



# Instruction manual 20th Livestock Census-2017

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



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## Chapter - I

### Introduction

#### 1. Background

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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

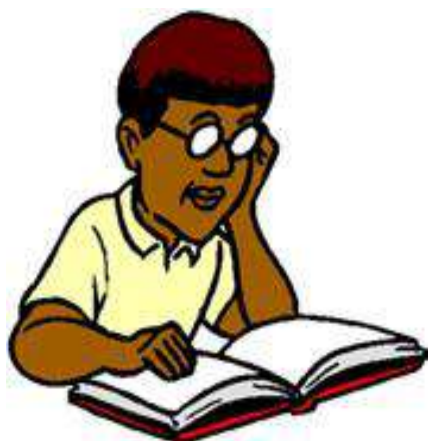
## Chapter-II

### General Information



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

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



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

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

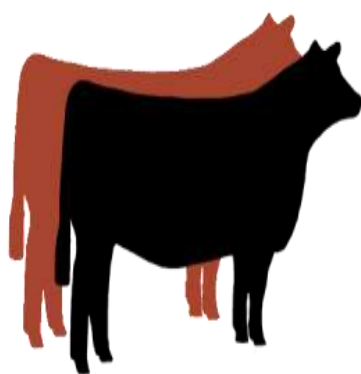




Enumerator/Supervisor should be well conversant with the local conditions and the work required. They must develop a cordial relation with the inhabitants of the area by meeting the imminent personalities such as Gram Pradhan, Panchayat Members, Government Officials, Religious /Community Leaders etc.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

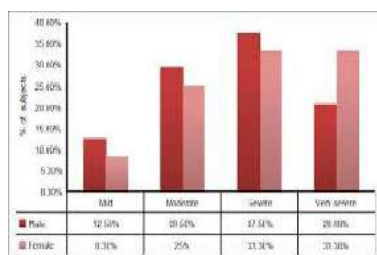


**The enumerator should fill up the breed-wise information only in respect of those breeds which are existing in their state and registered breed as per NBAGR. They should have a clear idea on breed identification as well as recognizing the graded breeds of a particular pure breed. The breed-wise data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



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

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



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



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



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



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

***The Schedules should be kept safe, wrinkle free.***

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

The image shows the words "Name Signatures" written in a cursive, blue ink style on a solid black rectangular background. The word "Name" is on the left and "Signatures" is on the right, with a slight overlap between them.

## Chapter-III

### Important concepts and definitions



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

1) Statutory towns: All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment Board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by state law.

2) Census towns: Places which satisfy following criteria are declared as town:-

a) A minimum population of 5000;



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

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

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

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

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

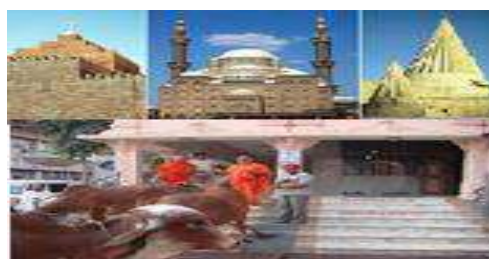
**3.8 Household enterprise:** A household enterprise is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise isolated in the premises of the household or not.





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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

**3.22 Meat Processing:** Preparation of meat for human consumption.

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



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

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

**Incubator/Breeder Machine:**  
Used for raising & managing chicks



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



**Milking Machine :**  
Used for milking from milch



### 3.26 Migratory pastoral groups

Migratory pastoral group are nomad who move along and rear their animals in places other than their place of origin. They either as an individual or a group travel across the regions along with



their Livestock for their livelihood. The animals belong to these special category is to be counted at the point of contact with the group provided their original/usual place of residence is not known.

### 3.27 Other terms and definitions

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

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

## Chapter –IV

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

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

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



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

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

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

Block [1] Identification particulars of Village/Urban Ward (Codes as developed by the ORGI)		
1. State Name.....	State Code	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
2. District Name.....	District Code	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
3. Name of Tehsil/Taluk/Block/Mandal etc. .... <i>(strike off whichever is not applicable)</i>	Code	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
4. Name of Village .....	Code	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
5. Name of Urban Town .....	Code	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
6. Name of Urban Ward .....	Code	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
7. Total number of households in the village as per 2011 Population Census.....		
<small>[Note: For rural schedule the items 5 and 6 Should be left blank]</small>		

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

❖ **Name of Urban Ward & Code.** In

the case of urban wards, the codes

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

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

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

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

Sl. No.	House Number with name of hamlet/street/mohalla	Sl. No. of HH/HH ENT	Name of the Head of HH /name of ENT /INST	Having any type of livestock and/or poultry (put √)	Serial No. for having any type of live-stock/poultry		En-gaged in fisheries related activities (Put √)	Serial No. for having fisheries related activities	
					Household/HH ENT	Non-Household ENT/INST		Household/HH ENT	Non- Household ENT/INST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1									
2									
180									

**HH: Household, ENT: Enterprise, INST: Institution**



The columns as explained below:

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

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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



**Column (8)-Engaged in fisheries related activities:**

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

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

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

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

Block [2] List of households, enterprises and institution									
Sl. No.	House Number with name of hamlet/street/ mohalla	Sl. No. of HH/ HH ENT	Name of the Head of HH /name of ENT /INST	Having any type of livestock and/or poultry (put √)	Serial No. for having any type of livestock/poultry		Engaged in fisheries related activities (Put √)	Serial No. for having fisheries related activities	
					Household /HH/ENT	Non-Household ENT/INST		Household / HH/ENT	Non-Household ENT/INST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rampura								
1	123/Rampura/gali No.1	1	Shaymlal	√	1				
2	24/Rampura/gali No.1	2	Raj Bahadur						
3	125/Rampura/gali No.1	3	Sitadevi	√	2				
4	-		Clover Valley Poultry Farm	√		1			
5	-		Shiv Temple						
6	128/Rampura/gali No.1	4	Ramesh Enterprises	√	3				
7	129/Rampura/gali No.1	5	Musafir Ali						
8	(1) /Rampura/gali No.2	6	Manjeet Singh	√	4				
9	34/Rampura/gali No.2	7	Gibby Dannision						
10	456/Rampura/gali No.2	7	Veterinary Colloge	√		2			
11	77/Rampura/gali No.3	8	Tuna Farm				√		1
12	-		Vacant						
13	mpura/gali No.3	9	Kiran General Store						

### 4.3 Other instructions related to Block [2]

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



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

- ❖ For such non-residential households animals will be counted while listing the enterprises. In such cases household will not be given any Serial Number in the column (6).
- ❖ An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in production and or distribution of some goods and or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale. A household enterprises is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more households on partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise is located in the premises of the household or not. A non-household enterprises is one which is institutional i.e. owned and run by the public sector (Central or State Government, local bodies, government undertakings, etc.), private corporate sector (include public and private limited companies registered as joint stock companies under the Companies Act 1956), Co-operative societies, other type of societies, institutions, associations, trusts, etc.
- ❖ Provision of at least 300 rows shall be made for listing all Households/Household Enterprises, in the village/Urban Ward. Additional sheet, if required may be appended by properly punching and tagging the additional sheets.

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

#### **4.4 Block [3.1] and Block [3.2]**

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

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

Block [3.1] Information on stray cattle & stray dogs			
Stray Cattle	Dogs		
	Male	Female	Total

Block [3.2] Number of Slaughter Houses/ Butcher Shops/ Meat Processing Plants available in the village/urban ward

Number of slaughter houses	Registered	
	Un-registered	
Number of Butcher Shops		
Number of Meat Processing Plants		

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

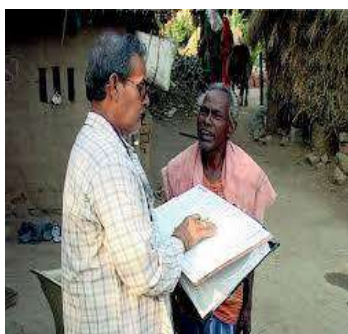
### Block 3.2

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

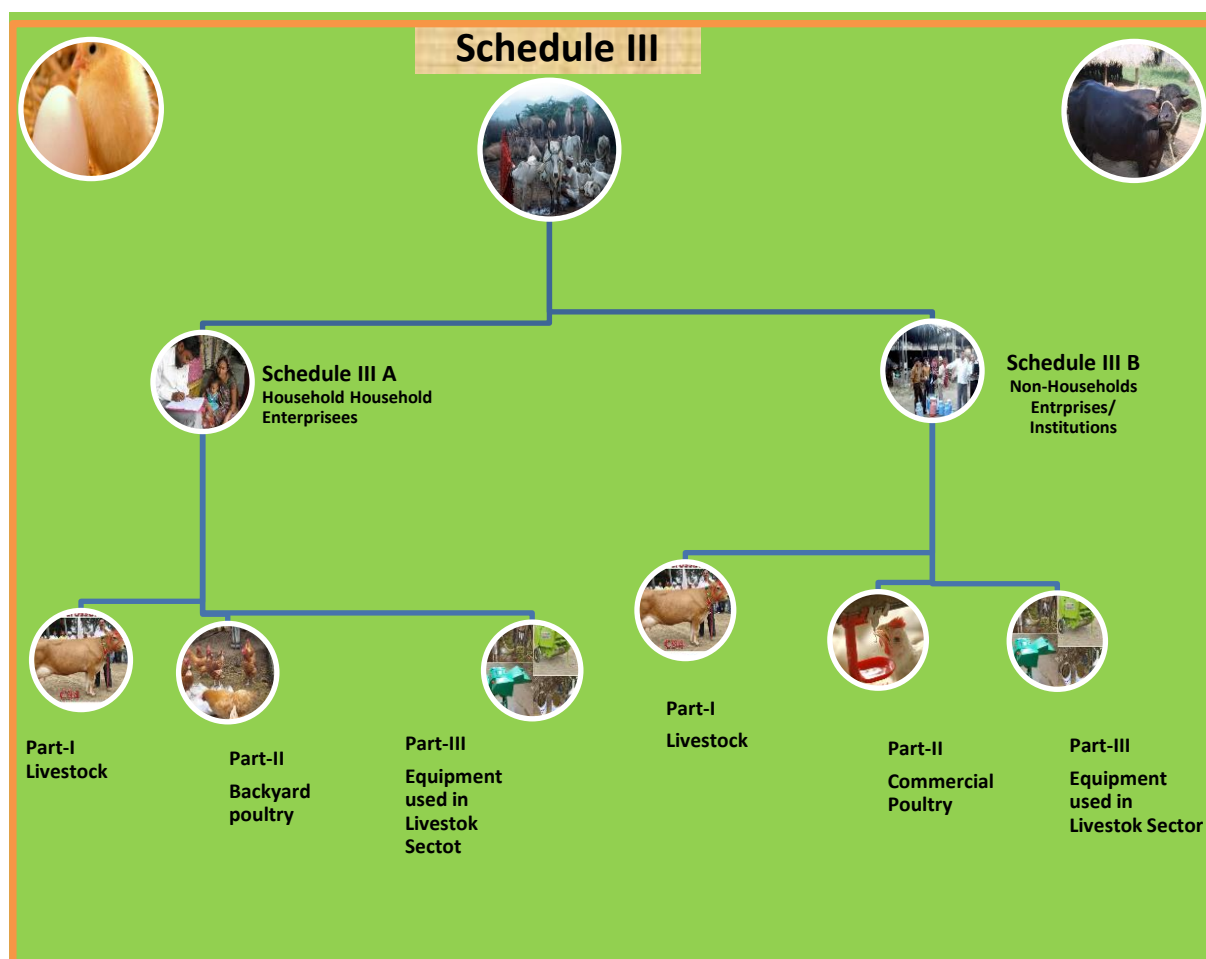


## Chapter-V

### Schedule-III A & III B

### Household/Non-Household Schedule

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



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

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



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

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

### 5.3 Part-I Columns (1) to (8)

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISES							
Serial No. of household	Name of the head of the household	Occupation of the head of the household	Agricultural Holdings	Educational Status	Caste of the household	Household's Assets	Availing of Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Page total							

The columns (1) to (8) as shown above under Part-I of Schedule-III A & III B are referred to socio-economic, agriculture and educational status of the head of the households. The explanation of each of the column is given below:



S. No.	Name of the column	Explanation
1	Serial number of the households  <b>Col. (1):</b>	It is the running serial number of the households/household enterprises for Schedule-III A as assigned in Col.6 of Schedule-I block 2 and non-household enterprises/ institutions for Schedule-III B as assigned in Col.(7) of Schedule-I block 2. Enumerator shall be careful and ensure the sequence so that the last serial number would be the total number of households / household enterprises for Schedule-III A and non-household enterprises/ institutions for Schedule-III B respectively.
2	Name of the head of the household  <b>Col. (2):</b>	Head of household will be that member of the household who is accepted generally as the head of the household by the members of the family. He/she may or may not be the major earning member. It should be left to the members of a household to decide upon whom they consider to the head of the household.
3	Occupation of the head of the household.  <b>Col. (3):</b>	Here, the enumerator has to fill up the corresponding codes as per the category of occupation given under the Box of Schedule-III A. In case of Schedule-III B, <b>the columns may be left blank.</b> The codes defined for various type of occupation are as under:  <i>Occupation of the household: Agriculture -1, Agricultural Labourer-2, Cattle Rearing -3, Buffalo Rearing -4, Cattle and Buffalo Rearing -5, Sheep and Goat Rearing -6, Poultry and</i>

		<p><i>allied activities-7, Combination of Code '3,4,6 &amp; 7'-8, Agriculture entrepreneurship-9, Fisheries and allied activities-10, Combination of Code '8,9&amp; 10'-11, Other activities related to Livestock -12, Other activities unrelated to above-13</i></p>																						
4	<p>Agriculture Holding</p> <p><b>Col. (4):</b></p>	<p><b>Agriculture holding is the area of the agriculture land possessed by the households on the date of census. The categorisation of agricultural holding is given below:</b></p> <p><i>Agricultural Holding In Hectare:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>up to 0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>0.00 to 0.002</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>0.003 to 0.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1.00 to 1.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>2 to 3.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>4.00 - 4.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>5.00 - 7.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>7.50 - 9.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>10.00 to 19.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>20.00 and above</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Code	Area (ha)	1	up to 0.00	2	0.00 to 0.002	3	0.003 to 0.99	4	1.00 to 1.99	5	2 to 3.99	6	4.00 - 4.99	7	5.00 - 7.49	8	7.50 - 9.99	9	10.00 to 19.99	10	20.00 and above
Code	Area (ha)																							
1	up to 0.00																							
2	0.00 to 0.002																							
3	0.003 to 0.99																							
4	1.00 to 1.99																							
5	2 to 3.99																							
6	4.00 - 4.99																							
7	5.00 - 7.49																							
8	7.50 - 9.99																							
9	10.00 to 19.99																							
10	20.00 and above																							
5	<p>Educational Status</p> <p><b>Col(5)</b></p>	<p>The enumerator shall collect the highest educational attainment of the head of household through an intuition including schools, colleges, universities etc. and record based on the following codes:</p> <p><u>Educational Status:</u></p>																						

		Parameter	Code	Description
		Illiterate	1	Head of household unable to read or write
		Literate without formal schooling	2	Head of household does not attend school but can read and/or write
		Literate but below primary	3	Head of household by definition literate but are yet to pass primary standard
		Primary	4	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class IV is considered as primary education. However, the practices differ in some states where education of class V is also included under 'primary' level. For the purpose of this survey, education up to class IV or V, as the local practice may be, will be considered as primary education
		Middle	5	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class VII is considered as Middle education
		Secondary	6	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class - X
		Higher secondary	7	Head of household getting education up to the standard of class - XII
		Diploma /certificate course	8	A diploma is a certificate or deed issued by an educational institution, such as a college or university, that testifies that the recipient has successfully completed a particular course of study or confers an academic degree
		Graduate	9	Head of household getting education up to the bachelor degree
		Post Graduate and above	10	Head of household getting education up to Master degree and above
6	Caste of the household  Col(6)	<p>The enumerator shall record the caste of the head of the household based on the information provided by the household. <b>Community/Caste to which the head of household belongs</b> will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:</p> <p style="text-align: center; border: 1px dashed black; padding: 5px;"><i>Schedule Caste-1, Schedule Tribe -2, Other Backward-Caste-3, Others-4</i></p> <p>Those who do not come under any one of the first three social groups will be assigned code 4, meant to cover all other categories.</p>		
7	Household's Annual Income from all	<p>The household's annual income from all sources shall be recorded here. The codes are to be written based on the range of the annual income of the household. The</p>		

	sources  Col(7)	respective codes are  <table border="1" data-bbox="703 416 1190 701"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="703 416 1066 472">Income limit</th> <th data-bbox="1066 416 1190 472">Code</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="703 472 1066 528">Less than Rs. 50,000</td> <td data-bbox="1066 472 1190 528">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="703 528 1066 584">Rs. 50,000 to 75,000</td> <td data-bbox="1066 528 1190 584">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="703 584 1066 640">Rs. 75,000 to 1,00,000,</td> <td data-bbox="1066 584 1190 640">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="703 640 1066 701">More than Rs. 100,000</td> <td data-bbox="1066 640 1190 701">4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Income limit	Code	Less than Rs. 50,000	1	Rs. 50,000 to 75,000	2	Rs. 75,000 to 1,00,000,	3	More than Rs. 100,000	4
Income limit	Code											
Less than Rs. 50,000	1											
Rs. 50,000 to 75,000	2											
Rs. 75,000 to 1,00,000,	3											
More than Rs. 100,000	4											
8	Availing of Institutional Financial support  Col(8)	The head of the household or any members availed any benefits, subsidies, loans, financial assistance, insurance etc. through various welfare schemes of government for rearing of livestock, poultry or fisheries will be recorded in this column. If any financial benefit is availed by the head of the household or any members then Yes or else No to be reported.										

#### 5.4 Part-I Columns (9) onwards -Livestock

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



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

cal breeds shall be included under Non-descript.

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

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

The enumerator shall fill up the columns after careful observation of each animal in the households/household enterprises/Non-household enterprises/Institutions. The **phenotypic characteristics** of the Jersey (pure) exotic breed should be thoroughly referred to while recording the numbers in the specified columns. The age groups considered are: *Up to 1 ½ years, over 1 ½ years for males and under 1 year, 1 to 2 ½ years and over 2 ½ years for female.* The Enumerator shall fill up columns (9) to (14) based on the age of the animal and its uses such as “used for breeding”, used for both “agriculture and breeding” and “bullock cart/farm operations” for male Animals.

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

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

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

The Jersey crossbred is more common than its pure breed. The enumerator shall identify the crossbred animals, i.e Jersey crossbred possessed by each households/household enterprises/Non-household Enterprises/Institutions. The age groups considered are: *Up to 1 1/2 years, over 1 1/2 years for males and under 1 year, 1 to 2 1/2 years and over 2 1/2 years for female.* As exclaimed for Jersey (pure), columns 23-36 to be filled up for Jersey Crossbred.

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

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

The enumerator shall fill up the columns after careful observation of each animal in the households/household enterprises /Non-household enterprises/ Institutions.

The **phenotypic characteristics** of the exotic Holstein Friesian (pure) should be thoroughly referred to while recording the numbers in the specified columns.

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

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

**These are all animals which are crossbred with the Holstein Friesian and retained Exotic inheritance.** The enumerator shall record the information by referring to the phenotypic characteristics provided and to be decided based on its variation from the pure breed.

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

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

Animals which are born by crossing indigenous animals with exotic breeds other than Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF), or indigenous animals which have retained

inheritance of exotic animals other than Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF) are classified as other exotic crossbred animals. The enumerator shall fill up the columns based on a proper analysis and judgement.

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

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

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

Indigenous breeds are those animals which are indigenous in origin and carries specified phenotypic characteristics. In the census,39 indigenous breeds of cattle which are registered by NBAGR are considered for recording their pure and graded breeds of animals. The columns (79) to (92) shall be used for recording the pure breed animals according to the age group and with its uses. The decision on pure breed should be made very carefully by properly observing the phenotypic characteristics



of the particular breed. The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars. Provision has been made to fill up information of six such breeds in **Columns (79-92, 107-120, 135-148, 163-176, 191-204, & 219-232)** for village/urban ward to record information of pure indigenous cattle. But if there are more than six breeds in a village/urban ward, additional sheet may be used.

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

**Indigenous Cattle (Graded): Columns (93-106, 121-134, 149-162, 177-190, 205-218, 233-246):** The graded breed of indigenous cattle is common phenomena which have to be recorded by the enumerator based on a careful examination of the given phenotypic characteristics. The breed which has 50% or more but less than 100% similarities of the given phenotypic characteristics with the pure breed shall only be considered here for categorising under graded breed. The enumerator shall refer to **Annexure-II** for breed code, breed description and other identification particulars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

**Pure breed Buffaloes: Columns (3-16):**

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

The Columns (3) to (8) refer to male buffaloes grouped into two age groups, up to 2 years and over 2 years. The Enumerator shall fill up these columns based on the age

of the animal and its uses such as “used for breeding”, used for both “agriculture and breeding” and “bullock cart/farm operations”.

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

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

**Graded Buffaloes: Columns (17-30):**

NAME OF GRADED BREED : ----- (BREED CODE:-----)													
Male						Female							Total (22+29)
Up to 2 years	Over 2 years				Sub Total (17+18+19+20+21)	under 1yr	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years				Sub Total(23+24+25+26+27+28)	
	used for breeding only	agriculture & breeding	bullock cart/Farm Operation	others				In milk	Dry	Not calved once	others		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

for these species without repeating socio-economic characteristics

**Mithuns: Columns (3-9):**

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

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

**Yak: Columns (10-16):**



The species code for Yak is '04'.

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

The Columns (10) to (12) refer to male Yaks of age groups, *upto 3 years* and *over 3 years*. The Enumerator shall fill up these columns based on the age of the animal. The column (13) to (15) refer to female Yaks of age groups, *upto 3 years* and *over 3 years*. Total of male and female will be recorded at column(16).

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



**Sheep (code 05):** There are 108 columns under this sub-part of Part-I. There are 40 indigenous breeds and 3 exotic breeds of Sheep. Under indigenous, the graded breed of each pure breed shall also be considered. **Enumerator shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and**

**registered by NBAGR.** All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript. Serial no. and name of head of household to be recorded in col (1) and col (2) as already assigned.

**Exotic Sheep: Columns (3-23):**

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

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

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





village/Urban ward there census operation is in progress. The enumerator should use additional sheet to record such entries.

**Indigenous Graded Sheep: Columns (38-44):**

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

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

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

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

Non-descript animals are neither pure nor graded but cannot be identified as registered breed by NBAGR. They are most common in many parts of our country. The

enumerator shall use their knowledge for better understanding of the type of the animal. He may also crosscheck all the phenotypic characteristics of the breeds available in his/her State as given in the **Annexure-IV** in order to arrive at a proper judgement. At the end of every page, the enumerator shall record the page totals of every column and also the page total corresponding to the number household having exotic/crossbred/ indigenous/ Non-descript Sheep. Sum of these page totals will be used for preparing the summary schedule, Schedule-II if any of a particular village/urban ward.

**Goats (code 06):** There are 24 indigenous breeds in Goats. Under indigenous, the



graded breed of each pure breed shall also be considered. Enumerators shall consider only those breeds which are available in their State and registered under NBAGR. All other local breeds shall be included under Non-descript. There are 102 columns under this sub-part of Part-I.

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

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

These columns are meant for pure indigenous breeds of male and female goats which are grouped into two age groups, “under 1 year” and “over 1 year” for both male and female. The female goat is further grouped into three sub category based on “in milk, dry” and “not calved once”. Information is recorded for male and female each sub category and sub-total in these columns. Total of male and female will be recorded at column (11). Provision has been made to fill up information of five such breeds in Columns (3-11, 21-29, 39-47, 57-65 & 75-83). If there are more than five breeds available in the village/urban ward, the Enumerator should use additional sheet to records such breeds.

**Graded Goats: Columns (12-20):**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Horses: Columns (3-11):**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Pony: Columns (3-11):**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





**Mules: Columns (49-51):**

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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



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

**Camels: Columns (3) to (9):**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

**Exotic Pigs: Columns (3-9):**

BREED NAME: ----- (BREED CODE:-----)						Total (5+8)
MALE			FEMALE			
Under 6 months	6 months & above	Sub Total (3+4)	Under 6 months	6 months & above	Sub Total (6+7)	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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

**Crossbred Pigs: Columns (31-37):**

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

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

**Pigs Indigenous: Columns (38-51):**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**5.5 Other than Livestock**

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



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

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

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

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



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

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

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



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

### 5.6 Part-II - Poultry

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



#### Schedule-IIIA (Backyard Poultry)

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





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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

**Other poultry birds: Columns (32-37)**

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

Total backyard poultry: Column (38)

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

**Instructions for Schedule-III B:**

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

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

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

**No. of Mechanised Equipment used in Livestock Sector.**



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

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

Equipment

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

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

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

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

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

## Chapter-VI

### Fisheries Statistics

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

If Fish Capturing / Fish Culturing is done in

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

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

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

If the concerned water body is available

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

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

If the water body is

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

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

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

The definition of various types of Nets is given below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

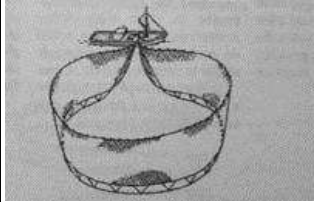

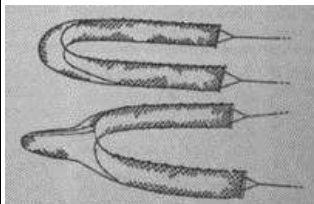
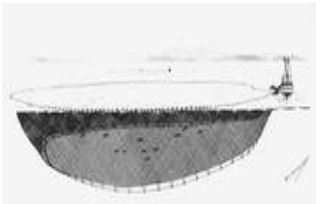
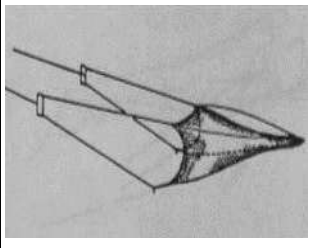

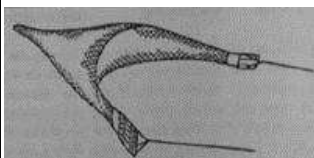
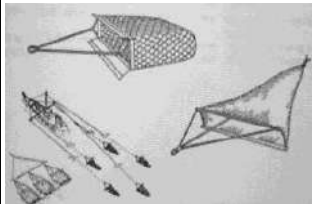

**Drive-in-net:** A bag net with two wings, scoop net and wall with a coconut leaf fence are usually set in the water against the current. To a larger- scale drive-in net, one to two hundred fishermen with their frightening ropes and plastic hoses which emit bubbles drive the fish to enter the bag net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

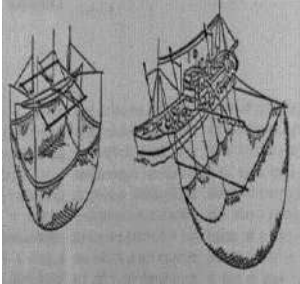

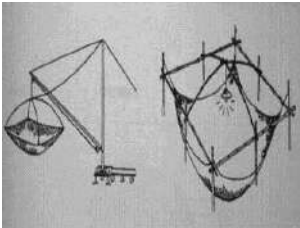

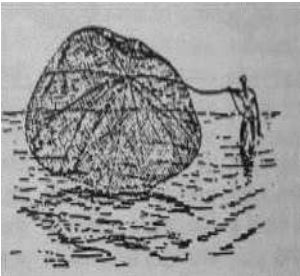

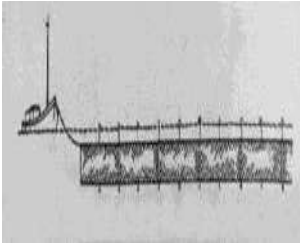

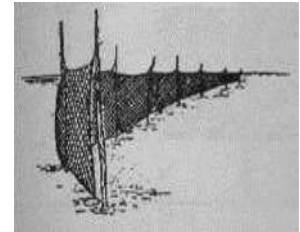

**Surrounding Net:** A net roughly rectangular in shape without a distinct bag is set vertically in the water to surround the school of fish, generally of pelagic nature. The nets are subdivided into three major types: one boat purse seine; two boat purse seine; and surrounding net without a purse line.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

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

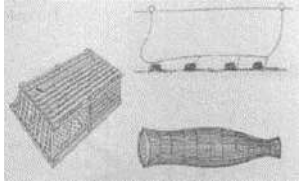

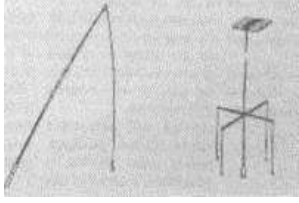

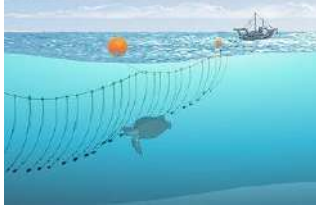
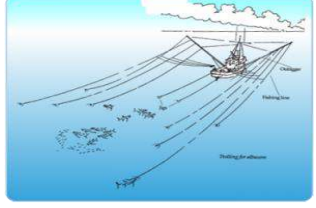
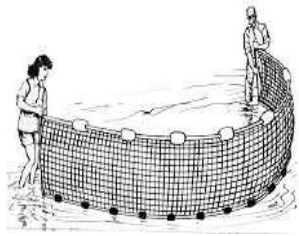


**Miscellaneous:** This group covers a great variety of other fishing gear and methods not specified elsewhere or those are based on mixed principles. For example hand-hooks, harpoons or spears, gaff etc.


**Types of nets widely used by fishermen**

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

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



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

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

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
	Cattle	01	----	----		
1	Exotic Cattle		Jersey	010		
			Crossbred Jersey	011		
2			Holstein Friesion	020		
			Crossbred Holstein Friesion	021		
			Other Exotic Crossbred	099		
	Indigenous Cattle					
3			Amritmahal	030	Karnataka	INDIA_CATTLE_0800_AMRITMAHAL_03001
			Amritmahal Graded above 50%	031		
4			Bachaur	040	Bihar	INDIA_CATTLE_0300_BACHAUR_03002
			Bachaurl Graded above 50%	041		
5			Bargur	050	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_CATTLE_1800_BARGUR_03003
			Bargur Graded above 50%	051		
6			Belahi	060	Haryana and Chandigarh	INDIA_CATTLE_0532_BELAHI_03038
			Belahi Graded above 50%	061		
7			Binjharpuri	070	Orissa	INDIA_CATTLE_1500_BINJHARPURI_03033
			Binjharpuri Graded above 50%	071		
8			Dangi	080	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_1104_DANGI_03004
			Dangi Graded above 50%	081		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
9			Deoni	090	Maharashtra and Karnataka	INDIA_CATTLE_1108_DEONI_03005
			Deoni Graded above 50%	091		
10			Gaolao	100	Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_1110_GAOLAO_03006
			Gaolao Graded above 50%	101		
11			Gangatiri	110	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar	INDIA_CATTLE_2003_GANGATIRI_03039
			Gangatiri Graded above 50%	111		
12			Ghumusari	120	Orissa	INDIA_CATTLE_1500_GHUMUSARI_03032
			Ghumusari Graded above 50%	121		
13			Gir	130	Gujrat	INDIA_CATTLE_0400_GIR_03007
			Gir Graded above 50%	131		
14			Hallikar	140	Karnataka	INDIA_CATTLE_0800_HALLIKAR_03008
			Hallikar Graded above 50%	141		
15			Hariana	150	Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan	INDIA_CATTLE_0520_HARIANA_03009
			Hariana Graded above 50%	151		
16			Kangayam	160	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_CATTLE_1800_KANGAYAM_03010
			Kangayam Graded above 50%	161		
17			Kankrej	170	Gujarat and Rajasthan	INDIA_CATTLE_0417_KANKREJ_03011
			Kankrej Graded above 50%	171		
18			Kenkatha	180	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_2010_KENKATHA_03012
			Kenkatha Graded above 50%	181		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
19			Khariar	190	Orissa	INDIA_CATTLE_1500_KHARIAR_03034
			Khariar Graded above 50%	191		
20			Kherigarh	200	Uttar Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_2000_KHERIGARH_03013
			Kherigarh Graded above 50%	201		
21			Khillar	210	Maharashtra and Karnataka	INDIA_CATTLE_1108_KHILLAR_03014
			Khillar Graded above 50%	211		
22			Kosali	220	Chhattisgarh	INDIA_CATTLE_2600_KOSALI_03036
			Kosali Graded above 50%	221		
23			Krishna Valley	230	Karnataka	INDIA_CATTLE_0800_KRISHNAVALLEY_03015
			Krishna Valley Graded above 50%	231		
24			Malnad Gidda	240	Karnataka	INDIA_CATTLE_0800_MALNADGIDDA_03037
			Malnad Gidda Graded above 50%	241		
25			Malvi	250	Madhya Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_1000_MALVI_03016
			Malvi Graded above 50%	251		
26			Mewati	260	Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_1705_MEWATI_03017
			Mewati Graded above 50%	261		
27			Motu	270	Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_1526_MOTU_03031
			Motu Graded above 50%	271		
28			Nagori	280	Rajasthan	INDIA_CATTLE_1700_NAGORI_03018
			Nagori Graded above 50%	281		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
29			Nimari	290	Madhya Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_1000_NIMARI_03019
			Nimari Graded above 50%	291		
30			Ongole	300	Andhra Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_0100_ONGOLE_03020
			Ongole Graded above 50%	301		
31			Ponwar	310	Uttar Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_2000_PONWAR_03021
			Ponwar Graded above 50%	311		
32			Punganur	320	Andhra Pradesh	INDIA_CATTLE_0100_PUNGANUR_03022
			Punganur Graded above 50%	321		
33			Pulikulum	330	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_CATTLE_1800_PULIKULAM_03035
			Pulikulum Graded above 50%	331		
34			Rathi	340	Rajasthan	INDIA_CATTLE_1700_RATHI_03023
			Rathi Graded above 50%	341		
35			Red Kandhari	350	Maharashtra	INDIA_CATTLE_1100_REDKANDHARI_03024
			Red Kandhari Graded above 50%	351		
36			Red Sindhi	360	On organized farms only	INDIA_CATTLE_0000_REDSINDHI_03025
			Red Sindhi Graded above 50%	361		
37			Sahiwal	370	Punjab and Rajasthan	INDIA_CATTLE_1617_SAHIWAL_03026
			Sahiwal Graded above 50%	371		
38			Siri	380	Sikkim and West Bengal	INDIA_CATTLE_2221_SIRI_03027
			Siri Graded above 50%	381		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
39			Tharparkar	390	Rajasthan	INDIA_CATTLE_1700_THARPARKAR_03028
			Tharparkar Graded above 50%	391		
40			Umbla Cherry	400	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_CATTLE_1800_UMBLACHERY_03029
			Umbla Cherry Graded above 50%	401		
41			Vechur	410	Kerala	INDIA_CATTLE_0900_VECHUR_03030
			Vechur Graded above 50%	411		
			Non-descript	999		
2	<b>Buffalo</b>	<b>02</b>	----	----		
42			Bhadawari	010	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	INDIA_BUFFALO_2010_BHADAWARI_01003
			Bhadawari Graded above 50%	011		
43			Banni	020	Gujarat	INDIA_BUFFALO_0400_BANNI_01011
			Banni Graded above 50%	021		
44			Chilika	030	Orissa	INDIA_BUFFALO_1500_CHILIKA_01012
			Chilika Graded above 50%	031		
45			Jaffarabadi	040	Gujrat	INDIA_BUFFALO_0400_JAFFARABADI_01006
			Jaffarabadi Graded above 50%	041		
46			Kalahandi	050	Odisha	INDIA_BUFFALO_1500_KALAHANDI_01013
			Kalahandi Graded above 50%	051		
47			Marathwadi	060	Maharashtra	INDIA_BUFFALO_1100_MARATHWADI_01009
			Marathwadi Graded above 50%	061		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
48			Mehsana	070	Gujarat	INDIA_BUFFALO_0400_MEHSANA_01004
			Mehsana Graded above 50%	071		
49			Murrah	080	Haryana	INDIA_BUFFALO_0500_MURRAH_01001
			Murrah Graded above 50%	081		
50			Nagpuri	090	Maharashtra	INDIA_BUFFALO_1100_NAGPURI_01007
			Nagpuri Graded above 50%	091		
51			Nili Ravi	100	Punjab	INDIA_BUFFALO_1600_NILIRAVI_01002
			Nili Ravi Graded above 50%	101		
52			Pandharpuri	110	Maharashtra	INDIA_BUFFALO_1100_PANDHARPURI_01008
			Pandharpuri Graded above 50%	111		
53			Surti	120	Gujarat	INDIA_BUFFALO_0400_SURTI_01005
			Surti Graded above 50%	121		
54			Toda	130	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_BUFFALO_0018_TODA_01010
			Toda Graded above 50%	131		
			Non-descript	999		
<b>3</b>	<b>Mithun</b>	<b>03</b>	----	----		
55			Mithun	03		
<b>4</b>	<b>Yak</b>	<b>04</b>	----	----		
56			Yak	04		
<b>5</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>05</b>	----	----		
57	Exotic		Merino	010		
58			Rambullet	020		



S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
59			Carridale	030		
			Exotic Crossbred sheep	099		
60	Indigenous		Bhakarwal	040	Jammu and Kashmir	INDIA_SHEEP_0700_BHAKARWAL_14001
			Graded Bhakarwal	041		
61			Bellary	050	Karnataka	INDIA_SHEEP_0800_BELLARY_14019
			Graded Bellary	051		
62			Balangir	060	Orissa	INDIA_SHEEP_1500_BALANGIR_14033
			Graded Balangir	061		
63			Bonpala	070	Sikkim	INDIA_SHEEP_2200_BONPALA_14034
			Graded Bonpala	071		
64			Changthangi	080	Jammu and Kashmir	INDIA_SHEEP__0700_CHANGTHANGI_14002
			Graded Changthangi	081		
65			Chokala	090	Rajasthan	INDIA_SHEEP_1700_CHOKLA_14008
			Graded Chokala	091		
66			Chottanagpuri	100	Jharkhand	INDIA_SHEEP_2500_CHOTTANAGPURI_14035
			Graded Chottanagpuri	101		
67			Coimbatore	110	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_COIMBATORE_14020
			Graded Coimbator	111		
68			Deccani	120	Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	INDIA_SHEEP_0111_DECCANI_14021
			Graded Deccani	121		
69			Gaddi	130	Himachal Pradesh	INDIA_SHEEP__0600_GADDI_14003
			Graded Gaddi	131		
70			Ganjam	140	Orissa	INDIA_SHEEP_1500_GANJAM_14036
			Graded Ganjam	141		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
71			Garole	150	West Bengal	INDIA_SHEEP_2100_GAROLE_14039
			Graded Garole	151		
72			Gurez	160	Jammu and Kashmir	INDIA_SHEEP__0700_GUREZ_14004
			Graded Gurez	161		
73			Hassan	170	Karnataka	INDIA_SHEEP_0800_HASSAN_14022
			Graded Hassan	171		
74			Jaisalmeri	180	Rajasthan	INDIA_SHEEP_1700_JAISALMERI_14009
			Graded Jaisalmeri	181		
75			Jalauni	190	Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh	INDIA_SHEEP_2010_JALAUNI_14010
			Graded Jalauni	191		
76			Karnah	200	Jammu and Kashmir	INDIA_SHEEP__0700_KARNAH_14005
			Graded Karnah	201		
77			Katchaikatty Black	210	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_KATCAIKATTYBLACK_14040
			Graded Katchaikatty Black	211		
78			Kenguri	220	Karnataka	INDIA_SHEEP_0800_KENGURI_14023
			Graded Kenguri	221		
79			Kilakarsal	230	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_KILAKARSAL_14024
			Graded Kilakarsal	231		
80			Madras red	240	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_MADRASRED_14025
			Graded Madras red	241		
81			Magra	250	Rajasthan	INDIA_SHEEP_1700_MAGRA_14011
			Graded Magra	251		
82			Malapura	260	Rajasthan	INDIA_SHEEP_1700_MALPURA_14012
			Graded Malapura	261		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
83			Mandya	270	Karnataka	INDIA_SHEEP_0800_MANDYA_14026
			Graded Mandya	271		
84			Marwari	280	Rajasthan and Gujarat	INDIA_SHEEP_1704_MARWARI_14013
			Graded Marwari	281		
85			Mercheri	290	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_MECHERI_14027
			Graded Mercheri	291		
86			Muzzafarnagri	300	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	INDIA_SHEEP_2024_MUZZAFARNAGRI_14014
			Graded Muzzafarnagri	301		
87			Nali	310	Rajasthan	INDIA_SHEEP_1700_NALI_14015
			Graded Nali	311		
88			Nellore	320	Andhra Pradesh	INDIA_SHEEP_0100_NELLORE_14028
			Graded Nellore	321		
89			Nilgiri	330	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_NILGIRI_14029
			Graded Nilgiri	331		
90			Patanwadi	340	Gujarat	INDIA_SHEEP_0400_PATANWADI_14016
			Graded Patanwadi	341		
91			Poonchi	350	Jammu and Kashmir	INDIA_SHEEP__0700_POONCHI_14006
			Graded Poonchi	351		
92			Pugal	360	Rajasthan	INDIA_SHEEP_1700_PUGAL_14017
			Graded Pugal	361		
93			Ramnad White	370	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_RAMNADWHITE_14030
			Graded Ramnad White	371		
94			Rampur Bushair	380	Himachal Pradesh	INDIA_SHEEP_0600_RAMPURBUSHAIR_14007
			Graded Rampur Bushair	381		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
95			Shahbadi*	390	Bihar	INDIA_SHEEP_0300_SHAHBADI_14037
			Graded Shahbadi	391		
96			Sonadi	400	Rajasthan	INDIA_SHEEP_1700_SONADI_14018
			Graded Sonadi	401		
97			Tibetan	410	Arunachal Pradesh	INDIA_SHEEP_2300_TIBETAN_14038
			Graded Tibetan	411		
98			Tiruchi Black	420	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_TIRUCHIBLACK_14031
			Graded Tiruchi Black	421		
99			Vembur	430	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_SHEEP_1800_VEMBUR_14032
			Graded Vembur	431		
			Non-descript	999		
<b>6</b>	<b>Goat</b>	<b>06</b>	----	----		
100			Attapadi Black	010	Kerala	INDIA_GOAT_0900_ATTAPADYBLACK_06001
			Graded Attapadi Black	011		
101			Barbari	020	Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan	INDIA_GOAT_2017_BARBARI_06002
			Graded Barbari	021		
102			Beetal	030	Punjab	INDIA_GOAT_1600_BEETAL_06003
			Graded Beetal	031		
103			Berari	040	Maharashtra	INDIA_GOAT_1100_BERARI_06023
			Graded Berari	041		
104			Black Bengal	050	West Bengal	INDIA_GOAT_2100_BLACKBENGAL_06004
			Graded Bengal	051		
105			Changthangi	060	Jammu and Kashmir	INDIA_GOAT_0700_CHANGTHANGI_06005
			Graded Changthangi	061		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
106			Chegu	070	Himachal Pradesh	INDIA_GOAT_0600_CHEGU_06006
			Graded Chegu	071		
107			Gaddi	080	Himachal Pradesh	INDIA_GOAT_0600_GADDI_06007
			Graded Gaddi	081		
108			Ganjam	090	Orissa	INDIA_GOAT_1500_GANJAM_06008
			Graded Ganjam	091		
109			Gohilwadi	100	Gujarat	INDIA_GOAT_0400_GOHILWADI_06009
			Graded Gohilwadi	101		
110			Jakhrana	110	Rajasthan	INDIA_GOAT_1700_JAKHRANA_06010
			Graded Jakhrana	111		
111			Jamnapari	120	Uttar Pradesh	INDIA_GOAT_2000_JAMUNAPARI_06011
			Graded Jamnapari	121		
112			Kannaiadu	130	Tamil Nadu	INDIA_GOAT_1800_KANNIADU_06012
			Graded Kannaiadu	131		
113			Konkan Kanyal	140	Maharashtra	INDIA_GOAT_1100_KONKANKANYAL_06022
			Graded Konkan Kanya	141		
114			Kutchi	150	Gujarat	INDIA_GOAT_0400_KUTCHI_06013
			Graded Kutchi	151		
115			Malabari	160	Kerala	INDIA_GOAT_0900_MALABARI_06014
			Graded Malabari	161		
116			Marwari	170	Rajasthan	INDIA_GOAT_1700_MARWARI_06015
			Graded Marwari	171		
117			Mehsana	180	Gujarat	INDIA_GOAT_0400_MEHSANA_06016
			Graded Mehsana	181		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
118			Osmanabadi	190	Maharashtra	INDIA_GOAT_1100_OSMANABADI_06017
			Graded Osmanabadi	191		
119			Pantja	200	Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh	INDIA_GOAT_2420_PANTJA_06024
			Graded Pantja	201		
120			Sanganeri	210	Maharashtra	INDIA_GOAT_1100_SANGAMNERI_06018
			Graded Sanganeri	211		
121			Sirohi	220	Rajasthan and Gujarat	INDIA_GOAT_1704_SIROHI_06019
			Graded Sirohi	221		
122			Surti	230	Gujarat	INDIA_GOAT_0400_SURTI_06020
			Graded Surti	231		
123			Zalawadi	240	Gujarat	INDIA_GOAT_0400_ZALAWADI_06021
			Graded Zalawadi	241		
			Non-descript	999		
<b>7</b>	<b>Horse</b>	<b>07</b>	----			
124			Bhutia	010	Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh	INDIA_HORSE_2223_BHUTIA_07005
125			Kathiawari	020	Gujarat	INDIA_HORSE_0400_KATHIAWARI_07002
126			Manipuri	030	Manipur	INDIA_HORSE_1200_MANIPURI_07003
127			Marwari	040	Rajasthan	INDIA_HORSE_1700_MARWARI_07001
128			Spiti	050	Himachal Pradesh	INDIA_HORSE_0600_SPITI_07004
129			Zanskari	060	Jammu and Kashmir	INDIA_HORSE_0700_ZANSKARI_07006
			Non-descript	999		
<b>8</b>	<b>Ponies</b>	<b>08</b>	----	----		
			Bhutia	010	not given in the NBAGR list	
			Kathiawari	020		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
			Manipuri	030	not given in the NBAGR list	
			Marwari	040		
			Spiti	050		
			Zanskari	060		
			Non-descript	999		
<b>130</b>	<b>Mules</b>	<b>09</b>	----	09		
<b>10</b>	<b>Donkeys</b>	<b>10</b>	----	----		
131			Spiti	010	Himachal Pradesh	INDIA_DONKEY_0600_SPITI_05001
<b>11</b>	<b>Camels</b>	<b>11</b>	----	----		
132			Bikaneri	010	Rajasthan	INDIA_CAMEL_1700_BIKANERI_02001
133			Jaisalmeri	020	Rajasthan	INDIA_CAMEL_1700_JAISALMERI_02002
134			Jalori	030	Rajasthan	INDIA_CAMEL_1700_JALORI_02004
135			Kachchhi/Kutchi	040	Gujrat	INDIA_CAMEL_0400_KUTCHI_02007
136			Kharai	050	Gujarat	INDIA_CAMEL__0400_KHARAI_02009
137			Malvi	060	Madhya Pradesh	INDIA_CAMEL_1000_MALVI_02008
138			Marwari	070	Rajasthan	INDIA_CAMEL_1700_MARWARI_02003
139			Mewari	080	Rajasthan	INDIA_CAMEL_1700_MEWARI_02005
140			Mewati	090	Rajasthan and Haryana	INDIA_CAMEL_1705_MEWATI_02006
			Non-descript	999		
<b>12</b>	<b>Pigs</b>	<b>12</b>	----	----		
141	Exotic Pigs		Landrays	010		
142			Yorkshire	020		
143			Hamsphire	030		
144			Saddleback	040		
145			Australian Large Black	050		

S.No.	Livestock Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
146			Duroc	060		
			Exotic Crossbred Pig	099		
147	Indigenous		Agonda Goan	080	Goa	INDIA_PIG_3500_AGONDAGOAN_09003
148			Ghoongroo	090	West Bengal	INDIA_PIG_2100_GHOONGROO_09001
149			Niang Megha	100	Meghalaya	INDIA_PIG_1300_NIANGMEGHA_09002
			Non-descript	999		
<b>13</b>	<b>Rabbit</b>	<b>13</b>	----	----		
<b>14</b>	<b>Dog</b>	<b>14</b>				
<b>15</b>	<b>Elephant</b>	<b>15</b>				

### Poultry Birds

S. No.	Poultry Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
<b>16</b>	<b>Fowl</b>	<b>16</b>				
150	Indigenous		Aseel	F010	Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh	INDIA_CHICKEN_2615_ASEEL_12002
151			Ankaleshwar	F020	Gujarat	INDIA_CHICKEN_0400_ANKALESHWAR_12001
152			Busra	F030	Gujarat and Maharashtra	INDIA_CHICKEN_0411_BUSRA_12003
153			Chittagong	F040	Meghalaya and Tripura	INDIA_CHICKEN_1319_CHITTAGONG_12004
154			Daothigir	F050	Assam	INDIA_CHICKEN_0200_DAOTHIGIR_12006
155			Danki	F060	Andhra Pradesh	INDIA_CHICKEN_0100_DANKI_12005
156			Ghagus	F070	Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	INDIA_CHICKEN_0108_GHAGUS_12007
157			Harringhata Black	F080	West Bengal	INDIA_CHICKEN_2100_HARRINGHATABLACK_12008
158			Kadaknath	F090	Madhya Pradesh	INDIA_CHICKEN_1000_KADAKNATH_12009
158			Kalahasthi	F100	Andhra Pradesh	INDIA_CHICKEN_0100_KALASTHI_12010
160			Kashmir Favorolla	F110	Jammu and Kashmir	INDIA_CHICKEN_0700_KASHMIRFAVOROLLA_12011
161			Mewari	F120	Rajasthan	INDIA_CHICKEN_1700_MEWARI_12016



S. No.	Poultry Species	Species Code	Breed Name	Breed Code	home tract	Accession number
162			Miri	F130	Assam	INDIA_CHICKEN_0200_MIRI_12012
163			Nicobari	F140	Andaman & Nicobar	INDIA_CHICKEN_3300_NICOBARI_12013
164			Punjab Brown	F150	Punjab and Haryana	INDIA_CHICKEN_1605_PUNJABBROWN_12014
165			Tellichery	F160	Kerala	INDIA_CHICKEN_0900_TELlichERY_12015
166			Other Desi Fowl	F190		
167	Improved		Improved Fowl	F990		

**List of major pastoral nomadic communities, state and location in India and animals kept by these pastoral groups under migration**

Pastoral Group	State and location	Ethnic Identity	Species
Ahir	only nomadic in Gujarat and Rajasthan	Hindu group, speaking Gujarati, Rajasthani and dialects of Hindi	cattle
Bakarwal	Jammu and Kashmir	Kashmiri speaking Muslim group	mainly goats
Bharwad	Gujarat	Gujarati speaking Hindu group	Motabhai-sheep & goat Nanabhai-cattle
Bhotia	Uttarakhand, upper regions of Garhwal and Kumaon	Mainly Hindu, some Buddhist, speak Pahari	Sheep, Goats and cattle
Bhutia	North district of Sikkim	Buddhist, speaking Tibetan dialects	sheep, goats and cattle
Changpa	Jammu and Kashmir, mainly in Zaskar	Buddhist group speaking Ladakhi	Yak
Charan	Gir forest region of Gujarat	Gujarati speaking Hindu group	cattle
Dhangar	Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh	Hindu group, speaking Marathi	sheep
Gaddi	Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir	Hindu group, speak Pahari	sheep and goats
Gaddi Muslim	Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	Muslim group, speaking various dialects of Hindi	cattle, are mainly urban dairymen
Gaderia	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana	Hindu group, speaking dialects of Hindi	goats
Gavli	Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	Marathi speaking Hindu group, although some are Muslims	cattle
Gayri	southern Rajasthan (Mewar)	An endogamous Gaderia Hindu sub-group, speak Rajasthani	sheep
Ghosi	Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	Muslim group	cattle
Golla also known as Nandiwala	Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	Telugu speaking Hindu group	cattle

Gujjar	Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan	Muslim group in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, speaking the Gojri language. In Rajasthan, Hindu and speaking Rajasthani	mainly buffalo, but also cattle generally
Jath	Kutch region of Gujarat	Kutchii speaking Muslim group	cattle and occasionally camels
Kinnaura	Kinnaur District of Himachal Pradesh	Rajputs or Khasias and Brus, including both Buddhists and Hindu	sheep and goats
Kuruba	Karnataka	Kanara speaking Hindu group	sheep
Kuruma	Andhra Pradesh	Telegu speaking Hindu group	sheep
Mer	in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat	Hindu group, Gujarati speaking	camels, also some cattle
Monpa	Tawang and West Kemeng districts of Arunachal Pradesh	Buddhist, speaking Tibetan dialects	Yak and cattle
Rathi	western Rajasthan (Ganganagar and Bikaner districts)	Muslim group, speaking dialects of Rajasthani	cattle mainly of the Rathi breed
Rebari/Raika	Rajasthan and Gujarat	dialects of Rajasthani	camel, cattle and goats
Sindhi Sipahi or Sindhi Musalman	Marwar and Jaisalmer	Muslim group, speak Rajasthani	mainly camels, also cattle and sheep
Toda	In the Nilgiri region of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka	animist group, speak the Toda language	buffalo
Van Gujar	Uttarakhand, Himachal and Uttar Pradesh	Gojri speaking Muslim group	buffalo

## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Cattle Breeds of India

Name of the Breed	Natural breeding tract	Distinguishing Characters
Amritmahal	<b>State :</b> Karnataka <b>Districts :</b> Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan	<b>Colour:</b> Grey, but varies from white to almost black. White grey markings are present on face and dewlap in some animals  <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are long. Emerge from the top of the poll fairly close together in backward and upward direction, turn in and end in sharp black points - sometime touching each other  <b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Long head tapering towards muzzle; long horns
Bachaur	<b>State:</b> Bihar <b>District:</b> Sitamarhi (Nepal border comprising Bachaur and Koilpur sub-divisions of Sitamarhi district)	<b>Colour :</b> Grey  <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are stumpy, curving outward and upward. Medium in size  <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Medium sized compact animals with straight back. Forehead flat or slightly convex
Bargur	<b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu <b>District:</b> Bargur hills in Bhavanitaluk of Erode district	<b>Colour :</b> Brown with white markings  <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are closer at root and are inclined backward, outward and upward with a forward curve; sharp at the tip. Medium in size and light brown in colour  <b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Brown colour with white markings and light brown colour of horns
Belahi	<b>State:</b> Hilly regions of Haryana, Chandigarh <b>District:</b> Naraingarh, Ambala, Panchkula, Morni, Chandigarh, Mohali and Shivalik foot hills	<b>Colour:</b> Red. The face and lower abdomen and feet are white in colour with black muzzle.  <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Curved upward and inward, sickle shaped.  <b>Characteristic:</b> Medium sized strong dual type, and migratory animal of lower Himalayas. White face along with some regions of Hump, neck, and dewlap are white. In males, Hump and neck region are dark in colour irrespective of coat colour.
Binjharpuri	<b>State:</b> Odisha <b>District:</b> "Binjharpur" of Jajpur district in	<b>Colour:</b> White. Some animals are Grey, Black or Brown in colour

	Orissa, also in Bhadrak, Kendrapara	<p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Curved upward and inward. Average size in Male: 21.17±2.86, Female: 12.70±1.31cm</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Medium sized, strong dual type animal. Hump, neck, and some region of face and back are black in colour irrespective of coat colour in males</p>
Dangi	<p><b>State:</b> Gujarat <b>District:</b> The Dangs</p> <p><b>State:</b> Maharashtra <b>District:</b> Thane, Nashik, Ahmadnagar (Akola taluka of Ahmadnagar district, Sinner and Igatpuritaluka of Nashik districts) Generally these animals are found near the hilly tract where forest is available in the ranges of Sahyadri.</p>	<p><b>Colour :</b> Dangi cattle have distinct white coat colour with red or black spots distributed unevenly over the body</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size :</b> Horns are short (12-15 cm) and thick with lateral pointing tips Animals with inward and also with downward pointing horn tips are also available in sizable numbers</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Uneven distribution of black or red spots over the body. Forehead is slightly protruding</p>
Deoni	<p><b>State:</b> Karnataka <b>District:</b> Bidar</p> <p><b>State:</b> Maharashtra <b>District:</b> Parbhani, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur (Deoni, Udgir and Ahmadpur taluks of Latur district)</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Body colour is usually spotted black and white. This breed has three strains viz. 1- Complete white animal (balankya). 2.-Complete white with partial black face (wannera). 3-Black and white spotted animal (waghyd or shevera)</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horn emerge from the side of the poll behind and above the eyes in out ward and upward direction, slightly backward and again curving upward. Horn size is small and the tips are blunt</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Black and white spotted body colour, drooping ears, prominent and slightly bulging forehead</p>
Gangatiri	State: Eastern UP and Bihar	<p><b>Colour:</b> Animals are white or light grey in colour. In bulls colour in between fore and hind quarters is relatively dark or dark grey</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are small to medium in size</p> <p><b>Characteristic:</b> Medium size, white and grey body colour, compact body, long and narrow face, horizontal ears and moderate udder.</p>
Gaolao	<b>State:</b> Madhya Pradesh	<b>Colour:</b> Gaolao animals are white or light grey. Males are generally grey over the neck

	<p><b>District:</b> Balaghat, Chhindwara, Seoni, Durg,</p> <p><b>State:</b> Maharashtra <b>District:</b> Rajnandgaon, Wardha, Nagpur</p>	<p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size :</b> Horns are short and stumpy, blunt at the points and curve slightly backward</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Head markedly long and narrow tapering towards muzzle. Forehead recedes at the top giving a slightly convex appearance. Eyes almond shaped and placed slightly at angles</p>
Ghumusari	<p><b>State:</b> Odisha <b>District:</b> Ganjam, Phulbani</p>	<p><b>Colour :</b> Mainly White sometimes Grey</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Curved upward and inward. Some animals have straight horns. Male: 8.72±1.54, Female: 7.47±1.67cm</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Small sized, strong and draft type animal. Small head with forehead being flat, broad and depressed in between the eyes</p>
Gir	<p><b>State:</b> Gujarat <b>District:</b> Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagadh</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Most of the Gir animals are pure red through some are speckled red.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are peculiarly curved. Starting at the base of the crown they take a downward and backward curve and again incline a little upward and forward taking a spiral inward sweep, finally ending in a fine taper- thus giving a half moon appearance.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Long and pendulous ears folded like a leaf. Ears hang all the time and their inside face forward. Bulging convex forehead</p>
Hallikar	<p><b>State:</b> Karnataka <b>District:</b> Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Tumkur</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Grey to dark grey with deep shadings on forehead and hind quarters. Frequently, there are light grey markings on face, dewlap and under the body</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Emerge near to each other from top of poll and are carried backward, each in a straight line for nearly half their length and then with gentle and graceful sweep bend forward and slightly inward toward the tips which are black and sharp.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Body colour and Horns</p>
Haryana	<p><b>State:</b> Haryana <b>District:</b> Hissar, Rhotak, Jind, Gurgaon (widely spread in Indo Gangetic plains)</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Animals are white or light grey in colour. In bulls colour in between fore and hind quarters is relatively dark or dark grey</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size :</b> Horns are small in size</p>

	<p><b>State:</b> Uttar Pradesh</p> <p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan</p>	<p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> White colour, long and narrow face, well-marked bony prominence at the centre of poll and small horns</p>
Kangayam	<p><b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu</p> <p><b>District:</b> Coimbatore, Erode, Dindigul, Karur, Namakkal</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Coat is red at birth, but changes to grey at about 6 month of age. Bulls are grey with dark colour in hump, fore and hind quarters, face and legs. Bullocks are grey. Cows are grey or white and grey. However, few animals (1-2 %) with red, black and fawn</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size :</b> Horn are long and strong, taking backward, outward and upward sweep and then curving inward with tips tending to meet each other nearly completing a circle</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Long horns nearly completing a circle, large hump and strong body</p>
Kankrej	<p><b>State:</b> Gujarat</p> <p><b>District:</b> Ahmadabad, BanasKantha, Kheda, Mahesana, Sabar-Kantha, Kutchchh</p> <p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan</p> <p><b>District:</b> Barmer, Jodhpur</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Varies from silver-grey to iron grey or steel grey. In males fore &amp; hind quarters and hump are slightly darker than the rest of the body.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horn are strong and curved outward and upward in a lyre shaped fashion. They are curved with skin to a longer distance as compared to other breeds</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Heaviest breed of cattle. Strong lyre shaped horns, large pendulous and open ears</p>
Kenkatha	<p><b>State:</b> Madhya Pradesh</p> <p><b>District:</b> Tikamgarh</p> <p><b>State:</b> Uttar Pradesh</p> <p><b>District:</b> Lalitpur, Hamirpur, Banda (bred along the banks of river Ken in the area of Bundelkhand)</p>	<p><b>Colour :</b> Colour varies from grey on the barrel to dark grey on the rest of body</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size :</b> Emerge from the outer angles of the poll in markedly forward direction and terminate in sharp points</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Small, sturdy and fairly powerful animal. Horns directed forwards</p>
Khariar	<p><b>State:</b> Odhisa</p> <p><b>District:</b> Balangir, Kalahandi, Nowpara</p>	<p><b>Colour :</b> Mainly Brown sometimes Grey</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Straight. Quite often Upward and inward. Male: 12.34±0.21, Female: 10.12±0.27cm</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Small sized, strong draft type animal. Hump, neck, and some region of face and back are dark in colour</p>

Kherigarh	<p><b>State:</b> Uttar Pradesh <b>District:</b> Kheri</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Animals have white coat colour. Some animals have grey colour distributed all over body especially on face.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are upstanding, curving outward and upward. These are thick at the base. Horn formation is typical of lyre-horned Malvi type. Horns are medium in size (15 cm)</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Small but active animal</p>
Khillar	<p><b>State:</b> Karnataka <b>District:</b> Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bagalkote</p> <p><b>State:</b> Maharashtra <b>District:</b> Pune, Satara, Sholapur, Sangli, Kolhapur, Osmanabad</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Khillaris of Deccan plateau - the Mhaswad and the AtapadiMahal type are greyish white. Males are dark over the fore &amp; hind quarters with peculiar grey and white mottled marking on face. The Tapti Khillariis are white with caroty nose and caroty hooves</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Long and pointed and follow the backward curve of the forehead. They are placed close together at the root, grow backward for half of the length and then turn upwards in a smooth bow shape peculiar to this breed. The horns are thick at the base and taper</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Bow shape, long horns. A distinct groove in the centre of forehead from the nasal bridge to the centre of the poll. Sharp and prominent nasal bridge</p>
Kosali	<p><b>State:</b> Chhattisgarh <b>District:</b> Raipur, Durg, Bilaspur, Janjgiri</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Mainly light red (60-65%), followed by whitish grey (30-35%). Few animals (3-5%) having black coat colour or red with white patches also seen</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Stumpy and straight. Outward, upward and inward. About 21cm in males and 12cm in females.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Muzzle, eyelids, tail switch and hooves are black. Head broad, flat and straight. Hump small to medium in size. Udder small and bowl shaped.</p>
Krishna Valley	<p><b>State:</b> Karnataka <b>District:</b> Bijapur, Raichur</p> <p><b>State:</b> Maharashtra <b>District:</b> Satara, Sholapur, Sangli</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> The common colour is grey - white with a darker shade on fore &amp; hind quarters in males. Adult females are more whitish in appearance. Brown &amp; white, black &amp; white, and mottled colours are often seen</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Curved and usually emerge in an outward direction from the outer angles of the poll curving slightly upward and inward. Horns are small in size</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Massive body, distinct bulge in the forehead</p>



MalnadGidda	<p><b>State:</b> Karnataka  <b>District:</b> Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Shimoga, Uttar Kannada, Udupi</p>	<p><b>Colour :</b> black with light shades of fawn on thigh and shoulder region</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Generally small and straight. Outward, upward and inward</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Gidda means dwarf and Malnad means a place receiving heavy rainfall. They are small in size with compact body frame weighing around 80-120 Kg. Tail switch - black, hump - small, udder small and bowl shaped.</p>
Malvi	<p><b>State:</b> Madhya Pradesh  <b>District:</b> Rajgarh, Shajapur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandasaur, Dewas, Indore</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Malvi cattle are grey - darker in males, with neck, shoulders, hump and quarters almost black. Cows and bullocks become nearly pure white with age</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp;Size:</b> Strong and pointed, emerge from the outer angle of the poll in an outward and upward direction. Average Size of 20 - 25 cm in length</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b>Strong well-built whitish grey animal with lyre shaped strong and pointed horns</p>
Mewati	<p><b>State:</b> Haryana  <b>District:</b> Gurgaon, Faridabad, Mewat</p> <p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan  <b>District:</b> Alwar, Bharatpur</p> <p><b>State:</b> Uttar Pradesh  <b>District:</b> Mathura</p>	<p><b>Colour :</b> Mewati cattle are usually white with neck, shoulders and quarters of a darker shade</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size :</b> Emerge from the outer angles of poll and are inclined to turn backward at the points</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Colour and horn pattern</p>
Motu	<p><b>State:</b> Odhisa  <b>District:</b> Malkangiri</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Mainly Brown (Reddish) sometimes Grey. Few animals are white in colour</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Straight, Upward with rounded tip. Male: 6.23±0.21, Female: 3.35±0.18cm</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Small sized, strong and draft type cattle. Animals are mostly polled and brown in colour</p>
Nagori	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan  <b>District:</b> Nagore, Bikaner, Jodhpur</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Generally white or light grey. In some cases head, face and shoulder are slightly greyish.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns emerge from the outer angles of poll. They extend in an outward direction and are carried upward with gentle curve to turn in at points. Horns are medium in size.</p>

		<b>Visible Characteristic</b> : White, upstanding, very alert and agile animal with long and narrow face like that of a horse
Nimari	<b>State:</b> Madhya Pradesh <b>District:</b> Khandwa ( East Nimar), Khargaon (West Nimar), Badwani  <b>State:</b> Maharashtra <b>District:</b> Jalgaon	<b>Colour:</b> Nimar cattle are red with large splashes of white on various parts of the body  <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns usually emerge in a backward direction from the outer angles of the poll, somewhat in the same manner as in Gir cattle, turning upward, outward and finally backward at the points.  <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Massive body structure, typical red colour with large splashes of white and bulging forehead.
Ongole	<b>State:</b> Andhra Pradesh <b>District:</b> Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, East & West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Khammam	<b>Colour:</b> Ongole have a glossy white coat called padakateeru by the breeders. Males have dark grey markings on head, neck and hump, black points on knees and pasterns, black muzzle and black eye-lashes.  <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are short and stumpy, growing outward and backward from the outer angles of the poll, thick at the base and firm without cracks. In cows, horns are thinner than in bulls. Horns in cows generally extend outward, upward and inward.  <b>Visible Characteristic</b> :Majestic gait, stumpy horns, large fan shaped and fleshy dewlap serrated with smooth flowing folds instead of narrow constrictions
Ponwar	<b>State:</b> Uttar Pradesh <b>District:</b> Pilibhit	<b>Colour:</b> Ponwar cattle are usually brown or black with white patches. There is no particular pattern but black and white patches are intermixed.  <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns emerge outward, upward and then curve inward with pointed tips. Sometimes horns curve backward in the end. Horns are medium in size.  <b>Visible Characteristic</b> : Body colour and Horns
Pulikulum	<b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu <b>District:</b> Madurai, Sivaganda/Pasumpo nmuthuthevar, Virudhunagar/Kamar ajar	<b>Colour</b> : Dark grey in males and white or grey in females  <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Curved - Outwards, upwards, backwards and inwards ending with pointed tips, tips are wide apart. Average Size: Male-34.34cm, Female-37.22cm  <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Small size, compact body and short legs. Muzzle, eyelids, tail switch and hooves are black. Fore Head is broad and level with groove at centre. Hump large in males and small in females. Udder not well developed.

Punganur	<p><b>State:</b> Andhra Pradesh <b>District:</b> Chittoor</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Punganur cattle are white, grey or light brown to dark brown. White mixed with red or black colour animals are also available. Combination of white with brown or black patches is not uncommon.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are crescent shaped and often loose curving backward and forward in males and lateral and forward in females. Horns are stumpy in males and slightly longer in females. Horn size is small (10-15 cm).</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Very Short / Small sized</p>
Rathi	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> The animals are usually brown with white patches all over the body, but animals having completely brown, or black coat with white patches are often encountered. The lower body parts are generally lighter in colour as compared to the rest of body.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are curving outward, upward and inward. Horns are short to medium in size.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Body colour and horns type</p>
Red Kandhari	<p><b>State:</b> Maharashtra <b>District:</b> Ahmadnagar, Beed, Nanded, Prabani, Latur</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> The colour is uniform deep dark red, but variations from a dull red to almost brown are also found. Bulls as a rule are a shade darker than cows.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are evenly curved and medium sized.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Body colour and horns type</p>
Red Sindhi	<p>Only at organized farms of Uttarakhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Kerala and Assam states.</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> This breed has distinctly red colour. Red shades vary from dark red to dim yellow. Though patches of white are seen on dewlap and sometime on forehead, no large white patches are present on the body. In bulls, colour is dark on the shoulders and thighs.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are thick at the base and emerge laterally and curve upward.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Body colour and horns type</p>
Sahiwal	<p><b>State:</b> Punjab <b>District:</b> Amritsar, Ferozpur</p> <p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Ganganagar, Hanumangarh</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Coat colour is usually reddish dun but pale red or brown occasionally mixed with white spots is also seen in few animals.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are stumpy and short.</p>

		<p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Large and loose skin of Dewlap / neck. Large and pendulous teats. Pale red colour and short horns</p>
Siri	<p><b>State:</b> West Bengal <b>District:</b> Darjeeling</p> <p><b>State:</b> Sikkim <b>District:</b> Gyalshing, Namchi, Gangtok, North, East, West, South Sikkim</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Animals are either black with white patches or brown with white patches. In some cases they are totally black or brown.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are curved outward, forward and slightly upward, and are medium in size.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Colour pattern similar to that of Holstein Friesian, Cervico-thoracic type of hump.</p>
Tharparkar	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Animals are white or light grey. Face and extremities are of a darker shade than the body. In bulls neck, hump, and fore and hind quarters are also dark</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are set well apart curving gradually upward and outward in the same line as that of the poll, with blunt points inclined inward, moderately thick at the base i.e. Average size 12.5 - 17.5 cm in circumference just above the skin. In males, horns are thicker and short</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> White colour, Convex forehead, large skin of dewlap/neck.</p>
Umblachery	<p><b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu <b>District:</b> Thanjavur, Nagapatinam, Thiruvarur</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Calves are generally red or brown at birth. This colour changes to grey at about 6 months of age. In adult females, the predominant coat colour is grey with white markings on face and legs. The intensity of colour varies from grey with admixture of black</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are curving outward and inward and sometimes spreading laterally. These are thick in bulls and thin in cows. Horns are very small in size.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> White markings on face, limbs and tail. All the legs below hocks have white marks either as Socks or as Stockings. Even a portion of hooves is white.</p>
Vechur	<p><b>State:</b> Kerala <b>District:</b> Kottayam</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Animals are light red, black or fawn and white</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are small, thin curving forward and downward. In some cases they are extremely small and are hardly visible.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Extremely small sized animal with compact body.</p>

## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Buffalo Breeds of India

Name of the Breed	Natural breeding tract	Distinguishing Characters
Banni	<p><b>State :</b> Gujarat</p> <p><b>Districts :</b> Kachchh, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Kheda, Banaskantha</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Mainly Black, sometimes Copper colour</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Curved. Medium to large, heavy with 24 to 30 cm diameter in adult animals</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Horns are vertical and upward in direction with inverted double/ single coiling</p>
Bhadawari	<p><b>State :</b> Uttar Pradesh</p> <p><b>Districts :</b> Etawah district, Agra district (U.P)</p> <p><b>State :</b> Madhya Pradesh</p> <p><b>Districts :</b> Bhind, Morena</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Blackish copper to light copper. Colour of legs is usually like wheat straw</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are black curling slightly outward, downward before running backward parallel and close to neck and finally turning upward</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Two white lines "Chevron" locally called as Kanthy are present on the lower side of the neck</p>
Chilka	<p><b>State :</b> Odisha</p> <p><b>Districts :</b> Khurda, Puri, krishnaprasad, Panaspandha and Ganjam</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Brownish black or Black</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Curved Upward, inward.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Medium sized with compact body, strong legs and small udder. Habitat is chilka lake.</p>
Jaffarabadi	<p><b>State :</b> Gujarat</p> <p><b>Districts :</b> Saurashtra region - Gir forest, Junagarh, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Porbandhar, Amreli and Rajkot</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Black but some animals having grey colour or white spots on forehead, feet and tail switch are also seen</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns exhibit wide variation, but usually emerge out by compressing the head, go downward sideways, then upward and inward finally forming a ring like structure. It makes eyes to look small - termed as study eye, especially in males</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Bulky head and Horn shape is peculiar of this breed. Heavy sized buffaloes</p>
Kalahandi	<p><b>State :</b> Odisha</p> <p><b>Districts :</b> Kalahandi, Raygada</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Coat colour is usually a mix of black and grey, sometimes grey</p>

		<p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horizontal going backwards, upward, and inward, Curved to make half circle appearance. About 50 cm long</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Muzzle, eyelids, tail and hoofs are black. Long horns. Head convex, udder round and medium in size. Tail extends below hock</p>
Marathwadi	<p><b>State :</b> Maharashtra</p> <p><b>Districts :</b> Aurangabad, Nanded, Latur, Jalna, Beed, Parbhani, Osmanabad, and Hingoli</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Greyish black to jet black. Some animals have white markings on forehead and lower parts of the limbs</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are parallel to the neck, reaching up to shoulder but never beyond shoulder blade. Medium in length</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Length of horns differentiate these buffaloes from Pandharpuri buffaloes. Horns reach up to shoulder unlike in Pandharpuri buffaloes where these may reach up to pin bones some time</p>
Mehsana	<p><b>State :</b> Gujarat</p> <p><b>Districts :</b> Mehsana, Sabarkantha, Banaskantha</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Mostly black, a few animals are black brown or brown</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are generally sickle shaped with the curve more upward then in the Surti breed and less curved then in the Murrah breed. They are generally bent downward and then take a curve like the horns of a ram</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Eyes are very prominent, black and bright bulging from their sockets with folds of skin on upper lids. Mix of Murrah and Surti characters.</p>
Murrah	<p><b>State :</b> Haryana</p> <p><b>Districts :</b> Rohtak, Jind, Hisar, Jhajhar, Fatehabad, Gurgaon and union territory of Delhi</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Jet Black / Pure black</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Tightly curved in a spiral form. Short in size of horn curl</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Jet black colour, tightly curled horns/ single coil of horns, Thin Skin, heavy body size.</p>
Nagpuri	<p><b>State:</b> Maharashtra</p> <p><b>Districts:</b> Vidarbha region – Amravati, Akola, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Nagpur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal.</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Black coloured animals with white patches on face, legs and tail tips.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are flat, curved and carried back on side of the neck nearly to shoulders. Horns are long &amp; heavy</p>

		<b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Flat, curved and long horns on side of neck. Medium sized animal
Nilli Ravi	<b>State:</b> Punjab <b>Districts :</b> Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozpur	<b>Colour:</b> Mostly black with 5 white markings, on forehead, muzzle, tail switch and legs. <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are curved and circular in cross section, small to medium in size <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Usually walled eyes (white eyes, both unilateral and bilateral). White markings on forehead, face, muzzle, legs and tail. The most desired character of female is the possession of these white markings known as "Panch Kalyani"
Pandharpuri	<b>State :</b> Maharashtra <b>Districts :</b> Solapur, Kolhapur, Sangli	<b>Colour:</b> Usually black but varies from light to deep black. White markings are found on forehead, legs and tail in few animals <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are very long and extend beyond shoulder blade, sometimes up to pin bones. These are of three types i.e. 1. Bharkand - curving back ward and usually twisted. 2. Toki - curving backward, upward and usually twisted outward. 3. Meti - flat running down <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Very long horns. Nasal bone is very prominent, long and straight
Surti	<b>State :</b> Gujarat <b>Districts :</b> Kheda, Baroda, Bharuch and Surat	<b>Colour:</b> Coat colour varies from rusty brown to silver- grey. Skin is black or brown <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are flat, sickle shaped and are directed down ward and backward, and then turn upward at the tip to form a hook. Medium in size. <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Medium sized animal, brown colour, two white bands below the neck and sickle shaped horns
Toda	<b>State :</b> Tamil Nadu <b>Districts :</b> Nilgiri hills and south of Tamil Nadu	<b>Colour:</b> Predominant coat colours are fawn and ash-grey. <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns long and are variable in shape. They are usually set wide apart, outward, slightly downward and upward with the points being re-curved inward, forming characteristically a crescent shape or semicircle. Horns are thick at the base, and are tapering. <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> A narrow band of dense hair covering the top line from the crest of neck to the point of origin of tail, two chevron markings - one just around the

		jowl and the other anterior to the brisket. Toda community rears these buffaloes.
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## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Goat Breeds of India

<b>Name of the Breed</b>	<b>Natural breeding tract</b>	<b>Distinguishing Characters</b>
Attapady Black	<b>State:</b> Kerala <b>District:</b> Palakkad / Palghat	<b>Colour:</b> Black <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Curved and oriented backwards. Small in size <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Extremities are black. Tail is bunchy type
Pantja	<b>State:</b> Uttarakhand <b>District:</b> Udham Singh nagar and Nainital	<b>Colour:</b> Mix of light brown & white in females and males are mix of white and Black <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Straight oriented backwards. Small in size <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Long hairs on thigh region. Straight horns. Goats are well adapted to humid condition of Tarai region.
Barbari	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Bharatpur  <b>State:</b> Uttar Pradesh <b>District:</b> Aligarh, Agra, Etawah	<b>Colour :</b> White with Tan spots / dark red spots <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are twisted, directed upward and outward. Medium in size (11.17 cm). <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Small sized animals, short erect horns. Small tubular and prick ears.
Beetal	<b>State:</b> Punjab <b>District:</b> Amritsar, Gurdaspur	<b>Colour:</b> Black coat mostly common. Brown with white spots of different sizes is also available <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Medium in size (about 12 cm), carried horizontally with slight twist, directed backward and upward. <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Beetal goats are tall animals, having roman nose and long ears (24.8 cm.)
Berari	<b>State:</b> Maharashtra	<b>Colour:</b> Light to dark tan (Reddish colour)

	<p><b>District:</b> Akola, Amrawati, Wardha, Nagpur</p>	<p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Flat, small, oriented upward and backward</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Black coloured ring around neck in adult male. Black hair line along with the vertebral column extending up to tail in both sexes.</p>
Black Bengal	<p><b>State:</b> West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Predominantly black, brown, grey and white are also found.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Small to medium in size (5.8 to 11.5 cm), directed upward and sometime backward.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Small-legged goat. Hair coat is short and lustrous. Nose line is slightly depressed</p>
Changthangi	<p><b>State:</b> Jammu &amp; Kashmir</p> <p><b>District:</b> Leh, Ladakh</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> About 50% of the animals are white. Rest are Black, grey or brown coat colour.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Large horns, turned outward, upward and inward to form a semi-circle.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Medium sized animals and sturdily built.</p>
Chegu	<p><b>State:</b> Himachal Pradesh</p> <p><b>District:</b> Chamba, Kinnaur, Lahul, Spiti</p> <p><b>State:</b> Jammu &amp; Kashmir</p> <p><b>District:</b> Ladakh</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Compact white, black, grey, brown and mixture of these colours are common</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are long, cork shaped, directed upward, backward and inward/outward. Average length is about 59 cm in males and 33 cm in females.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Reddish/tan/black coloration mostly around head &amp; neck, and abdominal areas. Face and muzzle are tapering, possess long hair below with a second coat of pashmina wool.</p>

Gaddi	<p><b>State:</b> Himachal Pradesh District: Chamba, Kangra, Kullu, Shimla</p> <p><b>State:</b> Jammu &amp; Kashmir District: Jammu</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> White is dominant colour. Black coloured animals are also present.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Directed upward and backward and occasionally twisted. Horns are long in size.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Skin is very tough, covered with coarse long hair measuring 17 to 25 cm. Ears are drooping and pointed (12 cm)</p>
Ganjam	<p><b>State:</b> Odisha <b>District:</b> Ganjam, Koraput</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Black or Brown black. White, brown and spotted animals are also found.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Twisted and curved. Long, parallel and pointed backward and upward.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Males usually have beards. Head convex, ears are pendulous and medium in size (14.50 cm), wattles mostly absent.</p>
Gohilwadi	<p><b>State:</b> Gujarat <b>District:</b> Amreli, Bhavnagar, Junagarh</p>	<p><b>Colour :</b> Black</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are slightly twisted and turned backward. Horns are 8 to 10 cm long in female and 12 to 15 cm in males.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Nose line is slightly convex. Ears are tubular and drooping. Body covered with coarse long hairs.</p>
Jakhrana	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Alwar</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Predominantly black with white spots on ears and muzzle.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Broad and flat, going backwards</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Straight face line. Forehead is narrow and slightly bulging. Udder size is large with conical teats.</p>
Jamunapari	<p><b>State:</b> Uttar Pradesh <b>District:</b> Agra, Mathura, Etawah</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> White with patches of tan or black mostly on head and neck</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Short, sword shaped</p>

	<p><b>State:</b> Madhya Pradesh</p> <p><b>District:</b> Bhind, Morena</p>	<p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Face is large and convex having tuft of hairs. Ears are large, pendulous, drooping and about 30 cm long</p>
Kanni Adu	<p><b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu</p> <p><b>District:</b> Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi/Tuticorin</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Black with white markings on face &amp; legs</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Broad, small and going backwards.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> White stripes on either side of the face extending from the base of the horn to corner of the muzzle.</p>
Konkan Kanyal	<p><b>State:</b> Maharashtra</p> <p><b>District:</b> Sindhudurg</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Black with white marking on collar, lower jaw and ventral surface.</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Cylindrical, backward and medium in size (15-25 cm).</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Bilateral white strips from nostrils to ear. Legs- long, laterally black, medially white and white from knee to fetlock joint. Tail- dorsally black and ventrally white.</p>
Kutchi	<p><b>State:</b> Gujarat</p> <p><b>District:</b> Ahmedabad, Kutchchh</p> <p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan</p> <p><b>District:</b> Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur</p>	<p><b>Colour :</b> Coat/ body is predominantly black but a few white, brown and spotted animals are also seen</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are short (10.6 cm), thick and pointed upwards.</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Long and coarse hair, slightly roman nose, and short and thick horns.</p>
Malabari	<p><b>State:</b> Kerala</p> <p><b>District:</b> Malappuram, Kannur / Cannanore, Calicut</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Black, Brown, White or mixture of these colours</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Slightly twisted horns directed outward and upward. Small in size.</p>

		<b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Medium sized ears, directed outward and downward.
Marwari	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Pali, Nagaur	<b>Colour:</b> Predominantly black in colour. In few animals white or brown patches are present. <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Pointed short horns (about 10 cm), directed upward and backward. <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Long shaggy hair coat. Flat, medium sized and drooping ears.
Mehsana	<b>State:</b> Gujarat <b>District:</b> Ahmedabad, Banas Kantha, Gandhi Nagar, Mehsana, Sabar Kantha, Patan	<b>Colour:</b> Black with white ear base. <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Screw type. Twisted slightly, curved upward and backward and pointed at the tips. 12-15 cm in males and 8-12 cm in females. <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Ears have white spots ranging from a few white spots to complete white with few black spots at the base. White spots are present on the upper part of upper muzzle and look like a ring in some of the animals. Hair coat is long and shaggy.
Osmanabadi	<b>State:</b> Maharashtra <b>District:</b> Ahmadnagar, Solar, Prabhani, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur	<b>Colour:</b> Predominant colour is black. White colour is noticed only on ears and some spots on neck and forehead. Some animals are reddish in colour. <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are straight, curved and small in size (about 13 cm). <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Five types of animals are available: 1. Entirely black with horns. 2. Entirely black with white ears and horns. 3. Entirely black and polled. 4. Entirely black, white ears and polled. 5. Combination of black, white and brown patches or irregular ridges on ears.
Sangamneri	<b>State:</b> Maharashtra	<b>Colour:</b> White, black or brown. Spotted animals are also seen.

	<b>District:</b> Ahmadnagar, Pune	<b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are directed backward and upward. Average length of horns is 12.36 cm. <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Hair coat is extensively coarse and short.
Sirohi	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Sirohi	<b>Colour:</b> Coat colour is predominantly brown with light or dark brown patches. Few individuals are completely white. <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are curved upward and backward, small in size 7.7 cm. <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Flat and leaf like drooping ears.
Surti	<b>State:</b> Gujarat <b>District:</b> Vadodra, Surat	<b>Colour:</b> Mostly White. <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Directed backward. Small in size (about 12 cm). <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Medium sized ears. Well-developed udder with large conical teats.
Zalawadi	<b>State:</b> Gujrat <b>District:</b> Rajkot, Surendranagar	<b>Colour:</b> Body is covered with black, lustrous, shining hairs. Some animals have white or brown hairs. <b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Horns are cork-screw type moving straight upwards, backwards and slightly outward with pointing tips. <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Long, wide leaf like and drooping ears. Well-developed udder with large conical teats.

## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Sheep Breeds of India

Name of Breed	Natural breeding tract	Visible Characters
Balangir	<b>State:</b> Odisha <b>District:</b> Balangir, Sambalpur and Sundargarh districts of Odisha	Medium sized animals, white or light brown or of mixed colours. Few animals are also black. The ears are small and stumpy. Tail is medium long and thin. Fleece is extremely coarse, hairy and open. Legs and belly are devoid of wool. Horns are found in male only.
Bellary	<b>State:</b> Karnataka <b>District:</b> Bellary, Chitradurga, Davangere and Haveri districts of Karnataka	Strong built and medium sized animals. Body colour ranging from white through various combinations of black and white. Ears are medium long, flat and drooping. Horns are found in 30% male only
Bhakarwal	<b>State:</b> Jammu & Kashmir <b>District:</b> No distinct home tract, sheep are completely migratory.	Medium-sized animals, with a typical roman nose. The animals are generally white, although coloured fleeces are occasionally observed. All animals are spotted fawn or grey. Rams are horned; ewes are polled. Ears are long and drooping. Tail is small and thin. Fleece is coarse and open.
Bonpala	<b>State:</b> Southern part of Sikkim	Tall, leggy, well-built animals. Fleece colour ranges from completely white to completely black with a no. of intermediary tones. Ears are small and tubular. Tail is thin and short. Fleece is coarse hairy and open. Belly and legs are devoid of wool.
Changthangi	<b>State:</b> Jammu & Kashmir <b>District:</b> Changthang region of Ladakh	Strong built, large-framed with good fleece cover with extra ordinarily long staple.
Chokala	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> In limited area at juncture of Churu, Sikar, and Nagaur	Light to medium-sized animals. Face generally devoid of wool, dark brown and the colour may extend up to the middle of the neck. Head profile is straight. Ears small to medium in length and tubular relatively fine. Tail thin and medium length. Coat colour is white, dense, relatively fine, covering the entire body including the belly and greater part of legs.
Chottanagpuri	<b>State:</b> Jharkhand and West Bengal.	Small, light-weight animals, light grey and brown. Ears are small and parallel to the head

	<p><b>District:</b> Ranchi, Saraikhela-Kharsawa, West Singhbhum and Dhanbad districts of Jharkhand.</p> <p>Purulia, western part of Banpura and west of Midnapur district in West Bengal.</p>	(Horizontal). Pendulous in some cases. Tail is thin and short. Fleece is course hairy and open.
Coimbatore	<p><b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu</p> <p><b>District:</b> Coimbatore, Madurai districts of Tamil Nadu.</p>	Medium –sized animals, white with black or brown spots. Ears are medium sized and directed outward and backward. Tail is small and thin. Fleece is white, coarse, hairy and open.
Deccani	<p><b>State:</b> Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.</p>	Medium sized, colour is black with white marking. Ears are medium in length, flat and drooping. Tail short and thin. Fleece coarse hairy and open.
Gaddi	<p><b>State:</b> Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Himachal and Uttarakhand</p> <p><b>District:</b> Kistwar and Bhadarwati tehsils of Kashmir, Udampur and Kullu valleys of H.P. and Dehra Dun, Nainital districts of Uttarakhand.</p>	Medium sized animals usually white, although tan brown and mixtures of these are also seen. Tail is small and thin. The fleece is relatively fine and dense.
Ganjam	<p><b>State:</b> Odisha</p> <p><b>District:</b> Ganjam, Gajapati, Rayagada Koraput, parts of Phulbani, Nayagarh, Khorda and Puri districts of Odisha. Some animals of this breed, though in less pure form are also found in the Cuttack district.</p>	Medium sizes animals with brown to dark tan coat; some have white spots on face and body. Ears are medium sized and drooping. Nose line is slightly convex or straight. Tail is medium long and thin. Fleece hairy and short.
Garole	<p><b>State:</b> West Bengal</p> <p><b>District:</b> Sunderban region of South 24- Parganas district in West Bengal. Some animals are also found in the parts of North 24- Parganas and Midnapore district adjoining the South – Parganas district.</p>	Small sized animal with relatively low body weight. Compact and square body with small head, medium ears and short and thin tail. Grey and white are predominant colours in this breed. The udder is fairly developed and twins can easily be sustained on the milk available from the ewes. Fleece is open, coarse and very dense. Multiple births are common.



Gurez	<b>State:</b> Jammu & Kashmir <b>District:</b> Gurej and Tulial blocks of Gurej subdivision in the Baramulla district Kashmir. In north Gurej's habitat overlaps with the breed tract of Karnah sheep in Kupwara district, while in west as well as eastern sides border with Pakistan occupied Kashmir.	Largest of the sheep breeds in J&K. Generally white, although some animals are brown or black or have brown or black spots. Tail is thin and short. Fleece is generally coarse and hairy. Ears are long, thin and pointed.
Hassan	<b>State:</b> Karnataka <b>District:</b> Hassan	Small animals. White body with light brown or black spots. Ears are medium-long and alert. Fleece is white, extremely coarse and open; legs and belly are devoid of wool.
Jaisalmeri	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan is the main breeding tract. However, this breed is also found in the adjoining areas of Barmer, Jodhpur and Pali districts.	Animals are fairly built square, deep and tall in appearance. Black or dark brown face, the colour extending up to the neck. Typical roman nose. Long drooping ears, generally with a cartilaginous appendage. Both sexes are polled. The tail is medium to long. The fleece is white, of medium carpet quality and not very dense.
Jalauni	<b>State:</b> Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh <b>District:</b> Jalaun, Jhansi and Lalitpur districts of U.P. Tikamgarh and Datia districts of M.P.	Medium sized animals, with a straight nose line. Ears are large flat and drooping. Tail is thin and medium in length. Fleece is coarse, short-stapled and open, generally white. Belly and legs are devoid of wool.
Karnah	<b>State:</b> Jammu & Kashmir <b>District:</b> Tangdhar and Teetwal blocks of Karnah tehsil of Kupwara district in North Kashmir	Medium sizes animals with round and compact body. The rams have large curved horns with pointed tips and a prominent nose line (roman nose). The predominant coat colour is creamy white. Ears are pendulous and medium. Tail thin, straight and medium.
Katchaikatty Black	<b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu. <b>District:</b> Vedipatti taluka of Madurai district	Animals are medium in size with compact body and are black in colour. Coat type is hairy. The breed is reared for meat and manure. Rams are well known for fighting.
Kenguri	<b>State:</b> Karnataka <b>District:</b> Raichur and Koppala district of Karnataka	Medium sized animals. Body colour is mostly dark brown or coconut coloured, but colours ranging from white to black with spots of different shades are also observed. Ears are medium long and drooping. Tail is short and thin.

Kilakarsal	<b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu <b>District:</b> Ramnathpuram, Madurai, Tanjavur and Ramnad districts of Tamil Nadu	Coat is dark tan, with black spots on head, belly and legs. Ears are medium sized. Tail is small and thin. Males have thick twisted horns. Most animals have wattle.
Madras Red	<b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu <b>District:</b> Chingalpet and Madras districts of Tamil Nadu	Body colour is predominant brown, the intensity varying from light tan to dark brown; some animals have white markings on the forehead, inside the thigh and on the lower abdomen. Ears are medium, long and drooping. Rams have strong corrugated and twisted horns; ewes are polled. The body is covered with short hairs.
Magra	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Bikaner, Nagaur, Jaisalmer & Churu districts of Rajasthan	Medium to large animals. White face with light brown patches around the eyes, characteristic of this breed. Skin colour is pink. Ears are small to medium and tubular. Both sexes are polled. Tail is medium in length and thin. Fleece is of medium carpet quality, extremely white and lustrous and not very dense.
Malpura	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> The major breeding tract of Malpura sheep comprises of Tonk, Sawaimadhopur, Jaipur, Dausa while minor breeding tract includes Ajmer, Bhiwara, Chittorgarh, Bundi and Kota districts of Rajasthan.	Fairly well-built animals with long legs. The typical colour of the face is light brown extending up to the neck. Ears are short and tubular, with a small cartilaginous appendage on upper side. Both sexes are polled. Tail is medium to long and thin. White fleece, extremely coarse and hairy. Belly and legs are devoid of wool.
Mandya	<b>State:</b> Karnataka <b>District:</b> Mandya district of Karnataka and also in the bordering area of Mysore and Bangalore.	Relatively small animals. Colour is white, but in some cases face is light brown and this colour may extend up to the neck. Compact body with a typical reverse U shaped conformation from the rear. Ears are long leafy and drooping. Tail is short and thin. Slightly roman nose. Both sexes polled. Fleece is extremely coarse and hairy.
Marwari	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan, Gujarat <b>District:</b> Jodhpur, Jalore, Nagaur, Pali, Serohi, Barmer and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan, Jeoria region of Gujarat.	Medium-sized animals. Black face, colour extending to the lower part of neck. Ears extremely small and tubular. Both sexes are polled. Tail is short to medium and thin. Fleece is white and not very dense.

Mecheri	<b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu <b>District:</b> Salem and Coimbatore districts of Tamil Nadu	Medium sized animals. Light brown in colour. Ears are medium sized. Tail is short and thin. Body is covered with very small hair.
Muzaffarnagri	<b>State:</b> Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Haryana <b>District:</b> Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bijnor districts of UP, Dehradun district of Uttarakhand and parts of Delhi and Haryana	Medium to large animals. Face line slightly convex. Face and body white with occasional patches of brown or black. Ears occasionally black. Males occasionally show rudimentary horns. Ears long and drooping. Tail is extremely long and reaches fetlock. Fleece is white, coarse and open. Belly and legs are devoid of wool.
Nali	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan, Haryana <b>District:</b> Ganganagar, Sikar, Hanumangarh, Churu & Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, southern part of Rohtak & Hissar districts of Haryana	Medium sized animals. Face colour is light brown, skin colour is pink. Both sexes are polled. Ears are large and leafy (pendulous). Tail is short to medium and thin. Fleece is white, coarse, dense and long-stapled. Forehead, belly and legs are covered with wool.
Nellore	<b>State:</b> Andhra Pradesh <b>District:</b> Nellore, Prakasham and Ongole districts of Andhra Pradesh	Relatively tall animals with little hair except at brisket wither and breech. Ears are long and drooping. Tail is short and thin.
Nilgiri	<b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu <b>District:</b> Nilgiri hills in Tamil Nadu	Medium sized animals. Body colour is white; exceptionally there are brown patches on face and body. Face line is convex giving a typical roman nose. Ears are broad, flat and drooping. Males have horn buds and scars; females are polled. The tail is medium and thin. The fleece is fine and dense.
Patanwadi	<b>State:</b> Gujarat <b>District:</b> Saurashtra, Kutch and Mehsana districts of Gujarat.	Medium to large animals with relatively long legs. Typical roman nose. Face brown and spotted tan. Ears medium to large tubular with a hairy tuft. Tail thin and short. Both sexes are polled. White fleece is of medium carpet quality, not very dense.
Poonchi	<b>State:</b> Jammu & Kashmir <b>District:</b> Poonch and Rajori districts of Jammu province.	Similar in appearance to Gaddi, but lighter in weight. Animals are predominantly white, including the face, but spotted sheep are also seen, varying from brown to light black. Ears are medium long. Tail is short and thin; legs are also short, giving a low-set conformation.
Pugal	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan	Fairly well-built animals. Black face with small light-brown stripes on either side above the eyes; lower jaw typically light brown. The black colour

	<b>District:</b> Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan	may extend up to neck. Ears are short and tubular. Both sexes are polled. Tail is short to medium and thin. White fleece, of medium carpet quality, not very dense.
Ramnad White	<b>State:</b> Tamilnadu <b>District:</b> Ramnand district of Tamilnadu	Medium sized animal, predominantly white; some animals have fawn or black markings over the body. The ears are medium size and directed outward and downward. Tail is short and thin.
Rampur Bushair	<b>State:</b> Himachal and Uttarakhand <b>District:</b> Simla, Kinnaur, Nahan, Bilaspur and Lahaul spiti districts of H.P. and Dehra Dun, Rishikesh, Chakrota and Nainital district of Uttarakhand	Medium-sized animals. The fleece is predominantly white, with brown, black and tan also seen on the fleece in varying proportions. The ears are long and drooping. The face is convex giving a typical roman nose. The fleece is of medium quality and dense. Legs, belly and face are devoid of wool.
Shahabadi	<b>State:</b> Bihar <b>District:</b> Shahbad, Patna and Gaya districts of Bihar	Medium-sized, leggy animals. The fleece colour is mostly grey, sometimes with black spots. Ears are medium sized and drooping. Tail is extremely long and thin. Fleece is extremely coarse, hairy and open. Legs and belly are devoid of wool.
Sonadi	<b>State:</b> Rajasthan <b>District:</b> Udaipur, Dungarpur, Chittorgarh and Banswara districts of Rajasthan	Fairly well built, somewhat smaller than Malpura, with long legs. White or light brown face with colour extending to the middle of the neck. Ears are large, flat, drooping and generally have a cartilaginous appendage. Tail is thin and medium in length. Both sexes are polled. Udder is fairly well developed. White fleece, extremely coarse and hairy. Belly and legs are devoid of wool.
Tibetan	<b>State:</b> Arunachal Pradesh <b>District:</b> Sikkim and Kameng districts of Arunachal Pradesh	Medium-sized animals, mostly white with black or brown face; brown and white spots are also observed on the body. The nose is convex, giving a typical roman nose. The ears are small broad and drooping. The fleece is relatively fine and dense. The belly face and legs are devoid of wool.
Tiruchi Black	<b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu <b>District:</b> Tiruchy, Arcot, Salem and Dharmapuri districts of Tamilnadu.	Small animals. Body is completely black. Ears are short and directed down and forward. Tail is short and thin. Fleece is extremely coarse, hairy and open.
Vembur	<b>State:</b> Tamil Nadu <b>District:</b> Vembur, Melakharandhai,	Tall animals. White in colour with irregular red and fawn patches all over the body. Ears are

	Nagalpuram, Achangulam villages of Tamil Nadu.	medium sized and drooping. Tail is thin and short. Body covered with short hair.
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## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Pig Breeds of India

<b>Name of the Breed</b>	<b>Natural breeding tract</b>	<b>Distinguishing Characters</b>
Ghoongroo	<b>State:</b> West Bengal <b>District:</b> Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur	<b>Colour :</b> Black, Occasionally hooves and metapodials are white  <b>Ear:</b> Pendulous  <b>Snout:</b> Concave  <b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Thick coarse and long hair coat, long tail, straight top line, upwardly curved snout, broad and flattened face with large and heart shaped ears resembling those of elephant.
Niang Megha	<b>State:</b> Meghalaya	<b>Colour :</b> Black, star shaped white patches at forehead and sometimes hock joint  <b>Ear:</b> Short  <b>Snout:</b> Long and straight  <b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Long tapering snout , partially white at nostril, long bristle on midline but uniform in other places, Top line-Straight in male, concave in female.
Agonda Goan	<b>State:</b> Goa <b>District:</b> North Goa and South Goa	<b>Colour :</b> Black, Few animals with white patches on leg and face  <b>Ear:</b> Short and erect  <b>Snout:</b> short and straight  <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Small body size, medium and rough bristle, slightly concave top line, well adapted to local coastal environment.

## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Chicken Breeds of India

Breed	Core Breeding Tract		Characteristics	
	State(s)	District(s)		
Ankaleshwar	Gujarat	Bharuch and Narmada	Plumage colour	Golden Yellow or Yellow with black strips or White with black strips
			Plumage pattern	Stripped/Spangled or Spotted with golden yellow feathers having black tips
			Wattles	Red
			Ear Lobes	White
			Eye Ring	Yellow reddish
			Comb	Red; Single or Rose
			Egg Shell Colour	Cream
			Other important characteristics	Small to medium sized bird. Golden yellow plumage is predominant in cocks while Black golden is more common in hens.
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 1.759±0.007; Hen- 1.487±0.006
			Egg production	~80 per annum
Egg Weight (g)	35.09±0.14			
Aseel	Andhra Pradesh  Odisha  Chhattisgarh	Khammam  Koraput and Malkangiri  Bastar and Dantiwara	Plumage colour	Mostly Red (or Brown) and black but Aseel breed has various varieties having different plumage colours
			Plumage pattern	Patchy or solid or stripped or spotted
			Wattles	Bright red
			Ear Lobes	Red
			Eye Ring	Red
			Comb	Red; Mainly Pea type
			Egg Shell Colour	Brown
			Other important characteristics	Small but firmly set comb. Long and slender face devoid of feathers. The general feathering is close, scanty and almost absent on the breast. Plumage has practically no fluff and feathers are tough
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 4.0; Hen- 2.59
			Egg production	65-70 per annum
Egg Weight (g)	41			
Busra	Maharashtra  Gujarat	Dhule, Nandurbar and Nasik  Surat and Dangs	Plumage colour	White mixed with black
			Plumage pattern	Spotted
			Wattles	Red and small to medium in size
			Ear Lobes	White or Brown
			Eye Ring	Red
			Comb	Red; Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Light Brown
			Other important characteristics	Busra birds are small in size and have wide variation in plumage colour which is mostly white mixed with black feathers on neck, back, tail, and reddish brown feathers on shoulders and wings. Good

				number of birds has white plumage mixed with light brown feathers throughout. Some are solid white in colour. Birds having brown mixed with black or black mixed with golden feathers or solid black plumage are also available
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 1.11±0.06; Hen- 0.98±0.06
			Egg production	40-55 per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	31.56±1.40
Danki	Andhra Pradesh	Vizaynagar m, Vishakhapat nam and Srikakulam	Plumage colour	Brown
			Plumage pattern	Patchy in males and spotted in females
			Wattles	Red and small in size in continuation to neck line
			Ear Lobes	Red
			Eye Ring	Red
			Comb	Red; Pea
			Egg Shell Colour	Brown
			Other important characteristics	Cocks generally have shining bluish black feathers on wings, breast, tail and thighs. Eyes are sharp. Comb is compressed and is positioned high on the head. Beak is generally shorter and is yellow in color. Wattles are absent. Spur is long and sharp in cocks.
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 3.115±0.092; Hen- 2.223±0.064
			Egg production	25-35 per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	46.16±1.72
Daothigir	Assam	Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Dhuburi and Nalbari	Plumage colour	Black interspersed with white feathers
			Plumage pattern	Stripped or Spotted
			Wattles	Red, medium to large
			Ear Lobes	Red
			Eye Ring	Red
			Comb	Red; Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Light Brown
			Other important characteristics	Daothigir birds are small sized, compact but heavy and have long legs. Wings and tail has black or brown feathers. Neck and back has golden yellow or brown feathers in brown coloured birds.
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 1.792±0.129; Hen- 1.625±0.126
			Egg production	60-70 per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	44.42±1.35
Ghagus	Karnataka	Kolar and Bangalore	Plumage colour	Brown or black
			Plumage pattern	Patchy
			Wattles	Red, small
			Ear Lobes	Red
	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor and Anantapur	Eye Ring	Red
			Comb	Red; Pea or Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Brown
			Other important characteristics	Cocks have shining bluish black feathers on breast, tail and thighs. Neck is



				covered with golden feathers. Throat in some cases is loose and hanging
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 2.16±0.25; Hen- 1.433±0.81
			Egg production	45-60 per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	40.25±2.39
Harringhata Black	West Bengal	Nadia and North 24 Pargana	Plumage colour	Black, Some cocks have brown feathers on neck and wings
			Plumage pattern	Solid
			Wattles	Red, small
			Ear Lobes	Red or White
			Eye Ring	Brownish red
			Comb	Red; Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Light Brown
			Other important characteristics	Few birds had tuft of feathers on head
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 1.28±0.06; Hen- 1.12±0.02
			Egg production	45 (25-90) per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	36.53±1.07
Kadakhath	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar and Jhabua	Plumage colour	Jet-black, penciled and golden. Ranges from silver to gold spangled to blue black without any spangling
			Plumage pattern	Solid, Pencilled and Spangling
			Wattles	Purple
			Ear Lobes	Bluish
			Eye Ring	Black
			Comb	Black, Purple, Pinkish hue; Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Brown
			Other important characteristics	The colour of day old chicks is bluish to black with irregular dark stripes over the back. The shining blue tinge of the ear lobes adds to its unique features. Most of the internal organs show the characteristic black pigmentation
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 1.6; Hen- 1.125
			Egg production	85 – 90 per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	40
Kalasthi	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor, Cuddapah and Nellore	Plumage colour	Bluish black or brown
			Plumage pattern	Patchy
			Wattles	Red, small
			Ear Lobes	Red
			Eye Ring	Red
			Comb	Red; Pea or Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Brown
			Other important characteristics	Neck is long and is covered with golden feathers. Brown colored birds have dark brown feathers on neck and bluish black or dark brown on tail. Cocks have shining bluish black feathers. Wings are dorsally set exposing thighs which are covered with smooth feathers.
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 2.482±0.13; Hen- 1.85±0.102
			Egg production	30-42 per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	42.91±1.94
			Plumage colour	Mixed shades of Black, Red, Green, Gold

Kashmir Favorolla	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar, Baramulla, Anantnag, Budgam, Kupwara, and Pulwama	Plumage pattern	Solid, stripped, Patchy, Spotted, Barred
			Wattles	Red
			Ear Lobes	White
			Eye Ring	Red
			Comb	Red; Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Brown
			Other important characteristics	The typical feature is feathered cap - a tuft of feathers on head
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 1.875±0.318 Hen- 1.415±0.311
			Egg production	60-85 per annum
Mewari	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Sirohi, Jaipur, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Dungurpur , Banswara, Rajsamand , Chittorgarh and Pratapgarh	Plumage colour	Females- Varied from light to dark brown and grey with pencil lining Males- Bright gold and bronze feathers forming a “Shawl” or Cape over the back of the bird from neck to lower back.
			Plumage pattern	Males- Solid; Females- Dull with pencil lining (stripped)
			Wattles	Red, large in males
			Ear Lobes	Red
			Eye Ring	Black
			Comb	Red; Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Brown or Cream
			Other important characteristics	The tail is composed of long arching feathers that initially look black but shimmer with blue, purple and green in good light
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock-1.91; Hen-1.25
			Egg production	37-52 per annum
Miri	Assam	Sibsagar, Lakimpur, Dhimaji, Dibrugarh and Majhauili	Plumage colour	White or brown or black
			Plumage pattern	Mostly solid, sometimes dull or patchy or spotted or striped
			Wattles	Red
			Ear Lobes	Red
			Eye Ring	Reddish brown
			Comb	Red; Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Brown
			Adult Weight (kg)	1.525 ± 4.95
			Egg production	50-65 per annum
Nicobari	Andaman & Nicobar	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Plumage colour	Original- Brown matty coloured, Developed- Black or White
			Plumage pattern	Solid
			Wattles	Pinkish
			Ear Lobes	Pinkish
			Eye Ring	Black/ brown/ orange
			Comb	Red; single
			Egg Shell Colour	White or creamy white
			Other important characteristics	The birds are short legged. They have short and thick neck, breast bulging in front, medium sized tail and long saddle feathers fitting well with tail
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 1.801±21.16; Hen- 1.332±22.61

			Egg production	110-235 per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	49.06±0.91
Punjab Brown	Punjab and Haryana	Almost in all districts of Punjab and Haryana	Plumage colour	Brown. Males have black feathers/spots/stripes on neck, wings and tail
			Plumage pattern	Solid, sometimes spotted or striped
			Wattles	Red, large sized in males and small in females
			Ear Lobes	Brown
			Eye Ring	Red
			Comb	Red; single type and erect in position
			Egg Shell Colour	Light brown to brown
			Other important characteristics	Males usually have black spots/stripes on neck, wings and tail. Neck is darker in colour (brown/golden) than the rest of the body
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 2.15; Hen-1.57
			Egg production	60-80 per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	46.002±1.191
Tellichery	Kerala	Kozhikode (Calicut), Kannur and Malappuram	Plumage colour	Black with shining bluish tinge on hackle, back and tail feathers
			Plumage pattern	Solid
			Wattles	Red
			Ear Lobes	Red
			Eye Ring	Blackish Red
	Puducherry	Mahe	Comb	Red; Single
			Egg Shell Colour	Brown
			Other important characteristics	Comb is erect in cocks and drooping on the rear side in hens. Eggs are tinted and small to medium in size
			Adult Weight (kg)	Cock- 1.62±0.16; Hen- 1.24±0.10
			Egg production	60-80 per annum
			Egg Weight (g)	40.02±0.94
Chitagong	Now, Not found in India			

## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Horse & Pony Breeds of India

<b>Name of Breed</b>	<b>Natural Breeding Tract</b>	<b>Phenotypic Characteristics</b>
Bhutia	<b>State:</b> Sikkim & West Bengal <b>District:</b> Darjeeling of West Bengal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Bhutia horses are distributed in Sikkim and Darjeeling.</li><li>2. They are usually grey or bay coloured and similar to the Tibetan pony.</li><li>3. It has a compact body, short neck, round muscular quarters, coarse hairy legs, long tail and mane.</li></ol>
Kathiawari	<b>State:</b> Gujarat <b>District:</b> The breeding tract of the breed is Saurashtra province of Gujarat which comprises of Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Surendranagar Junagarh and Amreli	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It is hardy, vigorous, well known for its speed and possesses good endurance power.</li><li>2. The most prominent body colours in Kathiawari horses are chestnut, bay, grey and dun (light chestnut).</li><li>3. Concave forehead (mostly), long neck, short leg and squared quarters.</li><li>4. Face is dry and short, triangular from pole to forehead and small muzzle, big nostrils, edge of nostril is thin; Ears small, fine and curved upright ears on 90 degrees axis that can rotate at 180 degrees, broad forehead and large expressive sensitive eyes.</li><li>5. Tail is long, not bushy, curved well and touching to the ground, foot round and broad.</li><li>6. Height at withers is 150 cm or more.</li></ol>
Manipuri	<b>State:</b> Manipur	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Manipuri breed of ponies is one of the purest and prestigious breed of equines of India. It is a strong and hardy breed and has very good adaptability to extreme geo-climatic conditions. Manipuri ponies are intelligent and extremely tough, and have tremendous endurance. Perhaps all these good qualities made it suitable for polo game for which it is globally famous.</li><li>2. Generally the Manipuri ponies are of 130 cm high (Average) at withers with a good shoulder, short back, well developed quarters and strong limbs.</li><li>3. Mane is generally coarse and upright.</li><li>4. It has small pointed pricked ears; eyes are alert and slightly slant.</li><li>5. The area between the nostrils is flat not crispy.</li><li>6. Withers are not prominent.</li><li>7. Face is concave and tail is well set and commensurate with height.</li><li>8. The breed is available in 14 different colours viz Bay, Black, Gray, Mora white, Leiphon white, Sinai White, Stocking, liver chestnut, Roan, light gray, Reddish brown and dark bay.</li></ol>

Marwari	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan &amp; Gujarat</p> <p><b>District:</b> The Marwari breed is derived from the Marwar region of the Rajasthan - the natural habitat of the breed. The Marwar region includes Udaipur, Jalor, Jodhpur and Rajasamand districts of Rajasthan and some adjoining areas of Gujarat.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Marwari horses are reared mainly for riding and sports and no attempts are being made to prepare them as thoroughbred race animals.</li> <li>2. The predominant body colour is brown where as other body colours are roan, chestnut, white and black with white patches.</li> <li>3. The Marwari horses are longer and taller than Kathiawari and other breed of horses. Average height at withers is 150 cm or more.</li> </ol>
Spiti	<p><b>State:</b> Himachal Pradesh</p> <p><b>District:</b> Spiti valley and adjoining areas of Kullu and Kinnaur divisions of Himachal Pradesh.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. These horses are smaller in height. The Spiti ponies have two strains, Spiti pure and Konimare. The Konimare ponies are comparatively taller. They are capable of thriving in cold regions under adverse conditions of scarcity of food, low temperature and long journeys at high altitude.</li> <li>2. The predominant body colour is grey, followed by brown, black, bay, Chestnut, Roan, Piebald (black and white) and skewbald (white and any colour other than Black)</li> <li>3. The Spiti horses are hardy and surefooted.</li> <li>4. Body is well developed with fairly strong bones. The legs are thick and covered with long coarse hairs. The mane is longer having 20 to 30 cm long hairs. Solid and compact body, convex face, erect ears, black eyes, straight back, long and straight tail, alert looking and short height are some of the important breed characteristics.</li> <li>5. Average height at withers is ~130 cm</li> <li>6. The horses are nervous in temperament.</li> <li>7. Ear length of Spiti equines is maximum than rest of the breeds</li> </ol>
Zanskari	<p><b>State:</b> Jammu and Kashmir</p> <p><b>District:</b> Zanskar Valley of Ladakh</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The horses are known for their ability to work, run adequately and carry loads at high altitude.</li> <li>2. The predominant body colour is grey followed by black and copper.</li> <li>3. Horses are medium in size, well-built and 120 to 140 cm high. The Zanskari horses have predominant eyes, heavy and long tail and uniform gait. The body hairs are fine, long and glossy.</li> </ol>

## Registered Donkey Breed of India

Name of the Breed	Natural breeding tract	Distinguishing Characters
Spiti	<b>State:</b> Himachal Pradesh <b>District:</b> Kinnaur, Lahul & Spiti	<b>Colour:</b> Mainly brown, also brown-black and black. Major white markings mostly around muzzle and sometimes around eyes  <b>Visible Characteristic:</b> The face is also covered with long hairs like rest of the body. The head is comparatively broader and shorter. Tail extends up to hocks. Tail switch is not distinguishable due to presence of long hair on rest of the tail

## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Camel Breeds of India

Name of Breed	Natural Breeding Tract	Visible Characteristics
Bikaneri	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab.</p> <p><b>District:</b> Bikaneri camels are predominantly bred in Bikaner and nearby districts, such as Sriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Nagaur of Rajasthan and adjoining parts of Haryana and Punjab state.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Well known for its draught potential and endurance. Heavily built with attractive look.</li> <li>2. Body colour varies from brown to dark blackish brown. However in some animals reddish tinge is also found.</li> <li>3. Head is dome shaped and forehead is well marked with depression above the eyes “<b>STOP</b>”, which is characteristic of this breed.</li> <li>4. Nose is long and extends up to two third of the head.</li> <li>5. Some camels of this breed have a luxuriant growth of hair around eyes, ears, below the muzzle and neck, thick eye lashes: they are called ‘Jheepra’.</li> <li>6. Body in general is symmetrical, elongated and massive</li> <li>7. Ears are small, hairy and erect.</li> <li>8. Neck is medium to long, thick, fairly erect with a marked curved giving a graceful carriage to the head.</li> <li>9. Fore and hind limbs are long, strong and well-muscled.</li> <li>10. Tail short to medium with small tufts of hair at the end.</li> <li>11. The udder is well developed in females.</li> </ol>
Jaisalmeri	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan</p> <p><b>District:</b> Jaisalmer, Barmer and part of Jodhpur district in Rajasthan.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This medium sized breed of camel is well known for riding and race potential</li> <li>2. Jaisalmeri camels are gracious, lightly built, slightly lean and thin in appearance, quite tall with long and thin legs</li> <li>3. Small head and mouth, narrow muzzle, the eyes are prominent</li> <li>4. The forehead is not dome shaped and is without any depression above eyes (“STOP”)</li> <li>5. Body colour is predominantly light brown.</li> </ol>

		<p>6. Also, there is no luxuriant growth of hairs on their eyebrows, eyelids and ears.</p> <p>7. The Jaisalmeri camels have thin skin and short hairs on body.</p> <p>8. The udder is mostly round in shape.</p>
Jalori	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan</p> <p><b>District:</b> Jalore and Sirohi District of Rajasthan;</p> <p>Predominantly found in the Noohn region of Jalore and adjoining areas of Sirohi District.</p>	<p>1. Medium size breed</p> <p>2. Udder well develop with prominent Milk vein</p> <p>3. Female used predominantly for milk and male for carrying loads</p> <p>4. Colour brown to dark brown.</p>
Kharai	<p><b>State:</b> Gujarat</p> <p><b>District:</b> Kachchh region</p>	<p>These camels are well adapted to both dry-land as well as costal ecosystems. They have excellent swimming capacity in sea water and graze mainly on mangrove and other saline species. Kharai camel can thrive on high saline water and tolerate high TDS.</p>
Kutchi	<p><b>State:</b> Gujarat</p> <p><b>District:</b> The Kachchhi breed inhabits the rann of Kachchh in Gujarat state. The major breeding tract encompasses the Kachchh and Bansakantha districts of Gujarat</p> <p>The land is marshy with abundant salt bushes.</p>	<p>1. The camels of this breed are generally brown to dark brown in colour with absence of hair on eyelids and ears.</p> <p>2. The body hairs are coarse. Head is of medium size without distinct “stop”. Body size is medium, Ears are small.</p> <p>3. Camels of this breed are heavy and dull in appearance.</p> <p>4. They are stouter and little shorter. They have strong hindquarters, heavy legs, hard and thick foot pads and are well adapted to the humid climate and marshy land of Kachchh.</p> <p>5. In some animals the lower lip is droopy due to which the teeth are visible from a distance. The udder is well developed and mostly round in shape.</p> <p>6. Good in milk production</p>



Malvi	<p><b>State:</b> Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.</p> <p><b>District:</b> Named after Malwa (Malva) region, Northern Maharashtra.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Body colour very light to off-white</li> <li>2. Pronounced convex forehead</li> <li>3. Lower lip is extremely pendulous and is longer and protrudes further than upper lip.</li> <li>4. Body size small and probably the smallest of all Indian Camel.</li> </ol>
Marwari	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan</p> <p><b>District:</b> Marwar region of Rajasthan (Jodhpur, Nagaur and Pali districts)</p>	<p>The Marwari camel tends to be of medium height, medium build, and of fairly dark colour.</p>
Mewari	<p><b>State:</b> Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan</p> <p><b>District:</b> Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Rajsamand districts and adjoining Neemuch and Mandasour districts of Madhya Pradesh. Bhilwara, Banswara, Dundarpur districts and Hadoti region of Rajasthan.</p> <p>The tract consists of hills of the Aravali in Mewar area.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mewari camels are adapted to the hilly tracts of Aravali. Mewari camels are stouter and a little shorter than Bikaneri. They have strong hindquarters, heavy legs, hard and thick foot pads. Well adapted to travel and carry loads across hills.</li> <li>2. The body hairs are coarse, which protects them from the bites of wild honeybees and insects.</li> <li>3. The body colour varies from light brown to dark brown but some animals are almost white in colour, such variation in body colour is generally not seen in other breeds of camel.</li> <li>4. The head is heavy, set on a thick neck.</li> <li>5. Unlike the Bikaneri camel, the Mewari camel has no 'stop', but its muzzle is loose.</li> <li>6. Luxuriant hair growth (Jheepira) on ears and neck is generally absent.</li> <li>7. Ears are thick and short, set well apart, tail is long and thick.</li> <li>8. The milk vein is prominent and the udder is well developed in females.</li> </ol>
Mewati	<p><b>State:</b> Rajasthan and Haryana</p> <p><b>District:</b> Mewat of Haryana and Alwar and Bharatpur of Rajasthan</p>	<p>Heavily built, sturdy, and heavy load carrying capacity are specific characteristics of this breed.</p>

## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Yak of India

Yak	Natural breeding tract	Distinguishing Characters
	<p><b>State:</b> Himachal Pradesh <b>District:</b> Kinnaur, Lahul &amp; Spiti</p> <p><b>State:</b> Jammu Kashmir <b>District:</b> Leh, Kargil, Ladhak</p> <p><b>State:</b> Sikkim <b>District:</b> North and East Sikkim</p> <p><b>State:</b> Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p><b>State:</b> Uttrakhand <b>District :</b> Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Pure- Black, pure white, piebald. Shades of brown, black and white are also found</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size :</b> Outward, upward and slightly backward.(40 - 50 cm)</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic :</b> Heavy head, with a wide convex forehead</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yak is the lifeline for the people living in one of the most hostile climate beside providing the basic subsistence in terms of milk, meat and fibre, it is the only mode of transportation throughout snow bound mountains</li><li>• Yak is the only large mammal which dwell comfortably at 3000- 6000 M. above sea level. It has the ability to utilize small blade of grasses on altitude pasture and is well accustomed to travel long distances on snow-bound passes.</li></ul>

## Annexure – Registered Livestock Breeds of India

### Registered Mithun of India

Mithun	Natural breeding tract	Distinguishing Characters
	<p><b>State:</b> Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram</p> <p><b>Districts:</b> <b>Manipur:</b> Ukhrul, Tamenglong, Chandel, Churachandupur, Senapati <b>Nagaland:</b> Mon, Tuensang, Mokokchung, Wokha, Zunheboto, ohima, Phek <b>Arunachal Pradesh:</b> Dibang Valley, West Siang, East siang, Upper Subansiri, Lower Subansiri, Tirap, East Kameng, Upper Siang, Papum Pare, Changlang <b>Mizoram:</b> Aizawl, Lunglei, Chhinctuipui</p>	<p><b>Colour:</b> Black brown with under parts light in colour. Some Pie Bald or white animals are also found</p> <p><b>Horn Shape &amp; Size:</b> Curved outward, upward and backward near the tip. Thick at the base. Curves are more pronounced in females than males</p> <p><b>Visible Characteristic:</b> Typical white and pale yellow stockings. Extraordinary development of dorsal ridge Due to sacrificial value it is termed as sacrificial ox</p>



# Cattle - Amritmahal





# Cattle - Bachaur





# Cattle - Bargur





# Cattle - Binjharpuri





# Cattle - Dangi







# Cattle - Deoni





# Cattle - Gaolao





# Cattle - Ghumusari





# Cattle - Gir





# Cattle - Hallikar





# Cattle - Haryana





# Cattle - Kangayam





# Cattle - Kankrej







# Cattle - Kenkatha





# Cattle - Khariar



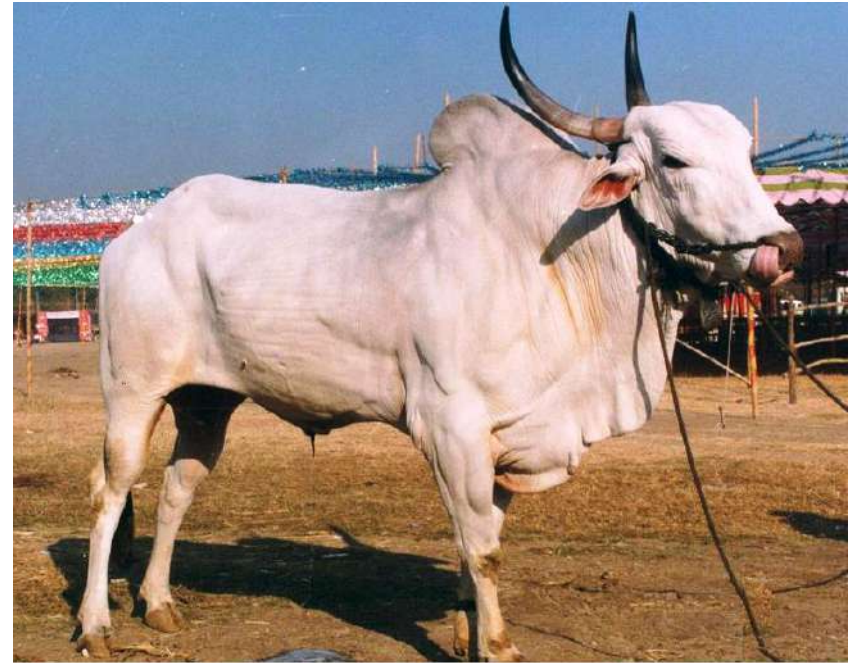


# Cattle – Kherigarh



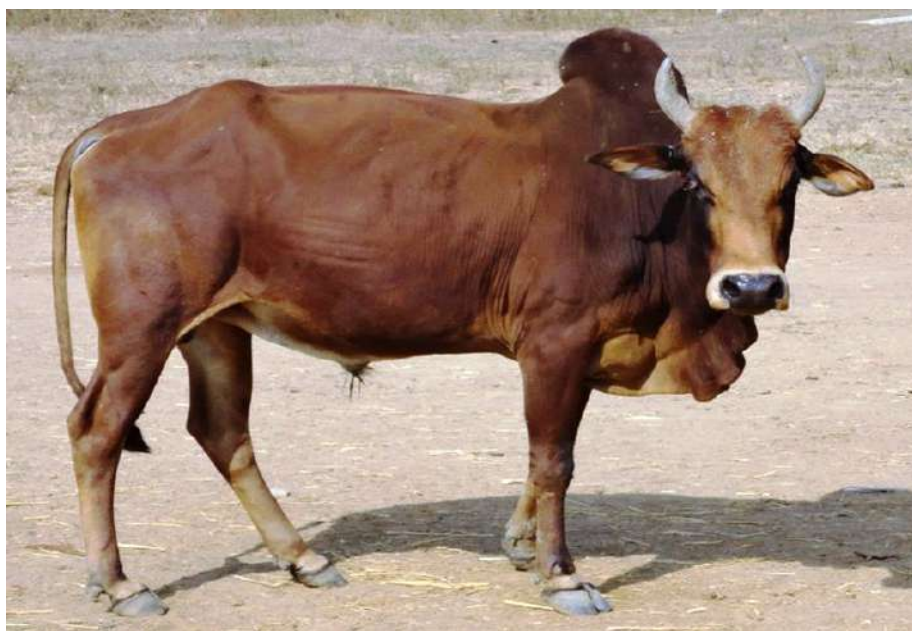


# Cattle - Khillar





# Cattle - Kosali





# Cattle – Krishna Valley





# Cattle – Malnad Gidda





# Cattle - Malvi







# Cattle - Mewati



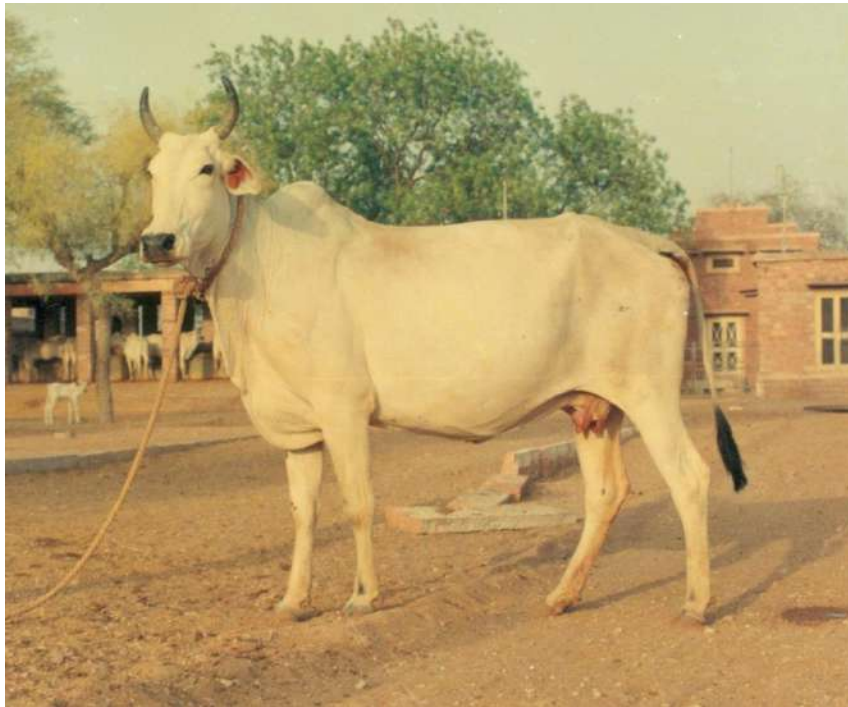


# Cattle - Motu





# Cattle - Nagori





# Cattle - Nimari





# Cattle - Ongole





# Cattle - Ponwar





# Cattle - Pulikulam





# Cattle - Paunganur







# Cattle - Rathi





# Cattle – Red Kandhari





# Cattle – Red Sindhi





# Cattle - Sahiwal





# Cattle - Siri





# Cattle - Tharparkar





# Cattle - Umblachery





# Cattle - Vechur







# Cattle - Belahi



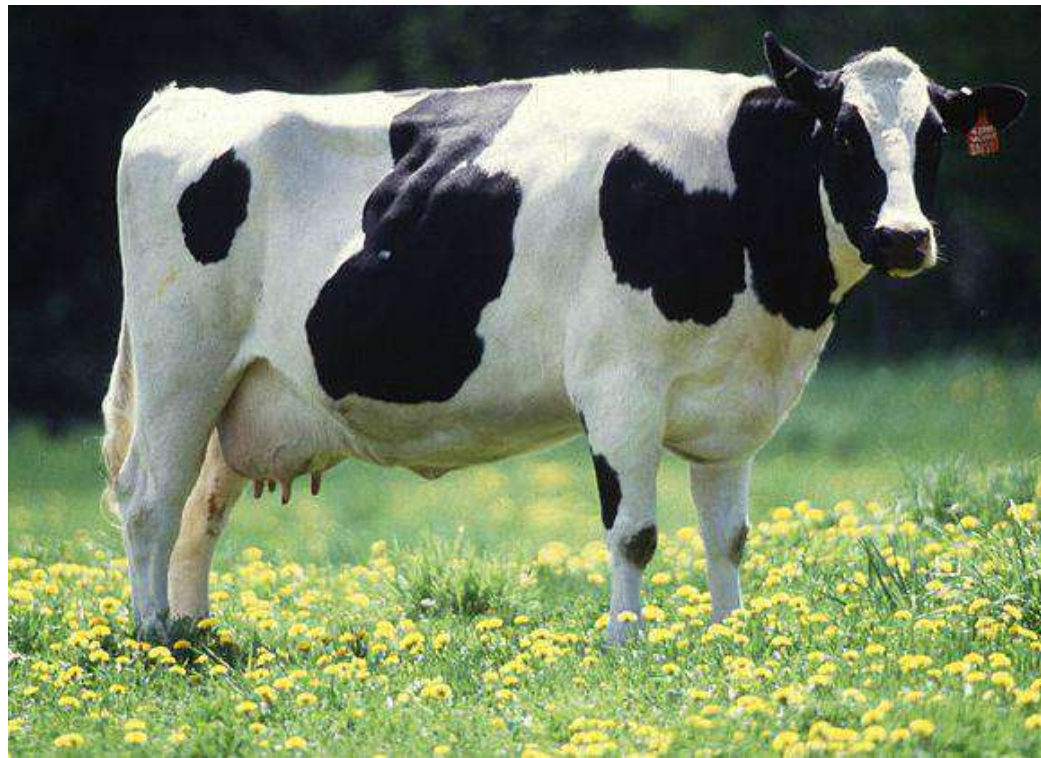


# Cattle - Gangatiri



# Holstein Friesian

## Exotic Pure



# Holstein Friesian

## HF crossbred



# Cattle - Jersey

## Exotic Pure



# Cattle - Jersey

## Jersey crossbred





# Buffalo - Banni





# Buffalo - Bhadawari







# Buffalo - Chilika





# Buffalo - Jaffarabadi





# Buffalo - Marathwadi





# Buffalo - Mehsana





# Buffalo - Murrah





# Buffalo - Nagpuri





# Buffalo - Nili Ravi





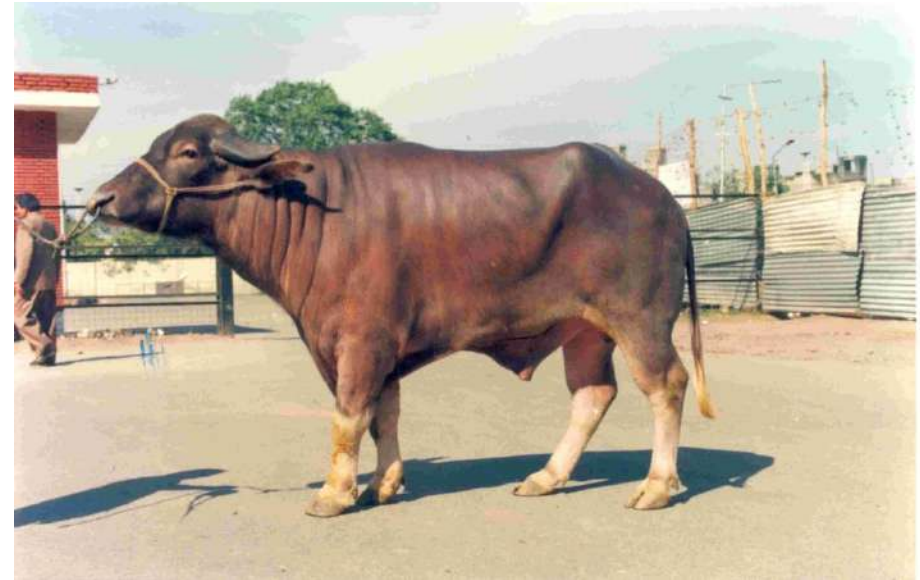
# Buffalo - Pandharpuri







# Buffalo - Surti





# Buffalo - Toda





# Buffalo - Kalahandi





# Sheep Breeds

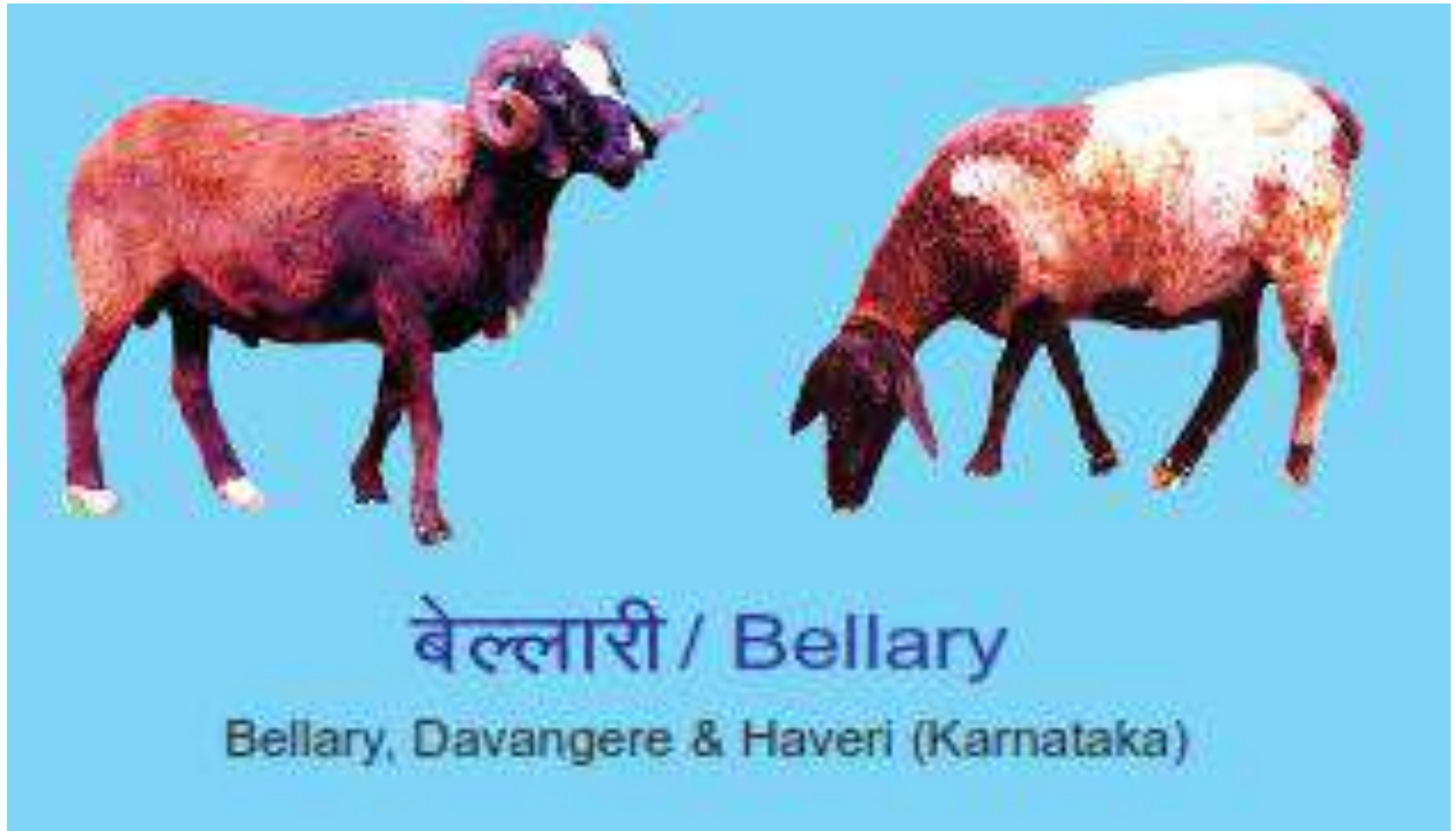


बालंगीर /Balangir

Balangir, Kalahandi, Sonapur, Bauda & Angul (Orissa)



# Sheep Breeds





# Sheep Breeds



भकरवाल / Bhakarwal

Migratory flocks (Jammu & Kashmir)



# Sheep Breeds





# Sheep Breeds



चांगथांगी / Changthangi

Leh & Kargil (Ladakh)





# Sheep Breeds



चोकला / Chokla

Nagore, Sikar & Churu (Rajasthan)



# Sheep Breeds



छोटानागपुरी / Chhotanagpuri

Jharkhand & adjacent districts of West Bengal



# Sheep Breeds





# Sheep Breeds





# Sheep Breeds





# Sheep Breeds



## गंजम / Ganjam

Ganjam, Gajpati, Rayagada, Koraput, Phulbani, Nayagarh,  
Khorda & Puri (Orissa)



# Sheep Breeds





# Sheep Breeds



गुरेज / Gurez

Gurej tehsil Baramulla (Jammu & Kashmir)





# Sheep Breeds



हसन / Hassan

Hassan (Karnataka)



# Sheep Breeds



जैसलमेरी / Jaisalmeri  
Jaisalmer & Barmer (Rajasthan)



# Sheep Breeds





# Sheep Breeds



करनाह / Karnah

Karnah, Kupwara (Jammu & Kashmir)



# Sheep Breeds



केंगुरी / Kenguri

Koppal & Raichur (Karnataka)



# Sheep Breeds



किलाकरसल / Kilakarsal

Sheep Farm, Sattur & DLF, Chettinad (Tamil Nadu)



# Sheep Breeds



मद्रास रेड / Madras Red

Chennai, Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur, Villupuram, Vellore,  
Cuddalore & Tiruvannamalai (Tamil Nadu)



# Sheep Breeds



मगरा / Magra

Bikaner (Rajasthan)





# Sheep Breeds



मालपुरा / Malpura

Tonk & Jaipur (Rajasthan)



# Sheep Breeds



मांड्या / Mandya

Mandya, Mysore & Rural Bangalore (Karnataka).



# Sheep Breeds



मारवाड़ी / Marwari

Jodhpur, Jalore, Nagore, Pali, Barmer, Ajmer &  
Chittorgarh (Rajasthan) & Jeoria region (Gujarat)



# Sheep Breeds



मचेरी / Mecheri

Salem, Erode & Namakkal (Tamil Nadu)



# Sheep Breeds



मुजफ्फरनगरी / Muzaffarnagari

Muzaffarnagar (Uttar Pradesh)



# Sheep Breeds



नाली / Nali

Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu & Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan)



# Sheep Breeds



नेलौर / Nellore

Nellore, Prakasham, Ongole (Andhra Pradesh)



# Sheep Breeds



नीलगिरी / Nilgiri

Nilgiri hills (Tamil Nadu)





# Sheep Breeds



पाटनवाड़ी / Patanwadi

Saurashtra, Kutch, Patan, Kadi, Kalol, Sidhpur &  
Mehsana (Gujarat)



# Sheep Breeds





# Sheep Breeds



रामनाड व्हाईट / Ramnad White

Ramanathapuram & Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu)



# Sheep Breeds



रामपुर बुशैर / Rampur Bushair

Rampur Bushair, Simla, Kinnaur & Lahaul Spiti  
(Himachal Pradesh)



# Sheep Breeds



शाहबादी / Shahabadi

Shahabad, Patna & Gaya (Bihar)



# Sheep Breeds



सोनाड़ी / Sonadi

Udaipur, Dungarpur & Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)



# Sheep Breeds



तिब्बतन / Tibetan

Sikkim & West Kameng (Arunachal Pradesh)



# Sheep Breeds



तिरुचि ब्लैक / Tiruchy Black

Dharamapuri (Tamil Nadu)





# Sheep Breeds



वैम्बूर / Vembur

Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi & Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu)



# Sheep Breed Katchaikatty Black

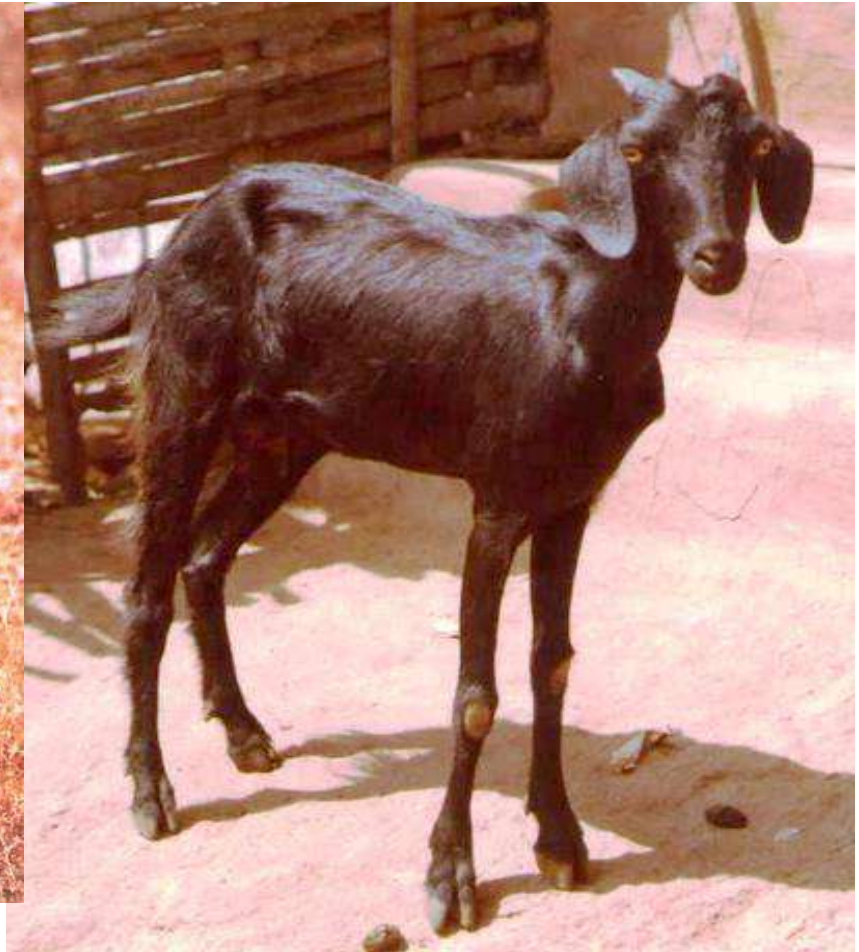




# Sheep Breed Poonchi



# Goat Breed – Attapady Black





# Goat Breed - Barbari





# Goat Breed - Beetal





# Goat Breed - Berari





# Goat Breed – Black Bengal







# Goat Breed - Changthangi





# Goat Breed - Chegu



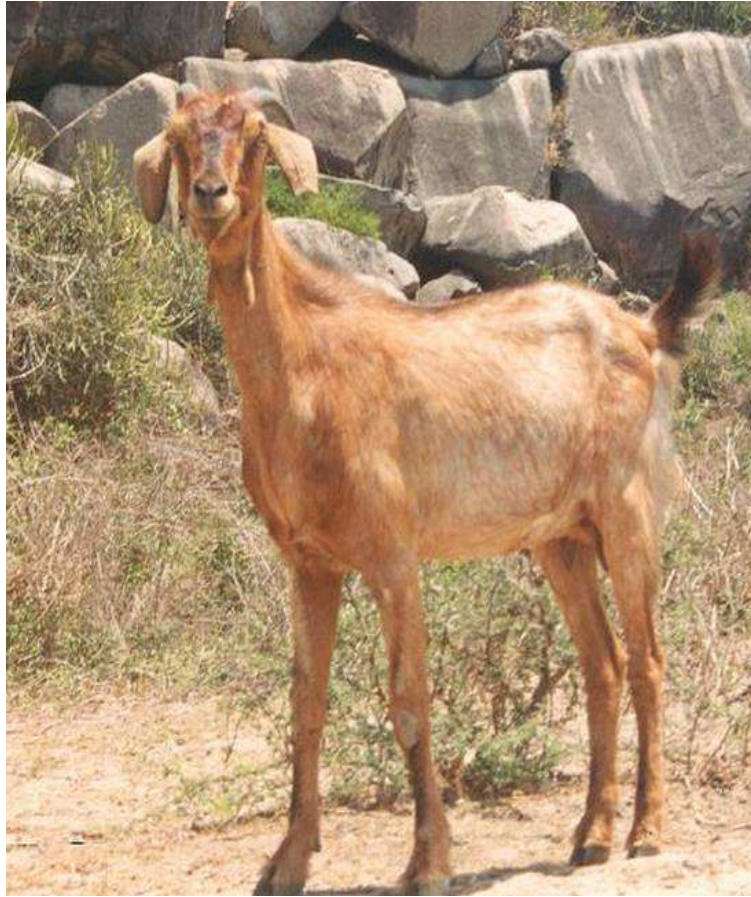


# Goat Breed - Gaddi





# Goat Breed - Ganjam





# Goat Breed - Gohilawadi





# Goat Breed - Jakhrana





# Goat Breed - Jamunapari





# Goat Breed – Kanni Adu





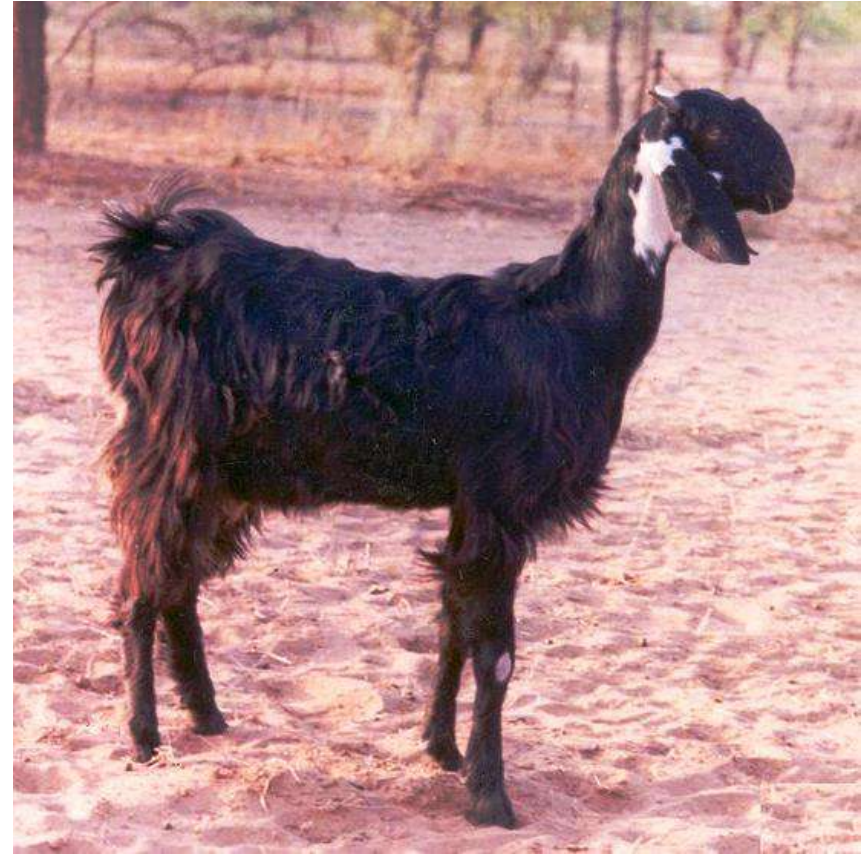


# Goat Breed – Konkan Kanyal



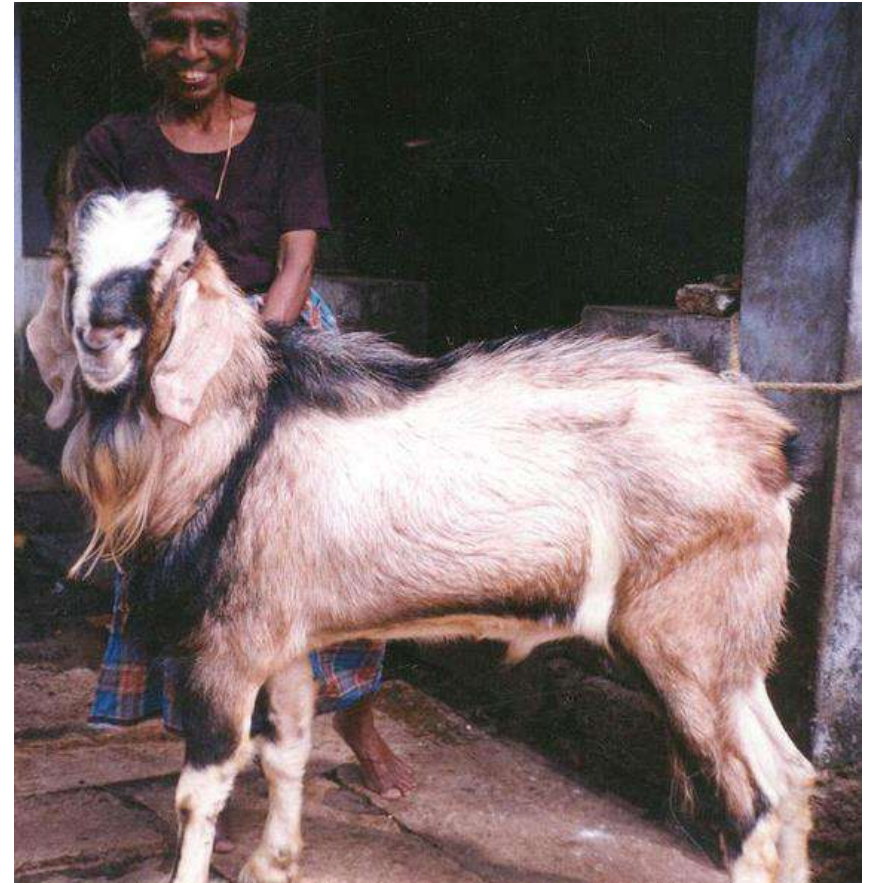


# Goat Breed - Kutchi





# Goat Breed - Malabari





# Goat Breed - Marwari





# Goat Breed - Mehsana





# Goat Breed - Osmanabadi





# Goat Breed - Sangamneri





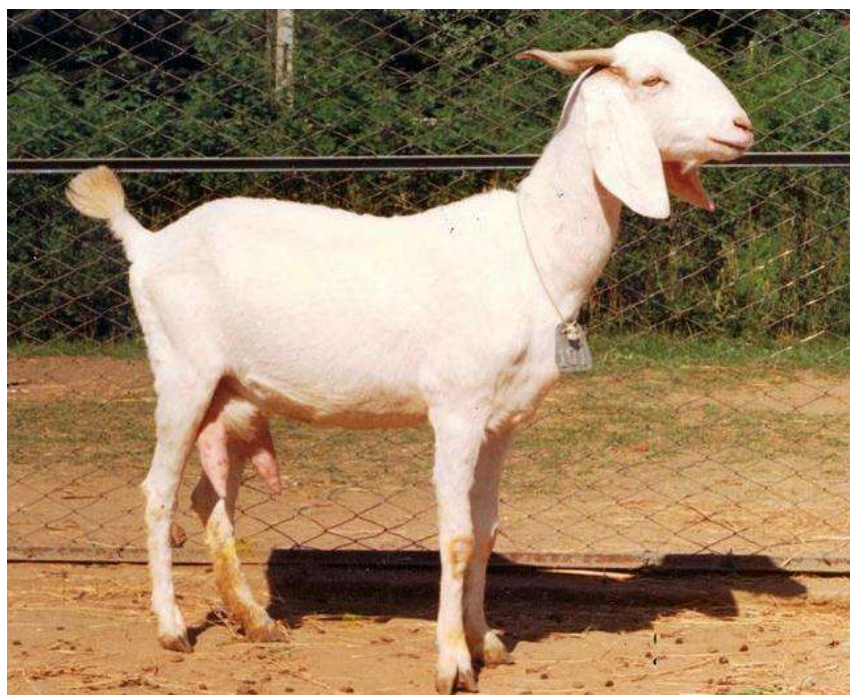
# Goat Breed - Sirohi







# Goat Breed - Surti





# Goat Breed - Zalawadi





# Goat Breed - Pantja





# Horse - Bhutia





# Horse - Kathiawari





# Horse - Manipuri





# Horse - Marwari





# Horse - Spiti







# Horse - Zanskari



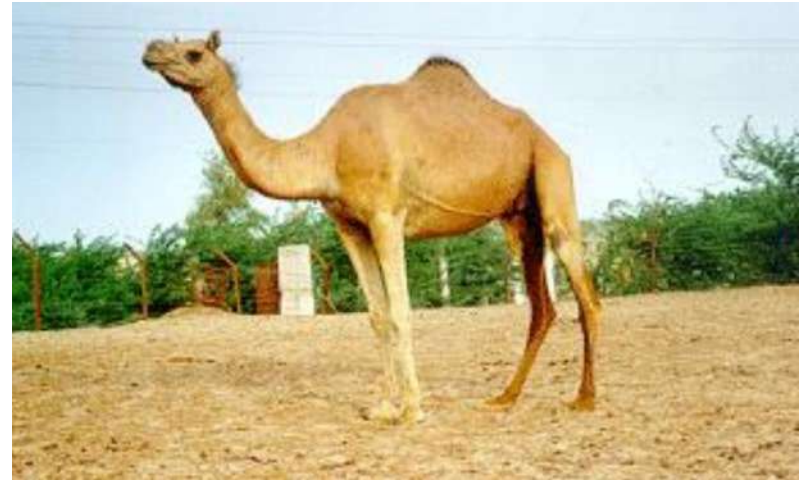
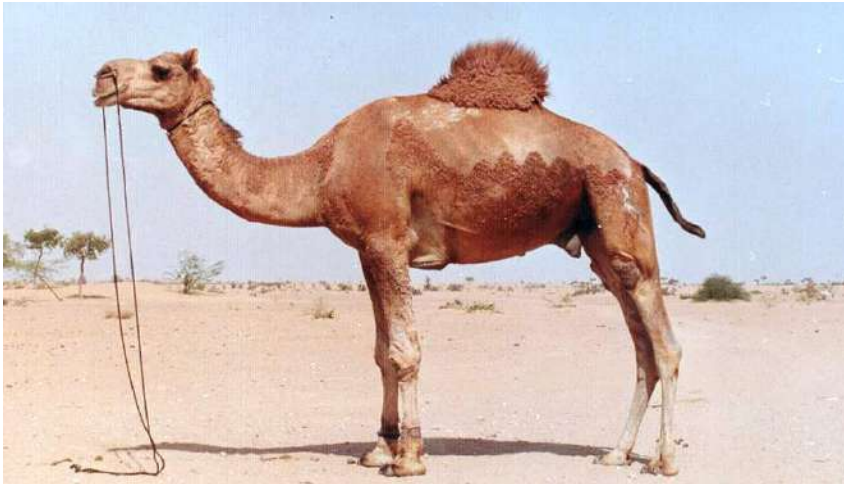


# Camel - Bikaneri





# Camel - Jaisalmeri



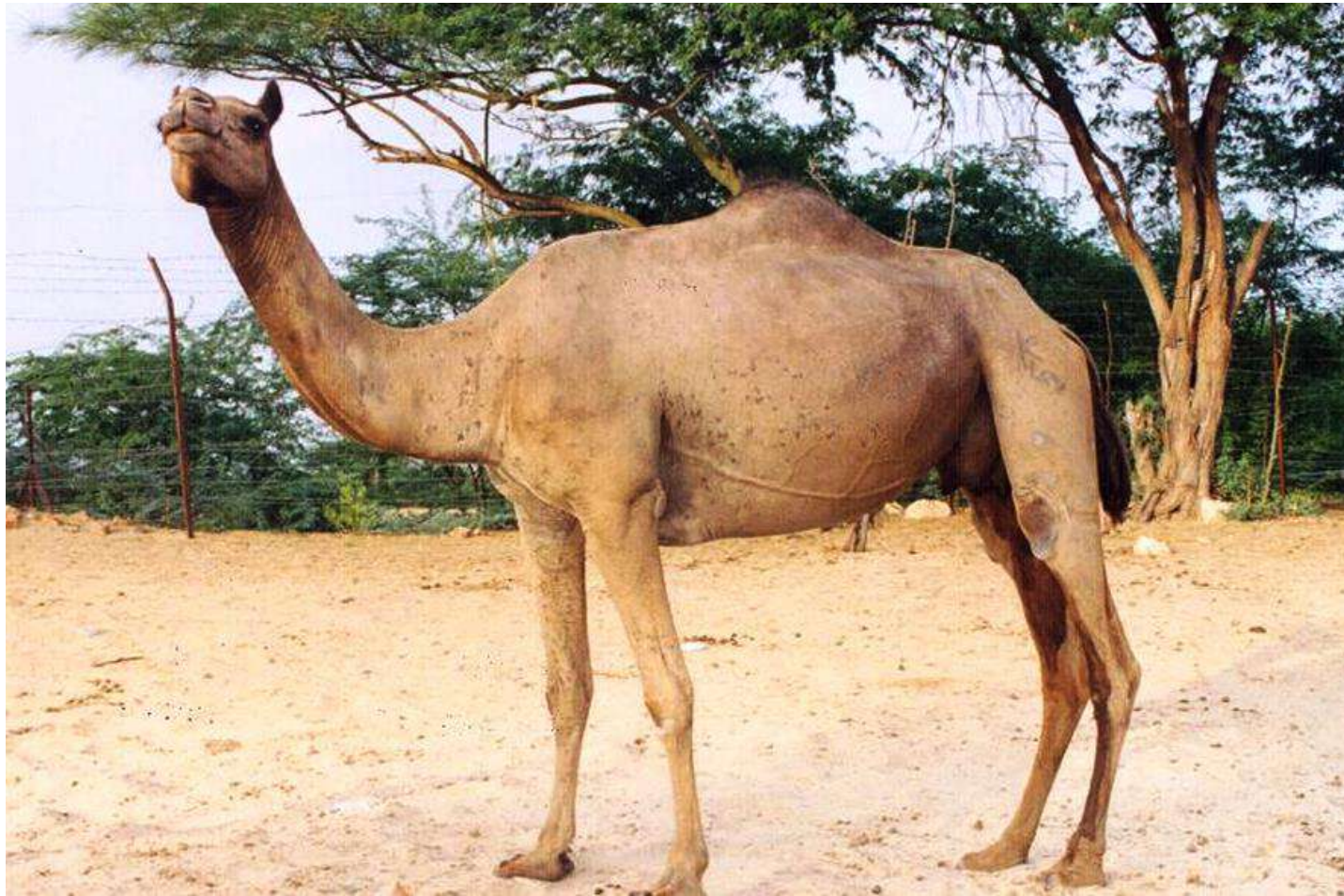


# Camel - Jalori





# Camel - Kuchhi



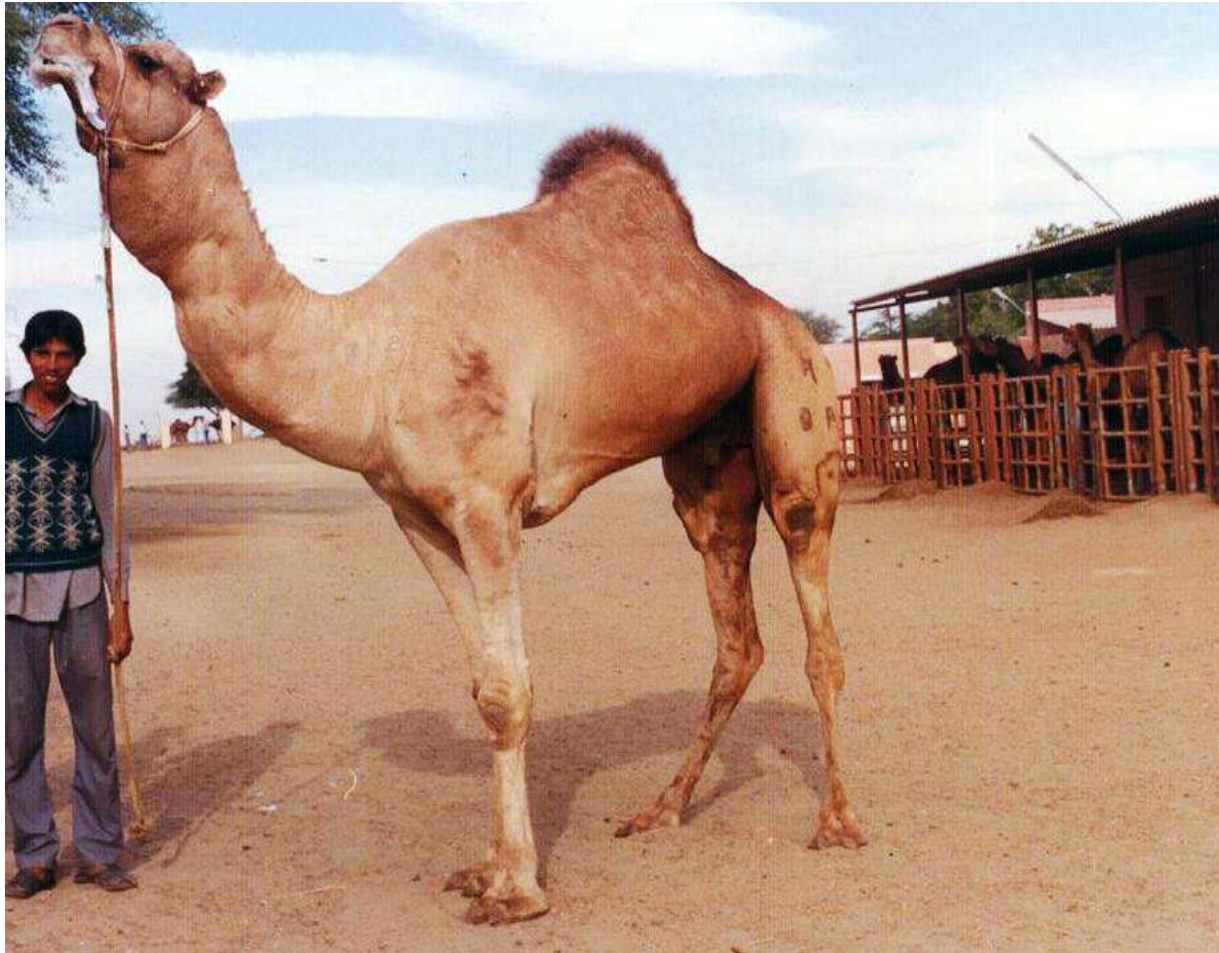


# Camel - Malvi





# Camel - Marwari



# Camel – Mewari





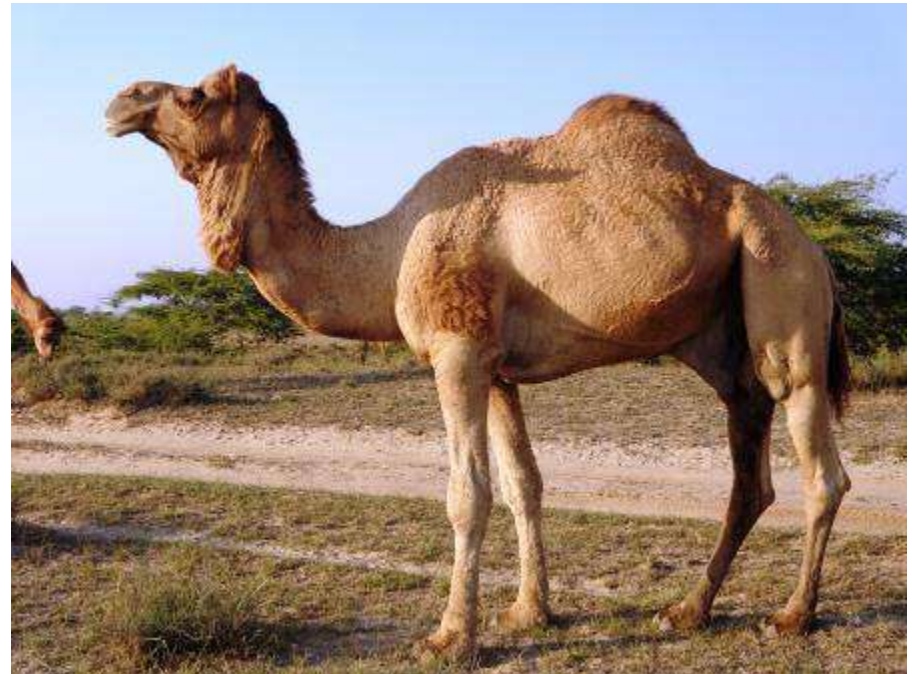


# Camel - Mewati





# Camel – Kharai





# Pig - Ghoogroo





# Pig – Niyag Megha





# Pig – Agonda Goan





# Donkey – Spiti



**D1**



# Mithun





# Yak







# Chicken - Ankleshwar





# Chicken - Aseel





# Chicken - Busra





# Chicken - Danki





# Chicken - Daothigir





# Chicken - Ghagus





# Chicken - Kadaknath





# Chicken - Kalasthi







# Chicken – Kashmir Favrolla





# Chicken - Miri





# Chicken - Nicobari





# Chicken – Punjab brown





# Chicken - Tellichery





# Chicken -Mewari

