



भारत में कृषक परिवारों की स्थिति के मुख्य संकेतक

Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India

एनएसएस 70 वाँ दौर

NSS 70th Round

(जनवरी – दिसम्बर 2013)

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Government of India

सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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प्राक्कथन

देश के नई सहस्राब्दि में पदार्पण करने के साथ ही कृषि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने भारतीय किसानों के एक व्यापक सामाजिक-आर्थिक अध्ययन की योजना बनाई थी जिसका उद्देश्य किसानों के शैक्षिक स्तर, रहन-सहन का स्तर, कृषि पद्धतियां, उत्पादक परिसम्पतियों की मालिकियत, कृषि के क्षेत्र में जागरूकता के साथ-साथ आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी तक पहुंच, संसाधन उपलब्धता, ऋणगस्तता तथा बहुत से अन्य संबंधित मामलों का अध्ययन करना था। इन अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (एन.एस.एस.ओ) ने 59वें दौर के एक भाग के रूप में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 2003 के दौरान 'कृषक स्थिति का मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण' किया जिसमें किसान को एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के रूप में परिभाषित किया गया था जिसके पास कुछ भूमि हो और उस पर कार्य करता हो तथा कृषि संबंधी कार्यकलापों में संलग्न हो। इस सर्वेक्षण में किसानों को ऐसे परिवारों के जरिए शामिल किया गया जिसमें कम से कम एक सदस्य किसान हो।

राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय ने 2003 के "स्थिति मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण" की पुनरावृत्ति के रूप में जनवरी-दिसम्बर, 2013 के दौरान अपने एनएसएसओ 70वें दौर में "कृषक परिवारों की स्थिति मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण" आयोजित किया। एनएसएसओ के केंद्रीय प्रतिदर्श के अलावा, अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने भी इससे मिलान वाले एक राज्य प्रतिदर्श द्वारा इस सर्वेक्षण में भाग लिया। इस सर्वेक्षण में, इस तथ्य को मानते हुए कि कोई भूमि न होने पर भी पर्याप्त कृषि कार्य किए जा सकते हैं, एक किसान की पात्रता के मापदण्ड के रूप में उसके पास भूमि होने की शर्त को समाप्त कर दिया गया। उसके स्थान पर "कृषि उत्पादन इकाई" की अवधारण को रखा गया जो फसलों व पशुधन का उत्पादन तथा अन्य विशिष्ट कृषिजन्य कार्य करती हो। इस सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य भारत सरकार की नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि परिवारों की स्थिति को भी शामिल करना था।

इस रिपोर्ट को वर्ष 2013 के "कृषक परिवारों की स्थिति मूल्यांकन सर्वेक्षण" के केन्द्रीय प्रतिदर्श आंकड़ों के आधार पर फील्ड कार्य पूरा होने के एक वर्ष के भीतर तैयार किया गया है। इस रिपोर्ट में भारतीय कृषि परिवारों की स्थिति के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण संकेतकों को प्रकाश में लाने का प्रयास किया गया है। एनएसएसओ के सर्वेक्षण अभिकल्प एवं अनुसंधान प्रभाग (एसडीआरडी) द्वारा इस सर्वेक्षण से संबंधित सभी तकनीकी कार्यों के साथ-साथ प्रतिदर्श डिजाइनों का विकास, सर्वेक्षण के साधन व रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य किया गया। सर्वेक्षण संबंधी फील्ड कार्य एनएसएसओ के क्षेत्र संकार्य प्रभाग (एफओडी) द्वारा किया गया। संकलित आंकड़ों के प्रसंस्करण और तालिका बनाने का कार्य एनएसएसओ के समंक विधायन प्रभाग (डीपीडी) द्वारा किया गया। विभिन्न प्रभागों के बीच समग्र समन्वय का कार्य एनएसएसओ के समन्वय और प्रकाशन प्रभाग (सीपीडी) द्वारा किया गया।

मैं सर्वेक्षण के विभिन्न चरणों में अपना बहुमूल्य मार्गदर्शन प्रदान करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 70वें दौर के कार्य दल तथा राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकीय आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों का अत्यंत आभारी हूं। मैं इस रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में संलग्न एनएसएसओ के विभिन्न प्रभागों के अधिकारियों के प्रयासों की भी सराहना करता हूं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह दस्तावेज योजनाकारों, नीति-निर्माताओं, शिक्षाविदों और शोधकर्ताओं के लिए उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा। इस रिपोर्ट की विषय-वस्तु, कवरेज आदि में सुझावों का स्वागत है।

अनूप मेहरा

(ए.के. मेहरा)

महानिदेशक एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय

नई दिल्ली,
दिसम्बर, 2014

Foreword

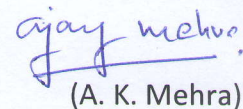
As the country entered the new millennium, the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India had planned for a comprehensive socio-economic study of the Indian farmers. The areas of interest were their educational level, level of living, farming practices, possession of productive assets, awareness as well as access to modern technology in the field of agriculture, resource availability, indebtedness and a host of other relevant issues. To meet these requirements, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducted the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers' during January - December, 2003 in the rural areas as part of its 59th round, where 'farmer' was defined as a person who possesses and operates some land and is engaged in agricultural activities. In this survey, farmers were captured through households having at least one family member as 'farmer'.

The NSSO conducted present 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' in its NSS 70th round during January-December, 2013 as a repeat survey of 'Situation Assessment Survey' of 2003. Apart from the Central sample canvassed by NSSO, most of the State Government also participated in this survey by canvassing a state sample of size matching to the Central Sample. In this survey, recognizing the fact that significant agricultural activity can be carried out without possessing any land, possession of land as an eligibility criterion of a farmer was dispensed with, replacing it with the concept of 'agricultural production unit', as one which produces crops, livestock and the products of any other specified agricultural activities. This survey also aimed at capturing the condition of agricultural households in the rural areas of the Country in the context of policies and programs of Government of India.

The present report containing some important indicators of situation of Indian agricultural households, based on the Central sample data of the 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' of 2013, is being brought out within a year of completion of the fieldwork. All the technical work relating to this survey including, among others, development of sampling design, survey methodology and preparation of the report was undertaken by the Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD) of NSSO. The field work for the survey was handled by the Field Operations Division (FOD) of NSSO. The collected data were processed and tabulated by the Data Processing Division (DPD) of NSSO. The overall co-ordination among different divisions was done by the Coordination and Publication Division (CPD) of NSSO.

I am grateful to the Chairman and the members of the National Statistical Commission, as well as the Chairman and the members of the Working Group of NSS 70th round, for their overall guidance starting from the preparatory stage to the completion of the survey. I also place on record my appreciation of efforts made by officers of different divisions of NSSO involved in the preparation of this document. This document, I hope will be useful to the planners, policy makers and researchers. Comments and suggestions for improvement of its content and coverage will be highly appreciated.

New Delhi
December 2014


(A. K. Mehra)

Director General & Chief Executive Officer
National Sample Survey Office

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India, since its inception in 1950 has been conducting nationwide integrated large scale sample surveys, employing scientific sampling methods, to generate data and statistical indicators on diverse socio-economic aspects. In its 70th round of survey, conducted during the period 1st January, 2013 to 31st December, 2013, NSSO carried out a Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households. Prior to this, Situation Assessment Survey of farmers was conducted in NSS 59th round (January, 2003-December, 2003).

1.2 Objective of the Survey

1.2.1 At the beginning of this millennium, the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India had planned for a comprehensive assessment of the situation of farmers in the country. The areas of interest were their level of living as measured by consumer expenditure, income and productive assets, their indebtedness, farming practices and preferences, resource availability, their awareness of technological developments and access to modern technology in the field of agriculture. To meet these requirements, the Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of farmers was conducted by the NSSO during January to December, 2003, as a part of its 59th round.

1.2.2 The *Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households* in NSS 70th Round (January, 2013- December, 2013) was conducted as a repeat survey of Situation Assessment Survey, 2003 (59th round). The survey also aimed at capturing the condition of agricultural households in the country in the context of policies and programmes of Government of India.

1.2.3 The survey schedule was designed for collection of information on various aspects relating to farming and other socio-economic characteristics of agricultural households. Along with information on consumer expenditure, income and productive assets, their indebtedness, farming practices and preferences, resource availability, their awareness of technological developments and access to modern technology in the field of agriculture, information on crop loss, crop insurance and awareness about Minimum Support Price (MSP)

was also collected during 70th round. The information was collected in two visits from the same set of sample households with a view to collect relevant information separately for the two major agricultural seasons in a year. The first visit was made during January to July 2013 and the second during August to December 2013. The survey, like in 59th round, was conducted in rural areas only.

1.3 Comparability with previous round survey

1.3.1 ‘*Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers*’, conducted in NSS 59th Round, defined ‘farmer’ as a person who operates some land (owned or taken on lease or otherwise possessed) and is engaged in agricultural activities in broad sense of the term e.g. cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc., on that land during last 365 days preceding the date of survey. If any member of a household was a farmer, the household was treated as a farmer household for the purpose of the survey. **The definition followed in NSS 59th Round had kept all agricultural activities (whether nominal or substantial) of households outside the scope of the survey which did not possess and operate any land.**

1.3.2 A critical analysis of the concepts and definitions followed in the Situation Assessment Survey of NSS 59th Round with respect to the changed scenario of agriculture in the country revealed the necessity of dropping the criterion of land possession for considering a household to be covered in the survey. Recognizing the fact that significant agricultural activity can be conducted without possessing any land, the definition of ‘farmer’ and ‘farmer household’ followed in NSS 59th Round was critically reviewed and the land possession as an eligibility criterion was dispensed with, replacing it with the concept of ‘agricultural production unit’ as one which produces field crops, horticultural crops, livestock and the products of any of the other specified agricultural activities.

1.3.3 With a view to keep the large number of households with insignificant agricultural activities out of survey coverage, it was decided to have a minimum value of agricultural produce for a household to qualify as an ‘agricultural production unit’. Based upon analysis of data of ‘Household Consumer Expenditure’ survey of NSS 66th round, considering average Monthly Household Consumer Expenditure (MHCE) for home grown consumption of some specific items, a cut off of Rs. 3000/- for value of annual agricultural produce was adopted, and the survey was renamed as ‘*Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households*’.

1.3.4 An agricultural household for this survey was defined as a household receiving some value of produce more than Rs.3000/- from agricultural activities (e.g., cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture etc.) and having at least one member self-employed in agriculture either in the principal status or in subsidiary status during last 365 days. However, as in NSS 59th round, households which were entirely agricultural labour households and households receiving income entirely from coastal fishing, activity of rural artisans and agricultural services were not considered as agricultural household and they were kept outside the scope of the survey.

1.3.5 For recording the agricultural expenditure, SAS 2013 (70th Round) followed the actual expenditure (out of the pocket expenditure) in order to simplify the data collection. Accordingly, imputed figures in respect of consumption of input out of home stock or out of free collection as well as received in exchange or borrowed were not considered unlike in NSS 59th round. Instead, any such consumption of input was recorded with zero expenditure. Though with such method of accounting it would not be possible to derive true income of the household from agricultural activities, it would be sufficient to provide income from 'paid expenditure' approach.

1.3.6 The major differences in SAS of farmers (farmer households) conducted in 59th round and SAS of agricultural households conducted in 70th round are summarised as under:

- a) Possession of land was an essential condition for defining a person as farmer (farmer household) in 59th round, but an agricultural household as defined in NSS 70th round may or may not possess land.
- b) In 59th round, farmers having insignificant farming activities, like kitchen garden, etc. were excluded from the survey coverage. In order to eliminate households pursuing agricultural activities of insignificant nature in 70th round, households with at least one member self-employed in agriculture either in principal status or subsidiary status and having total value of produce during last 365 days more than Rs. 3000 were only considered for inclusion in the survey coverage.
- c) In 59th round data was collected for 'kharif' and 'rabi' seasons from each sample household, whereas in 70th round data was collected for two halves of the agriculture year 2012-13 as July to December, 2012 and January to June, 2013 from each sample household.

- d) In 70th round actual expenditure (out of pocket expenditure) incurred by the agricultural household for running farm and non-farm business was collected.

1.3.7 In the recent past the State of Telangana has been carved out of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. Separate estimates have been presented for the two new States. Thus, figures of Andhra Pradesh presented in this document are not comparable with the corresponding figures in the 59th round.

1.3.8 Due to the change in coverage and difference in some important concepts and definitions followed in the two rounds, the results of SAS 2013 (NSS 70th round) are not strictly comparable with the results of SAS 2003 (NSS 59th round). While making any comparison of results of these two rounds, sufficient care should be taken to account for these differences.

1.4 Reports of 70th Round Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households

1.4.1 The results of NSS rounds are released in reports based on comprehensive tabulation of subject parameters and indicators in various cross classifications generated from the sample data. Corresponding to Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households of NSS 70th round, besides this key indicator document, the results are planned for release in other three reports. The tentative titles of the other three reports are:

1. Some characteristics of agricultural households
2. Some aspects of Farming
3. Income, expenditure, productive assets and indebtedness of agricultural households

1.5 Contents of this document

1.5.1 This document brings out the key results of Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households of NSS 70th round within a year of completion of the field work for the use in decision support, policy inferences and analysis. It contains three Chapters and four Appendices. Chapter Two outlines main features of the survey. Summary of findings of the Survey are presented in Chapter Three. The detailed tables are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B gives the concepts and definitions followed in the Survey. Appendix C provides the details of the sample design and estimation procedure for the survey. A copy of each of the schedules of enquiry –“Schedule 33” used in visit 1 and visit 2 is given in Appendix D.

Chapter Two

Main Features of the Survey

2.1 Schedules of enquiry

2.1.1 The schedule of enquiry on 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' (Schedule 33) was designed to collect information on the economic well-being of agricultural households as measured by consumer expenditure, income from productive assets and indebtedness, their farming practices and preferences, resource availability, their awareness of technological developments and access to modern technology in the field of agriculture. Detailed information was collected in the survey on receipts and expenses of household's farm and non-farm businesses to arrive at their income from these sources. Income from other sources, outstanding loan and consumption expenditure of the household were also collected. Along with the farming practices and preferences of the agricultural household, information on awareness about Minimum Support Price (MSP), crop insurance was also collected in the survey.

2.2 Scope and coverage

2.2.1 *Geographical coverage:* The Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) covered the rural areas of the country.

2.2.2 *Population coverage:* The following rules were adhered to:

1. Floating population, i.e., persons without any normal residence, was excluded. But persons residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge, etc., more or less regularly in the same place were covered.
2. Foreign nationals were excluded, as well as their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household (Refer to Appendix B for definition of household).
3. Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage. However, the civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel, were covered.

4. Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were outside the survey coverage. However, the persons staying in old age homes, the students staying in ashram/hostels and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of these ashrams were covered. Although orphans living in orphanages were excluded, the persons looking after them and staying there were covered. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were outside the coverage of the survey.

2.3 Conceptual framework

2.3.1 Period of the Survey

2.3.1.1 The survey was conducted during the calendar year 2013 (1st January, 2013 to 31st December, 2013). The same household was visited twice during the survey period. The period of first visit (visit 1) was January to July 2013 and that of second visit (visit 2) was August to December, 2013.

2.3.2 Reference period

2.3.2.1 Information was collected primarily for the agricultural year 2012-13 in two visits, viz., visit 1 and visit 2. For crops, information on *expenses* and *receipts from cultivation* were collected for the period July to December, 2012 in visit 1 and for January to June, 2013 in visit 2. However, it was ensured that all the crops, whether principal or not, harvested during agricultural year 2012-13 were duly considered in either visit 1 or visit 2. The same reference period was used for collecting information on *productive assets*.

2.3.2.2 For other items of information, different reference periods were used, viz., '*as on the date of survey*' for land possession and indebtedness, '*last 30 days*' for farming of animals, non-farm business and consumer expenditure and '*last 365 days*' for principal source of income. For information on *productive assets* and *expenses* and *receipts from cultivation*, the reference period was July to December 2012 in visit 1 and January to June 2013 in visit 2.

2.3.2.3 The estimates of number of households presented in this report are based on data with a moving reference point, from 01.01.2013 to 31.07.2013, which spans over a period of seven months. These estimates, therefore, may be taken to represent the number of households existing as on 15.04.2013, the midpoint of the seven month period.

2.3.3 Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE)

2.3.3.1 For a household, this is its total consumer expenditure divided by its size and expressed on a per month (30 days) basis. A person's Monthly Per capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) is understood as that of the household to which he or she belongs.

2.3.3.2 In all the reports of Sch.33 in NSS 70th round, estimates of some important parameters of the survey are being presented for decile classes of MPCE. These decile classes are formed based on the common households of both visit 1 and visit 2.

2.3.3.3 Combined aggregates based on the information collected for the reference period of last 30 days were calculated as weighted mean of estimates for common households of visit 1 and visit 2, where weights are 7 and 5 respectively. For information collected for the reference period of 6 months, combined aggregates were calculated as simple average of estimates for common households of visit 1 and visit 2 estimates

2.4 Sample size

The number of sample villages surveyed by NSSO in 70th round was 4529. This is known as Central Sample. In addition to this, a "State Sample" was also surveyed by the State/UT Governments who participated in this survey. The results presented in this document are, however, based on central sample alone. For this particular survey, 8 households were selected in each sample village, for canvassing Sch.33 both in visit 1 and visit 2. A few households of visit 1 became "casualty" while surveying in visit 2. On all-India basis, a total of 35200 households were surveyed in visit-1 and 34907 of them could be surveyed in visit 2. State-wise number of villages surveyed and the number of households in which Schedule 33 was canvassed separately for visit 1 and visit 2 are given in Statement 0.

Statement 0: Number of villages surveyed and number of households surveyed for Schedule 33, NSS 70th round, Central sample

State/UT	no. of villages surveyed	no. of households surveyed	
		visit 1	visit 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	149	1164	1151
Arunachal Pradesh	47	314	312
Assam	214	1682	1681
Bihar	266	2084	2077
Chhattisgarh	85	632	630
Delhi	10	49	46
Goa	14	91	90
Gujarat	166	1317	1303
Haryana	78	591	587
Himachal Pradesh	88	626	622
Jammu & Kashmir	92	712	711
Jharkhand	102	772	770
Karnataka	170	1329	1322
Kerala	159	1236	1217
Madhya Pradesh	250	1941	1925
Maharashtra	330	2594	2574
Manipur	96	749	748
Meghalaya	68	522	522
Mizoram	47	345	344
Nagaland	44	352	352
Odisha	214	1684	1677
Punjab	94	727	725
Rajasthan	214	1674	1635
Sikkim	40	312	312
Tamil Nadu	246	1947	1933
Telangana	97	764	752
Tripura	104	831	829
Uttarakhand	39	299	295
Uttar Pradesh	618	4866	4787
West Bengal	326	2563	2556
A & N. Island	20	142	136
Chandigarh	8	46	46
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8	64	64
Daman & Diu	8	51	49
Lakshadweep	10	64	63
Puducherry	8	64	64
all-India	4529	35200	34907

Chapter Three

Summary of Findings

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The *Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households* was conducted in NSS 70th round (January – December, 2013) to collect information on various aspects of farming, such as farming practices and preferences, availability of resources, awareness of technological developments and access to modern technology in the field of agriculture and level of living measured in terms of consumer expenditure, income and indebtedness from the agricultural households in rural India. The survey, with its two visits, made a comprehensive assessment of the situation of the agricultural households for the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013.

3.1.2 This chapter presents estimates of some key characteristics of agricultural households for the reference period. In line with the three proposed reports on *Situation Assessment Survey*, this chapter has been divided into three main sections viz. (i) Some characteristics of agricultural households, (ii) Some aspects of farming and (iii) Income, expenditure, productive assets and indebtedness of agricultural households. Wherever State/UT-wise figures are presented in this chapter, it is restricted to major States only. However, in the detailed tables (Appendix A) estimates are presented for those States for which sample size was at least 300. Figures for all the UTs have been clubbed and shown under the head ‘Group of UTs’ as sample size of each of the UTs were less than 300.

3.2 Estimated number of agricultural households: During the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013, rural India had an estimated total of 90.2 million agricultural households. These agricultural households were about 57.8 percent of the total estimated rural households¹ of the country during the same period. Uttar Pradesh, with an estimate of 18.05 million agricultural households, accounted for about 20 percent of all agricultural households in the country. Among the major States, Rajasthan had highest percentage of agricultural households (78.4 percent) among its rural households followed by Uttar Pradesh (74.8 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (70.8 percent). Kerala had the least percentage share of agricultural households (27.3 percent) in its rural households preceded by other southern States like Tamil Nadu (34.7 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (41.5 percent). Details are given in Statement 1.

¹Estimate of number of rural households is based on the results of Land and Livestock Survey, NSS 70th round.

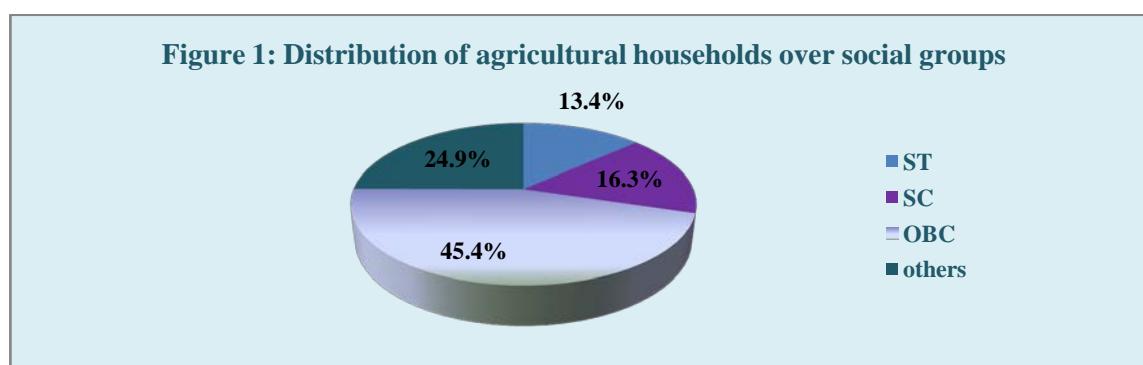
Statement 1: Estimated number of agricultural households, its percentage share in rural households in the major States during the agricultural year July 2012 – June 2013

State	estimated no. of agricultural households (00)	estimated no. of rural households (00)**	agricultural households as percentage of rural households (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh	35968	86763	41.5
Assam	34230	52494	65.2
Bihar	70943	140611	50.5
Chhattisgarh	25608	37472	68.3
Gujarat	39305	58719	66.9
Haryana	15693	25849	60.7
Jharkhand	22336	37516	59.5
Karnataka	42421	77430	54.8
Kerala	14043	51377	27.3
Madhya Pradesh	59950	84666	70.8
Maharashtra	70970	125182	56.7
Odisha	44935	78120	57.5
Punjab	14083	27552	51.1
Rajasthan	64835	82722	78.4
Tamil Nadu	32443	93607	34.7
Telangana	25389	49309	51.5
Uttar Pradesh	180486	241328	74.8
West Bengal	63624	141359	45.0
all India*	902011	1561442	57.8

*all India figures include all States and UTs which are not shown in the Statement

** The estimate of rural households as per the results of the Land and Livestock Holding Survey of NSS 70th round

3.2.1 Agricultural Households by Social Group: During the reference period of July 2012- June 2013, about 45 percent out of the total agricultural households in the country belonged to *Other Backward Classes* (OBC). About 16 percent of agricultural households were from *Scheduled Castes* (SC) and 13 percent were from *Scheduled Tribes* (ST). During the same period about 45 percent of the rural households of the country belonged to OBC. SC and ST, respectively, had a share of about 20 percent and 12 percent among the rural households (Refer Table 1 of Appendix A).



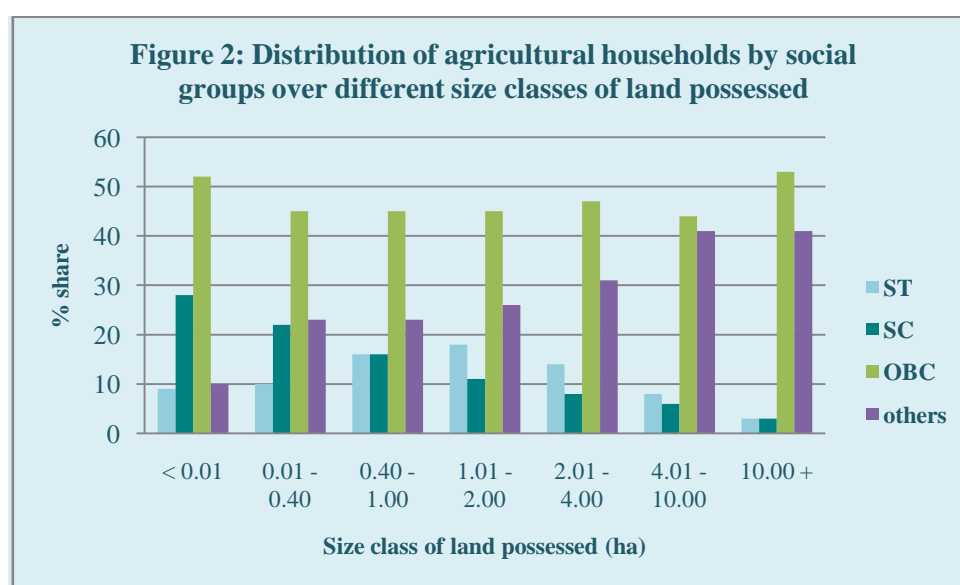
3.2.2 Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by social group for each decile class² of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) is presented in Statement 2. The bottom three decile classes had higher representation of ST and SC agricultural households compared to their shares in the 'all classes'. Whereas, their percentage share in the top two decile classes were very low. In fact, percentage share of ST agricultural households sharply declined from about 31 percent in the lowest class to little more than 6 percent in the highest class. The percentage share of SC agricultural households were around 20 percent in the first six classes (except the 5th class) and near about 15 percent in the next three classes. The share of OBC category was more or less uniform across the decile classes except for the first and last class.

Statement 2: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by social group for each decile class of MPCE						
MPCE decile class	per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by social group					est. no. of agri. households (00)
	ST	SC	OBC	others	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	306	206	375	113	1000	69253
2	205	184	444	168	1000	71907
3	173	199	465	163	1000	77923
4	126	184	484	205	1000	81850
5	144	147	474	235	1000	85797
6	106	184	474	235	1000	91467
7	123	164	480	232	1000	94987
8	108	157	475	260	1000	100969
9	83	140	479	298	1000	108888
10	65	105	388	442	1000	118972
all classes	134	163	454	249	1000	902011

3.2.3 Considering per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by social group for each size class of land possessed, as given in Statement 3, it was found that the percentage share of ST agricultural households increased from the lowest size class of land possessed and reached its maximum in the 4th size class (1.01-2.00 hectare) and then gradually decreased to its lowest level at the highest size class. The percentage share of SC agricultural households decreased gradually from 28 percent in the lowest size class to about 3 percent in the highest size class of land possessed. OBC agricultural households had an almost uniform distribution over different size classes of land possessed except for the lowest and highest size classes where they had slightly higher share than the share of 'all sizes' class.

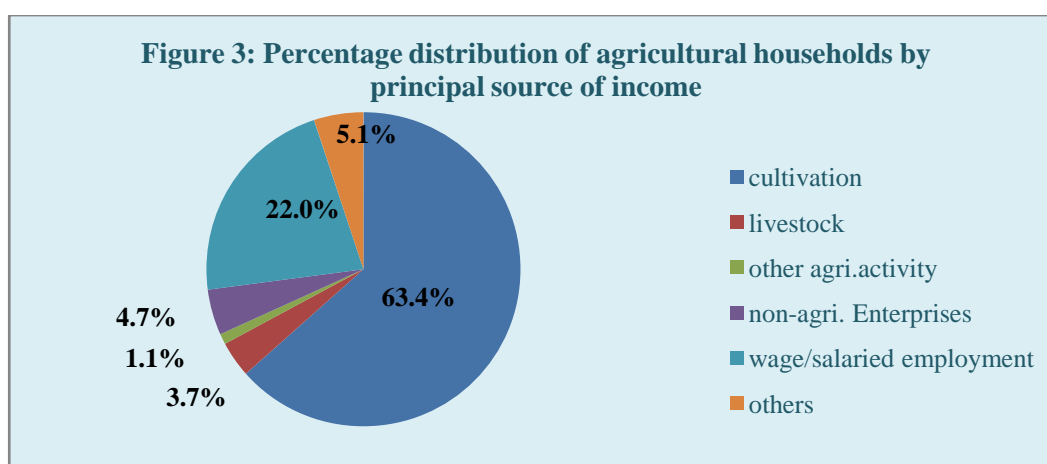
²Decile classes of MPCE were worked out based on the combined data of common households of both visit 1 and visit 2

Statement 3: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by social group for each size class of land possessed						
size class of land possessed (ha)	per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by social group					estimated number of agricultural households (00)
	ST	SC	OBC	others	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
< 0.01	94	280	522	104	1000	23890
0.01 - 0.40	97	224	446	233	1000	287663
0.41 - 1.00	157	159	452	232	1000	314811
1.01 - 2.00	176	109	455	260	1000	154577
2.01 - 4.00	138	77	472	313	1000	84345
4.01 - 10.00	80	62	444	414	1000	33019
10.00 +	32	29	528	411	1000	3706
all sizes	134	163	454	249	1000	902011



3.3 Some characteristics of agricultural households

3.3.1 Principal source of Income: Among various sources from which the agricultural households received any income during 365 days prior to the date of survey, the source which yielded maximum income was taken as principal source of income. It can be seen from Figure 3 that agricultural households were dependent mainly on *cultivation* followed by *wage/ salaried employment* for their livelihood, as about 63.5 percent of the agricultural households reported cultivation as their principal source of income and about 22 percent reported *wage/ salaried employment* as their principal source of income.



3.3.1.1 Principal source of income of agricultural households is largely determined by the extent of land possession. Statement 4 shows that, among the agricultural households having less than 0.01 hectare land (which included landless agricultural households also) about 56 percent reported *wage/ salary employment* as their principal source of income and another 23 percent reported *livestock* as their principal source of income. Majority of the agricultural households which possessed more than 0.40 hectare land reported cultivation as their principal source of income. The group of agricultural households which possessed little land (0.01 to 0.04 hectare) earned their income both from *cultivation* (42 percent) and *wage/ salary employment* (35 percent). *Non-agricultural enterprises* were principal source of income for about 8 percent and 11 percent of the agricultural households, respectively, of bottom two size classes of land possessed.

Statement 4: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by principal source of income during last 365 days for each size class of land possessed

size class of land possessed (ha)	per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of income							estd. no. of agri. households (00)
	cultivation	livestock	other agri. activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried employment	others*	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
< 0.01	16	229	27	108	564	55	1000	23890
0.01 - 0.40	421	48	12	75	352	93	1000	287663
0.41 - 1.00	692	23	9	36	200	41	1000	314811
1.01 - 2.00	830	25	9	32	86	18	1000	154577
2.01 - 4.00	859	24	11	16	71	18	1000	84345
4.01 - 10.00	879	27	5	9	59	20	1000	33019
10.00 +	894	55	15	18	17	1	1000	3706
all sizes	635	37	11	47	220	51	1000	902011

* 'others' includes pension and remittance also

3.3.1.2 Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by principal source of income for each decile class of MPCE, as available in Statement 5, reveals that the distribution

remained more or less same for each decile class. In other words, there was not much difference in the distribution of agricultural households by their principal source of income over decile classes of MPCE during the period under reference. Cultivation was reported to be the principal source of income by majority of the households uniformly over all decile classes. *Wage/ salaried employment* was the second frequently reported activity as the principal source of income over all decile classes.

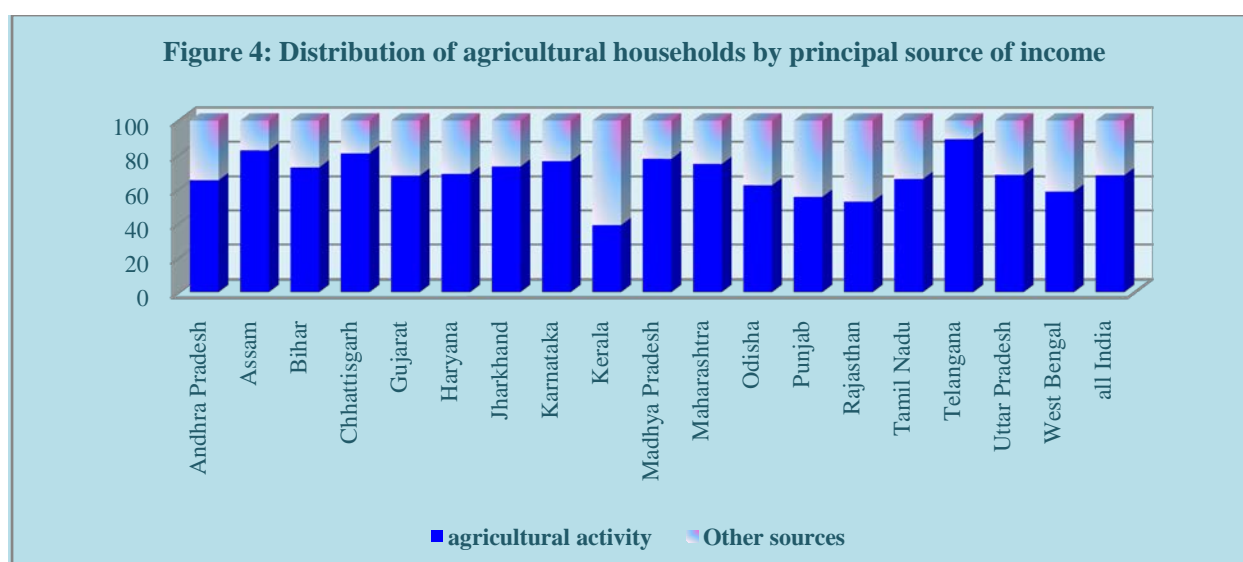
Statement 5: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by principal source of income during last 365 days for each size class of MPCE

decile class of MPCE	per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of income							estd. no. of agri. hhs. (00)
	cultivation	livestock	other agri-cultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried employment	others*	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	632	21	7	28	276	36	1000	69253
2	638	35	11	33	244	38	1000	71907
3	662	31	6	53	217	31	1000	77923
4	636	36	6	50	222	51	1000	81850
5	631	29	9	37	249	44	1000	85797
6	641	47	7	35	227	42	1000	91467
7	654	31	6	58	185	65	1000	94987
8	639	38	9	53	217	44	1000	100969
9	650	42	15	45	195	52	1000	108888
10	578	49	24	60	204	85	1000	118972
all classes	635	37	11	47	220	51	1000	902011

* 'others' includes income from pension and remittance also

3.3.1.3 Agricultural activity (cultivation, livestock and other agricultural activities) was reported to be the principal source of income for majority of the households in all the major States, except Kerala where about 61 percent of the agricultural households reported to have earned maximum income from sources other than agricultural activities as shown in Statement 6. Among the major States, more than 80 percent of agricultural households from Assam, Chhattisgarh and Telangana reported agricultural activity as their principal source of income. More than 78 percent of rural households of Rajasthan were agricultural households (Ref: Statement 1), but about 47 percent of these agricultural households reported sources other than agricultural activity as their principal source of income. *Agricultural activity* was principal source of income for about 78 percent of the agricultural households of Madhya Pradesh, whereas little less than 71 percent of rural households were agricultural households. More than 9 percent of agricultural households of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana had reported *livestock* as their principal source of income.

Figure 4: Distribution of agricultural households by principal source of income



Statement 6: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by principal source of income during last 365 days for major States

States	per 1000 distribution of households by principal source of income							estd.no. of agri. households. (00)
	cultivat-ion	live-stock	other agri-cultural activity	non-agricult ural enterpri ses	wage/ salaried employ ment	others [#]	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	592	46	16	35	280	31	1000	35968
Assam	767	42	16	23	128	24	1000	34230
Bihar	697	30	2	50	163	58	1000	70943
Chhattisgarh	805	0	6	15	168	7	1000	25608
Gujarat	584	90	7	37	267	14	1000	39305
Haryana	600	91	0	47	236	26	1000	15693
Jharkhand	725	1	8	46	186	35	1000	22336
Karnataka	694	40	31	24	193	17	1000	42421
Kerala	161	60	169	134	299	176	1000	14043
Madhya Pradesh	753	25	1	6	204	11	1000	59950
Maharashtra	717	27	5	49	180	22	1000	70970
Odisha	602	10	12	73	259	43	1000	44935
Punjab	456	92	8	51	319	74	1000	14083
Rajasthan	456	64	8	55	334	82	1000	64835
Tamil Nadu	548	102	11	23	293	23	1000	32443
Telangana	868	18	5	18	62	29	1000	25389
Uttar Pradesh	652	31	2	51	187	76	1000	180486
West Bengal	558	12	17	83	268	63	1000	63624
all India*	635	37	11	47	220	51	1000	902011

* based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this Statement

'others' includes income from pension and remittance also

3.3.2 Possession and operation of land for agricultural activities: Possession of land and operation of land for agricultural activities were not essential conditions for a household to be considered as an agricultural household in the Situation Assessment Survey of NSS 70th round

(unlike 59th round). However, information about the type of land possessed and operation of any such land for agricultural activities etc. were collected during first visit of the survey. Statement 7 shows per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of land possessed. It also gives (i) number of households having MGNREG job card per 1000 of agricultural households and (ii) number of households operated any land during 365 days prior to the date of survey per 1000 of agricultural households.

3.3.2.1 About 93 percent of agricultural households in the country possessed some type of land other than 'homestead land only' and little less than 7 percent possessed only homestead land. An estimated 0.1 percent of the agricultural households in rural India were landless. Among the agricultural households who possessed less than 0.01 hectare land, 70 percent possessed only homestead land. The share of landless agricultural households in the lowest size class of land possessed was estimated as 2.4 percent.

3.3.2.2 About 97 percent of the agricultural households in the country were estimated to have operated any land for agricultural activities during 365 days prior to the date of survey. More than half of the estimated agricultural households in the lowest size class of land possessed did not operate any land.

3.3.2.3 In rural India, about 44 percent of estimated agricultural households had MGNREG job card. About 38 percent and 29 percent of agricultural households, respectively, in the lowest and the highest size class of land possessed had MGNREG job cards. The reported lower rate of possession of MGNREG job cards in lowest size class is noteworthy in the context of higher dependency of these households on *wage/ salaried employment*.

Statement 7: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of land possessed and number per 1000 of agricultural households operated any land for agricultural activities for each size class of land possessed

size class of land possessed (ha)	per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of land possessed					no. per 1000 agri. households		estd. no. of agricultural households. (00)
	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	all (incl. nr)	operated any land for agri. activities during last 365 days	having MG-NREG job card	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
< 0.01	703	233	11	24	1000	466	383	23890
0.01 - 0.40	100	895	5	0	1000	948	453	287663
0.41 - 1.00	29	965	5	0	1000	994	463	314811
1.01 - 2.00	20	976	1	0	1000	996	438	154577
2.01 - 4.00	19	974	6	0	1000	998	414	84345
4.01 - 10.00	20	972	9	0	1000	996	361	33019
10.00 +	2	941	57	0	1000	975	293	3706
all sizes	67	926	5	1	1000	966	444	902011

3.3.2.4 Statement 8 shows per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of land possessed for major States. It also shows state-wise (i) number of agricultural households having MGNREG job card per 1000 of agricultural households and (ii) number of agricultural households operated any land during 365 days prior to the date of survey per 1000 of agricultural households. It was found that in all major States, excepting Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, more than 90 percent of agricultural households had both homestead and some 'other type of land', whereas about 12 to 16 percent of agricultural households of these States possessed only 'homestead land'. About 94 to 99 percent of agricultural households in all the States, except Haryana and Punjab, operated their land for agricultural activities. More than 65 percent of agricultural households of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and West Bengal had MGNREG job card at the time of the survey.

Statement 8: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of land possessed and number per 1000 of agricultural households operated any land for agricultural activities for major States

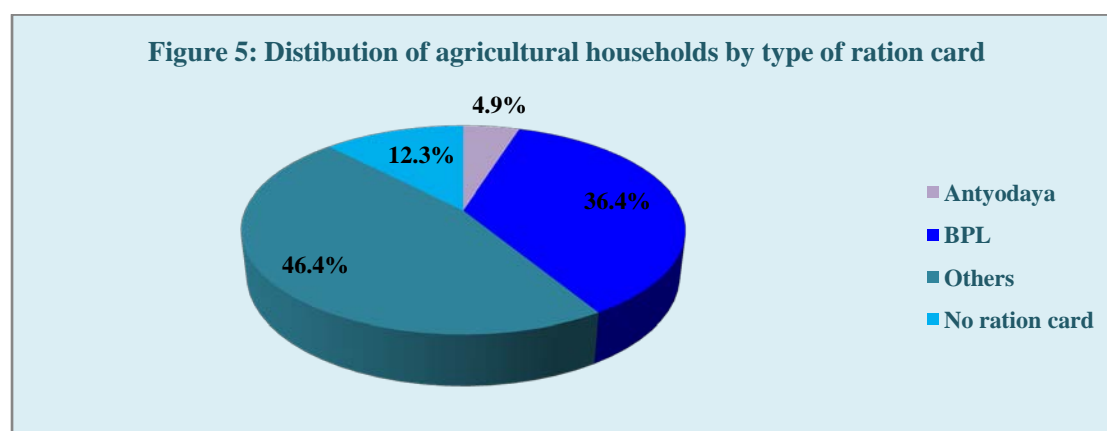
State	per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of land possessed					no. per 1000 agri. households		estd. no. of agricultural households (00)
	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	all (incl. nr)	operated any land for agri. activities during last 365 days	having MG-NREG job card	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	57	933	9	0	1000	978	668	35968
Assam	74	911	1	0	1000	970	335	34230
Bihar	46	950	1	3	1000	981	216	70943
Chhattisgarh	33	947	17	0	1000	991	814	25608
Gujarat	129	864	5	2	1000	942	293	39305
Haryana	168	832	0	0	1000	895	26	15693
Jharkhand	31	969	0	0	1000	985	460	22336
Karnataka	66	923	11	0	1000	979	268	42421
Kerala	123	871	6	0	1000	994	429	14043
Madhya Pradesh	46	950	3	1	1000	973	663	59950
Maharashtra	32	957	9	1	1000	980	237	70970
Odisha	31	964	4	0	1000	990	604	44935
Punjab	149	838	13	0	1000	899	133	14083
Rajasthan	73	921	7	0	1000	945	713	64835
Tamil Nadu	151	844	4	0	1000	942	707	32443
Telangana	38	947	14	0	1000	996	741	25389
Uttar Pradesh	78	918	1	0	1000	947	250	180486
West Bengal	64	927	7	0	1000	982	665	63624
all India	67	926	5	1	1000	966	444	902011

3.3.2.5 Information on land possessed by the agricultural households outside the village was collected in the survey. If the surveyed household possessed any such land, its location (within State/ outside State/ within and outside State) was reported. Statement 9 presented per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by location of the land possessed *outside the village* for each size class of land possessed. At all India level, around 78.5 percent of the agricultural households did not possess any land outside the village they were residing during the time of the survey. Among the households reported land possession outside the village, about 17.5 percent had land within the State itself and about 4 percent had land outside the State.

Statement 9: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by location of land possession outside the village for each size class of land possessed

size class of land possessed (ha)	per 1000 distribution of households possessing land outside the village					estd. no. of agricultural households (00)
	within state	outside state	both within and outside state	no land outside village	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
< 0.01	35	43	0	922	1000	23890
0.01 - 0.40	160	35	1	804	1000	287663
0.41 - 1.00	180	46	0	774	1000	314811
1.01 - 2.00	191	40	0	768	1000	154577
2.01 - 4.00	195	29	1	775	1000	84345
4.01 - 10.00	211	37	1	751	1000	33019
10.00 +	441	22	1	537	1000	3706
all sizes	175	39	1	785	1000	902011

3.3.3 Type of ration card: Statement 10 shows per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of ration card for each size class of land possessed. Whenever multiple cards were possessed by the same household, only one type was reported. At all India level, about 12 percent agricultural households did not possess any ration card as on date of the survey. BPL card was possessed by about 36 percent of the estimated agricultural households. About 5 percent agricultural households possessed *Antyodaya cards* which were issued to *ultra-poor* households. In the bottom four size classes, share of households which possessed BPL cards vary between 33 percent and 40 percent. The percentage share of agricultural households not having any ration card in the bottom two land possessed size classes were 13.1 percent and 14.7 percent, which were higher than the 'all sizes' percentage share (12.3 percent) of the same.



Statement 10: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of ration card for each size class of land possessed						
size class of land possessed (ha)	Antyo-daya	BPL	others	no ration card	all	estd. no. of agricultural households (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
< 0.01	75	332	462	131	1000	23890
0.01 - 0.40	62	371	420	147	1000	287663
0.41 - 1.00	49	400	432	119	1000	314811
1.01 - 2.00	42	356	488	114	1000	154577
2.01 - 4.00	23	291	586	100	1000	84345
4.01 - 10.00	22	238	686	54	1000	33019
10.00 +	29	173	754	43	1000	3706
all sizes	49	364	464	123	1000	902011

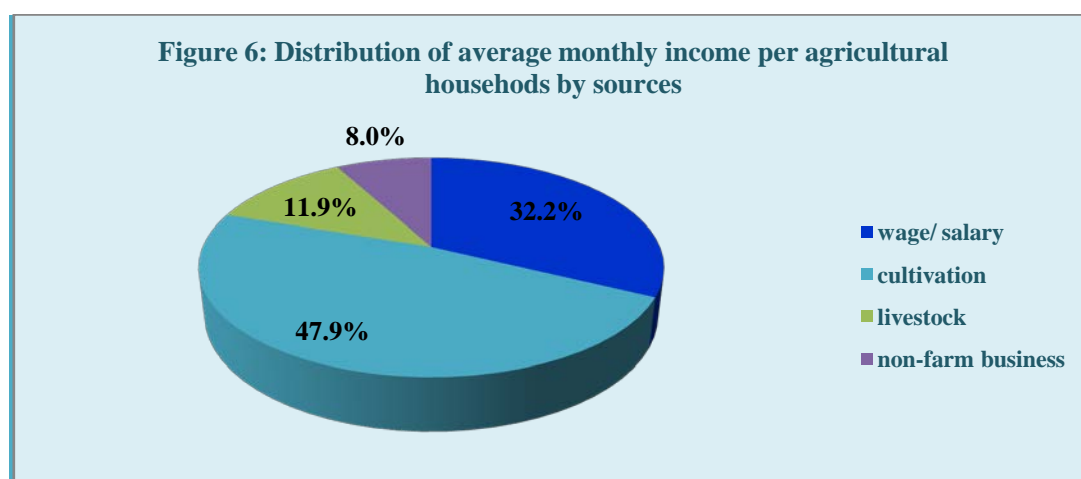
3.3.3.1 Statement 11 shows per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of ration card for major States. More than 90 percent agricultural households of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana possessed BPL ration card. Agricultural households possessing *Antyodaya* card were the highest in Uttar Pradesh (8.1 percent) followed by Karnataka (5.8 percent) and Jharkhand (5.8 percent). About 37 percent of agricultural households of Jharkhand and 24 percent of Odisha did not possess any ration card as on date of survey.

Statement 11: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of ration card for major States						
States	Antyo-daya	BPL	others	no ration card	all	estd. no. of agricultural households (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Andhra Pradesh	37	918	22	23	1000	35968
Assam	40	369	403	188	1000	34230
Bihar	42	450	369	139	1000	70943
Chhattisgarh	41	570	299	90	1000	25608
Gujarat	26	340	616	18	1000	39305
Haryana	26	87	862	24	1000	15693
Jharkhand	58	350	224	369	1000	22336
Karnataka	58	651	196	95	1000	42421
Kerala	12	229	743	15	1000	14043
Madhya Pradesh	53	365	406	176	1000	59950
Maharashtra	57	303	538	101	1000	70970
Odisha	36	488	238	238	1000	44935
Punjab	38	175	739	49	1000	14083
Rajasthan	37	243	659	60	1000	64835
Tamil Nadu	41	321	630	8	1000	32443
Telangana	15	927	28	30	1000	25389
Uttar Pradesh	81	178	527	215	1000	180486
West Bengal	31	317	633	19	1000	63624
all India*	49	364	464	123	1000	902011

* based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this Statement

3.4 Some economic indicators of agricultural households: The survey collected detailed information on receipts and expenses related to farm and non-farm business of the agricultural households. Their income from wages and investment in productive assets were also collected. This information was collected during both the visits so as to work out the income of the agricultural households from the entire agricultural year July 2012- June 2013.

3.4.1 Average monthly income and consumption expenditure: Average monthly income of the agricultural households included net receipts from cultivation, farming of animals, non-farm business and income from wages/ salaries. At all-India level, average monthly income per agricultural household during the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013 was estimated as Rs.6426/-. During the reference period, net receipt from farm business (cultivation and farming of animals) accounted for 60 percent of the average monthly income per agricultural household in the country. Nearly 32 percent of the average monthly income was contributed by income from wages/ salary. During the same period, the average monthly consumption expenditure per agricultural household was Rs.6223/-.



3.4.1.1 Statement 12 gives average monthly income from different sources, total consumption expenditure, net investment in productive assets per agricultural household during the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013 for each size class of land possessed. Net receipt was worked out by deducting total expenses from total receipts for each source of income. Agricultural households in the lower size classes of land possessed were mostly dependent on wage/ salary employment than farm business (cultivation and farming of animals) for their income during the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013. For the households belonging to the lowest size class, farming of animals fetched more income than cultivation during this reference period. Percentage share of income from cultivation/ farm

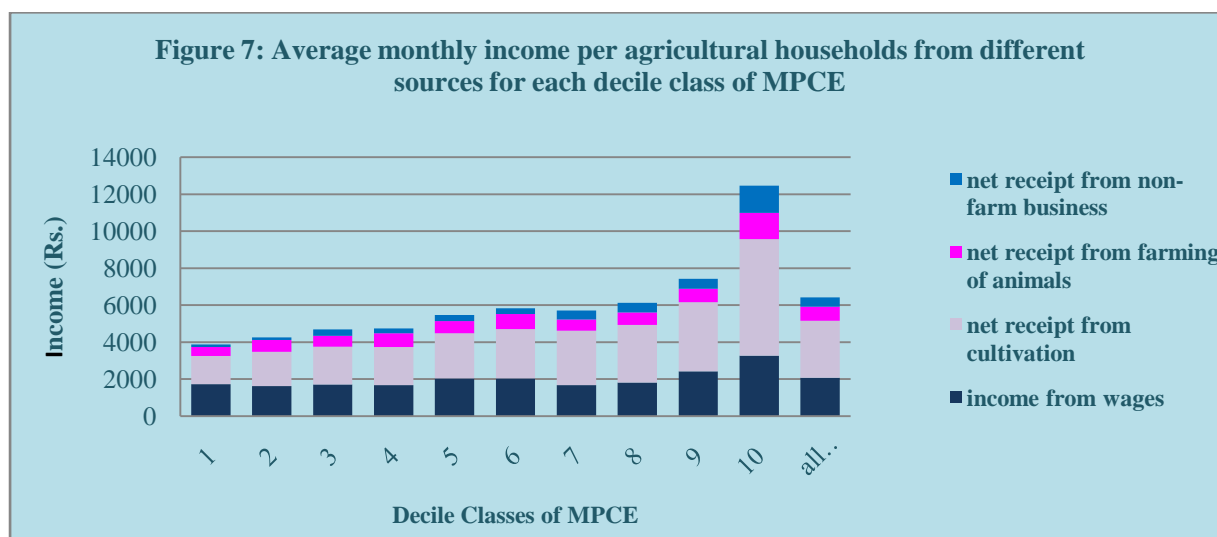
business in the average monthly income increased with increase in land possession. Major part of the average monthly income of the agricultural households belonged to the highest land class was from cultivation. Share of income from non-farm business in the average monthly income decreased with increase in land size. Similarly net investment in productive assets per agricultural household increased with increase in land size.

Statement 12: Average monthly income (Rs.) from different sources, consumption expenditure and net investment in productive assets (Rs.) per agricultural household during July 2012- June 2013 for each size class of land possessed

size class of land possessed (ha)	income from wages/salary (Rs.)	net receipt from cultivation (Rs.)	net receipt from farming of animals (Rs.)	net receipt from non-farm business (Rs.)	total income (Rs.)	total consumption expenditure (Rs.)	net investment in productive assets (Rs.)	estd. no. of agri. households* (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
< 0.01	2902	30	1181	447	4561	5108	55	23857
0.01 - 0.40	2386	687	621	459	4152	5401	251	287381
0.41 - 1.00	2011	2145	629	462	5247	6020	540	315008
1.01 - 2.00	1728	4209	818	593	7348	6457	422	154810
2.01 - 4.00	1657	7359	1161	554	10730	7786	746	83964
4.01 - 10.00	2031	15243	1501	861	19637	10104	1975	33519
10.00 +	1311	35685	2622	1770	41388	14447	6987	3499
all sizes	2071	3081	763	512	6426	6223	513	902039

*estimated number of households based on the common households of visit 1 and visit 2 differs from the estimate based only on visit 1 households due to effect of multiplier

3.4.1.2 Average monthly income from different sources, total consumption expenditure and net investment in productive assets per agricultural household during the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013 for each decile class of MPCE is given in Statement 13. The average net receipt from cultivation had shown a significantly increasing trend from bottom to top decile classes.



Statement 13: Average monthly income from different sources, consumption expenditure and net investment in productive assets (Rs) per agricultural household during July 2012- June 2013 for each decile class of MPCE

decile class of MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from cultivation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	net investment in productive assets (Rs)	estd. no. of agri. households* (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1729	1533	478	130	3870	3537	243	65652
2	1624	1858	642	139	4263	4337	131	71640
3	1716	2046	578	357	4697	4708	306	77307
4	1685	2059	732	263	4739	4933	420	82771
5	2036	2445	651	339	5471	5358	242	85534
6	2049	2653	821	308	5830	5515	390	92140
7	1679	2944	596	484	5703	5896	699	96285
8	1822	3106	671	524	6122	6385	253	101973
9	2424	3737	723	546	7430	7169	627	108704
10	3265	6306	1414	1473	12458	11107	1339	120033
all classes	2071	3081	763	512	6426	6223	513	902039

*estimated number of households based on the common households of visit 1 and visit 2 differs from the estimate based only on visit 1 households due to the effect of multiplier

3.4.2 Indebtedness of agricultural households: Information on the amount of loan outstanding on the date of survey (i.e; the day on which data was collected from the household) was collected from each surveyed agricultural household. Along with this, information on source and nature of the loan was also collected. The information included all kinds of outstanding loans irrespective of the purpose for which loans were taken. Statement 14 shows the average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household by size class of land possessed for major States. The Statement reveals that about 52 percent of the agricultural households in the country were estimated to be indebted. The average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household was Rs.47000/- (approx.).

3.4.2.1 Among the major States, Andhra Pradesh had the highest share of indebted agricultural households in the country (92.9 percent) followed by Telangana (89.1 percent) and Tamil Nadu (82.5 percent). Assam (17.5 percent), Jharkhand (28.9 percent), and Chhattisgarh (37.2 percent) were the major States with lowest share of indebted agricultural households. The average amount of outstanding loan was highest for Kerala (Rs.213600/-) followed by Andhra Pradesh (Rs.123400) and Punjab (Rs.119500). Assam (Rs.3400), Jharkhand (Rs.5700) and Chhattisgarh (Rs.10200) were the States with lowest amount of average outstanding loan.

Statement 14: Average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agricultural household by size class of land possessed for major States

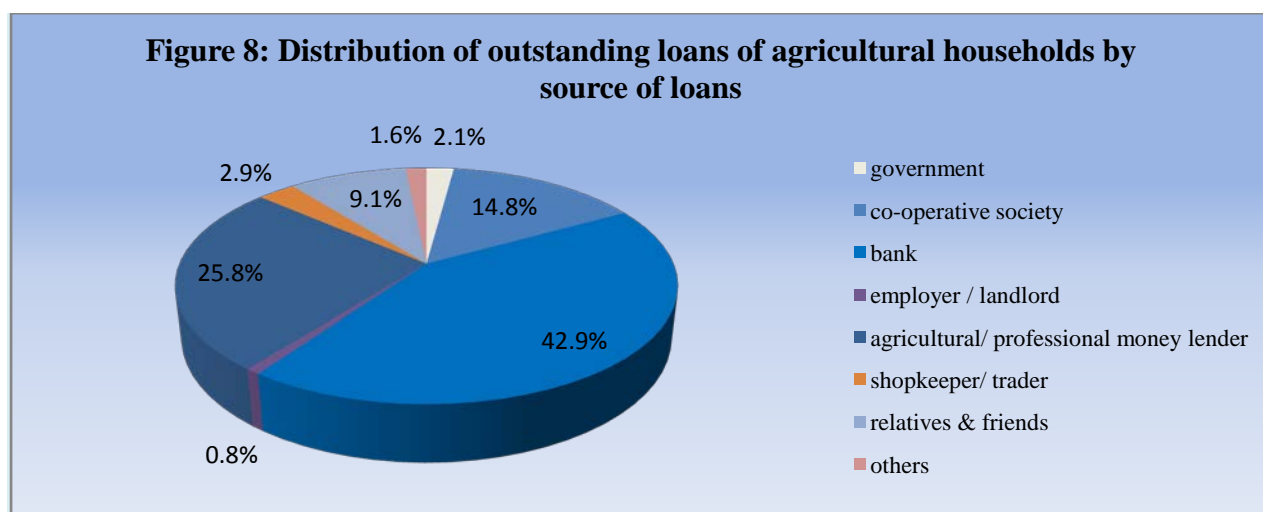
State	average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agri. hhs belonging to the size class of land possessed (ha)								esd. no. agri. households having outstanding loan (00)	proportion of indebted agricultural households (0.0%)
	<0.01	0.01	0.41	1.01	2.01	4.01	10.00	all classes		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pr.	2409	739	893	1049	1623	3500	2494	1234	33421	92.9
Assam	4	8	24	67	71	173	0	34	5995	17.5
Bihar	73	138	132	341	279	424	1494	163	30156	42.5
Chhattisgarh	0	48	93	79	202	239	0	102	9538	37.2
Gujarat	69	120	247	311	826	1624	1148	381	16743	42.6
Haryana	95	192	737	900	1573	1162	4681	790	6645	42.3
Jharkhand	0	56	46	85	92	200	0	57	6464	28.9
Karnataka	355	778	633	987	1248	2321	3673	972	32775	77.3
Kerala	1690	1592	1944	3467	6070	7505	15726	2136	10908	77.7
Madhya Pr.	91	119	152	270	629	1168	1952	321	27414	45.7
Maharashtra	102	453	232	455	582	2071	3869	547	40672	57.3
Odisha	88	167	337	181	326	1302	22281	282	25830	57.5
Punjab	131	246	516	1641	2292	3266	9274	1195	7499	53.2
Rajasthan	1694	334	431	678	1031	1548	1528	705	40055	61.8
Tamil Nadu	377	674	1192	1200	2147	3224	4512	1159	26780	82.5
Telangana	563	578	794	1033	1097	1369	2690	935	22628	89.1
Uttar Pradesh	219	160	218	457	1075	1248	2178	273	79081	43.8
West Bengal	57	146	197	330	329	435	2760	178	32787	51.5
all India*	311	239	354	548	949	1827	2903	470	468481	51.9

* based on all States and UTs, including States and UTs not shown in this Statement

3.4.2.2 Source of loans: Statement 15 shows per 1000 distribution of outstanding loans by source of loan for different size classes of land possessed. At all India level, about 60 percent of the outstanding loans were taken from institutional sources³ which included Government (2.1 percent), Co-operative society (14.8 percent) and banks (42.9 percent). Among the non-institutional sources, *agricultural/ professional money lenders* (25.8 percent) had the major share in terms of outstanding loans. Share of institutional loans increases with increase in land possessed. For the agricultural households covered in the lowest size class of land possessed (less than 0.01 ha), only about 15 percent of the outstanding loans were from institutional sources (government, co-operative society, bank), whereas the share was about

³In case of formal employment, loan from employer can be treated as institutional. Since information was not collected in such details, the entire source 'employer/ landlord' is treated as 'non-institutional' for the purpose of this report.

79 percent for the households belonging to the highest size class of land possessed (more than 10 ha).



Statement 15: Per 1000 distribution of outstanding loans by source of loan taken for different size classes of land possessed

size class of land possessed (ha)	per 1000 distribution of outstanding loans by source of loan								
	gover nment	co-operati ve society	bank	emplo -yer / land-lord	agricult ural/ professi onal money lender	shopk eeper/ trader	relativ es & friends	others	all
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
< 0.01	4	16	129	6	637	14	175	18	1000
0.01 - 0.40	13	146	310	8	324	25	142	31	1000
0.41 - 1.00	17	139	376	8	274	66	106	14	1000
1.01 - 2.00	26	147	475	7	233	15	76	20	1000
2.01 - 4.00	19	156	500	14	238	12	58	3	1000
4.01 - 10.00	38	175	502	4	187	14	65	15	1000
10.00 +	11	143	635	0	161	5	38	6	1000
all sizes	21	148	429	8	258	29	91	16	1000

3.5 Some aspects of farming: Information on the agricultural activities of the sample households during the two halves of the agricultural year were collected in detail during the two visits of the survey so as to have information pertaining to the entire agricultural year. Along with production, sale and details of inputs used for agricultural production, information pertaining to awareness of Minimum Support Price (MSP), crop insurance and access to technology in the field of agriculture were also collected.

3.5.1 Crop production: The survey collected detailed information on the crop production activities of the agricultural year during the two halves of the agricultural year July, 2012-June, 2013. Crop-wise information on area under crop, quantity and value of production,

yield rate, sale value of produce disposed off, inputs used for crop production etc. were collected for four major crops harvested during the reference period. For the purpose of this report, crop-wise information has been discussed only for those selected crops which were reported by at least 1 percent of the surveyed households. However, 'all crops' have information based on all the crops reported by the agricultural households including those which are not classified as selected crops.

3.5.1.1 Statement 16A shows the average gross cropped area, gross area under crop, harvested value and quantity produced for agricultural households reporting *cultivation as major* for selected crops for the period July, 2012- December, 2012. Of the estimated 90.2 million agricultural households in the country, 86.5 percent households were engaged in crop production during the period July, 2012- December, 2012. The average gross cropped area per agricultural household during this period was 0.937 ha. The average value of production (which included value of harvested crop, pre-harvest sale and value of by-products) per agricultural household during the period was Rs.40580/-.

Statement 16A: Average gross cropped area (ha), gross area under crop (ha), harvested value (Rs.) and quantity produced (kg) for agricultural households reporting cultivation as major for selected crops during the period July, 2012- December, 2012

crop	no. per 1000 agri. households reporting	average per household reporting cultivation of crop as major					yield rate (kg/ha) of harvested crop	estd. no. of households reporting cultivation of crop (00)
		gross cropped area (0.000 ha)	gross area (0.000 ha) under the crop	harvested quantity produced (Kg)	value of (Rs.)			
					harvested crop	total production*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
paddy	497	0.785	0.626	2044	24634	26425	3267	448396
jowar	54	1.676	0.603	1345	8687	10935	2238	48595
bajra	76	1.154	0.622	780	7169	9161	1255	68368
maize	105	0.898	0.394	798	9391	10416	2035	94830
ragi	21	0.73	0.349	378	6505	8699	1084	18607
arhar(tur)	36	1.934	0.539	323	11470	12081	600	32772
urad	39	1.099	0.386	205	6130	6410	531	35119
moong	20	1.957	0.442	161	5987	6465	364	18058
sugarcane	45	1.06	0.598	33145	89430	91610	55454	40606
potato	19	0.776	0.137	1225	8781	8815	8917	16895
groundnut	26	1.728	0.833	645	25584	28402	775	23424
coconut	23	0.579	0.218	1143	6619	7353	5337	20712
soyabean	55	1.864	1.28	1464	43564	45260	1146	49891
cotton	71	2.081	1.181	1528	58831	60085	1294	63827
jute	11	0.513	0.263	599	11806	13050	2278	9608
all crops	865	0.937	x	x	38329	40580	x	779875

* includes value of harvested quantity, pre-harvest sale and by-products

3.5.1.2 In order to have a complete picture of the crop production scenario of the country, including seasonality of certain crops, information related to crop production was collected both in visit 1 and visit 2 of the survey covering two halves of the agricultural year.

3.5.1.3 Statement 16B presents the average gross cropped area, gross area under crop, harvested value and quantity produced for agricultural households reporting cultivation as major for selected crops for the period January, 2013- June, 2013.

3.5.1.4 During the period January, 2013- June, 2013, 71.1 percent of the agricultural households in the country were engaged in crop production with an average value of production per household of Rs.36696/-. The average gross cropped area per household during this period was 0.782 ha.

Statement 16B: Average gross cropped area (ha), gross area under crop (ha), harvested value (Rs) and quantity produced (Kg) for agricultural households reporting cultivation as major for selected crops during the period January, 2013- June,2013

crop	no. per 1000 households reporting	average per household reporting cultivation of crop as major					yield rate (kg/ha) of harvested crop	estd. no. of households reporting cultivation of crop (00)
		gross cropped area (0.000 ha)	gross area (0.000 ha) under the crop	harvested quantity produced (Kg)	value of (Rs.)			
					harvested crop	total production*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
paddy	94	0.753	0.591	2648	33827	35728	4483	84611
jowar	18	1.295	0.664	713	8972	11604	1077	16013
maize	30	0.843	0.503	2204	23691	25111	4395	27060
wheat	391	0.883	0.61	1756	23273	26247	2879	352263
barley	11	0.871	0.345	423	4717	5676	1238	10221
gram	67	1.532	0.737	615	18732	19596	834	60669
arhar(tur)	12	1.128	0.401	245	9136	9709	613	10876
moong	17	0.783	0.373	139	5761	5968	373	15191
masur	21	0.896	0.26	223	8300	8759	857	18650
sugarcane	24	1.064	0.556	31669	82103	85312	57426	21442
potato	52	0.589	0.177	2591	14856	14936	14637	46886
onion	12	0.57	0.187	1729	20751	20866	9249	10882
groundnut	11	0.884	0.403	586	19767	20917	1454	9623
rapeseed/mustard	89	1.025	0.371	476	14566	15418	1282	80312
coconut	25	0.553	0.216	1203	8350	9045	5627	22506
cotton	13	1.657	1.173	992	36194	36581	846	11655
all crops	711	0.782	x	x	34115	36696	x	641135

* includes value of harvested quantity, pre-harvest sale and by-products

3.5.2 Sale of Crops produced: Crop-wise information on the sale was collected with the details of agency - wise sale and the level of satisfaction with respect to each agency during the reference period. Provision was kept to collect sale information for maximum four major

crops on which information on production was reported by the agricultural household. However, sale from previous stock, if sold off during the reference period, was also captured.

3.5.2.1 Statements 17A and 17B present the number per 1000 households reporting sale of crops by agency during the two halves of the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013. For all crops, except sugarcane, majority of the households sold off to either local private traders or mandi. For sugarcane, most of the households sold off to cooperative & Government agencies, processors and local private trader. The number per 1000 of households reporting sale also indicates the fact that a major share of agricultural production in the country is for own consumption.

Statement 17A: Number per 1000 of agricultural households reporting sale for selected crops during July, 2012- December, 2012								
crop	no. per 1000 households reporting sale by agency							estd. no. of households reporting sale of crop (00)
	local private trader	mandi	input dealers	cooperative & govt. agency	processors	others	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
paddy	234	80	37	39	7	28	411	186734
jowar	200	70	7	3	0	21	298	15092
bajra	117	114	9	1	0	7	243	17487
maize	222	105	23	2	1	8	354	34563
ragi	148	26	4	0	0	16	190	3549
arhar(tur)	190	215	38	1	0	6	449	15507
urad	343	128	29	4	0	12	503	18783
moong	209	191	16	2	0	10	427	8227
sugarcane	192	59	14	376	209	45	880	36000
potato	346	122	60	4	1	22	510	8625
groundnut	371	182	59	25	0	28	654	15509
coconut	379	50	6	14	0	37	457	9571
soyabean	416	413	45	12	1	5	884	45017
cotton	482	222	120	54	18	11	885	57158
jute	684	198	46	0	10	1	919	9038

Statement 17B: Number per 1000 of agricultural households reporting sale for selected crops during January 2013-June 2013								
crop	no. per 1000 households reporting sale by agency							estd. no. of households(00) reporting sale of crop
	local private trader	mandi	input dealers	cooperative & govt. agency	processors	others	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
paddy	460	95	47	28	6	12	638	54578
jowar	155	105	12	0	1	7	278	4565
maize	514	136	61	19	0	5	719	19581
wheat	181	128	34	25	1	4	368	129991
barley	78	50	12	0	0	0	140	1432
gram	223	249	58	2	0	3	532	33190
arhar(tur)	156	122	36	0	0	2	317	3517
moong	391	38	4	6	0	3	442	6893
masur	219	84	91	0	0	0	393	7352
sugarcane	215	49	10	417	255	7	943	20558
potato	383	126	32	1	1	2	534	24679
onion	362	142	33	7	0	5	543	5955
groundnut	457	166	37	13	1	20	689	6770
rapeseed/mustard	211	209	38	2	1	1	456	36155
coconut	412	51	4	15	0	18	491	11084
cotton	415	229	234	11	35	1	923	10753

3.5.2.2 A look at the distribution of quantity sold by agency in respect of selected crops shows that majority of the production of all these crops, except sugarcane, was sold off to either local private trader or mandi. The details are presented in Statement 18A and 18B for selected major crops. The lower share of sale to cooperative & Government agencies shows the lesser utilisation of procurement agencies which provide Minimum Support Price (MSP) to selected crops.

Statement 18A: Percentage distribution of quantity sold by agency for selected crops during July, 2012- December, 2012

crop	percentage distribution of quantity sold by agency							estimated quantity sold (000 tonne)
	local private trader	mandi	input dealers	cooperative & govt. agency	processors	others	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
paddy	41	29	8	17	2	3	100	47385
jowar	76	16	3	1	0	4	100	1763
bajra	43	49	6	1	0	2	100	1337
maize	46	39	12	2	0	1	100	4983
ragi	67	23	2	0	0	8	100	148
arhar(tur)	31	61	7	1	0	0	100	731
urad	63	32	5	1	0	0	100	481
moong	47	51	2	0	0	0	100	185
sugarcane	18	4	1	50	24	3	100	124722
potato	39	56	4	0	0	1	100	1449
groundnut	44	30	22	3	0	1	100	1225
coconut	84	10	2	2	0	3	100	1905
soyabean	36	59	4	1	0	0	100	5851
cotton	48	26	15	8	2	0	100	8601
jute	77	19	4	0	0	0	100	537

Statement 18B: Percentage distribution of quantity sold by agency for selected crops during January, 2013- June, 2013

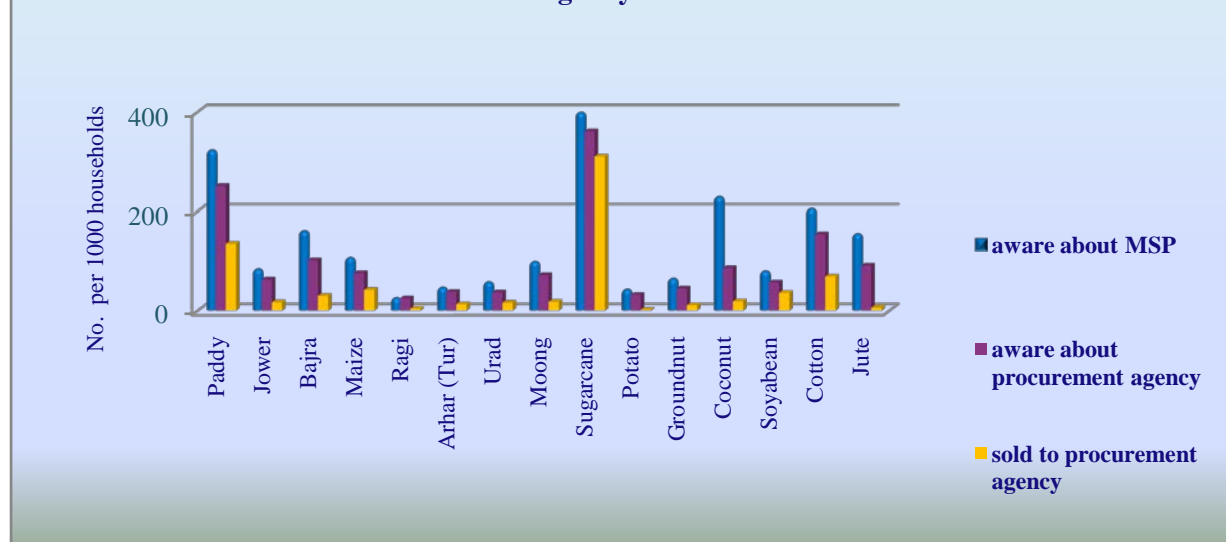
crop	percentage distribution of quantity sold by agency							estimated quantity sold (000 tonne)
	local private trader	mandi	input dealers	cooperative & govt. agency	processors	others	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
paddy	64	17	11	6	1	1	100	15489
jowar	51	43	3	0	0	3	100	323
maize	63	16	5	15	0	0	100	5192
wheat	29	44	7	19	0	0	100	29793
barley	35	62	2	0	0	0	100	197
gram	30	64	5	1	0	0	100	2522
arhar(tur)	44	49	6	1	0	0	100	164
moong	79	18	0	3	0	0	100	142
masur	50	38	12	0	0	0	100	209
sugarcane	16	2	2	57	23	0	100	68767
potato	73	21	4	0	0	1	100	8921
onion	57	37	3	3	0	0	100	1765
groundnut	53	34	8	2	1	3	100	400
rapeseed/mustard	32	63	4	1	0	0	100	2511
coconut	78	18	2	1	0	1	100	2215
cotton	51	16	30	1	2	0	100	1026

3.5.3 Awareness about Minimum Support Price (MSP): The survey collected information on awareness of the agricultural households about various crop-specific procurement prices declared by Government viz. Minimum Support Price (MSP), Statutory Minimum Price (SMP), Fair and remunerative price etc. This information was collected in respect of the crops harvested by the agricultural household during the reference period. It was not the general awareness of the households about MSP/ procurement prices but their awareness and access to the facility specific to the crops harvested by them was probed and recorded through the survey.

3.5.3.1 Statement 19A shows the number per 1000 of households reported sale of crops having awareness about MSP during the period July 2012- December 2012. The data shows a lesser level of awareness about MSP and even lower level of sale of these crops to procurement agencies. Except for sugarcane, only less than half of the households, which were aware about MSP, sold off their crop to procurement agencies. Even for the households reported sale to the procurement agency, the quantity sold was a very small percentage of the total sale by these households during the period.

Statement 19A: Number per 1000 of agricultural households having awareness about MSP for selected crops during July 2012- December 2012							
crop	number per 1000 of households reporting sale of crops			of the households sold to procurement agency		estd. no. of households reporting sale of crop (00)	
	aware of MSP	aware of procurement agency	sold to procurement agency	% of sale at MSP to total sale	avg. sale rate received at MSP (Rs)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
paddy	322	251	135	27	13.08	186734	
jowar	83	63	17	1	13.5	15106	
bajra	160	102	30	2	10.83	17487	
maize	106	76	42	8	13.18	34563	
ragi	25	25	4	2	14	3549	
arhar(tur)	46	38	13	1	35.47	15507	
urad	57	37	16	1	37.61	18783	
moong	98	72	18	1	53.33	8227	
sugarcane	398	361	310	34	2.79	36000	
potato	42	32	2	32	6.75	8625	
groundnut	64	45	11	2	39.4	15509	
coconut	228	86	19	1	10.7	9571	
soyabean	79	57	36	6	29.25	45017	
cotton	204	154	69	12	37.44	57158	
jute	154	91	6	0	18	9038	

Figure 9: Number per 1000 households reported sale and having awareness about MSP during July 2012- December 2012



3.5.3.2 Statement 19B shows the number per 1000 of agricultural households reporting sale of crops and having awareness about MSP for selected crops during January, 2013- June, 2013.

Statement 19B: Number per 1000 of agricultural households having awareness about MSP for selected crops during January, 2013- June, 2013

crop	number per 1000 of households reporting sale of crops			of the households sold to procurement agency		estd. no. of households reporting sale of crop (00)
	aware of MSP	aware of procurement agency	sold to procurement agency household	% of sale at MSP to total sale	avg. sale rate received at MSP (Rs)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
paddy	315	187	100	14	13.15	54578
jowar	213	207	192	36	13.83	4565
maize	118	61	29	4	11.45	19581
wheat	392	345	162	35	13.99	129991
barley	110	105	16	1	40.75	1432
gram	126	97	39	5	29.96	33190
arhar(tur)	142	131	47	1	47	3517
moong	91	37	19	2	58	6893
masur	181	155	20	0	36	7352
sugarcane	454	407	366	33	3.25	20558
potato	121	90	6	2	8.83	24679
onion	153	98	6	1	17.5	5955
groundnut	89	82	13	1	37.62	6770
rapeseed/mustard	155	128	29	14	30.84	36155
coconut	215	110	17	0	9.34	11084
cotton	226	177	84	3	34.15	10753

3.5.3.3 Among the households which were aware about MSP but did not sell to the procurement agencies, reason for not selling was collected. Among the specific reasons listed in the Schedule, non-availability of procurement agency, no local purchaser, and better market price over MSP were the reasons frequently reported by the agricultural households. Statement 20 shows the number per 1000 of agricultural households having awareness about MSP but did not sell to procurement agency for selected crops

Statement 20A: Number per 1000 of agricultural households having awareness about MSP but did not sell to procurement agency for selected crops during July, 2012- December, 2012

crop	households aware of MSP of selected crops among per 1000 of hhs reporting sale of crops									estd. no. of households reporting sale of crop (00)
	aware of MSP	sold to procurement agency	did not sell to procurement agency by reason						total	
			procurement agency not available	no local purchaser	poor quality of crop	crop already pre-pledged	received better price over MSP	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)
paddy	322	135	31	18	4	2	12	117	187	186734
jowar	83	17	6	8	0	0	17	34	66	15106
bajra	160	30	22	12	1	0	11	79	130	17487
maize	106	42	8	18	1	1	10	25	64	34563
ragi	25	4	3	2	0	2	4	10	21	3549
arhar(tur)	46	13	2	5	1	0	15	11	33	15507
urad	57	16	2	13	1	0	4	20	41	18783
moong	98	18	7	6	0	0	16	50	79	8227
sugarcane	398	310	9	2	3	2	6	64	88	36000
potato	42	2	4	1	0	0	1	17	40	8625
groundnut	64	11	22	2	0	1	8	20	53	15509
coconut	228	19	60	13	28	3	8	97	209	9571
soyabean	79	36	9	2	1	0	9	21	43	45017
cotton	204	69	34	18	4	1	33	45	134	57158
jute	154	6	74	15	0	0	4	54	147	9038

Statement 20B: Number per 1000 of agricultural households having awareness about MSP but did not sell to procurement agency for selected crops during January, 2013- June, 2013										
crop	households aware of MSP of selected crops among per 1000 of hhs reporting sale of crops									estd. no. of households reporting sale of crop (00)
	aware of MSP	sold to procurement agency	did not sell to procurement agency by reason						total	
			procurement agency not available	no local purchaser	poor quality of crop	crop already pre-pledged	received better price over MSP	others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(12)
paddy	315	100	53	19	5	7	13	117	215	54578
jowar	213	192	2	12	0	0	0	8	21	4565
maize	118	29	18	21	0	4	7	40	90	19581
wheat	392	162	18	18	3	2	12	171	230	129991
barley	110	16	39	3	0	0	8	45	94	1432
gram	126	39	9	7	2	0	15	55	87	33190
arhar(tur)	142	47	0	2	0	0	73	20	95	3517
moong	91	19	24	1	0	0	2	45	72	6893
masur	181	20	2	99	0	0	22	38	161	7352
sugarcane	454	366	12	1	3	0	4	52	88	20558
potato	121	6	22	29	0	0	19	43	115	24679
onion	153	6	37	7	0	0	24	78	147	5955
groundnut	89	13	16	23	0	0	4	32	76	6770
rapeseed/mustard	155	29	17	4	1	0	8	95	125	36155
coconut	215	17	48	9	1	5	20	115	198	11084
cotton	226	84	25	20	2	0	48	46	142	10753

3.5.4 Crop Insurance: Information on crop insurance was collected with respect to the crops harvested by the agricultural household during the reference period. The collected data as presented in Statement 21 indicates that a very small segment of agricultural households insured their crops against possible crop loss. Among the reasons for not insuring the crops, lack of awareness was the most prominent one. (Ref. Table No.6).

Statement 21: Number per 1000 of agricultural households not insuring their crops for selected crops for two seasons of the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013				
crop	July, 2012- December, 2012		January, 2013 – June, 2013	
	no. per 1000 households not insuring the crop	estd. no. of households reporting as major crop (00)	no. per 1000 households not insuring the crop	estd. no. of households reporting as major crop (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
paddy	952	448396	961	84611
jowar	921	48595	966	16013
bajra	938	68368	984	3891
maize	954	94830	969	27060
ragi	998	18607	1000	1936
wheat	953	2722	959	352263
barley	1000	369	951	10221
gram	911	3634	904	60669
arhar(tur)	918	32772	972	10876
urad	931	35119	989	6234
moong	898	18058	948	15191
masur	1000	629	946	18650
sugarcane	987	40606	987	21442
potato	997	16895	959	46886
onion	994	3753	970	10882
groundnut	755	23424	900	9623
rapeseed/mustard	991	2959	949	80312
coconut	952	20712	998	22506
soyabean	860	49891	1000	719
cotton	896	63827	851	11655
jute	991	9608	982	1301

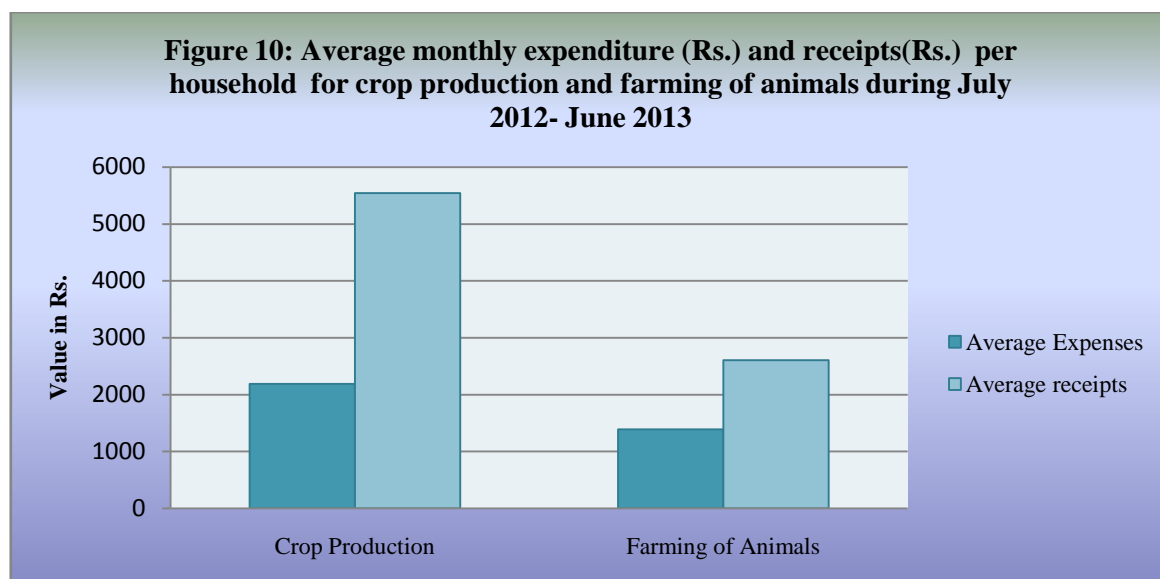
3.5.5 Expenses and receipts for crop production: For each of the major crops harvested during the reference period, detailed information on receipts and expenses incurred for crop production were collected in the survey.

3.5.5.1 The receipts included value of harvested quantity of crops, pre-harvest sale and value of by-products. The value of harvested quantity was ascertained either by sale price (if some quantity of the produce was sold off during the reference period) or by the existing local market price for the specific crop. While accounting the expenses for crop production, only actual expenditure was considered. Inputs which were not purchased (such as farm saved, received in exchange of goods, borrowed) were reported with zero expenditure. Any analysis based on the estimates of expenses for crop production and the receipts from it need to be carried out by accounting for the procedure followed in the survey.

3.5.5.2 Statement 22 shows the average monthly expenses for crop production and its receipts during the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013 for selected crops. At all India level, average actual expenditure for crop production per agricultural household during July, 2012- June, 2013 was Rs.2192/- During the same period, average receipts from crop production per agricultural household in the country was Rs. 5542/-.

Statement 22: Average monthly expenses (Rs.) and receipts (Rs.) for crop production per agricultural household for major States during agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013				
State	average total expenses (Rs)	average total receipts (Rs)	no. per 1000 households engaged in crop production	estd. no of households engaged in crop production (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	6191	8482	883	31747
Assam	788	5197	955	32689
Bihar	1454	3358	900	63872
Chhattisgarh	1128	4551	978	25035
Gujarat	2250	5773	832	32787
Haryana	6228	17144	721	11310
Jharkhand	571	2049	982	21939
Karnataka	2779	7908	961	40770
Kerala	2270	5872	980	13765
Madhya Pradesh	2284	6538	944	56604
Maharashtra	2654	6675	959	68051
Odisha	1001	2438	979	43999
Punjab	11768	28117	664	9357
Rajasthan	1730	5192	906	58705
Tamil Nadu	2538	5012	775	25148
Telangana	4267	8666	961	24397
Uttar Pradesh	1790	4912	914	165029
West Bengal	1819	2836	962	61206
all India	2192	5542	920	829485

3.5.5.3 Statement 23 presents the average monthly expenditure for farming of animals and during the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013 for major States. At all India level average monthly expenditure for farming of animals was estimated as Rs.1388/-. The average monthly receipts from this activity during the same period was Rs.2604/-



Statement 23: Average monthly expenses and receipts for farming of animals per agricultural household for major States during the agricultural year July, 2012- June, 2013

State	average total expenses (Rs)	average total receipts (Rs)	no. per 1000 households engaged in farming of animals	estd. no of households engaged in farming of animals (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Andhra Pradesh	1405	3619	486	17478
Assam	627	1890	633	21661
Bihar	1324	1810	574	40743
Chhattisgarh	491	426	298	7624
Gujarat	2399	4874	780	30726
Haryana	3256	6089	933	14649
Jharkhand	283	2420	558	12478
Karnataka	1524	2485	624	26452
Kerala	2249	3356	519	7288
Madhya Pradesh	914	2210	565	33881
Maharashtra	2118	3039	586	41572
Odisha	501	2919	544	24432
Punjab	3561	5303	952	13412
Rajasthan	1868	3131	766	49626
Tamil Nadu	1370	3196	603	19556
Telangana	1044	1994	394	9995
Uttar Pradesh	1068	1845	699	126168
West Bengal	916	1261	652	41506
all India	1388	2604	627	565620

3.5.6 Access to technical advice in the field of agriculture: Agricultural households' access to modern technology and technical advices in the field of agriculture is a very important aspect which positively affects the preferences and practices of the farming community resulting into better output in the respective agricultural activities. The survey collected information on the technical advices accessed and adopted by the agricultural households for the purpose of crop production. From a given list of agencies/ sources, the households were asked to report 'whether they have accessed any of these agencies for any technical advice'. They were further asked to rate the usefulness and impact of the advices adopted by them.

3.5.6.1 At all India level, around 41 percent of the cultivating households accessed technical help from any of the listed agencies/ sources during the period July, 2012- December, 2012. Statement 24A presents number per 1000 of households reporting access for each source and the per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by usefulness of the recommended advice. *Progressive farmer* and *radio/ TV/newspaper/ internet* were the two main sources accessed by the agricultural households for technical advice. Majority of the households found the recommended advice useful.

Statement 24A: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households having accessed technical advice by usefulness of recommended advice adopted for each source for the period July, 2012- December, 2012

source	no. per 1000 of households reporting access	per 1000 distribution of agri. households by usefulness of recommended advice				estd. no. of agri. households adopted advice (00)
		useful	not useful	don't know	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
extension agent	62	937	56	7	1000	41325
krishivigyankendra	27	936	62	2	1000	17950
agricultural university/college	12	914	86	0	1000	7404
private commercial agents (including drilling contractor)	74	947	49	4	1000	49852
progressive farmer	200	963	24	13	1000	143183
radio/tv/newspaper/internet	196	945	36	19	1000	99232
veterinary department	80	963	13	23	1000	58774
NGO	12	875	117	8	1000	6468
any agent	406	x	x	x	x	268931

3.5.6.2 As given in Statement 24B, 35 percent of the cultivator households accessed any of the listed sources/ agencies for technical advice during the period January, 2013- June, 2013. '*Progressive farmer*' and '*radio/ TV/newspaper/ internet*' were the two main sources

accessed by the agricultural households for technical advice. Majority of the households found the recommended advice useful.

Statement 24B: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households having accessed technical advice by usefulness of recommended advice adopted for each source for the period January, 2013- June, 2013

source	no. per 1000 of households reporting access	per 1000 distribution of agri. households by usefulness of recommended advice				estd. no. of agri.households adopted advice (00)
		useful	not useful	don't know	all	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
extension agent	38	941	56	3	1000	27411
krishivigyankendra	24	979	21	1	1000	15773
agricultural university/college	9	931	47	23	1000	6085
private commercial agents (including drilling contractor)	66	962	37	1	1000	47721
progressive farmer	184	970	16	14	1000	141283
radio/tv/newspaper/internet	170	953	33	14	1000	91010
veterinary department	68	983	15	2	1000	51896
NGO	9	987	13	0	1000	6615
any agent	350	x	x	x	x	247613

Appendix A

Detailed Tables

Table1: Estimated number of agricultural households and rural households in the country during the agricultural year 2012-13 for different social groups for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	estimated number of agricultural households(00)					estimated number of rural households(00)**				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	2763	7589	15407	10208	35968	5364	18968	34550	27881	86763
Arunachal Pradesh	902	1	0	176	1080	1296	1	0	362	1659
Assam	6013	2258	9509	16451	34230	8134	4437	15272	24651	52494
Bihar	836	9542	48495	12070	70943	5247	22997	89829	22538	140611
Chhattisgarh	11828	2765	10477	538	25608	14355	3344	18593	1180	37472
Gujarat	10302	1527	19560	7915	39305	14480	4553	28738	10948	58719
Haryana	2	994	5660	9036	15693	31	4533	9122	12163	25849
Himachal Pradesh	482	2490	1457	4381	8811	659	3797	2116	6679	13251
Jammu & Kashmir	1319	943	1621	7400	11283	1706	1441	1687	8912	13746
Jharkhand	10125	1663	8141	2407	22336	15432	3309	15196	3579	37516
Karnataka	3096	7041	23809	8475	42421	4457	18503	37781	16689	77430
Kerala	234	726	7537	5547	14043	600	6925	31374	12478	51377
Madhya Pradesh	18482	7632	26802	7033	59950	26545	15527	31709	10886	84666
Maharashtra	8635	5075	28390	28870	70970	21742	11502	53727	38211	125182
Manipur	912	40	676	134	1762	1206	105	997	277	2584
Meghalaya	3402	0	24	118	3544	4415	0	1	305	4721
Mizoram	750	0	8	0	758	870	0	66	0	936
Nagaland	2609	0	1	12	2621	4084	18	15	10	4128
Odisha	12478	7657	17253	7547	44935	20953	15026	29312	12830	78120
Punjab	2	3721	1428	8932	14083	25	10979	5029	11519	27552
Rajasthan	11635	12797	31393	9011	64835	12497	20727	40026	9472	82722
Sikkim	307	3	364	0	674	429	32	623	65	1150
Tamil Nadu	340	7623	23469	1011	32443	661	25604	65067	2275	93607
Telangana	4095	3977	14169	3148	25389	4632	13332	27854	3491	49309
Tripura	1126	464	304	551	2445	2362	1234	1059	1980	6635
Uttarakhand	779	2044	1391	6394	10608	897	3479	1942	10180	16498
Uttar Pradesh	2610	41184	102174	34519	180486	1651	59491	136988	43198	241328
West Bengal	4755	16843	9998	32027	63624	10695	44443	18090	68131	141359
Group of UTs	346	30	238	105	718	407	284	1062	640	2394
all-India*	121186	146681	409794	224350	902011	185936	314898	698086	362522	1561442

*Includes all the States and UTs

** the estimates of number of rural households are as per the results of Land and Livestock Survey, NSS 70th round

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by major source of income during last 365 days for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	no. per 1000 households engaged in						per 1000 distribution of households by major source of income							agricultural hhs	
	cultivation	livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/salaried employment	others	cultivation	livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/salaried employment	others	all	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Andhra Pradesh	903	570	82	161	682	234	592	46	16	35	280	31	1000	35968	1164
Arunachal Pradesh	990	461	290	55	237	77	869	3	34	4	73	16	1000	1080	314
Assam	958	785	416	192	267	115	767	42	16	23	128	24	1000	34230	1682
Bihar	901	647	74	122	351	155	697	30	2	50	163	58	1000	70943	2084
Chhattisgarh	991	316	89	45	671	139	805	0	6	15	168	7	1000	25608	632
Gujarat	841	808	49	91	465	54	584	90	7	37	267	14	1000	39305	1317
Haryana	719	933	15	114	373	268	600	91	0	47	236	26	1000	15693	591
Himachal Pradesh	983	875	159	195	539	444	387	18	2	86	353	154	1000	8811	626
Jammu & Kashmir	949	799	125	249	720	191	293	10	1	70	526	101	1000	11283	712
Jharkhand	985	684	81	135	717	186	725	1	8	46	186	35	1000	22336	772
Karnataka	962	703	129	121	447	161	694	40	31	24	193	17	1000	42421	1329
Kerala	978	516	607	272	476	533	161	60	169	134	299	176	1000	14043	1236
Madhya Pradesh	947	788	43	83	535	95	753	25	1	6	204	11	1000	59950	1941
Maharashtra	968	680	46	156	475	89	717	27	5	49	180	22	1000	70970	2594
Manipur	969	368	178	265	776	118	737	19	16	64	158	5	1000	1762	749
Meghalaya	992	715	514	170	893	57	644	0	64	63	212	16	1000	3544	522
Mizoram	988	541	234	43	680	136	841	5	28	5	107	14	1000	758	345
Nagaland	1000	350	244	169	523	125	532	68	1	127	245	27	1000	2621	352
Odisha	982	675	145	238	639	301	602	10	12	73	259	43	1000	44935	1684
Punjab	667	950	27	143	440	320	456	92	8	51	319	74	1000	14083	727

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by major source of income during last 365 days for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	no. per 1000 households engaged in						per 1000 distribution of households by major source of income							agricultural hhs	
	cultivation	livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/salaried employment	others	cultivation	livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/salaried employment	others	all	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Rajasthan	913	861	51	152	564	189	456	64	8	55	334	82	1000	64835	1674
Sikkim	999	879	116	176	796	208	677	36	0	66	185	35	1000	674	312
Tamil Nadu	838	612	78	138	630	273	548	102	11	23	293	23	1000	32443	1947
Telangana	974	519	65	123	575	293	868	18	5	18	62	29	1000	25389	764
Tripura	988	267	117	79	885	259	835	31	15	17	83	18	1000	2445	831
Uttarakhand	974	872	52	117	385	368	599	27	6	34	124	211	1000	10608	299
Uttar Pradesh	916	783	38	128	389	210	652	31	2	51	187	76	1000	180486	4866
West Bengal	961	729	121	248	554	185	558	12	17	83	268	63	1000	63624	2563
Group of UTs	873	770	305	124	725	367	199	49	69	59	539	85	1000	717	431
all-India	926	719	94	147	495	191	635	37	11	47	220	51	1000	902011	35200

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of dwelling unit, by type of structure, by type of land possessed, by type of ration card and no. per 1000 agricultural households having MGNREG job card and operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by															no. per 1000 agricultural households		agricultural households	
	type of dwelling unit				type of structure			type of land possessed				type of ration card				operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days	having MGNREG Job card	estd. (00)	sample
	owned	hired	no dwelling unit	other	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	Antyo-daya	BPL	others	No ration card				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Andhra Pradesh	926	72	0	1	54	93	853	57	933	9	0	37	918	22	23	978	668	35968	1164
Arunachal Pradesh	947	26	0	27	630	164	207	76	883	12	0	104	273	432	191	997	638	1080	314
Assam	984	12	0	4	145	724	130	74	911	1	0	40	369	403	188	970	335	34230	1682
Bihar	998	0	0	1	104	366	530	46	950	1	3	42	450	369	139	981	216	70943	2084
Chhattisgarh	968	3	3	26	99	571	331	33	947	17	0	41	570	299	90	991	814	25608	632
Gujarat	983	11	0	5	36	247	717	129	864	5	2	26	340	616	18	942	293	39305	1317
Haryana	986	13	1	0	47	42	911	168	832	0	0	26	87	862	24	895	26	15693	591
Himachal Pradesh	987	2	0	11	9	156	835	10	982	7	0	76	193	725	6	983	636	8811	626
Jammu & Kashmir	999	1	0	0	149	241	611	38	961	0	0	52	252	645	51	971	488	11283	712
Jharkhand	1000	0	0	0	161	620	219	31	969	0	0	58	350	224	369	985	460	22336	772
Karnataka	986	9	0	5	41	222	737	66	923	11	0	58	651	196	95	979	268	42421	1329
Kerala	975	17	1	8	11	179	810	123	871	6	0	12	229	743	15	994	429	14043	1236
Madhya Pradesh	995	1	0	4	77	479	444	46	950	3	1	53	365	406	176	973	663	59950	1941
Maharashtra	982	11	0	7	49	274	678	32	957	9	1	57	303	538	101	980	237	70970	2594
Manipur	984	9	0	7	221	706	74	49	949	1	1	46	293	186	475	991	892	1762	749
Meghalaya	999	0	0	1	216	278	506	9	990	0	0	24	443	298	235	1000	898	3544	522
Mizoram	987	5	0	9	246	322	431	86	901	13	0	5	572	422	1	992	965	758	345

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of dwelling unit, by type of structure, by type of land possessed, by type of ration card and no. per 1000 agricultural households having MGNREG job card and operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by															no. per 1000 agricultural households		agricultural households	
	type of dwelling unit				type of structure			type of land possessed				type of ration card				operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days	having MGNREG Job card	estd. (00)	sample
	owned	hired	no dwelling unit	other	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	Antyo-daya	BPL	others	No ration card				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Nagaland	925	10	0	6	27	640	333	11	988	0	0	4	69	531	396	1000	793	2621	352
Odisha	983	7	0	11	266	290	443	31	964	4	0	36	488	238	238	990	604	44935	1684
Punjab	984	3	0	13	10	26	964	149	838	13	0	38	175	739	49	899	133	14083	727
Rajasthan	988	5	1	6	86	153	761	73	921	7	0	37	243	659	60	945	713	64835	1674
Sikkim	981	16	0	3	18	489	492	6	991	3	0	8	609	335	49	1000	852	674	312
Tamil Nadu	969	21	3	7	105	181	714	151	844	4	0	41	321	630	8	942	707	32443	1947
Telangana	990	6	0	4	31	339	629	38	947	14	0	15	927	28	30	996	741	25389	764
Tripura	994	6	0	1	23	870	106	39	951	6	0	22	404	563	11	994	906	2445	831
Uttarakhand	988	1	0	11	16	15	969	23	974	0	3	57	388	533	21	974	576	10608	299
Uttar Pradesh	995	2	0	3	123	149	728	78	918	1	0	81	178	527	215	947	250	180486	4866
West Bengal	984	2	0	14	129	431	440	64	927	7	0	31	317	633	19	982	665	63624	2563
Group of UTs	929	26	0	45	66	390	544	132	864	4	0	56	315	620	10	988	435	717	431
all-India	986	8	0	6	99	284	617	67	926	5	1	49	364	464	123	966	444	902011	35200

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by location of land possession outside the village for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	per 1000 distribution of households possessing land outside village					agricultural households	
	within state	outside state	both within and outside state	no land outside village	all	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	217	15	0	768	1000	35968	1164
Arunachal Pradesh	210	39	8	742	1000	1080	314
Assam	126	36	0	835	1000	34230	1682
Bihar	230	51	1	717	1000	70943	2084
Chhattisgarh	87	33	0	881	1000	25608	632
Gujarat	58	34	0	908	1000	39305	1317
Haryana	37	73	11	879	1000	15693	591
Himachal Pradesh	241	11	0	747	1000	8811	626
Jammu & Kashmir	130	81	0	789	1000	11283	712
Jharkhand	141	69	0	791	1000	22336	772
Karnataka	186	42	0	772	1000	42421	1329
Kerala	187	19	1	793	1000	14043	1236
Madhya Pradesh	155	28	0	817	1000	59950	1941
Maharashtra	139	38	0	823	1000	70970	2594
Manipur	97	69	0	831	1000	1762	749
Meghalaya	125	15	0	861	1000	3544	522
Mizoram	138	27	0	836	1000	758	345
Nagaland	444	73	0	483	1000	2621	352
Odisha	233	35	0	732	1000	44935	1684
Punjab	119	13	3	866	1000	14083	727
Rajasthan	132	46	0	822	1000	64835	1674
Sikkim	23	43	1	934	1000	674	312
Tamil Nadu	129	45	1	825	1000	32443	1947
Telangana	36	22	0	942	1000	25389	764
Tripura	75	19	3	901	1000	2445	831
Uttarakhand	154	65	0	781	1000	10608	299
Uttar Pradesh	218	37	0	744	1000	180486	4866
West Bengal	300	45	1	654	1000	63624	2563
Group of UTs	68	22	3	907	1000	717	431
all-India	175	39	1	785	1000	902011	35200

Table 5: Average gross cropped area (ha) and harvested value (Rs.) for agricultural households reporting cultivation as major for selected crops by irrigation for different States/ Group of UTs

period : July, 2012- December, 2012

State/ Group of UTs	no. per 1000 households reporting cultivation	average per household reporting cultivation of crop as major					households reporting cultivation of crop	
		gross cropped area (0.000 ha)			value of (Rs.)		estd. (00)	sample
		irrigated	Un-irrigated	total	harvested crop	total production		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	783	1.085	0.567	1.652	51970	54776	28175	847
Arunachal Pradesh	858	0.547	0.834	1.381	65949	67322	926	287
Assam	910	0.161	0.639	0.799	34964	37010	31153	1536
Bihar	867	0.521	0.050	0.571	16704	18581	61512	1835
Chhattisgarh	975	0.356	0.805	1.161	45637	47161	24958	624
Gujarat	804	0.731	0.611	1.343	44963	48886	31589	1009
Haryana	690	1.479	0.198	1.678	108726	112802	10827	445
Himachal Pradesh	967	0.095	0.242	0.338	39408	40236	8520	605
Jammu & Kashmir	944	0.211	0.207	0.418	32712	36281	10656	680
Jharkhand	981	0.061	0.455	0.516	14419	16011	21917	759
Karnataka	939	0.453	0.935	1.387	63010	67616	39828	1202
Kerala	968	0.157	0.268	0.425	38799	41434	13597	1202
Madhya Pradesh	899	0.318	1.019	1.337	37643	39376	53885	1654
Maharashtra	905	0.481	0.896	1.378	62983	65487	64240	2262
Manipur	966	0.12	0.683	0.803	44934	45569	1702	707
Meghalaya	976	0.201	0.564	0.765	58126	58812	3460	499
Mizoram	973	0.112	0.858	0.970	36250	37679	738	324
Nagaland	1000	0.597	1.639	2.236	32465	33416	2620	351
Odisha	957	0.221	0.467	0.688	21040	22433	42985	1528
Punjab	660	2.167	0.004	2.172	185489	191263	9293	553
Rajasthan	881	0.373	0.936	1.309	26696	30236	57090	1431
Sikkim	999	0.077	0.444	0.521	14898	14983	674	303
Tamil Nadu	452	0.547	0.166	0.713	41634	43934	14661	1067
Telangana	962	0.63	0.794	1.424	71593	73381	24412	712
Tripura	979	0.306	0.246	0.552	21994	23349	2394	804
Uttarakhand	969	0.279	0.121	0.400	26893	28972	10283	272
Uttar Pradesh	833	0.525	0.043	0.568	28294	29837	150262	3997
West Bengal	891	0.278	0.102	0.381	15756	17153	56704	2333
Group of UTs	783	0.130	0.473	0.602	20462	21787	561	351
all-India	865	0.467	0.471	0.937	38329	40580	779875	30277

Table 5: Average gross cropped area (ha) and harvested value (Rs.) for agricultural households reporting cultivation as major for selected crops by irrigation for different States/ Group of UTs

period : January, 2013- June, 2013

State/ Group of UTs	no. per 1000 households reporting cultivation	average per household reporting cultivation of crop as major					Households reporting cultivation of crop	
		gross cropped area (0.000 ha)			value of (Rs.)		estd. (00)	sample
		irrigated	un-irrigated	total	harvested crop	total production		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	542	0.903	0.289	1.193	85027	86422	19481	704
Arunachal Pradesh	788	0.348	0.936	1.284	50858	51367	851	248
Assam	894	0.143	0.465	0.607	27639	28955	30593	1472
Bihar	888	0.544	0.038	0.582	20692	22774	63022	1882
Chhattisgarh	290	0.505	0.270	0.775	23399	25839	7429	236
Gujarat	488	0.871	0.143	1.014	34473	37502	19212	656
Haryana	703	1.546	0.033	1.579	87676	100165	11037	456
Himachal Pradesh	927	0.081	0.194	0.275	7627	8768	8171	570
Jammu & Kashmir	827	0.133	0.249	0.382	9178	10820	9336	562
Jharkhand	774	0.131	0.080	0.211	10487	10866	17292	597
Karnataka	437	0.517	0.396	0.913	60255	62667	18530	616
Kerala	967	0.144	0.236	0.380	28460	30146	13578	1192
Madhya Pradesh	832	1.164	0.164	1.329	43635	46311	49859	1553
Maharashtra	449	0.529	0.453	0.982	37334	39374	31841	1084
Manipur	451	0.010	0.160	0.169	6644	6675	795	362
Meghalaya	917	0.027	1.238	1.265	34236	34330	3248	478
Mizoram	941	0.079	0.626	0.705	25322	25375	714	312
Nagaland	897	0.115	0.126	0.241	11393	11470	2352	306
Odisha	494	0.304	0.115	0.419	14119	14538	22191	835
Punjab	663	2.131	0.002	2.133	134574	147337	9337	556
Rajasthan	656	0.991	0.259	1.250	41591	46207	42464	1039
Sikkim	990	0.000	0.280	0.280	7663	7663	668	300
Tamil Nadu	624	0.580	0.165	0.745	40631	42845	20236	1256
Telangana	569	0.606	0.628	1.235	49747	51754	14459	446
Tripura	962	0.317	0.182	0.498	20934	22365	2353	801
Uttarakhand	911	0.160	0.130	0.291	9886	10752	9659	254
Uttar Pradesh	896	0.653	0.015	0.668	29384	32419	161691	4107
West Bengal	786	0.315	0.023	0.339	21358	22203	50015	1983
Group of UTs	642	0.215	0.277	0.492	21433	22191	459	306
all-India	711	0.621	0.161	0.782	34115	36696	641135	25263

Table 6: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households not insuring their crops by reason for selected crops

period: July, 2012- December, 2012

crop	no per 1000 of households not insuring crops due to												no. per 1000 hhs insuring this crop	households reporting as major crop	
	not aware	not aware about availability of facility	not interested	no need	insurance facility not available	lack of resources for premium payment	not satisfied with terms & conditions	nearest bank at a long distance	complex procedures	delay in claim payment	others	all		estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Paddy	432	185	152	52	62	37	17	3	27	9	0	1000	48	448396	18222
Jowar	435	129	154	42	57	49	79	4	10	9	0	1000	79	48595	1619
Bajra	512	175	144	56	42	41	12	1	6	5	0	1000	62	68368	1922
Maize	464	186	122	47	71	39	34	1	17	5	0	1000	46	94830	4112
Ragi	451	122	116	53	185	23	40	3	1	2	0	1000	2	18607	600
Wheat	208	131	191	58	158	80	97	0	12	22	0	1000	47	2722	137
Barley	639	349	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	369	18
Gram	301	153	235	27	46	79	146	0	11	3	0	1000	89	3634	123
Arhar(tur)	411	163	147	33	93	60	55	5	15	7	0	1000	82	32772	1188
Urad	522	192	118	38	62	15	17	0	3	12	0	1000	69	35119	1141
Moong	480	145	191	11	46	50	21	8	7	9	0	1000	102	18058	550
Masur	195	28	517	89	107	0	0	0	60	0	0	1000	0	629	34
Sugarcane	388	211	131	93	67	36	22	0	33	5	0	1000	13	40606	1528
Potato	409	95	94	48	171	33	50	1	63	14	0	1000	3	16895	922
Onion	258	83	127	32	265	9	167	2	3	3	0	1000	6	3753	160
Groundnut	489	179	158	35	49	25	29	0	10	2	0	1000	245	23424	846
Sesamum	480	237	122	20	19	79	12	0	0	20	0	1000	147	8722	320
Rapeseed/mustard	353	99	126	70	34	32	3	0	243	0	0	1000	9	2959	139
Coconut	336	114	244	131	56	20	32	3	20	1	0	1000	48	20712	1729
Sunflower	104	232	147	60	194	79	98	0	0	73	0	1000	36	2030	77
Safflower	0	654	0	0	0	0	346	0	0	0	0	1000	332	20	4
Soyabean	448	160	176	28	40	60	46	4	30	3	0	1000	140	49891	1734
Nigerseed	257	371	207	165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	154	11
Cotton	396	140	173	26	100	79	46	3	15	11	0	1000	104	63827	2317
Jute	642	124	102	40	36	4	0	0	9	1	0	1000	9	9608	424

Table 6: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households not insuring their crops by reason for selected crops

period: January 2013- June 2013

crop	no per 1000 of households not insuring crops due to												no. per 1000 households insuring this crop	households reporting as major crop	
	not aware	not aware about availability of facility	not interested	no need	insurance facility not available	lack of resources for premium payment	not satisfied with terms & conditions	nearest bank at a long distance	complex procedures	delay in claim payment	others	all		estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Paddy	415	124	189	46	92	16	22	1	56	3	0	1000	39	84611	4140
Jowar	290	125	272	17	37	85	63	0	57	24	0	1000	34	16013	514
Bajra	342	120	172	197	84	8	25	0	40	0	0	1000	16	3891	134
Maize	457	157	104	63	120	12	10	0	32	2	0	1000	31	27060	1280
Ragi	523	159	87	208	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1936	97
Wheat	394	228	138	65	81	38	10	2	27	5	0	1000	41	352263	10939
Barley	322	191	128	149	177	15	0	0	13	0	0	1000	49	10221	384
Gram	359	220	172	61	66	37	25	1	42	8	0	1000	96	60669	2174
Arhar(tur)	344	230	135	36	185	7	2	0	24	39	0	1000	28	10876	479
Urad	584	125	126	19	54	0	19	1	8	27	0	1000	11	6234	335
Moong	499	130	139	35	80	16	27	0	5	17	0	1000	52	15191	640
Masur	375	207	127	43	181	18	5	0	14	17	0	1000	54	18650	777
Sugarcane	438	120	134	71	93	51	7	0	54	24	0	1000	13	21442	820
Potato	415	209	111	50	88	50	6	3	22	20	0	1000	41	46886	2279
Onion	263	121	189	85	257	20	31	0	32	0	0	1000	30	10882	524
Groundnut	266	267	231	8	107	5	66	2	16	0	0	1000	100	9623	391
Sesamum	538	112	156	30	103	29	9	0	15	0	0	1000	51	7103	269
Rapeseed/mustard	437	199	112	48	88	66	1	1	25	12	0	1000	51	80312	3267
Coconut	237	119	337	116	61	9	29	0	62	1	0	1000	2	22506	1782
Sunflower	166	84	26	29	502	0	193	0	0	0	0	1000	7	1994	47
Safflower	229	7	156	0	0	433	176	0	0	0	0	1000	220	476	17
Soyabean	453	0	292	0	0	0	255	0	0	0	0	1000	0	719	17
Nigerseed	0	0	0	309	691	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	16	3
Cotton	438	170	123	37	127	55	20	0	6	14	0	1000	149	11655	458
Jute	749	143	36	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	18	1301	92

Table 7: Average monthly income (Rs.) and consumption expenditure (Rs) per agricultural household for the agricultural year July 2012-June 2013 for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	income from wages (Rs)	net receipt from cultivation (Rs)	net receipt from farming of animals (Rs)	net receipt from non-farm business (Rs)	total income (Rs)	total consumption expenditure (Rs)	net investment in productive asset (Rs)	agricultural households	
								estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2482	2022	1075	400	5979	5927	298	35968	1151
Arunachal Pradesh	2076	6647	1310	836	10869	7109	12	1080	312
Assam	1430	4211	799	255	6695	5766	100	34230	1681
Bihar	1323	1715	279	240	3558	5485	171	70943	2077
Chhattisgarh	1848	3347	-19	1	5177	4489	60	25608	630
Gujarat	2683	2933	1930	380	7926	7672	463	39388	1303
Haryana	3491	7867	2645	431	14434	10637	-2987	15693	587
Himachal Pradesh	4030	2876	1047	824	8777	7134	1026	8811	622
Jammu & Kashmir	7336	3063	801	1483	12683	9017	448	11283	711
Jharkhand	1839	1451	1193	238	4721	4688	119	22350	770
Karnataka	2677	4930	600	625	8832	5889	1959	42421	1322
Kerala	5254	3531	575	2529	11888	11008	2096	14043	1217
Madhya Pradesh	1332	4016	732	129	6210	5019	720	59950	1925
Maharashtra	2156	3856	539	834	7386	5762	1277	70972	2574
Manipur	3815	2924	1563	540	8842	6490	-166	1762	748
Meghalaya	3776	6472	657	887	11792	6937	93	3544	522
Mizoram	3655	4561	864	19	9099	7936	33	758	344
Nagaland	5393	3212	1384	59	10048	7285	164	2621	352
Odisha	1716	1407	1314	539	4976	4307	1349	44934	1677
Punjab	4779	10862	1658	760	18059	13311	2472	14083	725
Rajasthan	2534	3138	967	710	7350	7521	453	64765	1635
Sikkim	3113	1696	980	1009	6798	5670	60	674	312
Tamil Nadu	2902	1917	1100	1061	6980	5803	887	32443	1933
Telangana	1450	4227	374	260	6311	5061	546	25389	752
Tripura	2185	2772	311	162	5429	6922	13	2445	829
Uttarakhand	1069	2531	848	253	4701	5784	928	10608	295
Uttar Pradesh	1150	2855	543	376	4923	6230	70	180489	4787
West Bengal	2126	979	225	650	3980	5888	147	63624	2556
Group of UTs	5179	1864	213	1312	8568	8001	191	715	422
all-India	2071	3081	763	512	6426	6223	513	902039	34907

Table 8: Average monthly expenses (Rs) and receipts (Rs) for crop production per agricultural households engaged in crop production for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	expenses (Rs.)											output (Rs.)				no. per 1000 households engaged in crop production	households engaged in crop production		
	seeds	fertilizer /manure	plant protection chemicals	irri-gation	minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment	inte- rest	lease rent for land	labour		all other ex-penses	total expenses	value of					households engaged in crop production	estd. (00)	sample
								human	animal			products	by-pro-ducts	pre-harvest sale	total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Andhra Pradesh	464	1181	709	53	34	221	1212	1517	112	688	6191	8203	262	18	8482	883	31747	994	
Arunachal Pradesh	345	33	12	27	78	0	6	791	136	361	1790	9357	104	48	9510	861	930	287	
Assam	68	181	66	4	10	1	5	228	26	199	788	4932	252	13	5197	955	32689	1599	
Bihar	147	376	46	163	17	3	91	298	6	306	1454	3037	321	1	3358	900	63872	1906	
Chhattisgarh	110	346	104	9	22	14	54	243	4	222	1128	4365	187	0	4551	978	25035	623	
Gujarat	431	476	169	84	40	8	36	455	29	522	2250	5309	462	3	5773	832	32787	1044	
Haryana	775	1025	655	75	208	60	727	990	16	1697	6228	15803	1319	21	17144	721	11310	468	
Himachal Pradesh	90	186	121	4	18	0	9	210	31	361	1030	3834	149	10	3993	971	8551	604	
Jammu & Kashmir	58	151	41	2	32	1	5	121	39	133	583	3408	393	25	3826	944	10656	680	
Jharkhand	108	158	23	12	10	1	8	113	18	118	571	1892	158	0	2049	982	21939	760	
Karnataka	270	821	209	28	59	74	79	749	110	380	2779	7442	448	19	7908	961	40770	1222	
Kerala	105	573	73	6	16	86	186	1074	14	136	2270	5516	307	49	5872	980	13765	1200	
Madhya Pradesh	341	587	189	45	58	22	44	303	5	690	2284	6204	329	5	6538	944	56604	1714	
Maharashtra	460	835	224	53	48	13	8	510	111	391	2654	6396	248	31	6675	959	68051	2304	
Manipur	32	142	20	7	2	3	28	461	61	274	1029	4003	47	7	4057	966	1702	706	
Meghalaya	26	238	149	0	0	0	10	426	16	71	937	7349	46	17	7412	999	3542	515	

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Table 8: Average monthly expenses (Rs) and receipts (Rs) for crop production per agricultural households engaged in crop production for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	expenses (Rs.)											output (Rs.)				no. per 1000 households engaged in crop production	households engaged in crop production		
	seeds	fertilizer /manure	plant protection chemicals	irri-gation	minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment	inte-rest	lease rent for land	labour		all other ex-penses	total expenses	value of					households engaged in crop production	estd. (00)	sample
								human	animal			products	by-pro-ducts	pre-harvest sale	total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
Mizoram	38	1	2	12	12	0	0	201	24	199	491	4988	37	85	5110	988	749	331	
Nagaland	29	59	10	5	3	0	1	135	6	182	430	3558	83	2	3643	1000	2620	351	
Odisha	46	276	86	15	12	8	102	298	20	139	1001	2307	131	0	2438	979	43999	1580	
Punjab	637	1765	1314	71	345	436	3101	1556	2	2541	11768	26576	1541	0	28117	664	9357	557	
Rajasthan	305	324	47	51	49	16	20	255	4	658	1730	4636	552	4	5192	906	58705	1456	
Sikkim	8	3	0	3	9	0	13	95	53	1	184	1875	7	0	1882	999	674	303	
Tamil Nadu	337	642	166	35	62	39	55	702	35	465	2538	4751	178	82	5012	775	25148	1608	
Telangana	547	1141	456	13	43	91	264	954	53	704	4267	8418	242	6	8666	961	24397	704	
Tripura	56	191	24	18	3	1	16	398	26	201	935	3506	227	0	3733	991	2422	813	
Uttarakhand	97	156	47	18	38	3	3	95	27	162	646	3014	237	4	3255	970	10290	272	
Uttar Pradesh	177	459	92	120	51	13	111	267	7	492	1790	4547	351	14	4912	914	165029	4199	
West Bengal	160	396	90	141	13	8	90	645	30	244	1819	2671	161	4	2836	962	61206	2437	
Group of UTs	130	259	23	12	41	21	101	245	6	182	1021	3017	151	0	3168	868	621	371	
all-India	250	526	165	70	43	32	158	461	32	455	2192	5200	329	13	5542	920	829485	31726	

Table 9: Average monthly expenses (Rs.) and receipts (Rs.) for crop production per agricultural households engaged in crop production for each size class of land possessed

period: July, 2012- June, 2013

size class of land possessed (ha.)	expenses (Rs.)											output (Rs.)				no. per 1000 households engaged in crop production	households engaged in crop production		
	seeds	fertilizer /manure	plant protection chemicals	irri-gation	minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment	inte-rest	lease rent for land	labour		all other ex-penses	total expenses	value of					households engaged in crop production	estd. (00)	sample
								human	animal			products	by-pro-ducts	pre-harvest sale	total				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
<0.01	71	98	66	22	2	73	71	147	45	71	666	1036	57	1	1094	71	1690	202	
0.01 - 0.40	67	165	34	56	11	3	40	115	11	138	639	1310	122	3	1435	863	248099	5296	
0.41 - 1.00	151	370	88	66	24	12	68	306	27	324	1435	3356	260	8	3624	980	308704	7058	
1.01 - 2.00	300	659	194	81	49	36	145	580	45	562	2652	6507	418	18	6944	981	151840	9658	
2.01 - 4.00	587	1150	390	89	107	99	351	1069	66	952	4859	11633	643	33	12308	988	82949	7309	
4.01 - 10.00	1235	2118	953	109	226	182	1077	1978	83	1875	9834	24165	1156	49	25369	981	32889	1986	
10.00+	2789	4842	2340	215	565	525	4088	5284	118	5175	25942	61155	2317	141	63613	947	3315	217	
all size	250	526	165	70	43	32	158	461	32	455	2192	5200	329	13	5542	920	829485	31726	

Table 10: Average expenses (Rs.) and receipts (Rs.) on farming of animals per agricultural household engaged in farming of animals during a period of 30 days for different States/ Group of UTs

period: July, 2012- June, 2013

State/ Group of UTs	expenses (Rs.)						receipts (Rs.)							no. per 1000 households engaged farming of animals	households engaged in farming of animals	
	cost of animal 'seeds'	animal feed	veterinary charges	labour charges	all other expenses	total expenses	milk	egg	live animals	wool	fish	all other receipts	total		estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Andhra Pradesh	50	1112	146	67	31	1405	1635	197	1424	138	0	224	3619	486	17478	684
Arunachal Pradesh	803	477	26	235	565	2106	1478	131	7208	160	371	162	9511	177	191	62
Assam	141	294	29	14	150	627	506	102	1052	2	222	6	1890	633	21661	1093
Bihar	391	785	101	15	32	1324	1379	19	191	7	2	211	1810	574	40743	1347
Chhattisgarh	41	265	56	20	109	491	95	36	175	0	0	120	426	298	7624	187
Gujarat	69	2153	71	27	79	2399	4610	2	27	0	0	235	4874	780	30726	1022
Haryana	55	2944	186	9	61	3256	5792	6	0	0	0	291	6089	933	14649	553
Himachal Pradesh	13	804	66	11	60	953	1672	24	74	0	0	409	2180	853	7518	535
Jammu & Kashmir	42	623	60	6	75	807	1592	4	208	1	0	58	1863	758	8548	535
Jharkhand	29	155	44	2	52	283	118	6	2275	2	2	17	2420	558	12478	387
Karnataka	79	1199	117	50	80	1524	1663	12	278	0	0	531	2485	624	26452	913
Kerala	168	1853	99	53	77	2249	2600	95	317	10	28	307	3356	519	7288	604
Madhya Pradesh	54	694	92	29	45	914	1637	7	158	0	23	385	2210	565	33881	1153
Maharashtra	520	1260	209	68	61	2118	1873	11	965	0	2	188	3039	586	41572	1542
Manipur	873	552	59	35	207	1726	159	53	5640	10	346	110	6318	340	600	288
Meghalaya	119	343	19	20	61	562	91	16	1597	4	0	2	1710	572	2026	299
Mizoram	664	314	14	16	432	1440	204	299	3581	0	62	0	4146	319	242	124

Table 10: Average expenses (Rs.) and receipts (Rs.) on farming of animals per agricultural household engaged in farming of animals during a period of 30 days for different States/ Group of UTs

period: July, 2012- June, 2013

State/ Group of UTs	expenses (Rs.)						receipts (Rs.)							no. per 1000 households engaged farming of animals	households engaged in farming of animals	
	cost of animal 'seeds'	animal feed	veterinary charges	labour charges	all other expenses	total expenses	milk	egg	live animals	wool	fish	all other receipts	total		estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Nagaland	346	487	0	0	434	1268	66	319	6223	0	0	-3	6606	259	679	87
Odisha	81	323	48	30	19	501	435	10	2363	21	32	56	2917	544	24432	930
Punjab	3	2952	403	84	119	3561	4858	4	0	0	0	440	5303	952	13412	688
Rajasthan	55	1616	88	34	75	1868	2480	3	169	11	0	468	3131	766	49626	1364
Sikkim	109	733	22	35	6	906	1672	44	354	0	0	-1	2069	842	568	274
Tamil Nadu	38	1114	108	17	93	1370	1956	12	281	0	822	124	3196	603	19556	1231
Telangana	49	781	73	70	71	1044	1103	1	805	0	0	85	1994	394	9995	317
Tripura	187	412	51	8	98	755	1331	35	439	3	273	140	2220	212	519	185
Uttarakhand	38	858	75	18	4	993	2194	6	249	0	24	335	2809	467	4951	141
Uttar Pradesh	27	889	105	12	35	1068	1415	8	21	0	0	401	1845	699	126168	3641
West Bengal	211	576	70	28	31	916	490	18	399	7	152	195	1261	652	41506	1705
Group of UTs	525	2856	121	102	35	3640	1381	89	2567	0	5	89	4130	434	310	204
all-India	125	1069	107	29	58	1388	1784	21	456	7	52	284	2604	627	565620	22144

Table 11: Average expenses (Rs.) and receipts (in Rs.) on farming of animals per agricultural household engaged in farming of animals during a period of 30 days for each size class of land possessed

period: July, 2012- June, 2013

size class of land possessed (ha.)	expenses (Rs.)						receipts (Rs.)							no. per 1000 households engaged farming of animals	households engaged in farming of animals	
	cost of animal 'seeds'	animal feed	veterinary charges	labour charges	all other expenses	total expenses	milk	egg	live animals	wool	fish	all other receipts	total		engaged farming of animals	estd. (00)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
<0.01	40	1297	75	8	41	1462	2186	16	389	10	5	186	2791	889	21198	1613
0.01 - 0.40	152	881	70	12	38	1152	1341	12	499	3	112	236	2202	591	169898	3732
0.41 - 1.00	66	895	99	9	53	1122	1496	17	364	3	23	263	2167	602	189653	4068
1.01 - 2.00	233	1156	116	33	77	1614	2035	18	522	24	36	289	2925	624	96581	6141
2.01 - 4.00	79	1533	162	58	74	1906	2617	22	512	5	17	379	3552	705	59230	4867
4.01 - 10.00	147	1855	244	158	103	2507	3275	11	579	13	53	511	4442	776	26007	1536
10.00 +	172	2374	329	568	242	3686	4708	956	51	0	60	915	6690	873	3053	187
all sizes	125	1069	107	29	58	1388	1784	21	456	7	52	284	2604	627	565620	22144

Table 12: Average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agricultural household by MPCE decile class for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agricultural household belonging to the MPCE decile class												no. of households having outstanding loan	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	all classes	proportion of households with outstanding loan	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)
Andhra Pradesh	660	779	718	734	746	1198	1084	1254	2184	1907	1234	92.9	33421	1057
Arunachal Pradesh	9	6	14	25	23	13	5	299	48	77	54	19.1	206	55
Assam	9	11	31	20	43	16	12	64	24	94	34	17.5	5995	387
Bihar	141	222	118	151	183	176	96	202	234	130	163	42.5	30156	949
Chhattisgarh	52	38	65	38	29	49	122	83	90	349	102	37.2	9538	281
Gujarat	151	251	521	230	202	179	377	228	547	869	381	42.6	16743	627
Haryana	600	912	1285	1118	415	489	825	473	1026	951	790	42.3	6645	290
Himachal Pradesh	74	77	285	200	73	537	233	293	288	552	280	27.9	2457	235
Jammu & Kashmir	84	25	53	20	36	12	187	82	78	498	122	30.7	3463	252
Jharkhand	20	26	14	29	29	30	34	70	83	163	57	28.9	6464	290
Karnataka	603	423	966	1204	835	737	1118	860	1287	1277	972	77.3	32775	1036
Kerala	1343	1655	813	1976	2666	1987	1842	2004	3113	3121	2136	77.7	10908	872
Madhya Pradesh	77	139	163	118	362	281	360	363	473	543	321	45.7	27414	994
Maharashtra	214	265	309	600	308	585	390	604	887	1033	547	57.3	40672	1551
Manipur	36	39	26	38	67	19	49	26	69	207	61	23.9	421	170
Meghalaya	0	0	3	0	91	1	1	1	4	35	14	2.4	84	24
Mizoram	35	37	7	0	0	0	0	0	204	6	29	6.2	47	26
Nagaland	0	1	4	0	0	0	28	14	5	10	6	2.5	65	17
Odisha	63	40	117	87	93	125	83	164	363	1420	282	57.5	25830	954
Punjab	470	475	220	579	481	998	2064	1461	1851	2370	1195	53.2	7499	473
Rajasthan	207	871	416	743	639	434	796	796	886	1126	705	61.8	40055	1107
Sikkim	0	65	10	137	9	26	17	22	183	405	99	14.3	97	64
Tamil Nadu	582	680	686	697	994	1165	1567	1258	1708	1619	1159	82.5	26780	1577

Table 12: Average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agricultural household by MPCE decile class for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agricultural household belonging to the MPCE decile class												no. of households having outstanding loan	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	all classes	proportion of households with outstanding loan	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		(13)	(14)
Telangana	1161	1236	860	1010	1092	673	635	550	961	1200	935	89.1	22628	669
Tripura	8	25	24	48	28	36	8	17	188	78	50	22.9	559	232
Uttarakhand	271	378	181	105	344	118	65	717	549	662	356	50.8	5387	155
Uttar Pradesh	102	123	221	159	156	259	265	274	272	687	273	43.8	79081	2359
West Bengal	50	60	84	105	116	153	306	166	233	338	178	51.5	32787	1309
Group of UTs	84	802	193	160	409	16	234	458	1237	916	477	37.2	267	137
all-India	128	243	231	297	382	361	417	519	630	1081	470	51.9	468481	18177

Table 13: Average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agricultural household by size class of land possessed for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	average amount of outstanding loan(Rs '00) per agricultural household belonging to the size class of land possessed									no. of households having outstanding loan	
	< 0.01	0.01 - 0.40	0.41 - 1.00	1.01 - 2.00	2.01 - 4.00	4.01 - 10.00	10.00 +	all sizes	proportion of households with outstanding loan	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)
Andhra Pradesh	2409	739	893	1049	1623	3500	2494	1234	92.9	33421	1057
Arunachal Pradesh	11	0	28	15	38	340	0	54	19.1	206	55
Assam	4	8	24	67	71	173	0	34	17.5	5995	387
Bihar	73	138	132	341	279	424	1494	163	42.5	30156	949
Chhattisgarh	0	48	93	79	202	239	0	102	37.2	9538	281
Gujarat	69	120	247	311	826	1624	1148	381	42.6	16743	627
Haryana	95	192	737	900	1573	1162	4681	790	42.3	6645	290
Himachal Pradesh	44	183	331	520	682	827	0	280	27.9	2457	235
Jammu & Kashmir	374	98	49	563	250	272	0	122	30.7	3463	252
Jharkhand	0	56	46	85	92	200	0	57	28.9	6464	290
Karnataka	355	778	633	987	1248	2321	3673	972	77.3	32775	1036
Kerala	1690	1592	1944	3467	6070	7505	15726	2136	77.7	10908	872
Madhya Pradesh	91	119	152	270	629	1168	1952	321	45.7	27414	994
Maharashtra	102	453	232	455	582	2071	3869	547	57.3	40672	1551
Manipur	65	62	47	82	42	248	0	61	23.9	421	170
Meghalaya	0	0	0	41	5	12	0	14	2.4	84	24
Mizoram	82	0	7	81	6	5	0	29	6.2	47	26
Nagaland	35	0	1	6	23	0	0	6	2.5	65	17
Odisha	88	167	337	181	326	1302	22281	282	57.5	25830	954
Punjab	131	246	516	1641	2292	3266	9274	1195	53.2	7499	473
Rajasthan	1694	334	431	678	1031	1548	1528	705	61.8	40055	1107
Sikkim	100	12	53	275	805	3197	0	99	14.3	97	64
Tamil Nadu	377	674	1192	1200	2147	3224	4512	1159	82.5	26780	1577

Table 13: Average amount of outstanding loan (Rs '00) per agricultural household by size class of land possessed for different States/ Group of UTs

State/ Group of UTs	average amount of outstanding loan(Rs '00) per agricultural household belonging to the size class of land possessed									no. of households having outstanding loan	
	< 0.01	0.01 - 0.40	0.41 - 1.00	1.01 - 2.00	2.01 - 4.00	4.01 - 10.00	10.00 +	all sizes	proportion of households with outstanding loan	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)
Telangana	563	578	794	1033	1097	1369	2690	935	89.1	22628	669
Tripura	14	85	37	47	54	17	0	50	22.9	559	232
Uttarakhand	94	133	458	1555	1177	2668	2500	356	50.8	5387	155
Uttar Pradesh	219	160	218	457	1075	1248	2178	273	43.8	79081	2359
West Bengal	57	146	197	330	329	435	2760	178	51.5	32787	1309
Group of UTs	267	295	416	564	1477	704	391	477	37.2	267	137
all-India	311	239	354	548	949	1827	2903	470	51.9	468481	18177

Appendix B

Concepts and Definitions

Concepts and Definitions

1.1 Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. By "normally" it is meant that temporary visitors are excluded while temporary *stay aways* are included. Thus, a son or a daughter residing in a hostel for studies is excluded from the household of his/her parents, but a resident employee or resident domestic servant or paying guest (but not just a tenant in the house) is included in the employer's/host's household. "Living together" is usually given more importance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria are in conflict. For example, a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or a different house) due to space shortage or otherwise, the household formed by such a person's family members is taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc. is considered as a single-member household except that a family living in such an establishment is considered as one household only.

1.2 Household size: The size of a household is the total number of persons, normally living together in the household.

1.3 Agricultural Household: For the purpose of Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of NSS 70th round, an agricultural household was defined as a household receiving some value of produce from agriculture activities (e.g. cultivation of field crops, horticultural crops, fodder crops, plantation, animal husbandry, poultry, fishery, piggery, bee-keeping, vermiculture, sericulture, etc.) during last 365 days. However, household which were entirely agricultural labour household were excluded from the coverage. In contrast to the definition of farmer used in 59th Round, the necessary condition of 'land possession' had been dispensed with in this round. In this connection, it is also important to note that apart from agricultural labourers, households receiving income entirely from coastal fishing, activity of rural artisans and agricultural services were not considered as agricultural household and they were kept out of the scope of the survey. Further, to eliminate households pursuing agricultural activities of insignificant nature, households with at least one member self-employed in agriculture either in the principal status or in subsidiary status and having total value of produce more than ₹3000/- during the last 365 days were only considered for being selected for this survey.

1.4 Ownership of land: (i) A plot of land is considered to be owned by the household if permanent heritable possession, with or without the right to transfer the title, is vested in a member or members of the household. Land held in owner-like possession under long term lease or assignment is also considered as land owned. Thus, in determining the ownership of a plot of land two basic concepts are involved, namely,

(a) Land owned by the household, i.e., land on which the household has the right of permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title, e.g., Pattadars, Bhumidars, Jenmos, Bhumiswamis, Rayat Sithibans, etc. A plot of land may be leased out to others by the owner without losing the right of permanent heritable possession.

(b) Land held under special conditions such that the holder does not possess the title of ownership but the right for long term possession of the land (for example, land possessed under perpetual lease, hereditary tenure and long term lease for 30 years or more) will be considered as being held under owner like possession. In the States where land reform legislations have provided for full proprietorship to erstwhile tenants, they are to be considered as having owner like possession, even if they have not paid the full compensation.

(ii) Sometimes a plot may be possessed by a tribal in accordance with traditional tribal rights from local chieftains or village/district council. Again, a plot may be occupied by a tenant for which the right of ownership vests in the community. In both the cases, the tribal or other individual (tenant) are taken as owner, for in all such cases, the holder has the owner like possession of land in question.

1.5 Principal source of income: The principal source of income of the household is the source which yields maximum income among various sources from which the household received any income during the 365 days prior to the date of survey. The different sources are (i) cultivation, (ii) livestock, (iii) other agricultural activity, (iv) wage/salaried employment, (v) non-agricultural enterprises, (vi) pension, (vii) remittances, (viii) interest and dividends and (ix) others (which includes income from dividends, interest etc., as well as income from non-economic activities like begging, prostitution etc.).

1.6 Lease of land: (i) Land given to others on rent or free by owner of the land without surrendering the right of permanent heritable title is defined as land leased-out. It is defined

as land leased-in if it is taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract may be written or oral.

(ii) Sometimes orchards and plantations are given to others for harvesting the produce for which the owner receives a payment in cash or kind. Such transactions are not treated as 'lease' for the purpose of the survey.

1.7 Otherwise possessed land: This is understood to mean all public/institutional land possessed by the household without title of ownership or occupancy right. The possession is without the consent of the owner. Private land (i.e. land owned by the household sector) possessed by the household without title of ownership and occupancy right are *not* included in this category. All private land encroached upon by the household are treated as leased-in land.

1.8 Land possessed: Land possessed is given by land owned (including land under 'owner like possession') + land leased in - land leased out + land held by the household but neither owned nor leased in (e.g., encroached land).

1.9 Agricultural production: Agricultural production included:

- a) Growing of field crops (including fodder crops), fruits, grapes, nuts, seeds, seedlings in the nurseries, bulbs, vegetables and flowers both in open and under glass, production of fodder crops etc.
- b) Production of plantation crops like tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber etc.
- c) Forest production in parcels of land which form part of enumeration holding and
- d) Production of livestock and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, fish, honey, rabbits, furbearing animals and silk-worm cocoons. However, rearing pet animals are not considered as agricultural production.

1.10 Cultivation: All activities relating to production of crops and related ancillary activities were considered as cultivation. Growing of trees, plants or crops as plantation or orchards (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea etc.) were not considered as cultivation activities for the purpose of this survey. In general, the activities covered under NIC-2008 classes 0111, 0112, 0113, 0114, 0116, 0119 and among class 0128 sub classes 01281, 01282, etc., were considered as cultivation.

1.11 Livestock: Livestock are those animals which are used for food, fibre, labour, etc. Animals kept as pets, snakes, reptiles, frogs, fishes are excluded from the coverage of livestock.

1.12 Other agricultural activity: Other agricultural activities included all the activities in the agricultural sector, except cultivation and livestock farming activities, like activities of growing of plantation, orchard, forestry, logging, fishery, etc.

1.13 Farm business: Farm business comprises household economic activities like cultivation, including cultivation of plantation and orchard crops, and processing of produce on the farm, e.g. paddy hulling and gur making. Although gur making is a manufacturing activity, this is covered under farm business for the purpose of this survey only when such activity is carried out in the farm by indigenous method. Such activities when they are carried out in non-household enterprises are to be excluded from the purview of the farm business. Farm business also includes activities ancillary to agriculture, like livestock raising, poultry, fishing, dairy farm activities, bee keeping and other allied activities coming under Section A (Division 01 to Division 03) of the National Industrial Classification 2008.

1.14 Non-farm business: Non-farm business is defined as all household economic activities other than those covered in the farm business. This covers manufacturing, mining & quarrying, trade, hotel & restaurant, transport, construction, repairing and other services. For the purpose of this survey, non-farm business excludes such activities when they are carried out in non-household enterprises. All non-farm business enterprises, which are registered under section 2m(i) or 2m(ii) and section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 are excluded from the scope of this survey. Further, Bidi and cigar manufacturing establishments registered under the Bidi and Cigar Workers (condition of employment) Act, 1966 will also be kept outside the coverage of this survey.

1.15 Agricultural labour: A person is considered to be engaged as agricultural labour, if he/ she follows one or more of the following agricultural occupations in the capacity of a wage paid manual labour, whether paid in cash or kind or both:

- (i) farming
- (ii) dairy farming
- (iii) production of any horticultural commodity
- (iv) raising of livestock, bees or poultry

(v) any practice performed on a farm as incidental to or in conjunction with farm operations (including forestry and timbering) and the preparation for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriage for transportation to market of farm produce. Further, 'carriage for transportation' refers **only to the first stage of the transport** from farm to the first place of disposal.

1.16 Principal activity status The usual principal activity was determined with reference to the fixed period of July to December 2012 in visit 1 and with reference to January to June 2013 in visit 2. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time (major time criterion) during the fixed period July to December 2012 / January to June 2013, was considered the *usual principal activity status* of the person.

1.16.1 To decide the usual principal activity of a person, he/ she was first categorised as belonging to the labour force or not, during the reference period **on the basis of major time criterion**. Persons, thus, adjudged as not belonging to the labour force were assigned the broad activity status 'neither working nor available for work'. For the persons belonging to the labour force, the broad activity status of either 'working' or 'not working but seeking and/or available for work' was then ascertained again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent in the labour force during the reference period. Within the broad activity status so determined, the detailed activity status category of a person pursuing more than one such activity was determined again on the basis of the relatively longer time spent.

1.16.2 The detailed activity statuses are as follows:

activity status	code
worked in hh. enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker	11
worked in hh. enterprise (self-employed) as employer	12
worked as helper in hh. enterprises (unpaid family worker)	21
worked as regular salaried/wage employee	31
worked as casual wage labour : in public works other than MGNREG public works	41
in MGNREG public works	42
in other types of work	51
did not work but was seeking and/or available for work	81
attended educational institutions	91
attended domestic duties only	92
attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle-feed etc) sewing, tailing, weaving, etc. for hh. use	93
rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.	94
not able to work due to disability	95
others (including begging, prostitution, etc.)	97

1.16.3 Codes 11, 12, 21, 31, 41, 42 & 51 refer to the 'employed', 81 to the 'unemployed' and the remaining viz. 91 to 97 (excluding 96) refer to the 'not in labour force'.

1.17 Subsidiary economic activity status: A person whose principal usual status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion may have pursued some economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period. The status in which such economic activity was pursued during the reference period July to December 2012/ January to June 2013 was the subsidiary economic activity status of the person. In case of multiple subsidiary economic activities, the major activity and status based on the relatively longer time spent criterion was considered. Engagement in work in subsidiary capacity may arise out of the two following situations:

- i. a person may be engaged in a relatively longer period during the reference period in economic (non-economic activity) and for a relatively minor period, which is not less than 30 days, in another economic activity (any economic activity).
- ii. a person may be pursuing an economic activity (non-economic activity) almost throughout the reference period in the principal status and also simultaneously pursuing another economic activity (any economic activity) for relatively shorter time in a subsidiary capacity. In such cases, since both the activities are being pursued throughout the reference period and hence the duration of both the activities are more than 30 days, the activity which is being pursued for a relatively shorter time is considered as his/ her subsidiary activity.

1.18 Liability: All claims against the household held by others were considered as the liabilities of the household. Thus, all loans payable by the household to others, irrespective of whether they were cash loans or kind loans were deemed as the liability of the household. Unpaid bills of grocers, doctors, lawyers etc. constitute the liability of the household. Different kinds of liabilities were defined below:

(i) Cash loan: All loans taken in cash were considered as cash loans payable, irrespective of whether those loans are repaid or proposed to be repaid in cash or in kind. Cash loans, generally, cover borrowings at specific rate of interest for a specific period of time. However, if a loan was taken even at 'nil' rate of interest from relatives and friends, it was considered as cash loan. The loans might have taken against a security or without any

security. Dues payable by the household owing to the purchase of goods under hire-purchase scheme were treated as cash loans.

(ii) **Kind loan:** All loans taken in kind (except the case of hire-purchase) irrespective of whether those were already repaid or yet to be repaid in cash or in kind were considered as kind loans payable.

1.19 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) is an important step towards the realization of the right to work and to enhance the livelihood security of the households in the rural areas of the country. According to this Act, Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes (REGS) are formed by the State Governments. The Scheme provides at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Adult means a person who has completed his/ her eighteen years of age. Unskilled manual work means any physical work which any adult person is capable of doing without any special skill/ training. The implementing agency of the scheme may be any Department of the Central Government or a State Government, a Zila Parishad, Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government.

Appendix C

Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

Note on Sample Design and Estimation Procedure

1. Introduction

1.1 The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, started its seventieth round from 1st January 2013. The survey continued till 31st December 2013.

1.2 **Subject Coverage:** The 70th round (January 2013 - December 2013) of NSS was earmarked for surveys on land and livestock holdings, debt and investment and situation assessment survey of agricultural households. The last survey on these subjects was conducted in 59th round of NSS (January 2003 - December 2003).

2. Outline of Survey Programme

2.1 **Geographical coverage:** This survey covered the whole of the Indian Union.

2.2 **Visits 1 & 2:** Each sample FSU was visited twice during this round. Since the workload of the first visit (i.e. visit 1) was more, the first visit continued till the end of July 2013. Thus, period of the first visit was January – July 2013 and that of the second visit (i.e. visit 2) was August – December 2013.

The listing schedule (sch 0.0) was canvassed only in the first visit. Schedules 18.1, 18.2 and 33 were canvassed in independent sets of sample households. Each sample household was visited twice. Visit 1 and visit 2 schedules were canvassed in the same set of sample households during first and second visit respectively. Contents of the schedules for the two visits were not same since the information relate to two different seasons.

2.3 **Sub-rounds:** The survey period of the round were divided into two sub-rounds. Sub-round one consisted of the first half of the survey period of each visit i.e. 1st Jan -15th April 2013 for visit 1 and 1st August – 15th October 2013 for visit 2 while sub-round two consisted of the remaining period of the respective visits. Thus, each sub-round was of three and a half months duration for visit 1 and two and a half months for visit 2.

In each of these two sub-rounds equal number of sample villages/ blocks (FSUs) were allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt was made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it was allotted. Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction was not strictly enforced in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and rural areas of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

The villages/blocks visited in the first sub-round of first visit were revisited during the first sub-round of the second visit. Similarly, villages/blocks of sub-round 2 of visit 1 were revisited in sub-round 2 of visit 2.

2.4 Schedules of enquiry: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry were canvassed:

- Schedule 0.0 : list of households
- Schedule 18.1 : land and livestock holdings (rural only)
- Schedule 18.2 : debt and investment
- Schedule 33 : situation assessment survey of agricultural households (rural only)

3. Sample Design

3.1 Outline of sample design: A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the 70th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the census villages (Panchayat wards in case of Kerala) in the rural sector and Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban sector. The ultimate stage units (USU) were households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling was the selection of two hamlet-groups (hgs)/ sub-blocks (sbs) from each rural/ urban FSU.

3.2 Sampling Frame for First Stage Units: *For the rural sector*, the list of 2001 census villages updated by excluding the villages urbanised and including the towns de-urbanised after 2001 census (henceforth the term ‘village’ would mean Panchayat wards for Kerala) constituted the sampling frame. *For the urban sector*, the latest updated list of UFS blocks (2007-12) was considered as the sampling frame.

3.3 Stratification:

(a) Stratum had been formed at district level. Within each district of a State/ UT, generally speaking, two basic strata were formed: i) rural stratum comprising of all rural areas of the district and (ii) urban stratum comprising all the urban areas of the district. However, within the urban areas of a district, if there were one or more towns with population 10 lakhs or more as per population census 2011 in a district, each of them formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district was considered as another basic stratum.

(b) However, a special stratum in the rural sector only was formed at State/UT level before district- strata were formed in case of each of the following 20 States/UTs: Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. This stratum comprised all the villages of the State with population less than 50 as per census 2001.

(c) In case of rural sectors of Nagaland one special stratum was formed within the State consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages. Similarly, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, one more special stratum had been formed within the UT consisting of all inaccessible villages. Thus for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, two special strata had been formed at the UT level:

- (i) special stratum 1 comprising all the interior and inaccessible villages
- (ii) special stratum 2 containing all the villages, other than those in special stratum 1, having population less than 50 as per census 2001.

3.4 Sub-stratification:

Rural sector: Different sub-stratifications were done for ‘hilly’ States and other States. Ten (10) States were considered as hilly States. They were: Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

(a) sub-stratification for hilly States: If ‘r’ be the sample size allocated for a rural stratum, the number of sub-strata formed was ‘r/2’. The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to ‘r/2’ was demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal population.

(b) sub-stratification for other States (non-hilly States except Kerala): The villages within a district as per frame were first arranged in ascending order of *proportion of irrigated area in the cultivated area of the village*. Then sub-strata 1 to ‘r/2’ was demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and had more or less equal *cultivated area*. The information on irrigated area and cultivated area was obtained from the village directory of census 2001.

(c) sub-stratification for Kerala: Although Kerala is a non-hilly State but because of non-availability of information on irrigation at FSU (Panchayat Ward) level, sub-stratification by proportion of irrigated area was not possible. Hence the procedure for sub-stratification was same as that of hilly States in case of Kerala.

Urban sector: There was no sub-stratification for the strata of million plus cities. For other strata, each district was divided into 2 sub-strata as follows:

- sub-stratum 1: all towns of the district with population less than 50000 as per census 2011
- sub-stratum 2: remaining non-million plus towns of the district

3.5 **Total sample size (FSUs):** 8042 FSUs were allocated for the central sample at all-India level.

3.6 **Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:** The total number of sample FSUs were allocated to the States and UTs in proportion to population as per census 2011 subject to a minimum sample

allocation to each State/ UT. While doing so, the resource availability in terms of number of field investigators as well as comparability with previous round of survey on the same subjects was also kept in view.

3.7 Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors: State/ UT level sample size was allocated between two sectors in proportion to population as per *census 2011* with double weightage to urban sector subject to the restriction that urban sample size for bigger states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc. did not exceed the rural sample size. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) was allocated to each state/ UT.

3.8 Allocation to strata: Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per census 2011. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2.

For special stratum formed in the rural areas of 20 States/UTs, as discussed in para 3.3 (b), 2 FSUs were allocated to each.

For special stratum 1 in the rural areas of Nagaland and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, 4 and 2 FSUs were allocated respectively.

3.9 Allocation to sub-strata:

3.9.1 Rural: Allocation was 2 for each sub-stratum.

3.9.2 Urban: Stratum allocations were distributed among the two sub-strata in proportion to the number of FSUs in the sub-strata. Minimum allocation for each sub-stratum was 2.

3.10 Selection of FSUs:

For the rural sector, from each stratum x sub-stratum, required number of sample villages were selected by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) procedure.

For the urban sector, FSUs were selected by using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR) from each stratum x sub-stratum.

Both rural and urban samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal number of samples were allocated among the two sub rounds.

3.11 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks: In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the sample FSU, the same was done by more or less equalizing population. While doing so, it was ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed were clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks.

Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) were selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks were formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population was always selected and termed as hg/ sb 1; one more hg/ sb was selected from the remaining hg's/ sb's by simple random sampling (SRS) and termed as hg/ sb 2. Listing and selection of the households was done independently in the two selected hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks.

3.12 Formation of second stage strata and allocation of households

3.12.1 Schedule 18.1: Land & Livestock Holdings Survey (LHS) (rural only):

Four SSS were formed for schedule 18.1 based on four land possessed codes. SSS number was same as the land possessed code.

Each household was given a land possessed code according to the following criteria:

land possessed code	critterion: area of the land possessed by the household as on the date of survey
1	less than 0.005 hectare
2	equal to or more than 0.005 hectare but less than 1.000 hectare
3	equal to or more than 1.000 hectare but less than 2.000 hectares
4	equal to or more than 2.000 hectares

3.12.2 Schedule 33: Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households (SAS) (rural only):

Only 'agricultural households' were considered for this schedule. The agricultural households were divided into four SSS based on land possessed codes similar to LHS second stage strata.

3.12.3 Schedule 18.2: Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS):

Three SSS were formed both in rural and urban sector: (i) households indebted either to institutional agencies only or to both institutional and non-institutional agencies, (ii) households indebted to non-institutional agencies only and (iii) households without any indebtedness.

3.12.4 Allocation and selection of sample households: The total number of households surveyed in an FSU is given below for each schedule type:

Two households were selected from each SSS for schedule 18.1 and 33. In case of hamlet group formation, one household was selected from each hg × SSS for schedule 18.1 and 33. For schedule 18.2, the number of sample households were 6, 4 and 4 from SSS 1, 2 and 3 respectively. In case of hamlet group/sub-block formation, the number of sample households were 3, 2 and 2 from each (hg/sb) × SSS for schedule 18.2. The number of SSS, allocations and sampling scheme by schedule type are illustrated in the following table.

schedule type	number of SSS	number of sample households surveyed		sampling scheme within each SSS
		rural	urban	
18.1	4	8 (2 households from each SSS)	----	SRSWOR
18.2	3	14 (SSS1 = 6, SSS2 = 4, SSS3 = 4)	14 (SSS1 = 6, SSS2 = 4, SSS3 = 4)	
33	4	8 (2 households from each SSS)	----	

3.12.5 Selection of households: From each SSS the sample households for each of the schedules were selected by SRSWOR.

4. Estimation Procedure

4.1 Notations:

s = subscript for s-th stratum

t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum

m = subscript for sub-sample (m = 1, 2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU [village (panchayat ward)/ block]

d = subscript for a hamlet-group/ sub-block (d = 1, 2)

j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum in an FSU/ hg/sb

k = subscript for k-th sample household under a particular second stage stratum within an FSU/ hg/sb

D = total number of hg's/ sb's formed in the sample FSU

D* = (D – 1) for FSUs with D > 1

N = total number of FSUs in any rural/urban sub-stratum

n = number of sample FSUs surveyed including 'uninhabited' and 'zero cases' but excluding casualty for a particular sub-sample and sub-stratum.

H = total number of households listed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

h = number of households surveyed in a second-stage stratum of an FSU / hamlet-group or sub-block of sample FSU

x, y = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation

\hat{X} , \hat{Y} = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

$y_{stmidjk}$ = observed value of the characteristic y for the k-th household in the j-th second stage stratum of the d-th hg/ sb (d = 1, 2) of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the t-th sub-stratum of s-th stratum.

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols are suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

4.2 Formulae for Estimation of Aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum × sub-stratum:

4.2.1 Schedules 18.1 / 33:

4.2.1.1 Rural:

(i) For j-th second stage stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_j = \frac{N}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \left[\frac{H_{i1j}}{h_{i1j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i1j}} y_{i1jk} + D_i^* \times \frac{H_{i2j}}{h_{i2j}} \sum_{k=1}^{h_{i2j}} y_{i2jk} \right]$$

(ii) For all second-stage strata combined:

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_j \hat{Y}_j$$

Note: i) Schedules 18.1 and 33 were canvassed in rural sector only

ii) Values of j for different schedules are as follows:

for sch. 18.1/33, j = 1, 2, 3 or 4;

4.2.1.2 *Estimates in respect of joint operational holdings:* In the case of joint operational holdings operated by the sample household jointly with other household(s), the value of a characteristic of the operational holding is first multiplied by the percentage share of land of the sample household(s) and then the higher estimates are built up.

4.3 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a sub-stratum:

Overall estimate for aggregates for a sub-stratum (\hat{Y}_{st}) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

$$\hat{Y}_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1}^2 \hat{Y}_{stm}$$

4.4 Overall Estimate for Aggregates for a stratum:

Overall estimate for a stratum (\hat{Y}_s) is obtained as

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_t \hat{Y}_{st}$$

4.5 Overall Estimate of Aggregates at State/UT/all-India level:

The overall estimate \hat{Y} at the State/ UT/ all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates \hat{Y}_s over all strata belonging to the State/ UT/ all-India.

4.6 Estimates of Ratios:

Let \hat{Y} and \hat{X} be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/ UT/ all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate (\hat{R}) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) is obtained as $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$.

4.7 **Estimates of Error:** The estimated variances of the above estimates are as follows:

4.7.1 **For aggregate \hat{Y} :** $V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}) = \sum_s V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_s) = \sum_s \sum_t V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st})$ where $V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st})$ is given by

$V\hat{a}r(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2$, where \hat{Y}_{st1} and \hat{Y}_{st2} are the estimates for sub-sample 1 and sub-sample 2 respectively for stratum 's' and sub-stratum 't'.

4.7.2 **For ratio \hat{R} :**

$M\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \sum_s \sum_t M\hat{S}E_{st}(\hat{R})$ where $M\hat{S}E_{st}(\hat{R})$ is given by

$$M\hat{S}E_{st}(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{4\hat{X}^2} \left[(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2 + \hat{R}^2 (\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2})^2 - 2\hat{R}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})(\hat{X}_{st1} - \hat{X}_{st2}) \right]$$

4.7.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{V}ar(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$R\hat{S}E(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{M\hat{S}E(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

5. Multipliers:

5(a) Two sets of multipliers are obtained:

- (i) For visit 1 only
- (ii) For visit 2 only

Hence, household multiplier is equal to:

- (i) visit 1 multiplier for all estimation based only on the visit 1 households
- (ii) visit 2 multiplier for all estimation based only on the visit 2 households
- (iii) visit 2 multiplier for generating combined estimates based on the common set of households of visit 1 and visit 2.

5(b) The formulae for multipliers at stratum/sub-stratum/second-stage stratum for a sub-sample and schedule type are given below:

sch type	sector	formula for multipliers	
		hg / sb 1	hg / sb 2
18.1 / 33	rural	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times \frac{H_{stmi1j}}{h_{stmi1j}}$	$\frac{N_{st}}{n_{stmj}} \times D_{stmi}^* \times \frac{H_{stmi2j}}{h_{stmi2j}}$
	(j = 1, 2, 3, 4)		

Note: (i) For estimating any characteristic for any domain not specifically considered in sample design, indicator variable is used.

(ii) Multipliers are computed on the basis of information available in the listing schedule irrespective of any misclassification observed between the listing schedule and detailed enquiry schedule.

(iii) For estimating number of villages possessing a characteristic, $D_{stmi}^* = 0$ in the relevant multipliers and there is only one multiplier for the village.

Appendix D

Facsimile of Schedule 33

RURAL

CENTRAL	
STATE	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SEVENTIETH ROUND : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2013
SCHEDULE 33: SITUATION ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

VISIT 1

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. name of head of household:
3. tehsil:	7. name of informant:
4. village name:	

[1] identification of sample household									
item no.	item	Code			item no.	item	code		
1.	srl. no. of sample village				12.	FOD sub-region			
2.	round number	7		0	13.	sample hamlet-group number			
3.	schedule number	3		3	14.	second stage stratum number			
4.	sample (<i>central - 1, state - 2</i>)				15.	sample household number			
5.	sector (<i>rural - 1</i>)			1	16.	visit number			1
6.	NSS region				17.	serial number of informant # (as in column 1 of block 4)			
7.	district				18.	response code			
8.	stratum				19.	survey code			
9.	sub - stratum				20.	reason for substitution of original household			
10.	sub-round								
11.	sub-sample								

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 18: response code: informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant -4, others -9.

item 19: survey code: original - 1, substitute - 2, casualty - 3.

item 20: reason for substitution of original household: informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others - 9

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

[2] particulars of field operations									
srl. no.	item		field investigator (FI) /assistant superintending officer (ASO)				field officer (FO)/ superintending officer (SO)		
(1)	(2)		(3)				(4)		
1 (a)	i) name (block letters)								
	ii) code								
	iii) signature								
1 (b)	i) name (block letters)								
	ii) code								
	iii) signature								
2.	date(s) of :		DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY	
	(i) survey/ inspection								
	(ii) receipt								
	(iii) scrutiny								
	(iv) despatch								
3.	number of additional sheets attached								
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes)								
5.	number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team who canvassed the Schedule								
6.	whether any remarks have been entered by FI/ ASO/ supervisory officer (yes -1, no-2)	(i) in block 16/17							
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule							

[16] remarks by investigators (FI/ASO)

[17] comments by supervisory officer(s)

[3] household characteristics							
1.	household size			source of income of the household during last 365 days			
2.	religion (code)			activity		whether performed? (yes -1,no-2)	principal income source? (yes-1, no-2)
3.	social group (code)						
4.	dwelling unit code (<i>owned -1, hired -2, no dwelling unit -3, others -9</i>)			16.	cultivation		
5.	type of structure (<i>katcha-1, semi-pucca-2, pucca-3</i>)			17.	livestock		
6.	principal source of drinking water (code)			18.	other agricultural activity		
7.	whether household possess any land? (yes - 1, no - 2)			19.	non-agricultural enterprises		
8.	<i>if '1' in item 7</i> , type of land possessed (code)			20.	wage/salaried employment		
9.	does the household possess any land outside the village (code)?			21.	pension		
10.	whether operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days? (yes-1, no-2)			22.	remittances		
11.	land as on date of survey (ha 0.000)	owned			23.	others	
12.		leased-in					
13.		neither owned nor leased-in			24.	whether the household has MGNREG job card (yes-1, no-2).	
14.		leased-out			25.	does the household possess ration card (yes -1, no - 2)?	
15.		total possessed (11+12+13-14)			26.	<i>if '1' in item 25</i> , type of ration card (code)	

CODES FOR BLOCK 3

item 2: religion: Hinduism-1, Islam-2, Christianity -3, Sikhism-4, Jainism-5, Buddhism-6, Zoroastrianism-7, others-9

item 3: social group: scheduled tribe-1, scheduled caste-2, other backward class-3, others-9.

item 6: principal source of drinking water: tap-1, tube well/borehole-2, well: protected-3 unprotected-4, spring: protected-5, unprotected-6; rainwater collection -7, surface water (tank/pond-river, dam, stream, canal, lake, etc.)-8, others (tanker-truck, cart with small tank or drum, bottled water, etc)-9

item 8: type of land possessed: homestead only - 1, homestead and other land - 2, other land only - 9.

item 9: does the household possess any land outside the village: yes: within state - 1, outside state - 2, both within and outside state - 3; no - 4.

item 26: type of ration card: Antyodaya -1, BPL - 2, others - 9

crop codes					
paddy	0101	plum.....	0612	groundnut.....	1001
jowar	0102	kiwi fruit.....	0613	castorseed.....	1002
bajra	0103	chiku	0614	sesamum (til)	1003
maize	0104	papaya	0615	rapeseed& mustard	1004
ragi	0105	guava.....	0616	linseed	1005
wheat	0106	almond.....	0617	coconut.....	1006
barley	0107	walnut.....	0618	sunflower.....	1007
small millets	0108	cashewnuts.....	0619	safflower.....	1008
other cereals	0188	apricot.....	0620	soyabean.....	1009
gram	0201	jackfruit.....	0621	nigerseed.....	1010
tur (arhar)	0202	lichi.....	0622	oil palm.....	1011
urad	0203	pineapple.....	0623	other oilseeds.....	1088
moong	0204	watermelon.....	0624	cotton.....	1101
masur	0205	musk melon.....	0625	jute.....	1102
horsegram	0206	bread fruits.....	0626	mesta.....	1103
beans (pulses)	0207	ber.....	0627	sunhemp.....	1104
peas (pulses)	0208	bel.....	0628	other fibres.....	1188
other pulses	0288	mulberry (sahatoot).....	0629	indigo.....	1201
sugarcane	0401	aonla (amla).....	0630	other dyes & tan.materials	1288
palmvriah	0402	other fruits.....	0688	opium.....	1301
other sugar crops	0488	potato.....	0701	tobacco.....	1302
pepper (black)	0501	tapioca (cassava).....	0702	other drugs & narcotics	1388
chillies	0502	sweet potato.....	0703	guar.....	1401
ginger.....	0503	yam.....	0704	oats.....	1402
turmeric.....	0504	elephant foot yam.....	0705	green manures.....	1403
cardamom (small).....	0505	colocasia/arum.....	0706	other fodder crops.....	1488
cardamom (large).....	0506	other tuber crop.....	0707	tea.....	1501
betelnuts (arecanuts)..	0507	onion.....	0708	coffee.....	1502
garlic.....	0508	carrot.....	0709	rubber.....	1503
coriander.....	0509	radish.....	0710	other plantation crops...	1588
tamarind.....	0510	beetroot.....	0711	orchids.....	1601
cumin seed.....	0511	turnip (shalgam).....	0712	rose.....	1602
fennel / anise seed.....	0512	tomato.....	0713	gladiolus.....	1603
nutmeg.....	0513	spinach.....	0714	carnation.....	1604
fenugreek.....	0514	amaranths (chaulai).....	0715	marigold.....	1605
cloves.....	0515	cabbage.....	0716	other flowers.....	1688
cinnamon.....	0516	other leafy vegetable.....	0717	asgandh.....	1701
cocoa.....	0517	brinjal.....	0718	isabgol.....	1702
kacholam.....	0518	peas (vegetable) (green)	0719	sena.....	1703
beetlvine.....	0519	lady's finger (bhindi).....	0720	moosli.....	1704
othercondi. & spices..	0588	cauliflower.....	0721	other medicinal plant...	1705
mangoes.....	0601	cucumber.....	0722	lemon grass.....	1711
orange and kinu.....	0602	bottle gourd (lauki).....	0723	mint.....	1712
mosambi.....	0603	pumpkin.....	0724	menthol.....	1713
lemon / acid lime.....	0604	bitter gourd.....	0725	eucalyptus.....	1714
othercitrous fruits.....	0605	other gourds.....	0726	other aromatic plant.....	1715
banana.....	0606	vench (guar).....	0727	canes.....	1801
table grapes.....	0607	beans (green).....	0728	bamboos.....	1802
wine grapes (black)....	0608	drumstick.....	0729	other non-food crops...	1888
apple.....	0609	green chillies.....	0730		
pear.....	0610	other vegetables.....	0788		
peaches.....	0611	other food crop.....	0801		

[5a] value of output for the crops produced during July to December 2012																	
srl no.	crop (code)	unit code	produce from irrigated land			produce from un-irrigated land			pre-harvest sale			all					
			whether mixed crop? (code)	land (0.000 ha)	quantity	whether mixed crop? (code)	land (0.000 ha)	quantity	irrigated land (0.000 ha)	un-irrigated land (0.000 ha)	value of pre-harvest sale (□)	land (0.000 ha) col.(5 + 8 + 10 + 11)	quantity col.(6 + 9)	rate (□ 0.00)*	value of products (□) col.(14 x 15)	value of by-products (□)	total value (□) col.(12 + 16 + 17)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.																	
2.																	
3.																	
4.																	
5.	other																
9.	All																

*rate (□ 0.00) may be reported here as in col.20, block 5b if available, otherwise price in the local market may be recorded

CODES FOR BLOCK 5a

col.(3): **unit code:** kg - 1, number - 2

col.(4), (7): **whether mixed crop:** sole crop - 1, mix major - 2, mix minor - 3

[5b] disposition of crops produced during July to December 2012																			
srl no. as in col.(1), block [5a]	crop code as in col. (2), block [5a]	unit code as in col.(3) block [5a]	first major disposal				second major disposal				third major disposal				other disposals		all		rate (□ 0.00) col. 19 / col. 18
			agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	quantity sold col.(6 + 10 + 14 + 16)	sale value (□) col.(7 + 11 + 15 + 17)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			

CODES FOR BLOCK 5b

col.(3): **unit code:** kg - 1, number - 2

col.(4), (8), (12): **agency:** local private - 1, mandi - 2, input dealers - 3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, processors - 5, others - 9.

col.(5), (9), (13): **is satisfactory:** satisfactory - 1, not satisfactory: lower than market price - 2, delayed payments - 3, deductions for loans borrowed - 4, faulty weighing and grading - 5, other cause of dissatisfaction - 9

[6] particulars of inputs and their expenses for crop production during July to December 2012							
srl no.	inputs	srl. no. of crop as in col. 1 of block [5a]	crop code as in col. 2 of block [5a]	how procured? (code)	agency (code)	quality (code)	expenses (□)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	seeds	1.					
2.		2.					
3.		3.					
4.		4.					
5.		5.	other				
6.	fertilisers						
7.	manures						
8.	plant protection chemicals						
9.	diesel						
10.	electricity						
11.	labour human						
12.	labour animal						
13.	irrigation						
14.	minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment						
15.	interest						
16.	cost of hiring of machinery						
17.	lease rent for land						
18.	other expenses						
19.	total (1 to 18)						

CODES FOR BLOCK 6	
col.(5):	how procured: farm saved - 1, exchange - 2, purchase - 3, borrowed - 4, others - 9
col.(6):	agency: own farm- 1, local trader - 2, input dealer - 3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, others - 9
col.(7):	quality: good - 1, satisfactory - 2, poor - 3, don't know - 4

[7] disposition of produce and value of outputs on farming of animals during last 30 days													
srl. no.	item description	<i>first major disposal</i>				<i>second major disposal</i>				<i>other disposals*</i>		all	
		agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	quantity sold (col. 5+9+11)	sale value (□) (col. 6 + 10 + 12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	milk (dairy, sheep, goat, etc.) (litre)												
2.	egg (poultry, duckery, etc.) (no.)												
3.	live animals (e.g., cattle, sheep, goat, pig, poultry & duckery, etc.)												
4.	wool (sheep, goat, etc.) (kg)												
5.	fish (kg)												
6.	honey (kg)												
7.	hide, bones, manure												
8.	other receipts (□)												
9.	total receipts (1 to 8)												

*other includes retention for future sell, own consumption, use as animal seed, etc

CODES FOR BLOCK 7

col.(3) & (7): **agency:** directly to other household - 1, local trader - 2, commission agent - 3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, processor - 5, others - 9

col.(4) & (8): **is satisfactory:** satisfactory - 1, not satisfactory: lower than market price - 2, delayed payments - 3, deductions for loans borrowed— 4, faulty weighing and grading - 5, other cause of dissatisfaction - 9

[8] expenses and other particulars of input on farming of animals during last 30 days						
srl no.	input item		how procured? (code)	agency (code)	quality (code)	expenses (□)
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	cost of animal 'seeds'	cattle/buffalo				
2.		sheep, goat, piggery etc.				
3.		poultry & duckery				
4.		others				
5.	animal feed	green fodder				
6.		dry fodder				
7.		concentrates				
8.		others				
9.	veterinary charges					
10.	interest					
11.	lease rent for land					
12.	labour charges					
13.	other expenses					
14.	total (1 to 13)					

[9] expenses and value of outputs for non-farm business during last 30 days					
sl. no.	non-farm business		expenses (□)	value of output (□)	net receipt (□) (col. 5 – 4)
	description	NIC - 2008 (5-digit code)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01.					
02.					
03.					
04.					
05.					
99.	all				

CODES FOR BLOCK 8	
<i>col.(3): how procured: farm saved - 1, exchange - 2, purchase – 3, borrowed – 4, others – 9</i>	
<i>col.(4): agency: own farm - 1, local trader - 2, input dealer - 3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, others – 9</i>	
<i>col.(5): quality: good - 1, satisfactory - 2, poor - 3, don't know– 4</i>	

[10] purchase and sale of productive assets during July to December 2012					
srl. no.	Item	expenditure incurred (□)		receipt from sale (□)	total (□) (3+4-5)
		purchase	major repair/ improvement		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>for farm business</i>					
1.	land				
2.	building for farm business				
3.	fish tank				
4.	livestock (cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats etc.)				
5.	poultry/duckery etc.				
6.	sickle, chaff-cutter, axe, spade, chopper, plough, harrow etc.				
7.	power tiller, tractor etc.				
8.	thresher, cane crusher, oil crusher etc.				
9.	pump and other water lifting equipment				
10.	others				
<i>for non-farm business</i>					
11.	land and building for non-farm business				
12.	machinery and equipment				
13.	others				
14.	residential building including land				
15.	total (1 to 14)				

[11] loans (cash and kind) payable as on the date of survey				CODES FOR BLOCK 11
srl. no. of loan	nature of loan (code)	source (code)	amount outstanding including interest as on the date of survey (□)	<p><i>col.(2): nature of loan:</i> hereditary loan - 1, loan contracted in cash -2, loan contracted in kind -3, loan contracted partly in cash and partly in kind - 4.</p> <p><i>col.(3): source:</i> government - 1, co-operative society-2, bank -3, employer/landlord - 4, agricultural/ professional money lender -5, shopkeeper/trader -6, relatives/friends -7, others -9.</p>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Total				

[12] household consumer expenditure (□) during last 30 days out of:		
1.	Purchase	
2.	home produced stock	
3.	receipts in exchange of goods and services	
4.	gifts and loans	
5.	free collection	
6.	total (items 1 to 5)	

[13] awareness about Minimum Support Price (MSP)								
srl. no. of crop as in col. 1 of block [5a]	crop code as in col. 2 of block [5a]	unit code as in col. 3 of block [5a]	are you aware about MSP of this crop? (yes -1, no-2)	if '1' in col. 4				
				do you know which agency procures this crop at MSP (code)	did you sell to any of the agencies? (code)	if '1' to '7' in col. 6		if '9' in col. 6, reason (code)
						quantity sold	sell rate (□ 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
CODES FOR BLOCK 13								
<i>col.(3): unit code: kg - 1, number - 2</i>								
<i>col. (5): do you know which agency procures this crop at MSP?: (yes: FCI - 1, JCI - 2, CCI - 3, NAFED - 4, State Food Corporation - 5, State Civil Supplies - 6, others - 7); do not know - 9</i>								
<i>col. (6): did you sell to any of the agencies?: (yes, sold to: FCI - 1, JCI - 2, CCI - 3, NAFED - 4, State Food Corporation - 5, State Civil Supplies - 6, others - 7); did not sell - 9</i>								
<i>col. (9): reason: procurement agency not available- 1, no local purchaser- 2, poor quality of crop - 3, crop already pre-pledged - 4, received better price over MSP - 5, others - 9</i>								

[14] access to technical advice for any of the crops listed in Block [5a]								
srl. no.	source of technical advice	whether accessed (yes-1, no-2)	if '2' in col. 3, reason for not accessing (code)	if '1' in col. 3				
				frequency of contact (code)	whether recommended advice adopted?(yes - 1, no - 2)	if '2' in col. 6, reason for not adopting (code)	if '1' in col. 6	
							usefulness of advice (code)	how was the impact (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	extension agent							
2.	krishi vigyan Kendra							
3.	agricultural university /college							
4.	private commercial agents (including drilling contractor)							
5.	progressive farmer							
6.	radio/tv/newspaper/internet							
7..	veterinary department							
8.	NGO							

CODES FOR BLOCK 14

col.(4): **reasons for not accessing** : not aware - 1, not available - 2, not required - 3, others - 9.

col.(5): **frequency of contact**: daily - 1, weekly - 2, monthly - 3, seasonally - 4, need based - 5, casual contact - 6.

col.(7): **reasons for not adopting**: lack of financial resources - 1, non-availability of input and physical resources - 2, lack of technical advice for follow-up - 3, difficulty in storage, processing and marketing of products - 4, others - 9.

col.(8): **usefulness of advice**: useful - 1, not useful - 2, don't know - 3

col.(9): **impact**: beneficial - 1, moderately beneficial - 2, no effect - 3, harmful - 4, don't know - 5

[15] particulars of other aspects of farming during July to December 2012										
srl. no. of crop as in col. 1 of block 5a	crop code as in col. 2 of block 5a	did you have this crop insured? (code)	if '2' in column 3, total premium paid (<input type="checkbox"/>)	if '3' in column 3, reason for not insuring (code)	have you experienced any crop loss? (yes - 1, no - 2)	if '1' in column 6				
						cause of crop loss (code)	total loss (<input type="checkbox"/>)	if '2' in column 3		
								did you receive claim amount in time (code)	if '1' or '2' in column 9, claim amount received (<input type="checkbox"/>)	if '3' in column 9, reason for not receiving claim (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										

CODES FOR BLOCK 15

col. (3): did you have this crop insured?: insured only when received loan -1, insured additionally - 2, not insured - 3

col. (5): reason for not insuring: not aware - 01, not aware about availability of facility - 02, not interested - 03, no need - 04, insurance facility not available - 05, lack of resources for premium payment - 06, not satisfied with terms & conditions - 07, nearest bank at a long distance - 08, complex procedures - 09, delay in claim payment - 10, others - 11

Col. (7): cause of crop loss: inadequate rainfall/drought - 1, disease/insect/animal - 2, other natural causes (fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, flood, earthquake etc.) - 3, others - 9.

col. (9): did you receive claim amount in time?: received in time - 1, received but delayed - 2, not received - 3

col. (11): reason for not receiving claim: cause outside coverage - 1, documents lost - 2, others - 9

RURAL

CENTRAL	
STATE	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY
SEVENTIETH ROUND : JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2013
SCHEDULE 33: SITUATION ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS

VISIT 2

[0] descriptive identification of sample household	
1. state/u.t.:	5. hamlet name:
2. district:	6. name of head of household:
3. tehsil:	7. name of informant:
4. village name:	

[1] identification of sample household						
item no.	item	Code		item no.	Item	code
1.	srl. no. of sample village			12.	FOD sub-region	
2.	round number	7	0	13.	sample hamlet-group number	
3.	schedule number	3	3	14.	second stage stratum number	
4.	sample (<i>central - 1, state - 2</i>)			15.	sample household number	
5.	sector (<i>rural - 1</i>)	1		16.	visit number	2
6.	NSS region			17.	serial number of informant # (as in column 1 of block 4)	
7.	district			18.	response code	
8.	stratum			19.	survey code	
9.	sub - stratum			20.	reason for casualty	
10.	sub-round					
11.	sub-sample					

CODES FOR BLOCK 1

item 18: response code: informant: co-operative and capable -1, co-operative but not capable -2, busy -3, reluctant - 4, others - 9.

item 19: survey code: original - 1, casualty - 3.

item 20: reason for casualty: informant busy -1, members away from home -2, informant non-cooperative -3, others - 9

* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place.

if the informant is not a household member, code 99 will be recorded.

[2] particulars of field operations									
srl. no.	Item	field investigator (FI) /assistant superintending officer (ASO)				field officer (FO)/ superintending officer (SO)			
(1)	(2)	(3)				(4)			
1 (a)	i) name (block letters)								
	ii) code								
	iii) signature								
1 (b)	i) name (block letters)								
	ii) code								
	iii) signature								
2.	date(s) of :	DD	MM	YY	DD	MM	YY		
	(i) survey/ inspection								
	(ii) receipt								
	(iii) scrutiny								
	(iv) despatch								
3.	number of additional sheets attached								
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes)								
5.	number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team who canvassed the Schedule								
6.	whether any remarks have been entered by FI/ ASO/ supervisory officer (yes -1, no-2)	(i) in block 16/17							
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule							

[16] remarks by investigators (FI/ASO)

[17] comments by supervisory officer(s)

[4] demographic and other particulars of household members												
srl. no.	name of the member	relation to head (code)	sex (male-1, female-2)	age (years)	general educational level (code)	whether attended any formal training in agriculture? (yes - 1, no - 2)	during the reference period, January to June 2013					
							whether stayed away from usual place of residence for 15 days or more for purpose of employment (yes-1, no-2)	principal activity		subsidiary economic activity		wages and salary earnings (received or receivable) for the work done (□)
								status code	NIC-08 code (2-digits)	status code	NIC-08 code (2-digits)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

CODES FOR BLOCK 4

Col. (3): **relation to head:** self-1, spouse of head-2, married child-3, spouse of married child-4, unmarried child-5, grandchild-6, father/mother/father-in-law/mother-in-law-7, brother/sister/brother-in-law/sister-in-law/other relatives-8, servants/employees/other non-relatives-9

Col. (6): **general education code** : not literate -01, literate without formal schooling: through EGS/NFEC/AEC - 02, through TLC -03, others- 04; literate with formal schooling: below primary -05, primary -06, middle -07, secondary -08, higher secondary -10, diploma/certificate course -11, graduate -12, postgraduate and above -13

Col.(9), (11): **status code:** worked in h.h. enterprise (self-employed): own account worker -11, employer-12, worked as helper in h.h. enterprise (unpaid family worker) -21; worked as regular salaried/ wage employee -31, worked as casual wage labour: in public works other than MGNREG works -41, in MGNREG works - 42., in other types of work -51; did not work but was seeking and/or available for work -81, attended educational institution -91, attended domestic duties only -92, attended domestic duties and was also engaged in free collection of goods (vegetables, roots, firewood, cattle feed, etc.), sewing, tailoring, weaving, etc. for household use -93, rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc. -94, not able to work due to disability -95, others (including begging, prostitution, etc.) -97.

[5a] value of output for the crops produced during January to June 2013																	
srl no.	crop (code)	unit code	produce from irrigated land			produce from un-irrigated land			pre-harvest sale			all					
			whether mixed crop? (code)	land (0.000 ha)	quantity	whether mixed crop? (code)	land (0.000 ha)	quantity	irrigated land (0.000 ha)	un-irrigated land (0.000 ha)	value of pre-harvest sale (□)	land (0.000 ha) col.(5 + 8 + 10 + 11)	quantity col.(6 + 9)	rate (□ 0.00)*	value of products (□) col.(14 x 15)	value of by-products (□)	total value (□) col.(12 + 16 + 17)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.																	
2.																	
3.																	
4.																	
5.	other																
9.	All																

*rate (□ 0.00) may be reported here as in col.20, block 5b if available, otherwise price in the local market may be recorded

CODES FOR BLOCK 5a

col.(3): **unit code:** kg - 1, number - 2

col.(4), (7): **whether mixed crop:** sole crop - 1, mix major - 2, mix minor - 3

[5b] disposition of crops produced during January to June 2013																			
srl no. as in col.(1), block [5a]	crop code as in col. (2), block [5a]	unit code as in col.(3) block [5a]	first major disposal				second major disposal				third major disposal				other disposals		all		rate (□ 0.00) col. 19 / col. 18
			agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	quantity sold col.(6 + 10 + 14 + 16)	sale value (□) col.(7 + 11 + 15 + 17)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.																			
2.																			
3.																			
4.																			

CODES FOR BLOCK 5b

col.(3): **unit code:** kg-1, number-2

col.(4), (8), (12): **agency:** local private - 1, mandi - 2, input dealers - 3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, processors - 5, others - 9.

col.(5), (9), (13): **is satisfactory:** satisfactory - 1, not satisfactory: lower than market price - 2, delayed payments - 3, deductions for loans borrowed - 4, faulty weighing and grading - 5, other cause of dissatisfaction - 9

crop codes					
paddy	0101	plum.....	0612	groundnut.....	1001
jowar	0102	kiwi fruit.....	0613	castorseed.....	1002
bajra	0103	chiku	0614	sesamum (til)	1003
maize	0104	papaya	0615	rapeseed& mustard	1004
ragi	0105	guava.....	0616	linseed	1005
wheat	0106	almond.....	0617	coconut.....	1006
barley	0107	walnut.....	0618	sunflower.....	1007
small millets	0108	cashewnuts.....	0619	safflower.....	1008
other cereals	0188	apricot.....	0620	soyabean.....	1009
gram	0201	jackfruit.....	0621	nigerseed.....	1010
tur (arhar)	0202	lichi.....	0622	oil palm.....	1011
urad	0203	pineapple.....	0623	other oilseeds.....	1088
moong	0204	watermelon.....	0624	cotton.....	1101
masur	0205	musk melon.....	0625	jute.....	1102
horsegram	0206	bread fruits.....	0626	mesta.....	1103
beans (pulses)	0207	ber.....	0627	sunhemp.....	1104
peas (pulses)	0208	bel.....	0628	other fibres.....	1188
other pulses	0288	mulberry (sahatoot).....	0629	indigo.....	1201
sugarcane	0401	aonla (amla).....	0630	other dyes & tan.materials	1288
palmvriah	0402	other fruits.....	0688	opium.....	1301
other sugar crops	0488	potato.....	0701	tobacco.....	1302
pepper (black)	0501	tapioca (cassava).....	0702	other drugs & narcotics	1388
chillies	0502	sweet potato.....	0703	guar.....	1401
ginger.....	0503	yam.....	0704	oats.....	1402
turmeric.....	0504	elephant foot yam.....	0705	green manures.....	1403
cardamom (small).....	0505	colocasia/arum.....	0706	other fodder crops.....	1488
cardamom (large).....	0506	other tuber crop.....	0707	tea.....	1501
betelnuts (arecanuts)..	0507	onion.....	0708	coffee.....	1502
garlic.....	0508	carrot.....	0709	rubber.....	1503
coriander.....	0509	radish.....	0710	other plantation crops...	1588
tamarind.....	0510	beetroot.....	0711	orchids.....	1601
cumin seed.....	0511	turnip (shalgam).....	0712	rose.....	1602
fennel / anise seed.....	0512	tomato.....	0713	gladiolus.....	1603
nutmeg.....	0513	spinach.....	0714	carnation.....	1604
fenugreek.....	0514	amaranths (chaulai).....	0715	marigold.....	1605
cloves.....	0515	cabbage.....	0716	other flowers.....	1688
cinnamon.....	0516	other leafy vegetable.....	0717	asgandh.....	1701
cocoa.....	0517	brinjal.....	0718	isabgol.....	1702
kacholam.....	0518	peas (vegetable) (green)	0719	sena.....	1703
beetlvine.....	0519	lady's finger (bhindi).....	0720	moosli.....	1704
othercondi. & spices..	0588	cauliflower.....	0721	other medicinal plant...	1705
mangoes.....	0601	cucumber.....	0722	lemon grass.....	1711
orange and kinu.....	0602	bottle gourd (lauki).....	0723	mint.....	1712
mosambi.....	0603	pumpkin.....	0724	menthol.....	1713
lemon / acid lime.....	0604	bitter gourd.....	0725	eucalyptus.....	1714
othercitrous fruits.....	0605	other gourds.....	0726	other aromatic plant.....	1715
banana.....	0606	vench (guar).....	0727	canes.....	1801
table grapes.....	0607	beans (green).....	0728	bamboos.....	1802
wine grapes (black)....	0608	drumstick.....	0729	other non-food crops...	1888
apple.....	0609	green chillies.....	0730		
pear.....	0610	other vegetables.....	0788		
peaches.....	0611	other food crop.....	0801		

[6] particulars of inputs and their expenses for crop production during January to June 2013							
srl no.	inputs	srl. no. of crop as in col. 1 of block [5a]	crop code as in col. 2 of block [5a]	how procured? (code)	agency (code)	quality (code)	expenses (□)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	seeds	1.					
2.		2.					
3.		3.					
4.		4.					
5.		5.	other				
6.	fertilisers						
7.	manures						
8.	plant protection chemicals						
9.	diesel						
10.	electricity						
11.	labour human						
12.	labour animal						
13.	irrigation						
14.	minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment						
15.	interest						
16.	cost of hiring of machinery						
17.	lease rent for land						
18.	other expenses						
19.	total (1 to 18)						

CODES FOR BLOCK 6	
col.(5):	how procured: farm saved - 1, exchange - 2, purchase - 3, borrowed - 4, others - 9
col.(6):	agency: own farm- 1, local trader - 2, input dealer - 3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, others - 9
col.(7):	quality: good - 1, satisfactory - 2, poor - 3, don't know - 4

[7] disposition of produce and value of outputs on farming of animals during last 30 days													
srl. no.	item description	<i>first major disposal</i>				<i>second major disposal</i>				<i>other disposals*</i>		all	
		agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	quantity sold	sale value (□)	quantity sold (col. 5+9+11)	sale value (□) (col. 6 + 10 + 12)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	milk (dairy, sheep, goat, etc.) (litre)												
2.	egg (poultry, duckery, etc.) (no.)												
3.	live animals (e.g., cattle, sheep, goat, pig, poultry & duckery, etc.)												
4.	wool (sheep, goat, etc.) (kg)												
5.	fish (kg)												
6.	honey (kg)												
7.	hide, bones, manure												
8.	other receipts (□)												
9.	total receipts (1 to 8)												

*other includes retention for future sell, own consumption, use as animal seed, etc

CODES FOR BLOCK 7

col.(3) & (7): **agency:** directly to other household - 1, local trader - 2, commission agent -3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, processor -5, others - 9

col.(4) & (8): **is satisfactory:** satisfactory - 1, not satisfactory: lower than market price - 2, delayed payments - 3, deductions for loans borrowed - 4, faulty weighing and grading - 5, other cause of dissatisfaction - 9

[8] expenses and other particulars of input on farming of animals during last 30 days						
srl no.	input item		how procured? (code)	agency (code)	quality (code)	expenses (₹)
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	cost of animal seeds	cattle/buffalo				
2.		sheep, goat, piggery etc.				
3.		poultry & duckery				
4.		others				
5.	animal feed	green fodder				
6.		dry fodder				
7.		concentrates				
8.		others				
9.	veterinary charges					
10.	interest					
11.	lease rent for land					
12.	labour charges					
13.	other expenses					
14.	total (1 to 13)					

[9] expenses and value of outputs for non-farm business during last 30 days					
sl. no.	non-farm business		expenses (₹)	value of output (₹)	net receipt (₹) (col. 5 – 4)
	description	NIC - 2008 (5-digit code)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01.					
02.					
03.					
04.					
05.					
99.	all				

CODES FOR BLOCK 8
<i>col.(3): how procured: farm saved - 1, exchange - 2, purchase - 3, borrowed - 4, others - 9</i>
<i>col.(4): agency: own farm - 1, local trader - 2, input dealer - 3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, others - 9</i>
<i>col.(5): quality: good - 1, satisfactory - 2, poor - 3, don't know - 4</i>

[10] purchase and sale of productive assets during January to June 2013					
srl. no.	item	expenditure incurred (□)		receipt from sale (□)	total (□) (3+4-5)
		purchase	major repair/improvement		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>for farm business</i>					
1.	land				
2.	building for farm business				
3.	fish tank				
4.	livestock (cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats etc.)				
5.	poultry/duckery etc.				
6.	sickle, chaff-cutter, axe, spade, chopper, plough, harrow etc.				
7.	power tiller, tractor etc.				
8.	thresher, cane crusher, oil crusher etc.				
9.	pump and other water lifting equipment				
10.	others				
<i>for non-farm business</i>					
11.	land and building for non-farm business				
12.	machinery and equipment				
13.	others				
14.	residential building including land				
15.	total (1 to 14)				

[12] household consumer expenditure (☐) during last 30 days out of:		
1.	purchase	
2.	home produced stock	
3.	receipts in exchange of goods and services	
4.	gifts and loans	
5.	free collection	
6.	total (items 1 to 5)	

[13] awareness about Minimum Support Price (MSP)								
srl. no. of crop as in col. 1 of block [5a]	crop code as in col. 2 of block [5a]	unit code as in col. 3 of block [5a]	are you aware about MSP of this crop? (yes -1, no-2)	<i>if '1' in col. 4</i>				
				do you know which agency procures this crop at MSP (code)	did you sell to any of the agencies? (code)	<i>if '1' to '7' in col. 6</i>		<i>if '9' in col. 6, reason (code)</i>
						quantity sold	sell rate (☐ 0.00)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
CODES FOR BLOCK 13								
<i>col.(3): unit code: kg - 1, number - 2</i>								
<i>col. (5): do you know which agency procures this crop at MSP?: (yes: FCI - 1, JCI - 2, CCI - 3, NAFED - 4, State Food Corporation - 5, State Civil Supplies - 6, others - 7); do not know - 9</i>								
<i>col. (6): did you sell to any of the agencies?: (yes, sold to: FCI - 1, JCI - 2, CCI - 3, NAFED - 4, State Food Corporation - 5, State Civil Supplies - 6, others - 7); did not sell - 9</i>								
<i>col. (9): reason: procurement agency not available- 1, no local purchaser- 2, poor quality of crop - 3, crop already pre-pledged - 4, received better price over MSP - 5, others - 9</i>								

[14] access to technical advice for any of the crops listed in Block [5a]								
srl. no.	source of technical advice	whether accessed (yes-1, no-2)	if '2' in col. 3, reason for not accessing (code)	if '1' in col. 3				
				frequency of contact (code)	whether recommended advice adopted?(yes - 1, no - 2)	if '2' in col. 6, reason for not adopting (code)	if '1' in col. 6	
							usefulness of advice (code)	how was the impact (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	extension agent							
2.	krishi vigyan Kendra							
3.	agricultural university /college							
4.	private commercial agents (including drilling contractor)							
5.	progressive farmer							
6.	radio/tv/newspaper/internet							
7..	veterinary department							
8.	NGO							

CODES FOR BLOCK 14	
<i>col.(4): reasons for not accessing : not aware - 1, not available - 2, not required - 3, others - 9.</i>	
<i>col.(5): frequency of contact: daily - 1, weekly - 2, monthly - 3, seasonally - 4, need based - 5, casual contact - 6.</i>	
<i>col.(7): reasons for not adopting: lack of financial resources - 1, non-availability of input and physical resources - 2, lack of technical advice for follow-up - 3, difficulty in storage, processing and marketing of products - 4, others - 9.</i>	
<i>col.(8): usefulness of advice: useful - 1, not useful - 2, don't know- 3</i>	
<i>col.(9): impact: beneficial - 1, moderately beneficial - 2, no effect - 3, harmful - 4, don't know- 5</i>	

[15] particulars of other aspects of farming during January to June 2013										
srl. no. of crop as in col. 1 of block 5a	crop code as in col. 2 of block 5a	did you have this crop insured? (code)	if '2' in column 3, total premium paid (<input type="checkbox"/>)	if '3' in column 3, reason for not insuring (code)	have you experienced any crop loss? (yes - 1, no - 2)	if '1' in column 6				
						cause of crop loss (code)	total loss (<input type="checkbox"/>)	if '2' in column 3		
								did you receive claim amount in time (code)	if '1' or '2' in column 9, claim amount received (<input type="checkbox"/>)	if '3' in column 9, reason for not receiving claim (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										

CODES FOR BLOCK 15

col. (3): did you have this crop insured?: insured only when received loan -1, insured additionally - 2, not insured - 3

col. (5): reason for not insuring: not aware - 01, not aware about availability of facility - 02, not interested - 03, no need - 04, insurance facility not available - 05, lack of resources for premium payment - 06, not satisfied with terms & conditions - 07, nearest bank at a long distance - 08, complex procedures - 09, delay in claim payment - 10, others - 11

Col. (7): cause of crop loss: inadequate rainfall/drought - 1, disease/insect/animal - 2, other natural causes (fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, flood, earthquake etc.) - 3, others - 9.

col. (9): did you receive claim amount in time?: received in time - 1, received but delayed - 2, not received - 3

col. (11): reason for not receiving claim: cause outside coverage - 1, documents lost - 2, others - 9

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3	403/1	State Level results on small trading units in India: Vol.-II	250	18	11	710	51	32
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & investment, NSS 48th Round						
4	407	Operational land holdings in India, 1991-92: Salient features	250	18	11	710	51	32
5	408	Live-stock and Agricultural implements in Household operational holdings, 1991-92	150	11	7	380	27	17
6	414	Seasonal variation in the operation of land holdings in India, 1991-92	250	18	11	710	51	32
7	419	Household Assets and Liabilities as on 30.6.91	250	17	11	1140	75	46
8	420	Indebtedness of Rural Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
9	421	Indebtedness of Urban Households as on 30.6.1991	250	15	9	1370	82	50
10	431 (Part I)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
11	431 (Part-II)	Household Borrowings and Repayments during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92	250	15	9	1140	68	42
12	432 (Part-I)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	1140	68	42
13	432 (Part-II)	Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups as on 30.6.91	250	15	9	710	43	26
14	437	Household capital expenditure during 1.7.91 to 30.6.92.	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Housing Conditions and Migration with special emphasis on slum dwellers, NSS 49th round						
15	417	Slums in India	150	11	7	380	27	17
16	429	Housing Conditions in India	150	11	7	380	25	16
17	430	Migration in India	250	15	9	710	42	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 50th Round						
18	406	Key Results on Employment & Unemployment	150	11	7	610	44	26
19	409	Employment & Unemployment in India, 1993-94	250	18	11	710	51	32
20	411	Employment & Unemployment situation in cities and Towns in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
21	412	Economic activities and school attendance by children in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
22	416	Participation of Indian women in household work and other specified activities, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	27	17
23	418	Unemployed in India, 1993-94: Salient Features	150	11	7	380	27	17
24	425	Employment & Unemployment situation among social groups in India, 1993-94	250	17	10	480	32	19
25	438	Employment & Unemployment situation among religious groups in India, 1993-94	150	10	7	610	37	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 50th Round						
26	401	Key results on Household Consumer Expenditure, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
27	402	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	19	12	710	52	32
28	404	Consumption of some important commodities in India	250	18	11	710	51	32

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30	410/1	Dwellings in India	250	18	11	710	51	32
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37	426	Use of durable goods by Indian households, 1993-94	150	11	7	380	28	17
38	427	Consumption of tobacco in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
39	428	Wages in kind, Exchanges of Gifts and Expenditure on Ceremonies and Insurance in India, 1993-94	150	11	7	610	40	24
		Consumer Expenditure and Unorganised Manufacture, NSS 51st Round						
40	433	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India Its Size, Employment and Some Key Estimates.	250	15	9	710	43	26
41	434	Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India: Salient Features	250	15	9	710	43	26
42	435	Assets and Borrowings of the Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India	150	10	7	380	23	15
43	436	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1994-95	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Education, NSS 52nd Round						
44	439	Attending an Educational Institution in India: Its level, nature and cost	250	15	9	1140	68	42
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 52nd Round						
45	440	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Health, NSS 52nd Round						
46	441	Morbidity and Treatment of ailments.	250	15	9	1140	68	42
47	445	Maternity and Child Health Care in India	150	10	7	1270	76	46
		Aged in India, NSS 52nd Round						
48	446	The Aged in India: A Socio-Economic Profile, 1995-96	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 53rd Round						
49	442	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India, 1997	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Unorganised Trade, NSS 53rd Round						
50	443	Small Trading units in India and their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. I	250	15	9	710	43	26
51	444	Small Trading Units in India and Their Basic Characteristics: 1997 Vol. II	250	15	9	710	43	26
		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
52	448	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment Situation in India	150	10	7	610	36	23
53	449	Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in India	250	15	9	1140	68	42

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		Consumer Expenditure, Common Property Resources, Sanitation & Hygiene, Services, NSS 54th Round						
54	450	Travel and Use of Mass Media and Financial Services by Indian Households	150	10	7	610	10	7
55	451	Cultivation Practices in India	250	15	9	1370	82	50
56	452	Common Property Resources	250	15	9	1370	82	50
		Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data, NSS 51st, 52nd, 53rd & 54th Round						
57	447	Choice of Reference Period for Consumption Data	150	10	7	1700	102	64
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
58	453	Household Consumer Expenditure in India (July – December 1999) - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
59	454	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999–2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
60	457	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	1520	81	57
61	461	Consumption of some important Commodities in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
62	463	Sources of household income in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	380	28	17
63	464	Energy Used by Indian Households, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
64	466	Reported Adequacy of Food Intake in India, 1999 - 2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
65	467	IRDPA Assistance and Participation in Public Works: 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
66	471	Nutritional Intake in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
67	472	Differences in the level of consumption among socio economic groups, 1999-2000	250	15	10	480	32	19
68	473	Literacy and Levels of Education in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	610	36	23
69	474	Sources of household consumption in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	710	43	26
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 55th Round (July'99 to June 2000)						
70	455	Employment and Unemployment in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
71	458 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	750	40	28
72	458 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 1999 - 2000	250	15	10	1370	73	52
73	460	Non agricultural workers in Informal Sector based on Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
74	462	Employment and Unemployment situation in Cities and Towns of India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
75	465	Participation of Indian Women in Household work and other specified activities, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
76	468	Employment and Unemployment among religious groups in India, 1999-2000	150	10	7	610	36	23
77	469	Employment and Unemployment among social groups in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	2950	156	110
78	470	Migration in India, 1999-2000	250	15	10	1140	68	42

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79	456	Non-agricultural Enterprises in the Informal Sector in India, 1999-2000 - Key Results	150	10	7	610	36	23
80	459	Informal Sector in India, 1999 - 2000 - Salient Features	250	15	10	1600	85	60
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 - June 2001)						
81	476	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2000 - 2001	150	10	7	1040	66	41
		Unorganised Manufacturing, NSS 56th Round (July 2000 - June 2001)						
82	477	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 - Key Results	250	15	10	710	52	32
83	478	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India 2000-2001 - Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	50
84	479	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 - 2001: Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	15	10	1370	82	50
85	480	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2000 - 2001: Input, Output and Value added	250	15	10	1370	82	50
		Pilot Survey on Suitability of Reference Period for Measuring Household Consumption						
86	475	Results of a Pilot Survey on Suitability of Different Reference Periods for Measuring Household Consumption	150	10	7	610	36	23
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 - June 2002)						
87	481	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2001 - 2002	250	15	10	2680	158	105
		Unorganised Service Sector, NSS 57th Round (July 2001 - June 2002)						
88	482	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 - 02 Salient Features	250	15	10	1925	98	65
89	483	Unorganised Service Sector in India 2001 - 02 Characteristics of Enterprises	250	15	10	1370	82	55
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
90	484	Household Consumer Expenditure and Employment - Unemployment Situation in India, 2002 - 2003	150	8	4	2380	129	70
		Disability, NSS 58th Round						
91	485	Disabled Persons in India, July-December 2002	250	14	7	7080	385	208
		Urban Slums, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
92	486	Condition of Urban Slums, 2002: Salient Features	250	14	7	2080	112	62
		Village facilities, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
93	487	Report on village facilities, July-December 2002	150	8	4	980	53	29
		Housing Condition, NSS 58th Round (July 2002 - December 2002)						
94	488	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Housing stock and constructions	250	15	10	9280	548	350
95	489	Housing Condition in India, 2002: Household Amenities and Other Characteristics	250	15	10	9220	524	285

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		Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers, NSS 59th Round (January - December 2003)						
97	495	Consumption Expenditure of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	2140	121	67
98	496	Some Aspects of Farming, 2003	250	15	10	2680	149	83
99	497	Income, Expenditure and Productive Assets of Farmer Households, 2003	250	15	10	3480	209	139
100	498	Indebtedness of Farmer Households	150	8	4	1380	78	43
101	499	Access to Modern Technology for Farming, 2003	250	15	10	1680	93	52
		Land & livestock holdings and Debt & Investment, NSS 59th Round						
102	491	Household Ownership Holdings in India, 2003	250	15	10	3680	221	147
103	492	Some Aspects of Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	5080	305	203
104	493	Livestock Ownership Across Operational Land Holding Classes in India, 2002-03	150	8	4	1580	84	42
105	494	Seasonal Variation in the Operational Land Holdings in India, 2002-03	250	15	10	2080	125	83
106	500	Household Assets and Liabilities in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	4880	293	195
107	501	Household Indebtedness in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	6000	360	240
108	502	Household Borrowings and Repayments in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	4750	285	190
109	503	Household Assets Holdings, Indebtedness, Current Borrowings and Repayments of Social Groups in India as on 30.06.2002	250	15	10	3880	233	155
110	504	Household Capital Expenditure in India during 1.7.2002 to 30.6.2003	250	15	10	7280	437	291
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004)						
111	505	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, January - June 2004	150	8	4	2580	138	69
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004)						
112	506	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, January - June 2004	250	15	10	3580	202	112
		Health, NSS 60th Round (January - June 2004)						
113	507	Morbidity, Health Care and the Condition of the Aged	250	15	10	4480	269	179
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 - June 2005)						
114	508	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2004-05	250	16	8	5080	322	163
115	509 Vol. I	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2004-05 Vol. I	250	16	8	4480	284	144
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119	511	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
120	512	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004-2005	150	10	5	1780	113	57
121	513	Nutritional intake in India, 2004-2005	250	16	8	3680	234	118
122	514	Household Consumer Expenditure among Socio-Economic Groups: 2004 - 2005	250	16	8	2880	183	92
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 61st Round (July 2004 - June 2005)						
123	515 (Part-I)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-I)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
124	515 (Part-II)	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05 (Part-II)	250	16	8	4680	297	150
125	516	Employment and Unemployment Situation Among Social Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	3680	234	118
126	517	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India 2004-2005	250	16	8	2680	170	86
127	518	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	150	10	5	1380	88	44
128	519 (Part-I)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-I)	250	16	8	3880	246	124
129	519 (Part-II)	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India, 2004-05(Part-II)	250	16	8	4480	284	144
130	520	Employment and Unemployment Situation in Cities and Towns in India, 2004-2005	150	10	5	1570	100	50
131	521	Employment and Unemployment Situation among Major Religious Groups in India, 2004-05	250	16	8	2480	157	79
		Employment & Unemployment, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 - June 2006)						
132	522	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4480	284	144
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 - June 2006)						
133	523	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2005-06	150	10	5	1380	88	44
		Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises, NSS 62nd Round (July 2005 - June 2006)						
134	524	Operational Characteristics of Unorganised Manufacturing Enterprises in India, 2005-06	250	16	8	4880	310	156
135	525	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Employment, Assets and Borrowings	250	16	8	2880	183	92
136	526	Unorganised Manufacturing Sector in India, 2005-06 – Input, Output and Value Added	250	16	8	4280	272	137
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 - June 2007)						
137	527	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2006 - 07	150	7	5	1380	69	48

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		Service Sector Enterprises, NSS 63rd Round (July 2006 - June 2007)						
138	528	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Operational Characteristics of Enterprises	250	12	9	880	44	30
139	529	Service Sector in India (2006-07): Economic Characteristics of Enterprises	250	13	8	1280	68	43
		Consumer Expenditure, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 - June 2008)						
140	530	Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2007-08	150	8	5	1380	75	48
		Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars, NSS 64th Round (July 2007 - June 2008)						
141	531	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2007-08	250	14	9	4080	221	152
142	533	Migration in India, 2007-2008	250	14	9	2280	123	85
		Participation & Expenditure on Education NSS 64th Round (July 2007 - June 2008)						
143	532	Education in India : 2007-08 Participation and Expenditure	250	14	9	6280	345	232
		Particulars of Slum NSS 65th Round (July 2008 - June 2009)						
144	534	Some Characteristics of Urban Slums, 2008-09	150	8	6	1180	64	44
		Housing Condition NSS 65th Round (July 2008 - June 2009)						
145	535	Housing Condition and Amenities in India 2008-2009	360	20	13	720	41	25
		Domestic Tourism NSS 65th Round (July 2008 - June 2009)						
146	536	Domestic Tourism in India, 2008-09	430	24	15	860	48	31
		Employment & Unemployment NSS 66th Round (July 2009 - June 2010)						
147	KI (66/10)	Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
148	537	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2009-10	360	18	12	720	37	23
149	539	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India	300	15	10	600	29	19
150	543	Employment and Unemployment situation among Social Groups in India	360	17	11	720	34	21
151	548	Home-based Workers in India	360	17	11	720	34	22
152	550	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties, 2009-10	270	13	9	540	26	18
153	551	Status of Education and Vocational Training in India	260	12	8	520	24	16
154	552	Employment and Unemployment situation among Major Religious Groups in India	370	16	10	740	32	20
155	553	Employment and Unemployment situation in cities and towns in India	280	12	7	560	24	14

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		Consumer Expenditure NSS 66th Round (July 2009 - June 2010)						
156	KI (66/1.0)	Key Indicators of Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2009-10	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	538	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure	250	12	8	500	24	15
158	540	Nutritional Intake in India	240	12	8	480	23	15
159	541	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India	230	12	7	460	23	15
160	542	Energy Sources of Indian Households for Cooking and Lighting	340	16	10	680	32	20
161	544	Household Consumer Expenditure across Socio-Economic Groups	410	19	12	820	38	24
162	545	Public Distribution System and Other Sources of Household Consumption	200	10	6	400	20	12
163	547	Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households	250	12	8	500	24	16
		Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) NSS 67th Round (July 2010 - June 2011)						
164	KI (67/2.34)	Key Results of Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	546	Operational Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	280	13	8	560	26	16
166	549	Economic Characteristics of Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction) in India	330	16	10	660	32	20
		Household Consumer Expenditure NSS 68th Round (July 2011 - June 2012)						
167	KI (68/1.0)	Key Indicator of Household Consumer Expenditure in India.	-	-	-	-	-	-
168	555	Level and Pattern of Consumer Expenditure, 2011-12	250	10	6	500	20	12
169	558	Household Consumption of Various Goods and Services in India, 2011-12	260	11	7	520	22	14
		Employment & Unemployment NSS 68th Round (July 2011 - June 2012)						
170	KI (68/10)	Key Indicator of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	554	Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12	390	16	10	780	32	20
172	557	Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India	330	14	8	660	28	16
173	559	Participation of Women in Specified Activities along with Domestic Duties	290	12	7	580	24	14

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175	556	Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India	330	14	8	660	28	16
		Particular of Slums NSS 69th Round (July 2012 - December 2012)						
176	KI (69/0.21)	Key Indicators on Urban Slums in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
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177	KI (70/18.1)	Key Indicators of Land and Livestock Holdings in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
		All India Debt & Investment NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
178	KI (70/18.2)	Key Indicators of Debt and Investment in India	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households NSS 70th Round (January 2013-December 2013)						
179	KI (70/33)	Key Indicators of Situation of Agricultural Households in India	-	-	-	-	-	-

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