

# Sri Lanka - Crop Estimating Survey on Paddy (Yala) - 2001

**Department of Census and Statistics**

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## Identification

### SURVEY ID NUMBER

LKA-DCS-CESP[Y]-2001-v1.0

### TITLE

Crop Estimating Survey on Paddy (Yala) - 2001

### COUNTRY

Name	Country code
Sri Lanka	LKA

### STUDY TYPE

Agricultural Survey [ag/oth]

### SERIES INFORMATION

This survey was started in the year 1950. It is conducted in Yala and Maha seasons with a view to estimate the average yield of paddy and production by District. In a Maha season about 6000 and in a Yala season about 4000 experiments are being conducted for this survey and it is the only source to estimate the country's paddy production. The findings are essential to calculate various important figures such as volume of additional rice requirement of the country to be imported

This survey is carried out in each season of a cultivation year to collect the paddy extent under categories namely;

Asweddumized Extent

Sown Extent

Harvested Extent

Paddy extent is estimated on the basis of complete enumeration of paddy parcels in the county covering both Maha and Yala seasons.

All these variables are being collected through a form known as P1. The extent categories are again classified by type of irrigation namely;

Major Irrigation Schemes

Minor Irrigation Schemes

Rain-fed

### ABSTRACT

Crop estimating survey on paddy which is popularly known as "Crop Cutting Survey" commenced in the year 1950. It is conducted in Maha and Yala season with a view to estimate the average yield of paddy and production by District. In a Maha season about 6,000 and in a Yala season about 4,000 experiments are being conducted for this survey and it is the only source to estimate the country's paddy production. Policy Planners are benefited by these data in numerous ways for taking the decisions such as volume of additional rice requirement of the country to be imported in time, evaluation of extension programs undertaken to uplift the average yields of paddy, pricing policies of rice, mobilization of stocks from one place to another and many more. Therefore, it is a great responsibility to estimate paddy production accurately and timely to fulfill the national requirement.

Field staff attached to each District has been entrusted with many responsibilities on various data collection activities and among them, method of data collection for crop cutting is different from the other surveys. This survey is associated with an objective approach; as such crop cutting officers should carry out experiments in the field by themselves. According to the standard procedure, the crop cutting officer must visit the selected paddy field and they should follow a number of steps such as; demarcate the specified plot of land equivalent to 16' ½" X 16' 1/2" (a paddy land of one perch of an acre), harvest the crop of the plot, thresh the grain, measure the grain using standard set of seers and finally report the results through the prescribed form CC3.

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Special remarks - effective from 2005/2006 Maha Season

In order to perform these steps, Crop Cutting Officers should get the fullest co-operation from selected farmers. According to the available information, the whole process of conducting such an experiment takes around three hours. Also, all steps are

being performed manually in many occasions. It is obvious that the crop cutting is a laborious procedure at present. Considering the volume of work and practical difficulties which could affect negatively, it is a must to introduce an updated method in order to maintain the quality of data. Some of the suggestions to overcome this burden are as follows.

- (1) Reduce the volume and time of involvement of the officers
- (2) Introduce modern equipment to thresh the grain or assess the paddy yield of the plot.
- (3) Replace the current methodology with an alternative survey procedure.

As an initial step, the Agriculture Division of DCS in line with above suggestion noted in (1) a pilot survey has been conducted in Kegalle District in the 2005/06 Maha season. This was extended to Matara and Kurunegala Districts during the Maha 2007/08, by reducing the experimental plot size to half of that of the standard plot which is used at present. Now, the Agriculture Division is statistically testing the results of the pilot survey against the results of the standard survey conducted hitherto. If there is no significant difference between these two, the new plot size would be introduced in the near future.

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#### Concepts, Definitions and Classifications associated with Crop Estimation of Paddy Survey

Seasons - In Sri Lanka there are two major cultivation seasons associated with two monsoons and they are known as Maha season and Yala Season.

Maha Season is the main season associated with North-east monsoons effective during September - April in the following year. When a particular crop is planted and harvested during this period is known to be Maha Crop.

Yala season is the secondary season which is associated with South-west monsoons effective during the period between May to September. When a particular crop is planted and harvested during this period is known to be Yala Crop.

#### Mode of Irrigation

There are three type of irrigations related with paddy cultivation. They are (1). Major Irrigation schemes (2). Minor Irrigation schemes (3). Rain-fed schemes.

Major Irrigation schemes defined to be an irrigated scheme of which water is fed to more than 200 acres otherwise it defines as a Minor Irrigation scheme.

Rain-fed is defined, if the cultivated extent is purely depending on rain water in absence of permanent water tank or reservoir.

Volume of Production is reported in Metric Tons.

Average Yield per acre or Hectare: An Indicator of productivity per area unit (2.471 acres = 1 hectare while 1 hectare is equal to 1,000 square meters) estimated through crop cutting survey. Average yield per acre is reported in Bushels while per hectare is reported in Kgs.

Average yield is expressed in terms of Paddy (grain with the husk form but not in Rice form)

Area Harvested refers to the gross area of which the harvest is gathered excluding the area damaged due to different causes.

Gross Area refers to the extent of which reported by enumerators or respondents based on cultivated extent estimated by seed rates but not based on cadastral surveys while Net Area refers to the extent evolved by deducting the extent set a part for bunds and ridges.

Production for a year should consider to be the sum of the production of Maha season and Yala season. For instance the production of the year 2005 is to be the sum of 2004/05 Maha season and Yala season of 2005.

#### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

#### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Paddy land Parcel 16 1/2" X 16 1/2", Where smaller experimental plot sizes are used in terraced fields, the actual length and breadth of these plots should be deducted.

## Version

### VERSION DESCRIPTION

V1.0: Full edited dataset, for internal DPD Use

### VERSION DATE

2008-12-01

## Scope

### NOTES

Geographical information  
 Paddy parcel information  
 System of tenure  
 Method of preparation of land  
 Variety of seed  
 Method of sowing  
 Application of Fertilizer  
 Weeding  
 Insects/Fungus control  
 Adverse affects on crop  
 Yield

### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
agricultural, forestry and rural industry [2.1]	CESSDA	<a href="#">Link</a>

## Coverage

### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

### UNIVERSE

The survey covered a random sample from all the paddy lands in Sri Lanka

## Producers and sponsors

### PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS

Name	Affiliation
Department of Census and Statistics	Ministry of Finance and Planning

### FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Department of Census and Statistics	DCS	Source of funds

## Sampling

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sampling Design: The sampling design adopted in the survey is a stratified multistage sampling method where DS Divisions were treated as strata and mode of irrigation schemes namely; Major, Minor, and Rain-fed as sub strata. Number of villages

to be selected for crop cutting experiments in each scheme is decided on the basis of the following proportions.

Acreage sown in the previous corresponding season Number of villages to be selected

< 500 Acres 3

500 - <1000 Acres 5

1000 - < 5000 Acres 10

5000 - < 10,000 Acres 15

10,000 - < 15,000 Acres 20

15,000 - < 20,000 Acres 25

20,000 Acres and above 30

Though the recommended design is such, considering the sampling variances occurred during the previous seasons, the number of experimental villages to be selected is being curtailed in order to keep the number of villages within a range of 3,000 for a Maha season and 2,000 for a Yala season in a year. Other reasons for such restrictions were related to practical aspects like cost of the survey and number of personnel that could be deployed to carry out crop cuttings.

In each selected village two crop cutting experiments are conducted. The whole procedure in conducting the experiment is stated in detail in the manual of Crop Cutting Experiments prepared by the Agriculture Division. At present the sample villages and the parcels are selected at random. However, prior to 1980, selection of villages as well as parcels was done at random with probability proportional to the area cultivated during the previous corresponding season with replacement. As the procedure was somewhat laborious and time consuming, it was replaced with the present system i.e. both stages at random. Sample villages are selected in the head office while the selections of parcels are done at the respective Districts.

Controlling of Non-sampling Errors: In view of the accuracy of the experimental results, a sample of 1/5 of selected villages are to be supervised by executive officers/District Heads identified from the District such as DS/GA, Divisional Secretary, Director/Deputy Director of Agriculture, Deputy Commissioners of Agrarian Development in addition to the Senior Staff of DCS attached to the District. Spot checks are to be performed by them by visiting the sample villages.

Estimation of Average Yield of Paddy

Average yield of paddy per acre/hectare by mode of irrigation and by District is being estimated through an objective survey which is popularly known as crop cutting survey on paddy. This has been initiated in 1950 and the methodology introduced by Dr. Koshal, Statistician of FAO (an Indian expert) under the assistance of FAO. From time to time some modifications have been introduced and the procedure is still in operation to estimate the paddy production in each season.

## Data Collection

### DATES OF DATA COLLECTION

Start	End	Cycle
2001-07	2001-09	Yala

### DATA COLLECTION MODE

Face-to-face [f2f]

### SUPERVISION

"Agricultural Research and Production Assistants (ARPO) earlier known as "Govi Sevana Niyamakas" of Agrarian Development Department attached to Agrarian Service Centers do play the role of "Primary Reporters" to report the extent in P1 form which is parcel-wise enumeration of all paddy growing parcels.

They list out the area Asweddumized, Sown and Harvested in Maha and Yala seasons at village/Yaya, Tract/Kandam in the prescribed form. Here the "paddy parcel" is defined to be piece/plot of land cultivated by one individual farmer or group of farmers jointly surrounded by another paddy parcel cultivated by another individual farmer or group of farmers or any land cultivated with crops other than paddy or uncultivated land such as road, stream etc.

The paddy extent thus enumerated is summarized by Village/Yaya/Tract/Kandam and transferred to the form known as P2 which gives the aggregate extent under paddy by above categories and by irrigation modes at GN division level and by DS level. This form is prepared by the Range Statistical Officer attached to a particular DS. During the Yala season the sown and harvested extents are recorded while asweddumized extent is updated, only if there occurs a change.

However, it is to be noted that the Districts where ARPOs are not appointed, Grama Niladaris (GNN) are still acting as

primary reporters for the collection of paddy statistics as well as other agricultural statistics. This is specifically true for Northern and Eastern Provinces.

The aggregate extent prepared for DS level leads to the compilation of paddy extent at various higher levels such as District and All Island Level. It is important to note that the extent reported/listed in the P1 form is the "Gross Extent" since the extent of most of the paddy parcels are not based on any cadastral survey or measures, but reported extent are based on seed rates or traditional measurement or guesstimates as per the knowledge of respective farmers. This gross extent is ultimately converted to net-extent by applying correction factors which were determined at District level through a land measurement survey carried out by means of a sample of paddy parcels with the assistance of the Survey General Department in 1970s.

The list prepared by the primary reporters in the P1 form acts as the basis for the selection of sample of paddy parcels while the list of paddy growing villages compiled in the P2 form acts the basis to select villages for the National Crop Cutting Survey on Paddy conducted by the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division of DCS.

#### DATA COLLECTION NOTES

Crop Cutting Officers: Once the list of villages are transmitted to the Statistics Branch of the respective District, the Head of the Division Deputy Director/Senior Statistician/Statistician has to identify the crop cutting officers who are to be suitable for conducting these experiments in the selected villages. Guideline is to choose them preferably out of the field officers attached to the respective DS Divisions who are related to the discipline of agriculture such as Agricultural Officers/Agricultural Instructors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Divisional Officers of Department of Agrarian Development, Colonization Officers, etc. in addition to the Range Statistical Officers of DCS. Range Statistical Officers should undertake at least three experiments in his range. The direction is to discuss this matter in the District Agriculture Committee Meeting (DAC) held once in a month chaired by District Secretary/Government Agent and then assign the villages in concurrence with the DS/GA

The Statistical officer (SO) or the Agriculture Instructor (AI) in the area visits the selected paddy land along with the farmer and cuts the crop in the demarcated area. The crop is measured in Seers then and there and the yield is recorded. Then in the same way yield for the other parcel is recorded. The crop collected for measuring is returned to the farmer. In addition to the yield recorded in this manner, other relevant information requested in the form C.C.3 has to be collected .

Ancillary Information: When crop cuttings are done in the field, in addition to sample fields selected for crop cuttings, an extra set of sample (four parcels) fields are selected to collect ancillary information related to the paddy crop viz. usage inputs, system of tenure, variety of seed, etc. Along with the final estimates on production and average yield the estimated extent related to the above characteristics are being disseminated.

#### DATA COLLECTORS

## Questionnaires

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#### QUESTIONNAIRES

The questionnaire is Form C.C.3 printed in Sinhala/English and Tamil/English languages. It has three parts.

Part I is about the geographical and Paddy land parcel information.

Part II includes System of tenure, Method of preparation of land, Variety of seed, Method of sowing, Application of Fertilizer, Weeding, Insecticides, Fungicides, Adverse affects on crop.

Part III Collects yield information.

In the questionnaire the above information is recorded for two parcels selected for the survey. The same Form C.C.3 is used to collect data for both Yala and Maha seasons. Maha Season falls during "North-east monsoon" from September to March in the following year. Yala season is effective during the period from May to end of August.

## Data Appraisal

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#### ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERROR

Formulae needed to calculate Avg. Yield & Variance for a given Stratum is available in the External Resource Section.

## Access policy

### CONTACTS

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
Director General	Department of Census and Statistics	dgcensus@sltnet.lk	<a href="#">Link</a>
Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division	Department of Census and Statistics	agriculture@statistics.gov.lk	<a href="#">Link</a>
Information Unit	Department of Census and Statistics	information@statistics.gov.lk	<a href="#">Link</a>

### CONFIDENTIALITY

Under the Statistical ordinance, micro data cannot be released with identifications for public use. Procedures are in place to ensure that information relating to any particular individual person, household or undertaking will be kept strictly confidential and will not be divulged to external parties. Information on individual or individual Household/establishment will not be divulged or published in such a form that will facilitate the identification of any particular person or establishment as the data have been collected under the Census/Statistical ordinance, according to which the information at individual level cannot be divulged and such information is strictly confidential.

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2. The data will be used for statistical and scientific research purposes only. They will be used solely for reporting of aggregated information, and not for investigation of specific individuals or organizations.
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4. No attempt will be made to produce links among datasets provided by the Department or among data from the Department and other datasets that could identify individuals or organizations.
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6. An electronic copy of all reports and publications based on the requested data will be sent to the Department

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- All the data requests should be made to Director General (DG) of the DCS as the sole authority of releasing data is vested with the DG of the DCS. The DCS of Sri Lanka reserves sole right to approve or reject any data request made depending on the confidential nature of the data set and intended purpose of the study or analysis.
- Requests for micro data should be made through the agreement form designed by DCS for this purpose (Form D.R.1). The agreement form should be filled in triplicate and the Study/project proposal should accompany the filled agreement form. If requests are made for the micro data of more than one survey, a separate agreement should be signed.
- If the data request is from a student a letter from the respective Dept. Head/Dean/Supervisor, recommending the issue of data, should also be accompanied.
- If the request is approved only 25% of the data file is released at the first stage. The release of the total data file is considered only after reviewing the draft report prepared on the basis of the 25% sample data file.
- The released Data file should be used only for the specific study/Analysis mentioned in the agreement form and shall not

be used for any other purpose without the prior approval of the Director General of the DCS. Moreover, Copies of the micro-data file, obtained from the DCS, shall not be given to anyone else without the prior written approval of the Director General of the DCS.

- The draft report of the Study/Analysis should be submitted to the DCS and the concurrence of the DG of the DCS, should be obtained before publishing it. Once published, a copy of the final report should be submitted to the DCS.

[Department : The Department of Census and Statistics (DCS)]

Source : [http://www.statistics.gov.lk/databases/data\\_dissemination/DataDissaPolicy\\_2007Oct26.pdf](http://www.statistics.gov.lk/databases/data_dissemination/DataDissaPolicy_2007Oct26.pdf)

#### CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Department of Census and Statistics, Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy [Yala] 2001 [CESP(Y)01], Version 1.0 of the internal use dataset December, 2008 provided by the National Data Archive, Data Processing Division, [www.statistics.gov.lk](http://www.statistics.gov.lk)"

#### ACCESS AUTHORITY

Name	Affiliation	Email	URL
Director General	Department of Census and Statistics	dgcensus@sltnet.lk	<a href="#">Link</a>

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## Metadata production

#### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-LKA-DCS-CESP[Y]-2001-v1.0

#### PRODUCERS

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Department of Census and Statistics	DCS	Ministry Of Finance and Planning	Conducting the survey

#### DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2008-12-01

#### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.0 (2008)



**Data Dictionary**

<b>Data file</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Variables</b>
<b>2001yala</b>	5891	28



**Data file: 2001yala**

Cases: 5891

Variables: 28

**Variables**

ID	Name	Label	Question
V163	d_r	Filler	
V164	sea	Season	
V165	yr	Year	
V166	dist	District	
V167	aga	AGA Division	
V168	irr	Irrigation type	
V169	vil	Village	
V170	ld	Parcel No	
V171	a	Extent sown - Acres	
V172	r	Extent sown - Rood	
V173	p	Extent sown - Perches	
V174	lid	Number of Liyaddas in the Parcel	
V175	len	Length of Liyadda	
V176	bre	Bredth of Liyadda	
V177	ten	System of tenure	
V178	pre	Preparation of land	
V179	ver	Variety of seed	
V180	sow	Sowing method	
V181	fer	Fertilizer application	Inquire from the cultivator the total quantity of fertilizer used in the parcel and give the quantity in Kg's.
V182	che	If chemical fertilizer is applied	
V183	org	If organic fertilizer is applied	
V184	wee	Weeding	
V185	inc	Insecticides	
V186	fun	Fungicides	
V187	dam	Adverse affects on crop	
V188	yld	Yield	
V189	recn	Record Number	
V190	sn	Serial Number	

Total: 28



**D\_R: Filler****Data file:** 2001yala**Overview**

Valid: 0 Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete Width: 1 Range: - Format: character

**SEA: Season****Data file:** 2001yala**Overview**

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete Width: 1 Range: - Format: character

**Questions and instructions**

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0		2	0%
1		1	0%
Y		375	6.4%
m		6	0.1%
u		1	0%
y		5506	93.5%

**Description**

## DEFINITION

Yala season is the secondary season which is associated with South-west monsoons effective during the period between May to September. When a particular crop is planted and harvested during this period is known to be Yala Crop.

**YR: Year****Data file:** 2001yala**Overview**

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete Decimal: 0 Width: 2 Range: 0 - 6 Format: Numeric

**Questions and instructions**

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0		1	0%

1		5890	100%
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**DIST: District****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5891   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1   Maximum: 25

Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 2   Range: 1 - 27   Format: Numeric

**Questions and instructions**

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
1	1	164	2.8%
2	2	174	3%
3	3	497	8.6%
4	4	223	3.9%
5	5	512	8.9%
6	6	338	5.9%
7	7	224	3.9%
8	8	626	10.9%
9	9	218	3.8%
10	10	462	8%
11	11	275	4.8%
13	13	268	4.7%
14	14	147	2.6%
17	17	6	0.1%
18	18	0	0%
20	20	570	9.9%
21	21	303	5.3%
22	22	66	1.1%
23	23	118	2.1%
24	24	402	7%
25	25	162	2.8%
26	26	0	0%
27	27	0	0%

**AGA: AGA Division****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5891   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 1   Maximum: 28   Mean: 8.139   Standard deviation: 5.567  
 Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 2   Range: 1 - 40   Format: Numeric

**IRR: Irrigation type****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5891   Invalid: 0  
 Type: Discrete   Decimal: 0   Width: 1   Range: 1 - 3   Format: Numeric

**Questions and instructions**

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0		2	0%
1	Major	2321	39.4%
2	Minor	1981	33.6%
3	Rainfed	1587	26.9%

**VIL: Village****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5891   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 97   Mean: 5.552   Standard deviation: 9.807  
 Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 2   Range: 1 - 57   Format: Numeric

**LD: Parcel No****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5891   Invalid: 0  
 Type: Discrete   Decimal: 0   Width: 1   Range: 1 - 2   Format: Numeric

**Questions and instructions**

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0		4	0.1%

1		2968	50.4%
2		2918	49.5%
6		1	0%

## Description

### DEFINITION

Paddy land Parcel is the land demarcated for the operator to cultivate

## A: Extent sown - Acres

Data file: 2001yala

### Overview

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete Decimal: 0 Width: 2 Range: 0 - 16 Format: Numeric

## Questions and instructions

### CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0		3113	52.8%
1		1336	22.7%
2		948	16.1%
3		300	5.1%
4		59	1%
5		79	1.3%
6		20	0.3%
7		8	0.1%
8		3	0.1%
9		1	0%
10		8	0.1%
11		1	0%
12		3	0.1%
13		1	0%
14		1	0%
15		1	0%
16		2	0%
17		1	0%
20		5	0.1%
22		1	0%



**R: Extent sown - Rood****Data file:** 2001yala**Overview**

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete Decimal: 0 Width: 1 Range: 0 - 5 Format: Numeric

**Questions and instructions**

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0		2212	37.5%
1		1153	19.6%
2		1984	33.7%
3		542	9.2%

**P: Extent sown - Perches****Data file:** 2001yala**Overview**

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0 Minimum: 0 Maximum: 50 Mean: 3.806 Standard deviation: 8.417

Type: Continuous Decimal: 0 Width: 2 Range: 0 - 60 Format: Numeric

**LID: Number of Liyaddas in the Parcel****Data file:** 2001yala**Overview**

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0 Minimum: 0 Maximum: 731 Mean: 6.723 Standard deviation: 18.251

Type: Continuous Decimal: 0 Width: 3 Range: 0 - 608 Format: Numeric

**Description**

## DEFINITION

Liyadda - major block of cultivation in a parcel

**LEN: Length of Liyadda****Data file:** 2001yala**Overview**

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0 Minimum: 0 Maximum: 400 Mean: 17.975 Standard deviation: 34.498

Type: Continuous    Decimal: 0    Width: 3    Range: 0 - 630    Format: Numeric

## BRE: Breadth of Liyadda

Data file: 2001yala

### Overview

Valid: 5891    Invalid: 0    Minimum: 0    Maximum: 752    Mean: 11.313    Standard deviation: 24.885

Type: Continuous    Decimal: 0    Width: 3    Range: 0 - 573    Format: Numeric

## TEN: System of tenure

Data file: 2001yala

### Overview

Valid: 5891    Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete    Decimal: 0    Width: 1    Range: 0 - 4    Format: Numeric

### Questions and instructions

#### CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0	0	10	0.2%
1	Singly owned	3988	67.7%
2	Jointly owned	615	10.4%
3	Ande	1151	19.5%
4	Other	127	2.2%

### Description

#### DEFINITION

System of Tenure could be (1) Singly owned (2) jointly owned including Thattumaru and Kattimaru. (3) Ande (4) Other

Thattumaru - An accepted cultivation system where a each person claiming ownership of a paddy field cultivates a predetermined area of the field in rotation.

Kattimaru - Cultivating different crops in different seasons.

Ande - Permitting a non-owner to cultivate the paddy field under the condition that the crop produced from that is shared between him and the owner.

## PRE: Preparation of land

Data file: 2001yala

### Overview

Valid: 5891    Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete    Decimal: 0    Width: 1    Range: 0 - 7    Format: Numeric

**Questions and instructions**

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0	0	6	0.1%
1	By Tractor	3570	60.6%
2	Buffalow ploughed	926	15.7%
3	Buffalow mudded	216	3.7%
4	Mammotied	849	14.4%
5	5	142	2.4%
6	6	72	1.2%
7	7	110	1.9%

**Description**

## DEFINITION

Predominant method of preparation of land

**VER: Variety of seed**

Data file: 2001yala

**Overview**

Valid: 5891    Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete    Decimal: 0    Width: 1    Range: 1 - 3    Format: Numeric

**Questions and instructions**

## QUESTION PRETEXT

Write the name or index of seed paddy and leave the box blank for official use.

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0		8	0.1%
1		5763	97.8%
2		103	1.7%
3		16	0.3%
5		1	0%

**SOW: Sowing method****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete Decimal: 0 Width: 1 Range: 0 - 4 Format: Numeric

**Questions and instructions**

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0	0	7	0.1%
1	Broadcasting	4909	83.3%
2	Transplanted in rows	102	1.7%
3	Transplanted not in rows	866	14.7%
4	Row seeded	7	0.1%

**FER: Fertilizer application****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete Decimal: 0 Width: 1 Range: 1 - 4 Format: Numeric

**Questions and instructions**

## LITERAL QUESTION

Inquire from the cultivator the total quantity of fertilizer used in the parcel and give the quantity in Kg's.

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0		14	0.2%
1		4808	81.6%
2		52	0.9%
3		919	15.6%
4		98	1.7%

**CHE: If chemical fertilizer is applied****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5890 Invalid: 1 Minimum: 0 Maximum: 6005 Mean: 292.733 Standard deviation: 367.078

Type: Continuous Decimal: 0 Width: 4 Range: 0 - 3600 Format: Numeric

## Description

### DEFINITION

To be filled if Chemical fertilizer is applied

## ORG: If organic fertilizer is applied

Data file: 2001yala

### Overview

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0 Minimum: 0 Maximum: 89602 Mean: 253.77 Standard deviation: 1594.6  
Type: Continuous Decimal: 0 Width: 4 Range: 0 - 8000 Format: Numeric

## Description

### DEFINITION

To be filled if Organic fertilizer is applied

## WEE: Weeding

Data file: 2001yala

### Overview

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0  
Type: Discrete Decimal: 0 Width: 1 Range: 0 - 4 Format: Numeric

## Questions and instructions

### CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0	0	11	0.2%
1	Hand weeding	1296	22%
2	Using weedisides	3798	64.5%
3	By the use of water	134	2.3%
4	No weeding	652	11.1%

## INC: Insecticides

Data file: 2001yala

### Overview

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0  
Type: Discrete Decimal: 0 Width: 1 Range: 0 - 2 Format: Numeric

## Questions and instructions

### CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0	0	22	0.4%
1	Used	3449	58.5%
2	Not used	2419	41.1%
4		1	0%

### FUN: Fungicides

Data file: 2001yala

#### Overview

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete Decimal: 0 Width: 1 Range: 0 - 2 Format: Numeric

## Questions and instructions

### CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0	0	59	1%
1	Used	804	13.6%
2	Not used	5028	85.4%

### DAM: Adverse affects on crop

Data file: 2001yala

#### Overview

Valid: 5891 Invalid: 0

Type: Discrete Decimal: 0 Width: 1 Range: 0 - 7 Format: Numeric

## Questions and instructions

### QUESTION PRETEXT

Codes 1,2,3,4 or 5 should be encircled only if the parcel was severely affected and it was not harvested.

### CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
0	0	55	0.9%
1	Seed faulure	14	0.2%
2	Drought	69	1.2%

3	Flood	3	0.1%
4	Pests	2	0%
5	Other adverse factors	3	0.1%
6	Not affected	4076	69.2%
7	Slightly affected	1668	28.3%
8		1	0%

**YLD: Yield****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5891   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 80.34   Mean: 6.218   Standard deviation: 8.906  
 Type: Continuous   Decimal: 2   Width: 5   Range: 0 - 35.28   Format: Numeric

**RECNUM: Record Number****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 5891   Invalid: 0   Minimum: 0   Maximum: 2189   Mean: 88.393   Standard deviation: 78.432  
 Type: Continuous   Decimal: 0   Width: 4   Range: 0 - 3900   Format: Numeric

**SN: Serial Number****Data file: 2001yala****Overview**

Valid: 2   Invalid: 0  
 Type: Discrete   Width: 5   Range: -   Format: character

**Questions and instructions**

## CATEGORIES

Value	Category	Cases	
.		1	50%
0		1	50%

## Download related resources

### Questionnaires

#### Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy - Survey Schedule

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Title Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy - Survey Schedule  
 Filename CC3.pdf

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### Technical documents

#### Formulae to Calculate Avg. Yield & Variance for a given Stratum

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Title Formulae to Calculate Avg. Yield & Variance for a given Stratum  
 Filename Formulae to Calculate Avg. Yield & Variance for a given Stratum.doc

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### Other materials

#### Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy 2006 - Preliminary Cultivator Information Collecting Form

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Title Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy 2006 - Preliminary Cultivator Information Collecting Form  
 Filename CC1.pdf

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#### Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy - Cultivators Selected for Survey

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Title Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy - Cultivators Selected for Survey  
 Filename CC2.pdf

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#### Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy - Quality Checking Report

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Title Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy - Quality Checking Report  
 Filename CC4.pdf

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#### Study Documentation of CESP(Y)01 Project

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Title Study Documentation of CESP(Y)01 Project  
 Filename Study Documentation of CESP(Y)01 Project.pdf

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#### Time series data of Extent, Yield and Production

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Title Time series data of Extent, Yield and Production  
 Filename Time Series Data of Extent, Yield, Production.xls

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#### District Codes List for Crop Estimation Survey of Paddy

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Title District Codes List for Crop Estimation Survey of Paddy



Filename District Codes List.xls

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