

Sri Lanka

Department of Census and Statistics

Crop Estimating Survey on Paddy (Yala) - 2008

Study Documentation

November 3, 2009

Metadata Production

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Version	Version 1.0 (2009)
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Sri Lanka (2008)

Crop Estimating Survey on Paddy (Yala) - 2008 (CESP[Y] 2008)

Overview	
Type	Agricultural Survey [ag/oth]
Identification	LKA-DCS-CESP[Y]-2008-v1.0
Version	Production Date: 2009-09-10 V1.0: Full edited dataset, for internal DPD Use
Series	<p>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</p> <p>This survey is carried out in each season of a cultivation year to collect the paddy extent under categories namely;</p> <p>Asweddumized Extent Sown Extent Harvested Extent</p> <p>Paddy extent is estimated on the basis of complete enumeration of paddy parcels in the county covering both Maha and Yala seasons.</p> <p>All these variables are being collected through a form known as P1. The extent categories are again classified by type of irrigation namely;</p> <p>Major Irrigation Schemes Minor Irrigation Schemes Rain-fed</p>
<p><u>Abstract</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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' ½" (a paddy land of one perch of an acre), harvest the crop of the plot, thresh the grain, measure the grain</p>	

using standard set of seers and finally report the results through the prescribed form CC3.

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.

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.

Scope & Coverage

Scope

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	agricultural, forestry and rural industry [2.1]
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Geographic Coverage

National Coverage

Universe

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

Producers & Sponsors

Primary Investigator(s)	Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning
Funding Agency/ies	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

Data Collection Dates	Yala: start 2008-07 Yala: end 2008-09
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Data Collection Mode	Face-to-face [f2f]
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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.

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 Collector(s)	
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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 Processing & Appraisal

Other Processing

Average yield per acre/hectare of paddy is estimated at the Head quarters in Colombo, based on the crop cutting sample data received from the Districts using a DBASE program and SPSS software customized for this purpose by the Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division of DCS. Prior to final processing manual coding, verifications of data entries and checking outliers are performed

Data in the Form C.C.3 are entered District-wise by about 10 Data Entry Operators / Coding Clerks into a dBase III database. Then the databases they generate are merged to get the total file for the survey. This file which is in dbase form is imported to SPSS to produce standard tables.

Estimates of Sampling Error

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

Accessibility

Access Authority	Director General (Department of Census and Statistics) , http://www.statistics.gov.lk , dgcensus@slt.net.lk
Contact(s)	Director General (Department of Census and Statistics) , http://www.statistics.gov.lk/ , dgcensus@slt.net.lk Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division (Department of Census and Statistics) , http://www.statistics.gov.lk/agriculture/index.htm , agriculture@statistics.gov.lk Information Unit (Department of Census and Statistics) , http://www.statistics.gov.lk/ , information@statistics.gov.lk

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.

Access Conditions

The dataset has been anonymized and is available as a Public Use Dataset. It is accessible to all for statistical and research purposes only, under the following terms and conditions:

1. The data and other materials will not be redistributed or sold to other individuals, institutions, or organizations without the written agreement.
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.
3. No attempt will be made to re-identify respondents, and no use will be made of the identity of any person or establishment discovered inadvertently.
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.
5. Any books, articles, conference papers, theses, dissertations, reports, or other publications that employ data obtained from the Department will cite the source of data in accordance with the Citation Requirement provided with each dataset.
6. An electronic copy of all reports and publications based on the requested data will be sent to the Department

The following rules apply to micro data released by the Department of Census and Statistics.

- Only the requests of Government Institutions, Recognized Universities, Students, and selected international agencies are entertained. However, the Data users are required to strictly adhere to the terms stipulated in the agreement form.
- 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%20dissemination/DataDissaPolicy_2007Oct26.pdf)

Citation Requirements

Department of Census and Statistics, Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy [Yala] 2008 [CESP(Y)2008], Version 1.0 of the internal use dataset September, 2009 provided by the National Data Archive, Data Processing Division, www.statistics.gov.lk"

Rights & Disclaimer

Disclaimer

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Files Description

Dataset contains 1 file(s)

2008yala	
# Cases	7971
# Variable(s)	27
File Structure	Type: relational Key(s): sea (Season) , yr (Year) , dist (District) , irr (Type of irrigation)
<u>File Content</u> Crop estimating survey on paddy 2006 Yala	

Variables List

Dataset contains 27 variable(s)

File 2008yala							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
1	sea	Season	discrete	character-1	7970	0	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.
2	yr	Year	discrete	numeric-2.0	7971	0	Year
3	dist	District	continuous	numeric-2.0	7971	0	a. District
4	aga	D.S / A.G.A Division	continuous	numeric-2.0	7971	0	b. D.S / A.G.A Division
5	irr	Type of irrigation	discrete	numeric-1.0	7971	0	d. Type of irrigation
6	vil	Village , Track or Kandam	continuous	numeric-2.0	7971	0	e. Village , Track or Kandam
7	ld	Parcel Number	discrete	numeric-1.0	7971	0	Parcel - Paddy land Parcel is the land demarcated for the operator to cultivate
8	a	Extent sown in parcel (Acer)	discrete	numeric-2.0	7532	439	k. Extent sown in parcel (A)
9	r	Extent sown in parcel (Rood)	discrete	numeric-1.0	7710	261	k. Extent sown in parcel (R)
10	p	Extent sown in parcel (Perches)	continuous	numeric-2.0	7348	623	k. Extent sown in parcel (P)
11	lid	No. of Liyaddas in the parcel	discrete	numeric-3.0	7236	735	Liyadda - major block of cultivation in a parcel
12	len	Length of Liyadda	discrete	numeric-3.0	7231	740	o. Length of Liyadda ft/meters
13	bre	Breadth of Liyadda	discrete	numeric-3.0	7231	740	p. Breadth of Liyadda ft/meters
14	ten	System of Tenure	discrete	numeric-1.0	7967	4	1. System of Tenure
15	pre	Method of preparation of land	discrete	numeric-1.0	7968	3	2. Method of preparation of land
16	ver	Verity of seed	discrete	numeric-1.0	7968	3	Write the name or index of seed paddy and leave the box blank for official use.
17	sow	Method of sowing	discrete	numeric-1.0	7968	3	4. Method of sowing
18	fer	Application of fertilizer	discrete	numeric-1.0	7968	3	L - Inquire from the cultivator the total quantity of fertilizer used in the parcel and give the quantity in Kg's.
19	che	If fertilizer is applied, quantity in Kgs. (Chemical)	continuous	numeric-4.0	7942	29	5.5 If fertilizer is applied, quantity in Kgs. 5.5.1 Chemical
20	org	If fertilizer is applied, quantity in Kgs. (Organic)	continuous	numeric-4.0	7412	559	5.5 If fertilizer is applied, quantity in Kgs. 5.5.2 Organic
21	wee	Weeding	discrete	numeric-1.0	7967	4	6. Weeding
22	inc	Insecticides	discrete	numeric-1.0	7968	3	7. Insecticides

Crop Estimating Survey on Paddy (Yala) - 2008 - Variables List

File 2008yala (cont.)							
#	Name	Label	Type	Format	Valid	Invalid	Question
23	fun	Fungicides	discrete	numeric-1.0	7963	8	8. Fungicides
24	dam	Adverse affects on crop	discrete	numeric-1.0	7955	16	Codes 1,2,3,4 or 5 should be encircled only if the parcel was severely affected and it was not harvested.
25	yld	Yield	continuous	numeric-5.2	7476	495	Results of crop cutting experiments Yield (Seer)
26	recn	Record Number	continuous	numeric-4.0	7932	39	Record Number
27	sn	Serial Number	discrete	character-5	0	0	Serial Number

Variables Description

Dataset contains 27 variable(s)

File 2008yala

#1 sea: Season			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7970 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Literal question	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.		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
.		2	0.0%
0		1	0.0%
8		1	0.0%
Y		272	3.4%
b		1	0.0%
q		1	0.0%
t		1	0.0%
y		7691	96.5%
Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.			

#2 yr: Year			
Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 3-63] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7971 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Literal question	Year		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
5		1	0.0%
8		7970	100.0%
Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.			

#3 dist: District			
Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-27] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7971 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=12.564 /-] [StdDev=7.845 /-]		
Literal question	a. District		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Colombo	108	1.4%
2	Gampaha	240	3.0%
3	Kalutara	438	5.5%
4	Galle	517	6.5%
5	Matara	331	4.2%

File 2008yala (cont.)

#3 dist: District (cont.)

Value (cont.)	Label	Cases	Percentage
6	Ratnapura	526	6.6%
7	Kegalle	343	4.3%
8	Kurunegala	1082	13.6%
9	Puttalam	400	5.0%
10	Kandy	370	4.6%
11	Matale	244	3.1%
12	Nuwara Eliya	62	0.8%
13	Badulla	271	3.4%
14	Moneragala	280	3.5%
15	Jaffna	1	0.0%
16	Kilinochchi	1	0.0%
17	Vavuniya	21	0.3%
18	Mullaitivu	0	0.0%
19	Mannar	30	0.4%
20	Anuradhapura	710	8.9%
21	Polonnaruwa	414	5.2%
22	Trincomalee	227	2.8%
23	Batticaloa	243	3.0%
24	Ampara	476	6.0%
25	Hambantota	344	4.3%
26	Udawalawa	202	2.5%
27	Mahaweli H	90	1.1%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#4 aga: D.S / A.G.A Division

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-30] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7971 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=8.323 /-] [StdDev=6.271 /-]
Literal question	b. D.S / A.G.A Division

#5 irr: Type of irrigation

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-3] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7971 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Literal question	d. Type of irrigation		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Major	2931	<div></div> 36.8%
2	Minor	2842	<div></div> 35.7%
3	Rainfed	2198	<div></div> 27.6%

File 2008yala (cont.)

#5 irr: Type of irrigation (cont.)

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#6 vil: Village , Track or Kandam

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 1-40] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7971 /-] [Invalid=0 /-] [Mean=3.554 /-] [StdDev=4.178 /-]
Literal question	e. Village , Track or Kandam

#7 Id: Parcel Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-2] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7971 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]		
Literal question	Parcel - Paddy land Parcel is the land demarcated for the operator to cultivate		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		1	0.0%
1	Parcel 1	4069	51.0%
2	Parcel 2	3901	48.9%

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#8 a: Extent sown in parcel (Acer)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-12] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7532 /-] [Invalid=439 /-]		
Literal question	k. Extent sown in parcel (A)		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		3137	41.6%
1		2293	30.4%
2		1418	18.8%
3		447	5.9%
4		98	1.3%
5		87	1.2%
6		23	0.3%
7		7	0.1%
8		8	0.1%
9		3	0.0%
10		5	0.1%
11		2	0.0%
12		1	0.0%
15		1	0.0%

File 2008yala (cont.)

#8 a: Extent sown in parcel (Acer) (cont.)

Value (cont.)	Label	Cases	Percentage
17		1	0.0%
25		1	0.0%
Sysmiss		439	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#9 r: Extent sown in parcel (Rood)

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-4] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7710 /-] [Invalid=261 /-]		
Literal question	k. Extent sown in parcel (R)		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		3062	39.7%
1		1256	16.3%
2		2703	35.1%
3		689	8.9%
Sysmiss		261	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#10 p: Extent sown in parcel (Perches)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-80] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7348 /-] [Invalid=623 /-] [Mean=2.861 /-] [StdDev=7.499 /-]		
Literal question	k. Extent sown in parcel (P)		

#11 lid: No. of Liyaddas in the parcel

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-86] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7236 /-] [Invalid=735 /-] [Mean=0.00249 /-] [StdDev=0.212 /-]		
Literal question	Liyadda - major block of cultivation in a parcel		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		7235	100.0%
18		1	0.0%
Sysmiss		735	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#12 len: Length of Liyadda

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-0] [Missing=*]		
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File 2008yala (cont.)

#12 len: Length of Liyadda (cont.)

Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7231 /-] [Invalid=740 /-]		
Literal question	o. Length of Liyadda ft/meters		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		7231	100.0%
Sysmiss		740	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#13 bre: Breadth of Liyadda

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-0] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7231 /-] [Invalid=740 /-]		
Literal question	p. Breadth of Liyadda ft/meters		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		7231	100.0%
Sysmiss		740	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#14 ten: System of Tenure

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-5] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7967 /-] [Invalid=4 /-]		
Definition	<p>System of Tenure could be (1) Singly owned (2)Jointly owned including Thattumaru and Kattimaru. (3) Ande (4) Other</p> <p>Thattumaru - An accepted cultivation system where a each person claiming ownership of a paddy field cultivates a predetermined area of the field in rotation.</p> <p>Kattimaru - Cultivating different crops in different seasons.</p> <p>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.</p>		
Literal question	1. System of Tenure		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		63	0.8%
1	Singly owned	5681	71.3%
2	Jointly owned	782	9.8%
3	Ande	1293	16.2%
4	Other	147	1.8%
5		1	0.0%
Sysmiss		4	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

File 2008yala (cont.)

#15 pre: Method of preparation of land

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-7] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7968 /-] [Invalid=3 /-]		
Definition	Predominant method of preparation of land		
Literal question	2. Method of preparation of land		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		62	0.8%
1	By Tractor	6254	78.5%
2	Buffalo ploughed	625	7.8%
3	Buffalo mudded	144	1.8%
4	Mammotied	674	8.5%
5		71	0.9%
6		59	0.7%
7		79	1.0%
Sysmiss		3	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#16 ver: Verity of seed

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-3] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7968 /-] [Invalid=3 /-]		
Literal question	Write the name or index of seed paddy and leave the box blank for official use.		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		79	1.0%
1	New Improved	7665	96.2%
2	Old improved	214	2.7%
3	Traditional	10	0.1%
Sysmiss		3	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#17 sow: Method of sowing

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-4] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7968 /-] [Invalid=3 /-]		
Literal question	4. Method of sowing		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		63	0.8%
1	Broadcasting	7259	91.1%
2	Transplanted in rows	93	1.2%
3	Transplanted not in rows	540	6.8%

File 2008yala (cont.)

#17 sow: Method of sowing (cont.)

Value (cont.)	Label	Cases	Percentage
4	Row seeded	13	0.2%
Sysmiss		3	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#18 fer: Application of fertilizer

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-4] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7968 /-] [Invalid=3 /-]		
Literal question	L - Inquire from the cultivator the total quantity of fertilizer used in the parcel and give the quantity in Kg's.		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		30	0.4%
1	Chemical Fertilizer only	5921	74.3%
2	Organic fertilizer only	76	1.0%
3	Both chemical and organic fertilizer	1820	22.8%
4	None	121	1.5%
Sysmiss		3	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#19 che: If fertilizer is applied, quantity in Kgs. (Chemical)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-7200] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7942 /-] [Invalid=29 /-] [Mean=364.207 /-] [StdDev=407.498 /-]
Literal question	5.5 If fertilizer is applied, quantity in Kgs. 5.5.1 Chemical

#20 org: If fertilizer is applied, quantity in Kgs. (Organic)

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-9999] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7412 /-] [Invalid=559 /-] [Mean=512.501 /-] [StdDev=1433.428 /-]
Literal question	5.5 If fertilizer is applied, quantity in Kgs. 5.5.2 Organic

#21 wee: Weeding

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-4] [Missing=*]		
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7967 /-] [Invalid=4 /-]		
Literal question	6. Weeding		
Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		56	0.7%

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File 2008yala (cont.)

#21 wee: Weeding (cont.)

Value (cont.)	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Hand weeding	1319	16.6%
2	Using weedicides	6029	75.7%
3	By use of water	130	1.6%
4	No weeding	433	5.4%
Sysmiss		4	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#22 inc: Insecticides

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7968 /-] [Invalid=3 /-]
Literal question	7. Insecticides

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		79	1.0%
1	Used	5376	67.5%
2	Not Used	2513	31.5%
Sysmiss		3	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#23 fun: Fungicides

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-2] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7963 /-] [Invalid=8 /-]
Literal question	8. Fungicides

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		285	3.6%
1	Used	1878	23.6%
2	Not Used	5800	72.8%
Sysmiss		8	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#24 dam: Adverse affects on crop

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-7] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7955 /-] [Invalid=16 /-]
Literal question	Codes 1,2,3,4 or 5 should be encircled only if the parcel was severely affected and it was not harvested.

Value	Label	Cases	Percentage
0		471	5.9%

File 2008yala (cont.)

#24 dam: Adverse affects on crop (cont.)

Value (cont.)	Label	Cases	Percentage
1	Seed failure	8	0.1%
2	Drought	11	0.1%
3	Flood	3	0.0%
4	Pests	0	0.0%
5	Other adverse factors	2	0.0%
6	Not affected	6073	76.3%
7	Slightly affected	1387	17.4%
Sysmiss		16	

Warning: these figures indicate the number of cases found in the data file. They cannot be interpreted as summary statistics of the population of interest.

#25 yld: Yield

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-92.22] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7476 /-] [Invalid=495 /-] [Mean=7.257 /-] [StdDev=9.75 /-]
Literal question	Results of crop cutting experiments Yield (Seer)

#26 recn: Record Number

Information	[Type= continuous] [Format=numeric] [Range= 0-1700] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=7932 /-] [Invalid=39 /-] [Mean=83.692 /-] [StdDev=96.779 /-]
Literal question	Record Number

#27 sn: Serial Number

Information	[Type= discrete] [Format=character] [Missing=*]
Statistics [NW/ W]	[Valid=0 /-] [Invalid=0 /-]
Literal question	Serial Number

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Crop Estimation Survey on Paddy - Survey Schedule, "Documentation\CC3.pdf"

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