

SECTION I

Introduction

Censuses of Agriculture have become a regular feature in this country since 1946. They provide a profile of Agricultural activities and are very useful in the formulation, implementation and review of agricultural programmes. The main objectives of the census are :

1. To describe agricultural structure and related characteristics of agriculture by providing statistical data on agricultural holdings, agricultural operators, land utilisation, livestock numbers, agricultural machinery and implements, use of fertilisers etc.
2. To provide bench mark data, against which progress of agricultural projects can be evaluated and for formulating new agricultural programmes.
3. To provide basic frames of households, agricultural households and holdings, for carrying out future agricultural surveys and,
4. To lay a basis for developing an integrated programme for current agricultural statistics.

The last census of agriculture was carried out in 1973 and the next is due in July 1982.

Need for Pilot Census

Agricultural census is a complex operation consisting of series of closely related steps which must be planned carefully in advance. The census as the name implies is concerned in principle with collection of data for all individual agricultural holdings by direct enumeration. In view of its size and complex nature it becomes necessary to mobilise the available resources of the country for conducting the census. The first action will be to make systematic study of all the steps that will be involved in the efficient operation of census taking. Past census experience is no doubt useful although it will alone be not adequate for planning the current census. It will be therefore necessary to plan a Pilot Census to study the various steps which are important in a census operation.

Census Questionnaires

Before the conduct of the Pilot Census which is almost a miniature of the main census, pretesting of the census questionnaires is important. This has been carried out in ten selected districts of the country covering 75 households, On the basis of the experiences gained and the discussions held with various officers, the questionnaires have been finalised for the Pilot Census. There are three questionnaires viz.

1. Listing schedule Ac - 1
2. The small holding schedule Ac - 2
3. The sample schedule Ac - 3

Plan of Pilot Census

The Pilot Census would be carried out in one selected village of each AGA division. In each of the selected villages ten agricultural holdings will be covered for the pilot Census. All the three schedules are to be filled in respect of the selected holdings. List of villages to be covered in the district and lists of census units in respect of these villages based on 1981 population census would be provided by the Department of Census and Statistics. In all about 2500 agricultural holdings spread over 250 villages would be covered. The primary work of filling in these schedules will be done by cultivation officers. Where the cultivation officer is not available it would be done by special survey officers. The work of cultivation officer/special survey officer would be supervised by the statistical investigator and district statistical officer.

Training would be imparted to the statistical investigators and the district statistical officers initially by officers from headquarters of the Department of Census and Statistics. They inturn will impart training to the cultivation officers or special survey officers.

Time Schedule

The field work of the Pilot Census should be completed by the cultivation officers or special survey officers and the filled in schedules should reach the headquarters by end of September.

iii) Non housing unit

A building or part of a building which is not a place of residence and does not form part of a housing unit eg. office petrol shed.

3. Household

A household is a single person or group of persons who live together and have common cooking arrangements. It is not necessary that they be related to each other. Servants, Boarders, other relatives who live and have their meals with the family are also members of the household.

Members of the operators household also include the operator himself. Care should be taken not to miss members of the operators household who are temporarily away while temporary visitors should be excluded.

4. Agricultural Operator

An agricultural operator is the person responsible for operating the agricultural land and or livestock. He may carry out the agricultural operations by himself or with the assistance of others or simple direct day to day operations.

This means that a person may attend to all the work needed to cultivate a land or tend livestock but will not be considered the operator if there is some one else directing day to day work on the holding. It also means that a person may supervise the work in a holding appearing for all purposes to be in charge of the operation of the holding but if there is someone else who is giving day to day directions, he does not become the operator.

The operator may himself cultivate the land and/or tend the livestock. He may do so with the assistance of labour hired or otherwise or he may not do any physical labour at all but only direct day to day operations on the holding. It is important to note that the operator need not necessarily be the owner of land or livestock and also that mere ownership does not entitle a person to be considered as an operator.

Post Enumeration Check

In order to find out the quality of field work done by the cultivation officers/special survey officers it is proposed to carry out a post enumeration check by the statistical investigator/District statistical officer. The number of villages and households to be covered for post enumeration check would be intimated later.

SECTION II

Concepts and Definitions

For the successful completion of Pilot Census it is necessary that the field workers should have a thorough understanding of the concepts and definitions to be followed in carrying out the field work. Some of the concepts and definitions to be used in agricultural census are given below. The investigator and the cultivation officer/special survey officer should go through these concepts and definitions carefully and in case of doubt should contact the district statistical staff.

1. Agricultural Census

An agricultural census is a large scale, periodic government sponsored operation for the collection and derivation of quantitative information about nations agriculture, using the agricultural holding as the statistical unit.

2. Census Unit

Census units are the units listed in the prelisting form F1 at the census of population and housing 1981. Three types of units were listed:

- i) Housing unit - which is a place of residence -
 - a) where there are walls or partitions separating it so that occupants could live separately from other persons
 - b) has independent access
- ii) Living quarters other than housing units. A building or group of buildings where a number of persons, generally not related, reside under the supervision of a person in charge ag. hospital, police barracks, a boarding house, etc.

2. one operator with more than one holding
- a) Ruwithan Singho operates his home garden $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in extent
 - b) Ruwithan Singho also operates jointly a chena land of 5 acres with Sugathapala this is a crown land which Ruwithan Singho and Sugathapala have jointly decided to illicitly bring under cultivation and the two of them operator jointly

These two become two holdings because the management differs in that in a) Ruwithan Singho operates by himself while in b) there is a joint management.

5. Operational Status is categorised into four classes :

1. Operation on own account

If the operator bears by himself the full economic responsibility and does not share this with any body else nor is he answerable to any other person or institution, then he is operating "on own account". He may or may not employ labour and have family members to help him.

2. Operating in partnership

Here the operator operates the holding jointly with others and shares the responsibility including management with one or more persons

3. Operating as manager for an institution

In this case the operator manages the operation of the holding on behalf of an institution, such as a private company, or government or semi government organisation.

4. Operating as manager for a private person

Here the operator manages the operation of the holding for an individual and not for an institution. The operators managing land and/or livestock on behalf of owners living in the same place or away will come under this category.

Please note that a single agricultural operator could have more than one operational status.

In respect of livestock any person who is actually responsible for the management of livestock in the same way that a land operator is responsible for his holding will be considered the operator. The livestock may be owned, obtained on "Ande" or lease or any other arrangement. While most livestock operators will also be land operators, there would be cases of livestock operators who are not land operators and therefore have no land holding.

The term agricultural operator includes both land operator as well as purely livestock or poultry operator.

Take all these points into consideration and decide who the operator of a holding is. In cases of doubt it would be desirable deciding in favour of the person on the spot rather than some one who is far away.

While most of the operators will have only one holding there will be cases of one operator having more than one holding. Some examples of one operator having one holding or more than one holding are given below:

1. one operator - one holding

Muthu Banda operates the following lands:

- a) his home garden $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in extent where he has some coconut trees, a couple of jack trees, a few fruit trees, some bettle creepers and a vegetable plot.
- b) his own paddy field $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the paddy yaya about 200 yards away in the same village
- c) a paddy land in the adjoining village 1 acre in extent which is the wife's dowry
- d) a paddy land of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre fairly close to and in the same yaya as his own paddy land which he has taken on 'Ande'
- e) a 2 acre highland in the same village which is planted with coconut.

The operator Muthu Banda has only one holding $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent.

The holding comprises the land occupied by the farm house, farm yard and farstead. If the house of the holder is used solely for residential purposes and is located off the holding - say in a residential area of a village or town nearby - the land area of the house should not be included in the total area of the holding.

9. Home Garden

A piece of land which has a dwelling house and having some form of cultivation can be considered as home garden if the total area of that piece of land is twenty or less than twenty perches.

A piece of land which has a dwelling house and having some form of cultivation, the total area of which is more than twenty perches can also be considered as home garden if the following two conditions are satisfied.

1. It is mainly meant for residential purposes
2. The produce of the cultivated land in the home garden is mainly for home consumption.

"Having some form of cultivation" will mean any cultivation for agricultural production and will include even one coconut palm or arecanut palm if they are not too old to bear, or a couple of chilly plants etc. However, flower plants, wild trees unproductive bushes will not be treated as cultivation for agricultural production.

10. Land Owned

Land owned for the purpose of the census means both land legally owned which would be the land over which the holder possesses title of ownership and consequently the right to determine to what use it should be put to as well as the right for transfer and land held in ownerlike possession.

Land is said to be in ownerlike possession when the holder operates it in a ownerlike way even though he does not possess the title of ownership.

6. Agricultural Holding

An agricultural holding consists of all land and/or livestock used wholly or partly for agricultural production irrespective of title, size legal form or location and is operated under one management and under one operational status.

This seems that it does not matter whether the land is one parcel or is composed of more than one parcel, whether the parcels are scattered and where they are located, whether in the same G.S. Division or not.

This also means that it does not matter whether the land is owned or not, whether the land is legally operated or not.

The requirements for considering it as a holdings is only that it should be under one management and under one operational status.

Please note that an agricultural holding may be a purely land holding, land and livestock holding or purely a livestock holding.

7. Parcel

A parcel of the holding is any piece of land entirely surrounded by land, water road forest etc. not belonging to the same holding. It may consist of one or more fields adjacent to each other. By definition any two parcels of the same holding are non contiguous.

Note that neither the crops grown on a land, nor the type of land has any bearing in determining a parcel. If a piece of highland of a holding adjoins an asweedumized paddy land belonging to the same holding that is having common boundary that piece of highland and asweedumized paddy land together will form one parcel.

8. Total Area of Holding

The total area of the holding is the combined area of all its parcels. It includes the area owned and operated, area rented from others and area operated under other forms of land tenure. It will however exclude the area owned but rented to others.

The total area of the holding includes cultivated and uncultivated land.

<u>Items</u>	<u>Reference Date or Period</u>
11. Area manured	1.8.80 - 31.7.81
12. Use of insecticides weedicides and fungicides	1.8.80 - 31.7.81
13. Parcels of the holdings and their areas	1.9.81
14. Tenure	1.9.81
15. Land utilization	1.8.80 - 31.7.81

Some examples of ownerlike possession are :

1. Land operated under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and under long term leases ranging from 30 to 40 years.
2. Land which without legal title of ownership nor of a long term lease, has been peacefully and uninterruptedly operated by the holder for a period of 30 years without payment of rent.

11. Agricultural Work

By agricultural work is meant any farm work necessary for the operation of agricultural holding. It will include the physical work of carrying out the various operations on the farm as well as other work such as planning of farm work, keeping of farm accounts. It will also include work done outside the holding but necessary for the operation of the holding such as bringing of fertiliser and other farm necessities to the holding, taking produce to market etc., work related to the operation of the home and construction work done on contract will not be included

12. Reference Periods or Dates

In answering the several questions in the schedules the following reference periods or dates should be adhered to :

<u>Items</u>	<u>Reference Date or Period</u>
1. Particulars of holding	1.9.81
2. Operational status	1.9.81
3. Area under paddy & all temporary crops	1.8.80 - 31.7.81
4. Area under permanent crops	1.9.81
5. Livestock and poultry	1.9.81
6. Irrigation : a) availability	1.9.81
b) units	1.9.81
6. Agricultural machinery a) number owned	1.9.81
and implements b) used	1.8.80 - 31.7.81
7. Household income	1.8.80 - 31.7.81
8. Population of the operators household	1.9.81
9. Time spent in agriculture	1.8.80 - 31.7.81
10. Agricultural work on the holding	1.8.80 - 31.7.81

5.2 Method of enumeration: Taking the copy of the prelisting form F-1 you should visit the first census unit in the F-1 form and complete the entries in the screening sheet Ac-1 you should go on visiting the census units till you come across ten operational holdings. In respect of each operational holding Ac-2 and Ac-3 should be filled in.

B. Instructions for filling in the Schedules

General At all times the forms should be handled very carefully. Use a blue ball point pen to fill in. If you make a mistake please out the wrong entry, and write the correct one underneath.

When writing is necessary, write on the dotted lines

When figures are entered put leading zeros - such as 0025

When a choice of an answer for a multiple question is necessary

encircle the code relevant to the correct answer - as

2
 (3)
 4

Agricultural Census Schedule (Ac-1)

Identification particulars

District and A.G.A.'s division should be filled for all the forms and for rural areas G.S. division No., name and village, and for urban areas name of the local body and the ward should be filled in.

Column 2. Census block number is the one appearing in the F-1 form only one entry is necessary until you complete the whole block.

Column 3. Census unit number:

This is the number given to the census unit, which is also the one appearing in the census table if available. For new units enter the relevant census unit number. The F-1 is based on population census 1981 subsequently new census units might have come up. The number to be given is the census number of the unit immediately before that but with a suffix A. eg. If a new unit is found after census unit no. 9 the number that should be given to the new unit should be 9A.

Column 4. Chief occupant/head of institution.

Enter the name of the present chief occupant or the head of the housing unit institution as the case may be.

Section III Instructions for filling in the SchedulesA. Instructions to Enumerators

1. Who are the enumerators: You, the cultivation officers of the Department of Agrarian Services/special survey officers of the Ministry of Plan Implementation are being appointed as the enumerators for this pilot census. Your duties have been clearly described in this instructions pamphlet.
2. Purpose of the pilot census: This pilot census is being carried out primarily to improve the efficiency of the conduct of the census of agriculture 1982 by way of pin-pointing the draw backs of the census procedures and deficiencies of the questionnaires and facilitating the tabulation programmes. As such you should be very careful in carrying out this survey.
3. Your duties: You will be assigned a selected village in your C.O's division in which a census block has been selected and a copy of F, form supplied. You have to visit the census units in the given block according to the serial order of F, form till you come across ten agricultural holdings. So you will be required to fill up one Ac-1 form. Ac-2 and Ac-3 forms will be filled up in respect of ten agricultural holdings. The procedures for filling in the schedules are described in Section III-B
4. Definitions and terms you must know: These have been given in Section II. Please go through them carefully.
5. Your work, step by step:
 - 5.1 Your training: As the census enumerator you are doing a very important part of collecting the data at field level. Reliability of the whole census would depend on your understanding of your duties, concepts and definition of the terms, the accuracy of the information you collect and the care you take when the forms are completed.

To guarantee this, you are given a thorough training, through this instructions document at a training class and during the enumeration by your supervisors.

Column 5. Inquire whether there is any body in the unit, who operates any land and/or livestock, if so write "yes" and complete the rest of the line, if such persons are not available then write "no".

Column 6. If agricultural operators are found in a census unit identify them and write his name or their names in the column 6. Please note that in one unit there can be several operators, and also if an operator has more than one operational status, then his name should appear several times corresponding to each operational status.

Column 7. Enter the code for the relevant operational status. viz,

- (a) operating on own account - 1
- (b) operating as manager for an institution - 2
- (c) operating as manager for a private person - 3
- (d) operating in partnership - 4

For definitions of these terms please see section II.

Column 8. Serial number of the holding

Note that each operational status corresponds to an agricultural holding. Starting with 001 for the first holding serially number all the holdings corresponding to each operational status.

Column 9. If the holding consist of land over 1/8 of an acre (20 perches) or if it contains minimum number of livestock or poultry as given below or qualify in both cases, put a "✓" mark in this column

Minimum number of livestocks/poultry are:

- i) either at least 2 head of cattle and/or buffaloes
- ii) or at least 5 sheep, goats and pigs (taken together)
- iii) or at least 20 chicken and other poultry (taken together)

Column 10. Leave it blank

Agricultural Census Schedule 2 (Ac-2)

2. This form should be filled with respect to all the agricultural holdings, identified in the Ac-1 form.

2.1 Identification on particulars.

Names of the district, A.G.A.'s division, and if rural then the number and name of the G.S. division and the village, if urban name of the local body and the ward number and in all cases the electrate's name should be written down on the dotted lines. Their code numbers should be written in the boxes provided, after referring to the "Code Reference Sheet". The census block no. and the census unit no. are these appearing in the F-form. The serial number of the holding is the one appearing in column 8 of the Ac-1 form.

2.2 Section 1 Agricultural operator.

This refers to the information about the agricultural operators listed by you in column 6 of Ac-1. But in rare cases of one operator having several operational status and then several corresponding holdings, operators information should be filled only for the first holding, but section 11 and onwards should be filled for other holdings he is operating as well, keeping the section 1 blank.

1. Name of the operator - should be written down on the dotted line
2. Sex - the relevant code number should be encircled
3. Age of the operator - given in completed years as on last birthday
4. Educational attainment of the operator - this is in two parts, both should be filled.
 - A. academic qualification - encircle the relevant code
 - B. if the operator has any technical or professional qualification encircle 1 if not encircle 2.
5. Ownership of land by the operator, - refer to the section II to know the definition of the "Land Ownership".

If the operator does not own any land encircle, 1 and no area should be given. If he owns only the home garden then the code 2. should be encircled and the area owned should be given in acres, roods and perches. Recording (c) and (d) follow the same instructions. Remember here what is needed is Land Owned and Not land operated. Only one of a,b,c,d, should be answered.

2.4 Section 111 - Area under principal crops

In this section what is necessary is the crop area, cultivated in the holding as at 1.9.81 with respect to some principal crops. "Crops Area" means the area of the crop, irrespective of the same area being used by a more dominating crop. For example if Cocoa is grown under a Rubber plantation, then if both the crops spreads the whole area, then the land area should be counted for both Rubber and Cocoa. But if cocoa is planted only in a portion, say in one acre of Rubber where as the total area under Rubber is 3 acres, then 3 acres should be considered as Rubber planted and only 1 acre should be considered as Cocoa planted. This may happen again in Coconut plantation, where temporary crops like, pineapple or passion fruit are grown in area under Coconut, where the total area should be given under Coconut and the estimated are under pineapple or passion fruit should be given under other temporary crops.

Paddy - only the asweddumized area should be given.

Tea and Rubber - area under these crops should be divided, in to area "not in production", "in production" & "out of production". Area "not in production" should further be divided into "newly planted area" and "replanted area". "Area in production" is the area where the crop is in production, and area "out of production" is the area in which the crop is too old or not economically productive. For both the crops the total area which is the sum of the other four columns should be given.

Coconut - Area under Coconut should be subdivided into "not yet in production" and "in production" areas. The area "in production" is further sub-divided in to area "under planted" and area "not under planted". By the area "under planted" what is meant is the area under Coconut where young Coconut plants are grown underneath. Apart from the area under Coconut, the number of trees tapped for toddy should be given in the last column.

In small holding such as in home gardens the area under Coconut is difficult to be estimated. In such cases give the number of bearing Coconut trees in the holding.

2.3 Section 11 Operational holding

1. Status of the operator pertaining to this holding, is the code number given in the column 7 of Ac-1.

If the operator has a partnership (code 4) then the number of partners should be given in the box provided

If the operator operates the holding as a manager for an institution or as a manager for a private person or in partnership, then the name of the institution, the name of the private person or the name of the principal partner should be given in the space provided.

2. Area of the holding - It is very important to obtain the area of the holding as accurately as possible. This can be done efficiently if the holding is divided as:

- a) home garden
- b) all paddy land operated and owned by the operator
- c) all paddy land operated by operator but owned by others
- d) all highlands operated and owned by the operator
- e) all highlands operated by the operator but owned by others.

Ask the respondent to know, whether he is having any or all of these categories and if so record the area in acres, roods and perches. Give the total in the last cage. This will be the total area of the holding. Note that the total area of the holding includes both cultivated and uncultivated land.

3. Normally the details of the operator and the holdings are given by the operator when he is questioned irrespective to the location of his holding. But the location of the largest portion of the holding is necessary. So inquire from the respondent to know how the holding is situated and if it, or more than half of it lies outside the district in which you are enumerating, then find in which district the largest portion of the holding lies, enter its name on the dotted lines and the code in the boxes provided.
4. Legal status of holding - Encircle the code number relevant to the status of the holdings.

Cocoa, Cinamon and Coffee - area under these crops should be given in the cages provided if they are grown in the holding, even though they are mixed or interplanted.

Chillies, Onions, Potatoes - out of the temporary crops these have been specified since they are important. The area under these crops during the agricultural year 1980-81 (August 1980-July 1981) should be given.

Other vegetables - total area under vegetables not mentioned here, if grown on the holding should be limped together and given in this cage.

Other temporary crops - area of other temporary crops excluding vegetables grown on the holding should also be given as a whole.

2.5 Section IV - Livestock and Poultry

Livestock and poultry number operated by the agricultural operator as at 1.9.81 should be entered here. Cattle and buffaloes are categorised by breed and are age specified and also classified under the purposes. Goats, Sheep and Pigs are also age specified, but for poultry the total number are necessary.

Apart from the livestock numbers, the number of deep litter houses, and the number of beehive boxes or pots are required in the space provided.

2.6 Section V - Irrigation

Availability of irrigation facilities to the holding should be given. If any or several of these facilities are available for the whole holding or part of it, these code numbers should be encircled.

If code 4 is encircled ie. if lift irrigation is available there the number of wind mills, tube wells, wells with water pumps and number of wells with other devices should be given wherever applicable.

2.7 Section VI - Agricultural implements and machinery

Number owned by the operator and if used on the holding during the cultivation year 1981, then the source should be given, when indicating the source one or more of the relevant codes should be encircled.

Cocoa, Cinamon and Coffee - area under these crops should be given in the cages provided if they are grown in the holding, even though they are mixed or interplanted.

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3. If the answer to 4.2 is 'yes' ask the operators major non-agricultural occupation and write the name of the occupation in blank space provided for 4.3.

3.5 Section V

How is the agricultural work on the holding done

After asking this question read out clearly the three possible answers exactly as appearing in 5.1,5.2,5.3 to the operator and get the appropriate answer, then encircle the number appearing in relevant box.

3.6 Section VI

Is the produce of the holding mainly for:

Ask the operator whether the produce of the holding/^{is} mainly used for home consumption and sale. If eh produces mainly for home consumption encircle no. 1 and skip to 7. If the produce is mainly for sale encircle 2 and obtain the information for type of holding. In categorising the holding as (1) or (11) the volume of produce consumed and sold should be taken into account.

If the holding consists of crops only encircle column 1.

If the holding consists of livestock and poultry only you should encircle column 2.

Otherwise the holding consists crops as well as livestock and poultry circle it as no. 3 ie. mixed holding.

3.7 Section VII

Area manured and quantity applied

Enter the area manured and quantity used according to the type of fertilizer under given crops in the relevant columns for 7. There are three important things in filling up this question.

The quantities of fertilizer are to be given in kilograms. If the operator given as pound please convert it into kilograms.

(Conversion factor 2.2 pounds = 1 kilogram)

One other thing to keep in mind here is these data should be in respect preceeding year ie. 1 year prior to date of enumeration.

In respect of farm yard manure give only area and not quantity.

3.8 Section VIII

Use of insecticides, weedicides or any other agrochemical on the holding

This question is comprised of three parts. Ask the question for all part and encircle the appropriate code.

3.9 Section IX

Tenure and land utilization

Column 1. Serial no. of the parcel - enter the serial no. going from 1 up to the number of parcels in the operators holding.

Column 2. Name of the parcel - give the name of the parcel known by the operator for each parcel.

Column 3. The district in which the parcel is located should be entered in this column

Column 4. District code be given

Column 5. Please pick up the appropriate code for the tenure from the list given below and enter in this column.

<u>Tenure</u>	<u>Code</u>
1. owned singly	1
2. owned jointly (Thathumaru)	2
3. owned jointly (Kithumaru)	3
4. owned jointly (other types)	4
5. grant under L.D.O. or C.L.O.	5
6. crown lease or permit under L.D.O. or C.L.O.	6
7. lease of private land for cash	7
8. ande tenure	8
9. free of rent	9
10. squatter	10
11. other forms of tenure (specify)	11

Column 6. Enter the total area of parcel in acres, roads and perches.

Land utilization

Under land utilization nine different categories of land use are provided for. Note that there are mutually exclusive categories so that once an extent of land has been shown under one category, the same extent shall not be shown under any other category, you should ascertain which of these uses is primary and classify the land in each parcel accordingly. For example no paddy but temporary crops may have been cultivated on a plot of asweddumized paddy land during the entire reference period applicable to this inquiry, yet as this plot of land is meant primarily for cultivation of paddy it should be classified under asweddumized paddy. To take another example pineapple may be interplanted with coconut, but coconut is a major plantation crop and for that reason the land in question will be classified under major plantation crops.

A parcel of land may comprise separate patches each of which is devoted to the cultivation of a crop or any land use you should then ascertain the areas under different patches and enter them in appropriate land use classes. Note that you will record the net area under land utilization.

Column 7.

If the listed one is a paddy parcel please enter the asweddumized area in acres, roads and perches for that parcel and then keep the rest of the columns blank.

By asweddumized paddy land is meant all the land which has been ridged, banded and otherwise prepared for cultivation of paddy. In certain cases such land may be used for cultivation of temporary crops like vegetables tobacco etc. yet the identity of land as asweddumized paddy land will remain. If however the cultivation of temporary crops has continued for over five years without paddy being sown in any season during that period or even if that land has been left completely fallow right through that period, such land should cease to be considered as asweddumized paddy land. In these instances you should ascertain to what primary use the land has since been put and classify it under the appropriate land use class.

Column 8

Suppose the listed one is a highland parcel column 7 should be kept blank and please enter the area used for temporary crops other than paddy. Temporary crops are those crops which come into bearing within a relatively short period of time and usually less than 12 months and have to be destroyed once harvesting takes place.

Column 9

Enter the area under major plantation crops such as Tea, Rubber and Coconut etc. Even if these are interplanted with other crops the whole area should be shown under major plantation crops.

Column 10.

Here give the area under other permanent crops such as Cocoa, Cloves and Cinamon etc. Exclude the area under wood and forest land.

Column 11

Indicate in this column area under wood and forest whether natural or planted which has value or will have value as wood timber or other forest products.

Column 12

Give in this column the extent both under fodder grass and under grazing land when grass is not cultivated but is existing naturally. Do not include in this column any grazing land under other permanent crops excluding wood or forest land.

Column 13

Cultivable land not cultivated will include land that has been left fallow during the year under reference either voluntarily or due to reasons like lack of capital labour etc. Enter in this column area of the parcel which has been left fallow. All shrub land will be indicated in this category.

Column 14

Enter in this column the total of the areas under buildings roads etc. which are not available for cultivation.

Column 15

Self explanatory.