



Farm Management Practices in Selected District of Nepal

(A follow-up study of 1983-85 study)

2011

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Harihar Bhawan, Lalitpur

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Preface

In order to effectively assist/support farmers in production-planning and resource utilization, it is essential to understand existing farm/ farming practices and household characteristics. For the same purpose substantial information need to be acquired/generated and analyzed by farm categories. With this perspective "Marketing Research and Statistics Management Program (MRSMP)" under Directorate of Agribusiness Promotion and Marketing Development (DAPMD) of the Department of Agriculture (DOA) initiated "Farm Management Study 2010/11". The study was also intended to serve as a follow up of the National-level study carried during 1983-85 by the then Economic Analysis Division of the Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services (DFAMS). Additionally it aimed to provide/update information at the household level and compare the results with findings of the previous study in order to examine the changes over the time. As such this report can be regarded as a milestone in the field of farm- management study.



Primarily this study focuses on status of farm-resources (land, labor, and livestock), land use pattern and food-sufficiency status at the household level. The field survey for the primary-data were conducted at the Marpha of Mustang, Aanpchaur of Gulmi and Bishnupura of Rupandehi which respectively represent high hill, hill and tarai region for the country. The field survey covered and interviewed altogether 85 households. The selection of the study VDCs and districts was also based on clusters of the previous "National Farm Management Study 1983-85".

During the field survey and data collection I myself was involved along with Mr. Gokarna Acharya and Mr. Lok Raj Subedi, both Agri-economists, MRSMP. All of us did our best to bring out the study-report in the present form, my thanks to both Mr. Acharya and Mr. Subedi. I am also thankful and appreciative of Dr. P.R. Mathema, former Director General of DFAMS and Mr. Dhruba Chitrakar, Senior Planning Officer, Regional Agricultural Directorate, Central Region, for their comments and suggestions the report preparation stage.

I would also like to thank DAPMD and DOA for the inspiration they provided to carryout this study. Last but not the least, my thanks to farmers of the study area for their cooperation during the survey period.

Finally, I welcome all the readers for their comments and suggestions that would be valuable for further improvement.

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1. Introduction

The first national level Farm-Management Study "National Farm Management" was carried out in 1983-85 period by the then Economic Analysis Division under the Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services. The study had covered 23 districts that comprised 17 sampling blocks, representing all of the five development regions and three ecological-belts of the country. Altogether data from 55 clusters and 1500 households were collected and analyzed for the study. However, since that study, despite of 27 years gap, not a single follow-up study was taken till date. Ironically, the importance of up-dated farm management study is widely and unanimously agreed subject. On the other hand, farming activities are changing over the time in response to household resources, technology, socio, political, and economical environment, development of physical infrastructures (irrigation, road, education, communication etc), which have combined affect on farm practices. Also, the new generation is replacing the old one within this period. The level of household resources and utilization is also changing. So it is time to identity the changes over the period. This information will be useful to assess efforts made by the government, NGOs and farmers themselves and for for measures for further improvements in farming in the country.

Objectives of the Study :-

The main objective of the study is to identify and analyse the level of changes in farm resources in terms of availability and allocation during 27 years period. More specifically, this study seeks to:

- Assess existing level of household resources
- Compare these resources with earlier findings
- Identify food self sufficiency and household income by sources.

Limitations of the Study

This study limits only resources obtainment at the household level and seeks to compare over the time period. Some key parameters such as household size, operated farm area and livestock owned are the basic contents to assess the changes. Beside these, food grain self sufficiency is also obtained. The old list of respondent farmers was not found. However, the farmers were selected based on criteria set earlier. So some deviations may exist, which is natural. Further, this study is based on information provided by the respondent farmers. No objective measurement is done. Yet, the findings are to be taken as an indicative and could be taken a milestone to explore farm dynamism.

2. Methodology and Approach:-

The main thrust of the farm management study is to understand the farm system as a whole. Quantification of the physical product flows and resources use by farm component is very difficult task. These information need to be taken through farm records. In Nepal, such record keeping practices are not the common at the farm household level. Farmers often make response to such socio-economic research on their memory basis. Yet the information provided by them is near to accuracy, because they are operating it for the ages of generations.

For the present study, the same districts and clusters were selected purposively. These include Marpha of Mustang, Aanpchaur of Gulmi and Bisnupura of Rupandehi district, where previous study was carried out. The number of farmers falling in the previous study by size was taken into consideration. The study area and number of farmers by farm size, thus, were similar. The officer level staff including the chief had collected the information visiting to the individual farmers. A semi-structured questionnaire was used for the interview. It is interesting to note that some old respondents were also found and interviewed during the visit. Beside this, some cluster level information was also taken from key informants.

Farmers stratification-small (I), medium (II) and large (III) was done following the criteria set by the earlier study. Such categorization was based on land holding by household and ecological region as shown in table 1.

Number of farmers by farm size and clusters are summarized below:

Table 1: Farm size group by region

Farm size	Region	
	High hills and Mid hills	Tarai
Small (I)	Less than 0.51 ha.	Less than 2 ha. (subdivided in to Ia,Ib and Ic)
Medium (II)	0.51 ha to 1.02 ha.	2 to 4 ha.
Large (III)	More than 1.02 ha	More than 2 ha.

- Note :**
1. The farm size ranges chosen correspond to suitable ranges in local units (one hectare is approximately equivalent to 1.5 bigha and to 20 Ropani)
 2. In case of Bishnupura (Tarai), small farmers were regrouped on the basis of land holding. If a farm household operates within 4 to 15 kattha, it falls under Ia, similarly a farm household operating 15 kattha to 1.5 Bigha, it is grouped under Ib and more than that (1.5 to 3 Bighas) it is grouped in to Ic .

Based on the criteria, information was obtained from the following number of respondents

Table 2: Number of respondents by farm size during field survey

Cluster and District	Farm size			
	Small (I)	Medium (II)	Large (III)	Overall
Marpha, Mustang (ward no.7,8,9)				
1983/84	17	7	2	26
2010/11	16	9	3	28
Aanpchow, Gulmi (ward no.7,8,9)				
1983/84	19	7	2	28
2010/11	19	10	2	31
Bishanupura, Rupandehi (ward no.7,8,9)				
1983/84	23	4	2	29
2010/11	19	6	1	26

- Note :**
1. The name list of respondents for 2010/11 survey by farm size and clusters are mentioned in Annex...
 2. Field visit for 2010/11 was done in the month of May-June, 2011.

3. Major Findings

3.1 Major Findings from Key-informant Survey at cluster level.

Some important indicators were collected from Key-informant Survey. These are very important basis for further comparison in between general vs household level over the time period. However, the type of information collected varies by cluster depending upon the group of respondents and nature of information. Yet, these are equally useful to judge the changes at the time of interval, which is the main objective of the survey. The key-indicators collected at cluster level are illustrated below:

Marpha, Mustang

This cluster represents high mountain area. Ward 7, 8 and 9 of Marpha VDC of Mustang is the main study area. The altitude of this cluster ranges 2307 to 2615 meters from the sea level.

Table 3: Major crops grown, planting/sowing, harvesting month/week and yield rate(kg/ha.)

Crop	Planting/Sowing	Harvesting	Seed: output ratio	Yield rate kg/ha.)
Oats	NovIII	JulII	1:6	1600
Barley	NovII	JulII	1:6	1700
Potato	MarII	SepIII	1:10	12800
Buckwheat	JulIII	NovII	1:6	1650

Institutional Linkage

- Agriculture Service Centre – Responsible for technology extension services at the farm level.
- Horticulture Farm – responsible for technology research and extension.

Ethnic composition: Thakalis and Dalits are mixed in terms of social inclusion

Cropping Pattern

Potato – Oats – Buck Wheat – 2 years

Barley – Buck Wheat – Year

Apple – Barley/oats/Potato as the inter Crops

Aapchaur, Gulmi

Aanpchow is the first village of coffee plants grown in Nepal. In 1944, Mr. Hira Giri had a first plant in his farm. It is believed that he had taken seeds from Myanmar (Burma) while returning to home country. It was unknown for several years having currency to locals. The commercial coffee farming was started after the visit of late king Birendra in the Western Development Region in 1977. After that, the government announced this region as a coffee region. This crop expanded very rapidly within and neighbouring districts and now it became one of the major exportable crops in Nepal. However, there is very little impact of coffee farming as a business unit in this cluster constrained by a number of factors. Firstly, it takes longer period. Farmers have limited cultivated land. So they prefer short term crops to coffee. Secondly, being small farmers in majority, they can not wait 5-6 years due to hand-mouth problem. Thirdly, this cluster is geographically isolated from the main coffee pocket area. No more incentives they received due to remoteness. They are in shadow from the national attention due to local politics. However, some plants are grown as a decorative plant. Lastly, they have weak linkages with processing plants due to small scale of production, So, this cluster is dominated by cereal crops and some livestock. It lies in the North West part of Aanpchow VDC. The study was done in ward 7, 8 and 9. The altitude of ward 7 is 700 meters and up adjoining to ward 8 and 9. The altitude of upper area is found to be 1700 meter. The Key-information is summarized below in tabular form.

3.1 Social composition of households

Table 4 : Social composition

Particular	Ward			
	7	8	9	Total
Brahman	200	31	13	234(87)
Chhetri	5	×	2	7(3)
Janjati	2	×	×	2(neg)
Dalit	3	9	14	26(10)
Total Households	210	30	29	269(100)

Note : Figures in parenthesis are expressed in percentage.

This table shows density of households and ethnicity by ward within the cluster. Ward 7 is much populated compared to other wards. The reason is that this lies in lower belt and linked with highway whereas other wards lie in the head of this ward having remoteness in terms of physical access. As the result, peoples are migrating towards lower belt for education, health service, transportation and more opportunities. According to Key-informant survey, from these 8 and 9 wards more than 60 households have been already migrated towards lower belt of VDC, Butwal and Nawalparasi district during 1985 to 2010. The rest households are also not interested to stay in their areas, because of remoteness. Now, road construction is starting. Certainly, its impact will be positive on agriculture in terms of business limit. For this, location specific opportunities are to be explored.

There is distinct variation in cropping pattern within the cluster as is reflected by cropping intensity. Altitude, irrigation, soil type, land facing, test and preferences, market demand etc are major determinants on what, when and where to grow. For instance, in lower part (ward 7), paddy-mustard-maize occupies 60 per cent cultivated area. Similarly, paddy-wheat-maize is grown in rest 40 per cent area. In this case, paddy is the main season crop having no option due to food safety, whereas wheat and mustard are grown mostly for home consumption, maize is grown for both food and feeds and fodder. In upper belt, the maize is the main crop followed by mustard and wheat. In this belt, also triple crops are grown, because the upland area is partially irrigated. This allows growing mustard. After mustard, wheat is sown. The other crops grown are potato, fresh vegetables just for self consumption. This cluster thus is following subsistence farming system. According to the farmers, organic inputs are used. No chemical inputs sprayed in. This typical cluster could be a learning center for the outsiders.

By ethnicity, Brahmins (upper cast) are in the majority (83%) followed by Dalits (10%) as is illustrated in the table.

Major crops grown

Major crops grown by ward and Area (%) covered by crop is summarized below. As mentioned earlier that ward 7 lies in river side. So rice is dominant

crop (95%) in the main season. Similarly maize is the main summer crop in upland (100%). The percentage of specific crop coverage is shown in table 5. The constraint for lower cropping intensity is mainly irrigation followed by altitude.

Table 5 Crops grown, area covered (%) and cropping pattern

Word	Cropping intensity	Crops Area (%)
7	300%	Summer: Rice (95%), Maize (5%) Winter : Mustard (60%), Wheat (40%) Spring : Maize (95%), during Spring Cropping Pattern and Coverage (%) Rice-Mustard-Maize(60%) Rice-wheat-Maize(40%)
8	287%	Summer : Maize (100%),Millet (5%) Winter : Mustard (90%), Wheat (90%) Others Potato etc (2%) Cropping Pattern: Maize-Mustard-Wheat
9	250%	Summer : Maize (100%), Millet (10%) Winter : Mustard (70%), Wheat (70%) Other crops-Negligible Cropping Pattern: Maize-Mustard-Wheat

This table clearly shows the distinct location specific characteristics within the same cluster in terms of crops to be grown. Similarly the table below depicts the average yield rate of major crops.

Yield Rate:

This is indicator of production and productivity. Table 6 illustrates in detail.

Table 6: Yield Rate of Major Crops

Crop	Local unit/Ropani	Kg/ha
Rice	4 Muri	3838
Maize	2 Muri	2495
Millet	10 Pathi	712
Mustard	10 Pathi	587
Wheat(unirrigated)	One Muri	1240
Wheat(Irrigated)	Two Muri	2480

Note; The Conversion Factor is based on National Farm Management Study 1983-1985, DFAMS, EAD 1984.

Wage Rate.

Agriculture laborers are disappearing in the rural areas day by day. The young and old aged persons are mostly found in this area. The active household labor force is also absent. The remaining family members are operating farm practices at any cost. This is reflected from the crop yield. So farming activities are now turned again into subsistence level rather than the business unit. This situation is seen in ward 9 and 8. The prevailing wage rate is shown below.

Table 7 Wage rate by nature of work

Type of work	Wage(Rs./day)	Food equivalent (Rs./day)	Total
<u>Human and Bullock lobar</u>			
Plow man/Hard work Man	200	100	300
Plow man with pair of bullock	400	200	600
Light work (Male or female)	100	25	125
<u>Compost/Farm Yard Manures</u>			
One Doko (25Kg)	—	—	20

Livestock Purchased

Milking Buffalo (3-4 Lactating Stage) Rs. 30,000

Bullock Pair Rs. 20,000

Seasonality of crops grown:

Table below illustrate seasonality of crops to be grown.

Table 8 Sowing/Planting & Harvesting month and week

Crop	Sowing/ planting	Harvesting
Paddy/Rice	Jul	Nov
Maize (Main Season)	Apr III - May II	Aug II - Sep I
Mustard	Sep II - III	Jan III
Wheat	Decl	May III

Bisnupura, Rupandehi

This Bisnupura VDC represents Tarai farming system. Rice is the main season crop followed by wheat in winter. Rural roads are connected to Bhairahawa, the district headquarter. Ward 7, 8, and 9 of this VDC are the study area. According to Village Development Committee (VDC), the total number of households in this cluster (7, 8, and 9 words) is 590 with majority of Tarai community. The altitude is 100 meter from the sea level. People migrated from the hills are also residing with social harmony. Some cluster level information collected during the field visit is mentioned below.

Farm Mechanization and Economics

There is rapid replacement of tractor into human and bullock power for plowing activities. The absent of both human and bullock power due to rising cost has forced to replace with farm machineries in the farm activities.

A tractor normally plows a hectare land within 2.25 hours as the first plowing. This costs Rs 1688 at the rate of Rs.750 per hour basis. If bullock power is used, it takes 10 days minimum per hectare, which cost Rs.6000 at the rate of Rs.600/day. In this first plowing a farmer can save Rs.4312. In the same way, the subsequent plowing can be done using a tractor. This simple economics is understood by the farmers. Government can inspire farmers exempting taxes in tractor purchase for a Group / Co-operatives. Similarly, for transplanting a reaper and for weeding, weeder can be used. These measures can reduce the cost of production with due consideration of unavailability of labor force and rising cost of manual work. The surplus laborers can be trained in post harvest activities.

Table 9 : Procurement prices of some farm capitals, inputs and outputs:

Description	Value (Rs.)
Farm Capital	
Tractor set with trolley ,plow (Messy)	1200000
Thresher	200000
Trolley Tripper	1750000

Pump set with 7.5 Horse power	600000
Rent/Wages	
Tractor per hour	750
Thresher per hour	1200
Pump set per hour	300
Bullock power with plowman per day	600
Men at hardwork per day including food cost Rs. 30	330,
Women/light work including food cost Rs.25	225
Other inputs	
Seed Per Kg (Sava paddy variety)	50
Urea (46%N) per kg	40
DAP (18% N, 46 %P) per kg	50-60
Prices received by farmers at the local area	
Paddy Coarse per kg	15
Paddy Fine (Sava, Gorakhnath) per kg	17-18
Wheat grains per kg	15
Lentil grains per kg	35

Source: Field Survey, May, 2011

The following table illustrates sowing and harvesting practices by month

Table 10 : Sowing/Planting and harvesting Month

Crop	Sowing/ Planting	Harvesting
Paddy/Rice	Jul	Nov
Wheat	Nov	Apr
Lentil	Nov	Apr

Source: Field Survey

3.2 Climate change in study Area

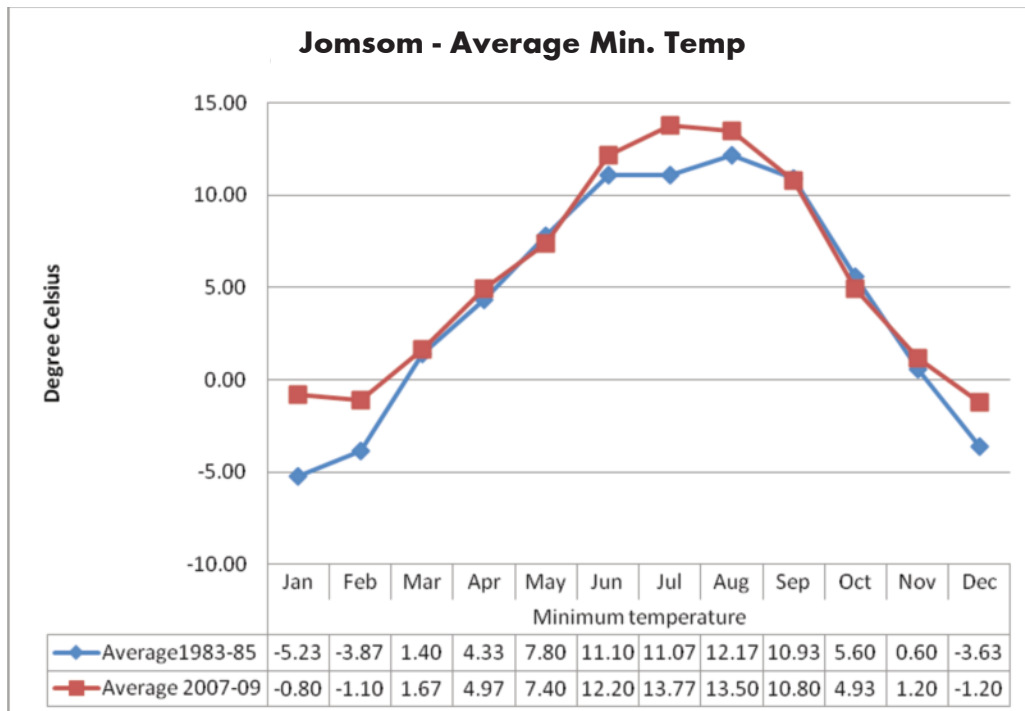
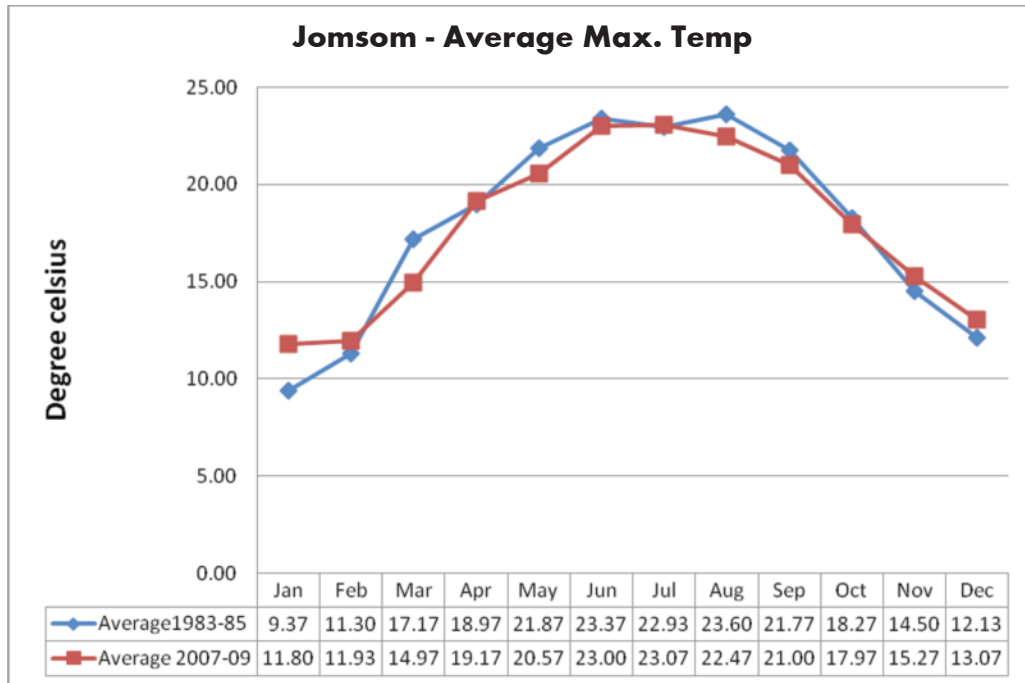
Climate change refers to any significant change in measures of climate (such as temperature, precipitation or wind) lasting for an extended period. Given this concept, temperature and rainfall data are measured to compare the level of changes. Data were derived from the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Nepal Government for the period of 1983-85 and 2007-09. These data were further averaged based on three years. These rainfall and temperature data representing to the nearest of the study area, are shown in the following paragraphs by cluster & district.

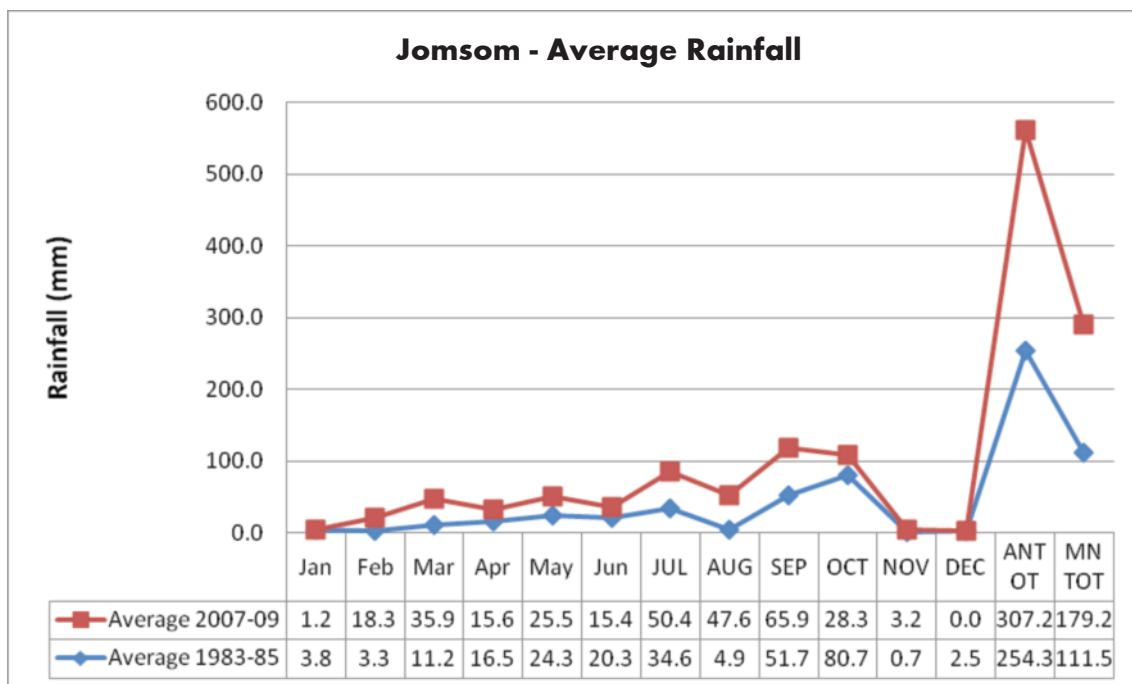
Marpha, Mustang

The study observed some major changes in climatic condition especially in the mountain area. Both temperature and rainfall were found to be higher for 2007-2009 in Jomsom station in Mustang district compared to 1983-85 average. For instance, minimum temperature has increased from -5 to -0.8 degree during January and more monsoon rainfall (179ml) was recorded in 2007/09 average against (112 ml) in 1983-85 average. Because of this rising temperature and rainfall, there are some impacts on cropping system. This has affected on oats crop. For this crop, snowfall is desirable during winter season for better production. In preceding years, there were not snow falls which has affected production level as informed by the farmers. Also, there exist pest and insect problems in apple fruits.

Both temperature and rainfall data taken from Jomsom clearly show rising temperature and more rainfall over the period. It was found that minimum temperature is rising from -5 to -0.8 during January. Similarly temperature is rising during June, July and August. Similar results are found in maximum temperature. The rainfall data also show more annual total rainfall 307 ml in average for 2007-09 against 254 ml in average for the period of 1983-85. The monsoon rainfall is also found higher compared to the base year. Figures explain in detail. This year 2011, farmers are experiencing even more rainfall. This has badly affected on apple fruiting. If this situation will be continue Himalayan ecology will be similar to mid hills. Maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall data are shown in charts and figures are presented in annex tables.

Jomsom –Temperature & Rainfall Data





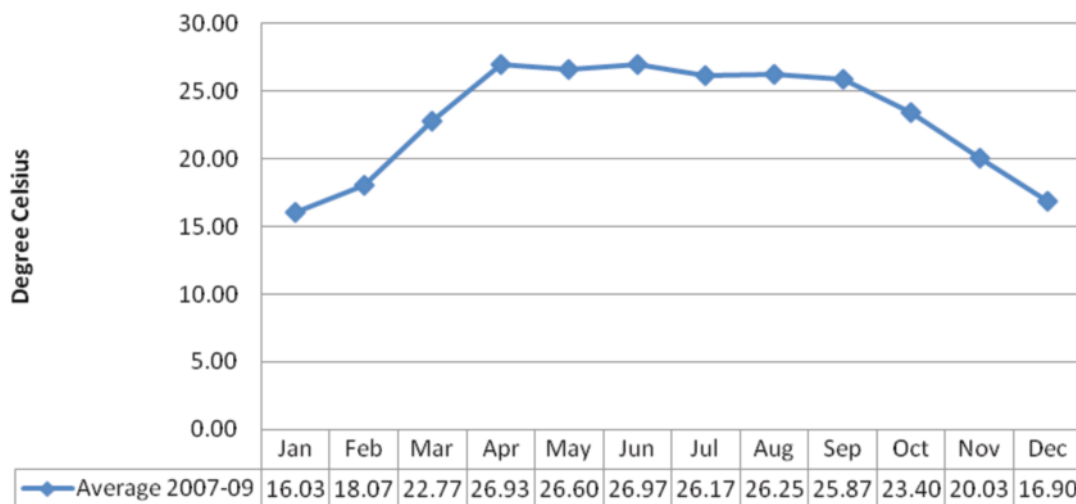
Aanpchaur, Gulmi

Although past records on temperature is not available. Yet 2007-09 average temperature (Maximum & Minimum) could be a basis for future comparison. According to the Department the range of minimum temperature lies in between nearly 5 to 19 degree Celsius whereas maximum temperature reach about 27 degree as shown in chart.

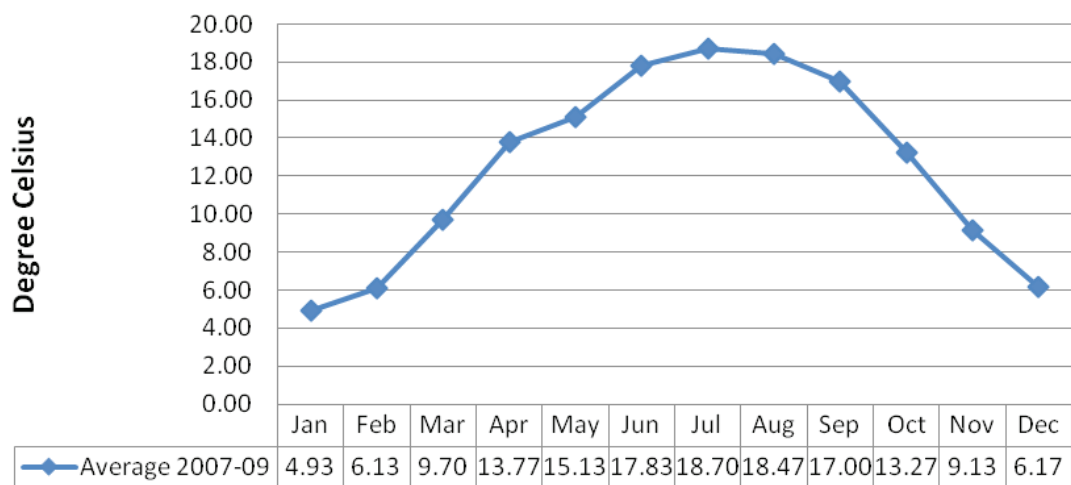
In case of Musikot, some high side temperature was noted, whereas no remarkable changes were found in both temperature and rainfall. Similarly Bishnupura, significant impact on cropping systems was not found. From this information it can be concluded that more climatic changes were occurred in mountain areas followed by the hill region. The details are as follows :

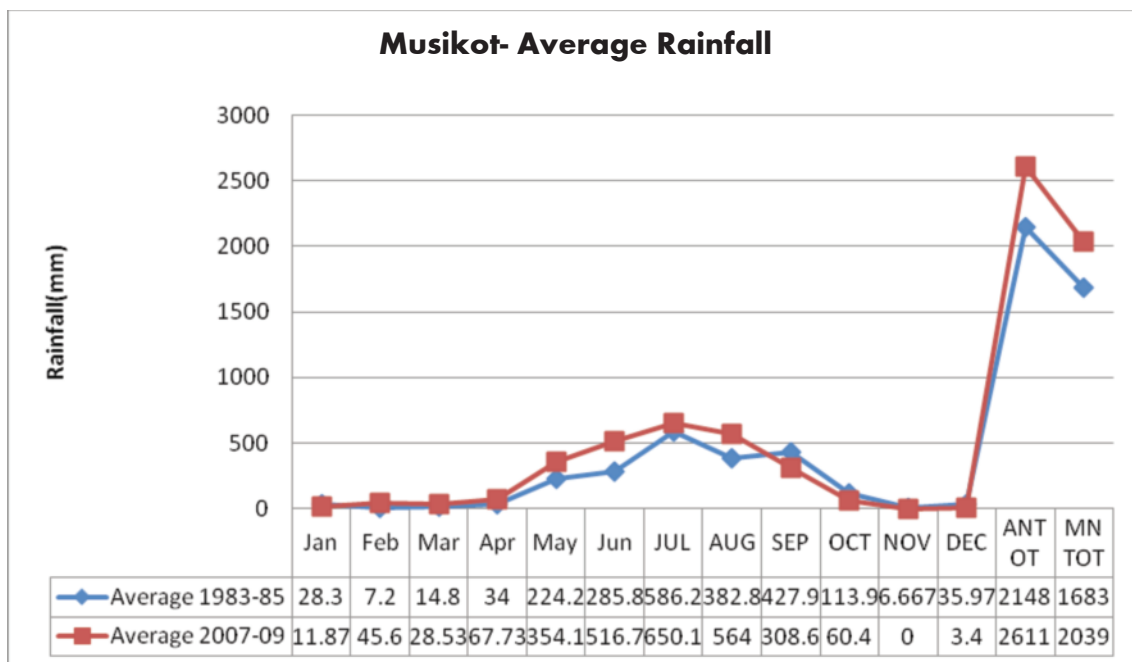
Similarly, the average annual rainfall for 3 years 2007-09 was found 2610 ml against 2147 ml in average for 1983-85. This higher rainfall can be attributed due to raise in temperature.

Musikot- Average Max. Temp



Musikot- Average Min. Temp

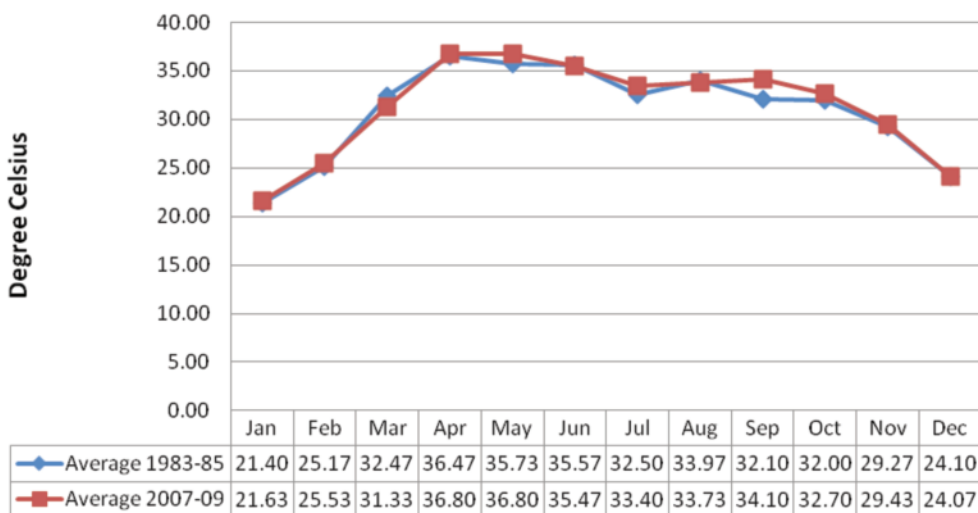




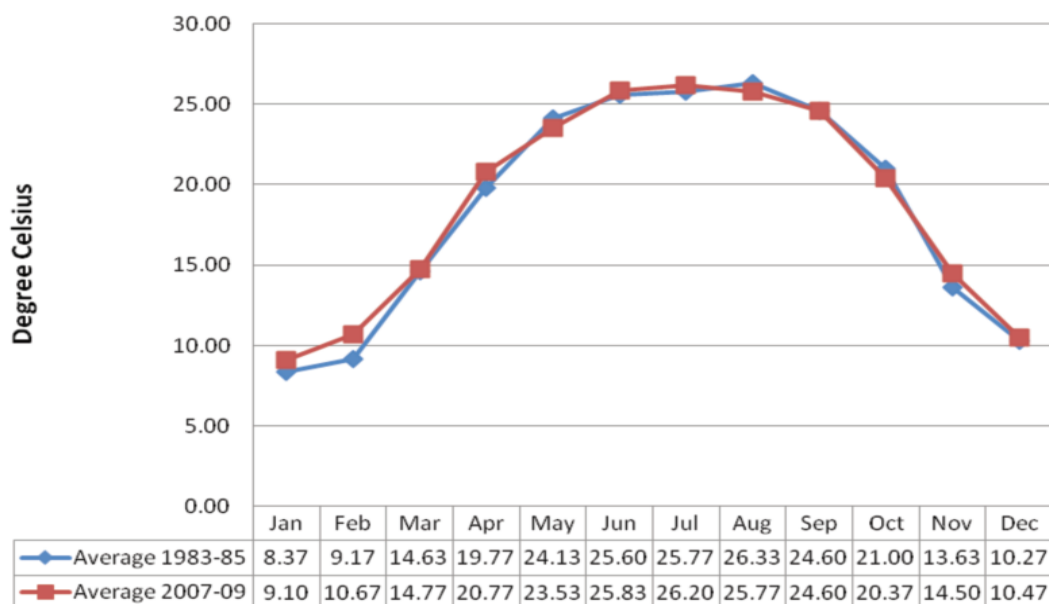
Bisnupura,Rupandehi

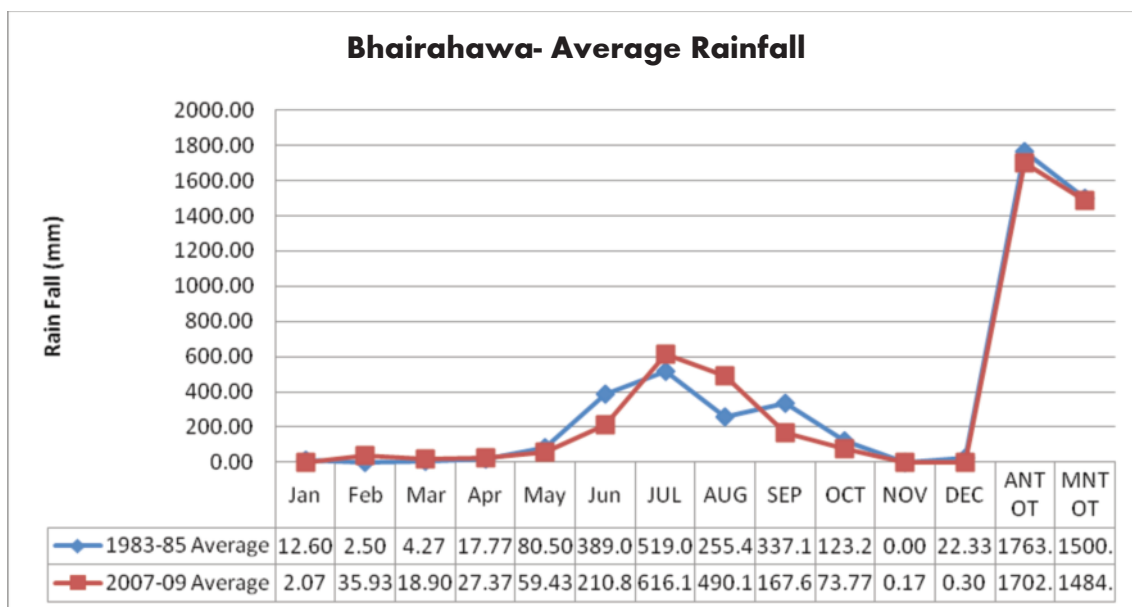
Both minimum and maximum temperature are more or less constant over the period. Temperature by month is shown below following chart. Similar interpretation can made for annual total rainfall and monsoon rainfall. However great variation is noticed in the month of September for the period of 2007-09. In other words, lowest rainfall was found in 2008 & 2009 compared to 2007. Similar situation is found in February. Chart and figure shows in details.

Bhairahawa- Average Max. Temp



Bhairahawa- Average Min. Temp





3.3 Important of Climate change in Agriculture

There is some impact of climate change in agriculture especially in Marpha, Mustang. In case of other areas- midhills and tarai, no remarkable impact is noticed. Major observations for Marpha, Mustang are mentioned below:

Shorter period of snowfalls(late) has affected late plantation of oats/naked barley

Early flowering and fruiting of apples and other fruits

Diseases and pest(insects and fungicide) problems are occurring on apple and maize.

3.4 Comparison with earlier study (1983-85)

Changes in farm Resources

Farm area, household members and livestock are basic farm resources at the household level. The comparison of these resources over the time period is indication of such changes. The following section describe such changes by cluster and district

Marpha, Mustang

In Marpha, average household size and livestock have been decreased compared to the previous findings of Mustang average. The percentage of such reduction is 11% and 18% respectively whereas farm area has been increased. The reason behind reduction in household size (11.30%) and increase in farm size (31%) is the outflows of household members towards lower belt. During the field visit also, neighbouring households are cultivating cultivated land in lease form. Some have noticed that they were selling their farm land at the cheaper rate who lives in the village. This trend is increasing in case of small farm size. Table below illustrates these facts in detail.

Table 11 : Comparision of Farm Resources in Marpha, Mustang district

S.N.	Description	year of comparision		Changes(%)
		1983/84	2010/11	
1	Farm size (ha)	0.45	0.59	31.11
2	Crop area (ha)	0.52	0.83	59.62
3	House hold size (No)	5.40	4.79	-11.30
4	Livestock (LSU)	3.50	2.86	-18.29
5	Cropping Intensity	116	141	
6	No of observations	26	28	

Aanpchow, Gulmi

In this cluster, farm size has been reduced. Crop area has slightly changed compare to previous findings. Similarly, the household size has increased in overall by 5 percent over 27 years; which is considered a common phenomenon due to sample variation. Major change is observed in livestock owned by average household. This has been reduced more than 39 percent compared to the previous findings. More reduction is found in large farm III. Indeed, this is a true indicator of crop –livestock based farming system. No farmers were found as the livestock raisers. The simple reason is the cost of labor and economics of livestock rising in traditional manner. Table below describes the major changes occurred over the period.

Table 12: Comparison of Farm Resources in Aanpchow, Gulmi district

S.N.	Description	year of comparision		Changes(%)
		1983/84	2010/11	
	Group I			
1	Farm size (ha)	0.25	0.20	-20.00
2	Crop area (ha)	0.42	0.46	9.52
3	House hold size (No)	6.1	6.72	10.16
4	Livestock (LSU)	4.1	2.84	-30.73
5	No of observations	19	19	
	Cropping Intensity	168	230	
	Group II			
1	Farm size (ha)	0.79	0.68	-13.92
2	Crop area (ha)	1.33	1.38	3.76
3	House hold size (No)	9.6	9.2	-4.17
4	Livestock (LSU)	7.47	4.43	-40.70
5	No of observations	7	10	
	Cropping Intensity	168	230	
	Group III			
1	Farm size (ha)	1.42	1.20	-15.49
2	Crop area (ha)	2.5	2.27	-9.20
3	House hold size (No)	12	10.5	-12.50
4	Livestock (LSU)	15.11	4.62	-69.42
5	No of observations	2	2	
	Cropping Intensity	176	189	
	Overall			
1	Farm size (ha)	0.47	0.42	-10.64
2	Crop area (ha)	0.8	0.87	8.75
3	House hold size (No)	7.4	7.77	5.00
4	Livestock (LSU)	5.72	3.47	-39.34
5	No of observations	28	31	

Bishanaupura, Rupandehi

The average farm size in Group Ia has increased by 22 percent. On other hand decreased in group Ib by 10 percent. In other groups, the farm size has increased. Similarly, this household size in all farm groups has increased. However, the livestock size is found more or less same. By farm group some deviations are noticed. Table below indicates the major changes occurred over the period. The overall farm size increased by 35 percent. The reason behind is that some farmers are acquiring land either from community or from the individuals. The other reason is possibly sample variation of respondents.

Table 13: Comparison of Farm Resources in **Bishanaupura, Rupandehi** district

S.N.	Description	year of comparision		Changes(%)
		1983/84	2010/11	
	Group Ia			
1	Farm size (ha)	0.22	0.28	27.27
2	Crop area (ha)	0.36	0.55	52.78
3	House hold size (No)	3.17	4.8	51.42
4	Livestock (LSU)	1.95	1.65	-15.38
5	No of observations	6	5	
	Cropping Intensitiy	164	196	
	Group Ib			
1	Farm size (ha)	0.78	0.70	-10.26
2	Crop area (ha)	1.27	1.98	55.91
3	House hold size (No)	4.78	7.71	61.30
4	Livestock (LSU)	3.71	3.69	-0.54
5	No of observations	9	6	
	Group Ic			
1	Farm size (ha)	1.44	1.67	15.97
2	Crop area (ha)	2.19	3.56	62.56
3	House hold size (No)	5.75	6.71	16.70
4	Livestock (LSU)	5.18	4.5	-13.13
5	No of observations	8	7	
	Cropping Intensity	152	213	
	Group II			
1	Farm size (ha)	2.48	2.72	9.68
2	Crop area (ha)	3.09	5.72	85.11
3	House hold size (No)	4	7.17	79.25
4	Livestock (LSU)	4.05	4.7	16.05
5	No of observations	4	6	
	Cropping Intensity	125	210	
	Group III			

1	Farm size (ha)	4.19	10.66	154.42
2	Crop area (ha)	5.05	22.06	336.83
3	House hold size (No)	4	9	125.00
4	Livestock (LSU)	5.5	4.7	-14.55
5	No of observations	2	1	
	Cropping Intensity	121	207	
	Overall			
1	Farm size (ha)	1.3	1.75	34.62
2	Crop area (ha)	1.84	3.77	104.89
3	House hold size (No)	4.52	6.85	51.55
4	Livestock (LSU)	3.92	4.13	5.36
5	No of observations	29	26	
	Cropping Intensity	142	215	

3.4 Cluster Wise Comparison

Household size is found bigger (7.77) in Aanpchaaur Gulmi followed by Bishnupura, Rupandehi (6.85). The smallest size is found in Marpha, Mustang district (4.79). These cluster represents Mid-hills, Tarai (Plain area) and High hills respectively. From the farm management perspective, households are chief source of labor. This household size is found higher compared to previous study in Aanpchaaur, Gulmi and Bishnupura, Rupandehi district. Whereas it is decreased in Marpha, Mustang. This is because of the fact that the opportunities in high hills are less compared to lower belt. The household size and farm size has inverse relation indicating food security in general in this context. The term household members refer family members and permanent laborers (if) sharing same kitchen since six months. The family members who are away from the family from six months are excluded from the household members. Similarly, farm size related only with the cultivated area, either owned or rented in.

Household characteristics Comparison

Marpha, Mustang

Household size as mentioned earlier has decreased. This reduced household size is an indication of labor pressure on cultivated area. This is expressed by man-land ratio. This man-land ratio shows dependency ratio, ie persons per hector less number of persons per hector means less dependency on cultivated land. Similarly, consumer unit has also been decreased from 5.02 to 4.44. In the same way, farm labour supply in terms of per hectare and crop area has been decreased as shown in table below:

Table 14 : Comparison of Household Characteristics in Marpha, Mustang District

S.N.	Description	year of comparision		Changes(%)
		1983/84	2010/11	
	Over all			
1	House hold size (No)	5.4	4.79	-11.30
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	12	8.12	-32.33
2.2	Per crop area	10.38	5.77	-44.41
3	Consumer units (cu)			
3.1	Per household (cu)	5.02	4.44	-11.55
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	9.65	5.37	-44.35
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	4.3	3.79	-11.86
4.2	Per crop area (me)	8.26	4.58	-44.55

Note: ME = Man equivalent. See Annex table.

Aanpchaury, Gulmi

Household size, man-land ratio, consumer units and farm labour supply per cultivated and per crop area are shown by farm size. Overall, the

household size is found to be increased over the period. This has resulted high man-land ratio per cultivated area. In case of crop area, it is less due to more crop area. More crop area is the result of irrigation facilities. More than two crops are grown in a year. Despite larger household size, farm labour supply has decreased considerably due to less education opportunity in local area. These characteristics vary by farm size I, II and III.

Table 15 : Comparison of Household Characteristics in Aanpchow, Gulmi district

S.N.	Description	year of comparision		Changes(%)
		1983/84	2010/11	
	Group I			
1	House hold size (No)	6.1	6.72	10.16
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	24.4	56	129.51
2.2	Per crop area	14.41	14.61	1.39
3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	4.8	5.64	17.50
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	12.9	12.31	-4.57
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	4.2	2.68	-36.19
4.2	Per crop area (me)	11.1	5.87	-47.12
	Group II			
1	House hold size (No)	9.6	9.2	-4.17
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	12.2	15.53	27.30
2.2	Per crop area	7.2	6.67	-7.36
3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	7.2	7.52	4.44
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	5.4	5.45	0.93
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	5.8	3.3	-43.10
4.2	Per crop area (me)	4.4	2.39	-45.68
	Group III			
1	House hold size (No)	12	10.5	-12.50
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	8.4	5.36	-36.19
2.2	Per crop area	4.8	4.65	-3.12

3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	7.8	7.68	-1.54
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	3.1	3.39	9.35
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	8.2	6	-26.83
4.2	Per crop area (me)	3.3	2.65	-19.70
	Over all			
1	House hold size (No)	7.4	7.77	5.00
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	15.8	18.5	17.09
2.2	Per crop area	9.3	8.93	-3.98
3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	5.7	6.37	11.75
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	7.1	7.32	3.10
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	4.8	3.1	-35.42
4.2	Per crop area (me)	6	3.55	-40.83

Bishanaupura, Rupandehi

Both household size and farm size have increased over the period by farm group. Man- land ratio has been decreased due to increased farm area per household from 2.6 to 3.69 over the time. There is much lower per crop area in large farm group III. This means they keep fallow land during winter.

Table 16 : Comparison of Household Characteristics in Bishanupura, Rupandehi District

S.N.	Description	year of comparision		Changes(%)
		1983/84	2010/11	
	Group Ia			
1	House hold size (No)	3.17	4.8	51.42
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	14.41	17.14	18.95
2.2	Per crop area			
3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	2.45	4.17	70.20
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	11.14	7.63	-31.51

4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	1.67	3.6	115.57
4.2	Per crop area (me)	7.59	6.59	-13.18
	Group Ib			
1	House hold size (No)	4.78	7.71	61.30
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	6.13	9.76	59.22
2.2	Per crop area			
3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	3.78	6.43	70.11
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	4.85	3.24	-33.20
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	2.76	5	81.16
4.2	Per crop area (me)	3.54	2.52	-28.81
	Group Ic			
1	House hold size (No)	5.75	6.71	16.70
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	3.99	4.02	0.75
2.2	Per crop area			
3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	4.5	5.35	18.89
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	3.13	1.5	-52.08
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	3.38	4	18.34
4.2	Per crop area (me)	2.35	1.12	-52.34
	Group II			
1	House hold size (No)	4	7.17	79.25
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	1.61	2.64	63.98
2.2	Per crop area			
3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	3.35	5.89	75.82
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	1.35	1.03	-23.70
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	2.83	3.83	35.34
4.2	Per crop area (me)	1.14	0.67	-41.23
5	Group III			
1	House hold size (No)	4	9	125.00
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			

2.1	Per cultivated land	0.95	0.84	-11.58
2.2	Per crop area			
3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	3.55	8.5	139.44
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	0.85	0.39	-54.12
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	2.85	5	75.44
4.2	Per crop area (me)	0.68	0.22	-67.65
	Over all			
1	House hold size (No)	4.52	5.85	29.42
2	man-land ratio(no/ha)			
2.1	Per cultivated land	3.48	3.91	12.36
2.2	Per crop area			
3	Consumer units			
3.1	Per household (cu)	3.63	5.62	54.82
3.2	Per crop area (cu/ha)	2.79	1.49	-46.59
4	Farm labour supply			
4.1	Per household (me)	2.6	3.69	41.92
4.2	Per crop area (me)	2	0.98	-51.00

Cluster wise Comparison

Findings show that the average farm size per household is greater (1.75 ha) in Bishnupura,Rupandehi compared to Marpha, Mustang (0.59 ha). The smallest size (0.42 ha) is found in Aanpchaur,Gulmi district. This has direct impact on per capita food production. The smallest size of Aanpchaur,Gulmi has forced to migrate towards lower belt as explained in cluster level information. For instance from word 9 of Aanpachaur, Gulmi district also nearly 50% households are permanently shifted to the lower belt keeping their land as a fallow land. The remaining residents are not interested either to rented in or to purchase such land due to least opportunities in own area. So farm size is reducing from 0.25 ha to 0.20 ha. In the same way, per household livestock holding is also reducing in the hills and the high hills.

Findings show that man-land ratio is higher (18.50) per cultivated land in Aanpchaur whereas it is lowest 3.91 in Bishnupura, Rupandehi, 8.12

in Marpha, Mustang. This indicates more pressure on land resources especially in the hills and the high hills. The implication is that the Tarai is the food surplus area whereas Hills and High-Hills cannot produce sufficient foods due to small land area compared to household members.

These availability of farm resources over the period is to be assessed and compare seriously before the conclusion to be made. Some revisits can be done for the specific issue with the specific objective. However, these findings are to be taken as the general glimpses of the farm management. This study thus can be taken as the milestone in the area of farm management study over the period.

Livestock : An Integral Part of Farm.

Livestock is one of the main component in crop-livestock based farming system. It provides milk and meat for a household, draft power for land ploughing threshing and transportation and manure for soil fertility. Instead of these milk, meat, power, and manure a live animal gets feeds and fodders from crop activity. So both crop and livestock sector are integrated part of a household. A household member manage these components for the optimum use of these farm resources.

The importance of livestock is ever increasing in terms of supplying organic matters. So farmers still are raising animals due consideration of multiplier value of this sector. The following section briefly discusses on livestock holding per household by farm size and cluster.

Marpha, Mustang

Generally, the high-hill farming system is found to be livestock based. In this case, cattle (Lulu-local breed) and goats are major animals in their farm. The livestock expressed in terms of LSU is already mentioned under household characteristics. This section simply describes the average number of livestock holding by farm size.

The number of livestock directly associates with farm size. This means larger the farm size more the number of livestock. Group II in this case is exception for goats. In case of cattle raising it is true that there is direct correlation with farm size as shown in table below:

Table 17 : Livestock size per household by Farm group in Marpha, Mustang District. 2011

S.N.	Particular	Young	Immature	Adult	Aged	Total
1	Group I					
	Cattle	0	0.13	1.56	0	1.69
	Goats	1.44	1.96	6.5	0	9.88
	Poultry	0	0	3.5	0	3.5
2	Group II					
	Cattle	0	0	3.33	0	3.33
	Goats	1.11	2.33	3.78	0	7.22
	Poultry	0.33	0.67	1.67	0	2.67
3	Group III					
	Cattle	0.67	1.67	4	0	6.34
	Goats	0	9.33	13	0	22.33
	Poultry	0	0	6	0	6
4	Group All					
	Cattle	0.07	0.25	2.39	0	2.71
	Goats	1.18	2.86	6.32	0	10.36
	Poultry	0.11	0.22	3.18	0	3.51

Aanpchow, Gulmi

Buffalo is very important animal in the mid-hills. This is kept for milk and manure whereas male cattle is raised for draft power and goats for cash income. In this cluster, the number of buffalo in average has increased as the farm size increases. Farmers having lesser farm area cannot afford feed and fodders. So the farm size is the main determinant for buffalo keeping.

The number of livestock by specie and age group is shown in table below. This is self explanatory information. This cluster has more pasture land suitable for stall feeding. So number of buffaloes is found more compared to other animals.

Table 18 : Livestock size by Farm size in Aanpchaur, Gulmi District. 2011

S.N.	Particular	Young	Imm	Adult	Aged	Total
1	Group I					
	Cattle	0.32		0.79	0	1.11
	Buffalo	0.68	0.47	1.11	0	2.26
	Goats	1.26	0.79	2.21	0	4.26
	Pig	0	0	0	0	0
	Poultry	0	0	1.58	0	1.58
2	Group II					
	Cattle	0	0.1	1.4	0	1.5
	Buffalo	0.6	0.8	2	0	3.4
	Goats	1.2	0.9	1.2	0	3.3
	Pig					
	Poultry					
3	Group III					
	Cattle	0	0	1	0	1
	Buffalo	0	0.5	3	0	3.5
	Goats	0.5		1	0	1.5
	Pig					
	Poultry					
4	Group All					
	Cattle	0.19	0.05	1		1.24
	Buffalo	0.61	0.58	1.52		2.71
	Goats	1.19	0.77	1.81		3.77
	Pig	0	0			0
	Poultry	0	0	0.97		0.97

Bishanupura, Rupandehi

Buffalo and cattle are major livestock raised in this cluster. Buffalo is mainly kept for milk and manure as is already explained under the description of Aanpchaur, Gulmi. Cattle is mainly found male raised for draft power

(ploughing and transportation). The use of draft power is decreasing due to increasing wage rate. So farmers are keeping lesser number of male cattles and prefer tractor. Here also number of livestock is associated with farm size. In case of large farmers being only one respondent ,has kept four buffalo and tractor but no cattle. Table illustrates these facts.

Table 19 : Livestock size by Farm size in Bishnupura,Rupandehi District. 2011

S.N.	Particular	Young	Immature	Adult	Aged	Total
1	Group I					
	Cattle	0	0	2	0	2
	Buffalo	0.16	0.11	1.37	0	1.64
	Goats	0.63	0.74	1.63	0	3
2	Group II					
	Cattle	0.17	0	2.33	0	2.5
	Buffalo	0.67	1	1.5	0	3.17
	Goats	0	0	0.67	0	0.67
3	Group III					
	Cattle					
	Buffalo			4		4
	Goats			3		3
4	Group All					
	Cattle	0.04	0	2		2.04
	Buffalo	0.27	0.31	1.5		2.08
	Goats	0.76	0.54	1.46		2.76

Draft Power : Reducing over the time period

There is a changing pattern on bullock power holding. Previously it was associated with the farm size. Larger the farm size, more number of bullock power per household as shown in 1983/84. Now larger farm groups have reduced bullock number and prefer hiring bullock with plowman in the Aanpchow because it is uneconomical to them and shortage of labour. The small farm group are becoming professional, so they render services with bullock power. A plowman with bullock charges Rs 400 a day with three times heavy meals and feeds and fodder to bullock power. This food and

feed cost is assumed to be Rs.200. This indicates that rural employment pattern has been changed over time as illustrated in the table below.

Table 20 : Comparison of bullock power holding by farm size over the time period in Aanpachour, Gulmi, District

S.N.	Year	Farm Size			
		I	II	III	All
1	1983/84	0.2	1.1	2	0.60
2	2010/11	0.58	0.9	1	0.77
3	% change	190	-18	-50	28

Table show that the size of bullock in 1983/84 was associated with farm size This is because of the fact that more cultivated land requires more ploughing days and vice - versa. Now, small farm holds more numbers compared to previous period as explained earlier, incase of Bisnupura bullock numbers are reducing due to tractor use. Large farmer prefer tractor to bullock power because of the economics of mechanization as explained in cluster level information.

Table 21: Comparison of bullock power holding by farm size over the time period in Bishnupura, Rupandehi District.

S.N.	Year	Farm Size					
		Ia	Ib	Ic	II	III	All
1	1983/84	1.33	2	3.5	2.5	4	2.45
2	2010/11	1.2	1.71	2.29	2		1.77
3	% change	-10	-15	-35	-20	-100	-28

3.5 Food grain self sufficiency

Rice, maize and wheat are major food grains in Nepal. Millet, buckwheat, oats and potato are considered as complementary food items consumed especially in the remote areas where these are locally produced. Among these rice shares nearly 50% area and production. This is mostly grown in

tarai region. According to Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, 71% paddy area lies in the the tarai followed by the Hills 25% and Mountain region (4%) whereas maize occupies 70% area in the mid hills followed by Tarai 19% and high hills 11%. In the same way wheat shares nearly 58% in the Tarai followed by mid hills 35% and high hills 8%. This shows that the Tarai is the food grain bowl of Nepal where rice wheat based farming system is found. Similarly mid -hills lead on maize based farming system. The high-hills on the other hand have food deficit zone due to lower cereal production and productivity. These facts are to be considered to judge the food self-sufficiency.

Table 22 : Foodgrain Sufficiency Indicators

S.N.	Food sufficiency Months	Percentage of households		
		Marpha, Mustang	Aanpchaour, Gulmi	Bishanupura, Rupandehi
1	Less than 3 months	21	26	None
2	3-6 months	7	32	8
3	6-9 months	29	16	19
4	9-12 months	43	26	73
5	No. of Observations	28	31	26
<i>Source: Field survey, 2011</i>				

Among these clusters, Aanpchaour, Gulmi is found much a frazile area in terms of food self-sufficiency. This finding justifies more than 50 percent households of upper Aanpchaour is migrating permanently towards lower belt. In Bisnupura, majority have food self sufficiency because more farm area. It is also evident that the mid-hills and the high-hills are facing food deficit. Some corrective measures are to be undertaken to cope the food security issue in Aanpchaour, Gulmi. One option can be considered to grow more market-oriented products than the traditional crops, ie. coffee, citrus and fresh vegetables can be grown to address food security issues. In the same way, apples, herbal plants, can be best options for high-hills whereas improved technology and practices still could be a right measures for the Tarai region.

Household Income and Sources

The tables below summarise annual average household income by sources and cluster. This income is major indicator of food security as well as socio-economic status of the household. Majority of households under farm group I and II are facing food deficit. This situation is alarming in Aanpchaur Gulmi, followed by Marpha. The tables describe the level of household income and sources by farm group and cluster.

Marpha, Mustang

Annual average income in Marpha is found to be more than four-hundreds thousands. It varies considerably by farm size. By source, apple farming is paying significant amount to the household income. It has multiplier effect on industry. The apple slices and wines are some value added products. The other sources includes, agricultural products sales, wages, some local services, which are shown by major component

Table 23 –Household Income and Sources by farm size in Marpha, Mustang district, 2010/11

S.N.	Income Source	Farm Size			
		I	II	III	All
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Products sell	2500 (2.1)	75556(10.5)	6667(0.6)	26429(6.4)
2	Local services	20312(16.8)	17778(2.5)	8333(0.8)	18214(4.4)
3	Industry	1562(1.3)	277728(38.8)	100(0)	90179(21.9)
4	Agricultural wages	10938(9.0)	2222(0.3)		6964(1.7)
5	Govt. Pension	0	83333(11.6)		2679(0.7)
6	Live animal sale	8500(7.0)			4857(1.2)
7	Apple sale	77313(63.8)	335000(46.7)	1028233(98.6)	262036(63.8)
8	Remittances	0			
9	Total	121125(100)	716667(100)	1043333(100)	411358(100)
10	No of observations	16	9	3	28

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentage to total income

Aanpchaaur, Gulmi

Overall average annual household income is estimated to be more than one hundred thousand. The details by source and farm size are shown in table below:

Table 24 : Household Income and Sources by Farm Group in Aanpchaaur, Gulmi District, 2010/11

S.N.	Farm Assets	Farm Size			
		I	II	III	All
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Products sell	7105(7.6)	21700(17.2)	47500(76)	14419(14.1)
2	Local services	3158(3.4)	0	0	1935(1.9)
3	Industry	0	0	15000(24)	968(0.9)
4	Agricultural wages	5737(6.9)	4400(3.5)	0	4935(4.8)
5	Govt. Pension	0	0	0	
6	Live animal sale	5368(5.2)	6500(5.2)	0	5387(5.3)
7	Coffee	45(0)	0	0	45(0)
8	Remittances	72632(77.2)	93500(74.1)	0	77677(75.9)
9	Total	94045(100)	126100(100)	62500(100)	102350(100)
10	No of observations	19	10	2	31

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentage to total income

Bishnupura, Rupandehi

Average household income is found to be rupees one hundred and twenty three thousands. By farm size, it varies considerably having larger amounts toward larger farm. The table explains itself in details.

Table 25 : Household Income and Sources by Farm Size in Bishanupura, Rupandehi District, 2010/11

S.N.	Farm Assets	Farm Size					
		Ia	Ib	Ic	II	III	All
		Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Products sell	5400(14.4)	15000(35)	5143(20.5)	137167(14.4)	800000(88.9)	81269(66.1)
2	Local services	0	0	7286(29)	811667(85.2)	100000(11.1)	23846(19.4)
3	Industry	18000(48.1)	0	0	0		3462(2.8)
4	Agricultural wages	13000(34.8)	25714(60)	10571(42)	2000(0.2)	0	12731(10.3)
5	Live animal sale	1000(2.7)	2143(5)	2143(8.5)	1667(0.2)	0	1731(1.4)
6	Total	37400(100)	42857(100)	25143(100)	952501(100)	900000(100)	123039(100)
7	No of observations	5	7	7	6	1	26

Note: Figures in parenthesis are percentage to total income

3.6 Farm Assets

These include machineries, tools and equipments. In Marpha Mustang and Aanpchaur, Gulmi machinaries are not reported. They have wooden plow, spade, and bamboo baskets. The percentage of households having these equipments are shown in table 26.

Some mechanization is found in Bishnupura, Rupandehi. Farmers mostly keep iron plow and spades, tractor pump sets and thresher when needed. The large farm holds tractor. The rented value of these machineries are mentioned in the section of cluster level information.

The detail description of farm assets by farm size and cluster is shown in table below

Table 26 : Major Farm Assets Holding by Households (%)

S.N.	Farm Assets	Farm Group							
		I		II		III		All	
		Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
Marpha, Mustang									
1	Plow	25	0.25	22	0.22	67	0.67	28	0.28
2	Spade	100	1.18	100	1	100	7	100	1.78
3	Bambo basket	100	1	100	1	100	5	100	1.48
Aanpchaur, Gulmi									
1	Plow	68	0.68	100	1	100	1.5	84	0.84
2	Spade	100	3.16	100	5.1	100	6	100	3.97
3	Bambo basket	100	3.42	100	5.2	100	7	100	4.23
Bishanupura, Rupandehi									
1	Iron Plow	89	0.89	100	1.17			92	0.92
2	Tractor			16	0.17	100	1	7	0.00
3	Generator/ Thresher			16	0.17	100	1	4	0.00
4	Spade	100	3.16	100	5.83	NS		100	3.80
5	Storage	100	1.89	100	5.67			100	2.80
6	Sickles	100	4.1	100	7			100	4.70
7	Cart	5	0.05					4	0.04

Note: Compiled information of group Ia, Ib and Ic into I in Bishanupura, Rupandehi, due consideration of farm assets .NS indicates not specified during interview.

Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1. Summary

The main purpose of this "Farm Management Study" is to identify and analyze farm-level resources in terms of their availability and how they are being allocated/utilized over the time period. This is a follow-up study of the similar previous work on the National Farm Management Study, which was carried out in 1983-85 by then the Economic Analysis Division, Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services (EAD,DFAMS).

For this study three districts Mustang, Gulmi and Rupandehi were selected as the sample-districts, respectively representing high, mid- hills and the tarai (Plain), three distinct ecological regions of Nepal. From these, one cluster from each has been chosen viz Marpha of Mustang, Aanpchaur of Gulmi and Bisnupura of Rupandehi district. From each of the clusters, the number of respondent farmers was selected based on criteria set in the pervious study. Some old respondents were also found during the field-survey, while most of other respondents were either from new-households or belonging to new-generation. This was but inevitable as there exist nearly 27 years gap between the present study and its predecessor. Perhaps it is worth mentioning that the present Program-Chief was one of the key research-officers, who were deeply and actively involved in the first (and only) "National Farm Management Study (1983-85)" from its very initial phase till its completion. In a way, this follow-up study is attributable to passion and personal interest of the program-chief to contribute to this long awaited void in the field of the farm management study.

The study was carried out with limited human and budgetary resources. In particular it was carried out with the assistance of two Agricultural economists and limited budget. A semi-structured questionnaire was used whose contents were similar to the parameters used in the previous study. However, the questionnaires and list of farmer respondents related to previous-study, which could be of big help for developing work frame for comparative analysis, could not be found. Nonetheless, the findings of present study could be considered significantly comparable to the findings of the previous study to obtain a comparative picture, as both of the studies were based on same clusters and similar number of farm households. In addition to household information, some cluster level information was also collected. Besides, temperature and rainfall data were collected from the nearest meteorological stations through the Department of Hydrology and

Meteorology, Nepal Government for the respective years.

Main findings are summarized below:

4.1.1. Average household size was found highest (7.77) in Aanpchaur, Gulmi followed by Bisnupura, Rupandehi (6.87). This was the lowest in Marpha, Mustang (4.79).

Compared to 1983/84, higher household size(52%) is found in Bisnupura, Rupandehi. In case of Marpha, Mustang, it was reduced by 11 percent and almost same size in Aanpchaur, Gulmi district.

4.1.2. Farm size per household in Bisnupure,Rupandehi is highest (1.75 ha) whereas, it was lowest (0.42 ha) in Aan pchaur, Gulmi. In case of Marpha, Mustang, it was 0.59 ha. This farm size has been increased by more than 30 percent in both Bisnupura, Rupandehi and Marpha, Mustang compared to 1983/84 average. In case of Aanpchaur, Gulmi, it was reduced by 11 percent over the period.

4.1.3 Livestock population per household expressed in a unit is decreasing over the time period in Marpha, Mustang and Aanpchaur, Gulmi. There is some increment in Bisnupura, Rupandehi district. By farm size there is some reduction on livestock holding in small farm, more specifically in sub group Ia and Ib.

4.1.4. Crop area has been increased compared to the previous study. This means more crops are grown in a piece of land within a year. This is termed as the cropping intensity. This cropping intensity is found more than 200 percent in Aanpchaur, Gulmi and Bisnupura, Rupandehi district whereas it was 170 and 142 per cent in the previous period, respectively. This higher intensity is materialized with the expansion of irrigation facilities. In Marpha, Mustang district, this is 141 per cent against 110 per cent in previous period. The lower intensity in this case is the higher altitude; however, it has been increased significantly. This is because of irrigation facility as well as some climatic warming. Now, barley is followed by buckwheat in a year and potato, oats and wheat can be grown within two years,

4.1.5. Agricultural labor supply is found decreasing in Marpha, Mustang and Aanpchaur, Gulmi. This shortage of agricultural labor has induced to raise the wage rate, which affects on rising cost of production. In case of Bisnupura, Rupandehi, this increased wage rate has forced to replace with mechanical devises. Economics of mechanization shows that there is 41 per cent cost reduction in first ploughing while replacing tractor to bullock

power. This mechanization is found in Bisnupura, Rupandehi district.

- 4.1.6. Regarding climate change, Marpha, Mustang is getting warmer even in winter. The minimum temperature has been increased from -5 to -0.8 over the study period, which has negatively affected on oats production, the native food grain of high hills. As the result, maize is gradually replacing to oats. Also, there are more insect and pest problems on apples faced by farmers. Now chilies are growing in this Marpha area which also indicates the impact of climate change. This rising temperature has direct impact on more rainfalls as shown by the past records. In Gulmi, the total annual rainfalls are found higher (2611 ml) against base year (2148 ml). In case of Rupandehi, there is not significant change in temperature. Regarding rainfalls, some lesser total annual rainfalls (1702 ml) for 2007-09 are recorded against 1983-85 average rainfalls.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS BY CLUSTER FOR ALL FARMS OVER THE TIME PERIOD

Description	Unit	Findings		Changes(%)
		1983/84	2010/11	
Household Size(No/household)	No.			
Marpha, Mustang		5.40	4.79	-11
Annapchour, Gulmi		7.40	7.77	5
Bishanupura, Rupandehi		4.52	6.85	52
Farm Size (ha/household)	ha.			
Marpha, Mustang		0.45	0.59	31
Annapchour, Gulmi		0.47	0.42	-11
Bishanupura, Rupandehi		1.30	1.75	35
Cropping Intesity	%			
Marpha, Mustang		116	141	22
Annapchour, Gulmi		170	207	22
Bishanupura, Rupandehi		142	215	51
Livestock Size	LSU			
Marpha, Mustang		3.50	2.86	-18
Annapchour, Gulmi		5.72	3.47	-39
Bishanupura, Rupandehi		3.92	4.13	5
Farm Labor Supply	Household			
Marpha, Mustang		4.30	3.79	-12
Annapchour, Gulmi		4.80	3.10	-35
Bishanupura, Rupandehi		2.60	3.69	42
Farm Labour Supply	crop area			
Marpha, Mustang		8.26	4.58	-45
Annapchour, Gulmi		6.00	3.55	-41
Bishanupura, Rupandehi		2.00	0.98	-51

Note: Please see main text for details by farmsize

4.1.7. Food grain sufficiency indicates that more percentage of farmers in Aanpchaur, Gulmi are facing food shortages compared to other two Study areas. The summary table presents this fact in details.

Table: Foodgrain Sufficiency Indicators

S.N.	Food sufficiency Months	Percentage of households		
		Marpha, Mustang	Aanpchaur, Gulmi	Bishanupura, Rupandehi
1	Less than 3 months	21	26	
2	3-6 months	7	32	8
3	6-9 months	29	16	19
4	9-12 months	43	26	73
5	No. of Observations	28	31	26

Source: Field survey, 2011

4.1.8. The average annual household income varies by cluster to cluster. It is lowest (Rs.102,350) in Aanpchaur, Gulmi and highest (Rs. 411,358) in Marpha, Mustang. In case of Bisnupura, Rupandehi, it is estimated to be Rs.123,039.

By source, apple contributes major share (63%) in Marpha, Mustang, while remittance shares 76 percent to total household income in Aanpchaur, Gulmi. In the same way, agriculture products sales have contributed 66% in Bisnupura, Rupandehi.

2. Conclusions

4.2.1. Off farm employment opportunities, remoteness of local area` and increasing awareness in education for children are forces for migration, which influences household size. This conclusion is based on the basis of Marpha, Mustang. As the result, the household size is being reduced from 5.40 to 4.79 in 2011. This conclusion is also equally valid for high hills including Manang and other remote areas of mid hills. In case of Aanpchaur, Gulmi, youth males are in abroad and their families are living jointly. So there is almost similar household size over the period. However, this foreign remittance certainly will force to migration in near future. This response is made by the local residents during the field visit. In Bisnupura, Rupandehi, the average household size is found to be 6.85; this seems ideal size in response of the farm size and the demand for agricultural labor.

- 4.2.2. The reduced household size in Marpha, Mustang is the main reason for bigger farm size compared to the earlier study. Many relatives have rented their land while leaving to other areas. Similarly, some reduction in farm size is found as compared to previous study in Aanpchaur, Gulmi. As the result, labor supply in agriculture has been reduced by 35 per cent despite the higher household size due to numbers of young children. This phenomenon (shortage of labor) is common in the hills as found in other visits. Similarly, agricultural labor force is decreasing by 11 per cent in Marpha, Mustang. In case of Bisnupura, Rupandehi, the farm size is sufficient to check out the migration. From these analysis, it is concluded that appropriate farm size is to be determined to retain sizeable labor force in agriculture within the household due consideration of farms as a business unit. For example at least 0.5 ha.(10 Ropani) should be a basis for commercialization.
- 4.2.3. Livestock size is decreasing in Marpha, Mustang and Aanpchaur, Gulmi. This is mainly because of the labor constraint and decreasing pasture areas/fodder crop areas. In case of Bisnupura, Rupandehi, the small holders have lower livestock size compared to the previous study. The economics of livestock needs to be explored.
- 4.2.4. Increasing cropping intensity indicates growing facilities of irrigation over the period. In Marpha, Mustang and Aanpchaur, Gulmi, even uplands are found irrigated for a certain months. This facility has induced to grow more crops in a year. Similar conclusion can be drawn for Bisnupura, Rupandehi.
- 4.2.5. Agriculture labor shortage is the big problem throughout the areas as shown by reducing household labor force. This has induced for rising wage rates of labor. These findings suggest shift towards demand responsive farming practices along with mechanization in agriculture. In Bisnupura, Rupandehi, tractor, pump sets and threshers are being used. It is found more economical to use mechanical devices compared to manual labor.
- 4.2.6. Impact of climate change in Agriculture: There is some impact of climate change in agriculture especially in Marpha, Mustang. In case of other areas-

midhilland terai, no remarkable impact is noticed. Major observations for Marpha, Mustang are mentioned below:

- Shorter period of snowfalls(late) has affected late plantation of oats/naked barley
- Early flowering and fruiting of apples and other fruits
- Disease and pest (insects and fungicide) problems are occurring on apple and maize.

4.2.7 More food shortage is found in Aanpchaur, Gulmi, compared to other study areas. This is because of smallest farm size and biggest household size. Similar conclusion is to be drawn for Marpha, Mustang. In case of Bisnupura, Rapandehi, this food shortage level is lower compared to hill and high-hills due to higher size.

4.2.8 To combat the food shortage caused by small farm size and traditional practices, off farm employment opportunities are the main contributing factors as is found in Aanpchaur, Gulmi. In case of Marpha, Mustang, despite the small farm size, apple plantation has become the strong reason for food shortage after the connection of road network to the national highway. The price has increased from Rs 10.00 per kilo to Rs 70.00 this year. This lesion is equally fitted for other remote areas. This means, technology, market and road network is vital components along with the credit to turn agriculture into a business unit. Tarai farmers have own products for their livelihood due to larger farm size. In this area, the physical infrastructures are found for the technology expansion.

4.3 Recommendations

Based on the conclusions some recommendations are mentioned below with due considerations of cluster specific characteristics

4.3.1. Marpha, Mustang.

- Apple-based farming system is emerging in Marpha, Mustang. This area is road connected. Now, the apple producers are getting both prices and market. However farmers are facing pest problems.

So either suitable variety is to be replaced or provide corrective measures in response of the climate change. For this, Nepal Agriculture Research Council should initiate to correct these issues. The Horticulture Farm needs to play the links between the research and the development activities. To minimize risk and uncertainty, emphasis is to be given for other market- oriented horticultural crops.

- Agro-tourism including home stay is now popular in Nepal. This location is also ideal for summer stay. This can be extended up to October. The festival of yak blood sucking and on-farm fruit picking will be the attraction of summer home-stay. So District Development Committee can promote agro-tourism industry to check out migration.

4.3.2. Aanpchaur, Gulmi

This cluster can be developed as the organic village along with learning centre. For this, the following activities are recommended.

- Capacity building on organic production, processing (value-added activities) and marketing of products.
- Promotion of horticultural crops through acquisition of arable lands of absentee tillers. Coffee, turmeric, seasonal vegetables can be initiated based on technical feasibility and market demand. Young generation should be focused as the target group.
- This village could also be developed as a learning centre for youths coming from other parts of country and the world

4.3.3. Bisnupura, Rupandehi.

This is rice-based area. So emphasis should be given to increase both production and productivity of cereal grains mainly rice in rainy season and wheat and vegetables including onions in winter. These activities to be carried out are mentioned below.

- System of rice intensification system (SRI) is to be initiated for small farmers having less than 0.5 ha. farm area. This system is feasible

- in those areas where irrigation facility is under command. It is also labor intensive, which can be minimized using mechanical devices.
- Promote level of mechanization (ploughing, transplanting and weeding, harvesting and threshing). For this, the government can encourage farmers providing soft term loans, and exemption of taxes in group/co-operative basis.
 - Farmers are getting very low prices during the harvest season. They are bound to sell their products immediately after harvesting to repay the loan, which was taken for crop cultivation. At that time, the price offered even can not meet the cost of production. This complains is common for years back. To protect farmers, short term loan during planting season is to be provided so that farmers can hold on their produce until prices start increasing, for this the produce could be a basis for soft loan with collateral for a bank loan. The case of Niger country could be an example.

5. Policy Implications of the study

This farm management study attempted to provide up to date farm level data base and indentify changes of farm resources over the time period. Although this study is a follow-up study and covers a few clusters and district. However, it shows the level of resources mainly household size, farm area, livestock size by ecological region along with comparison with earlier study carried out at national level during 1983-85. This study thus can be taken a base to judge the resource dynamism. Implication of this study can be taken as a direction for the future work in the followings areas under farm management study.

5.1 Study Approach: Farm level data were obtained based on set criteria (same area, farm size, respondent number etc.) in the earlier study. Semi-structure questionnaire was used while interviewing individual farmers. List of farmers along with operated farm area is attached in this report. In future, same households can be revisited and documented information from them and could be analyzed by time framework. The specific issues can be studied in details using Key-informant surveys. Such as impact of climate change in crop diversification in Marpha, Mustang, farm

management extension services for the promotion of organic horticulture crops in Aanpchaur, Gulmi, shifting farm practices in response of manual labor vs mechanical services in Bishnupura, Rupandehi district, or financial as well as economics of farm mechanization on cost of production etc. Similar issues can be studied in response of farm practices.

- 5.2 Periodical Farm Survey:** Farm management practices are changing over the period. Farm size, household size, agricultural labor force, cost of inputs, market prices and now the effect of climate change etc are the influencing factors for resource allocation. So it is strongly recommended that there needs periodical study on changing practices by ecological region. For this simple indicators are to be used. For such survey 5 to 10 years interval will be ideal, which shows the direction towards the areas of farm improvements.
- 5.3 Need farm management extension services:** Based on findings, extension services are to be carried out. Such service area could be inputs marketing, technology adoption, cost minimization, expansion of market oriented products. Linking farmers to market, post harvest handling, storing and economics of storing and measures of price stabilization etc are other aspects for the future work. For this, separates technical and financial packages are required due consideration of small farmers and large farmers/ companies.

Annex

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : सानो
गा.वि.स.: माफा

जिल्ला : मुस्ताङ

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	1	0.5	0	1	0	1	0	0.5	0.03
Youth (10-15) yrs.	1	0.8	1	0	1	0	0	0.8	0.05
Adult (16-59) yrs.	25	1	24	1	19	0	6	25	1.56
Aged (above 60 yrs)	2	0.9	0	2	2	0	0	1.8	0.11
								28.1	1.75625
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	2	0.5	0	2	0	2	0	1	0.06
Youth (10-15) yrs.	5	0.75	5	0	5	0	0	3.75	0.23
Adult (16-59) yrs.	24	0.8	15	9	23	0	1	19.2	1.20
Aged (above 60 yrs)	2	0.7	0	2	2	0	0	1.4	0.09
								25.35	1.584375
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	3		0	0	0	0	0	1.5	0.09
Youth (10-15) yrs.	6		0	0	6	0	0	4.55	0.28
Adult (16-59) yrs.	49		0	0	42	0	0	44.2	2.76
Aged (above 60 yrs)	4		0	0	4	0	0	3.2	0.20
	62				52			53.45	3.34

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान/जौ	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
गहरँ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
मकै	19	0	2	0	0	0	21	0
तोरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
आलु	16	0	3	0	0	0	19	0
दलहन	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
तरकारी	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
उवा	40	0	6	0	0	0	46	0
फापर	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
अन्य	0	0	53	0	0	0	53	0
	112		64				176	

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	0	0.26	0	0.6	7	0.8	0	0	7	५।६०
गोरु	0	0.26	2	0.6	18	0.8	0	0	20	१५।६०
भैसी	0	0.37	0	0.83	0	1.1	0	0	0	०।००
राँगो	0	0.37	0	0.83	0	1.1	0	0	0	०।००
बाख्रा	23	0	26	0.05	83	0.1	0	0	132	९।६०
खसी/बोका	0	0	5	0.05	21	0.1	0	0	26	२।३५
सुँगुर/बुँगुर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	०।००
हाँस/बुखुरा	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	56	०।००
	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	०।००
										३३.१५

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	४
३-६ महिना सम्म	१
६-९ महिना सम्म	५
९-१२ महिना सम्म	६
	१६

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	४००००
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	३२५०००
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	२५०००
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	१७५०००
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	०
भैसी/गाई/बाख्रा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	१३६०००
अन्य - मुस्ताङमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	१२३७०००
विदेश वा स्वदेशवाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	०
	१९३८०००

कृषि औजार उपकरणको विवरण			
कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	४	५	६०००
गाडा	०		०
ट्रयाक्टर	०		०
थ्रेसर	०		०
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	०		०
कोदालो	१९	७	५७००
डोका	१५	३	३०००
भकारी	०		०
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस)	०		०

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : मध्यम
गा.वि.स.: माफा

जिल्ला : मुस्ताङ

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	4	0.5	2	2	0	4	0	2	0.22
Youth (10-15) yrs.	6	0.8	6	0	4	2	0	4.8	0.53
Adult (16-59) yrs.	15	1	10	5	12	0	3	15	1.67
Aged (above 60 yrs)	2	0.9	0	2	2	0	0	1.8	0.20
								23.6	2.6222
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	3	0.5	2	1	0	3	0	1.5	0.17
Youth (10-15) yrs.	5	0.75	5	0	5	0	0	3.75	0.42
Adult (16-59) yrs.	21	0.8	15	6	18	0	3	16.8	1.87
Aged (above 60 yrs)	2	0.7	0	2	2	0	0	1.4	0.16
								23.45	2.6056
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	7		0	0	0	0	0	3.5	0.39
Youth (10-15) yrs.	11		0	0	9	0	0	8.55	0.95
Adult (16-59) yrs.	36		0	0	30	0	0	31.8	3.53
Aged (above 60 yrs)	4		0	0	4	0	0	3.2	0.36
	58				43			47.05	5.23

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान/जौ	17	0	0	0	0	0	17	0
गहरुँ	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
मकै	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
तोरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
आलु	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
दलहन	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
तरकारी	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
उवा	24	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
फापर	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
अन्य	0	0	82.67	0	0	0	82.67	0
							184.7	

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	0	0.26	0	0.6	19	0.8	0		19	15.20
गोरु	0	0.26	0	0.6	11	0.8	0		11	8.80
भैँसी	0	0.37	0	0.83	0	1.1	0		0	0.00
राँगो	0	0.37	0	0.83	0	1.1	0		0	0.00
वाखा	10	#REF!	15	0.05	32	0.1	0		57	#REF!
खसी/बोका	0	#REF!	6	0.05	2	0.1	0		8	#REF!
सुँगुर/बंगुर	0	#REF!	0	####	0	####	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	3	#REF!	6	####	15	####	0		24	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	####	0	####	0		0	#REF!
										33.15

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	1
३-६ महिना सम्म	1
६-९ महिना सम्म	2
९-१२ महिना सम्म	5
	9

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्री (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	680000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	160000
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	2500000
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	20000
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	75000
भैँसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	0
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	3015000
विदेश वा स्वदेशवाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	0
	6450000

कृषि औजार उपकरणको विवरण			
कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	2		3000
गाडा	0		0
ट्रयाक्टर	0		0
थ्रेसर	0		0
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	0		0
कोदालो	8		2400
डोका	5		1000
भकारी	0		0
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस)	0		0

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : ठूलो
गा.वि.स.: माफा

जिल्ला : मुस्ताङ

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Youth (10-15) yrs.	2	0.8	2	0	1	0	1	1.6	0.53
Adult (16-59) yrs.	6	1	5	1	5	0	1	6	2.00
Aged (above 60 yrs)	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
								7.6	2.5333
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Youth (10-15) yrs.	0	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Adult (16-59) yrs.	5	0.8	2	3	4	0	1	4	1.33
Aged (above 60 yrs)	1	0.7	0	1	1	0	0	0.7	0.23
								4.7	1.5667
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Youth (10-15) yrs.	2		0	0	1	0	0	1.6	0.53
Adult (16-59) yrs.	11		0	0	9	0	0	10	3.33
Aged (above 60 yrs)	1		0	0	1	0	0	0.7	0.23
	14				11			12.3	4.10

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान/जौ	2	0	5	0	0	0	7	0
गहरँ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
मकै	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
तोरी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
आलु	3.33	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	0
दलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तरकारी	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
उवा	18	0	15	0	0	0	33	0
फापर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
अन्य	0	0	41.34	0	0	0	41.34	0
							94.67	

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	1	0.26	5	0.6	3	0.8	0		0	5.66
गोरु	1	0.26	0	0.6	9	0.8	0		0	7.46
भैसी	0	0.37	0	0.8	0	1.1	0		0	0.00
राँगो	0	0.37	0	0.8	0	1.1	0		0	0.00
वाखा	0	#REF!	25	0.1	36	0.1	0		0	#REF!
खसी/बोका	0	#REF!	3	0.1	3	0.1	0		0	#REF!
सुँगुर/बंगुर	0	#REF!	0	###	0	####	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बखुरा	0	#REF!	0	###	18	####	0		0	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	###	0	####	0		0	#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	1
३-६ महिना सम्म	0
६-९ महिना सम्म	1
९-१२ महिना सम्म	1
	3

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्री (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	20000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	25000
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	0
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	0
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	0
भैसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	0
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	3085000
विदेश वा स्वदेशबाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	0
	3130000

कृषि औजार उपकरणको विवरण			
कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	2	5	3000
गाडा	0		0
ट्रयाक्टर	0		0
थ्रेसर	0		0
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	0		0
कोदालो	20	10	6000
डोका	15	2	3000
भकारी	0		0
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोस)	0		0

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : सर्वे

जिल्ला : गुल्मी

गा.वि.स.: आँपचौर

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	31	0.5	22	9	0	21	10	15.5	0.50
Youth (10-15) yrs.	16	0.8	16	0	3	13	0	12.8	0.41
Adult (16-59) yrs.	74	1	72	2	23	2	49	74	2.39
Aged (above 60 yrs)	9	0.9	7	2	9	0	0	8.1	0.26
								110.4	3.56
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	22	0.5	10	12	0	13	9	11	0.35
Youth (10-15) yrs.	14	0.75	14	0	6	8	0	10.5	0.34
Adult (16-59) yrs.	66	0.9	53	13	46	0	20	59.4	1.92
Aged (above 60 yrs)	9	0.7	0	9	9	0	0	6.3	0.20
								87.2	2.81
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	53		0	0	0	0	0	26.5	0.85
Youth (10-15) yrs.	30		0	0	9	0	0	23.3	0.75
Adult (16-59) yrs.	140		0	0	69	0	0	133.4	4.30
Aged (above 60 yrs)	18		0	0	18	0	0	14.4	0.46
	241				96			197.6	6.37

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	१०४	४	०	०	०	०	१०४	४
गहुँ	४४१५	०	३१	०	०	०	७५१५	०
मकै	५८	०	४७१५	३२	०	०	१०५१५	३२
कोदो	०	०	४	१५	०	०	४	१५
तोरी	३११५	०	२८	८	०	०	५९१५	८
आलु	१	०	०	०	०	०	१	०
दलहन	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
तेलहन	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
तरकारी	२	०	३	०	०	०	५	०
कफि	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
	०	०	०	०	०	११४१५	०	११५
	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०
	०	०	०	०	०	३	०	३
	२४१						३५४१५	१७७

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	5	0.26	0	0.6	9	0.8	0		14	8.50
गोरु	1	0.26	1	0.6	22	0.8	0		24	18.46
भैसी	17	0.37	18	0.83	44	1.1	0		79	69.63
राँगो	2	0.37	0	0.83	3	1.1	0		5	4.04
वाखा	36	#REF!	14	0.05	47	0.1	0		97	#REF!
खसी/बोका	1	#REF!	10	0.05	9	0.1	0		20	#REF!
सुँगुर/बुँगुर	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	30	#REF!	0		30	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	2	#REF!	0		2	#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	8
३-६ महिना सम्म	10
६-९ महिना सम्म	5
९-१२ महिना सम्म	8
	31

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	447000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	60000
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	30000
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	153000
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	0
भैसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	167000
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	840
विदेश वा स्वदेशवाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	2315000
	3172840

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	२६	२०००	५	५२०००
गाडा	०			०
ट्रयाक्टर	०			०
थ्रेसर	०			०
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	०			०
कोदालो	१२३	४००	१०	४९२००
डोका	१३१	२००	२	२६२००
भकारी	०			०
हसिया	१४२	२००	७	२८४००
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)	०			०

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : सानो

जिल्ला : जुम्ली

जा.वि.स.: आँपचौर

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	13	0.5	9	4	0	7	6	6.5	0.34
Youth (10-15) yrs.	11	0.8	11	0	2	9	0	8.8	0.46
Adult (16-59) yrs.	40	1	38	2	11	1	28	40	2.11
Aged (above 60 yrs)	5	0.9	4	1	5	0	0	4.5	0.24
								59.8	3.1474
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	9	0.5	3	6	0	6	3	4.5	0.24
Youth (10-15) yrs.	8	0.75	8	0	0	8	0	6	0.32
Adult (16-59) yrs.	37	0.9	26	11	28	0	9	33.3	1.75
Aged (above 60 yrs)	5	0.7	0	5	5	0	0	3.5	0.18
								47.3	2.4895
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	22		0	0	0	13	9	11	0.58
Youth (10-15) yrs.	19		0	0	2	17	0	14.8	0.78
Adult (16-59) yrs.	77		0	0	39	1	37	73.3	3.86
Aged (above 60 yrs)	10		0	0	10	0	0	8	0.42
	128				51			107.1	5.64

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
गहुँ	3.5	0	26	0	0	0	29.5	0
मकै	0	0	30.5	16	0	0	30.5	16
कोदो	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
तोरी	1.5	0	21	3	0	0	22.5	3
आलु	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
दलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तेलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तरकारी	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
कफि	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	49.5	0	49.5
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
							87.5	83.5

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	5	0.26	0	0.6	4	0.8	0		9	4.50
गोरु	1	0.26	0	0.6	11	0.8	0		12	9.06
भैसी	11	0.37	9	0.83	20	1.1	0		40	33.54
राँगो	2	0.37	0	0.83	1	1.1	0		3	1.84
वाखा	23	#REF!	8	0.05	35	0.1	0		66	#REF!
खसी/बोका	1	#REF!	7	0.05	7	0.1	0		15	#REF!
सुँगुर/बुँगुर	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	30	#REF!	0		30	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	8
३-६ महिना सम्म	8
६-९ महिना सम्म	2
९-१२ महिना सम्म	1
	19

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	135000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	60000
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	0
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	109000
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	0
भैसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	102000
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	840
विदेश वा स्वदेशवाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	1380000
	3172840

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	१३	२०००	५	२६०००
गाडा	०			०
ट्रयाक्टर	०			०
थ्रेसर	०			०
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	०			०
कोदालो	६०	४००	१०	२४०००
डोका	६५	२००	२	१३०००
भकारी	०			०
हसिया	७३	२००	७	१४६००
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)	०			०

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : मध्यम

जिल्ला : गुल्मी

जा.वि.स.: आँपचौर

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	11	0.5	6	5	0	7	4	5.5	0.55
Youth (10-15) yrs.	4	0.8	4	0	0	4	0	3.2	0.32
Adult (16-59) yrs.	30	1	30	0	9	1	20	30	3.00
Aged (above 60 yrs)	3	0.9	2	1	3	0	0	2.7	0.27
								41.4	4.14
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	12	0.5	6	6	0	6	6	6	0.60
Youth (10-15) yrs.	3	0.75	3	0	3	0	0	2.25	0.23
Adult (16-59) yrs.	26	0.9	24	2	15	0	11	23.4	2.34
Aged (above 60 yrs)	3	0.7	0	3	3	0	0	2.1	0.21
								33.75	3.375
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	23		0	0	0	0	0	11.5	1.15
Youth (10-15) yrs.	7		0	0	3	0	0	5.45	0.55
Adult (16-59) yrs.	56		0	0	24	0	0	53.4	5.34
Aged (above 60 yrs)	6		0	0	6	0	0	4.8	0.48
	92				33			75.15	7.52

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	55	4	0	0	0	0	55	4
गहुँ	27	0	5	0	0	0	32	0
मकै	42	0	17	16	0	0	59	16
कोदो	0	0	4	3	0	0	4	3
तोरी	19	0	7	5	0	0	26	5
आलु	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
दलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तेलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तरकारी	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
कफि	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	65
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							178	93

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	0	0.26	0	0.6	5	0.8	0		0	4.00
गोरु	0	0.26	1	0.6	9	0.8	0		0	7.80
भैसी	6	0.37	8	0.83	19	1.1	0		0	29.76
राँगो	0	0.37	0	0.83	1	1.1	0		0	1.10
वाखा	12	#REF!	6	0.05	10	0.1	0		0	#REF!
खसी/बोका	0	#REF!	3	0.05	2	0.1	0		0	#REF!
सुँगुर/बंगुर	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	2	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	0
३-६ महिना सम्म	2
६-९ महिना सम्म	3
९-१२ महिना सम्म	5
	10

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	217000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	0
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	0
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	44000
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	0
भैसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	65000
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	0
विदेश वा स्वदेशवाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	935000
	1261000

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	10	2000	5	20000
गाडा	0			0
ट्रयाक्टर	0			0
थ्रेसर	0			0
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	0			0
कोदालो	51	400	10	20400
डोका	52	200	2	10400
भकारी	0			0
हसिया	52	200	7	10400
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)	0			0

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : ठूलो

जिल्ला : गुल्मी

गा.वि.स.: आँपचौर

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	7	0.5	7	0	0	7	0	3.5	1.75
Youth (10-15) yrs.	1	0.8	1	0	1	0	0	0.8	0.40
Adult (16-59) yrs.	4	1	4	0	3	0	1	4	2.00
Aged (above 60 yrs)	1	0.9	1	0	1	0	0	0.9	0.45
								9.2	4.6
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	1	0.5	1	0	0	1	0	0.5	0.25
Youth (10-15) yrs.	3	0.75	3	0	3	0	0	2.25	1.13
Adult (16-59) yrs.	3	0.9	3	0	3	0	0	2.7	1.35
Aged (above 60 yrs)	1	0.7	0	1	1	0	0	0.7	0.35
								6.15	3.075
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	8		0	0	0	0	0	4	2.00
Youth (10-15) yrs.	4		0	0	4	0	0	3.05	1.53
Adult (16-59) yrs.	7		0	0	6	0	0	6.7	3.35
Aged (above 60 yrs)	2		0	0	2	0	0	1.6	0.80
	21				12			15.35	7.68

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	45	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
गहुँ	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
मकै	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
कोदो	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तोरी	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
आलु	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
दलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तेलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तरकारी	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
कफि	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							89	

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	0	0.26	0	0.6	0	0.8	0		0	0.00
गोरु	0	0.26	0	0.6	2	0.8	0		0	1.60
भैसी	0	0.37	1	0.83	5	1.1	0		0	6.33
राँगो	0	0.37	0	0.83	1	1.1	0		0	1.10
वाखा	1	#REF!	0	0.05	2	0.1	0		0	#REF!
खसी/बोका	0	#REF!	0	0.05	0	0.1	0		0	#REF!
सुँगुर/बुँगुर	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	0
३-६ महिना सम्म	0
६-९ महिना सम्म	0
९-१२ महिना सम्म	2
	2

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्री (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	95000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	0
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	30000
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	0
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	0
भैसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	0
अन्य - मुस्ताङमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	0
विदेश वा स्वदेशवाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	0
	1261000

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	3	2000	5	6000
गाडा	0			0
ट्रयाक्टर	0			0
थ्रेसर	0			0
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	0			0
कोदालो	12	400	10	4800
डोका	14	200	2	2800
भकारी	0			0
हसिया	17	200	7	3400
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)	0			0

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : सबै

जिल्ला : रुपन्देही

गा.वि.स.: विष्णुपुरा

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	21	0.5	22	9	0	21	10	10.5	0.40
Youth (10-15) yrs.	9	0.8	16	0	3	13	0	7.2	0.28
Adult (16-59) yrs.	55	1	72	2	23	2	49	55	2.12
Aged (above 60 yrs)	4	0.9	7	2	9	0	0	3.6	0.14
								76.3	2.9346
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	18	0.5	10	12	0	13	9	9	0.35
Youth (10-15) yrs.	11	0.75	14	0	6	8	0	8.25	0.32
Adult (16-59) yrs.	53	0.9	53	13	46	0	20	47.7	1.83
Aged (above 60 yrs)	7	0.7	0	9	9	0	0	4.9	0.19
								69.9	2.6865
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	39		0	0	0	34	19	19.5	0.75
Youth (10-15) yrs.	20		0	0	9	21	0	15.5	0.59
Adult (16-59) yrs.	108		0	0	69	2	69	103	3.95
Aged (above 60 yrs)	11		0	0	18	0	0	8.5	0.33
	178				96			146	5.62

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	1366	0	0	0	0	0	1366	0
गहुँ	887	0	0	0	0	0	887	0
मकै	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
कोदो	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तोरी	440	0	0	0	0	0	440	0
आलु	43	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
दलहन	107	0	0	0	0	0	107	0
तेलहन	23	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
तरकारी	51	0	0	0	0	0	51	0
कफि	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							2939	0

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	0.26	0	0.6	6	0.8	0		0	5.06	0.00
गोरु	0.26	0	0.6	46	0.8	0		0	36.80	1.60
भैसी	0.37	8	0.83	37	1.1	0		0	49.93	6.33
राँगो	0.37	0	0.83	2	1.1	0		0	2.20	1.10
वाखा	#REF!	2	0.05	27	0.1	0		0	#REF!	#REF!
खसी/बोका	#REF!	12	0.05	11	0.1	0		0	#REF!	#REF!
सुँगुर/बंगुर	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	#REF!	6	#REF!	5	#REF!	0		0	#REF!	#REF!
	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!	#REF!
									#REF!	#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	०
३-६ महिना सम्म	२
६-९ महिना सम्म	५
९-१२ महिना सम्म	१९
	२६

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्री (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	४४७०००
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	६००००
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	३००००
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	१५३०००
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	०
भैसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	१६७०००
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	८४०
विदेश वा स्वदेशबाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	२३१५०००
	1261000

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	26	2000	5	52000
गाडा	0			0
ट्रयाक्टर	0			0
थ्रेसर	0			0
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	0			0
कोदालो	123	400	10	49200
डोका	131	200	2	26200
भकारी	0			0
हसिया	142	200	7	28400
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)	0			0

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : सानो

जिल्ला : रुपन्देही

गा.वि.स.: विष्णुपुरा

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	2	0.5	2	0	0	2	0	1	0.20
Youth (10-15) yrs.	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Adult (16-59) yrs.	9	1	7	2	9	0	0	9	1.80
Aged (above 60 yrs)	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
								10	2
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	4	0.5	3	1	0	3	1	2	0.40
Youth (10-15) yrs.	1	0.75	1	0	0	1	0	0.75	0.15
Adult (16-59) yrs.	9	0.9	6	3	9	0	0	8.1	1.62
Aged (above 60 yrs)	0	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
								10.85	2.17
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	6				0			3	0.60
Youth (10-15) yrs.	1				0			0.75	0.15
Adult (16-59) yrs.	18				18			17.1	3.42
Aged (above 60 yrs)	0				0			0	0.00
	25				18			20.85	4.17

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	44	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
गहुँ	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
मकै	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
कोदो	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तोरी	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
आलु	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
दलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तेलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तरकारी	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
कफि	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							82	

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	0	0.26	0	0.6	1	0.8	0		1	0.80
गोरु	0	0.26	0	0.6	6	0.8	0		6	4.80
भैँसी	0	0.37	0	0.83	2	1.1	0		2	2.20
राँगो	0	0.37	0	0.83	0	1.1	0		0	0.00
वाखा	2	#REF!	2	0.05	2	0.1	0		6	#REF!
खसी/बोका	0	#REF!	3	0.05	0	0.1	0		3	#REF!
सुँगुर/बंगुर	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	०
३-६ महिना सम्म	२
६-९ महिना सम्म	२
९-१२ महिना सम्म	१
	५

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	27000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	0
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	90000
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	65000
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	0
भैँसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	5000
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	0
विदेश वा स्वदेशबाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	0
	1261000

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	3	2000	5	6000
गाडा	0	25000	10	0
ट्रयाक्टर	0			0
थ्रेसर	0			0
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	0			0
कोदालो	10	400	10	4000
डोका	0	200	2	0
भकारी	4	1500	10	6000
हसिया	12	200	7	2400
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)	0			0

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : सानो (B)

जिल्ला : रुपन्देही

गा.वि.स.: विष्णुपुरा

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	8	0.5	2	6	0	1	7	4	0.57
Youth (10-15) yrs.	2	0.8	2	0	0	2	0	1.6	0.23
Adult (16-59) yrs.	16	1	14	2	13	0	3	16	2.29
Aged (above 60 yrs)	3	0.9	0	3	3	0	0	2.7	0.39
								24.3	3.471
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	4	0.5	1	3	0	0	4	2	0.29
Youth (10-15) yrs.	2	0.75	2	0	0	2	0	1.5	0.21
Adult (16-59) yrs.	16	0.9	12	4	15	1	0	14.4	2.06
Aged (above 60 yrs)	4	0.7	0	3	4	0	0	2.8	0.40
								20.7	2.957
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	12				0	1	11	6	0.86
Youth (10-15) yrs.	4				0	4	0	3.1	0.44
Adult (16-59) yrs.	32				28	1	3	30.4	4.34
Aged (above 60 yrs)	7				7	0	0	5.5	0.79
	55				35	6	14	45	6.43

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	162	0	0	0	0	0	162	0
गहुँ	132	0	0	0	0	0	132	0
मकै	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
कोदो	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तोरी	117	0	0	0	0	0	117	0
आलु	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
दलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तेलहन	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तरकारी	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
कफि	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							417	

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	0	0.26	0	0.6	2	0.8	0		0	1.60
गोरु	0	0.26	0	0.6	12	0.8	0		0	9.60
भैँसी	1	0.37	2	0.83	9	1.1	0		0	11.93
राँगो	0	0.37	0	0.83	1	1.1	0		0	1.10
वाखा	6	#REF!	0	0.05	10	0.1	0		0	#REF!
खसी/बोका	0	#REF!	4	0.05	4	0.1	0		0	#REF!
सुँगुर/बंगुर	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	०
३-६ महिना सम्म	०
६-९ महिना सम्म	३
९-१२ महिना सम्म	४
	७

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	105000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	0
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	0
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	180000
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	0
भैँसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	15000
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	0
विदेश वा स्वदेशवाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	0
	300000

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	6	2000	5	12000
गाडा	0	25000	10	0
ट्रयाक्टर	0			0
थ्रेसर	0			0
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	0			0
कोदालो	25	400	10	10000
डोका	0	200	2	0
भकारी	11	1500	10	16500
हसिया	30	200	7	6000
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)	0			0

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : सानो (C)

जिल्ला : रुपन्देही

गा.वि.स.: विष्णुपुरा

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	8	0.5	4	4	0	3	5	4	0.57
Youth (10-15) yrs.	2	0.8	2	0	0	2	0	1.6	0.23
Adult (16-59) yrs.	14	1	14	0	13	0	1	14	2.00
Aged (above 60 yrs)	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
								19.6	2.8
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	5	0.5	1	4	0	1	4	2.5	0.36
Youth (10-15) yrs.	3	0.75	3	0	0	3	0	2.25	0.32
Adult (16-59) yrs.	13	0.9	10	3	13	0	0	11.7	1.67
Aged (above 60 yrs)	2	0.7	0	2	2	0	0	1.4	0.20
								17.9	2.55
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	13				0	4	9	6.5	0.93
Youth (10-15) yrs.	5				0	5	0	3.85	0.55
Adult (16-59) yrs.	27				26	0	1	25.7	3.67
Aged (above 60 yrs)	2				2	0	0	1.4	0.20
	47				28			37.5	5.35

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	350	0	0	0	0	0	350	0
गहुँ	200	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
मकै	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
कोदो	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तोरी	140	0	0	0	0	0	140	0
आलु	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
दलहन	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
तेलहन	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
तरकारी	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
कफि	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							748	

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	0	0.26	0	0.6	1	0.8	0		1	0.80
गोरु	0	0.26	0	0.6	16	0.8	0		16	12.80
भैसी	2	0.37	0	0.83	13	1.1	0		15	15.04
राँगो	0	0.37	0	0.83	1	1.1	0		1	1.10
वाखा	1	#REF!	0	0.05	10	0.1	0		11	#REF!
खसी/बोका	3	#REF!	5	0.05	5	0.1	0		13	#REF!
सुँगुर/बंगुर	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	2	#REF!	6	#REF!	5	#REF!	0		13	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	०
३-६ महिना सम्म	०
६-९ महिना सम्म	०
९-१२ महिना सम्म	७
	७

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	358000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	30000
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	0
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	74000
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	0
भैँसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	15000
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	0
विदेश वा स्वदेशबाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	0
	477000

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	8	2000	5	16000
गाडा	1	25000	10	25000
ट्रयाक्टर	0			0
थ्रेसर	0			0
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	0			0
कोदालो	25	400	10	10000
डोका	0	200	2	0
भकारी	21	1500	10	31500
हसिया	34	200	7	6800
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)	0			0

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

१. कृषक समूह : मध्यम

जिल्ला : रुपन्देही

गा.वि.स.: विष्णुपुरा

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	3	0.5	3	0	0	3	0	1.5	0.25
Youth (10-15) yrs.	5	0.8	5	0	1	4	0	4	0.67
Adult (16-59) yrs.	13	1	13	0	10	0	3	13	2.17
Aged (above 60 yrs)	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
								18.5	3.0833
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	5	0.5	2	3	0	2	3	2.5	0.42
Youth (10-15) yrs.	5	0.75	5	0	1	4	0	3.75	0.63
Adult (16-59) yrs.	11	0.9	6	5	10	0	1	9.9	1.65
Aged (above 60 yrs)	1	0.7	0	1	1	0	0	0.7	0.12
								16.9	2.8083
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Illit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	8				0			4	0.67
Youth (10-15) yrs.	10				2			7.75	1.29
Adult (16-59) yrs.	24				20			22.9	3.82
Aged (above 60 yrs)	1				1			0.7	0.12
	43				23			35.4	5.89

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	490	0	0	0	0	0	490	0
गहुँ	290	0	0	0	0	0	290	0
मकै	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
कोदो	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
तोरी	110	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
आलु	35	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
दलहन	65	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
तेलहन	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
तरकारी	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
कफि	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							1030	

Livestocks										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई	1	0.26	0	0.6	2	0.8	0		0	1.86
गोरु	0	0.26	0	0.6	12	0.8	0		0	9.60
भैँसी	4	0.37	6	0.83	9	1.1	0		0	16.36
राँगो	0	0.37	0	0.83	0	1.1	0		0	0.00
वाखा	0	#REF!	0	0.05	2	0.1	0		0	#REF!
खसी/बोका	0	#REF!	0	0.05	2	0.1	0		0	#REF!
सुँगुर/बंगुर	0	#REF!	0	#####	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा	0	#REF!	0	#####	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
	0	#REF!	0	#####	0	#REF!	0		0	#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	०
३-६ महिना सम्म	०
६-९ महिना सम्म	०
९-१२ महिना सम्म	६
	६

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	823000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	490000
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	0
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	12000
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	0
भैँसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	10000
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	0
विदेश वा स्वदेशबाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	0
	1335000

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो	7	2000	5	14000
गाडा	0	25000	10	0
ट्रयाक्टर	1			0
थ्रेसर	1			0
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	0			0
कोदालो	35	400	10	14000
डोका	0	200	2	0
भकारी	34	1500	10	51000
हसिया	42	200	7	8400
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)	0			0

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन

२९. घर मुलीको नाम : राम धनी कुर्मी (ठूलो)

जिल्ला : रुपन्देही

गा.वि.स.: विष्णुपुरा

वडा नं. : ९

Stage (I)	Male							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Ilit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)		0.5						0	0.00
Youth (10-15) yrs.		0.8						0	0.00
Adult (16-59) yrs.	4	1	4		2	1	1	4	4.00
Aged (above 60 yrs)	1	0.9		1				0.9	0.90
								4.9	4.9
Stage (I)	Female							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Ilit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)		0.5						0	0.00
Youth (10-15) yrs.		0.75						0	0.00
Adult (16-59) yrs.	4	0.9	3	1	3	1		3.6	3.60
Aged (above 60 yrs)		0.7						0	0.00
								3.6	3.6
Stage (I)	Total							No.*Cu	(No.*Cu)/ house hold
	No.	CU	Lit.	Ilit.	Major Occupation				
					Agri	Study	Others		
Children (0-9 yrs)	0							0	0.00
Youth (10-15) yrs.	0							0	0.00
Adult (16-59) yrs.	8				5			7.6	7.60
Aged (above 60 yrs)	1							0.9	0.90
	9				5			8.5	8.50

बाली	खेत		पाखो		खरबारी		जम्मा	
	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित	सिंचित	असिंचित
धान	320							
गहुँ	240							
मकै	2							
कोदो								
तोरी	60							
आलु								
दलहन								
तेलहन								
तरकारी	40							
कफि								
	662							

Livestock										
विवरण	साना		मझौला		वयस्क		बुढा		जम्मा	
	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU	संख्या	LSU
गाई		0.26		0.6		0.8				0.00
गोरु		0.26		0.6		0.8				0.00
भैसी		0.37		0.83	4	1.1				4.40
राँगो		0.37		0.83		1.1				0.00
वाखा		#REF!		0.05	3	0.1				#REF!
खसी/बोका		#REF!		0.05		0.1				#REF!
सुँगुर/बंगुर		#REF!		#REF!		#REF!				#REF!
हाँस/बुखुरा		#REF!		#REF!		#REF!				#REF!
		#REF!		#REF!		#REF!				#REF!
										#REF!

Food Sufficiency	
खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	संख्या
३ महिना भन्दा कम	०
३-६ महिना सम्म	०
६-९ महिना सम्म	०
९-१२ महिना सम्म	१
	१

आम्दानी र श्रोत	
विवरण	रकम रु.
उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)	800000
धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी	100000
उद्योग घन्था वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।	
ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।	
सरकारी पेन्सन ।	
भैसी/गाई/वाखा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)	
अन्य - मुस्ताङ्गमा स्याउबाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)	
विदेश वा स्वदेशवाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।	
	900000

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	अनुमानित मूल्य रु	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य रु
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो		2000	5	0
गाडा				0
ट्याक्टर	1	675000		7E+05
थ्रेसर				0
पानी ताल्ने पम्प/जेनेटर	1	5000		5000
कोदालो		400	10	0
डोका		200	2	0
भकारी				0
हसिया		200	7	0
अन्य (खुलाउनुहोश)				0

Jomsom – Maximum Temperature

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1983	9.8	10	14.8	18.3	22.3	23.2	23.8	23.5	21.8	18.1	13.6	12.9
1984	8.6	12	19.2	20.5	21.3	23.8	23.3	23.7	21.7	18.4	15.1	11.7
1985	9.7	11.9	17.5	18.1	22	23.1	21.7	23.6	21.8	18.3	14.8	11.8
Average 1983-85	9.37	11.30	17.17	18.97	21.87	23.37	22.93	23.60	21.77	18.27	14.50	12.13
2007	11.9	9.5	14.7	19.9	21.7	23.4	22.7	22.5	20.9	18.1	14.3	12.8
2008	9.5	11.2	14.9	18.1	20.4	22.8	22.8	22.3	20.7	17.9	16.9	14.1
2009	14	15.1	15.3	19.5	19.6	22.8	23.7	22.6	21.4	17.9	14.6	12.3
Average 2007-09	11.80	11.93	14.97	19.17	20.57	23.00	23.07	22.47	21.00	17.97	15.27	13.07

Jomsom – Minimum Temperature

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1983	-6.3	-5.7	0.2	1.8	7.6	10.6	11.7	12.1	10.7	4.8	-0.4	-3.8
1984	-4.6	-4	1.4	6.3	7.9	11.7	13	12.3	11.3	5	1.3	-3.4
1985	-4.8	-1.9	2.6	4.9	7.9	11	8.5	12.1	10.8	7	0.9	-3.7
Average 1983-85	-5.23	-3.87	1.40	4.33	7.80	11.10	11.07	12.17	10.93	5.60	0.60	-3.63
2007	-1.3	-1.5	2.2	5.8	8.2	12.9	14	13.8	12	6.4	1.2	-1.5
2008	-0.5	-1.5	1.8	3.8	6.8	12.8	13.7	13.3	9.8	4	1.7	-0.4
2009	-0.6	-0.3	1	5.3	7.2	10.9	13.6	13.4	10.6	4.4	0.7	-1.7
Average 2007-09	-0.80	-1.10	1.67	4.97	7.40	12.20	13.77	13.50	10.80	4.93	1.20	-1.20

Rainfall (mm) for JOMSOM

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANTOT	MNTOT
1983	1.3	7.8	17.7	39	51.9	32.4	38.3	12.2	75.3	86.8	0	1.5	364.2	158.2
1984	1	2	11.5	2.5	0	16.2	13.1	0	41	0	0	1	88.3	70.3
1985	9	0	4.3	8	21	12.2	52.5	2.6	38.7	155.2	2	5	310.5	106
Average 1983-85	3.8	3.3	11.2	16.5	24.3	20.3	34.6	4.9	51.7	80.7	0.7	2.5	254.3	111.5
2007	0.5	45	39	8	5.9	15	81.4	45.6	68.5	0	3	0.1	312	210.5
2008	3	10	41.3	10	17.2	21.6	36.9	41.8	106.4	0	0	0	288.2	206.7
2009	0	0	27.3	28.8	53.5	9.6	32.8	55.3	22.8	84.8	6.6	0	321.5	120.5
Average 2007-09	1.2	18.3	35.9	15.6	25.5	15.4	50.4	47.6	65.9	28.3	3.2	0.0	307.2	179.2

Musikot– Maximum Temperature

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	15.3	16.3	21	26.3	27.1	26.9	25.3	26.2	25.3	23.4	19.7	16.7
2008	14.9	17.1	23.5	26.4	25.7	25.5	25.7	26.3	26.3	23.7	20.7	17.3
2009	17.9	20.8	23.8	28.1	27	28.5	27.5	DNA	26	23.1	19.7	16.7
Average 2007-09	16.03	18.07	22.77	26.93	26.60	26.97	26.17	26.25	25.87	23.40	20.03	16.90

Musikot– Minimum Temperature

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	4.2	5.2	8.9	13.4	15.9	18.3	18.3	18.5	17.2	13.7	8.7	5.2
2008	4.4	4.9	10.1	13.1	14.3	18	18.9	18.6	16.9	13.1	9.5	7.1
2009	6.2	8.3	10.1	14.8	15.2	17.2	18.9	18.3	16.9	13	9.2	6.2
Average 2007-09	4.93	6.13	9.70	13.77	15.13	17.83	18.70	18.47	17.00	13.27	9.13	6.17

Rainfall (mm) for Musikot

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANTOT	MNTOT
1983	23.6	2.4	26.8	41.4	262.5	137.4	480.9	402.6	739.5	195.8	0	32.9	2345.8	1760.4
1984	25.6	19.2	0	42.6	198.8	362.2	818.2	376.1	244.8	7.5	20	14.6	2129.6	1801.3
1985	35.7	0	17.6	18	211.4	357.8	459.4	369.7	299.4	138.3	0	60.4	1967.7	1486.3
Average 1983-85	28.3	7.2	14.8	34	224.2	285.8	586.2	382.8	427.9	113.9	6.67	36	2147.7	1682.7
2007	0	126.4	55.2	183	261.4	581.8	762.5	410.4	523.7	60.4	0	0	2964.8	2278.4
2008	25.4	5.2	25.4	20.2	277.4	724	373	643.2	289.2	0	0	10.2	2393.2	2029.4
2009	10.2	5.2	5	0	523.4	244.2	814.8	638.4	112.8	120.8	0	0	2474.8	1810.2
Average 2007-09	11.9	45.6	28.5	67.7	354.1	516.7	650.1	564	308.6	60.4	0	3.4	2610.9	2039.3

Bhairawa Maximum Temperature

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1983	19.7	25.1	31.4	33.9	34.8	37.7	33.8	33.9	32.6	32	29.7	24.1
1984	22	24.6	32.3	37.9	36.3	33.2	32	34.1	31.8	32.8	29.2	23.9
1985	22.5	25.8	33.7	37.6	36.1	35.8	31.7	33.9	31.9	31.2	28.9	24.3
Average 1983-85	21.40	25.17	32.47	36.47	35.73	35.57	32.50	33.97	32.10	32.00	29.27	24.10
2007	21	24.1	29.5	35.8	37.3	36	32.1	34	32.8	32.6	29.8	24.1
2008	22	24.4	31.7	36.7	36.4	33.3	33.2	33.7	34.6	32.8	29.8	23.7
2009	21.9	28.1	32.8	37.9	36.7	37.1	34.9	33.5	34.9	32.7	28.7	24.4
Average 2007-09	21.63	25.53	31.33	36.80	36.80	35.47	33.40	33.73	34.10	32.70	29.43	24.07

Bhairawa Minimum Temperature

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1983	8.0	8.3	13.4	18.4	22.5	25.5	25.9	26.3	25.0	20.8	14.0	9.2
1984	7.7	9.4	14.8	20.4	25.7	25.6	25.9	26.3	24.1	21.0	12.8	10.2
1985	9.4	9.8	15.7	20.5	24.2	25.7	25.5	26.4	24.7	21.2	14.1	11.4
Average 1983-85	8.4	9.2	14.6	19.8	24.1	25.6	25.8	26.3	24.6	21.0	13.6	10.3
2007	7.6	12.4	14.3	21.0	23.8	26.4	26.0	26.1	24.6	21.6	15.2	9.7
2008	9.1	9.3	15.7	20.4	23.7	25.6	26.3	26.0	24.9	20.0	14.7	12.4
2009	10.6	10.3	14.3	20.9	23.1	25.5	26.3	25.2	24.3	19.5	13.6	9.3
Average 2007-09	9.1	10.7	14.8	20.8	23.5	25.8	26.2	25.8	24.6	20.4	14.5	10.5

Rainfall (mm) for BHAIRHAWA AIRPORT

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANTOT	MNTOT
1983	20.6	0.2	10.7	33.1	126.0	78.2	558.2	277.6	229.6	148.7	0.0	29.7	1512.6	1143.6
1984	5.2	2.0	2.1	6.4	64.5	940.9	609.9	254.9	314.3	38.8	0.0	0.7	2239.7	2120.0
1985	12.0	5.3	0.0	13.8	51.0	148.0	389.0	233.7	467.6	182.2	0.0	36.6	1539.2	1238.3
1983-85 Average	12.6	2.5	4.3	17.8	80.5	389.0	519.0	255.4	337.2	123.2	0.0	22.3	1763.8	1500.6
2007	0.0	106.3	37.6	54.1	32.9	65.0	926.8	262.4	375.7	73.4	0.5	0.0	1934.7	1629.9
2008	6.2	0.0	2.8	26.2	56.5	442.8	564.2	449.9	56.5	64.2	0.0	0.0	1669.3	1513.4
2009	0.0	1.5	16.3	1.8	88.9	124.7	357.4	758.0	70.7	83.7	0.0	0.9	1503.9	1310.8
2007-09 Average	2.1	35.9	18.9	27.4	59.4	210.8	616.1	490.1	167.6	73.8	0.2	0.3	1702.6	1484.7

Cousumer unit equivalents

	Male	Female
Family Members		
Aged	0.90	0.70
Adult	1.00	0.80
Youth	0.80	0.75
Children	0.5	0.50
Permanent Labor	1.00	1.00
Other	1.00	1.00

Note: Aged (above 60 years, Adults) youth.

Man Equivalents (ME)

	Male
Family Members	
Aged	0.50
Adult	1.00
Youth	0.50
Children	0.00
Labor on hire	1.00

Name of Respondents

S.N	Name	Address		Farm size(Ropani)
		VDC	Ward no.	
1	Pemba Dorje	Marpha	9	11.67
2	Karna Bahadur Thakali	Marpha	8	8
3	Lasbu Thakali	Marpha	9	30
4	Dhan Devi Rasali	Marpha	9	15
5	Shuk Bahadur Thapa	Marpha	7	21
6	Til Kumari Pariyar	Marpha	9	5
7	Dhan Kumari B.K.	Marpha	9	18
8	Phalendra Thakali	Marpha	8	14
9	Mangali B.K.	Marpha	9	6
10	Bara Devi Thakali	Marpha	9	17
11	Asha Gurung	Marpha	9	9
12	Bal Bahadru Thakali	Marpha	8	11
13	Aita Bahadur Thakali	Marpha	9	28
14	Susma Tamang Thakali	Marpha	9	9
15	Mahendra Thakali	Marpha	8	13
16	Mohan Thakali	Marpha	8	9
17	Dil Kumari Thakali	Marpha	7	9
18	Kejung Thakali	Marpha	8	9
19	Surya Thakali	Marpha	7	9
20	Laxmi Thakali	Marpha	7	8
21	Bhim Bahadur Thakali	Marpha	7	6

22	Purna kumari Thakali	Marpha	7	9
23	Ash Bahadur Thakali	Marpha	8	18
24	Chandra Bahadur Thakali	Marpha	8	9
25	Mahesh Thakali	Marpha	8	8
26	Maya Thakali	Marpha	8	17
27	Hira Bahadur Thakali	Marpha	7	9
28	Sima Thakali	Marpha	8	7
29	Sita Kharal	Aanpchaaur	8	6
30	Him Lal Bhattraai	Aanpchaaur	7	24
31	Yagya Lal Kharal	Aanpchaaur	7	12
32	Ram Prasad Aryal	Aanpchaaur	7	23
33	Tikaram Aryal	Aanpchaaur	7	17
34	Tek Narayan Kharal	Aanpchaaur	8	3
35	Rameshwar Aryal	Aanpchaaur	7	12
36	Tulsi Bhattraai	Aanpchaaur	9	12
37	Jyoti Prasad Bhattraai	Aanpchaaur	8	4
38	Keshav Bhattraai	Aanpchaaur	9	5
39	Janardan Kharal	Aanpchaaur	7	13
40	Dilaram Kharal	Aanpchaaur	9	5.5
41	Khem Kala Bhattraai	Aanpchaaur	8	1.5
42	Him Lal Kharal	Aanpchaaur	8	3
43	Bina Giri	Aanpchaaur	8	15
44	Ganga Bahadur Khatri	Aanpchaaur	9	4
45	Khageshwar Aryal	Aanpchaaur	9	5
46	Chhabi Kala Bhattraai	Aanpchaaur	9	1.5
47	Ganga B.K.	Aanpchaaur	9	2

48	Sita Sunuwar	Aanpchaur	8	1
49	Lila Chalise	Aanpchaur	8	5
50	Uma Bhattra	Aanpchaur	9	11
51	Tul Bahadur Pariyar	Aanpchaur	9	17
52	Ghanshyam Aryal	Aanpchaur	9	9
53	Gaumaya Pariyar	Aanpchaur	9	2
54	Tek Bahadur Pariyar	Aanpchaur	8	5.5
55	Bal Bahadur B.K	Aanpchaur	9	2
56	Nanda Giri	Aanpchaur	8	1.5
57	Rabilal Kharal	Aanpchaur	9	13
58	Nandaram Aryal	Aanpchaur	8	8
59	Ghanshyam Bhattra	Aanpchaur	9	11
60	Sadabrichha Kodar	Bishnupura	9	25
61	Ram Kamad Lodh	Bishnupura	7	24
62	Nagendar Bhar	Bishnupura	9	9
63	Khaderu Chauhan	Bishnupura	7	40
64	Shree Kanta Kamat	Bishnupura	7	100
65	Sarju Kumar Tharu	Bishnupura	9	20
66	Ram Bhajan Bhar	Bishnupura	9	20
67	Chhotelal Bhar	Bishnupura	9	8
68	Ramapati Bhar	Bishnupura	9	40
69	Shital Prasad Kavar	Bishnupura	9	60
70	Sabarakam Bhagat	Bishnupura	9	20
71	Surya Oli Kurmi	Bishnupura	8	60
72	Buddha Narayan Kurmi Chaudhary	Bishnupura	8	60
73	Chandra Kamal Dev	Bishnupura	8	100

74	Chandra hari dev	Bishnupura	9	60
75	Sarbajit Dev	Bishnupura	8	60
76	Rajendra Kurmi	Bishnupura	8	60
77	Bishnu Prasad Yadav	Bishnupura	8	110
78	Thagohi	Bishnupura	8	5
79	Taulan Lohat	Bishnupura	9	27
80	Ram Dhani Kurmi	Bishnupura	9	320
81	Sanjay Yadav	Bishnupura	9	40
82	Bhelahi Bhar	Bishnupura	7	50
83	Chiwak Lohaniya	Bishnupura	7	10
84	Ram Sabhak Kurmi	Bishnupura	7	30
85	Sabitri Arakh	Bishnupura	7	10

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययनको नेपालीमा सारांश

२७ वर्ष पछि यस बजार अनुसन्धान तथा तथ्याङ्क व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रमले खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन गरेको छ । यस भन्दा अघि २०४०/४२ मा यसै कार्यक्रमको पूर्ण रूप तत्कालीन खाद्य तथा कृषि बजार सेवा विभागको आर्थिक विश्लेषण शाखा बाट राष्ट्रिय खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन गरिएको थियो । देशको उच्च पहाड, मध्य पहाड र तराईको विकास क्षेत्र अनुसार प्रतिनिधित्व हुने गरी २१ जिल्लाका १५०० कृषक परिवार छनौट गरिएको थियो । उनीहरूको परिवार संख्या जग्गा जमीन, जनश्रम एवं पशु संख्या, वाली चक्र एवं उत्पादन सामाग्रीको उपयोग खाद्य आपूर्ति स्थिति जस्ता विविध विषयमा जानकारी लिइएको थियो । त्यसपछि कृषक तहमा यी स्रोत साधनमा के कति फरक पर्‍यो । तुलनात्मक हिसावले पहिले भन्दा अहिलेको परिवार संख्या, जग्गा जमीन एवं पशु पंक्षी विवरण के कस्तो छ । अध्ययन भएको थिएन । यस लामो समयको अन्तरालमा यातायात, शिक्षा, कृषि प्रविधि विकास एवं प्रसार ग्रामीणतहमा संचार सुविधाहरु भैरहेका छन् । यी समष्टिगत प्रयासले गद्दा बजार मुखी खेती प्रणाली सडकको आसपास र बजार केन्द्र वरिपरि निकै भएको देखिन्छ । कृषकहरु व्यवसायी बन्दै गएका देखिन्छन् । कतिपय कृषकहरुले बजार हेरेर कुन बेला उत्पादन गरेर बजार लैजादा वढी भाउ पाउन सकिन्छ, सुचना र अनुभवका आधारमा खेती पातीलाई व्यवसाय मुखी बनाउदै लगेका छन् ।

समयको अन्तराल संगै स्रोत साधनमा आएको परिवर्तनवारे थाहा पाउन र भावी रणनीति तय गर्न यस किसिमका अध्ययनहरु एपयोगी हुन सक्छन् । त्यसैले उतिखेर अध्ययन गरिएका ठाउँहरुमा गएर पहिले लिइएका जानकारीहरु संग मिल्दो जुल्दो प्रश्नावली बनाई यस वर्ष अध्ययन गरिएको छ । जानकारी लिने क्रममा जग्गाजमीनका आधारमा वर्गीकरण गरि प्रश्नावली भरिएका कृषक संख्यालाई आधार मानिएको छ । कृषक वर्गीकरण गर्दा १० रोपनी भन्दा कम जग्गा हुनेलाई पहाड र उच्च पहाडमा साना कृषक मानिएको थियो । मझौला कृषक १० रोपनी देखि २० रोपनि जग्गामा खेती गर्नु पर्दछन् भने ठुला कृषक २० रोपनी भन्दा वढी जग्गा हुनेहरु हुन् । तराईमा भने ३ विघा भन्दा कम जग्गा हुनेलाई साना कृषक, ३-६ विघा कमाउने लाई मझौला र ६ विघा भन्दा वढी हुनेलाई ठुला कृषक भनेर वर्गीकरण गरिएको थियो । अहिले पनि यही वर्गीकरणलाई आधार बनाएर अध्ययन गरिएको छ ।

अध्ययन गर्ने क्रममा मुस्ताङको मार्फा, गुल्मीको आँपचौर र रुपन्देहीको विष्णुपुर गा.वि.स. पर्दछन् । संयोगवस यी तीनै गा.वि.स.का वडा ७, ८ र ९ वडाहरु अध्ययनका लागि दैवी संख्या तालिकाबाट छनौट भएका थिए । यस वर्ष पनि यिनै वडाहरुमा गएर पहिले नै जग्गाको आधारमा वर्गीकरण गरिएका कृषक समूहको संख्यालाई आधार मानेर प्रश्नावली बनाई अर्न्तवार्ता गरिएको थियो । जानकारी लिने क्रममा केही पुराना कृषकहरु पनि भेटिएका थिए । २७ वर्ष अघि र पछिको अध्ययन भएकोले उतिखेरका नावालकहरु पनि अहिलेका कृषक हुन पुगेका छन् । कृषकहरु समूहको वर्गीकरण अनुसार उतिखेर र अहिलेको कृषक संख्या उस्तै उस्तै भएको निम्न तालिकाबाट देखिन्छ । उहीठाउ, उस्तै कृषकबाट प्राप्त जानकारीहरु लिनको मुख्य उद्देश्य उतिबेला र अहिले

को तुलनात्मक अध्ययनबाट के कति फरक आएको छ पत्ता लगाउन हो ।

तालिका:	पहिले र	अहिलेको समूह	कृषक संख्या	
	साना	मझौला	ठूला	सवै
मार्फा, मुस्ताङ,				
पहिले	१७	७	२	२६
अहिले	१६	९	३	२८
आँपचौर, गुल्मी				
पहिले	१९	७	२	२८
अहिले	१९	१०	२	३१
विष्णुपुरा, रुपन्देही				
पहिले	२३	४	२	२९
अहिले	१९	६	१	२६

प्रमुख सूचकहरू

मार्फा, मुस्ताङ

- परिवार संख्या घट्दो छ । उत्तिखेर एक घरमा परिवार समग्रमा भएकोमा अहिले
- प्रति परिवार पशुको संख्या सवै समूहमा घटेको छ ।
- वर्षमा दुई वाली - फापर र जौ लगाउन सकिन्छ भने उवा, मकै र आल दुई वर्षमा तीन वाली लगाउन सकिन्छ ।
- पहिले उवा धेरै र मकै कम लगाइन्थ्यो, भने अहिले मकै धेरै ठाउँमा लगाइन्छ ।
- उवा खेती राम्रो हुन हिउदमा हिउ पर्नु पर्दछ । गत वर्ष र यस वर्ष हिउ पत्थो र राम्रो उत्पादन भयो । २/३ वर्ष अघि हिउदमा हिउ धेरै परेन र उत्पादन राम्रो भएन ।
- सन् १९८३ देखि ८५ सम्मको तीन वर्षे सरदर तापक्रम भन्दा सन् २००७ देखि ९ सम्मको तीन वर्षे तापक्रम बढेको छ । हिउदमा - ५ सम्म भएको तापक्रम पहिलो तीन वर्षे तापक्रम ०.८ देखियो । त्यसै गरी वर्षात पनि बढी भएको छ ।
- मौसममा आएको यो परिवर्तनले स्याउमा कीरा र रोग लाग्न थालेको कृषकहरू बताउँछन् ।
- आफ्नो घरमा उत्पादित खाद्यान्नले वर्ष दिन भरि खान पुग्ने प्रतिशत छन् भने २१ प्रतिशत घर परिवारलाई तीन महिना भन्दा कम खान पुग्दछ ।
- स्याउबाट प्राप्त आम्दानी नै खाद्य सुरक्षाको मुख्य स्रोत हो । सरदर रु प्रति परिवार आम्दानी स्याउबाट हुने गर्दछ ।

माफा, मुस्ताङ

- परिवार संख्या घट्दो छ । उत्तिखेर एक घरमा परिवार समग्रमा भएकोमा अहिले जना छन् ।
- प्रति परिवार पशुको संख्या सबै समूहमा घटेको छ ।
- वर्षमा दुई वाली-फापर र जौ लगाउन सकिन्छ भने उवा, मकै र आल दुई वर्षमा तीन वाली लगाउन सकिन्छ ।
- पहिले उवा धेरै लगाइन्थ्यो भने अहिले मकै धेरै ठाँउमा लगाइन्छ ।
- उवा खेती राम्रो हुन हिउँदमा हिउ पर्नु पर्दछ । गतवर्ष र यस वर्ष हिउ धेरै परेन र उत्पादन राम्रो भएन ।
- सन् १९८३ देखि ८५ सम्मको तीन वर्ष सरदर तापक्रम भन्दा सन् २००७ देखि ९ सम्मको तीन वर्ष तापक्रम बढेको छ ।
हिउँदमा -५ सम्म भएको तापक्रम पहिल्लो तीनवर्षे तापक्रम ०.८ देखियो । त्यसैगरी वर्षात पनि बढी भएको छ ।
- मौसममा आएको यो परिवर्तनले स्याउमा कीरा र रोग लाग्न थालेको कृषकहरु बताउँछन् ।
- आफ्नो घरमा उत्पादित खाद्यान्नले वर्ष दिन भरि खान पुग्ने प्रतिशत छन् भने २१ प्रतिशत घर परिवारलाई तीन महिना भन्दा कम खान पुग्दछ ।
- स्याउवाट प्राप्त आम्दानी नै आद्य सुरक्षाको मुख्य स्रोत हो । सरदर रु प्रतिपरिवार आम्दानी स्याउवाट हुने गर्दछ ।

आँपचौर, गुल्मी

- समूह सतहवाट ७०० मीटर देखि १७०० मीटर उचाईमा यो ठाउँ अवस्थित छ । वार्ड नं. ७ वडिघाट नदीको किनारावाट शुरूहन्छ भने वार्ड नं. ८ र ९ खर्वाङको माथिल्लो भेगमा पर्दछन् ।
- वडा नं. ७ को सबै जग्गामा सिंचाई सुविधा भएको खेत हुनाले वर्षमा तीन वाली हुने गर्दछ । वर्षामा धान र हिउँदमा ६० प्रतिशत खेतमा तोरी र ४० प्रतिशत खेतमा गहुँ लगाइन्छ भने त्यसपछि सबै जग्गामा मकै खेती गरिन्छ । वार्ड नं. ८ र ९ मा सबै पाखो खेती हुन्छ । मकै खेती प्रमुखवाली हो । कोदा ५-१० प्रतिशतमा मात्र लगाइन्छ । पाखोजग्गा भएपनि कलोवाट माघ सम्म सिंचाई गर्न सकिने भएकोले मकै पछि ७०-९० प्रतिशत जग्गामा पहिले तोरी र त्यसपछि गहुँ गरेर तीन वाली लगाइन्छ । सिंचाई सुविधा भएको ठाउँको तुलनामा पाखोजग्गामा गहुँ लगाउदा आधा मात्र उत्पादन हुनाले सिंचाईको सुविधा खेतीका लागि नभै नहुने सुविधामा पर्दछ ।
- मौसमी वर्षा स्थिति १६९३ मि.लि. वाट अहिले बढेर २०३९ मि.लि. पगेको छ । यसको अर्थ पहिले भन्दा वर्षा बढी भएको छ ।
- कृषकहरुमा सर्वेक्षण गर्दा प्रति परिवार जनसंख्या सरदर ७.७७ पाइयो । २७ वर्ष अघि केही कम (७.४०) थियो उतिवेलाको तुलनामा साना कृषक समूहको एक परिवारको भागमा चार रोपनी जग्गा (०.२० हेक्टर) पर्दछ । पहिले पाँच रोपनी पर्दथ्यो । जनसंख्या बढ्दै जान र खेती जग्गा बढ्न नसक्दा प्रति परिवार खेती जग्गा घटेको देखिन्छ । साना कृषक समूहमा मात्र नभएर सबै तहमा खेती गर्ने जग्गा प्रति परिवार कम हुँदै गएको पाइन्छ ।

- प्रति परिवार पशु पालन हवातै घटेको छ । २७ वर्षको अवधिमा ३९ प्रतिशत पशु संख्या (इकाईमा) घटेको पाइयो ।
- खेती गरिने जग्गा घटेकोले तीन महिना भन्दा कम मात्र खान पुग्नेहरु २६ प्रतिशत परिवार भएको पाइयो । यसैगरी ३-६ महिना सम्म खान पुग्नेहरु ३२ प्रतिशत छन् । यसले यस अध्ययन क्षेत्रमा गरीबी बढी भएको देखाउँछ । खाद्य आवश्यकता शुरु गर्न यहाँ प्रायः घरका सबै युवाहरु (विदेशमा पलायन छन्) वैदेशिक आम्दानी खाद्य सुरक्षाको मुख्य स्रोत बनेको छ ।
- कफीको पहिलो क्षेत्र यस आँपचौर गा.वि.स. भएपनि यी वडाहरु ७,८ र ९ मा कफी खेती गरिदैन । कफी विकासका दृष्टिले अरु वडाहरु ३,४ र ५ प्रमुख छन् । प्रोत्साहन र प्रेरणाका साथै संगठित रुपमा कफी खेती सम्बन्धी उत्पादन एवं बजारको कार्यकलापबाट यो ठाउँ ओभेलमा परेकोले कफी खेतीलाई व्यवसाय बनाइएको छैन ।

* अध्ययन प्रमुख सूचकहरु

	पहिले (२०४१-४२)	अहिले (२०६७-६८)	घटी(-) बढी(+) प्रतिशतमा
घर परिवार संख्या	७.४०	७.७७	+ ५
खेती गरिएको जग्गा (हे.)	०.४७	०.४२	- ११
पशु पालन संख्या (इकाईमा)	५.७२	३.४७	- ३९
वालीले वर्षमा ढाकेको क्षेत्रफल	०.८०	०.८७	९
वाली	१७०	२०७	+ २२
सहभागी कृषक संख्या	२८	३१	११

दृष्टव्य : साना, मझोला र ठूला कृषक परिवारको छट्टाछट्टै विवरण मुख्य प्रतिवेदनमा छ । यहाँ त्यस ठाउँको समग्र स्थिति देखाइएको छ । यस बाहेक अरु विवरणहरु मुख्य प्रतिवेदनमा प्रस्तुत गरिएका छन् ।

* खाद्य स्थिति विवरण

३ महिना भन्दा कम खान पुग्नेहरु	(%)	२६
३-६ महिना सम्म खान पुग्नेहरु	(%)	३२
६-९ महिना सम्म खान पुग्नेहरु	(%)	१६
९-१२ महिना सम्म खान पुग्नेहरु	(%)	२६

- * यस वार्ड समूहको वार्ड नं. ८ र ९ को क्षेत्रलाई जैविक खेती गर्ने थलोको रुपमा विकास गरी कृषि पर्यटन स्थल र जैविक खेतीपाती गर्ने पाठशालाका रुपमा विकास गर्न सकिने देखिन्छ ।

* विष्णुपुरा रुपन्देही

- * विष्णुपुरा गा.वि.स.का वडा नं. ७,८ र ९ अध्ययन क्षेत्र हुन् । यी वडाहरुबाट २६ जना कृषक संग अन्तर्वाता गरिएको थियो ।

- * समग्रमा परिवार संख्या बढेको छ । खेती गर्ने जग्गा पनि बढेको छ । एक परिवारको भागमा सदर साढे दुई विघा (१.७५ हेक्टर) पर्दछ । २७ वर्ष अघि-एक परिवारको भागमा दुई विघा भन्दा कम (१.३० हेक्टर) जग्गा पर्दथ्यो ।
- * त्यसैगरी वर्ष भरि दुइ-तीन पटक जग्गामा वाली लगाउन सकिएको छ । सिंचाइ सुविधाले गर्दा एउटै जग्गामा पनि पटक पटक खेती गर्न सम्भव भएको हो । वाली सधनता पहिले १४१ भएकोमा अहिले २१५ पुगेको छ ।
- * तापक्रम र वर्षा स्थितिमा २७ वर्षको अन्तरमा खासै भिन्नता छैन । पहाडको अध्ययन क्षेत्रको तुलनामा प्रति परिवार खेती गरिने जग्गा बढी भएकोले आफ्नै उत्पादनले ९-१२ महिना सम्म र सो भन्दा बढी खान पुग्नेहरु ७३ प्रतिशत भएको पाइएको छ । ९ महिना भन्दा कम खान पुग्नेहरुको प्रतिशत २७ छ ।

* अध्ययनका प्रमुख सूचकहरु

	पहिले	अहिले	घटी(-) बढी(+)
प्रतिशतमा			
	(२०४१-४२)	(२०६७-६८)	
घर परिवार संख्या	४.५२	६.८५	५०
खेती गरिएको जग्गा (हे.)	१.३०	१.७५	३५
पशु पालन संख्या (इकाईमा)	३.९२	४.१३	
९			
वालीले वर्षमा ढाकेको क्षेत्रफल	१.८४	३.७७	९
वाली	१७०	२०७	
१०५			
सहभागी कृषक संख्या	१४२	२१५	५१

द्रष्टव्य : यो सरदर सूचकहन् । कृषक परिवारको तहगत विवरण मुख्य प्रतिवेदनमा दिइएको छ । यस बाहेक अरु विस्तृत विवरणहरु पनि मुख्य प्रतिवेदनबाट लिन सकिनेछ ।

* खाद्य स्थिति विवरण

३ महिना भन्दा कम खान पुग्नेहरु	(%)	कोहि छैनन्
३-६ महिना सम्म खान पुग्नेहरु	(%)	८
६-९ महिना सम्म खान पुग्नेहरु	(%)	१९
९-१२ महिना सम्म खान पुग्नेहरु	(%)	७३

- * यस क्षेत्रमा सिंचाई सविधा पगेकोले बजारमखी उत्पादन प्रविधि कृषकतहमा पच्याउने र बजारसंग आवद्ध गर्ने रणनीति उपयुक्त देखिन्छ ।

नेपाल सरकार
कृषि तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय
कृषि विभाग
कृषि व्यवसाय प्रवर्द्धन तथा वजार विकास निर्देशनालय
वजार अनुसन्धान तथा तथ्याङ्क व्यवस्थापन कार्यक्रम

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन (२०६७/६८)
कृषक स्तरीय प्रश्नावली

नेपालमा पहिलो पटक खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन २०२५/०२६ मा गरिएको थियो । यसमा विभिन्न वालीले ढाकेको क्षेत्रफल पशु पालन, उत्पादन लागत आदि जानकारी दिए त्यस पछि राष्ट्रिय तहमा दोस्रो पटक खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन २०४०/२०४१ मा गरिएको थियो । त्यसमा कृषकतहमा भएका स्रोत साधन (जग्गा, परिवार, पशु संख्या वाली नाली) र त्यसको उपयोग आदि वारे जानकारी लिइएको थियो । आज २७ वर्षको समयको अन्तरमा यी विवरणहरूमा के कति परिवर्तन देखा पयो, त्यसको मूल्याङ्कन गरी वस्तुगत सूचकाङ्क निकाल्न सकिनेछ ।

यसका अतिरिक्त यो अध्ययन राष्ट्रिय तहमा गर्नु पर्ने वृहत खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन र त्यसको विधिवारे आधार वन्न सक्ने हुनाले दिदी वहिनीहरू संग यस अघि गरिएको सर्भेक्षणका उस्तै उस्तै प्रश्न राखी यो प्रश्नावली वनाई अध्ययन गर्न आएका छौ । तपाईंले दिएको जानकारी राष्ट्रिय एवं स्थानीय तहका लागि उत्तिकै उपयोगी हुनेर आउदा वर्षमा गर्नु पर्ने राष्ट्रिय तहको खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन र त्यसको विधिको लागि वलियो आधार वनाउन तपाईंले दिएको जानकारी महत्वपूर्ण हुने हुनाले विवरण दिन सधन्यवाद सहित अनुरोध गर्दछौ ।

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन प्रश्नावली २०६७/६८

जिल्ला :-

गा.वि.स. :-

वडा नं. :-

अर्न्तवार्ता दिने कृषकको नाम :-

तह :-

१. पारिवारिक विवरण

क्र.सं.	परिवार सदस्यको नाम	नाता	उमेर	अध्ययन	पेशा		
					कृषि	शिक्षा	अन्य खुलाउने
१							
२							
३							
४							
५							
६							
७							
८							
९							
१०							

२ जग्गा जमीनको विवरण

खेत :-

सिंचाई हुने क्षेत्रफल :-

वर्षामा

हिउदमा

पाखो जग्गा :-

पोखरी/पाइपवाट सिंचाई भएको क्षेत्रफल :-

३ वालीले ढाकेको क्षेत्रफल

वर्ष भरि लगाइने वालीहरू के के हुन् वालीको नाम तरकारी, दलहन, फलफूल, तोरी, सरस्यू, दाल, फापर, उवा, कोदो, गहत आदि क्षेत्रफल समेत खुलाउने :-

खेत:-

वर्षे धान :-

गहुँ :-

पाखो:

मकै :-

8. पशुपंक्षी विवरण

विवरण	साना	संख्या मभौला	वयस्क	बुढा
गाई				
गोरु				
भैसी				
रागो				
वाखा				
खसी/वोका				
सुंगुर/बंगुर				
हाँस/कुखुरा				

द्रष्टव्य: ठूला पशुमा साना (०- १२ महिना), मभौला (१ - ३ वर्ष), वयस्क (३ - १० वर्ष) र बुढा १० वर्ष माथिका उल्लेख गर्ने, त्यसै गरी वाखामा साना (० - ६ महिना), मभौला (६ - १२ महिना), वयस्क (१ - ३ वर्ष) र बुढा (३ - वर्ष भन्दा माथिका उल्लेख गर्ने ।

५. खेती खर्च

क्र.सं.	विवरण	इकाई	परिमाण	मूल्य दर	कैफियत
१	जग्गा/जमीन तयारी/मलराख्ने (सवै जोताई)				
	जन श्रम				
	पशु श्रम				
	ट्रयाक्टर				
२	रोप्ने/लगाउने बीउ, गोठे मल, अन्य				
	जन श्रम				
	पशु श्रम				
	ट्रयाक्टर/प्लाण्टर				
३	बीउ गोडमेल गर्ने				
	पहिलो गोडमेल जनश्रम				
	दास्रो गोडमेल जनश्रम				
४	पानी लगाउने/हेर चाह गर्ने एकमुस्ट दिन				
	विषादी (खुलाउने)				
५	विषादी राख्ने वाली काट्ने र चुट्ने				
	जन श्रम				
	रिपर/हार्भेष्टर				
६	सुकाउने र थन्काउने				
	जन श्रम				
७	उत्पादन				
	मुख्य वाली				
	दोस्रो वाली / उत्पादन				

६. स्याउ वालीको खेती खर्च

- स्याउ लगाएको जम्मा क्षेत्रफल :-

(नयाँ भए वर्ष)

- उत्पादन दिने कफीले ढाकेको क्षेत्रफल :-

क्र.सं.	विवरण	इकाई	परिम	मुल्य दर	कैफियत
१	उत्पादन दिनु अधिको खर्च				
	खाल्टो खन्ने				
	मल राख्ने (वर्षेनी दर)				
	वीरुवा रोप्ने/प्रतिस्थापन गर्ने				
	वीरुवा/थप वीरुवा				
	मल (वर्षेनी दर)				
	सिंचाई र हेरचाह गर्ने (वर्षेनी दर)				
	गोडमेल गर्ने (वर्षेनी)				
	अदुवा/वेसार/अन्य वाली लगाउने				
२	उत्पादन दिने उमेरमा गर्नु पर्ने कार्यहरु				
	गोडमेल गर्ने				
	मल राख्ने				
	मल				
	सिंचाई गर्ने				
	फल टिप्ने				
	सुकाउने/चिसो प्रविधि				
३	उत्पादन				

द्रष्टव्य : उत्पादन दिनु अधिको वर्ष कुन हो, स्याउ भित्र अन्यवाली लगाएको भए त्यसको लागि गरिने छुट्टै खर्च र प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी पनि खुलाउने ।

७. खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको स्थिति र आम्दानी र स्रोत

तपाईंको आफ्नै खाद्यान्न उत्पादनले वर्षमा कति समय सम्म खान पुग्छ रू

खाद्यान्न पर्याप्तताको अवस्था	चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्
३ महिना भन्दा कम	
३-६ महिना सम्म	
६-९ महिना सम्म	
९-१२ महिना सम्म	

आम्दानी र स्रोत २०६७ को -वैशाख देखि चैत्र सम्म

- उत्पादन विक्रि (धान, मकै, दुध, घिउ, माछा आदि)
- धेरैवसी नोकरी गरेको भए वार्षिक आम्दानी
- उद्योग धन्धा वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी ।
- ज्यामी/ज्याला/मजदूरी वाट प्राप्त आम्दानी ।
- सरकारी पेन्सन ।
- भैसी/गाई/वाख्रा/कुखुरा आदि विक्री (जीवित पशु विक्री)
- अन्य - आँपचौरमा कफी वाट प्राप्त हुने आम्दानी छुट्याएर लेख्ने)
- विदेश वा स्वदेशवाट छोरा/छोरीले पठाउने रकम ।

८. कृषि औजार उपकरणहरूको वारेमा जानकारी दिनुहोस् ।

कृषिजन्य औजार उपकरणको विवरण	संख्या	खप्ने वर्ष	अनुमानित मूल्य (रु.)
जोत्ने मेशिन/हलो			
गाडा			
ट्रयाक्टर			
थ्रेसर			
पानी तान्ने पम्प/जेनेटर			
कोदालो			
डोका			
भकारी			
अन्य (खुलाउनुहो)			

९. खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन प्रश्नावली
Key Informant Survey

क्र.सं.	वाली	जात	श्रोत	लगाउने महिना	भिन्नाउने महिना	सरदर बीउ दर (के.जी./रो पनी/हे./कठ्ठा	रोप्ने वेला बीउको मूल्य प्रति के.जी.	उत्पादन दर प्रति रो पनी/कठ्ठा	वाली काटेपछि कृषकले पाउने मूल्य (प्रति के.जी.)
१									
२									
३									
४									
५									
६									
७									
८									
९									
१०									
११									
१२									
१३									
१४									
१५									
१६									
१७									
१८									
१९									
२०									

द्रष्टव्य: ज्यामी ज्यालादर : जोत्ने हली र गोरूहरूको, विशेष वा कडा काम (पुरुषले मात्र गर्ने), महिला/पुरुष दुवैले गर्नेमा ज्यालादर समान छ
या भिन्न छ खुलाउने ।

भाग २

१० अन्य जानकारीहरू

क्र.सं.	विवरण	इकाई	मूल्यदर	रोपनी / कठ्ठा
१	मल			
१२.१	युरिया			
१.२	डि. ए.पि.			
१.३	पोटास			
१.४	गोठेमल			
२	विषादी			
३	सिंचाई (प्रति घण्टा वा अन्य प्रचलित इकाई)			
४	ज्यामी ज्यालादर (प्रति दिन)			
४.४	ट्याक्टर (प्रति घण्टा)			
५	पशुपंक्षीजन्य			
५.१	भैसी वेत अनुसारको मूल्य			
५.२	गोरु ३ वर्षको			
५.३	खसी वोका १ वर्षका			
७.३	कुटो / कोदालो			
७.४	अन्य			
७.५				

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन (२०६७/६८)

२०४०/०४१ मा

(कृषकको तहगत संख्या, गा.वि.स. र वार्ड सहित)

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला/गा.वि.स./वडा	कृषक तह			
		साना	मझौला	ठूला	जम्मा
		१० रोपनी भन्दा कम	१० - २० रोपनी	२० रोपनी भन्दा माथ	
१	गुल्मी, आँपचौर, ७ - ९	१९	७	२	२८
२	मुस्ताङ, मार्फा, ७ - ९	१७	७	२	२६
३	रुपन्देही, विष्णुपुरा, ७ - ९	२३	४	२	२९
	४ कठ्ठा - १५ कठ्ठा सम्म भएका	(६)			
	१५ कठ्ठा - १.५ विघा सम्म	(९)			
	१.५ - ३ विघा सम्म	(८)			
	३ - ६ विघा सम्म				
	६ विघा भन्दा वढी				

खेती व्यवसाय अध्ययन (२०६७/६८)

२०४०/४१ मा

(कृषकको तह गत संख्या, गा.वि.स. र वार्ड सहित)

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला/गा.वि.स./वडा	कृषक तह			
		साना	मझौला	ठूला	जम्मा
		१० रोपनी भन्दा कम	१० - २० रोपनी	२० रोपनी भन्दा माथ	
१	गुल्मी, आँपचौर, ७ - ९	१९	७	२	२८
२	मुस्ताङ, मार्फा, ७ - ९	१७	७	२	२६
३	रुपन्देही, विष्णुपुरा, ७ - ९	२३	४	२	२९
	४ कठ्ठा - १५ कठ्ठा सम्म भएका	(६)			
	१५ कठ्ठा - १.५ विघा सम्म	(९)			
	१.५ - ३ विघा सम्म	(८)			
	३ - ६ विघा सम्म				
	६ विघा भन्दा वढी				

