

Bangladesh - Agriculture Inputs for Major Crops in Bangladesh 1989-90

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Report generated on: October 4, 2020

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
BGD-BBS-AIS-1989-90-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE
1991-06-19

Overview

ABSTRACT

Bangladesh has an agrobased Economy. The development of her Economy is dependent on development of agriculture. Development of agriculture will be through intensive management and use of modern inputs such as fertilizers, water, pest control and further more development of new varieties of at least the maui crops and overall diversification of land use. Adequate and reliable statistics are essential for effective planning and development, but in the field of agricultural inputs utilisation and their impact on production very little data are available for the planners, researchers and administrators. Therefore, Government decided to conduct a survey on the use of agricultural inputs by farmers for major crops in Bangladesh. Accordingly this survey was undertaken by Bangladesh Bureau of statistics.

In this study, inquiries were made during the entire crop cycle and recorded every month. Tabulation has been made based on Bangla calendar.

Objectives of the survey :

The main objectives of the study were:-

1. data collection on labour (hired and family labour), improved seeds, fertilizers (Urea, TSP, MP, Zinc, Gypsum DAP), pesticides (granular liquid and powder), irrigation and credit

2. data collection on regional (old district) as well as agro-ecological zone basis and prepare estimates for the following crops:

A. Aus:

a) Local

b) HYV

c) Pajam

B. Jute:

a) Local

b) Tosha

C. Aman:

a) Local broadcast

b) Local transplanted

c) HYV

d) Pajam

D. Boro:

a) Local

b) HYV

c) Pajam

E. Wheat:

a) Irrigated

b) Non-irrigated

F. Sugarcane:

a) Mill Zone

b) Non-Mill Zone

C. Potato:

3. identification of appropriate production function and regression analysis.

4. determination of the impact of inputs on outputs through mathematical analysis of the data.

5. determination of objective basis for planning of crop production, inputs supply and use and pricing.

KIND OF DATA

Census/enumeration data [cen]

Scope

NOTES

The Agricultural Statistics Wing of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics have been publishing Agricultural Statistics based on the reports received from 5754 old clusters out of the total of 9348 selected clusters both old and new spread all over Bangladesh. Data collection is done by the BBS field staff. Out of these clusters 9,143 have been found under temporary crops. Remaining 205 clusters are either homestead or rivers or under permanent crops, forest and the like. These were not brought under scope of the survey. So in all 9,143 clusters (both old & new) were the actual units of this survey.

In the original Project Profon-na (P.P.) 12 monthly surveys were proposed. In the revised P.P. the survey was extended by 4 months to cover the missed input data of cultivation & sowing stages in respect of major crops like boro, wheat and potato. The survey was conducted on monthly basis through observing the clusters and crop condition in each plot and interviewing the operator cultivators. It may be mentioned here that the survey field work started in Falgun, 1395 Bangla year corresponding to mid-February, 1989.

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Only five major crops namely Rice (all varieties), Jute (two varieties), wheat (two varieties), potato and sugarcane were studied. National, regional or sub-regional estimation of inputs or outputs were not included in the scope of the survey. Data on crop area, inputs used and outputs produced were collected only from 9143 clusters in respect of five major crops. These data were processed and tabulated as per predesigned tabulation plan.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

| Name | Affiliation |
|---------------------------------|---|
| BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS | Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning |

FUNDING

| Name | Abbreviation | Role |
|---------------------|--------------|------|
| Statistics Division | SD | |

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation | Role |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------|
| BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS | BBS | Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning | Documentation of the study |

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2019-09-01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-BGD-BBS-AIS-1989-90-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Stratified random survey design was the sample design for selecting the clusters. All the 9143 operated clusters of the existing stratified random clusters design were studied between mid February, 1989 and mid June, 1990 once every month.

Questionnaires

Overview

Two types of questionnaires were designed and used.

Questionnaire-1

This questionnaire was used for collecting basic information about plots and operator cultivators and was canvassed only once at the beginning of the survey.

Questionnaire-2

This questionnaire was canvassed to collect information regarding utilisation of plots, quantity and value of different inputs used and output produced.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

| Start | End | Cycle |
|------------|------------|-------|
| 1989-02-14 | 1990-06-17 | N/A |

Data Collection Mode

Other [oth]

Data Collection Notes

Data collection was done in two phases. In the first phase data were collected every month from 9,143 operated clusters by enumerators. The enumerators were mostly BBS field staff posted at upazila headquarters. Some outside enumerators were also engaged, they were selected from amongst the local educated youths. U.S.O.s and R.S.O.s of BBS worked as supervisors. The enumerator at first visited the cluster and noted the crop condition in the plots. He then interviewed the farmers operating plots in the cluster. The questionnaire was filled in by the enumerator every month during the period under reference by interview.

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Data Collectors

| Name | Abbreviation | Affiliation |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Statistics Division | SD | Ministry of Planning |

Supervision

Upazila statistical officers were responsible for close supervision of the field work. Regional statistical officers also travelled within their regions during the survey period to supervise field work. Officers from the project-headquarters frequently visited clusters to monitor progress of field work. During the visits the officers identified the errors/mistakes committed by enumerators and made corrections on the spot if necessary.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data editing

Data processing is the most important and vital part of a survey/census operation. On receipt of the filled-in schedules, these were arranged by upazila, district and region. Manual editing was taken up with the help of the staff of Agriculture Statistic Wing. After completion of the manual editing, the verification of the geo-code of the schedules was undertaken and completed.

Data punching

On completion of geo-code verification schedules were sent to Computer and Data Processing Wing of BBS for processing by the Main-frame computer. Under the supervision of the Deputy Director (System) of the project the information of the schedules were punched in Mini computer and stored in magnetic tape. An error list was printed out and supplied to the project office for correction. The staff of the project reviewed the inconsistencies and corrected them.

Other Processing

The corrected data were stored in magnetic tape. Thereafter, the data were tabulated as per tabulation plan. The tabulation plan was approved by the Technical Committee as well as the Steering Committee.

Limitations

1. The work programme of the project was too ambitious compared to man-power of the project. The sample points were 9,143 clusters from where in each month about 15,000 filled-in schedules were received in the project headquarters. It was very difficult to control the movement of these documents and systematically preserve those with the limited technical staff of the project.
2. Estimation at national, regional or sub-regional level of inputs used were not done. Because such estimation was not a design of the project.
3. All the agricultural inputs have not been included in the survey.
4. Frequent interview (once every month) resulted in annoyance and unwillingness to spend full time for interview in case of some farmers.
5. The respondents expect immediate benefit from the survey. But as the interviewer/supervisor failed to provide or assure such benefits they did not receive full co-operation of the farmers in subsequent visits.
6. Respondents were asked to report the quantity of inputs purchased last month and their price. It was often difficult for them to remember and report the information accurately.
7. Non-sampling errors might have arisen at interview, editing and punching stages. Though it was not possible to eliminate all the non-sampling errors, attempt was made to reduce and keep these under control.
8. There was the possibility of misreporting in respect of quantity used of inputs. Generally farmers buy inputs like seed/seedling, fertilizers, pesticides for his whole farm and not separately for the plots within the cluster. In reporting the quantity used in the plots in the cluster there might be over/under reporting.

Data Appraisal

No content available