

# India - Land and Livestock Holding Survey (Visit 2), 2013

**National Sample Survey Office**

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## Overview

### Identification

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#### ID NUMBER

IND\_2013\_LLHS-W2\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

### Overview

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#### 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 second visit.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

### Scope

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#### NOTES

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

1. Description and identification of sample household
2. Characteristics of field operation/interview
3. Household plot characteristics
4. General information of operational holdings (Dry season)
5. General information of operational holdings for agricultural year
6. Investigator remarks
7. Supervisor remarks

### Coverage

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#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

### Producers and Sponsors

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## 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 Desgn, 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-W2\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_IND\_2013\_LLHS-W2\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

## Sampling

### Sampling Procedure

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A stratified multi-stage design has been 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 (USU) are households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling is the selection of two Hamlet-Groups (HGS)/ sub-blocks from each rural/ urban FSU.

Sampling Frame for FSUs: 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.

Stratification:

(a) Stratum has been formed at district level. Within each district of a State/ UT, generally speaking, two basic strata have been 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 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 only 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 census 2001.

(c) In case of rural sectors of 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 census 2001.

More detailed information about the divisions into substrata are present in the report attached as external resource.

### Deviations from Sample Design

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There was no deviation from the original sampling plan.

### Response Rate

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6760 villages and 3824 urban blocks were allocated throughout the country for the central sample. Information was collected from a sample of 52,265 rural households and 29,893 urban households spread over 6553 villages and 3757 urban blocks through personal interviews.

### Weighting

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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

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
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

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Face-to-face paper [f2f]

## Data Processing

No content available

## Data Appraisal

No content available