

Chapter 24

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

Introduction

24.1. In the present era of planning, the importance of agricultural statistics as a prime mover becomes unequivocal. In the new strategy for agricultural development, the importance of agricultural statistics as a reflector of economic progress is very vital. Since the operational holdings, is the fundamental unit of decision making in the agriculture and consequently for development programmes, aimed at improving the lot of individual cultivators, a census of operational holding providing data on their number, size, tenure and tenancy, type of farming and farming practices assumes special importance. Therefore, at present a knowledge of detailed structure and characteristics of agricultural holdings become imperative for effective and efficient planning and implementation of programmes.

Historical background.

24.2. In fact, the need for such an exercise was felt as early as 1948 when the Technical Committee on Coordination of Agricultural Statistics deliberated on the nature and adequacy of such data. It was as a result of follow-up action on the aforesaid recommendation that some such information was collected by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on sample basis during the UNO's sponsored World Agricultural Census during 1950 and 1960.

However, the effort to conduct a full-fledged census culminated in 1971 only, when it was decided that India should participate in the UNO's sponsored Fourth World Agricultural Census 1970 to collect reliable and systematic information relating to number and area of operational holdings. Encouraged by the results of 1970-71 census, India has departed from decennial to quinquennial Agricultural Census. the underlying idea was to use the holdingwise data for formulating the Five Year Plans. This State too has been conducting this census on quinquennial basis since 1970-71.

Objectives and Scope.

24.3. As more and more emphasis is now being laid on district and block level planning, envisaging detailed programmes and targets for those units reliable, comprehensive and comparable agricultural statistics are necessary for formulating, assessing and evaluating planning, programmes and projects. Keeping in view the importance, the Agricultural Census was started with the following objectives:-

- i) to place agricultural statistics on sound footing;
- ii) to improve precision in current agricultural statistics;
- iii) to collect micro level data for grass root level planning;
- iv) to identify the number and area of small and marginal farmers at the lowest administrative levels;
- v) to identify the number and area of small and marginal farmers in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes social groups;
- vi) to identify actual tillers, and;
- vii) to identify the number and area of operational holdings according to size-class, their cropping pattern, average size of holding, tenure and tenancy status.

Operational holding. 24.4. "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."

Technical Unit 24.5. 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."

It would be seen from these definitions that the actual cultivator and not the owner is the unit for the collection of data.

Operated Area. 24.6. Operated area would include both cultivated and uncultivated area, provided part of it is put to agricultural production during the reference period. If, 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.

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

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

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 operated area. If, however, the entire area of operational is under current fallow during the reference year, this would still be considered as operational holding.

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.

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.

In the jamabandi 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.

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

The operated area may comprise of:

- a) Land owned and self operated.
- b) Land leased in.
- c) Land otherwise operated.

a) *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 other 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.

b) *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 is 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 realised, called usufructuary mortgage.

v) Other terms to be specified.

c. *Area otherwise operated:*

This would include encroachment, land forcibly occupied, unauthorised or land in dispute etc. which cannot be treated as owned or leased in, as per the definitions given above.

Operational holder.

24.7. 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.

a) *Individual:*

If the holding is being operated either by one person alone or by a group of persons who are the members of the same household i.e. they must be residing together and taking their food from common kitchen, it will be considered as an individual holding.

b) *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.

If two or more persons belonging to different households are operating some land jointly as partners, then such holding would be considered as Joint-holding. If two brothers are staying together and taking food from common kitchen but each is operating some land independent, this will be considered as two individual holdings. Some time the land is shown in the land records as joint Khata even though informal partition is 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 holding.

c. *Institutional:*

Holdings such as government farms, sugarcane factories farms, cooperative farms, tea gardens, plantations, temple lands, managed by trust through hired labour are to be treated as institutional holdings. Those lands which are leased out to individual have, however, to be considered as individual holdings. The plantation/tea gardens etc. operated by individuals are also to be treated as individual holdings.

Complete/Part holdings

24.8. 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.

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

Wholly irrigated party irrigated & wholly unirrigated holdings

24.9. If the entire net area sown in an operational holding is equal to net area irrigated, such holding is 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.

Base of date

24.10. Since complete and comprehensive revenue records are readily available in the State, the data of agricultural census is, therefore, collected after consulting the revenue records by Patwaris and Kanungos.

Census Officers

24.11. At the State level the Financial Commissioner (Revenue) to the government of Himachal Pradesh is an overall controlling officer and is designated as the State Agricultural Census Commissioner.

The Director of Land Records, who is the Head of the Department of Land Records is also Head of the Department in respect of Agricultural Census Unit. He is the Chief Coordinating authority to gear up the work in the field and to pave the way for the programme.

In order to handle technical aspects of the scheme, one officer i.e. Director Agricultural Census has been appointed with other supporting staff in Director Land Record's Office.

Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers (C) Tehsildars/Naib-Tehsildars are designated as District Agricultural Census Officers, Sub-Divisional Agricultural Census Officers, and Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil Agricultural Census Officers respectively for the proper implementation of the scheme.

Agency for the collection of data

24.12. The collection of Agricultural Census data is to be done by the Patwari concerned for the reference year. Timely and successful completion of census is a part of his duty.

Supervision and checking of census work

24.13. Effective supervision has to be organised at different levels to ensure that the various phases of census work are carried out according to the prescribed time schedule and also to the instructions issued from time to time. Supervision plays an effective part in improving the quality of data. The work of Agricultural Census done by the Patwaris shall be supervised by two categories of the staff, viz; i) administrative and ii) statistical. The administrative supervision will be done by the Kanungos, Tehsildars/Naib-Tehsildars, sub-Divisional Officers, District Revenue Officers and Deputy Commissioners. Kanungos shall check cent per cent work of all the villages. Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars shall check 25 per cent of the work in their jurisdiction. Fifteen per cent work shall be checked by the Sub-Divisional Officers. The District Revenue Officers shall check ten per cent of census work.

Though no specific quota has been fixed for the Deputy Commissioners, but they will have a close contact with the Revenue Officers under his control during the census period and may check the census work in any village of his jurisdiction and he will be responsible for the successful conduct of Agricultural Census.

The statistical checks at the spot shall be conducted by the statistical personnels of Directorate of Land Records, Agricultural Census, Economics and Statistics, Agriculture etc. It will be special responsibility of the Statistical Assistant/Technical Assistants posted in the Deputy Commissioner's Office to inspect and supervise the whole agricultural census operation. He is supposed to go on tour frequently for this purpose.

Following points should be seen thoroughly at the time of checking and a detailed report shall be submitted to the Director Land Records/Director Agricultural Census through next higher authorities for his consideration:-

- i) Whether the Primary worker has compiled the data strictly in accordance with the definitions of operational holding, technical unit and operated area. (see para 24.4, 24.5 and 24.6.)
- ii) Whether the data on SC, ST and 'Others' social groups has been compiled correctly?
- iii) Whether conversion into hectares from local area unit has been done correctly?
- iv) Whether the retabulation is done properly? Mutation, etc. are carried out or not, is to be checked.
- v) Whether all the survey numbers in the village forming a part of an operational holding have been accounted for?
- vi) Whether the area figures given in respect of all survey numbers have been correctly copied down from the original land records?
- vii) Whether all the geographical area of the village is accounted for? Proper checking is to be done.
- viii) Whether any transfer and correction errors have been noticed? Quality of data must be ensured.
- ix) Whether the primary worker is understood all the concepts, definitions and methodology properly? If not, may be explained.
- x) Coverage of Institutional holdings is to be seen.
- xi) Whether retabulation of entries in respect of land utilisation, cropping pattern, irrigation,

tenure and tenancy etc. have been correctly done?

- xii) 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 check shall be conducted in respect of irrigated area 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.
- xiii) Timely completion of census work must be ensured.
- xiv) Any other points which the inspecting officer/official intends to mention on the quality of data or any other problem faced.

**Submission of
Agricultural
Census data**

24.14. One copy of filled in schedules in original shall be submitted to the Director Land Records by the concerned Deputy Commissioners after scrutinising thoroughly at each level before they are passed on to the next higher level so as to avoid unnecessary correspondence and delay at the tabulation stage on account of discrepancies which would be noticed subsequently.

**Agricultural
Census Report**

24.15. After the completion of Agricultural Census the detailed report will be written and submitted to the following authorities:-

- i) Agricultural Census Division Government of India.
- ii) State Agricultural Census Commissioner Government of H.P.
- iii) All the Secretaries and Head of the Departments in the State.
- iv) All the Technical Officers in each State and Union Territory in India.
- v) Vice Chancellors of all the Universities in H.P.
- vi) All the Deputy Commissioners in H.P.
- vii) All the Sub-Divisional Officers (C) in H.P.
- viii) Officer Incharge, Agro-Economic Research Centre H.P. University Shimla.
- ix) State Libraries Solan, Theog and H.P. Secctt.
- x) All District Statistical Officers, Himachal Pradesh.
- xi) Others, on demand.

**How to conduct
Census**

24.16. To conduct the Agricultural Census detailed and comprehensive instructions are normally issued to the field staff and comprehensive training is imparted to them at the time of each census. The details of Schedules and instructions are as under:-

Schedules and Instructions:

In Himachal Pradesh where the comprehensive land records exist the data for agricultural census will be re-tabulated from the existing land records. Detailed particulars of all the operational holdings existing partially or wholly in the village are collected in the schedules and tables listed below. The names, numbers and columns of these schedules can be changed according to the need but the objectives shall

remain the same.

i)	Schedule L-1	List of resident operational holders operating in the village.
ii)	Schedule L-2	List of non-resident operational holders.
iii)	Schedule L-3	Village summary.
iv)	Schedule H	Particulars of operational holding are to be filled in for all the cultivators in the selected villages or for all the villages.
v)	Table-1	Number and area operated by size class of holdings. It is prepared for SC, ST and others separately and a common for all the three social groups.
vi)	Table-2 (A)	Estimated number and area of operational holdings by tenancy status.
vii)	Table-2 (B)	Estimated leased in area by terms of leasing.
viii)	Table-3	Estimated area under different land use.
ix)	Table-4	Estimated number and area of operational holdings by irrigation status.
x)	Table-5 (A)	Estimated number of operational holdings receiving irrigation and area irrigated by different sources.
xi)	Table-5 (B)	Estimated number of wells and tube-wells.
xii)	Table-6	Estimated irrigated and un-irrigated area under different crops.
xiii)	Table-7	Estimated number and area of operational holdings according to dispersal of operated area.

Note: Table -I is to be prepared with the help of schedule L-I while tables from 2 to 7 are to be prepared with the help of schedule H.

Survey number-wise geographical area operated by the resident cultivators will be recorded in listing Schedule-L1, similar details in listing Schedule-L2 for non-resident operational holders, i.e. those who are residing outside the village, but operating some land in this village. The details of survey numbers not operated by resident/non-resident operational holders are covered separately in listing Schedule-L3.

Listing Schedule L-I

24.17. As the title of the schedule indicates in the first hand only those operational holders are listed who are residing in the village and are also operating some land in that village. 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 holdings may, in the first instance, be listed out in Schedule L-I. If it remains a non-operational holding even after adding the parcels in other villages, then only, it should be deleted from the list. Separate sheets is to be used for Listing Individual/Joint/Institutional Holdings.

Column No. 1 Sr. No.

All the resident operational holders operating in the village is listed before taking up the listing of the operational holders who are residing outside the Tehsil and who are considered for the purpose of

Agricultural Census as if they are resident of the village. Running Sr. No. is given to the each operational holder.

Column No. 2 Name of the Operational holder.

The name of the actual operator alongwith his/her father/husband name would be written for easy identification.

Column No. 3 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Others.

The social group to which the operational holder belongs viz; Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Others shall be written in this column. This information is substracted from Shajranasav. In the case of Joint holding where the joint holders belongs to different social groups, the group of the dominant holder who is holding the maximum area or who are dominating in taking decisions about the operational holding is to be recorded in this column.

Column No. 4 Survey/Sub-Survey Numbers.

In this column Khasra numbers is to be written.

Column No. 5 Geographical Area:

Total geographical area operated by an operational holding shall be records in this column. Total geographical area includes cultivated and uncultivated area and area otherwise operated also.

Column 6: Area operated in other villages within the same Tehsil.

This is the area operated by an operational holder which is located in another village. The relevant entry on survey and sub-survey numbers may be entered at Col. 4 and the area operated may be indicated at Col. 6. The information should be collected from the respective villages in L-2 and transferred appropriately here.

Column 7: Total area operated.

This is the sum of Cols. 5 and 6.

Column 8: Remarks.

Villagewise records of area operated in villages other than that of residence may be noted in this column.

The Schedule L-1 will provide complete list of holdings for the village.

**Listing
Schedule L-2**

24.18. In this schedule only those holders are listed who are not residing in the village but are residing within the boundaries of the Tehsil. The idea in preparing a separate list of non resident operational holders is that it would be used as reference for transmission of information in Schedule H for such operational holder to the primary workers concerned for consolidating the operational holdings.

This schedule is divided into two parts viz; particulars of the village where land is operated and particulars of village where a holder resides. This 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 are indicated against village of residents after recording the identification particulars of the village for which the primary worker in recording survey number-wise area. Besides, the name of the village of the residents the Patwari circle and the Kanungo circle in which this village is situated, was recorded for easy reference. It will facilitate the decision as to whom these details are to be forwarded for consolidating the holdings.

Column-1 Serial Number:

Running Serial numbers is to be given in this column.

Column-2 Name of the Operational holders:

Name of operational holder alongwith the name of the father/husband is written in this column.

Column-3 SCs/STs/Others.

The Social group to which the operational holders belongs i.e. SCs/STs/Others, is to be recorded.

Column-4 Status:

The status of operational holding whether it is individual/joint/institutional would be indicated.

Column-5 Survey/Sub-Survey numbers.

Survey/Sub-survey numbers of each operational holding is recorded.

Column-6: Geographical Area:

Total geographical area including cultivated and uncultivated area and area otherwise operated shall be recorded in this column.

**Listing of
Schedule L-3**

24.19. The idea in introducing this schedule is to ensure that all the survey numbers in the village and their geographical area is accounted for and so that no survey number or its area is left out. This schedule contains part of the information readily available in the village abstract i.e. Lal Kitab. The total survey numbers and geographical area in the village according to different categories would be seen under item-1 to 5 Schedule L-3. Details of such numbers and their areas which are not included in the operational holdings are to be recorded under item-6 of this schedule.

Total Survey/sub-Survey Numbers and Geographical Area:

This accounts for the total survey/sub-survey numbers in the village and their geographical area. This information has to be copied partly from Schedule L-1 and L-2.

There are 4 categories namely, individual, joint, institutional and those residing outside the Tehsil. As explained earlier, separate sheets of schedule L-1 are to be used for Individual/Joint/Institutional holders. It was also explained that after recording all the operational holders according to the status, the primary worker would record the total number of survey numbers and total geographical area covered by each category. The total survey/sub-survey numbers and their geographical area as recorded by the primary worker in L-1 would be transferred to the respective category in this Schedule. Item-7 pertains to the grand total of items 4,5 and 6. The primary worker must ensure that the total survey/sub-survey numbers under these categories and their geographical area tally with the total survey/sub-survey numbers and their geographical area as per the village records. 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.

Survey/Sub-Survey Numbers and Geographical Area not covered by operational holding.

The categories under which survey numbers, not covered by the operational holders may fall, are indicated under item (6). Normally these are similar to categories prescribed in the Land Records Manual and the geographical area against these is readily available in the village registers. The basic idea is to collect details of those village areas which are not covered by the operational holdings. It would suffice if the total survey/sub-survey numbers are covered by each category, and indicated in column. Survey number-wise areas are not required. It should however be ensured that no area is left out. Item 6 refers to area of non-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. (item 6). It is, therefore, considered to provide a separate category for recording such areas. This would indicate the extent of the area, which would normally be operated but was not operated during the reference year for certain reasons.

Schedule H

24.20. Schedule H is to be filled in for all the resident cultivators of the sampled villages or for all the Villages as the case may be. The details of principal characteristics of holdings viz; tenancy, land utilisation, irrigation and crops grown are collected from the original existing records. If the resident operator is operating some land outside the sample village, details of such lands for all the characteristics are to be obtained from the concerned Patwari in Schedule H and these are to be added in that operational holding in the village where the operational holder is residing.

This schedule is divided into seven blocks as indicated below:-

- a) Identification block.
- b) Dispersal of Operated area.
- c) Details of area operated by the operational holder and tenancy status.
- d) Land utilization.
- e) Number of wells and tube-wells.
- f) Net area irrigated by source.
- g) Crop-wise irrigated and unirrigated area.

a) Identification Block

In this block, the Patwari has to record the name of the State, District/Tehsil/Sample Village etc. etc. against the columns given. In view of the increasing demand for detailed information on the SCs/STs operational holders, provision has been made to indicate whether the holder belongs to SCs/STs or Other social groups..

b) Dispersal of operated area

This was intended to obtain information on the extent of dispersal of the area of operational holding which is required for management planning.

Column 3 to 5.

The area of such survey/sub-survey numbers of the operational holding either located in the village of resident, outside the village of residence but within the same Tehsil etc are recorded under the appropriate headings.

c) Operated area by operational holder

Column 6 to 14:

The area operated may be owned and self-operated/leased in/otherwise operated and/or combination of these three types. The total area operated by the holder shall be recorded in column 14 which would be the sum of the area recorded in columns 6, 12 and 13 and should tally with the geographical area as recorded in column 23.

d) Land Use

Column 15 to 23:

In the Land Records Manual, ninefold land use classification is adopted but for the purpose of Agricultural Census, six fold land use classification is used. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands and land under miscellaneous tree crops have been clubbed together and shall be recorded against 'uncultivated area other than fallow land'. Similarly 'land not available for cultivation' would include forests, area under non agricultural uses and barren and uncultivable land. Thus, it is clear that there is practically no difference between the standard nine fold classification and the six fold land use classification is used in the Agricultural Census.

e) Number of wells and tube-wells

Columns 24-29.

The number of wells in use shall be recorded in columns 24 to 26 and column 24 is provided to indicate the number of wells with electric pump-sets while in column 25 the number of wells with diesel pumpsets are written. In column 26 the number of wells without pumpsets shall be recorded, in column 27 the number of wells not in use are recorded. Similarly the number of tube-wells run on electricity/diesel shall be written in columns 28 and 29 respectively. It is important to clarify that, while recording the number of wells/tube-wells, the primary worker has taken into consideration the survey numbers in which the well/tube-well was located and not the survey numbers irrigated by these sources. In other terms, the basic consideration shall be location of the source and not the area irrigated. It is also added that the wells and tube-wells written here should be those used for irrigation purposes only.

f) Net Area Irrigated by Source

Columns 30-35.

Provision has been made to record separately area irrigated by five sources of irrigation. In columns 30 to 35, the area irrigated by corresponding sources shall be recorded. Only net area irrigated shall be recorded in these columns. In case some areas irrigated during the year by more than one source of irrigation such area shall be recorded only against that source which is the major source of irrigation. The net area irrigated by one or more sources of irrigation shall be recorded in column 30 to 35.

The primary worker has to indicate whether the holding is wholly irrigated or partly irrigated or wholly unirrigated. If the entire net area sown given in column No. 15 is equal to the net area irrigated in column-35, such holding shall be considered as wholly irrigated holding. In case part of the sown area is

irrigated, it shall be recorded as partly irrigated and if the entire net area sown has not been received any irrigation during the reference year, such holding shall be considered as wholly unirrigated.

g) Crop-wise area

Column 36-47:

Provisions have been made to record separately area irrigated and unirrigated under principal crops. The name of the crops will be written in blank space provided for this purpose. Irrigated area shall be recorded in a separate column. In case the operator is growing more crops, the primary worker has to use additional sheets for recording details of those crops but each and every crop has to be written separately.

Input Survey

24.21. The second phase of Agricultural Census is Input Survey and field work is done by the Kanungos in their respective circles. The schedules and instructions are not discussed here as these are changed every time. But the detailed schedules alongwith instructions are issued at the time of each survey.

Schedule L-1
Agricultural Census

List of resident operational holders and area operated in other villages

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| 1. State : | 5. R.I. Circle : |
| 2. District : | 6. Patwari Circle : |
| 3. Tehsil : | 7. Village : |
| 4. Block : | 8. Name of Patwari : |
- (in capitals)

Sl. No.	Full name of operational holder with name of father/husband	SC-1, ST-2 Others-3	Area operated in the village		Area operated in other villages but within the same tehsil	Total area operated col. 5 + 6	Remarks
			Survey/Sub-Survey nos.	Geographical area	Area operated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

1. Sub-total

2. Sub-total

3. Sub-total

4. Sub-total

1. Fill in separate L-1 for Individual/Joint/Institutional holders.
2. In the remarks column, the village-wise details of area operated outside the village of residence within the same tehsil may be indicated.

Schedule L-2

Agricultural Census

List of Non-resident operational holders (Operating in other villages)

- | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------------------|--|
| 1. State : | | 5. R.I. Circle : | |
| 2. District : | | 6. Patwari Circle : | |
| 3. Tehsil : | | 7. Village : | |
| 4. Block : | | 8. Name of Patwari : | |
- (in capitals)

Particulars of village where holder is residing.

9. Village of residence*		11. Patwari circle	
10. R.I. Circle			

Sl. No.	Full name of operational holder with name of father/husband	SC-1, ST-2 Others-3	Status: Individual/Joint/Institutional**	Area operated in the village	
				Survey/Sub-survey Nos.	Geographical Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.			Sub-total		
2.			Sub-total		
3.			Sub-total		
4.			Sub-total		

* Separate L-2 will be filled in for each village where the residence of operator are located.

** All Individual holders will be listed first, followed by Joint and then Institutional holders.

Schedule L-3
Agricultural Census
Village Summary

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. State : | 6. Patwari Circle : |
| 2. District : | 7. Village : |
| 3. Tehsil : | 8. Name of Patwari : |
| 4. Block : | 9. Total Survey/Sub-
survey No. in the village : |
| 5. R.I. Circle : | 10. Total geographical area
in the village : |

Break-up of Geographical area in the village.

Category	Total Survey/Sub-survey Nos.	Geographical area (in hec.)
1	2	3
As per Sch. L-1 (Res. Op. Holders Col. 5 Total)		
1. Individual		
2. Joint		
3. Institutional		
4. Total (1 to 3)		
5. As per Sch. L-2 (Non-res. op. holders)		
6. Area under other uses not accounted for 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		
v. Fallows other than Current fallows		
Sub-total (i) to (v)		
7. Grand Total (4 + 5 + 6)		

Schedule H
Agricultural Census
Particulars of Operational Holding

- A Identification Block:**
1. State
 2. District
 3. Tehsil
 4. Block
 5. R.I. Circle
 6. Patwari Circle
 7. Village
 8. Full name of the operational holder
 9. S.No. as per L-1
 10. Social Group: (SC-1, ST-2, Others-3)
 11. Size-Class:
 12. Status: Individual 01
 Joint 02
 Institutional 03
 13. Area Operated
 - i) In the village :
 - ii) Outside the village :
 - iii) Total (i + ii) :

B. Dispersal of Operated Area						C. Area operated by tenancy status					
Sl. No.	Survey/Sub-survey No.	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)
						Fixed money	Fixed produce	Share of produce	Usufructuary mortgage	Other terms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

D. Land Utilisaion										
Otherwise operated	Total operated area (col. 6 + 12 + 13)	Net Area sown	Current fallow	Net cultivated area (Col. 15 + 16)	Fallow land other than current fallow	Uncultivated land other than fallow land	Culturable waste	Total area not cultivated (Col. 18 to 20)	Area not available for cultivation (Land under: (i) Forests (ii) Non Agril uses (iii) Barren)	Total operated area (Col. 17+21+22)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

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

G. Cropwise area										Total Cropped Area		Re- marks, if any
Crop-I		Crop-II		Crop-III		Crop-IV		Crop-V		Irrigated	Unirrigated	
Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated			
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48

Agricultural Census

Table I: Number and area of operational holdings by size of classes and type of holdings for all social Groups

(Area in hectares)

Sr. No.	Size class (ha.)	Individual Holdings		Joint Holdings		Sub-Total		Institutional Holdings		Total Holdings	
		Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Below 0.02										
2.	0.02-0.5										
3.	0.5-1.0										
	Marginal										
4.	1.0-2.0										
	Small										
5.	2.0-3.0										
6.	3.0-4.0										
	Semi-Medium										
7.	4.0-5.0										
8.	5.0-7.5										
9.	7.5-10.0										
	Medium										
10.	10.0-20.0										
11.	20.0-and above										
	Large										
	All Sizes										

Note: Similar Tables have to be prepared separately for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and 'others'.