

AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2010-11

**Manual of
Schedules and Instructions for Data Collection
(Land Record States)**



**Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
(Agriculture Census Division)**

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FOREWORD

The Government of India has been conducting the quinquennial Agriculture Census since 1970-71. The Census provides crucial information on the structural aspects of Indian Agriculture which continues to be the main stay of the Indian Economy. The concepts and definitions used in the Indian Agriculture Census are broadly in conformity with those adopted in the World Census of Agriculture.

The Agriculture Census in India relies heavily on the system of land records as prevalent in large part of the country. The diversities in the nature of land revenue systems in different States require that concepts, definitions and procedures adopted for the census should be firmed up before the start of the fieldwork. In order to incorporate the experiences gained during previous censuses, the Agriculture Census Division of the Ministry of Agriculture has reviewed the schedules and instructions for use in the current Agriculture Census operations. This document, which is the outcome of this review, provides a detailed description of the concepts, definitions, formats of schedules and procedures to be adopted in the operation of Agriculture Census 2010-11. The formats of the Listing Schedules and the Household Schedule have been modified to better serve the purpose of retabulating data from the revenue records. It is our expectation that the document will facilitate the work of the Census in the States and further improve the quality of data by following the guidelines given in this manual.

(Vidya Dhar)

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Schedules and Instructions for Data Collection

1 Introduction

1.1 Agriculture Census forms part of a broader system of collection of Agricultural Statistics. It is a large-scale statistical operation for the collection and derivation of quantitative information about the structure of agriculture in the country. An agricultural operational holding is the ultimate unit for taking decision for development of Agriculture at micro level. It is for this reason that an operational holding is taken as the statistical unit of data collection for describing the structure of agriculture. Through Agriculture Census it is endeavored to collect basic data on important aspects of agricultural economy for all the operational holdings in the country. Aggregation of data is done at various levels of administrative units.

1.2 Periodic Agriculture Censuses are important as these are the main source of information on basic characteristics of operational holdings such as land use and cropping patterns, irrigation status, tenancy particulars and the terms of leasing. This information is tabulated by different size classes and social groups including Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes which are needed for development planning, socio-economic policy formulation and establishment of national priorities. The census also provides the basis for the development of a comprehensive integrated national system of agricultural statistics and has links with various components of the national statistical system. The whole project of Agriculture Census in the country is implemented in three distinct phases, which are statistically linked together but focus on different aspects of agricultural statistics. In Phase-I, a list of holdings with their area and social characteristics and gender of the holders is prepared. In Phase-II, detailed data on agricultural characteristics of holdings are collected from selected villages. In Phase-III, data on input use pattern are collected from selected holdings in selected villages. Thus the whole operation of Agriculture Census in India is not really a complete Census. In fact, it is a combination of Census and Sample Survey.

1.3 Agriculture Census in India is conducted following broad guidelines for the decennial World Census of Agriculture conducted by Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN. India has been participating in the World Agriculture Census Programme for about four decades. The first countrywide comprehensive Agriculture Census was organized by the Ministry of Agriculture with the Agricultural year 1970-71 (1st July 1970 to 30th June, 1971)

as the reference period as part of the 1970 World Agriculture Census Programme, which was followed by Agriculture Census with reference years 1976-77, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2005-06. The next Agriculture Census has been planned to be conducted in the country with 2010-11 (1st July, 2010 to 30th June, 2011) as the reference period. The actual fieldwork for data collection on various characteristics of agricultural operational holdings relating to the reference year would start from 1st July, 2011. It would be the ninth Agriculture Census in the country.

2 Objectives

2.1 The main objectives of the Agriculture Census are:

- i) To describe structure and characteristics of agriculture by providing statistical data on operational holdings, including land utilization, irrigation, source of irrigation, irrigated and unirrigated area under different crops, live-stock, agricultural machinery and implements, use of fertilizers, seeds, agricultural credit etc.
- ii) To provide benchmark data needed for formulating new agricultural development programmes and for evaluating their progress.
- iii) To provide basic frame of operational holdings for carrying out future agricultural surveys and,
- iv) To lay a basis for developing an integrated programme for current agricultural statistics.

2.2 The purpose of this manual is to describe detailed guidelines, schedules for data collection, concept and definitions to be followed, outlines for training of staff associated with Census work and the nature of supervision. These guidelines should be elaborated by the State Governments keeping in view the local conditions, before translating into the regional languages for dissemination to field functionaries.

3 Methodology

3.1 In States where comprehensive land records exist, the data on number and area of operational holdings, according to different size-classes of holdings, social groups, types of holdings and gender of operational holder, would be collected and compiled on complete enumeration basis through retabulation of

information available in the Village Land Records. This would imply covering all the survey numbers within each village and preparing a list of 'Operational Holdings' therefrom. An operational holding is the basic unit of enumeration. The holding of the actual cultivator and not the owner is the unit for collection of data. Some holdings may not be located completely within the village and they may be spread over to other villages. For preparation of a list of operational holdings, necessary matching of the part-holdings scattered over more than one village has to be done. A holding may cut across the boundary of a village / Tehsil / District / State. As in the previous Censuses, the tehsil will be the outer limit for pooling of all the parcels of an operational holding. If a holding is spread over more than one tehsil, that part of the holding which is lying outside the tehsil of residence of operational holder will be treated as a separate operational holding.

3.2 For the purpose of pooling of part holdings, the criterion that has to be adopted is the residence of the operational holder, but this will be applicable to only those holders who are residing within the tehsil. However, if the operator is residing outside the tehsil then, for the purpose of the Census, he will be considered as a resident operator of that village where his holding is located, and his holding in that village will be treated as a separate operational holding. This aspect is discussed in detail in Annexure-II.

3.3 For Collection of detailed data, viz., (i) distribution of holdings according to the tenancy status; (ii) terms of leasing; (iii) area under different land uses; (iv) distribution of holdings according to irrigation status; (v) area irrigated source-wise; (vi) area under different crops and (vii) dispersal of operational holdings, 20 percent of the villages selected randomly without replacement would constitute the base. These 20 percent villages will be those selected for Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) for the reference year of Agriculture Census. In these 20 percent villages, information relating to the above characteristics would be compiled from the basic village land records, viz., Khatauni and Khasra in respect of all the resident cultivators. Resident cultivators of urban areas will also be covered.

3.4 Part-holdings are to be pooled in the village of residence of the operational holders. Necessary pooling of the part holdings has to be done before preparation of Table-I for the village (format at Annexure-VIII). Once Table-1 is prepared, part holdings would have been fully accounted for and the list of operational holdings of a village will be those belonging to the resident cultivators. T-1 for resident cultivators of urban areas will also be prepared. If a Tehsil consists of rural and urban areas, a combined T-1 should be prepared, after merging T-1 of rural and urban areas.

3.5 In the 20 percent of the sample villages also, the list of operational holdings, as obtained after preparation of Table-1, would be in respect of resident cultivators. The list of operational holdings would give the survey numbers operated by these holders. Some survey numbers of a holding might be in some other villages as part-holdings, which would be clubbed on the criteria of residence of the operational holder for preparation of T-1.

3.6 For items like land utilization, irrigation, cropping pattern and tenancy particulars etc., survey number-wise details will have to be compiled in a separate sheet of paper and the aggregated area of all survey numbers have to be shown in Holding Schedule-H which has been modified this time. On the basis of the data obtained from 20 percent of the villages, tables would be generated at the Taluk/Districts/State levels after adopting suitable estimation procedure as applicable in the case of Land Record States.

4 Item Coverage

4.1 Data on the following seven main aspects would be collected during this Agriculture Census with the agricultural year 2010-11 (July 2010 to June 2011) as the reference year. During Phase-I, viz., the listing phase, data on Number and Area of Operational Holdings according to prescribed size classes of holdings for different social groups, types of holdings and gender will be collected. It is to be noted that during this Phase-I of Census, data on basic agricultural infrastructure available in the villages will be collected in the schedule given at Annexure-V. In Phase-II, which is the main Census operation, though only in 20 percent sample villages, the data on following aspects will be collected.

- i) Dispersal of holding.
- ii) Tenancy/Terms of leasing.
- iii) Land Utilization.
- iv) Irrigation status and source-wise area irrigated.
- v) Cropping pattern.

4.2 All the data will be compiled separately for the operational holdings of the four groups, viz., Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Others and Institutional, and also the total of all these four groups. However, Table-1 will

be prepared gender-wise also. The detailed instructions on tabulation plan for Phase-II will be issued separately. In all, eight statistical tables will be generated through Agriculture Census 2010-11.

5 Size of the Sample and Identification of Villages

5.1 For collecting information relating to tables other than Table-1, the sample size is 20 percent of the villages. In States where Timely Reporting Scheme (T.R.S) is in operation, the same set of villages as selected for TRS for the reference year of Agriculture Census will be covered under the Agriculture Census also. These villages are to be identified and intimated to the district and tehsil authorities by the statistical agency in charge of implementing T.R.S. In case T.R.S. is not in operation in the State, the villages may be selected before commencement of fieldwork using proper statistical procedure of sample selection and intimated to the district/tehsil authorities who in turn should allot the villages to the Patwaris for filling Holding Schedule-H.

5.2 Detailed Holding Schedule-H which has been modified this time will be filled up for all the holdings in the selected 20 percent villages during Phase-II of Census operation.

6 Training and Fieldwork

6.1 The primary fieldwork which would consist of retabulating the operational holding-wise information contained in the basic village records, would be done by the Village Accountant known in different States by different names, viz., Patwari, Lekhapal, Talathis, Karnam, etc. His work would be supervised by the Revenue Inspectors. The Revenue Inspectors would also do the work relating to pooling of information pertaining to part holdings. Since all the villages are being covered for preparation of Table-1, it is necessary that the land records are completed in all respects by the end of the agricultural year 2010-11. For Table-1 (format at Annexure-VIII), the Patwaris have to compile information for all the villages. In addition, the Patwaris have to fill up Schedule-L3 on village infrastructure for each of the villages in a Tehsil/Taluka/Mandal during Phase-I Census operation. For the villages covered under 20 percent sample in Phase-II operation, the Patwaris are required to do more detailed work in filling the Holding Schedule-H.

6.2 It is necessary to impart thorough training, both to the primary workers and the supervisory officers before the actual fieldwork for data collection is undertaken. The training of the primary and supervisory staff could be arranged at 3 or 4 levels depending upon the conditions in each State. District Officers, in

charge of the Agriculture Census operations, could be initially trained either at the State Headquarters or at the Divisional Headquarters. They in turn, would impart training to the officers at Tehsil/Taluka level. The tehsil officers should conduct the training programmes for the Revenue Inspectors and the Patwaris. Printed copies of the Manual of Schedule and Instructions in local language alongwith the tables for conversion of local units of area measurement (3 decimal places) to hectares are to be provided in the training. The Programme prepared for the training must be intimated in advance to the Government of India so that an officer of the Central Agriculture Census Division could be deputed to clarify any doubts raised during the training regarding concept, definition or procedure to be followed during fieldwork. The Government of India would also organize training programmes for the State Agriculture Census Officers directly involved in implementing all types of activities of Census operations.

6.3 It is important that training should be conducted just before the fieldwork is scheduled to start. The copies of manuals in local language may be provided to the trainees in advance in addition to the tables for conversion of local units of area measurement (in 3 decimal places) to hectares. The trainee may be instructed to go through the manuals and schedules before coming for the training. This would facilitate easy absorption of concept, definitions and procedures by the trainees. The trainees could also come prepared to the training session to seek clarification for any doubts that might have arisen while going through the manual.

Points to be covered under the Training of Census personnel:

6.4 The training should necessarily include an explanation/elaboration about the following point:

- i) Importance of updation of land records to include all mutation cases upto to the end of reference year.
- ii) The procedure for retabulation of data from village land records.
- iii) The procedure for ensuring coverage of all survey numbers of operational holdings through Schedule L1/L2.
- iv) Procedure for pooling up of part holdings.
- v) Clarification regarding *de facto* and *de jure* status of holdings (para 14.1.9).

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- vi) The procedure for area tally at village level.
 - vii) Check points provided by Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India (Annexure-VII).
 - viii) The responsibilities for administrative and statistical supervision.
 - ix) Entire format of all schedules should also be explained item-wise to avoid any ambiguity in concepts and definitions to be followed.
 - x) Instructions regarding use of area and their conversion to hectare in 3 decimal places units, system of expression of fraction and script of numerals. (see section 15)
 - xi) Importance of filling up the schedules legibly without overwriting and inconsistencies to be stressed.

6.5 The thrust on various aspects of training would, however, vary keeping in view the level of functionaries to whom the training is being imparted. Particular emphasis on aspects relating to the responsibilities of the trainees is to be given in training sessions.

6.6 The main points to be covered and emphasized in the training at field level are:

- i) It is to be ensured by the primary worker that all survey numbers in the village are covered.
- ii) Use of khasara and khatauni registers for preparation of complete list of operational holdings is to be explained.
- iii) The procedure for part pooling of holdings is to be explained thoroughly. Concept of resident operational holder is also to be explained.
- iv) Distinction between *de facto* and *de jure* position is to be explained and it should be clarified that Patwaris have to go by *de facto* position rather than *de jure* position.
- v) Concepts of Joint and Individual holding are to be explained.
- vi) The entire format of all the schedules should be explained item-wise to avoid deficiencies in understanding concepts and definitions.

- vii) It is to be checked whether the entire geographical area of the village is accounted for. The procedure for applying check for the village as a whole in Schedule L-3 is to be explained.
- viii) Crop-codes in H-Schedule should be filled up correctly (as per Annexure-IX).
- ix) Crops and their codes and concept of codes xx88 and xx99. For example, 0101, 0102.... is for different cereal crops, 0188 for other cereals and 0199 for 'Total Cereals'. The sum of area of individual crops under 0101, 0102, 0103..... and 0188 should be equal to 0199. In case there is no crop under 0188 (other cereals), the sum of area of individual crops, viz., 0101, 0102, 0103.... etc. will be equal to area under 0199. In case crop codes 0101, 0102, 0103...., 0188 are not mentioned and only 0199 (total) is given in the schedule, then the area shown under 0199 must be copied under 0188 to make the data consistent. The similar approach will be followed in the case of other groups/sub-groups of crops.

6.7 The outlines of some of the procedures to be covered in the training are as under:

- i) *Preparation of the list of Operational Holdings:* The most important part of the Census is the preparation of the list of operational holdings. In preparing the list of operational holdings in the village, one has to go through all the survey numbers in the basic village record, viz., 'khasra register' and/or any other equivalent local variant, and has to see whether they form part of any operational holding. One could take the 'khasra register' as the base and classify all the survey numbers/sub-survey numbers held by an operational holder. The other way is to prepare an alphabetical list of names of holders found in the khasra register and against each name put all the survey numbers operated by him. In preparing the list of operational holdings, other village records, viz., 'Khatauni' or "ownership holdings register" could also be made use of. The Khatauni gives the list of cultivators, although this register essentially relates to ownership holdings. Therefore, Khatauni alone would not be able to help in the preparation of list of operational holdings. Where Khatauni is taken as the base, the Khasra register has to be invariably consulted. The procedure for preparing the list of operational holdings has to be explained in detail in the training classes.
- ii) *Coverage of all survey numbers in the village:* It is necessary to cover all the survey numbers in the village, which form part of the

operational holdings. Every survey or sub-survey number found in the Khasra register has to be seen and one has to decide on the basis of the details given therein whether it forms part of an operational holding. This aspect needs to be stressed in the training classes.

- iii) *Area tally at the village level:* All the survey or sub-survey numbers forming part of an operational holding in the village are to be covered. Only such survey or sub-survey numbers, which do not form part of an operational holding, are left out. This would imply that the entire operated area in the village is covered. The operated area of the complete and part-holdings in the village has to tally with the operated area given in the basic village land records. Before finalizing the list of operational holdings, the Patwari may be instructed to check this aspect so as to ensure that there are no omissions. Similarly, area under different crops as given in the complete and part-holdings should tally with the figures given in the crop abstracts (Jinswars). The checks prescribed through Schedule L-3 under paras 14.3.6 and 14.3.7 are also to be explained.
- iv) *Institutional holdings:* Institutional holdings are also to be covered in the Agriculture Census. Holdings like Government farms, farms of sugarcane factories, tea gardens/plantations owned and operated by the companies, cooperative farms, temple lands managed by a Trust through hired labour are to be treated as institutional holdings. Those lands, which are leased out to individuals by the institutions have, however, to be considered as individual holdings. The plantations/tea gardens, etc. operated by individuals are also to be treated as individual holdings. In the training classes, the concept of an institutional holding may be explained in detail.
- v) *Criteria for pooling of part holdings:* Where a holding spreads over to more than one village, the question arises as to where the area is to be accounted for. As already indicated, the residence of the operational holder should be the criteria for accounting of area of part-holdings. The entire area operated would be pooled and shown against the village of his residence. Detailed instructions regarding consolidation of part-holdings are given in the subsequent paragraphs. The patwaris should be given intensive training regarding the consolidation of the holdings using example given in Annexure-II.

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- vi) *Concepts:* The concept of operational holding and other concepts used in the present Census should be made clear to the Patwaris and supervisory officers. These concepts are explained in Annexure-I.
 - vii) *Forms to be filled-in:* Forms to be filled-in by the field staff should be discussed thoroughly giving specific instructions in respect of various columns. Detailed instructions for filling up of forms are given in section 14 of this Manual.
 - viii) Fieldworkers should be familiarized with codes to be used for various crops (Annexure-IX). Their attention should also be drawn to the fact that many new crops have been introduced in this Census and also the codes of some of the old crops have been changed. It should also be emphasized that data of new crops (mostly horticultural crops) is to be necessarily obtained, even if it is not available in land records and it requires additional effort.
 - ix) *System of Units and Script of Numerals:* Even though it is preferable to use metric system for measurement of area (hectare), the States may decide to use local units. But the unit of area used for filling Schedules, which are to be computerized, should be uniform within a tehsil and decimal system should be used for expressing fractions. For example, 3 Bigha 4 Biswa may be written as 3.04 Bigha. Use of different units of area within a tehsil (Stratum) creates difficulties in computerized tabulation. Only Arabic numerals i.e., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, should be used for filling schedules. The area unit and its conversion factor to hectare (in 3 decimal places) must be mentioned in different Schedules.

7 Supervision

7.1 Supervision plays an important role in improving the quality of the data collected through Census. Effective supervision has to be organized at different levels to ensure that the various phases of Agriculture Census work are carried out according to the prescribed time schedule and instructions. The extent of supervision could vary from State to State depending upon the administrative set up. Nevertheless, the work of retabulation done by the Patwaris must be supervised by two categories of staff, viz., (i) Administrative and (ii) Statistical. The administrative supervision could be done by Revenue Inspectors, Deputy/Naib Tehsildars and SDOs. Revenue Inspectors should inspect the work of tabulation done by the Patwaries in each Patwari circle. Officers above the level of Revenue Inspectors should also inspect the work in some villages in

Revenue Circle. The statistical supervision may be carried out using the services of district level statistical staff.

7.2 State Governments should prescribe suitable proforma for the purpose of inspection which should include the following aspects:-

- i) Whether all the survey numbers in the village forming part of an operational holding has been accounted for.
- ii) Checking may be done to ensure whether all the survey numbers operated by an operational holder have been covered or any omissions have been noticed. Also, it should be checked whether all the holdings in village are listed.
- iii) Whether the area figures given in respect of each survey numbers forming part of the operational holding have been correctly copied down from the basic village form.
- iv) Whether any transfer and correction errors have been noticed relating to the reference year.
- v) Whether up to date land records including mutations have been used for the reference year.
- vi) Whether coverage of institutional holdings is as per Concepts and Definitions.
- vii) Whether retabulation of entries in respect of land utilization, cropping pattern, irrigation, etc. have been correctly done.
- viii) The cropped area of the complete and part-holdings in the village should normally tally with the cropped area given in the village land records. Similar checks should be conducted in respect of area under irrigation and area under principal crops. Besides this, it must be ensured that the net area sown is equal to or less than the gross cropped area. Similarly the net irrigated area should be equal to or less than the gross irrigated area. A list of checkpoints is enclosed as Annexure-VII.
- ix) Whether prescribed system of units, their conversion factor to hectare (up to 3 decimal places) and script of numerals have been used.
- x) Any other points which the inspection officer wants to mention on the improvement of quality of data collected or any other problems faced.

7.3 The statistical checks may be carried out by drawing the statistical personnel from the Directorate of Economics & Statistics and/or any other Department of the State Government. The State Governments may take into account the existing resources and devise a procedure for statistical check of the retabulation work done by Patwaris.

7.4 The quantum of inspection should be laid down at various supervisory levels. Cent per cent checking should be ensured at the Revenue Inspector level, 25 percent checking at the tehsil level and 10 percent at the district level.

7.5 The quantum of statistical supervision should be fixed at various supervisory levels taking into account the availability of statistical manpower in the States.

8 Flow of Schedules

8.1 Clear-cut instructions should be issued regarding the flow of schedules from the village level to the tabulation center. The filled-in schedules should be scrutinized thoroughly at each level before these are passed on to the next higher level to avoid unnecessary correspondence and delay at the tabulation stage on account of the discrepancies, which may be noticed subsequently.

8.2 The Patwari should prepare Table T-1 for the village (format at Annexure-VIII) and send it to the block/tehsil headquarters for consolidation. The Schedule-L1 should also be preserved and submitted to the Tehsil/Block Headquarters along with T-1 for its onward transmission to the District/State Headquarters who in turn forward them to the State Headquarters.

8.3 In order to maintain the speed of data entry and to ensure that not many errors occur at the time of computerized validation, it is necessary that the schedules are free of inconsistencies, properly codified and legibly filled before these are passed on to data entry agency. Even though various field functionaries are expected to keep these aspects in view while filling the schedule, it is necessary that manual scrutiny is carried out by engaging statistical personnel before passing on the schedules to data entry agency. It would be advisable that the Patwari/Revenue Inspector of the concerned area remains available for any clarification when the manual scrutiny of schedules of his/her area is taken up.

9 Time Calendar

9.1 The time calendar for the conduct of the Agriculture Census and presentation of the results prepared in consultation with Govt. of India should be conveyed to all the field level functionaries for timely completion of Census operations. The time calendar should indicate the time limit for completion of following items of work.

S.No.	Item of Work	Time Limit
i)	Completion of printing of Schedules and Instructions by States and their distribution to field staff	by April 2011
ii)	Training of primary and supervisory staff for Agriculture Census	by June 2011
iii)	Completion of field work for Phase-I (Schedules L1/L2/L-3) of the Agriculture Census and supervision.	July 2011 – Sept. 2011
iv)	Submission of provisional Table-1 by States/UTs to GOI.	by December 2011
v)	Submission of filled-in village level Schedule L-3 to Data Entry Agency.	January 2012
vi)	Completion of fieldwork of Phase-II (Schedule-H) of Agriculture Census and supervision.	by June 2012
vii)	Finalization of Table T-1 and Table-8 (village directory) by States and their submission to GOI.	by June 2012
viii)	Manual Scrutiny/Coding of Schedule-H and their delivery to data entry center/agency.	by Sept. 2012
ix)	Completion of data entry for Schedule-H.	by March 2013
x)	Generation of trial tables 2 to 7.	by June 2013
xi)	Submission of final Table 2-7 by States/UTs to GOI.	by August 2013
xii)	Submission of State Reports to GOI.	Sept. 2013

9.2 The States/UTs were requested to declare the year 2010-11 (agricultural year) as the Land Records year for updation of village land records. It is expected that all the work connected with it would have been completed before actual start of fieldwork for Agriculture Census. All the mutations for the reference year should be taken into account before start of the fieldwork and special checks should be made to ascertain whether the land records are complete. As the quality of the data of Agriculture Census depends on the quality of the data in the land records, it should be ensured that all the up-to-date data are recorded properly in the land records for the year 2010-11.

9.3 It is planned to bring out the provisional Table T-1 of the current Agriculture Census 2010-11 at all India level within 3 months of the completion of fieldwork of Phase-I of the Census for timely availability in public domain.

10 Constitution of State Coordination Committees

10.1 Since different departments would be involved in the work of Agriculture Census in the States, it is necessary to have a Coordination Committee at the State level to review the progress from time to time. The committee should be headed by the Agriculture Census Commissioner of the State who may be Financial Commissioner or Revenue Secretary or Agricultural Production Commissioner or Agriculture Secretary. The members may include representatives from State Departments of Revenue, Agriculture and Statistics, as the case may be. Officials from Computer Cell of the State and/or Data Entry Agency engaged for computerization and NIC may also be included as a member in addition to a representative from Agriculture Census Division of Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.

10.2 It is necessary to form similar Committees at the district level. These would be headed by the Collector/Dy. Commissioner who will be designated as District Agriculture Census Officer. Members of this Committee should include, representatives from the District authorities of Revenue, Agriculture & Statistics. This would help in better coordination, smooth conduct, and timely completion of Agriculture Census operation.

11 Publicity

11.1 The importance of publicity for the Agriculture Census cannot be over-emphasized. Experience shows that adequate publicity among the persons concerned would help in conducting and completing it properly in time. The State Governments should take adequate steps to give due publicity to this work through the mass media and village Panchayats, and create necessary awareness for the successful completion of this gigantic task. It is necessary that the respondents are made aware of the importance of statistics and they are told that the data supplied by them for Agriculture Census, particularly on aspects relating to tenancy, division of holding or crops cultivated will not be utilized for settlement of any dispute in any court of law or for deciding any taxes to be levied on them.

12 Schedules of Agriculture Census

12.1 There are three listing schedules which are common for the village and one Holding schedule which would be filled in for each operational holding and area operated. All these listing schedules are as under:

Schedule L-1:	List of resident operational holders and area operated in the village.
Schedule L-2:	List of non-resident operational holders and area operated in the village.
Schedule L-3:	Village Summary.
Schedule-H:	Detailed data on operational holding.

12.2 The format of these schedules may be seen at Annexure III to VI.

12.3 These Schedules have been modified this time and hence Census functionaries are advised to go through these carefully before adoption.

12.4 Survey number-wise geographical area operated by the resident cultivators would be recorded in Listing Schedule L-1. Similar details would be recorded in Listing Schedule L-2 for non-resident operational holders, i.e., those who are residing outside the village but operating some land in the village. The purpose of L-3 is to reconcile the geographical area of the village with the operational area and area under other uses. Besides, this schedule would also help in preparing an all India village agricultural profile including availability of agricultural infrastructure.

12.5 As soon as preparation of listing schedules L-1 and L-2 is complete, the schedule L-3 should be filled for reconciling. After reconciliation of village area, a copy of L-3 should be forwarded to data entry agency for tabulation. The provisional table T-1 on the number and area of operational holdings by different characteristics of holdings should be prepared immediately after consolidation of listing schedules L-1 for the village and L-2 received from other villages, without waiting for the Holding Schedules-H to be completed. Table-1 for each village should be completed by the concerned primary worker/Patwari and passed on to the R.I./Tehsildar immediately after the field work is over who may forward the same to the State Headquarters Unit along with Schedule-L1 who, in turn, will be responsible for consolidating it at State level after due checking. Table-1 should be submitted to the Government of India in the format given at Annexure-VIII by the State within one month of completion of the fieldwork for listing schedules L1/L2 in the State to bring out all India provisional T-1 within 3 months of the completion of the fieldwork of Phase-I. The data entry agency would be expected to bring out village infrastructure directory based on L-3 by the same time.

13 Concepts & Definitions

13.1 Concepts and definitions to be used in data collection of the Agriculture Census are explained in detail in Annexure-I.

13.2 In all the Listing Schedules L-1 and L-2, the primary unit of enumeration (statistical unit) is the ‘Operational Holding’, which is defined as ***‘All land, which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others, without regard to the title, legal form, size or location’***. However, for L-3 the basic statistical unit is the village.

13.3 The primary workers should ensure, before listing any operational holder, whether he has actually put his land, wholly or partly to agricultural production during the agricultural year 2010-11. In case the holder has put his entire land to non-agricultural use during the reference year and had kept it fallow during the preceding year also, such holder will not qualify as an operational holder, and hence will not be listed. If the entire area of a holding is kept as current fallow in the reference year but some part of it was cultivated during the previous year, such holding will be treated as an operational holding. An operational holding would include both the cultivated and uncultivated land. If both net sown area and current fallow are zero during the reference year, such holding will not be considered as an operational holding although some area may exist in other part(s) of the classification of land use.

14 Instructions for filling the Schedules

14.1 Listing Schedule L-1 (List of Resident operational holders):

14.1.1 In schedule L-1, only those operational holders of a village will be listed, who are residing in that village and are operating some land within the same Tehsil irrespective of the fact whether they are cultivating land in that village or not. It is, however, suggested that all the resident holders of the village, even if their land in that village is uncultivated and seems to be part of non-operational holding may, in the first instance, be listed in Schedule L-1. If it remains a non-operational holding even after adding the area of parcels of other villages, then only, he/she should be deleted from the list.

14.1.2 All types of holdings (Individual/Joint/Institutional) would be listed in Col.3 of the Schedule L-1 simultaneously and hence there is no need to use separate sheets for Individual/Joint/Institutional holdings this time.

14.1.3 Theoretically, the location of the land being operated is not a constraint. In other terms, the land could be located in different villages not necessarily within a tehsil or district or even the State but it will qualify to be considered as a single holding only if, ***it is operated as the same technical unit, i.e., by the***

same management with the same means of production such as labour force, credit, machinery and animals etc. However, since the information on the land operated by holders is to be retabulated from the village records, accounting of such land lying outside the tehsil would involve operational difficulties. Functionally, also it is difficult to manage parcels located in different tehsils as one technical unit, except perhaps in case of parcels located on the boundary of the tehsil. Moreover, the number of such cases may be small. It has, therefore, been decided that for the purpose of Agriculture Census, an operational holding would not include land, if any, located outside the tehsil boundary.

14.1.4 As a corollary to this restriction, it is necessary to treat those holders who are residing outside the tehsil but operating land in the village as if they are residents of the village (deemed resident). The details of the survey number operated by these holders and their operated area would be recorded in Schedule L-1 after details of the resident holders have been recorded. If such deemed resident, is an Individual/Joint/Institutional holder, his details would be recorded under the respective headings of this Schedule-L1.

Column 1: Serial No.

14.1.5 All the resident operational holders who are residing in the village would be listed first before taking up the listing of the operational holders who are residing outside the tehsil and who for the purpose of Agriculture Census, are considered, as if they are residents of the village. Running serial numbers would be given to all type of the operational holders, like, Individual, Joint and Institutional category. The task of giving running sl.no. will be taken up only after the lists of operational holders (individual, joint and institutional) have been finalized by incorporating the details of other holdings lying in other villages of operational holders. These running serial numbers will also be filled up in col.2(iii) of Part A2 of Schedule-H for identification in case that village is selected for collecting detailed data in Phase-II.

Column 2: Name of the Operational Holder

14.1.6 It is necessary to give the full name of the operational holder with the name of his father/her husband for easy identification.

Column 3: Holding type (Individual/Joint/Institutional)

14.1.7 The type of holding of the operational holder, viz., individual, Joint or institutional will be recorded under this column by using the codes 1, 2 or 9 respectively (Please refer para 5 of Annexure-I for details).

Column 4: SC/ST/Others/Institutional

14.1.8 The social group to which the operational holder belongs, viz., Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Others will be indicated here by using the codes 1, 2 or 3. This information may not be available in the village land record. The Patwari should fill this by his own knowledge or after making necessary local enquiries. In the case of a joint holding where the joint holders belong to different social groups, the social group of the dominant holder who holds the maximum area or who is dominating in taking decisions about the management of operational holding may be recorded here. In the case of Institutional holdings no such categorization would be required and hence the corresponding code (9) will be filled in the column.

Column 5: Gender of Operational Holder (M/F/Inst.)

14.1.9 Here enter the gender of the operational holder by using the code 1 for male and 2 for female. For institutional holdings 9 will be filled in this column. In the case of a joint holding where the joint holders belong to different sex i.e. Male and Female, the criterion for deciding the gender of such holding may be done on the similar lines as mentioned in paragraph 14.1.8 above.

Column 6 & 7: Survey/Sub-survey Nos. and Geographical Area

14.1.10 While listing the survey/sub-survey numbers, it is necessary to list them in an ascending order. For this purpose, the primary worker can make use of the basic village land records such as Khatauni, patta Register, B.1 Form, Village Form 8(A) and Crop Register, which are also known as Khasra Register/ Khasra Girdwari/Adangal/Village Form VII-XII/Pahani Patrak, etc.. Khatauni is a register, which gives the list of persons who own land along with the area owned. The concept followed in Agriculture Census is of Operational Holding and not the ownership holding. ***An operational holder is the one who actually operates the land and not the owner.*** Therefore for the purpose of Agriculture Census a person would be taken into consideration if he is an operational holder. In case an owner has leased out his land to another cultivator, these survey numbers and their areas would have to be shown against the name of the person who has taken the land on lease and who is actually operating the land. As such in preparing the list, the Patwari has to record the *de facto* position rather than *de jure* position. If required he could use his personal knowledge or information based on enquiry to fill the correct information in the schedule. In this connection it may be noted that there may be cases where a piece of land is in the name of father but his two sons have done a partition of the land, though not legally on paper, and are operating two portions independently and are

living in separate households. Such cases are to be treated as two separate holdings as this is *de facto* position though as *de jure* it is one holding.

14.1.11 As mentioned earlier, it is not necessary that the entire area of the operational holder should be under cultivation. Some area of a holding might be kept fallow or may be put to non-agricultural uses or it may be culturable waste. In Col.7 the geographical area of each survey/sub-survey number and not only the cultivated area, should be recorded.

14.1.12 After listing all the survey/sub-survey numbers actually operated by one operational holder during the agricultural year 2010-11, the primary worker would make totals of both the survey/sub-survey numbers and the geographical area of such numbers (preferably using a red ink or ink of a colour which could be easily distinguished from one used for filling survey number-wise details) before taking up listing of another operational holder.

14.1.13 After listing all the resident operational holders, the primary worker will record the total survey/sub-survey numbers covered and their geographical area before he takes up listing of those non-resident operational holders who are actually residing outside the tehsil but, for the purpose of Agriculture Census, are considered as if they are the residents of the village (deemed resident). After listing such non-resident operational holders, the primary worker would also record total survey/sub-survey numbers and their geographical area operated by these non-resident (deemed) operational holders.

14.1.14 It was observed during the previous censuses that there was difficulty in proper understanding of the definition of joint holding by the primary workers. It is, therefore, necessary to explain clearly the difference between individual and joint holdings. An individual holding may be operated by one person alone or by a group of persons but the basic condition is that these persons must belong to the same household, i.e., they must be residing together and taking their food from a common kitchen. If two or more persons belonging to different households are operating some land jointly as partners, then alone such holding would be considered as joint holding for that part of the operated area. If two brothers are staying together and taking food from common kitchen for convenience only, but each is operating some land independent of the other, these will be considered as two Individual Holdings. Sometimes the land is shown in the Land Records as Joint Khata even though informal partition has taken place and the brothers are staying separately and cultivating their shares independently. This will not be treated as Joint Holding but will be treated as individual holdings. In case there is a Joint Khata shown against more than one person and no formal or informal partition has taken place, such joint khata would be treated as one individual holding and not joint holding.

14.1.15 The area operated could be land owned and self-operated, land leased-in or land otherwise operated and/or combination of one or more of these three categories. Land owned and operated would include such lands, which are held under owner like possession also. Land might have been leased in on different terms such as for a fixed amount of money, fixed quantity of produce, share of produce, etc. 'Area Otherwise Operated' includes land which is neither owned nor leased in but is operated by the operational holder. Such land may include encroachment, forcible occupation, unauthorized occupation, land under dispute, etc. It is apparent from the results of previous Censuses that in some States, lands otherwise operated were either overlooked or were not properly reported or were included wrongly as leased-in land. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure that all such lands, which are otherwise operated, are included in the operational holding, and are correctly reported.

Column 8: Area operated in other villages within the same tehsil

14.1.16 This is the area operated by an operational holder, which is located in another village. This information would be collected from the respective villages in Schedule L2 and transferred here. The village-wise details of area operated outside the village of residence but within the same tehsil will be indicated in this Column. The name of such village from where the area is getting transferred would be written in Column 11.

Column 9: Total area operated

14.1.17 This is the sum of Col.7 and Col.8.

Column 10: Size Class

14.1.18 The size-class under which the operational holder falls should be recorded here on the basis of information in Col.9 using the codes given in para 14.4.10.

Column 11: Remarks

14.1.19 Village-wise records of area operated in villages other than that of residence may be noted in this column in addition to other information's as mentioned in the footnote of this Schedule (L1).

14.1.20 The Schedule-L1 will provide complete list of holdings for the village which will be used for preparation of village T-1. This time each Patwari will prepare a Summary Table (based on L1) as per the format given in the end of this Schedule as such information will be used to have a cross-check between the data entry error and the Schedule error where Schedule-L1 is going to be computerized for generation of village T-1.

14.2 Listing Schedule L-2 (List of Non-Resident Operational Holders Operating in the Village):

14.2.1 In this Schedule only those holders who are not residing in the village but are residing within the boundary of the tehsil, would be listed. It is also necessary that they must be operating some land in the village. The idea in preparing a separate list of non-resident operational holders is that it can be used as a reference for transmission of information to Schedule L-1 for such operational holders to the primary worker concerned for consolidating the operational holdings the village of residence of the operational holder.

14.2.2 It will be seen that the identification particulars of this Schedule are divided into two parts, viz., particulars of the village where land is operated and particulars of village where holder is resident.

14.2.3 Separate L-2 schedule will be filled in for each village where one or more of the non-resident holders are residing. The name of the village in which these non-resident operational holders are residing would be indicated against 'Village of residence' in Part 'B' after recording the identification particulars of the village for which the primary worker is recording survey numberwise areas, viz., Part 'A'. Besides, the name of the village of residence, the Patwari Circle, and the R.I. Circle in which this village is situated, would also be recorded for easy reference in Part 'B'. This would facilitate the decision as to whom these details are to be forwarded for consolidating the holdings.

Column 1: Serial No.

14.2.4 Running serial numbers should be given to the operational holders of the village listed in Column 2.

Column 2: Name of Operational Holder

14.2.5 Full name of the operational holder along with the name of the father/husband should be indicated in this column.

Column 3: Type of Holding

14.2.6 The status of the holding should be appropriately entered using the codes 1 for individual, 2 for joint, and 9 for institutional holdings.

Column 4: Social Group

14.2.7 The social group to which the operational holder belongs, viz., Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Others, should be recorded here. In case of a joint holding where the joint holders belong to different social groups, the social group of the dominant holder who holds the maximum area or who is dominant in taking decision about the management of the operational holding, may be

recorded here. Institutional holdings do not need this categorization and hence 9 will be filled in this column.

Column 5: Gender of the Holder

14.2.8 The gender of the operational holders should be entered here using code 1 for male and 2 for female. For institutional holdings 9 will be filled in this column. Please refer para 14.1.9 also for details.

Column 6, 7 and 8: Survey/Sub-survey Nos. and Geographical Area and Remarks

14.2.9 It is possible that the non-resident operational holder might operate land in more than one village. However, the primary worker has to record in this schedule only such area, which the non-resident operational holder is operating in this village. Even if the entire land held by a non-resident cultivator is old fallow or culturable waste or not available for cultivation, he has to be listed as an operational holder in L-2 as his real status will be determined after pooling of all parcels held by him in his village of residence. As in the case of Schedule L-1, the survey numbers would be listed in an ascending order and the geographical area of each survey/sub-survey number would be recorded irrespective of the fact whether the entire area has been cultivated or not. After listing all the survey/sub-survey numbers and their geographical area operated by one operational holder, totals are to be made and recorded before taking up the listing of survey/sub-survey numbers of another non-resident operational holder. After the listing of the non-resident operational holders in a particular village is completed, the primary worker would record the total survey/sub-survey numbers accounted by such non-resident operators (residing in that particular village) and their geographical area. **Though some demarcation has been indicated in the schedules, it is not necessary to allocate any fixed space in the printed schedules for each holding. The space required would vary from holder to holder, depending on the total survey/sub-survey numbers he may be operating. The column 8 may be used for recording information as indicated in the footnote of this Schedule.**

14.3 **Listing Schedule L-3 (Village Summary):**

14.3.1 This schedule was prescribed in earlier censuses also but its use was intended solely as an instrument for area tally to ensure that no part of the operational area in the village is left out. **To ensure the quality of the data generated through the Agriculture Census, it has been decided that this schedule is to be prepared mandatorily in all the States.** Besides, serving as a quality check, this schedule has been amplified for this Census to include some more basic agricultural information for the village as the statistical unit.

Besides the identification block, this schedule contains 3 more blocks of information, which could be filled without much effort after preparation of schedules L-1 and L-2. **It is proposed to computerize and tabulate the schedule L-3 in this Census for each village in Land Record States.**

Block A

14.3.2 It deals with identification particulars of the village and other useful information on area unit and its conversion factor to common area unit as hectare.

Block B

14.3.3 This block contains part of the information readily available in village abstract. The information is to be copied in the schedule from village abstract to ensure that all the survey numbers in the village and their geographical area is accounted for and that no survey number or its area is left unaccounted. It was felt that it would be advantageous to use a separate sheet for recording details of those survey numbers, which are not covered by operational holdings. The total geographical area in the village according to Schedules L-1 and L-2 would be shown under items 1 and 2 of Schedule L-3. Details of areas, which are not included in the operational holding, are to be recorded under item (3) of Schedule-L3. The sum of areas under items 1 to 3 will give the total geographical area of the village. This check has to be compulsorily done before transferring of Schedule-L2 and preparation of Table T-1.

14.3.4 Item-wise description of the schedule is given below.

Item No.1 & 2: Operated Area held by Resident and Non-Resident Cultivators

14.3.5 This accounts for all the survey/sub survey numbers in the village and their geographical area held by the operational holders. This information has to be copied from total arrived at in Schedules L-1 and L-2 for the village. In filling information in item no. 1 and 2 all the four types of holdings, viz., individual, joint, institutional and those residing outside the tehsil are to be included.

Item No.3: Area not covered by Operational Holding

14.3.6 This information is to be obtained from village abstract. The categories, under which survey numbers not covered by the operational holders may fall, are indicated under item (3). The details under these items basically relate to non-operational holdings. Normally, these are similar to categories prescribed in the Land Revenue Manual and the geographical area against these is readily available in the Village Registers. This categorization is broad and even if the State Government has adopted their own classification, they would be able to

give information under these categories. The basic idea here is to collect details of those village areas, which are not covered by the operational holding. It would suffice to give the total area of survey/sub-survey numbers covered by each category. Survey number-wise details of areas are not required here. It should, however be ensured that no part of village area is left out. It is to be kept in view that item 3 refers to area outside the operational holdings. As per the definition of the operational holding, if the entire area of the holding is under old fallow, it will not be considered as an operational holding. Such area would, however, not be included under other categories such as forest, pastures, grazing lands etc.. It is thus to be covered under item 3 (v). This column would indicate the extent of the area, which would normally be operated but no part of it was operated during the reference year and also in the previous year for certain reasons.

Item No.4: Grand Total

14.3.7 This is obtained by adding Items 1, 2 and 3. The total thus obtained should be equal to village geographical area. If the two sets of figures do not tally, this would mean that either some area has been left out or there is something wrong in totalling. The primary worker should go through the Listing Schedules carefully to locate the difference and correct the entries before he proceeds to the Holding Schedule-H. The primary worker may consult the checklist at Annexure-VII for knowing possible sources of errors.

Block C and D

14.3.8 These two blocks would help in preparing a village directory, which gives agricultural profile etc. of the village based basic characteristics. Block C is to be filled after the check for area tally has been carried out. The number of holdings in each category, viz., C1, C2, C3, C4 and C5 is to be indicated on the basis of work of Phase-I. The figure provided here have to be consistent with Table T-1 for the village.

14.3.9 The information in Block D is to be provided by the Patwari out of his personal knowledge. In filling this block he has to confine to the geographical boundary of the village. For the infrastructure such as godown, cold storage, market, mandi etc. which spread to more than a village or whose sphere of activity covers several villages, these will be counted only in the villages where their office is located. In case the office is located on the boundary of two villages, it will be counted in the village whose name is used in its office address. In the current Census, some more items have been added in Block D. The item 6 and item 9 are mutually exclusive. Item Nos. 11 to 15 are self-explanatory. Please refer Annexure-XII for explanatory notes on Block 'D' of this Schedule-L3.

14.4 **Holding Schedule-H:**

14.4.1 In the current Agriculture Census 2010-11, the format of Schedule-H has been revised. Please go through the Schedule carefully. Rather than using one Schedule-H for one operational holder in the selected village, the revised format of Schedule-H is amenable for reporting the information of as many as operational holders, as the case may be, depending upon the availability of space in the Schedule since each row corresponds to the information relating to one operational holder. Schedule-H is to be filled in for all resident cultivators of the 20% sample villages only. The details of principal characteristics of holdings, viz., area leased-in, land utilization, irrigation and crops grown would be collected from the records for each khasra number, whether located in the village of residence or in other villages within the same tehsil, operated by the particular operational holder. If the resident operator is operating some land outside the sample village, details of such lands for all the characteristics would have to be obtained by the Patwari from the concerned Patwari in separate Schedule-H and these should also be added to the Khasra numbers of that operational holding in the village where the operational holder resides. Extent of land operated by the resident cultivator outside the village would be available from schedule-L2 received for compiling Table-1 or also from Col.8 of Schedule-L1. After covering all the Khasra numbers of one operational holding, the Patwari would make totals of all the relevant columns of revised format of Schedule-H on some separate sheet of paper and write/reproduce the same legibly in different columns of the Schedule against the name of the particular operational holder. This process will continue till all the resident operational holders as listed in schedule L-1 for T-1 purpose in the selected village, are covered.

14.4.2 Separate revised Schedule-H would not be filled in for each operational holder in the sample village. It is important to note that the information in Schedule H should be filled for the operational holding as a whole for the entire operated area, including area outside the village covering all Khasra/Sub-survey/Survey numbers belonging to the operational holder in one row.

14.4.3 For units of area to be used, please follow instructions given in sub-section 15.1 and also see the instruction given at the end of revised format of Schedule-H.

14.4.4 There may be some non-resident operational holders who are operating some land in the sample village, but residing outside the tehsil. As explained earlier such non-resident operational holders would be treated as if they are residing in the village and their holdings would be pooled in the data for the village. Once all the operational holders are covered in the sample village, the Patwari would write the 'total' of all the columns in the end and tally

specifically the figures mentioned in the end of Col.1 and the total operated area given in Col.2(v) of Block A2 with village T-1 to avoid omission of operational holders and their operated area in sample village.

14.4.5 The revised Schedule-H has been divided into eight blocks, which relate to aspects indicated below:

Block A1:	Identification Particulars
Block A2:	Particulars of operational holder
Block B:	Dispersal of Operated Area
Block C:	Area Operated by Tenancy Status
Block D:	Land Utilization
Block E:	Number of Wells & Tube-wells
Block F:	Net Area Irrigated by Source
Block G:	Crop-wise Area

Block A1: Identification Block

14.4.6 In this Block, the Patwari would record the name of the State, district, tehsil, sample village, etc. Also, appropriate codes in the boxes are to be filled-in column 1 to 7. While it is necessary that States get their codes, as given in Annexure-X, printed in the schedule, the other codes are to be filled by field/supervisory officers using the list provided by the State Government. If there is no change in the boundary of a District/Block since the previous Census, the code assigned to the District/Block in that Census should be retained in the current Census also for comparability. In Col.9, tick the appropriate area unit. In case the area unit is other than hectare or acre, please mention the same in this column. In Col.10, conversion factor of area unit to hectare (in 3 decimal places) should invariably be given in respect of all kind of area units including acre. In case the area unit is hectare, please write '1' against Col. 10.

Block A2: Particulars of operational holder

Item 1: Serial Number

14.4.7 The running serial numbers starting from 1 has to be given to each operational holder in the sample village.

Item 2(i): Name of the operational holder

14.4.8 The Patwari has to record full name of the concerned operational holder with the name of the father/husband.

Item 2(ii): Total survey/sub-survey numbers

14.4.9 The Patwari must mention the total survey/sub-survey numbers forming total operated area of the operation holder, based on the information compiled in Schedule-L1 for preparing village T-1.

Item 2(iii): Serial number of operational holders as per Col.1 of Schedule-L1

14.4.10 Since all the operational holders in the sample village are to be covered for Schedule-H, the serial numbers given in Col.1 and Col.2(iii) would be the same.

Item 2 (iv): Social Group of operational holder

14.4.11 In view of the increasing demand for detailed information on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes operational holders, provision has been made to indicate whether the holder belongs to SC/ST or other Social groups or it is an Institutional holding. Though the Schedule-H has to be filled in by retabulation of the information available in the land records, still the Patwari should be able to know the name of the caste or the tribe of the operational holder from his own knowledge and record the same in the Schedule-H. In practice, this information is to be copied from schedule-L1/L2 where it has already been collected. A cultivator who is Scheduled Caste must belong to Hinduism or Sikhism or Budhisim and he cannot belong to any other religion. A member of Scheduled Tribes may, however, belong to any religion.

Item 2(v): Area Operated

14.4.12 In this column, total area of all the Survey numbers operated by an operational holder whether in the village of residence or elsewhere but within the Tehsil is to be entered. [For use of units for filling area, instructions given in sub-section 15.1 are to be followed.]

Item 2(vi): Size Class

14.4.13 There would be 10 size classes as indicated below for presentation of data. The Patwari would record the correct code number as applicable.

Sl.No.	Size Class (Ha.)	Code No.
1	Below 0.50 ha.	01
2	0.50 ha. – 0.99 ha.	02
3	1.00 ha. – 1.99 ha.	03
4	2.00 ha. – 2.99 ha.	04
5	3.00 ha. – 3.99 ha.	05
6	4.00 ha. – 4.99 ha.	06
7	5.00 ha. – 7.49 ha.	07

Sl.No.	Size Class (Ha.)	Code No.
8	7.50 ha. – 9.99 ha.	08
9	10.00 ha. – 19.99 ha.	09
10	20.00 ha. and above	10

Item 2(vii): Tenancy Status

14.4.14 The area operated by the holder may be entirely owned by him, or it may be partly owned and partly leased-in or it may be entirely leased-in. There is also a category namely, 'area otherwise operated'. Area, which is occupied and operated by the operational holder by encroachment or is forcibly occupied would be accounted as 'otherwise operated'. The land operated may or may not be exclusively otherwise operated. The Patwari would record the correct code number according to the tenancy status. Attempts should be made to collect the details about the exact position of tenancy including 'Oral Tenancy'. This should be done discretely by the Patwari by questioning the Head of the household/operator of holding in a suitable manner. **While eliciting this information it may be made clear to the informant that this information would be treated as completely confidential and will be utilized for statistical purposes only. It may also be made clear to him that his name will not be divulged to anybody nor can the information be utilized in any court of law. It should be made clear to the respondent that the information supplied for the census would also not be utilized for levying any taxes on him.** The enumerator also should note that tenancy particulars should be collected with utmost accuracy, as these are very sensitive yet vital information. Following code numbers would be utilized for indicating the tenancy status of the holding as a whole.

Tenancy Status	Code No.
Wholly owned and self operated	1
Partly owned and partly leased in	2
Wholly leased in	3
Wholly otherwise operated	4
Partly owned and partly otherwise operated	5
Partly leased in and partly otherwise operated	6
Partly owned, partly leased in and partly otherwise operated	7

Item 2(viii): Irrigation Status

14.4.15 The village Accountant should indicate the irrigation status of the holding by writing the appropriate code number as given below:-

Irrigation Status	Code Number
Wholly irrigated	1
Partly Irrigated	2
Wholly unirrigated	3
Entirely current fallow holdings	4

14.4.16 The irrigation status of the holding will be decided on the basis of availability of irrigation in the reference year 2010-11 and keeping in view the definition explained in para 8.1 of Annexure-I. Also it is advisable to read instruction for Col. 30 to 35 of this schedule given in paras 14.4.24 to 14.4.26 before filling-up this item.

14.4.17 There are six other blocks in Schedule-H, namely, Dispersal of operated area, Operated area by Tenancy Status, Land Utilization, Number of Wells and Tube-wells, Source-wise Irrigation and Crop-wise area. The Patwari would record this information for all Survey/Sub-survey number added together which are operated by the concerned holder in the sample village. If the operational holder is operating some land in more than one village, he would obtain similar details from the concerned Patwari for the area operated by him in other villages and the same will be pooled in Schedule-H for a particular holder.

Block B: Dispersal of operated area

Columns 3 to 5

14.4.18 These columns intended to obtain information on the extent of dispersal of the area of operational holding which is required for management planning.

14.4.19 The Village Accountant will record all the area under the appropriate column. The distribution of total area of all the survey numbers of the operational holding in columns 3 to 5 will show the extent of dispersal of various parcels of the operational holding. As a matter of check it is mentioned that if there is an entry in col. 5 then both col.3 and 4 would be blank (or zero). Similarly, if there is an entry in Col.3 or Col.4 or in both Col.3 and Col.4, there will not be an entry in Col.5.

Block C: Operated area by Tenancy Status

Columns 6 to 14

14.4.20 The area operated may be owned and self-operated/leased in/otherwise operated and/or combinations of these three types. The concepts of ownership, tenancy and otherwise operated area are explained in Annexure-I. The terms under which the land has been leased-in would vary from parcel to parcel. For

example, some land might have been leased in for fixed money, other for fixed produce or share of produce, and still some other part may be under usufructuary mortgage, etc. The Patwari would separately record the area under one or more of these terms as applicable in columns 7 to 11. The total area operated by the holder would be recorded in column 14 which would be the sum of area recorded in columns 6, 12 and 13 and should tally with the geographical area (operated area) as recorded in columns 3 to 5.

Block D: Land Utilization

Columns 15 to 23

14.4.21 The Patwari are well conversant with the nine-fold land use classification adopted by the State Governments. However, for the purpose of Agriculture Census, six-fold classification has been adopted which are the break-up of the operated area belonging to the operational holder. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands and land under miscellaneous tree crops etc. have been clubbed together and are to be recorded against 'uncultivated area other than fallow land'. Similarly, 'area not available for cultivation' would include 'forests, area under non-agricultural uses and barren and uncultivable land'. It would be thus clear that there is practically no difference between the standard nine-fold classification of the land use adopted by the State Governments and the six-fold classification proposed here for the Agriculture Census which is nothing but an abridgement of nine-fold classification. Please refer Annexure-I (section 9.1 to 9.7) for detailed concepts and definitions.

14.4.22 For ready reference, the break-up of six-fold classification into nine-fold classification is given below:

S.No.	Six-fold classification	S.No.	Nine-fold classification
1	Net Area Sown	1	Net Area Sown
2	Current Fallow	2	Current Fallow
3	Fallow land other than current fallow	3	Fallow land other than current fallow
4	Uncultivated land other than fallow	4	Permanent pastures and other grazing land.
		5	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown.
5	Culturable waste	6	Culturable waste
6	Not available for cultivation	7	Forests
		8	Area put to non-agricultural uses
		9	Barren and uncultivable land

Block E: Number of Wells & Tubewells*Columns 24 to 29*

14.4.23 The primary worker would indicate the number of wells including borewells in use in columns 24 to 26. In col. 24, he would indicate the number of wells with electric pumpsets while in col. 25, the number of wells with diesel pumpsets are indicated. In col.26, he would indicate the number of wells without pump-sets. It may please be noted that borewells are part of the wells and should not be reported under tubewells. In col.27, the number of wells not in use will be recorded. Similarly he would record the number of tubewells run on electricity/diesel in columns 28 and 29 respectively. It is necessary to clarify that while recording the number of wells/tubewells belonging to the operational holder, the Primary worker would take into consideration the survey number in which the well/tubewell is located and not the survey numbers irrigated by these wells/tubewells. It is also clarified that for Census purpose only those wells and tubewells should be considered which are primarily used for irrigation purposes.

Block F: Net Area Irrigated by source*Columns 30 to 35*

14.4.24 Provision has been made to record separately area irrigated by four sources of irrigation. A parcel operated by a holder would normally be irrigated by one of these four sources. In exceptional cases, where some other source is utilized, the Patwari can record the area under “others” column specifying the source of irrigation.

14.4.25 In columns 30 to 34, the area irrigated by the corresponding source will be recorded. The area irrigated would be net area irrigated by each source. In case some area is irrigated during the year by more than one source of irrigation such area would be recorded only against that source which is the major source of irrigation. The net area irrigated by one or more sources of irrigation, as recorded in columns 30 to 34 would be added up and shown in column 35.

14.4.26 In Block A2 the Patwari has to indicate whether the holding is wholly irrigated or partly irrigated or wholly unirrigated. If the entire net area sown is equal to net area irrigated, such holding would be treated as wholly irrigated holding. In case part of the net sown area is irrigated, it will be partly irrigated and if the entire net sown area has not received any irrigation during the year, such holding would be Wholly Unirrigated.

Block G: Crop-wise Area

Columns 36 to 53

14.4.27 Provision has been made to record separately area irrigated and unirrigated under five crops. It is normally expected that one operational holder may not have taken more than five crops during the agricultural year. However, in case the operator has grown more than five crops, the Patwari should use additional sheet for recording details of those crops in excess of five crops. The name of the crop would be indicated in the blank space provided for “crop”. The Patwari must ensure that he will not record the area before writing the name of the particular crops. Appropriate crop codes with reference to Annexure-IX may be written under columns 36, 39, 42, 45 and 48. **The area under mixed crops, like, Bajra-Arhar, Jowar-Arhar, Barley-Chana, Wheat-Mustard, Paddy-Arhar etc. should be divided on the basis of their proportions in seed application at the time of sowing and added in the area of respective crops. The proportions of seed application in mixed crops could be obtained from the State/District Agriculture Department.**

14.4.28 The irrigated and unirrigated gross cropped area under each crop would be separately indicated in columns 37-38, 40-41, 43-44, 46-47 and 49-50.

14.4.29 Total irrigated area in column 51 would be the total of columns 37, 40, 43, 46 and 49. Similarly, the total unirrigated area indicated in column 52 would be the sum total of columns 38, 41, 44, 47 and 50. The sum total of Cols.51 and 52 may be indicated in Col.53 to give gross cropped area under all crops grown by the operational holder during the year.

14.4.30 For the sake of uniformity the code numbers for various crops have been standardized by Government of India. These are given in the ‘List of crops’ at Annexure-IX. The States/UTs are advised to follow the same system of codes for uniformity. The codes follow the following broad categorization of crops :-

Food Crops:- include Foodgrains, Sugarcane, Spices & Condiments, Fruits, Vegetables and other Food crops.

Food grains:- include Cereals and Pulses.

Non-Food Crops:- include Oilseeds, Fibres, Dyes and Tanning Materials, Drugs & Narcotics, Plantation Crops, Fodder Crops, Green Manure Crops, Floriculture Crops, Aromatic and Medicinal Plants and other Non-Food Crops.

Total Gross Cropped Area:- includes areas under Food crops and Non-food crops together.

14.4.31 In case of any confusion regarding applicability of a crop code for a particular crop, e.g. Peas, which could be considered both as vegetable and pulse crop, the States are advised to go by the practice followed by them in previous Census. In case where no precedent exists reference should be made to the Agriculture Census Division, Government of India for clarification.

14.4.32 In case the State Government notices that some new crop is coming up in the State, for which a code has not been assigned by Government of India and it is necessary to get the data on this crop separately, a reference should be made to Government of India for allotting a separate code for the crop. Such crops may not be shown in “Other” category, which is primarily used for miscellaneous minor crops.

14.4.33 It may please be noted that the data should be collected for the individual crops including other crops, like, 0188, 0288, 0488 etc. and need not be given for 0199, 0299, 0399, 0499, 0599 etc. except for ‘all crops’ (9999) giving gross cropped area. Please refer para 6.6(ix) also.

15 Miscellaneous Instructions

15.1 Units for Measurement of Area

15.1.1 It has been experienced that various units for measurement of area are prevalent in the country. Even within a State many systems of measurements and units are present in different regions. For preparing all India estimates it is necessary to adopt a uniform unit of measurement. It has, therefore, been decided that all the results of Agriculture Census at All India level will be released in metric system with hectare as unit of area. In the States where it is difficult to adopt hectare as unit throughout, it is suggested that for filling various schedules, local units and system of measurement may be used, but final total should be expressed only in decimal system. In such cases conversion of units could be made using the computer programme. **But it must be ensured that within each Tehsil (Stratum) only one unit is used for accounting of area. In other words, please indicate the area unit and conversion factor of area unit to hectare (in 3 decimal points) in the schedule at the time of filling-up them.**

15.1.2 In case where table T-1 at Tehsil level is prepared in some unit other than hectare, it should be converted to hectares before submission to District level. All further aggregation of T-1 will be done in hectares only.

15.1.3 Areas under a holding could be filled in local unit but decimal system is to be used for expressing fractional parts, eg., the area of plot with dimensions “12 feet 3 inch –by- 12 feet 6 inch” should be given as “153.125 square feet”.

The conversion factor of area units to hectare must be given in 3 decimal places to make the conversion of area figures in local units to hectare with the help of computer programme.

15.2 Script of Numerals

15.2.1 Only Arabic numerals (1,2,3,4,5 etc) should be used for filling various schedule.

15.3 Manual Scrutiny

15.3.1 All the Schedule-H and the listing Schedules L1, L2 & L3 are to be manually scrutinized by statistical staff before these are submitted for data entry. The following points are to be checked in Manual Scrutiny.

- i. Whether the schedules have been filled legibly.
- ii. Whether the instructions for use of area unit and system for expressing fractions have been followed.
- iii. Whether conversion factor of area unit to hectare in 3 decimal places have been given.
- iv. Whether the column totals in Schedule-H have been provided.
- v. Whether the data given in the schedules are consistent. All the consistency checks given in Annexure-VII are to applied at the manual scrutiny stage.
- vi. Whether correct codes have been used.
- vii. Whether all the columns have been filled-up.

15.4 Seeking Clarifications

15.4.1 Any issue regarding Concept, Definition and Procedures regarding the Agriculture Census 2010-11, which could not be clarified at the State level should be referred to Government of India at the following addresses.

- i) Dr. Vidya Dhar, Deputy Director General-cum-Agriculture Census Commissioner, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi. Tele Fax No.: 011-23382523.
- ii) Other Phones connected with Agriculture Census Division
 - 011-23383948 (Sh. A.K. Ojha, Senior Consultant)
 - 011-23070788 (Sh. Cyriac George, Assistant Director)
- iii) E-mails:
 - agcensus.krishi@nic.in

15.5 Printing of Schedules

15.5.1 While sending the schedules for printing, it is important to ensure that order of the columns/blocks given in the schedules is not changed. Any change in order of the columns adversely affects the use of standard computer programmes which are prepared keeping in view the standard format of the schedules prescribed by Government of India.

15.6 Delivery of Schedules to Data Entry Agency

15.6.1 A table (Table-SS) indicating the number of holdings and area operated in the sample village in all size classes and social groups etc will be prepared for each sample village in the proforma given in Annexure XI. This table will be attached on the top of the bundle containing Schedule-H for the village. At the time of receipt of village Table (T1) in the Tehsil, it must be checked that Table-SS is also received. These may be forwarded to District/State along with tehsil/district tables. The data entry agency will utilize Table-SS to ensure that all the operational holders and their particulars have been filled up in Schedule-H for sample village. Table-SS would also ensure that the data entry has been completed for all these holdings which are listed in schedule H.

Concepts and Definitions

1. Operational Holding

1.1 All land which is used wholly or partly for agricultural production and is operated as one technical unit by one person alone or with others without regard to the title, legal form, size or location.

2. Technical Unit

2.1 A technical unit has been defined as that unit which is under the same management and has the same means of production such as labour force, machinery and animals.

3. Agricultural Production

3.1 Agricultural production includes growing of field crops, fruits, grapes, seeds, tree nurseries (except those of forest trees), vegetables and flowers, production of coffee, tea, cocoa, rubber, jute, oilseeds, fodder grass, etc.

3.2 Grass would be treated as a crop if special efforts are made to raise it.

4. Operated area

4.1 Operated area would include both cultivated and uncultivated area, provided part of it is put to agricultural production during the reference period. It, for instance, an operational holding consists of four survey numbers out of which one survey number is put to non-agricultural uses, the total area of the operational holding will be equal to the total geographical area of all the four survey numbers.

4.2 It would also cover the land occupied by the farm buildings, including the house of the holder, provided such buildings are located within the operated area. If the farms buildings are located outside the cultivated area and are covered under abadi area, such buildings would not be included.

4.3 Operated area would exclude government forest land, government waste land, village common grazing land, abadi area etc. If Government wasteland is allotted to an individual then it will be included in the holding.

4.4 If the entire area of the holding (the area of all the survey numbers of an operational holding) is put to non-agricultural use and/or it is under old fallow, it will not be considered as operational holding. If, however, the entire area of operational holding is under current fallow during the reference year but was cultivated in the preceding year, this would still be considered as an operational holding. An operational holding would include both the cultivated and uncultivated land. If both net area sown and current fallow are zero, such holding will not be considered as an operational holding although some area may exist in other part(s) of the classification of land use.

4.5 In some cases, land is divided amongst all the members of the family. Where it is divided between the husband, wife and minor children and the cultivation is being done by the husband as the head of the family, the land may appropriately be treated as one operational holding. Also, if the entire operated area is partly under current fallow and partly under non-agricultural use during the reference year and was not fallow in the previous year, such holdings will also be covered in the Agriculture Census treating it as an operational holding.

4.6 There might be cases where in the records, a holding is shown jointly in the name of more than one co-sharer while in fact the land may have been privately divided and the co-sharers are independently cultivating. In such cases where there is no dispute, they should be treated as many operational holdings as the number of independent cultivators. This is necessary because in Agriculture Census the data is to be collected on the basis of *de facto* position rather than *de jure* position

4.7 In some States, in the Zamabandi register against a Khata, name of three or four persons are shown. While from the records it would appear that there is only one holding, in practice, all the three or four brothers are actually cultivating the land independently of each other although there is no legal partition of land. From the Census point of view, this would constitute three or four operational holdings.

4.8 For cultivated areas in the State Forests, no detailed land records are prepared. In the absence of revenue records and revenue agency such areas are excluded for Census purposes.

4.9 The operated area may comprise of:

- i) Land owned and self operated.
- ii) Land leased in

- iii) Land otherwise operated.

4.9.1 *Land owned and self-operated:* Land for which the cultivator has the right to permanent heritable possession would be considered as owned. This would include:

- i) Land held from Government or others under grant or lease or assignment with right of permanent heritable possession with or without right of transfer
- ii) Land operated under perpetual lease.

Self-operated land would include:

- i) Self cultivation
- ii) Land cultivated through members of the family
- iii) Land cultivated with the help of hired labour. Land owned and self operated should not; include land leased out to others.

4.9.2 *Leased in:* Area leased in is defined as land taken on lease from others without any permanent right of possession for the lessee. Land may be leased in for:

- i) Fixed money
- ii) Fixed produce
- iii) Share of produce
- iv) Usufructuary mortgage: Ownership of the property remains with the mortgager but the possession is with the mortgagee (i.e. the person to whom the mortgage is made or given). Income from the property accrues to the mortgagee and the mortgage is terminated as soon as the full amount is realized.
- v) Other terms to be specified

4.9.3 *Area otherwise operated:* This would include encroachment, land forcibly occupied, unauthorized or land in dispute etc., which cannot be treated as owned or leased in, as per the definitions given above.

5. Operational holder

5.1 An Operational holder is the person who has the responsibility for the operation of the agricultural holding and who exercises the technical initiative and is responsible for its operation. He may have full economic responsibility or may share it with others. The operational holder may be Individual/Joint/Institutional.

- i) *Individual*: If the holding is being operated either by one person alone or by group of persons who are the members of the same household it will be considered as an individual holding.
- ii) *Joint*: If two or more persons belonging to different households, share jointly as partners in the economic and technical responsibility for the operation of an agricultural holding, such holding would be considered as joint.
- iii) *Institutional*: Holdings such as government farms, sugarcane factories farms, cooperative farms, lands managed by trust would be treated as institutional.

6. Resident and Non-resident operational holder

6.1 All the cultivators residing in a particular village and cultivating some land within the same tehsil are resident cultivators of that village irrespective of the fact whether they are cultivating land in that village or not. A resident cultivator may, therefore, have: either (i) entire area of the holding located in the village of his residence; or (ii) partly within the village of residence and partly outside; or (iii) entirely outside the village of residence.

6.2 An operational holder operating area outside the tehsil in which his village of residence falls, will not be treated as a resident cultivator of the village of his residence in this Tehsil for Agriculture Census purposes, rather he will be treated as a resident cultivator of that village of that tehsil where the area falls.

6.3 If the area in a particular village is operated by a cultivator who resides outside that village but within the same tehsil, he is a non-resident operational holder for that area. However, if this operational holder is resident of a village lying outside the tehsil in which the area is located, he will be treated as a resident operational holder (deemed resident) of the village where the area is located in the Tehsil.

7. Complete/Part-Holding

7.1 A holding is said to be complete holding if the entire operated area of that holding is located in one village. If the operated area is spread over more than one village, it would be considered as part-holding.

7.2 Tehsil would be taken as the outer limit for consolidation of part holdings.

8. Wholly Irrigated, Partly Irrigated and Wholly Unirrigated Holdings

8.1 If the entire net area sown in an operational holding is equal to net area irrigated, such holdings are considered as wholly irrigated holding. In case part of the net sown area is irrigated, it will be partly irrigated and if the entire sown area has not received any irrigation during the year of reference, such holding would be wholly unirrigated.

9. Land Utilisation

9.1 Operated area would be classified into six broad categories:

- i) Net area sown
- ii) Current fallow
- iii) Fallow land other than current fallow
- iv) Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land
- v) Culturable waste; and
- vi) Not available for cultivation.

9.2 *Net area sown:* Total area sown with crops and orchards, counting area sown more than once in the same year, only once.

9.3 *Current fallow:* Cropped area, which are kept fallow during the current year but was cultivated in the previous year. For example with any seeding area is not cropped in the same year, it may be treated as current fallow.

9.4 *Fallow land other than current fallow:* All lands, which are taken up for cultivation but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years, i.e., equal or greater than one year but less than or equal to five years. The reasons for keeping such lands fallow may be one or more of the following:

- i) Poverty of the cultivator
- ii) Inadequate supply of water
- iii) Malarial climate
- iv) Silting of canals and rivers and
- v) Unremunerative nature of farming

9.5 *Other uncultivated land excluding fallow:* This will include:-

- i) *Permanent pastures and other grazing lands:* All grazing lands, whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not. Village common grazing lands would, however, be excluded.
- ii) *Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops:* Cultivable land, which is not included in the net area sown but is put to some agricultural use. Land under casuarina trees, thatching grasses, bamboo bushes and other groves for fuel which are not included under 'Orchards' would be covered under this category.

9.6 *Culturable Waste:* All lands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated during the current year and the last five years or more in succession for one reason or the other category, i.e., > 5 years in succession. Such lands may be either wholly or partly covered with shrubs and jungles, which are not put to any use. Land once cultivated but not cultivated for five years in succession would also be included in this.

9.7 *Not available for cultivation:* This would include Forest, area under non-agricultural use, barren and uncultivable land belonging to the operational holder.

- i) *Forest:* All lands classed as 'Forests' under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administered as forests whether State owned or private and whether wooded or maintained as potential forest land. The area of crops raised in the forest and grazing land or areas open for grazing within the forests would be included under the forest area. Only private forest belonging to the operational holder would be covered for the purpose of Agriculture Census.
- ii) *Area under Non-Agricultural Use:* All lands occupied by buildings or ponds or lands put to use other than agriculture will be included in this category. Only such lands within the cultivated holding of the operational holder should be covered in the Census.
- iii) *Barren and Uncultivable Land:* All barren and uncultivable land within the cultivated holding of the operational holder should be covered in the Census.

Criteria for Pooling of Different Parcels of Holding

Where a holding spreads over more than one village in the same tehsil, the question arises as to where the area is to be accounted for. As in the last Census, residence of the operational holders should be the criterion for accounting of area of part holdings. If a cultivator is operating lands in two villages, namely, A & B and if he is residing in village A, the area that he is operating in village B should be added to the area of the village A. The entire area operated by the cultivator in villages A and B would be accounted for in village A. The ultimate unit for pooling of part holdings would be tehsil/taluk as in the case of the last Census.

In cases where a cultivator is operating land in more than one tehsil, the question of locating the area on the basis of the residence of the cultivator creates a problem. A cultivator may be operating lands in Tehsil A and also in Tehsil B. Since the ultimate unit for pooling is tehsil, these will be treated as two operational holdings in this particular case. If the cultivator is residing in Tehsil A and not in Tehsil B, in such cases against the area operated in Tehsil B the name of the cultivator who is residing in Tehsil A would be repeated under the assumption that he is residing in Tehsil B (deemed resident of Tehsil B). If such an operator has lands in two or more villages in the Tehsil B, the land in each village will be treated as a separate operational holding.

In case of institutional holdings also, the area may be spread over more than one village. In such cases the question of consolidation of area spread over more than one village poses certain problems. Since tehsil has been decided as the ultimate unit for consolidation of part holdings, if the area of an institutional holding spreads over more than one village but its entire area is within a Tehsil, it will be treated as one institutional holding and the area will be accounted for in the village in which its office is located. If however, its area is spread over more than one tehsil, the area falling outside the Tehsil would be treated as a separate operational holding. For example, if the area of an institutional holding, say a Government Farm, is spread over two villages A and B and the office of the Government Farm, i.e., Farm Manager's office is located in village A, the area of the Government Farm in village B will be allocated to village A.

As mentioned above, the Patwari is required to mention aggregated area of all the survey numbers in Schedule-H for the area lying within the sample

village and the area lying outside the sample village of the operational holder. For operated area lying outside the sample village, he would obtain complete details from the concerned Patwaris to club them with the details of the area within the village for filling various columns of Schedule-H of that holder.

Annexure-III

Agriculture Census 2010-11

SCHEDULE L-1: List of Resident Operational Holders and Area Operated in the Village

1. State/UT : 6. R.I. Circle :
2. District : 7. Patwari Circle :
3. Tehsil : 8. Name of Patwari :
4. Block : 9. Area Unit : Hectare/Acre/others*
(specify)
5. Village : 10. Conversion factor of area
unit to hectare :
(in 3 decimal places)

Sl. No.	Name of Operational holder with name of father/husband	Holding Type Individual - 1 Joint - 2 Institutional - 9	SC - 1 ST - 2 Others - 3 Inst - 9	Sex Male - 1 Female - 2 Inst - 9	Area Operated in the village		Area Operated in other villages within the same tehsil Geographical area	Total area operated (Col.7+8)	Size Class (1-10)	Remark ^s
					Survey/Sub-Survey no.	Geographical area				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.										
					Sub-total					
2.										
					Sub-total					
3.										
					Sub-total					
4.										
					Sub-total					
					Total					

\$ In the Remarks column, please indicate the following:

- The village-wise details of area operated outside the village of residence but within the same tehsil may be indicated.
- Deemed cultivators should be marked as 'D' and indicated in this column to identify them as a separate operational holder.
- Agricultural status i.e. whether any agricultural activity has taken place or not, of each survey/sub-survey number during the Census year 2010-11 and the previous year 2009-10 may be indicated to decide whether the holder is an operational holder or not for the current census.

* Please mention invariably the area unit, like, Gunta, Kanal Malla, Bigha Biswa etc. under this column and its conversion factor to hectare at S.No.10. In case of area unit as hectare at S.No.9 above, please write '1' at S.No.10. Please also note that the conversion factor should be in 3 decimal places, viz., 2.471 acre = 1 hectare or 1 acre = 0.405 hectare etc..

Summary Table (Based on L-1)

Social Group	Number of holdings	Area operated
Schedule Castes		
Scheduled Tribes		
Others		
Institutional		
Total		

Note: It is mandatory to provide the summary table on the last page of L-1 Schedule to reconcile the data given in this Schedule.

Annexure-V

Agriculture Census 2010-11
(Land Record States)

SCHEDULE L-3 – VILLAGE SUMMARY

A. Identification

1. State/UT :	<input type="text"/>	7. Patwari Circle :	<input type="text"/>
2. District :	<input type="text"/>	8. Name of Patwari :	
3. Tehsil :	<input type="text"/>	9. Area Unit :	Hectare/Acre/Others* (specify)
4. Block :	<input type="text"/>	10. Conversion factor of area unit to hectare (in 3 decimal places):	
5. Village :	<input type="text"/>	11. Total geographical area: of the village	<input type="text"/>
6. R.I. Circle :	<input type="text"/>		

B. Break-up of Geographical area in the Village

Sl.No.	Category	Geographical area
1	2	3
1.	As per Schedule L-1 (Resident Operational Holders) Column 7 (Total)	
2.	As per Schedule L-2 (Non-resident Operational Holders) Column 7 (Total)	
3.	Area under other uses not accounted in operational holdings. i. Forests ii. Area not available for cultivation iii. Barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts, etc. iv. Other uncultivated land, i.e., permanent pastures; grazing lands, misc. tree crops and groves not included in net sown area and culturable waste. v. Fallows other than current fallows (old fallows)	
	vi. Sub-total (i) to (v)	
4.	Grand Total (1+2+3(vi)) = Village Geographical Area = Sl. No.11 of Block A	

C. Break up of Number of Resident Operational Holdings (Based on village T-1)

C1.	Holdings held by SC	:	<input type="text"/>
C2.	Holdings held by ST	:	<input type="text"/>
C3.	Holdings held by Other	:	<input type="text"/>
C4.	Institutional holdings	:	<input type="text"/>
C5.	Total (C1 to C4)	:	<input type="text"/>

D. Agricultural Infrastructure and other information

1.	No. of Community Ponds in the village [only those auctioned by Panchayat/Local body for fishing]	<input type="text"/>
2.	No. of public Godowns	<input type="text"/>
3.	No. of public Cold Storage	<input type="text"/>
4.	No. of fertilizer/pesticides dealers	<input type="text"/>
5.	No. of Seed Dealers	<input type="text"/>
6.	No. of Formal Agricultural Credit Institutions	<input type="text"/>
7.	No. of Veterinary/Livestock Centre	<input type="text"/>
8.	No. of Regulated Mandis.	<input type="text"/>
9.	No. of Agricultural Credit Society	<input type="text"/>
10.	Whether village is connected by all weather motorable road [#]	<input type="text"/>
11.	Whether village is electrified [#]	<input type="text"/>
12.	Number of primary health centres	<input type="text"/>
13.	Whether drinking water supply (piped) exists in village [#]	<input type="text"/>
14.	Number of primary/middle schools in village	<input type="text"/>
15.	Whether Government Post Office exists in village [#]	<input type="text"/>

Fill 0 for No and 1 for Yes

* Please mention invariably the area unit, like, Gunta, Kanal Malla, Bigha Biswa etc. under this column and its conversion factor to hectare at S.No.10. In case of area unit as hectare at S.No.9 above, please write '1' at S.No.10. Please also note that the conversion factor should be in 3 decimal places, viz., 2.471 acre = 1 hectare or 1 acre = 0.405 hectare etc.

N.B.: - Please refer Annexure XII for 'explanatory notes' on items 'D' above.

Agriculture Census 2010-11

Holding Schedule 'H': Detailed data on Operational Holding

A1. Identification Particulars:	
1.	State/U.T. : <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>
2.	District : <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>
3.	Tehsil : <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>
4.	Block : <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>
5.	Village : <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
6.	R.I. Circle : <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>
7.	Pawari Circle : <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/>
8.	Name of Patwari :
9.	Area Unit : Hectare/Acre/Others*(specify)
10.	Conversion factor of area unit to hectare (in 3 decimal places) :

A2. Particulars of operational holder								
S.No.	Name of the operational holder	Total survey/sub-survey nos.	S.No. as per Col.1 of Sch. L1 (SNPL)	Social group (SC-1, ST-2, Others-3, Institutional-9)	Area operated (Col.9 of Sch. L1)	Size Class (Code: 1 – 10)	Tenancy Status(Code: 1 – 7)	Irrigation Status (Code: 1-4)
1	2 (i)	2 (ii)	2 (iii)	2 (iv)	2 (v)	2 (vi)	2 (vii)	2 (viii)
1								
2								
3								
...								
Total								

B. Dispersal of Operated Area			C. Area operated by tenancy status								
Area in the village of residence	Area outside the village of residence but within the same Tehsil	Area in village and operational holder residing outside the tehsil (area being treated as separate operational holding)	Owned and self operated area	Area leased-in for					Total leased in Area (Cols. 7 to 11)	Other-wise operated	Total opera-ted area (Cols. 6+12+13)
				Fixed money	Fixed produce	Share of produced	Usufructuary mortgage	Other terms			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total											

D. Land Utilisation								
Net Area Sown	Current fallow	Net cultivated area (Col. 15+16)	Fallow other than current fallow	Uncultivated area other than fallow	Culturable waste	Total area not cultivated (col 18 to 20)	Area not available for cultivation (land under: i. Forest ii. Non-Agri. iii. Barren)	Total operated area (Col.17+21+22)
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Total:								

E. Number of Wells and Tubewells						F. Net area irrigated by source					
Number of Wells [@]				No. of Tubewells		Canals	Wells	Tubewells	Tanks	Others @@	Total (Cols. 30 to 34)
In use		Without Pumpsets	Not in use	Electric	Diesel						
With Pumpsets	Electric										
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Total:											

G. Cropwise Area																	
Crop-I:			Crop-II:			Crop-III:			Crop-IV:			Crop-V:			All Crops (Code:9999)**		
Crop Code	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Crop Code	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Crop Code	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Crop Code	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Crop Code	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total (Col.51 +52)
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
Total:																	

- N.B.:- a) Area under a crop in a season/sub-season/any stage of sowing should not be more than net area sown.
- b) Gross cropped area \geq Net sown area if Net sown area > 0 .
- c) If Gross cropped area > 0 , then Net sown area > 0 .
- d) If Net area sown > 0 , then Gross cropped area > 0 .
- e) Mixed crops area will be divided under different crops in proportionate to their seed applications at the time of sowing.

@ including borewells

@@ includes surface lift irrigation.

* Please mention invariably the area unit, like, Gunta, Kanal Malla, Bigha Biswa etc. under this column and its conversion factor to hectare at S.No.10. In case of area unit as hectare at S.No.9 above, please write '1' at S.No.10. Please also note that the conversion factor should be in 3 decimal places, viz., 2.471 acre = 1 hectare or 1 acre = 0.405 hectare etc.

** Under these columns, please indicate sum of all the crops grown by the operational holder during the reference year 2010-11. It is to be noted that only 5 crops have been indicated for recording of data in the schedule which is only illustrative and not exhaustive.

Check points for Scrutiny of different Schedules (Land record States)

1. Schedule L1 :

Col.9 = Col.7 + Col.8

2. Schedule L3 :

Item 1 = Col.7 total as per Schedule L1 for Individual/Joint/
Institutional operational holders together.

Item 2 = Operated area of Non-Resident operational holders as
Per Schedule L2(col.7 total)

Item 3 = Area under other uses not accounted in operational
holdings.

- Total Geographical area of the village as per village records (Item No.4 of
Block B of L-3) as per Schedule L3.

= Item 1 of L3 + Item 2 of L3 + Item 3 of L3

3. Schedule H:

Block – A2:

Col. 2(v) relates to total operated area of holding

= Area operated in the village + Area operated outside the village
= Col. 9 of Schedule L1.

Block – B:

Either Col.3 + Col.4 = Col.2(v) of Block A2

Or

Only Col.5 = Col.2(v) of Block A2

i.e. in case there is an entry in Col.5, there will not be the area figures in either Col.3 or Col.4 or both. In case there is an entry in Col.3 or Col.4, there will not be any entry in Col.5.

Block – C:

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|----|---------------------|
| i) | Total leased in area (Col.12) | = | Cols. 7+8+9+10+11 |
| | | <= | Total operated area |
| ii) | Total operated area(Col.14) | = | Cols. 6+12+13 |

Block – D:

- | | | | |
|------|---|----|------------------------------|
| i) | Net cultivated area (Col.17) | = | Cols. 15+16 |
| | | <= | Total operated area (Col.14) |
| ii) | Area not cultivated (Col.21) | = | Cols. 18+19+20 |
| | | < | Total operated area (Col.14) |
| iii) | Area not available for cultivation (Col.22) | < | Total operated area (Col.14) |
| iv) | Col.21+Col.22 | < | Total operated area (Col.14) |
| v) | Total operated area (Col.23) | = | Cols. 17+21+22 = Col.14 |

Block – F:

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|---------------------|
| i) | Net area irrigated by source Col.35 | = | Cols.30+31+32+33+34 |
| | | <= | Net area sown. |

Block – G:

- | | | | |
|------|--|---|--|
| i) | Total irrigated area (Col.51) | = | The sum of irrigated areas under different crops |
| | | > | or = Net irrigated area.(Col.35) |
| ii) | Gross unirrigated area (Col.52) | = | The sum of unirrigated areas under different crops |
| | | > | or = Net unirrigated area.
(Col.15 – Col.35) |
| iii) | Gross cropped area (Col.53) | = | Col.51 + Col.52 |
| iv) | Gross cropped area \geq net area sown having value greater than 'zero'. | | |
| v) | Area under a crop in a season/sub-season/any stage of sowing should not be more than net area sown | | |
| vi) | If Gross cropped area > 0 , then Net area sown > 0 . | | |
| vii) | If Net area sown > 0 , then Gross cropped area > 0 . | | |

Annexure-VIII

Agriculture Census 2010-11

Table 1: Number and Area of Holdings

1. State	:	<input type="text"/>	6. R.I. Circle	:	<input type="text"/>
2. District	:	<input type="text"/>	7. Patwari Circle	:	<input type="text"/>
3. Tehsil	:	<input type="text"/>	8. Name of Patwari	:	
4. Block	:	<input type="text"/>	9. Area Unit	:	Hectare/Acre/Others** (specify)
5. Village	:	<input type="text"/>	10. Conversion factor of area unit to hectare: (in 3 decimal places)	:	

Social Groups: SC/ST/Others/Institutional/Total

Sl. No.	Size of holding (in ha)		No. of operational holdings				Area operated			
			Individual	Joint*	Institutional [@]	Total	Individual	Joint*	Institutional [@]	Total
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Below 0.5	M								
		F								
		T								
2	0.5 – 0.99	M								
		F								
		T								
	Marginal (1+2)	M								
		F								
		T								
3	1.0 – 1.99	M								
		F								
		T								
	Small (3)	M								
		F								
		T								
4	2.0 – 2.99	M								
		F								
		T								
5	3.0 – 3.99	M								
		F								
		T								
	Semi-Medium (4+5)	M								
		F								
		T								
6	4.0 – 4.99	M								
		F								
		T								
7	5.0 – 7.49	M								
		F								
		T								
8	7.5 – 9.99	M								
		F								
		T								

Sl. No.	Size of holding (in ha)		No. of operational holdings				Area operated			
			Individual	Joint*	Institutional [@]	Total	Individual	Joint*	Institutional [@]	Total
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Medium (6+7+8)	M								
		F								
		T								
9	10.0 – 19.99	M								
		F								
		T								
10	20.0 ha and above	M								
		F								
		T								
	Large (9+10)	M								
		F								
		T								
	All Sizes	M								
		F								
		T								

Note: This summary should be prepared separately for each social group, viz., Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Others, Institutional and Total for each village under Male/Female/Institutional/Total categories of operational holdings.

Checked by:

Name:

(Signature of Primary Worker)

Designation:

Date:

Date:

M – Male

F – Female

I – Institutional holdings

T – Total of Male, Female and Institutional holdings

* Joint holdings – gender-wise, should be classified as per the guidelines issued by the Agriculture Census Division, Government of India.

@ Institutional holdings need not be categorized gender wise and social group wise.

** Please mention invariably the area unit, like, Gunta, Kanal Malla, Bigha Biswa etc. under this column and its conversion factor to hectare at S.No.10. In case of area unit as hectare at S.No.9 above, please write '1' at S.No.10. Please also note that the conversion factor should be in 3 decimal places, viz., 2.471 acre = 1 hectare or 1 acre = 0.405 hectare etc.

CODE LIST OF CROPS

SL. NO.	CROP CODE	CROPS
1.	9999	ALL CROPS
2.	0101	PADDY
3.	0102	JOWAR
4.	0103	BAJRA
5.	0104	MAIZE
6.	0105	RAGI
7.	0106	WHEAT
8.	0107	BARLEY
9.	0108	SMALL MILLETS
10.	0109	JOBSTEARS
11.	0110	GRIM
12.	0111	PRE KHARIF PADDY
13.	0121	SUMMER PADDY
14.	0131	KHARIF PADDY
15.	0188	OTHER CEREALS
16.	0199	TOTAL CEREALS
17.	0201	GRAM
18.	0202	TUR (ARHAR)
19.	0203	URAD
20.	0204	MOONG
21.	0205	MASUR
22.	0206	HORSEGRAM
23.	0207	BEANS (PULSES)
24.	0208	PEAS (PULSES)
25.	0209	MOTH
26.	0288	OTHER PULSES
27.	0299	TOTAL PULSES
28.	0399	TOTAL FOODGRAINS
29.	0401	SUGARCANE
30.	0402	PALMVRIAH
31.	0488	OTHER SUGAR CROPS
32.	0499	TOTAL SUGAR CROPS
33.	0501	PEPPER (BLACK)
34.	0502	CHILLIES
35.	0503	GINGER
36.	0504	TURMERIC

SL. NO.	CROP CODE	CROPS
37.	0505	CARDAMUM (SMALL)
38.	0506	CARDAMUM (LARGE)
39.	0507	BETELNUTS (ARECANUTS)
40.	0508	GARLIC
41.	0509	CORIANDER
42.	0510	TAMARIND
43.	0511	CUMIN SEED
44.	0512	FENNEL / ANISE SEED
45.	0513	NUTMEG
46.	0514	FENUGREEK
47.	0515	CLOVES
48.	0516	CINNAMON
49.	0517	COCOA
50.	0518	KACHOLAM
51.	0519	BEETLVINE
52.	0520	AJAWINE
53.	0521	SAFFRON
54.	0588	OTHER CONDI. & SPICES
55.	0599	TOTAL SPICES & CONDIMENTS
56.	0601	MANGOES
57.	0602	ORANGE AND KINU
58.	0603	MOSAMBI
59.	0604	LEMON / ACID LIME
60.	0605	OTHER CITROUS FRUITS
61.	0606	BANANA
62.	0607	TABLE GRAPES
63.	0608	WINE GRAPES (BLACK)
64.	0609	APPLE
65.	0610	PEAR
66.	0611	PEACHES
67.	0612	PLUM
68.	0613	KIWI FRUIT
69.	0614	CHIKU
70.	0615	PAPAYA
71.	0616	GUAVA
72.	0617	ALMOND
73.	0618	WALNUT
74.	0619	CASHEWNUTS
75.	0620	APRICOT

SL. NO.	CROP CODE	CROPS
76.	0621	JACK FRUIT
77.	0622	LICHI
78.	0623	PINEAPPLE
79.	0624	WATERMELON
80.	0625	MUSK MELON
81.	0626	BREAD FRUITS
82.	0627	BER
83.	0628	BEL
84.	0629	SAHATOOT
85.	0630	AONLA (AMLA)
86.	0631	POMOGRANATE
87.	0632	CUSTARD APPLE
88.	0633	PASSION
89.	0688	OTHER FRUITS
90.	0699	TOTAL FRUITS
91.	0701	POTATO
92.	0702	TAPIOCA (CASSAVA)
93.	0703	SWEET POTATO
94.	0704	YAM
95.	0705	ELEPHANT FOOT YAM
96.	0706	COLOCASIA/ARUM
97.	0707	OTHER TUBER CROP
98.	0708	ONION
99.	0709	CARROT
100.	0710	RADDISH
101.	0711	BEETROOT
102.	0712	TURNIP (SHALGAM)
103.	0713	TOMATO
104.	0714	SPINACH
105.	0715	AMARANTHS (CHAULAI)
106.	0716	CABBAGE
107.	0717	OTHER LEAFY VEGETABLE
108.	0718	BRINJAL
109.	0719	PEAS (VEGETABLE) (Green)
110.	0720	LADY'S FINGER (BHINDI)
111.	0721	CAULIFLOWER
112.	0722	CUCUMBER
113.	0723	BOTTLE GUARD (LAUKI)
114.	0724	PUMPKIN

SL. NO.	CROP CODE	CROPS
115.	0725	BITTER GUARD
116.	0726	OTHER GUARDS
117.	0727	VENCH (GUAR)
118.	0728	BEANS (GREEN)
119.	0729	DRUMSTICK
120.	0730	GREEN CHILLIES
121.	0731	RIDGE GOURD
122.	0732	TINDA
123.	0788	OTHER VEGETABLES
124.	0799	ALL VEGETABLES
125.	0801	OTHER FOOD CROP*
126.	0899	TOTAL OTHER FOOD CROPS
127.	0999	TOTAL FOOD CROPS
128.	1001	GROUNDNUT
129.	1002	CASTORSEED
130.	1003	SESAMUM (TIL)
131.	1004	RAPESEED & MUSTARD (TORIA/ TARAMIRA)
132.	1005	LINSEED
133.	1006	COCONUT
134.	1007	SUNFLOWER
135.	1008	SAFFLOWER
136.	1009	SOYABEAN
137.	1010	NIGERSEED
138.	1011	OIL PALM
139.	1088	OTHER OILSEEDS
140.	1099	TOTAL OILSEEDS
141.	1101	COTTON
142.	1102	JUTE
143.	1103	MESTA
144.	1104	SUNHEMP
145.	1188	OTHER FIBRES
146.	1199	TOTAL FIBRES
147.	1201	INDIGO
148.	1288	OTHER DYES & TAN. MATRLS
149.	1299	TOTAL DYES & TAN. MATRLS
150.	1301	OPIUM
151.	1302	TOBACCO
152.	1388	OTHER DRUGS & NARCOTICS

SL. NO.	CROP CODE	CROPS
153.	1399	TOTAL DRUGS & NARCOTICS
154.	1401	GUAR
155.	1402	OATS
156.	1403	GREEN MANURES
157.	1488	OTHER FODDER CROPS
158.	1499	FODDER & GREEN MANURES
159.	1501	TEA
160.	1502	COFFEE
161.	1503	RUBBER
162.	1588	OTHER PLANTATION CROPS
163.	1599	TOTAL PLANTATION CROPS
164.	1601	ORCHIDS
165.	1602	ROSE
166.	1603	GLADIOLUS
167.	1604	CARNATION
168.	1605	MERIGOLD
169.	1606	JASMINE
170.	1607	CRYSANTHEMUM
171.	1608	TUBROSE
172.	1609	GARBERA
173.	1610	GALARDIYA
174.	1688	OTHER FLOWERS
175.	1699	TOTAL FLORICULTURE CROPS
176.	1701	ASGANDH
177.	1702	ISABGOL
178.	1703	SENA
179.	1704	MOOSLI
180.	1705	OTHER MEDICINAL PLANT
181.	1706	MEHANDI
182.	1707	ALLOVERA
183.	1708	BACOPAMONNIERI
184.	1711	LEMON GRASS
185.	1712	MINT
186.	1713	MENTHOL
187.	1714	EUCALYPTUS
188.	1715	OTHER AROMATIC PLANT
189.	1717	VANILA
190.	1799	TOTAL AROMATIC AND MEDICINAL PLANTS

SL. NO.	CROP CODE	CROPS
191.	1801	CANES
192.	1802	BAMBOOS
193.	1803	MULLBERRY CROP
194.	1804	THESPESIA
195.	1805	TEAK
196.	1899	TOTAL OTHER NON-FOOD CROPS
197.	1999	TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS

STATE/UT CODE LIST

SL. NO.	STATES/UTs	STATE/UT CODE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02
3.	Assam	03
4.	Bihar	04
5.	Chhattisgarh	05
6.	Goa	06
7.	Gujarat	07
8.	Haryana	08
9.	Himachal Pradesh	09
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10
11.	Jharkhand	11
12.	Karnataka	12
13.	Kerala	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14
15.	Maharashtra	15
16.	Manipur	16
17.	Meghalaya	17
18.	Mizoram	18
19.	Nagaland	19
20.	Odisha	20
21.	Punjab	21
22.	Rajasthan	22
23.	Sikkim	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	24
25.	Tripura	25
26.	Uttarakhand	26
27.	Uttar Pradesh	27
28.	West Bengal	28
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	29
30.	Chandigarh	30
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31
32.	Daman & Diu	32
33.	Delhi	33
34.	Lakshadweep	34
35.	Puducherry	35
36.	All India	36

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Table SS: Summary of selected village for Schedule H

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. State | : | <input type="text"/> | 6. R.I. Circle | : | <input type="text"/> |
| 2. District | : | <input type="text"/> | 7. Patwari Circle | : | <input type="text"/> |
| 3. Tehsil | : | <input type="text"/> | 8. Name of Patwari | : | |
| 4. Block | : | <input type="text"/> | 9. Area Unit | : | Hectare/Acre/Others* |
| 5. Village | : | <input type="text"/> | 10. Conversion factor of area unit: | | (specify) |
| | | | | | to hectare (in 3 decimal places) |

Sl. No.	Size Class (in ha)	Type of Holding										
		Schedule Castes		Schedule Tribes		Others		Institutional		Total		
		Total holdings	Operated Area	Total holdings	Operated Area	Total holdings	Operated Area	Total holdings	Operated Area	Total holdings	Operated Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	All Size Classes											

* Please mention invariably the area unit, like, Gunta, Kanal Malla, Bigha Biswa etc. under this column and its conversion factor to hectare at S.No.10. In case of area unit as hectare at S.No.9 above, please write '1' at S.No.10. Please also note that the conversion factor should be in 3 decimal places, viz., 2.471 acre = 1 hectare or 1 acre = 0.405 hectare etc.

(Signature of Primary Worker)

(Signature of Supervisory Officer)

Annexure-XII**Explanatory notes on Block ‘D’ of Schedule L-3****Item No. 1: Number of community ponds in the village:**

In this, the large ponds in which commercial aquaculture activities (fisheries) are usually undertaken are to be included. Only those ponds, which have been auctioned by the Panchayats/Local Bodies for fishing, at least once during last three years, are to be included. Those ponds which were given on long-term lease prior to three years from July 2011, but on which fishing activities were going on during last three years are also to be included while counting the number of ponds. All such “commercial fishing ponds”, whether owned by the Government, private parties or community or cooperatives, are to be included in the counting. But, small ponds (Pokhur) maintained for fishing as a homestead activity need not be included in the counting.

Item No. 2: Number of Public Godowns:

The word “public” here refers to accessibility to farmers rather than ownership. In this column, such godowns as were open to public use during July 2010 to June 2011, are to be included, irrespective of their ownership (whether public or private or cooperative). The godowns which are used both by the owner and general public are to be included. However, the storage facilities maintained in the residential premises to keep the food stock for consumption of the family or for occasional sales, will be excluded. Such godowns, which are owned by companies or have been taken by them on long-term lease and are used for their own purposes, are not to be counted. The godowns of fertilizer and cement companies and Food Corporation of India would not qualify for counting and reporting in this column.

Item No. 3: Number of Public Cold-Storages:

Only those cold-storages, which were accessible to farmers for keeping their produce during the reference year, are to be included. The criteria as given in Item No. 2 may be used for deciding whether a particular cold storage is to be included or excluded in counting.

Item No. 4: Number of Fertilizer/pesticides Dealers:

The word “dealer” here means a trader from where the farmers can buy fertilizers/pesticides. In this, only regular shopkeepers, who undertook the marketing activity (sell to the farmers) under a permanent building structure during major part of agricultural season within the reference year (July, 2010 to June, 2011), are to be counted. All outlets of Agro-Industries Corporation, Farmer Service Cooperative Societies and sale counters of State Agriculture Department are to be included in the counting.

Item No. 5: Number of Seed Dealers:

In this, information on number of retail dealers or permanent outlets from where farmer could buy their seeds is to be collected. The criteria as given in item No. 4 for counting the number of Fertilizers/Pesticides dealers is to be applied to seed dealers also.

Item No. 6: Number of formal Agricultural Credit Institutions:

Formal Agricultural Credit Institutions would include the branches of commercial banks, regional rural banks, cooperative banks and State Cooperative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (SLDB).

Item No. 7: Number of Veterinary Livestock Centres:

These are the Centres from where the farmers get veterinary services for their animals. These Centres are to be counted without any discrimination between privately run centres or a government centre. The only criterion is whether its services rendered by these centres are available to the farmers.

Item No. 8: Number of regulated Mandies:

In this, such Mandies which are regulated and controlled under the Marketing Acts of State Governments are to be included, irrespective of the volumes of commodities handled. Such Mandies usually have facilities for temporary storage and cleaning of grains and have permanent office of a Mandi Secretary, who records all the transactions and reports to Mandi Parishad or State Marketing Board. Only such Mandies, which are regular and operate throughout the year, rather than in a particular season, are to be included. Weekly market (Haat) held in villages where local bodies provide some facilities on charge, are not to be counted for reporting the number.

Item No. 9: Number of Agricultural Credit Societies:

This will include primary agricultural credit societies and primary agricultural cooperative societies and rural development banks. The item 6 and item 9 are mutually exclusive.

Item No. 10: Whether village is connected by all Weather Roads:

All Weather Motorable roads would include such roads, which are functional throughout the year, and not necessarily only a pucca (metalled) road. Such villages where all weather roads are located at a close distance from the village would be deemed to be connected by road. "Close distance" would mean the distance, which could reasonably be expected to be covered on foot by a farmer, with some load in time duration of 5 to 10 minutes.

Item Nos. 11 - 15:

Different items covered from 11 to 15 are self-explanatory and data could be easily collected.