

India - Land and Livestock Holding Survey (Visit 1), 2013

National Sample Survey Office

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

IND_2013_LLHS-W1_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

The Land and Livestock Holdings Survey (LLHS) of National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) is one of the main sources of information on livestock and poultry held by the household sector of the economy. It also provides estimates of two basic distributions of land holdings, which are; distribution of land owned by households and that of agriculturally operated land. The survey of Land and Livestock Holdings carried out in the 59th round (January-December 2003) of the NSSO is the sixth in the series of similar surveys conducted so far by the NSSO. The objective of these surveys has been to generate basic quantitative information on the agrarian structure of the country, which is relevant to land policy. In the 59th round, information on various aspects of ownership and operational holdings was collected for both rural and urban areas. Each sample household was visited twice during the period of survey with a gap of four to eight months. Two different schedules of enquiry were canvassed in the two visits. The first visit was made during January to August 2003 and the second, during September to December 2003. The survey was conducted in both rural and urban areas. The information present here is for the first visit.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The description of scope for the first visit according to the questionnaire are given below.

1. Description and identification of sample household
2. Characteristics of field operation/interview
3. Household characteristics
4. Demography and other characteristics of household members
5. Household plot characteristics
6. General information of operational holdings (Raining season)
7. Number of cattles and Buffaloes
8. Number of poultry and other livestock
9. Investigator remarks
10. Supervisor remarks

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Sample Survey Office	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Survey Design Research Division	National Sample Survey Office	Questionnaire Design, Sampling methodology, Survey Reports
Field Operations Division	National Sample Survey Office	Field work
Data Processing Division	National Sample Survey Office	Data processing
Computer Center	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Data processing & Dissemination
Governing Council and Working Group	Government of India	Finalisation of survey study and Questionnaire

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	MOSPI	Financing

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Computer Center	CC	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Documentation of the study

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

IND_2013_LLHS-W1_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_IND_2013_LLHS-W1_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 70th round survey. The First Stage Units (FSUs) are the census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The Ultimate Stage Units (USUs) are households in both sectors. In case of large FSUs, there is an intermediate stage of sampling in which two Hamlet Groups (HGs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU. For the rural sector, the list of 2001 census villages updated by excluding the villages urbanised and including the towns de-urbanised after 2001 census (henceforth the term 'village' would mean Panchayat wards for Kerala) constitutes the sampling frame. For the urban sector, the latest updated list of UFS blocks (2007-12) is considered as the sampling frame.

The stratification procedure is as follows:

(a) Stratum was formed at district level. Within each district of a State/ UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs (1 million) or more as per population census 2011 in a district, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.

(b) However, a special stratum in the rural sector was formed at State/UT level before district- strata were formed in case of each of the following 20 States/UTs: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This stratum will comprise all the villages of the State with population less than 50 as per 2001 census.

(c) In case of rural sectors/areas in Nagaland, one special stratum has been formed within the State consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages. Similarly, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, one more special stratum has been formed within the UT consisting of all inaccessible villages. Thus for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, two special strata have been formed at the UT level: (i) special stratum 1 comprising all the interior and inaccessible villages (ii) special stratum 2 containing all the villages, other than those in special stratum 1, having population less than 50 as per 2001 census.

Sub-stratification was also done for the different sectors/ areas. They include:

1. Rural sector: Different sub-stratifications are done for 'hilly' States and other States. Ten (10) States are considered as hilly States: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. The different sub-stratifications include:

(a) sub-stratification for hilly States: If 'r' be the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was 'r/2'. The villages within a district as per frame have been first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/2' have been demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and have more or less equal population.

(b) sub-stratification for other States (non-hilly States except Kerala): The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of proportion of irrigated area in the cultivated area of the village. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/2' have been demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and have more or less equal cultivated area. The information on irrigated area and cultivated area was obtained from the village directory of census 2001.

(c) sub-stratification for Kerala: Although Kerala is a non-hilly State but because of non-availability of information on irrigation at FSU (Panchayat Ward) level, sub-stratification by proportion of irrigated area was not possible. Hence the procedure for sub-stratification was same as that of hilly States in case of Kerala.

2. Urban sector: There was no sub-stratification for the strata of cities with > one million in population. For other strata, each district was divided into 2 sub-strata as follows:

sub-stratum 1: all towns of the district with population less than 50000 as per census 2011

sub-stratum 2: remaining non-million plus towns of the district

Total sample size (FSUs): 8042 FSUs have been allocated for the central sample at all-India level. For the state sample, there are 8998 FSUs allocated for all-India.

Allocation of total sample to States and UTs: The total number of sample FSUs have been allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per census 2011 subject to a minimum sample allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the

resource availability in terms of number of field investigators as well as comparability with previous round of survey on the same subjects has been kept in view.

Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/ UT level sample size has been allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per census 2011 with double weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. should not exceed the rural sample size. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) is allocated to each state/ UT.

Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size has been allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per census 2011. Allocations at stratum level are adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2.

For special stratum formed in the rural areas of 20 States/UTs, 2 FSUs were allocated to each.

For special stratum 1 in the rural areas of Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 4 and 2 FSUs were allocated respectively.

Allocation to sub-strata:

Rural: Allocation is 2 for each sub-stratum in rural.

Urban: Stratum allocations have been distributed among the two sub-strata in proportion to the number of FSUs in the sub-strata. Minimum allocation for each sub-stratum is 2

Deviations from Sample Design

There was no deviation from the original sampling plan.

Response Rate

No. of First Stage Units (FSUs) is 4469 and No. of Second Stage Units (SSUs) is 35,604.

Weighting

For generating any estimate, one has to extract relevant portion of the data, and aggregate after applying the weights.

Weights (or multipliers) variables are given at the end of record of each dataset. The weights (multipliers) are [WGT_SS] for sub-sample-wise estimation and [WGT_Combined] for combined subsample estimates.

All records of a household will have same weight figure. In case of those blocks/levels, where Item/Person SI.No. is not applicable the field is filled up with 00000.

Use of subsample-wise weights (multipliers):

- For generating subsample-wise estimates based on data of all sub-rounds taken together, either Subsample-1 households or Subsample-2 households are to be considered at one time. The subsample code is available in the dataset.
- For generating subsample-combined estimates based on data of all subrounds taken together, all households are to be considered.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2013-01-01	2013-04-15	Subround-1 Visit 1
2013-04-16	2013-07-31	Subround-2 Visit 1
2013-08-01	2013-10-15	Subround-3 Visit 2
2013-10-16	2013-12-31	Subround-4 Visit 2

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available