.43	6.08	21.81	59.14	4.54	—	100.00
7—9	9.07	6.99	19.97	59.22	4.75	—	100.00	5.17	7.52	16.42	63.35	7.54	—	100.00
10 & above	8.43	12.77	19.21	50.18	9.41	—	100.00	6.73	6.80	18.30	59.06	9.11	—	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	9.50	9.18	19.90	55.48	5.94		100.00	7.16	7.16	18.24	60.47	6.97	—	100.00
estimated number (000)	545							613						
urban														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	11.11	11.11	33.33	44.45	—	—	100.00	—	—	40.00	60.00	—	—	100.00
5—6	22.92	8.33	14.58	50.00	4.17	—	100.00	14.06	4.69	7.81	64.06	9.38	—	100.00
7—9	9.26	12.04	12.04	62.03	4.63	—	100.00	10.34	4.31	14.66	67.24	3.45	—	100.00
10 & above	12.66	7.59	15.19	56.97	7.59	—	100.00	6.02	4.82	21.69	63.86	3.61	—	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	13.11	9.84	14.34	57.38	5.33	—	100.00	9.70	4.48	15.67	65.30	4.85	—	100.00
estimated number(000)	33							36						

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TABLE 2—contd. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION
6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)													
	cattle							buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	28.00	34.00	10.00	26.00	—	2.00	100.00	50.00	—	—	50.00	—	—	100.00
5—6	8.78	14.39	25.96	45.61	4.56	0.70	100.00	6.25	7.81	7.81	60.94	17.19	—	100.00
7—9	4.09	14.34	25.35	48.35	7.87	—	100.00	5.05	2.53	10.47	58.48	23.47	—	100.00
10 & above	3.48	16.02	24.50	46.94	8.36	0.70	100.00	3.79	3.25	7.06	60.43	25.20	0.27	100.00
not recorded	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	5.33	15.63	24.69	46.60	7.28	0.47	100.00	4.63	3.37	8.43	59.69	23.74	0.14	100.00
estimated number (000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
urban														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	50.00	—	—	50.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	11.12	11.11	44.44	22.22	11.11	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	100.00
7—9	10.00	10.00	35.00	45.00	—	—	100.00	21.43	—	28.57	42.86	7.14	—	100.00
10 & above	—	8.70	34.78	43.48	13.04	—	100.00	11.11	—	11.11	77.78	—	—	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	7.40	9.26	35.19	40.74	7.41	—	100.00	16.66	—	25.00	54.17	4.17	—	100.00
estimated number(000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TABLE 2—*contd.*: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

7. JAMMU & KASHMIR

percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)															
age-group (in completed years)	cattle							buffalo							
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
rural															
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	11·21	11·40	34·86	37·06	1·54	3·13	100·00	—	12·38	12·38	50·48	24·76	—	100·00	
5—6	5·08	13·05	20·40	49·72	11·58	0·17	100·00	3·88	4·01	7·98	62·07	20·64	1·42	100·00	
7—9	3·12	10·51	18·02	54·91	13·60	0·04	100·00	2·20	1·62	8·29	62·47	25·42	—	100·00	
10 & above	4·44	9·92	16·83	53·92	14·82	0·07	100·00	1·90	1·46	5·82	56·06	34·43	0·33	100·00	
not recorded	18·84	—	—	81·16	—	—	100·00	100·00*	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	
total	4·07	10·85	18·44	53·22	13·30	0·12	100·00	2·24	1·79	7·04	59·13	29·52	0·28	100·00	
estimated number (000)							198								69
urban															
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	19·27	—	24·63	43·66	12·44	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	100·00	—	100·00	
5—6	7·11	11·02	19·73	48·38	13·76	—	100·00	16·56	—	—	83·44	—	—	100·00	
7—9	3·58	9·14	15·39	52·25	19·37	0·27	100·00	—	—	16·74	60·59	22·67	—	100·00	
10 & above	6·44	10·39	17·87	45·47	19·83	—	100·00	5·92	—	12·09	56·16	25·83	—	100·00	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	100·00	
total	5·50	9·71	17·27	49·43	17·96	0·13	100·00	4·56	—	11·84	61·38	22·22	—	100·00	
estimated number (000)							9								1

TABLE 2 *contd.* PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

8. KARNATAKA

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)													
	cattle							buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	10.76	12.97	21.62	26.98	2.44	25.33	100.00	9.06	9.56	34.65	27.96	—	18.77	100.00
5—6	6.97	17.50	24.35	40.61	3.61	6.76	100.00	4.50	16.49	29.48	42.11	3.17	4.25	100.00
7—9	4.60	16.26	20.29	48.81	4.50	5.46	100.00	2.81	11.09	24.87	51.86	5.17	4.20	100.00
10 & above	5.45	22.77	23.15	38.11	3.95	6.67	100.00	4.14	12.05	17.11	32.67	9.23	4.90	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	35.67	—	64.33	100.00	32.81	—	67.19	—	—	—	100.00
total	5.69	18.37	22.18	42.59	4.10	7.07	100.00	3.98	12.80	24.11	48.50	5.73	4.88	100.00
estimated number (000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1056	—	—	—	—	—	—	515
urban														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	4.18	27.55	22.95	35.72	—	9.60	100.00	21.56	10.78	44.51	23.15	—	—	100.00
5—6	3.49	17.88	35.80	38.52	—	4.31	100.00	4.30	13.10	32.42	41.16	5.94	3.08	100.00
7—9	6.63	17.86	27.33	43.24	2.88	2.06	100.00	1.86	23.52	19.10	45.27	6.52	3.73	100.00
10 & above	3.68	18.06	22.07	46.38	6.85	2.96	100.00	2.87	15.93	20.88	40.45	12.42	7.45	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	100.00
total	4.71	18.52	28.33	42.12	2.85	3.47	100.00	3.44	17.88	24.10	41.73	8.15	4.70	100.00
estimated number (000)	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	49

TABLE 2 *contd.*: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

9. KERALA

percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)																
age-group (in completed years)	cattle							buffalo							total	
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		
rural																
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3—4	15.03	13.97	39.00	31.20	—	—	100.00	27.20	9.02	18.05	45.73	—	—	100.00		
5—6	9.38	18.00	33.44	40.00	2.18	—	100.00	3.67	18.46	33.40	40.75	3.72	—	100.00		
7—9	8.31	16.61	30.49	43.76	1.93	—	100.00	8.32	11.12	8.32	63.92	8.32	—	100.00		
10 & above	6.43	17.89	29.85	40.80	5.03	—	100.00	12.09	9.08	21.25	54.57	3.01	—	100.00		
not recorded	85.50	—	—	14.42	—	—	100.00	19.79	—	60.16	20.05	—	—	100.00		
total	9.41	15.61	31.95	40.54	2.49	—	100.00	10.67	11.59	21.46	51.82	4.46	—	100.00		
estimated number (000)								374								42
urban																
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3—4	10.34	17.24	20.69	51.73	—	—	100.00	—	—	33.33	33.33	33.34	—	100.00		
5—6	9.57	17.02	25.53	44.69	3.19	—	100.00	12.50	—	12.50	62.50	12.50	—	100.00		
7—9	13.19	9.89	34.07	8.45	4.40	—	100.00	9.09	9.09	18.18	54.55	9.09	—	100.00		
10 & above	5.00	12.50	35.00	47.60	—	—	100.00	11.11	11.11	22.22	44.55	11.11	—	100.00		
not recorded	33.33	—	33.33	33.34	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
total	10.51	13.62	29.57	43.58	2.72	—	100.00	9.68	6.45	19.35	51.62	12.90	—	100.00		
estimated number (000)								24								3

TABLE 2-contd.: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

10. MADHYA PRADESH

percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)														
age-group (in completed years)	cattle						buffalo							
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	24.31	30.62	13.31	29.18	2.58	—	100.00	38.24	—	24.11	37.65	—	—	100.00
5—6	10.42	22.93	21.42	40.03	3.52	1.68	100.00	10.84	15.74	22.69	46.62	4.11	—	100.00
7—9	8.73	28.12	21.93	41.30	3.78	1.14	100.00	9.05	12.49	20.61	51.98	5.58	0.29	100.00
10 & above	8.34	21.45	20.73	43.86	5.15	0.47	100.00	7.36	13.25	14.61	57.50	6.90	0.38	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	9.12	22.66	21.30	41.82	4.20	1.00	100.00	8.67	13.27	18.18	53.65	5.94	0.29	100.00
Estimated number (0.00)	3042													
730														
urban														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	31.30	12.30	25.05	18.85	12.50	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	14.04	31.61	21.87	27.53	4.95	—	100.00	11.93	16.10	20.14	39.80	12.03	—	100.00
7—9	9.61	30.40	20.83	35.59	3.57	—	100.00	5.19	12.06	24.05	55.27	3.43	—	100.00
& above	12.84	22.76	25.64	36.88	1.88	—	100.00	—	7.23	17.33	63.86	11.58	—	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	12.34	27.35	23.00	33.57	3.54	—	100.00	3.95	10.54	20.36	56.61	8.54	—	100.00
estimated number (000)	69													
1														

TABLE 2—*contd.*: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

11. MAHARASHTRA

age-group (in completed years)				Percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)													
				cattle							buffalo						
				upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
rural																	
2	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	100.00		
3—4	.	.	.	17.08	16.26	22.98	42.18	0.75	0.75	100.00	8.14	16.42	50.04	17.26	8.14	—	100.00
5—6	.	.	.	7.44	13.94	27.42	46.27	4.57	0.36	100.00	6.48	11.68	20.78	55.85	5.21	—	100.00
7—9	.	.	.	5.06	15.71	27.51	46.26	5.19	0.27	100.00	7.96	6.63	18.75	58.93	7.73	—	100.00
10 & above	.	.	.	6.42	21.94	25.20	42.24	3.80	0.40	100.00	4.32	8.84	18.08	58.18	10.05	0.53	100.00
not recorded	.	.	.	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	.	.	.	6.68	17.19	26.56	44.82	4.40	0.35	100.00	6.30	8.56	19.33	57.51	8.10	0.20	100.00
estimated number (000)							1378							5			
urban																	
2	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	.	.	.	24.20	23.72	39.82	12.26	—	—	100.00	9.85	9.78	40.62	20.20	19.55	—	100.00
5—6	.	.	.	12.44	22.05	25.57	38.06	1.88	—	100.00	8.82	7.52	25.37	46.00	10.71	1.58	100.00
7—9	.	.	.	9.54	21.96	22.69	39.36	6.45	—	100.00	5.57	11.64	29.43	49.32	4.04	—	100.00
10 & above	.	.	.	9.52	26.04	25.46	33.93	5.05	—	100.00	7.36	12.55	14.71	55.30	10.08	—	100.00
not recorded	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	.	.	.	11.04	23.51	25.30	35.63	4.52	—	100.00	7.01	11.28	22.71	50.56	8.17	0.27	100.00
estimated number (000)							60							54			

percentage distribution of dry animals by age group over period of previous lactation (month)

[illegible]

13. MEGHALAYA

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by peiod of previous lactation (months)													
	cattle							buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	9.09	42.43	36.36	—	12.12	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	100.00
5—6	2.12	13.30	41.50	36.70	2.66	3.72	100.00	—	9.09	27.27	45.46	—	18.18	100.00
7—9	3.91	13.04	43.05	36.53	2.17	1.30	100.00	—	—	40.91	59.09	—	—	100.00
10 & above	2.02	21.21	44.45	22.22	5.05	5.05	100.00	5.56	—	61.11	33.33	—	—	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2.72	14.36	42.74	34.00	2.73	3.45	100.00	1.92	1.92	44.23	46.16	—	5.77	100.00
estimated number (000)	40							4						
urban														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	20.00	—	—	20.00	60.00	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7—9	—	—	—	60.00	40.00	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 & above	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	6.67	—	—	60.00	33.33	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
estimated number (000)	0							0						

TABLE 2—contd. : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

14. NAGALAND

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)													
	cattle							buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
urban														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	—	30·00	20·00	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7—9	—	66·67	33·33	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 & above	10·00	20·00	50·00	20·00	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	3·70	51·85	37·04	7·41	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
estimated number (000)	1													

22. CHANDIGARH*

urban														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	100·00
5—6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	100·00
7—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	100·00
estimated number (000)	1													

*The survey was conducted only in urban areas.

TABLE 2—*contd.*: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

15. ORISSA

[illegible]

16. PUNJAB

S-22

TABLE 2—*contd.* : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

17. RAJASTHAN

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)													
	cattle							buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	23.92	31.29	21.70	20.12	0.97	—	100.00	41.74	8.35	16.70	33.21	—	—	100.00
5—6	8.04	18.85	29.34	41.43	2.06	0.28	100.00	6.30	8.79	20.70	60.38	3.63	—	100.00
7—9	3.48	17.42	29.34	44.32	3.44	—	100.00	4.72	5.27	20.75	64.13	4.84	0.27	100.00
10 & above	4.14	16.92	26.80	49.82	2.32	—	100.00	5.92	7.10	17.83	64.19	4.96	—	100.00
not recorded	32.37	—	—	33.81	33.82	—	100.00	—	—	—	100.00	—	—	100.00
total	6.52	18.13	28.35	44.21	2.72	0.07	100.00	5.96	6.58	19.56	63.16	4.62	0.12	100.00
estimated number (000)	1390													
	788													
urban														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	28.23	18.79	44.76	8.22	—	—	100.00	—	17.42	47.74	34.84	—	—	100.00
5—6	5.94	19.94	42.53	26.95	4.64	—	100.00	5.12	5.12	20.14	67.06	2.56	—	100.00
7—9	5.46	16.69	33.86	41.99	2.00	—	100.00	1.93	8.67	31.63	53.91	3.86	—	100.00
10 & above	3.76	14.42	30.99	47.06	3.77	—	100.00	6.48	10.29	33.27	41.99	7.97	—	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	5.53	16.61	34.85	39.94	3.07	—	100.00	3.96	8.82	30.59	51.72	4.91	—	100.00
estimated number (000)	47													
	24													

TABLE 2—*contd.* : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

18. TAMIL NADU

[illegible]

19. TRIPURA

SARVEKSHANA

S-25

TABLE 2—contd : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION
20. UTTAR PRADESH

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)													
	cattle							buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	13.40	31.22	31.08	24.30	—	—	100.00	5.72	17.89	31.26	43.22	1.91	—	100.00
5—6	3.02	21.85	29.86	35.61	2.35	5.31	100.00	2.76	12.57	29.91	46.66	4.53	3.57	100.00
7—9	3.98	19.96	31.04	38.45	3.67	2.90	100.00	1.97	9.10	32.36	46.86	5.41	4.30	100.00
10 & above	3.30	22.98	30.61	33.72	4.83	4.56	100.00	2.95	10.93	28.77	46.79	5.45	5.11	100.00
not recorded	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	100.00	2.46	10.60	30.66	—	—	—	100.00
total	4.24	21.64	30.61	35.95	3.47	4.09	100.00	2.46	10.60	30.66	46.73	5.17	4.38	100.00
estimated number (000)	2446													2302
urban														
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	13.77	42.52	6.89	36.82	—	—	100.00	—	43.48	37.68	18.84	—	—	100.00
5—6	7.26	19.36	37.48	29.37	1.39	5.14	100.00	9.22	19.63	30.17	36.81	4.17	—	100.00
7—9	5.48	20.97	34.60	30.87	4.32	3.76	100.00	3.28	12.79	41.45	34.68	6.29	2.51	100.00
10 & above	5.69	24.91	26.63	32.84	2.24	7.69	100.00	1.27	15.39	26.71	44.49	6.74	5.40	100.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	6.12	22.17	32.48	31.14	2.71	5.38	100.00	2.97	15.53	34.00	38.22	5.46	3.82	100.00
estimated number (000)	55													50

TABLE 2—contd : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

21. WEST BENGAL

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)													
	cattle							buffalo						
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
rural														
2 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 . . .	—	23.67	40.68	21.24	—	14.41	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6 . . .	4.30	9.80	27.19	50.90	1.67	6.14	100.00	—	22.00	22.10	55.90	—	—	100.00
7—9 . . .	2.51	9.27	24.33	54.43	1.84	6.62	100.00	5.62	—	11.01	66.79	11.18	5.40	100.00
10 & above . . .	2.07	10.74	26.35	50.98	3.11	6.75	100.00	4.07	—	20.04	67.84	4.10	3.95	100.00
not recorded . . .	—	—	25.08	50.60	—	24.32	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total . . .	2.70	10.08	26.29	52.01	2.22	6.70	100.00	3.90	3.83	17.25	65.39	5.86	3.77	100.00
estimated number (000)	1181													24
urban														
2 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 . . .	9.71	21.18	38.74	14.49	—	15.88	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6 . . .	3.50	15.27	31.20	41.88	3.44	4.71	100.00	—	—	33.33	66.67	—	—	100.00
7—9 . . .	2.55	10.18	32.49	45.16	3.53	6.09	100.00	5.46	3.01	32.91	47.48	—	11.14	100.00
10 & above . . .	1.14	10.44	31.09	42.13	4.86	10.34	100.00	7.16	—	12.55	70.14	2.69	7.46	100.00
not recorded . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total . . .	2.66	12.13	32.01	42.20	3.76	7.24	100.00	5.64	1.26	25.42	60.27	1.26	8.15	100.00
estimated number (000)	80													13

TABLE 2—contd. 1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

23. DELHI

age-group (in completed years)	percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)														
	cattle							buffalo							
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
rural															
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	—	—	—	—	100·00	—	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	
5—6	16·66	66·67	—	16·67	—	—	100·00	20·00	20·00	—	60·00	—	—	100·00	
7—9	50·00	—	25·00	—	25·00	—	100·00	44·44	—	11·11	33·34	11·11	—	100·00	
10 & above	50·00	—	—	50·00	—	—	100·00	20·00	—	20·00	40·00	20·00	—	100·00	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	30·78	30·77	7·79	15·38	15·38	—	100·00	35·00	5·00	10·00	40·00	10·00	—	100·00	
estimated number (000)	8														11
urban															
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50·00	50·00	—	—	100·00	
5—6	—	66·67	—	33·33	—	—	100·00	—	22·23	44·44	33·33	—	—	100·00	
7—9	—	50·00	—	50·00	—	—	100·00	14·29	7·14	14·29	57·14	7·14	—	100·00	
10 & above	—	33·33	66·67	—	—	—	100·00	44·44	33·34	11·11	11·11	—	—	100·00	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	—	50·00	20·00	30·00	—	—	100·00	17·65	8·82	29·41	38·24	5·88	—	100·00	
estimated number (000)	2														5

TABLE 2—*contd.*: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

24. GOA, DAMAN & DIU

percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)															
age-group (in completed years)	cattle							buffalo							
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
rural															
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5—6	—	50·00	—	50·00	—	—	100·00	33·33	—	66·67	—	—	—	100·00	
7—9	—	22·58	29·03	45·16	3·23	—	100·00	—	33·33	33·34	33·33	—	—	100·00	
10 & above . . .	8·57	22·86	25·71	40·00	2·86	—	100·00	—	7·14	14·29	71·43	7·14	—	100·00	
not recorded . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	4·17	25·00	25·00	43·05	2·78	—	100·00	5·00	10·00	25·00	55·00	5·00	—	100·00	
estimated number (000)]								16							5
urban															
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5—6	—	33·33	33·34	33·33	—	—	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	
7—9	—	25·00	—	25·00	—	50·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	100·00	
10 & above . . .	7·14	21·43	14·29	42·85	—	14·29	100·00	—	—	20·00	80·00	—	—	100·00	
not recorded . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	4·76	23·81	14·29	38·09	—	19·05	100·00	14·29	—	14·29	57·13	—	14·29	100·00	
estimated number (000)								1							0

TABLE 2—contd. : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DRY ANIMALS CLASSIFIED BY AGE-GROUP OVER PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION

25. PONDICHERY

percentage distribution of dry animals by period of previous lactation (months)															
age-group (in completed years)	cattle							buffalo							
	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	upto 3	4—6	7—9	10—15	above 15	n.r.	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
rural															
2	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	11·76	—	11·76	—	—	76·48	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	100·00	
5—6	4·35	13·04	39·13	34·78	4·35	4·35	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7—9	2·13	14·89	29·79	44·68	—	8·51	100·00	—	10·06	20·00	70·00	—	—	100·00	
10 & above	3·85	23·08	26·91	42·31	—	3·85	100·00	—	—	20·00	80·00	—	—	100·00	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	4·39	14·04	28·07	35·08	0·88	17·54	100·00	—	5·88	17·65	64·71	—	11·76	100·00	
estimated number (000)														11	2
urban															
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	100·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5—6	—	—	16·67	33·33	16·67	33·33	100·00	—	—	25·00	75·00	—	—	100·00	
7—9	20·00	10·00	30·00	10·00	10·00	20·00	100·00	—	—	—	100·00	—	—	100·00	
10 & above	12·50	—	50·00	37·50	—	—	100·00	—	—	66·67	33·33	—	—	100·00	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	12·00	4·00	32·00	24·00	8·00	20·00	100·00	—	—	27·27	72·73	—	—	100·00	
estimated number (000)														1	0

TABLE 3: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k g) PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

O. ALL-INDIA

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural						
0.00*	16.42	0.00	0.05	1.39	0.00	0.20
0.01—0.50	31.69	0.43	0.14	11.03	0.44	0.24
0.51—1.00	24.97	0.95	0.27	17.78	0.97	0.37
1.01—2.00	16.62	1.78	0.50	26.58	1.84	0.63
2.01—3.00	5.39	2.80	0.72	14.41	2.84	0.85
3.01—4.00	2.87	3.91	1.09	13.12	2.93	1.10
4.01—5.00	1.01	4.86	1.32	6.10	4.92	1.37
5.01—7.00	0.77	6.14	1.65	6.61	6.17	1.73
above 7.00	0.26	8.92	2.69	2.98	8.94	2.59
all classes	100.00	1.05	0.30	100.00	2.61	0.80
estimated no. (000)	16890	—	—	12584	—	—
Urban						
0.00*	4.76	0.00	0.19	0.72	0.00	0.68
0.01—0.50	18.06	0.43	0.27	5.26	0.45	0.40
0.51—1.00	21.65	0.97	0.56	10.64	0.96	0.64
1.01—2.00	25.23	1.76	0.85	21.24	1.83	0.87
2.01—3.00	12.74	2.77	1.13	16.06	2.81	1.22
3.01—4.00	8.25	3.84	1.48	15.53	3.89	1.54
4.01—5.00	3.98	4.87	1.89	9.70	4.91	2.01
5.01—7.00	3.65	6.17	2.36	12.94	6.27	2.71
above 7.00	1.68	10.13	3.21	7.91	9.05	3.49
all classes	100.00	1.98	0.87	100.00	3.60	1.54
estimated no. (000)	976	—	—	850	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k g) PER ANIMAL-
IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of milk produced	concentrates used	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural						
0.00	59.29	0.00	0.06	2.97	0.00	0.15
0.01—0.50	24.06	0.39	0.38	30.62	0.43	0.35
0.51—1.00	10.92	0.96	0.62	30.12	0.95	0.53
1.01—2.00	5.12	1.75	0.89	28.07	2.36	1.14
2.01—3.00	0.46	2.77	1.61	5.66	2.67	1.29
3.01—4.00	0.05	4.00	2.00	2.11	3.75	1.39
4.01—5.00	0.05	5.00	2.50	0.28	4.75	1.35
5.01—7.00	0.05	6.00	0.50	0.07	6.50	5.00
above 7.00	—	—	—	0.10	8.00	2.01
all classes	100.00	0.31	0.25	100.00	1.18	0.62
estimated number (000)	1028	—	—	1352	—	—
Urban						
0.00*	29.04	0.00	0.06	1.32	0.00	0.21
0.01—0.50	21.89	0.43	0.40	14.88	0.45	0.52
0.51—1.00	21.48	0.98	1.46	22.06	0.94	0.79
1.01—2.00	20.07	1.66	1.62	37.21	1.75	1.00
2.01—3.00	3.94	2.73	1.48	14.77	2.13	1.04
3.01—4.00	0.91	4.00	2.25	6.63	3.79	0.22
4.01—5.00	0.43	5.00	1.00	1.45	4.73	2.82
5.01—7.00	1.36	6.00	5.00	1.12	5.90	2.45
above 7.00	0.88	7.76	4.97	0.56	8.30	2.68
all classes	100.00	0.98	0.85	100.00	1.74	1.05
estimated number (000)	27	—	—	108	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00kg.) PER ANIMAL—
IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

2. ASSAM

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	0.96	0.00	—	5.42	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	42.08	0.43	0.08	7.28	0.46	0.08
0.51—1.00	39.46	0.94	0.13	11.49	1.00	0.26
1.01—2.00	14.78	1.64	0.21	40.94	1.86	0.15
2.01—3.00	2.31	2.70	0.22	6.96	3.00	0.52
3.01—4.00	0.31	3.72	0.22	6.07	4.00	—
4.01—5.00	0.03	5.00	—	15.78	4.85	0.31
5.01—7.00	—	—	—	4.85	6.75	—
above 7.00	0.07	10.25	—	1.21	8.00	—
all classes	100.00	0.88	0.12	100.00	2.59	0.18
estimated number (000)	789	—	—	22	—	—
urban						
0.00*	0.59	0.00	0.67	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	29.10	0.43	0.75	100.00	0.50	—
0.51—1.00	43.32	0.96	1.14	—	—	—
1.01—2.00	19.55	1.65	2.15	—	—	—
2.01—3.00	3.52	2.69	5.56	—	—	—
3.01—4.00	1.76	3.94	1.47	—	—	—
4.01—5.00	0.98	5.00	19.98	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	0.59	5.67	1.00	—	—	—
above 7.00	0.59	9.72	2.67	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.23	1.58	100.00	0.50	—
estimated numbers (000)	23	—	—	20	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd*: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 kg.) PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

3. BIHAR

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	10.83	0.00	0.01	1.22	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	26.08	0.43	0.04	4.00	0.49	0.05
0.51—1.00	26.28	0.97	0.14	14.31	0.99	0.11
1.01—2.00	22.79	1.79	0.26	24.28	1.85	0.24
2.01—3.00	7.77	2.77	10.34	15.72	2.87	0.35
3.01—4.00	4.53	3.88	0.42	17.64	3.94	0.47
4.01—5.00	1.23	4.77	0.71	8.45	4.84	0.65
5.01—7.00	0.33	6.00	0.62	10.29	6.51	0.70
above 7.00	0.16	9.75	1.25	1.09	8.81	0.99
all classes	100.00	1.26	0.16	100.00	3.15	0.38
estimated number (000)	1254	—	—	732	—	—
urban						
0.00*	4.99	0.00	0.05	0.79	0.00	0.50
0.01—0.50	15.52	0.44	0.11	1.96	0.37	0.20
0.51—1.00	21.32	0.97	0.26	5.88	0.98	0.37
1.01—2.00	26.05	1.83	0.58	16.08	1.89	0.59
2.01—3.00	14.98	2.85	0.73	15.29	2.89	0.57
3.01—4.00	10.26	3.89	0.86	20.00	3.86	0.81
4.01—5.00	2.83	4.86	0.95	12.94	4.89	0.88
5.01—7.00	2.97	6.14	1.25	18.82	6.18	1.32
above 7.00	1.08	10.00	1.69	8.24	10.38	1.26
all classes	100.00	2.00	0.51	100.00	4.23	0.84
estimated number (000)	74	—	—	26	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 kg.) PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

4. GUJARAT

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of milk produced	concentrates used	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	1.05	0.00	—	—	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	13.93	0.41	0.11	4.74	0.47	0.26
0.51—1.00	23.62	0.98	0.34	13.81	0.98	0.56
1.01—2.00	25.33	1.89	0.70	26.39	1.89	1.20
2.01—3.00	13.84	2.89	1.06	14.00	2.86	1.46
3.01—4.00	14.14	3.95	0.98	18.42	3.93	1.83
4.01—5.00	3.43	4.84	1.35	9.06	4.89	1.86
5.01—7.00	3.96	6.14	1.68	9.24	6.20	2.44
above 7.00	0.70	8.97	1.95	4.34	8.82	2.77
all classes	100.00	2.13	0.66	100.00	3.20	1.46
estimated number (000)	475	—	—	877	—	—
urban						
0.00*	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	2.62	0.41	0.50	1.17	0.46	0.20
0.51—1.00	8.99	0.99	0.58	5.15	0.98	0.73
1.01—2.00	32.81	1.94	1.29	16.44	1.92	1.26
2.01—3.00	18.59	2.89	1.17	13.84	2.92	1.58
3.01—4.00	20.88	3.93	1.76	22.09	3.93	1.74
4.01—5.00	7.49	4.98	2.07	15.26	4.92	2.05
5.01—7.00	5.62	6.20	2.14	16.91	6.23	2.49
above 7.00	3.00	9.75	2.78	9.14	9.65	2.73
all classes	100.00	3.53	1.34	100.00	4.83	1.83
estimated number (000)	32	—	—	52	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 kg.) PER ANIMAL-
IN MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

5. HARYANA

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concen- trates used		milk produced	concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	2.00	0.00	0.09	0.62	0.00	0.48
0.01—0.50	7.50	0.47	0.10	3.08	0.49	0.18
0.51—1.00	15.80	0.99	0.18	6.67	0.99	0.28
1.01—2.00	25.72	1.88	0.36	15.02	1.88	0.58
2.01—3.00	18.29	2.84	0.46	12.82	2.86	0.78
3.01—4.00	13.86	3.93	1.05	18.34	3.96	0.97
4.01—5.00	8.05	4.93	1.10	12.88	4.94	1.27
5.01—7.00	6.09	6.06	1.86	18.10	6.24	1.81
above 7.00	2.69	9.07	3.50	12.47	8.99	3.30
all classes	100.00	2.75	0.66	100.00	4.35	1.29
estimates number (000)	299	—	—	761	—	—
urban						
0.00*	1.78	0.00	—	0.53	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	8.69	0.47	0.05	1.31	0.50	0.60
0.51—1.00	8.89	1.00	0.59	4.38	0.97	0.37
1.01—2.00	18.85	1.81	0.44	6.44	1.86	0.76
2.01—3.00	23.11	2.83	0.82	9.70	2.87	0.99
3.01—4.00	18.75	3.91	1.15	20.34	3.91	1.05
4.01—5.00	6.36	4.85	2.21	17.88	4.94	1.73
5.01—7.00	11.18	6.00	2.30	24.71	6.29	2.62
above 7.00	2.39	9.79	2.74	14.71	8.90	3.82
all classes	100.00	3.12	1.01	100.00	5.02	1.90
estimated number (000)	20	—	—	48	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

Size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of milk produced	quantity of concentrates used	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of milk produced	quantity of concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	1.21	0.00	0.11	0.34	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	34.88	0.45	0.08	8.12	0.45	0.14
0.51—1.00	41.60	0.98	0.14	22.50	0.99	0.25
1.01—2.00	16.91	1.81	0.32	30.13	1.90	0.37
2.01—3.00	3.22	2.86	0.38	16.33	2.90	0.48
3.01—4.00	1.28	3.96	0.28	14.21	3.92	0.50
4.01—5.00	0.67	4.92	0.55	4.31	4.90	0.68
5.01—7.00	0.17	6.33	—	3.30	6.17	0.77
above 7.00	0.06	10.00	—	0.76	8.44	0.94
all classes	100.00	1.06	0.16	100.00	2.34	0.39
estimated number (000)	260	—	—	170	—	—
urban						
0.00*	4.35	0.00	0.77	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	20.29	0.46	0.07	4.92	0.43	0.07
0.51—1.00	21.74	1.00	0.40	6.56	1.00	0.13
1.01—2.00	20.28	1.87	0.41	21.31	2.00	0.69
2.01—3.00	17.39	2.94	0.42	14.75	3.00	2.39
3.01—4.00	8.70	3.92	0.83	21.31	4.00	0.28
4.01—5.00	2.90	5.00	3.00	14.75	4.83	0.78
5.01—7.00	2.90	5.75	2.25	11.48	6.14	2.07
above 7.00	1.45	8.00	10.00	4.92	9.33	0.83
all classes	100.00	1.95	0.66	100.00	3.84	0.97
estimated number (000)	2	—	—	2	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00L ITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k. g.) PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

7. JAMMU & KASHMIR

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rural						
0.00*	0.39	0.00	0.28	0.47	0.00	—
0.00—0.50	16.57	0.47	0.57	6.46	0.47	0.09
0.51—1.00	37.85	0.99	0.66	18.63	0.98	0.17
1.01—2.00	31.36	1.87	0.93	32.15	1.89	0.29
2.01—3.00	8.38	2.88	1.01	16.85	2.86	0.37
3.01—4.00	4.25	3.95	1.48	14.95	3.93	0.45
4.01—5.00	0.71	4.97	2.11	4.29	4.89	0.47
5.01—7.00	0.31	6.00	2.67	4.84	6.11	0.94
above 7.00	0.18	9.24	2.24	1.36	9.02	2.35
all classes	100.00	1.50	0.82	100.00	2.52	0.36
estimated number (000)	272	—	—	101	—	—
Urban						
0.00*	0.37	0.00	0.13	—	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	12.58	0.48	0.92	5.93	0.46	0.08
0.51—1.00	29.01	1.00	1.36	9.06	1.00	0.33
1.01—2.00	34.60	1.87	1.65	24.08	1.90	0.64
2.01—3.00	12.07	2.90	1.90	16.12	2.88	0.78
3.01—4.00	7.86	3.95	2.40	25.68	3.94	1.41
4.01—5.00	1.35	4.97	2.56	4.79	5.00	1.48
5.01—7.00	1.17	6.31	3.85	12.38	6.04	1.55
above 7.00	0.99	10.63	4.73	1.96	10.00	5.00
all classes	100.00	1.78	1.63	100.00	2.71	1.04
estimated number (000)	14	—	—	1	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd.: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k. g.) PER ANIMAL-
IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

8. KARNATAKA

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	5.08	0.00	0.04	0.79	0.00	—
0.01- 0.50	45.29	0.41	0.12	23.32	0.45	0.14
0.51- 1.00	31.32	0.94	0.25	31.57	0.96	0.20
1.01- 2.00	15.09	1.73	0.35	31.78	1.80	0.36
2.01- 3.00	2.41	2.64	0.42	8.95	2.79	0.39
3.01- 4.00	0.54	3.80	1.11	3.04	3.88	0.88
4.01- 5.00	0.05	4.50	1.00	0.35	4.74	1.58
5.01- 7.00	0.11	6.50	1.75	0.07	6.00	1.00
above 7.00	0.11	8.00	1.50	0.13	10.12	2.28
all classes	100.00	0.83	0.21	100.00	1.38	0.28
estimated number (000)	976	—	—	697	—	—
urban						
0.00*	5.01	0.00	0.13	0.67	0.00	1.20
0.01-0.50	24.73	0.43	0.22	10.79	0.44	0.23
0.51-1.00	24.92	0.96	0.44	26.85	0.95	0.49
1.01-2.00	21.16	1.70	0.70	36.61	1.76	0.57
2.01-3.00	6.18	2.84	1.03	10.93	2.78	0.50
3.01-4.00	5.06	3.80	1.69	10.80	3.85	1.07
4.01-5.00	3.97	4.90	2.92	1.34	4.64	2.01
5.01-7.00	5.15	6.41	2.34	1.60	6.76	2.76
above 7.00	3.82	12.11	4.11	0.41	11.95	2.02
all classes	100.00	1.91	0.86	100.00	1.83	0.62
estimated number (0.00)	102	—	—	83	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd.: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k. g.) PER ANIMAL IN MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

9. KERALA

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	2.30	0.00	0.41	2.18	0.00	1.13
0.01-0.50	20.59	0.35	0.30	7.65	0.39	0.34
0.51-1.00	23.70	0.86	0.54	17.44	0.90	0.93
1.01-2.00	30.00	1.59	0.96	28.98	1.57	1.68
2.01-3.00	12.42	2.59	1.45	21.30	2.68	1.86
3.01-4.00	4.88	3.62	1.99	9.85	3.64	4.00
4.01-5.00	3.54	4.76	2.33	7.66	4.69	3.63
5.01-7.00	1.95	5.98	2.43	4.94	5.86	5.94
above 7.00	0.62	9.07	4.22	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.59	0.92	100.00	2.19	2.06
estimated number (000)	421	—	—	70	—	—
urban						
0.00*	2.41	0.00	1.14	—	0.00	—
0.01-0.50	10.75	0.38	0.54	5.56	0.47	1.10
0.51-1.00	11.40	0.86	0.83	4.44	0.90	1.38
1.01-2.00	24.79	1.63	1.25	13.33	1.73	1.79
2.01-3.00	19.08	2.67	1.85	17.78	2.11	2.28
3.01-4.00	11.40	3.65	2.52	15.56	—	2.61
4.01-5.00	9.21	4.78	2.64	18.89	4.69	3.11
5.01-7.00	8.11	6.08	3.29	14.44	5.74	2.66
above 7.00	2.85	8.74	4.04	10.00	10.20	4.78
all classes	100.00	2.54	1.76	100.00	3.79	2.62
estimated number (000)	44	—	—	9	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k. g.) PER ANIMAL-
IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

10. MADHYA PRADESH

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
(1)	(2)	milk produced	concentrates used	(5)	milk produced	concentrates used
		(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	34.45	0.00	—	2.69	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	37.94	0.42	0.16	18.45	0.43	0.24
0.51—1.00	20.57	0.94	0.24	24.68	0.97	0.25
1.01—2.00	5.83	1.79	0.42	27.33	1.85	0.59
2.01—3.00	0.73	2.86	0.54	14.00	2.87	0.97
3.01—4.00	0.32	3.96	0.83	8.10	3.94	0.91
4.01—5.00	0.06	5.00	0.84	2.98	4.88	1.26
5.01—7.00	0.06	6.50	1.63	1.64	6.09	1.44
above 7.00	0.04	13.73	16.04	0.13	9.13	4.69
all classes	100.00	0.56	0.15	100.00	1.79	0.54
estimated number (000)	2561	—	—	873	—	—
urban						
0.00*	5.90	0.00	—	1.52	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	31.56	0.44	0.24	2.75	0.47	0.44
0.51—1.00	29.45	0.96	0.49	8.88	1.00	0.95
1.01—2.00	22.45	1.79	0.59	25.70	1.84	1.17
2.01—3.00	6.36	2.81	1.50	20.19	2.89	1.11
3.01—4.00	2.06	3.96	2.12	18.04	3.96	1.64
4.01—5.00	1.27	4.94	0.81	8.58	4.93	2.16
5.01—7.00	0.95	6.00	2.09	10.44	6.07	2.16
above 7.00	—	—	—	3.90	8.61	2.96
all classes	100.00	1.20	0.52	100.00	3.34	1.44
estimated number (000)	77	—	—	40	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd.: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k. g.) PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

11. MAHARASHTRA

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	20.77	0.00	0.02	0.58	0.00	0.11
0.01—0.50	21.45	0.38	0.07	10.82	0.43	0.22
0.51—1.00	25.01	0.98	0.20	20.48	0.98	0.33
1.01—2.00	9.96	1.84	0.41	33.69	1.88	0.75
2.01—3.00	1.96	2.80	0.72	14.50	2.82	0.92
3.01—4.00	0.46	3.86	0.71	11.22	3.89	1.43
4.01—5.00	0.24	4.37	1.38	4.29	4.89	2.66
5.01—7.00	0.09	5.83	0.83	3.04	6.03	2.91
above 7.00	0.06	8.74	0.05	1.38	8.77	4.06
all classes	100.00	0.68	0.14	100.00	2.24	0.90
estimated number (000)	1401	—	—	723	—	—
urban						
0.00*	10.45	0.00	0.08	0.67	0.00	1.08
0.01—0.50	27.49	0.42	0.20	5.66	0.45	0.26
0.51—1.00	26.91	0.98	0.51	10.72	0.97	0.50
1.01—2.00	20.67	1.80	0.89	22.23	1.88	0.80
2.01—3.00	7.57	2.87	0.90	16.54	2.85	1.76
3.01—4.00	5.23	3.97	1.40	16.10	3.90	1.76
4.01—5.00	1.03	4.91	1.67	8.92	4.94	1.93
5.01—7.00	0.33	6.46	4.16	11.90	6.35	2.78
above 7.00	0.32	8.00	0.70	7.26	9.66	2.24
all classes	100.00	1.24	0.56	100.00	3.56	1.49
estimated number (000)	82	—	—	103	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd. : QUANTITY MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL-IN MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

12. MANIPUR

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average milk produced	quantity of concen- trates used	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average milk produced	quantity of concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	1.50	0.00	0.5	4.24	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	16.61	0.	0.48	1.30	0.50	—
0.51—1.00	34.82	0	0.54	32.31	0.99	0.36
1.01—2.00	36.98	1.78	0.54	26.35	1.82	0.02
2.01—3.00	9.84	2.65	0.13	21.18	2.82	0.14
3.01—4.00	0.25	4.00	5.00	13.32	3.79	0.78
4.01—5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.00—7.00	—	—	—	1.30	6.00	10.00
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.31	0.50	100.00	1.71	0.39
estimated number (000)	21	—	—	4	—	—
urban						
0.00*	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	18.95	0.48	0.21	14.29	0.50	—
0.51—1.00	21.92	0.97	0.58	—	—	—
1.01—2.00	37.80	1.77	0.22	28.57	1.75	5.00
2.01—3.00	12.63	2.63	0.39	—	—	—
3.01—4.00	2.70	4.00	0.67	57.14	3.75	0.75
4.01—5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.48	0.35	100.00	2.71	1.86
estimated number (000)	2	—	—	—	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd. : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k. g.) PER ANIMAL IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

13. MEGHALAYA

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle				buffalo			
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of			percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		
		percentage distribution of animals in milk	milk produced	concentrates used		percentage distribution of animals in milk	milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
rural								
0.00*	9.13	0.00	—	2.27	0.00	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	38.97	0.44	—	38.64	0.46	—	—	—
0.51—1.00	31.18	1.00	0.04	31.82	0.98	—	—	—
1.01—2.00	18.25	1.62	0.08	27.27	1.54	—	—	—
2.01—3.00	0.57	2.67	0.67	—	—	—	—	—
3.01—4.00	0.38	4.00	1.50	—	—	—	—	—
4.01—5.00	0.38	5.00	3.75	—	—	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
above 7.00	1.14	9.27	4.83	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.94	0.11	100.00	0.87	—	—	—
estimated number (000)	38	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
urban								
0.00*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	12.12	0.50	3.50	—	—	—	—	—
0.51—1.00	9.09	0.90	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01—2.00	12.12	1.88	5.25	—	—	—	—	—
2.01—3.00	3.03	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.01—4.00	15.15	4.00	0.40	—	—	—	—	—
4.01—5.00	24.25	4.94	2.00	—	—	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	15.15	5.70	—	—	—	—	—	—
above 7.00	9.09	9.50	8.67	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	3.84	2.15	—	—	—	—	—
estimated number (000)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd.: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL IN MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

14. NAGALAND

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
urban**						
0.00*	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	8.33	0.38	0.50	—	—	—
0.51—1.00	16.66	1.00	0.20	—	—	—
1.01—2.00	54.17	1.78	1.35	—	—	—
2.01—3.00	4.17	2.25	1.00	—	—	—
3.01—4.00	4.17	4.00	2.00	—	—	—
4.01—5.00	4.17	5.00	—	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	8.33	6.00	1.00	—	—	—
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.52	1.01	—	—	—
estimated no. (000)	0	—	—	—	—	—

22. CHANDIGARH

urban**						
0.00*	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	—	—	—	9.09	0.50	0.20
0.51—1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01—2.00	—	—	—	18.18	1.75	0.50
2.01—3.00	—	—	—	18.18	3.00	0.85
3.01—4.00	—	—	—	18.18	3.50	1.00
4.01—5.00	—	—	—	36.37	5.00	0.88
5.01—7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	—	—	—	100.00	3.30	0.76
estimated no. (000)	—	—	—	1	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield

**The survey was conducted in urban areas only

TABLE 3—contd.: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 litre) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL IN MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

15. ORISSA

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	29.91	0.00	0.12	11.75	0.00	—
0.01- 0.50	53.25	0.37	0.14	46.62	0.41	0.04
0.51- 1.00	13.99	0.94	0.29	16.49	1.00	0.66
1.01- 2.00	2.49	1.78	0.29	17.53	1.73	0.38
2.01- 3.00	0.30	2.63	0.43	3.27	2.62	—
3.01- 4.00	0.06	4.00	2.00	2.60	3.67	1.67
4.01- 5.00	—	—	—	0.87	4.50	2.00
5.01- 7.00	—	—	—	0.87	6.00	3.00
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.38	0.16	100.00	0.92	0.28
estimated no. (000)	941	—	—	61	—	—
urban						
0.00*	10.04	0.00	0.45	8.11	0.00	—
0.01-0.50	39.18	0.39	0.34	2.70	0.50	—
0.51-1.00	27.41	0.94	0.55	18.92	0.88	2.07
1.01-2.00	13.13	1.70	1.14	32.44	1.88	1.25
2.01-3.00	5.02	2.72	2.10	13.51	2.80	3.20
3.01-4.00	2.32	3.96	2.75	18.92	4.00	2.79
4.01-5.00	0.97	4.80	—	2.70	5.00	3.00
5.01-7.00	1.54	6.44	2.50	2.70	7.00	2.50
above 7.00	0.39	8.00	5.50	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.04	0.21	100.00	2.25	1.91
estimated no. (000)	51	—	—	4	—	—

* including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd.: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

16. PUNJAB

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average	quantity of	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average	quantity of
		milk produced	concen- trates used		milk produced	concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	1.01	0.00	—	0.72	0.00	0.01
0.01—0.50	11.03	0.45	0.14	2.92	0.46	0.13
0.51—1.00	16.48	0.99	0.17	10.02	0.99	0.33
1.01—2.00	34.92	1.92	0.34	21.36	1.91	0.52
2.01—3.00	17.24	2.89	0.46	15.34	2.91	0.78
3.01—4.00	12.63	3.97	0.74	20.99	3.97	0.91
4.01—5.00	3.14	4.95	1.14	10.56	4.97	1.21
5.01—7.00	2.84	6.08	1.21	12.56	6.19	1.41
above 7.00	0.71	8.17	1.54	5.53	8.54	1.73
all classes	100.00	2.27	0.42	100.00	3.57	0.86
estimated no. (000)	381	—	—	1191	—	—
urban						
0.00*	0.41	0.00	—	0.14	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	1.66	0.44	0.50	1.06	0.43	—
0.51—1.00	10.71	0.98	0.42	3.49	1.00	0.60
1.01—2.00	20.21	1.91	0.71	11.93	1.90	0.65
2.01—3.00	23.88	2.87	0.67	12.98	2.87	1.18
3.01—4.00	19.73	3.94	0.89	19.68	3.96	1.46
4.01—5.00	8.63	4.98	1.31	12.72	4.96	2.10
5.01—7.00	9.84	6.12	1.95	26.08	6.32	2.76
above 7.00	4.93	9.71	3.15	11.92	8.58	3.34
all classes	100.00	3.48	0.99	100.00	4.72	1.93
estimated no. (000)	29	—	—	90	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd. : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

17. RAJASTHAN

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	precentage distribu- tion of animals in milk	average qunatity of		percen- tage distribu- tion of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	6.26	0.00	0.08	1.50	0.00	0.15
0.01—0.50	18.43	0.43	0.16	7.72	0.45	0.23
0.51—1.00	22.26	0.98	0.35	12.33	0.98	0.42
1.01—2.00	25.70	1.90	0.64	26.03	1.87	0.71
2.01—3.00	11.12	2.89	0.93	17.09	2.86	0.87
3.01—4.00	9.14	3.96	1.42	15.42	3.95	1.43
4.01—5.00	3.19	4.88	1.44	6.30	4.92	1.73
5.01—7.00	3.08	6.16	1.69	9.50	6.18	2.24
above 7.00	0.82	7.42	0.91	4.11	9.02	3.77
all classes	100.00	1.87	0.62	100.00	3.01	1.10
estimated no. (000)	1518	—	—	1118	—	—
urban						
0.00*	4.33	0.00	0.29	1.07	0.00	0.60
0.01—0.50	9.37	0.44	0.20	3.23	0.50	0.71
0.51—1.00	15.92	0.99	0.46	6.46	0.98	0.77
1.01—2.00	23.67	1.86	0.77	14.61	1.89	0.90
2.01—3.00	16.86	2.85	1.05	15.25	2.84	1.05
3.01—4.00	13.19	3.94	1.52	14.56	3.95	1.48
4.01—5.00	7.58	4.90	1.70	13.95	4.89	2.27
5.01—7.00	7.53	6.09	2.00	15.62	6.11	2.39
above 7.00	1.55	8.42	2.45	15.25	8.84	3.88
all classes	100.00	2.60	0.99	100.00	4.35	1.87
estimated no. (000)	67	—	—	50	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k. g.) PER ANIMAL-
IN MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

18. TAMIL NADU

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percen- tage dis- tribution of animals in milk	average milk produ- ced	quantity of concen- trates used	percen- tage dis- tribution of animals in milk	average milk produ- ced	concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	13.97	0.00	0.20	3.24	0.00	0.30
0.01—0.50	26.44	0.40	0.30	13.12	0.45	0.40
0.51—1.00	29.33	0.91	0.60	20.78	0.93	0.70
1.01—2.00	21.49	1.66	0.80	31.26	1.69	0.90
2.01—3.00	6.20	2.65	0.90	18.17	2.66	1.30
3.01—4.00	1.22	3.65	1.40	10.76	3.66	1.30
4.01—5.00	0.64	4.69	2.10	2.02	4.61	1.70
5.01—7.00	0.64	6.69	2.10	0.57	6.49	1.50
above 7.00	0.07	16.00	1.00	0.11	9.60	0.50
all classes	100.00	1.02	0.60	100.00	1.80	0.90
estimated no. (000)	707	—	—	449	—	—
urban						
0.00*	1.88	0.00	0.30	0.40	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	8.93	0.42	0.40	5.81	0.41	0.50
0.51—1.00	17.80	0.93	0.80	12.48	0.94	0.70
1.01—2.00	31.53	1.74	0.90	26.30	1.86	1.00
2.01—3.00	18.00	2.66	1.20	28.38	2.71	1.20
3.01—4.00	11.13	3.66	1.40	15.62	3.65	1.50
4.01—5.00	3.88	4.76	1.50	6.41	4.80	1.90
5.01—7.00	5.11	6.02	2.20	3.59	6.21	2.60
above 7.00	1.74	10.65	2.60	1.01	8.87	4.80
all classes	100.00	2.27	1.00	100.00	2.60	1.20
estimated no. (000)	130	—	—	71	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k. g.) PER ANIMAL-
IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

19. TRIPURA

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percent- age dis- tribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percent- age dis- tribution of ani- mals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	3.84	0.00	0.08	40.00	0.00	—
0.00—0.50	49.46	0.42	0.07	40.00	0.44	—
0.51—1.00	33.95	0.91	0.13	10.00	1.00	—
1.01—2.00	12.13	1.49	0.18	10.00	1.25	—
2.01—3.00	0.31	2.38	1.75	—	—	—
3.01—4.00	0.31	3.50	2.50	—	—	—
4.01—5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.68	0.12	100.00	0.30	—
estimated no. (000)	61	—	—	1	—	—
urban						
0.00*	5.69	0.00	0.81	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	36.59	0.41	0.19	—	—	—
0.51—1.00	30.08	0.91	0.69	100.00	1.00	—
1.01—2.00	23.58	1.59	0.49	—	—	—
2.01—3.00	2.44	2.83	1.77	—	—	—
3.01—4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.01—5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	1.62	6.25	1.20	—	—	—
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.82	0.50	100.00	1.00	—
estimated no. (000)	2	—	—	0	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL—IN MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

20. UTTAR PRADESH

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribution of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk produced	concentrates used		milk produced	concentrates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	11.67	0.00	0.06	1.01	0.00	0.49
0.01—0.50	27.44	0.41	0.08	7.20	0.45	0.19
0.51—1.00	29.06	0.97	0.20	15.96	0.98	0.31
1.01—2.00	21.64	1.83	0.44	27.64	1.85	0.49
2.01—3.00	6.58	2.83	0.65	17.57	2.84	0.74
3.01—4.00	1.95	3.92	1.16	14.72	3.94	0.97
4.01—5.00	0.94	4.91	0.87	7.00	4.94	1.24
5.01—7.00	0.55	6.18	1.32	6.64	6.13	1.59
above 7.00	0.17	8.25	1.34	2.26	9.22	2.00
all classes	100.00	1.15	0.27	100.00	2.73	0.72
estimated no. (000)	2044	—	—	3316	—	—
urban						
0.00*	2.27	0.00	0.23	0.58	0.00	1.29
0.01—0.50	14.40	0.46	0.20	3.48	0.46	0.21
0.51—1.00	20.80	0.96	0.36	7.16	0.97	0.47
1.01—2.00	31.43	1.81	0.67	17.48	1.83	0.70
2.01—3.00	14.47	2.81	1.09	23.39	2.86	1.07
3.01—4.00	9.49	3.87	1.56	19.22	3.94	1.65
4.01—5.00	4.89	4.87	1.78	13.00	4.93	1.91
5.01—7.00	1.39	6.21	1.71	10.29	6.21	2.47
above 7.00	0.86	9.42	3.46	5.40	9.05	4.39
all classes	100.00	2.15	0.76	100.00	3.76	1.48
estimated no. (000)	76	—	—	101	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—contd.: QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL-
IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

21. WEST BENGAL

size group of milk yield (litre)	Cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribu- tion of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribu- tion of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	1.72	0.00	0.13	1.43	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	36.37	0.40	0.09	11.09	0.38	0.15
0.51—1.00	31.41	0.91	0.22	18.22	0.91	0.35
1.01—2.00	21.38	1.64	0.37	28.27	1.86	0.59
2.01—3.00	6.93	2.72	0.49	12.59	2.74	0.71
3.01—4.00	1.51	3.70	0.61	5.60	4.00	1.00
4.01—5.00	0.34	4.87	0.95	8.49	4.92	1.58
5.01—7.00	0.11	6.33	1.28	4.45	6.36	0.80
above 7.00	0.23	11.35	3.15	9.86	9.86	1.99
all classes	100.00	1.08	0.24	100.00	3.04	0.76
estimated no. (000)	1419	—	—	32	—	—
urban						
0.00*	1.67	0.00	0.44	—	0.00	—
0.01—0.50	19.21	0.42	0.21	—	—	—
0.51—1.00	24.36	0.90	0.34	—	—	—
1.01—2.00	29.58	1.65	0.61	4.16	1.84	1.82
2.01—3.00	13.89	2.70	0.85	6.65	2.93	0.62
3.01—4.00	4.26	3.84	0.99	11.03	3.94	1.24
4.01—5.00	2.56	4.89	1.12	16.26	4.87	2.23
5.01—7.00	3.02	6.21	1.43	33.79	6.35	3.10
above 7.00	1.45	10.56	0.51	28.11	8.93	3.18
all classes	100.00	1.82	0.55	100.00	6.18	2.56
estimated no. (000)	112	—	—	27	—	—

*Including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL-
IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

23. DELHI

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribu- tion of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribu- tion of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	—	—	—	2.33	—	3.00
0.01—0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.51—1.00	10.00	1.00	0.50	—	—	—
1.01—2.00	40.00	1.88	2.38	2.33	2.00	1.50
2.01—3.00	20.00	3.00	0.50	13.95	2.75	1.83
3.01—4.00	20.00	4.00	1.00	30.23	3.88	2.50
4.01—5.00	10.00	5.00	1.50	16.28	4.75	1.57
5.01—7.00	—	—	—	16.28	6.29	2.29
above 7.00	—	—	—	18.60	8.75	4.38
all classes	100.00	2.71	1.45	100.00	5.04	2.56
estimated no. (000)	6	—	—	25	—	—
urban						
0.00*	—	—	—	1.67	—	2.67
0.01—0.50	5.26	0.50	1.50	0.56	0.50	—
0.51—1.00	15.79	1.00	0.50	—	—	—
1.01—2.00	23.69	2.00	0.89	7.78	1.91	0.93
2.01—3.00	10.53	2.75	1.50	7.78	2.79	1.29
3.01—4.00	13.16	3.80	2.80	10.00	3.94	1.50
4.01—5.00	7.89	4.67	1.33	11.11	4.93	2.63
5.01—7.00	18.42	6.50	8.00	30.55	6.45	4.12
above 7.00	5.26	8.50	12.00	30.55	8.49	4.85
all classes	100.00	2.81	3.11	100.00	5.91	3.40
estimated no. (000)	5	—	—	32	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL-
IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES

24. GOA, DAMAN & DIU

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribu- tion of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribu- tion of animal in milk	average quantity of	
		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	31.48	0.00	—	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	27.78	0.48	0.10	3.33	0.50	1.00
0.51—1.00	20.37	0.93	0.58	6.67	1.00	0.50
1.01—2.00	12.96	1.53	1.07	33.33	1.73	0.79
2.01—3.00	1.85	2.70	2.00	36.67	2.91	1.41
3.01—4.00	5.56	3.37	2.17	23.33	3.86	1.79
4.01—5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	—	—	—	6.67	6.00	2.50
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.71	0.44	100.00	2.51	1.35
estimated no. (000)	9	—	—	4	—	—
urban						
0.00*	22.73	0.00	—	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	31.82	0.42	0.29	—	—	—
0.51—1.00	9.09	0.90	1.00	13.33	1.00	1.00
1.01—2.00	9.09	1.75	1.25	20.00	1.83	1.30
2.01—3.00	18.18	2.75	0.75	13.33	2.75	2.25
3.01—4.00	9.09	4.00	0.70	26.67	3.75	2.00
4.01—5.00	—	—	—	6.67	4.50	3.00
5.01—7.00	—	—	—	20.00	6.17	2.33
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.00	0.50	100.00	3.16	1.89
estimated no. (000)	1	—	—	1	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD (0.00 LITRE) AND CONCENTRATES USED (0.00 k.g.) PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK BY SIZE GROUP OF MILK YIELD AND BY SPECIES.

25. PONDICHERY

size group of milk yield (litre)	cattle			buffalo		
	percentage distribu- tion of animals in milk	average quantity of		percentage distribu- tion of animals in milk	average quantity of	
		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used		milk pro- duced	concen- trates used
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural						
0.00*	3.88	0.00	1.25	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	14.56	0.41	0.75	5.88	0.50	1.50
0.51—1.00	33.99	0.94	1.00	14.71	0.80	0.82
1.01—2.00	23.30	1.44	1.03	29.41	1.78	1.44
2.01—3.00	14.56	2.61	1.61	38.24	2.81	1.46
3.01—4.00	7.77	3.58	4.00	11.76	3.50	1.88
4.01—5.00	1.94	5.00	5.25	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
above 7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.45	1.39	100.00	2.20	1.41
estimated no. (000)	9	—	—	2	—	—
urban						
0.00*	1.69	0.00	—	—	—	—
0.01—0.50	6.78	0.50	0.50	—	—	—
0.51—1.00	16.95	0.91	1.05	5.88	1.00	1.50
1.01—2.00	16.96	1.57	1.38	—	—	—
2.01—3.00	13.56	2.56	1.84	35.30	2.75	1.17
3.01—4.00	11.86	3.50	2.36	—	—	—
4.01—5.00	6.78	4.88	3.50	—	—	—
5.01—7.00	6.78	6.33	2.25	5.88	6.50	2.50
above 7.00	18.64	13.64	1.82	52.94	14.44	1.50
all classes	100.00	4.97	1.70	100.00	9.22	1.44
estimated no. (000)	3	—	—	1	—	—

*including cases reporting no yield.

TABLE 4 : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES.

0. ALL INDIA

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural												
0	0.82	0.94	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.13	1.23	1.25	0.85	0.81	0.97	
1	1.18	1.20	1.38	1.35	1.18	1.47	1.03	1.20	1.07	1.29	1.25	
2	1.20	1.27	1.43	1.46	1.37	1.05	1.49	1.35	1.30	1.27	1.30	
3	1.16	1.12	1.30	1.16	1.31	1.30	1.20	1.33	1.65	0.91	1.18	
4	1.19	1.21	1.26	1.33	1.44	1.21	1.62	1.82	1.29	0.94	1.24	
5	1.10	1.10	1.19	1.22	1.27	1.05	0.84	1.31	1.18	1.26	1.14	
6	1.04	1.07	1.15	1.13	1.23	1.29	1.16	1.10	1.08	0.88	1.09	
7	0.95	1.05	1.10	1.14	0.98	0.84	0.71	1.90	0.78	0.69	1.04	
8	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.28	0.92	1.40	1.14	0.61	0.86	1.03	
9	0.78	0.89	0.94	0.93	0.84	1.04	1.36	0.65	1.02	0.60	0.87	
10	0.80	0.81	0.89	0.97	1.26	1.04	1.30	0.65	0.98	0.49	0.86	
11	0.72	0.90	0.75	0.64	0.67	1.10	1.06	0.33	0.98	0.63	0.77	
12 & above	0.67	0.66	0.84	0.74	0.80	0.81	0.70	0.99	1.14	0.37	0.73	
not recorded	1.35	1.01	1.55	1.87	1.70	4.27	2.87	—	3.00	2.67	1.38	
total	1.00	1.02	1.13	1.11	1.14	1.10	1.16	1.20	1.10	0.88	1.05	
urban												
0	1.69	1.34	1.89	1.75	1.71	2.27	3.10	2.25	1.00	1.73	1.72	
1	2.28	2.75	2.69	2.56	2.60	2.98	2.60	1.37	3.01	1.19	2.56	
2	2.26	2.33	2.42	2.64	2.73	2.87	2.78	3.28	2.83	2.54	2.42	
3	2.14	2.46	2.80	2.34	2.28	1.68	2.98	2.84	3.05	2.39	2.42	
4	2.09	2.17	2.08	2.34	3.08	2.13	2.08	1.00	2.47	2.93	2.20	
5	2.25	2.00	2.36	2.40	1.99	1.63	2.14	5.25	2.66	1.72	2.19	
6	2.02	1.76	2.02	1.86	2.38	2.04	1.68	0.85	1.59	1.31	1.93	
7	1.59	1.74	2.05	1.70	1.75	2.60	1.73	2.44	0.25	0.92	1.78	
8	1.77	1.78	1.82	1.66	1.76	2.03	0.99	2.18	1.79	1.54	1.77	
9	1.54	1.50	1.56	2.22	1.54	0.70	1.72	2.01	4.00	1.78	1.59	
10	1.48	1.65	1.68	1.52	2.02	1.32	1.07	—	—	0.77	1.59	
11	1.63	1.28	1.87	1.21	1.74	1.83	0.40	0.50	1.34	0.67	1.49	
12 & above	1.41	1.29	1.62	1.65	1.01	0.98	1.77	1.96	1.09	1.90	1.44	
not recorded	1.83	2.33	1.64	—	3.00	—	1.00	—	0.50	1.00	1.94	
total	1.91	1.93	2.12	2.04	2.16	2.01	1.96	1.96	2.00	1.80	1.99	

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES.

0. ALL INDIA

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re-corded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural											
0	2.88	3.32	3.20	3.50	4.07	3.61	2.56	2.72	2.29	2.09	3.27
1	3.00	3.66	3.90	3.85	3.35	3.06	3.56	3.65	4.23	2.78	3.53
2	3.07	3.58	3.80	3.60	3.85	3.59	4.38	3.37	4.43	2.58	3.52
3	2.82	3.30	3.41	3.38	3.28	3.17	3.80	5.18	3.07	3.26	3.23
4	2.80	3.21	3.33	3.25	3.44	3.29	3.53	2.99	2.85	2.22	3.16
5	2.75	3.06	2.99	3.06	3.12	3.08	3.67	3.26	2.83	2.31	2.99
6	2.55	2.65	2.79	2.82	2.76	2.60	2.30	3.82	2.48	1.67	2.69
7	2.32	2.40	2.63	2.67	2.93	2.41	3.03	2.83	2.56	1.51	2.52
8	2.18	2.21	2.45	2.51	2.20	2.18	2.35	2.10	2.49	1.62	2.29
9	2.01	2.14	2.02	2.13	2.13	2.08	2.00	2.02	2.67	2.31	2.08
10	2.01	2.03	2.03	1.99	1.99	1.95	2.07	1.61	1.34	1.41	2.00
11	1.81	1.78	1.82	2.02	1.86	1.64	1.66	1.81	3.04	1.69	1.84
12 & above	1.52	1.66	1.75	1.69	1.53	1.51	1.67	1.38	1.32	1.51	1.63
not recorded	2.65	3.60	4.31	3.36	2.94	5.02	3.40	4.50	2.00	1.83	3.48
total	2.39	2.65	2.75	2.73	2.65	2.49	2.66	2.49	2.50	1.96	2.61
urban											
0	3.31	4.05	4.19	3.75	3.58	3.30	3.79	2.64	4.44	2.35	3.73
1	3.32	4.56	4.88	5.19	4.31	5.02	3.62	6.86	5.27	5.34	4.58
2	4.15	4.49	4.88	4.67	4.83	4.56	4.95	6.11	3.18	6.35	4.64
3	3.62	4.36	4.65	4.30	4.61	4.96	4.06	2.23	4.97	1.63	4.32
4	3.60	4.38	4.14	4.55	4.92	4.49	5.58	5.02	3.44	2.55	4.27
5	3.58	4.34	3.81	3.62	4.18	3.40	5.10	5.85	5.00	2.78	3.90
6	3.03	4.02	3.38	3.51	3.70	3.87	3.60	3.50	1.96	2.78	3.55
7	3.75	3.66	3.73	3.30	3.39	3.72	3.74	4.15	5.14	2.55	3.59
8	2.71	3.35	3.10	3.00	2.69	3.44	4.44	2.71	3.34	3.88	3.06
9	3.18	3.19	3.17	3.30	2.42	2.74	4.09	4.00	1.58	3.04	3.10
10	2.21	2.70	2.55	3.19	3.16	2.91	3.26	1.93	2.88	3.37	2.73
11	2.26	2.76	2.46	2.71	2.31	1.64	0.60	4.25	3.41	1.99	2.46
12 & above	2.00	1.96	2.40	2.53	2.23	2.61	2.71	2.55	2.49	2.80	2.27
not recorded	3.80	2.54	3.44	2.96	3.00	3.50	—	—	—	3.00	3.27
total	3.10	3.72	3.63	3.70	3.60	3.67	4.00	3.58	3.41	3.10	3.57

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES.

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

Cattle												
months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded	total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural												
0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12 & above	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
not recorded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
urban												
0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12 & above	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
not recorded	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
total	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES.

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not record- ed		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
r ural												
0	1.23	2.30	1.26	0.85	1.37	2.38	-	1.67	1.50	0.75	1.42	
1	1.37	1.62	1.64	1.56	1.63	1.28	1.28	1.00	—	—	1.52	
2	1.17	1.43	1.51	1.63	1.06	0.70	1.00	0.62	—	1.50	1.32	
3	1.40	1.65	1.40	1.62	1.46	1.32	—	0.25	—	0.74	1.47	
4	1.17	1.36	1.51	1.59	1.02	0.50	3.00	1.56	—	—	1.36	
5	1.23	1.16	1.15	1.06	1.21	1.05	0.76	2.25	—	1.82	1.19	
6	1.10	1.21	1.06	1.21	1.23	1.12	1.29	4.50	—	0.50	1.15	
7	1.25	1.01	1.39	1.62	0.75	2.16	1.00	1.70	—	—	1.28	
8	0.94	1.27	1.02	0.99	1.01	0.93	—	—	—	—	1.06	
9	0.89	1.11	1.23	1.06	0.95	0.95	—	—	0.50	1.15	1.05	
10	1.10	1.10	1.17	1.07	0.93	0.95	—	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.09	
11	1.03	0.80	0.96	1.05	1.02	0.75	0.50	—	—	—	0.95	
12 & above	0.77	0.83	0.83	0.84	0.73	0.64	0.60	0.50	0.50	2.00	0.80	
not recorded	0.33	0.56	1.00	0.82		1.25	—	—	—	—	0.61	
total	1.08	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.61	0.87	0.92	1.16	

urban											
0	2.07	2.57	1.92	1.54	2.36	1.71	—	—	—	—	2.05
1	2.15	2.31	2.18	2.14	2.43	1.20	—	—	—	—	2.21
2	2.13	2.37	2.16	2.29	2.18	0.50	2.00	—	—	—	2.21
3	2.08	2.30	2.32	1.72	1.30	1.25	3.76	—	—	—	2.14
4	1.99	1.96	1.77	2.06	1.75	—	—	—	—	2.19	1.94
5	1.32	2.03	1.69	1.77	1.23	2.15	—	—	—	—	1.74
6	1.72	1.87	1.73	1.33	2.50	3.88	4.50	2.25	—	1.50	1.80
7	2.10	1.48	1.61	1.22	2.50	—	—	—	—	1.40	1.59
8	1.67	1.54	1.86	1.27	1.52	2.12	—	0.30	—	—	1.63
9	4.17	1.93	1.86	1.41	1.21	—	—	—	—	1.28	1.97
10	1.10	1.59	1.46	2.19	0.50	1.50	—	1.50	—	—	1.54
11	1.20	1.42	1.06	1.47	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.27
12 & above	1.20	1.40	1.34	1.32	1.86	0.73	—	—	—	—	1.31
not recorded	1.00	0.50	—	0.42	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.54
total	1.69	1.83	1.76	1.65	1.85	1.53	3.21	1.35	—	2.38	1.75

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES.

2. ASSAM

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural											
0	1.00	0.49	0.75	0.38	—	0.48	2.00	—	—	1.00	0.69
1	1.15	1.02	0.63	0.86	0.62	0.75	—	—	—	—	0.96
2	1.51	1.15	0.97	0.55	0.79	0.81	1.00	—	—	—	1.20
3	1.00	0.90	0.95	0.68	0.56	0.75	0.75	1.50	0.75	0.67	0.92
4	1.13	0.91	0.94	0.89	0.80	0.62	0.81	—	—	0.67	0.98
5	0.88	0.90	0.98	0.89	0.75	1.00	—	—	—	1.17	0.91
6	0.88	0.85	0.90	0.83	0.81	0.83	1.08	—	—	0.85	0.87
7	0.86	0.76	0.98	0.96	0.69	1.17	—	—	0.75	1.25	0.88
8	0.83	0.66	0.64	0.64	0.65	0.77	—	—	—	0.25	0.73
9	0.69	0.63	0.64	0.50	0.46	0.20	—	0.50	—	0.69	0.64
10	0.86	0.63	0.49	0.53	0.25	0.23	0.50	—	—	0.50	0.75
11	0.69	0.76	0.25	0.35	—	0.38	—	—	—	0.50	0.61
12 & above	0.43	0.57	0.59	0.48	0.72	0.26	0.38	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.53
not recorded	0.56	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.65
total	0.95	0.86	0.86	0.78	0.71	0.72	0.88	0.88	0.67	0.75	0.88
urban											
0	0.25	0.38	1.00	—	2.03	—	—	0.74	—	1.50	0.73
1	1.36	0.67	2.08	0.88	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.30
2	1.37	1.08	2.33	2.29	0.58	0.50	—	—	—	—	1.51
3	1.19	1.44	1.09	1.38	1.75	1.75	—	—	—	—	1.31
4	0.93	1.07	1.13	1.63	1.60	1.38	—	—	—	1.00	1.14
5	1.13	1.08	1.45	1.42	2.00	0.75	—	—	—	—	1.24
6	1.27	0.83	1.14	1.85	1.22	1.25	1.00	—	—	—	1.18
7	1.23	1.20	1.28	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	0.48	1.16
8	0.83	1.33	1.42	0.75	0.25	0.40	—	—	—	—	1.10
9	0.86	2.00	1.00	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.03
10	0.76	0.81	1.00	0.25	1.25	—	1.00	—	—	—	0.86
11	0.70	1.13	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.73
12 & above	0.54	0.52	0.58	—	0.12	3.33	—	—	—	—	0.88
not recorded	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00
total	1.08	1.06	1.29	1.44	1.27	1.39	1.00	0.74	—	0.91	1.17

TABLE 4—*contd.*: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES.

2. ASSAM

buffalo

[illegible]

TABLE-4 *contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

3. BIHAR

Cattle

months since calved	avrage quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
rural												
0		1.34	0.85	0.98	1.14	—	—	—	—	—	1.25	1.07
1		1.22	1.47	1.24	1.55	1.63	—	—	—	1.00	—	1.34
2		1.46	1.79	1.66	2.29	1.34	0.72	—	1.25	—	—	1.64
3		1.67	1.67	1.68	1.21	1.62	0.97	1.67	—	0.60	1.15	1.60
4		1.75	1.60	1.41	1.35	0.98	0.87	—	—	—	0.58	1.53
5		1.57	1.40	1.30	0.98	0.84	1.46	0.50	—	—	1.04	1.33
6		1.27	1.36	1.34	1.28	1.38	1.13	1.37	0.75	—	1.49	1.31
7		1.11	1.30	1.29	1.20	0.69	0.81	0.50	—	—	0.45	1.15
8		1.22	1.02	1.34	0.98	0.76	0.61	—	—	—	1.49	1.14
9		1.00	1.29	0.97	0.92	0.57	1.00	1.22	0.25	—	0.51	1.02
10		0.98	0.58	1.22	0.74	0.90	—	0.25	—	—	—	0.86
11		0.83	0.66	0.93	1.00	0.61	—	0.25	—	—	—	0.83
12 & above		0.84	0.80	0.79	0.70	1.01	0.40	1.00	—	—	0.09	0.79
not recorded		2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
total		1.30	1.28	1.29	1.19	1.04	0.89	1.05	0.61	0.79	0.97	1.26
urban												
0		2.00	1.39	1.83	—	4.00	0.50	3.50	2.00	—	2.00	1.88
1		3.88	1.90	2.43	1.28	1.00	1.17	—	—	—	—	2.23
2		2.08	2.88	2.54	1.95	2.75	—	2.50	—	—	3.00	2.47
3		2.27	2.65	2.87	3.13	2.80	4.00	—	—	8.00	—	2.78
4		2.00	2.07	2.20	2.40	1.00	—	0.30	—	—	0.50	2.06
5		2.73	2.43	1.97	2.31	1.00	2.50	—	—	—	1.00	2.28
6		2.56	1.97	2.16	1.96	1.00	1.83	2.50	—	—	1.30	2.14
7		2.16	1.69	1.75	1.15	1.50	—	2.00	—	—	2.00	1.73
8		1.16	1.63	1.96	2.50	1.19	1.00	1.50	1.00	—	2.50	1.66
9		2.25	2.13	1.03	1.50	3.50	—	0.25	—	—	1.00	1.71
10		1.32	2.40	1.33	1.25	3.50	1.00	0.25	—	—	—	1.76
11		1.81	2.20	0.75	0.13	1.60	0.50	—	—	—	—	1.35
12 & above		0.50	0.89	1.77	1.75	2.03	1.25	0.50	—	—	3.00	1.21
not recorded		—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
total		2.06	2.00	2.07	1.88	2.02	1.43	1.73	1.50	8.00	1.67	2.01

TABLE 4—contd: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

3. BIHAR

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seven- th	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural												
0	8.15	5.12	3.65	2.84	2.51	3.27	2.50	0.50	—	—	4.08	
1	3.70	4.68	3.51	3.24	2.93	2.21	4.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	3.60	
2	3.53	4.12	4.98	3.70	4.56	3.25	1.76	—	—	2.14	3.96	
3	3.52	4.01	4.20	3.32	4.60	2.25	3.00	2.00	—	4.25	3.84	
4	4.18	4.26	4.37	4.15	2.69	3.58	2.63	0.75	2.00	1.50	4.02	
5	3.65	3.44	3.04	3.83	2.68	3.31	2.26	6.00	—	4.00	3.36	
6	4.04	3.94	3.33	3.08	2.21	1.57	2.38	1.00	—	3.00	3.43	
7	3.15	2.71	3.58	2.41	2.41	1.41	1.62	1.00	—	—	2.79	
8	3.82	2.95	2.90	2.69	4.35	0.93	2.38	—	1.35	—	3.06	
9	2.68	3.13	2.41	1.43	3.94	1.75	—	1.26	—	3.00	2.57	
10	2.56	3.16	1.90	2.01	3.47	2.27	0.87	0.50	—	1.50	2.47	
11	3.05	1.63	1.94	4.00	1.81	—	—	—	—	—	2.22	
12 & above	2.22	2.08	1.94	1.57	2.28	1.17	1.89	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.93	
not recorded	3.00	4.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.75	
total	3.45	3.49	3.19	2.89	3.01	2.05	2.12	1.37	1.80	2.60	3.16	
urban												
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	5.05	7.00	10.00	7.50	4.50	—	—	—	—	8.50	6.88	
2	5.92	3.00	4.75	—	4.50	—	5.00	—	—	—	5.00	
3	3.25	7.20	4.00	3.38	2.50	4.00	10.00	—	—	5.00	4.84	
4	3.50	3.33	5.92	4.75	—	3.00	—	—	—	0.25	4.22	
5	5.00	5.13	4.80	3.94	5.00	3.50	—	—	—	—	4.66	
6	5.40	5.14	4.92	4.60	4.00	2.83	5.00	—	2.00	1.75	4.65	
7	—	3.63	4.50	4.46	4.00	4.50	5.00	—	—	1.00	4.16	
8	2.80	3.69	3.00	4.50	3.50	6.00	3.00	4.50	—	2.94	3.45	
9	12.00	4.38	3.83	2.92	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	4.03	
10	2.67	2.00	2.83	6.00	1.75	—	—	2.00	—	2.63	2.70	
11	—	6.00	3.00	2.33	—	—	0.12	—	—	—	2.81	
12 & above	3.75	4.50	1.93	2.00	1.92	3.25	1.00	3.75	—	—	2.91	
not recorded	—	—	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00	
total	4.61	4.96	4.38	3.87	3.53	3.68	4.16	3.70	2.00	3.27	4.23	

TABLE 4—contd : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

4. GUJARAT

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seven- th	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
rural											
0	3.00	2.02	2.73	5.00	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.79
1	1.64	1.71	1.68	3.50	2.90	—	—	4.00	—	—	1.92
2	1.61	1.84	2.97	2.70	0.70	—	7.00	1.00	—	0.50	2.10
3	1.90	1.93	2.81	2.03	4.33	—	—	—	—	—	2.26
4	1.72	2.46	3.09	2.42	1.17	1.00	—	—	—	—	2.30
	1.59	1.46	2.35	2.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.81
6	2.37	2.54	3.01	2.22	2.86	3.30	3.15	—	—	—	2.64
7	2.28	3.00	2.25	0.60	3.02	—	—	—	—	—	2.42
8	2.98	2.21	2.44	2.89	3.94	3.22	2.16	—	—	—	2.61
9	1.34	2.09	2.36	2.28	2.00	3.00	—	—	—	1.00	1.95
10	1.85	1.90	2.46	2.74	3.00	1.34	7.00	—	—	—	2.25
11	1.53	2.15	0.55	1.20	—	—	0.40	—	—	—	1.42
12 & above	1.35	1.63	2.27	2.11	1.60	1.25	0.35	0.50	2.00	—	1.73
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	1.75	2.01	2.46	2.34	2.41	2.00	2.71	1.12	0.90	0.75	2.11
urban											
0	—	1.75	4.50	—	—	1.00	4.00	—	—	—	2.50
1	3.50	3.83	10.00	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.30
2	5.00	2.13	4.65	5.20	1.00	4.00	—	—	—	—	4.06
3	3.60	3.20	4.50	4.75	2.75	—	—	—	—	—	3.85
4	3.00	3.33	4.44	4.00	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	3.89
5	0.80	3.17	2.92	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.09
6	3.14	3.15	3.38	3.20	3.50	2.00	—	—	—	—	3.20
7	2.50	2.90	2.88	2.00	—	2.50	2.00	—	—	—	2.63
8	2.00	2.47	3.25	3.00	3.83	4.00	1.40	—	—	—	2.89
9	3.50	3.00	1.73	1.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.08
10	3.00	2.20	2.75	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.50
11	2.08	1.33	4.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	2.08
12 & above	2.23	2.22	2.79	2.50	1.75	—	—	—	1.00	2.00	2.30
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2.65	2.70	3.67	3.56	2.61	2.92	2.47	—	1.33	2.00	3.08

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

4. GUJARAT

Buflalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produce by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	sev- enth	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural												
0	4.16	4.34	3.86	5.43	4.00	—	4.00	—	—	—	4.45	
1	3.82	4.60	5.06	5.18	4.07	1.65	2.00	—	3.00	—	4.47	
2	3.67	4.50	4.72	4.83	4.61	4.20	5.49	4.50	2.00	0.40	4.39	
3	3.29	3.49	4.07	4.38	2.94	4.03	5.92	3.50	—	5.00	3.76	
4	3.56	3.95	3.63	4.18	4.86	4.13	4.36	4.00	2.00	—	3.87	
5	3.21	4.28	3.33	3.71	3.06	2.00	3.62	4.00	4.00	3.40	3.62	
6	3.48	3.36	3.55	3.71	3.98	2.60	2.32	7.00	—	—	3.49	
7	2.44	3.38	3.31	3.59	2.82	1.31	—	1.00	—	4.00	3.13	
8	3.19	3.46	3.51	3.38	2.71	2.54	1.97	2.86	4.00	—	3.30	
9	3.67	2.74	2.54	2.78	2.17	2.57	2.50	—	—	—	2.82	
10	2.70	3.42	2.84	2.65	4.91	1.96	1.62	2.36	1.50	—	2.98	
11	2.60	2.44	2.72	3.02	1.54	1.57	1.75	0.85	—	1.50	2.36	
12 & above	2.10	2.57	2.76	2.61	2.40	2.38	1.87	1.67	1.67	2.98	2.46	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	2.89	3.26	3.34	3.46	3.17	2.72	2.59	2.52	2.34	2.95	3.17	
urban												
0	—	3.00	3.83	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.64	
1	3.80	4.22	6.25	6.78	3.00	3.75	—	—	—	7.50	5.38	
2	5.00	5.91	5.46	5.00	4.00	—	7.00	—	2.00	7.00	5.58	
3	3.88	4.38	4.95	5.47	6.25	8.00	3.00	—	9.00	—	4.91	
4	6.00	5.55	5.00	6.08	4.50	4.50	—	—	—	3.00	5.33	
5	2.00	6.14	4.06	7.30	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.39	
6	4.30	5.47	4.02	4.36	4.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	4.44	
7	2.00	5.50	4.36	3.50	3.50	2.00	—	—	5.50	—	3.97	
8	3.14	2.92	4.85	3.06	2.67	4.25	6.50	2.00	—	—	3.62	
9	3.88	4.76	5.50	5.75	1.00	4.50	5.00	—	—	—	4.66	
10	2.80	4.25	3.79	3.00	5.50	—	—	—	—	—	3.56	
11	2.00	1.00	3.50	4.50	2.75	—	—	—	7.00	—	3.50	
12 & above	1.92	2.93	3.50	3.93	4.25	2.93	6.00	8.00	2.00	N.R.	3.30	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	2.98	4.62	4.43	4.82	3.82	3.53	5.36	5.00	5.10	5.00	4.32	

TABLE 4—*contd.*: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

5. HARYANA

Cattle

Months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural												
0	1.84	4.38	3.11	2.50	2.00	3.50	3.00	5.00	—	—	2.83	
1	3.95	4.80	4.24	4.50	3.00	2.94	—	3.00	1.00	—	4.17	
2	3.55	3.81	4.64	3.38	1.23	1.79	3.00	—	4.00	—	2.81	
3	4.18	3.32	4.20	2.47	2.47	3.50	—	—	—	—	3.49	
4	2.88	2.78	3.35	2.58	4.03	2.43	1.34	3.21	4.00	—	3.01	
5	2.36	2.39	2.25	3.24	3.53	—	—	1.50	—	2.50	2.54	
6	1.85	2.32	1.85	2.93	2.48	2.74	2.25	1.04	—	—	2.20	
7	1.79	3.33	2.71	3.00	1.98	1.69	1.50	4.00	—	—	2.50	
8	2.51	2.32	2.28	2.53	2.88	1.88	2.39	—	—	—	2.39	
9	3.97	1.13	1.76	1.49	1.28	1.00	5.00	—	—	—	1.93	
10	2.00	2.02	2.32	1.03	4.20	1.45	1.25	—	—	—	1.85	
11	1.50	1.95	1.47	2.33	1.75	3.25	2.00	—	2.00	—	1.91	
12 & above	1.20	1.76	1.11	1.79	0.65	1.50	1.15	2.00	1.43	—	1.32	
not recorded	—	0.50	2.90	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	2.61	
total	2.68	2.90	3.08	2.73	2.36	2.22	1.94	2.48	2.16	2.73	2.75	
urban												
0	4.00	4.00	2.76	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	3.25	
1	3.00	4.46	6.00	4.78	—	6.00	6.00	—	—	—	4.89	
2	3.76	3.52	3.05	3.70	—	6.00	1.50	—	—	—	3.61	
3	3.76	3.52	3.05	3.70	—	6.00	1.50	—	—	4.00	3.49	
4	2.00	4.54	4.00	3.46	6.00	6.00	—	—	—	—	4.25	
5	4.57	2.78	2.82	2.00	1.78	4.00	—	—	—	—	3.05	
6	3.15	2.63	2.00	1.66	3.50	1.75	—	—	—	—	2.40	
7	2.75	1.37	3.39	1.75	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.39	
8	1.50	0.92	3.66	0.50	3.00	2.75	—	—	—	—	2.16	
9	1.00	0.90	3.00	6.61	2.00	2.00	1.00	—	—	6.00	3.20	
10	0.50	2.50	5.00	0.75	0.75	1.50	—	—	—	—	1.69	
11	1.80	—	4.00	0.50	—	5.00	0.50	—	—	—	2.30	
12 & above.	2.50	4.00	1.00	2.52	—	—	0.25	2.50	—	—	2.24	
not recorded	—	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	
total	2.96	3.36	3.18	2.65	2.54	3.84	1.92	2.50	—	5.00	3.07	

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

5. HARYANA

Months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number or times calved											<i>Buffalo</i>	
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eight	ninth & above	not re-corded	total		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural													
0		5.02	4.24	5.26	5.44	7.25	6.66	3.35	2.28	1.50	—	4.97	
1		5.28	6.77	6.37	6.75	7.70	4.70	—	5.25	10.00	—	6.19	
2		5.40	7.15	5.75	6.58	5.57	5.77	4.75	3.38	4.25	5.00	5.88	
3		5.43	6.46	6.19	6.05	5.98	4.16	4.21	4.00	6.00	8.00	11.11	
4		4.74	5.84	5.18	4.72	6.44	5.19	6.00	6.00	4.21	—	5.28	
5		4.76	5.20	4.50	4.45	5.14	4.14	8.82	4.00	—	—	4.92	
6		4.35	4.16	4.36	4.39	4.10	4.20	2.00	3.67	3.13	3.50	4.25	
7		3.79	3.97	4.10	3.98	5.35	5.12	3.55	2.41	5.00	2.50	4.05	
8		3.44	3.50	3.96	4.10	2.72	2.63	5.48	2.17	3.73	—	3.58	
9		2.88	3.43	3.73	3.02	3.78	3.18	3.00	3.25	2.00	1.00	3.21	
10		3.33	2.54	2.66	3.34	3.27	3.35	2.50	3.50	0.50	—	3.01	
11		2.51	2.17	2.49	3.69	2.52	2.70	1.00	2.50	2.98	—	2.66	
12 & above		2.23	2.35	2.43	2.10	1.92	2.51	2.30	2.16	1.29	2.75	2.24	
not recorded		4.45	5.77	5.38	5.76	10.00	8.00	—	—	2.00	—	5.38	
total		4.19	4.71	4.43	4.38	4.35	4.03	4.24	3.22	3.40	4.11	4.34	
urban													
0		4.00	5.77	8.25	7.52	3.50	5.96	—	4.00	—	—	6.10	
1		5.55	6.45	6.94	6.29	6.68	10.00	5.50	—	4.28	—	6.48	
2		5.79	6.10	5.90	6.74	7.17	5.97	2.00	6.00	—	4.00	6.06	
3		6.47	5.05	6.29	5.72	6.15	6.49	—	—	—	—	5.94	
4		4.78	4.79	5.35	6.00	7.16	—	—	—	—	—	5.45	
5		5.27	5.54	5.31	5.42	4.83	—	4.00	—	—	—	5.21	
6		5.24	5.11	4.35	4.24	5.79	3.75	4.00	1.00	—	5.00	4.67	
7		4.06	4.66	5.03	4.07	5.62	3.50	—	7.00	—	—	4.56	
8		5.76	4.30	3.16	3.59	1.46	—	3.48	—	2.00	—	3.70	
9		3.87	4.66	4.32	4.48	4.50	4.00	—	—	—	—	4.30	
10		1.00	1.94	2.92	5.00	3.25	3.00	0.50	4.00	—	—	3.05	
11		3.50	2.00	—	—	—	1.17	—	—	1.00	—	1.65	
12 & above		1.00	1.93	2.47	2.68	3.86	2.75	—	1.50	4.00	—	2.49	
not recorded		—	4.50	4.00	4.25	3.00	3.50	—	—	—	—	3.92	
total		5.00	4.89	5.32	5.19	5.09	4.71	3.65	3.91	3.08	4.50	4.99	

TABLE 4—*contd.*: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural												
0	1.18	1.16	1.29	1.33	1.00	0.25	—	1.00	—	—	1.15	
1	0.95	1.32	1.42	1.77	0.88	1.80	1.00	1.75	1.00	—	1.29	
2	1.12	1.39	1.37	1.15	1.36	0.75	2.00	—	—	—	1.27	
3	1.59	0.98	1.27	1.00	1.05	—	0.75	1.00	2.00	—	1.22	
4	1.08	1.14	1.45	1.27	1.38	1.44	—	0.75	0.75	0.60	1.21	
5	1.31	1.22	0.97	1.25	1.42	1.15	1.25	1.00	2.00	—	1.20	
6	1.03	0.98	1.11	1.18	1.00	0.88	0.87	0.47	0.30	—	1.02	
7	1.01	1.06	1.08	1.02	1.17	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	1.05	
8	1.07	1.15	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.00	0.88	—	2.00	—	1.09	
9	1.02	0.95	1.18	0.95	0.95	0.50	—	—	—	—	1.03	
10	0.83	1.02	1.32	0.81	0.68	1.00	0.25	1.00	—	1.40	0.99	
11	0.74	0.85	0.73	0.58	0.75	0.70	1.80	0.30	—	1.00	0.80	
12 & above.	0.80	0.91	0.81	0.89	0.69	0.92	0.86	1.40	0.38	0.20	0.85	
not recorded	1.31	1.90	1.13	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.61	
total	1.04	1.07	1.11	1.09	0.99	1.01	1.05	0.94	0.90	0.66	1.06	
urban												
0	3.00	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.20	
1	0.50	5.00	2.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.25	
2	3.50	8.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	
3	1.30	2.25	1.00	3.00	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	2.01	
4	1.00	1.00	1.60	2.00	—	1.00	3.00	—	—	—	1.66	
5	0.50	1.50	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.23	
6	2.50	3.00	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	2.50	
7	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.50	
8	1.50	1.00	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.20	
9	2.63	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.92	
10	4.00	—	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.75	
11	2.00	0.50	4.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	
12 & above	0.50	0.50	1.38	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.09	
not recorded	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	
total	2.16	2.57	1.61	1.75	—	1.67	1.50	—	—	—	1.97	

TABLE 4—contd : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recor- ded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural												
0	3.00	2.69	2.67	3.00	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	2.83	
1	3.45	3.82	3.67	4.06	2.75	4.00	0.45	—	—	—	3.69	
2	3.61	3.77	4.02	3.18	2.30	2.00	—	5.00	—	—	3.60	
3	3.19	3.60	3.69	3.79	2.60	2.50	—	—	—	—	3.40	
4	3.05	2.73	2.68	2.98	4.67	3.00	—	2.00	—	—	2.90	
5	3.58	2.81	2.35	2.20	1.50	4.50	—	—	—	—	2.64	
6	2.81	2.66	3.06	3.13	2.72	2.00	3.00	—	3.00	—	2.82	
7	2.85	1.64	3.25	2.36	1.67	1.00	1.50	2.00	—	—	2.44	
8	2.50	2.77	2.00	2.25	2.25	1.33	1.00	—	2.00	—	2.19	
9	1.82	2.34	1.89	1.88	2.08	1.25	—	3.25	—	—	2.02	
10	1.76	2.56	2.57	2.19	1.67	1.33	2.50	0.50	—	3.00	2.20	
11	2.27	2.04	1.83	1.88	1.00	1.00	—	1.25	—	—	1.92	
12 & above	1.45	1.49	1.51	1.54	1.20	1.24	1.94	1.43	1.30	0.75	1.48	
not recorded	2.50	2.08	3.63	2.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.43	
total	2.38	2.40	2.46	2.33	2.03	1.96	1.68	1.80	1.64	1.50	2.34	
urban												
0	8.00	4.50	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.50	
1	4.00	5.50	6.00	7.33	2.50	—	4.50	—	—	—	4.97	
2	4.00	—	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	
3	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00	
4	—	7.00	4.00	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	
5	1.00	3.00	5.00	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.20	
6	—	6.00	—	3.50	0.50	2.00	—	—	—	—	3.10	
7	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	
8	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	
9	—	2.00	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	
10	—	—	—	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12 & above	1.63	2.50	3.25	2.75	0.30	5.00	3.00	—	—	—	2.59	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	3.19	4.38	4.22	3.81	1.96	3.50	3.50	—	—	—	3.84	

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

7. JAMMU & KASHMIR

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
rural												
0	1.40	1.86	1.90	1.58	1.58	1.22	—	—	—	1.68	1.71	
1	1.82	1.76	2.00	1.90	1.66	1.33	1.12	1.75	2.00	1.68	1.82	
2	2.03	1.94	1.95	1.82	1.68	1.46	—	1.73	—	0.98	1.92	
3	1.98	1.85	1.89	1.82	1.97	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.26	1.90	
4	2.03	1.80	1.74	1.67	1.53	1.14	—	1.00	—	1.38	1.81	
5	1.85	1.74	1.73	1.65	1.24	2.11	1.00	0.50	—	1.66	1.74	
6	1.73	1.63	1.59	1.49	1.35	1.28	1.59	0.89	1.00	1.77	1.63	
7	1.72	1.71	1.45	2.14	1.44	1.61	1.00	—	0.50	1.60	1.60	
8	1.64	1.35	1.51	1.15	0.90	0.93	0.50	—	—	1.18	1.44	
9	3.16	1.39	2.58	1.15	1.90	1.50	1.40	0.50	—	1.33	1.37	
10	1.40	1.35	1.02	1.08	1.48	1.26	1.00	—	—	1.08	1.24	
11	1.25	1.12	1.05	1.01	0.84	0.59	2.00	—	—	1.00	1.10	
12 & above	1.22	1.06	1.04	0.92	0.92	1.11	1.00	1.61	0.76	1.14	1.09	
not recorded	2.65	1.84	3.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.78	
total	1.64	1.52	1.50	1.33	1.32	1.32	1.39	1.23	0.99	1.40	1.52	
urban												
0	2.28	2.86	1.43	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	2.17	
1	2.37	2.26	1.99	3.34	2.25	2.06	4.00	—	—	—	2.32	
2	2.49	2.58	1.98	2.45	4.00	2.33	—	—	2.00	1.25	2.40	
3	2.45	1.98	2.33	1.79	2.63	1.00	1.00	—	—	1.00	2.19	
4	3.22	2.48	2.36	2.42	1.50	2.03	1.00	—	—	2.00	2.58	
5	2.68	2.42	2.13	2.40	1.60	2.38	—	—	—	3.33	2.43	
6	2.11	1.83	2.06	1.88	2.25	2.10	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	1.97	
7	2.65	2.22	2.62	0.41	1.59	—	—	—	—	1.00	2.30	
8	1.51	1.61	1.66	1.39	1.30	1.50	0.50	—	—	—	1.52	
9	1.61	2.71	1.71	4.33	0.67	—	0.50	—	—	—	1.80	
10	1.75	1.17	2.16	1.09	1.00	1.00	0.50	—	—	1.33	1.51	
11	1.35	1.44	1.27	0.87	0.37	1.00	—	—	—	3.00	1.26	
12 & above	1.44	1.43	1.38	1.37	1.42	0.76	3.00	1.25	—	1.32	1.41	
not recorded	—	0.50	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	
total	2.07	1.91	1.87	0.67	1.67	1.74	1.44	1.50	2.00	1.68	1.90	

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

7. JAMMU & KASHMIR

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved												total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Rural													
0	2.73	3.19	3.43	3.19	2.84	15.00	2.50	—	—	2.00	3.35		
1	3.82	4.18	3.15	2.94	2.60	4.00	2.50	1.00	—	4.00	3.55		
2	3.63	4.02	3.45	3.04	3.10	2.85	3.33	—	2.00	4.29	3.60		
3	3.37	3.44	3.56	2.37	3.07	1.50	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.25	3.21		
4	3.19	3.75	3.03	2.89	2.45	2.30	2.00	—	—	4.25	3.25		
5	2.71	3.36	3.05	2.73	2.03	2.35	—	—	—	2.00	2.9		
6	2.93	3.26	2.79	2.57	2.05	2.20	2.50	0.75	1.31	1.31	2.89		
7	2.67	3.66	2.85	2.37	2.24	1.66	1.50	1.52	—	2.65	2.82		
8	2.69	2.86	2.48	2.31	1.84	1.75	2.50	—	1.00	2.00	2.53		
9	3.01	4.92	2.16	2.11	2.20	1.28	—	—	—	—	2.39		
10	2.24	3.17	2.25	2.15	1.29	—	1.25	—	—	1.53	2.41		
11	2.51	2.62	2.08	1.89	2.11	1.30	1.00	—	—	1.00	2.21		
12 & above	1.96	1.74	1.65	1.50	1.17	1.36	0.54	1.47	1.33	0.94	1.65		
not recorded	0.50	0.50	N.A.	—	—	2.00	—	0.50	—	5.00	1.08		
total	2.63	2.92	2.49	2.10	1.91	1.98	1.74	1.28	1.33	2.02	2.52		

Urban													
0	4.00	—	5.42	3.01	—	—	—	—	—	—			3.75
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—
2	3.50	5.59	4.00	3.71	—	—	—	—	—	—			4.35
3	3.00	6.56	4.39	1.00	—	—	—	1.00	—	—			4.18
4	3.85	4.20	4.38	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.50			4.30
5	—	2.52	3.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			3.16
6	3.48	4.00	3.58	—	4.00	4.00	—	—	—	—			3.69
7	5.00	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			5.00
8	3.00	2.90	2.00	4.11	1.50	—	—	—	—	—			2.94
9	—	3.00	1.50	1.76	—	—	—	—	—	—			4.01
10	4.00	3.00	1.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			2.81
11	—	—	—	2.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—			1.50
12 & above	4.14	1.24	2.15	1.23	1.73	2.00	—	—	—	0.50			2.11
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—
total	3.80	3.79	3.14	2.84	1.94	3.00	—	1.00	—	3.05			3.23

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

8. KARNATAKA

Cattle												
months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	0.84	1.09	0.81	1.15	0.25	1.20	1.20	—	0.25	1.00	0.95	
1	0.95	0.90	0.95	0.92	0.81	0.82	0.37	0.49	—	—	0.90	
2	0.97	1.08	0.76	0.80	1.89	0.86	1.60	0.50	—	0.67	0.97	
3	1.05	0.80	0.75	0.78	1.34	0.78	0.65	0.39	—	0.50	0.89	
4	0.92	1.09	1.03	1.06	0.64	0.46	—	—	0.25	1.19	0.99	
5	0.90	0.86	0.77	0.96	0.83	0.87	—	—	—	—	0.87	
6	0.84	0.95	0.94	0.82	0.82	1.04	0.80	1.50	—	0.63	0.89	
7	0.71	0.84	1.18	0.83	0.56	—	—	1.50	—	0.25	0.82	
8	0.74	0.74	0.80	0.85	1.06	0.66	1.71	0.50	—	0.61	0.78	
9	0.84	0.80	0.68	0.80	0.71	—	1.50	—	0.30	0.53	0.78	
10	0.81	0.79	0.96	0.73	0.41	0.85	—	—	0.50	0.27	0.79	
11	0.35	0.89	0.64	0.52	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	0.57	
12 & above	0.53	0.52	0.58	0.61	0.61	0.51	0.82	—	—	0.27	0.54	
not recorded	—	1.13	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	2.06	
total	0.83	0.86	0.84	0.84	0.88	0.81	0.97	0.70	0.58	0.77	0.84	
Urban												
0	2.17	—	1.57	0.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.63	
1	2.95	2.39	2.32	1.11	0.50	—	—	—	1.00	—	2.23	
2	3.01	2.93	1.74	0.83	2.51	1.41	—	—	—	—	2.39	
3	1.27	4.87	3.06	1.25	0.74	—	0.50	—	—	—	2.51	
4	2.32	2.82	1.84	2.98	0.76	0.84	0.39	—	—	2.66	2.15	
5	3.24	1.25	5.24	1.21	—	1.07	1.10	—	—	0.35	2.51	
6	2.31	1.79	1.76	1.56	4.82	—	0.50	0.76	—	0.73	2.04	
7	2.08	1.19	1.82	2.27	2.60	—	—	—	0.25	—	1.69	
8	2.10	2.98	2.37	1.17	1.13	0.80	0.10	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.18	
9	1.31	1.44	1.61	5.64	3.00	—	—	—	—	0.50	2.05	
10	1.12	2.10	1.99	2.41	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	1.71	
11	0.50	2.32	1.95	0.52	2.77	—	—	0.50	—	0.58	1.40	
12 & above	1.82	0.79	1.51	1.54	0.41	1.00	3.50	—	—	1.00	1.35	
not recorded	1.00	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	
total	2.23	2.22	2.22	1.66	2.00	0.97	0.97	1.06	0.75	0.75	2.06	

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

8. KARNATAKA

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth and above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	1.66	1.18	1.85	2.36	1.75	2.50	—	—	—	2.75	1.75	
1	1.62	1.79	1.69	1.75	2.30	2.61	1.31	—	—	1.00	1.80	
2	1.53	1.64	1.45	1.58	2.36	1.23	2.00	—	0.50	—	1.57	
3	1.45	1.49	1.85	2.06	1.64	0.70	0.90	—	0.25	1.95	1.58	
4	1.53	1.55	1.71	1.58	1.69	0.74	0.80	1.00	—	—	1.53	
5	1.46	1.48	0.14	1.87	2.05	2.00	4.00	—	—	1.00	1.58	
6	1.35	1.84	1.42	1.44	1.57	2.00	—	2.00	—	1.32	1.50	
7	1.38	1.24	1.58	1.63	1.25	1.50	—	3.00	—	—	1.43	
8	1.06	1.16	1.22	1.24	1.45	0.63	—	1.00	—	1.00	1.17	
9	1.55	1.02	1.13	1.28	0.67	1.42	—	2.00	—	2.00	1.25	
10	1.31	1.55	0.94	1.20	1.63	1.25	0.50	—	—	1.50	1.27	
11	1.04	1.40	1.66	0.92	0.93	0.30	1.00	—	—	—	1.22	
12 & above	0.84	0.72	0.85	0.96	0.81	1.03	0.83	0.82	0.50	1.01	0.85	
not recorded	1.50	—	1.10	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	2.18	1.48	
total	1.34	1.40	1.34	1.46	1.49	1.39	1.18	1.44	0.47	1.41	1.38	
Urban												
0	2.75	2.59	3.33	2.50	—	2.33	—	2.00	—	1.00	2.38	
1	2.33	1.98	1.44	3.11	2.51	2.25	2.00	—	—	—	2.23	
2	1.97	2.21	2.62	2.59	4.00	1.75	—	—	—	—	2.44	
3	1.72	2.30	3.00	2.64	2.67	2.57	1.50	1.00	3.00	—	2.31	
4	1.86	1.73	1.96	2.33	2.39	2.50	—	1.00	—	2.47	2.06	
5	1.81	3.26	1.58	1.89	2.55	—	—	—	—	1.75	2.08	
6	1.41	1.84	2.11	1.94	1.82	2.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	1.82	1.80	
7	3.27	0.82	1.72	2.29	1.63	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.94	
8	1.62	2.19	1.65	2.72	1.89	1.01	1.00	1.50	—	4.00	1.83	
9	2.00	0.50	0.89	2.75	1.66	2.50	—	—	—	—	1.65	
10	0.70	0.50	1.32	2.27	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.40	
11	—	0.50	1.66	1.48	0.84	2.00	—	—	—	—	1.40	
12 & above	1.39	0.95	0.74	1.30	1.59	1.25	1.00	1.33	0.75	1.50	1.19	
not recorded	7.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.21	
total	1.81	1.77	1.81	2.20	2.01	2.02	1.13	1.31	1.58	1.96	1.89	

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

9. KERALA

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of time calved.										
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth and above	not re- corded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	1.78	0.94	1.80	1.37	1.34	1.30	—	—	—	—	1.50
1	2.38	2.96	3.16	1.59	2.40	1.25	—	—	1.50	4.99	2.61
2	2.42	2.32	3.51	2.30	1.62	1.43	2.75	—	—	3.24	2.48
3	2.02	1.96	2.12	1.58	1.63	2.25	—	—	—	4.00	1.95
4	1.86	2.10	1.50	1.76	1.35	2.05	1.13	—	—	1.25	1.77
5	1.71	1.57	1.60	1.53	0.80	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.58
6	1.78	1.38	1.59	1.21	1.42	0.20	0.20	—	—	1.00	1.49
7	1.48	1.53	1.53	1.87	1.21	3.00	—	—	—	—	1.54
8	1.39	1.33	1.33	1.15	1.22	—	0.83	1.25	—	1.93	1.33
9	1.30	1.10	1.39	1.14	0.50	1.50	—	—	—	0.40	1.20
10	0.74	1.17	1.46	1.69	0.53	0.50	—	—	—	0.20	1.06
11	0.97	1.14	0.87	0.88	0.85	0.16	—	—	—	0.25	0.90
12 & above	0.93	1.09	0.69	0.73	0.34	1.40	—	—	—	0.35	0.87
not recorded	1.50	—	0.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	0.95
total.	1.65	1.62	1.69	1.45	1.20	1.31	1.47	1.25	0.75	1.86	1.60
Urban											
0	1.80	0.46	1.94	1.00	—	1.75	—	—	—	—	1.37
1	2.46	3.09	3.33	3.02	1.83	6.07	2.00	—	—	—	3.06
2	3.15	3.13	0.42	4.65	2.53	—	2.20	—	—	—	3.44
3	3.51	3.48	3.92	2.01	3.47	—	—	—	—	—	3.33
4	4.28	3.42	1.68	1.00	—	0.70	6.00	—	—	—	3.16
5	3.55	2.99	3.37	2.18	—	0.80	—	—	—	5.50	3.12
6	3.37	2.73	3.42	2.56	2.50	2.33	—	—	—	—	3.11
7	3.33	2.26	2.51	1.28	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	2.44
8	3.37	1.86	2.30	2.71	0.92	1.50	—	—	—	—	2.37
9	0.98	2.69	1.75	—	1.00	—	3.50	—	—	—	1.95
10	1.63	1.30	1.44	2.11	—	0.35	1.00	—	—	—	1.49
11	1.77	0.67	2.08	1.38	2.30	0.30	—	—	—	—	1.38
12 & above	2.30	1.82	1.92	1.32	2.50	—	—	—	0.20	2.19	1.99
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2.87	2.50	2.88	2.21	2.33	2.50	3.03	—	0.20	2.67	2.65

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

9. KERALA

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth and above	not re-corded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	1.20	—	2.90	—	2.28	—	1.00	—	—	—	1.38
1	1.00	3.63	1.00	3.13	3.26	—	—	—	—	—	2.76
2	1.48	2.48	1.00	6.00	3.00	—	—	—	—	0.70	2.33
3	3.24	1.83	2.95	3.30	—	1.65	—	—	—	—	2.72
4	3.00	1.80	2.41	4.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.72
5	2.04	3.15	1.70	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.21
6	1.72	3.25	2.42	3.01	0.50	—	—	—	—	3.00	2.34
7	2.30	2.47	2.34	1.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	2.01	2.30
8	4.41	3.58	3.06	3.76	1.65	—	—	—	—	—	3.26
9	0.60	2.70	1.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.78
10	1.38	1.86	2.50	1.87	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	2.02
11	5.00	3.50	0.50	1.28	1.00	—	—	—	—	2.00	1.90
12 & above	1.76	2.33	1.35	1.28	1.25	—	1.00	—	—	1.70	1.59
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2.02	2.66	2.10	2.16	1.95	2.77	1.00	—	—	2.06	2.22
Urban											
0	—	—	2.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.75
1	2.00	1.60	2.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.33
2	—	5.50	4.25	6.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.17
3	3.50	4.78	3.81	4.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.40
4	3.75	6.00	6.50	—	—	6.00	—	—	—	—	5.00
5	9.00	5.00	4.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.50
6	1.88	5.00	5.25	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.86
7	—	10.65	7.30	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	3.45	6.33
8	—	7.67	4.65	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.88
9	—	11.00	2.83	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	4.50	4.63
10	—	1.50	3.00	2.25	—	0.33	—	—	—	3.88	0.94
11	—	7.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.83
12 & above	1.55	2.23	1.55	—	2.50	—	—	—	—	1.80	1.90
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	3.00
total	3.30	5.15	3.80	3.63	2.67	3.17	—	—	—	3.33	4.06

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

10. MADHYA PRADESH

Cattle

months since calved						average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved							total			
						first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh		eighth	ninth & above	not recorded
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)					
Rural																
0	.	.	.	.	.	0.46	0.64	0.65	0.51	0.56	1.11	0.58	1.00	0.59	0.54	0.59
1	.	.	.	.	.	0.72	0.69	0.80	0.61	0.85	0.63	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.44	0.72
2	.	.	.	.	.	0.66	0.68	0.63	0.82	0.64	0.46	0.79	1.18	0.38	0.42	0.68
3	.	.	.	.	.	0.64	0.54	0.68	0.62	0.60	0.39	0.30	0.66	—	0.61	0.61
4	.	.	.	.	.	0.61	0.58	0.59	0.72	0.46	0.74	0.57	0.57	1.61	0.42	0.61
5	.	.	.	.	.	0.61	0.54	0.71	0.55	0.60	0.41	0.50	1.09	0.50	1.53	0.61
6	.	.	.	.	.	0.60	0.52	0.57	0.52	0.70	0.85	0.67	0.25	0.26	0.32	0.57
7	.	.	.	.	.	0.53	0.51	0.58	0.48	0.71	0.40	0.49	0.50	—	0.30	0.54
8	.	.	.	.	.	0.57	0.48	0.55	0.57	0.37	0.33	1.20	0.40	—	0.69	0.53
9	.	.	.	.	.	0.47	0.53	0.41	0.40	0.58	0.68	0.50	1.50	—	—	0.48
10	.	.	.	.	.	0.43	0.48	0.41	0.65	1.58	0.45	—	0.10	0.24	0.05	0.51
11	.	.	.	.	.	0.34	0.43	0.36	0.41	0.29	0.30	—	0.50	—	0.50	0.37
12 & above	.	.	.	.	.	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.44	0.38	0.54	0.43	0.35	0.75	0.38	0.44
not recorded	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	.	.	.	.	.	0.56	0.54	0.57	0.56	0.63	0.58	0.58	0.66	0.59	0.51	0.56
Urban																
0	.	.	.	.	.	1.53	1.11	2.55	0.50	0.60	0.85	—	—	—	—	1.49
1	.	.	.	.	.	0.76	1.49	0.88	1.08	1.45	1.48	2.00	—	—	—	1.16
2	.	.	.	.	.	1.14	1.05	1.30	1.99	1.82	1.26	—	2.50	—	—	1.37
3	.	.	.	.	.	1.20	1.34	1.42	1.36	0.50	1.26	—	—	—	—	1.30
4	.	.	.	.	.	1.35	1.50	0.91	1.14	0.70	2.50	—	—	—	—	1.27
5	.	.	.	.	.	1.40	0.95	1.01	3.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	2.00	1.20
6	.	.	.	.	.	1.06	0.91	1.04	1.47	1.00	1.86	1.08	0.49	—	—	1.09
7	.	.	.	.	.	1.12	1.29	1.21	1.22	0.50	—	1.00	—	—	—	1.18
8	.	.	.	.	.	1.56	1.30	1.00	0.77	0.87	0.75	0.25	—	3.00	—	1.15
9	.	.	.	.	.	1.28	0.62	0.75	0.67	1.23	0.76	—	—	—	—	0.95
10	.	.	.	.	.	1.53	2.63	1.41	1.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.71
11	.	.	.	.	.	1.12	1.57	1.34	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.35
12 & above	.	.	.	.	.	1.23	1.03	0.98	0.93	0.71	0.75	—	—	0.40	—	0.98
not recorded	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	.	.	.	.	.	1.23	1.22	1.14	1.26	1.16	1.21	1.08	1.17	1.69	2.00	1.20

TABLE 4—contd.: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

10. MADHYA PRADESH

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved												
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded	total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Rural													
0		1.68	2.19	1.89	2.07	1.78	3.96	1.24	—	0.60	2.26	1.95	
1		2.07	2.73	2.05	2.64	2.34	3.50	2.39	1.34	1.23	1.41	2.32	
2		2.49	2.74	2.94	2.70	1.92	1.53	2.53	2.00	—	4.72	2.66	
3		2.23	2.26	2.00	2.34	1.67	2.46	2.00	—	1.00	—	2.16	
4		1.96	2.42	2.18	1.32	1.72	0.99	2.59	0.73	0.25	3.00	2.04	
5		2.32	2.21	2.30	1.80	1.57	1.82	0.92	4.00	0.49	2.00	2.11	
6		1.90	1.67	1.89	2.09	1.59	1.98	1.30	1.25	1.00	1.25	1.82	
7		1.84	1.28	1.86	1.05	1.07	1.28	0.75	—	—	1.35	1.44	
8		1.70	1.38	1.45	1.95	1.54	1.91	1.20	1.17	—	1.96	1.57	
9		1.39	1.28	1.42	1.10	1.10	2.27	1.00	0.25	1.50	1.50	1.33	
10		1.45	1.64	1.70	1.73	1.57	1.44	1.00	—	—	—	1.59	
11		1.56	1.32	1.36	1.42	2.37	0.76	—	—	—	3.00	1.49	
12 & above		1.19	1.46	1.40	1.30	1.53	0.97	1.61	1.08	0.73	0.96	1.34	
not recorded		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total		1.80	1.88	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.57	1.55	1.37	0.84	1.83	1.80	
Urban													
0		3.00	6.00	4.34	1.29	1.96	—	3.77	—	—	—	3.18	
1		2.20	3.35	4.00	1.90	5.50	3.00	—	—	—	—	3.18	
2		2.75	4.70	4.27	5.64	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.31	
3		2.15	1.49	3.76	3.66	—	—	4.18	—	—	—	3.14	
4		4.77	4.64	5.01	3.66	—	4.00	5.00	—	—	—	4.67	
5		2.00	5.25	3.27	3.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.69	
6		2.58	4.12	3.23	3.00	4.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	3.38	
7		2.49	2.14	3.81	3.77	—	1.50	—	1.50	—	—	2.95	
8		2.67	3.00	3.44	3.07	1.01	—	—	—	—	—	3.04	
9		3.88	3.13	6.98	2.72	3.50	1.50	—	—	—	6.00	3.80	
10		1.12	2.41	3.30	2.99	2.66	—	—	—	—	—	2.47	
11		1.87	3.12	1.84	5.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.45	
12 & above		2.21	2.42	2.84	2.34	1.85	2.00	—	3.00	—	—	2.52	
not recorded		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total		2.55	3.58	3.65	3.05	2.93	2.19	4.18	2.25	—	6.00	3.28	

TABLE 4 contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

11. MAHARASHTRA

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	0.51	0.51	0.85	0.64	0.87	0.32	0.20	1.50	—	—	0.61	
1	0.61	0.75	1.03	1.11	0.91	0.49	1.00	—	3.00	0.50	0.81	
2	0.69	0.91	0.70	0.91	1.20	0.55	0.34	0.50	1.50	0.50	0.80	
3	1.13	0.91	0.97	0.60	0.65	0.94	0.30	—	—	1.50	0.92	
4	0.65	0.87	0.93	0.82	0.42	0.71	—	0.74	0.50	0.79	0.78	
5	0.74	0.89	0.79	0.69	0.63	1.17	0.50	0.40	—	0.50	0.78	
6	0.63	0.72	0.84	0.68	0.65	0.49	0.76	1.00	1.20	0.49	0.70	
7	0.70	0.85	0.65	0.79	1.07	0.33	0.21	—	0.50	—	0.73	
8	0.67	0.59	0.48	0.32	0.81	0.71	0.21	0.20	0.40	1.02	0.57	
9	0.60	0.60	0.69	0.71	0.54	0.56	1.19	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.64	
10	0.41	0.57	0.55	0.56	0.49	1.13	0.75	—	1.17	—	0.53	
11	0.52	0.72	0.43	0.34	0.48	1.81	0.62	0.24	—	1.00	0.57	
12 & above	0.40	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.56	0.47	0.49	0.25	—	0.20	0.45	
not recorded	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	
total	0.63	0.71	0.72	0.66	0.71	0.64	0.48	0.63	0.89	0.73	0.68	
Urban												
0	1.57	1.10	1.62	0.89	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	1.45	
1	1.83	1.38	2.45	2.25	1.25	0.33	1.00	0.10	2.00	—	1.81	
2	1.63	1.57	1.44	0.60	—	2.00	3.00	—	—	—	1.48	
3	2.07	1.32	0.94	1.68	1.01	0.25	—	3.00	2.50	—	1.56	
4	0.91	1.36	1.21	1.65	1.23	—	2.28	1.00	2.00	—	1.25	
5	1.16	1.59	1.88	1.93	1.50	0.05	—	—	—	—	1.54	
6	1.08	0.94	1.13	1.00	0.87	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.01	
7	1.27	0.89	2.11	2.31	0.50	3.00	2.00	—	—	1.00	1.49	
8	0.65	0.66	1.01	0.91	1.18	0.75	—	—	—	—	0.84	
9	1.60	0.66	1.53	4.00	1.70	—	—	0.25	—	—	1.30	
10	0.82	1.32	2.28	0.95	0.25	2.50	—	—	—	—	1.27	
11	0.99	0.81	1.70	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.09	
12 & above	0.51	0.57	0.53	0.60	0.65	1.06	—	—	—	—	0.60	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	1.27	1.13	1.37	1.38	1.00	1.19	1.73	1.08	2.25	1.00	1.26	

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

11. MAHARASHTRA

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	2.09	3.08	3.34	2.98	2.99	1.54	—	—	2.00	—	2.78	
1	2.81	3.01	3.41	3.84	2.20	1.40	—	—	—	—	3.10	
2	2.32	3.04	2.98	2.93	3.38	3.86	2.50	—	—	—	2.89	
3	2.28	2.93	2.98	2.75	3.25	3.26	4.00	—	—	—	2.85	
4	2.31	2.81	2.38	3.12	2.63	2.61	3.06	—	1.00	—	2.61	
5	2.51	2.24	2.57	2.22	2.88	2.32	—	2.26	2.00	3.00	2.44	
6	2.09	2.22	2.53	2.99	2.04	1.92	2.06	2.00	—	1.75	2.38	
7	1.35	2.80	2.67	2.61	3.84	1.62	3.25	4.00	—	1.50	2.45	
8	1.85	1.41	2.36	2.72	1.82	3.20	2.00	4.10	1.00	—	2.12	
9	1.35	2.10	1.73	1.84	1.41	1.33	1.50	1.26	—	—	1.67	
10	1.76	1.54	2.07	2.02	1.31	0.60	3.15	1.75	—	—	1.79	
11	1.06	2.85	1.37	2.10	2.14	1.18	1.00	1.50	—	—	1.73	
12 & above	1.31	1.35	1.41	1.52	1.62	1.02	0.95	1.36	—	2.50	1.38	
not recorded	—	0.50	1.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.13	
total	1.94	2.23	2.33	2.58	2.26	1.91	2.39	2.16	1.54	1.73	2.24	

Urban															
0	.	.	.	.	.	6.00	3.71	3.98	2.44	—	—	—	—	—	3.73
1	.	.	.	.	.	2.15	5.68	4.58	5.22	4.47	6.00	2.00	—	4.00	4.57
2	.	.	.	.	.	3.61	5.46	6.78	4.46	2.70	2.50	—	4.00	2.50	4.67
3	.	.	.	.	.	4.31	5.86	5.39	3.86	5.00	4.09	—	4.00	2.00	4.83
4	.	.	.	.	.	3.09	5.14	4.21	3.82	3.64	2.90	5.00	—	—	4.18
5	.	.	.	.	.	2.62	4.44	4.09	1.84	3.63	2.79	1.25	—	—	3.44
6	.	.	.	.	.	3.12	4.39	3.79	3.42	3.23	2.50	—	3.80	3.00	3.65
7	.	.	.	.	.	3.40	3.69	3.78	2.67	4.34	2.57	—	—	—	3.55
8	.	.	.	.	.	2.54	3.70	3.15	2.44	3.24	3.95	9.00	—	—	3.12
9	.	.	.	.	.	3.13	2.71	2.54	3.34	1.18	4.00	3.00	—	1.58	2.65
10	.	.	.	.	.	2.79	3.11	2.01	2.18	1.50	5.00	3.00	0.50	—	2.44
11	.	.	.	.	.	3.61	3.38	2.67	3.30	2.21	—	—	—	2.00	2.92
12 & above	.	.	.	.	.	2.71	2.11	2.50	2.09	0.90	3.38	0.98	—	3.00	2.36
not recorded	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	.	.	.	.	.	3.06	4.12	3.83	3.24	3.01	3.28	2.78	3.23	2.46	3.54

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

12. MANIPUR

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.75	
1	2.03	1.32	—	0.72	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	1.51	
2	1.79	1.54	0.50	2.00	2.00	—	—	1.00	—	—	1.53	
3	1.37	1.48	1.18	1.27	1.17	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.35	
4	1.48	1.18	1.13	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	0.50	2.00	1.31	
5	1.83	1.49	0.83	1.46	1.00	—	—	—	0.50	—	1.57	
6	1.37	1.03	1.25	1.83	—	1.08	—	—	—	1.00	1.30	
7	1.65	1.10	0.96	1.06	1.17	—	—	—	—	—	1.27	
8	1.39	0.72	1.19	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.15	
9	1.49	1.53	1.25	0.50	0.50	—	1.00	—	—	2.00	1.38	
10	1.61	1.25	1.50	1.67	1.60	—	1.00	—	—	0.50	1.49	
11	0.78	2.00	1.08	1.00	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	1.29	
12 & above	1.00	0.89	0.92	0.73	—	1.50	1.00	0.50	—	—	0.89	
not recorded	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	
total	1.54	1.29	1.10	1.25	1.19	1.19	1.00	0.63	0.50	1.20	1.34	
Urban												
0	0.50	2.50	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	1.17	
1	2.50	1.75	2.25	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.20	
2	2.00	1.91	—	—	—	0.75	—	—	—	—	1.72	
3	1.37	1.60	1.36	2.00	1.00	0.50	0.75	—	1.50	—	1.34	
4	1.50	1.50	1.00	0.83	0.50	—	—	—	1.50	—	1.18	
5	1.84	1.50	0.94	1.00	0.75	1.50	—	—	—	2.00	1.46	
6	1.60	4.00	0.83	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	
7	1.75	1.62	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.57	
8	—	1.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.83	
9	1.30	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.10	
10	2.50	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12 & above	1.50	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00	
total	1.76	1.71	1.12	1.04	0.75	0.80	0.75	—	1.50	1.53	1.47	

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

12. MANIPUR

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced in										number of times calved	
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re-corded	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	—	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.16	
1	—	2.00	2.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	
2	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.50	
3	2.00	3.22	—	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.76	
4	1.57	2.52	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.54	
5	2.94	1.55	—	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.35	
6	2.33	1.56	—	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.95	
7	1.62	1.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.58	
8	1.00	1.50	1.00	0.50	6.00	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.58	
9	1.37	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.65	
10	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.23	
11	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	
12 & above	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	1.78	2.13	2.51	1.57	6.00	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.98	

Urban

0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50
3	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50
4	3.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.75
5	3.50	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.75
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 & above	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2.88	2.75	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.71

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

13. MEGHALAYA

Cattle

months since calved					average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											
					first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)					
Rural																
0	.	.	.	.	.	1.25	0.50	0.85	4.17	—	1.50	1.00	—	—	0.33	1.35
1	.	.	.	.	.	0.72	0.88	0.75	0.86	1.00	0.25	—	—	0.50	0.50	0.76
2	.	.	.	.	.	0.66	0.75	0.91	1.44	1.25	0.50	—	—	0.50	0.50	0.84
3	.	.	.	.	.	0.80	0.62	0.67	0.88	0.58	0.67	2.00	—	0.50	1.75	0.82
4	.	.	.	.	.	1.06	0.81	0.69	1.04	0.70	0.50	—	—	—	1.75	0.96
5	.	.	.	.	.	0.98	0.83	0.75	1.25	0.75	—	—	—	0.62	0.50	0.88
6	.	.	.	.	.	1.28	0.69	2.26	0.81	—	0.67	—	11.00	1.00	2.00	1.35
7	.	.	.	.	.	0.75	1.16	1.06	1.31	0.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	1.00
8	.	.	.	.	.	0.25	0.75	1.29	0.62	0.75	0.25	0.25	—	—	0.25	0.73
9	.	.	.	.	.	0.86	1.12	0.92	0.50	—	0.50	—	1.50	—	0.50	0.86
10	.	.	.	.	.	0.54	1.50	0.12	—	0.50	0.25	—	—	—	—	0.52
11	.	.	.	.	.	0.42	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.44
12 & above	.	.	.	.	.	1.25	1.57	0.50	0.62	0.25	1.40	0.50	—	0.75	0.42	1.01
not recorded	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	.	.	.	.	.	0.92	0.85	0.96	1.13	0.67	0.81	1.15	6.25	0.62	1.08	0.94
Urban																
0	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	.	.	.	.	.	2.00	5.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.33
2	.	.	.	.	.	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
3	.	.	.	.	.	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00
4	.	.	.	.	.	3.67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.67
5	.	.	.	.	.	0.50	5.50	—	—	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	3.33
6	.	.	.	.	.	6.00	—	1.25	—	1.00	7.50	—	—	—	—	3.40
7	.	.	.	.	.	5.00	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	0.50	2.88
8	.	.	.	.	.	4.50	3.10	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	3.44
9	.	.	.	.	.	4.33	1.50	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.80
10	.	.	.	.	.	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
11	.	.	.	.	.	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00
12 & above	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	13.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.00
not recorded	.	.	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	.	.	.	.	.	4.16	4.17	5.00	—	1.50	4.17	—	—	—	0.50	3.99

13. MEGHALAYA

Buffalo

[illegible]

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

14. NAGALAND

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Urban*												
0	—	—	3.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.12	
1	—	6.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	
2	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	
3	0.25	1.25	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.12	
4	6.00	—	2.00	—	—	—	1.25	—	—	—	2.81	
5	—	1.00	1.60	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.28	
6	—	1.50	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8	—	5.00	—	—	1.00	—	2.00	—	—	—	2.67	
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	3.12	2.67	2.01	1.25	1.00	—	1.62	—	—	—	2.13	

*The survey was conducted in urban areas only.

TABLE 4—contd.: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

15. ORISSA

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	0.07	0.07	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.08	
1	0.27	0.17	0.12	0.22	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	
2	0.39	0.37	0.49	0.66	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.25	—	—	0.44	
3	0.41	0.32	0.44	0.28	0.45	—	—	—	0.50	—	0.39	
4	0.39	0.45	0.50	0.41	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	0.42	
5	0.40	0.45	0.49	0.42	0.23	2.00	1.20	—	—	1.00	0.46	
6	0.45	0.53	0.47	0.50	0.59	0.73	0.65	—	—	—	0.49	
7	0.38	0.42	0.44	0.50	1.00	0.75	—	—	—	—	0.41	
8	0.43	0.41	0.43	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.25	—	0.50	0.50	0.44	
9	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.38	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	0.32	
10	0.33	0.39	0.21	0.33	—	0.31	—	—	—	—	0.33	
11	0.39	0.18	0.17	0.25	0.37	—	—	—	0.50	1.00	0.33	
12 & above	0.24	0.42	0.29	0.44	0.20	0.38	—	0.32	—	0.25	0.32	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.43	0.35	0.47	0.45	0.58	0.50	0.49	0.38	
Urban												
0	0.45	0.08	1.13	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.61	
1	2.10	2.31	0.89	2.25	5.00	—	0.50	—	—	—	1.84	
2	0.94	1.65	1.87	0.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.40	
3	1.27	2.71	1.72	1.42	0.60	1.25	3.00	—	0.50	—	1.62	
4	1.40	0.61	1.71	0.77	1.67	0.50	—	—	—	4.00	1.20	
5	0.93	1.31	0.65	2.00	0.80	—	—	—	—	0.25	1.07	
6	0.89	0.95	1.15	1.74	2.00	—	—	0.50	—	0.25	1.03	
7	0.76	0.52	0.28	0.98	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	0.61	
8	0.90	0.91	0.99	0.76	0.50	—	0.50	1.25	—	1.08	0.90	
9	1.07	1.00	0.46	0.42	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	0.74	
10	0.69	0.60	0.61	0.58	1.00	0.75	—	—	—	0.50	0.64	
11	—	0.40	0.40	—	1.00	—	0.25	—	—	0.60	0.43	
12 & above	0.82	1.18	0.52	0.21	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	0.82	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	1.00	1.06	1.08	0.95	1.19	0.85	1.05	1.00	0.50	1.29	1.04	

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

15. ORISSA

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	0.50	—	0.30	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.43	
1	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.82	
2	1.75	1.34	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.15	
3	1.01	1.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	
4	0.50	0.89	0.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.89	
5	2.00	0.37	—	—	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	0.53	
6	0.29	0.86	1.58	0.50	0.50	1.50	—	0.50	—	—	0.79	
7	0.84	0.76	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.82	
8	0.32	1.25	1.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	0.87	
9	2.21	0.50	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.23	
10	0.38	0.28	1.50	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	0.44	
11	0.25	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.41	
12 & above	2.21	0.64	1.55	0.93	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	1.43	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	1.16	0.85	0.99	0.60	0.38	0.64	—	0.50	—	1.00	0.93	
Urban												
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	—	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	
4	2.00	2.00	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	
5	0.70	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	0.75	—	—	2.82	
6	2.50	2.50	4.00	2.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	1.50	
8	1.35	4.00	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.34	
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	1.50	4.00	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.17	
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12 & above	—	1.83	3.00	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.33	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	1.18	2.53	3.17	3.25	2.00	1.50	1.50	0.75	—	—	2.25	

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

16. PUNJAB

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth and above	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	1.93	2.56	2.75	2.02	2.75	3.37	1.50	1.00	1.67	—	2.23
1	3.20	3.03	3.10	3.03	3.11	2.33	4.00	—	1.00	—	3.07
2	3.24	2.87	3.02	3.42	2.10	2.00	2.25	1.75	2.00	—	2.96
3	2.88	2.76	2.54	2.71	2.64	4.07	4.00	2.67	2.82	—	2.79
4	2.86	2.63	2.47	2.80	2.10	2.91	3.50	—	2.50	—	2.69
5	2.61	2.83	3.18	2.00	3.34	2.60	0.83	2.10	—	—	2.64
6	2.37	2.23	2.14	2.22	2.34	1.44	1.88	1.83	1.67	0.50	2.19
7	1.84	1.87	1.98	2.62	1.83	1.10	—	0.75	1.67	—	1.96
8	1.91	2.07	1.82	1.75	2.15	1.50	2.00	1.33	2.00	—	1.91
9	1.71	2.14	1.64	1.46	2.20	1.83	0.50	—	—	—	1.79
10	1.78	2.11	1.14	1.65	1.67	2.34	0.88	2.00	2.00	—	1.35
11	1.79	1.39	0.81	0.83	1.20	1.50	0.50	—	—	—	1.36
12 & above	1.50	1.31	1.57	1.37	1.53	1.65	1.18	0.70	1.67	2.00	1.44
not recorded	2.25	2.84	2.60	3.67	1.00	0.75	3.00	—	3.00	—	2.48
total	2.35	2.31	2.26	2.27	2.23	2.21	1.96	1.65	1.94	1.00	2.27

Urban											
0	3.10	2.00	6.00	2.50	12.00	5.00	—	2.00	1.00	—	3.73
1	4.13	2.79	3.50	7.46	4.10	—	4.00	—	—	—	4.02
2	3.00	3.84	3.50	7.46	4.00	—	6.00	3.00	—	—	3.79
3	4.21	3.91	3.76	4.00	4.00	—	—	3.00	—	—	3.95
4	3.71	4.40	3.33	2.83	7.00	4.00	5.75	—	—	—	4.00
5	4.16	4.29	3.88	3.00	5.01	—	—	—	—	—	4.16
6	2.80	3.09	4.99	3.33	1.99	5.50	3.00	—	—	—	3.24
7	1.50	2.74	1.92	3.79	1.00	—	—	2.00	—	—	2.55
8	2.13	5.00	1.67	2.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	—	—	2.49
9	2.00	7.00	4.00	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	3.74
10	2.99	1.50	3.75	1.00	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.87
11	2.74	—	3.50	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.89
12 & above	1.12	3.65	2.87	5.23	0.75	—	1.75	1.00	1.00	—	2.53
not recorded	9.00	—	—	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	4.02
total	3.22	3.72	3.28	3.92	4.21	3.84	3.36	2.50	1.00	—	3.49

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

16. PUNJAB

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth and above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	3.34	4.63	4.63	5.36	4.16	4.91	3.86	3.28	3.00	4.00	4.38	
1	4.26	5.29	4.97	5.61	4.49	5.72	5.33	4.83	4.72	7.01	4.96	
2	4.84	5.00	5.54	4.94	4.77	3.87	5.17	4.25	3.22	6.00	4.92	
3	4.81	5.14	3.09	4.19	5.01	4.12	5.00	5.20	4.34	—	4.87	
4	4.32	4.44	4.44	4.35	4.61	4.31	3.97	2.86	3.42	—	4.35	
5	4.47	4.28	4.41	4.01	4.59	4.36	2.75	3.62	3.30	2.17	4.25	
6	3.76	3.59	3.92	3.60	4.12	3.48	3.48	3.70	3.10	4.00	3.73	
7	3.30	3.50	3.51	3.25	3.94	3.64	3.46	5.54	2.63	—	3.46	
8	2.97	3.16	3.15	3.14	2.84	2.68	2.47	2.61	2.17	2.33	2.96	
9	2.28	3.12	2.46	2.92	2.84	3.12	3.34	3.67	3.17	2.50	2.73	
10	2.49	2.68	2.98	2.84	2.75	2.20	2.34	1.00	2.30	1.00	2.65	
11	2.43	2.66	2.96	2.38	2.36	2.04	2.33	2.75	4.50	2.00	2.56	
12 & above	2.00	2.09	2.13	1.93	1.80	1.69	1.85	1.60	1.53	1.55	1.95	
not recorded	3.88	4.59	3.72	3.75	2.50	5.30	1.67	4.50	—	2.50	3.77	
total	3.52	3.74	3.81	3.58	3.62	3.23	3.15	3.05	2.83	2.85	3.57	
Urban												
0	5.53	6.20	5.28	6.25	6.01	—	3.80	—	4.00	2.00	5.38	
1	4.25	6.30	5.30	6.79	5.68	4.76	5.00	6.33	6.98	—	5.86	
2	4.90	5.75	6.85	6.31	6.22	5.59	6.00	8.30	7.00	—	6.05	
3	5.12	5.95	5.44	3.62	5.76	5.75	7.50	—	—	—	5.58	
4	5.93	5.15	5.78	6.46	6.63	5.66	6.17	1.00	—	—	5.90	
5	3.95	3.77	5.17	5.86	4.36	5.83	6.35	—	5.00	—	4.92	
6	3.89	4.74	4.66	5.44	5.46	6.00	4.50	6.00	2.00	—	4.83	
7	5.12	4.63	4.80	3.93	3.51	4.50	—	2.00	7.00	—	4.51	
8	4.17	4.97	3.88	5.23	3.00	4.07	3.00	2.84	5.00	—	4.32	
9	2.65	2.70	4.00	5.21	1.50	—	4.68	1.00	—	—	3.31	
10	3.38	3.96	3.49	4.21	2.67	3.63	4.48	1.00	2.00	—	3.58	
11	1.00	1.00	3.16	3.11	4.50	2.00	—	5.50	—	—	3.10	
12 & above	2.21	2.31	2.56	2.76	2.42	1.93	2.50	3.50	3.64	—	2.51	
not recorded	9.00	4.00	—	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00	
total	4.37	4.64	4.58	5.22	4.61	4.55	5.23	4.16	4.57	2.00	4.71	

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

17. RAJASTHAN

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth and above	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	0.74	1.24	1.69	0.95	1.72	1.95	—	—	5.00	—	1.23
1	1.89	1.60	2.34	2.91	1.81	4.00	3.26	—	—	—	2.02
2	1.59	2.01	2.57	2.89	2.82	2.30	3.00	—	—	3.00	2.15
3	2.06	1.78	2.30	2.16	2.23	2.11	0.83	—	3.00	1.50	2.01
4	2.03	1.89	2.22	2.24	2.08	2.75	3.40	5.00	1.38	—	2.10
5	1.51	1.86	1.95	2.52	2.57	1.90	2.00	—	1.98	2.39	1.89
6	1.64	1.96	2.13	2.35	2.38	3.08	0.99	1.73	2.04	1.45	1.99
7	1.85	1.91	1.87	2.19	1.04	0.83	2.00	3.50	—	4.00	1.83
8	2.00	1.86	1.65	1.72	2.37	1.70	2.69	2.00	0.50	N.A.	1.82
9	1.15	2.31	1.69	2.17	1.87	2.13	1.98	—	—	—	1.84
10	1.67	1.67	1.62	1.28	2.43	1.86	0.88	—	—	—	1.63
11	1.34	2.02	1.79	1.17	1.68	—	1.50	—	—	—	1.63
12 & above	1.45	1.16	2.00	1.20	1.82	1.44	1.66	2.50	1.04	—	1.52
not recorded	3.29	1.06	2.86	2.25	2.00	5.50	3.04	—	—	—	2.52
total	1.70	1.79	2.03	1.98	2.07	2.20	1.95	2.48	1.79	2.01	1.87
Urban											
0	—	3.36	1.31	1.13	N.A.	3.00	6.00	4.00	—	N.A.	2.14
1	2.36	3.35	3.42	5.17	4.46	4.18	1.50	2.18	8.00	—	3.47
2	1.94	2.38	2.84	4.04	4.17	2.00	—	—	—	—	2.76
3	2.46	1.37	3.32	2.80	3.39	—	5.00	2.50	—	3.00	2.67
4	2.43	2.84	3.19	3.46	6.83	2.75	2.00	—	4.00	6.00	3.25
5	3.27	2.14	2.02	2.78	4.00	—	3.75	5.25	4.50	—	2.7
6	1.96	2.48	3.18	2.75	3.09	2.79	—	0.78	1.77	2.86	2.598
7	2.08	2.10	3.79	2.86	2.67	3.50	2.59	3.00	—	—	2.73
8	2.25	2.10	1.81	2.14	2.75	3.00	—	3.53	2.50	—	2.18
9	1.98	1.17	2.50	0.53	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	1.49
10	2.94	2.19	1.89	1.30	1.06	1.50	2.00	—	—	—	1.98
11	1.00	1.77	1.59	2.83	—	0.50	—	—	0.50	—	1.61
12 & above	2.17	1.83	2.31	2.47	1.08	1.08	2.00	3.00	4.00	—	2.06
not recorded	1.00	2.00	N.A.	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	0.89
total	2.22	2.32	2.72	2.96	3.51	2.41	2.85	2.94	2.85	3.03	2.60

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

17. RAJASTHAN

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth and above	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	2.72	3.22	4.53	2.96	3.17	1.58	N.A.	—	—	—	3.12
1	3.82	4.24	4.47	3.65	2.78	3.63	6.00	6.00	5.98	1.00	3.97
2	3.50	4.07	5.09	3.06	5.38	5.00	7.00	3.92	—	2.00	4.16
3	2.73	4.48	3.82	4.28	4.37	2.52	4.49	—	2.00	—	3.80
4	2.72	4.30	4.52	3.16	5.24	4.01	4.24	—	—	5.50	3.92
5	3.28	3.35	3.23	3.67	3.04	5.38	5.36	2.25	3.72	—	3.55
6	2.64	3.30	3.36	3.30	3.65	2.64	2.05	7.03	3.33	1.50	3.15
7	2.84	2.65	2.87	2.44	3.65	2.09	4.00	3.86	—	—	2.79
8	2.52	2.45	2.78	2.85	3.59	2.34	2.99	1.01	2.00	—	2.63
9	2.94	2.75	2.32	3.03	2.42	1.63	N.A.	1.00	4.00	4.50	2.63
10	2.47	1.89	2.36	1.96	2.13	2.40	0.83	1.72	—	—	2.17
11	1.79	1.74	1.64	2.18	1.95	1.84	2.33	—	—	—	1.86
12 & above *	1.72	1.89	2.28	2.32	1.73	1.71	2.04	1.24	0.25	1.50	1.96
not recorded	2.50	2.94	3.00	3.67	—	—	6.00	—	—	—	3.29
total	2.69	3.04	3.21	3.08	3.28	2.60	3.11	2.70	3.35	2.76	3.01
Urban											
0	1.00	4.67	6.40	3.46	—	2.47	—	2.00	5.00	—	3.62
1	2.23	4.69	5.17	5.70	5.91	6.61	—	—	—	—	4.78
2	3.23	6.08	5.73	4.92	7.00	8.44	6.30	—	2.00	—	5.70
3	3.96	5.19	5.58	6.23	4.33	—	5.00	—	4.00	—	5.01
4	4.23	5.55	5.12	4.05	6.14	8.00	—	—	6.00	—	5.21
5	5.17	3.74	4.41	6.25	5.00	5.00	6.00	10.00	—	—	4.78
6	4.47	5.12	4.27	5.40	4.66	6.86	—	—	—	4.00	4.93
7	0.50	5.25	3.90	3.47	4.08	—	—	—	—	—	3.75
8	4.00	3.25	4.55	3.66	3.00	2.53	—	—	—	—	3.78
9	2.38	3.81	4.36	4.40	1.50	1.00	—	—	—	—	3.61
10	2.81	2.97	3.40	4.64	6.00	1.00	—	3.00	—	—	3.32
11	2.50	—	2.76	3.00	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	2.50
12 & above	1.62	2.60	3.92	1.68	2.00	3.33	1.27	2.00	—	—	2.51
not recorded	2.47	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.26
total	5.26	4.45	4.69	4.25	4.51	5.59	4.74	4.33	4.23	4.00	4.35

TABLE 4—*contd.*: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

18. TAMILNADU

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth and above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	1.05	1.29	1.38	0.78	3.60	2.00	2.80	—	—	—	1.25	
1	1.38	1.35	1.34	1.36	1.88	1.50	1.00	—	—	1.00	1.40	
2	0.97	1.45	1.08	0.75	2.37	1.50	0.25	—	—	1.25	1.24	
3	1.00	1.15	1.08	1.15	1.20	—	—	1.50	—	0.21	1.07	
4	1.07	1.02	1.26	0.89	0.80	1.25	—	—	—	0.75	1.07	
5	0.75	0.81	1.10	1.04	1.00	—	—	0.50	—	—	0.86	
6	1.37	0.96	0.89	1.11	0.90	1.00	0.50	—	—	—	1.10	
7	0.94	0.91	0.90	1.46	0.87	—	—	—	—	0.24	0.06	
8	0.90	1.25	0.81	1.91	1.82	—	—	—	—	0.15	1.02	
9	0.93	1.05	0.86	0.91	0.56	0.75	—	—	—	0.75	0.94	
10	0.95	0.61	1.07	0.62	1.00	0.50	—	—	—	0.47	0.86	
11	0.81	0.62	1.10	0.25	—	0.38	—	—	—	—	0.74	
12 & above	0.79	0.74	0.71	0.71	0.12	0.07	—	—	—	0.73	0.76	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.33	1.69	1.69	0.99	—	0.57	1.03	
Urban												
0	2.00	1.58	1.04	2.39	1.00	—	—	—	—	3.00	1.84	
1	2.38	2.30	2.58	1.96	3.00	4.61	—	—	—	1.16	2.40	
2	2.00	2.35	2.54	2.44	7.00	—	—	3.50	—	4.00	2.60	
3	2.98	2.92	2.74	3.15	2.20	1.94	—	—	—	2.58	2.87	
4	2.01	2.14	2.45	3.27	3.19	3.00	—	—	—	2.55	2.36	
5	2.56	2.06	2.21	4.47	0.91	2.00	—	—	—	—	2.41	
6	2.79	2.22	2.59	1.99	2.03	1.50	—	—	1.20	—	2.48	
7	1.87	2.32	1.85	1.46	3.00	7.00	—	—	—	—	2.06	
8	2.13	2.17	1.88	2.25	2.43	3.50	—	—	—	1.63	2.11	
9	1.80	2.23	2.32	2.41	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.13	
10	1.81	1.79	1.78	1.69	2.19	0.80	—	—	—	—	1.77	
11	2.78	1.58	2.47	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	
12 & above	1.33	1.30	2.44	2.12	1.12	—	—	—	—	2.10	1.73	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	2.30	2.15	2.31	2.36	2.24	2.91	—	3.50	1.20	2.29	2.27	

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

18. TAMILNADU

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth and above	not re- corded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	1.19	2.08	0.98	2.03	—	2.25	—	—	—	2.75	1.64
1	1.89	1.13	2.16	1.34	1.41	3.50	—	—	—	3.50	1.82
2	1.82	2.46	2.56	1.73	3.00	0.18	—	—	—	1.25	2.14
3	2.17	1.92	2.29	2.38	0.90	—	4.00	2.91	4.00	—	2.22
4	1.94	2.28	2.06	2.91	2.40	0.25	3.50	—	—	1.30	2.18
5	1.92	1.26	1.84	1.98	1.96	1.00	—	—	—	0.14	1.68
6	1.62	1.74	2.22	1.94	2.27	1.25	—	—	—	0.50	1.80
7	2.14	2.01	1.87	2.91	1.59	1.00	1.50	—	—	—	2.02
8	1.76	1.78	2.49	1.49	0.60	4.27	—	—	—	2.05	1.91
9	2.02	1.86	1.54	1.31	2.38	2.13	—	—	—	—	1.84
10	1.90	1.77	2.03	1.76	2.17	0.25	—	—	—	1.00	1.86
11	1.21	1.11	1.08	1.50	1.87	—	1.00	—	—	—	1.18
12 & above	0.97	0.96	0.87	1.07	0.97	—	0.50	—	—	0.50	0.93
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	1.74	1.74	1.88	1.85	1.73	2.35	2.15	2.91	4.00	1.47	1.80

Urban											
0	2.22	2.75	2.33	1.31	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	2.28
1	2.36	3.04	3.83	2.19	3.84	—	—	—	—	—	3.01
2	4.46	3.09	2.91	2.36	3.10	1.50	6.00	—	—	3.00	3.32
3	2.36	3.39	3.85	2.48	—	3.50	3.00	—	—	—	3.55
4	3.01	3.89	2.86	2.50	4.50	2.80	—	—	2.50	2.50	3.38
5	2.25	3.45	2.63	2.02	4.24	3.50	—	—	—	2.50	3.02
6	2.20	3.40	2.52	2.31	2.52	—	—	4.00	—	—	2.72
7	3.00	2.39	2.84	2.32	0.30	—	1.50	—	—	—	2.51
8	2.20	2.87	2.93	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.51
9	1.82	1.56	2.26	1.60	2.50	1.00	—	—	—	2.50	1.88
10	2.84	2.20	1.81	1.67	2.50	0.40	—	—	—	—	1.50
11	2.13	1.75	2.00	—	1.60	9.25	1.00	—	—	1.15	1.68
12 & above	2.08	1.52	2.01	1.78	1.31	2.67	0.10	—	1.50	2.26	1.84
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2.51	2.80	2.64	2.17	2.94	2.21	2.30	4.00	2.00	2.47	2.59

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

19. TRIPURA

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	0.28	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	0.24
1	0.63	0.93	0.83	0.70	0.91	0.25	—	0.50	—	0.66	0.76
2	1.20	0.83	1.00	0.98	0.82	0.88	—	1.00	—	0.40	0.91
3	0.85	0.79	0.96	1.01	0.75	—	—	—	—	0.50	0.86
4	0.93	0.86	0.70	0.84	—	0.50	0.25	—	—	0.75	0.82
5	0.64	0.79	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.70	—	—	—	0.55	0.76
6	0.79	0.86	0.81	0.74	0.96	0.25	—	—	—	0.70	0.81
7	0.66	0.73	0.78	0.73	1.00	0.80	0.75	0.25	—	0.46	0.73
8	0.62	0.55	0.52	0.25	1.12	0.92	—	—	1.00	0.50	0.60
9	0.68	0.40	0.75	0.42	0.88	—	—	0.50	—	0.25	0.54
10	0.52	0.31	0.42	0.40	0.50	0.71	0.62	—	—	—	0.47
11	0.45	0.31	0.67	0.50	—	0.25	0.25	—	—	0.38	0.40
12 & above	0.46	0.45	0.32	0.50	0.38	0.50	—	—	0.50	0.30	0.43
not recorded	3.50	3.50	0.50	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.85	—	—	—	1.42
total	0.71	0.71	0.72	0.78	0.84	0.68	0.56	0.65	0.75	0.53	0.71
Urban											
0	—	—	0.12	1.25	0.33	—	—	—	1.00	0.12	0.38
1	0.50	1.25	2.00	0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.94
2	2.00	1.19	1.30	0.50	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	1.31
3	1.50	—	0.75	1.25	1.25	—	—	—	—	0.75	1.12
4	0.60	0.62	1.58	1.50	—	2.00	—	—	—	0.75	1.19
5	—	2.34	1.50	1.50	—	0.50	1.25	—	—	—	1.96
6	0.25	0.98	0.64	0.88	0.44	—	—	—	—	1.67	0.87
7	—	—	1.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.80
8	—	—	0.75	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	0.78
9	0.50	0.42	0.50	—	0.50	—	0.50	—	—	—	0.47
10	0.50	1.00	1.12	0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.83
11	0.25	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	0.32
12 & above	0.14	0.50	0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.40
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	1.00
total	0.88	1.14	0.94	0.94	0.61	1.25	0.94	—	1.00	0.86	0.97

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

20. UTTAR PRADESH

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	1.22	0.99	1.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.14
1	1.21	1.37	1.32	3.44	1.06	0.14	0.96	—	1.10	0.75	1.22
2	1.32	1.57	1.21	0.96	1.71	1.26	0.37	—	1.00	2.27	1.35
3	1.30	1.38	1.31	1.05	1.31	1.45	3.00	—	—	1.03	1.31
4	1.42	1.34	1.31	1.20	1.64	0.48	0.50	—	1.11	0.97	1.35
5	1.38	1.77	1.16	1.41	1.24	0.42	1.00	—	—	1.49	1.30
6	1.32	1.77	1.23	1.06	1.47	1.02	1.86	0.49	0.50	1.25	1.24
7	1.06	1.14	1.25	0.82	0.88	0.86	1.12	2.24	0.50	—	1.09
8	1.38	1.25	1.04	0.93	0.91	0.42	—	—	—	0.58	1.19
9	0.87	1.13	0.96	0.97	0.87	0.54	0.50	0.49	—	—	0.95
10	0.93	0.93	0.86	1.03	1.22	2.00	—	—	0.50	2.00	0.94
11	0.67	0.88	0.84	0.34	0.65	0.97	—	—	0.25	0.50	0.71
12 & above	0.73	0.65	0.70	0.62	0.74	0.51	0.23	—	1.00	0.50	0.68
not recorded	—	—	—	1.56	7.72	0.73	—	—	—	—	1.11
total	1.20	1.18	1.13	1.55	1.19	0.91	1.02	0.88	0.84	1.05	1.15

Urban											
0	1.28	2.68	1.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	2.10
1	2.64	2.54	3.21	2.50	3.55	0.89	5.00	—	—	2.00	2.64
2	2.69	2.02	2.63	3.30	3.08	5.37	—	4.25	—	5.00	0.27
3	1.81	2.23	2.54	2.76	2.67	1.19	—	—	—	—	2.26
4	2.02	2.19	2.04	2.58	2.37	1.00	1.19	—	—	0.46	2.07
5	1.56	1.91	2.06	1.80	3.67	1.63	—	—	1.00	2.46	1.98
6	1.67	2.01	1.68	1.80	1.91	0.75	—	1.38	1.50	3.00	1.79
7	1.36	1.80	1.35	1.41	2.42	1.91	1.50	—	—	—	1.61
8	1.89	1.63	2.12	1.59	1.94	2.27	—	—	—	1.50	1.87
9	2.60	1.09	0.90	1.03	—	0.50	3.00	—	4.00	—	1.46
10	1.02	1.46	2.14	2.00	3.00	3.00	—	—	—	—	1.69
11	1.47	0.82	0.50	0.97	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.09
12 & above not recorded	1.15	1.02	1.70	0.81	2.00	0.50	2.55	0.18	—	—	1.31
	—	—	—	2.39	1.96	7.00	—	—	—	—	2.93
total	1.90	1.94	2.06	2.00	2.58	2.18	2.30	1.74	2.13	1.94	2.01

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

20. UTTAR PRADESH

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	2.71	3.74	4.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.71	
1	3.11	4.01	4.17	3.78	3.94	3.15	4.25	4.00	2.24	4.50	3.78	
2	3.52	3.87	3.61	3.66	3.75	4.94	8.25	2.98	6.72	1.89	3.77	
3	2.95	3.61	3.75	3.46	2.81	3.72	1.65	3.00	2.14	4.05	5.60	
4	2.98	3.57	5.54	3.27	2.93	3.01	2.75	3.55	1.00	0.83	3.27	
5	2.95	3.29	3.39	3.30	3.16	2.74	1.62	3.34	1.00	2.69	3.19	
6	2.66	2.87	2.92	2.93	2.51	2.54	2.37	4.18	1.70	2.11	2.80	
7	0.24	2.38	2.33	2.74	2.65	2.11	3.77	2.80	1.67	0.68	2.44	
8	2.36	2.38	2.42	2.24	1.98	2.01	1.89	1.87	2.95	1.50	2.32	
9	1.90	2.17	1.99	2.18	2.00	1.71	1.97	1.67	2.75	2.36	2.03	
10	2.21	1.78	1.95	1.69	1.75	0.99	2.54	1.70	1.31	1.99	1.89	
11	1.58	1.84	1.75	1.94	2.16	2.00	1.96	1.79	2.00	0.50	1.78	
12 & above	0.77	1.58	1.53	1.52	1.35	1.72	1.38	1.09	1.25	1.67	1.50	
not recorded	—	—	—	3.97	5.23	3.91	3.14	3.73	3.00	2.00	4.24	
total	2.52	2.87	2.89	2.82	2.63	2.60	2.59	2.50	2.41	1.89	2.74	
Urban												
0	2.84	—	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.08	
1	3.97	4.58	4.92	5.19	4.81	1.94	4.40	—	—	3.50	4.62	
2	2.67	4.17	5.35	5.63	4.12	4.36	3.00	—	2.50	5.38	4.65	
3	3.69	3.51	4.87	4.54	4.53	4.19	3.00	—	2.00	0.92	4.21	
4	1.91	4.35	3.92	4.02	5.33	3.80	5.00	—	2.75	4.00	4.08	
5	3.81	3.47	4.35	3.55	4.12	2.43	4.32	—	—	3.27	3.75	
6	2.80	4.38	3.44	3.91	3.87	2.14	4.00	3.00	—	4.05	3.69	
7	3.62	3.32	5.41	3.25	3.22	2.75	4.64	4.00	2.50	2.55	3.39	
8	2.79	3.99	3.29	3.09	2.94	2.79	5.00	2.00	3.00	5.47	3.22	
9	1.46	4.10	2.81	3.05	2.42	2.00	2.50	—	—	—	2.79	
10	2.28	3.66	4.25	2.66	3.16	0.75	0.50	—	5.50	—	2.81	
11	1.25	2.50	1.52	2.54	2.50	2.53	0.50	3.00	1.53	2.99	2.20	
12 & above	1.73	2.00	1.69	2.36	2.11	0.72	—	0.50	1.73	2.98	1.87	
not recorded	—	3.40	—	3.65	4.74	4.60	—	—	—	2.75	3.68	
total	2.89	3.85	3.80	3.86	3.76	2.67	3.62	2.26	2.41	3.39	3.60	

TABLE 4—*contd.*: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

21. WEST BENGAL

Cattle

months since calved					average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved								total
					first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
Rural													
0		0.42	0.53	0.92	0.43	1.48	0.25	—	1.00	—	—	0.59	
1		0.87	1.10	1.55	0.97	0.91	1.12	1.26	1.00	—	1.25	1.12	
2		1.37	1.03	1.13	0.95	0.73	1.38	—	3.50	0.50	0.75	1.17	
3		1.21	1.10	1.16	1.00	1.30	0.60	1.00	—	—	0.84	1.13	
4		1.32	1.24	1.15	1.71	1.12	0.85	0.40	1.00	—	1.12	1.27	
5		1.24	1.04	1.25	1.15	1.08	0.67	1.31	—	—	1.09	1.15	
6		1.26	1.24	1.00	1.24	1.22	0.88	0.75	—	0.49	0.50	1.18	
7		1.13	1.09	1.25	1.19	0.95	0.50	0.25	0.20	1.00	1.50	1.13	
8		1.40	1.08	1.03	0.88	1.18	0.65	0.60	2.00	0.75	0.33	1.13	
9		1.20	0.92	0.86	0.65	0.37	1.00	0.50	—	1.00	1.00	0.96	
10		0.95	0.73	0.66	0.73	1.32	0.90	1.50	—	2.13	—	0.85	
11		1.05	0.66	0.94	0.69	0.46	0.50	—	—	—	—	0.80	
12 & above		0.81	0.61	0.96	0.65	0.54	0.60	0.50	1.25	1.00	0.36	0.71	
not recorded		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total		1.17	1.04	1.08	1.00	0.96	0.82	0.90	1.21	0.93	0.80	1.08	
Urban													
0		0.76	0.25	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.37	
1		1.23	5.74	2.18	1.99	1.88	1.00	—	2.25	2.50	—	2.75	
2		2.86	2.46	2.37	3.11	0.84	1.15	2.27	—	—	—	2.47	
3		1.32	2.08	3.41	2.64	2.43	1.31	5.50	—	2.50	—	2.42	
4		1.93	2.01	1.69	1.78	1.79	2.05	1.25	—	2.00	5.55	1.92	
5		1.59	1.71	2.39	2.45	1.06	0.87	—	—	—	—	1.87	
6		1.70	1.79	1.64	1.77	2.02	0.84	2.50	1.00	—	0.50	1.69	
7		1.23	2.08	1.60	1.40	1.29	1.90	0.70	—	—	0.50	1.58	
8		1.46	1.16	1.50	1.50	0.92	2.43	1.42	0.75	—	1.66	1.36	
9		1.18	1.50	1.27	0.42	0.50	0.63	0.25	—	—	1.50	1.19	
10		1.04	1.40	0.89	0.94	4.25	2.00	1.13	—	—	—	1.37	
11		1.09	0.90	0.45	0.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.85	
12 & above		1.49	0.95	1.18	1.70	1.01	0.20	0.37	2.00	0.50	1.75	1.30	
not recorded		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total		1.53	1.94	1.96	2.00	1.62	1.20	1.53	1.49	1.93	1.99	1.79	

TABLE 4—contd.: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

WEST BENGAL

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not re- corded		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	
1	—	—	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.68	
2	—	2.00	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	
3	—	6.25	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.86	
4	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	
5	—	2.20	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.41	
6	3.92	7.39	3.01	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.28	
7	1.00	3.00	3.68	2.69	—	—	—	—	5.00	—	3.16	
8	—	1.16	1.44	1.50	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	1.39	
9	—	5.00	—	2.00	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	3.35	
10	0.50	1.48	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	—	1.22	
11	—	—	—	5.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.13	
12 & above	2.00	—	1.21	—	1.50	2.00	—	—	—	0.25	1.26	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	2.39	3.65	2.56	3.15	1.75	2.49	—	—	2.59	0.25	2.97	
Urban												
0	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	
1	6.50	5.00	5.25	8.50	—	6.33	—	—	—	—	6.32	
2	7.00	6.00	5.38	7.00	8.60	—	—	—	—	10.00	7.21	
3	—	7.50	6.23	6.09	5.51	9.25	—	—	9.00	—	6.63	
4	10.75	6.67	5.61	6.00	7.04	6.00	—	—	—	—	6.75	
5	7.50	7.04	5.72	5.00	8.00	5.75	—	—	—	—	6.76	
6	3.00	7.76	4.47	6.00	4.84	10.00	—	7.00	—	—	6.30	
7	8.00	6.00	5.83	4.08	—	5.50	—	6.00	—	—	5.75	
8	10.00	5.25	6.03	4.76	4.67	7.00	4.00	5.00	—	—	5.62	
9	3.00	10.00	4.00	4.58	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	4.68	
10	3.50	4.83	3.41	5.03	5.00	10.50	—	—	—	6.00	5.01	
11	—	—	3.00	—	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.18	
12 & above	4.50	2.00	5.50	7.25	3.00	7.00	8.00	—	2.00	5.50	5.42	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	6.94	6.50	5.33	5.80	6.01	7.17	6.00	6.06	5.50	6.50	6.16	

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

22. CHANDIGARH

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calves										Total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not reco- ded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Urban*											
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	3.00	2.00	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	3.33
2	—	—	—	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	3.50
3	—	—	—	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	3.50
4	3.00	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
7	1.50	—	—	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.25
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 & above	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	1.67	—	4.33	3.50	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	3.36

*The survey was conducted in urban areas only

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

23. DELHI

Cattle

average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											
months since calved	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	2.00	—		2.00	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.33
4	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00
5	—	—	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00
6	—	—	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00
7		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	5.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 & above	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	3.50	1.88	—	3.33	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.75
Urban											
0	—	—	—	4.00	—		—	—	—	—	4.00
1	—	—	—	—	—	9.50	—	—	—	—	9.50
2	3.50	5.00	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.17
3	2.50	—	—	3.50	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	4.50
4	6.50	—	5.75	—	6.50	—		—	—	—	6.25
5	2.00	4.00	—	—	—	2.50	—	—	—	—	2.63
6	3.33	1.17	—	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	2.57
7	—	1.50	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.67
8	3.00	—	1.50	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.75
9	—	—	5.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.50
10	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50
11	1.00	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
12 & above	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
not recorded	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
total	3.25	2.00	3.44	2.83	6.25	6.00	—	—	—	—	3.46

TABLE 4—contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

23. DELHI

Buffalo

average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											
months since calved	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	7.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.00
1	—	—	6.00	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
2		9.00	5.67	7.50	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	6.43
3	4.25	8.00	5.00	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.65
4	4.50	4.33	7.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.42
5	2.50	4.67	—	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	4.00	4.08
6	—	3.00	9.00	6.00	2.75	—	—	—	—	—	5.42
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	3.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.75
9	—	—	—	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.25
10	—	4.00	—	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00
11	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00
12 & above	—	3.25	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.50
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	4.45	4.79	5.65	5.93	3.50	—	—	—	—	4.00	5.03

Urban												
0	—	7.00	—	3.94	—	3.88	—	—	—	—	—	4.45
1	4.00	9.00	9.50	7.00	—	—	—	8.00	—	—	—	7.94
2	7.67	5.00	5.50	8.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.55
3	7.50	7.17	5.88	—	8.75	6.50	—	—	—	—	—	6.76
4	4.50	7.25	4.78	8.40	6.75	6.00	—	7.33	—	—	—	6.25
5	7.17	7.15	6.18	5.75	5.67	—	6.00	—	—	—	—	6.43
6	3.00	6.38	5.95	4.75	4.75	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.43
7	8.25	3.50	5.29	6.17	6.00	4.88	—	—	—	—	—	5.70
8	3.00	5.00	6.33	5.00	6.00	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.44
9	3.00	—	5.00	—	6.50	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	4.65
10	7.00	11.00	1.75	8.50	5.00	—	4.38	—	—	—	—	5.73
11	—	8.00	11.00	2.00	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	5.75
12 & above	5.33	2.33	2.50	6.20	—	8.50	—	—	—	—	—	5.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	5.35	6.45	5.76	6.16	5.98	4.88	4.92	7.50	—	—	—	5.88

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

24. GOA, DAMAN & DIU

Cattle

average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved												
months since calved	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded	total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
Rural												
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	1.50	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.17	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	—	0.75	
3	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	0.83	
4	1.75	—	—	3.30	—	0.75	—	—	—	1.00	1.80	
5	0.25	1.03	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.64	
6	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	
7	1.50	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.50	
8	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	
9	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.30	
10	1.50	0.02	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.53	
11	—	0.73	—	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.73	
12 & above	0.25	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
total	0.56	0.74	0.56	1.84	—	0.75	0.50	1.50	—	0.63	0.74	

Urban												
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	0.50	1.38	0.80	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.03
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	0.83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.83
8	4.00	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.33
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	3.00	—	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.10
12 & above	—	0.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	1.64	1.15	0.28	0.40	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.27

TABLE 4—*contd.*: QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

24. GOA, DAMAN & DIU

Buffalo

average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved											
months since calved	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded	total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2.50	—	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83
3	—	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00	4.00
5	—	2.33	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.13
6	1.70	—	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.50	2.90
7	—	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.00
8	1.75	—	—	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.57
9	—	1.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.70
10	3.00	3.00	—	—	2.33	—	—	—	—	—	2.60
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 & above	2.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.17
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2.15	3.39	3.25	2.30	2.33	—	—	—	—	3.88	2.85

Urban											
0	—	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	3.50
5	1.00	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.87
6	6.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.00
7	3.00	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.33
8	—	—	4.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.50
9	—	—	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	4.00	3.64	3.00	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	2.50	3.40

TABLE 4—*contd.* : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

25. PONDICHERRY

Cattle

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eight	ninth & not above	recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
1	0.84	1.75	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.30
2	—	2.20	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.04
3	0.58	3.63	0.58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.80
4	2.50	2.20	2.90	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.42
5	1.13	1.50	1.50	3.75	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.86
6	1.44	1.27	1.25	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.35
7	0.75	0.70	—	—	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	0.60
8	1.75	0.63	0.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.08
9	1.75	0.87	1.16	0.88	2.50	—	—	—	—	—	1.31
10	0.63	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.75
11	—	0.83	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.90
12 & above not recorded	0.94	2.50	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.50	1.47
total	1.16	1.74	1.34	1.89	1.50	1.00	—	—	—	2.50	1.47
Urban											
0	—	—	2.60	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.68
1	2.50	14.00	0.50	—	1.75	8.00	—	—	—	—	4.88
2	0.50	2.00	2.63	—	14.00	—	—	—	—	—	3.96
3	10.00	2.58	9.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.69
4	4.50	6.67	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.07
5	1.75	9.75	10.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.42
6	—	0.90	1.92	—	12.00	8.00	—	—	—	—	4.44
7	0.80	2.63	10.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.47
8	—	6.50	3.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.50
9	1.00	—	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	2.25	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.81
12 & above not recorded	—	5.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.30
total	2.80	4.88	4.81	1.50	6.94	8.00	—	—	—	—	4.52

TABLE 4—Contd. : QUANTITY (0.00 LITRE) OF MILK PRODUCED PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF TIMES CALVED AND INTERVAL SINCE LAST CALVING FOR EACH SPECIES

25. PONDICHERRY

Buffalo

months since calved	average quantity of milk produced by number of times calved										total
	first	second	third	fourth	fifth	sixth	seventh	eighth	ninth & above	not recorded	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Rural											
0	—	—	—	—	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	2.00
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3.25	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.38
3	—	—	2.50	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.83
4	—	—	2.25	2.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.13
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	0.75	2.00	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.50	1.33
7	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.00
8	3.00	—	2.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	3.00	2.60
9	—	1.50	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.75
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	1.75	0.70	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.22
12 & above	1.50	—	0.80	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.98
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	2.22	1.75	1.82	2.28	2.00	—	—	—	—	3.17	2.15
Urban											
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	20.00	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.67
2	—	20.00	2.50	—	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	10.83
3	—	6.50	—	—	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	8.25
4	—	—	—	2.50	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	6.25
5	—	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.00
6	3.00	—	—	—	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	6.50
7	—	11.25	—	—	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	10.83
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 & above	—	—	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.00
not recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	3.00	14.83	2.38	2.50	10.00	—	—	—	—	—	9.06

TABLE 5 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMAL-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED.

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0. ALL-INDIA								
0.0*	70.53	0.77	41.44	1.93	39.28	1.20	21.71	2.47
0.1—0.5	13.71	1.22	17.77	1.99	20.68	1.63	15.67	2.25
0.6—1.0	9.17	1.82	19.55	1.92	17.68	2.26	20.73	3.26
1.1—1.5	1.69	2.35	4.51	3.48	4.80	2.94	7.19	3.78
1.6—2.0	2.97	2.74	9.30	3.95	9.32	3.19	14.39	4.21
2.1—3.0	1.13	2.88	4.17	4.55	4.31	3.52	8.59	4.72
3.1—5.0	0.64	2.93	2.53	5.39	2.90	4.88	7.71	5.84
5.1—10.0	0.13	2.39	0.68	5.84	0.77	5.50	3.85	6.68
above 10.0	0.03	1.93	0.05	4.93	0.26	4.51	0.16	3.69
all classes	100.00	1.05	100.00	2.42	100.00	1.99	100.00	3.57
1. ANDHRA PRADESH								
0.0*	78.27	0.18	34.10	0.81	47.58	0.35	13.43	1.07
0.1—0.5	8.49	0.59	30.32	1.05	15.27	0.79	30.73	1.32
0.6—1.0	7.15	0.75	21.79	1.43	16.12	1.24	27.92	1.70
1.1—1.5	1.05	0.92	5.24	1.90	4.81	1.91	7.19	2.25
1.6—2.0	2.75	1.12	5.68	1.79	7.17	1.79	11.76	2.62
2.1—3.0	1.78	0.78	2.04	1.84	4.99	1.70	5.83	2.52
3.1—5.0	0.28	1.32	0.59	1.96	1.82	4.30	2.47	3.39
5.1—10.0	0.23	1.11	0.21	2.83	1.79	4.08	0.67	4.08
above 10.0	—	—	0.03	1.00	0.45	2.00	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.31	100.00	1.16	100.00	0.95	100.00	1.75

*including 'nil' cases.

TABLE 5—*contd.* : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED.

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2. ASSAM								
0.0*	89.11	0.86	91.50	2.54	64.67	0.97	100.00	0.50
0.1—0.5	5.41	1.07	1.22	0.50	9.58	1.22	—	—
0.6—1.0	3.39	0.96	—	—	13.10	1.60	—	—
1.1—1.5	0.48	0.84	—	—	0.39	1.75	—	—
1.6—2.0	1.06	1.29	3.64	4.00	6.23	1.47	—	—
2.1—3.0	0.24	1.46	3.64	2.00	1.56	1.56	—	—
3.1—5.0	0.21	0.88	—	—	1.33	3.50	—	—
5.1—10.0	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.12	—	—
above 10.0	0.10	0.92	—	—	2.74	1.43	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.88	100.00	2.55	100.00	1.17	100.00	0.50
3. BIHAR								
0.01*	75.63	1.01	55.99	2.53	45.36	1.29	26.66	3.05
0.1—0.5	15.56	1.83	20.47	3.00	27.13	2.08	26.27	4.77
0.6—1.0	7.36	2.33	17.08	4.66	17.81	2.92	24.71	4.27
1.1—1.5	0.61	1.36	2.05	5.52	2.29	2.99	6.67	3.90
1.6—2.0	0.72	3.81	3.91	4.94	4.86	3.52	8.63	5.45
2.1—3.0	0.08	1.75	0.36	4.26	2.02	3.50	5.88	5.03
3.1—5.0	0.04	1.00	0.07	10.00	0.40	3.33	1.18	7.33
5.1—10.0	—	—	0.07	1.50	0.13	12.00	—	—
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.26	100.00	3.16	100.00	2.01	100.00	4.23

*including 'nil' cases.

TABLE 5—*contd.* : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMAL-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED.

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4. GUJARAT								
0.0*	59.73	1.56	31.98	2.36	24.34	2.06	18.27	3.21
0.1—0.5	2.68	1.58	2.95	1.33	4.87	1.65	1.41	1.88
0.6—1.0	13.50	2.51	17.25	2.66	20.22	3.04	20.37	4.06
1.1—1.5	7.88	3.18	6.76	4.08	13.48	3.33	9.13	4.33
1.6—2.0	10.37	3.06	20.13	3.52	25.48	3.75	22.02	4.21
2.1—3.0	4.97	4.00	12.25	4.21	5.62	4.00	16.39	4.70
3.1—5.0	0.78	3.16	7.50	4.71	5.62	3.87	10.30	6.45
5.1—10.0	0.09	5.00	1.07	5.85	0.37	10.00	2.11	5.78
above 10.0	—	—	0.11	6.36	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	2.11	100.00	3.17	100.00	3.08	100.00	4.32
5. HARYANA								
0.0*	60.85	2.11	40.98	3.22	43.03	1.99	22.74	3.38
0.1—0.5	7.27	2.29	5.35	2.95	10.47	2.39	4.07	4.38
0.6—1.0	11.91	3.43	14.93	3.94	17.73	3.49	18.10	4.09
1.1—1.5	2.49	3.32	4.60	4.56	4.63	3.80	7.45	4.73
1.6—2.0	10.72	4.00	13.59	4.99	12.96	4.36	19.14	5.22
2.1—3.0	4.86	5.33	11.05	6.05	8.23	5.85	10.68	5.99
3.1—5.0	1.63	5.93	7.54	7.25	1.17	2.76	12.28	6.98
5.1—10.0	0.15	8.00	1.86	8.84	1.17	5.04	5.28	8.09
above 10.0	0.12	8.00	0.10	10.00	0.61	5.00	0.26	12.00
all classes	100.00	2.75	100.00	4.34	100.00	3.07	100.00	4.99

*including 'nil' cases.

TABLE 5—contd. : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED.

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
6. HIMACHAL PRADESH								
0.0*	75.15	0.96	42.89	2.01	46.37	1.79	32.78	2.79
0.1—0.5	19.97	1.27	37.65	2.24	27.54	1.47	22.95	3.61
0.6—1.0	2.88	1.83	14.22	3.34	15.94	2.19	26.23	4.56
1.1—1.5	0.22	2.13	1.44	3.24	4.35	4.67	8.20	3.00
1.6—2.0	1.22	1.73	3.13	2.60	2.90	1.00	6.56	5.38
2.1—3.0	0.06	2.10	0.59	4.93	1.45	5.50	—	—
3.1—5.0	0.44	0.74	0.08	4.00	—	—	—	—
5.1—10.0	—	—	—	—	1.45	5.00	1.64	6.00
above 10.0	0.06	1.50	—	—	—	—	1.64	3.00
all classes	100.00	1.06	100.00	2.34	100.00	1.97	100.00	3.84
7. JAMMU & KASHMIR								
0.0*	53.02	1.41	67.46	2.34	21.36	1.38	39.95	2.68
0.1—0.5	12.32	1.48	13.27	2.04	12.97	1.56	7.81	2.27
0.6—1.0	8.45	1.50	11.76	2.70	12.20	1.82	23.52	2.92
1.1—1.5	2.03	1.48	1.15	3.73	3.96	1.45	4.00	4.21
1.6—2.0	13.04	1.56	4.36	4.54	23.18	1.85	16.91	3.77
2.1—3.0	7.08	1.84	1.00	5.13	16.35	2.19	0.98	5.50
3.1—5.0	3.67	2.34	0.80	5.10	8.72	3.24	4.79	6.64
5.1—10.0	0.34	3.28	0.20	6.96	1.08	4.97	2.04	5.93
above 10.0	0.05	5.00	—	—	0.18	2.50	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.52	100.00	2.52	100.00	1.90	100.00	3.23

*including 'nil' cases.

TABLE 5—*contd.* : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED.

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
8. KARNATAKA								
0.0*	69.94	0.72	61.64	1.16	42.80	1.10	37.52	1.65
0.1—0.5	19.68	0.99	24.19	1.60	19.92	1.20	31.72	1.72
0.6—1.0	8.24	1.17	9.57	1.76	17.72	1.89	16.58	1.84
1.1—1.5	0.65	1.93	1.06	2.30	2.54	2.84	3.92	2.20
1.6—2.0	1.19	2.22	2.70	2.18	6.78	3.14	5.72	2.59
2.1—3.0	0.11	1.00	0.49	3.59	3.14	4.34	2.16	3.98
3.1—5.0	0.19	1.00	0.35	2.54	7.10	8.37	2.38	4.02
5.1—10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.84	100.00	1.38	100.00	2.06	100.00	1.89
9. KERALA								
0.0*	14.83	0.71	7.64	0.80	6.14	1.00	—	—
0.1—0.5	37.61	1.04	16.40	1.07	18.86	1.07	2.22	0.50
0.6—1.0	21.97	1.64	20.16	1.83	20.17	1.76	15.56	1.79
1.1—1.5	8.41	2.15	13.66	2.41	10.31	2.84	12.22	4.75
1.6—2.0	8.85	2.71	13.12	2.65	17.98	3.09	21.11	3.18
2.1—3.0	5.49	3.38	14.24	2.61	14.04	3.91	27.78	3.85
3.1—5.0	2.48	4.41	5.45	3.57	10.09	4.84	14.44	7.33
5.1—10.0	0.36	6.38	9.33	3.96	2.41	6.07	6.67	5.86
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.60	100.00	2.22	100.00	2.65	100.00	4.06

*including 'nil' cases.

TABLE 5—*contd.* : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED.

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percen- tage dis- tribution of ani- mals-in- milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
10. MADHYA PRADESH								
0.0*	28.40	0.50	66.85	1.45	60.41	0.87	28.43	2.24
0.1-0.5	5.16	0.86	8.46	1.95	13.19	1.16	8.84	2.3
0.6-1.0	4.48	1.04	11.08	2.45	15.45	1.82	16.27	3.42
1.1-1.5	0.35	1.46	3.01	2.63	1.59	2.32	8.93	3.80
1.6-2.0	0.61	1.54	5.93	3.02	3.96	2.30	19.76	3.78
2.1-3.0	0.34	1.73	2.25	3.40	3.17	2.17	10.71	4.30
3.1-5.0	0.46	0.71	1.98	2.86	1.28	2.02	4.62	4.32
5.1-10.0	0.06	0.80	0.17	2.44	0.95	2.17	2.44	4.57
above 10.0	0.14	1.83	0.27	2.15	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.56	100.00	1.80	100.00	1.20	100.00	3.26
11. MAHARASHTRA								
0.0*	81.96	0.57	43.17	1.59	49.10	0.75	23.17	2.06
0.1-0.5	10.04	0.88	17.84	1.89	21.50	1.30	17.02	2.71
0.6-1.0	5.90	1.30	17.82	2.35	17.37	1.78	18.92	4.45
1.1-1.5	0.68	2.92	2.93	2.68	2.15	2.02	7.33	3.53
1.6-2.0	0.82	2.18	8.44	3.42	6.03	2.68	15.25	3.70
2.1-3.0	0.41	1.43	4.15	4.02	2.16	2.07	6.62	4.07
3.1-5.0	0.16	2.20	3.50	4.77	1.18	3.21	8.26	5.49
5.1-10.0	0.03	2.50	2.15	4.63	0.51	3.65	3.30	6.46
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	3.00
all classes	100.00	0.68	100.00	2.24	100.00	1.26	100.00	3.54

*including 'nil' case.

TABLE 5 —contd.: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percentage distribution of animals-in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals-in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals-in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals-in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
12. MANIPUR								
0.0*	77.80	1.32	80.81	1.83	67.52	1.40	42.86	1.83
0.1—0.5	9.81	1.53	2.60	1.50	14.44	1.53	—	—
0.6—1.0	3.88	1.37	12.70	2.59	13.53	1.85	42.86	3.83
1.1—1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.6—2.0	2.32	1.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.1—3.0	2.32	1.06	—	—	1.80	1.50	—	—
3.1—5.0	1.29	1.60	2.60	2.50	2.71	1.00	—	—
5.1—10.0	2.58	1.35	1.29	6.00	—	—	14.28	2.00
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.34	100.00	1.99	100.00	1.47	100.00	2.71
13. MEGHALAYA								
0.0*	96.77	0.82	100.00	0.91	66.67	3.55	—	—
0.1—0.5	0.19	4.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.6—1.0	0.19	1.00	—	—	3.03	1.50	—	—
1.1—1.5	0.38	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.6—2.0	0.57	2.00	—	—	3.03	4.00	—	—
2.1—3.0	0.76	3.06	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1—5.0	0.57	7.17	—	—	3.03	5.00	—	—
5.1—10.0	0.57	9.67	—	—	24.24	5.38	—	—
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.94	100.00	0.91	100.00	3.99	—	—

*including 'nil' cases

TABLE 5—contd.: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
14 NAGALAND**								
0.0*	—	—	—	—	41.67	2.10	—	—
0.1— 0.5	—	—	—	—	4.17	2.00	—	—
0.6— 1.0	—	—	—	—	37.50	1.61	—	—
1.1— 1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.6— 2.0	—	—	—	—	8.33	5.00	—	—
2.1— 3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1— 5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.1—10.0	—	—	—	—	8.33	1.80	—	—
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	—	—	—	—	100.00	2.13	—	—
15 ORISSA								
0.0*	90.71	0.36	88.14	0.76	62.55	0.80	45.94	1.26
0.1— 0.5	3.09	0.53	—	—	10.42	0.92	5.41	2.35
0.6— 1.0	2.21	0.61	3.42	0.99	8.49	1.04	—	—
1.1— 1.5	0.55	0.46	—	—	2.70	1.22	—	—
1.6— 2.0	1.51	0.80	4.24	2.42	6.95	1.35	10.81	2.50
2.1— 3.0	0.98	0.65	2.55	3.71	2.90	1.92	13.51	4.80
3.1— 5.0	0.66	0.47	1.65	1.60	4.83	2.86	19.92	2.71
5.1—10.0	0.19	0.30	—	—	0.97	2.80	5.41	2.00
above 10.0	0.10	0.10	—	—	0.19	3.00	—	—
all classes	100.00	10.38	100.00	0.93	100.00	1.04	100.00	2.25

*Including 'nil' cases

**The survey was conducted in urban areas only

TABLE 5—*contd.* : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED.

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
16 PUNJAB								
0.0*	64.64	1.91	42.94	2.80	40.91	2.66	24.88	3.33
0.1— 0.5	7.12	1.94	5.64	2.90	5.38	2.98	2.82	3.26
0.6— 1.0	18.21	2.78	23.87	3.67	23.11	3.18	13.52	3.86
1.1— 1.5	3.03	3.76	6.47	4.27	4.97	3.52	7.09	4.41
1.6— 2.0	5.76	3.74	14.82	4.73	15.30	4.72	21.66	5.07
2.1— 3.0	0.83	5.17	4.47	5.48	6.20	5.09	12.30	5.74
3.1— 5.0	0.41	4.00	1.52	6.43	2.90	6.07	10.42	6.38
5.1—10.0	—	—	0.27	4.93	1.23	9.33	7.18	6.60
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.13	10.00
all classes	100.00	2.27	100.00	3.57	100.00	3.49	100.00	4.71
17 RAJASTHAN								
0.0*	50.06	1.24	32.84	1.99	34.61	1.61	21.95	2.63
0.1— 0.5	9.66	1.41	12.43	1.97	8.81	1.66	5.95	2.30
0.6— 1.0	24.05	2.24	22.58	2.69	26.18	2.57	18.32	3.53
1.1— 1.5	3.66	3.19	7.96	3.56	6.54	3.46	6.77	4.78
1.6— 2.0	8.89	3.55	12.52	4.23	14.97	3.76	16.80	4.34
2.1— 3.0	1.95	4.15	6.07	5.15	6.76	4.76	12.80	5.66
3.1— 5.0	1.07	5.33	4.34	6.11	1.97	5.40	12.77	6.69
5.1—10.0	0.06	1.49	1.22	8.59	—	—	4.64	7.68
above 10.0	—	—	0.04	12.00	0.16	4.00	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.87	100.00	3.01	100.00	2.60	100.00	4.35

*Including 'nil' cases

TABLE 5—contd.: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
18. TAMIL NADU								
0.0*	39.44	0.61	19.18	1.10	28.26	1.49	14.80	1.87
0.1— 0.5	29.32	1.14	28.10	1.70	24.80	1.92	20.91	1.84
0.6— 1.0	16.94	1.27	26.78	1.86	17.54	2.55	27.82	2.48
1.1— 1.3	5.89	1.41	6.81	2.00	8.66	2.44	12.79	3.07
1.6— 2.0	5.90	1.67	11.39	2.32	11.22	3.37	10.24	2.97
2.1— 3.0	1.81	1.96	3.49	2.77	5.21	3.20	7.62	3.74
3.1— 5.0	0.63	2.92	2.14	2.49	3.87	2.71	4.42	4.42
5.1— 10.0	0.07	4.00	0.11	4.50	0.45	6.38	1.22	4.74
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.03	100.00	1.60	100.00	2.27	100.00	2.59
19. TRIPURA								
0.0*	84.49	0.68	100.00	0.40	51.21	0.72	100.00	1.00
0.1— 0.5	9.06	0.76	—	—	30.08	0.97	—	—
0.6— 1.0	3.84	0.87	—	—	7.32	1.25	—	—
1.1— 1.5	0.77	1.50	—	—	5.69	2.61	—	—
1.6— 2.0	1.23	0.60	—	—	1.63	1.00	—	—
2.1— 3.0	0.46	3.17	—	—	1.63	1.75	—	—
3.1— 5.0	0.15	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.1— 10.0	—	—	—	—	2.44	0.83	—	—
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	0.71	100.00	0.40	100.00	0.97	100.00	1.00

*Including 'nil' cases

TABLE 5—*contd.*: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK, CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20 UTTAR PRADESH								
0.0*	66.41	0.84	36.90	2.01	34.29	1.21	19.37	2.11
0.1— 0.5	21.61	1.48	24.47	2.30	28.69	1.88	19.55	2.85
0.6— 1.0	8.32	2.12	22.95	3.20	19.55	2.39	25.04	3.55
1.1— 1.5	0.88	2.62	3.49	3.86	4.35	3.13	6.10	4.35
1.6— 2.0	1.32	3.02	7.54	4.52	7.96	3.07	12.68	4.55
2.1— 3.0	0.23	3.65	2.49	4.52	1.78	3.50	6.68	4.65
3.1— 5.0	1.23	1.92	2.16	5.13	3.39	4.35	10.58	13.33
5.1—10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	10.00	1.15	100.00	2.74	100.00	2.01	100.00	3.60
21 WEST BENGAL								
0.0*	61.59	0.92	35.64	1.94	31.82	1.33	22.54	5.88
0.1— 0.5	28.04	1.12	24.92	2.71	41.03	1.73	9.30	4.94
0.6— 1.0	7.89	1.59	16.85	2.40	15.60	2.05	14.99	5.38
1.1— 1.5	1.14	1.67	1.43	5.00	3.77	3.12	2.68	5.70
1.6— 2.0	1.15	2.75	15.58	4.54	5.16	2.69	14.23	7.17
2.1— 3.0	0.26	2.62	5.58	7.60	2.06	3.02	4.05	6.12
3.1— 3.0	0.26	7.33	—	—	0.22	5.50	17.22	6.02
5.1—10.0	0.17	1.60	—	—	0.34	2.84	14.99	7.38
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	100.00	1.08	100.00	2.97	100.00	1.79	100.00	6.16

*Including 'nil' cases

TABLE 5—*contd.* : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ANIMALS-IN-MILK AND QUANTITY OF MILK YIELD PER ANIMAL-IN-MILK CLASSIFIED BY SPECIES AND CONCENTRATES USED

amount of concentrates used (kg.)	rural				urban			
	cattle		buffalo		cattle		buffalo	
	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)	percentage distribution of animals- in-milk	average quantity of milk yield (0.00 litre)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
22 CHANDIGARH**								
0.0*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.1— 0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.45	2.80
0.6— 1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	45.45	3.60
1.1— 1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.10	5.00
1.6— 2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.1— 3.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.1— 5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.1—10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00	8.36

23. DELHI

0.0*	20.00	3.50	9.30	4.88	21.05	1.63	14.44	4.55
0.1— 0.6	10.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.6— 1.0	10.00	3.00	11.63	4.40	21.06	2.00	21.67	4.67
1.1— 1.5	20.00	3.50	9.30	3.26	5.26	2.75	2.78	4.10
1.6— 2.0	20.00	3.00	20.93	4.39	26.33	4.00	7.22	6.62
2.1— 3.0	20.00	1.75	18.60	4.13	5.26	2.00	12.78	5.60
3.1— 5.0	—	—	27.91	7.10	5.26	5.25	19.44	6.91
6.1—10.0	—	—	2.33	4.00	—	—	21.11	7.20
above 10.0	—	—	—	—	15.79	7.08	0.56	6.50
all classes	100.00	2.75	100.00	5.03	100.00	3.46	100.00	5.88

*Including 'nil' cases

**The survey was conducted in urban areas only

**ESTIMATES of
BIRTH, DEATH and
CALVING INTERVAL of
BOVINES**

*National Sample Survey
Thirtieth round
(July 1975—June 1976)*

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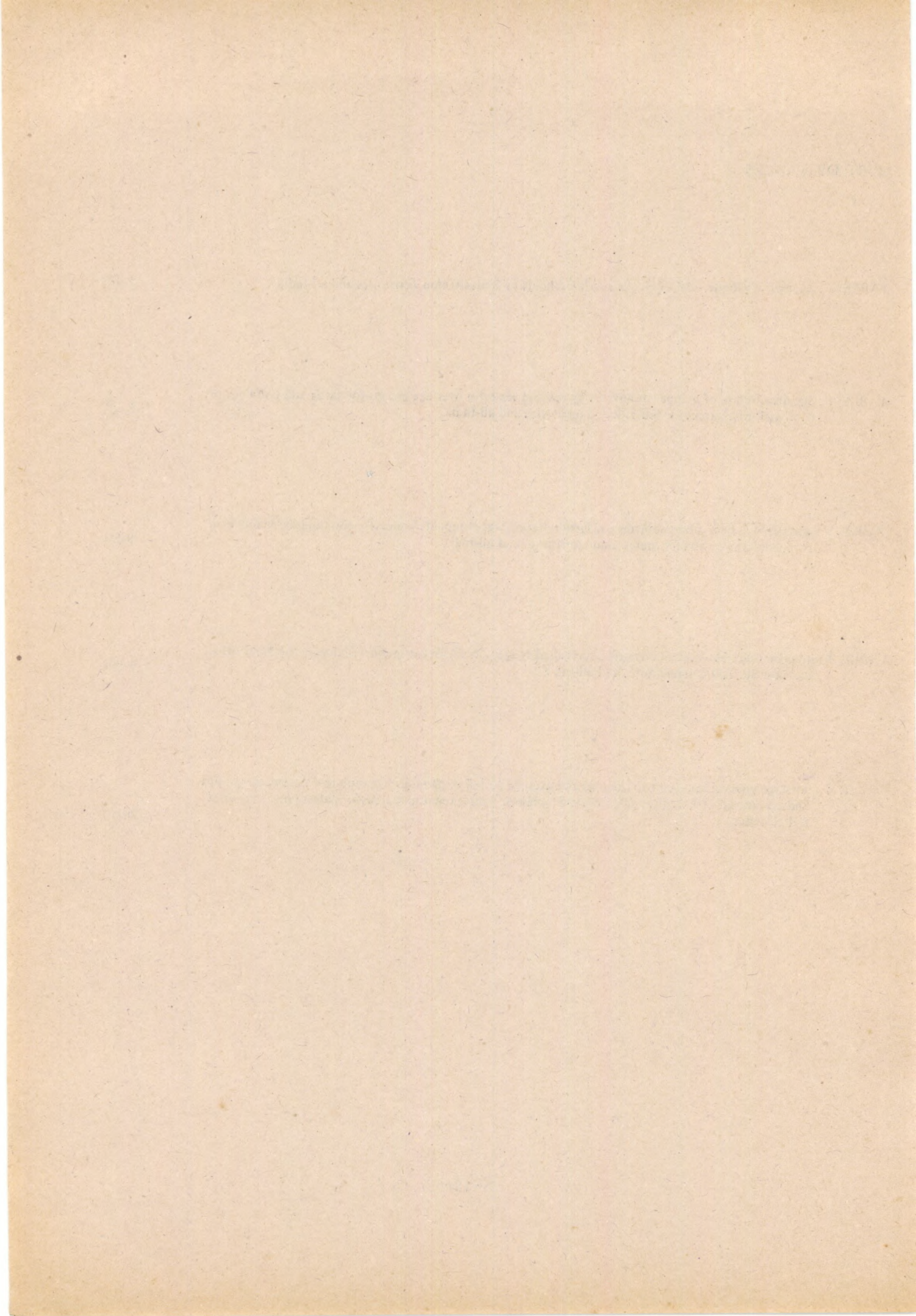


TABLE 0 : NUMBER OF SAMPLE VILLAGES/BLOCKS AND HOUSEHOLDS BY STATES

state	rural		urban	
	number of sample villages	number of sample house- holds	number of sample blocks	number of sample house- holds
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	672	16096	768	14,851
Assam	360	8493	288	5497
Bihar	768	18187	624	12412
Gujarat	312	7471	480	9993
Haryana	144	3456	144	3232
Himachal Pradesh	192	4169	96	1962
Jammu & Kashmir	720	17016	576	11671
Karnataka	360	8550	432	8533
Kerala	360	8640	288	7118
Madhya Pradesh	720	17068	576	9868
Maharashtra	624	14871	1200	22474
Manipur	120	2815	72	1445
Meghalaya	120	2614	72	1505
Nagaland	—	—	48	944
Orissa	360	8434	288	5443
Punjab	360	8581	288	5595
Rajasthan	360	8574	432	8837
Tamil Nadu	536	12837	912	20140
Tripura	120	2669	72	1373
Uttar Pradesh	1056	24985	1152	22018
West Bengal	552	13140	864	17731
Chandigarh	—	—	24	511
Delhi	8	192	240	5308
Goa, Daman and Diu	24	575	48	769
Pondicherry	24	572	48	827
all-India*	8872	210005	10032	200057

*Including the figures for the State sample of Jammu & Kashmir.

TABLE 1 : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

age-group of bovines (in completed year)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
0	3667	5332	68.8	3576	6628	54.0	104	146	71.2	284	416	68.3
1	3178	3959	80.3	1996	3907	51.1	49	92	53.3	111	195	56.9
2	4367	4406	99.1	1932	4569	42.3	70	72	97.2	81	159	50.9
3—4	5676	5951	95.4	2078	5989	34.7	104	127	81.9	66	293	22.5
5—6	11647	9572	121.7	3218	8101	39.7	233	189	123.3	85	508	16.7
7—9	17950	9263	193.8	3214	9919	32.4	426	205	207.8	88	781	11.3
10—12	7337	3323	220.8	1203	4099	29.3	182	91	200.0	36	300	12.0
13—15	1622	616	263.3	136	746	18.2	45	9	500.0	1	61	1.6
16—18	179	61	293.4	37	122	30.3	10	6	166.7		7	
19 & above	72	42	171.4	5	24	20.8	5				1	—
all ages	55695	42525	131.0	17395	44104	39.4	1228	937	131.1	752	2721	27.6

2. ASSAM

0	1661	3231	51.4	16	92	17.4	47	93	50.5	—	—	—
1	1683	2789	60.3	59	109	54.1	50	93	53.8	—	—	—
2	2118	1853	114.3	95	58	163.8	33	59	55.9	—	—	—
3-4	2041	4784	42.7	193	162	119.1	17	148	11.5	1	0	—
5-6	8916	5370	116.0	474	224	256.2	55	158	34.8	2	1	200.0
7-9	9383	3423	274.1	888	217	409.2	73	128	57.0	4	1	400.0
10-12	3496	969	360.8	228	84	271.4	31	32	96.9	1	1	100.0
13-15	832	152	547.4	84	22	381.8	7	6	6.7	1	—	—
16-18	125	46	271.7	30	x3	1000.0	4	2	200.0	—	—	—
19 & above	22	8	275.0	11	x3	366.7	0	0	—	—	—	—
not recorded	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	30265	22630	133.8	2178	974	223.6	317	719	44.1	10	3	333.3

note—sex ratio defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 1—*contd.* : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

3. BIHAR

age-group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	5283	6489	81.4	1888	3206	58.9	297	413	71.9	39	94	41.5
1	3917	4403	89.0	701	2077	33.8	157	216	72.7	20	34	58.8
2	5127	6925	85.1	739	2922	25.3	121	247	49.0	14	47	29.8
3—4	5217	6798	76.7	961	3742	25.7	111	279	39.8	27	55	49.1
5—6	15576	8734	178.3	1827	3927	46.5	283	478	59.2	52	102	51.0
7—9	28005	11485	243.8	2455	6349	38.7	594	570	104.2	71	165	43.0
10—12	15886	4737	335.4	1170	2762	42.4	351	215	163.3	31	104	29.8
13—15	3276	876	374.0	190	657	28.9	69	27	255.6	3	29	10.3
16—18	292	37	789.2	34	64	53.1	14	6	233.3	1	2	50.0
19 & above	36	12	300.0	5	5	100.0	2	—	—	—	1	—
not recorded	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
all ages	82620	49596	166.6	9970	25711	38.8	1999	2451	81.6	258	635	40.6

4. GUJARAT

0	1243	1705	72.9	911	2804	32.5	89	150	59.3	53	202	26.2
1	1435	1679	85.5	471	2896	16.3	53	121	43.8	24	122	19.7
2	2693	2382	113.1	249	4299	5.8	93	120	77.5	17	154	11.0
3—4	2766	2865	96.5	158	4114	3.8	114	192	59.4	1	140	0.7
5—6	5418	3391	159.8	101	4487	2.2	142	182	78.0	1	221	0.5
7—9	9405	4603	204.3	97	6550	1.5	407	332	122.6	3	437	0.7
10—12	6166	2096	294.2	33	2994	1.1	234	132	177.3	1	235	0.4
13—15	2521	448	562.7	—	831	—	54	32	168.8	—	49	—
16—18	779	133	585.7	—	187	—	22	11	200.0	—	15	—
19 & above	350	27	1296.3	—	42	—	10	—	90.9	—	4	—
not recorded	81	118	—	36	159	—	—	4	—	6	11	—
all ages	32857	19447	169.0	2056	29363	7.0	1218	1287	94.6	106	1590	6.7

note—sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 1—*contd.* : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

5. HARYANA

age-group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	1577	1417	111.3	2090	3239	64.5	85	136	62.5	120	195	61.5
1	889	1378	64.5	742	2557	29.0	33	58	56.9	18	82	22.0
2	567	1392	40.7	262	2900	9.0	18	41	43.9	7	62	11.3
3-4	871	1386	62.8	136	3127	4.3	22	76	28.9	9	108	8.3
5-6	1950	1729	112.8	169	3434	4.9	48	83	57.8	12	155	7.7
7-9	2961	1951	151.8	155	4575	3.4	80	127	63.0	15	276	5.4
10-12	1711	714	239.6	39	1996	2.0	44	46	95.7	7	110	6.4
13-15	531	184	288.6	—	438	—	19	9	211.1	—	21	—
16-18	86	28	307.1	—	60	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
19 & above	29	20	145.0	4	36	11.1	1	—	—	—	1	—
all ages	11172	10199	109.5	3597	22362	16.1	352	576	61.1	188	1014	18.5

6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

0	878	1163	75.5	164	459	35.7	6	11	54.5	3	5	60.0
1	733	880	83.3	73	380	19.2	7	9	77.8	1	5	20.0
2	1021	994	102.7	66	456	14.5	6	9	66.7	1	3	33.3
3-4	1135	979	115.9	52	523	9.9	3	7	42.9	1	3	33.3
5-6	1564	1302	120.1	43	528	8.1	10	9	111.1	0	4	—
7-9	2346	2013	116.5	32	1126	2.8	18	15	120.0	—	14	—
10-12	1675	1305	128.4	12	838	1.4	7	9	77.8	0	7	—
13-15	778	471	165.2	9	343	2.6	3	3	100.0	—	1	—
16-18	380	163	233.1	1	114	0.9	1	0	—	—	2	—
19 & above	181	81	223.5	—	45	—	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
all ages	10691	9351	114.3	452	4812	9.4	62	73	84.9	6	44	13.6

note—sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females

TABLE 1—*contd.* : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

7. JAMMU & KASHMIR

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	916	1177	77·8	133	398	33·4	47	60	78·3	3	5	60·0
1	707	767	92·2	85	236	36·0	300	40	75·0	0	3	—
2	819	926	88·4	71	328	21·6	20	44	45·5	1	3	33·3
3—4	658	1055	62·4	77	267	28·8	13	49	26·5	1	3	33·3
5—6	1417	1515	93·5	98	354	27·7	20	71	28·2	1	4	25·0
7—9	2266	2190	103·5	107	737	14·5	37	111	33·3	1	8	12·5
10—12	893	866	103·1	24	533	4·5	13	40	32·5	0	5	—
13—15	202	161	125·5	7	182	3·8	3	80	37·5	—	2	—
16—18	49	29	169·0	2	53	3·8	1	2	50·0	—	0	—
19 & above	10	3	333·3	0	12	—	2	0	—	—	0	—
not recorded	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	7940	8692	91·3	604	3103	19·5	186	425	43·8	7	33	21·2

8. KARNATAKA

0	3601	5313	67·8	1505	3034	49·6	343	550	62·4	130	287	45·3
1	3062	3330	92·0	841	1842	45·7	164	342	48·0	45	135	33·3
2	3456	3874	89·2	462	1962	23·5	188	265	70·9	16	122	13·1
3—4	4516	7097	63·6	356	3824	9·3	227	582	39·0	7	250	2·8
5—6	7958	7747	102·7	550	3867	14·2	409	584	70·0	10	330	3·0
7—9	12611	9122	138·2	752	4555	16·5	643	576	111·6	29	523	5·5
10—12	7600	4554	166·9	345	2682	12·9	447	320	139·7	10	324	3·1
13—15	1754	1224	143·3	129	556	23·2	144	70	205·7	4	84	4·8
16—18	444	229	193·9	27	108	25·0	44	17	258·8	—	20	—
19 & above	126	56	225·0	21	41	51·2	8	5	160·0	3	8	37·5
not recorded	41	54	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
all ages	45169	42600	106·0	4988	22497	22·2	2617	3311	79·0	254	2085	12·2

note — sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 1—*contd.* : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

9. KERALA

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	2082	2439	85.4	171	171	100.0	166	219	75.8	11	21	52.4
1	855	1882	45.4	108	108	100.0	45	155	29.0	9	6	150.0
2	525	2304	22.8	130	130	100.0	16	154	10.4	6	1	600.0
3—4	368	3138	11.7	453	231	196.1	8	253	3.2	10	17	58.8
5—6	596	2816	21.2	580	306	189.5	22	236	9.3	14	35	40.0
7—9	1079	2851	37.8	629	376	167.3	26	224	11.6	18	42	42.9
10—12	812	1341	60.6	261	313	83.4	23	73	31.5	8	20	40.0
13—15	231	227	101.8	67	37	181.1	6	20	30.0	3	6	50.0
16—18	37	41	90.2	11	8	137.5	—	2	—	—	—	—
19 & above	19	4	475.0	4	4	100.0	—	2	—	—	—	—
not recorded	48	48	—	33	41	—	4	9	—	2	1	—
all ages	6652	17091	38.9	2447	1725	141.9	316	1347	23.5	81	149	54.4

10. MADHYA PRADESH

0	6193	7150	86.6	1691	2085	81.1	217	270	80.4	65	77	84.4
1	9818	10816	91.6	2016	2882	70.0	255	310	82.3	44	79	55.7
2	12748	14221	89.6	1717	4144	41.4	236	322	73.3	34	64	53.1
3—4	12162	15196	80.0	1508	3801	39.7	158	370	42.7	17	90	18.9
5—6	16419	16453	99.8	1911	4235	45.1	216	470	46.0	15	116	12.9
7—9	31299	23669	132.2	4228	6266	67.5	397	521	76.2	22	274	8.0
10—12	23797	13766	172.9	2705	5101	53.0	306	355	86.2	6	179	3.4
13—15	7575	3733	202.9	646	1537	42.0	145	103	140.8	7	39	17.9
16—18	2435	717	339.6	91	491	18.5	32	27	110.5	—	14	—
19 & above	452	122	370.5	4	69	5.8	12	12	100.0	—	1	—
all ages	122898	105743	116.2	16517	30611	54.0	1974	2760	71.5	210	933	22.5

note—sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 1—*contd.* : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

11. MAHARASHTRA

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	5776	6971	82·9	1633	2538	64·3	335	480	69·8	162	338	47·9
1	4922	4884	100·8	861	1693	50·9	220	264	83·3	52	167	31·1
2	6060	5585	108·5	516	2275	22·7	187	273	68·5	36	140	25·7
3—4	6128	6436	95·2	460	2161	21·3	180	321	56·1	12	179	6·7
5—6	10563	9239	114·3	635	2794	22·7	357	430	83·0	7	327	2·1
7—9	15908	10323	154·1	874	4937	17·7	585	493	118·7	16	660	2·4
10—12	11577	5396	214·5	494	3117	15·8	394	305	129·2	7	395	1·8
13—15	4845	1562	310·2	126	916	13·8	166	93	178·5	3	145	2·1
16—18	1674	515	325·0	35	253	13·8	41	22	186·4	—	28	—
19 & above	520	91	571·4	23	65	35·4	13	7	185·7	—	7	—
all ages	67973	51002	133·3	5657	20749	27·3	2479	2688	92·2	295	2386	12·4

12. MANIPUR

0	45	60	75·0	10	7	142·9	6	9	66·7	0	0	—
1	94	124	75·8	21	34	61·8	6	9	66·7	0	0	—
2	69	71	97·2	12	18	66·7	6	6	100·0	—	—	—
3—4	154	199	77·4	19	57	33·3	11	17	64·7	1	1	100·0
5—6	226	183	123·5	34	50	68·0	22	12	183·3	1	2	50·0
7—9	236	100	236·0	28	34	82·4	26	10	260·0	1	1	100·0
10—12	98	20	490·0	4	6	66·7	5	3	166·7	1	0	—
13—15	12	9	133·3	1	—	—	1	1	100·0	0	—	—
16—18	3	1	300·0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
19 & above	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—
all ages	938	767	122·3	130	206	63·1	83	67	123·9	4	4	100·0

note—sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 1—contd. : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

13. MEGHALAYA

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	116	152	76.3	8	7	114.3	2	2	100.0	—	—	—
1	137	167	82.0	9	11	81.8	1	4	25.0	—	—	—
2	195	167	116.8	10	23	43.5	0	2	—	—	—	—
3—4	242	269	90.0	24	34	70.6	0	4	—	—	—	—
5—6	360	270	133.3	18	19	94.7	0	5	—	—	—	—
7—9	424	266	159.4	17	28	60.7	1	3	33.3	—	—	—
10—12	231	113	204.4	7	20	35.0	—	2	—	—	—	—
13—15	53	25	212.0	8	13	61.5	—	0	—	—	—	—
16—18	9	6	150.0	1	7	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	2	2	100.0	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	—	4	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	1769	1441	102.8	102	164	62.2	4	22	18.2	—	—	—

14. NAGALAND*

0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	66.7	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	33.3	—	—	—
5—6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	33.3	—	—	—
7—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	150.0	—	—	—
10—12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	50.0	—	—	—
13—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	16	56.3	—	—	—

note —sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females

*no rural sample

TABLE 1—contd. : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO, OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

15. ORISSA

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	3772	4775	79.0	175	325	53.8	204	237	86.1	10	18.0	125.0
1	2896	3221	89.9	127	129	98.4	96	166	57.8	3	11	27.3
2	3373	3743	90.1	121	156	77.6	97	156	62.2	3	11	27.3
3—4	4172	5767	72.3	474	402	117.9	72	230	31.3	2	8	25.0
5—6	10845	6987	155.2	1344	377	356.5	172	286	60.1	25	14	178.6
7—9	15956	7346	217.2	2106	632	333.2	282	294	95.9	24	33	72.7
10—12	6790	2914	333.0	609	251	242.6	107	126	84.9	10	11	90.9
13—15	1711	768	222.8	64	79	81.0	15	25	60.0	1	1	100.0
16—18	422	99	426.3	14	10	140.0	8	7	114.3	—	—	—
19 & above	46	5	920.0	—	—	—	2	2	100.0	—	1	—
all ages	49983	35625	140.3	5034	2361	213.2	1055	1529	69.0	78	98	79.6

16. PUNJAB

0	1719	1776	96.8	2574	4320	59.6	133	166	80.1	196	316	62.0
1	1496	1551	96.5	1033	2477	29.7	47	97	48.5	44	144	30.0
2	1371	1734	79.1	474	3991	11.9	30	105	28.6	13	174	7.5
3—4	1272	1848	68.8	419	4331	9.7	45	148	30.4	5	194	2.6
5—6	2335	2273	102.7	626	4968	12.6	58	118	49.2	12	305	3.9
7—9	3602	2775	129.8	703	7538	9.3	109	179	60.9	10	513	1.9
10—12	2434	1004	242.4	252	3852	6.5	58	59	98.3	4	280	1.4
13—15	1014	294	344.9	76	1235	6.2	140	16	250.0	1	61	1.6
16—18	273	49	557.1	14	308	4.5	11	1	1100.0	—	18	—
19 & above	84	29	289.7	11	82	13.4	1	1	100.0	1	2	50.0
not recorded	4	18	—	—	25	—	—	4	—	—	1	—
all ages	15604	13351	116.9	6182	34127	18.1	532	891	59.7	286	2008	14.2

note —sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 1—contd. : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

17. RAJASTHAN

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0·0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	6527	7436	87·8	3476	4813	72·2	308	339	90·9	163	206	79·1
1	4133	5304	77·9	1663	3450	48·2	127	198	64·1	46	106	43·4
2	4498	6436	69·9	1030	4590	22·4	122	233	52·4	21	114	18·4
3—4	5019	7493	67·0	734	4077	18·0	89	275	32·4	22	122	18·0
5—6	8112	9478	85·6	594	4649	12·8	142	289	49·1	25	164	15·2
7—9	12247	12567	97·5	425	8680	4·9	201	485	41·4	18	331	5·4
10—12	7885	5705	138·2	162	5040	3·2	165	256	64·5	11	185	5·9
13—15	2531	1401	180·7	57	1467	3·9	51	65	78·5	—	57	—
16—18	611	183	325·0	—	211	—	14	16	87·5	—	3	—
19 & above	237	67	353·7	—	91	—	3	5	60·0	1	2	50·0
all ages	51800	56075	92·4	8141	37068	22·0	1222	2161	56·5	307	1290	23·8

18. TAMIL NADU

0	3305	4192	78·8	1210	2368	51·1	519	688	75·4	142	268	53·0
1	2895	3634	79·7	484	1626	29·8	196	377	52·0	52	119	43·7
2	3334	4138	80·6	447	1836	24·3	120	350	34·3	20	93	21·5
3—4	4722	7202	65·6	345	3249	10·6	133	694	19·2	15	201	7·5
5—6	8151	8640	94·3	376	3205	11·7	334	741	45·1	1	376	0·3
7—9	11679	7506	155·6	430	3224	13·3	464	7991	58·1	7	486	1·4
10—12	6950	3471	200·2	169	1536	11·0	315	296	106·4	12	213	5·6
13—15	1496	703	212·8	30	175	17·1	83	82	101·2	8	50	16·0
16—18	230	45	511·1	—	30	—	10	3	333·3	—	5	—
19 & above	20	30	66·7	5	5	100·0	3	1	300·0	—	—	—
not recorded	10	30	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	42792	39591	108·1	3496	17274	20·2	2177	4031	54·0	257	1811	14·2

note —sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 1—*contd.* : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

19. TRIPURA

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	146	245	59.6	4	3	133.3	6	8	75.0	—	—	—
1	200	252	79.4	6	6	100.0	4	8	50.0	—	0	—
2	283	340	83.2	7	6	116.7	2	6	33.3	—	—	—
3—4	241	291	82.8	3	14	21.4	2	5	40.0	—	—	—
5—6	384	377	101.9	9	10	90.0	2	10	20.0	—	—	—
7—9	754	476	158.4	11	19	57.9	3	19	15.8	0	1	—
10—12	481	295	163.1	6	15	40.0	4	6	66.7	—	—	—
13—15	135	69	195.7	—	7	—	2	2	100.0	—	0	—
16—18	73	37	197.3	—	1	—	0	1	—	—	—	—
19 & above	13	7	185.7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
not recorded	10	9	—	—	—	—	0	1	—	—	—	—
all ages	2720	2398	113.4	47	80	58.8	25	67	37.3	0	1	—

20. UTTAR PRADESH

0	9831	10304	95.4	7916	13166	60.1	379	434	87.3	214	346	61.8
1	8792	8209	107.1	4206	8445	49.8	163	245	66.5	65	134	48.5
2	10888	9248	117.7	2979	11719	25.4	115	243	47.3	27	177	15.3
3—4	14857	13145	113.0	3617	13920	26.0	102	257	39.7	17	178	9.6
5—6	28874	15222	189.7	6044	15807	38.2	221	433	51.0	89	315	28.3
7—9	46586	18538	251.3	6209	25102	24.7	431	548	78.6	95	700	13.6
10—12	28224	7713	365.9	1969	12373	15.9	287	233	123.2	50	379	13.2
13—15	8872	1978	448.5	437	2760	15.8	82	57	143.9	10	70	14.3
16—18	2387	518	460.8	34	550	6.2	16	16	100.0	1	19	5.3
19 & above	403	134	300.7	—	178	—	4	2	200.0	—	2	—
all ages	159714	85009	187.9	33411	104020	32.1	1800	2468	72.9	568	2320	24.5

note—sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 1—contd. : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

21. WEST BENGAL

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	2746	4556	60.3	27	60	45.0	256	349	73.4	18	46	39.1
1	4275	6292	67.9	91	134	67.9	293	454	64.5	16	30	53.3
2	5389	6917	77.9	129	107	120.6	140	478	29.3	1	6	16.7
3—4	4895	8384	58.4	283	159	178.0	129	624	20.7	6	29	20.7
5—6	5906	7571	78.0	729	119	612.6	79	634	12.5	4	55	7.3
7—9	15768	11343	139.0	1986	251	791.2	313	730	42.9	15	159	9.4
10—12	13132	6125	214.4	1355	201	674.1	254	378	67.2	11	102	10.8
13—15	3601	1563	230.4	328	68	482.4	54	89	60.7	7	57	12.3
16—18	958	341	280.9	94	—	—	13	30	43.3	1	14	7.1
19 & above	111	56	198.2	—	—	—	1	7	14.3	—	5	—
not recorded	9	5	—	—	—	—	13	35	—	—	—	—
all ages	56790	53153	106.8	5022	1099	457.0	1545	3808	40.6	79	503	15.7

22. CHANDIGARH*

0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	200.0
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	—
7—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	—
10—12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
13—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	100.0	4	29	13.8

note:—sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

*no rural sample

TABLE 1—*contd* : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

23. DELHI

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	29	17	170.6	69	115	60.0	15	35	42.9	52	77	67.5
1	40	52	76.9	23	69	33.3	15	12	125.0	10	19	52.6
2	23	40	57.5	6	58	10.3	3	17	17.6	3	22	13.6
3-4	51	17	300.0	11	45	24.4	2	29	6.9	2	39	5.1
5-6	51	58	87.9	—	121	—	12	18	66.7	5	86	5.8
7-9	18	40	45.0	—	161	—	10	22	45.5	2	176	1.1
10-12	18	17	105.9	—	40	—	8	7	114.3	—	72	—
13-15	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	4	150.0	—	2	—
16-18	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	236	247	95.5	109	615	17.7	73	144	50.7	74	493	15.0

4. GOA, DAMAN & DIU

0	53	44	120.5	13	11	118.2	2	5	40.0	1	1	100.00
1	29	57	50.9	13	15	86.7	3	5	60.00	—	1	—
2	62	73	84.9	11	11	100.0	1	4	25.0	—	1	—
3-4	84	53	158.5	20	24	83.3	6	4	150.0	—	2	—
5-6	73	56	130.4	11	26	42.3	5	6	83.3	1	3	33.3
7-9	135	123	109.8	26	22	118.2	6	4	150.0	1	3	33.3
10-12	98	70	140.0	36	44	81.8	6	6	100.0	1	3	33.3
13-15	64	35	182.9	13	15	86.7	3	4	75.0	—	1	—
16-18	29	9	322.2	11	4	275.0	3	2	150.0	—	—	—
19 & above	7	4	175.0	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	634	526	120.5	156	172	90.7	36	40	90.0	4	15	26.7

note—sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 1—*contd.* : AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BOVINES BY SEX AND SEX RATIO OVER AGE GROUPS FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

25. PONDICHERRY

age group of bovines (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cattle			buffalo			cattle			buffalo		
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	sex ratio (0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
0	33	53	62.3	5	12	41.7	13	11	118.2	2	3	66.7
1	35	47	74.5	1	7	14.3	2	4	50.0	1	2	50.0
2	34	68	50.0	1	4	25.0	3	4	75.0	1	4	25.0
3—4	9	71	12.7	2	7	28.6	3	12	25.0	—	3	—
5—6	22	62	35.5	—	8	—	3	12	25.0	0	3	—
7—9	87	86	101.2	—	22	—	4	17	23.5	1	5	20.0
10—12	60	34	176.5	—	13	—	4	8	50.0	—	3	—
13—15	2	4	50.0	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	3	—
16—18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	282	425	66.4	9	74	12.2	32	71	45.1	5	26	19.2

26. ALL-INDIA

0	61196	75970	80.6	29270	49850	58.7	3581	4811	74.4	1673	2915	57.4
1	56224	65598	85.7	15620	36106	43.3	2021	3281	61.6	561	1398	40.1
2	69020	76978	89.7	11471	46559	24.6	1630	3219	50.6	302	1360	22.2
3—4	77262	100406	76.9	12383	54261	22.8	1554	4703	33.0	221	1915	11.5
5—6	147363	119095	123.7	19503	61630	31.6	2843	5458	52.1	365	3134	11.6
7—9	240705	142018	169.5	25365	91305	27.8	5144	6419	80.1	437	5598	7.8
10—12	147351	66492	221.6	11079	47888	23.1	3246	2997	108.3	208	2931	7.1
13—15	43654	16527	264.1	2409	12101	19.9	996	727	137.0	51	737	6.9
16—18	11473	3297	348.0	438	2583	17.0	25	170	147.6	3	153	2.0
19 & above	2750	804	342.0	94	700	13.4	71	59	120.3	9	38	23.7
not recorded	214	290	—	72	278	—	18	51	—	7	17	—
all ages	857215	667475	128.4	127704	403261	31.7	21355	31894	67.0	3837	20196	19.0

note—sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

TABLE 2 : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHER FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate	no. of births		fertility rate	no. of births		fertility rate	no. of births		fertility rate
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	5	5	0.2	14	5	0.4	1	—	1.4	2	2	2.5
3—4	844	1240	35.0	960	1775	45.7	26	41	52.8	54	96	51.2
5—6	1280	2100	35.3	1302	2309	44.6	36	48	44.4	106	166	53.5
7—9	1133	1610	29.6	1637	2748	44.2	36	52	42.9	162	221	49.0
10—12	266	340	18.2	465	724	29.0	2	13	16.5	36	57	31.0
13—15	57	52	17.7	112	144	34.3	7	1	88.9	6	16	36.1
16—18	5	15	32.8	10	23	27.0	1	—	16.7	—	1	14.3
19 & above	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
not recorded	9	5	—	9	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
all ages	3604	5376	21.1*	4509	7747	27.8*	109	155	28.2	368	559	34.1*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	193	358	—	779	901	×	10	10	×	95	98	×

2. ASSAM

2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	947	2036	62.4	8	54	38.3	23	52	50.7	—	—	—
5—6	1000	1859	53.2	8	49	25.4	30	62	58.2	—	—	—
7—9	715	1025	50.8	27	52	36.4	24	43	52.3	—	—	—
10—12	147	177	33.4	6	11	20.2	7	7	43.8	—	—	—
13—15	27	19	30.3	—	—	—	1	2	50.00	—	—	—
16—18	—	8	17.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	5	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
all ages	2847	5129	35.2*	52	166	22.4	85	166	34.9*	1	—	33.3*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	79	52	×	8	8	×	5	9	×	—	—	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all-India Table 2.

TABLE 2—contd : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

3. BIHAR

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	5	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	1	0.4	—	—	—
3—4	1147	1541	39.5	268	496	20.4	71	85	55.9	5	17	40.0
5—6	1781	2050	43.9	665	1080	44.4	107	139	51.5	14	31	44.1
7—9	1851	2160	34.9	970	1563	39.9	100	143	42.6	26	42	41.2
10—12	33	518	20.1	359	378	26.7	22	33	25.6	14	20	32.7
13—15	57	60	13.4	89	66	23.6	7	3	37.0	8	3	37.9
16—18	—	5	13.5	15	—	23.4	—	2	33.3	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
not recorded	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	5274	6339	23.4*	2366	3583	23.1*	307	406	29.1*	68	114	28.7*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	199	227	×	377	356	×	26	23	×	25	16	×

4. GUJARAT

2	10	9	0.8	4	22	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	221	398	21.6	274	709	23.9	17	27	22.9	13	29	30.0
5—6	469	675	33.7	565	1127	37.7	28	53	44.5	32	68	45.2
7—9	575	810	30.1	890	1679	39.2	48	81	38.9	68	128	44.9
10—12	129	140	12.8	214	421	21.3	10	14	18.2	31	29	25.5
13—15	77	63	31.2	98	145	29.2	5	6	34.4	7	7	28.6
16—18	15	5	15.0	18	23	21.9	1	—	9.1	1	1	13.3
19 & above	—	—	—	5	8	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
all ages	1496	2100	18.5*	2068	4137	21.1*	109	183	22.7*	152	265	26.2*
no. of animals born but died during the years (in 00)	209	266	×	1062	1025	×	25	26	×	76	57	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all-India Table 2.

TABLE 2—contd. : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

5. HARYANA

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility	no. of births		fertility	no. of births		fertility	no. of births		fertility
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	7	21	2.0	4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	312	320	45.6	714	730	46.2	24	27	67.1	33	46	73.1
5—6	430	539	56.0	939	1054	58.0	23	41	77.1	44	52	61.9
7—9	571	447	52.2	987	1261	49.1	38	46	66.1	76	100	63.8
10—12	134	126	36.4	321	406	36.4	4	13	37.0	30	14	40.0
13—15	37	24	33.2	84	86	38.8	—	2	22.2	2	1	14.3
16—18	—	—	—	4	12	26.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
all ages	1491	1477	29.1*	3057	3549	29.5*	89	129	37.8*	185	214	39.3*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	66	162	×	1068	456	×	5	6	×	90	29	×

6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	112	163	28.1	33	43	14.5	3	3	85.7	0	1	3.33
5—6	225	336	43.1	87	117	38.6	3	4	77.8	2	1	75.0
7—9	402	474	43.5	207	250	40.6	3	3	40.00	2	3	35.7
10—12	187	206	30.1	108	154	31.3	2	2	44.4	3	2	71.4
13—15	81	100	38.4	59	57	33.8	—	1	33.3	0	1	100.0
16—18	14	15	17.8	7	8	13.2	—	—	—	0	—	—
19 & above	9	9	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	1030	1303	24.9*	507	635	23.8*	11	13	32.9*	7	8	34.1*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	154	157	×	220	104	×	2	1	×	3	1	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all-India Table 2.

TABLE 2.—*contd.* : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

7. JAMMU & KASHMIR

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)
	male in (00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	—	1	0.1	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	141	155	28.1	15	22	13.9	8	10	36.7	0	1	33.3
5—6	307	358	43.9	41	74	32.5	20	22	59.2	1	1	50.0
7—9	353	432	35.8	76	144	29.9	20	26	41.4	2	2	50.0
10—12	104	110	24.7	39	70	20.5	5	5	25.0	1	1	40.0
13—15	21	18	24.2	12	20	17.6	2	3	62.5	0	—	—
16—18	2	3	17.2	3	3	11.3	—	0	—	0	0	—
19 & above	0	0	—	0	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—
all ages	928	1077	23.1*	186	333	16.7*	55	66	28.5*	4	5	27.3*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	134	87	×	107	57	×	6	5	×	1	0	×

8. KARNATAKA

2	15	20	0.9	5	—	0.3	8	4	4.5	—	—	—
3—4	927	1381	32.5	461	1011	38.5	83	166	42.8	42	68	44.0
5—6	1104	1565	34.5	707	1034	45.0	113	167	47.9	69	118	56.7
7—9	1372	2108	38.1	880	1363	49.2	116	163	48.4	122	184	58.5
10—12	415	480	19.7	231	402	23.6	39	62	31.6	44	67	34.3
13—15	94	184	22.7	64	129	34.7	15	22	52.9	14	10	28.6
16—18	32	27	25.8	—	15	13.9	4	2	35.3	4	5	45.0
19 & above	4	—	—	4	14	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
not recorded	9	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	3972	5765	22.9*	2362	3968	28.1*	378	589	29.2*	295	452	35.8*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	510	641	—	817	920	—	44	64	—	136	148	—

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group.}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all India Table 2.

TABLE 2—*contd.*: NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

9. KERALA

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	56	41	4.2	—	—	—	5	7	7.8	—	—	—
3—4	505	714	38.8	67	34	43.7	47	58	41.5	4	6	58.8
5—6	720	702	50.5	45	71	37.9	47	76	52.1	4	6	28.6
7—9	664	703	47.9	63	93	41.5	51	58	48.7	6	11	40.5
10—12	224	227	33.6	41	37	24.9	12	16	38.4	1	3	20.0
13—15	37	48	36.8	4	7	29.7	1	6	35.0	—	1	16.7
16—18	—	4	9.8	—	4	50.0	1	2	150.0	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
not recorded	—	11	—	7	11	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	2206	2450	27.2*	227	257	28.1*	168	224	29.1*	15	27	28.2*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	198	127	×	60	78	×	23	28	×	7	7	×

10. MADHYA PRADESH

2	8	4	0.1	4	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	1636	1694	21.9	242	315	14.7	57	64	32.7	13	13	28.9
5—6	3451	3758	43.8	829	914	41.2	113	132	52.1	37	46	71.6
7—9	4584	5022	40.6	1119	1428	40.6	130	171	57.8	74	84	57.7
10—12	1950	2212	30.2	814	894	33.5	76	72	41.7	32	34	36.9
13—15	503	512	27.2	280	278	36.3	24	21	43.7	8	15	59.0
16—18	72	39	15.5	65	62	25.9	2	1	11.1	—	1	7.1
19 & above	4	19	—	15	8	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
not recorded	16	12	—	4	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
all ages	12224	13272	24.1*	3372	3903	23.8*	403	464	31.4*	165	193	38.4*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	1137	865	×	751	578	×	40	23	×	62	29	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all-India Table 2.

TABLE 2—contd : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

11. MAHARASHTRA

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate (0·0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0·0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0·0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0·0)
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	4	4	0·1	—	—	—	—	1	0·4	—	1	0·7
3—4	1539	1638	49·4	390	496	41·0	84	110	60·4	56	70	70·4
5—5	1788	2279	44·0	637	864	53·7	110	170	65·1	90	117	63·3
7—9	1940	2471	42·7	1053	1328	48·2	124	135	52·5	160	242	60·9
10—12	643	775	26·3	404	551	30·6	43	72	37·7	55	56	28·1
13—15	214	284	31·9	203	168	40·5	14	19	35·5	32	22	37·2
16—18	64	39	20·0	35	18	20·9	1	—	4·5	4	5	32·1
19—above	4	9	—	8	13	—	3	—	—	1	3	—
all ages	6196	7499	26·9*	2730	3438	29·7*	379	507	33·0*	398	516	38·3*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	356	536	×	1019	768	×	31	46	×	188	129	×

12. MANIPUR

2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
3—4	46	62	54·3	7	22	50·9	3	7	58·8	1	0	100·0
5—6	32	45	42·1	4	6	20·0	3	3	50·0	—	1	50·0
7—9	15	21	36·0	5	4	26·5	2	3	50·0	—	0	—
10—12	2	4	30·0	0	—	—	1	1	66·7	—	—	—
13—15	1	1	22·2	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
16—18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	96	134	30·0*	17	32	23·8*	9	14	34·3*	1	1	50·0*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	1	—	×	—	—	×	—	0	×	—	—	—

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

see footnote of all-India Table 2

TABLE 2—contd : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

13. MEGHALAYA

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	56	63	44.2	2	1	88.8	1	2	75.0	—	—	—
5—6	44	74	43.7	4	4	42.1	1	2	60.0	—	—	—
7—9	51	44	35.7	3	5	28.6	0	1	33.3	—	—	—
10—12	20	21	36.3	3	2	25.0	1	0	50.0	—	—	—
13—15	6	6	48.0	2	4	46.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—18	1	1	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	180	210	27.1*	14	16	18.3*	3	5	36.4*	—	—	—*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	9	11	×	4	2	×	1	—	×	—	—	×

14. NAGALAND

2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	33.3	—	—	—
5—6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	66.7	—	—	—
7—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
10—12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	50.0	—	—	—
13—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	—	—	—*	—	—	—*	3	3	37.5*	—	—	—*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	—	—	×	—	—	×	—	0	×	—	—	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all-India Table 2, 22—304 Statistics/84

TABLE 2—*contd* : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

15. ORISSA

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	15	34	1.3	—	—	—	2	6	5.1	—	—	—
3—4	1300	1631	50.8	51	80	32.6	70	82	66.1	3	—	37.5
5—6	1227	1684	41.7	72	101	45.9	72	79	52.8	4	8	85.7
7—9	1158	1334	33.9	87	149	37.3	55	77	44.9	3	3	18.2
10—12	285	285	19.6	5	39	17.5	13	21	27.0	2	—	18.2
13—15	65	57	15.9	24	5	36.7	7	5	48.0	—	—	—
16—18	—	—	—	5	—	50.0	—	1	14.3	1	—	—
19 & above	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	4050	5030	25.5*	244	374	26.2*	219	269	31.9*	13	11	24.5*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	144	230	×	35	35	×	18	16	×	3	2	—

16. PUNJAB

2	11	7	1.0	—	7	0.2	4	1	4.8	—	1	0.6
3—4	425	482	49.1	707	849	35.9	44	64	73.0	43	51	48.5
5—6	557	618	51.7	1187	1341	50.9	39	41	67.8	101	99	65.6
7—9	616	576	43.1	1984	2208	53.1	46	42	49.2	146	164	60.4
10—12	178	176	35.3	671	735	36.5	10	19	49.2	46	59	37.5
13—15	31	58	30.3	222	280	40.6	2	2	25.0	5	21	42.6
16—18	5	4	18.4	35	25	19.5	—	1	100.0	4	1	27.8
19 & above	2	2	—	5	18	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
all ages	1825	1926	28.1*	4621	5463	29.5*	145	170	35.4*	346	396	37.0*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	151	256	×	1134	1108	×	10	14	×	149	102	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100.$

*see footnote of all-India Table 2.

TABLE 2 : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

17. RAJASTHAN

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	9	9	0.3	—	—	—	—	1	0.4	—	—	—
3—4	1165	1526	35.9	412	549	23.6	61	79	50.9	20	22	34.4
5—6	2211	2400	48.6	1098	1313	51.9	96	85	62.6	47	41	53.7
7—9	2845	2954	46.1	2059	2516	52.7	124	130	52.4	99	119	65.9
10—12	740	797	26.9	784	649	28.4	37	34	27.7	19	33	28.1
13—15	181	182	25.9	243	243	33.1	12	14	40.0	15	12	47.4
16—18	5	32	19.7	16	11	12.8	3	1	25.0	—	—	—
19 & above	6	24	—	9	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
all ages	7162	7924	26.9*	4621	5285	26.7*	333	345	31.4*	200	227	33.1*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	662	547	—	1218	507	—	40	34	—	53	32	—

18. TAMIL NADU

2	20	10	0.7	—	31	1.7	6	11	4.9	—	—	—
3—4	883	1336	30.8	440	925	42.0	151	227	54.5	31	74	52.2
5—6	1116	1300	28.0	462	746	37.7	149	199	47.0	77	116	51.3
7—9	1059	1210	30.2	442	769	37.6	163	187	43.8	99	108	42.6
10—12	220	263	13.9	144	190	21.7	27	48	25.3	33	40	34.3
13—15	55	45	14.2	15	20	20.0	6	12	22.0	3	13	32.0
16—18	—	5	11.1	—	10	33.3	—	—	—	1	—	20.0
19 & above	—	15	—	5	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
not recorded	31	10	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
all ages	3383	4194	19.1*	1508	2696	24.3*	503	688	29.5*	244	351	32.9*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	218	153	—	349	409	—	50	47	—	91	104	—

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all-India Table 2.

TABLE 2—*contd* : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

19. TRIPURA

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)		male (in 00)	female (in 00)	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	43	79	41.9	—	1	7.1	0	2	40.0	—	—	—
5—6	68	105	45.9	2	—	20.0	2	4	60.0	—	—	—
7—9	82	122	42.9	4	2	31.6	4	6	52.6	0	—	—
10—12	44	56	33.9	2	3	33.3	2	2	66.7	—	—	—
13—15	9	20	42.0	3	1	57.1	1	1	100.0	—	—	—
16—18	4	8	32.4	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
19 & above	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
not recorded	2	2	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	0	—
all ages	253	393	26.9*	11	7	22.5*	9	15	35.8*	0	0	—*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	9	8	×	—	—	×	—	0	×	0	—	×

20. UTTAR PRADESH

2	—	17	0.2	12	—	0.1	1	1	0.8	—	—	—
3—4	2388	2541	37.5	1779	2584	31.3	89	73	63.0	35	46	45.5
5—6	3296	3375	43.8	3315	4234	47.8	115	132	57.0	96	94	60.3
7—9	3591	3570	37.6	5258	6513	46.9	124	171	53.8	175	218	56.1
10—12	1060	979	26.4	1587	2008	29.1	38	42	34.3	57	59	30.6
13—15	365	300	33.6	370	479	30.8	12	10	38.6	12	22	48.6
16—18	30	48	15.1	54	35	16.2	1	2	18.8	2	3	26.3
19 & above	—	24	—	25	18	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
not recorded	—	18	—	30	12	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
all ages	10530	10872	25.2*	12430	15889	27.2*	380	433	32.9*	377	443	35.3*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	314	263	×	614	402	×	40	16	×	47	55	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all-India Table 2.

TABLE 2—*contd.*: NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

21. WEST BENGAL

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate	no. of births		fertility rate	no. of births		fertility rate	no. of births		fertility rate
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	(0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	(0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	(0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	(0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	2	5	0.1	—	3	—	3	6	1.9	—	—	—
3—4	788	1490	27.2	—	5	3.1	77	122	31.9	3	16	65.5
5—6	1432	2755	55.3	28	41	58.0	160	193	55.7	15	28	78.2
7—9	2092	3617	50.3	60	107	66.5	167	257	58.1	37	68	66.0
10—12	811	1358	35.4	40	37	38.3	55	89	38.1	22	36	56.9
13—15	194	301	31.7	—	18	26.5	7	28	39.3	8	24	56.1
16—18	18	47	19.1	—	—	—	4	6	33.3	1	1	14.3
19 & above	5	10	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
not recorded	15	—	—	—	5	—	4	17	—	—	3	—
all ages	5360	9583	28.1*	128	218	31.5*	478	718	31.4*	87	176	52.3*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	233	215	—	37	23	—	33	28	—	35	54	—

22. CHANDIGARH

2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100.0
5—6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	28.6
7—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	25.0
10—12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	20.7*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	—	—	×	6	6	×	2	7	×	30	42	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all-India Table—2

TABLE 2—*contd.* : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

23. DELHI

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate	no. of births		fertility rate	no. of births		fertility rate	no. of births		fertility rate
	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	(0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	(0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	(0.0)	male (in 00)	female (in 00)	(0.0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	—	6	15.0	—	—	—	—	2	11.8	—	—	—
3—4	12	—	70.6	40	6	102.2	3	18	72.4	8	27	89.7
5—6	—	—	—	23	29	43.0	9	12	116.7	24	42	76.7
7—9	11	6	42.5	35	45	49.7	3	5	36.4	42	47	39.2
10—12	—	—	—	—	6	15.0	2	2	57.1	5	12	23.6
13—15	—	—	—	6	—	100.0	—	—	—	2	—	100.0
16—18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	23	12	14.2*	104	86	30.9*	17	39	38.9*	81	128	42.4*
no. of animals born but died during the year in (00)	—	—	×	6	6	×	2	7	×	30	42	×

24 GOA, DAMAN & DIU

2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	4	7.5	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	16	16	57.1	6	9	57.7	2	3	83.3	—	—	—
7—9	30	29	48.0	10	18	127.3	1	2	75.0	1	1	66.7
10—12	11	6	24.3	4	4	18.2	—	1	16.7	1	q	66.7
13—15	13	2	42.9	4	—	26.7	1	1	50.0	—	1	100.0
16—18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
not recorded	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	70	57	24.1*	26	31	33.1*	4	8	30.0*	2	3	33.3*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	7	11	×	7	7	×	1	0	×	1	1	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*see footnote of all-India Table 2

TABLE 2—contd. : NUMBER OF MALE AND FEMALE BIRTHS AND FERTILITY RATE BY AGE GROUP OF MOTHERS FOR COWS AND SHE-BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

25. PONDICHERRY

age group of mothers (in completed years)	rural						urban					
	cow			buffalo			cow			buffalo		
	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)	no. of births		fertility rate (0.0)
	male	female		male	female		male	female		male	female	
	(in 00)	(in 00)		(in 00)	(in 00)		(in 00)	(in 00)		(in 00)	(in 00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	8	12	28.2	1	1	28.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	11	18	46.8	4	1	62.5	3	3	50.0	—	—	—
7—9	16	22	44.2	3	11	63.6	2	2	33.3	0	1	33.3
10—12	4	2	17.6	1	1	15.4	6	6	70.6	2	2	80.0
13—15	1	3	100.0	—	1	100.0	2	2	50.0	—	—	—
16—18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	66.7	1	2	100.0
19 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	40	57	22.8*	9	15	32.4*	14	14	39.4*	3	5	30.8*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	6	4	×	4	3	×	2	1	×	1	2	×

0. ALL-INDIA

2	170	193	0.5	43	65	0.2	30	41	2.2	2	4	0.4
3—4	15444	20506	35.8	6871	10708	32.4	945	1323	48.2	365	583	49.5
5—6	22565	28611	43.0	12030	16518	46.3	1281	1670	54.1	764	1037	57.5
7—9	25526	30770	39.6	17669	24256	45.9	1386	1809	49.8	1304	1748	54.5
10—12	8007	9258	26.0	6243	7725	29.2	411	570	32.7	432	523	32.6
13—15	2126	2339	27.0	1894	2151	33.4	125	160	39.2	123	171	39.9
16—18	267	305	17.3	267	249	20.0	18	18	21.2	18	18	23.5
19 & above	47	130	—	86	94	—	7	13	—	5	9	—
not recorded	88	67	—	65	56	—	8	21	—	2	3	—
all ages	74240	92179	24.9*	45168	61822	26.5*	4211	5625	30.8*	3015	4096	35.2*
no. of animals born but died during the year (in 00)	4989	5154	×	10483	7753	×	415	405	×	1097	910	×

note—fertility rate = $\frac{\text{no. of births by age group of mothers}}{\text{no. of female animals possessed in the corresponding age group}} \times 100$

*the figures in cols. 4, 7, 10 and 13 against 'all ages' give the general fertility rates which have been derived as the ratios of total births to total female animals multiplied by 100.

TABLE 3 : NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

age at death (in completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of death (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	293	472	80	89	1314	1391	367	210	11	17	106	116	135	180	475	433
1	47	108	15	27	165	244	83	62	—	4	—	43	16	21	144	108
2	76	66	17	15	75	145	39	32	3	—	43	—	5	8	62	50
3-4	100	109	18	18	89	150	43	25	1	6	10	47	6	8	91	27
5-6	132	271	11	28	122	247	38	30	1	6	4	32	4	6	47	12
7-9	279	314	16	34	85	245	26	25	10	5	23	24	11	25	125	32
10 & above	181	282	20	70	75	217	54	43	11	8	45	75	7	15	189	41
all ages	1108	1622	20	38	1925	2639	111	60	37	46	30	49	184	263	245	97

2. ASSAM

0	103	106	62	33	8	11	500	120	8	8	170	86	0	1	—
1	248	286	147	103	—	3	—	28	10	17	200	183	—	—	—
2	103	98	49	53	5	—	53	—	2	4	61	68	—	—	—
3-4	60	101	29	21	—	—	—	—	1	5	59	34	—	—	—
5-6	84	125	9	23	3	—	5	—	3	6	55	38	—	—	—
7-9	163	92	17	27	19	5	21	23	4	4	55	31	—	—	—
10 & above	125	79	28	67	49	14	139	125	2	4	40	100	—	—	—
not recorded	44	30	—	—	—	5	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	930	917	31	41	84	38	39	39	33	51	104	71	0	1	333

note : death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex.}} \times 1000$

TABLE 3—contd.: NUMBER OF DEATH SBY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

3. BIHAR

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	463	422	88	65	848	709	449	221	40	38	135	92	42	31	1077	330
1	137	140	35	32	120	96	171	46	7	12	45	56	3	3	150	88
2	76	75	15	12	30	30	41	10	3	1	25	4	3	2	214	43
3-4	107	87	21	13	60	60	62	16	2	4	18	14	1	3	37	55
5-6	274	122	18	14	56	25	31	6	6	9	21	19	—	3	—	29
7-9	386	201	14	18	10	90	4	14	23	12	39	21	—	4	—	24
10 & above	792	309	41	55	45	130	32	37	18	20	41	81	—	3	—	22
not recorded	29	31	×	—	39	26	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
all ages	2266	1387	27	28	1208	1166	121	45	99	98	50	40	50	50	194	79

4. GUJARAT

0	291	389	234	228	1122	1163	1232	415	24	33	270	220	85	74	1604	366
1	90	80	63	48	56	118	119	41	6	14	113	116	3	8	125	66
2	106	35	39	15	17	70	68	16	1	7	11	58	—	7	—	45
3-4	89	63	32	22	23	142	146	35	4	13	35	68	—	10	—	71
5-6	163	294	30	87	9	138	89	31	8	25	56	137	1	4	1000	18
7-9	249	340	26	74	28	224	289	34	10	35	25	105	4	7	1333	16
10 & above	693	200	71	74	18	224	545	55	34	29	106	156	—	18	—	59
not recorded	x38	26	—	—	54	33	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	—	—	—
all age	1719	1427	52	73	1327	2112	645	72	88	163	72	127	94	128	887	81

note — death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex.}} \times 1000$

TABLE 3—*contd.* : NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

5. HARYANA

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male	male	fe- male
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	86	193	55	136	1359	608	650	188	9	11	106	81	109	x56	908	287
1	39	35	44	25	124	124	167	48	2	1	x61	17	3	6	167	73
2	7	25	12	18	12	76	46	26	4	1	222	24	3	1	429	16
3—4	57	33	65	24	22	95	162	30	—	2	—	26	1	4	111	37
5—6	60	33	31	19	26	147	154	43	1	4	21	48	3	10	250	65
7—9	145	62	49	32	9	150	58	33	6	5	75	39	2	6	133	22
10 & above	235	65	100	69	27	112	628	44	4	3	61	55	—	2	—	15
not recorded	13	9	—	—	49	40	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	642	455	57	45	1628	1352	453	60	26	28	74	49	122	86	649	85

6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

0	223	197	254	169	396	205	2415	447	2	2	333	182	4	1	1333	200
1	65	88	89	100	16	30	219	79	1	1	143	111	1	—	1000	—
2	33	32	32	32	3	12	45	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	42	41	37	42	4	1	77	2	1	1	333	143	—	0	—	—
5—6	55	52	35	40	6	10	140	19	0	1	—	111	—	0	—	—
7—9	63	66	27	33	7	36	219	32	1	2	56	123	—	1	—	71
10 & above	205	131	68	65	7	63	318	266	1	1	83	77	—	1	—	100
not recorded	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all-ages	687	608	64	65	444	357	982	74	6	8	97	110	5	3	833	68

note—death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex}} \times 1000$

TABLE 3—*contd.* : NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

7. JAMMU & KASHMIR

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	204	128	223	109	140	74	1053	186	9	8	191	133	1	1	333	200
1	66	57	93	74	16	18	188	76	3	3	100	75	1	—	—	—
2	37	34	45	37	8	6	113	18	2	102	100	45	—	0	—	—
3—4	58	46	88	44	6	11	78	41	2	2	154	41	—	0	—	—
5—6	62	65	44	43	3	13	31	37	1	3	50	42	—	—	—	—
7—9	88	152	39	69	5	36	47	49	2	4	54	36	—	—	—	—
10 & above	64	90	55	85	6	49	182	63	2	4	105	80	—	1	—	143
not recorded	2	1	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	581	573	73	66	184	207	305	67	21	26	113	61	2	2	286	61

8. KARNATAKA

0	543	713	151	134	926	981	615	323	61	72	178	131	171	184	1315	641
1	168	258	55	77	97	86	115	47	12	20	73	58	3	14	67	104
2	111	181	32	47	29	61	63	31	5	14	27	53	2	2	125	16
3—4	169	138	37	19	54	48	152	13	2	10	9	17	5	10	714	40
5—6	190	199	24	26	17	107	31	28	11	16	27	27	5	21	500	64
7—9	239	308	19	34	35	159	47	35	10	13	16	23	5	20	172	38
10 & above	385	278	39	46	21	114	40	34	10	46	16	112	2	24	118	55
not recorded	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	1815	2085	40	49	1179	1556	236	69	111	191	42	58	193	275	760	132

note—death rate =

no. of deaths by age and sex

× 1000

no. of animals possessed in the
respective age group by sex.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

9. KERALA

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	347	269	167	110	97	130	567	760	32	50	193	228	17	16	1545	762
1	78	75	91	40	11	15	102	139	8	5	178	32	1	3	111	500
2	4	37	8	16	—	—	—	—	1	4	63	26	—	—	—	—
3—4	12	19	33	6	—	8	—	35	—	4	—	16	—	—	—	—
5—6	4	37	7	13	4	—	7	—	—	4	—	17	—	—	—	—
7—9	25	78	23	27	18	—	29	—	—	4	—	18	—	3	—	71
10 & above	41	67	37	42	15	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	38
not recorded	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	511	586	77	34	145	153	59	89	41	72	130	53	18	23	222	154

10. MADHYA PRADESH

0	1202	996	194	139	852	547	504	262	46	24	212	89	65	38	1000	494
1	823	620	84	58	312	199	155	69	23	27	90	87	12	13	273	165
2	545	366	43	26	216	170	126	41	9	10	38	31	4	—	118	—
3—4	382	325	31	21	93	110	62	29	10	7	63	19	2	1	118	11
5—6	303	420	18	26	76	165	40	39	3	13	14	28	—	3	—	26
7—9	793	764	25	32	199	232	47	37	12	23	30	44	3	18	136	66
10 & above	1984	1614	58	88	439	426	127	59	43	41	87	82	6	12	462	52
not recorded	40	16	—	—	24	11	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	6072	5121	49	48	2211	1860	134	61	147	146	74	53	92	85	438	91

note—death rate =

no. of deaths by age and sex

× 1000

no. of animals possessed in the respective
age group by sex.

TABLE 3—*contd.* : NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

11. MAHARASHTRA

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	491	569	85	82	1083	920	663	362	49	50	146	104	197	152	1216	450
1	126	191	26	39	90	66	105	39	10	11	45	42	9	1	173	6
2	124	126	20	23	28	26	54	11	9	7	48	26	5	7	139	50
3—4	98	142	16	22	29	48	63	22	7	6	39	19	—	8	—	45
5—6	152	183	14	20	34	54	54	19	9	26	25	60	3	7	429	21
7—9	281	215	18	21	30	71	34	14	16	17	27	34	2	24	125	36
10 & above	666	437	36	58	39	147	58	34	27	42	44	98	1	19	100	33
not recorded	54	62	—	—	40	9	—	—	1	5	—	—	16	19	—	—
all ages	1992	1925	29	38	1373	1341	243	65	128	164	52	61	233	237	790	99

12. MANIPUR

0	1	1	22	17	1	—	100	—	—	1	—	111	—	0	—	—
1	2	1	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	111	—	—	—	—
2	1	1	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	1	1	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	91	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7—9	1	1	4	10	—	1	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 & above	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	7	5	7	7	1	2	8	10	1	2	12	30	—	0	—	—

note—death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex}} \times 1000$

TABLE 3—contd.: NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

13. MEGHALAYA

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	6	6	52	39	2	3	250	429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	7	12	51	72	1	2	111	182	1	1	1000	250	—	—	—	—
2	4	6	21	36	1	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	4	7	17	26	1	1	42	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	4	4	11	15	—	1	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7—9	2	7	5	26	1	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 & above	3	6	10	41	—	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	30	48	17	33	6	8	59	49	1	1	250	45	—	—	—	—

14. NAGALAND*

0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1000	1000	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	111	63	—	—	—	—

note: death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex}} \times 1000$

*no rural sample

TABLE 3—contd.: NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

15. ORISSA

(1)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	333	469	88	98	74	60	423	185	33	31	162	131	5	4	500	500
1	99	180	34	56	—	—	—	—	6	12	62	72	—	1	0	91
2	78	43	23	11	16	—	132	—	6	7	62	45	1	—	333	—
3—4	47	132	11	23	10	15	21	37	3	11	42	48	—	1	—	125
5—6	125	191	12	27	20	22	15	58	6	9	35	31	2	—	80	—
7—9	222	185	14	25	39	14	19	22	4	12	14	41	1	1	42	30
10 & above	286	320	32	85	20	30	29	88	3	13	23	81	—	—	—	—
not recorded	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	1195	1525	24	43	179	141	36	60	62	98	59	64	9	7	115	71

16. PUNJAB

0	233	319	136	180	1443	1411	561	327	18	18	135	108	199	130	1015	411
1	86	63	57	41	120	129	116	37	6	2	128	21	4	4	91	28
2	32	32	23	18	43	8	91	20	—	5	—	48	—	2	—	11
3—4	68	48	53	26	38	115	91	27	2	7	44	47	1	6	200	31
5—6	90	88	39	39	50	174	80	35	6	7	103	59	1	11	83	36
7—9	176	110	49	40	74	232	105	31	4	8	37	45	1	16	100	31
10 & above	210	108	55	78	20	187	57	34	5	4	45	52	1	16	167	44
not recorded	4	—	—	—	20	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
all ages	899	768	58	58	1808	2338	292	69	41	51	77	57	207	186	724	93

note—death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and Sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex}} \times 1000$

TABLE 3—*contd.* : NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

17. RAJASTHAN

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	884	936	135	126	1562	687	449	143	54	48	175	142	77	38	472	184
1	245	246	59	46	209	186	126	54	16	17	126	86	12	11	261	104
2	137	162	30	25	73	168	71	37	4	5	33	21	1	5	48	44
3—4	150	186	30	25	45	136	61	33	2	10	22	36	3	5	136	41
5—6	293	414	36	44	53	111	89	24	7	17	49	59	2	3	80	18
7—9	270	622	22	49	42	310	99	36	6	20	30	41	1	9	56	27
10 & above	890	812	79	110	24	434	110	64	15	35	64	102	1	18	83	73
not recorded	19	19	—	—	5	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	2888	3397	56	61	2013	2046	247	55	105	152	86	70	97	89	316	69

18. TAMIL NADU

0	312	352	94	84	446	643	369	272	86	70	166	102	150	153	1056	571
1	83	93	29	26	50	80	103	49	20	20	102	53	8	6	154	50
2	89	54	27	13	30	30	67	16	—	6	—	17	4	4	200	43
3—4	85	83	13	12	15	65	43	20	10	14	75	20	1	4	67	20
5—6	55	146	7	17	40	43	106	13	5	19	15	26	—	14	—	37
7—9	159	202	14	27	15	80	35	25	17	19	37	24	—	23	—	47
10 & above	143	179	16	42	—	25	—	14	12	13	29	34	—	7	—	26
not recorded	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	926	1114	22	28	596	966	170	56	150	161	69	40	163	211	634	117

note—death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex}} \times 1000$

TABLE 3—*contd.*: NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

19 TRIPURA

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	15	19	103	78	5	1	1250	333	1	1	167	125	0	—	—	—
1	38	28	190	111	—	1	—	167	1	1	250	125	—	—	—	—
2	21	5	74	15	—	—	—	—	1	1	500	167	—	—	—	—
3—4	9	14	37	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	6	7	16	19	1	1	111	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7—9	13	12	17	25	1	4	91	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 & above	16	26	23	64	1	3	143	136	—	1	—	100	—	—	—	—
not recorded	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	118	114	43	48	8	10	170	125	3	4	120	60	0	—	—	—

20. UTTAR PRADESH

0	1631	1453	166	141	5913	3765	747	286	64	61	169	141	203	141	949	408
1	487	410	55	50	496	581	118	69	12	8	74	33	14	11	215	82
2	250	275	23	30	239	293	80	25	11	11	96	45	9	17	333	96
3—4	473	363	32	28	224	399	62	29	3	8	29	31	3	9	176	51
5—6	818	545	28	36	219	457	36	29	7	19	32	44	2	17	22	54
7—9	1418	819	30	44	310	879	50	35	22	30	51	55	8	22	84	31
10 & above	3705	1160	93	112	231	733	95	46	28	13	72	42	4	12	66	26
all ages	8782	5025	55	59	7632	7107	228	68	147	150	82	61	243	229	428	99

note—death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex}} \times 1000$

TABLE 3—*contd.* : NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

21. WEST BENGAL

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death ra		no of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	250	320	91	70	45	23	1667	383	38	54	148	155	39	64	2167	1391
1	462	494	108	79	14	23	154	172	33	43	113	95	16	24	1000	800
2	170	194	32	28	—	4	—	37	13	10	93	21	—	—	—	—
3—4	145	195	30	23	5	4	18	25	2	9	16	14	—	3	—	103
5—6	96	115	16	15	15	5	21	42	3	7	38	11	1	5	250	91
7—9	217	251	14	22	23	15	12	60	4	15	13	21	—	7	—	44
10 & above	380	430	21	53	38	—	21	—	9	19	28	38	1	1	53	6
not recorded	27	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	1	7	—	—
all ages	1747	2023	31	38	140	74	28	67	108	165	70	43	58	111	734	221

22. CHANDIGARH

0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1250	1000
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	1250	69

note—death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex}} \times 1000$

TABLE 3—*contd.* : NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

23. DELHI

age of death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	—	—	—	—	29	11	420	96	3	3	200	86	42	29	808	377
1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	87	2	—	133	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	12	—	300	—	6	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	51
5—6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	222	—	6	—	70
7—9	6	—	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	11
10 & above	11	—	458	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	182	—	2	—	27
all ages	17	12	72	49	29	23	266	37	5	9	68	62	42	41	568	83

24. GOA, DAMAN & DIU

0	13	18	245	409	18	22	1385	2000	1	1	500	200	3	1	3000	1000
1	11	2	379	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	2	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	7	4	83	75	6	2	300	83	1	—	167	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	—	2	—	36	—	—	—	—	1	—	200	—	—	—	—	—
7—9	9	—	67	—	—	9	—	409	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 & above	15	29	76	246	2	7	32	111	2	1	154	83	—	—	—	—
all ages	55	57	87	108	26	40	167	233	5	2	139	50	3	1	750	67

note—death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex}} \times 1000$

TABLE 3—*contd.* : NUMBER OF DEATHS BY SEX AND DEATH RATE CLASSIFIED BY AGE AT DEATH FOR CATTLE AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

25. PONDICHERY

age at death (completed years)	rural								urban							
	cattle				buffalo				cattle				buffalo			
	no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (in 00)		death rate		no. of deaths (n 00)		death rate	
	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
0	9	8	273	151	5	3	1000	250	2	2	154	182	1	1	500	333
1	3	—	86	—	1	1	1000	143	1	1	500	250	—	1	—	500
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3—4	1	1	111	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	—	1	—	16	—	1	—	125	1	1	333	83	—	—	—	—
7—9	1	1	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	100	—
10 & above	—	1	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	14	12	50	28	6	5	667	68	4	4	125	56	2	2	400	77

ALL-INDIA

0	7933	8355	130	110	17688	13361	604	268	592	605	165	126	1552	1298	928	445
1	3410	3464	61	53	1901	2012	122	56	180	220	89	67	101	124	180	89
2	2004	1870	29	24	824	1180	72	25	73	94	45	29	36	57	119	42
3—4	2164	2137	28	21	727	1412	59	26	53	120	34	26	25	74	113	39
5—6	2967	3316	20	28	753	1721	39	28	79	192	28	35	24	111	66	35
7—9	5207	4799	22	34	953	2792	38	31	152	233	30	36	37	191	85	34
10 & above	11030	6621	54	76	1073	2917	77	46	227	296	50	75	24	151	89	39
not recorded	286	248	—	—	235	148	—	—	15	32	—	—	22	30	—	—
all ages	35001	30810	41	46	24154	25543	189	63	1371	1792	64	56	1821	2036	475	101

note—death rate = $\frac{\text{no. of deaths by age and sex}}{\text{no. of animals possessed in the respective age group by sex}} \times 1000$

TABLE 4 : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

1. ANDHRA PRADESH

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	10	7	14	8	23	—	12	—
5—6	17	9	17	9	21	8	17	9
7—9	22	10	20	10	22	9	21	10
10—12	23	10	20	10	23	10	21	10
13—15	27	11	23	11	23	7	25	12
16 & above	26	12	25	10	27	6	31	10
all ages	22	10	20	10	22	9	21	10
average age at first calving (months)	47	×	46	×	46	×	44	×

2. ASSAM

upto 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	12	7	—	—	12	7	—	—
5—6	13	9	19	10	13	7	—	—
7—9	16	9	19	9	17	6	36	12
10—12	18	8	24	7	20	8	27	12
13—15	16	14	21	—	26	9	—	—
16 & above	23	7	36	12	19	7	—	—
all ages	16	9	21	9	17	7	30	12
average age at first calving (months)	46	×	48	×	46	×	54	×

TABLE 4—*contd.* : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

3. BIHAR

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	10	—	10	11	12	—	—	—
5—6	16	8	17	10	17	8	19	8
7—9	20	9	19	10	20	8	19	10
10—12	21	9	19	10	20	9	19	10
13—15	22	9	19	10	22	10	19	9
16 & above	27	10	20	12	19	9	19	—
all ages	20	9	19	10	20	8	19	10
average age at first calving (months)	48	×	49	×	47	×	50	×

4. GUJARAT

upto 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	16	—	12	—	16	—	12	9
5—6	16	10	16	10	17	11	17	12
7—9	20	11	17	11	20	11	21	11
10—12	21	10	20	11	21	11	21	11
13—15	26	11	21	11	29	11	20	12
16 & above	23	11	24	11	23	10	22	11
all ages	21	11	19	11	21	11	21	11
average at first calving (months)	47	×	43	×	44	×	43	×

TABLE 4—*contd.* : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

5. HARYANA

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
4	10	10	—	—	21	3	10	—
5—6	16	8	16	9	16	7	16	10
7—9	17	9	18	10	17	8	17	10
10—12	17	9	17	10	17	10	16	10
13—15	17	9	17	6	15	8	17	2
16 & above	14	9	17	10	—	—	13	10
all ages	17	9	17	10	17	8	17	10
average age at first calving (months)	44	×	46	×	43	×	46	×

6. HIMACHAL PRADESH

upto 3	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	9	—	—	11	12	—	—
5—6	18	9	16	12	14	6	14	—
7—9	22	10	24	13	25	10	21	11
10—12	24	10	25	11	21	10	24	13
13—15	24	11	24	13	38	12	25	—
16 & above	25	11	14	12	26	12	21	14
all ages	25	10	24	13	27	10	26	12
average age at first calving (months)	53	×	58	×	46	×	35	×

TABLE 4—*contd.* : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

7. JAMMU & KASHMIR

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	14	10	—	—	23	12	—	—
5—6	18	10	17	12	17	10	21	11
7—9	28	11	24	13	20	12	23	13
10—12	21	11	27	14	21	12	24	15
13—15	24	12	26	15	26	11	25	14
16 & above	23	16	26	14	27	15	24	—
all ages	21	11	25	14	21	11	29	13
average age at first calving (months)	50	—	53	—	50	—	54	—

8. KARNATAKA

upto 3	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
4	15	6	30	4	20	4	17	—
5—6	20	4	30	4	20	4	20	5
7—9	23	6	22	5	23	5	23	5
10—12	29	6	24	6	23	5	23	5
13—15	26	7	29	5	31	4	27	7
16 & above	29	7	28	7	31	5	23	6
all ages	24	6	24	x5	24	5	24	5
average age at first calving (months)	44	—	43	—	41	—	41	—

TABLE 4—*contd.*: AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

9. KERALA

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3	18	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
4	15	11	—	—	17	—	9	—
5—6	18	8	18	9	17	9	19	7
7—9	21	9	22	11	22	10	22	10
10—12	23	9	26	10	25	9	25	14
13—15	24	9	27	10	23	10	29	4
16 & above	23	9	32	15	29	—	—	—
all ages	22	9	24	10	22	9	23	11
average age at first calving (months)	44	×	47	×	43	×	46	×

10. MADHYA PRADESH

up to 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	14	7	21	7	14	10	—	—
5—6	14	8	14	8	15	8	15	10
7—9	21	9	21	10	20	8	25	10
10—12	23	9	23	10	22	9	25	11
13—15	26	9	25	10	27	7	26	13
16 & above	26	9	26	11	21	8	32	12
all ages	23	9	23	10	22	8	25	11
average age at first calving (months)	50	×	54	×	50	×	49	×

TABLE 4—contd : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

11. MAHARASHTRA

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	9	10	6	—	17	6	—	—
5—6	17	9	17	10	20	8	15	11
7—9	21	10	21	11	22	9	22	10
10—12	17	9	41	10	22	9	22	11
13—15	24	9	24	11	21	8	23	11
16 & above	25	9	25	11	22	9	24	12
all ages	22	9	38	11	21	9	22	10
average age at first calving (month.)	48	×	49	×	47	×	48	×

12. MANIPUR

upto 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	12	5	11	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	16	0	27	8	17	2	—	—
7—9	17	1	14	11	18	3	31	2
10—12	16	10	19	—	19	6	—	—
13—15	211	4	—	—	21	9	—	—
16 & above	17	4	—	—	20	—	—	—
all ages	17	2	17	8	19	3	31	2
average age at first calving (months)	43	×	42	×	44	×	48	×

TABLE 4—*contd* : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

13. MEGHALAYA

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 . . .	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
5—6 . . .	15	8	13	80	19	10	—	—
7—9 . . .	17	9	20	10	17	9	—	—
10—12 . . .	18	8	20	8	20	9	—	—
13—15 . . .	21	9	27	—	13	9	—	—
16 & above . . .	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages . . .	17	9	20	9	18	9	—	—
average age at first calving (months) . . .	46	x	56	x	43	x	—	x

14. NAGALAND

upto 3 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 . . .	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
5—6 . . .	—	—	—	—	15	6	—	—
7—9 . . .	—	—	—	—	20	6	—	—
10—12 . . .	—	—	—	—	17	8	—	—
13—15 . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 & above . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages . . .	—	—	—	—	17	7	—	—
average age at first calving (months) . . .	—	x	—	x	41	x	—	x

TABLE 4—contd : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

15. ORISSA

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3 . . .	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
4 . . .	13	5	—	—	16	—	—	—
5—6 . . .	18	9	24	6	18	9	24	6
7—9 . . .	22	10	23	10	20	8	22	10
10—12 . . .	22	10	20	11	21	7	21	13
13—15 . . .	24	10	26	12	24	9	25	10
16 & above . . .	27	9	23	—	23	8	40	—
all ages . . .	22	10	23	10	21	8	23	10
average age at first calving (months)	47	×	49	×	44	×	41	×

16. PUNJAB

upto 3 . . .	—	—	15	8	—	—	—	—
4 . . .	7	3	9	11	12	—	9	—
5—6 . . .	17	9	16	10	18	10	17	9
7—9 . . .	18	9	18	11	18	8	17	10
10—12 . . .	18	10	14	11	16	10	17	9
13—15 . . .	17	9	17	11	17	7	16	5
16 & above . . .	19	10	18	12	11	12	19	12
all ages . . .	18	9	17	11	16	9	17	10
average age at first calving (months)	46	×	47	×	43	×	47	×

TABLE 4—*contd.* : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

17. RAJASTHAN

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3	—	8	11	10	—	—	—	—
4	10	8	—	11	9	—	12	10
5—6	16	9	16	10	17	8	18	11
7—9	21	9	20	11	19	9	19	10
10—12	22	9	21	11	20	10	20	10
13—15	24	10	22	11	19	10	22	10
16 & above	24	8	24	11	19	11	26	18
all ages	21	9	21	11	19	9	20	10
average age at first calving (months)	49	×	52	×	48	×	52	×

18. TAMIL NADU

upto 3	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
4	13	7	17	9	26	9	11	—
5—6	20	8	18	9	19	9	22	9
7—9	24	8	23	10	24	10	23	10
10—12	27	10	25	11	25	10	28	10
13—15	28	11	31	11	27	10	28	9
16 & above	31	8	23	10	27	6	16	11
all ages	25	9	23	10	24	9	25	10
average age at first calving (months)	44	×	43	×	42	×	41	×

TABLE 4—*contd.* : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

19. TRIPURA

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactating (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
up to 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	14	9	29	15	21	10	—	—
7—9	19	9	18	5	25	8	30	7
10—12	21	10	14	12	25	10	—	—
13—15	24	8	24	3	28	—	—	—
16 & above	24	7	—	—	27	9	—	—
all ages	21	9	18	8	24	9	30	7
average age at first calving (months)	47	×	62	×	41	×	42	×

20. UTTAR PRADESH

up to 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	13	—	15	—	—	—
5—6	16	8	23	9	17	7	16	7
7—9	18	9	21	9	15	8	21	9
10—12	22	9	21	10	21	4	21	9
13—15	24	9	21	10	21	8	19	9
16 & above	25	10	23	10	23	9	25	10
all ages	20	9	21	9	23	8	20	9
average age at first calving (months)	47	×	46	×	44	×	44	×

TABLE 4—contd. : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

21. WEST BENGAL

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
up to 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	20	9	20	11	13	8	17	8
7—9	22	9	22	11	21	9	22	10
10—12	24	9	23	11	23	8	21	10
13—15	24	10	25	8	20	10	23	9
16 & above	27	9	15	—	24	12	23	13
all ages	23	9	23	10	21	9	22	10
average age at first calving (months)	50	×	56	×	49	×	62	×

22. CHANDIGARH

up to 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
7—9	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12
10—12	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
13—13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
average age at first calving (months)	—	×	—	×	—	×	42	×

TABLE 4—*contd.*: AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS.

23. DELHI

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban			
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo	
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two lactation (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
up to 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	9	—	10	—	9	—
5—6	15	—	15	11	14	8	19	8
7—9	12	28	18	9	18	11	19	10
10—12	23	3	22	12	19	7	19	7
13—15	54	12	10	8	18	6	17	—
16 & above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
all ages	21	14	17	10	17	7	19	9
average age at first calving (months) .	44	×	46	×	42	×	41	×

24. GOA, DAMANDIU

upto 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
7—9	22	8	28	10	29	—	28	—
10—12	24	9	20	11	24	7	28	12
13—15	22	7	27	—	21	12	24	12
16 & above	20	8	22	10	23	—	—	—
all ages	23	8	23	10	23	7	26	9
average age at first calving (months) .	68	×	65	×	67	×	65	×

TABLE 4—*contd.* : AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN TWO CALVINGS AND AVERAGE PERIOD OF PREVIOUS LACTATION IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS AND AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST CALVING FOR COWS AND BUFFALOES IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS

25. PONDICHERY

age group (in completed years)	rural				urban				
	cow		buffalo		cow		buffalo		
	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of Previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between two calvings (months)	average period of previous lactation (months)	average interval between calvings (months)	average period of previous lastation (months)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
upto 3	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	.	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—6	.	.	.	21	8	—	—	20	12
7—9	.	.	.	22	8	27	12	32	8
10—12	.	.	.	27	7	31	11	26	9
13—15	.	.	.	21	8	—	—	28	10
16 & above	.	.	.	13	10	—	—	—	—
all ages	.	.	.	24	8	29	12	29	9
average age at first calving months	.	.	.	49	×	40	×	43	×

ALL-INDIA

upto—3 . . .	13	8	12	9	16	—	—	—	—
4 . . .	12	6	13	6	17	7	13	10	10
5—6 . . .	17	8	18	8	18	7	18	8	8
7—9 . . .	22	9	20	9	21	8	21	9	9
10—12 . . .	23	9	21	10	22	8	21	9	9
13—15 . . .	24	9	22	10	23	8	22	10	10
16 & above . . .	25	9	23	11	23	9	24	10	10
all ages . . .	23	9	21	10	21	8	21	9	9
average age at first calving (months) . . .	48	×	47	×	46	×	46	×	×

सर्वेक्षण

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श
सर्वेक्षण
संगठन संबंधी
पत्रिका

जुलाई 1984

सांख्यिकी विभाग
योजना मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

पुस्तक

हिन्दी भाषा

पुस्तक

हिन्दी भाषा

पुस्तक

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पुस्तक

भाग 1

गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या तथा विभिन्न संवेद्य पशुओं के दुग्ध उत्पादन के अनुसार वर्गीकरण और गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या, जन्म, मृत्यु तथा बछड़ा देने के अन्तराल सम्बन्धी अनुमान।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण :

30 वीं दौर (जुलाई, 1975—जून, 1976)

प्रस्तावना

पशुपालन सांख्यिकी के क्षेत्र में अन्तराल समाप्त करने के विचार से राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण (जुलाई, 1975-जून, 1976) के 30 वें दौर में पशुधन संख्या, उत्पादों एवं प्रतिष्ठानों से संबंधित एक व्यापक सर्वेक्षण संचालित किया गया।

1.1 भौगोलिक विस्तार : यह सर्वेक्षण जम्मू व कश्मीर के लद्दाख जिले, सरगजा जिले के पाल और समरी तहसीलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों, मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले की बीजापुर, दांत वाड़ा, कोंटा और नारायणपुर तहसीलों महाराष्ट्र की चन्द्रपुर जिले की राजुरा, सिरौचा तथा गढ़चिरोली तहसीलों और अमरावती जिले की मेलघाट तहसील, नागालैण्ड के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, त्रिपुरा के अव्यवस्थित गांव, संघ शासित क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, संघ शासित क्षेत्र अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह तथा मिजोरम, लक्षद्वीप मिनीकाय और अमीन दीवी द्वीप समूह तथा दादरा व नागर हवेली को छोड़कर समस्त भारत में संचालित किया गया।

1.2 प्रतिदर्श आकार तथा क्षेत्र कार्य

यह सर्वेक्षण 18856 प्रतिदर्श गांवों और 20440 शहरी प्रतिदर्श खंडों में संचालित किया गया। इनमें से 8512 प्रतिदर्श गांवों तथा 9744 खंडों का एक केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श तैयार किया गया जिसका सर्वेक्षण राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन के क्षेत्र संकाय प्रभाग के कर्मचारियों ने किया। रा० प्र० सर्वे मैचिंग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत शेष गांवों और खंडों से राज्य प्रतिदर्श तैयार किया गया। जिसका सर्वेक्षण राज्य सांख्यिकीय अभिकरणों द्वारा किया गया। प्रत्येक प्रतिदर्श गांवों से 24 परिवारों, और शहरी प्रतिदर्श खंडों से औसतन 24 परिवारों के सर्वेक्षण (1) के लिए चुना गया।

1.3 विषय-क्षेत्र :

सर्वेक्षण में छः अन्वेषण-अनुसूचियों को भरा गया (1) पारिवारिक अनुसूची 19.1 पालतू पशु, भैंस, याक, मिन और कुक्कुटादि (2) पारिवारिक अनुसूची 19.2 घोड़े, गधे, टट्ट, ऊंट, तथा हाथी (3) पारिवारिक अनुसूची 19.3 भेड़, बकरी, और सूअर, (4) पारिवारिक अनुसूची 19.4 पशुधन, उत्पादों की खत (5) पारिवारिक अनुसूची 20 पशु उद्यम और (6) अनुसूची 20.1 गैर पारिवारिक पशु उद्यम। इस प्रकार इस सर्वेक्षण में पारिवारिक क्षेत्र के सभी पशुओं को (अनुसूची 19.1, 19.2, 19.3 के माध्यम से सम्मिलित किया गया है अर्थात् वे पारिवारिक पशु उद्यम तथा गैर पारिवारिक उद्यम भी जो कारखाना अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 2 एम (1) अथवा 2 एम (2) के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत नहीं हैं उन्हें निम्नलिखित उद्यमों में व्यवस्थित किया गया है। (1) दुग्धशाला, (2) कुक्कुटादि और (3) सूअर पालन (अनुसूची 20.1)। इसके अतिरिक्त, पशुपालन, सम्बन्धी कार्यों के विकास हेतु कुछ अनुषंगिक ग्रामीण स्तरीय आंकड़े ग्रामीण अनुसूची 3.1 के माध्यम से भी संग्रहीत किये गये हैं। इसके अलावा गोजातीय पशुओं के एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाने वाले झुंड, भारवाही पशु तथा गोजातीय पशुओं के बारे में सूचना संग्रहीत करने के लिये प्रतिदर्श गांवों में एक ग्रामीण अनुसूची 3.2 भी भरी गयी।

1.4 अनुसूची 19.1 का सारणीय कार्य सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम : चुक गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या से पशुधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रवर्ग बनता है इसलिये अनुसूची 19.1 (गोजातीय तथा कुक्कुटादि) के माध्यम से संग्रहीत आंकड़ों के सारणीयन से संबंधित एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम का रा० प्र० सर्वे संगठन

की शासी परिषद ने अनुमोदन किया। सारणीयन कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार योजनाबद्ध किया गया कि प्रथम चरण में दुग्ध पशुओं का तुलना में दूध दे रहे पशुओं के अनुपात सम्बन्धी अनुमान प्रजातियों के अनुसार दिये गये। दूध की मात्रा तथा प्रत्येक दूध दे रहे पशुओं के लिये सान्द्रित अहार, आयु-समूह और बच्चा पैदा करने का अन्तराल उत्पादनकर्ता प्रत्येक परिवार में दिये गये दूध (गायों और भैंसों की अलग-अलग) की मात्रा तरल-दुग्ध तथा दुग्ध उत्पादों की उत्पादनकर्ता परिवारों द्वारा बिक्री आदि के अनुमान दर्शाये जा सकें। द्वितीय चरण के सारणीयन से प्राप्त किये गये अनुमान निम्नलिखित हैं। आयु, लिंग, उपयोग, परिवारों की भूमि, उद्योग, प्रभाग, नस्ल, के प्रकार आदि, गोजातीय पशुओं के जन्म मृत्यु, तथा प्रजनन दरों, व्यस्क मादाओं के बछड़ा देने का अन्तराल, पशुधन में वृद्धि आदि के अनुसार वर्गीकृत पशुओं की औसत संख्या।

1.5 रिपोर्ट की अन्तर्बस्तु

1.5.1 विभिन्न सहसम्बन्धों के अनुसार वर्गीकृत गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या तथा दुग्ध उत्पादन :

सारणीयन के प्रथम चरण के अनुमान में क्षेत्रीय, राज्य तथा अखिल भारतीय स्तर अनुमानों निहित हैं। और कुछ मामलों में प्रत्येक उपदौर की, रा० प्र० सर्वे प्राप्त प्रतिवेदन से 281-अंकमाला में पहले ही अलग से प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है। खंड 2 में सर्वेक्षण परिणामों के महत्वपूर्ण सारांशों के निष्कर्षों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया। ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्य और अखिल भारतीय स्तरों पर तमाम चारों उपदौरों के सर्वेक्षण परिणाम दर्शाने वाली सारणियां इस अंक के भाग II में अलग से दर्शायी हैं इस रिपोर्ट की सभी पांच सारणियों के परिणाम एक साथ दिये गये हैं। सारणी में संकल्पनात्मक प्रकार का प्रजाति के अनुसार दुग्ध पशुओं की विभाजन प्रतिशत दर्शायी गयी है। सारणी 2 में पिछली दूध देने की अवधि के बाद आयु समूह के अनुसार वर्गीकृत बोस होने वाले पशुओं का विभाजन दर्शाया गया है। सारणी 3 में दुग्ध उत्पादन तथा जाति के आकार समूह के अनुसार वर्गीकृत दूध दे रहे पशु की दूध देने की मात्रा (0.00 लीटर) तथा सान्द्रित चारे की मात्रा दर्शायी गयी है। सारणी 4 में प्रत्येक प्रजाति के पशुओं के बच्चों पैदा करने की संख्या तथा पिछली बार बच्चे पैदा करने के अन्तर के अनुसार वर्गीकृत प्रत्येक दूध दे रहे पशु के दुग्ध उत्पादन की मात्रा (0.00 लीटर) के अनुमान दर्शाये गये हैं। सारणी 5 में प्रजाति के अनुसार वर्गीकृत दूध दे रहे पशुओं की विभाजन प्रतिशतता तथा प्रत्येक पशु के दुग्ध उत्पादन की मात्रा और उनको दिये गये सान्द्रित चारे की मात्रा दर्शायी गयी है।

उपयुक्त सभी सारणियों में केवल पालतू पशुओं और भैंसों के बारे ही आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। याक और मिन से संबंधित आंकड़े इन रिपोर्ट में नहीं दिये गये हैं। क्योंकि इन पशुओं की प्रतिदर्श संख्या इतनी कम है कि उनके विश्वसनीय अनुमान तयार नहीं किये जा सकते।

1.5.2 संख्या, जन्म, मृत्यु और बछड़े पैदा करने के अन्तराल अनुमान खंड 2 में महत्वपूर्ण सारांशों के निष्कर्ष के सर्वेक्षण परिणामों को प्रस्तुत कर उन पर चर्चा की गयी है। राज्य और अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के अलग-अलग सर्वेक्षण परिणाम दर्शाने वाली सारणियां भाग-II में दर्शायी गयी हैं। सारणी 1 में प्रजाति, आयु और लिंग के साथ प्रत्येक आयु-समूह में लिंग अनुपात के अनुसार वर्गीकृत पशुओं की संख्या दी गयी है। सारणी 2 में प्रजाति तथा बहीनों अथवा जन्म के अनुसार विभिन्न आयु-समूह में लिंग के साथ आयु विशेष में प्रजनन दर के अनुसार वर्गीकृत पैदा बछड़ों की संख्या दर्शायी गयी

(1) अधिक जानकारी के लिये प्रतिक्रिया अभिकल्प एवं आकलन पद्धति सम्बन्धी टिप्पणी देखें।

है। इस सारणी में वर्ष के दौरान पैदा हुए बछड़ों तथा उसी अवधि में मरने वाले बछड़ों की संख्या भी दर्शाई गयी है। सारणी 3 में प्रजाति, लिंग तथा आयु के अनुसार सब तरफ से वर्गीकृत मरे हुए पशुओं की संख्या के साथ-साथ नर और मादा गोजातीय पशुओं की आयु विशेष में मृत्यु दर सम्बन्धी आंकड़े पल्लित होते हैं। सारणी 4 में दो बछड़ों के पैदा होने के औसतन समय अन्तराल को दर्शाया गया है। यह उन व्यस्क मादाओं के आकार पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है जो कम से कम दो बार बच्चे पैदा कर चुकी थीं और उन पशुओं की पिछली बार दूध देने की औसत अवधि जो सर्वेक्षण की तिथि को सुख के समय उनकी औसत आयु भी सारणी 4 में गयी है।

1.6 राज्यों की सहभागिता:

गुजरात, हरियाणा, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा, दिल्ली और गोआ, दमण व दीव को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में यह सर्वेक्षण पूर्णतः मिलान के आधार पर संचालित किया गया। गुजरात और दिल्ली के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों व दोनों में दोहरा मिलान प्रतिदर्श था जबकि उड़ीसा के केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में दोहरा मिलान के आधार पर और शहरी क्षेत्र में पूर्णतः मिलान के आधार पर संचालित किया गया। हरियाणा के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दोहरा प्रतिदर्श आकार केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श का ढाई गुणा था और शहरी क्षेत्र में दोहरा मिलान प्रतिदर्श रहा जबकि गोआ, दमण व दीव के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यही आकार केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श का चार गुणा था और शहरी क्षेत्रों में तीन गुणा।

महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्षों के सारांश

गोजातीय पशुओं से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न पशुओं के अनुसार वर्गीकृत गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या और दुग्ध उत्पादन ।

यहां पर उन विभिन्न तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है जिनसे गोजातीय पशुओं की दुग्ध उत्पादन दर पर प्रभाव पड़ता है । गोजातीय पशुओं के कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की सीमा तथा दूध देने की अवधि के बारे में भी कुछ चर्चा की गयी है । सान्द्रित चारे के प्रयोग के प्रभाव तथा बछड़ों की संख्या तथा एक बछड़ा देने से दूसरे तक दुग्ध उत्पादन की स्थिति का भी इस खंड में विश्लेषण किया गया है । उपर्युक्त पहलुओं पर विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा दर्शायी गयी विभिन्नता की सीमाओं को भी सूचित करते हुए, पालतू पशुओं तथा भैंसों के लिए सामान्यतः अलग-अलग चर्चा की गयी है ।

2.1 भारत में दुधारू, गोजातीय पशुओं के कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की सीमा :

भाग-II के सारणी I में दर्शाये गये आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि समस्त भारत में गोजातीय पशुओं में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान करने की प्रक्रिया में उत्साह वर्षक प्रगति नहीं हुई । भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र कुल मिलाकर पशुओं की संख्या लगभग 340 लाख है उनमें से केवल 2.36 प्रतिशत पशुओं का ही कृत्रिम रूप में गर्भधारण कराया गया है । भारत के शहरी क्षेत्रों में दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या लगभग 20 लाख है जिसका तदनुरूप प्रतिशतता 9.58 है । भैंसों के मामले में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान की घटनायें अभी भी बहुत कम हैं । भारत के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में दुधारू भैंसों की संख्या क्रमशः 210 लाख और 10 लाख है जिनमें से केवल 1.73 प्रतिशत और 4.12 प्रतिशत को ही कृत्रिम गर्भधारण कराया गया ।

2.1.1 ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पशुओं के कृत्रिम गर्भाधान के मामले प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग-अलग हैं । पांडिचेरी में, केरल (18.78) और त्रिपुरा (10.43) की तुलना में कुल दुधारू पशुओं की अधिकतम प्रतिशतता 20.28 अभिलेखबद्ध की गयी । मणिपुर, तमिलनाडु, पश्चिम बंगाल, दिल्ली, गोआ, दमण व दीव, कर्नाटक, पंजाब, असम और हरियाणा में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान करने वाले पशुओं की प्रतिशतता 3 प्रतिशत से 5 प्रतिशत के बीच रही । शेष राज्यों में ये आंकड़े 1 से 2 प्रतिशत तक ही रहे । शहरी क्षेत्रों में मध्य प्रदेश (34.69 प्रतिशत) और त्रिपुरा (27.83 प्रतिशत) की तुलना में केरल में कृत्रिम गर्भधारण करने वाले दुधारू पशुओं की प्रतिशतता (39.37 प्रतिशत), सर्वाधिक रही । कर्नाटक, हिमाचल प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु पांडिचेरी, और हरियाणा में तदनुरूप प्रतिशतता लगभग 15 से 20 के बीच रही जबकि पंजाब, पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, उड़ीसा, गोआ, दमण व दीव, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मणिपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में 10 से 5 के बीच है । शेष राज्यों में यह प्रतिशतता 4 से 1 के बीच घटती बढ़ती है ।

2.1.2 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दुधारू कृत्रिम गर्भधारण करने वाली भैंसों से संबंधित प्रतिशतता सर्वाधिक (14 प्रतिशत) गोआ, दमण व दीव में रही जब कि असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, तमिलनाडु, दिल्ली, त्रिपुरा और केरल में 5 से 7 प्रतिशत के बीच रही और पांडिचेरी, गुजरात, मध्यप्रदेश, मेघालय, कर्नाटक और मणिपुर में उसे 4 प्रतिशत तथा शेष राज्यों (उड़ीसा को छोड़कर) में 1 से 2 प्रतिशत के बीच रही । शहरी क्षेत्रों के संदर्भ में केरल में दुधारू कृत्रिम गर्भधारण करने वाली भैंसों की प्रतिशतता (26 प्रतिशत) सर्वाधिक रही जबकि मणिपुर (लगभग 8 प्रतिशत) और कर्नाटक (लगभग 7 प्रतिशत) की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल और तमिलनाडु में यह दर लगभग 12 प्रतिशत रही । हिमाचल प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश गोआ, दमण व

—अधिक जानकारी के लिए पृष्ठ 8 पर सारणी 4 देखिए ।

दीव, उड़ीसा तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तदनुरूप दर 4 और 6 प्रतिशत के बीच अलग-अलग रही । शेष राज्य में से अनुमान 4 प्रतिशत से कम थे ।

2.2.1 गोजातीय पशुओं की दूध देने की अवधि :

सर्वेक्षण किंतिथी को जिन गोजातीय पशुओं को 'सूखा' बताया गया था उनके बारे में पूरा दूध देने से संबंधित जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये सूचना एकत्र की गयी । ऐसे गोजातीय पशुओं के लिये 'सूखा' से पहले दूध देने की अवधि का पता लगाया गया और पृष्ठताछ की अनुसूची में अभिलेखबद्ध किया गया ।

सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से पता चलता है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में गायों की दूध देने की पिछली औसत अवधि क्रमशः 9 और 8 मास रही और इन दोनों क्षेत्रों 2 में भैंसों के लिये 10 और 9 महीने । यही नहीं बल्कि, गोजातीय पशुओं की दूध देने की अवधि में पर्याप्त अंतर है जैसा कि परिशिष्ट II की सारणी 2 के आंकड़ों से परिलक्षित होता है । इससे पता चलता है कि सूखे गोजातीय पशुओं का वितरण उनके आयु समूह तथा पिछली दूध देने की अवधि के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया गया है ।

उपर्युक्त सारणी से यह देखा गया है कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में यद्यपि 42 प्रतिशत गायों की दूध देने की अवधि 10 से 15 महीने है लगभग 25 और 18 प्रतिशत ही क्रमशः 7 से 9 और 4 से 6 महीने तक दूध देती है । एक मजेदार बात देखने में यह आई है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की 7 प्रतिशत और शहरी क्षेत्र की 8 प्रतिशत गाय 3 महीने या उससे कम समय तक दूध देती है । जहां तक भैंसों का प्रश्न है ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 52 प्रतिशत और 25 प्रतिशत भैंसों क्रमशः 10 से 15 और 7 से 9 माह तक दूध देती हैं जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में तदनुरूप प्रतिशतता 50 और 25 रही । यहां तक कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत भैंसे और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 11 प्रतिशत भैंसे 4 से 6 महीने तक दूध देती हैं ।

मादा गोजातीय पशुओं की आयु के दूध देने की अवधि के बीच संयोजन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है उसके बारे में सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से पता चलता है कि दूध देने की अवधि के अन्तर्गत उच्चतर समूहों में आने वाली गायों तथा भैंसों की संस्थापित संख्या में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक आयु समूह की मादा पशुओं का आधिक्य था और यह बात ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में वृद्धि है । दिलचस्प बात यह है कि गोजातीय पशुओं की दोनों जातियों की दूध देने की अवधि के अन्तर्गत प्रतिशतता शहरी क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 10 से 15 और 15 महीनों से अधिक है ।

2.2.2 राज्यों में एक उपर्युक्त सीमा के बाद गायों की दूध देने की अवधि में विपरीत परिलक्षित होती है । ऐसा देखा गया है कि जम्मू कश्मीर तथा गुजरात में 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की गायों की दूध देने की अवधि 10 माह और उससे अधिक बताई गई थी जबकि हरियाणा और दिल्ली में समान दुग्ध अवधि केवल 30 प्रतिशत ही बतायी गयी । दूसरी ओर पश्चिम बंगाल (2.79) मेघालय, (2.72), असम (3.43) और आन्ध्र प्रदेश (3.61) में 3 माह या कम अवधि तक दूध देने वाली गायें 4 प्रतिशत से कम बताई गयी जबकि दिल्ली (30.78), उड़ीसा (13.26), मणिपुर (13.03) और हरियाणा (12.89) में 13 प्रतिशत या अधिक बतायी गई ।

शहरी क्षेत्र में 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक सूरी गायें जम्मू व कश्मीर और गुजरात तथा मेघालय में 10 माह की अधिक समय तक दूध देने वाली समूह में पायी गयी। इसके विपरीत नागालैण्ड, हरियाणा और दिल्ली में क्रमशः 7, 28 और 30 प्रतिशत गायें जिनकी दूध देने की अवधि समान थी पायी गयीं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की भैंसों के सम्बन्ध में जम्मू व कश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में सूखी गायों की दूध देने की अवधि अधिक से अधिक 10 माह या उससे अधिक थी उनका प्रतिशत 88.83 और 71 रहा जबकि हरियाणा और दिल्ली में उपर्युक्त, अवधि में दूध देने वाली भैंसों के पशु समूह में सूखी भैंसों का प्रतिशत 50 रहा। यही नहीं बल्कि मेघालय (1.92), जम्मू व कश्मीर (2.24) और उत्तर प्रदेश (2.46) में 3 माह अथवा उससे कम अवधि तक दूध देने वाली सूखी भैंसों का प्रतिशत 4 से भी कम रहा इसके विपरीत दिल्ली, मणिपुर, उड़ीसा में क्रमशः 35.00, 20.39 और 19.43 प्रतिशत तक रहा।

जम्मू व कश्मीर, गुजरात, और पांडिचेरी राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों की भैंसों में से सूखी भैंसों की संख्या 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक है जो 10 माह और अधिक समय तक दूध देती हैं। दूसरी ओर त्रिपुरा, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश ने उक्त समूह में 50 प्रतिशत से कम भैंसों होने की सूचना दी है।

2.3.1 गोजातीय पशुओं के दूध की उत्पादन दर तथा गोजातीय दुधारू पशुओं के लिये सांद्रित चारे का प्रयोग : भारत में प्रत्येक दुधारू पशु की दैनिक दुग्ध उत्पादन की मात्रा बहुत कम है। यह भाग 11 की सारणी (3) में स्पष्ट रूप से परिलक्षित होता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गायों की औसत दुग्ध उत्पादन दर 1.05 लिटर है और भैंसों की 2.61 लिटर। भारत के शहरी क्षेत्रों में तदनु रूप दर 1.98 लिटर और 3.60 लिटर है। यह भी देखा गया है कि 1 लिटर तक दूध देने वाली दुधारू गायों की प्रतिशतता ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 73.08 और शहरी क्षेत्र में 44.47 तक रही है। भारत में 2 लिटर तक दूध देने वाली भैंसों की प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 56.78 और 37.86 रही। अनुमानों से भी पता चलता है कि दुधारू पशु का एक बड़ा भाग मनुष्य उपभोग के अनुरूप दूध नहीं देता। गणना की तारीख से पहले वाले दिन तक दूध न देने वाली दुधारू गायों और दुधारू भैंसों की प्रतिशतता सारणी III में प्रत्येक राज्य और समस्त भारत के लिए दर्शायी गयी है।

सारणी (1) : प्रजाति के अनुसार दूध दे रहे पशुओं की कुल संख्या की तुलना में व्यवहारिक रूप से दुधारू पशु जो दूध नहीं दे रहे हैं, की प्रतिशतता।

राज्य	गाय		भैंस	
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	59.29	29.04	2.97	1.32
असम	0.96	0.59	5.42	—
बिहार	10.83	4.99	1.22	0.79
गुजरात	1.05	—	—	—
हरियाणा	2.00	1.78	0.62	0.53
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.21	4.35	0.34	—
जम्मू व कश्मीर	0.39	0.37	0.47	—
कर्नाटक	5.08	5.01	0.79	0.67
केरल	2.30	2.41	2.18	—
मध्य प्रदेश	34.45	5.90	2.69	1.52

1	2	3	4	5
महाराष्ट्र	20.77	10.45	0.58	0.67
मणिपुर	1.50	—	4.24	—
मेघालय	9.13	—	2.27	—
नागालैण्ड	—	—	—	—
उड़ीसा	29.91	10.04	11.75	8.11
पंजाब	1.01	0.41	0.72	0.14
राजस्थान	6.26	4.33	1.50	1.07
तमिलनाडु	13.97	1.88	3.24	0.40
त्रिपुरा	3.84	5.69	40.00	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	11.67	2.27	1.01	0.58
पश्चिमी बंगाल	1.72	1.67	1.43	—
चंडीगढ़	—	—	—	—
दिल्ली	—	—	2.33	1.67
गोआ दमण व दीव	31.48	22.73	—	—
पांडिचेरी	3.88	1.69	—	—
समस्त भारत	16.42	4.76	1.39	0.72

सारणी 1 के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि भारत के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों की कुल दुधारू गायों में से क्रमशः 16.42 और 1.39 प्रतिशत गायों मनुष्य उपभोग के लिये दूध नहीं दे रही है। भैंसों की तदनु रूप प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 4.76 और 0.72 है।

जहां तक राज्यों का संबंध है ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दूध न देने वाली दुधारू गायें मध्य प्रदेश (34.45), गोआ, दमण व दीव (31.48) और उड़ीसा (29.91) की तुलना में आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 59.29 प्रतिशत रही। राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी इसी प्रकार की स्थिति देखने में आयी किन्तु इनकी तुलना में कम है। दूध न देने वाली दुधारू गायों की संख्या गोआ दमण व दीव (22.73) महाराष्ट्र (10.45) और उड़ीसा (10.04) की अपेक्षा आन्ध्र प्रदेश (29.04) में एक बार फिर सर्वाधिक रही। मानव उपभोग के लिये दुधारू पशु की दूध न देने की प्रकृति भैंसों के संबंध में लागू नहीं होती क्योंकि अधिकांश राज्यों, यहां तक कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी ऐसे दुधारू पशुओं की प्रतिशतता कम बतायी गई है। यहां यह भी उल्लेख करना महत्वपूर्ण होगा कि पूछ-ताछ की कुछ अनुसूचियों में ऐसी सूचना भी है कि एक सुझाव बेल बनाने की दृष्टि से बछड़ों को पूरा दूध पीने दिया गया।

यही नहीं बल्कि दुग्ध उत्पादन के आकार समूह में दुधारू पशुओं की वितरण प्रतिशतता (सारणी 3, भाग 11) से परिलक्षित होता है कि भारत के गांवों में दुग्ध उत्पादन के आकार समूह में वृद्धि के साथ दुधारू गायों की प्रतिशतता में तेजी से कमी आई है। तथापि, शहरी क्षेत्रों में 1.00 से 2.00 लिटर तक दुग्ध उत्पादन वाली श्रेणी के आकार समूह में वृद्धि के साथ कथित प्रतिशतता से भी वृद्धि परिलक्षित होती है। तत्पश्चात् कभी आनी शुरू हो जाती है। भैंस के मामले में भी यही प्रवृत्ति ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में देखी गयी है।

2.3.2 दुधारू गोजातीय पशुओं का दुग्ध उत्पादन और सांद्रित चारे का परस्पर सम्बन्ध संभावित है। सामान्यतः खली, पेरी हुई दाल, चना, अनाज, भूसी, चोकर, तिलहन और गुड़ को सांद्रित चारे के अन्तर्गत वर्गीकृत किया गया है। सांद्रित चारे की औसत खपत, जैसी कि सारणी (11) में दर्शायी गयी है, सभी राज्यों में विशेषकर ग्रामीण

क्षेत्रों में गाय-भैंस दोनों को लिये कम है। सभी राज्यों के दोनों क्षेत्रों में भैंसों के लिये खपत दर गायों की अपेक्षा अधिक है। यही नहीं बल्कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में गायों और भैंसों को दिये गये सांद्रित चारे की औसत उपभोग दरें, मणिपुर की गायों और

असम की भैंसों को छोड़कर, सभी राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक रही। यहां इस बात का उल्लेख करना असंगत न होगा कि गायों और भैंसों की औसत दुग्ध उत्पादन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में शहरी क्षेत्रों में

सारणी—II प्रजाति के अनुसार दुधारु पशु के दुग्ध उत्पादन (0.00 लिटर) और दिये गये सांद्रित चारे की मात्रा

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	ग्रामीण				शहरी			
	गाय		भैंस		गाय		भैंस	
	औसत		औसत		औसत		औसत	
	उत्पादित दुग्ध	दिया गया सांद्रित चारा	उत्पादित दुग्ध	दिया गया सांद्रित चारा	उत्पादित दुग्ध	दिया गया सांद्रित चारा	उत्पादित दुग्ध	दिया गया सांद्रित चारा
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
आन्ध्रप्रदेश	0.31	0.25	1.18	0.62	0.98	0.85	1.74	1.05
असम	0.88	0.12	2.59	0.18	1.23	1.58	0.50	—
बिहार	1.26	0.16	3.15	0.38	2.00	0.51	4.23	0.84
गुजरात	2.13	0.66	3.20	1.46	3.53	1.34	4.83	1.83
हरियाणा	2.75	0.66	4.35	1.29	3.12	1.01	5.02	1.90
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.06	0.16	2.34	0.39	1.95	0.66	3.69	0.97
जम्मू व कश्मीर	1.50	0.82	2.52	0.36	1.78	1.63	2.71	1.04
कर्नाटक	0.83	0.21	1.38	0.28	1.91	0.86	1.83	0.62
केरल	1.59	0.92	2.19	2.06	2.54	1.76	3.79	2.62
मध्य प्रदेश	0.56	0.15	1.79	0.54	1.20	0.52	3.34	1.44
महाराष्ट्र	0.68	0.14	2.24	0.90	1.24	0.56	3.56	1.49
मणिपुर	1.31	0.50	1.71	0.39	1.48	0.35	2.71	1.86
मेघालय	0.94	0.11	0.87	—	3.84	2.15	—	—
नागालैण्ड	—	—	—	—	1.52	1.01	—	—
उड़ीसा	0.38	0.16	0.92	0.28	1.04	0.71	2.25	1.91
पंजाब	2.27	0.42	3.57	0.86	3.48	0.99	4.72	1.93
राजस्थान	1.87	0.62	3.01	1.10	2.60	0.99	4.35	1.87
तमिल नाडु	1.02	0.60	1.80	0.90	2.27	1.00	2.60	1.20
त्रिपुरा	0.68	0.12	0.30	—	0.82	0.50	1.00	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.15	0.27	2.73	0.72	2.15	0.76	3.76	1.48
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.08	0.24	3.04	0.76	1.82	0.55	6.18	2.56
चंडीगढ़	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.30	0.76
दिल्ली	2.71	1.45	5.04	2.56	2.81	3.11	5.91	3.40
गोवा व मण व दीव	0.71	0.44	2.51	1.35	1.00	0.50	3.10	1.89
पांडिचेरी	1.45	1.39	2.20	1.41	4.97	1.70	9.22	1.44
समस्त भारत	1.05	0.30	2.61	0.80	1.98	0.87	3.60	1.54

अधिक है। हालांकि भारत के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में देखा गया है कि गोजातीय पशु द्वारा सांद्रित चारे की औसत उपभोग की निम्न दर इस तथ्य को स्पष्ट करती है कि अधिकांश गोजातीय दुधारू पशु बिलकुल भी सांद्रित चारा नहीं खाते। भाग-II के सारणी 5 में दर्शाये गये आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि भारत के गांवों में जिन दुधारू गायों और भैसों को सांद्रित चारा नहीं दिया जाता उनका प्रतिशत क्रमशः 70.53 और 41.44 तक रहा है। भारत के शहरी क्षेत्रों में दुधारू गायों और भैसों के बारे में तदनु रूप प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 39.28 और 21.71 है। कुछ राज्यों में स्थिति अभी भी खराब है। मेघालय, उड़ीसा, असम, मध्य प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा और महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सांद्रित चारा न खाने वाली दुधारू गायों की प्रतिशतता 82 से 97 के बीच अलग अलग है। इसके विपरीत पांडिचेरी केरल और दिल्ली में यह दर 9 से 20 के बीच अलग अलग है। जहां तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की भैसों का सम्बन्ध है मेघालय और त्रिपुरा में भैसों को सांद्रित चारा बिलकुल नहीं दिया जाता। असम, उड़ीसा और मणिपुर में 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक दुधारू भैसों को भी सांद्रित चारा नहीं दिया गया है। यही नहीं बल्कि पांडिचेरी, केरल और दिल्ली में सांद्रित चारा न खाने वाली दुधारू भैसों की प्रतिशतता बहुत कम है। दुधारू गोजातीय पशुओं द्वारा सांद्रित चारा न खाने की बात शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी देखी गयी है।

प्रत्येक दुधारू पशु की दुग्ध उत्पादन सम्बन्धी मात्रा में, कुछ मामलों को छोड़कर, सांद्रित चारा देने पर तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है जो 5.00 से 10.00 कि० ग्रा० तक थी। किन्तु, वे दुधारू कुल गायें जिन्हें किसी भी रूप में सांद्रित चारा दिया गया था, का प्रतिशतता ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्र में क्रमशः 93 और 87 रहा। ये गायें केवल 2 कि० ग्रा० तक सांद्रित चारा खाती थीं।

2.4.1 बछड़ा देने की संख्या और अन्तिम बछड़ा देने तक के अन्तराल के अनुसार वर्गीकृत दुधारू गोजातीय पशुओं का औसत दुग्ध उत्पादन। इस अंक के भाग-II की सारणी 4 में आंकड़े इस बात का अध्ययन करने के लिए दर्शाये गये हैं कि क्या प्रत्येक दुधारू गोजातीय पशु की दुग्ध उत्पादन दर बछड़ा प्रजनन के अन्तराल और बछड़ा देने की संख्या जैसे तथ्यों पर निर्भर करता है। ये आंकड़े प्रत्येक राज्य और समस्त भारत के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए दर्शाये गये हैं।

ऐसा देखा गया है कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में फालतू पशुओं (1.30 कि० ग्रा०) तथा भैसों (3.53 कि० ग्रा०) की सर्वाधिक उत्पादन दर क्रमशः हाल ही में दिये बछड़े के दो और तीन माह के होने पर सूचित की गयी है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में बछड़ा देने के पहले महीने में गायों की न्यूनतम दुग्ध उत्पादन दर (2.56 कि० ग्रा०) अभिलेखबद्ध की गयी और बछड़ा देने दूसरे महीने तक भैसों की न्यूनतम दुग्ध उत्पादन दर (4.64 कि० ग्रा०) अभिलेखबद्ध की गयी।

फिर भी, राज्य स्तर के अनुमानों से परिलक्षित होता है कि सामान्यतः सर्वाधिक दुग्ध उत्पादन की दर उन दुधारू गोजातीय पशुओं की है जिन्हें बछड़ा दिये 4 माह हो गये हों। यह प्रक्रिया अधिकांश राज्यों में गाय और भैसों के लिए ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में देखी गयी है।

दुधारू गोजातीय पशुओं की अधिकतम दुग्ध उत्पादन दर और बछड़ा देने की संख्या के बीच के सम्बन्ध के बारे में देखा गया है कि भारत के गांवों में गायें आठ बार बछड़ा देती हैं और फिर अधिकतम औसत उत्पादन 1.20 कि० ग्रा० अभिलेख बद्ध किया गया जबकि भारत के शहरी क्षेत्रों में पांच बछड़े देती हैं और अधिकतम औसत उत्पादन 2.16 कि० ग्रा० अभिलेखबद्ध किया गया। दूसरी ओर भैसों के लिए भारत के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिकतम औसत उत्पादन 2.75 कि० ग्रा० और 4.00 कि० ग्रा० रहा तथा भारत के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में क्रमशः 3 और 7 बार बछड़ा देना अभिलेखबद्ध किया गया।

अधिकांश राज्यों में उन गायों का, जिन्होंने 3 या अधिक बार बछड़ा दिया है, ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में दुग्ध उत्पादन अधिकतम रहा।

भैसों के मामले में हालांकि 15 राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों और 15 राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों ने तीन और अधिक बार बछड़ा देने वाली भैसों (गायों) की दुग्ध उत्पादन दर सर्वाधिक बताई है, 8 राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों ने और 10 राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों ने केवल एक अथवा दो बार बछड़ा देने वाली भैसों की दुग्ध उत्पादन दर सर्वाधिक सूचित की है।

यह भी देखा जा सकता है कि भारत के ग्रामीण और शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में दुधारू गोजातीय पशुओं के अधिक बार बछड़ा देने से सामान्यतः दुग्ध उत्पादन दर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होती है और यह गायों के सम्बन्ध में अधिक प्रभावित प्रमाणिक है।

गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या, जन्म, मृत्यु एवं बछड़ा देने के अन्तराल सम्बन्धी अनुमान इस सर्वेक्षण के गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या का आकार और संयोजन, इन पशुओं के जन्म एवं मृत्यु सम्बन्धी विवरण और मादा पालतू पशुओं तथा भैसों के एक बछड़ा देने से दूसरा बछड़ा देने तक का औसत अन्तराल जैसे महत्वपूर्ण निष्कर्षों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया। यह भी उल्लेख कर दिया गया जाय कि ये दर्शाये गये अनुमान केवल पारिवारिक क्षेत्र से उपलब्ध सूचना पर आधारित हैं।

2.5.1 गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या आकार एवं संयोजन

सर्वेक्षण परिणामों से पता चलता है कि जुलाई, 1975 से जून, 1976 की मध्य अवधि के दौरान समूचे देश के पारिवारिक क्षेत्र में गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या 2130 लाख थी जिसमें से 1580 लाख पालतू पशु और 5.50 लाख भैसे थीं।

2.6 सर्वेक्षण के व्यापित क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाली कुल गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या में नर पशुओं की अपेक्षा मादा की संख्या अधिक थी। समस्त भारत में प्रत्येक 100 नर पशुओं की तुलना में मादा गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या 111 अनुमानित की गयी है। बही नहीं बल्कि व्यस्क गोजातीय पशु (अर्थात् 3 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु वाले पशु) जो कुल का 71 प्रतिशत तक अनुमानित किये गये हैं। नर और मादा सम संख्याओं में विभाजित किये गये हैं। इस प्रकार नर और मादा गोजातीय पशु पारिवारिक क्षेत्र में क्रमशः बोझा ढोने और दुधारू पशु अर्थ व्यवस्था को संतुलित रखने के साधन हैं। चूंकि कुल गोजातीय पशुओं का लगभग 96 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण परिवारों द्वारा पाला गया है इसलिए समस्त भारत का प्रतिमान ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के उपलब्ध प्रतिमान के अनुकूल है हालांकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में कुल मादा गोजातीय पशु नर पशुओं के दुगुने से भी अधिक हैं। यह अन्तर व्यस्क पशुओं के बीच अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उल्लेखनीय है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुल गोजातीय पशुओं का व्यस्क नर और व्यस्क मादाओं की प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 36.10 और 35.01 सूचित की गयी है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में तदनु रूप प्रतिशतता 19.96 और 45.46 बतायी गयी है। शहरी क्षेत्रों में मादा गोजातीय पशुओं के आधिक्य का तथ्यपूर्ण कारण यह है कि शहरी परिवार गोजातीय पशुओं को मुख्य रूप से दुग्ध उत्पादन के लिए पालते हैं। शहरी अर्थव्यवस्था की दृष्टि से बोझा ढोने वाले पशुओं की आवश्यकता सीमित है। ऐसा सम्भवतः गांवों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में बड़ी संख्या में मादा गोजातीय पशुओं के प्रजनन तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नर गोजातीय पशुओं के प्रवजन के कारण होता है जिससे इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में प्रवजन आवा जाही से गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या में अलग अलग लिंगानुपात दृष्टि-गोचर होता है।

2.7.3 कुल गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या का लगभग तीन चौथाई पालतू पशु है। जिनमें एक चौथाई से थोड़ी अधिक संख्या भैसों की है। इन दोनों प्रवर्गों की आयु और लिंगानुसार संरचना में उल्लेखनीय अन्तर है।

सारणी III—भारत में गोजातीय पशुओं का गांवों और शहरों में अलग-अलग और ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में समुक्त संयोजन ।

आयु	लिंग समूह	पशु			भैंस			जोड़		
		संख्या	प्रतिशत	लिंगानुसार अनुपात	संख्या	प्रतिशत	लिंगानुसार अनुपात	संख्या	प्रतिशत	लिंगानुसार अनुपात
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ग्रामीण और शहरी समुक्त रूप में										
व्यस्क	नर	684.9	43.41	×	72.6	13.08	×	757.5	35.51	×
	मादा	469.5	29.75	×	285.3	51.41	×	754.8	35.39	×
	जोड़	1154.4	73.16	146	357.9	64.49	25	1512.3	70.90	100
युवा	नर	193.6	12.27	×	58.9	10.61	×	252.5	11.84	×
	मादा	229.9	14.57	×	138.2	24.90	×	368.1	17.26	×
	जोड़	423.5	26.84	84	197.1	35.51	43	620.6	29.10	69
	जोड़	1577.9	100.00	126	555.0	100.00	31	2132.9	100.00	90
ग्रामीण										
व्यस्क	नर	670.8	44.00	×	71.3	13.43	×	742.1	36.10	×
	मादा	448.9	29.44	×	270.8	51.00	×	719.7	35.01	×
	जोड़	1119.7	73.44	149	342.1	64.43	26	1461.8	71.11	103
युवा	नर	186.4	72.23	×	56.4	10.62	×	242.8	11.81	×
	मादा	218.6	14.33	×	132.5	24.95	1	351.1	17.08	×
	जोड़	405.0	26.56	85	188.9	35.57	43	593.9	28.89	69
	जोड़	1524.7	100.00	128	531.0	100.00	32	2055.7	100.00	92
शहरी										
व्यस्क	नर	14.1	26.50	×	1.3	5.41	×	15.4	19.96	×
	मादा	20.6	38.72	×	14.5	60.42	×	35.1	45.46	×
	जोड़	34.7	65.22	68	15.8	65.83	9	50.5	65.42	44
युवा	नर	7.2	13.53	×	2.5	10.42	×	9.7	12.56	×
	मादा	11.3	21.24	×	5.7	23.75	×	17.0	22.02	×
	जोड़	18.5	34.77	64	8.2	34.17	44	26.7	34.58	57
	जोड़	53.2	100.00	67	24.0	100.00	19	77.2	100.00	48

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न प्रतिमान सारणी III में दर्शाये गये हैं। मवेशियों के मामले में कुल पशुओं की तुलना में व्यस्क पशुओं की प्रतिशतता ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र में क्रमशः 73.44 और 65.22 है जो शहरी क्षेत्रों में आनुपातिक अपेक्षाकृत अधिक युवा स्टॉक की ओर इंगित करता है। यही नहीं बल्कि भैंसों में ऐसा अन्तर दृष्टिगोचर नहीं हुआ है। इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में कथित प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 64.43 और 65.83 रही। यह भी देखा गया है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गायों (26.56) की युवा स्टॉक की अपेक्षा भैंसों (35.57) का युवा स्टॉक अधिक है जबकि शहरी क्षेत्रों में मवेशियों और भैंसों का कथित अनुपात कुल मिलाकर बराबर है। पैदा बछड़ों की संख्या व्यस्क मादा पशुओं की संख्या पर निर्भर करती है इसी व्यस्क मादाओं के उच्च सापेक्ष अनुपात से गोजातीय संख्या के युवा स्टॉक के अनुपात में वृद्धि की संभावना रहती है। इससे पूर्णतः स्पष्ट नहीं होता क्योंकि व्यस्क मादाओं और युवा

स्टॉक के बीच युवा स्टॉक और प्रजाति के बीच, प्रजाति और क्षेत्रों के बीच अलग-अलग अनुपात परिलक्षित हुए हैं। अन्य सम्बन्धित तथ्यों में युवा स्टॉक के बीच मृत्यु दर, मादा पशुओं की प्रजनन दर आदि हैं जहां तक लिंगानुपात का सम्बन्ध है मवेशियों और भैंसों की ग्रामीण क्षेत्र/क्षेत्रों में अत्यधिक भिन्नता परिलक्षित होती है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्यस्क पशुओं में 149 नर पशु होने पर 100 मादा पशु होती है जबकि मवेशियों के मामले में 100 मादा भैंसों के होने पर केवल 26 भैंसा होते हैं। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जब केवल युवा स्टॉक (अर्थात् 3 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले) की बात होती है तो वहां नर मवेशियों और भैंसों से मादा पशु की संख्या अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होती है जिनका लिंगानुपात क्रमशः 85 और 43 है। इस सबका निष्कर्ष यह है कि ग्रामीण परिवार कुल मिलाकर बोझा देने की दृष्टि से मवेशियों को और दुग्ध उत्पादन के लिए भैंसों को पालन श्रेयस्कर

समझते हैं। दूसरी और शहरी क्षेत्रों में व्यस्क मादाओं की संख्या नर भवैशियों और भैंसों की अपेक्षा अधिक है। यहां भी भवैशियों के बीच व्यस्क नर पशु की तुलना में व्यस्क मादा पशुओं की संख्या अधिक है।

2.8 ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों की संयुक्त रूप से लिगानुसार भवैशियों और भैंसों की संख्या प्रमुख राज्यों और समस्त भारत के लिए नीचे सारणी में दर्शायी गयी है :—

सारणी IV —ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में नर-मादा एवं प्रजाति के अनुसार गोजातीय पशुओं की मिलीजुली संख्या

(हजारों में)

राज्य	दोर (पशु)			भैंस		
	नर	मादा	जोड़	नर	मादा	जोड़
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	5692	4346	10038	1815	4682	6497
असम 3	3060	2335	5395	219	98	317
बिहार	8462	5205	13667	1023	2635	3658
गुजरात	3408	2073	5481	216	3095	3311
हरियाणा	1152	1078	2230	379	2338	2717
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1075	942	2017	46	486	532
जम्मू व कश्मीर	813	912	1725	61	314	375
कर्नाटक	4779	4591	9370	524	2458	2982
केरल	697	1844	2541	253	187	440
मध्य प्रदेश	12487	10850	23337	1673	3154	4827
महाराष्ट्र	7045	5369	12414	595	2314	2909
उड़ीसा	5104	3715	8819	511	246	757
पंजाब	1614	1424	3038	647	3614	4261
राजस्थान	5302	5824	11126	845	3836	4681
तमिलनाडु	4497	4362	8859	375	1908	2283
उत्तर प्रदेश	16151	8748	24899	3398	10634	14032
पश्चिम बंगाल	5834	5696	11530	510	160	670
समस्त भारत	87854	69937	157791	13153	42347	55500

जैसी कि आशा की जाती है गोजातीय पशुओं की संख्या तथा संरचना में राज्यों के बीच बहुत अन्तर है। ऐसा पाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पशुओं की संख्या सबसे अधिक है और मध्य प्रदेश दूसरे स्थान पर आता है। ये दोनों राज्य ऐसे हैं जिनमें पशुओं की संख्या दो करोड़ से अधिक है।

बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, पश्चिम बंगाल, राजस्थान और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में जिन्हें उन्हें पराक्रम के अनुसार अवरोही क्रम से संगठित किया गया है। वे ऐसे राज्य हैं जिनमें पशुओं की संख्या एक करोड़ और 1 करोड़ चालीस लाख के बीच है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भैंसों की संख्या सबसे अधिक है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश का स्थान भैंसों की संख्या की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश के बाद आता है किन्तु वहीं भैंसों की संख्या उत्तर प्रदेश में आधे से भी कम है। मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा पंजाब अपने प्रद क्रम में ऐसे राज्य हैं जहां भैंसों की संख्या चालीस लाख से पचास लाख के बीच की प्रतिवेदित है।

2.9 सामान्यता किसी भी राज्य में गाय बैलों की संख्या भैंसों की तुलना में अधिक है किन्तु पूर्वी क्षेत्र के कुछ राज्य में अर्थात् पश्चिम बंगाल, असम और उड़ीसा में गोजातीय पशुओं अर्द्धाधिक है इन समस्त राज्यों में कुछ गोजातीय पशुओं की तुलना में कुल गायों बैलों की प्रतिशतता 90 से अधिक है। दूसरी ओर पंजाब और हरियाणा इस प्रतिमान के प्रतिवाद स्वरूप हैं जहां इन दोनों राज्यों में गोजातीय पशुओं भैंस गाय-बैलों की संख्या क्रमशः 42 और 45 प्रतिशत है। नर और मादा पशुओं पर अलग-अलग विचार करने पर यह प्रतीत होता है कि सभी राज्यों में निविवाद रूप से बैलों की संख्या भैंसों की संख्या से अधिक

है। मादा पशुओं के सम्बन्ध के मामले कुछ भिन्न है। यहां राज्यों के बीच बहुत अन्तर परिलक्षित होता है। पंजाब, हरियाणा गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भैंसों गायों से ज्यादा हैं, कुल मात्रा गोजातीय पशुओं की तुलना के गायों की संख्या क्रमशः 28, 32, 40, 45 और 48 प्रतिशत है। विशेषकर कुछ पूर्वी क्षेत्रों राज्यों अर्थात् पश्चिम बंगाल, असम और उड़ीसा में और केरल में भी गायों की संख्या कुल गोजातीय पशुओं की तुलना में 90 प्रतिशत तक है इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि भैंस गाय से प्रायः दुगुना दूध देती है। यही नहीं बल्कि सर्वेक्षण से यह तथ्य स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि केरल राजस्थान और जम्मू व कश्मीर को छोड़ कर जहां गायों की संख्या बैलों की संख्या गायों की संख्या से अधिक है भैंसों के लिए स्थिति एक दम विपरीत है। असम, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल को छोड़कर जहां भैंसों अधिक संख्या में हैं अन्य राज्यों में भैंस (मादा) पर्याप्त रूप से अधिक हैं। ये तथ्य इस ओर इंगित करते हैं कि इन राज्यों में गाय-बैल और भैंस-भैंसे बोझा ढोने तथा दुग्ध उत्पादन दोनों दृष्टिकोणों से समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण है।

2.10 जन्म-विवरण :—अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर एक वर्ष के दौरान रा० प्र० सर्वे के 30वें दौर के अनुसार गाय-बैलों और भैंस-भैंसे की जन्म दर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में क्रमशः 166, 41, 900 और 106, 99, 1000 और शहरी क्षेत्र में 9, 83, 600 और 7, 11, 100 है। जन्म संख्या का आंकलन करते समय मृत-जन्म (अर्थात् मरे हुए पैदा होने वाले पशु) की गणना नहीं की गई है। प्रजातियों के बीच तथा ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के बीच स्थल जन्म (2) दर में विस्तृत अन्तर सारणी V से देखा जा सकता है।

सारणी V : कुछ प्रमुख राज्यों और समस्त भारत के ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग प्रजाति के अनुसार प्रति 1000 पशुओं पर जन्म दर

राज्य	जन्म दर			
	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	गाय-बैल	भैंस-भैंसे	गाय-बैल	भैंस-भैंसे
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	91	199	122	267
असम	151	69	242	77
बिहार	88	167	160	204
गुजरात	69	197	117	246
हरियाणा	139	254	235	332
हिमाचल प्रदेश	116	217	178	300
जम्मू व कश्मीर	121	140	198	225
कर्नाटक	111	230	163	319
केरल	196	116	236	183
मध्य प्रदेश	112	154	183	313
महाराष्ट्र	115	234	171	341
उड़ीसा	106	84	189	136
पंजाब	130	250	221	323
राजस्थान	140	219	200	267
तमिलनाडु	92	180	81	328
उत्तर प्रदेश	87	206	190	284
पश्चिम बंगाल	136	57	223	452
समस्त भारत	109	202	185	296

प्रजाति के अनुसार जीवित जन की संख्या

(2) किसी प्रजाति के लिए स्थूल जन्म-दर = $\frac{\text{प्रजाति के अनुसार पशुओं की संख्या}}{\text{प्रजाति के अनुसार जीवित जन की संख्या}} \times 1000$

सारणी V में प्रस्तुत किये गये अनुमानों में गाय-बैलों और भैंस-भैंसों के जन्म से सम्बन्धित कुछ पहलुओं की ओर संकेत किया गया है। तमिलनाडु को छोड़कर जहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गाय-बैलों की जन्म दर उच्चतर पाई गई है, यह देखा गया है कि गाय-बैलों व भैंस-भैंसों की जन्म-दर शहरी क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तुलना में सभी राज्यों में प्रजातियों के बीच भैंस-भैंसों की उच्चतर जन्म दर परिलक्षित होती है। अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में भैंस-भैंसा की जन्म दर गाय-बैलों की जन्म की दर तुलना में प्रायः दो गुनी है। तथापि पश्चिम बंगाल असम, उड़ीसा और केरल में एक भिन्न प्रतिमान देखने में आता है जहां पश्चिम बंगाल के शहरी क्षेत्र को छोड़कर दोनों क्षेत्रों में भैंस-भैंसा की तुलना में गाय-बैलों की जन्म दर अधिक है। भैंसों की जन्म दर कम होने का कारण यह है कि अन्य राज्यों में परिलक्षित प्रतिशतता की तुलना में कुल भैंस-भैंसा में जवान भैंसों (मादा) की प्रतिशतता कम (24, 31, 32 और 42) है। राज्यों के मध्य गाय-बैलों की जन्म दर केरल में सबसे अधिक (196) है उसके बाद असम (151) राजस्थान (140) और हरियाणा (139) का स्थान है। जहां तक भैंस-भैंसा का सम्बन्ध है, हरियाणा का स्थान सर्वोपरि (234) है तथा बाद में उससे निकटतम स्थान पंजाब (250) का है। उत्तम क्रम में ग्रामीण स्थान महाराष्ट्र (234) और कर्नाटक (230) का है।

2.11 जन्म के समय नर-मादा का अनुपात जीव-वैज्ञानिक स्थिरांक माना गया है जो एक संकीर्ण सीमा तक ही घटता-बढ़ता है। सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों 29-304 Statistics/84

से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गाय-बैल और भैंस-भैंसा का अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रति 100 मादा जन्म पर क्रमशः 81 और 73 है और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 74 और 73 है। जन्म के समय नर-मादा अनुपात अधिकांश राज्यों में 90 से कम है जिससे ध्वनित होता है कि सर्वेक्षण में नर पशुओं के जन्म को कम करके प्रतिबद्धित किया है गया। जन्म सम्बन्धी सूचना परिवारों से सगृहीत की गई जहां इस प्रकार की घटनाएं घटी। इसलिए यह संभव है कि उन परिवारों से इस प्रकार की सूचना देने में भूल हुई है जहां पर परिगणना की तारीख पर कोई भी गोजातीय पशु गर्भावस्था में नहीं था यद्यपि जन्म 365 दिन से हो चुका था और पशु के मासिक ने गोजातीय पशु को बछड़े के साथ बेच दिया था। यह अनुभव किया गया है कि गोजातीय पशु के मामले में नर-मादा के चयन को कम करके दिखलाने के कारणों का पता लगाया गया।

2.12 प्रजनन क्षमता दर :—प्रजनन क्षमता निष्पादन के प्रमाणन के लिए सामान्य-क्षमता दर अर्थात् जननात्मक आयु-वर्ग समूह में कुल मादों की तुलना में कुल जन्म के अनुपात को अधिकांशतः सामान्य रूप से प्रयोग में लगाया गया है। चूंकि गायों और भैंसों की जननात्मक आयु उनकी विभिन्नता (उन्नत एवं देशी) प्रकार तथा नस्ल के साथ घटती-बढ़ती रहती है इसलिए “प्रति 1000 मादा की संख्या के पीछे जन्म की संख्या आयु” विशिष्ट प्रजनन दर (तदनुसार आयु समूह में प्रति 100 मादा पशुओं माताओं के आयु समूह के अनुसार कुल जन्म की संख्या) के साथ ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में गाय-बैल तथा भैंस-भैंसों के लिए अलग से आंकड़े परिशिष्ट II की सारणी 2 में प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। यह देखा जा सकता है कि गाय और भैंस के मामले में प्रजनन क्षमता का प्रायः सभी राज्यों के शहरी क्षेत्रों में व्यापक है उसके कुछ अपवाद के रूप में गाय-बैल के मामले में असम और भैंसों के मामले में उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल है यद्यपि प्रजातियों के बीच अधिकांश राज्यों में तथा अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर भी भैंस के लिए प्रजनन क्षमता दर उच्चतर है, यह अन्तर उतना भयंकर नहीं जितना कि जन्मदर के विप्लव से व्यक्त हुआ है।

2.13 आगे देखा गया है कि गाय-बैल और भैंस के मामले में प्रत्याशित प्रतिमान का अनुसरण करते हुए आयु से सम्बन्ध प्रजनन क्षमता पर कुछ निश्चित आयु समूह तक बढ़ती है और उसके उपरान्त घटती है। अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में गाय-बैल और भैंस के मामले में चरम सीमा 5-6 वर्ष के आयु समूह पहुंचती है। सामान्य रूप में भैंस की प्रजनन क्षमता दर शहरी क्षेत्रों में 3-4 के आयु समूह के छोड़कर सभी आयु समूह में अधिक है। प्रथम आयु समूह (2 वर्ष) के बारे में तुलना की दृष्टि से कोई विचार नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि बहुत ही कम जन्म घटनाओं को गाय-बैल अथवा भैंस के अधीन अखिलेखबद्ध किया गया है।

2.14 गोजातीय मादा पशुओं की जननात्मक आयु :—यहां मादा पशुओं के आयु समूह को तथा अन्य सम्बन्ध तथ्यों का जन्मों की संख्या से विभाजित करके गायों और भैंसों के लिए प्रजननात्मक आयु-समूह की सीमा निर्धारित करने का प्रयास किया गया है जैसा कि सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों से व्यक्त होता है। आयु को पूरे वर्षों में अखिलेखबद्ध किया गया है। अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कुछ मादा पशुओं के तुलनात्मक आयु समूह 16 और उससे अधिक में मादा पशुओं की प्रतिशतता गाय-बैल और भैंसों तथा ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में संयुक्त रूप से क्रमशः 0.62 और 0.82 आती है जबकि अगले निम्नतर आयु समूह अर्थात् आयु समूह 13-15 में उपर्युक्त दो प्रजातियों के लिए 2.47 और 30.3 है। इस प्रकार यह प्रतीत होता है कि बहुत कम गोजातीय मादा पशु 16 या उससे अधिक आयु समूह तक पहुंच जाता है इसके बावजूद मादा पशुओं के आयु समूह 16-18 तथा 19 या उससे अधिक आयु समूह में भी जन्म देने की घटनाओं की सूचना मिली है। किन्तु कुल जन्म संख्या की प्रतिशतता के रूप में गाय-बैल और भैंस के मामले में आयु समूह 13-15 की मादा पशुओं में परिलक्षित क्रमशः 2.69 और 3.80 के विरुद्ध इन दो समूहों के अधीन जन्मों की संख्या (प्रतिशतता) 0.46 और 0.65 होती है इस प्रकार समाप्त व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए 15 वर्ष का गोजातीय पशुओं के जननात्मक आयु का 2 वर्ष की आयु में बच्चे पैदा करने वाले मादा पशुओं की उपेक्षा की जा सकती है। इस प्रकार गाय

और भैंस का प्रभावशाली जननात्मक आयु 3-15 वर्ष के बीच की आयु के निकट होने की संभावना है।

आयु समूह अर्थात् 16 वर्ष और उससे ऊपर (3) की आयु वाले पशु द्वारा औसत रूप से दो बार बछड़ा देने के बीच के समय अन्तराल की औसत अवधि पहली बार बछड़ा देने की आयु कितनी बार बछड़े दिये, इन तथ्यों के आधार पर उच्चतर आयु सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए वैकल्पिक प्रणाली विकसित करने

का प्रयास किया गया। 16 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु समूह का चयन करने के निहित परिकल्पना यह है कि इस उम्र के जानवर या तो पहले ही पुनरुत्पादक आयु पार कर चुके होते हैं या पार करने की स्थिति में होते हैं और इसी कारण पूरी पुनरुत्पादक आयु का इससे आभास मिल सकता है। ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में गाय-बैल तथा भैंसों की पुनरुत्पादक उम्र की उच्चतर सीमा जैसा कि अखिल भारतीय दरों पर वैकल्पिक प्रणाली द्वारा अनुमानित की गई है उसे सारणी VI में दर्शाया गया है :-

सारणी VI — ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में गाय-बैल और भैंसों के लिए दो बार बच्चे पैदा करने के बीच औसत समय अन्तराल, प्रथम बार बच्चा पैदा करते समय आयु अन्तिम बार बच्चा पैदा करने की आयु अलग-अलग।

प्रजाति क्षेत्र	बच्चा पैदा करने के अन्तराल की औसत अवधि महीनों में	16 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु वाले पशुओं द्वारा बच्चा पैदा करने की औसत संख्या	प्रथम बार बच्चा पैदा करने की औसत अवधि कितनी बार बच्चे पैदा किये	प्रथम बार तथा अन्तिम बार बच्चा पैदा करने के बीच कुल समय अन्तराल (महीने) कालम 2×कालम 4)	प्रथम बार बच्चा पैदा करते समय आयु (महीने)	अन्तिम बार बच्चा पैदा करते समय आयु (वर्ष) कालम 5+6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
गाय-बैल	ग्रामीण	23	6.25	5.25	121	48	14.06
	शहरी	21	6.97	5.97	125	46	14.25
भैंस	ग्रामीण	21	7.06	6.06	127	47	14.50
	शहरी	21	6.82	5.82	122	46	14.00

इस प्रकार यह देखा गया है कि अन्तिम बार बच्चा पैदा करते समय आयु जिसे पुनरुत्पादक आयु की उच्चतर सीमा समझा गया है, वह गाय बैल और भैंसों के लिए 14 वर्ष के आस पास है और पहले निकाले गये अन्तिम निष्कर्षों के अधिक अनुकूल है।

2.15 सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों से मादा गोजातीय पशुओं की पुनरुत्पादक (जननात्मक आयु के लिए सीमाएं निर्धारित करने के उपरान्त पुनरुत्पादक आयु में प्रति 1000 मादा पशुओं के कुल जीवित जन्म के रूप में सामान्य प्रजनन क्षमता प्राप्त करने का प्रयास किया गया है। आयु समूह उसे 15 वर्ष की पुनरुत्पादक आयु माना गया है आयु को पूरे वर्षों में माना गया है। प्रमुख राज्यों तथा समस्त भारत के लिए सामान्य प्रजनन दरों सम्बन्धी अनुमान सारणी VII में प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं।

सारणी VII :— जननात्मक आयु समूह अर्थात् ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग प्रजाति के अनुसार 3.15 के आयु-समूह में प्रति 1000 मादा पशुओं के पीछे संख्या। जन्म

राज्य	सामान्य प्रजनन दर			
	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	गाय	भैंस	गाय	भैंस
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	313	425	425	477
असम	543	307	532	333
बिहार	356	341	454	400
गुजरात	268	327	336	385
हरियाणा	498	487	639	596

1	2	3	4	5
हिमाचल प्रदेश	384	336	558	517
जम्मू व कश्मीर	346	250	434	409
कर्नाटक	327	409	454	494
केरल	449	383	486	350
मध्य प्रदेश	350	347	477	513
महाराष्ट्र	416	443	540	536
उड़ीसा	382	355	508	358
पंजाब	458	460	606	548
राजस्थान	412	414	495	497
तमिलनाडु	275	369	456	449
उत्तर प्रदेश	378	405	532	499
पश्चिम बंगाल	427	434	487	654
समस्त भारत	374	400	484	497

जहां तक ग्रामीण व शहरी विभिन्नताओं का संबंध है, दोनों प्रजातियों के लिए गाय के सम्बन्ध में असम में गाय के लिए तथा केरल में भैंस

के अतिरिक्त सभी राज्यों में शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रजनन दर अधिक है। प्रजातियों के बीच अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर भैंस के लिए प्रजनन दर दोनों क्षेत्रों में अधिक है परन्तु शहरी क्षेत्रों में उसके बहुत नजदीक है। यदि राज्य के स्तर पर उपर्युक्त तुलना की जाए तो गाय के लिए उच्चतर प्रजनन दर लगभग अधिकांश राज्यों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती है तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में आधे से अधिक राज्यों में पाई जाती है। फिर भी जैसा कि पहले कहा जा चुका है अधिकांश राज्यों में भैंस की जन्मदर गाय से कहीं अधिक है। इस तथ्य द्वारा यह अन्तर स्पष्ट किया गया है कि कुल पशुओं में से व्यस्क मादा पशुओं की प्रतिशतता भैंस के लिए कथित प्रतिशतता के लिए तुलना किये गये पशुओं के मामले में कम थी। उदाहरणस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गाय की प्रजनन दर उतनी कम है जितनी तमिलनाडु में 275 एवं उतनी अधिक है जितनी असम में 5431। इसी प्रकार भैंस के लिए जम्मू व कश्मीर में 250 रिकार्ड की गई जो कि न्यूनतम है और हरियाणा में 487 है जो सबसे अधिक है। यह भी देखा गया कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में हरियाणा, पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र पश्चिम बंगाल तथा काफी हद तक केरल में भी ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्रों में दोनों प्रजातियों के लिए कुल मिलाकर प्रजनन निष्पादन सामान्य तौर पर बहुत अच्छा है।

2.16 बछड़ों की मृत्यु दर :—यह भली भाँति जानते हैं कि विशेष रूप से कम आयु में मृत्यु दर गोजातीय समूह में बहुत अधिक है। सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से पूर्व वर्ष के दौरान पैदा हुए तथा उसी वर्ष मरे पशुओं के आकलन जन्म के व्यौरों एवं प्रजनन दरों सहित भाग II की सारणी 2 में दर्शाए गये हैं। इस संदर्भ में यह बात ध्यान में रखी जाए कि कुछ मामलों में जन्म के परिणाम परिणामना की तारीख से पहले तथा कुछ मामलों में सर्वेक्षण की तारीख से 365 दिन पूर्व प्रस्तुत हो जाएँगे। यह मानते हुए कि भले ही परिणाम समय से बाद में प्राप्त हो यह बताया जाए कि वर्ष के दौरान पैदा हुए पशु लगभग 26 सप्ताह के लिए मृत्यु के खतरे से बाहर है। संदर्भ अवधि से—के दौरान गाय के बछड़ों के संदर्भ वर्ष में होने वाली मृत्युओं के इन आकलनों का प्रयोग करते हुए वर्ष के दौरान पैदा हुए पशु तथा उसी वर्ष में मरे हुए प्रति 1000 पशु उसी वर्ष पैदा हुए पशुओं की संख्या के रूप में बछड़ों की मृत्यु के अनुपात बताने का प्रयास किया गया है। ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के साथ साथ पशु एवं भैंस में भी इस दर में एक बहुत बड़ी भिन्नता पाई गई। जबकि पशुओं के लिए ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्रों में कथित दर 61 और 83 है तथा भैंस के लिए अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर इन दो क्षेत्रों में इतनी अधिकता पाई गई जितनी क्रमशः 170 और 283 है। बछड़ों की मृत्यु दरों में पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए बछड़ों की मृत्यु दर आधारित "0" की आयु (एक वर्ष से कम आयु वाले बछड़ों की मृत्यु) में मरने वाले पशुओं की संख्या एक वर्ष में प्रति 1000 जन्मों के अनुमान की गणना की जा चुकी है एवं अलग-अलग नर व मादा के आंकड़े संयुक्त रूप से भी केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए सारणी VIII में प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं।

सारणी VIII—प्रमुख राज्यों एवं समस्त भारत के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में एक वर्ष में लिंग के अनुसार अलग-अलग पशु एवं भैंस के लिए प्रति 1000 जन्म "0" की आयु में मरने वाले पशुओं की संख्या।

राज्य	प्रति 1000 जन्म "0" की आयु में मरने वाले पशु					
	नर	मादा	जोड़	नर	मादा	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	81	88	85	291	180	221
असम	36	21	26	154	66	87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
बिहार	88	67	76	358	198	262
गुजरात	195	185	189	543	281	368
हरियाणा	58	131	94	441	171	298
हिमाचल प्रदेश	217	151	180	781	323	526
जम्मू व कश्मीर	220	119	166	989	222	412
कर्नाटक	137	124	129	392	247	301
केरल	157	110	132	427	506	469
मध्य प्रदेश	98	75	86	253	140	192
महाराष्ट्र	79	76	77	397	268	325
उड़ीसा	82	93	88	303	160	217
पंजाब	128	166	147	312	258	283
राजस्थान	123	118	121	338	130	227
तमिलनाडु	92	84	88	296	239	259
उत्तर प्रदेश	155	134	144	476	237	342
पश्चिम बंगाल	47	33	38	352	106	197
समस्त भारत	107	91	98	392	216	290

सारणी VIII के अनुमानों से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि बछड़ों को जो मादा बछड़ों की अपेक्षा अधिक बीमारी से मरने का खतरा रहता है। लिंग के अनुसार विभिन्न मृत्यु दरों में पाया जाने वाला अन्तर भैंस और फिर गाय के मामले में बहुत अधिक स्पष्ट होता है। राज्यों में गुजरात में पशुओं की मृत्यु दर अधिकतम पाई जाती है लगभग ऐसा ही हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी है। दूसरी ओर असम एवं पश्चिम बंगाल में मृत्यु दर बिल्कुल निम्नतम है। भैंसों के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश एवं केरल में क्रमशः 526 एवं 412 की बहुत अधिक दर दर्शायी गई है जबकि असम व पश्चिम बंगाल में इसके विपरीत 87 एवं 197 की दर पाई गई।

2.17 आयु विनिर्दिष्ट मृत्यु दर :—मृत्यु की आयु पर गोजातीय पशुओं की मृत्यु संबंधी परिणामों पर हुए सर्वेक्षण में संगृहीत सूचना का आधार लिंग के आधार पर विश्लेषित पशुओं एवं भैंसों के लिए अलग-अलग आयु विनिर्दिष्ट मृत्यु दरें भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए प्राप्त हुई हैं। इन दरों तक पहुँचने पर पशुवध किये जाने के कारण होने वाली मृत्युओं पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। तथा केवल प्राकृतिक मृत्युओं पर ही विचार किया गया है। आयु विनिर्दिष्ट मृत्यु दरें प्रति 1000 पशुओं के लिए एक आयु समूह में उसी आयु समूह में मृत्युओं का सूचकांक प्रस्तुत करती है एवं ये दरें नीचे दी गई सारणी IX में प्रस्तुत की गई हैं :—

सारणी IX : अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पशुओं एवं भैंसों के लिए अलग-अलग जीवित पशुओं की आयु विनिर्दिष्ट मृत्यु दर एवं लिंग अनुपात ।

समस्त भारत										ग्रामीण
आयु	पशु					भैंसे				
	मृत्यु दर			जीवित पशुओं का लिंग-अनुसार अनुपात	मृत्यु दर			जीवित पशुओं का लिंग अनुपात		
	नर	मादा	जोड़		नर	मादा	जोड़			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
0	130	110	119	81	604	268	392	59		
1	61	53	56	86	122	56	76	43		
2	29	24	27	90	72	25	35	25		
3-4	28	21	24	77	59	26	32	23		
5-6	20	28	24	124	39	28	32	32		
7-9	22	34	26	170	38	31	32	28		
10 वर्ष उससे अधिक	54	76	60	236	77	46	52	22		
समस्त आयु	41	46	43	128	189	63	94	32		

पशु समुदाय में प्रति 100 मादा पशुओं के पीछे नर पशुओं की संख्या सारणी IX से यह देखा गया है कि गाय-बैलों के बीच मादा पशुओं की तुलना में नर पशुओं की निम्नस्तर आयु समूहों में मृत्यु दर अधिक है जबकि पांच या उससे अधिक आयु समूहों में मादा पशुओं की मृत्यु दर नर पशुओं से अधिक है। आयु-समूह 3-4 को छोड़कर जिसमें लिंग अनुपात में अचानक गिरावट परिलक्षित होती है आयु-समूहों की तुलना में जीवित पशुओं के लिंग-अनुपात में बढ़ोतरी की प्रवृत्ति दृष्टिगोचर होती है। भैंसों के मामले में नर पशुओं की मृत्यु दर तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से अधिक है और जीवित पशुओं का लिंग-अनुपात सभी आयु-समूहों में मादा पशुओं के पक्ष में है। यद्यपि आयु-समूहों की तुलना में उक्त अनुपात किसी संगत प्रतिमान का अनुसरण नहीं करते।

भाग II की सारणी 3 में यह भी देखा गया कि दोनों लिंगों के लिए पशुओं एवं भैंसों की मृत्यु दरें सभी आयु-समूहों में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्रों में उच्चतर हैं। इस विचार से कि शहरी परिवारों से पशुओं के बारे में जिसमें (पुष्टि के लिए अन्य संबंधित विशेषताओं पर आधारित सर्वेक्षण परिणाम दर्शाए गए हैं) अधिक ध्यान देने की अपेक्षा की जाती है, भले ही निष्कर्ष आश्चर्यजनक है।

2.18 दूध देने की क्षमता :—जैसा कि पहले ही कहा जा चुका है गाय व भैंस के लिए आयु-समूह द्वारा दो बछड़ों के जन्म के बीच औसत अन्तराल भाग II की सारणी 4 में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। ये अन्तराल वर्तमान आयु, पहली बार बछड़ा देने के समय आयु, कितनी बार बछड़ा दिया, दूध न देने वाले पशुओं के मामले में पिछली बार दूध न देने की अवधि, कितने महीने के पश्चात् बछड़ा दिया आदि जैसी संबंधित विशेषताओं के बारे में सूचना एक अप्रत्यक्ष पद्धति द्वारा प्राप्त हुई है। यह सारणी दूध न देने वाले पशुओं की पिछली बार दूध देने की औसत अवधि भी दर्शाती है। दूध देने की अवधि की पूरी लम्बाई के लिए सूचना उपलब्ध होने के पश्चात् किसी पशु के दूध देने की औसत अवधि के परिमाण के रूप में इसे लिया जा सकता है। अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर, दो बार बछड़ा देने के बीच का औसत अन्तराल आयु-समूहों के सुव्यवस्थित रूप से बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति दर्शाता है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गाय (23 महीने/की अपेक्षा भैंस में कम अन्तराल 21 महीने) पाया जाता है परन्तु शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रजातियों में कोई अन्तर नहीं पाया गया। दूसरी ओर दूध देने की अवधि औसत रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अधिक है तथा गाय की अपेक्षा भैंस के मामले में भी

अधिक है। दूध देने की क्षमता की ओर अधिक अपेक्षा की जाती है यदि दो बार बछड़े देने के बीच का अन्तराल कम हो तथा यदि दूध देने की अवधि भी अधिक लम्बी हो। इसी प्रकार गाय और भैंसों से संबंधित निष्पादन को न्याय संगत ठहराने के विचार से जहां तक उनके दूध देने की क्षमता का प्रश्न है दूध देने की क्षमता का एक सूचकांक गाय और भैंसों के लिए (दूध देने की औसत अवधि दो बार बछड़ा देने के बीच का औसत अन्तराल $\times 100$) तथा ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग से तैयार किया गया और यह सारणी X में दर्शाये गये हैं।

सारणी X : ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्रों में पशुओं एवं भैंसों की दूध देने की क्षमता के बारे में सूचकांक।

राज्य	दूध देने की क्षमता का सूचकांक			
	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	पशु	भैंस	पशु	भैंस
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	45	50	41	48
असम	56	43	41	40
बिहार	45	53	40	53
गुजरात	52	58	52	52
हरियाणा	53	59	47	59
हिमाचल प्रदेश	43	54	37	46
जम्मू व कश्मीर	52	56	52	45
कर्नाटक	25	21	21	21
केरल	41	42	41	43
मध्य प्रदेश	39	43	36	44
महाराष्ट्र	41	29	43	45
उड़ीसा	45	43	38	43
पंजाब	50	65	56	59
राजस्थान	43	52	47	50
तमिलनाडु	36	43	38	40
उत्तर प्रदेश	45	43	35	45
पश्चिम बंगाल	39	43	43	45
समस्त भारत	41	48	38	43

अधिकांश राज्यों के ग्रामीण एवं शहरी दोनों क्षेत्रों में भैंसों के लिए यह सूचकांक उच्चतर है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए असम, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा एवं उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए असम एवं जम्मू व कश्मीर में पशुओं के लिए उच्चतम सूचकांक उच्चतर है। जहाँ तक पशुओं का सम्बन्ध है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में असम, हरियाणा, गुजरात, जम्मू व कश्मीर और पंजाब तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में पंजाब, गुजरात और जम्मू व कश्मीर ही केवल ऐसे राज्य हैं जहाँ सूचकांक 50 और उससे अधिक है। भैंसों के लिए पंजाब में 65 का सूचकांक होने से वह सबसे अधिक है। इसके पश्चात् ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हरियाणा व गुजरात का नम्बर आता है जिनका सूचकांक क्रमशः 59 एवं 58 है। शहरी क्षेत्र में पंजाब व हरियाणा दोनों ही 59 का उच्चतम सूचकांक दर्शाते हैं।

2.19 वर्ष 1972 में हुई पशुगणना के आंकड़ों सहित सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों का निर्धारण करना :—बाह्य अभिकरणों के अनुमानों

सारणी XI : रा०प्र०सर्वे के अनुमानों एवं वर्ष 1972 के पशुगणना संबंधी आंकड़ों में अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर संयुक्त रूप से ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में पशुओं तथा भैंसों की अलग-अलग की गई तुलना।

(लाख)

आयु-लिंग संरचना	पशु			भैंस		
	रा०प्र०सर्वे के अनुमान	वर्ष 1972 में हुई पशुगणना	प्रतिशतता में अन्तर	रा०प्र०सर्वे के अनुमान	वर्ष 1972 में हुई पशुगणना	प्रतिशतता में अन्तर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
नर पशु						
1. 3 वर्ष से अधिक	685	738	(-) 7.18	73	80	(-) 8.75
2. 1—3 वर्ष	129	115	(+) 12.17	28	26	(+) 7.69
3. 1 वर्ष से कम	65	111	(-) 41.44	31	44	(-) 29.55
4. कुल नर पशु	879	964	(-) 8.82	132	150	(-) 12.00
मादा पशु						
5. 3 वर्ष से अधिक	469	556	(-) 15.65	285	290	(-) 1.72
6. 1—3 वर्ष	149	130	(+) 14.62	85	64	(-) 32.81
7. 1 वर्ष से कम	81	112	(-) 27.68	53	65	(-) 18.46
8. कुल मादा पशु	699	798	(-) 12.41	423	419	(+) 0.95
प्रमुख जोड़	1578	1762	(-) 10.44	555	569	(-) 2.46

रा०प्र०सर्वे के अनुमान वर्ष 1972 में हुई पशुगणना

प्रतिशतता में अन्तर $\times 100$

वर्ष 1972 में हुई पशु गणना

ऐसा पाया गया कि जबभी आयु समूह 1-3 वर्ष के लिए रा०प्र०सर्वे का अनुमान पशुगणना से अधिक होता है तब अन्य दो आयु समूहों में रा०प्र०सर्वे की अपेक्षा पशुगणना के अनुमानों का अधिक मूल्य रिकार्ड किया गया। कुल पशुओं के लिए प्रतिशतता का अन्तर लगभग 10 है तथा भैंसों के लिए अनुमानों के दो कुलों में काफी समानता है। तथापि, यह उल्लिखित किया जाए कि पशुओं की संख्या का स्तर न्यूनधिक रूप में स्थायी पाया गया है जो अंतिम कुछ पशुगणनाओं के परिणामों से रूप स्पष्ट होता है जबकि भैंसों विशेषकर मादा भैंसों के मामले में एक समान वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति पाई गई। इसके पश्चात्, यह बताना विषय से अलग नहीं होगा कि जब कभी रा०प्र०सर्वे की जांच पड़ताल के अन्तर्गत केवल पारिवारिक क्षेत्र ही निहित था उस संयुक्त पारिवारिक क्षेत्र के साथ साथ गैर-पारिवारिक दोनों क्षेत्रों में पशुगणना आयोजित की गई थी। अस्तु रा०प्र०सर्वे के अनुमान जुलाई 1975 से जून 1976 की मध्यावधि में उल्लिखित किये गये थे जबकि पशुगणना के अनुमान अप्रैल

वाल सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों की तुलनात्मकता के बारे में यह बताया जाए कि गोजातीय पशुओं के आकार एवं संरचना को छोड़कर जो कि पशु गणना के दौरान एकत्रित की गई है, इस रिपोर्ट में प्रस्तुत जन्मों, मृत्युओं एवं अन्य व्यौरों के बारे में हाल ही की अवधि के लिए कोई अन्य अनुमान अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस प्रकार, वर्ष 1972 में हुई पशु गणना के आंकड़ों के अनुसार विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले अनेक गोजातीय पशुओं के बारे में सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों की तुलना की गई है। यह पाया गया कि पशु गणना की अपेक्षा रा०प्र०सर्वे के अनुमान कम हैं। प्रतिशतता में अन्तर होने की स्थिति में कुल पशुओं एवं भैंसों के रा०प्र०सर्वे के अनुमान पशु गणना के आंकड़े की तुलना में कम हैं जो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 10.05 एवं 10.10 हैं। यह अन्तर बहुत अधिक भिन्नता दर्शाता है जबकि विभिन्न संघटक यथा नर मादा अवस्था कम आयु वाले और व्यस्क पशुओं की अलग-अलग की गई तुलना नीचे सारणी XI में दर्शायी गई है।

1972 के लिए उल्लिखित किये गये। यदि रा०प्र०सर्वे के सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त होने वाले अन्य आधारभूत अनुमानों यथा परिवारों की और व्यक्तियों की संख्या पर विचार किया जाए तो रा०प्र०सर्वे के 30वें दौर की मध्यावधि (अर्थात् जनवरी 1976) के लिए प्रक्षेपित रा०प्र०सर्वे के अनुमान एवं वर्ष 1971 की अनुकूल पशुगणना के अनुमानों में काफी समानता है। ग्रामीण व शहरी क्षेत्रों में अनुमानों के दो कुलों में प्रतिशतता का अन्तर क्रमशः परिवारों के लिए—1.13 और 5.13 तथा व्यक्तियों के लिए—1.79 और 5.86 हैं। रा०प्र०सर्वे के समाहारित अनुमानों से दरों की गणना की गई तथा उनकी पशुगणना से भली प्रकार तुलना की गई। यदि 1-3 एवं 7 वर्ष से कम के आयु समूहों में सारणी (IX) के अनुसार नवजात पशुओं के एक सकल समूह का निर्माण करने के लिए एकत्र किए जाएं तो रा०प्र०सर्वे में हुए सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों से होने वाले नवजात पशुओं से व्यस्क पशुओं के अनुपात के अनुमान एवं इसके अनुकूल वर्ष 1972 में हुई पशुगणना के

अनुमान पशुओं एवं भैंसों के साथ-साथ तर पशु एवं मादा पशुओं के लिए भी परस्पर घटिष्ठ हैं। इसी प्रकार, प्रत्येक राज्य में तर गोजातीय पशुओं के लिए तर पशु और मादा गोजातीय पशुओं के लिए मादा पशु की प्रतिशतता पूर्ण रूप से सन्तोषजनक है। यहां तक कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पशुओं एवं भैंसों का लिंग अनुपात अधिकांश राज्यों में निष्पक्ष रूप से बराबर है। अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर, लिंग अनुपात के लिए रा०प्र० सर्वे० के अनुमान पशु गणना के आंकड़ों से प्राप्त पशुओं एवं भैंसों के लिए 128 व 32 के अनुपात के स्थान पर 123 व 36 है।

प्रतिदर्श अभिकल्प एवं आकलन पद्धति

1. प्रतिदर्श अभिकल्प : प्रतिदर्श अभिकल्प एक स्तरीकृत दो चरणों वाला अभिकल्प है। प्रथम चरण के एकक वर्ष 1971 में हुई जनगणना के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गांव तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में शहरी खण्ड हैं तथा दूसरे चरण वाले एकक परिवार हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय स्तर पर एवं शहरी क्षेत्र में राज्य स्तर पर अभिकल्प स्वतः भारक है।

2. प्रतिदर्श आकार (केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श) : केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श में 8512 गांव तथा 9744 खण्ड निहित हैं।

3. स्तरीकरण : समस्त भारत को आधारभूत संस्तरों में विभाजित किया गया है ताकि आधारभूत संस्तर जिले की सीमाओं को काटे नहीं। वर्ष 1971 में हुई पशु गणना के अनुसार 15 लाख से अधिक ग्रामीण पशु संख्या वाले जिलों को (अथवा बिहार, उड़ीसा एवं पश्चिम बंगाल में उपप्रभाग) निकटवर्ती जिलों को जहां तक सम्भव है ग्रामीण पशुसंख्या की सघनता एवं फसल प्रतिदर्श के लिए समान रूप से समूहीकृत करते हुए 2 अथवा उससे अधिक का आधारभूत संस्तरों में विभाजित किया गया है ताकि प्रत्येक आधारभूत संस्तर की जनसंख्या 15 लाख से कम हो। प्रत्येक जिले में 15 लाख से कम 1971 की पशु संख्या गुजरात जहां 15 लाख से कम ग्रामीण पशुसंख्या वाले कुछ जिलों को राज्य की कबीली पशु संख्या एवं सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के संकेन्द्रण के विचार-विमर्श पर आधारभूत संस्तरों में विभाजित किया गया है। अतिरिक्त अपने आप में एक आधारभूत संस्तर का निर्माण करती है। इस प्रकार से निमित संस्तरों को ग्रामीण व शहरी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों में आधारभूत संस्तर के रूप में माना गया है तथापि शहरी क्षेत्र में, बहुत कम पशु संख्या वाले आधारभूत संस्तरों को आकारयोग्य शहरी पशुसंख्या वाले शहरी संस्तर का निर्माण करने के लिए इसके साथ ही मिला दिया गया है। तथापि इस प्रकार के सभी मामलों में, बहुत कम शहरी पशुसंख्या वाले ऐसे जिले जिनमें इस प्रकार के जिले शहरी संस्तर विनिर्माण के लिए कुछ क्षेत्र में पड़ोसी जिलों के साथ इस प्रकार के जिलों को मिला दिया गया है उनकी छोड़कर जिले के अलग अस्तित्व को सामान्यतः बनाए रखा गया है। भारत में 374 जिलों में से 366 जिले रा०प्र०सर्वे० में हुए सर्वेक्षण की व्याप्ति में हैं। इन 366 जिलों में निमित आधारभूत संस्तरों की ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संख्या 520 तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 380 है।

4. नियतन : विभिन्न राज्यों एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को गांवों एवं खण्डों के अखिल भारतीय प्रतिदर्श का उनके अन्वेषकों की संख्या एवं ग्रामीण/शहरी पशु संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए नियतन किया गया है।

प्रत्येक राज्य एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र में नियत किये गये गांवों एवं खण्डों को उनके क्रमशः ग्रामीण एवं शहरी पशुसंख्या के अनुपात में संघटक आधारभूत संस्तर एवं शहरी संस्तर में विभाजित किया गया है।

5. गांवों का चयन : गांवों का चयन करने के लिए प्रतिचयन ढांचे के रूप में वर्ष 1971 में गांवों की पशुगणना की सूची को प्रयोग में लाया गया है। प्रत्येक आधारभूत संस्तर में प्रतिदर्श गांवों को दो स्वतन्त्र

उप प्रतिदर्शों के रूप में वर्ष 1971 में हुई पशुगणना के लिए सम्भाव्यता के अनुपात द्वारा तथा प्रतिस्थापन द्वारा चुना गया।

6. खण्डों का चयन : प्रत्येक शहरी संस्तर में नियत किये गये खण्डों का, जहां पशु संख्या का मानदण्ड आकार है वहां आकार के लिए सम्भाव्यता अनुपातीय तथा दो स्वतन्त्र उप-प्रतिदर्शों के रूप में प्रतिस्थापन द्वारा चयन किया गया। शहरों एवं कस्बों में शहरी ढांचा-सर्वेक्षण खण्डों में जहां शहरी ढांचे का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है एवं वर्ष 1971 के पशुगणना खण्ड जहां खण्डों के चयन हेतु शहरी ढांचे के सर्वेक्षण का प्रयोग नहीं किया गया है।

7. राजस्व गांव का चयन : ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रथम चरण का प्रतिचयन एकक जो कि सर्वेक्षण का एकक भी है वह गणना गांव है (1971 पशु संख्या गणना)। सामान्यतः पर प्रतिदर्श गणना गांव में सर्वेक्षण कार्य आयोजित किया गया है। परन्तु कभी-कभी प्रतिदर्श गणना गांव की एकमात्र पहचान नहीं हो सकती है—(क) प्रतिदर्श गणना के गांव में दो अथवा दो से अधिक राजस्व गांव सम्पूर्ण रूप से अथवा आंशिक रूप से निहित हों। इसके पश्चात् सभी मिलाए गए राजस्व गांवों को सर्वेक्षण के एकक के रूप में माना जाए, (ख) प्रतिदर्श गणना के गांव सम्पूर्ण रूप में ऐसे भी बड़े राजस्व गांव सम्मिलित हैं जिसमें सम्पूर्ण रूप से अथवा आंशिक रूप से अन्य गणना किये गये गांव भी सम्मिलित हैं। इसके पश्चात् इस बड़े राजस्व गांव का सर्वेक्षण किया गया।

8. खेड़ा समूह/उपखण्ड का चयन : अधिक संख्या वाले गांवों/खण्डों को दो अथवा उससे अधिक सघात लगभग समान संख्या संघटक के क्षेत्रीय उप-प्रभागों में विभक्त किया गया। ये उप-प्रभाग गांवों और खण्डों के मामले में क्रमशः खेड़ा समूह तथा उप-खण्ड कहलाते हैं। यादृच्छिक आधार पर चुने गये किसी भी उप-प्रभाग (किसी गांव अथवा खण्ड में निमित) में सर्वेक्षण आयोजित किया गया।

9. प्रतिदर्श परिवारों का चयन : किसी प्रतिदर्श गांव/खण्ड में सभी परिवारों को प्रथम सूचीबद्ध करने की तारीख को पशुधन अथवा कुक्कुटादि रखने वाले परिवारों के साथ एक ढांचे में समजित किया गया है, उसके बाद अन्य परिवारों को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है किसी प्रतिदर्श गांव में इस समजित ढांचे से 24 परिवारों का एक प्रतिदर्श वृत्ताकार सुव्यवस्थित रूप में चुना गया है जबकि एक प्रति प्रतिदर्श खंड में पूर्व निर्धारित समयान्तराल के साथ परिवारों (औसत रूप में 24) का एक प्रतिदर्श अनुरेखीय ढंग से सुव्यवस्थित रूप में चुना गया है। एक प्रतिदर्श गांव/खंड में स्थित सभी चुने हुए गांवों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है।

10. ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग आकलन पद्धति का वर्णन नीचे किया गया है :—

11. ग्रामीण क्षेत्र : y_r को किसी मद y के r क्षेत्र के लिए समाहार का सूचक मान लिया जाए जिसके बारे में सूचना एकत्र की गई है। उसके उपरान्त इसके अनुमान $\hat{y}_r$ को $\hat{y}_r = M_r \sum y_{ri} \dots (1)$ द्वारा दर्शाया गया है। जहां y_{ri} i वें क्षेत्र के r वें प्रतिदर्श परिवारों के लिए मूल्य

के रूप में है और M_r i वें क्षेत्र के लिए गुणक है जिसे $M_r = \frac{\hat{H}_r}{h_r} (2)$

द्वारा दर्शाया गया है। जहां $\hat{H}_r$ i वें क्षेत्र में स्थित परिवारों की कुल संख्या है भैंसाकि अनुसूची 0.1 (सूचीकरण सम्बन्धी अनुसूची) से निष्पक्ष रूप में अनुमानित किया गया है और h_r अनुसूची 19 की

अंकमाला के लिए सारणीयन हेतु उपलब्ध प्रतिदर्श परिवारों की संख्या है।

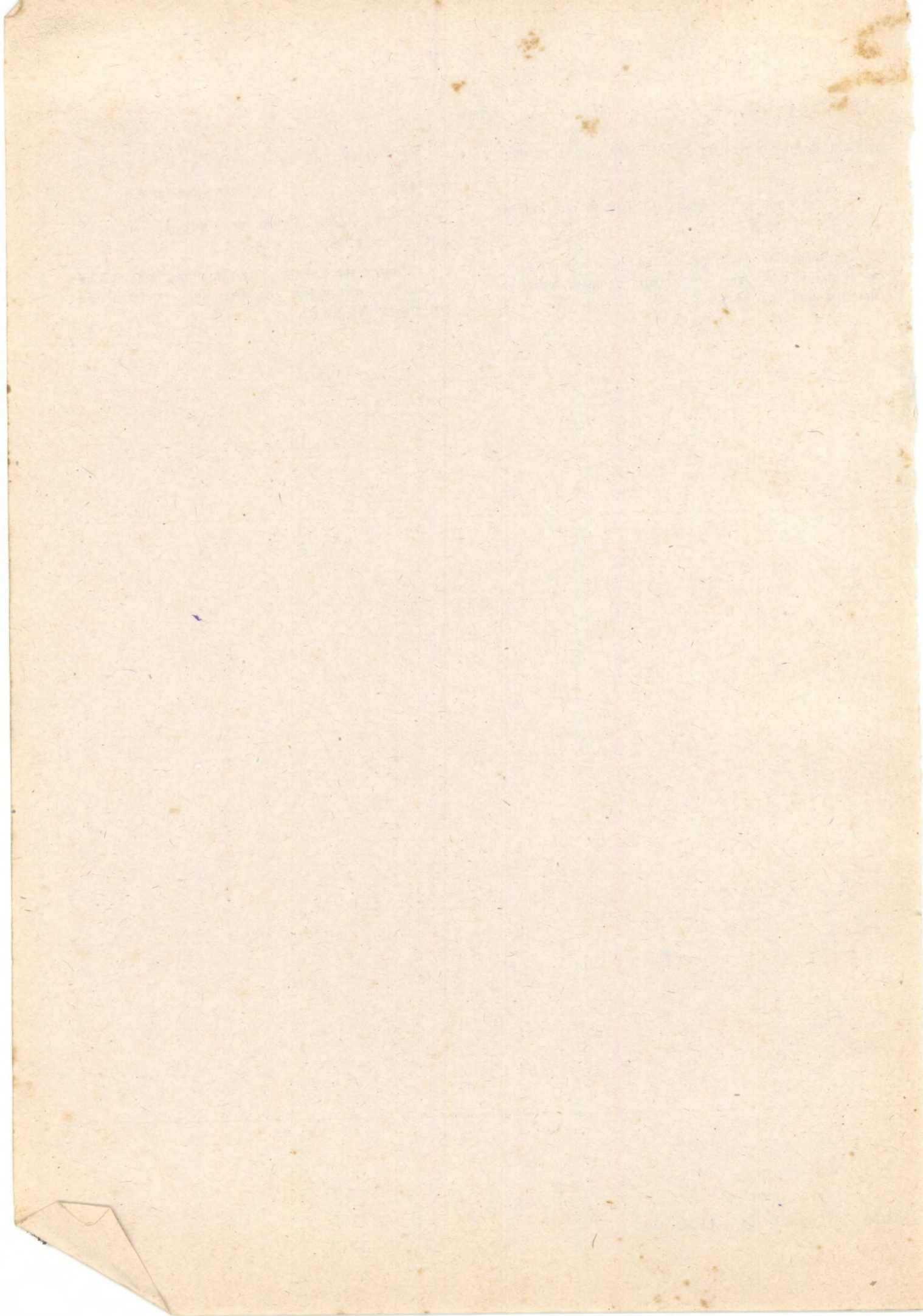
12. सभी संघटक क्षेत्रों के आकलनों को जोड़ते हुए राज्य समाहारों के आकलन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

13. अनुपातों के आकलन पहले दिये गये अनुपात के गुणक व हर के समाहारों के अनुमान प्राप्त करते हुए और फिर अन्तिम अवस्था में भाग द्वारा प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

14. शहरी क्षेत्र : शहरी क्षेत्र में राज्य स्तर पर मद y का समाहार $\hat{y} = M \sum_i y_i$ (3) द्वारा दर्शाया गया है।

जहाँ M राज्यस्तर पर स्वभारित गुणक है तथा y_i वें प्रतिदर्श परिवार के लिए y का मूल्य है।

15. ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रूप में अनुपातों के आकलन पहले गुणक एवं हर के अनुमान लगाते हुए तथा उसके पश्चात अन्तिम अवस्था में भाग द्वारा परिगणित किये गये हैं।



ERRATA

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Page No.	Table No.	State	Column No.	Line No.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Section 2	—	1	28	15	25
7	Section 2	—	1	9	5.0 kg. 10.0 kg	5.0 kg.— 10.0 kg.
10	Section 2	—	1	40	Tami	Tamil
S-6	2	All-India	15	8	8575	8675
S-8	2	Assam	15	13	Blank	100.00
S-9	2	Bihar	7	10-12	Blank	—
S-9	2	Bihar	5	13	41.8	41.84
S-10	2	Gujarat	7	3	Blank	n.r.
S-11	2	Haryana	—	1	aclation	Lactation
S-14	2	Karnataka	2-7, 9-10, 15	9	Blank	—
S-16	2	Madhya Pradesh	1	13	& above	10 & above
S-17	2	Maharashtra	15	8	5	455
S-18	2	Manipur	15	16	Blank	0
S-25	2	Tripura	12	3	10 15	10-15
S-33	3	Assam	5	22	20	0
S-38	3	Jammu & Kashmir	7	22	Blank	—
S-40	3	Kerala	6	15	21	2.61
S-40	3	Kerala	6	16	Blank	3.63
S-43	3	Manipur	3	2	0	0.48
S-43	3	Manipur	3	3	0	0.96
S-47	3	Punjab	7	1	10.01	0.01
S-58	4	Andhra Pradesh	12	17	2.3	2.37
S-64	4	Gujarat	1	6	Blank	5
S-66 & 67	4	Haryana	1	4	Months	months
S-68 & 69	4	Himachal Pradesh	—	1	contd	contd.
S-71	4	Jammu & Kashmir	12	6	2.9	2.96
S-77	4	Madhya Pradesh	1	29	ecorded	not recorded
S-77	4	Madhya Pradesh	1	30	Blank	total
S-89	4	Rajasthan	12	21	2.7	2.78
S-89	4	Rajasthan	12	22	2.598	2.59
S-98	4	West Bengal	6	11	Blank	—
S-99	4	Chandigarh	4 & 5	14	Blank	—
S-107	5	Assam	1	8	5.1 10.0	5.1-10.0
S-107	5	Bihar	1	1	0.01*	0.0*
S-111	5	Madhya Pradesh	9	2	2.3	2.32
S-111	5	Madhya Pradesh	9	3	3.42	3.45
S-116	5	Uttar Pradesh	6	7	0.39	3.39
S-122	1	Andhra Pradesh	4	5	2078	2878
S-122	1	Assam	5	5	474	574
S-132	1	Chandigarh	1	6	5	5.6
S-148	3	Assam	16	1-9	Blank	—
S-148	3	Assam	4-6	8	Blank	—
S-158	3	West Bengal	12	4	ra	rate
S-163	4	Haryana	3, 7, 9	3	lcttion	lactation
S-163	4	Haryana	2, 4, 8	3	clving	calving
S-163	4	Haryana	9	6	2	12
S-163	4	Himachal Pradesh	8	6	25	23
S-164	4	Karnataka	3, 7	9	Blank	—
S-165	4	Kerala	5	1	Blank	—
S-170	4	Tripura	9	5	Blank	—
S-172	4	Goa, Daman Diu	7	1	Blank	—
S-172	4	Goa, Daman Diu	8	2	Blank	—
S-173	4	All-India	7, 8	1	Blank	—
हि-11	भाग-1	—	1	1	लाई 1984	जुलाई 1984
हि-11	भाग-1	—	2	5	है गया	गया है
हि-13	भाग-1	—	1	19	विशेष	विशेष

