

## **FORTY EIGHTH ROUND : JANUARY - DECEMBER 1992**

### **SECTION FIVE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE 18.1: LAND AND LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS**

50.1 **INTRODUCTION:** Schedule 18.1 is designed for collection of information on land holdings, livestock holdings and agricultural implements owned by the households. The required information will be collected in two visits to the same set of sample households. The first visit will be made during January to August 1992 and the second during September to December 1992. The survey will be conducted in both rural and urban areas.

5.0.2 **ITEM COVERAGE:**In the land holdings part of the survey, data will be collected on ownership and operational holdings, as defined in paragraphs 2.2.6 and 2.2.11 of Section Two. Particulars of land owned and land leased-out by terms of lease and type of lessee, together with area of land owned by type of land, will be collected plot wise for each ownership holding. Besides these, particulars of land leased-in will also be collected from each sample household. As for the operational holdings, information on their size, composition, tenural form, land use, fragmentation, irrigation practices, drainage drain age facilities and agricultural activities will be collected for each agricultural season as well as the agricultural year 1991-92. In the part relating to livestock holding, an inventory of livestock and agricultural machinery will be taken from each sample household. In addition to the particulars of land and livestock holdings, information will also be collected on exploitation of trees owned by the sample households.

5.0.3 **REFERENCE PERIOD:** Particulars of ownership holding and inventory of livestock and agricultural machinery 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 holding, on the other hand, will refer to Kharif and Rabi Seasons of the agricultural year 1991-92 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, i.e. July to December 1991, will be collected in the first visit, while those operated in the Rabi season, i.e. January to June 1992, will be collected in the second visit/ Particulars of all the holdings operated by the household during the agricultural year 1991-92 will also be collected in the second visit and will refer to the whole agricultural year 1991-92. As regards the ownership and exploitation of trees owned by the sample household, information on the former will refer to the position as obtained on the date of survey, while that on the latter will be collected for the period of 365 days preceding the date of survey. Lastly, the items of information classified as household characteristics and demographic particulars of household members to be collected in this schedule will have separately for each

individual item in the formats of the schedule and also in the detailed instructions provided for recording these items of information.

5.0.4 **STRUCTURE OF THE SCHEDULE:** As stated in the preceding paragraphs, the survey will be conducted in two visits and some items of information will be collected in only one of them. The schedules of enquiry for the two visits are structured accordingly. In all, the schedule consists of 19 blocks (including two sub-blocks). Of these, blocks 0 to 4 and 10 are common to the schedules for both the visits and have exactly the same formats. However, since block 10 is meant for recording some auxiliary information about operational holdings of an agricultural season, it will have Kharif and Rabi seasons as the reference periods in visit one and two respectively. Blocks 5 and 9 also appear in the schedules for both the visits, but their formats are not the same. Of the remaining blocks, six appear only in the schedule for visit-1 and five (including two sub-blocks) in only that for visit-2. The detailed structures of the visit-1 and visit-2 schedules, along with the reference periods are indicated in Table (5.1).

**Table (5.1): Description of different blocks appearing in visit-1 and visit-2 schedule of 18.1.**

block no.	block heading	appearing in the schedule for	reference date/period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
0.	descriptive identification of sample household	visit 1 & 2	-
1.	identification of sample household	visit 1 & 2	-
2.	particulars of field operation	visit 1 & 2	-
3.	remarks by investigator	visit 1 & 2	-
4.	remarks by supervisory officer(s)	visit 1 & 2	-
5.	household characteristics	visit 1 & 2 (different formats)	various
5.1	particulars of partitioned households	visit 2 only	Rabi
6.	household members and their activity particulars	visit 2 only	various
7.	particulars of area owned (other than homestead land) and particulars of area leased out by the household as on the date of survey	visit 1 only	date of survey
8.	particulars of area leased in/ otherwise possessed (other than	visit 1 only	"

homestead land) by the household  
as on date of survey

Table (5.1) contd.

block no.	block heading	appearing in the schedule for	reference date/period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
9.	particulars of plots possessed by operational holding during major part of Kharif/Rabi	visit 1 visit 2 (different formats)	Kharif Rabi
9.1	particulars of plots included in operational holding of Kharif but not in rabi	visit 2 only	Rabi
10.	some general information of operational holdings for Kharif/rabi	visit 1 visit 2	Kharif Rabi
11.	number of cattle and buffaloes owned on the date of survey	visit 1 only	date of survey
12.	number of other livestock & poultry owned on the date of survey	visit 1 only	"
13.	particulars of agricultural machinery and implements owned on the date of survey	visit 1 only	"
14.	particulars of plots possessed by operational holding no..... during major part of 1991-92	visit 2 only	agr. year 1991-92
15.	some general information of operational holdings for agricultural year 1991-92	visit 2 only	"
16.	ownership and exploitation of trees	visit 2 only	date of survey & 365 days preceding the date of survey.

#### **DETAILS OF THE SCHEDULE**

5.1.0 **BLOCK 0. VISIT 1 & 2: DESCRIPTIVE IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD** : This block is meant for recording descriptive identification particulars

of the sample household and the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs. It appears in schedule of both visit-1 and visit-2. All the items of this block are self-explanatory. The first three items are exactly the same as the first three items of block 0 of the listing schedule 0.1/0.2. Therefore, the entries to be made against these three items will be copied from the corresponding items of block 0 of the respective listing schedule. Next two items, viz. 'village name' and 'hamlet name', are relevant only for the rural sample, while the following item, viz. 'ward/inv. Unit/block'/'charge/circle/block', is relevant for the urban samples only. 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'. A cross mark 'x' will be put against each of the items not relevant for the sample household. The last two items of this block are meant for recording the name of the head of the household and the name of the informant. The entry against the head of the household should be the same as that recorded against the corresponding household in block 9 of schedule 0.1 or block 6 of schedule 0.2, whichever is applicable. The entry against the last item, viz. 'name of informant', will be the name of the principal informant, i.e. the person from whom the bulk of the information is collected.

**5.1.1 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1 & 2: IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD:**

This block is meant for recording identification particulars of the sample household and appears in schedules for both the visits in identical formats.

**5.1.2 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1, ITEMS 1 TO 11: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS OF SAMPLE VILLAGE/BLOCK:**

The identification particulars of the sample village/block to which the sample household belongs are to be recorded against items 1 to 11. The entries against items 1, 2 and 4 are already printed in the schedule. Item 3 will be copied from item 3 of block 1 of schedule 0.1 or 0.2 whichever is applicable. Similarly, items 5 to 11 will be copied from the corresponding items 4 to 10 of block 1 of schedule 0.1 for the rural households and from those of schedule 0.2 for the urban households.

**5.1.3 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1, ITEM 12: FLOT NO. :** This item will be left blank by the FOD staff. This will be filled in by the DPD staff only.

**5.1.4 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1, ITEM 13: SERIAL NO. OF SAMPLE VILLAGE/BLOCK:**

This item will be copied from item 13, block 1, of schedule 0.1 or item 12, block 1, of schedule 0.2, depending upon whether the sample household belongs to rural sector or urban sector.

**5.1.5 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1, ITEM 14: SUB-STRATUM NUMBER:** The sub-stratum to which the sample household belongs can be obtained from col. (14) of block 9 of schedule 0.1 for the rural samples and from cols. (9) to (15) of block 6 of schedule 0.2 for the urban samples. The entry against this item will, therefore, be made by consulting the entries in relevant columns of the corresponding listing schedule.

**5.1.6 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1, ITEM 15: SAMPLE HOUSEHOLD NUMBER:** This is same as the order of selection of the sample household and it will be copied from cols.

(26) to (29) of block 9 of schedule 0.1 for the rural sample and from cols. (16) to (22) of block 6 of schedule 0.2 for the urban sample.

**5.1.7 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1, ITEM 16: INFORMANTS RELATION TO HEAD:**

The relationship of the principal informant (i.e. the person providing the bulk of the information) to the head of the household is to be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The relevant codes are:

head of household ..... 1  
other member of the household ..... 2  
others ..... 9

**5.1.8 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1, ITEM 17: RESPONSE CODE:** The entry against this item is to be made after collecting all the required information for all the items in the schedule. The entry will be made in terms of codes on the basis of the impression formed by the investigator regarding the overall quality of response of the informant. The codes are:

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

**5.1.9 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1, ITEM 18: SURVEY CODE:** This item is meant for recording whether the originally selected household or a substitute household has been surveyed or no household could be surveyed. The entries will be made in terms of codes. In the visit-1 schedule, code '1' will be recorded when the originally selected household is surveyed and code '2' will be recorded when a substitute household is surveyed. If neither the originally selected household nor a substitute household is surveyed, i.e. if the sample household is a casualty, code '3' will be recorded. In case of casualty, only the blocks 0 to 4 are to be filled in and the word 'CASUALTY' is to be written in block capitals on the top of the front page of the schedule.

**5.1.10 BLOCK 1, VISIT 1, ITEM 19: REASON FOR SUBSTITUTION OF ORIGINAL HOUSEHOLD:** When the originally selected household cannot be surveyed, irrespective of whether a substituted household can be surveyed or not, the reason for the originally selected household becoming a casualty will be recorded against this item in terms of codes. The codes are as given below:

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

5.1.11 **BLOCK 1, VISIT 2, ITEMS 1 TO 17:** In the visit-2 schedule, entries against items 1 to 11 and 13 to 15 will be copied from the corresponding entries in visit-1 schedule. Item 12 will be left blank and items 16 & 17 will be filled in according to the procedures given in paras 5.1.7 & 5.1.8.

5.1.12 **BLOCK 1, VISIT 2, ITEM 18: SURVEY CODE:** when the household surveyed in the first visit, be it the originally selected one or a substitute, is surveyed in the second visit also, the entry against this item will be code '1'. When the household surveyed in the first visit cannot be surveyed in the second, a substitute household will be selected for canvassing the visit-2 schedule, according to the procedure laid down in para 3.14.2. In such cases, the entry against this item of visit-2 schedule will be code '2' and entries in blocks 5. 9 and 9.1 will be made through direct enquiry. If the substitute household is not surveyed, then it will be treated as a casualty and the entry will be code '3' against this item. As in visit one schedule, only the blocks 0 to 4 are to be filled in such cases and the work 'casualty' is to be written in block capitals on the top of the front page of the schedule. When neither the originally selected household nor its substitute is surveyed in the first visit, i.e., it is a casualty in visit-1, efforts should be made in the second visit to locate the originally selected household. If the household (originally selected household in visit-1) is found available for survey in the second visit, both visit-1 and visit-2 schedules will be canvassed in the household during the second visit. In such cases, the entry against survey code in the visit-2 schedule will be code '4' and that in the visit-1 schedule will be code '1'.

5.1.13 **BLOCK 1, VISIT 2, ITEM 19: REASON FOR SSUBSTITUTION OF ORIGINAL HOUSEHOLD:** In the second visit, the reason will relate to the household surveyed in the first visit, irrespective of whether it is the originally selected household or a substitute household of visit-1. The reason-codes are same as those for visit-1 schedule.

5.2.0 **BLOCK 2, VISIT 1 & 2: PARTICULARS OF FIELD OPERATION:** The particulars of field operations, viz. names of the officials involved, dates of survey, inspection, scrutiny etc., will be recorded in this block. It may be noted, that boxes are provided against item 1 (ii) in each of the cols. (3) to (6) for recording codes assigned to each of the field officials involved. The block will be filled in separately for the schedules of both the visits.

5.3.0 **BLOCK 3, VISIT 1 & 2: REMARKS BE 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. The number of lines that he writes in this block will be recorded in the box space provided at

the right hand bottom corner of the block. This block will be filled in separately for the schedules of two visits.

5.40 **BLOCK 4, VISIT 1 & 2: REMRKS 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. The number of lines written in this block will be recorded by the supervisory officer who last handles the schedule in the box – space provided at the right hand bottom corner of the block. The block will be filled in separately for the schedules of two visits.

5.5.0 **BLOCK 5 : HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS:** Information on some important household characteristics will be recorded in this block. It appears in the schedules of both the visits and have different formats and item-coverage.

5.5.1 except for item 1, all the items of the block are to be recorded on the basis of responses to direct queries put to the informant at the beginning of the survey proper. It may be noted that detailed information relating to some of these items of this block will be collected in various other blocks of the schedule. It is not required to revise the entries made against such items on the basis of detailed information collected in the related blocks, However, in case of a large discrepancy between an entry of this block and the entries of the related blocks, further probing should be made to ascertain the correct position while making entries in the detailed blocks.

5.5.2 **BLOCK 5, ITEM 1: HOUSEHOLD SIZE:** The size of the sample household, i.e. the total number of persons normally residing together (under the same roof) and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stay-aways and excluding temporary visitors), will be recorded against this item. The entry against this item will be the last serial number recorded in col. (1) of block 6.

5.5.3 **BLOCK 5, VISIT 1, ITEM 2: HOUSEHOLD TYPE:** Each of the sample households will be assigned a ‘type’ code, which will be recorded against this item. The procedure of determining the ‘type’ code of a household is given below:

For the rural areas, a household’s total income earned during the 365 days preceding the date of survey from gainful activities pursued by the members of the household (excluding domestic servants, paying guests etc.) should be first grouped under one or more of the following sources of incomes/means of livelihood categories:

- (a) self-employed in non-agriculture,
- (b) self-employed in agriculture,
- (c) wage paid manual labour : (i) in agriculture  
(ii) others
- and (d) wage paid non-manual labour

Next, the ‘type code of the household will be assigned on the basis of shares of income against each of the four categories, according to the definitions laid down below:

<u>Household type</u>	<u>condition</u>	<u>code</u>
1. self-employed in non-agriculture	income from category (a) exceeds income from category © as well as income from categories (b) and (d) pooled together	1
2. agricultural labour	income from category c (i) is 50 p.c. or more of the total income from all sources	2
3. other labour	income from category c (i) is less than 50 p.c. of the total income from all sources, but income from category © exceeds income from category (d) as well as income from categories (a) & (b) pooled together.	3
4. self-employed in agricultural	income from category (b) is 50 p.c. or more of the total income from all sources.	4
5. others	the households not satisfying only of the above conditions.	9

In the urban areas also, the 'type' of a household will be determined on the basis of the total income of all the household members (excluding servants, paying guests etc.) derived from gainful activities during the 365 days preceding the of survey. Each sample household will be assigned one of the following 'type' codes on the basis of its sources of income:

Self – employed .....	1
Regular wage/salaried employment .....	2
Casual labour .....	3
Others .....	9

Out of the type codes 1,2 and 3, the one which contributes the maximum amount of the household's income from gainful activities during the last 365 days will be considered as the 'household type' for the household. The 'household type' of a household with no income from gainful activities will be 'others' (code 9).

5.5.4 **BLOCK 5, VISIT 1, ITEM 3: HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY- OCCUPATION:**  
The household industry – occupation has been defined in para 2.2.44. Determined according to the definition, three digit level industry (NIC 1987) and occupation (NCO



1968) codes for the household are to be recorded in the box spaces provided against item 3. The industry code will be recorded in the left most three box spaces followed by the occupation code. A short description of the industry – occupation combination may be given in the space provided for recording it.

**5.5.5 BLOCK 5, VISIT 1, ITEM 4: SOCIAL GROUP:** Whether the household belongs to a scheduled tribe or a scheduled caste will be indicated by a code against this item. A household will be classified as scheduled tribe/ schedule caste if the head of the household belongs to any scheduled tribe/scheduled caste community. All the remaining households will be considered to belong to the group ‘others’. The codes for ‘social group’ are:

scheduled tribe ..... 1  
scheduled tribe/neo-Buddhist ..... 2  
others ..... 3

**5.5.6 BLOCK 5, VISIT 1, ITEMS 5 TO 7: PARTICULARS OF HOMESTEAD:**

(i) These items are meant for recording the particulars of the homestead land of the household on the date of survey. First, it will be ascertained whether the household possess homestead land or not. Code ‘1’ will be recorded in item 5 if the household possess homestead on the date of survey, otherwise code ‘2’ will be entered in this item.

(ii) 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. (iii) 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 9.

5.5.7 If the household is found to possess homestead, than the area of the homestead land, as defined in para 2.2.9 will be ascertained from the respondent and recorded in acres rounded off to two places of decimal against item 6 of the block.

5.5.8 The type of possession of the homestead will be recorded against item 7, in terms of codes. The codes are:

owned ..... 1  
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.

**5.5.9 BLOCK 5, VISIT 1, ITEMS 8 TO 15 : LAND OWNED/LEASED-OUT/LEASED-IN/OTHERWISE POSSESSED :** These items relate to ownership and

possession of land (other than homestead) by the household as on the date of survey and will be obtained through one-shot direct questions. It should be noted that the entries made in these items are not to be revised to make them consistent with the entries of block 7 and 8, where detailed plot wise particulars of land owned and possessed will be recorded. Entries in these items will, on the other hand, help the investigators to check whether all the plots under the household's ownership and possession (other than homestead) have been listed in blocks 7 and 8. Note that all the items 8 to 15 relate to land other than homestead.

5.5.10 It will be enquired from the respondent whether the household owns any land (other than homestead) on the date of survey. If the answer is in the affirmative, code '1' will be recorded in item 8, otherwise the entry will be '2'. Similarly, the respondent will be asked whether the household has leased-out any land, leased-in any land and possessed any land which is neither owned nor leased-in as on the date of survey. Entries of code '1' or '2' will be made separately in items 10, 12, and 14, depending upon whether the answers to the respective questions are in affirmative or not.

5.5.11 The area of land owned (other than homestead) on the date of survey will be recorded in item 9, whenever '1' is recorded in item 8. Similarly, area of land leased-out, land leased-in and land otherwise possessed will be recorded respectively in items 11, 13 and 15, provided there is code '1' in corresponding items 10, 12 and 14. All the area figures to be recorded in items 9, 11, 13 and 15 should exclude the homestead land and should be expressed in 0.00 acres.

5.5.12 **BLOCK 5, VISIT-1, ITEMS 16 TO 18 : LAND OWNED BY 'NON RELATIVES'** : The object of including these three items is to find out the area of land owned by the household members who are non-relatives of the head, like domestic servants, paying guests etc, Code '1' will be recorded in item 16, if there is any 'non-relative' among the members of the household. Otherwise, entry in item 16 will be '2'. When there is a non-relative household members, it will be further ascertained whether he/she owns any land, If any 'non-relative' member of the household owns any land, the entry in item 17 will be '1'. Otherwise the entry will be '2'. Item 17 will not be filled in when there is '2' in item 16.

5.5.13 If any 'non-relative' household member is reported to own some land, i.e. if entry in item 17 is '1', the total area of land owned by all the 'non-relative' members of the household will be recorded in item 18 in 0.00 acres. Note that since all land owned by the 'non-relatives' is also treated as under the household's ownership in this survey, the area of land owned by the household (other than homestead) to be recorded in item 9 should be inclusive of land owned by the 'non-relatives'.

5.5.14 **BLOCK 5, VISIT 1, ITEM 19 : LAND OWNED AND RETAINED BUT NOT AVAILABLE FOR CROP PRODUCTION** : The total area owned by the household may not be considered available for crop-production. In fact, only the area of land types 'seasonal crops', 'orchards' and 'plantations' constitute area available for crop-production. The area of all land other than that for crop production owned and

retained by the household on the date of survey will be recorded in item 19 in 0.00 acres. However, care should be taken to exclude area of other fallows while making entry in this item. The definition of the types of land mentioned above are given in para 2.2.14 of Section Two.

**5.5.15 BLOCK 5, VISIT 1, ITEMS 20 TO 23 : AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION CARRIED OUT IN HOMESTEAD DURING KHARIF** : Sometimes the households, while reporting about the agricultural activities carried out by them, ignore those carried out on homestead land, especially when the activities are of a marginal nature. To ensure that such activities are of a marginal nature are reported, it may specifically be enquired whether the household carried out any crop-production in kitchen garden, livestock keeping, poultry farming, and any other agricultural production during the kharif season of agricultural year 1991-92. For an affirmative answer to each of these questions, code '1' will be recorded in the corresponding item, otherwise the entry will be code '2'. The information thus collected may be made use of while identifying an operational holding for the kharif season.

**5.5.16 BLOCK 5, VISIT 1, ITEM 24: WHETHER PRODUCTION CARRIED OUT/INTENDED IN ANY SEASON**: This item is meant for recording whether the household has undertaken any agricultural production in the two seasons of the agricultural year 1991-92. However, some of the households, especially those visited at the beginning of the survey period, will not be in a position to report about agricultural production in the Rabi season. In such cases, the entry against this item will be based on whether the household intends to undertake agricultural production during Rabi season. The entry will be made in terms of codes given in the next page:

agricultural production carried out or intended to be carried out in :

Kharif only .....	1
Rabi only .....	2
Both Kharif & Rabi .....	3
None .....	4

**5.5.17 BLOCK 5, VISIT 2, ITEM 1 TO 4** : In the visit-2 schedule, items 1 to 4 of the block will be copied from the corresponding items of visit-1 schedule. Even if the household changes its composition during the intervening period, household size to be recorded in item 1 will be copied from that of the visit-1 schedule.

**5.5.18 BLOCK 5, VISIT 2, ITEM 5 : MAJOR CROP SEASON** : Major crop season of a district is defined as the season (kharif or Rabi) that accounts for the major part of the gross cropped area of a district. A list providing the major crop seasons of different districts is given in appendix III. The major crop season will be determined for a household as follows :

- (i) If the household does not possess an operational holding, it will be taken as the major crop season of the district in which the household is located.

- (ii) If the household possesses an operational holding, it will be taken as the major crop season of the district in which the operated area of the household is located.
- (iii) If the are operated by a household is spread over more than one district, it will be taken as the major crop season of the district to which the major part of the operated area of the household belongs.

The entry will be made in terms of codes, as follows :

Kharif – 1,     Rabi – 2.

**5.5.19 BLOCK5, VISIT 2, ITEMS 6 TO 9 : USE OF PESTICIDES** : These items are meant for recording the use of pesticides by the household during the agricultural year 1991-92 . Pesticides are generally used for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating insects, rodents, fungi, weeds and other harmful forms of plants and animal life, both for agricultural and other purposes. If the household is reported to have used any pesticide during the agricultural year 1991-92, code ‘1’ will be recorded in item 6; otherwise the entry will be code ‘2’. Items 7 to 9 will be filled in when code ‘1’ is recorded in item 6. The purpose of use will be recorded in item 7 in terms of codes given below :

agricultural use ..... 1  
 other uses ..... 2  
 both ..... 3

A large variety of pesticides is in use for both agricultural and other purposes. For the purpose of the survey, different types of pesticides are grouped into 7 types, viz. insecticides, synthetic pyrethroids, fungicides, weedicides, rodenticides & fumigants, acaricide, and plant growth regulants. The types of pesticides are briefly described below:

- (i) Insecticides: These are generally used for destroying or repelling insects which are harmful to plants, domestic animals and human beings. These are used for agricultural and other uses. Some of the common varieties currently in use are Benzene Hexachloride (B.H.C), Lindane, organophosphates, parathion, D.D.T, dichlorvos (D.D.V.P) etc.
- (ii) Synthetic Phyrethroids: These have a wide variety of uses. The most common varieties in use are cypemethrrin, Decamethrin, Fenvalerate, Temephons.
- (iii) Funqicides: These are used to destroy and prevent fungal growth and are mostly used for agricultural purposes. A number of varieties of fungicides are in use, e.g. Thiram, ziram, Ferbam, Kitazin (I.B.P), Carbendazim (MBC) etc.
- (iv) Rodenticides & Fumigants: These are applied to destroy or repel rodents and insects. The common varieties are :  
 Aluminium Phosphide, Comafuryl, Methyl Bromide etc.

(vi) Acaricide: The main use of acaricide is to destroy mites and ticks. Methidathion, Tetradifon and Dicofol are the common varieties of acaricides.

(vii) Plant growth regulators: Alpha Naphthyl Acetic Acid (ANAA) and Cycocel are used as plant growth regulators.

The type of pesticides used for agriculture and other purposes will be recorded respectively in items 8 and 9, in terms of codes given below:

Insecticides .....	1
Synthetic Pyrethroids .....	2
Fungicides .....	3
Weedicides .....	4
Rodenticides and fumigants .....	5
Acaricide .....	6
Plant growth regulators .....	7

If, however a household is reported to have used more than one type of pesticide for agriculture or for other purposes, the code corresponding to the type used in largest quantity will be recorded.

**5.5.20 BLOCK 5,VISIT2, ITEM 10: WHETHER THE HOUSEHOLD IS PARTITIONED:** (i) 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, code '1' will be entered in this item. In all other cases the entry in this item will be code '2'.

(ii) 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.

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

- (a) 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 as gift.
- (b) 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.

**5.5.21 BLOCK 5, VISIT 2, ITEMS 11 & 12 : NUMBER OF PARTITIONED HOUSEHOLD** : when the household surveyed in the first visit is found to have been partitioned into two or more households in the second visit, as per the conditions stated in para 5.5.20, the total number of households formed from partitioning of the parent household will be recorded in item 11. These households are henceforth referred to as ‘ partitioned households’. The number of partitioned households staying within the sample village/block during the second visit will be recorded in item 12. It may be noted that items 11 & 12 will be filled in only when the entry in item 10 is code ‘1’ otherwise these will be left blank.

**5.5.22 BLOCK 5.1, VISIT 2 : PARTICULARS OF PARTIONED HOUSEHOLD** : This block is meant for recording the particulars of partitioned households relevant for the land holding survey and will be filled in only when the entry in item 10, block 5, of the visit-2 schedule is ‘1’. The particulars will be collected from each of the partitioned households residing in the sample village/block during the second visit.

**5.5.23 BLOCK 5.2, VISIT 2, COLS. (1) & (2)** : Of the partitioned households formed from the sample household of visit-1, all those residing in the sample village/block will be assigned a running serial number starting from 1. of these partitioned households, the one in which the head of the household (as reported in visit-1 schedule) is found to be residing will be given serial number ‘1’. However, if the head of the parent household is not reported to be a member of any of these households, then the household with the senior most member among the members of the household listed in the first visit will be given serial number ‘1’. The name of the head of each of the partitioned households will be recorded in col. (2) against the corresponding serial numbers. The name of the head of the parent household, as reported in visit one, will be recorded against serial number ‘1’ if he/she is found to belong to a partitioned household residing in the sample village/block.

**5.5.24 BLCOK 5.1, VISIT 2, COL. (3)** : For each of the partitioned households listed in this block, the number of its members who were also members of the parent household during visit one will be recorded in this column.

**5.5.25 BLCOK 5.1, VISIT 2, COL. (4) & (5)** : (1) It may be specially noted that for the partitioned household with serial number ‘1’, the entry in col. (4) will always be ‘1’. For the rest of the partitioned households listed in this block, it will be enquired whether it was formed before or after 30.6.92. The entry in col. (4) will be code ‘1’ if the household was formed before 30.6.92, otherwise it will be code ‘2’.

(ii) Col. (5) will be filled in only for the households with code ‘1’ in col. (4). For each such household it will be enquired whether the household has operated any land during Rabi season of the agricultural year 1991-92, as per the definition of operational holding

given in para 2.2.11. Code '1' will be recorded in col. (5) if the answer is in affirmative, otherwise the entry will be code '2'.

5.5.26 It is essential to note that the procedure of filling in blocks 9, 9.1, 10, 14, 15 and 16 will be different when the household surveyed in the first visit is found to have been partitioned in the second visit. The procedures to be adopted for partitioned households are discussed in paras 5.9.20, 5.9.23, 5.10.8, 5.14.7, 5.15.3 and 5.16.4.

5.60 **BLOCK 6, VISIT 1 : HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND THEIR ACTIVITY PARTICULARS :** All normal members of the sample household will be listed in this block in the first visit only. Demographic particulars, viz. relation to head, age, sex, general education and usual activity particulars will be recorded for every member, using one line for each.

5.6.1 **BLOCK 6, VISIT 1, COL. (1) : SERIAL NUMBER :** A continuous serial number for all the normally resident members of the sample household listed in this block is to be given in col. (1). While listing, the head of the household will be listed first followed by head's spouse, the first son, first son's wife and children, second son, second son's wife and children, etc. After the sons are enumerated, the daughters will be listed, followed by other relations, dependents, servants, etc. For definitions of 'household' and normally resident numbers, paras 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 may be referred.

5.6.2 **BLOCK 6, VISIT 1, COL. (2) : NAME OF THE MEMBER :** The names of the normally resident members corresponding to the serial numbers entered in col. (1) will be recorded in col. (2).

5.6.3 **BLOCK 6, VISIT-1, COL. (3) : RELATION TO HEAD :**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 the specified codes will be recorded in this column. The codes to be used are :

self .....	1
spouse of head .....	2
married child .....	3
spouse of married child .....	4
unmarried child .....	5
grand child .....	6
father/mother/father-in-law/ mother-in-law .....	7
brother/sister/brother-in-law/ sister-in-law .....	8
servant/employee/paying guest/ other non-relative .....	9

5.6.4 **BLOCK 6, VISIT 1, COL. (4) : AGE :** The age in completed years of all the members listed in col. (1) will be ascertained and recorded in col. (4). For a new born

baby who has not completed one year of age at the time of survey the entry to be made in col. (4) will be '0'.

5.6.5 **BLOCK 6, VISIT 1, COL. (6) : GENERAL EDUCATION:** Information regarding the general education attained by the normal members of the household listed in col. (1) will be recorded in col. (6) in terms of the specified codes. 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 first year B.A., his educational attainment will be considered only secondary/higher secondary (code '4'). Also, for a person who has studied up to 12<sup>th</sup> standard but has not sat for the final examination or has failed or even passed in the examination his/her educational attainment will be considered secondary/higher secondary (code '4'). The relevant codes to be used for recording entries in this column are :

not literate .....	1
literate but below primary .....	2
primary and above but below secondary .....	3
secondary/higher secondary .....	4
graduate and above .....	5

5.6.7 A person who can both read and write a simple message in at least one language is to be considered as literate. Those who are not able to do so are to be considered 'not literate' and will be assigned code '1'. Those who are literate but never attended any school or attended or attending educational institution but are yet to pass primary standard will get code '2'. Codes '3', '4' and '5' will indicate the successive higher standards of education attained.

5.6.8 **BLOCK 6, VISIT-1, COL. (7) : IF NOT LITERATE, WHETHER CAN READ :** Col. (7) will be filled in only for the persons who are 'not literate', i.e. those who are having entry '1' in col. (6). A person is considered as 'not literate', if he/she cannot read or write. It is, therefore, possible that some of the persons considered 'not literate' can read a simple message in at least one language but cannot write. It is to be ascertained from those with code '1' in col. (6) as to whether they can read a simple message in at least one language. If the answer is in affirmative, code '1' will be entered in col. (7). Otherwise, code '2' is to be recorded in this column.

5.6.9 **BLOCK 6, VISIT-1, COL. (8) :USUAL (PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY STATUS :** Usual activity status of a person will be determined on this basis of the various activities pursued by the person during the reference period of 365 days adopting a "relatively long time (or major time)" criterion. As mentioned in para 2.2.5, the activities are grouped into three major categories : "working", "not working but seeking and/or available for work", and "neither working nor available for work". For determining the "usual principal activity status" of a person, he or she has to be first classified into any one of the above these broad category groups on the basis of the time spent on them during the reference period of 365 days. After deciding the broad usual activity status of the person, the detailed activity status within the broad group will be determined adopting again the



“relatively long” or “major time” criterion. The detailed activity status, thus determined, will be the principal usual activity status of the person and the corresponding code (codes are given in the schedule below the block) will be recorded in col. (8).

**5.6.10 BLOCK 6, VISIT-1, COL. (9) : INDUSTRY SECTION (PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY) :** For the persons categorized as working, i.e., those with the status code 11-51 in col. (8), the corresponding “industry section” will be recorded in terms of the specified codes in col. (9). The codes are :

agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing .....	0
mining & quarrying .....	1
manufacturing .....	2/3
electricity, gas and water .....	4
construction .....	5
wholesale and retail trade, restaurants & hotels .....	6
transport, storage & communication services .....	7
financial, insurance, real estate & business services .....	8
community, social & personal services .....	9

**5.6.11 BLOCK 6, VISIT-1, COL.(10) & (11) : SUBSIDIARY GAINFUL ACTIVITY STATUS :** For each person listed in this block, it has to be ascertained whether he or she worked in a subsidiary capacity during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. If a person is found to be engaged in any “work” in subsidiary capacity, the status code of the gainful activity pursued by her/him in subsidiary capacity will be recorded in col. (10) and the corresponding “industry section” code in col. (11). For these reporting no subsidiary gainful activity, “x” may be put in both the columns. [For detailed discussion on usual activity status please refer paras 4.8 to 4.16 of Instructions to Field Staff and Field Scrutiny Programme for Schedule 1.0 : Household Consumer Expenditure, NSS 47<sup>th</sup> and 48<sup>th</sup> rounds, February 1991].

**5.7.0 Block 7, Visit-1 : particulars of area owned (other than homestead land) and particulars of area lessed-out by the household as on date of survey :** An inventory of plots owned as on the date of survey by the normal members of the household will be taken in this block. However, the area already accounted or as homestead land in item 6 of block 5 will not be included here. A plot of land is considered to be a distinct patch of land demarcated by boundaries and bearing a survey number. However, there are large plots in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan etc. Which are sub-divided into sub-plots, each bearing a distinct sub-survey number. In such cases, a plot will be taken as the distinct patch of land having a sub-survey number. A plot is generally demarcated by a strip of raised land, commonly known as ails or bunds. Such strips of land are also found inside a plot/sub-plot. All ails and bunds will be included while determining the area of a plot. It is essential to bear the following points in mind while listing the plots and recording their particulars in this block:

(i) Homestead land, as defined in para 2.2.9, is excluded from the purview of this block. However, if only a part of a plot owned by the household is found to be under

homestead, the plot will be listed. But, for the other particulars to be collected in this block, e.g. area owned, type of land etc., only the part of the plot outside the homestead will be considered.

(ii) Since all land owned by each of the normal members of a household together constitute the ownership holding, land owned by domestic servants, paying guest 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.

(iii) Out of the plots owned by the household, some may be leased out to others. All such plots will also be listed in this block. Particulars of area owned as well as those of area leased out will be recorded in the appropriate columns for each such plot.

(iv) As per the definition given in para 2.2.6 of section Two, ownership also includes owner like possession, since land leased out on long term leases for 30 years or more is considered as good as owned by lessee household. Such plots of land should not be considered as owned by the less or household. These will be enumerated under the lessee household as owned land and not as 'leased-in' land.

**5.7.1 BLOCK 7, VISIT 1, COLS. (1) AND (2) : SERIAL NUMBER AND IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS OF PLOTS** : All the plots owned wholly or partly by the sample household on the date of survey will be given separate serial numbers in col. (1). It may be noted that, in most cases, there will be a gap between the last serial number entered by the investigator and serial number '99' printed in col. (1) against 'grand total'. No attempt need be made to bridge the gap by altering the serial number printed in the schedule. Sometimes, a household may own only a part of the plot. Such plots will be listed after exhausting all the 'entirely owned' plots. However, the plots containing a part or the whole of homestead land, but not entirely covered by the homestead, will be listed at the beginning. The last line of this block is meant for providing the 'grand total' of the entries in various other columns. The survey numbers (or sub-survey numbers) of the plots will be recorded in col. (2). If a plot (with a survey number) is sub-divided and the sub-divided parts of the plot have a no sub-number, the letter 'p' will be recorded below the survey number to indicate that the entry represents only a part of the plot. On the other hand, if it is found that several plots have been amalgamated into one and no new survey number has been assigned to the consolidated plot, then the survey numbers of all the constituent plots will be recorded in col. (2). If the informant is unable to furnish the survey number (or sub-number), other identification of the plot indicating the demarcation of area by distinct patches, if any, (such as, identification of the plot by name of place, name of plot etc.) will be recorded in col. (2).

**5.7.2 BLOCK 7, VISIT 1, COL. (3) : LOCATION CODE** : In this column, the location of the plot is to be recorded in terms of codes given in next page:

For rural Schedule:

In rural areas	-	within village .....	1
	-	outside village but within patwari circle .....	2
	-	outside patwari circle but within revenue inspector's circle .....	3
	-	outside revenue inspector's circle but within tehsil .....	4
	-	outside tehsil but within district .....	5
	-	outside district but within state .....	6
	-	outside state .....	7
In urban area	-	within state .....	8
	-	outside state .....	9
For urban schedule :			
In urban areas	-	within sample town .....	1
	-	outside sample town but within state .....	2
	-	outside state .....	3
In rural areas	-	within state .....	4
	-	outside state .....	5

The code structure given above is self-explanatory. For each plot listed in this block, the jurisdiction within which the plot is located will be ascertained and the appropriate code will be recorded in col. (3). However, when the informant is unable to furnish information on the location of a plot in terms of jurisdictions of circles of patwaris or of revenue inspector, or where the partwari system is non-existent, the relevant code for within or outside the tehsil will be recorded.

**5.7.3 BLOCK 7, VISIT 1, COLS. (4) AND (5) : GEOGRAPHICAL AREA :** The total geographical area of the plot (i.e. the area under the survey number or sub-survey number) will be recorded in col. (5), even if only a part of it is owned by the household. If the geographical area is quoted by the informant from some document, code '1' will be entered in col. (4), otherwise the entry will be code '2'. If the informant is not a position to report the geographical area, either from a document or from memory, it may be ascertained by consulting knowledgeable persons of the village. If all efforts to get the required information fail, 'N.A.' will be recorded in col. (5) with a dash (-) in cols. (4) and (6). The geographical area, whenever available, will be recorded in acres rounded off to two places of decimal.

**5.7.4 BLOCK 7, VISIT 1, COLS. (6) AND (7) : AREA OWNED :** (I) If the entire area of the plot (i.e. area under survey number or sub-survey number) is owned by the household, the total geographical area of the plot will be recorded in col. (7) and 100 will be recorded in col. (6). However, if the plot is jointly owned by members of two or more households, the percentage share of area owned by the sample household will be recorded in col. (6) and the actual area owned in col. (7). All entries in col. (7) are to be made in

acres rounded off to two places of decimal and those in col. (6) in terms of percentage share expressed in whole numbers. It may be noted that when geographical area of the plot is not available, i.e. when 'N.A.' is entered in col. (5), a dash (-) will be entered in col. (6).

(ii) when a part of the plot is covered under homestead land, the entries in cols. (6) and (7) will relate to the area outside the homestead, the percentage share and actual area of only the part of the plot not covered under homestead will be recorded in cols. (6) and (7) respectively.

**5.7.5 BLOCK 7, VISIT 1, COL. (8) TO (13) : AREA OWNED BY TYPE OF LAND :** These columns are meant for recording are of different types of land constituting the portion of the plot owned by the household. All the area figures to be recorded in these columns should be expressed in acres rounded off to two places of decimal. For each plot listed in the block, the portion of area owned by the household will be categorized under six types of land, viz. 'seasonal crop area with irrigation facilities', 'seasonal crop area without irrigation facilities', 'orchards' plantations & forests', 'water bodies', 'are put to other non-agricultural uses' and 'others'. The classification of area owned will be done according to the definitions given in paragraph 2.2.14 and it will be based on the usual feature of the land as reported by the informant. For example, even if a piece of land, which is usually irrigated and is likely to be irrigated in the future, could not be irrigated during the last crop season, it will be treated as irrigated for this purpose. However, in case where the 'type' of a piece of land is reported to have changed in the recent past and the changed status is likely to continue in the future, the changed status will be considered to determine the type of land. For example, the area of a piece of land which is reported to have been converted from a seasonal crop area to an orchard in the recent part will be recorded under 'orchards' plantations and forest'. Similarly, 'current fallow' will always be treated as are under seasonal crops, while 'other fallows' will be so treated only if it is still considered as arable land by the respondent. It is to be specially noted that actually forested area under any legal enactment, area under farm-forestry and social forestry consisted in the portion of the plot owned by the household will be classified as 'orchards, plantations and forest'. The relationship between the standard nine-fold classification and type of land is given in Illustration 4 on page 116. Care should also be taken to ensure that the entries made in cols. (8) to (13) add up to the entry in col. (7).

**5.7.6 BLOCK 7, VISIT 1, COLS. (14) TO (19) : PARTICULARS OF LEASED-OUT LAND :** These columns are to be filled in only for the plots which are leased-out wholly or partly to others and, hence, not under the possession of the sample household on the date of survey. If no portion of the plot owned by the household is leased out to others, cols. (15) to (19) will be left blank with code '2' in col. (14). Whenever the portion of the plot owned by the household, either wholly or partly, is found to be given on lease to others, code '1' will be recorded in col. (14). In all such cases, the rest of the columns will be filled in as follows:

(i) The number of households to which the whole or a part of the plot owned by the household is leased out will be recorded in col. (15). In most cases, the whole or a part of



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 or land receives a stipulated share of the produce but he does not participate in the work nor does he manage or direct or organize the agricultural operations on the plot of land which he has leased out. Leasehold under service contract will mean that an employer gives 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 col. (19).

**5.8.0 BLOCK 8, VISIT 1: PARTICULARS OF AREA LEASED IN OTHERWISE POSSESSED (OTHER THAN HOMESTEAD LAND) BY THE HOUSEHOLD AS ON DATE OF SURVEY:**

The block is meant for recording particulars of land leased in and land possessed but neither owned nor leased in (otherwise possessed) by the household as on the date of survey. However, the area leased in/otherwise possessed land already accounted for as homestead land in item 6 of block 5 will not be included here. For this purpose, all the plots/sub-plots which is wholly or partly held on lease or otherwise possessed by the household on the date of survey will be listed in the block, irrespective of whether a part or the whole of the plot is possessed. If a part of the plot is owned and another part is leased-in, the plot will appear both in block 7 as well as block 8. A plot of land will be identified according to the criteria laid down in para 5.7.o. It is essential to bear the following points in mind while listing the plots for recording particulars of land held on lease :

- (i) Homestead land, as defined in para 2.2.9, is excluded from the purview of this block. However, if only a part of a plot held on lease by the household is found to be under homestead, the plot will be listed in this block. But,

the particulars of area leased in, type of land etc., will be collected only for the part of the plot outside the homestead.

- (ii) When a piece of land, which is owned by a family member who is not a normal resident of the sample household, is under the possession of the sample household, it will be treated as land held on lease.
- (iii) Land held on long term lease for 30 years or more will not be considered as land leased-in.
- (iv) Land taken on lease from Government or from non-household institutions under specified terms will be treated as leased-in land. But, when such public or institutional land is held by the household with no right of possession, it will be considered as 'land possessed but neither owned nor leased-in'. This type of possession will henceforth be called 'otherwise possessed' land.

**5.8.1 BLOCK 8, VISIT 1, COLS. (1) & (2) : SERIAL NUMBER AND IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS OF PLOTS :**

All the plots held wholly or partly on lease by the sample household on the date of survey will be given separate serial numbers in col. (1). It may be noted that, in most cases, there will be a gap between the last serial number entered by the investigator and serial number '99' printed in col. (1) against 'grand total'. No attempt need be made to bridge the gap by altering the serial number printed in the schedule. Sometimes, a household may hold only a part of a plot on lease. Such plots will be listed after exhausting all the plots entirely held on lease. The 'otherwise possessed' plots, if any, will be listed after listing all the plots held wholly or partly on lease. The last line of this block is meant for providing the 'grand total' of the entries in various other columns. The procedure suggested in para 5.7.1 for the col. (2) of block 7 will be followed for making entries in col. (2) of this block as well.

**5.8.2 BLOCK 8, VISIT 1, COLS. (3) TO (5) :** The procedure laid down in paras 5.7.2 & 5.7.3 for making entries in cols. (3) to (5) of block 7 will be followed for recording entries in the corresponding columns of this block.

**5.8.3 BLOCK 8, VISIT 1, COLS. (6) & (7) : AREA LEASED-IN OR OTHERWISE POSSESSED :** For each plot, the percentage share of area held on lease or otherwise possessed will be recorded in col. (6) and the actual area held by the household in col. (7). A procedure similar to the one mentioned in para 5.7.4 for cols. (6) & (7) of block 7 will be adopted for making entries in these two columns.

**5.8.4 BLOCK 8, VISIT 1, COLS. (8) TO (13) : AREA BY TYPE OF LAND :** These columns are meant for recording area of different types of land constituting the portion of the plot held by the household, either on lease or otherwise possessed. The procedure to be adopted for making entries in these columns is similar to that given in para 5.7.5 for cols. (8) to (13) of block 7.

5.8.5 **BLOCK 8, VISIT 1, COL(14) : TYPE OF POSSESSION:** For each plot listed in this block, it will be ascertained whether the portion of land held by the household is taken on lease or is 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 col. (14) for each plot in terms of the codes given below:

recorded lease ..... 1  
 not recorded lease ..... 2  
 otherwise possessed ..... 3

Generally, the 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 in col. (14).

5.8.6 **BLOCK 8, VISIT 1, COL. (15) : 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 an 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 years 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

5.8.7 **BLOCK 8, VISIT 1, COLS. (16) & (17) : TERMS OF LEASE AND LESSOR TYPE:** These columns are to be filled in only for the plots which are wholly or partly held on lease by the sample household, i.e. for plots with either code '1' or '2' in col. (14). For all such plots, the terms of lease on which the area is held will be recorded in col. (16) in terms of codes.



# ILLUSTRATION 1

## An example for filling in Blocks 7 & 8

Consider that a sample household reports the following plots under its ownership and possession on the date of survey.

- (i) Plot with survey no. S10 : Total area = 2.00 acres. Entirely owned and retained. Part of the area is under homestead and the other half is used for crop-cultivation.
- (ii) Plot with survey no. S20 : Total area = 1.50 acres. Entirely owned. A part of the plot (0.50 acres) is leased out. The plot was purchased in November 1991.
- (iii) Plot with survey no. S30 : Total area = 3.00 acres. The entire area is under a paddy farm jointly operated with another household. Half of the plot is owned by the sample household and the other half is owned by the partner household.
- (iv) Plot with survey no. S40 : Total area = 3.00 acres. Entirely owned. A part (2.00 acres) is leased out to household 'A' and the other part (1.00 acres) is leased out to household 'B'.
- (v) Plot with survey no. S100 : Total area 1.25 acres. It is owned by a domestic servant and is looked after by his family members residing in a different household.
- (vi) Plot with survey no. S45 : Total area = 1.40 acres. Entirely leased-in.
- (vii) Plot with survey no. S50 : Total area = 1.00 acres. Half of the area is owned by the household and the other half is owned by a family member staying away. The entire area is under an orchard which is harvested in Kabi only and is entirely possessed by the household.

The entries in some selected columns of block 7 and block 8 will be as follows.

B L O C K 7						
sl. no. of plot	particulars of plots			whether any part of land leased out (yes/no)	no. of leases in	in
	survey number or other identification particulars	geographical area of plot (acres 0.00)	percentage of area owned by household (in whole no.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	S10	2.00	50	1.00	2	-
2	S20	1.50	100	1.50	1	0.50
3	S40	3.00	100	2.00	1	2.00
4					2	1.00
5	S100	1.25	100	1.25	1	1.25
6	S50(P)	1.00	50	1.00	2	-
7	S30	3.00	50	1.50	2	-
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B L O C K 8						
sl. no. of plot	particulars of plots			whether any part of land leased out (yes/no)	no. of leases in	in
	survey number or other identification particulars	geographical area of plot (acres 0.00)	percentage of area owned by household (in whole no.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	S45	1.40	100	1.40		
2	S50(P)	2.00	50	1.00		
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The code-structure for terms of lease and brief discussion on some of the terms are given in para 5.7.6 (iv). In col. (17), the type of lesser household will be recorded in terms of code. The code-structure for 'type of lesser' is exactly the same as that for the 'type of lessee' (refer para 5.7.6 (iii)).

**5.9.0 BLOCK 9, VISIT 1 & 2 : PARTICULARS OF PLOTS POSSESSED BY OPERATIONAL HOLDING DURING MAJOR PART OF KHARIF/RABI :** (i)

The particulars of holding operated by the household will be recorded plot wise in this block. For this block, the reference period for making entries in the schedule of visit-1 will be the kharif season of the agricultural year 1991-92, while that for the schedule of visit-2 will be the Rabi season of the same agricultural year.

(ii) 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 extent 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 season 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

(contd.)

sl. No.	Crop	season
9.	Sugarcane	kharif
10.	Sesamum	kharif, Rabi
11.	Groundnut	kharif
12.	Linseed	Rabi
13.	Castor	kharif
14.	Cotton	kharif
15.	Tabacco	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 both in kharif and Rabi. In general, the crop season of such a crop should be determined on the basis of its months of harvesting.

(iii) A holding 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.

(iv) A holding engaged only in agricultural production relating to livestock, poultry, pisciculture etc., i.e. other than crop-production, will be treated as being operated so long as it continues to carry out the activity. In other words, an exclusively livestock holding, for example, 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 holding produces any livestock product during a season, it will be considered to be in operation.

(v) 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. In visit one, information on operational holdings for kharif season of 1991-92 will be collected and the area possessed by the holding during the major part of the period July to December will be considered to constitute the operational holding. Similarly, in visit two, information on operational holdings for Rabi season of 1992 will be collected and the area possessed by the holding during the major part of the period January to June 1992 will be considered to constitute the operational holding. If during the reference period (i.e. kharif season in visit-1, and Rabi season in visit-2) a household is found to operate more than one operational holding, according to the definition given in para 2.2.11 of Section Two,

separate sheets will be used to record the particulars of operational holding in block 9 and a serial number will be assigned to each operational holding operated by the household, which will be recorded in the space provided at the top of block 9. If any loose sheet is used for this purpose that has to be stitched with the main schedule. Even when the household is found to operate only one operational holding during the reference period, the serial number (in this case '1') should be entered in the space provided. It should be specially noted that operational holdings appearing in both the schedules will bear the same serial number. Moreover, a Rabi holding which is distinctly different from the holdings reported in kharif will be given a fresh serial number. An example for the method of assigning serial numbers to operational holdings is given in Illustration 2 on page 99.

(vi) Again, an operational holding may sometimes be operated jointly by two or more households. For the operational holdings jointly operated by two or more households, the number of partner households will be recorded in the space provided at the top of block 9.

5.9.1 **IDENTIFICATION OF AN OPERATIONAL HOLDING :** (i) As per the definition of operational holding given in para 2.2.11 the 'person' represents the 'economic unit' which operates/directs/manages the agricultural operations carried out in the holding by utilizing 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 in such cases when

(a) two or more members of the household independently direct/manage two distinct economic units engaged in agricultural production ( as defined in para 2.2.10), even if most of the technical resources used by them are the same ;

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

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.

(ii) 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 as well as are jointly responsible for running the holding.

(iii) The coverage of 'agricultural production', defined in para 2.2.10 of Section Two, implies that even when a household is found to grow vegetables in kitchen garden only, or flowers in the courtyard or on the terrace, 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 an holding, even if no crop production is undertaken by it during the reference period.

(iv) 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 discussed in sub-para i(b) of this paragraph. But, since it is known that, in the 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.

(v) 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 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'.

(vi) Only when a household undertakes no agricultural production on any part of the land possessed by it during the reference period, it will be considered to have no operational holding. However, 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.

**5.9.2 ENUMERATION OF PLOTS IN BLOCK 9 OF VISIT-1 SCHEDULE** :Once an operational holding is identified, all the plots/sub-plots included wholly or partly in it will be listed in block 9 of visit-1 schedule for the kharif season and that of visit-2 schedule for Rabi season. However, the procedures to be followed for enumerating the plots in block 9 of the visit-1 and visit-2 schedules will be quite different. The procedure of enumeration of plots in block 9 of visit-1 schedule is given in the next page :

In visit-1 schedule block 9 is divided into three sub-blocks, as

- A : Plots reported in block 7 coming under the purview of the operational holding,
- B : Plots reported in block 8 coming under the purview of the operational holding,

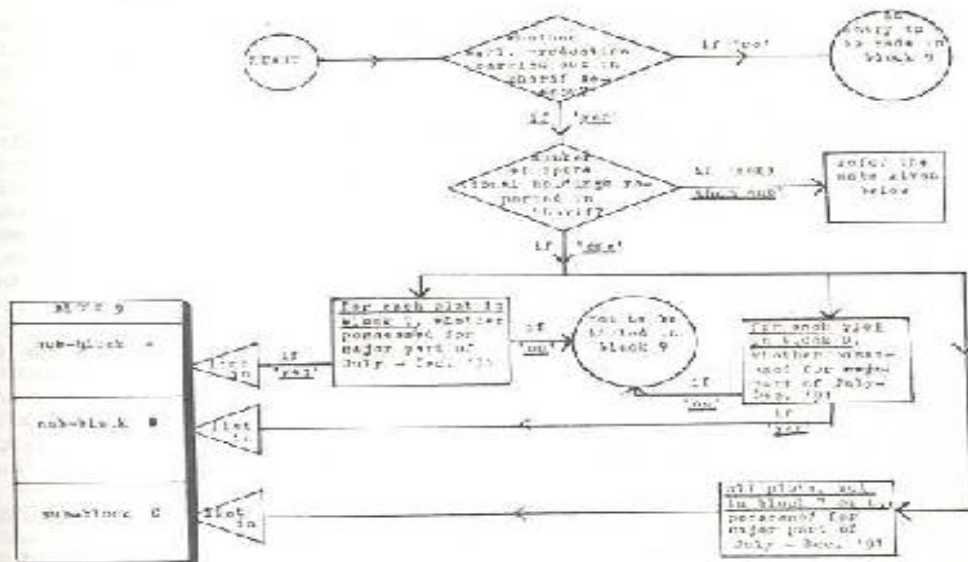
and C : Other plots coming under the purview of the operational holding but not appearing in block 7 or 8.

While making the list of plots in block 9, first the plots owned 'wholly' or 'partly' by the household on the date of survey will be examined and those which satisfy the conditions of inclusion in the operational holding (i.e. those which have been under the possession of the holding for the major part of the reference period) will be recorded under sub-block 'A'. Note that since all these plots would come from block 7 only, the plot(s) contained in the homestead land will not be listed in this sub-block. After having exhausted all the plots of block 7, the plots listed in block 8, i.e. plots held wholly or partly on lease or are otherwise possessed on the date of survey will be examined. Among the plots listed in block 8, those which come under the purview of the operational holding (i.e. those which have been under the possession of the household for the major part of the reference period) will be listed in sub-block 'B' of block 0. Again since the plot(s) contained in the homestead land is not listed in block 8, it will not be listed under this sub-block. At this point, it is particularly important to note that all the plots (wholly or partly) owned, held on lease or otherwise possessed by the household on the date of survey need not necessarily be listed in block 9, as the reference period for collection of data in blocks 7 & 8 is different from that for block 9. Also, the plots owned by the household on the date of survey (as listed in block 7) might have been leased out to others during the reference period for which the data on operational holding is being collected. Conversely, some plots operated during the reference period may not be possessed by the household on the date of survey. Finally, all plots which are not recorded in blocks 7 or 8, but are coming under the purview of the operational holding, will be listed in sub-block 'C' of block 9. All the plots which are not possessed on the date of survey, but are under the purview of operational holding (i.e. possessed during the major part of the reference period), will be recorded in this sub-block. Besides these, homestead land will be recorded against serial number '98', printed in col. (1). It may be noted here that, when a household has more than one operational holding, the homestead land will be included only in operational holding number 1. The method of enumeration of plots in this block is indicated in Illustration 2 on page 99.

**5.9.3 BLOCK 9, VISIT-1 COL. (1) : SERIAL NUMBER :** For each plot coming under the purview of the operational holding, a continuous serial number will be assigned and recorded in col. (1), irrespective of whether the plots recorded are under 'A' 'B' or 'C'. The serial numbers '98' and '99' meant for 'homestead' and 'grand total' respectively, will not be changed.

## ILLUSTRATION 2

Listing Plots in Block 9 of Form - 1 Schedule



When more than one operational holding is reported in Kharif season, each will be assigned a separate serial number. The procedure of assigning serial numbers to and determining constitution of the operational holding is illustrated below :

Consider the example given in Illustration 1 :

Poultry farm on plot no. S 50 is jointly operated. It will be treated as a distinct holding.

Besides poultry farming, the household reports two other agricultural activities, viz. crop-production and horticulture. If these two activities are carried out independently in two techno-economic units, the household will be considered to have three operational holdings.

Now, if all the plots, except S 100 & S 20, are possessed for major part of July - Dec. 1991, and if no other plot is possessed for major part of July - Dec. 1991, then the constitution of the operational holdings will be as follows :

Operational holding no. 1 : Homestead, S 10 (excl. homestead), S 40 and S 45.

Operational holding no. 2 : S 50

Operational holding no. 3 : S 30

For each operational holding, a separate Block 9 will be filled in. Plots, for each holding, will be listed according to the procedure indicated in the chart given above.

5.9.4 **BLOCK 9, VISIT-2 CLS. (2) & (3):** These columns are meant for recording references for plots listed here, in terms of block number and plot number of the plots listed in blocks 7 & 8. The block numbers 7 and 8 are printed in col. (2) of sub-blocks 'A' and 'B' respectively and '9' is printed in that of sub-block 'C'. In col.(3) of sub-blocks 'A' & 'B' the serial number of the plot corresponding to the one listed in this block will be copied from block 7 and 8 respectively.

5.9.5 **BLOCK 9, VISIT 1, COLS. (4) TO (6) : PARTICULARS OF PLOT:** For the plots listed in sub-block 'C', entries in these columns will be made in the same manner as explained for recording those in cols. (2), (3) & (5) of block 7. For the plots listed in sub-block 'A' and 'B', the entries against the respective plots will be copied from the corresponding columns of block 7 and 8.

5.9.6 **BLOCK 9, VISIT 1, COLS. (7) & (8): AREA OPERATED :** For each plot belonging, wholly or partly, to the operational holding, the percentage share of the area operated in the total geographical area of the plot will be recorded in whole numbers in col. (7). The actual area operated will be recorded in acres rounded off to two places of decimal in col.(8). The entries in visit-1 schedule will relate to the area operated in kharif season. If area operated of a plot consists of owned area, area held on lease and area categories will be entered in col. (8).

5.9.7 **BLOCK 9, VISIT-1, COL. (9) : OPERATED AREA OWNED :** Out of the area operated, as recorded in col. )8), the part owned will be recorded in col. (9) in acres rounded of to two places of decimal. In case of joint operational holdings, the are owned by all the participating households will be taken into account.

5.9.8 **BLOCK 9, VISIT-1, COLS. (10) & (14) : PARTICULARS OF OPERATED AREA LISTED IN :** (i) If the operated area oaf the plot is held, wholly or partly, on lease by the household(s), the type of lease and the period of lease will be ascertained and the respective entries will be recorded in cols. (10) & (11) in terms of codes. The type of lease may be in the nature of a verbal contract or a written agreement. If the lease is a recorded one (written agreement), code '1' will be entered in col. (10), otherwise the entry will be code '2'. The period of lease will be recorded in terms of codes in col. (11). The codes for period of lease will be the same as that given in para 5.8.6 for duration of possession. However, for land held in lease, the period of lease agreed upon, either verbally or in writing, will be considered for making entries in this column. In case of 'otherwise possessed' land or where there is no agreement, whether written or oral, the entry will correspond to the period of actual possession by the household.

(ii) The actual area of the part of the plot taken on lease by the household(s) and included in the operational holding will be recorded in col. (14) in acres rounded off to two places of decimal. The 'lesser type' and 'terms of lease' will be recorded in cols. (12) and (13) respectively. In case, different parts of the plot are leased in from different types of lesser and/or on different terms of lease, the area taken on lease from a type of lesser



or on a term of lease that accounts for the major part of the leased-in area of the plot will be recorded in cols. (12) and (13) respectively.

5.9.9 **BLOCK 9, VISIT-1, COL. (15):** The area of otherwise possessed land in the plot, if any, will be recorded in col. (15) in acres rounded off to two places of decimal..

5.9.10 **BLOCK 9, VISIT-1, COLS. (16) & (17) : AREA WATER LOGGED:** Information on availability of drainage facility will be ascertained for the plots of the operational holding which are generally affected by water logging. The definition of 'drainage facility' is given in para 2.215 of Section Two. It is clearly stated in the definition that natural drainage, i.e. automatic outflow of excess water from the plot by virtue of its position, will not be considered as drainage facility. If a plot, or a part of it, is affected by water-logging over a certain period of the reference agricultural season, the area of such land having drainage facility will be recorded in col. (16) and that without drainage facility in col. (17). Generally, the question of water logging may not arise in the cases of irrigated plots. However, if the irrigated plots remain water-logged over a certain period of the season, the data on availability of drainage facility may be collected for those plots also. The area figures will be recorded in acres rounded off to two places of decimal.

5.9.11 **BLOCK 9, VISIT-1, COLS. (18) TO (25): AREA BY LAND USE:**

(i) Particulars of irrigation and land use of the operated area of the plot will be collected in these columns. Except for col. (21). Where the source of irrigation is to be recorded in terms of codes, all the other columns are meant for recorded area by land use. All the area figures will be recorded in acres rounded off to two places of decimal . The relationship between the standard nine-fold classification and type of land used is given Illustration 4 on page 116.

(ii) The net sown area (defined in para 2.2.14 of Section Two) irrigated during the reference agricultural season will be recorded in col. (20). The corresponding code for source of irrigation will be entered in col. (21). The codes for source of irrigation are:

canal ... ..	1
tank ... ..	2
tube-well .....	3
well ... ..	4
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, only the code for the source attributable to the largest share of the area will be recorded in col. (21). Again, if operated area of a plot is irrigated more than once during the reference agricultural season, only the net area irrigated will be recorded in col. (20). The net area irrigated is the total of the areas irrigated from different sources. Counting each area irrigated only once, even if it is irrigated more than once during the reference period.

(iii) The un irrigated part of the net sown area of the plot coming under the purview of the operational holding will be recorded in col. (19).

(iv) The area of cultivable land kept fallow during the reference agricultural season, irrespective of whether it is cultivated during the agricultural year or not, will be recorded in col. (22).

(v) The area of forest, land under water bodies used for pisciculture, land put to non-agriculture uses and ‘, as defined in para 2.2.14 of Section Two, during the reference agricultural season will be recorded in cols. (18), (23), (24) & (25) respectively.

5.9.12 **BLOCK 9, VISIT-1, COL. (26) :** For each plot listed in this block, it will be ascertained whether any agricultural production, as defined in para 2.2.10 of Section Two, is carried out during the reference agricultural season in the part of the plot included in the operational holding. If the answer is in the affirmative, code ‘1’ will be recorded in col. (26, otherwise the entry will be code ‘2’.

5.9.13 **BLOCK 9, VISIT-1, COL. (27) :** (i) If the part of the plot included in the operational holding is possessed by the operating household(s) for the major part of the agricultural year 1991-92, the entry in this column will be code ‘1’. Sometimes, a plot, or a part of it, is not possessed by the operating household(s) for major part of the agricultural year, even though the said area is possessed by the operating In all such cases, code ‘2’ will be entered in col. (27).

(ii) Since the first visit to the sample household will be made during the period January 1992 to August 1992, it may be difficult in some cases to ascertain, during the first visit, whether the part of the plot included in the operational holding is possessed for the major part of the agricultural year or not. However, it is expected that, in most cases, the informant will be able to give a definite reply in the first visit itself. The entry in the visit-1 schedule will thus be made on the basis of information received in the first visit. It may be specially mentioned here that all the plots listed in block 9 of visit-1 schedule will be listed again in the visit-2 schedule, either in block 9 or block 9.1. since there is a provision of recording the same information in block 9.1 also, the reply to this question will be ascertained again in the second visit. The entry in the visit-1 schedule, it is expected, will help ascertaining the correct position during the second visit.

5.9.14 **ENUMERATION OF PLOTS IN BLOCK 9 OF VISIT-2 SCHEDULE :** (i) In visit-2 schedule, block 9 is divided into two sub-blocks, as

X : Plots in block (9) of visit-1 schedule also operated in rabi  
and Y : Plots operated in rabi and not reported in block 9 of visit-1 schedule.

While making the list of plots coming under the purview of the operational holding for the Rabi season in block 9, first the plots operated in the holding during kharif will be examined. These are plots listed in block 9 of visit-1 schedule. Among these, the plots satisfying the conditions of inclusion in the operational holding for Rabi will be recorded

in sub-block x. There may be plots coming under the purview of the Rabi holding which were not included in the kharif holding. All such plots will be listed in sub-block y of block 9. It may be specially noted that, in visit-2 schedule, the particulars of homestead land will be recorded in either of the lines with “97” & “98” in col. (1) of block 9 for the operational holding no.1 of Rabi season. The particulars of homestead will be recorded against “98” if the holding is operated both in kharif and Rabi. On the other hand, if the holding is operated only during Rabi, the particulars of homestead will be recorded against “97”. Thus under no circumstances both the lines with “97” and “98” in col. (1) will be filled in. It is apparent that the investigators will have to carry the filled-in visit-1 schedule on his second visit to the sample household. The procedure of listing plots in block 9 of visit-2 schedule is indicated in Illustration 3 on page 114.

(ii) However, in the visit-2 schedule, when the survey code recorded in item 18 of block 1 is “2”, i.e., when the household surveyed in the first visit is substituted in the second, the entries in block 9 will be made through direct enquiry.

**5.9.15 BLOCK 9, VISIT-2, COL. (1) : SERIAL NUMBER :** For each plot coming under the Rabi holding, a continuous serial number will be assigned and recorded in col. (1), irrespective of whether the plots are recorded sub-block ‘X’ or ‘Y’. In doing so the serial number ‘98’ printed in the last line of the sub-block ‘X’ will be ignored.

**5.9.16 BLOCK 9, VISIT-2, COLS. (2) & (3) :** These columns are meant for recording references for plots listed here, in terms of operational holding number and plot number of this plots which were part of kharif holdings. The serial number of the operational holding to which a plot listed in sub-block “X” belonged (wholly or partly) in kharif season will be recorded in col. (2). For each plot in sub-block “X”, the serial number of the plot, as recorded in the corresponding block 9 of visit-1 schedule, will be copied in col. (3). For the plots listed in sub-block “Y”, “9” and “X” are already printed in cols. (2) & (3) respectively.

**5.9.17 BLOCK 9, VISIT-2, COLS. (4) TO (6) : PARTICULARS OF PLOTS :** For plots listed in sub-block ‘X’, the entries in this columns will be copied from the corresponding columns against the respective plots listed in block 9 of visit-1 schedule. For plots listed in sub-block ‘Y’, entries in this column will be made according to the procedure explained in paras 5.7.1 to 5.7.3.

**5.9.18 BLOCK 9, VISIT-2, COLS. (7) TO (26) :** These columns in the visit-2 schedule are exactly the same as in the visit-1 schedule. The procedure for filling in these columns will thus be the same, except that the entries in columns will be made with Rabi as the reference period in the visit-2 schedule.

**5.9.19 BLOCK 9, VISIT-2, COL. (27) :** As stated in para 5.9.13, while ascertaining whether the part of the plot is possessed for the major part of the agricultural year 1991-92, the corresponding entry in visit-1 schedule, if available, may be consulted to find out the correct position. The entry thus determined will be recorded in col. (27) of the block

in visit-2 schedule. No correction need be made on the corresponding entry of visit-2 schedule.

**5.9.20 BLOCK 9 : SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING IN VISIT-2 SCHEDULE FOR PARTITIONED HOUSEHOLD :**

(i) When a household surveyed in the first visit is found to have been partitioned into two or more households in the second visit, block 9 will be filled in separately for each of the partitioned households listed in block 5.1 (of visit-2 schedule) with code '1' in col. (5). The serial number of the partitioned household will be recorded in the box-space provided at the top of block 9. The serial number of the operational holdings will run continuously over all the partitioned households with code '1' in col. (5) of block 5.1. If the partitioned household with serial number '1' operates any land during Rabi season, then the serial number of the operational holdings of the household will be same as that given in visit-1 schedule.

(ii) For all the operational holdings identified for the partitioned household, block 9 will be filled in according to the instructions given in para 5.9.0 to 5.9.19. It may, however, be noted that for the operational holdings held by the partitioned households with serial number other than '1', the entry in col. (27) of block 9 will invariably be code '2'. Further, sub-block 'X' will remain blank for all such operational holdings, For the operational holdings reported by the partitioned household with serial number '1' the entry in col. (27) will be determined according to the procedure discussed in para 5.9.19.

(iii) When there is no partitioning of the household surveyed in the first visit, the entry in the space provided for recording serial number of partitioned households at the top of block 9 will be '1'.

**5.9.21 BLOCK 9.1, VISIT-2 : PARTICULARS OF PLOTS INCLUDED IN OPERATIONAL HOLDING OF KHARIF BUT NOT IN RABI :**

(i) For each operational holding reported in the first visit (kharif holding), a separate block 9.1 will be filled in during the second visit, provided that some of the area constituting the kharif holding is holding of Rabi season. The operational holding number of the holding to which a block 9.1 pertains will be recorded in box-space provided at the top of the block. For an operational holding, all plots listed in block 9 of visit-1 schedule but not included in the corresponding Rabi holding thus not listed in block 9 of visit-2 schedule) will be listed in the block 9.1 for that operational holding. If however, a plot included in a kharif holding be partitioned into two or more parts and only one of the parts remains in the corresponding Rabi holding, the plot will be listed in this block as well as in block 9 of visit-2 schedule. In such cases the letter "S" will be written against the plot in the column for recording survey no. or identification particulars of the plot in both blocks 9 and 9.1. In such case a kharif holding is not operated at all in Rabi season, then all the plots listed for the operational holding in block 9 of visit-1 schedule will be listed in block 9.1. The procedure of listing plots in block 9.1 is given in Illustration 3 on page 114.

(ii) All plots recorded in this block will be assigned a serial number which will be recorded in col. (1). It may be specially mentioned that if the homestead land is required

to be listed in block 9.1, it should be recorded in this last line, where “98” is printed in cols. (1) & (2).

(iii) The serial number of the plot as recorded in the corresponding block 9 of visit-1 schedule will be copied in col. (2).

(iv) The particulars of the plot will be copied in cols. (3) to (5) from the respective columns of block 9 of visit-1 schedule.

(v) if the whole area of a plot operated in kharif is excluded from the Rabi holding, entries in cols. (6) to (10) will be copied respectively from cols. (7), (9), (14), (15) & (8) of block 9 of visit-1 schedule. On the other hand, if only a part of the area of a plot operated in kharif is excluded from the Rabi holding, only the excluded part will be taken into account while making entries in cols. (6) to (10). The entries in cols. (7) to (10) will be recorded in acres rounded off to two places of decimal.

(vi) If the plot or the part of the plot operated during kharif is possessed by the operational household(s) for the major part of the agricultural year 1991-92, code ‘1’ will be recorded in col. (11). Sometimes, a plot, or a part of it, is operated during kharif season but is not possessed by the operating household(s) during the major part of the agricultural year. In all such cases code ‘2’ will be recorded in col. (11). The entry in this column should not be copied from col. (27) of block 9 of visit-1 schedule without verifying the position again. The correct position has to be ascertained in the second visit and, in case of discrepancy between the entries made in the visit-1 and visit-2 schedule, no correction need be done in the visit-1 schedule.

**5.9.22 BLOCK 9.1, SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SURVEY CODE “2”**: When the survey code recorded in item 18 of block 1 of visit-1 schedule is “2”, i.e., when the household surveyed in the first visit is substituted in the second, the entries in this block will be made by direct enquiry. In such cases, all the plots operated during kharif but not in Rabi will be ascertained directly from the informant. All such plots will be listed in this block and other details will be collected by putting direct questions.

**5.9.23 BLOCK 9.1 : SPECIAL INSTRUCTION FOR FILLING IN VISIT-2 SCHEDULE FOR PARTITIONED HOUSEHOLDS**: In case of partitioning of the household surveyed in visit-1, block 9.1 will be filled in only for the partitioned household with serial number ‘1’. Generally, the instructions given in para 5.9.21 will be followed for making entries in this block also for the partitioned household with serial number ‘1’. There is only one exception and it relates to col. (11) of this block. For making entry in this column, first, the total period for which the plot of land is held under possession by the parent household and the portioned households taken together will be ascertained. If this period accounts for the major part of the agricultural year 1991-92, the entry in col. (11) will be code ‘1’, otherwise it will be code ‘2’.

**5.10.0 BLOCK 10, VISIT 1 & 2 : 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 the visit-1 schedule, the information will relate to the holdings operated in kharif season of agricultural year 1991-92. Similarly, the information relating to the holdings operated in Rabi season of the same agricultural year will be recorded in the visit-2 schedule. 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, provisions for recording particulars of as many as four operational holdings in the block. In case a household is found to have more than four holdings, a spare sheet may be attached in this block.

5.10.1 **BLOCK 10, VISIT 1 & 2, COLS. (1) TO (3)** : Serial numbers assigned to the operational holding in block 9 will be recorded in col. (1). If the operational holding is managed solely by the member(s) of the sample household, the holding will be treated as an individually operated holding and code '1' will be recorded in col. (2). 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 in col. (2) Only when the holding is jointly operated, (i.e. entry in col. (2) is '2'), the number of participating households, including the sample household, will be recorded in col. (3). For individual holdings a cross mark(x) will be put in this column.

5.10.2 **BLOCK 10, VISIT 1 & 2, COL. (4) : CLASS OF AREA OPERATED:** The area of operational holdings are classified into 5 classes. In this column, the class of area operated of the holding will be recorded in terms of codes given below:

0.00	-	0.09 acres	.....	1
0.10	-	0.99 acres	.....	2
1.00	-	9.99 acres	.....	3
10.00	-	99.99 acres	.....	4
100.00		acres & above	.....	5

5.10.3 **BLOCK 10, VISIT 1 & 2, COL. (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 extreme 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 codes specified for different types of holdings:

- (a) holding constituted entirely of owned land  
(holdings constituted of owned land and otherwise possessed land will be treated as entirely owned holdings) ..... 1
- (b) holding constituted of both owned and leased  
(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 ..... 3  
(holdings constituted of owned, leased-in and otherwise possessed land will also be classified under this class)
- (c) holding constituted entirely of otherwise possessed land ..... 4

5.10.4 **BLOCK 10, VISIT 1 & 2, COL. (6):** The main use to which the operational holding is put will be recorded in col. (6), in terms of codes given in the next page:

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 holdings will be classified according to the main use they are put to during to kharif season 1991-92 in the first visit and the Rabi season 1991-92 in the second visit to 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 in col. (6).

5.10.5 **BLOCK 10, VISIT 1 & 2, Cols. (7) to (15): TYPES OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT:** These columns 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 columns, 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 in the corresponding column, otherwise the entry will be code '2'.

**5.10.6 BLOCK 10, VISIT 1 & 2. VOLS. (16) TO (18): PARCELS IN THE HOLDING:** These columns are meant for collecting information on parcels constituting the operational holding. As defined in para 2.2.13 of Section Two, 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 col. (16). The distance of the parcel farthest from the place of residence will be recorded in col. (17) in kilometers rounded off to one place of decimal. Among the parcels constituting the operational holding, all may not be cultivated during the reference period. The number of parcels cultivated during the reference agricultural season will be recorded in col. (18). A parcel will be considered to have been 'cultivated', if it is used for rising field crops or production of horticulture and plantation crops during the reference agricultural season.

**5.10.7 BLOCK 10, VISIT 1 & 2. COLS. (19) AND (20): NUMBER OF ATTACHED FARM WORKERS :** The number of permanent attached farm workers engaged in the operational holding during the kharif and Rabi seasons of agricultural year 1991-92 will be ascertained for making entries in these columns in visit-1 and visit-2 schedules respectively. In ascertaining the number of such workers, the period during which various agricultural operations (from preparation of soils 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 para 2.2.17 of Section Two. 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 in col. (19). 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 in col. (20). 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 organizes, conducts and participates in the agricultural operations carried out in the holding. Share cropping is a term of lease.

**5.10.8 BLOCK 10: SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN VISIT-2 SCHEDULE FOR PARTITIONED HOUSEHOLD:** The procedure given in para 5.9.20 (i), for filling in block 9 in case of partitioning of a household surveyed in the first visit, will also be followed for this block. For the operational holdings of the partitioned households, this block will be filled in according to the instructions given in para 5.10.0 to 5.10.7. When there is no partitioning, the entry in the space provided for recording serial number of the partitioned household at the top of block 10 of visit-2 schedule will be '1'.

**5.11.0 BLOCK 11, VISIT-1: NUMBER OF CATTLE AND BUFFALO OWNED ON THE DATE OF SURVEY:** (i) 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. (a) crossbred cattle and (b) nondescript cattle. Crossbred cattle's 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 'nondescript cattle'.

(ii) 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 crossbred 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 (a) grey to white, (b) tan to red, (c) grayish white to white, and (d) dull or reddish black.

(iii) Each type of bovine livestock, viz. crossbred cattle, nondescript 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 nondescript 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. The young stock are further classified into males and females and their respective numbers will be recorded in cols. (11) & (12).

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

(v) 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 cols. (3), (4), (5) & (6).

(vi) 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 cols. (7), (8), (9) & (10).

(vii) Col. (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 cols. (3) to (12).

(viii) All the entries in this block will relate to the bovine livestock owned by the household on the date of survey, irrespective of whether their possession rests with the household or not.

**5.12.0 BLOCK 12, VISIT-1: NUMBER OF OTHER LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY OWNED ON THE DATE OF SURVEY:** (I) 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. The number of different varieties of large heads of livestock, other than cattle and buffaloes, will be recorded in cols. (1) to (7). Besides yaks and mistunes, four different species of pack animals, viz. horses 7 ponies, mules, donkeys and camels, along with elephants are covered under 'other large heads'. Number of sheep, goats and pigs owned by the household on the date of survey will be recorded in cols. (8), (9) & (10) respectively.

(ii) 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 cols. (11), (12), (13), (14) & (15) respectively.

(iii) The hens and cocks yet to start laying or breeding will be treated as chickens for the purpose of the survey. The total number of ducks, whether male or female, will be recorded in col. (16). The entry in col. (17) will be the number of 'other poultry birds', viz. Turkey, guinea fowls, etc., owned by the household on the date of survey.

(iv) Col. (18) is meant for recording the sum of cols. (1) to (17).

(v) 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.

**5.13.0 BLOCK 13, VISIT-1: PARTICULARS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS OWNED ON THE DATE OF SURVEY:**

This block is meant for taking an inventory of agricultural machinery and implements owned by the household on the date of survey. The list of items given in the block includes:

- (a) implements used for soil preparation and harvesting, operated manually or by draught animals, viz. sickle, wooden plough, iron plough, harrow (hakher, quntuka) and seed drill;
- (b) plant protection equipments operated by hand, engine or tractor, viz. sprayer and duster;
- © power driven machines used for soil preparation and harvesting, viz. chaff-cutter, power tiller (hand tractor, and harvest or combine);
- (d) power driven processing machinery, viz. thresher, power driven cane crusher and power driven oil crusher;
- (e) processing machinery operated manually or by draught animals, viz. other cane crusher and other oil crusher;

- (f) modern means of irrigation, viz. sprinklers, electric pump, diesel pump and other pumps;
  - (g) indigenous water lifting equipments, viz. Persian wheel (rahat), dhenki (donga) and others (like dhekli, charsa etc.);
- and (h) transport equipments used for agriculture, viz. tractor trolley and carts for agricultural use.

The last item (item 26) is meant for recording the sum of entries against items 1 to 25. A cross-mark (x) will be given against the items not reported to be owned by the household on the date of survey.

**5.14.0 BLOCK 14, VISIT-2: PARTICULARS OF PLOTS POSSESSED BY OPERATIONAL HOLDING DURING MAJOR PART OF THE AGRICULTUREAL YEAR 1991-92:**

(i) This block is meant for recording plot wise particulars of operational holdings identified with the agricultural year 1991-92 as the reference period. The particulars of operational holdings identified with kharif and Rabi seasons as the reference periods are recorded in visit-1 and visit-2 schedules respectively. Once an operational holding is identified for an agricultural season, it will also be considered as an operational holding for the agricultural year. All the plots, or parts of plots, coming under the purview of the holding and possessed by operating household(s) for the major part of the agricultural year will constitute the operational holding with agricultural year 1991-92 as the reference period.

(ii) If during the agricultural year, a household is found to operate more than one operational holding, separate sheet containing block 14 will be used to record the particulars of operational holding in block 14. In such cases, all the sheets pertaining to a particular household should be stitched together, A serial number will be assigned for each operational holding, which should be the same as that in the corresponding operational holding identified for a season or both the seasons. It may be mentioned here that even when the household is found to operate only one operational holding, the serial number (in this case '1') should be recorded in the space provided at the top of the block.

**5.14.1 RECORDING PLOTWISE PARTICULARS OF OPERATIONAL HOLDING IN BLOCK 14 OF VISIT-2 SCHEDULE:**

(i) All the plots/sub-plots included wholly or partly in the operational holding of the agricultural year will be listed in block 14. For an operational holding, all the plots listed in blocks 9 and 9.1 of visit-2 schedule which are possessed by the operating households(s) for the major part of the agricultural year will be listed in block 14. There can be situations, when a plot of land is possessed by an operational holding of kharif season for a period of less than three months of the season and no holding is operated in Rabi season. If the particular plot of land remains in the possession of the operating household for a major part of the agricultural year 1991-92, it will be included in the operational holding of the agricultural year, though it will neither be listed in block 9 nor in block 9.1 of visit-2 schedule.

(ii) The procedure for enumeration of plots in block 14 is discussed below:

Block 14 is divided into three sub-blocks as

- A: plots reported in block 9 (visit-2 schedule) with '1' in Col. (27),
- B: plots reported in block 9.1 (visit-2 schedule) with '1' in Col. 12),
- C: plots reported neither in block 9 nor in block 9.1 but Possessed during the major part of the agricultural year 1991-92.

While making the list of plots coming under the purview of the operational holding for the agricultural year in block 14, first, the plots listed in block 9 of visit-2 schedule will be examined. Among these plots, those which have code '1' in col. (27) of block 9 will be listed in sub-block 'A'. After examining all the plots of block 09 of visit-2 schedule, the plots listed in block 9.1 will be examined. Among these plots, those which are recorded against the same serial number of operational holding and have code '1' in col. (11) of block 9.1 will be listed under sub-block 'B' of this block. Finally, all plots which are not recorded in blocks 9 or 9.1 but are coming under the purview of the operational holding will be listed in sub-block 'C' of this block.

(iii) It may be specially mentioned that in all the columns of this block, the entries will relate to the agricultural year 1991-92.

5.14.2 **BLOCK 14, VISIT-2, COLS. (1): SERIAL NUMBER:** Each plot coming under the operational holding identified with the agricultural year as the reference period will be assigned a serial number, which will be recorded in col. (1) of this block. However, the serial number '99' given in the last line of the block will not be changed under any circumstances.

5.14.3 **BLOCK 14, VISIT-2, COLS. (2) TO (4): PARTICULARS OF PLOTS:** These columns are meant for recording references of the plots listed in blocks 9 and 9.1 which corresponds to those listed in this block. The serial number of operational holding of a plot listed in sub-block 'A' & 'B', the serial number and identification particulars of the plot, as in block 9/9.1, corresponding to the one listed in this block will be copied. In blocks 9 and 9.1, the serial numbers of plots would be recorded in col. (1) and may also be '97' or '98'. It should be copied in col. (3) of this block. The identification particulars of the plots listed in sub-block 'C' will be recorded in col. (4) according to procedure given in para 5.7.1 of this section.

5.14.4 **BLOCK 14, VISIT-2 COLS. (5) TO (11): ACTUAL AREA OPERATED & PARTICULARS OF LAND OPERATED:** The procedure of making entries in these columns is same as that given for filling



in cols. (8) to (15) of block 9, in paras 5.9.6 to 5.9.9 of this section. In fact, for the plots listed in sub-block 'a' & 'B', the entry in col. (5), i.e. actual area operated, will be the same as that recorded in col. (8) of block 9 (visit-2 schedule) and col. (10) of block 9.1 respectively. Similarly, the entry in cols. (6), (10) and (11) for a plot listed in sub-block 'A' and that in sub-block 'B' will be the same as those recorded in cols. (9), (14) and (15) of block 9 and cols. (7), (8) and (9) of block 9.1 respectively of visit-2 schedule. For the plots in sub-block 'C' however, the area operated, owned, leased-in and otherwise possessed will be ascertained from the household in the second visit. As for cols. (7) to (9), the procedure of making entry will be the same as that given for filling in cols. (11) to (13) of block 9 in para 5.9.8. However, for this block, the entries will be made with the agricultural year 1991-92 as the reference period.

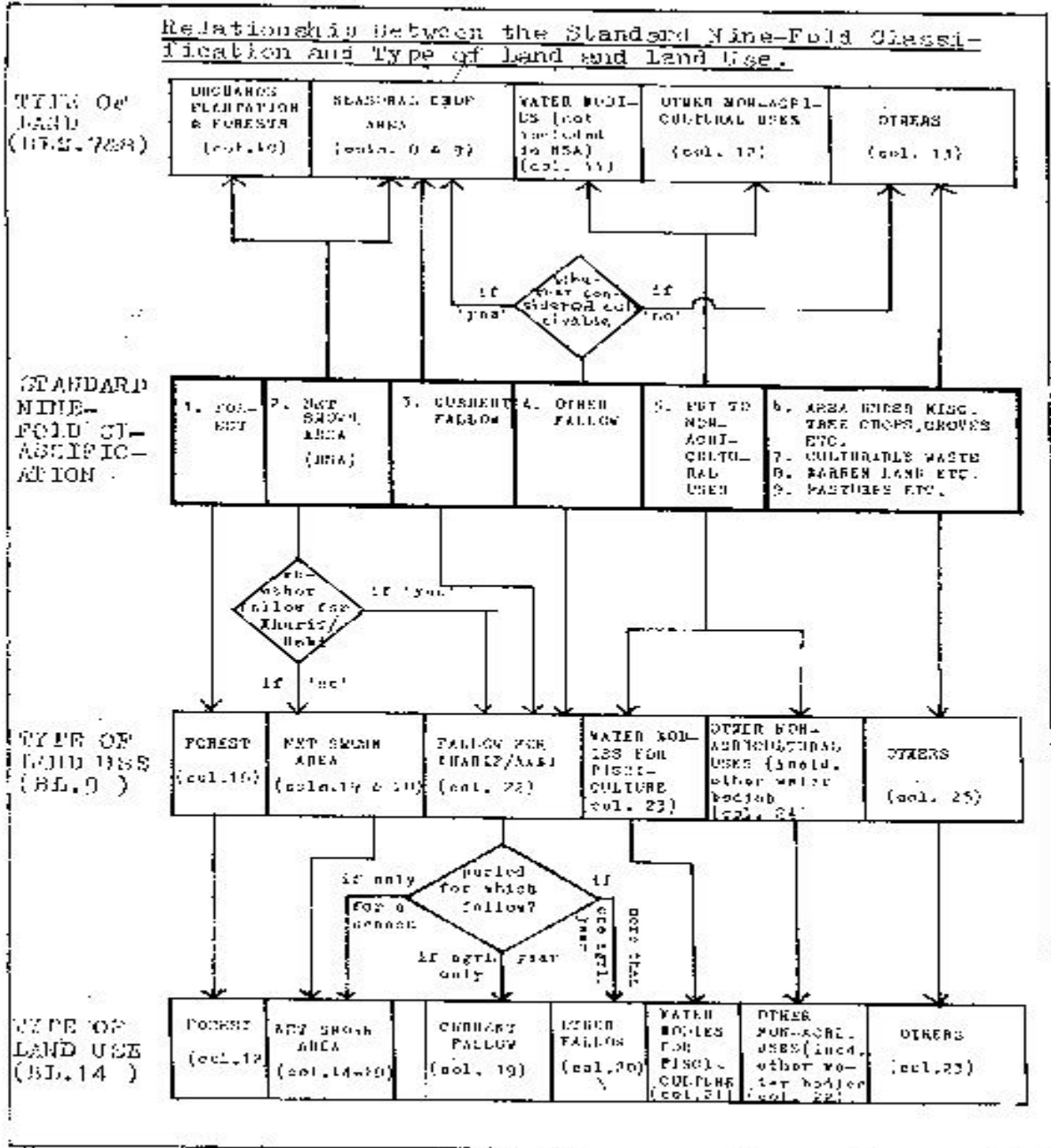
**5.14.5 BLOCK 14, VISIT-2, COLS. (12) TO (23): AREA BY LAND USE:**

(i) These columns are meant for recording information relating to particulars of land use, irrigation and multiple cropping for each plot coming within the purview of the operational holding identified with the agricultural year as the reference period. Needless to say, all the particulars to be collected in these columns will refer to the whole agricultural year 1991-92.

(ii) The net sown area, as defined in para 2.2.14 of Section Two, of the operational holding will be classified into irrigated and unirrigated area. A piece of land will be considered as irrigated during the year if it is irrigated at any time during the kharif or Rabi season of the Agricultural year. Thus, a piece of land will be considered as unirrigated only when it is not irrigated during any of the seasons of the agricultural year. The irrigated and unirrigated area so defined will be further classified by the number of times it is cropped during the agricultural year. The area of different categories of net sown area, as described above, will be recorded in cols. (14) to (18) in acres rounded off to two places of decimal. For example, if the same piece of land is irrigated in the Rabi season for raising another crop, the piece of land will be treated as 'cropped twice irrigated land' and its area will be recorded in col. (15).

(iii) The area of land under the categories 'current fallow', 'other fallow', 'water bodies for pisciculture', 'land put to non-agricultural uses' and 'others', as defined in para 2.2.14 of section Two, will be recorded respectively in cols. (19) to (23) for each plot listed in this block. The area of water bodies used for pisciculture will be accounted for in col. (22). The category of land 'others' will include (a) 'area under miscellaneous tree crops', (b) 'culturable waste', (c) 'barren and unculturable waste' and (d) 'pasture and grazing land'.

### ILLUSTRATION 4



(iv) The source of irrigation for the irrigated plots will be recorded in col.(12) in terms of codes given in para 5.9.11 of this section.

5.14.6 **BLOCK 14, VISIT-2. COLS. (24) & (25) :**For each plot of land listed in this block, it will be ascertained whether any agricultural production was carried out on the portion of the plot included in the operational holding during the kharif and Rabi seasons. If the answer is in the affirmative for the kharif season, code '1' will be recorded in col. (24), otherwise the entry will be code '2'. The entry in col. (25) will be similarly recorded on the basis of the answer '1' will be the same as that given in paras 5.14.0 to 5.14.6.

5.14.7 **SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN VISIT-2 SCHEDULE FOR PARTITIONED HOUSEHOLDS :**In case of partitioning of the household surveyed in the first visit, block(14) will be filled in only for the partitioned household with serial number '1'. The method of making entries in this block for the partitioned in paras 5.14.0 to 5.14.6.

5.15.0 **BLOCK 15, VISIT-2 : SOME GENERAL INFORMATION OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1991-92:** Some general information on the operational holdings (identified with agricultural year 1991-92 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 1991-92. 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.

5.15.1 **BLOCK 15, VISIT-2, COLS. (1) TO (15) AND COLS. (18) TO (22):** Except for cols. (16) & (17), all the other columns of this block are repetition of the columns of block 10. The procedure for recording entries in these columns will therefore be the same as that provided in paras 5.10.1 to 5.10.7 of this section. The only difference is that while the reference period for block 10 is the respective agricultural season, that for block 15 is the whole of the agricultural year 1991-92. 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.

5.15.2 **BLOCK 15, VISIT-2, COLS. (16) & (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. According to this procedure of recording the information on operational holdings, the particulars of a holding will be collected through household of the operator in block 14. The area of this holding operated through relatives/ representative/hired managers looking after the day to day work of the holding will be ascertained for the household of the operator. For each operational holding possessed, individually or jointly, by this household, the area of such holdings located in rural areas will be recorded in col. (16) and that of such holdings located in urban area



will be recorded in col. (17). The entries will be recorded in acres rounded off to two places of decimal.

**5.15.3 BLOCK 15, SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN VISIT-2 SCHEDULE FOR PARTITIONED HOUSEHOLD:**

In case of partitioning of the household surveyed in the first visit, block (15) will be filled in only for the partitioned household with serial number '1'. The method of making entries in this block for the partitioned household with serial number '1' will be the same as that given in paras 5.15.0 to 5.145. 2.

**5.16.0 BLOCK 16, VISIT-2 : OWNERSHIP AND EXPLOITATION OF TREES:**

Besides the enquiry on land and livestock holding, the survey envisages to generate estimates on ownership and annual exploitation of trees. For the purpose of the survey, a plant will be considered as a tree if

- it is perennial and not seasonal
- its main stem is woody and not herbaceous (like hibiscus, tulsi) or pulpy (like papaya, banana etc.).

However, the species which are generally used for paper and match wood production will be treated as tree, even if its main stem is pulpy or herbaceous. The entries in cols. (3) to (5) will be made in terms of number of trees. However, the bamboo plants will be enumerated in terms of number of groves.

**5.16.1 BLOCK 16, VISIT-2, COLS. (1) & (2): TYPE OF WOOD :**

The first two columns of this block are meant for listing the species of trees reported to be owned on the date of survey or to have been exploited or felled during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. Fifteen different species of trees, each assigned with a code, is given at the foot of the block. The name of the species(type of tree) reported to be owned and exploited or felled by the household will be recorded in the blank spaces provided in col. (2) and the code corresponding to it will be entered in col. (1). The code structure for type of tree is given below:

mango .....	1
jamoan .....	2
neem .....	3
jackfruit .....	4
babool .....	5
teak .....	6
shishum .....	7
sal .....	8
deodar .....	9
chir .....	10
kail .....	11
eucalyptus .....	12
pulp & match wood .	13

poplar .....	14
bamboo .....	15
others (specify) .....	16

All the trees, other than the 15 listed above, will be covered under 'others' with code '16', e.g. fir, simul etc. The last line, with '99' and 'total' printed in cols. (1) & (2) respectively, is meant for recording sum of entries in the rows, separately for cols. (3) to (5).

**5.16.2 BLOCK 16, VISIT-2, COLS. (3) & (4) : NUMBER OF TREES STANDING :**

The trees of a particular species owned by the household on the date of survey will be classified into two groups, viz. 'those grown during last 365 days' and 'those standing for more than one year'. The number of trees belonging to the former category will be recorded in col. (3) and that for the latter in col. (4). All the species, except bamboo, will be enumerated as individual trees, but for bamboo enumeration will be in terms of groves.

**5.16.3 BLOCK 16, VISIT-2, COL.(5) : NUMBER OF TREES FELLED/EXPLOITED DURING LAST 365 DAYS :**

The number of trees owned by the household which are either felled or exploited during the 365 days preceding the date of survey will be recorded in col. (5), with respective code and description in cols. (1) & (2). A tree will be considered to have been exploited if any of the main branches of the tree is cut or broken willfully. All the entries in this column will be made in whole numbers.

**5.16.4 BLOCK 16 : SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN VISIT-2 SCHEDULE FOR PARTITIONED HOUSEHOLDS :** (I)

In case of partitioning of the household surveyed in the first visit, block 16 will be filled in by pooling together information collected from each of the partitioned households listed in block 5.1, including those getting code '2' in col. (4). The entries in this block for all the partitioned households taken together will be made according to the procedure given in paras 5.16.0 to 5.16.3.

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