

Chapter Three

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE 18.1: LAND AND LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS

3.0.1 Introduction: Schedule 18.1 is designed for collection of information on land and livestock holdings of the households. The information will be collected in two visits to the same set of sample households. The first visit will be made during January to August 2003 and the second, during September to December 2003. The survey will be conducted in both rural and urban areas.

3.0.2 Item coverage: In this schedule, data will be collected on ownership and operational holdings, as defined in Chapter One. Particulars of land, irrespective of whether owned, leased-in, otherwise possessed or leased-out will be collected separately for each plot. The particulars will include area, tenurial form, use, irrigation practices, drainage facilities, etc. Further, for each operational holding, information on its size, composition, tenurial form, main use, agricultural activities and attached farm workers will be collected for each agricultural season as well as for the whole agricultural year of 2002-03. In addition, an inventory of livestock will be taken during the first visit from each sample household.

Further, classificatory characteristics of the households and demographic particulars of household members will be collected to facilitate analysis of data.

3.0.3 Reference period: Particulars of household characteristics, demographic particulars of household members, land holding and inventory of livestock will be collected only in the first visit and will relate to the position as on the date of survey. The information pertaining to operational holdings, on the other hand, will refer to Kharif and Rabi seasons of the agricultural year 2002-03 as well as the agricultural year as a whole. Particulars of a holding operated by the sample household in the Kharif season of the agricultural year will be collected in the first visit, while particulars of those operated in the Rabi season will be collected in the second visit. Particulars of all the holdings operated by the household during the agricultural year 2002-03 will also be collected in the second visit and will refer to the whole agricultural year 2002-03.

The crop seasons are generally identified by the months of harvesting of a crop during a normal year. For the purpose of the survey, Kharif season will include both early Kharif (i.e. autumn) and late Kharif (i.e. winter). Similarly, the Rabi season will include both Rabi and Zaid Rabi (i.e., summer). Generally, the harvesting months of the early Kharif and the late Kharif seasons extend over August to October and November to January, respectively. Again, the crops of Rabi and Zaid Rabi are harvested during February to April and May to June, respectively. Thus, in general, the crops which are harvested during August to January will be considered as the crops of the Kharif season and those harvested during February to June will be treated as the crops of Rabi season. However, there are departures from this general rule in case of some crops grown in certain regions. For example, rice in Tamil Nadu is harvested thrice and the three harvests are termed as autumn, winter and summer crops. But the respective harvest periods of the three crops are September to February, January to April and May to June. Though the periods of harvesting of first and second crops are spread over longer periods than those of the usual autumn and winter rice crops, the season for the autumn and winter paddy will be taken as the Kharif season. Similarly, the autumn and the winter paddy in Karnataka, where these crops are harvested during September to December and November to March, will be considered as Kharif

crops. However, as a general guideline for ascertaining the seasons of an agricultural operation, the crop seasons for the principal crops are given below:

sl. no.	crop	season
1.	Rice	Kharif, Rabi (summer)
2.	Wheat	Rabi
3.	Jowar	Kharif, Rabi
4.	Bazra	Kharif
5.	Maize	Kharif
6.	Ragi	Kharif
7.	Barley	Rabi
8.	Gram	Rabi
9.	Sugarcane	Kharif
10.	Sesamum	Kharif, Rabi
11.	Groundnut	Kharif
12.	Linseed	Rabi
13.	Castor	Kharif
14.	Cotton	Kharif
15.	Tobacco	Kharif
16.	Jute	Kharif

Since most of the principal crops are grown in only one season, there will be little difficulty in ascertaining the crop season of a particular agricultural operation. Nevertheless, caution needs to be exercised while determining the crop season of the crops grown in both Kharif and Rabi. In general, the crop season of such a crop should be determined on the basis of its months of harvesting. The current crop calendar of the concerned State/UT may be procured/followed for deciding the season of a crop in any plot. Care has to be taken that all crops grown during the agricultural year 2002-03 are considered either in Kharif season or in Rabi season so that no crop is missed.

For land without crop, July to December 2002 will be treated as Kharif season and January to June 2003 as Rabi season.

3.0.4 Structure of the schedule: The survey will be conducted in two visits and some items of information will be collected in only one of them. The formats of different blocks are made in such a way that they remain the same for schedules of both the visits. If a block is to be filled in for both the visits then the same has not been specifically mentioned in the Instructions Manual. However, if the block is applicable for only one of the visits or if instructions for the two visits are different, then the same has been specifically mentioned.

The schedule consists of the following blocks:

Block 0: descriptive identification of sample household

Block 1: identification of sample household

Block 2: particulars of field operation

Block 3: household characteristics (only in visit 1)

Block 4: demographic and other particulars of household members (only in visit 1)

- Block 5: particulars of land of the household as on the date of survey
- Block 6: some general information of operational holdings for Kharif / Rabi
- Block 7: number of cattle and buffaloes owned on the date of survey (only in visit 1)
- Block 8: number of other livestock & poultry owned on the date of survey (only in visit 1)
- Block 9: some general information of operational holdings for agricultural year 2002-03
(only in visit 2)
- Block 10: remarks by investigator
- Block 11: remarks by supervisory officer(s)

DETAILS OF THE SCHEDULE:

3.0.5 Block 0: Descriptive identification of sample household: This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars of a sample household. All the items are self-explanatory. For sample villages with hamlet group selection, the name of the hamlet to which the sample household belongs will be recorded against the item 'hamlet name'. The entry against 'name of informant' will be the name of the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected. A dash (-) may be recorded against not applicable items. (e.g., village name is not applicable for urban sample.)

3.1.0 Block 1: Identification of sample household: items 1 to 15: The identification particulars for items 1, 4-13 and 15 will be copied from the corresponding items of block 1 of listing schedule (Sch.0.0). The particulars to be recorded in items 2, 3 and 14 have already been printed in the schedule.

3.1.1 Item 12: sample hamlet-group/sub-block no.: This item will be copied from column (4) of block 3.2 of schedule 0.0.

3.1.2 Item 13: second stage stratum: This item will be copied from the heading of column (16) to column (19) of block 4 of schedule 0.0.

3.1.3 Item 15: The sample household number of the selected household will be copied from columns (16) to (19) of block 4 of schedule 0.0.

3.1.4 Item 16: sl. no. of informant (as in column (1), block 4): The serial number of the person recorded in column (1) of block 4, schedule 18.1 from whom the bulk of the information is collected will be entered. Information is to be collected from members of the household. Sometimes some persons although not a member of the household may give correct information e.g. head of the household who is staying away from home for his job/business. In some other cases, due to practical difficulty, the informant may not strictly be a member of the household and collection of information from such informants may be justified. In all such cases, code '99' is to be reported against this item. However, if during the second visit information is not collected from the person who supplied information in the first visit, '99' will be recorded.

3.1.5 Item 17: response code: This item is to be filled after canvassing the schedule. The type of informant, considering his co-operation and capability in providing the required information, will be recorded against this item in terms of specified response codes. The codes are:

informant:	co-operative and capable .....1	busy 3
	co-operative but not capable ....2	reluctant 4
		others..... 9

3.1.6 Item 18: survey code: Whether the originally selected sample household has been surveyed or a substituted household has been surveyed or no household could be surveyed will be indicated against this item. During visit 1, code 1 will be recorded if it is the originally selected sample household and 2 if it is the substituted one and if neither the originally selected household nor the substituted household can be surveyed i.e. if the sample household is a casualty, code 3 will be recorded. During visit 2, either code 1 or code 3 will be recorded. If the household surveyed in visit 1 is also surveyed in visit 2 then code 1 will be recorded. Otherwise, the household will not be substituted and code 3 will be recorded. In such cases only blocks 0, 1, 2, 10 and 11 will be filled and the word ‘CASUALTY’ will be written and underlined on the top of the front page of the schedule.

3.1.7 Item 19: reason for first substitution of original household / casualty of household (code): The description of this item in schedules is different in different visits although the list of codes is same. The description of the item for visit 1 is ‘reason for first substitution of original household’, and for visit 2, it is ‘reason for casualty of household’. For an originally selected sample household which could not be surveyed in visit 1, irrespective of whether a substituted household could be surveyed or not, the reason for not surveying the original household will be recorded against item 19 in terms of code. If the household surveyed in visit 1 becomes casualty in visit 2, then this item will be filled. The codes are:

informant busy	1
members away from home	2
informant non-cooperative	3
others	9

This item is applicable for visit 1 if the entry against item 18 is either 2 or 3 and for visit 2 if the entry against item 18 is 3. Otherwise, this item is to be left blank.

3.1.8 Item 20: no. of partitioned households, if partitioned after visit 1: This item will be filled during visit 2 only. It is generally not expected that a household surveyed in the first visit will be partitioned during the period intervening the two visits. On rare occasions, when it is found to have been partitioned in the second visit, total number of households formed from the parent household due to partition will be entered against this item. In all other cases, a dash (-) will be put against this item. In case, a household of visit 1 is partitioned before visit 2, the partitioned household with the senior most household member of the parent household living in the sample village / block will be surveyed.

3.1.9 However, for the purpose of this survey, a household will be considered to have been partitioned only when some of the household members, as enumerated in the first visit, are found to have left the parent household and established a separate new household and consequent to this split, land and other assets held by the parent household during the first visit is also found to have been partitioned.

3.1.10 It is essential to keep in mind that the following cases will not be treated as partitioning of a household for the purpose of the survey.

- When a member, after leaving the parent household becomes member of another household already in existence, it will not be treated as a case of partitioning of the parent

household. For example, when a girl goes to her in-laws' household after marriage, it will not be treated as partitioning of the parents' household, even if she is given some land and other assets of the parent household.

- If some members of a household go away and establish a new household but the possession of land owned by them is retained by the parent household, it will not be treated as partitioning. For example, if a son of the head of the household goes elsewhere for his studies and the land owned by him remains under the possession of the parent household, it will not be treated to have been partitioned.

3.2.0 Block 2: Particulars of field operation: The identity of the Investigator, Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent associated, date of survey/inspection/scrutiny of schedules, despatch, etc., will be recorded in this block against the appropriate items in the relevant columns. Besides, from the 46th round onwards, person codes of field officials have been introduced which are to be recorded against item 1(ii) (for central sample only). If the schedule is required to be canvassed for more than one day, the first day of survey is to be recorded against the item sl. no. 2(i). The time required to canvas the schedule should be the actual time to canvass the schedule. It will not include the time needed by the investigator to finalise the schedule.

3.3.0 Block 3: Household characteristics: Characteristics which are mainly intended to be used to classify the households for tabulation will be recorded in this block. This block will be filled in visit 1 only.

3.3.1 Item 1: household size: The size of the sample household i.e. the total number of persons normally residing together (i.e. under the same roof) and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stayaways and excluding temporary visitors) will be recorded against this item. This number will be same as the last serial number recorded in column (1) of block 4.

3.3.2 Item 2: principal industry (NIC-1998): The description of the principal household industry will be recorded in the space provided. The entry cell for item 2 has been split for recording each digit separately. The appropriate five-digit industry code of the NIC 1998 will be recorded here. For households deriving income only from non-economic activities, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For details please see Chapter One.

3.3.3 Item 3: principal occupation (NCO-1968): The description of the principal household occupation will be recorded in the space provided. The appropriate three-digit occupation code of the NCO 1968 is to be recorded in the entry cell which has been trisected for recording each digit separately. For households deriving income only from non-economic activities, a dash (-) may be put against this item. For details please see Chapter One.

3.3.4 Item 4: household type (code): The household type code based on the means of livelihood of a household will be decided on the basis of the source of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities will be considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests will not be taken into account. For the **rural** areas, the selected household will be assigned appropriate type code out of the following five different household type codes:

self-employed in non-agriculture	1	self-employed in agriculture	4
agricultural labour	2	others	9
other labour	3		

For **urban** areas, the household type codes are as follows:

self-employed - 1, regular wage/salary earning - 2, casual labour - 3, others - 9.

3.3.5 Procedure for assigning household type codes in rural sector: For a rural household, if a single source (among the five sources of income listed in preceding paragraph) contributes 50% or more of the household's income from economic activities during the last 365 days, it will be assigned the type code (1, 2, 3, 4 or 9) corresponding to that source. For a household to be classified as 'agricultural labour' or 'self-employed in agriculture' (code 2 or 4) its income from that source must be 50% or more of its total income.

If there is no such source yielding 50% or more of the household's total income, it will be given code 1, 3 or 9 according to the following procedure.

To be classified as self-employed in non-agriculture (code 1), the household's income from that source must be greater than its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) as well as that from all other economic activities put together (a three-way division is to be considered here).

A household not getting code 1, 2 or 4 will be classified as other labour (code 3) if its income from rural labour (all wage-paid manual labour) is greater than that from self-employment as well as that from other economic activities (again a three-way division). All other households will get type code 9.

3.3.6 For **urban** areas the different urban type codes correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural sector where five sources are considered. An urban household will be assigned the type code 1, 2, 3 or 9 corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household, which does not have any income from economic activities, will get type code 9 (others).

3.3.7 Item 5: religion (code): The religion of the household will be recorded against this item in codes. If different members of the household claim to belong to different religions, the religion of the head of the household will be considered as the religion of the household. The codes are:

Hinduism	1	Jainism	5
Islam	2	Buddhism	6
Christianity	3	Zoroastrianism	7
Sikhism	4	others	9

3.3.8 Item 6: social group (code): Whether or not the household belongs to scheduled tribe, scheduled caste or other backward class will be indicated against this item in terms of the specified codes which are:

scheduled tribe - 1, scheduled caste - 2, other backward classes - 3, others - 9.

Those who do not come under any one of the first three social groups will be assigned code 9 meant to cover all other categories. In case different members belong to different social groups,

the group to which the head of the household belongs will be considered as the ‘social group’ of the household.

3.3.9 Item 7: whether the household possesses homestead land (yes -1, no -2): It will be ascertained whether the household possesses homestead land or not in this item. Code 1 will be recorded if the household possesses homestead land on the date of survey, otherwise code 2 will be entered. It may be noted that only in a small number of cases, the household will have no homestead. For example, a household living under a bridge will not be considered to have homestead. It may be specially emphasized that if any of the household members (including ‘non-relatives’) owns any residential area other than the one where the household resides, the area will not be treated as homestead and will be included in item 10.

3.3.10 Items 8 and 9: area and possession type of homestead land: If the household is found to possess homestead, then the area of the homestead land, as defined in Chapter One, will be ascertained from the respondent and recorded in hectare rounded off to three places of decimal against item 8. The type of possession of the homestead will be recorded against item 9, in terms of codes. The codes are

- owned1
- leased-in 2
- otherwise possessed 3
- (possessed but neither owned not leased-in)

If homestead of a household is partly owned and partly leased-in then the code will correspond to the type that accounts for the larger share of the area. Code 3 will be recorded only when the entire homestead is ‘otherwise possessed’ by the household.

3.3.11 Item 10: whether the household owns any land other than homestead land (yes -1, no -2): It will be ascertained whether the household possesses any land other than homestead land in this item. Code 1 will be recorded in this item if the household possesses some land other than homestead land on the date of survey, otherwise code 2 will be entered.

3.3.12 Item 11: whether operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days (yes -1, no -2): By this item, the household will be classified as either ‘farmer’ household or not. A farmer is defined in this survey as a person who operated some land owned or taken on lease or otherwise possessed and engaged in agricultural activities like cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, animal husbandry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc. on that land during last 365 days. The land may or may not be owned by the household. Code 1 will be assigned to the households having at least one farmer as defined above and for remaining households code 2 will be assigned.

3.3.13 Items 12 to 15: particulars of operational holdings: The definition of operational holding is given in Chapter One. If the household possesses any operational holding during agricultural year 2002-03 code 1 will be recorded, otherwise code 2 will be recorded against item 12. During visit-1, the information will be available for the period from 1 July 2002 to the date of survey. This period will not represent the whole agricultural year 2002- 03. The code for item 12: Whether the household possesses any operational holding during the agricultural year 2002-03 will be decided on the basis of this period.

Most of the households are likely to report single holding. Only on rare occasions, a household is expected to report more than one holding. Total number of operational holdings possessed by the household is to be reported against item 13. Out of these holdings, how many are jointly held with members of other households will be recorded against item 14. In case, one or more operational holdings are jointly held, total number of partner households considering all the operational holdings held jointly is to be reported against item 15.

3.4.0 Block 4: Demographic and other particulars of household members: All members of the sample household will be listed in this block. Demographic particulars like relation to head, sex, age, marital status, general education and working status will be recorded for each member using one line for one member.

3.4.1 Column (1): sl. no.: All the members of the sample household will be listed in block 4 using a continuous serial number in this column. In the list, the head of the household will be recorded first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and their children, second son, second son's wife and their children & so on. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed followed by other relations, dependants, servants, etc.

3.4.2 Column (2): name of member: The names of the members corresponding to the serial numbers entered in column (1) will be recorded in this column.

3.4.3 Column (3): relation to head (code): The family relationship of each member of the household with the head of the household (for the head, the relationship is 'self') expressed in terms of specified codes will be recorded in this column. The codes are:

self	1	grandchild	6
spouse of head.....	2	father/mother/father-in-law/mother- in-law ...	7
married child	3	brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law	
spouse of married child ..	4	/other relatives.....	8
unmarried child	5	servant/employees/other non-relatives	9

3.4.4 Column (4): sex (male-1, female-2): For each and every member of the household, sex in terms of the code (male-1, female-2) will be recorded in this column. For eunuch, code 1 will be recorded.

3.4.5 Column (5): age (years): The age in completed years of all the members listed will be ascertained and recorded in this column. For infants below one year of age at the time of listing, '0' will be entered. For persons of age 99 years or more, '99' will be entered in this column.

3.4.6 Column (6): marital status (code): The marital status of each member will be recorded in terms of the specified code in this column. The codes are:

never married - 1, currently married - 2, widowed - 3, divorced/separated - 4.

3.4.7 Column (7): general education (code): Information regarding the level of general education attained by the members of the household listed will be recorded in this column in terms of the specified code. For the purpose of making entries in this column, only the course successfully completed will be considered. For instance, for a person who has studied up to say,

first year B.A., his/her educational attainment will be considered as higher secondary (code 07). For a person who has studied up to 12th standard but has not appeared for the final examination or has failed, his/her educational attainment will be considered under 'secondary' (code 06). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are:

not literate -01, literate without formal schooling -02, literate but below primary -03, primary -04, middle -05, secondary -06, higher secondary -07, diploma/certificate course -08, graduate - 10, post graduate and above -11

A person who can both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language is to be considered literate. Those who are not able to do so, are to be considered not literate and will be assigned code 01. Those who are literate but never attended any school will be assigned code 02. Those who are by definition literate but are yet to pass a primary standard examination will get code 03. Similarly codes 04, 05, 06 and 07 will indicate the successive higher standards of examinations passed.

Persons who have attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g. Sanskrit, Persian, etc.) through formal but not the general type of education will be classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general educational standard.

3.4.8 Usual activity particulars: Columns (8) to (11) of this block are meant for recording the usual activity status particulars of all the members of the household listed in this block. Some important clarifications on these items are given in Chapter Five.

3.4.9 Column (8): usual (principal) activity status: The appropriate activity status code from the list of the codes given below is to be reported here. The procedure of determining the usual (principal) activity status is described in detail in Chapter One. Here code 81 will be used to indicate both the situations of seeking work and being available for work.

The different activity statuses used in the survey (with the corresponding codes) are given below:

- | | |
|--|----|
| (i) working or being engaged in economic activity (employed): | |
| worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an own account worker - | 11 |
| worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as an employer - | 12 |
| worked in household enterprise (self-employed) as 'helper' - | 21 |
| worked as regular salaried/wage employee - | 31 |
| worked as casual wage labour in public works - | 41 |
| worked as casual wage labour in other types of works - | 51 |
| (ii) not working but seeking or available for work (unemployed): | 81 |
| (iii) not working and also not available for work (not in labour force): | |
| (a) attended educational institution - | 91 |
| (b) attended domestic duties only - | 92 |
| (c) attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of
goods, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use - | 93 |
| (d) recipients of rent, pension, remittance, etc. - | 94 |
| (e) not able to work due to disability - | 95 |
| (f) beggars, prostitutes, etc. - | 96 |

(g) others -	97
(h) did not work due to sickness (for casual workers only) -	98

For definition of different terms associated with the above activity statuses, see Chapter One.

3.4.10 Column (9): NIC-98 code (2 digits): For the persons categorised 'working' (i.e. those with status codes 11-51), the corresponding industry division will be recorded in terms of the two digit NIC- 98 codes in this column.

3.4.11 Columns (10) & (11): subsidiary economic activity status: For all persons engaged in any 'work' in subsidiary capacity, the status codes of the economic activities pursued by them in their subsidiary capacity will be recorded in column (10) and the corresponding NIC-98 code (2 digits) will be recorded in column (11). In the situation where a person has been found to have pursued more than one economic activity during the last 365 days in his or her subsidiary capacity, the activity on which more time has been spent would be considered for recording entry in this column. Columns (10) & (11) are to be filled in for each and every member of the household irrespective of whether the person's principal status is economic activity or not. For those reporting no subsidiary economic activity, '-' may be recorded in both the columns. For details one may refer to Chapter One.

3.5.0 Block 5: Particulars of land of the household as on the date of survey: The information on particulars of land will be collected in this block. The land to be included in this block will cover all land which are owned, possessed on the date of survey and also the land which is not possessed on the date of survey but possessed during major part of a Rabi season or Kharif season of agricultural year 2002-03. It will include the land which is leased-out but not possessed anytime during the agricultural year 2002-03. Inclusion of a plot is independent of its use. As such, homestead land which has not been operated during the reference period will also be included in this block.

3.5.1 Since all land owned by each of the normal members of a household together constitute the ownership holding, land owned by domestic servants, paying guests etc., who are listed as normal members of the sample household will also be recorded. On the other hand, land owned by a family member who is not a normal resident of the sample household will not be taken into account while enumerating land owned by the household.

3.5.2 Information will be collected in this block for each plot separately. If a part of a plot is leased out and the remaining part is operated then these two parts are to be treated as two plots. Similarly, if the use of different parts of a plot is different, each part will be treated as a separate plot. Thus, a survey number or sub-survey number may be constituted of more than one plot. On the other hand, if two or more survey numbers or sub-survey numbers constitute a plot, the same will not be considered as one plot. Instead, each such survey or sub-survey number will be taken as a separate plot.

3.5.3 The plots are to be listed in this block sequentially as indicated under:

1. land owned and possessed
2. land leased-in
3. land neither owned nor leased-in but otherwise possessed

4. land operated in Kharif season of agricultural year 2002-03 but neither owned nor possessed on the date of survey for visit 1 [or operated in agricultural year 2002-03 but neither owned nor possessed on the date of survey for visit 2].
5. land leased-out

3.5.4 A plot constituted exclusively of an orchard or a plantation (either of perennial crops, like coconut, arecanut, tea etc., or of fruit plants and trees, like orange, mangoes, vines etc., which are usually harvested in only one season) will be considered as being operated in both the seasons, provided some trees / plants remain standing on the land for major part of each season.

3.5.5 A plot engaged only in agricultural production relating to livestock, poultry, pisciculture etc., i.e. activities other than crop production, will be treated as being operated so long as it continues to carry out the activity. In other words, a plot exclusively used for livestock will be considered as being operated in both the seasons provided some livestock is maintained in the major part of each season. In such cases, whether or not the plot produces any livestock product during a season, it will be considered to be in operation.

3.5.6 **Column (1): sl. no. of plot:** A running serial number will be given to each of the plots in the specified order mentioned above. For all the plots which are found in second visit but not included in first visit, serial numbers will be listed after the plots reported in visit 1 and given after the last serial number of the plots of first visit irrespective of their 'kind of possession'. However, all such additional plots will be arranged among themselves in the prescribed order. In no case, a serial number assigned to a plot in first visit will be altered in second visit. Three serial numbers 97, 98 and 99 have already been printed in last three rows of the block. Serial numbers 97 and 98 are meant for homestead land. The part of homestead land which has been operated in the agricultural year 2002-03 will be reported against '97' and the remaining land, against '98'. The row with serial number '99' will give the column totals for the relevant columns. If in visit 2, it is found that a plot was missed in visit 1 for one reason or the other, necessary corrections may be intimated to DP Centre for modifying visit 1 schedule. However, in such cases, 'sl. no.' to be assigned to such plot will be the next to the highest serial number given during visit 1.

3.5.7 **Column (2): survey no. or other identification particulars:** If the survey number (or sub-survey number) of a plot is available, then the same will be recorded against this item within bracket. Other identification particulars for easy identification (e.g., name of a plot, name of the place, etc.) of the plot may also be recorded in this column.

3.5.8 **Column (3): kind of possession:** This item will be filled in terms of code. The codes are:

owned and possessed -1, leased-in -2, leased-out -3, otherwise possessed -4, operated in Kharif season of agricultural year 2002-03 but neither owned nor possessed on the date of survey for visit 1 [or operated in agricultural year 2002-03 but neither owned nor possessed on the date of survey for visit 2] -5.

3.5.9 **Column (4): area of land (0.000 ha):** The total geographical area of the plot will be recorded in this column in hectare in three places of decimals. This column is split vertically into two parts to record the integral part of area in the left-hand part and the decimal part (which is to be recorded in three places) in the right-hand part.

3.5.10 Column (5): whether included in operational holding(s): Whether the plot is included in one of the operational holdings of the household during the Kharif season for visit 1 or agricultural year 2002-03 for visit 2 may be assessed and reported in codes - yes: Kharif only -1, Rabi only-2, both Kharif and Rabi-3, no -4. If the plot of land is possessed for more than three months during the agricultural year 2002-03 and the household has operated some land, then code will be 1, 2 or 3. Otherwise code 4 will be recorded against this item.

3.5.11 Column (6): soil type: Soil type indicates texture of the soil. Three important factors which determine the soil texture are sand, silt and clay. Depending on their quantum in the soil, the soil can be divided into five groups, viz., sand, loam, silt, clay and clay-loam. This column will be filled in terms of code. The codes are:

sand -1, loam -2, silt -3, light clay -4, heavy clay -5, others -6.

This column will be filled in visit 1 only.

3.5.12 Column (7): type of possession: For plots with code 2, 4 or 5 in column (3), it will be ascertained whether the portion of land held by the household is taken on lease or otherwise possessed. A lease contract may be written or oral. Hence, whether or not the lease is recorded will also be ascertained and appropriate entries will be made in this column in terms of codes given below:

recorded lease	1
not recorded lease	2
otherwise possessed	3

Generally, households use the land of the relatives (non-members) on the basis of implicit or explicit oral contract. In all such cases, code 2 may be entered.

3.5.13 Column (8): duration of possession: The period for which the leased-in or otherwise possessed land is actually possessed by the household without break will be considered as the 'duration of possession'. It will be recorded in terms of codes given below:

less than one agricultural season	1
at least one agricultural season but less than one agricultural year.....	2
at least one agricultural year but less than two agricultural years.....	3
at least two agricultural year but less than five agricultural years.....	4
at least five agricultural years but less than twelve agricultural years.....	5
twelve agricultural years or more.....	6

3.5.14 Columns (9) - (11): particulars of leased-in or out: These columns will be filled only for the plots either leased-in or leased-out i.e. where kind of possession code is either 2 or 3.

3.5.15 Column (9): no. of lessor / lessee households: The number of households to which a plot is leased out or leased in by the household, as the case may be, will be recorded in this column. In most cases, a plot is leased out (or leased in) to (by) a single household. Entry in all such cases against this item will be 1. On the rare occasions when it is leased out to (or leased in by) two or more households, the number of lessee (or lessor) households, which will be more than one, will be entered.

3.5.16 Column (10): type of lessor /lessee : The type of lessee for code 2 against column (4) and the type of lessor for code 3 against column (3) will be recorded in terms of code in this column.

for rural areas:

farming household	- within the sample village	.....	1
	- other rural areas.....	.....	2
other rural households	.....	.....	3
urban households	.....	.....	4
others	.....	.....	9

for urban areas:

farming household	- within the sample town	.....	1
	- other urban areas.....	.....	2
other urban households	.....	.....	3
rural households	.....	.....	4
others	.....	.....	9

3.5.17 Column (11): terms of lease: The terms of lease on which the area is leased out to the lessee household or leased in by the lessor household will be recorded in this column in terms of code. The codes are given below:

for fixed money	.....	1
for fixed produce	.....	2
for share of produce.....	.....	3
for service contract	.....	4
.....	
for share of produce together with other terms	.....	5
under usufructuary mortgage	.....	6
from relatives under no specified terms	.....	7
under other terms	.....	9

It may be noted here that leasehold under crop-sharing basis will mean that the owner of land receives a stipulated share of the produce but he does not participate in the work nor does he manage or direct or organise the agricultural operations on the plot of land which he has leased out. Leasehold under service contract will mean that an employer given some land to an employee for cultivation in lieu of the services provided by him under the condition that the land can be retained so long as the employee continues to serve the employer and no other specific terms of lease is contracted. The term by which the mortgagor retains the ownership of land till the foreclosure of the deed but the possession of the land is transferred to the mortgagee will be considered as leasing-out under usufructuary mortgage. Sometimes, land owned by a household is looked after and used by a close relative. For example, a person staying away from his village may own a piece of land in the village which is looked after and used by his brother's household. All such land owned by the household but looked after and used by some relative's household, under no contract of payment of any kind to the owner, will be treated as leasing-out to 'relatives under no specified terms'. Lease on terms other than those specified for codes 1 to 7 will be treated as 'under other terms'. All rent free leases, other than to (or from) 'relatives under no specified terms', will be treated as lease 'under other terms'. It may be mentioned that if more than one portion of a plot is leased out under different terms to one lessee household, the code for the term which accounts for the major part of the area leased out will be recorded in this column. However, such cases will be rare as the different parts of such plot will normally be listed separately.

3.5.18 Column (12): Whether water-logged during Kharif/Rabi: Information on availability of drainage facility will be ascertained for the plots of the operational holding which are generally affected by water-logging and recorded in codes - yes -1, no -2. The information has to be collected for Kharif season during visit 1 and for Rabi season during visit 2. If a plot, or a part of it, is affected by water-logging over a certain period of the reference agricultural season, code 1 will be recorded. If a part of a plot remained water-logged, the plot will be considered as water-logged if the area of the plot under water-log is more than the remaining area of the plot.

3.5.19 Column (13): land use during Kharif/Rabi: Each plot will be classified by its use in terms of code. The codes are:

cereals - 01, pulses - 02, oilseeds - 03, mixed crop - 04, sugarcane - 05, other crop - 06, vegetables - 07, orchards - 08, plantation - 10, fibre crop - 11, fodder - 12, dairy - 13, piggery - 14, poultry/duckery - 15, fishery - 16, bee-keeping - 17, farming of other animals - 18, forests -20, fallow for the season -21, current fallow -22, land other than current fallow - 23, culturable waste -24, other water bodies - 25, other non-agricultural uses - 26, others - 99.

The reference period for determining the appropriate land use code will be Kharif season of the agricultural year 2002- 03 for visit 1 and the remaining period of the agricultural year i.e. Rabi season for visit 2. While deciding the land use code, all types of crop grown in the plot are to be considered irrespective of major crops or minor crops grown during reference season. If more than one crop is grown during the reference season the code will be decided on the basis of the area under crop as it relates to a plot. In case the area is more or less equal under each crop in the plot, the crop which has produced or is expected to produce the maximum yield in value terms will be considered.

3.5.20 Column (14): whether irrigated (yes -1, no -2): This column will be filled only if the 'land use' code is '01' to '12' i.e., the land is used for cultivation of orchard, plantation and seasonal crops like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, mixed crop, sugarcane, other crop, vegetables, fibre crop and fodder. Irrigation refers to purposely providing land with water, other than rain, for improving pastures or crop production. Uncontrolled land flooding by overflowing of rivers or streams is not considered irrigation. However, when rainwater or uncontrolled overflow from rivers and streams is collected and later used on the land for crop or pasture production, it is considered irrigation. If the plot is irrigated during the reference agricultural season (Kharif or Rabi), code 1 will be recorded, otherwise, code 2. Like water-logging, the plot will be considered as irrigated if the major part of the plot is irrigated.

3.5.21 Column (15): source of irrigation: If a plot is irrigated then the corresponding source of irrigation will be recorded in this column in terms of code. The codes are:

canal 1
tank 2
tube-well3
well4
others 9

It may be noted that if operated area of a plot is irrigated by two or more different sources of irrigation during the reference agricultural season, the code for the source attributable to the

largest share of the gross area will be considered for making entry. If a whole plot is irrigated twice from the source 'tank' and once from 'well', then code 2 (tank) will be assigned.

3.5.22 Column (16): whether any agricultural production carried out during Kharif/Rabi:

For each plot listed in this block, it will be ascertained whether any agricultural production, as defined in Chapter One, is carried out during the reference agricultural season in the plot included in the operational holding. If the answer is in affirmative, code will be 1, otherwise code will be 2.

3.5.23 Column (17): whether possessed for major part the period July - December 2002/ January-June 2003:

For each plot with 'kind of possession' code 1, 2, 4 or 5, it will be ascertained whether any agricultural production is carried out for the major part of the reference period. The reference period for the item is July to December 2002 for visit 1 and January to June 2003 for visit 2. It means that the plot should be in possession for at least 3 months of the reference period (which is six months for both the visits). If the answer is affirmative, code 1 will be recorded, otherwise code 2.

3.6.0 Block 6: some general information of operational holdings for Kharif / Rabi : Some general information on the operational holdings operated individually or jointly by the household will be collected in this block. In visit 1, information will relate to the holdings operated in Kharif season of agricultural year 2002-03. Similarly, information relating to the holdings operated in Rabi season of the same agricultural year will be recorded in visit 2. Most of the households are likely to report single holding. Only on rare occasions, a household is expected to report more than one holding. There are, however, four columns for recording particulars of as many as four operational holdings numbered 1 to 4, separately, in this block. In case a household is found to have more than four holdings, a separate sheet of this block may be attached.

3.6.1 In filling this block, it is necessary to identify all the operational holdings held by the household individually or jointly. As per the definition of operational holding given in Chapter One, it represents the 'economic unit' which operates/directs/manages the agricultural operations carried out in the holding by utilising a distinct set of technical resources (i.e. the 'technical unit' of the definition), like land, agricultural machinery & implements, draught animals etc. Thus the household will be considered to have two operational holdings only when

- two or more members of the household independently direct/manage two distinct economic units engaged in agricultural production, even if most of the technical resources used by them are the same;

or

- there are two distinct technical units engaged in agricultural production, even if managed/directed by the same set of persons.

3.6.2 The identification of the management and the distinctness of the technical units are the prime factors in determining the number of operational holdings possessed by household.

3.6.3 An operational holding will be considered as a joint operational holding, if members of two or more households are involved in making major decisions on various aspects of agricultural operations carried out in the holding and are jointly responsible for running the holding.

3.6.4 When a household is found to grow vegetables in kitchen garden only, or flowers in the courtyard, it will be considered to possess an operational holding. Likewise, a household engaged exclusively in livestock keeping or poultry raising or pisciculture will be considered to operate a holding, even if no crop production is undertaken by it during the reference period. But in all cases an operational holding will relate to some amount of land possessed by the household.

3.6.5 However, if a household forming a single economic unit, undertake some crop production and at the same time is engaged in livestock/poultry raising and pisciculture during the reference period, the household will, generally, be considered to possess a single operational holding even if the technical units are distinctly different for the various activities. This is, indeed, a departure from the general rule. But, since it is known that in a majority of such cases, the crop production constitutes the main activity of the household and the other activities are of ancillary nature, the above guideline shall be adopted as a general rule.

3.6.6. It is important to note that the inclusion of the term 'wholly or partly' in the definition of operational holding implies that once a household is identified to operate some land, all the plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period will be taken into account, irrespective of whether all the plots included in the holding are put to agricultural production or not. In case a household is found to possess more than one holding, the plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period will be shown under respective holdings. Thus, if a household carries out any agricultural production during the reference period, plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period and put to uses other than agricultural production, such as house-sites, paths, buildings, etc. will also be included in the operated area and all such plots will be considered as part of operational holding number '1'.

3.6.7 Only when a household does not undertake any agricultural production on any part of the land possessed by it during the reference period it will be considered not to have any operational holding. However, if agricultural activity carried out by the household during the reference period is nominal in nature it will be considered to have no operational holding. But, even if only some seedlings are grown during the reference period on an otherwise fallow land, the household will be considered to have an operational holding.

3.6.8 A holding will be considered as being operated in one season, both seasons or in no season depending on whether at least one of the plots constituting the operational holding is operated.

3.6.9 After having identified an operational holding on the basis of crops grown or other agricultural production carried out by it during the agricultural season, the area constituting the operational holding will be identified.

3.6.10 In visit 1, information on operational holdings for Kharif season of 2002-03 will be collected and the area possessed by the holding during the major part of the period July to December 2002 will be considered to constitute the operational holding. Similarly, in visit 2, information on operational holdings for Rabi season of 2002-03 will be collected and the area possessed by the holding during the major part of the period January to June 2003 will be considered to constitute the operational holding.

3.6.11 **Item 1: how operated:** If the operational holding is managed solely by member(s) of the sample household, the holding will be treated as an individually operated holding and code 1 will

be recorded against this item. On the other hand, if the operational holding is operated by members of two or more households, it will be treated as a jointly operated holding and code 2 will be entered.

3.6.12 Items 2 and 3: if jointly, number of partner households and percentage share of land: When the holding is jointly operated, (i.e. entry is 2 against item 1), the number of participating households, including the sample household, will be recorded in item 2 and the percentage share of land of the sample household will be recorded against item 3 in whole number. For individual holdings, a dash (-) may be put against item 3.

3.6.13 Item 4: class of area operated: The area of operational holdings is classified into 6 classes. In this item, the class of area operated of the holding will be recorded in terms of codes given below:

class interval in hectare	
0.000 - 0.400	1
0.401 - 1.000	2
1.001 - 2.000	3
2.001 - 4.000	4
4.001 - 10.000	5
10.001 and above	6

It is important to note that once a household is identified to operate some land, all the plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period will be taken into account, irrespective of whether all the plots included in the holding are put to agricultural production or not. In case a household is found to possess more than one holding, the plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period will be shown under the respective holdings. Thus, if a household carries out any agricultural production during the reference period, plots possessed by the household during the major part of the reference period and put to uses other than agricultural production, such as, house sites, paths, buildings etc., will also be included in the operated area and all such plots will be considered as part of operational holding number 1.

3.6.14 Item 5: type of holding: As stated earlier, an operational holding may be constituted of land owned and/or land leased-in by the household and, in a few cases, may be constituted only of otherwise possessed land. Considering the type of possession of land included in the holding, an operational holding will be classified in the manner described below and the entry will be made in terms of code specified for different types of holdings:

holding constituted entirely of owned land (holdings constituted of owned land and otherwise possessed land will be treated as entirely owned holdings).....	1
holding constituted entirely of leased-in land (holdings constituted of leased-in land and otherwise possessed land will be treated as entirely leased-in holdings)	2
holding constituted of both owned and leased-in land (holdings constituted of owned, leased-in and otherwise possessed land will also be classified under this class)	3

holding constituted entirely of otherwise possessed land 4

3.6.15 Item 6: main use of the holding: The main use to which the operational holding is put will be recorded against this item in terms of code. The codes are:

crop production other than vegetables	1
production of vegetables	2
horticulture crops/orchards	3
plantation crop other than forestry plantation ...	4
forestry plantation	5
livestock keeping	6
poultry raising	7
pisciculture	8
others	9

The holding will be classified according to the main use it is put to during the Kharif season 2002-03 in the first visit and the Rabi season 2002-03 in the second visit by the household. If the holding is put to more than one use, the use that generates the largest value of produce from the holding during the reference season will be treated as the main use of the holding and the corresponding code will be recorded against this item.

3.6.16 Items 7 - 15: whether activity carried out in the operational holding during Kharif / Rabi (yes -1, no -2): These items are meant for collecting information on the types of agricultural activities carried out in the holding during the reference season. There are nine separate activities to be reported upon in these columns which can be grouped into two classes as follows:

within homestead land: cultivation in kitchen garden, livestock keeping, poultry raising, and other agricultural production;

outside homestead land : orchards, plantation (including forestry plantation), raising field crops, pisciculture, and other agricultural production.

For each of these nine items, it will be separately ascertained whether the relevant activity has been carried out, even nominally, in the holding during the reference season. For an affirmative answer code 1 will be recorded against the corresponding item, otherwise the entry will be code 2.

3.6.17 Item 16: no. of parcels in the holding: As defined in Chapter One, a parcel of an operational holding is a piece of land surrounded by land not included in the holding. A parcel of land may consist of one or more plots. The number of parcels constituting the operational holding will be recorded in this column separately for each operational holding.

3.6.18 Items 17 and 18: number of attached farm workers during Kharif/Rabi: The number of permanent attached farm workers engaged in the operational holding during the Kharif and Rabi seasons of agricultural year 2002-03 will be ascertained for making entries in these columns.

In ascertaining the number of such workers, the period during which various agricultural operations (from preparation of soil to storing of grains) in respect of crop of the reference season are carried out will be taken into consideration. The definition of 'attached farm worker' is given in Chapter One. The number of attached farm workers so determined will be classified into two groups depending on the mode of payment. If the payment is a fixed amount to be paid in cash or kind, the attached farm worker will be enumerated against item 17. On the other hand, if a worker gets a share of produce in lieu of the services rendered by him/her, he/she will be accounted for against item 18. It should be borne in mind that those who get a share of produce as remuneration for services rendered by them will not be classified as share croppers. While a permanent attached farm worker is only employed in the operational holding, a share-cropper organises, conducts and participates in the agricultural operations carried out in the holding. Share-cropping is a term of lease.

3.7.0 Block 7: number of cattle and buffaloes owned on the date of survey: This block will be filled in visit 1 only. All the entries in this block will relate to the bovine livestock owned by the household on the date of survey, irrespective of whether the possession rests with the household or not. The number of cattle and buffaloes owned by the household on the date of survey will be recorded in this block. The total number of cattle owned by the household will be first classified into two groups viz. crossbred cattle and non-descript cattle. Crossbred cattle are those which are produced by crossing the indigenous breed with the exotic breed, i.e. imported foreign variety. For the purpose of the survey, however, the cattle of exotic breed will also be considered as crossbred. All the other cattle will be classified as 'non-descript cattle'.

3.7.1 The crossbred cattle can be identified by absence of hump. All the Indian breeds of cattle generally have a hump, which is absent in an exotic breed or a crossbred animal. The colour of the skin or coat of the crossed cattle is also distinctively different from the Indian breed (non-descript) cattle. The crossbred cattle generally have coats or skins with patches of black, white and red to tan colour. There are also some varieties of crossbred cattle whose colour of the skin or coat is grey to white, tan to red, and greyish white to white, and dull or reddish black.

3.7.2 Each type of bovine livestock, viz. crossbred cattle, non-descript cattle and buffaloes, will be separately classified by age, sex and use. For each of them, the number belonging to different classes will be recorded in appropriate columns. It may be specially noted that, among the non-descript cattle and the buffaloes, those up to 3 years of age are considered to constitute the young stock, whereas the young stock among crossbred cattle is taken as those up to the age of 28 months. However, a cow or a buffalo under-aged as per definition but already calved will be treated as adult and not as young. The young stocks are further classified into males and females and their respective numbers will be recorded in columns (11) and (12).

3.7.3 For each type of bovine livestock, those which are not classified under 'young stock' will be considered to constitute the 'adult' population.

3.7.4 The adult male population is further classified according to the 'use' they are put to. For each of them, the number of adult males belonging to different classes, viz. 'for breeding only', 'for work only', 'for breeding and work both' and 'others', will be recorded respectively in columns (3), (4), (5) and (6).

3.7.5 The adult female population, on the other hand, is classified according to their lactating potentials. Among the cattle and buffaloes which have calved at least once and were not in milk

on the date of survey but with the potential of coming in milk in the future will be classified as 'dry'. On the other hand, those which are found dry on the date of survey and are not expected to calve in the future will be classified as 'others'. The number of adult females belonging to different classes, viz. 'not calved once', 'in milk' 'dry' and 'others', will be recorded respectively in columns (7), (8), (9) and (10).

3.7.6 Column (13) is meant for recording the total number of different types of bovine owned by the household on the date of survey. The entry in this column will be the sum of entries in columns (3) to (12).

3.8.0 Block 8: number of other livestock and poultry owned on the date of survey: This block will be filled in visit 1 only. All the entries in this block will relate to the other livestock/poultry owned by the household on the date of survey irrespective of whether their possession rests with the household or not. All the livestock in the block will be counted irrespective of their age i.e., they may be young or adult. The number of different varieties of poultry and livestock, other than cattle and buffaloes, owned by the household on the date of survey will be collected in this block. However, pet animals will be excluded from the coverage of this block. The number of different varieties of large heads of livestock, other than cattle and buffaloes, will be recorded in columns (1) to (7). Besides yaks and mithuns, four different species of pack animals, viz. horses & ponies, mules, donkeys and camels, along with elephants are covered under 'other large heads'. Number of sheep, goats, pigs and rabbits owned by the household on the date of survey will be recorded in columns (8), (9), (10) and (11), respectively.

3.8.1 Number of poultry will be collected separately for fowls, ducks and 'other birds'. The fowls are classified by their age, sex and breed into five classes. The number of fowls belonging to different classes, viz. hens 'deshi', hens 'improved', cocks 'deshi', cocks 'improved' and chickens, will be recorded in columns (12), (13), (14), (15) and (16), respectively.

3.8.2 The hens and cocks yet to start laying eggs or breeding will be treated as chickens for the purpose of the survey. Broiler chicken will also be accounted against chicken i.e. col.(16). The total number of ducks, whether male or female, will be recorded in column (17). The entry in column (17) will be the number of 'other poultry birds', viz. turkey, guinea fowls, etc., owned by the household on the date of survey.

3.9.0 Block 9: some general information of operational holdings for agricultural year 2002-03: This block will be filled in visit 2 only. Some general information on the operational holdings (identified with agricultural year 2002-03 as the reference period) operated, individually or jointly, by the household will be collected in this block. Most of the households are expected to report only one operational holding for the agricultural year 2002-03. Only a very small proportion of households operate more than one holding. However, space for recording particulars of four operational holdings is provided in the block.

3.9.1 **Items 1-15 and 18 -20:** Except for items 16 and 17, all the other items of this block are repetition of the items of block 6. The procedure for recording entries against these items will therefore be the same as in block 6. The only difference is that while the reference period for block 6 is the respective agricultural season, while that for block 9 is the whole agricultural year 2002-03. It is, therefore, imperative on the part of the investigator to ascertain the particulars separately for this block with the agricultural year as the reference period.

3.9.2 Items 16 and 17: As stated earlier, the household which takes the major decisions on the various agricultural operations carried out in an operational holding is considered to possess the operational holding. Such operators or holders of the operational holding may not stay at the site of the holding but may manage the affairs of the holding through others. The area of the holding operated through relatives/ representative/ hired managers looking after the day to day work of the holding will be ascertained from the household of the operator. For each operational holding possessed by this household, individually or jointly, the area of such holding located in rural areas will be recorded against item 16 and that of such holdings located in urban area will be recorded against item 17. The entries will be recorded in hectare rounded off to three places of decimal.

3.10.0 Block 10: remarks by investigator: The blank space provided in this block is meant for putting down remarks and observations of the investigator. The investigator should note down the operational problems of data collection encountered him and his observations on any special feature that he comes across while canvassing the schedule in the sample household. He should also explain the abnormal entries, if any, in the schedule. He should, moreover, record his impressions about the quality of area-figures reported by the household, especially when it is suspected to be under-quoted deliberately. Sometimes, the constitution of the household is also misreported by the respondent when it helps evading land ceiling acts. The investigator should take special care to include such observations in his remarks.

3.11.0 Block 11: remarks by supervisory officer (s): The blank space provided in this block is meant for putting down remarks of the supervisory officer(s) during various stages of supervision and scrutiny.