Income ,Expenditure,Productive Assests & Indebtedness Of AgriculturalHouseholds in Odisha

Based on state sample data of NSS 70th round
(January 2013- December 2013)

Directorate of Economics&Statistics, Govt.of Odisha

Income, Expenditure, Productive Assests & Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in Odisha

(Based on State Sample Data of 70th Round NSS January 2013- December 2013)

The report is based on the Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households conducted in the 70th round of NSS during January2013-December2013.The survey conducted in the rural area of the state in two visits, was sprade over 209 villages covering 1669 households.The key estimates relating to farming and other socio-economic characteristics of agricultural households. Along with information on type of land possessed, household consumer expenditure, income and productive assets.It also highlighted indebtedness, average amount of loan outstanding & sources of borrowing of the agricultural households in Odisha in respect of agricultural year July 2012- June 2013.

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PREFACE

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) unlike previous round , conducted a nation-wide survey on “Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households “ (SAS) in its 70th round during January-December 2013.The Directorate of Economics & Statistics,Odisha,like previous round participated in this survey with equal matching sample basis.

The present report on “***Income, Expenditure, Productive Assests & Indebtedness of Agricultural Households in Odisha*** “is based on result of state sample data.

This report contains five Chapters.Chapter one is introduction. Chapter Two gives the concepts and definitions followed in the Survey. Summary of findings of the Survey related to household characteristics of agricultural households are presented in Chapter Three.chapter four contains Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets and chapter five contains Indebtedness of Agricultural Households.

The technical assistance provided by NSSO, Government of India and the cooperation extended by the sample households is acknowledged. I use this opportunity to place on record the work done by the supervisors, field staff of the DPMUs who worked hard to make the survey a success and all other officers & staff attachhed to the National Sample survey Division at the Headquarter in the Directorate who have contributed in different ways to the success of the survey and the subsequent production of the report.

I hope that this report will be useful to the planners, policy makers, academicians and researchers. Suggestions for improvement of the content of the report will be highly appreciated.

Director.

Place- Bhubaneswar

Date- 04.08.2017

Planning & Convergence Department has constituted a "Technical Expert Committee" for finalisation of NSS reports relating to state sample and pooled sample.

Members of Technical Expert Committee:

1. Sri. K.P Mishra, Deputy Director General, (FOD), NSSO, Bhubaneswar.

2. Prof. (Dr.) Kunja Bihari Panda, HOD (Statistics), Utkal University, Vanivihar, Bhubaneswar.

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Sri Dushasan Behera, Director, DES, Odisha is the chairman of the committee.

Detail Involvement
From Data Collection to Report Preparation

1. Field work

State sample data collection by district level Primary workers and Supervisors.

2. Data Entry and Validation (state sample)

Primary Workers and Supervisors of District Planning & Monitoring Units of all 30 districts.

3. Data entry software

Using DPD software and guidelines provided by NSSO, Government of India*.*

4. Estimation and table generation (using software and guidelines provided by NSSO, Government of India).

Dr. Sujata Priyambada Parida, Assistant Director.

5. Data Analysis and Report Writing

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6. Report Verification

All Officers of NSS Division, Internal committee of DES and Director, DES, Odisha.

7. Final Approval

Members of Technical Expert Committee.

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Acronym

Abbreviations	**Description**
BPL	*Below Poverty Line*
DES	*Directorate of Economics and Statistics*
DPD	*Data Processing Division*
MGNREGS	*Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme*
MHCE	*Monthly Household Consumer Expenditure*
MPCE	*Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure*
MSP	*Minimum Support Price*
NSS	*National Sample Survey*
NSSO	*National Sample Survey Office*
SAS	*Situation Assessment Survey*
UPR	*Usual Place of Residence*

Executive summary

- *During the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013, estimated agricultural households in Odisha was 60.72 percent of the total estimated rural households.*
- *Average household size and sex ratio of agricultural households was 4.5& 958.*
- *There were 71.99 lakh estimated rural households in Odisha during the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013.*
- *More than 96 percent agricultural households were estimated to have performed cultivation during the 365 days prior to the date of the survey in Odisha.*
- *Cultivation was the principal source of income for about 77 percent of the agricultural households in Odisha during the period the period July 2012- June 2013.*
- *0.7 percent agricultural households in Odisha dose not possessed any type of land.*
- *55.1 percent agricultural households in Odisha possessed MGNREGS job cards.*
- *78.1 percent agricultural households reported during the survey has possessed land within the village.*
- *51.8 percent percent agricultural households in rural Odisha has possessed BPL cards.*
- *15.4 percent agricultural households reported during the survey has possessed no ration cards.*
- *33.8 percent female and 16.8 percent male of agricultural households (all members) were not literate.*
- *During the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013 the average monthly income per agricultural household was estimated as ₹ 5109.*

- *63 percent of the average monthly income per agricultural household was estimated to have generated from farm business (cultivation and farming of animals).*
- *During the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013 the average monthly consumption expenditure per agricultural household was estimated as ₹ 4722.*
- *89 percent of the average expenditure on productive assests was spent on productive assests used in farm business.*
- *Average monthly expenditure on crop production per cultivating agricultural household was ₹ 1142.*
- *Average monthly receipts from crop production for the cultivating agricultural households was estimated as ₹ 4454.*
- *Average monthly expenses on farming of animals per agricultural household engaged in farming of animals was estimated as ₹ 1270.*
- *Average monthly receipt from farming of animals per agricultural household engaged in farming of animals was estimated as ₹ 1460.*
- *There were 17.30 lakh estimated Indebted Agricultural Households in Odisha during the agricultural year July2012-June2013.*
- *Average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household in Odisha was estimated as ₹ 9100.*
- *Bank remains serves as major source of finance for agricultural households in rural Odiisha.*

Chapter 1

Introduction

- Background
- Objective of the Survey
- Comparability of Terminology
- Contents of this Report
- Scope and coverage
- Period of the Survey
- Sample Size

Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, conducted nation-wide survey, 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).

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics was set up in Odisha in the year 1958, it is pertinent to mention here that the annual round of this survey is conducted by NSSO and state Directorate of Economics & Statistics on equal matching sampling basis.

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 household 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) has been conducted in periodic basis.

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 of farmers conducted in 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 household 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 of Terminology used in 59th round (2003) & 70th round (2013).

59th round (2003)	70th round (2013)
a) 'Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers' conducted in 59th Round defined 'farmer'as person who operated some land (owned or taken on lease or otherwise possessed) and was 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 which did not possess and operate any land outside the scope of the survey.***	**a)** An agricultural household for 70th Round 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 households and they were kept outside the scope of the survey.
b) Possession of land was an essential condition for defining a person as farmer (farmer household) in 59th	**b)** But an agricultural household as defined in NSS 70th round may or may not possess land.

round	
c) In 59th round, farmers having insignificant farming activities, like kitchen garden, etc. were excluded from the survey coverage.	**c)** In 70th round, In order to eliminate households pursuing agricultural activities of insignificant nature, 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.
d) In 59th Round, data was collected for 'kharif' and 'rabi' seasons from each sample household	**d)** Whereas the referance period of data collection for 70th round were two halves of the agriculture year 2012-13 as July to December, 2012 and January to June, 2013 from each sample household.
e) In 59th round, 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 considered.	**e)** In 70th round, actual expenditure (out of pocket expenditure) incurred by the agricultural households for running farm and non-farm business was collected.

1.3.1 Due to the change in coverage and difference in some important concepts and Definitions followed in the two rounds, the estimates of SAS 2013 (NSS 70thRound) are not strictly comparable with the same of SAS 2003 (NSS 59th Round). While making any comparison of estimates 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 estimates 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. For the use in decision support, policy inferences and analysis, the detailed findings of the survey are based on the state sample data.

1.5 Contents of this Report

1.5.1 This report brings out some household characteristics like principal source of income, possession of land, type of ration card and demographic characteristics like general education, formal training in agriculture, usual principal activity status, staying away from home for employment etc., of agricultural households emanating from Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households of NSS 70th Round. It contains six Chapters and three Appendices.Chapter one is introduction, Chapter Two gives the concepts and definitions followed in the Survey. Summary of findings of the Survey related to household characteristics of agricultural households are presented in Chapter Three.chapter four contains Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets of Agricultural Households,chapter five contains Indebtedness of Agricultural Households , loan outstanding & sources of loan, chapter six is conclusion. The detailed tables are presented in Appendix A. Appendix B 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 is given in appendix – C.

1.7 Features of the Survey: Scope and coverage

1.7.1 ***Geographical coverage***

The Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) covered the rural areas of the state.

1.7.2 *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 (see Chapter Two 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, was 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.

1.7.3 Period of the Survey: 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.

1.8 Sample Size

1.8.1 The number of sample villages surveyed by state in 70th round was 209. This is known as State Sample. The results presented in this document are, however, based on state 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 total of 1669 households were surveyed in both visit-I and visit II. Sector-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 Table 1.1.

Table:-1.1

Odisha	Number of Sample Villages Surveyed	Number of Households Surveyed		Number of Households Estimated (00)
		Visit-I	Visit-II	Visit Combined
State# Sample	209*	1669	1669	43718
Central$ Sample	214	1684	1677	44934
Combined	423	3353	3346	44326

(* 3 FSU having zero case, 1 fsu casuality and 1 fsu having no farming household)

State Sample surveyed by DE&S, Govt.of Odisha

$Central sample surveyed by NSSO, Govt.of India

Chapter 2

Concepts and Definition

- Conceptual Framework
- Reference Period
- Agricultural Household
- Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE)
- Household
- Household Size
- Economic Activity
- Principal Source of Income
- Principal Activity Status
- Subsidiary Economic Activity Status
- General Educational Level
- Usual Place of Residence
- Different Sources of Drinking Water
- Productive Assets
- Loans (cash and kind)

Concepts and definitions

2.1 Conceptual Framework

2.1.1 Reference Period: 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.

2.1.1.1 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.

2.1.1.2 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.

2.1.2 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 of NSS survey, the necessary condition of 'land possession' had been dispensed with in this round. In this connection, it was 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.

2.2 Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE)

2.2.1 Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) for a household, 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.

2.2.2 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. Wherever State-wise estimates are presented, decile classes are worked out separately for different States.

2.3 Combined Aggregates of Estimates

2.3.1 In Schedule 33, information on various parameters has been collected with different reference period. Information on wage/ salary, receipts and expenditure from crop production, purchase and sale of productive assets are collected for the reference period of 6 months whereas, information on expenses and receipts for farming of animals, expenses and output for non-farm business and household consumer expenditure are collected for the reference period of last 30 days.

2.3.2 Wherever information was collected for the reference period of 30 days, combined estimates for the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013 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 Other Concepts and Definitions

2.4.1 Household: A group of person normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household. By "normally" it was meant that temporary visitors were excluded while temporary stay-aways was included. Thus, a son or a daughter residing in a hostel for studies was 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) was included in the employer's/host's household. "Living together" was usually given more imp ortance than "sharing food from a common kitchen" in drawing the boundaries of a household in case the two criteria were 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 was taken to include the person also. Each inmate of a mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, hostel, etc. was considered as a single-member household except that a family living in such an establishment was considered as one household only.

2.4.2 Household Size: The size of a household was defined as the total number of persons normally residing together (i.e., under the same roof) and taking food from the same kitchen (including temporary stay away and excluding temporary visitors).

2.4.3 Dwelling Unit: By dwelling unit, it was referred to an entire structure or only a part of a structure where a household usually resided. The said unit may be owned, hired or otherwise occupied. However, if any household was found living under trees, bridges, in pipes, etc., it was not treated as living in dwelling unit. It may be noted that a dwelling unit constructed on a plot of land which was taken under long-term lease, usually 30 years or more, was considered as being held in owner-like possession. Similarly, a dwelling unit possessed by a household under a long-term lease was also treated as in owner-like possession.

2.4.4 Economic Activity: The entire spectrum of human activity falls into two categories: economic activity and non-economic activity. Any activity that results in production of goods and services that adds value to national product was considered as an economic activity. The economic activities have two parts - market activities and non-market activities. Market activities were those that involve remuneration to those who perform it, i.e., activity performed for pay or profit. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market including those of government services, etc. Non-market activities were those involving the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets. The term 'economic activity' in the NSS 70th round of survey of NSSO included:

(i) all the market activities, i.e., the activities performed for pay or profit which resulted in production of goods and services for exchange,

(ii) of the non-market activities-

(a) all the activities relating to the primary sector (i.e., industry Divisions 01 to 09 of NIC-2008) which resulted in production (including free collection of uncultivated crops, forestry, firewood, hunting, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.) of primary goods, including threshing and storing of grains for own consumption. and

(b) the activities relating to the own-account production of fixed assets. Own account production of fixed assets included construction of own houses, roads, wells, etc., and of

machinery, tools, etc., for household enterprise and also construction of any private or community facilities free of charge.

2.4.5 Principal Source of Income: The principal source of income of the household was the source which yielded 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 were (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 included income from dividends, interest etc., as well as income from non-economic activities like begging, prostitution etc.,).

2.4.6 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.

2.4.6.2 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.

2.4.6.3 The detailed activity statuses were as follows:

Activity status	code
worked in households enterprise (self-employed) as own account worker	11
worked in households enterprise (self-employed) as employer	12
worked as helper in households 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 households use	93
rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, etc.	94
not able to work due to disability	95
others (including begging, prostitution, etc.)	97

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

2.4.7 Subsidiary Economic Activity Status: A person whose principal usual status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion might 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 might arise out of the two following situations:

i. a person might be engaged in a relatively longer period during the referenceperiod in economic (non-economic activity) and for a relatively minor period, which was not less than 30 days, in another economic activity (any economic activity).

ii. a person might 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 were being pursued throughout the reference period and hence the duration of both the activities were more than 30 days, the activity which was being pursued for a relatively shorter time was considered as his/ her subsidiary activity.

2.4.8 Self-employed: Persons who operated their own farm or non-farm enterprises or were engaged independently in a profession or trade on own-account or with one or a few partners were deemed to be self-employed in household enterprises. The essential feature of the selfemployed was that they had autonomy (i.e., how, where and when to produce) and economic independence (i.e., market, scale of operation and money) for carrying out their operation. The remuneration of the self-employed consisted of a non-separable combination of two parts: a reward for their labour and profit of their enterprise. The combined remuneration was given by the revenue from sale of output produced by self-employed persons minus the cost of purchased inputs in production.

2.4.9 Regular Wage/ Salaried Employee: Persons worked in other's farm or non-farm Enterprises (both household and non-household) and got in return salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract) were the regular wage/ salaried employees. This category not only included persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part -time.

2.4.10 Casual Wage Labour: A person casually engaged in other's farm or nonfarmEnterprises (both household and non-household) and got in return wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract was a casual wage labour.

2.4.11 Pension: These were, generally, post-retirement benefits that an employee received from employers. Besides, pension might be earned as social security measures, such as old age pension scheme, etc., or through pension income through investment in pension schemes.

2.4.12 Remittance: These were the transfers, in either cash or kind, to the households generally by former household members. However, remittances received from persons other than former household members and institutions were also included. If such transfers were in the form of loans, these were not considered. The valuation of the remittances received in kind was done by considering the market value of the kind received by the household. If the cash remittances were in any foreign currency, exchange value of the cash remittances in Indian Rupee was applied to arrive at the amount of remittances.

2.4.13 General Educational Level: General educational level was defined as the highest level of education successfully completed by the members of the household considering general/ technical/ vocational education.

2.4.13.1 A person who could both read and write a simple message with understanding in at least one language was considered literate. Those, who were not able to do so, were considered not literate.

2.4.13.2 Persons who were literate through means other than formal schooling were considered as literate without formal schooling. Some persons achieved literacy by attending Non-formal Education Courses (NFEC) or Adult Education Centres (AEC) or by attending primary schools created under Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS). Persons who had become literate through attending Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) were also considered in this category.

2.4.13.3 The criteria for deciding primary, middle, secondary, etc., levels were the same that was followed in the concerned states/union territories. Persons who attained proficiency in Oriental languages (e.g., Sanskrit, Persian, etc.,) through formal but not through the general type of education were classified appropriately at the equivalent level of general education standard.

2.4.13.4 Formal Training in Agriculture: Any training in the field of agriculture, having a course structure, time schedule and maybe issuing of certificate on successful completion conducted generally by a institution was considered as formal training in agriculture for the purpose of the survey.

2.4.14 Usual Place of Residence: Usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more. Any member of a household might stay away from his/her usual place of residence for purpose of employment. For the purpose of determining the period of staying away, only those periods was considered for which the member stayed away from the household continuously for 15 days or more for employment or in search of employment only.

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

(a) Land owned by the household, i.e., land on which the household was the right of permanent heritable possession with or without the right to transfer the title, e.g., Pattadars, Bhumidars, Jenmos, Bhumiswamis, RayatSithibans, etc. A plot of land might 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 did 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) was considered as being held under owner like possession. In the States where land reform legislations had provided for full proprietorship to erstwhile tenants, they were considered as having owner like possession, even if they have not paid the full compensation.

(ii) Sometimes a plot might be possessed by a tribal in accordance with traditional tribal rights from local chieftains or village/district council. Again, a plot might 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) was taken as owner, for in all such cases, the holder was the owner like possession of land in question.

2.4.16 Homestead Land: Homestead of a household was defined as the dwelling house of the household together with the courtyard, compound, garden, out-house, place of worship, family graveyard, guest house, shop, workshop and offices for running household enterprises, tanks, wells, latrines, drains and boundary walls annexed to the dwelling house. All land coming under homestead was defined as house site (homestead land). Sometimes, gardens, orchards or plantations, though adjacent to the homestead and lying within the boundary walls located on a clearly distinct piece of land. In such cases, land under garden, orchard or plantation was not considered as house site.

2.4.17 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 was defined as land leased-out. It was defined as land leased-in if it was taken by a household on rent or free without any right of permanent or heritable possession. The lease contract might be written or oral.

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

2.4.18 Otherwise Possessed Land: This was understood to mean all public/institutional land possessed by the household without title of ownership or occupancy right. The possession was 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 were not included in this category. All private land encroached upon by the household was treated as leased-in land.

2.4.19 Land Possessed: Land possessed was defined 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).

2.4.19.1 Size Class of Land Possessed: Different estimates obtained from the survey have been presented for seven size classes of land possessed, namely, <0.01 ha., 0.01-0.40 ha., 0.41-1.00 ha., 1.01 – 2.00 ha., 2.01-4.00 ha., 4.01- 10.00 ha. 10.00 ha.+. The class limits are exclusive in the sense the class 0.01 -.40 covers land 0.01 to less than 0.40 ha. Similarly the class 0.41 -1.00 covers 0.40 ha. to less than 1.00 ha. Similarly the class 4.01- 10.00 ha. Includes 4.00 ha. To less than 10.00 ha. The last class includes lands that are 10 ha. Or more.

2.4.20 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 were not considered as agricultural production.

2.4.21 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.

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

2.4.23 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.

2.4.24 Farm Business: Farm business comprised 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 was a manufacturing activity, this was covered under farm business for the purpose of this survey only when such activity was carried out in the farm by indigenous method. Such activities when they were carried out in non-household enterprises were to be excluded from the purview of the farm business. Farm business also included 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.

2.4.25 Non-farm Business: Non-farm business was defined as all household economic activities other than those covered in the farm business. This covered manufacturing, mining & quarrying, trade, hotel & restaurant, transport, construction, repairing and other services. For the purpose of this survey, non-farm business excluded such activities when they were carried out in non-household enterprises. All non-farm business enterprises, which were registered under section 2m(i) or 2m(ii) and section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948, were 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, were also kept outside the coverage of this survey.

2.4.26 Agricultural Labour: A person was considered to be engaged as agricultural labour, if he/ she followed 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' referred only to the first stage of the transport from farm to the first place of disposal.

2.4.27 Different Sources of Drinking Water

2.4.27.1 Tap: An arrangement made by corporation, municipality, panchayat or other local authorities or any private or public housing estate or agency to supply water through pipe for household uses was considered as tap water. Drinking water carried through pipe from sources like well, tank, river, etc., by the owner / occupants only for convenience of the household, however, were not treated as tap water.

2.4.27.2 Tube Well/Borehole: Tube well or borehole was a deep hole that had been driven, bored or drilled, with the purpose of reaching groundwater supplies. Boreholes/tube wells were constructed with casing, or pipes, which prevent the small diameter hole from caving in and protect the water source from infiltration by run-off water. Water was delivered from a tube well or borehole through a pump, which may be powered by human, animal, wind,

electric, diesel or solar means. Boreholes/tube wells were usually protected by a platform around it, which leaded spilled water away from the borehole and prevented infiltration of run-off water at the well head.

2.4.27.3 Protected Well/Unprotected Well: A well was considered as protected if it had generally the following protective measures to lower the risk of contamination:

i. A headwall around the well with a properly fitting cover

ii. A concrete drainage platform around the well with a drainage channel

iii. A hand pump or bucket with windlass.

If instead of hand pump or bucket with windlass, electric pump was used to pump water from such wells, where the conditions (1) and (2) existed, it was considered as protected well.

2.4.27.4 Protected Spring/Unprotected Spring: A spring was considered protected, if it was protected from runoff, bird droppings and animals by a "spring box", which was constructed of brick, masonry, or concrete and was built around the spring so that water flows directly out of the box into a pipe or cistern, without being exposed to outside pollution. A spring which was not protected was called unprotected spring.

2.4.27.5 Rainwater Collection: Rainwater refers to rain that was collected or harvested from surfaces (by roof or ground catchment) and stored in a container, tank or cistern until used. Traditionally, rainwater collection had been practised in arid and semi –arid areas and had provided drinking water and water for other uses of the household. When such water was used for drinking purpose, the source of drinking water was considered as rainwater collection.

2.4.27.6 Surface Water: Surface water was water located above ground and includes rivers, dams, lakes, ponds, streams, canals and irrigation channels.

2.4.27.7 Others (tanker-truck, cart with small tank or drum, bottled water etc.): In 'tanker-truck', water was trucked to a locality and supplied from tanker. In 'cart with small tank or drum', water was supplied in small tank or drum to a locality by donkey carts, motorized vehicles and other means. Drinking water packaged in bottles, jars, pouches, and similar containers was classified as bottled drinking water. However, tap water, well water, etc., kept by households in bottles, for convenience, was not treated as bottled drinking water.

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

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) was 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) were formed by the State Governments. The Scheme provided 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 was defined a person who had completed his/ her eighteen years of age. Unskilled manual work was meant any physical work which any adult person was capable of doing without any special skill/ training. The implementing agency of the scheme might be any Department of the Central Government or a State Government, a ZilaParishad, Panchayat/ Gram Panchayat or any local authority or Government undertaking or non-governmental organization authorized by the Central Government or the State Government.

2.2.1 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, 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.

2.2.2 Cultivation: All activities relating to production of crops and related ancillary activities are considered as cultivation. Growing of trees, plants or crops as plantation or orchards (such as rubber, cashew, coconut, pepper, coffee, tea etc.) are 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 (growing of non-perennial crops other than tobacco) and among class 0128 sub classes 01281, 01282, etc., are considered as cultivation. Only activities of the household in self employment capacity in cultivation are considered for the purpose of the survey

2.2.3 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. Only activities of the household in self employment capacity in livestock activities are considered for the purpose of the survey

2.2.4 Other Agricultural Activities: Other agricultural activities include all the activities in the agricultural sector, except cultivation and livestock farming activities, like growing of plantation, orchard, forestry, logging, fishery, etc. Only activities of the household in self employment capacity in other agricultural activities are considered for the purpose of the survey

2.2.5 Transactions in Livestock: An agricultural household might have purchased and sold livestock for various purposes. It is necessary to understand characteristics of such transaction

and distinguish them for reporting in various blocks of this schedule. Purpose of such transactions is classified into three broad groups namely, for the purpose of business, for the purpose of acquiring productive asset and for the purpose of trading.

2.2.6 Pre-harvest Sale (₹): Farmers sometimes sold entire produce of a plot of land before harvesting. Land area used and value of such pre-harvest sales are collected for the survey. For pre-harvest sale, generally volume of production is not known. Therefore, care is taken not to include quantity of production for pre-harvest sale, even if it is available while reporting quantity. While reporting land corresponding to the quantity of production, area relating to pre-harvest sale is excluded. Irrigated and un-irrigated land area corresponding to pre-harvest sale are separately reported along with value of pre-harvest sale in designated fields in block 5a of the Schedule.

2.2.7 Value of Products (₹): Value of produces for each major crop is calculated multiplying quantity with rate. For crops clubbed together as 'others', value is based on actual sale or assessment of the informant.

2.2.8 Value of By-products (₹): Value of by-products for 4 major crops and 'others', if any, are reported based on actual sale or assessment of the informant.

2.2.10 Seeds: Expenditure incurred on seeds for 4 major crops as reported in Block 5a are recorded in the same order. When there are more than 4 crops, crops other than 4 major crops are clubbed together and reported. The term 'seeds' also included seedling (baby plant).

2.2.11 Fertilizer: Fertilizers are mostly inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin (other than liming materials) that is added to a soil to supply one or more plant nutrients essential to the growth of plants. Generally these are industrially manufactured chemicals containing plant nutrients.

2.2.12 Manure: Manure is organic matter used as organic fertilizer in agriculture. Manures contributed to the fertility of the soil by adding organic matter and nutrients. There are three main classes of manures used in soil management:

a) 'animal manure' made from cattle dung, excreta of other animals.

b) 'compost' made from decomposed remnants of organic materials – usually of plant origin, but often including some animal dung or bedding.

c) 'plant manure' which are crops grown for the express purpose of ploughing them in, thus increasing fertility through the incorporation of nutrients and organic matter into the soil.

2.2.13 Plant Protection Chemicals: Plant protection chemicals included all pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, as well as biotechnology products which helped control the thousands of weed species, harmful insects and numerous plant diseases that could afflict

crops.

2.2.14 Cost of 'Animal Seeds': Expenditure incurred on purchase of 'animal seeds' for Cattle/buffalo, sheep, goat, piggery etc., poultry & duckery and others. Young animals Purchased for the purpose of business only are considered here.

2.2.15 Animal Feed: Expenditure incurred on animal feed is collected for the following specific fodder items. The animal feed had been grouped into the following four classes, namely (1) Green fodder, (2) Dry fodder, (3) Concentrates (4) Other feed including minerals (salt etc.,) and medicines. If animal feeds are used from home stock or from free collection as well as received in exchange or borrowed, zero expenditure is recorded.

2.2.16 Green Fodder: Green fodder is obtained through crop cultivation. Some crops are taken up exclusively for green fodder purpose. These includes Berseem, Lucerne, Cowpea, Guar, Rice bean, Velvet bean, Sorghum (fodder varieties like MP chari, Sorghum sudan grass (a hybrid developed by crossing sorghum and sudan grass), Sudax, Red chari), Napier bajra hybrid (a hybrid developed by crossing crops Napier grass &bajra), Maize (fodder varieties like African tall, J-1006, Vijay composite), Jowar, Oats, Chinese cabbage, Turnip, Fodder beet, all palatable grasses. Some crops that are primarily taken for human consumption are also used as green fodder for animals. These include maize, sugarcane, cowpea, oats etc.

2.2.17 Dry Fodder: Dry residue of some crops is used as fodder. These include straws of wheat, paddy, sorghum, barley, jowar, gram etc.

2.2.18 Concentrates: Concentrates generally include oil cake, crushed pulses, gram, grains, bran, husk, oil seed and gur.

2.2.19 Veterinary Charges: Veterinary charges include charges for medicine, vaccination, artificial insemination etc.

2.2.20 Expenditure on Human Labour: The expenditure on payment of wages/salaries by the agricultural household for carrying out cultivation during the reference period is considered. Payment of wages and salaries are made for two different categories of labour:

a) **Regular wage/salary:** Labour which is regular in nature. This includes the payments made to persons working in farm and getting in return of salary or wages on a regular basis (and not on the basis of daily or periodic renewal of work contract). The category not only includes persons getting time wage but also persons receiving piece wage or salary and paid apprentices, both full time and part-time.

b) Casual labour: Labour which is casual in nature. Payments made to person(s) casually engaged in farm and getting wage according to the terms of the daily or periodic work contract are regarded as payments made for casual labour. Total Payment to both categories made

either in cash or in kind is reported. If it is paid in kind, the corresponding monetary value is evaluated at purchaser's price.

2.2.21 Expenses Incurred for Non-firm Business: Expenses incurred (paid or payable) towards running the non-farm business during the last 30 days prior to the date of survey is recorded. Only actual expenses out of pocket (both in cash and in kind) are reported. Consumptions of inputs out of home stock or out of free collection as well as received in exchange or borrowed are taken as zero expenses. Further, expenses on inputs actually consumed only are considered. Depending on the type of non-farm business, expenses on inputs included raw materials used, cost of commodities traded, articles used for food and drink preparation, petrol, diesel, lubricants etc., minor repair and maintenance, electricity charges, fuel other than electricity, rent, travelling, freight and cartage expenses, communication expenses (telephone, telegram, fax, postal, courier, e-mail, etc.), consumable stores, packing materials, paper, printing and stationary expenses, service charges for work done by other establishments (e.g. legal, audit, advertising and other accounting services; warehousing expenses, etc.), cost of own construction (building, furniture and fixtures etc.), interest, wages and salaries, etc.

2.2.22 Value of Output from Non-firm Business (₹): Value of outputs during the reference period from running non-farm business of the household is collected. The value of output that is not sold is evaluated at price in the local market or based on the assessment of the informant. Value of products lost by theft/damage/destroyed by fire etc. during the reference period is excluded. Depending on the type of non-farm business receipts from non-farm business included value of products and by-products manufactured, sale value of commodities traded, amounts receivable from contractor, receipts from sale of prepared food, refreshment and drinks, earnings from goods and passenger traffic, communication charges receivable from customers (STD/courier, fax, etc.), receipts for educational activity (like tuition fees, examination fees, capitation fees, etc.), receipts from consultation fees and medical services, receipts from services provided to others including commission charges, market value of own construction (on building, furniture and fixtures, etc.), value of consumption of goods/services produced or traded for own use, rent receivable on plant and machinery and other fixed assets, etc.

2.2.23 Productive Assets: Assets represented all the things owned by the household which had money value, e.g. land, buildings, livestock, agricultural machinery and implements, etc. Assets which are used repetitively for producing goods or providing services are treated as productive asset. In this survey, information on productive assets used for farm and non-firm

business are collected separately along with information on land and residential buildings.

2.2.24 Loans (cash and kind): The information pertaining to the household's indebtedness as on the date of survey is collected and each loan is record separately irrespective of the type of loan and amount outstanding. Loans included borrowing in cash and/or kind (including hire purchases/credit purchase). Borrowings in kind are evaluated at current retail price prevalent in the local market. An advance payment received for forward delivery of goods also considered as loan. Cash loans taken for short period without any security are excluded. For each loan, the total amount due on the date of survey (i.e., the outstanding principal plus the interest due) is recorded. Initial discount allowed, if any, in the principal is taken into account while recording the total amount of loan outstanding on the date of survey. In the case of credit purchase, it is ascertained whether such credits are really due on the date of survey or not. Dues are considered only after the expiry of the stipulated due date of payment of such charges.

Chapter 3

Summary of Findings

- Number of Agricultural Households Estimated
- Agricultural Households by Social Group
- Agricultural Households by Decile Classes of MPCE
- Principal Source of Income of Agricultural Households
- Principal Source of Income of Agricultural Households for Social Group
- Type of Land Possessed by Agricultural Households
- Land Possession by Agricultural Households Outside Village
- Type of Ration Card possessed by Agricultural Households
- Demographic Characteristics of Agricultural Households
- Educational Characteristics of Agricultural Households
- Principal Activity Status

Some Characteristics of Agricultural Households

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households was conducted in NSS 70th round (January – December, 2013) to have a comprehensive picture of the agricultural households in Odisha. The survey collected 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 household consumer expenditure, income and indebtedness from the agricultural households in rural India. The survey, with its two visits, made a detailed 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 characteristics of agricultural households for the reference period. Most of the parameters for which estimates are presented in this chapter were collected only during the visit 1 of the survey. However, some demographic characteristics such as activity status of household members were collected during both the visits.

3.2 Estimated Number of Agricultural Households

Some key results based on State, Central and Combined sample of agricultural households in Odisha for agricultural year July2012 to June 2013.

Sample	Estimated Number of Agricultural Households	Sample Households	Sample Villages
State	**43718**	**1669**	**209**
Central	**44934**	**1677**	**214**
Combnied	**44326**	**3346**	**423**

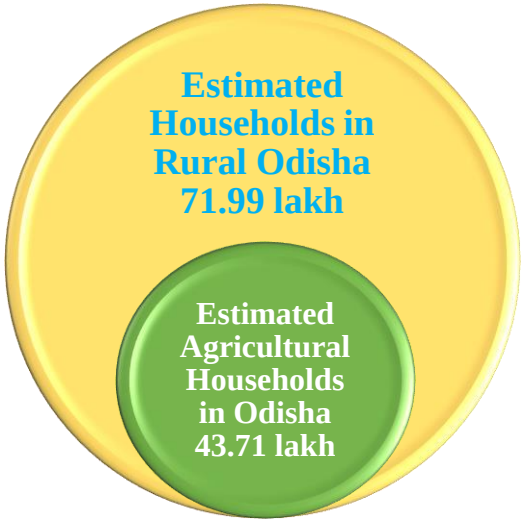
During the agricultural year July 2012- June 2013, rural Odisha had an estimated total number of 43.71 lakh agricultural households. These agricultural households were about 60.72 percent of the total estimated rural households of the state during the same period.refer table 3.2.1

Table 3.2.1: Agricultural Households by social groups

Social Group	Estimated Number of (00)		Percentage Share (%) of	
	Agricultural households	Rural households	Agricultural households	Rural households
1	2	3	4	5
Schedule Tribe	14010	21674	32.05	64.34
Schedule Caste	5993	17520	13.71	34.21
OBC	13768	20511	31.49	64.39
Others	9946	12204	22.75	73.89
All	43718	71992*	100	60.72

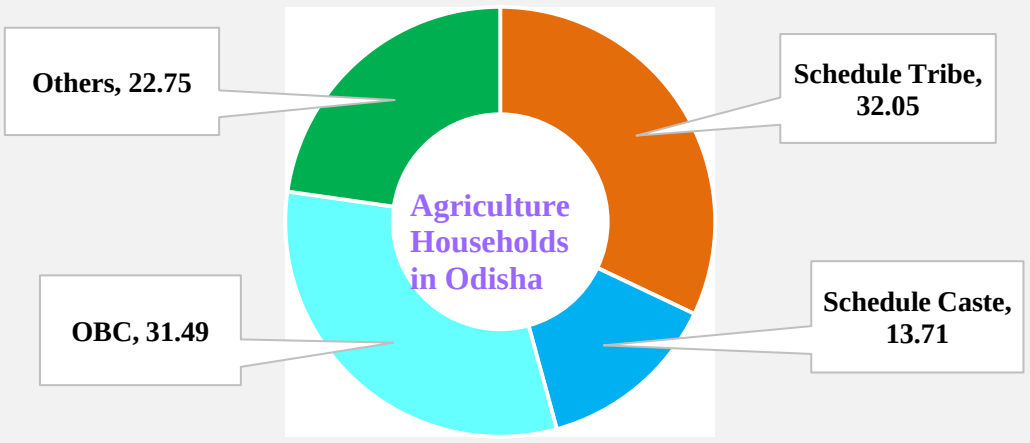
*With respect to 71.99 lakh rural households as estimated by the *Land and Livestock Holdings* Survey of NSS 70th round.

Figure 3. 2.1-Estimated number of rural & Agricultural households in Odisha.



3.2.1 Agricultural Households by Social Group: Percentage distribution of agricultural households by social groups can be seen from Figure 3. 2.2

Figure 3. 2.2 Percentage Share of Agricultural Households by Social Group in Odisha



During the period July 2012- June 2013 Schedule Tribe (32.05) had the highest percentage share to the total agricultural households in the rural Odisha, followed by OBC (31.49) and others (22.75).

3.3 Distribution of Agricultural Households by Decile Classes of MPCE

Table 3.3.1: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				
	ST	SC	OBC	Others	All
1	483	108	313	96	1000
2	744	120	109	27	1000
3	555	162	165	118	1000
4	571	111	225	93	1000
5	384	178	212	226	1000
6	178	179	457	186	1000
7	197	208	450	145	1000
8	169	184	528	120	1000
9	110	133	444	313	1000
10	77	53	180	690	1000
ALL	331	142	313	214	1000

Monthly percapita consumer expenditure (MPCE) of the agricultural households was collected during visit 1 and visit 2 of the survey. Decile classes of MPCE were worked out based on the combined data on consumer expenditure of common households of both visit 1 and visit 2., the decile class of MPCE were separately worked out for each state. Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by social group for each decile class of monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE) is presented in *table 3.3*.1

The bottom five decile classes had higher representation of ST agricultural households compared to their shares in the 'all classes'. Whereas, their percentage share in the top two decile classes were very low. The bottom second to fifth decile classes had lower representation of 'OBC' agricultural households compared to their shares in the 'all classes'. Whereas, their percentage share in the middle sixth to nineth decile classes were higher.In case of 'Others' top two decile classes had higher representation of agricultural households compared to their shares in the 'all classes'. Whereas, their percentage share in the bottom four decile classes were very low.In case of 'SC' category the percentage share of agricultural households over the decile classes were normally distributed ,except top & 7th decile class ,where representation was lowest and highest respectively.

3.4 Principal Source of Income of Agricultural Households

Information on various activities from which the agricultural households had received some income during the 365 days prior to the date of the survey was collected during visit 1of the survey. Sources included ***agricultural activities (cultivation, livestock and other***

agricultural activities), non-agricultural enterprises, wage/salaried employment, pension, remittance and others. Number per 1000 of agricultural households engaged in various activities during the 365 days prior to the date of survey for each decile classes of MPCE is given in table 3.4.1

Table 3.4.1: Number per 1000 of agricultural households engaged in various activities during the 365 days prior to the date of survey for each decile class of MPCE

MPCE Decile class	cultivation	livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried employment	others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	908	369	21	176	207	150
2	979	446	64	30	498	126
3	980	361	184	88	549	155
4	962	514	114	58	494	152
5	977	312	46	174	586	165
6	946	308	57	150	499	113
7	990	328	132	244	411	141
8	967	358	78	198	352	49
9	981	397	117	249	192	179
10	956	494	15	142	171	167
ALL classes	964	391	80	153	388	139

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***. Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by their principal source of income during the 365 days prior to the date of survey for each decile class of MPCE is given in *table 3.4.2*

Table: - 3.4.2 per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by principal source of income during the 365 days prior to the date of survey for each decile class of MPCE

MPCE Decile class	cultivation	Livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	All(inc.nr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	**730**	**37**	**5**	**147**	**49**	**30**	**1000**
2	**896**	**20**	**6**	**26**	**35**	**14**	**1000**
3	**915**	**10**	**0**	**2**	**69**	**3**	**1000**
4	**859**	**16**	**0**	**25**	**93**	**7**	**1000**
5	**724**	**16**	**0**	**110**	**149**	**1**	**1000**
6	**742**	**8**	**0**	**61**	**168**	**17**	**1000**
7	**748**	**10**	**0**	**150**	**58**	**33**	**1000**
8	**711**	**19**	**17**	**147**	**103**	**4**	**1000**
9	**742**	**36**	**0**	**170**	**50**	**2**	**1000**
10	**696**	**2**	**0**	**58**	**133**	**110**	**1000**
All classes	**770**	**17**	**3**	**92**	**93**	**23**	**1000**

About 96 percent of the agricultural households were estimated to have performed cultivation during the 365 days prior to the date of the survey and cultivation was the principal source of income for about 77 percent of the agricultural households. Even though, livestock activity was performed by nearly 39 percent of the agricultural households, only about 2 percent of the agricultural households reported this activity as their principal source of income.Nearly 39 percent of the agricultural households were engaged in wage/salaried employment, and it was the second highest reported principal source of income. Nearly 10 percent of the agricultural households reported wage/salaried employment as their principal source of income.

3.5 Principal Source of Income of Agricultural Households for Social Group

Number per 1000 of agricultural households engaged in various activities during the 365 days prior to the date of survey for each social group is given in table 3.5.1 and principal sources of income in table 3.5.2

Table3.5.1:Number per 1000 of agricultural households engaged in various activities during the 365 days prior to the date of survey for each social group

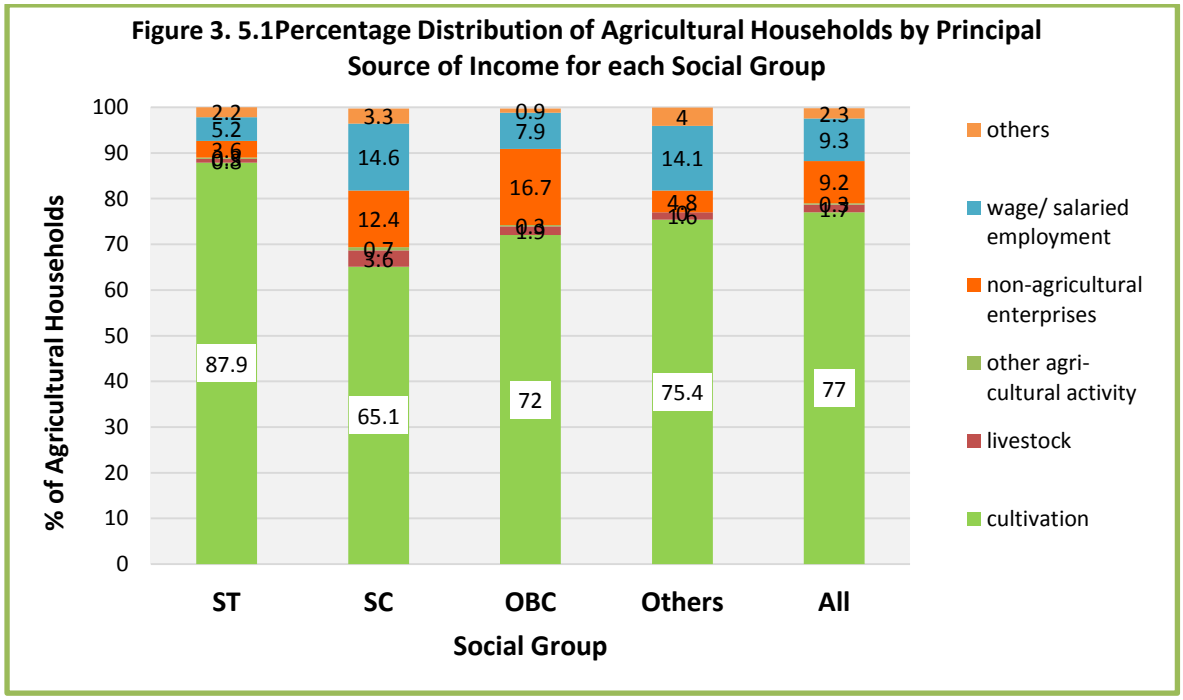
Social group	cultivation	livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried employment	others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ST	981	367	73	61	425	172
SC	933	382	57	228	429	110
OBC	952	404	113	247	348	120
Others	979	413	57	109	363	136
All	964	391	80	153	388	139

Majority of the households from all the social groups reported agricultural activities like cultivation as major engagement and followed by, livestock activity & wage salaried employment.In case of engagement on non-agricultural enterprises agricultural households belongs to SC and OBC category shows higher percentage share than, social group all.

Table: - 3.5.2 Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by principal source of income during the 365 days prior to the date of survey.

Social group	cultivation	livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried employment	others	All(inc.nr)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ST	**879**	**8**	**3**	**36**	**52**	**22**	**1000**
SC	**651**	**36**	**7**	**124**	**146**	**33**	**1000**
OBC	**720**	**19**	**3**	**167**	**79**	**9**	**1000**
Others	**754**	**16**	**0**	**48**	**141**	**40**	**1000**
All	**770**	**17**	**3**	**92**	**93**	**23**	**1000**

Cultivation shows major source of income for ST (88%) agricultural households compared to all other social groups.In case of income from non-agricultural enterprises OBC agricultural households leads with 17%, followed by SC (12%). The source of income from this activity for ST (4%) & others (5%) agricultural households is below the social grop all (9%).Similarly percentage share for wage salaried employment as source of income for SC (15%) & others (14%) agricultural households was more than the all social groups (9 %).



3.6 Type of Land Possessed by Agricultural Households: Possession and operation of land was not an essential condition for a household to be treated as an agricultural household for the purpose of *Situation Assessment Survey* of 70th round 2013, unlike 59th round SAS 2003.

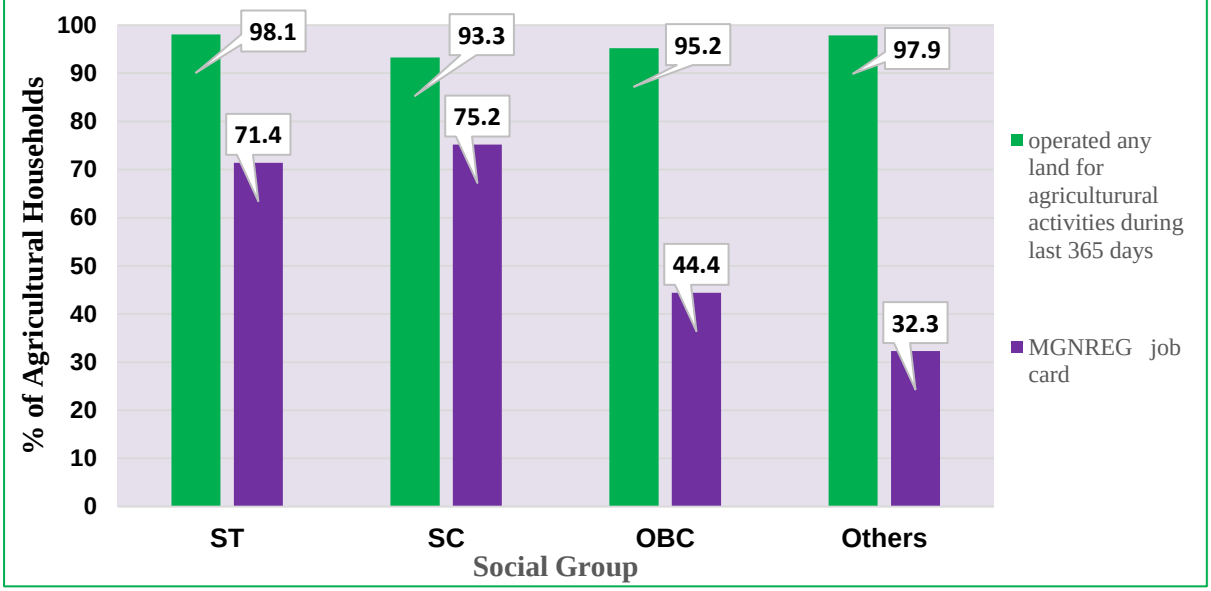
However, information on land possessed by the agricultural households as on date of survey and operation of such land for agricultural activities any time during the 365 days prior to the date of survey were collected from the selected households during visit 1 of the survey.Table 3.6.1 shows per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of land possessed for each social group.It also gives i) number per 1000 agricultural households having MGNREG job card & ii) number per 1000 agricultural households operated any land during 365 days prior to the date of survey .

Table 3.6.1:per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of land possesed					**Number per 1000 households having**	
Social Group	**homestead only**	**homestead and other land**	**other land only**	**no land**	**operated any land for agriculturural activities during last 365 days**	**MGNREG job card**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
ST	**29**	**961**	**2**	**5**	**981**	**714**
SC	**88**	**908**	**2**	**2**	**933**	**752**
OBC	**37**	**944**	**7**	**11**	**952**	**444**
Others	**38**	**928**	**11**	**8**	**979**	**323**
All	**42**	**941**	**6**	**7**	**965**	**551**

Percentage share of agricultural households possessing only homestead land among Scheduled Caste (8.8 %) agriculture households were almost double than that in other social groups.In case of not any type of land possessed by the agricultural households, 1.1 percent of agricultural households belongs to ‘OBCs’ followed by 0.8 ‘Others’ and 0.5 ‘ST’ reported at the time of survey.About 94 percent of agricultural households in Odisha, reported to have possessed both homestead and other land at the time of the survey.

All most 98 percent of households from STs and Other category were estimated to have operated some land during the 365 days prior to the date of the survey.In case of social category SCs (93 %) and OBCs (95 %) the percent share was lower than that of social group all(96 %).

Figure 3. 6.1Percentage of Agricultural Households operated land for Agricultural Activities/Possessing MGNREG Job Card for each Social Group



Possession of MGNREGS job card was maximum among SCs (75.2 percent) and followed by STs (71.4 percent) & OBCs (44.4 percent) and minimum in case of other category (32.3 percent). Share of agricultural households possessing MGNREGS job cards were comparatively higher in the bottom decile classes.

Table: - 3.6.2Per 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 decile class of

Decile Class	Agricultural households by type of land possesed				Number per 1000 households having	
	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	operated land for agriculturural activities during last 365 days	MGNREG job card
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	93	873	32	1	909	657
2	26	974	0	0	979	787
3	67	930	0	2	980	646
4	42	945	7	6	962	744
5	59	940	1	0	977	728
6	31	911	28	30	946	567
7	70	928	0	3	990	489
8	21	964	0	15	967	515
9	25	968	2	5	981	397
10	16	963	15	5	956	109
All Classes	42	941	6	7	965	551

Decile class wise distribution of agricultural households presented in table 3.6.2, it shows that bottom decile class has comparetively higher percent share, in possission of homestead land only than the top decile class.In case of possion of homestead and other land by agricultural households, top decile class has comparetively higher percent share than that of bottom decile class. At all Odisha 96.5 percent households operated any land for agricultural activities during the last 365 days .In case of 7th decile class the percent share was maximum (99) which was more than state percent.

Possession of MGNREGS job card was higher upto 5th decile class and gradually decreses from 6th to 10th decile class except 8th decile class.At all Odisha the possission of Job card (MGNREGS) was 55.1 percentage. Percent share of Possession of MGNREGS job card was maximum for 2nd decile class (78.7) and minimum for 10th decile class (10.9).

Table: - 3.6.3 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 principal source of household income

Principal Source of Income	Agricultural households by type of land possesed				Number per 1000 households having	
	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	operated land for agriculturural activities during last 365 days	MGNREG job card
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivation	8	982	5	0	1000	562
Livestock	496	397	61	43	513	593
other agricultural activity	326	674	0	0	674	508
non-agricultural enterprises	127	842	0	31	924	521
wage/salaried employment	92	868	10	28	861	558
Pension	16	984	0	0	1000	39
Remittances	326	393	0	282	393	354
Others	702	298	0	0	298	815
All (inc nr)	42	941	6	7	965	551

Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of land possessed for each principal source of income is given in *table 3.6*.3 The share of households having only 'homestead land' was highest among the households which have reported livestock activity as their principal source of income. 48.6 percent of agricultural households in this group had only homestead land at the time of the survey which is more than ten times the average (4.2percent) of all types of principal sources of income taken together. As available from the same table, the percentage of the households which reported to have operated some land for agricultural activities during last 365 days was lowest (29.8 percent) among the households with 'others' as their principal source of income. The estimated share of households reported possession of MGNREGS job card was highest (81.5 percent) among the

households with 'Others' as their principal source of income, followed by households with 'Livestock' as principal source of income (59.3 percent).

3.7 Land Possession Outside Village

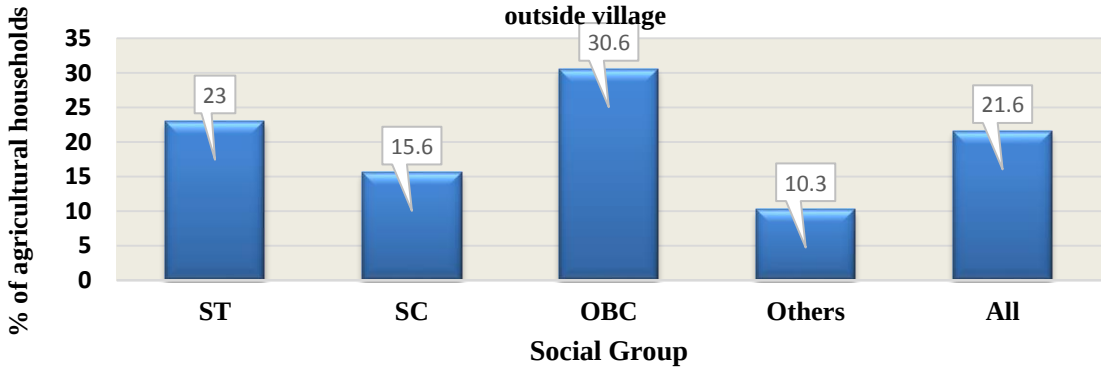
Information on land possessed by the agricultural households outside the village they were residing was collected in the survey. If the surveyed household possessed any such land, its location (within State/outside State/within and outside State) was reported. Table 3.7.1 represent per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by land possession outside the village for each social group.

Table: - 3.7.1 Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by land possession outside the village for each social group

Social group	land out side village			no land out side village	all(inc.nr)
	within state	out side state	both within and outside village		
1	2	3	4	5	6
ST	125	104	1	770	1000
SC	66	90	0	844	1000
OBC	218	88	0	687	1000
Others	80	23	0	894	1000
All	136	80	0	781	1000

It shows that at all Odisha level 78 percent agricultural households reported during the survey, which possessed no land out side the village.Among social groups 30.6 percent agricultural households belongs to 'OBC' category possessed land out side village, followed by 23.0 'ST' and 15.6 "SC" category respectively.Land possessed outside village and within state social category 'OBC' (21.8 %) was highest among all social group, followed by "ST" (12.5 %) and "Others" (8.0 %).In case of agricultural households possessed land out side village and out side state, 10.4 percent of household belongs to Social category schedule Tribe reported at the time of survey ,was highest among all type of social group. Agricultural households belongs to others (2.3 %) reported to have possessed land out side village and out side state was lowest among all social group.

Figure 3. 7.1 Percentage distribution of agricultural households possessing land outside village



3.8 Type of Ration Card

Information on type of ration card possessed by the agricultural households (such as *Antyodaya*, BPL and Others) at the time of the survey was collected during visit 1. The information collected at the time of the survey did not differentiate between different types of cards on the basis of PDS facilities attached to such cards. The survey Schedule did not have provision to report the cases of possessing multiple cards by the same household. Whenever multiple cards were possessed by the same household, only one type was reported.

Table: - 3.8.1Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of ration card possessed for each Social Group

Social Group	Antyo-daya	BPL	others	no ration card
1	2	3	4	5
ST	49	692	155	104
SC	28	601	172	199
OBC	27	441	352	179
Others	30	305	502	162
All	35	518	293	154

Percentage of agricultural household possessing *Antyodaya* or BPL card was higher among STs compared to other social groups.SCs (19.9 %) had the highest share of the agricultural households having no ration card, followed by the OBC (17.9 %) and others (16.2%).It is depicted In figure 3.8.1, that agricultural households belongs to others social group (50.2 %) had highest percent share of possession of ration card type others, followed by OBC (35.2 %) and SC (17.2%).

FIGURE 3.8.1 Percentage distribution of agricultural households by type of ration card for each social group

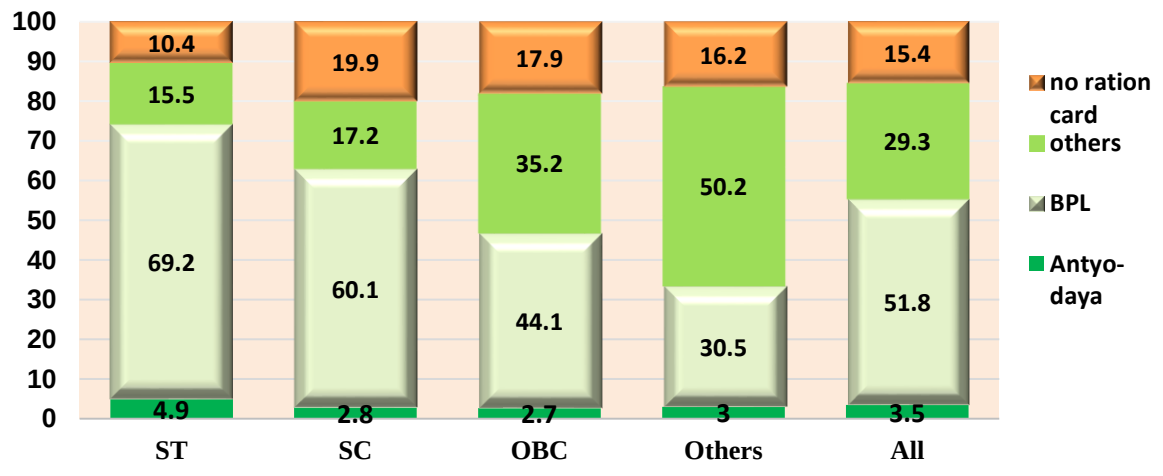


Table: - 3.8.2Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by type of ration card possessed for each principal source of income				
Principal Source of Income	type of ration card possessed			
	Antyo-daya	BPL	other card	No ration
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivation	34	522	304	140
Livestock	67	566	41	326
other agricultural activity	166	354	0	480
non-agricultural enterprises	29	570	363	38
wage/salaried employment	21	477	210	292
Pension	0	281	302	417
Remittances	274	674	52	0
Others	331	217	96	356
All (inc nr)	35	518	293	154

The percentage share of agricultural households having Antyodaya ration card was highest among those households whose principal source of income as *others* reported at the time of survey, followed by remittance (27.4%) and *other agricultural activities* (16.6 %).The agricultural households whose principal source of income as remittance (67.4%) reported to be the highest In possession of BPL ration cards among others.The highest percent share of agricultural households having no ration card (48 %) reported to be those whose principal source of income was *other agricultural activities,*followed by *pension (42%) and livestock (33%).*

3.9 Demographic Characteristics of Agricultural Households

In addition to the common demographic particulars like relation to head, sex, age, general education, etc., information on formal training in agriculture, principal and subsidiary activity status, staying away from home in search of employment, wages and salaries earned during the reference period were also collected in the survey. Though the designated block was canvassed during both the visits, only some selected information like principal and subsidiary activity status, staying away from home in search of employment, wages and salaries earned during the reference period were collected during visit-2. No addition or deletion of household members listed during the visit-1 was allowed during visit-2.

Table: - 3.9.1 Average households size, sex ratio of agricultural households for each decile class of MPCE		
MPCE Decile Class	**Average Household size**	**Sex Ratio**
1	**2**	**3**
1	5.6	902
2	5.2	966
3	4.7	978
4	5.1	1001
5	4.4	1134
6	4.4	824
7	4.4	927
8	4.0	923
9	4.1	994
10	3.7	963
All	4.5	958

It was estimated that there were 43.71 lakh agricultural households in Odisha, the average agricultural household size in the state estimated as 4.5. The average sex ratio (number of females to 1000 males) of agricultural household was 958 during the same period.Table 3.9.1 represent the distribution of households by decile classes of MPCE, highest average household size was observed among agricultural households that belonged to the bottom decile class (5.6). The average household size reduces steadily over the decile classes and reported the minimum (3.7) for the top decile class.In terms of sex ratio the 5th decile class reported to be highest (1134) and 6th decile class was lowest(824).

The household members have been classified as farmers and non-farmers based on the activity status during two visits collected in the survey. Persons of age 7 years and above who were self employed in agriculture [*i.e., worked as own account worker or employer or helper (unpaid family worker) in household enterprises under NIC 2008 div. 01 to 03 (i.e., agriculture, forestry and fishing) either in principal status or subsidiary status*] were defined as farmers for the purpose of this report. However, information on all important parameters related to the Situation Assessment (except demographic particulars) were collected and estimated for the agricultural households (not for farmers) only. Unlike in Employment Unemployment surveys of NSSO, the principal activity status in Situation Assessment Survey was determined with reference to a period of 6 months.

Table: - 3.9.2 Estimated number of farmers among the member of agricultural households aged 7 years and above (in Lakh)		
Sex	**Farmers**	**All members**
1	**2**	**3**
Male	52.27	88.45
Female	13.94	87.17
Persons	66.21	175.62

As per this definition of farmers, about 38 percent of the estimated 175.62 lakh persons of aged 7 years and above were found to be farmers. The share of farmers among male members (of age 7 years and above) of the agricultural household was 59 percent against 16 percent among the female members.

3.10 Educational Characteristics of Agricultural Households

The level of general education of each of the members of the agricultural household aged 7 years or more was collected during the visit 1 of the survey. As per the results of the survey, an estimated 25.2 percent of persons aged 7 years and above of agricultural households in the state were found to be illiterate at the time of the survey. The share of illiterates among the male members of the agricultural households was estimated as 16.8 percent whereas, the share of illiterates was 33.8 percent among female members. Per 1000 distribution of members of agricultural households (farmers/all members) by level of general education is given in table 3.10.1

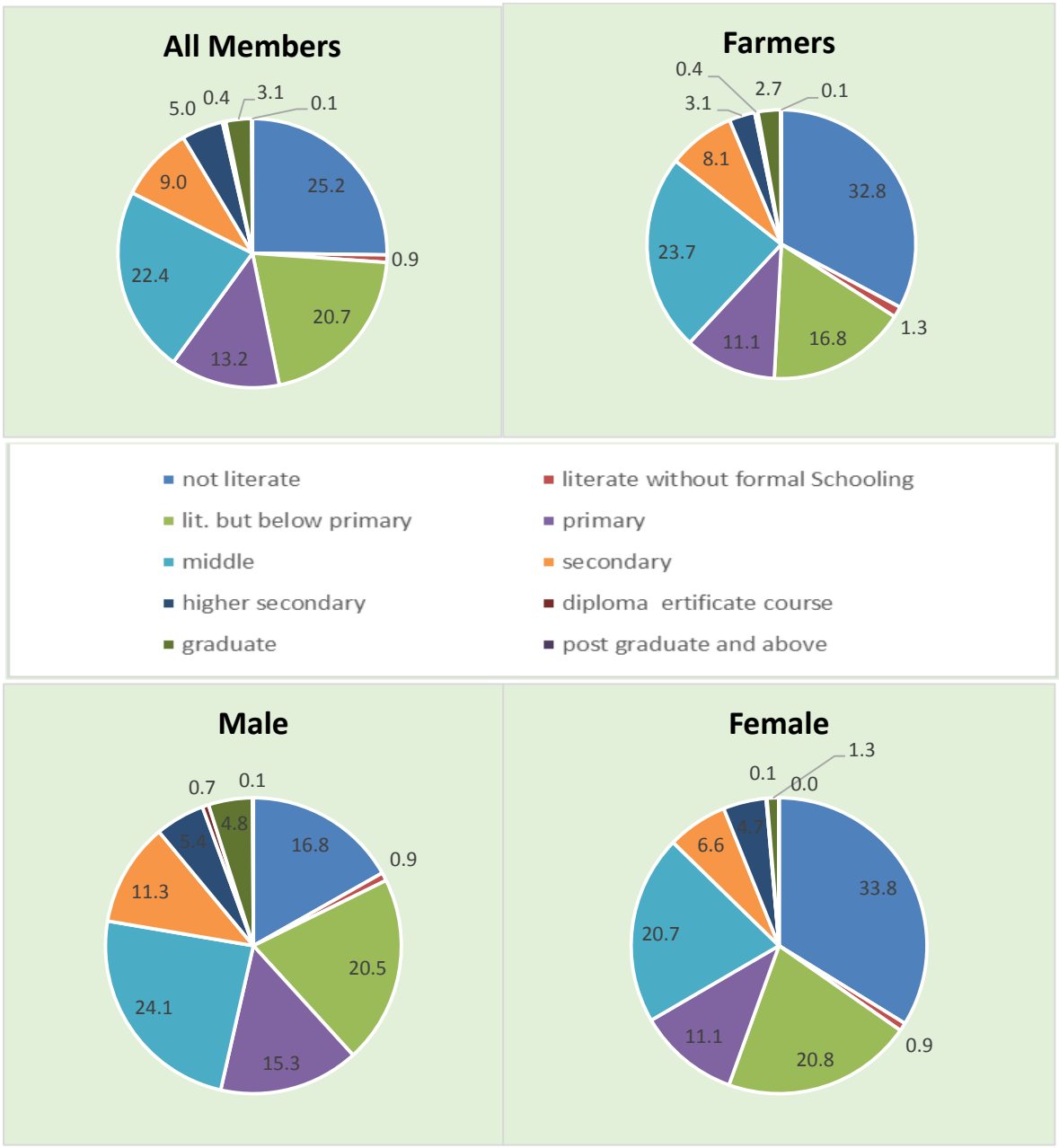
Table: - 3.10.1 Per 1000 distribution of members of agricultural households (farmers/all members) by level of general education

Level of Education	Male		Female		Persons	
	Farmers	All Members	Farmers	All Members	Farmers	All Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
not literate	226	168	700	338	328	252
literate without formal Schooling	14	9	8	9	13	9
literate but below primary	181	205	123	208	168	207
primary	129	153	46	111	111	132
middle	271	241	110	207	237	224
secondary	101	113	5	66	81	90
higher secondary	37	54	7	47	31	50
diploma ertificate course	5	7	0	1	4	4
graduate	34	48	0	13	27	31
post graduate and above	1	1	0	0	1	1
all (inc nr)	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

The percentage of persons with educational level below primary and primary are slightly higher in case of all members of agricultural households taken together than their farmer members, which probably indicates that some members of the agricultural households having below primary and primary level education (pursuing studies) did not participate in farming activities as identified by their status code at the time of survey. Level of Education of members of agricultural households of age 7 years and above for farmers and all members. Share of male members with different educational

levels were consistently higher than the corresponding share of female members of the agricultural households.

Figure 3. 10.1 Percentage distribution of members of agricultural households (farmers/all members) by level of general education.



3.11 Principal Activity Status

The usual principal activity of the members aged 7 years or more of agricultural households were determined with reference to the fixed period of July 2012- December 2012 in visit I and with reference to January 2013- June 2013 in visit II. 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 as the usual principal activity status of the person. Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years and above of agricultural households by principal activity status for the period July 2012- December 2012 and January 2013 – June 2013 is given in table 3.11.1 and figure 3.11.1

Table: - 3.11.1 Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 years and above of agricultural households by principal activity status for the period July 2012- December 2012 and January 2013 – June 2013

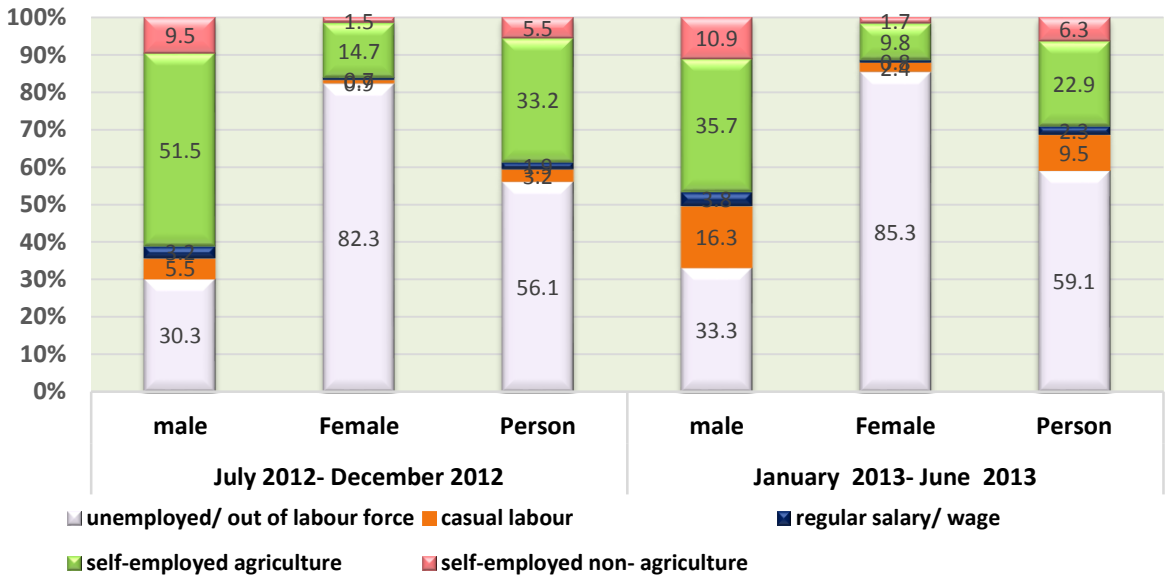
Sex	Self employed		Regular employment		Casual wage labourer in				Others	All
					Public work		Others			
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	MGNREGS	Other	Agriculture	Non-agriculture		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
July 2012- December 2012										
Male	515	95	0	32	2	4	28	21	303	1000
Female	147	15	0	7	1	1	6	1	823	1000
Person	332	55	0	19	1	3	17	11	561	1000
January 2013- June 2013										
Male	357	109	0	38	3	20	50	90	333	1000
Female	98	17	0	8	0	4	9	11	853	1000
Person	229	63	0	23	2	12	30	51	591	1000

During the period July 2012- December 2012, 33.2 percent of the members of agricultural households in the state were self-employed (own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker) in agriculture as per the usual activity status.During the same period 51.5 percent male members of the agricultural households were self employed in agriculture,wheres for female share was 14.7 percent.

As per the usual activity status, during the period January 2013 – June 2013, 22.9 percent of the members of agricultural households were estimated to be self-employed in agriculture.For the same period percent share of the male members of the agricultural households was 35.7 percent & for female was 9.8 percent were estimated to be self-employed in agriculture.

At state level 56.1 percent of the members of the agricultural households were estimated to be either unemployed or out of labour force during the July to December 2012. The share was 59.1 percent during January to June 2013. Estimated share of unemployed/ out of labour force during July to December 2012 was 34.7 percent among male members and 66 percent for female members of agricultural households. During the period January to June 2013, the corresponding shares were 35.3 percent and 67.4 percent for male and female members, respectively.

Figure 3. 11.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 7 years and above by principal activity status



3.12 Staying Away from the Usual Place of Residence (UPR) for Employment

Information on staying away from the usual place of residence for more than 15 days for the purpose of employment in respect of persons aged 7 years and above, was collected for the two halves of the agricultural year (seasons) i.e July-December2012 & January- June2013.

The table 3.12.1 and figure 3.12.1 contains decile class & sex wise per 1000 of persons aged 7 years and above stayed away from home more than15 days for the purpose of employment.

Figure 3. 12.1 Sex wise percent distribution of persons age 7 Years andabove stayed away for more than 15 days for the purpose of Employment in each decile class of MPC July2012-June2013

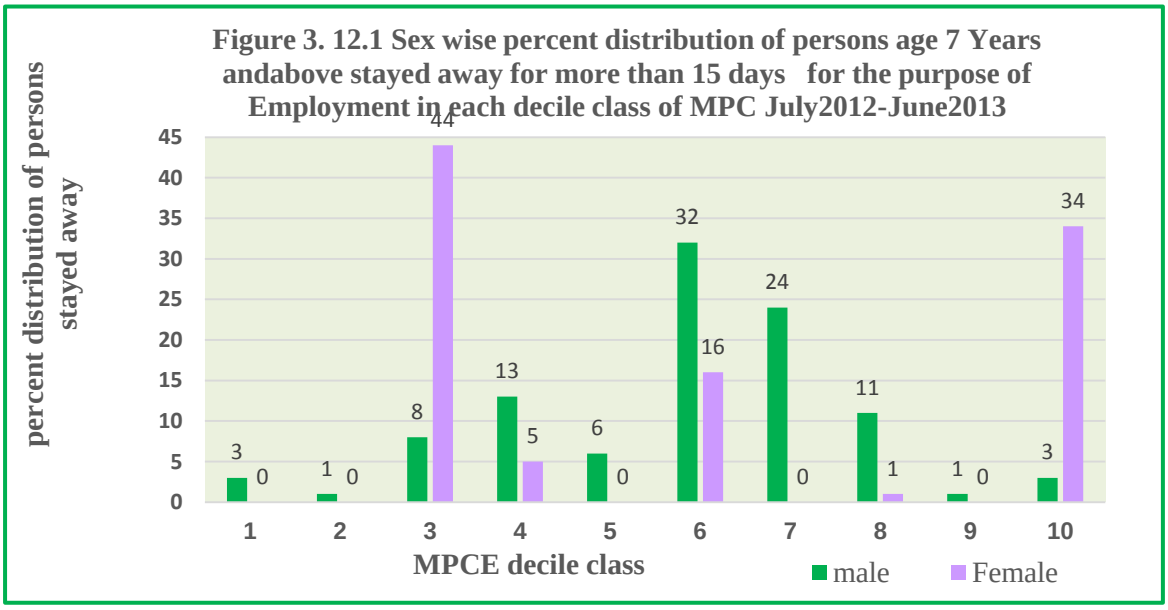


Table: - 3.12.1 sex wise per 1000 distribution of persons age 7 Years and above stayed away for more than 15 days for the purpose of Employment in each decile class of MPC July 12-June2013

Decile Class of MPCE	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4
1	26	0	25
2	5	0	5
3	78	441	88
4	125	50	123
5	55	0	54
6	323	164	319
7	238	0	231
8	112	8	109
9	11	0	11
10	27	337	36
All Class	1000	1000	1000

It is clearly shows from table 3.12.1 that, In case of male bottom and top two decile class has lower percent share for persons age 7 Years and above stayed away for more than 15 days for the purpose of Employment.In case of female bottom two has zero, where top decile class has second highest percentage share for persons age 7 Years and above stayed away for more than 15 days for the purpose of Employment.6th decile class for male & 3rd decile class for female has highest percent share for persons age 7 Years and above stayed away for more than 15 days for the purpose of Employment .

Chapter 4

Summary of Findings

- Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Households
- AverageMonthlyExpenditure per Agricultural Households
- Decile Class wise Average Income & Expenditure of Agricultural Households
- Inequality of Income
- Productive Assets Owned by the Agricultural Households
- Expenses and Receipts for Crop Production
- Expenses and Receipts for Farming of Animals
- Receipt from Household Non-Farm Business

Chapter Four

Income, Expenditure, Productive Assets of Agricultural Households

This chapter presents estimates related to the economic characteristics of the agricultural households such as their receipts from and expenditure incurred in farm and nonfarm business. It also provides estimates of their indebtedness, consumption expenditure, productive assets and income generated from all economic activities including farm and nonfarm business and wage/salary employment.

The information pertaining to the parameters like income from different sources, expenditure incurred for farm and non-farm business, net investment in productive assets, which are discussed in this chapter (except indebtedness) had been collected separately for the two halves of the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013. Even though in the detailed tables (Appendix) these estimates are presented for both the halves of the agricultural year and also for the combined period, the discussions in this chapter are restricted to estimates for the combined period (i.e., the whole agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013). The estimates of indebtedness of the agricultural households are presented 'as on date of survey' as the information is available for the loan outstanding as on the date on which the household was surveyed.

Some key results based on State, Central and Combined sample of agricultural households in Odisha for agricultural year July2012 to June 2013.

Sample	Average Monthly Income per agricultural household from different source (₹)	Average monthly Consumption Expenditure per agricultural household (₹)
1	2	3
State	**5109**	**4722**
Central	**4976**	**4307**
Combined	**5039**	**4512**

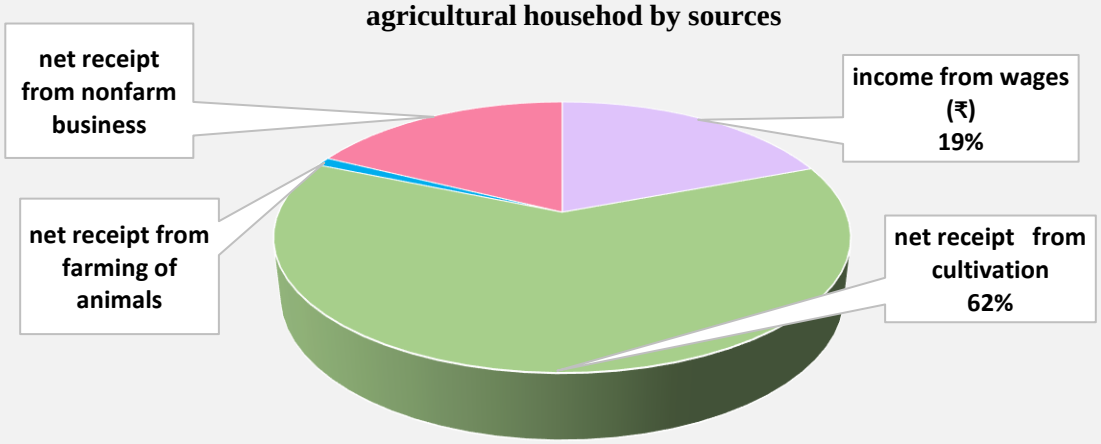
4.1 Average Monthly Income and Consumption Expenditure per Agricultural Households

The survey collected information on the receipts and expenditure relating to cultivation, farming of animals and non-farm business, separately for the two halves of the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013. Income from wage/salary employment was also recorded for the same period. Based on this information, average monthly income per agricultural household has been worked out for the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013 by adding up income from wages/salary, net receipt from cultivation, farming of animals and non-farm business. *Net receipt was worked out by deducting total expenses from total receipts for each source of income. Expenses included only the actual expenses*

incurred (out of the pocket expenses) for farm and non-farm business. Imputed expenses in respect of inputs out of home stock or out of free collection as well as receipt in exchange or borrowed were not considered for reporting expenses for the purpose of the survey. Income of the agricultural households from various other non-economic activities such as pension, remittances, etc. were not collected in the survey and not included in the average monthly income presented here.

For working out the combined aggregates only the common households of visit-1and visit-2 were considered. In respect of figures collected for the reference period six months (e.g. Income from crop production, wage/ salary income), the combined aggregate was calculated as a simple average of visit-1 and visit-2 figures. Wherever information was collected for the reference period of last 30 days (e.g. income from livestock, non-farm business) combined aggregate was calculated as a weighted mean of estimates for common households of visit-1 and visit-2 where the weights are 7 and 5 respectively as the survey period of visit-1 and visit-2 were 7 and 5 months, respectively.

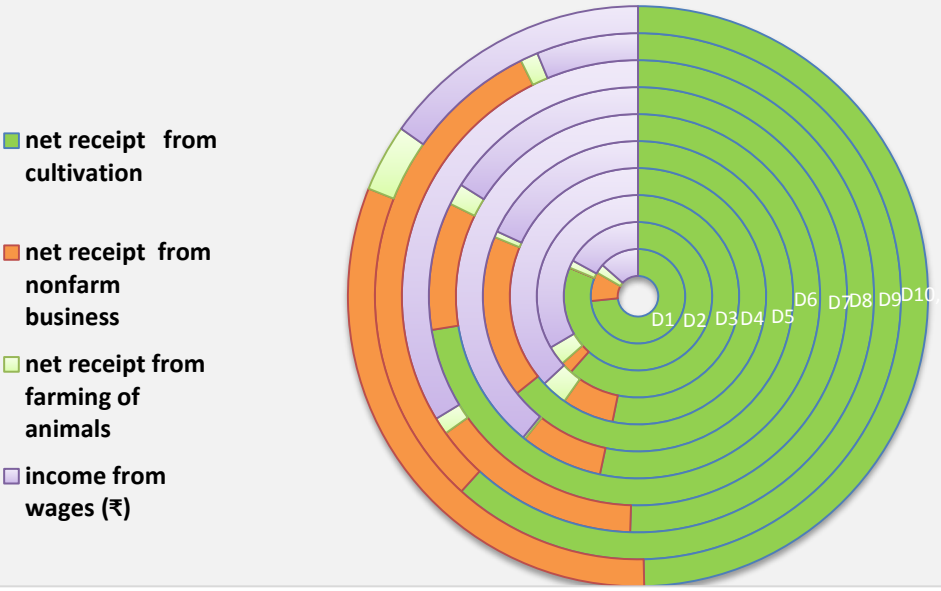
Figure 4. 1.1 Percentage distribution of average monthly income per agricultural househod by sources



The average monthly income from different sources and average monthly consumer expenditure per agricultural household for the agricultural year July 2012 – June 2013 for each decile class of MPCE are given in table 4.1.1

During the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013 the average monthly income per agricultural household was estimated as ₹ 5109. About 63 percent of the average monthly income per agricultural household was estimated to have generated from farm business (cultivation and farming of animals).The percent share of non-farm business was 18% during the same period, similarly about 19 percent of the average monthly income per agricultural household was contributed by income from wage/salary employment.

Figure 4.1. 2 Distribution of Average Monthly Income per Agricultural Household by their Sources for each Decile Class of MPCE during July 2012- June 2013

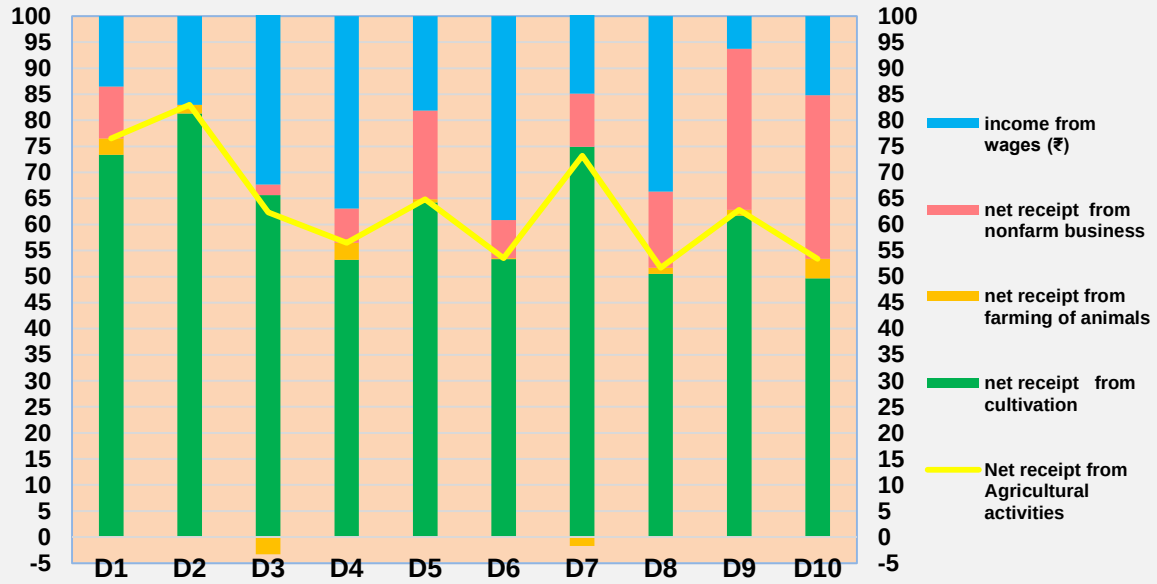


The average monthly income from different sources and average monthly consumption expenditure per agricultural household for the agricultural year July 2012 – June 2013 for each decile class of MPCE are given in table 4.1.1

Table: 4.1.1 average monthly income from different sources and average monthly consumption expenditure per agricultural household for the agricultural year July 2012 – June 2013 for each decile class of MPCE

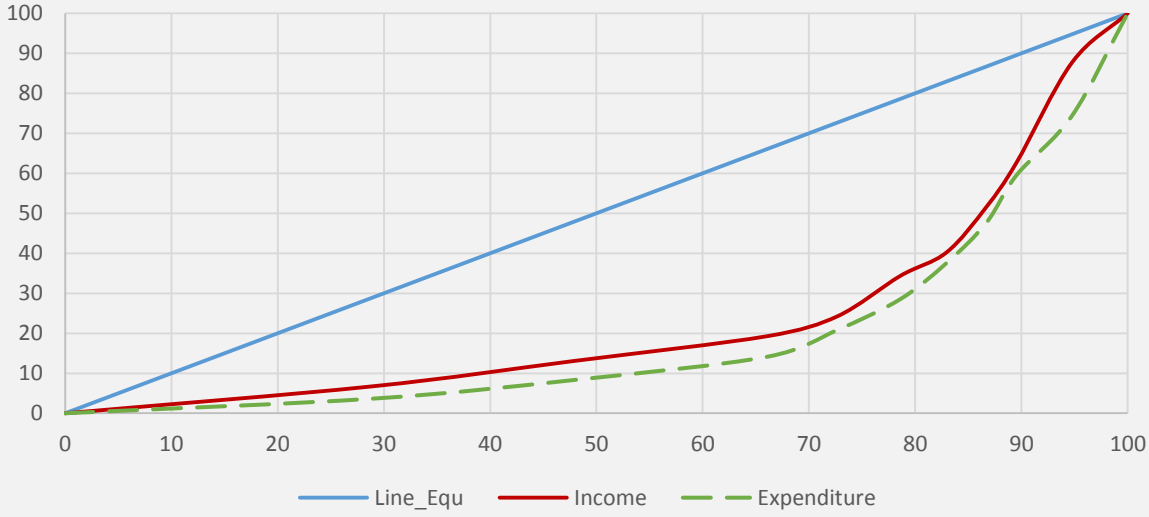
Decile class of MPCE	Income from wages/salary (₹)	net receipt from agricultural activity		Netreceipt from non-farm business	total income	Average monthly income (₹)	Total consumption expenditure
		cultivation	Farming of animals				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	13.53	73.38	3.14	9.95	100	4415	2210
2	17.03	81.29	1.65	0.04	100	3880	2636
3	35.66	65.62	-3.31	2.03	100	3338	2893
4	36.95	53.2	3.31	6.54	100	2737	3418
5	18.14	64.25	0.62	16.99	100	5035	3546
6	39.12	53.35	0.21	7.31	100	2862	4066
7	16.61	74.89	-1.71	10.2	100	5826	4770
8	33.68	50.53	1.17	14.62	100	5035	4981
9	6.25	61.71	1.09	30.95	100	12004	6596
10	15.2	49.66	3.75	31.39	100	5037	9699
All Classes	19.24	62.1	1.02	17.65	100	5109	4722

Figure 4. 1.3 Percentage distribution of average monthly income per agricultural household during July 2012- June 2013 for each decile class of MPCE by their sources



Inequality in Income

Figure 4.1. 4



The decile class wise income and expenditure inequality represented in figure 4.1.4 it is depicted that more inequality in income observed among middle decile class, as the Lorenz curv becomes flatty in middle. The Gini coefficient is also related to the Lorenz curve in a diagrammatical way. The Gini is actually equivalent to the area between the 45 degree line and the Lorenz curve divided by the entire area beneath the 45 degree line. ***Hence, the higher the Gini the more 'bowed' the Lorenz curve and the higher the degree of income inequality.***

4.2 Productive Assets Owned by the Agricultural Households

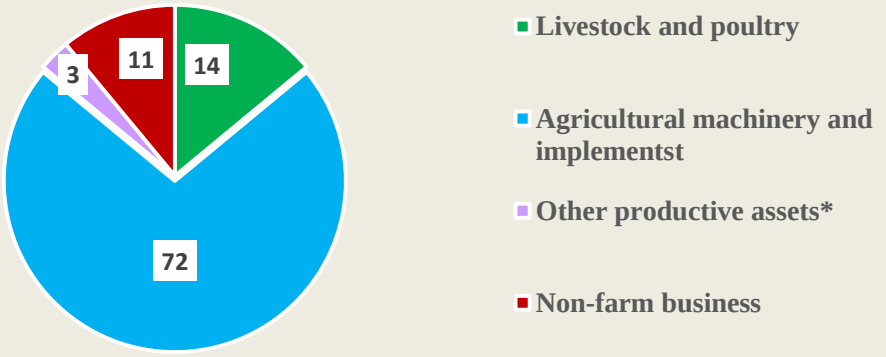
The focus of the survey being the agricultural households, the expenditure made on productive assets is an important aspect while estimating the parameters related to their economic characteristics. These are the assets used repeatedly for the production process by the agricultural households both in farm business and non-farm business. Assets considered for farm business included various agricultural machinery and implements, livestock among others. The immovable assets like land and building were separately accounted for farm business and non-farm business.

The survey collected information on the expenditure incurred (both by way of purchase and major repair/improvement) on various productive assets used for crop production, livestock activity and also for the household non-farm business during both halves of agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013. Corresponding to each such asset, any receipt earned by the household by way of sale was also reported so as to work out the 'net investment' in productive assets. The survey also collected similar information related to residential building including land.

4.3 Average Monthly Expenditure per Agricultural Household on Productive Assets Used for Farm and Non-farm Business

Average monthly expenditure (₹) incurred on productive assets used for farm and non-farm business per agricultural household by decile class of MPCE during the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013 presented in table-4.3.1. In rural Odisha as a whole, average monthly expenditure incurred per agricultural household on productive assets used for farm and nonfarm business (*i.e., excluding expenses on 'residential building including land'*) during the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013 was estimated as ₹ 308.Nearly 89 percent of the average expenditure on productive assests was spent on productive assests used

Figure 4.3.1 Percentage Distribution of Monthly Expenditure on Productive Assets by Type of Assets



in farm business (agricultural machinery and implements (72 percent), livestock and poultry (14 percent) and other assets in farm business (3 percent)).In case of average expenditure on productive assests used in non-farm business shows a wide variation across the decile class of MPCE, bottom 40

percent shows a negligible, where top 20 percent shows nearly 4 times more than the all odisha average expenditure

Table:4.3.1 Average monthly expenditure (₹) incurred on productive assets used for farm and non-farm business per agricultural household by decile class of MPCE during the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013

MPCE Decile Class	Farm business				Non-farm business	All
	Livestock and poultry	Agricultural machinery and implementst	Other productive assets*	Total productive assets		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1	21	0	22	0	22
2	1	26	2	30	0	30
3	33	52	3	88	1	89
4	8	36	15	58	1	59
5	56	40	22	118	13	131
6	11	71	8	90	3	93
7	56	85	8	149	2	151
8	40	113	9	162	71	233
9	21	289	23	332	18	350
10	105	893	3	1002	132	1134
All class	42	221	10	273	35	308

4.4 Expenses and Receipts for Crop Production

Detail item wise inputs like seeds, fertilizer, manure, plant protection chemicals, diesel, electricity, labour, irrigation, minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipments, interest, cost of hiring of machinery, lease rent for land and other expenses for the crops grown expenses incurred (paid or payable) data collected from the agricultural household towards cultivation during the reference period. Expenses incurred prior to the reference period for crops harvested during the reference period will also be taken.The actual expenses out of pocket (both in cash and in kind) will be reported here. ***Consumptions of input out of home stock or out of free collection as well as received in exchange or borrowed are reported with zero expenses.*** Further, expenses on inputs actually consumed will only be considered here.

The receipts from crop production included value of harvested quantity of crops, preharvest 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.

Table: 4.4.1 Average monthly expenses and receipts for crop production per cultivating agricultural household during the agricultural year July2012-June2013.

land possessed (All Class)	seeds	Fertilizer/ manure	plant protection chemicals	irrigation	minor repair and maintenance of machinery and equipment	interest	lease rent for land	labour		all other expenses	total expenses	Average receipt
								human	animal			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Visit-I	78	474	78	16	16	3	39	532	57	283	1575	5839
Visit-II	91	363	117	15	38	1	3	417	32	336	1412	6031
Visit combined	63	326	69	12	18	1	19	369	36	228	1142	4454

At all Odisha rural level it is estimated that, average monthly expenditure on crop production per cultivating agricultural household was ₹ 1142. Of which 32.3 percent on "human labourer", followed by 28.5 percent on "fertilizer/manure" and 20.0 percent on "other "expenses were spent during the agriculture year july2012-june 2013.The average monthly expenditure on crop production during the 1st halves of the agriculture year july-December2012was estimated as ₹ 1575,wheres it was ₹ 1412 for 2nd halves of the agriculture year january-June2013.

During the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013, the average monthly receipts from crop production for the cultivating agricultural households was estimated as ₹ 4454. It included value of harvested products, by-products and value of pre-harvest sale.Further it was estimated as ₹ 5839 and ₹ 6031 for 1st & 2nd halves of the agriculture year respectively.

4.5 Expenses and Receipts for Farming of Animals

Information on item-wise disposition of produce, value of outputs for farming of animals during 30 days prior to the date of survey was collected from the surveyed agricultural households during both the visits of the survey. Information on the item wise expenditure incurred during the same period was also collected for inputs used in farming of animals. Based on the common households surveyed during both the visits, average monthly expenditure for and receipts from farming of animals for the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013 were estimated.

Table: - 4.5.1 Percentage distribution of average monthly expenditure for farming of animals per agricultural household engaged in farming of animals by type of input during July 2012 - June 2013							
All size & class of land holding	**cost of animal `seeds'**	**animal feed**	**veterinary charges**	**labour charges**	**all other expenses**	**total expenses**	Average Monthly Expenses (₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Visit -I (July-December2012)	**14.2**	**73.2**	**4.2**	**0.9**	**7.5**	**100**	**1797**
Visit-II (January -June 2013)	**0.7**	**94.2**	**2.8**	**0.3**	**2.1**	**100**	**1357**
Visit_Combined (July 2012-June2013)	**9.4**	**80.6**	**3.7**	**0.7**	**5.6**	**100**	**1270**

In rural Odisha during the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013, the average monthly expenses on farming of animals per agricultural household engaged in farming of animals was estimated as ₹ 1270.More than 80 percent of the average monthly expeniture goes towords animal feed, followed by animal seeds (9.4 percent) & other expenses (5.6 percent).The average expenses on farming of animals for the first half of agricultural year (July to December 2012) was ₹ 1797,where for second half of agricultural year (January to June 2013) was ₹ 1357 .

Table: - 4.5.2 Percentage distribution of average monthly receipts from farming of animals per agricultural household engaged in farming of animals by type of livestock product during July 2012 -June 2013								
All size & class of land holding	**milk**	**egg**	**live animals**	**wool**	**fish**	**all other expenses**	**total expenses**	Average Monthly receipt (₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Visit -I (July-December2012)	88.4	0.2	10.1	0	0	1.2	100	2101
Visit-II (January - Juner 2013)	88.8	0.5	9.4	0.1	0	1.1	100	1515
Visit_Combined (July 2012-June2013)	88.6	0.3	9.9	0	0	1.2	100	1460

The average monthly receipt from farming of animals per agricultural household engaged in farming of animals was estimated as ₹ 1460 during the agricultural year July 2012 - June 2013 for rual Odisha.The percent share of production of milk (88.6) was highest in the average monthly receipt, followed by Sale of live animals (9.9).For the period July to December 2012 the average monthly receipt from farming of animals was estimated for rural Odisha as ₹ 2101, where it was ₹ 1515 for the period January to June 2013.

4.6 Net Receipt from Household Non-Farm Business

In order to estimate the total monthly income of agricultural households, information on non-agricultural economic activities performed by the agricultural households during the reference period was also collected in the survey. While information on income from wage/salaried employment was collected against each of the members of the agricultural household, detailed expenses and value of output related to non-agricultural entrepreneurial activities performed by the household were recorded activity-wise.

Chapter 5

Summary of Findings

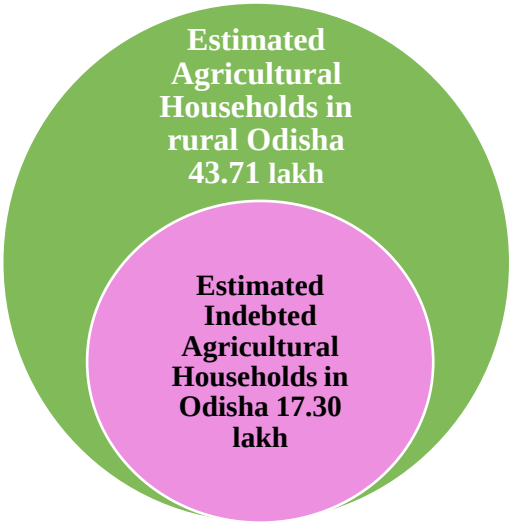
- Indebtedness of Agricultural Households
- Source of Loans

5.1 Indebtedness of Agricultural Households

Information on the amount of outstanding loan as on date of survey (i.e. the day on which data was collected from the household) was collected from each of the surveyed agricultural households during the first visit. Along with the outstanding amount, information on source and nature of the loan was also collected. In this survey, loans included all kind of outstanding loans irrespective of the purpose for which loans were taken.

Loans will include borrowing in cash and/or kind (including hire purchases/credit purchase). Borrowings in kind should be evaluated at current retail price prevalent in the local market. An advance payment received for forward delivery of goods should also be regarded as loan. Cash loans taken for short period without any security will be excluded. if the original amount of an unsecured loan is less than ₹ 500/- and the said loan is fully repaid within a period of one month, then, it will not be considered as a loan for the purpose.

Figure 5.1.1 Estimated Agricultural Household & indebted Agricultural Households in Rural Odisha.



There were 43.71 lakh agricultural households estimated in Odisha during the year 2013, out of which 17.30 lakh households were indebted during the same period.71.99 lakh households were estimated in rural Odisha, out of which 61 % households were estimated as agricultural households.Among these agricultural households 40% households were indebted households .

Figure 5.1.2 Social group wise Percentage Distribution of indebted Agricultural Households in Rural Odisha

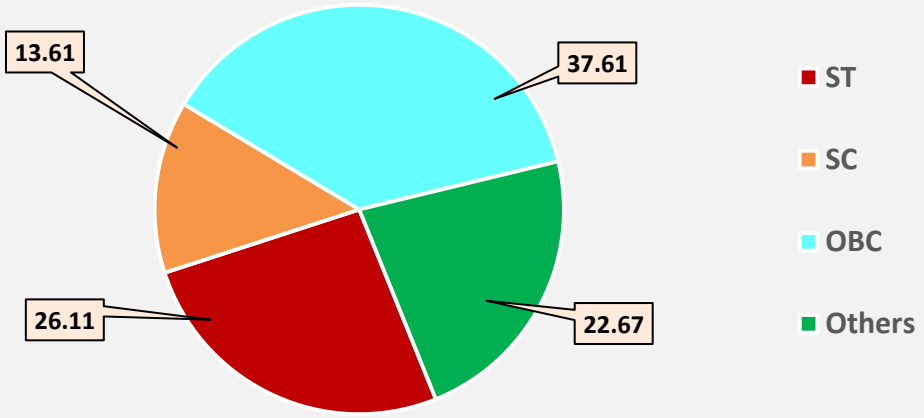


Figure 5.1.2 presents, social group wise percent distribution of indebted agricultural households in rural Odisha.It is depicted that 37.61 % indebted agricultural households belongs to "Other Backward Caste" was highest among all other social group,followed by "ST" (26.11%) and "Others" (22.67 %) during the agricultural year July2012-June2013.

Table: 5.1.1 social group wise average amount (₹ 00) of outstanding loan per household belonging to the MPCE decile class

Social Group	MPCE decile class										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Scheduled Tribe	152	13	22	36	48	60	44	79	104	6	53
Schedule Caste	20	24	6	69	67	53	29	87	7	96	46
Other Backward Caste	92	20	23	63	83	127	303	120	110	115	131
Others	198	8	113	60	60	132	186	117	132	123	115
All	119	15	35	51	64	100	182	103	105	114	91

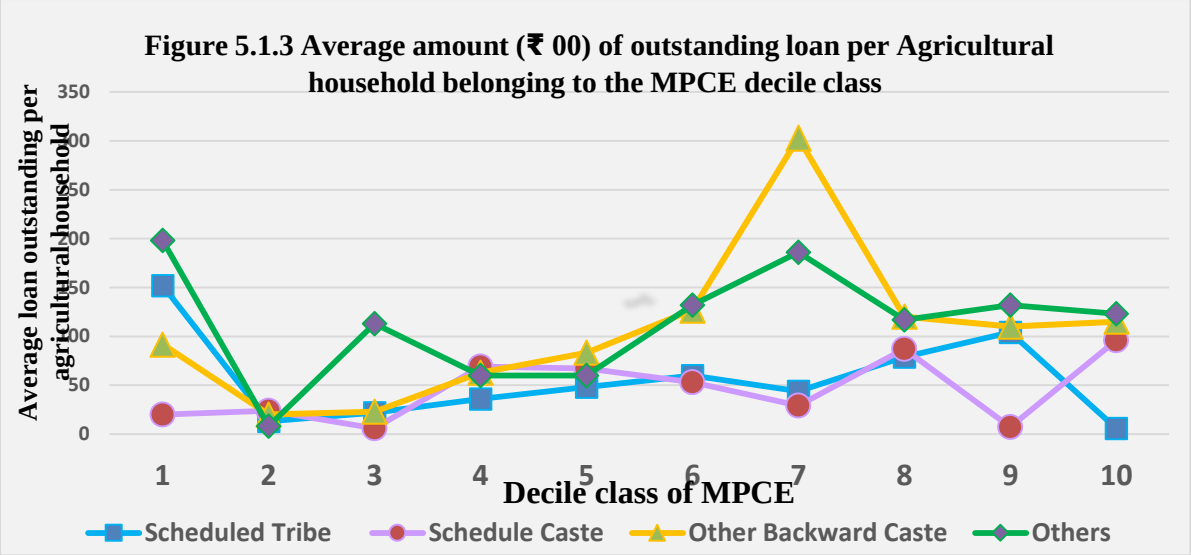


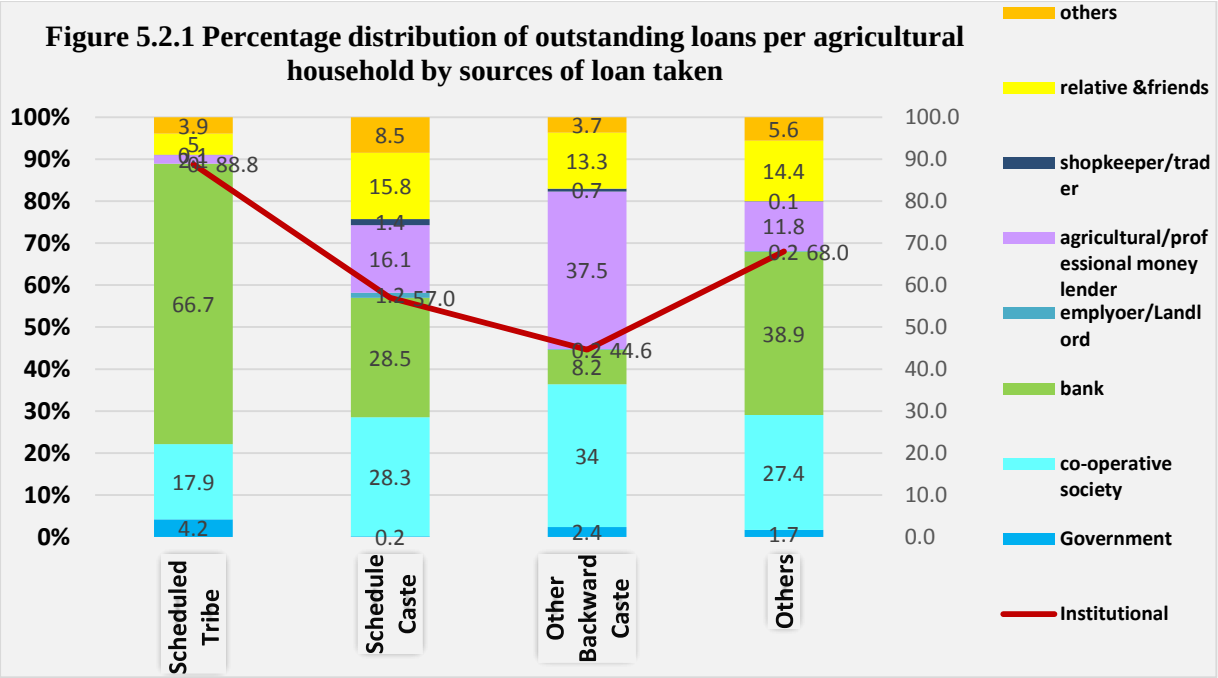
Table 5.1.1 and figure 5.1.3 presents, social group wise average amount (₹ 00) of outstanding loan per household belonging to the MPCE decile class.The average amount of loan outstanding for bottom 10 percent households belongs to social group "ST" and "Others" was higher than top 10 percent .Similarly for social group "SC" and "OBC" average amount of loan outstanding for top 10 percent was higher than bottom 10 percent.In case of other backward caste and schedule tribe there was a rising trend from 2nd decile class to 9th decile class except 7th decile class.

5.2 Source of Loans

Per 1000 distribution of outstanding loans by source of loan taken by agricultural households with different social group wise is given in table 5.2.1., and Percentage distribution of outstanding loans per agricultural household by sources of loan taken social group is given in figure 4.8.1.It is clearly indicated from table that bank remains serves as major source of finance for agricultural households in rural Odiisha.For social group "OBC" co-operative society serves as major source of finance, where for all other social category bank remains serves as major source of finance

Table: 5.2.1 social group wise per 1000 distribution of outstanding loans per agricultural household by sources of loan taken

Social Group	per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan									no of hhs having outstanding loan	
	Government	co-operative society	bank	employer/Landlord	agricultural/professional money lender	shopkeeper/trader	relative &friends	others	All (inc nr)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Scheduled Tribe	42	179	667	0	21	1	50	39	1000	4518	201
Schedule Caste	2	283	285	12	161	14	158	85	1000	2354	130
Other Backward Caste	24	340	82	2	375	7	133	37	1000	6507	289
Others	17	274	389	2	118	1	144	56	1000	3923	164
All	24	287	295	2	219	5	122	46	1000	17302	784



It is depicted in figure 5.2.1 that, the agricultural household belongs to social group 'Schedule Tribe'has the highest percent share (88.8) of loan taken from institutional source, followed by 'Others' (68.0) and 'Schedule Caste' (57.0).In rural area agricultural/professional money lander plays a vital role for financing agricultural households.The percent share of agricultural/professional money lander as source of finance to agricultural households belongs to social group "OBC" (37.5) was maximum,where it was minimum for social group "ST" (2.1).The contributon of Government as source of finance to agricultural households was very negligible.In case of non-institutional source of finance ,the households belongs to social group 'OBC' has maximum percentage share (55.4) followed by 'SC' (43.0) and others (32.0) .

Chapter 6

Conclusion

- Conclusion
  &
- Suggestions

Conclusion

Odisha is primarily an agrarian economy, but still Odisha farmers continue to be among the poorest in the country. With presence of abundant raw materials in the form of natural resources, it lags far behind in ensuring food security for its own citizens. This state is a combined consequence of various factors, such as lack of advanced scientific methods in agriculture, unavailability of modern machinery to the farmers, lack of electricity in villages and lack of financial support and inadequate storage facilties.

Agriculture in Odisha still depends on the small and marginal farmers, which constitute more than 80% of the total holdings. It continues to be characterized by low Productivity due to traditional agricultural practices, inadequate capital formation and low investment, inadequate irrigation facilities, low water use efficiency, uneconomic size of holding.As a result the agricultural households forced to lay their lives in miseriable condition.

The recent past India has been witnessed a series of suicidial case of farming households in different parts.This situation happens due to combination of factors like, indebtedness, crop loss and low yield rate of production.

There are 61% agricultural households in Odisha and out of which 40% are indebted .Indebtedness among ‘SC’ & ‘ST’ categories are significally less than that of ‘OBC and ‘Others’ categories. The major source of loans for agricultural households are bank, co-operative society, shopkeepers & money lender.The proportion of finance from other source are very negligeble. Similarly for average loan outstanding in poorest class is comparatively more than middle classes.the amount of loan outstanding is in incling trend from lower middle class to upper class.

For sustainable growth in the field of agriculture, more comprehensive target oriented grass root planning is required

- Appropiate steps should be taken to increase irregation potential
- Improved and high yielding seeds and fertilizer should be provided to farmers at subsidised rate.Proper monitoring of the process is required to ensure that the actual benefit reached at the targeted population.
- Easy short term loan through institutional source should be provided to farmer at low rate of interest at the time of their requirment.
- Food processing enterprises should be developed in cluster, where the agricultural produce plently available.
- For preserving agricultural produce, warehousing and cold storage facilities should be provided to farmers, so that they can preserve their produce for future use.

- Agricultural marketing socities should be developed so that, farmers will get best price of their produce.

Appendix-A

Table -1 Number of first stage units (FSUs) allotted, surveyed, number of sample households surveyed and Estimated in Rural Odisha.

State	Rural		Rural	
	Number of FSUs		number of households surveyed (Visit Combined)	number of households Estimated (00) (Visit Combined)
	Allotted (Visit Combined)	Surveyed (Visit Combined)		
Odisha	214	209	1669	43718

Table 1.2st: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households , persons , minimum and maximum of MPCnumber per 1000 agricultural households of adults and children by sex in different MPCE decile classe

State: ODISHA

MPCE decile class	MPCE (Rs)		no.per 1000 of hhs	no.per 1000 of person	no per 1000 households of				all	sex ratio	av. no. of persons per 1000 hhs			estd. no of persons (00)	sample no of hhs
	Minimum	Maximum			Adults		children				Attended formal training in agriculture		engaged in farming during the last six month		
					Male	Female	Male	Female			male	female			
()1	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	263	442	77	100	2193	2173	910	538	5816	874	17	0	1500	19681	111
2	444	557	95	110	1720	2025	855	596	5197	1018	2	0	2238	21649	135
3	563	644	84	90	1740	1610	672	795	4818	997	16	0	1789	17686	136
4	646	758	92	100	1790	1736	601	755	4881	1041	12	0	1800	19600	179
5	759	866	103	100	1447	1478	696	733	4354	1031	10	0	1091	19588	161
6	868	998	105	101	1616	1651	652	411	4330	909	18	6	1370	19901	168
7	999	1142	99	100	1811	1589	565	537	4501	895	27	0	1578	19575	175
8	1143	1383	113	100	1615	1454	518	409	3996	874	92	2	1543	19754	219
9	1385	1745	106	99	1714	1974	283	234	4205	1106	442	18	1339	19562	182
10	1748	6125	124	100	1404	1341	446	425	3616	955	508	63	1129	19676	203
All	263	6125	1000	1000	1683	1681	604	531	4499	967	130	11	1516	196671	1669
est no (00)	X	X	43718	196671	73575	73488	26411	23196	196671	X	5692	462	66265	X	X
sample no	X	X	1669	8195	3160	2995	1106	934	8195	X	122	17	2796	X	X

Table 1.5st: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by major source of income during last 365 days for each MPCE decile class															
State: ODISHA							Social group: S.T								
MPCE Decile class	no,per 1000 households engaged in						per 1000 distribution of households by major source of income							agricultural hhs	
	cultivation	livestock	other agri-cultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	cultivation	Livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyo ment	others	All(inc .nr)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	982	374	117	50	406	123	930	10	7	24	23	7	1000	6341	167
2	982	419	23	55	477	162	886	4	1	38	61	11	1000	2960	123
3	966	276	47	16	557	338	865	13	0	0	88	30	1000	2282	109
4	984	432	183	212	236	243	942	0	0	0	53	5	1000	461	48
5	979	241	13	43	154	20	966	0	0	0	34	0	1000	265	20
6	1000	435	48	0	140	237	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	254	27
7	1000	250	7	478	550	26	522	0	0	478	0	0	1000	486	27
8	1000	931	0	29	26	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	430	9
9	1000	167	0	50	361	65	703	0	0	0	297	0	1000	120	16
10	980	27	0	0	434	486	125	20	0	0	375	479	1000	337	12
ALL	981	371	73	63	424	172	879	8	3	36	52	22	1000	13935	558
estd. no.of (00)	13670	5166	1018	874	5913	2393	12249	109	46	496	720	308	13935	X	X
sample no of hhs.	514	210	46	34	212	73	478	22	3	8	33	13	558	X	X

able 1.5st: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by major source of income during last 365 days for each MPCE decile class															
State: ODISHA												Social group: S.C			
	no,per 1000 households engaged in						per 1000 distribution of households by major source of income							agricultural hhs	
MPCE Decile class	cultivation	livestock	other agri-cultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	cultivation	Livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	All(inc. nr)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	875	464	0	57	852	311	633	29	0	25	242	56	1000	883	49
2	932	438	61	361	339	28	563	91	0	218	118	10	1000	1598	57
3	992	287	125	253	412	88	652	4	21	155	126	42	1000	1865	49
4	890	590	11	362	171	203	692	39	0	176	93	0	1000	373	28
5	997	202	7	0	242	39	797	44	0	0	137	22	1000	474	19
6	1000	439	13	230	353	6	987	13	0	0	0	0	1000	239	12
7	1000	866	0	21	198	353	641	0	0	21	0	337	1000	133	15
8	205	116	0	28	897	0	205	0	0	0	795	0	1000	135	7
9	953	374	0	278	323	137	860	0	0	57	83	0	1000	259	16
10	776	371	107	29	374	0	597	0	0	29	374	0	1000	34	8
ALL	933	385	57	228	429	110	651	36	7	124	146	33	1000	5993	260
estd. No of hhs (00).	5590	2306	344	1369	2570	661	3904	217	40	742	877	198	5993	X	X
sample no. of hhs	218	117	13	42	139	47	164	16	1	19	43	16	260	X	X

Table 1.5st: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by major source of income during last 365 days for each MPCE decile class															
State: ODISHA													Social group: OBC		
MPCE Decile class	no,per 1000 households engaged in						per 1000 distribution of households by major source of income							agricultural hhs	
	cultivation	livestock	other agri-cultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	cultivation	Livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	All(inc. nr)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	874	503	63	274	304	205	635	49	0	249	32	35	1000	2251	62
2	948	382	120	234	570	152	751	55	0	99	83	2	1000	1902	96
3	974	451	130	333	226	10	718	11	13	239	18	2	1000	3266	108
4	951	423	55	296	425	16	550	1	0	160	289	0	1000	1554	65
5	993	129	54	224	623	33	707	0	0	193	100	0	1000	1056	32
6	988	359	120	41	472	272	887	4	0	0	106	4	1000	1007	35
7	1000	539	36	491	128	14	657	0	0	332	5	6	1000	621	27
8	1000	618	157	106	207	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	272	17
9	967	144	453	32	121	526	903	0	0	14	50	33	1000	802	47
10	904	634	5	181	141	71	867	0	0	17	108	7	1000	476	39
ALL	952	409	113	253	348	120	720	19	3	167	79	9	1000	13207	528
estd. No of hhs (00).	12570	5408	1489	3335	4601	1582	9513	256	41	2206	1045	125	13207	X	X
sample no.of hhs	489	258	50	99	169	75	412	13	1	39	51	11	528	X	X

Table 1.5st: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by major source of income during last 365 days for each MPCE decile class															
State: ODISHA							Social group: Others								
MPCE Decile class	no,per 1000 households engaged in						per 1000 distribution of households by major source of income							agricultural hhs	
	cultivation	livestock	other agri-cultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	cultivation	Livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	All(inc. nr)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	960	212	80	31	687	18	608	11	0	30	344	7	1000	1130	24
2	932	442	132	90	778	143	695	2	0	75	229	0	1000	1332	38
3	1000	256	78	201	560	112	871	0	0	13	115	0	1000	934	40
4	1000	348	19	325	416	557	837	38	0	57	68	0	1000	510	21
5	1000	668	71	437	35	8	834	103	0	58	0	6	1000	1014	20
6	847	362	8	359	284	224	524	20	0	176	178	104	1000	351	31
7	1000	580	46	151	313	29	970	0	0	0	30	0	1000	244	25
8	1000	698	15	0	283	314	403	0	0	0	283	314	1000	385	8
9	1000	630	8	109	75	93	937	0	0	8	55	0	1000	1229	30
10	999	546	32	143	164	156	729	0	0	69	102	99	1000	1889	85
ALL	979	473	57	168	363	136	754	16	0	48	141	40	1000	9017	322
estd. no.of hhs(00)	8826	4265	511	1518	3269	1223	6802	146	0	437	1275	357	9017	X	X
sample no.of hhs	312	137	26	70	131	63	233	8	0	27	44	10	322	X	X

Table 1.5st: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by major source of income during last 365 days for each MPCE decile class															
State: ODISHA							Social group: All								
	no,per 1000 households engaged in						per 1000 distribution of households by major source of income							agricultural hhs	
MPCE Decile class	cultivation	livestock	other agri-cultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	cultivation	Livestock	other agricultural activity	non-agricultural enterprises	wage/ salaried emplyoment	others	All(inc. nr)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	948	391	92	96	452	145	809	20	4	72	77	17	1000	10613	303
2	955	418	73	168	523	129	754	34	0	96	107	6	1000	7791	314
3	979	345	100	214	395	128	761	9	10	129	72	18	1000	8346	306
4	957	433	63	296	361	171	681	12	0	118	187	1	1000	2899	162
5	995	346	48	246	302	24	793	45	0	93	64	6	1000	2809	91
6	964	380	75	120	375	224	846	7	0	33	91	22	1000	1851	105
7	1000	480	25	389	303	51	663	0	0	297	7	33	1000	1484	94
8	912	698	40	37	243	99	724	0	0	0	177	99	1000	1222	41
9	984	418	155	99	131	240	905	0	0	15	68	11	1000	2410	109
10	977	495	24	130	196	180	677	3	0	51	140	128	1000	2736	144
ALL	964	407	80	168	388	139	770	17	3	92	93	23	1000	42161	1669
estd. no.of hhs (00)	40664	17145	3362	7096	16361	5859	32476	728	126	3882	3918	989	42161	X	X
sample no.of hhs	1534	722	135	245	652	258	1288	59	5	93	171	50	1669	X	X

Table 1.15: Per1000 distribution of persons aged 7 yearand above among agricultural household by ps during two halves of the agricultural year 2012-13 for each state/UT

Gender: MALE	per 1000 distribution of persons by ps during july- december -2012										per 1000 distribution of personsby ps during january -june 2013										no.of persons aged 7 years& above	
State	self employed (11,12,21) regular employment				casual wage labour in				other	all	self employed (11,12,21) regular employment				casual wage labour in				other	all	std. (00)	sample
					public works		other								public work		other-					
	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	MGNREGA	other	Agri-culture	Non-agriculture			Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	MGNREGA	other	Agri-culture	Non-agriculture				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Orissa	515	95	0	32	2	4	28	21	303	1000	357	109	0	38	3	20	50	90	333	1000	88454	3822
ALL	515	95	0	32	2	4	28	21	303	1000	357	109	0	38	3	20	50	90	333	1000	88454	3822
estd. no. Hhs (00)	45528	8419	0	2834	144	375	2462	1859	26833	88454	31622	9618	0	3351	306	1726	4438	7925	29468	88454	X	X
sample no.of hhs	1994	297	0	185	11	27	59	82	1167	3822	1471	336	0	198	20	88	118	277	1314	3822	X	X

Table 1.15: Per1000 distribution of persons aged 7 yearand above among agricultural household by ps during two halves of the agricultural year 2012-13 for each state/UT

Gender: FEMALE	per 1000 distribution of persons by ps during july- december -2012										per 1000 distribution of personsby ps during january -june 2013										no.of persons aged 7 years&above	
State	self employed (11,12,21)		regular employment (31)		casual wage labour in				other	all	self employed (11,12,21)		regular employment (31)		casual wage labour in				other	all	std. (00)	sample
					public works		other								public work		other					
	Agriculture	Non-agri	Agriculture	Non-agri	MGNREGA(42)	other(41)	Agri-culture	Non-agriculture			Agriculture	Non-agriculture	Agriculture	Non-agriculture	MGNREGA-(42)	other-(41)	Agri-culture	Non-agriculture				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Orissa	147	15	0	7	1	1	6	1	823	1000	98	17	0	8	0	4	9	11	853	1000	87168	3527
ALL	147	15	0	7	1	1	6	1	823	1000	98	17	0	8	0	4	9	11	853	1000	87168	3527
estd. no.of hhs (00)	12775	1272	0	588	54	112	483	125	71759	87168	8519	1477	0	725	32	346	745	975	74349	87168	X	X
sample no.of hhs	521	52	0	30	6	4	12	6	2896	3527	423	60	0	31	6	17	12	32	2946	3527	X	X

Table 1.9: 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 each major source of income

State:- ODISHA Social group: -S T

MPCE decile class	per 1000 distribution of agriculture household by																	no per 1000 agricultural hhs having		agricultural hhs	
	type of dwelling unit				type of structure				type of land possesssed					type of ration card							
	owned	hired	no dwelling unit	other	N.R.	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	N.R.	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	Antyo-daya	BPL	other card	No ration	operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days	MGNREG job card	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Cultivation	985	3	0	12	0	559	285	157	0	6	993	0	0	53	700	143	104	1000	761	12310	479
Livestock	1000	0	0	0	0	788	203	9	0	587	57	0	59	106	445	0	448	324	471	116	22
other agricultural activity	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	461	78	0	461	1000	539	46	3
non-agricultural enterprise	1000	0	0	0	0	473	510	18	0	306	645	0	48	11	521	451	18	908	312	496	8
wage/salaried employment	958	0	0	42	0	372	469	159	0	89	814	42	55	0	684	288	28	859	371	720	33
Pension	1000	0	0	0	0	0	716	284	0	0	1000	0	0	0	716	0	284	1000	10	229	3
Remittances	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	1000	24	1
Others	1000	0	0	0	0	619	381	0	0	679	321	0	0	0	475	204	321	321	1000	56	9
All (inc nr)	985	3	0	13	0	539	308	153	0	29	961	2	5	49	689	157	105	980	711	14010	559
estd. No of hhs (00).	13797	37	0	176	0	7550	4319	2142	0	413	13459	30	72	688	9654	2200	1468	13733	9962	14010	XXX
sample no.of hhs	551	1	0	7	0	280	164	115	0	53	496	1	6	34	321	117	87	516	356	559	XXX

Table 1.9: 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 each major source of income

State:- ODISHA Social group: -S C

MPCE decile class	per 1000 distribution of agriculture household by																	no per 1000 agricultural hhs having		agricultural hhs	
	type of dwelling unit				type of structure				type of land possesssed					type of ration card							
	owned	hired	no dwelling unit	other	N.R.	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	N.R.	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	Antyo-daya	BPL	other card	No ration	operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days	MGNREG job card	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Cultivation	996	0	0	4	0	430	327	243	0	1	996	4	0	28	532	214	226	1000	712	3904	164
Livestock	1000	0	0	0	0	448	500	51	0	564	379	0	57	10	579	88	322	546	532	217	16
other agricultural activity	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	1000	40	1
non-agricultural enterprises	1000	0	0	0	0	132	686	181	0	316	684	0	0	36	885	21	58	914	905	742	19
wage/salaried employment	1000	0	0	0	0	498	150	352	0	96	904	0	0	0	793	120	87	810	895	877	43
Pension	1000	0	0	0	0	130	0	870	0	130	870	0	0	0	0	630	370	1000	0	79	3
Remittances	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	1000	10	1
Others	1000	0	0	0	0	557	443	0	0	545	455	0	0	271	208	18	503	455	871	109	12
All (inc nr)	997	0	0	2	0	407	346	247	0	88	908	2	2	28	601	172	199	933	752	5993	260
estd. no.of hhs (00)	5978	2	0	14	0	2438	2073	1482	0	528	5439	14	12	167	3603	1029	1195	5590	4509	5993	XXX
sample no.of hhs	258	1	0	1	0	117	58	85	0	50	208	1	1	15	142	58	45	218	183	260	XXX

Table 1.9: 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 each major source of income

State:- ODISHA Social group: -OBC

MPCE decile class	per 1000 distribution of agriculture household by																	no per 1000 agricultural hhs having		agricultural hhs	
	type of dwelling unit				type of structure				type of land possesssed					type of ration card							
	owned	hired	no dwelling unit	other	N.R.	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	N.R.	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	Antyo-daya	BPL	other card	No ration	operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days	MGNREG job card	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Cultivation	997	0	0	3	0	299	284	418	0	2	991	6	1	11	432	386	171	1000	424	9689	412
Livestock	1000	0	0	0	0	396	256	348	0	605	229	118	48	59	896	15	31	301	930	256	13
other agricultural activity	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	41	1
non-agricultural enterprises	1000	0	0	0	0	84	696	220	0	18	972	0	10	31	450	500	20	975	405	2591	39
wage/salaried employment	925	75	0	0	0	136	550	314	0	117	799	8	68	78	147	130	645	790	398	1045	51
Pension	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	310	690	1000	0	10	3
Remittances	1000	0	0	0	0	940	0	60	0	504	60	0	436	424	496	80	0	60	0	61	4
Others	1000	0	0	0	0	844	156	0	0	1000	0	0	0	844	0	156	0	0	484	54	4
All (inc nr)	992	6	0	2	0	256	378	367	0	35	946	7	10	26	423	377	174	954	426	13768	528
estd. no.of hhs (00)	13661	78	0	29	0	3520	5199	5049	0	488	13029	99	143	355	5830	5189	2394	13131	5860	13768	XXX
sample no.of hhs	525	2	0	1	0	129	161	238	0	38	479	3	7	15	185	199	129	489	231	528	XXX

Table 1.9: 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 each major source of income

State:- ODISHA Social group: -Other

MPCE decile class	per 1000 distribution of agriculture household by																	no per 1000 agricultural hhs having		agricultural hhs	
	type of dwelling unit				type of structure				type of land possesssed					type of ration card							
	owned	hired	no dwelling unit	other	N.R.	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	N.R.	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	Antyo-daya	BPL	other card	No ration	operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days	MGNREG job card	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Cultivation	986	0	0	14	0	219	526	255	0	22	933	13	0	42	277	584	97	1000	279	7697	233
Livestock	1000	0	0	0	0	0	61	939	0	104	896	0	0	133	39	47	782	961	163	146	8
otheragricultural activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non-agricultural enterprises	1000	0	0	0	0	204	277	520	0	139	701	0	160	0	305	598	98	721	336	437	27
wage/salaried employment	994	6	0	0	0	71	445	484	0	69	931	0	0	0	402	286	312	957	548	1309	44
Pension	1000	0	0	0	0	569	0	431	0	0	1000	0	0	0	69	425	507	1000	69	349	9
Remittances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	8	1
All (inc nr)	989	1	0	11	0	209	478	313	0	35	923	10	7	35	284	531	151	981	308	9946	322
estd. no.of hhs (00)	9832	8	0	106	0	2074	4758	3115	0	346	9184	103	70	344	2822	5283	1498	9755	3064	9946	XXX
sample no of hhs.	319	2	0	1	0	48	97	177	0	18	298	3	1	9	68	166	79	312	108	322	XXX

Table 1.9: 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 each major source of income

State:- ODISHA **Social group: -All**

MPCE decile class	per 1000 distribution of agriculture household by																	no per 1000 agricultural hhs having		agricultural hhs	
	type of dwelling unit				type of structure				type of land possesssed					type of ration card							
	owned	hired	no dwelling unit	other	N.R.	katcha	semi-pucca	pucca	N.R.	homestead only	homestead and other land	other land only	no land	Antyo-daya	BPL	other card	No ration	operated any land for agricultural activities during last 365 days	MGNREG job card	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Cultivation	990	1	0	9	0	391	344	265	0	8	979	5	0	35	507	322	136	1000	548	33600	1288
Livestock	1000	0	0	0	0	395	281	324	0	491	378	41	43	66	561	41	332	508	588	735	59
other agricultural activity	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	326	674	0	0	166	354	0	480	674	508	126	5
non-agricultural enterprises	1000	0	0	0	0	150	630	220	0	116	856	0	28	26	519	421	34	930	474	4267	93
wage/salaried employments	971	22	0	8	0	238	412	350	0	92	869	10	28	21	473	208	298	862	553	3952	171
Pension	1000	0	0	0	0	313	245	441	0	16	984	0	0	0	281	302	417	1000	39	668	18
Remittances	1000	0	0	0	0	607	0	393	0	326	393	0	282	274	674	52	0	393	354	95	6
Others	1000	0	0	0	0	656	344	0	0	702	298	0	0	331	217	96	356	298	815	227	26
All (inc nr)	990	3	0	7	0	356	374	270	0	41	940	6	7	36	501	313	150	965	535	43718	1669
estd. no.of hhs (00)	43267	125	0	325	0	####	16349	11787	0	1775	41111	246	298	1554	####	####	6554	42209	23395	43718	XXX
sample no.of hhs	1653	6	0	10	0	574	480	615	0	159	1481	8	15	73	716	540	340	1535	878	1669	XXX

Table 1.11: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by land possession outside the village for each major source of income

State: Orissa	Social group: - S T						
	per 1000 distributibution of households possessing land outside village					agricultural hhs	
majour Sources of Income	within state	out side state	Both within and outside state	no land outside village	all inc(nr)	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cultivation	136	115	1	748	1000	12310	479
Livestock	0	44	0	956	1000	116	22
other arricultural activity	0	78	0	922	1000	46	3
non-agricultural enterprises	0	0	0	1000	1000	496	8
wage/salaried employment	0	42	0	958	1000	720	3
Pension	284	0	0	716	1000	229	3
Remittances	0	0	0	1000	1000	24	1
Others	0	0	0	1000	1000	56	9
All(inc nr)	124	104	1	771	1000	14010	559
estd. no.of hhs	1741	1454	11	10804	14010	X	X
sample no of hhs.	79	59	1	420	559	X	X

Table 1.11: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by land possession outside the village for each major source of income							
State: Orissa	Social group: - S C						
per 1000 distributibution of households possessing land outside village						agricultural hhs	
majour Sources of Income	within state	out side state	Both within and outside state	no land outside village	all inc(nr)	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cultivation	77	115	0	808	1000	3904	164
Livestock	0	103	0	897	1000	217	16
other agricultural activty	0	0	0	1000	1000	40	
non-agricultural enterprises	61	62	0	877	1000	742	19
wage/salaried employment	44	11	0	946	1000	877	43
Pension	0	0	0	1000	1000	79	3
Remittances	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	1
Others	0	29	0	971	1000	109	12
All(inc nr)	66	90	0	844	1000	5993	260
estd. no.of hhs	397	540	0	5056	5993	X	X
sample no.of hhs	31	21	0	208	260	X	X

Table 1.11: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by land possession outside the village for each major source of income							
State: Orissa						Social group: -O B C	
per 1000 distributibution of households possessing land outside village						agricultural hhs	
majour Sources of Income	within state	out side state	Both within and outside state	no land outside village	all inc(nr)	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cultivation	260	98	0	642	1000	9689	412
Livestock	0	21	0	631	1000	256	13
otheragricultural activity	0	0	0	1000	1000	41	1
non-agricultural enterprises	28	64	0	908	1000	2591	39
wage/salaried employment	273	34	0	693	1000	1045	51
Pension	674	0	0	326	1000	10	3
Remittances	60	80	0	860	1000	61	4
Others	0	0	0	1000	1000	54	4
All(inc nr)	209	85	0	699	1000	13768	528
estd. no.of hhs (00)	2883	1166	0	9630	13768	X	X
sample no.of hhs	112	46	0	369	528	X	X

Table 1.11: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by land possession outside the village for each major source of income							
State: Orissa	Social group: - OTHERS						
per 1000 distributibution of households possessing land outside village						agricultural hhs	
majour Sources of Income	within state	out side state	Both within and outside state	no land outside village	all inc(nr)	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cultivation	73	25	0	899	1000	7697	233
Livestock	0	23	0	977	1000	146	8
other agricultural activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non-agricultural enterprises	56	0	0	944	1000	437	27
wage/salaried employment	33	9	0	958	1000	1309	44
Pension	512	0	0	488	1000	349	9
Remittances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	1000	1000	8	1
All(inc nr)	81	21	0	895	1000	9946	322
estd. no.of hhs (00)	807	210	0	8905	9946	X	X
sample no.of hhs	58	21	0	242	322	X	X

Table 1.11: Per 1000 distribution of agricultural households by land possession outside the village for each major source of income							
State: Orissa	Social group: - All						
	per 1000 distributibution of households possessing land outside village					agricultural hhs	
majour Sources of Income	within state	out side state	Both within and outside state	no land outside village	all inc(nr)	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cultivation	150	90	0	759	1000	33600	1288
Livestock	0	49	0	830	1000	735	59
other agricultural activity	0	28	0	972	1000	126	5
non-agricultural enterprises	33	50	0	917	1000	4267	93
wage/salaried employment	93	22	0	885	1000	3952	171
Pension	375	0	0	625	1000	668	18
Remittances	39	153	0	808	1000	95	6
Others	0	14	0	986	1000	227	26
All(inc nr)	133	77	0	787	1000	43718	1669
estd. no.of hhs (00)	5829	3370	11	34395	43718	X	X
sample no. Of hhs	280	147	1	1239	1669	X	X

Table 1 . 20st: per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7 year s and above who stayed away from usual place of residence for 15 days or more for purpose of employment among agriculturalhouseholds by MPCE decile class														
Gender: MALE	**season: july 2012 - dec 2012**													
state/UT ODISHA	**Per 1000 distributions of persons who stayed away by MPCE decile class**									**persons aged 7 years and above**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**All**	**no. per 1000 who stayed away**	**estd.(00)**	**Sample**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Orissa	26	5	78	125	55	323	238	112	11	27	1000	33	88454	3822
estd. no of hhs (00).	8893	8495	7344	8710	8047	9007	9439	9922	8820	9778	88454	X	X	X
sample no. of hhs	295	314	317	428	368	383	396	477	386	458	3822	X	X	X
Gender: FEMALE	**Season: July 2012 --Dec 2012**													
state/UT ODISHA	**Per 1000 distributions of persons who stayed away by MPCE decile class**									**persons aged 7 years and above**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**All**	**no. per 1000 who stayed away**	**estd.(00)**	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Orissa	0	0	441	50	0	164	0	8	0	337	1000	1	87168	3527
estd. no of hhs (00).	8489	10124	7592	8057	8259	8564	8035	8827	10030	9191	87168	X	X	X
sample no. of hhs	275	321	299	401	353	349	356	408	356	409	3527	X	X	X
Gender: ALL	**season: july 2012 - dec 2012**													
state/UT ODISHA	**Per 1000 distributions of persons who stayed away by MPCE decile class**									**persons aged 7 years and above**				
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**All**	**no. per 1000 who stayed away**	**estd.(00)**	**Sample**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Orissa	25	5	88	123	54	319	231	109	11	36	1000	17	175622	7349
estd. No of hhs (00).	17383	18619	14936	16767	16306	17571	17474	18749	18850	18969	175622	X	X	X
sample no. of hhs	570	635	616	829	721	732	752	885	742	867	7349	X	X	X

Table 1.14: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education

Gender:MALE						**farmer status:--FARMER**										
state/UT	no per-1000 attended formal training in agriculture	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education											no of persons age 7years and above			
		not literate	literate without formal training	literate but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma ertificate course	graduate certificate course	post graduate and above	n.r	all (inc nr)	per 1000 persons	Estd . (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
odisha	107	220	14	178	138	276	98	36	5	33	1	0	1000	1000	52268	2203
estd. no.of hhs (00)	5574	11501	713	9315	7231	14405	5136	1887	263	1745	73	0	52268	X	X	X
sample no.of hhs	119	419	37	406	285	568	251	105	11	110	11	0	2203	X	X	X

Table 1.14: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education																
Gender:MALE						**farmer status:--NON FARMER**										
state/UT	no per-1000 attended formal training in agriculture	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education											no of persons age 7years and above			
		not literate	literate without formal training	lit. but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma ertificate course	graduate certificate course	post graduate and above	n.r	all (inc nr)	per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Orissa	3	82	3	234	183	204	132	86	9	66	1	0	1000	758	36186	1619
estd. No of (00).	118	2972	90	8483	6635	7374	4784	3113	309	2376	50	0	36186	X	X	X
sample no of hhs.	3	138	12	430	223	306	197	158	19	128	8	0	1619	X	X	X

Table 1.14: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education

Gender:MALE						**farmer status:-ALL**										
state/UT	no per-1000 attended formal training in agriculture	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education											no of persons age 7years and above			
		not literate	literate without formal training	lit. but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma ertificate course	graduate certificate course	post graduate and above	n.r	all (inc nr)	per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Orissa	64	164	9	201	157	246	112	57	6	47	1	0	1000	885	88454	3822
estd. no.of hhs (00)	5692	14473	803	17798	13866	21779	9920	5000	573	4120	123	0	88454	X	X	X
sample no of hhs.	122	557	49	836	508	874	448	263	30	238	19	0	3822	X	X	X

Table 1.14: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education

Gender:FEMALE													**farmer status:-FARMER**			
state/UT	no per-1000 attended formal training in agriculture	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education											no of persons age 7years and above			
		not literate	literate without formal training	lit. but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma ertificate course	graduate certificate course	post graduate and above	n.r	all (inc nr)	per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Orissa	25	700	8	122	48	109	5	7	0	0	0	0	1000	996	13941	592
estd. no.of hhs (00)	355	9752	117	1702	664	1524	73	103	0	6	0	0	13941	X	X	X
sample no of hhs.	11	334	4	108	44	85	10	6	0	1	0	0	592	X	X	X

Table 1.14: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education

Gender:FEMALE						**farmer status:- NON FARMER**										
state/UT	no per-1000 attended formal training in agriculture	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education											no of persons age 7years and above			
		not literate	literate without formal training	lit. but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma ertificate course	graduate certificate course	post graduate and above	n.r	all (inc nr)	per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Orissa	1	256	8	237	123	230	76	53	1	15	0	0	1000	886	73227	2935
estd. No of hhs (00)	107	18716	617	17378	9017	16818	5574	3897	106	1103	1	0	73227	X	X	X
sample no of hhs.	6	787	34	653	332	575	289	163	6	95	1	0	2935	X	X	X

Table 1.14: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education																
Gender:FEMALE						**farmer status:- ALL**										
state/UT	no per-1000 attended formal training in agriculture	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education											no of persons age 7years and above			
		not literate	literate without formal training	lit. but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma ertificate course	graduate certificate course	post graduate and above	n.r	all (inc nr)	per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Orissa	5	327	8	219	111	210	65	46	1	13	0	0	1000	902	87168	3527
estd. No of hhs (00).	462	28469	734	19080	9681	18342	5646	4000	106	1109	1	0	87168	X	X	X
sample no of hhs.	17	1121	38	761	376	660	299	169	6	96	1	0	3527	X	X	X

Table 1.14: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education

Gender:ALL													**farmer status:- FARMER**			
state/UT	no per-1000 attended formal training in agriculture	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education											no of persons age 7years and above			
		not literate	literate without formal training	lit. but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma ertificate course	graduate certificate course	post graduate and above	n.r	all (inc nr)	per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Orissa	90	321	13	166	119	241	79	30	4	26	1	0	1000	999	66209	2795
estd. No of hhs (00).	5929	21253	829	11017	7895	15929	5208	1990	263	1750	73	0	66209	X	X	X
sample no of hhs.	130	753	41	514	329	653	261	111	11	111	11	0	2795	X	X	X

Table 1.14: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education

Gender:ALL						**farmer status:-NON FARMER**										
state/UT	no per-1000 attended formal training in agriculture	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education											no of persons age 7years and above			
		not literate	literate without formal training	lit. but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma ertificate course	graduate certificate course	post graduate and above	n.r	all (inc nr)	per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Orissa	2	198	6	236	143	221	95	64	4	32	0	0	1000	839	109414	4554
estd. no.of hhs (00)	225	21688	707	25862	15652	24192	10358	7009	415	3479	51	0	109414	X	X	X
sample no of hhs.	9	925	46	1083	555	881	486	321	25	223	9	0	4554	X	X	X

Table 1.14: Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education

Gender:ALL						**farmer status:-ALL**										
state/UT	no per-1000 attended formal training in agriculture	Per 1000 distribution of persons aged 7years and above among agricultural households by level of education											no of persons age 7years and above			
		not literate	literate without formal training	lit. but below primary	primary	middle	secondary	higher secondary	diploma ertificate course	graduate certificate course	post graduate and above	n.r	all (inc nr)	per 1000 persons	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Orissa	35	245	9	210	134	228	89	51	4	30	1	0	1000	893	175622	7349
estd. no.ofhhs (00)	6154	42941	1537	36878	23547	40121	15566	9000	678	5229	124	0	175622	X	X	X
sample no of hhs.	139	1678	87	1597	884	1534	747	432	36	334	20	0	7349	X	X	X

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		**social Group --S T**			**Season: july-dec-2012**				
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	Agricultural household	
								estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	100.27	14.57	4962.37	19.28	0	5081.93	1991.88	1723	62
2	316.31	19.34	2860.74	-51.96	0	3125.09	2670.02	2494	82
3	592.62	43.59	2227.32	-273.99	64.09	2610.05	2909.38	2431	77
4	524.06	60.95	2078.93	281.06	5.62	2889.67	3312.31	1830	78
5	137.6	191.82	4978.63	-108.67	257.72	5265.28	3229.24	1412	54
6	2098.01	114.84	2974.53	18.07	12.38	5102.99	3942.28	1011	55
7	753.39	62.59	27746.58	95.22	159.92	28755.11	3811.96	901	47
8	182.15	561.21	5034.54	4.97	675.48	5897.13	5484.42	1473	63
9	3288.85	245.53	4124.62	-74.97	0	7338.51	5274.06	479	30
10	84.06	2994.72	1778.07	136.3	0	1998.43	4985.81	258	11
ALL	586.59	174.94	4981.1	-20.76	120.01	5666.94	3361.05	14010	559
Estd no of hhs (00)	6789	2126	4593	1707	390	11173	14010	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	164	297	503	111	15	554	559	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --S C			Season: july-dec-2012			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1418.36	22.62	2466.73	-57.94	1.15	3828.31	2165.57	393	17
2	574.63	31.13	2259.1	-24.27	0	2809.45	2242.84	491	20
3	5466.41	11.56	1912.1	82.52	144.59	7605.63	2762.89	536	21
4	390.55	46.95	1394.98	459.54	1270.16	3515.23	3310.01	457	27
5	533.98	70.63	9635.33	348.26	1047.37	11564.94	3803.68	1023	36
6	756.12	71.88	1638.5	29.27	176.87	2600.75	3456.04	814	30
7	363.44	59.29	1927.94	9.44	116.88	2417.71	3868.4	876	23
8	435.53	197.07	2322.75	56.86	910.93	3726.07	4785.51	618	42
9	417.87	226.2	1839.35	39.9	2.91	2300.03	4003.59	507	26
10	1374.08	282.45	1502.81	533.13	522.98	3933	4876.77	278	18
ALL	1049.54	91.7	3237.88	135.45	448.24	4871.11	3567.77	5993	260
Estd no of hhs (00)	1993	1596	3705	1586	693	5353	5993	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	101	154	205	81	31	251	260	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --O B C			Season: july-dec-2012			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	390.2	155.06	811.05	390.9	2298.68	3890.84	2362.87	1108	25
2	422.8	33.73	2897.94	235.57	0	3556.31	2164.48	444	27
3	184.66	152.83	3720.45	89.48	86.39	4080.98	2495.51	618	25
4	542.15	89.57	1903.55	-31.2	162.52	2577.02	3549.21	944	46
5	673.49	347.24	2587.79	-72.42	2490.59	5679.45	3538.92	1178	49
6	712.95	142.92	2051.47	136.5	378.1	3279.03	4342.49	2087	62
7	938.69	319.59	2351.94	-356.97	662.57	3596.23	5308.11	2137	75
8	1276.21	144.49	3623.79	-153.79	675.8	5422.01	4704.43	1840	82
9	422.73	463.75	14885.71	179.92	6467.06	21955.43	6243.46	2249	81
10	2930.16	718.03	2410.38	342.35	1665.87	7348.75	8195.77	1164	56
ALL	889.1	283.28	4473.01	37.78	1860.64	7260.53	4741.37	13768	528
Estd no of hhs (00)	3739	3641	7916	3455	2803	11946	13768	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	137	314	454	194	72	511	528	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --OTHERS			Season: july-dec-2012			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1385.94	50.48	1889.55	-104.8	0	3170.7	2327.91	160	7
2	25.24	3.98	-715.53	1007.02	22.75	339.48	2989.06	231	5
3	386.56	47.87	85.3	-109.75	0	362.11	2796.56	592	13
4	2626.57	47.49	2016.52	-148.48	7.53	4502.15	3396.15	785	29
5	3211.92	26.03	1104.13	42.71	92.03	4450.79	3158.81	886	22
6	1253.7	13.33	1742.83	-204.2	78.79	2871.12	3967.33	684	21
7	1111.03	415.57	3471.06	10.81	544.57	5137.47	4924.9	435	30
8	2818.03	138.38	5001.47	210.19	7.35	8037.04	3881.59	1014	32
9	597.95	188.59	812.11	191.65	435.11	2036.82	6335.22	1418	45
10	472.68	1288.72	2019.41	365.3	1479.96	4337.35	10050.11	3741	118
ALL	1224.55	554.67	1933.29	179.82	658.04	3995.7	6390.28	9946	322
Estd no of hhs (00)	2260	2649	7177	3769	1600	8674	9946	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	90	176	300	99	36	314	322	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group -ALL			Season: july-dec-2012			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	409.15	63.2	3167.99	126.11	752.71	4455.96	2149.41	3384	111
2	345.55	21.7	2558.96	53.41	1.43	2959.35	2571.49	3660	134
3	1128.23	56.25	2104.22	-151.21	68.63	3149.88	2813.37	4176	136
4	924.11	63.45	1947.61	144.01	186.88	3202.61	3384.13	4017	180
5	973.75	172.29	4648.03	34.53	989.11	6645.42	3427.03	4499	161
6	1105.68	104.87	2135.39	40.75	217.49	3499.31	4041.69	4596	168
7	801.7	223.53	7639.48	-152.72	436.74	8725.2	4669.9	4349	175
8	1161.41	273.94	4163.89	-5.54	568.02	5887.79	4778.17	4944	219
9	770.42	331.56	8068.18	142.02	3259.23	12239.86	5927.71	4652	182
10	1025.84	1196.1	2065.12	358.12	1400.55	4849.63	9148.66	5442	203
ALL	890.47	284.04	3888.69	64.73	835.6	5679.49	4513.29	43718	1669
Estd no of hhs (00)	14781	10011	23391	10517	5485	37146	43718	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no hhs	492	941	1462	485	154	1630	1669	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --S T			Season: jan--june - 2013			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1123.63	0.68	1977.77	-10.98	0	3090.43	2119.9	1723	62
2	1109.91	31.5	1340.76	-1.5	0	2449.17	2896.45	2494	82
3	601.54	33.12	690.43	-59.12	33.44	1266.3	3020.92	2431	77
4	1177.96	55.36	323.14	32.69	3.3	1537.09	3271.94	1830	78
5	248.44	18.84	2428.73	9.1	293.23	2979.51	3407.24	1412	54
6	2327.2	15.74	822.01	48.74	11.43	3209.37	3806.19	1011	55
7	716.91	20.94	1375.46	15.2	0	2107.57	3778.04	901	47
8	259.73	25.41	512.36	-3.78	958.62	1726.93	6010.93	1473	63
9	3428.9	42.71	44361.33	155.97	0	47946.19	5926.63	479	30
10	58.76	3.73	707.36	0	0	766.12	5668.37	258	11
ALL	978.49	27.25	2618.54	2.74	137.37	3737.13	3527.32	14010	559
Estd no of hh (00)	6789	2126	4593	1707	390	11173	14010	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no hhs	226	89	249	93	12	461	559	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --S C			Season: jan--june - 2013			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	903.91	2.02	9027.35	-85.97	7.5	9852.79	2185.06	393	17
2	640.91	16.56	6694.35	-123.9	0	7211.35	2230.39	491	20
3	4442.41	5.7	3505.04	-29.92	262.55	8180.08	3010.11	536	21
4	297.09	15.43	229.97	517.85	1204.74	2249.65	3828.58	457	27
5	686.59	33.65	2757.69	144.16	390.99	3979.43	4103.52	1023	36
6	699.71	53.69	673.05	-295.32	157.55	1234.99	3828.84	814	30
7	800.81	135.47	894.15	21.54	1121.46	2837.96	3951.34	876	23
8	946.35	80.67	1439.9	202.96	1732.13	4321.34	5559.97	618	42
9	408.32	197.57	1446.38	67.19	7.17	1929.05	4466.44	507	26
10	1424.23	350.95	688.26	427.91	296.97	2837.37	5550.9	278	18
ALL	1059.05	77.34	2467.53	55.2	560.9	4142.67	3893.92	5993	260
Estd no of hhs (00)	1993	1596	3705	1586	693	5353	5993	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	99	57	130	90	26	227	260	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --O B C			Season: jan--june - 2013			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	179.46	0.99	3734.08	525.63	0	4439.18	2531.08	1108	25
2	262.95	6.93	13312.63	82.8	0	13658.38	2102.78	444	27
3	224.06	0.64	3791.79	-11.12	92.01	4096.73	2609.8	618	25
4	802.03	36.48	2471.1	-48.09	123.87	3348.91	3715.27	944	46
5	901.62	17.68	691.47	-83.9	1791.43	3300.61	3653.05	1178	49
6	718.43	83.51	1192.4	31.11	351.6	2293.54	4318.62	2087	62
7	1396.68	329.78	1100.52	-51.64	1110.08	3555.63	5788.66	2137	75
8	3776.7	118.94	917.81	7.88	1051.98	5754.38	4999.2	1840	82
9	532.22	394.66	3095.15	68.86	5097.02	8793.24	8664.98	2249	81
10	351.86	1020.69	3469.26	99.21	3034.03	6954.36	10053.99	1164	56
ALL	1112.13	234.81	2401.38	51.38	1621.01	5185.9	5442.14	13768	528
Estd no of hhs(00)	3739	3641	7916	3455	2803	11946	13768	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	131	138	298	165	59	435	528	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --OTHERS			Season: jan--june - 2013			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1058.92	5.16	683.88	-18.78	0	1724.01	2819.37	160	7
2	1613.16	0.11	5111.2	1367.94	22.75	8115.05	3143.76	231	5
3	2110.69	52.11	6098.25	-94.59	0	8114.35	3341.21	592	13
4	1739.42	7.82	1077.08	-237.8	0	2578.7	3404.15	785	29
5	1941.79	194.09	1275.34	65.4	92.05	3374.57	3832.56	886	22
6	1153.54	4.79	517.21	-100.71	51.97	1622.02	4194.15	684	21
7	1380.48	11.71	820.12	-67.64	432.49	2565.45	4879.71	435	30
8	3068.68	135.59	1222.98	597.24	381.06	5269.95	4487.11	1014	32
9	248.21	225.02	1737.99	193.82	6201.06	8381.07	7369.91	1418	45
10	515.55	651.29	3094.36	-132.06	1701.52	5179.37	11295.53	3741	118
ALL	1172.2	312.83	2298.93	41.81	1594.1	5107.04	7186.18	9946	322
Estd no of hhs(00)	2260	2649	7177	3769	1600	8674	9946	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	97	88	202	89	35	272	322	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --ALL			Season: jan--june - 2013			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	785.92	1.15	3311.11	155.62	0.87	4253.52	2295.14	3384	111
2	975.97	24.54	3749.08	78.65	1.43	4805.14	2726.38	3660	134
3	1252.24	27.49	2276.69	-53.3	66.76	3542.39	3004.1	4176	136
4	1099.03	37.08	964.85	16.08	167.82	2247.77	3465.39	4017	180
5	852.69	56.43	1821.48	26.55	668.01	3368.73	3713.69	4499	161
6	1133.67	51.61	918.48	-42.43	197.83	2207.55	4100.69	4596	168
7	1134.24	194.85	1087.87	-24.66	814.62	3012.07	4911.21	4349	175
8	2230.2	89.71	924.87	149.63	971.6	4276.3	5265.64	4944	219
9	730.12	285.28	6746.66	115.72	4354.75	11947.25	7531.22	4652	182
10	505.39	684.19	2938.17	-47.69	1833.85	5229.73	10469.18	5442	203
ALL	1075.69	164.46	2456.73	34.14	994.11	4560.67	5013.06	43718	1669
Estd no of hhs (00)	14781	10011	23391	10517	5485	37146	43718	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	553	372	879	437	132	1395	1669	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --S T			Season: Combined			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	611.95	7.63	3470.07	6.67	0	4088.7	2045.22	1723	62
2	713.11	25.42	2100.75	-30.94	0	2782.92	2764.37	2494	82
3	597.08	38.35	1458.87	-184.46	51.32	1922.82	2955.85	2431	77
4	851.01	58.16	1201.03	177.57	4.65	2234.27	3295.49	1830	78
5	193.02	105.33	3703.68	-59.6	272.52	4109.62	3303.41	1412	54
6	2212.6	65.29	1898.27	30.85	11.98	4153.71	3885.58	1011	55
7	735.15	41.76	14561.02	61.88	93.29	15451.33	3797.82	901	47
8	220.94	293.31	2773.45	1.32	793.45	3789.16	5703.8	1473	63
9	3358.87	144.12	24242.98	21.25	0	27623.11	5545.97	479	30
10	71.41	1499.23	1242.71	79.51	0	1393.63	5270.21	258	11
ALL	782.54	101.09	3799.82	-10.97	127.24	4698.63	3430.33	14010	559
Estd no of hhs (00)	7753	7079	13724	2342	504	13976	14010	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	250	307	514	137	18	558	559	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --S C			Season: Combined			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1161.13	12.32	5747.04	-69.62	3.8	6842.36	2173.69	393	17
2	607.77	23.85	4476.72	-65.78	0	5018.7	2237.65	491	20
3	4954.41	8.63	2708.57	35.67	193.74	7892.39	2865.9	536	21
4	343.82	31.19	812.48	483.84	1242.9	2883.03	3526.08	457	27
5	610.28	52.14	6196.51	263.22	773.88	7843.89	3928.61	1023	36
6	727.91	62.78	1155.77	-105.98	168.82	1946.52	3611.37	814	30
7	582.13	97.38	1411.04	14.48	535.46	2543.11	3902.96	876	23
8	690.94	138.87	1881.33	117.73	1253.1	3943.09	5108.2	618	42
9	413.09	211.89	1642.87	51.27	4.68	2111.91	4196.44	507	26
10	1399.15	316.7	1095.53	489.29	428.81	3412.79	5157.66	278	18
ALL	1054.3	84.52	2852.7	102.01	495.18	4504.19	3703.67	5993	260
Estd no of hhs (00)	2327	3820	5340	1689	1104	5959	5993	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	119	160	214	97	35	256	260	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --O B C			Season: Combined			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	284.83	78.02	2272.57	447.04	1340.9	4345.34	2432.96	1108	25
2	342.87	20.33	8105.29	171.92	0	8620.08	2138.77	444	27
3	204.36	76.74	3756.12	47.56	88.73	4096.77	2543.13	618	25
4	672.09	63.02	2187.32	-38.23	146.42	2967.59	3618.4	944	46
5	787.56	182.46	1639.63	-77.2	2199.27	4549.25	3586.48	1178	49
6	715.69	113.21	1621.94	92.59	367.06	2797.28	4332.54	2087	62
7	1167.69	324.68	1726.23	-229.75	849.03	3513.19	5508.34	2137	75
8	2526.46	131.71	2270.8	-86.43	832.54	5543.37	4827.25	1840	82
9	477.47	429.2	8990.43	133.64	5896.21	15497.76	7252.43	2249	81
10	1641.01	869.36	2939.82	241.04	2235.93	7057.8	8970.03	1164	56
ALL	1000.61	259.05	3437.19	43.44	1760.79	6242.05	5033.36	13768	528
Estd no of hhs (00)	4152	9939	13060	5182	3514	13617	13768	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	154	337	486	218	80	523	528	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group --OTHERS			Season: Combined			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	1222.43	27.82	1286.72	-68.96	0	2440.19	2532.68	160	7
2	819.2	2.05	2197.84	1157.4	22.75	4197.19	3053.52	231	5
3	1248.63	49.99	3091.77	-103.43	0	4236.97	3023.5	592	13
4	2182.99	27.65	1546.8	-185.69	4.39	3548.49	3399.48	785	29
5	2576.86	110.06	1189.73	52.16	92.04	3910.79	3439.54	886	22
6	1203.62	9.06	1130.02	-161.08	67.62	2240.18	4061.84	684	21
7	1245.76	213.64	2145.59	-21.87	497.87	3867.34	4906.07	435	30
8	2943.35	136.98	3112.22	371.46	163.06	6590.1	4133.89	1014	32
9	423.08	206.8	1275.05	192.55	2837.59	4728.27	6766.34	1418	45
10	494.11	970	2556.89	158.07	1572.28	4781.34	10569.03	3741	118
ALL	1198.37	433.75	2116.11	122.31	1048.07	4484.87	6721.91	9946	322
Estd no of hhs (00)	2409	5583	9755	3980	1667	9927	9946	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	109	191	312	111	42	321	322	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.3: Average monthly income and consumption (in Rs) expenditure per agricultural household by state for each decile class of MPCE									
STATE-- ODISHA		social Group -ALL			Season: Combined			Agricultural household	
MPCE	income from wages	net receipt from purchase and sale of productive assets	net receipt from culti-vation	net receipt from farming of animals	net receipt from non-farm business	total income	total consumption expenditure	estd(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	597.53	32.17	3239.55	138.41	439.44	4414.94	2210.13	3384	111
2	660.76	23.12	3154.02	63.93	1.43	3880.14	2636.03	3660	134
3	1190.24	41.87	2190.46	-110.41	67.85	3338.13	2892.84	4176	136
4	1011.57	50.27	1456.23	90.71	178.94	2737.44	3417.99	4017	180
5	913.22	114.36	3234.76	31.21	855.32	5034.5	3546.47	4499	161
6	1119.67	78.24	1526.94	6.09	209.3	2862	4066.27	4596	168
7	967.97	209.19	4363.68	-99.36	594.19	5826.48	4770.44	4349	175
8	1695.8	181.82	2544.38	59.12	736.18	5035.48	4981.28	4944	219
9	750.27	308.42	7407.42	131.06	3715.7	12004.45	6595.84	4652	182
10	765.62	940.15	2501.65	189.03	1581.09	5037.39	9698.88	5442	203
ALL	983.08	224.25	3172.71	51.98	901.65	5109.42	4721.53	43718	1669
Estd no of hhs (00)	16641	26421	41879	13194	6790	43479	43718	XXXXX	XXXX
sample no of hhs	632	995	1526	563	175	1658	1669	XXXXX	XXXX

Table 3.6: Average monthly expenditure (Rs 0.00) incurred on assets used for farm and non-farm business per agricultural household by MPCE decile class								
State: ODISHA social group: -S T season: Combined								
MPCE Decile class	average monthly expenditure incurred on						agricultural household	
	livestock and poultry	agricultural machinery and implements	other productive assets*	total productive assets	non-farm business	all	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1	32	0	33	0	33	1723	62
2	3	25	4	32	0	32	2494	82
3	22	68	7	96	0	97	2431	77
4	11	34	21	66	0	66	1830	78
5	3	47	47	97	40	136	1412	54
6	0	66	13	80	0	80	1011	55
7	10	37	6	54	0	54	901	47
8	43	107	11	161	163	325	1473	63
9	142	164	11	316	0	316	479	30
10	1548	383	0	1931	0	1931	258	11
All class	62	69	15	146	37	184	14010	559
est. no ofhhs (00)	379	6641	729	6846	327	6891	XXXXX	XXXXXX
sample no of hhs	21	287	28	303	3	304	XXXXX	XXXXXX

Table 3.6: Average monthly expenditure (Rs 0.00) incurred on assets used for farm and non-farm business per agricultural household by MPCE decile class								
State: ODISHA social group: -S C season: Combined								
MPCE Decile class	average monthly expenditure incurred on						agricultural household	
	livestock and poultry	agricultural machinery and implements	other productive assets*	total productive assets	non-farm business	all	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	0	16	0	16	0	16	393	17
2	0	31	0	31	0	31	491	20
3	4	37	0	41	0	41	536	21
4	0	24	11	35	3	38	457	27
5	39	41	1	81	0	81	1023	36
6	0	43	2	46	4	50	814	30
7	65	59	0	124	0	124	876	23
8	88	46	2	136	32	168	618	42
9	0	250	25	276	0	276	507	26
10	0	549	0	549	192	741	278	18
All class	30	73	4	106	10	117	5993	260
est. no of hhs (00)	144	3630	83	3737	246	3864	XXXXX	XXXXXX
sample no of hhs	7	148	11	154	13	160	XXXXX	XXXXXX

Table 3.6: Average monthly expenditure (Rs 0.00) incurred on assets used for farm and non-farm business per agricultural household by MPCE decile class								
State: ODISHA social group: -O B C season: Combined								
MPCE Decile class	average monthly expenditure incurred on						agricultural household	
	livestock and poultry	agricultural machinery and implements	other productive assets*	total productive assets	non-farm business	all	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	0	13	0	13	0	13	1108	25
2	0	27	0	27	0	27	444	27
3	105	26	0	132	2	134	618	25
4	6	34	10	50	0	50	944	46
5	186	45	30	262	0	262	1178	49
6	22	81	8	112	4	116	2087	62
7	80	90	13	183	4	187	2137	75
8	29	81	14	124	5	128	1840	82
9	15	285	2	302	12	314	2249	81
10	90	565	2	658	263	921	1164	56
All class	51	151	9	210	28	238	13768	528
est. no of hhs (00)	691	8979	595	9271	466	9328	XXXXX	XXXXXX
sample no of hhs	29	312	29	322	25	327	XXXXX	XXXXXX

Table 3.6: Average monthly expenditure (Rs 0.00) incurred on assets used for farm and non-farm business per agricultural household by MPCE decile class								
State: ODISHA social group: -OTHERS season:Combined								
MPCE Decile class	average monthly expenditure incurred on						agricultural household	
	livestock and poultry	agricultural machinery and implements	other productive assets*	total productive assets	non-farm business	all	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	53	88	0	141	0	141	160	7
2	0	21	0	21	0	21	231	5
3	0	52	0	52	0	52	592	13
4	9	57	10	76	1	77	785	29
5	0	19	0	19	0	19	886	22
6	0	102	0	102	0	102	684	21
7	0	202	3	205	0	205	435	30
8	4	285	2	291	3	295	1014	32
9	0	435	151	586	81	668	1418	45
10	20	1037	4	1061	100	1160	3741	118
All class	12	640	11	664	60	723	9946	322
est. no of hhs (00)	36	5490	85	5513	429	5521	XXXXX	XXXXXX
sample no of hhs	4	182	13	185	18	188	XXXXX	XXXXXX

Table 3.6: Average monthly expenditure (Rs 0.00) incurred on assets used for farm and non-farm business per agricultural household by MPCE decile class								
State: ODISHA social group: ALL season: Combined								
MPCE Decile class	average monthly expenditure incurred on						agricultural household	
	livestock and poultry	agricultural machinery and implements	other productive assets*	total productive assets	non-farm business	all	estd.(00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1	21	0	22	0	22	3384	111
2	1	26	2	30	0	30	3660	134
3	33	52	3	88	1	89	4176	136
4	8	36	15	58	1	59	4017	180
5	56	40	22	118	13	131	4499	161
6	11	71	8	90	3	93	4596	168
7	56	85	8	149	2	151	4349	175
8	40	113	9	162	71	233	4944	219
9	21	289	23	332	18	350	4652	182
10	105	893	3	1002	132	1134	5442	203
All class	42	221	10	273	35	308	43718	1669
est. no of hhs (00)	1249	24739	1491	25367	1468	25604	XXXXX	XXXXXX
sample no of hhs	61	929	81	964	59	979	XXXXX	XXXXXX

Table 3.9: Average expenses and receipts (in Rs) on farming of animals per agricultural household during a period of 30 days by State/UT																
Season: july-dec,2012																
state	Expenses (Rs.)						Receipt (Rs.)							no.per 1000 hhlds 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)
Odisha	255	1316	75	17	135	1797	1858	5	212	0	0	25	2101	213	9325	433
est. no of hhs (00)	865	8249	2241	293	1143	9325	5592	141	481	0	0	658	6613	9325	XXXXX	XXXXXX
sample no of hhs	46	377	130	18	73	433	187	18	50	0	0	35	259	433	XXXXX	XXXXXX
Season: jan - june-2013																
Odisha	9	1278	38	4	29	1357	1346	7	143	1	0	17	1515	217	9492	381
est. no of hhs (00)	65	8689	1592	127	498	9492	4979	214	533	10	0	608	6105	9492	XXXXX	XXXXXX
sample no of hhs	13	356	85	5	42	381	151	20	41	1	0	32	228	381	XXXXX	XXXXXX
Season: -Combined																
Odisha	119	1024	47	9	71	1270	1294	5	144	0	0	17	1460	273	11926	500
est. no ofhhs (00)	896	10635	2983	385	1484	11926	6721	268	837	10	0	686	8061	11926	XXXXX	XXXXXX
sample no of hhs	54	443	165	20	91	500	211	27	68	1	0	38	301	500	XXXXX	XXXXXX

Table 3.18: Average amount of outstanding lone per agricultural household by MPCE decile class														
social group:- S T														
State	average ammount (Rs"00) of outstanding loan per household belonging to the MPCE decile class											proportion of indebted agri .hhs	No. of hhs having outstanding loan	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	All		Est hhs (00)	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ODISHA	152	13	22	36	48	60	44	79	104	6	53	32.2	4518	201
estd. no. of hhs (00)	1723	3000	1925	1830	1412	1011	901	1473	479	258	14010	XX	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	62	83	76	78	54	55	47	63	30	11	559	XX	XX	XX
social group: -S C														
ODISHA	20	24	6	69	67	53	29	87	7	96	46	39.3	2354	130
estd. no. of hhs (00)	393	491	536	457	1023	814	876	618	507	278	5993	XX	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	17	20	21	27	36	30	23	42	26	18	260	XX	XX	XX
social group: O B C														
ODISHA	92	20	23	63	83	127	303	120	110	115	131	47.4	6532	289
estd. no. of hhs (00)	1108	444	618	944	1178	2087	2137	1840	2249	1164	13768	XX	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	25	27	25	46	49	62	75	82	81	56	528	XX	XX	XX
social group: -OTHERS														
ODISHA	198	8	113	60	60	132	186	117	132	123	115	39.4	3923	164
estd. no. of hhs (00)	160	231	593	784	886	684	435	1014	1418	3741	9946	XX	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	7	5	14	28	22	21	30	32	45	118	322	XX	XX	XX
social group: All														
ODISHA	119	15	35	51	64	100	182	103	105	114	91	39.6	17327	784
estd. no. of hhs (00)	3384	4166	3671	4015	4499	4596	4349	4944	4652	5442	43718	XX	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	111	135	136	179	161	168	175	219	182	203	1669	XX	XX	XX

Table 3.16: Per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan taken for different sources of major income of agricultural households											
State: ODISHA	**Social group: --S T**									no of hhs having outstanding loan	
source of major income	per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan										
	Government	co-operative society	bank	emplyoer/Landlord	agricultural/professional money lender	shopkeeper/trader	relative &friends	others	All (inc nr)	estd. (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cultivation	47	162	703	0	22	1	50	16	1000	3838	179
Livestock	143	0	363	0	378	0	116	0	1000	15	4
other agricultural activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non-agricultural enterprises	0	84	406	0	28	0	0	481	1000	320	3
wage/salaried employment	0	594	284	3	2	0	114	2	1000	343	14
Pension	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	2	1
Remittances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	42	179	667	0	21	1	50	39	1000	4518	201
estd. no. of hhs (00)	202	976	1950	4	156	30	745	454	14010	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	13	69	49	2	11	2	47	8	559	XX	XX

Table 3.16: Per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan taken for different sources of major income of agricultural households											
State: ODISHA	**Social group: --S C**									no of hhs having outstanding loan	
source of major income	per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan										
	Government	co-operative society	bank	emplyoer /Landlord	agricultural/professional money lender	shopkeeper /trader	relative &friends	others	All (inc nr)	estd . (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cultivation	4	266	231	19	144	22	211	104	1000	1391	87
Livestock	0	60	60	0	850	0	30	0	1000	100	5
other agricultural activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non-agricultural enterprise	0	208	701	0	3	2	84	2	1000	434	13
wage/salaried employment	0	444	144	8	313	0	83	8	1000	311	18
Pension	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	29	1
Remittances	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	10	1
Others	0	54	0	0	88	0	7	850	1000	65	4
All	2	283	285	12	161	14	158	85	1000	2354	130
estd. no. of hhs (00)	13	617	446	129	148	52	642	307	5993	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	1	40	18	2	11	3	38	17	260	XX	XX

Table 3.16: Per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan taken for different sources of major income of agricultural households

State: ODISHA	**Social group: --O B C**									no of hhs having outstanding loan	
source of major income	per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan										
	Government	co-operative society	bank	emplyoer /Landlord	agricultural/professional money lender	shopkeeper/ trader	relative &friends	others	All (inc nr)	estd . (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cultivation	10	470	103	4	179	0	187	48	1000	4434	231
Livestock	114	629	174	0	58	0	0	24	1000	115	6
other agricultural activity	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	41	1
non-agricultural enterprise	0	109	31	0	792	0	45	23	1000	1429	23
wage/salaried employment	212	143	97	0	261	90	77	121	1000	503	25
Pension	0	760	128	0	112	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Remittances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	24	337	81	2	372	7	131	45	1000	6532	289
estd. no. of hhs (00)	75	2814	545	0	1290	16	1302	490	13768	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	7	151	44	0	31	4	36	16	528	XX	XX

Table 3.16: Per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan taken for different sources of major income of agricultural households											
State: ODISHA	**Social group: -OTHERS**									no of hhs having outstanding loan	
source of major income	per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan										
	Government	co-operative society	bank	emplyoer /Landlord	agricultural/ professional money lender	shopkeeper /trader	relative &friends	others	All (inc nr)	estd . (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cultivation	25	405	153	3	178	0	158	78	1000	3085	120
Livestock	0	168	0	0	36	0	519	277	1000	135	4
other agricultural activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
non-agricultural enterprise	0	108	515	0	23	18	214	121	1000	144	13
wage/salaried employment	3	25	912	0	16	0	45	0	1000	410	24
Pension	0	226	84	0	0	0	690	0	1000	149	3
Remittances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	17	274	389	2	118	1	144	56	1000	3923	164
estd. no. of hhs (00)	22	1570	624	0	434	4	1235	34	9946	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	3	84	36	0	17	1	17	6	322	XX	XX

Table 3.16: Per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan taken for different sources of major income of agricultural households											
State: ODISHA	**Social group: --ALL**									no of hhs having outstanding loan	
source of major income	per 1000 distribution of loans by source of loan										
	Government	co-operative society	bank	emplyoer/ Landlord	agricultural /professional money lender	shopkeeper/ trader	relative &friends	others	All (inc nr)	estd . (00)	sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Cultivation	23	360	278	3	136	2	145	52	1000	12748	617
Livestock	65	395	114	0	238	0	117	71	1000	365	19
other agricultural activity	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	41	1
non-agricultural enterprises	0	115	132	0	642	1	57	53	1000	2326	52
wage/salaried employment	56	122	608	1	98	23	60	31	1000	1568	81
Pension	0	367	76	0	8	0	548	1	1000	190	8
Remittances	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	10	1
Others	0	54	0	0	88	0	7	850	1000	65	4
All	24	285	294	2	218	5	122	50	1000	17327	784
estd. no. of hhs (00)	312	5977	3565	133	2027	102	3924	1286	43718	XX	XX
sample no. of hhs	24	344	147	4	70	10	138	47	1669	XX	XX

Appendix-B

Note on Sample Design and Estimation Procedure of NSS 70th Round

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 will continue up to 31st December 2013.

1.2 **Subject Coverage**: The 70th round (January 2013 - December 2013) of NSS is 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 covers the whole of the Indian Union.

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

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

2.3 **Sub-rounds:** The survey period of the round are divided into two sub-rounds. Sub-round one will consist 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 consists of the remaining period of the respective visits. Thus, each sub-round are three and a half months 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) are allotted for survey with a view to ensuring uniform spread of sample FSUs over the entire survey period. Attempt will be made to survey each of the FSUs during the sub-round to which it is allotted. Because of the arduous field conditions, this restriction need not be 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 is being revisited during the first sub-round of the second visit. Similarly, villages/blocks of sub-round 2 of visit 1 to be revisited in sub-round 2 of visit 2.

2.4 **Schedules of enquiry**: During this round, the following schedules of enquiry are being 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 has been adopted for the 70th round survey. The first stage units (FSU) are 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) are households in both the sectors. In case of large FSUs, one intermediate stage of sampling is 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) constitutes the sampling frame. *For the urban sector*, the latest updated list of UFS blocks (2007-12) is considered as the sampling frame.

3.3 **Stratification:**

(a) Stratum has been formed at district level. Within each district of a State/ UT, generally speaking, two basic strata have been 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 will comprise 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 has been formed within the State consisting of all the interior and inaccessible villages. Similarly, for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, one more special stratum has been formed within the UT consisting of all inaccessible villages. Thus for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, two special strata have 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 are done for 'hilly' States and other States. Ten (10) States are considered as hilly States. They are: 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 have been first arranged in ascending order of population. Then sub-strata 1 to 'r/2' have been demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and have 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' have been demarcated in such a way that each sub-stratum comprised a group of villages of the arranged frame and have 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.

3.5 **Total sample size (FSUs):** 214 FSUs have been allocated for the central sample at all-Odisha level. For the state sample, there are 214 FSUs allocated .

3.6 **Allocation of total sample to States and UTs:** The total number of sample FSUs have been 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 has been kept in view.

3.7 **Allocation of State/ UT level sample to rural and urban sectors:** State/ UT level sample size has been 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. should not exceed the rural sample size. A minimum of 16 FSUs (minimum 8 each for rural and urban sector separately) is allocated to each state/ UT.

3.8 **Allocation to strata:** Within each sector of a State/ UT, the respective sample size has been allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per census 2011. Allocations at stratum level are 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 is 2 for each sub-stratum in rural.

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

3.10 **Selection of FSUs:**

For the rural sector, from each stratum x sub-stratum, required number of sample villages has been selected by Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). For the urban sector, FSUs have been 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 has been allocated among the two sub rounds.

3.11 Selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks - important steps

3.11.1 Criterion for hamlet-group/ sub-block formation: After identification of the boundaries of the FSU, it is first determined whether listing is to be done in the whole sample FSU or not. In case the approximate present population of the selected FSU is found to be 1200 or more, it is divided into a suitable number (say, D) of 'hamlet-groups' in the rural sector and 'sub-blocks' in the urban sector by more or less equalising the population as stated below.

approximate present population of the sample FSU	no. of hg's/sb's to be formed
less than 1200 (no hamlet-groups/sub-blocks)	1
1200 to 1799	3
1800 to 2399	4
2400 to 2999	5
3000 to 3599	6
……..and so on	.

For rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand (except four districts Dehradun, Nainital, Hardwar and Udham Singh Nagar), Poonch, Rajouri, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda, Kistwar, Ramgarh, Leh (Ladakh), Kargil districts of Jammu and Kashmir and Idukki district of Kerala, the number of hamlet-groups are formed as follows:

approximate present population of the sample village	no. of hg's to be formed
less than 600 (no hamlet-groups)	1
600 to 899	3
900 to 1199	4
1200 to 1499	5
1500 to 1799	6
……..and so on	.

3.11.2 Formation and selection of hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks: In case hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks are to be formed in the sample FSU, the same is done by more or less equalizing

population. While doing so, it is ensured that the hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks formed are clearly identifiable in terms of physical landmarks. Two hamlet-groups (hg)/ sub-blocks (sb) are selected from a large FSU wherever hamlet-groups/ sub-blocks have been formed in the following manner – one hg/ sb with maximum percentage share of population is always selected and termed as hg/ sb 1; one more hg/ sb is 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 is 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 are formed for schedule 18.1 based on four land possessed codes. SSS number is same as the land possessed code. Each household has been given a land possessed code according to the following criteria:

land possessed code	**criterion:** 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' are considered for this schedule. The agricultural households have been 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 are 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 to be surveyed in an FSU is given below for each schedule type:

Two households have been selected from each SSS for schedule 18.1 and 33. In case of hamlet group formation, one household is to be selected from each hg × SSS for schedule 18.1 and 33. For schedule 18.2, the number of sample households are 6, 4 and 4 from SSS 1, 2 and 3 respectively. In case of hamlet group/sub-block formation, the number of sample households are 3, 2 and 2 from each (hg/sb) x 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 to be surveyed		
		rural	**urban**	**sampling scheme within each SSS**
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 are 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* = 0 if D = 1

= (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 have been 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 **Schedule 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) Schedule 18.1 and 33 has been canvassed in rural sector only

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

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

4.2.2.2 *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 will be first multiplied by the percentage share of land of the sample household(s) and then the higher estimates will be 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 ($\hat{Y}_s$) will be 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 ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as

$$\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}.$$

4.7 Estimates of Error:

The estimated variances of the above estimates will be as follows:

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

$\hat{Var}(\hat{Y}_{st}) = \frac{1}{4}(\hat{Y}_{st1} - \hat{Y}_{st2})^2$, 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** $\hat{R}$:

$$\hat{MSE}(\hat{R}) = \sum_s \sum_t \hat{MSE}_{st}(\hat{R})$$ where $\hat{MSE}_{st}(\hat{R})$ is given by

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

4.7.3 Estimates of Relative Standard Error (RSE):

$$\hat{RSE}(\hat{Y}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{Var}(\hat{Y})}}{\hat{Y}} \times 100$$

$$\hat{RSE}(\hat{R}) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{MSE}(\hat{R})}}{\hat{R}} \times 100$$

5. **Multipliers**:

5(a) Two sets of multipliers may be generated:

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

Hence, household multiplier will be equal to:

(i) visit 1 multiplier, if household is casualty in visit 2.
(ii) half x (visit 1 multiplier + visit 2 multiplier), if household is common in both the visits.

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 may be used

(ii) Multipliers have to be 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 will be only one multiplier for the village.

6. **Treatment for zero cases, casualty cases etc.**:

6.1 While counting the number of FSUs surveyed (n_{stm}) in a stratum x sub-stratum, all the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 in schedule 0.0 will be considered. In addition, if no SSU is available in the frame for a particular schedule then also that FSU will be treated as surveyed in respect of that schedule. However, if the SSUs of a particular schedule type are available in the frame of the FSU but none of these could be surveyed then that FSU has to be treated as casualty and it will not be treated as surveyed in respect of that schedule.

6.2 *Casualty cases*: FSUs with survey code 7 as per schedule 0.0 are treated as casualties. In addition to this, an FSU, although surveyed, may have to be treated as casualty for a particular schedule type and a particular *second stage stratum* as given in the following para:

6.2.1 FSUs with survey codes 1 or 4 as per schedule 0.0 having number of households in the frame of j-th second stage stratum greater than 0 but number of households surveyed according

to data file, considering both hg/sb together, as nil (i.e. $H_{i1j} + H_{i2j} > 0$ but $h_{i1j} + h_{i2j} = 0$) will be taken as casualties for j-th second stage stratum.

All the FSUs with survey codes 1 to 6 as per schedule 0.0 minus the number of casualties as identified above will be taken as the number of surveyed FSUs (n_{stmj}) for that (stratum x *sub-stratum)* × *(second stage stratum).*

When casualty for j-th second stage stratum occurs for a particular hg/sb but not for the other hg/sb, the FSU will not be treated as casualty but some adjustments in the value of H for the other hg/sb will be done as follows:

(i) Suppose for hg/sb 1, $H_{i1j} > 0$ but $h_{i1j} = 0$ while for hg/sb 2, $H_{i2j} > 0$ and $h_{i2j} > 0$. In that case $D_i^* \times H_{i2j}$ will be replaced by $(H_{i1j} + D_i^* \times H_{i2j})$ in the formula for multiplier of hg/sb 2.

(ii) Suppose for hg/sb 1, $H_{i1j} > 0$ and $h_{i1j} > 0$ while for hg/sb 2, $H_{i2j} > 0$ but $h_{i2j} = 0$. In that case H_{i1j} will be replaced by $(H_{i1j} + D_i^* \times H_{i2j})$ in the formula for multiplier of hg/sb 1.

It may be noted that n_{stmj} would be same for hg/sb 1 & 2 of an FSU.

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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 (*central - 1, state - 2*)		15.	sample household number		
5.	sector (*rural - 1*)	**1**	16.	**visit number**	**1**	
6.	NSS region					
7.	district		17.	serial number of informant # (as in column 1 of block 4)		
8.	stratum		18.	response code		
9.	sub - stratum		19.	survey code		
10.	sub-round		20.	reason for substitution of original household		
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 (*owned –1, hired – 2, no dwelling unit –3, others –9*)				16.	cultivation		
5.	type of structure (*katcha-1, semi-pucca-2, pucca-3*)				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.	***if '1' in item 7***, 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.	***if '1' in item 25***, 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.*
item6: ***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*

[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, July to December 2012					
							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.*

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	*first major disposal*				*second major disposal*				*other disposals**		all	
		agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (₹)	agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (₹)	quantity sold	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
col.(3): ***how procured:*** *farm saved - 1, exchange - 2, purchase – 3, borrowed – 4, others – 9*
col.(5): ***agency:*** *own farm - 1, local trader - 2, input dealer - 3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, others – 9*
col.(6): ***quality:*** *good - 1, satisfactory - 2, poor - 3, don't know– 4*

[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)
for farm business					
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				
for non-farm business					
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			
srl. no. of loan	nature of loan (code)	source (code)	amount outstanding including interest as on the date of survey (₹)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total			

CODES FOR BLOCK 11

col.(2): ***nature of loan***:
hereditary loan - 1, loan contracted in cash -2, loan contracted in kind -3, loan contracted partly in cash and partly in kind - 4.

col.(3): ***source***:
government - 1, co-operative society-2, bank -3, employer/landlord – 4, agricultural/ professional money lender - 5, shopkeeper/trader -6, relatives/friends - 7, others -9.

[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

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

*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

*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

*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

[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 block5a	did you have this crop insured? (code)	*if '2' in column 3*, total premium paid (₹)	*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 (₹)	***if '2' in column 3***		
								did you receive claim amount in time (code)	*if '1' or '2' in column 9*, claim amount received (₹)	*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, lighting, 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 (*central - 1, state - 2*)		15.	sample household number		
5.	sector (*rural - 1*)	**1**	16.	**visit number**	**2**	
6.	NSS region					
7.	district		17.	serial number of informant # (as in column 1 of block 4)		
8.	stratum		18.	response code		
9.	sub - stratum		19.	survey code		
10.	sub-round		20.	reason for casualty		
11.	sub-sample					

CODES FOR BLOCK 1
item18: ***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	*first major disposal*				*second major disposal*				*other disposals**		all	
		agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (₹)	agency (code)	is satisfactory? (code)	quantity sold	sale value (₹)	quantity sold	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
col.(3): ***how procured:*** *farm saved - 1, exchange - 2, purchase - 3, borrowed - 4, others - 9*
col.(5): ***agency:*** *own farm - 1, local trader - 2, input dealer - 3, cooperative & govt. agency - 4, others - 9*
col.(6): ***quality:*** *good - 1, satisfactory - 2, poor - 3, don't know - 4*

[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)
for farm business					
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				
for non-farm business					
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)	*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

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

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

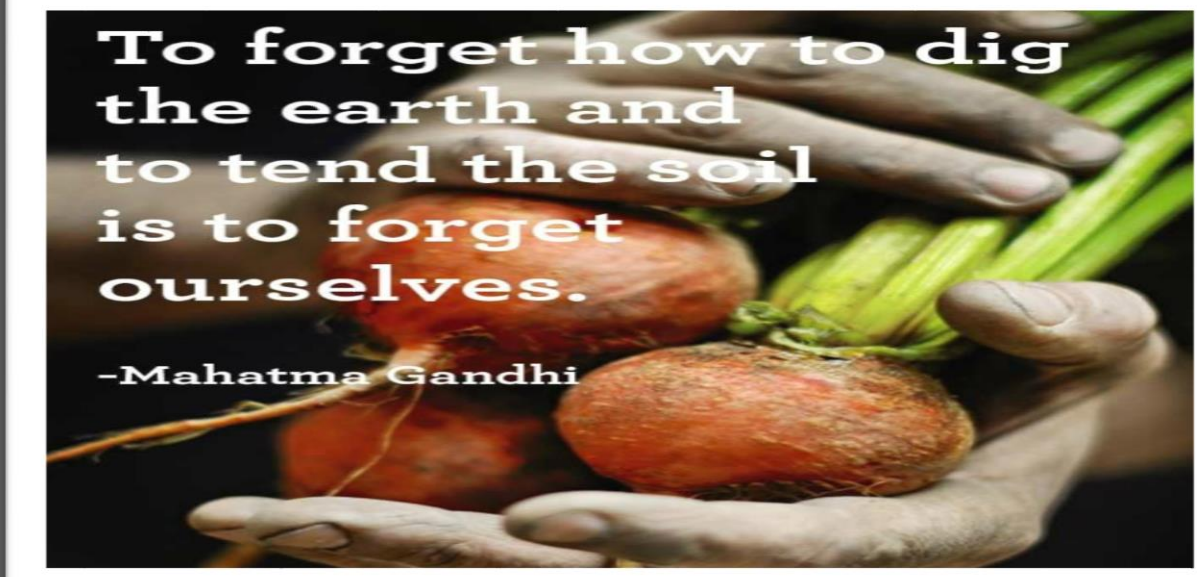
col. (6): ***did you sell to any of the agencies?****:* (yes, sold to: FCI - 1, JCI - 2, CCI - 3, NAFED - 4, State Food Corporation - 5, State Civil Supplies - 6, others – 7); did not sell – 9

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

[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 January to June 2013										
srl. no. of crop as in col. 1 of block 5a	crop code as in col. 2 of block5a	did you have this crop insured? (code)	*if '2' in column 3*, total premium paid (₹)	*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 (₹)	***if '2' in column 3***		
								did you receive claim amount in time (code)	*if '1' or '2' in column 9*, claim amount received (₹)	*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, lighting, 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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