

Concepts and Definitions

A number of statistical and other terms which are used in design and all the schedules of the Integrated Sample Survey are described below-

Unit and population: The Unit is a well-defined and identifiable element or group of elements on which observations could be made. The aggregate of the units under study is termed as the population.

Sampling Unit: The population is to be sub-divided into suitable units for the purpose of sampling and these are called 'Sampling Units'. The sampling units should be well-defined and identifiable to be used for sampling and investigation.

Sampling Frame: For using sampling methods in the collection of data it is essential to have a frame of the sampling units with their proper identification particulars. As the sampling frame forms the basic material from which a sample is to be drawn it should be made up to date and free from omission and duplication. In case of Integrated Sample Survey, the Sampling frame is the latest Livestock Census which was conducted in 2019.

House: A house is a building/structure or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair case, etc. used or recognized as a separate unit. Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. is a house irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential purpose or both or even may be vacant.

Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen will constitute a household.

Head of household: Head of household will be that member of the household who is accepted generally as the head of the household by the members of the family. He/she may or may not be the major earning member. It should be left to the members of a household to decide upon whom they consider to the head of the household. A house may have single or multiple households. For example, two brothers staying in same house/structure but having independent kitchen will be considered as two households.

Enterprises: An enterprise is an undertaking which is engaged in production and or distribution of some goods and or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale.

Household enterprise: A household enterprise is one which is run by one or more members of a household or run jointly by two or more household's partnership basis irrespective of whether the enterprise is located in the premises of the household or not.

Non-household enterprise: A non-household enterprise is one which is institutional i.e. owned and run by the public sector, private corporate sector (include public and private limited companies registered as joint stock companies under the Companies Act 1956), Co-operative societies, other type of societies, institutions, associations, trusts, etc.

Institution: For the purpose of this Survey, Temple, Mosque, Gurudwara, Gaushala etc. will be covered under Institution.

Rural and Urban Areas:

An urban area according to the Census definition, consists of:

- 1) Statutory towns: All places with a municipality, corporation, Cantonment Board or notified town area committee, etc. so declared by state law. And
- 2) Census towns: Places which satisfy following criteria are declared as town: -
 - a) A minimum population of 5000;
 - b) At least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - c) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km.

In addition to it, some areas falling in the vicinity of city or town are also considered as urban area if they are treated as the out growths (OGs) of the main urban unit.

Rural Areas: All areas not covered under statutory towns and Census towns will be considered as Rural Areas for the survey.

Village/Ward: In the rural areas the smallest area of habitation, viz., the Village/Ward generally follows the limits of a "Revenue Village/Ward" that is recognized by the normal district administration. The revenue Village/Ward need not necessarily be a single agglomeration of the habitations. But the revenue Village/Ward has a definite

surveyed boundary and each Village/Ward is a separate administrative unit with separate Village/Ward accounts. It may have one or more hamlets. It may have one or more hamlets. The entire revenue Village/Ward is one unit. There may be un-surveyed Village/Wards within forests etc., where the locally recognized boundaries of each habitation area are followed within the larger unit of say the forest range officer's jurisdiction.

Hamlet-group: A hamlet group may be defined as a geographically drawn sub-division of a village or urban ward which is divided by certain geographical boundaries. In a large village, there exist usually a few localities or pockets where the houses of the village tend to cluster together. These are called 'hamlets'. In case there are no such recognized hamlets in the village, the census sub-divisions of the village (e.g. enumeration blocks or groups of census house numbers or geographically distinct blocks of houses) may be treated as 'hamlets'.

For reducing the listing work in **Schedule II**, hamlet groups (hg) may be formed in selected sample village/urban wards having more than 1200 human population. After identification of the boundaries of the sample village/ward, it may be determined in consultation with knowledgeable person of the village/ward whether hamlets groups will be formed or not. No. of hamlets groups will vary in the following manner:

Approximate present population in the sample village	Number of hamlet groups to be formed
Less than 1200	No hamlet group formation
1201 to 1800	3
1801 to 2400	4
2401 to 3000	5
3001 to 3600	6
.....and so on	

Hamlet Group Formation:

The step-wise procedure for formation of Hamlets is described below

- (i) Identify the hamlets as above definition
- (ii) Ascertain approximate present population of each hamlet

- (iii) Draw a notional map showing the approximate location of the hamlets and number them in a serpentine order starting from the northwest corner and proceeding southwards. While drawing this map, uninhabited area (non-abadi area) of the village will be included as part of nearby hamlet, so that no area of the village is left out. The boundaries of the hamlets may be defined with the help of some landmarks like canals, footpaths, railway lines, roads, cadastral survey plot numbers etc., so that it would be possible to identify and locate the geographical boundaries of the SUs to be formed in the village.
- (iv) List down the hamlets in the order of their numbering along with the present human population content in terms of percentages.
- (iv) Group the hamlets into D number. The criteria to be adopted for hamlet group formation are equality of population content and geographical contiguity (numbering of hamlets is not to be adopted as a guideline for grouping). In case there is a conflict between the two aspects, geographical contiguity is to be given priority. However, difference between the population of the smallest and the largest hamlet formed may be kept at minimum to the extent possible. Indicate the grouping in the map.

Starting point for listing/complete enumeration work: Having determined the area unit to be surveyed, the enumerator will proceed to list the houses and households in this area unit. **The listing may be started from the northwest corner of the FSU and proceeding southwards in serpentine order.** While listing the households, some essential minimum particulars about the households will be collected for the purpose of formation of second stage strata.

Sub-sample: The total sample of first stage units is drawn in the form of two independent and parallel samples, termed as Sub-Sample 1 and Sub-Sample 2. Each sub-sample is drawn by the same sampling scheme and is capable of providing valid estimates of the population parameters. The comparison of sub-sample wise estimates shows the margin of uncertainty associated with the combined sample estimate. The purpose of drawing two sub-samples in this design is to calculate Relative Standard Error(RSE) of the population estimate. In case of Integrated Sample Survey each sub-sample constitute four Villages and one Urban Ward.

Indigenous Animals: Animals which belongs to descript/non-descript breeds of indigenous origin. Native breed of animals which phenotypic characteristics are

recognized and registered by National Bureau of Animal Genetic Research are known as indigenous breed otherwise they are called Non-descript.

Exotic Animals: Animals which are developed in other countries are described as exotic animals. The most important exotic dairy cattle breeds used in India are Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF).

Crossbred Animals: Animals which are produced by crossing indigenous animals with exotic breeds or indigenous animals which have exotic inheritance are described as crossbred animals.

Animals in milk: Animals in milk production are described as animals in milk. The normal age at the time of first calving is two and half years for exotic/crossbred cows while it is 3 to 4 years among indigenous cows and buffaloes.

Dry Animals: Animals which are calved but at present not in production are described as dry animals. Animals which cannot be calved in the future are not covered under this category.

Broiler: Poultry birds that are reared for the purpose of meat production are broilers. These birds complete their growth within 6 to 8 weeks.

Layers: Layers are those poultry birds which lay eggs.

Poultry Farms: Farms having more than 1000 poultry birds will be considered as commercial poultry farms. Government Farms irrespective of their size would be treated as commercial farms for the purpose of the survey. Other farms will be covered under backyard poultry.

Slaughter house: It means a slaughter house wherein 10 or more than 10 animals are slaughtered per day and is duly licensed or recognized under a Central, State, Provincial Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder.

Butcher shops: These are the smallest selling points of meat where the number of animals slaughtered will be less than 10.

Round: The survey is conducted each month of the season that is called 'round'.