

Agriculture Census in Uttarakhand
Year: 2005-06



Govt. of Uttarakhand

Part – I
Report on Operational Holdings in Uttarakhand

(Agricultural Statistics Division)
Chief Revenue Commissioner, Uttarakhand, Dehradun

Preface

The present census has been carried out with 2005-06 as the reference year at the instance of Government of India and financed by them. The 1970-71 Census is considered as the first comprehensive Census of Agriculture conducted in India. Following the decision to conduct the census on a quinquennial basis, agriculture censuses were successfully undertaken with reference years 1976-77, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and the one here reported, 2005-06. This census is eighth in the series.

I wish to offer heartfelt thanks to Government of India for providing financial assistance & technical guidance for conduct of Agriculture Census. I am particularly grateful to Shri W.R. Reddy, Joint Secretary and Dr. Vidyadhar Tripathi, DDG Agriculture Census and Shri A.K. Ojha, Joint Director, Agriculture Census, Government of India for their co-operation and providing necessary technical guidance in carrying out the Agriculture Census operations. I would also like to express my gratitude to my predecessors Shri N. S. Napalchyal and Shri Subhash Kumar who worked as Agriculture Census Commissioners, Shri C.M.S. Bisht and Shri Kunwar Rajkumar who worked as Additional Agriculture Census Commissioners at various stages in the conduct of present census.

I am grateful to all those who carried out the field work which involved collection of data on various characteristics of agricultural holdings numbering about 9.22 Lakhs and spread over about 8.47 Lakh hectares. The credit for this goes to all District Magistrates and officials of Revenue and Agricultural Statistics working under his/her administration who been associated with the work right from the start of census operations to collection of data.

My thanks are also due to Shri N. S. Negi, Additional Chief Revenue Commissioner and Dr. Ajay Kumar Sharma, Joint Director Agriculture Census & Technical Officer in-charge, Agriculture Census, Shri B. S. Negi, Assistant Director Agriculture Census who were closely associated with activities related to census operations and analysis of data collected. The data related to the number of operational holdings, area and average size of holdings, under different size classes along with break-up of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes as well as sex of operational holder is presented in this publication. Comparable data for the year 1995-96 and 2000-01 has also been incorporated. First time Block wise Number & Area of Operational Holdings has also been included in this book.

I am sure that the data contained in this publication relating to the structure of land holdings will be of immense use in preparation of effective plans for economic development in general and agriculture development in particular.

Dehradun

Dated: September, 2011.

(P. C. Sharma)

Chief Revenue Commissioner
Uttarakhand

1. Introduction

1.1 Agricultural Census forms part of a broader system of collection of Agricultural Statistics. It is 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 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 Agricultural Census it is endeavoured to collect basic data on all the important aspects of agricultural economy for all the operational holdings. Aggregation of data is done at various levels of administrative units of the revenue department.

1.2 Periodic Agricultural Censuses are important as they 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 Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes which are needed for development planning, socio-economic policy formulation and establishment of national and state 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 Agricultural 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 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 Agricultural Census in India is not really a complete Census. In fact, it is a combination of Census and Sample Survey.

1.3 Agricultural 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 Agricultural Census Programme for over three decades. The first countrywide comprehensive Agricultural 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 Agricultural Census, which was followed by Agricultural Census with reference years 1976-77, 1980-81, 1985-86, 1990-91, 1995-96, 2000-01 and 2005-

06. The next Agricultural 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 Eighth Agricultural Census with the agriculture year 2005-06 as reference period was started in Uttarakhand from July, 2006. Translation of manual and publication of these manuals was done by March, 2006. State level training was organised during June, 2006. District and tehsil level trainings were conducted from June 2006 to July 2006. Field work was conducted during July 2006 to August 2007 for first phase and up to September, 2008.

Concepts and Definitions

Agriculture Census

Agriculture plays an important role in Indian Economy. It provides gainful employment to a significantly large section of Indian Society and provides raw material for a large number of industries in the country. According to 2001 Population Census nearly 72.2 percent of India's population lives in rural areas (74.3% in Uttarakhand) for its livelihood. Agriculture is the largest contributor in the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accounting for as much as 18.3 percent at current prices in 2006-07 and in Uttarakhand Gross State Domestic Product is 20.3% at current prices. Thus, Agriculture has a key position in India's as well as for Uttarakhand's economy both in view of employment and contribution to the national and state income.

Due to the dominant position of the Agriculture sector in the Indian economy, collection and maintenance of Agricultural statistics assumes importance, particularly, in respect of statistics relating to the agricultural holdings. Building up a database is essential for planning at micro and macro level. The initiation of land reform measures relating to tenancy, ceiling on holdings and their consolidation adopted since independence, necessitated the maintenance of detailed and up-to-date land records.

India is one of the few countries in the world which has developed a sound system of land records including village maps which dates back to very early times. For enhancing the utility of these data; a system has to be developed so that the data contained in detailed village forms and registers could be presented in usable forms. The earlier objective of these village forms and registers was to get basic data for land revenue assessment. These data have now become essential for agricultural planning and development as they constitute the basis for land utilization, crop and irrigation statistics.

In States having comprehensive land records, information on the number and area of operational holdings was collected on complete enumeration basis for all villages by retabulation method from the land records. For collection of data on other characteristics namely, tenure and tenancy particulars of leased-in area, land use, irrigation area under different crops, etc. 20% of

the villages selected randomly from each Tehsil constituted the basis. In these 20% villages, information relating to the above characteristics was compiled from the relevant Khatauni and Khasra registers in respect of the resident operational holders. Resident operational holders of urban area were also covered.

In most of the States in India, a fairly comprehensive system of land records consisting of various village forms and registers giving detailed information on land and its utilization exists. The current agricultural statistics particularly those in respect of cropwise abstracts are prepared for the village as a whole for each cropping season. These data are then aggregated at successive levels like Patwari circle, Revenue Inspector Circle, tehsils, district, State and All India levels. In Agricultural Censuses, the data available in the village land records is required to be retabulated for generating information on the holdings. The procedure adopted for retabulation of data in the States where retabulation approach is adopted differs in detail from State to State depending on the land records system followed. By and large, the Patwari consults the Khasra register and note down the name of operational holder against Khasra number and place together all the survey number/ sub survey numbers, cultivated by the same operational holders. Some of the existing land records are also used in preparing the list of operational holders. For instance, in Uttarakhand & U.P., a list of primary owner cultivators is prepared from Khatauni. The names of operational holders not owning the land are added with help of Khasra register.

Operational Holding

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 title, legal form, size or location.

Agricultural Production

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.

Technical Unit

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.

Operated Area

Operated area includes both cultivated and uncultivated area, provided part of it is put to agricultural production during the reference period. For example, if a 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 four survey numbers.

Operational Holder

An operation holder is the person who has the responsibility for the operation of 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 by either by one person alone or by group of persons who are members of the same household it is 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 holdings are treated as joint holding.
- iii) Institutional: Holdings such as government farms, sugarcane factories farms, cooperative farms, lands managed by trust are treated as institutional holding.

Resident and Non-resident operational holder

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.

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 for Agricultural Census purposes. He will be treated as a resident cultivator of the village outside the tehsil where the area falls. 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.

Complete/Part-Holding

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 is taken as the outer limit for consolidation of part holdings.

Development of Agricultural Statistics in India

India's self sufficient villages constituted the hubs of her rural economy based on Agriculture. Land revenue was one of the main sources of State income. Collection of Land revenue necessitated maintenance of some records related to cultivation. In the 16th century, Sher Shah initiated land settlement operations for assessment and collection of land revenue. This was later systemised during the reign of Akbar when Todar Mal re-organised entire land revenue system. During the British period some drastic changes were made with a view to further improve land revenue system and augment the revenue. These changes resulted in the development of two major type of land revenue systems. In Bengal and adjacent areas, permanent settlement was introduced, where designated private landlords acted as intermediaries and enjoyed limited rights of private property. In large parts of the country, a system of temporary settlement was introduced. This was known as Ryatwari system. Many changes were made in these two systems during the course of the 19th century.

After the independence, the various land laws were introduced to bring the farmers and State into direct contact. The Zamindari system was abolished. Some laws giving protection to tenants were introduced.

The gradual evolution of the land systems in the country necessitated the maintenance of the village forms and registers giving details of the land held, the various conditions under which they are held. A regular system of revenue administration was established for the purpose. These forms and registers in vogue for the maintenance of land records in different States constituted the basis for land utilisation, crop and irrigation statistics. These land records forms and registers are prepared on complete enumeration basis in all the States except Kerala, Orissa, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura and some of the Union Territories.

Changes in the scope and coverage of Agricultural Census have been made from time to time, to meet the increasing requirements of data for planning and implementation of Agricultural Development Programmes. A number of new schemes were introduced for regular and timely collection of statistics relating to various facts of agriculture like production and procurement of foodgrains, import, export and pricing of Agricultural commodities.

The National Commission on Agriculture, after examining the various alternatives for collection of Agricultural Statistics concluded that the best method of collection of such statistics was by way of land records. In this process, the Patwari, who is primarily responsible for maintenance of land records, was considered to be the most suitable person who undertakes the job of crop inspection. The Commission concluded that the basic structure for collection of

Agricultural Statistics could be improved by enabling the Patwari to do his job better and other revenue officials at the village and Taluk/Tehsil level to devote adequate attention to the collection of Agriculture Statistics.

Agriculture Statistics in India have thus grown with the evolution of the land record system in the country.

System of Collection of Agricultural Statistics in India

The collection of agricultural statistics in India dates back to third or fourth century BC. Later, collection of these data was done mainly as a by-product of revenue administration. Keeping in view the collection of land use statistics, the country can be divided broadly into three categories. In the first category are States where the village revenue agency collects statistics relating to land holdings as a part of land records. This is done by village officials on the basis of actual inspection in the field at periodic intervals. Standard forms have been prescribed for this purpose. These data are then aggregated at the level of Revenue Inspector Circle, Tehsil, District and State by the officers of Revenue and Agriculture Statistics.

The second category consists of States of West Bengal, Orissa, and Kerala, where revenue agencies do not exist. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme entitled "Establishment of an Agency for Reporting of Agricultural Statistics (EARAS)" was taken up for implementation in these three states since 1975-76. A sample of 20% villages at random was taken in such a way that during a period of 5 years all the villages in the State are covered. Under the scheme information is collected on area under principal crops and land utilisation. This is done by complete enumeration of field to field of the sample villages.

The third category consists of States and Union Territories mostly in the North-Eastern Region (except Assam) which are neither surveyed for land records nor the requisite revenue agencies for collection of data exist. In these areas the statistics of land records are collected on a sample basis on the basis of personal knowledge of Revenue Officer/Agricultural Officer.

2. Need of Agriculture Census for Planning and Development

The Agricultural Statistics collected through various sources in the past related mostly to aggregate the area, production and land use at various territorial levels. However, vital information for various characteristics of different size classes of holding was not available. Further, information on operational holding which is most essential for decision making in Agriculture and consequently for development of programmes aimed at improving the income and standard of living of the cultivators was also not available. Hence, the census of operational holdings provides data on their number, area, tenancy, irrigation status, size of holding, type of

holdings and farming practices assumes special importance for planning and implementation of land reforms etc. This information is also necessary for preparing schemes for the welfare of small and marginal farmers. Data from Agricultural Census are equally valuable for planning at micro and macro levels. The census data is useful for policy decisions and for planning Agricultural production programmes such as for planning and execution of the High Yielding Variety (HYV) Programmes and programmes on multiple cropping, irrigation, fertiliser, Agricultural Credit, etc.

Similarly, the Agricultural Census data would be essential in formulating appropriate policies for programmes of Agricultural machinery and implements, special area programmes, strengthening and streamlining of extension services and effective planning in respect of schemes like Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers, Agricultural Labourers, and Tribal Projects. Thus, a census of operational holdings called Agricultural Census assumes importance as a source of basic data relating to number, area and size of holding, tenancy, land utilisation, cropping pattern and irrigation particulars.

3. Objectives

The main objectives of the Agricultural Census area:

- (i) To describe structure and characteristics of agriculture by providing statistical data on operational holdings, including land utilization, live-stock, agricultural machinery and implements, use of fertilizers 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.

4. Methodology

The data on the number and area of operational holdings according to different size classes, social groups and gender of operational holder are collected and compiled on complete enumeration basis through retabulation of information available in the village records. All survey numbers within each village are covered in preparing a list of “Operational Holdings”. 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 been done. A holding may cut across the boundary of a Village/Patwari Circle/Revenue Inspector Circle/Tehsil/District/State. As in the previous censuses, the tehsil is 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 is treated as a separate holding.

For collection of detailed data, viz., (i) distribution of holdings according to tenancy status; (ii) area under different land uses; (iii) distribution of holdings according to irrigation status; (iv) area irrigated source-wise and (v) area under principal crops, large scale sample survey of size in approximately 20% of the villages selected for Partal (Girdawari-field to field survey) under Timely Reporting Scheme (TRS) of Agricultural Statistics in the plain districts and in approximately 20% of the villages selected for general Partal in the hill districts. Plain districts are Hardwar, Udhamasinghnagar and Part of Dehradun (Dehradun, Rishikesh and Vikasnagar tehsils) and part of Nainital district (Haldwani, Ramnagar and Kaladhungi tehsils) and remaining area of the state is in eleven hill districts.

The fieldwork of the preliminary compilation of basic data from village records in regard to main census was entrusted to the Lekhpals/Patwaries who are village level functionary of the revenue department. Thereafter, the formation of complete holding by amalgamating various part holdings spread over different villages of tehsil, which was taken as limiting point for the constitution of holding.

The relevant information obtained through the schedules listed below:

- L-1: In this schedule, the list of operational holders residing and operating within the village and outside the same tehsil is collected.
- L-2: In this schedule, the lists of non resident operational holders operating within the village are collected.
- L-3: In this schedule, the village level summary for the purpose of tallying the figures of operational holdings at village level and also other basic infrastructure facilities in the village are compiled, for the first time since inception of the Agriculture Census.
- T-1: In this main schedule, the number and area of operational holdings according to sex, major size classes, social groups and types of holdings are computed.
- H: In this schedule, the details of operational holdings, like land utilization, sources of irrigation, types of crops grown etc. are collected on sampling basis viz., by selecting 20 percent of villages coming under Timely Reporting Scheme of Agricultural Statistics in the plain districts and by selecting 20 percent of villages coming under General Partal in the hill districts.

This Part-I report is prepared on the particulars compiled in T-1 schedule, for all social groups, sex-wise and according to type of operational holdings. Apart from the said data, in H-schedule the details such as land utilization, cropping pattern and source wise area irrigated is being analysed and will be presented in Part-II report of Agriculture Census, to be published subsequently.

5. Discussion of Results

The information relating to the number and area of operational holdings separately for male and female according to different sizes along with similar information relating to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes has been compiled and furnished to Govt. of India. As the processing of the information relating to other characteristics is likely to take some more time it has been considered desirable to make available the basic data relating to the number and area of operational holdings so that these may be fruitfully utilized by planners, administrators and others interested in the agriculture economy of the State. This publication presents size-class, district, division and state level data along with its break-up in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes holdings. Comparable data for 1990-91, 1995-96 and 2000-01 has also been furnished.

5.2 The number, area and average size of operational holdings and the percentage distribution of the number and area for 2005-06, 2000-01, 1995-96 and 1990-91 for the State as a whole are given in Table-I, II & III and Graph-I to IV. Although information has been collected separately for ten size classes for the purpose of discussion of the data their size classes has been clubbed together into five broad size classes as (i) Below 1.0 ha. (Marginal Holdings), (ii) 1.0 – 2.0 ha. (Small Holdings), (iii) 2.0 – 4.0 ha. (Semi-medium Holdings), (iv) 4.0 – 10.0 ha. (Medium Holdings) and (v) 10.0 ha. & Above (Large Holdings). The distribution of total number of holdings and operated area in these five categories is given below:

Table-I: Distribution of the Number of operational holdings in different categories in Uttarakhand

S. No.	Categories	No. of Holdings				Percentage Distribution			
		1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06
1	Marginal Holdings (Below 1.0 ha)	601483	663724	628267	658214	70.27	71.63	70.54	71.42
2	Small Holdings (1.0 – 2.0 ha.)	145634	152694	158402	162881	17.01	16.48	17.78	17.67
3	Semi-Medium Holdings (2.0 – 4.0 ha.)	76255	81402	78414	77785	8.91	8.79	8.80	8.44
4	Medium Holdings (4.0 – 10.0 ha.)	30395	26920	24163	21370	3.55	2.91	2.71	2.32
5	Large Holdings (10.0 ha. & above)	2213	1840	1421	1304	0.26	0.20	0.16	0.14

	Total	855980	926580	890667	921554	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
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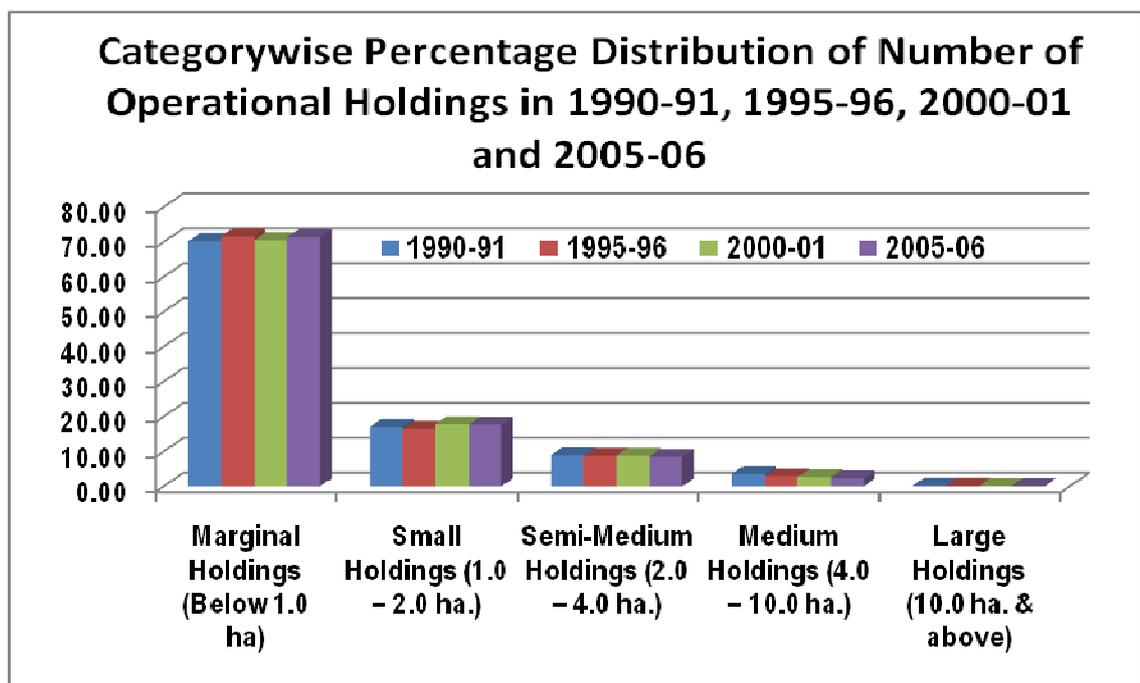
Table-II: Distribution of the Area of operational holdings in different categories in Uttarakhand

S. No.	Categories	Operated Area in ha.				Percentage Distribution			
		1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06
1	Marginal Holdings (Below 1.0 ha)	226504	233268	242511	260298	27.25	27.15	28.75	30.73
2	Small Holdings (1.0 – 2.0 ha.)	202299	213899	220726	226411	24.34	24.89	26.17	26.73
3	Semi-Medium Holdings (2.0 – 4.0 ha.)	204256	219982	212384	210368	24.57	25.60	25.18	24.84
4	Medium Holdings (4.0 – 10.0 ha.)	156081	148321	132201	117161	18.78	17.26	15.67	13.83
5	Large Holdings (10.0 ha. & above)	42085	43850	35629	32774	5.06	5.10	4.22	3.87
	Total	831225	859320	843450	847012	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

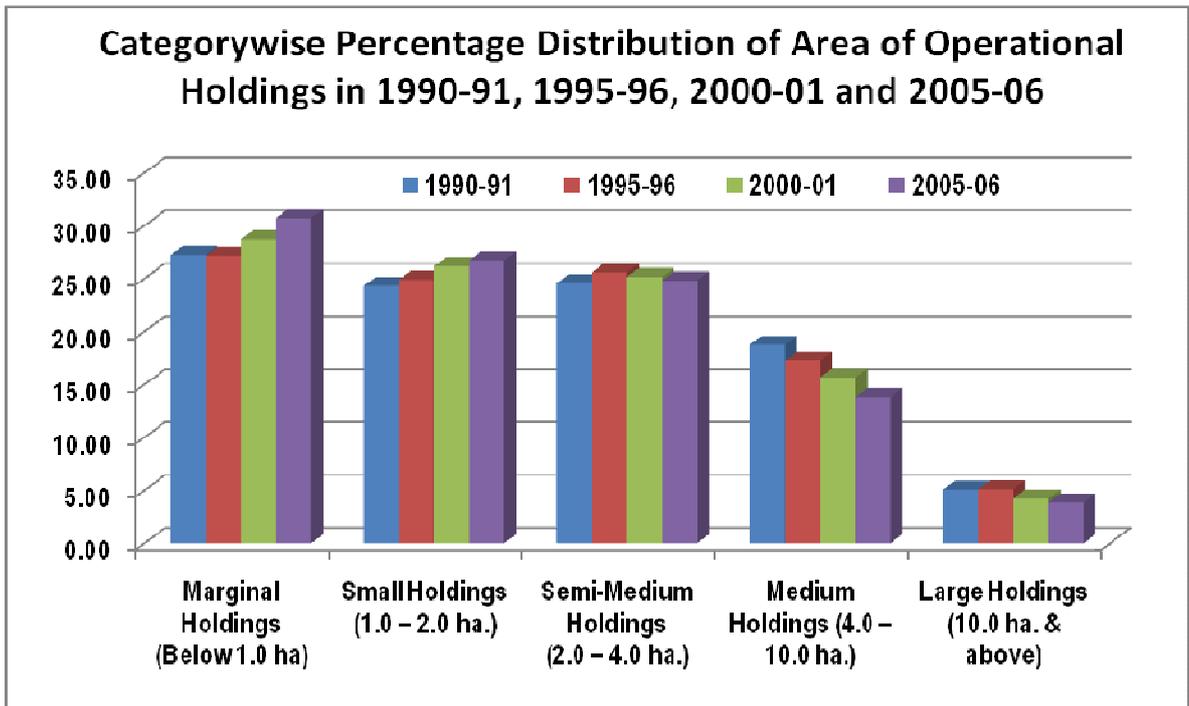
Table-III: Distribution of Average Size of operational holdings in different categories in Uttarakhand

S. No.	Categories	Average Size in ha.			
		1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06
1	Marginal Holdings (Below 1.0 ha)	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.40
2	Small Holdings (1.0 – 2.0 ha.)	1.39	1.40	1.39	1.39
3	Semi-Medium Holdings (2.0 – 4.0 ha.)	2.68	2.70	2.71	2.70
4	Medium Holdings (4.0 – 10.0 ha.)	5.14	5.51	5.47	5.48
5	Large Holdings (10.0 ha. & above)	19.02	23.83	25.07	25.13
	Total	0.97	0.93	0.95	0.92

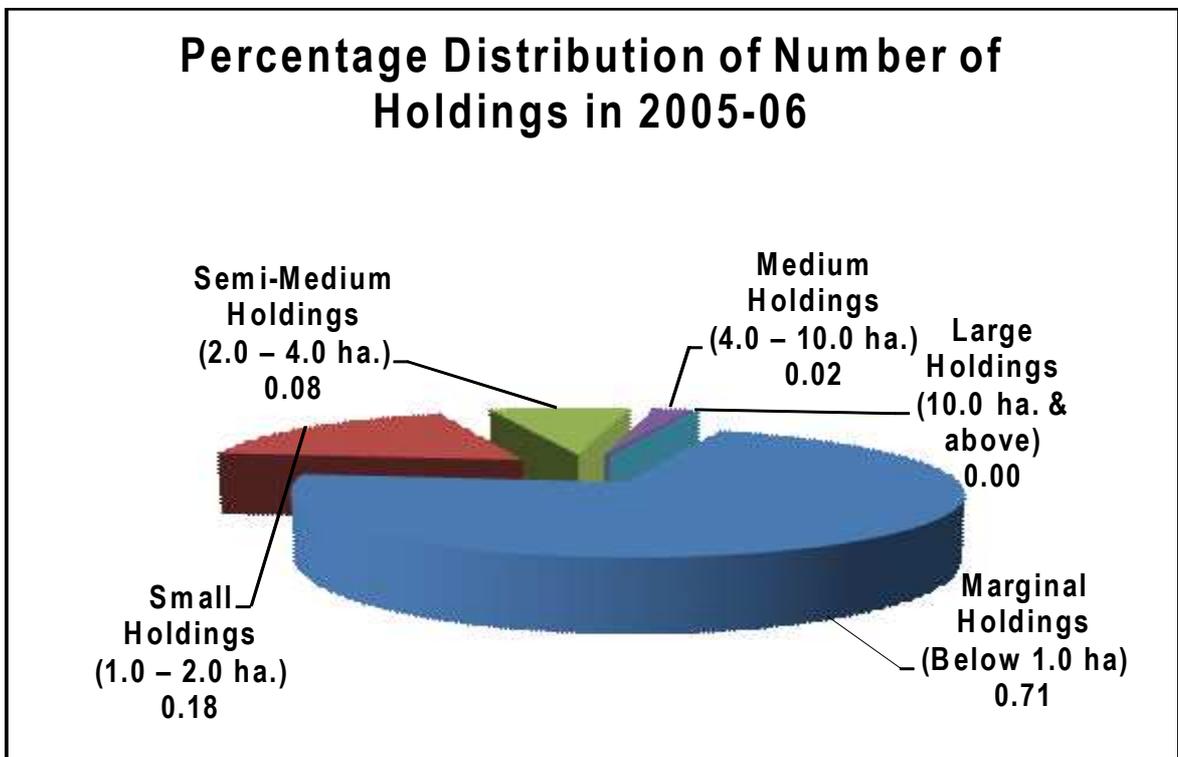
Graph: I



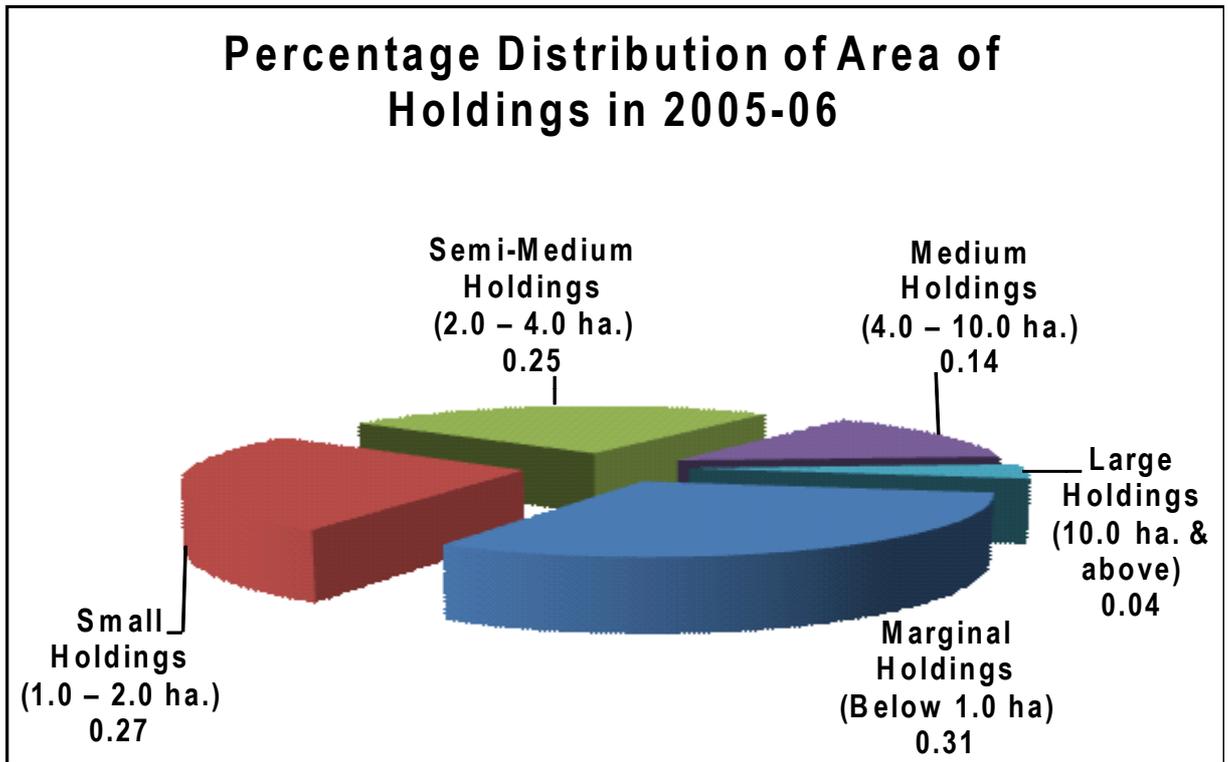
Graph: II



Graph: III



Graph: IV



The Summary of Findings of the Agriculture Census 2005-06

1. In the current Agriculture Census the total number of operational holdings in the state is 9.22 Lakhs as compared to 8.90 Lakhs in the previous census 2000-01. The total number of holdings has increased by 3.47 percent.
2. The total number of holdings belonging to Schedule Castes (SC) is 1.24 Lakhs in the present census as compared to 1.26 Lakhs in the previous agricultural census 2000-01 and decreased by 1.54 percent.
3. The total number of holdings belonging to ST is 0.30 lakhs in the present census. The same was 0.28 lakhs in the previous census. The total number of holdings has increased by 7.39 percent.
4. Out of 9.22 Lakh holdings, 8.49 lakh holdings are male holdings, 0.70 lakh holdings are female holdings and 0.03 lakh holdings are institutional holdings.
5. Out of 7.00 lakh individual holdings, 6.38 lakh holdings belong to males and 0.62 lakh belongs to females.
6. Out of 2.18 lakh joint holdings, 2.11 lakh holdings belong to males and 0.07 lakh belong to females.
7. In the current Agriculture Census, the total area operated of operational holdings is 8.47 Lakh ha. as compared to 8.43 Lakh ha. in the previous census 2000-01. This has registered an increase of 0.42 percent.
8. The average size of operational holdings in the current census is 0.92 ha. as compared with 0.95 ha. of the previous census 2000-01.
9. The total area of operational holdings belonging to SC is 0.67 lakhs in the present agriculture census as compared with 0.68 lakhs in the previous census. The area of operational holding is decreased by 0.29 percent.
10. The average size of the holdings belonging to SC is 0.54 ha. in the current as well as in the last census.
11. In the present census the area of operational holdings belonging to ST is 0.48 lakhs ha. as compared with 0.49 lakhs ha. in the previous census of 2000-01.
12. The average size of operational holdings belonging to ST is 1.62 ha. in the present census as compared to 1.78 ha. in the previous census 2000-01.
13. Out of 8.47 lakh ha. area of operational holdings, 5.36 lakh ha. area belongs to individual holdings, 2.94 lakh ha. area belongs to joint holdings and 0.17 lakh ha. area belongs to institutional holdings.

14. The average of sizes of individual holdings is 0.76 ha., of joint holding is 1.35 ha. and 5.73 ha. for institutional holdings.
15. Out of 5.36 lakh ha. area of individual holdings, 4.91 lakh ha. belongs to males and 0.45 lakh ha. belongs to females holdings.
16. Out of 2.94 lakh ha. area of joint holdings, 2.84 lakh ha. belongs to males and 0.10 lakh ha. belongs to females.

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