

India - Situation Assessment Survey, 2003

National Sample Survey Organization

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

IND_2003_SAS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

Millions of farmers in India have made significant contributions in providing food and nutrition to the entire nation, while also providing livelihoods to millions of people in the country. During the past five decades of planned economic development, India has moved from food-shortage and imports to self-sufficiency and exports. Food security and well being of the farmer appears to be major areas of concern of the planners and policy makers of Indian agriculture. In order to have a comprehensive picture of the farming community at the commencement of the third millennium, and to analyze the impact of the transformation induced by public policy, investments and technological change on the farmers' access to resources and income, as well as well-being; the Ministry of Agriculture decided to collect information on Indian farmers through a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) and entrusted the job of conducting the survey to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

The SAS 2003 is the first of its kind to be conducted by NSSO. Though information on a majority of items to be collected through SAS have been collected in some round or other of NSS, an integrated schedule - Schedule 33, covering some basic characteristics of farming households and their access to basic and modern farming resources was canvassed for the first time in SAS. Moreover, information on consumption of various goods and services in an abridged form were also collected to have an idea about the pattern of consumption expenditure of the farming households.

Schedule 33 was designed for collecting information on aspects relating to farming and other socio-economic characteristics of farming households. The information was collected in two visits to the same set of sample households. The first visit was made during January to August 2003 and the second, during September to December 2003. The survey was conducted in rural areas only. It was canvassed in the Central Sample except for the States of Maharashtra and Meghalaya where it was canvassed in both State and Central samples.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The scope of the Situation Assessment Survey includes:

- Household characteristics
- Demographic and other characteristics of household members (viz., relation to head, sex, age, marital status and general education, nature of work, current weekly status, wage and salary earnings etc).
- Perception of household regarding sufficiency of food
- Perceptions regarding some general aspects of farming
- Characteristics of land possessed during Kharif/Rabi
- Area under irrigation during Kharif/Rabi
- Some characteristics of farming resources used for cultivation during Kharif / Rabi

- Loans and other liabilities payable by the household
- Access to modern agricultural technology
- Purchase and sale of productive assets
- Expenses and receipts (in Rupees) for cultivation (information on expenses incurred towards cultivation and receipts obtained from output and/or value of by-products of the cultivated products)
- Expenses and receipts (in Rupees) for animal husbandry
- Expenses on non-farm business
- Receipts for running non-farm business
- Consumption of food, pan, tobacco and intoxicants
- Consumption of clothing, footwear
- Expenditure on education and medical (institutional) goods and services
- Expenditure on miscellaneous goods and services including medical (non-institutional), rents and taxes
- Expenditure for purchase and construction (including repair and maintenance) of durable goods for domestic use

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National Coverage

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Sample Survey Organization	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Survey Design Research Division	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Questionnaire design, sampling methodology and data analysis
Field Operations Division	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Data collection
Data Processing Division	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Data processing
Computer Center	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Dissemination and website hosting
Governing Council	National Sample Survey Organization, Government of India	Formulation of survey design

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India	MOSPI, GOI	Funding

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of the Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Metadata adapted for FAM
Computer Center	CC	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Documentation of the study

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

IND_2003_SAS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_IND_2003_SAS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

A stratified multi-stage sampling design was adopted for the SAS 2003, 59th round. The First Stage Unit (FSU), also known as the primary sampling unit, was the census village in the rural sector and UFS block in the urban sector. The Ultimate Stage Units (USUs) were households in both sectors. Hamlet-group / sub-block constitute the intermediate stage, if these are formed in the selected area.

The list of villages (panchayat wards for Kerala) based on the Population Census of 1991 constituted the sampling frame for FSUs in rural areas, while the latest UFS frame was the sampling frame used for urban areas. For stratification of towns by size class, provisional population of towns as per Census 2001 was used. A detailed description of the sampling strategy can be found in the estimation procedure document attached in the documentation/external resource.

Weighting

Weights (or multipliers) are given at the end of each record. All records of a household will have same NSS-NSC-MLT figures.

NSS = Bytes 127-129 (3 bytes)

NSC = Bytes 130-132 (3 bytes)

MLT = Bytes 133-142 (10 bytes)

Apply weight (or multipliers) separately for 2 visits as follows :

weight = $MLT/200$, if $NSC > NSS$.

= $MLT/100$, otherwise.

Using this, weight has been computed and posted in each record.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2003-01-01	2003-08-31	Visit 1
2003-09-01	2003-12-31	Visit 2

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face paper [f2f]

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available