NATIONAL SAMPLE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

NEPAL, 1991/92

HIGHLIGHTS

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARIAT
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

KATHMANDU, NEPAL
JANUARY, 1994

Rajesh Dhital

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PREFACE

This report highlights some of the major findings from the National Sample Census of Agriculture, 1991/92. The report contains a set of summary tables, featuring data from the range of topics covered in the census and providing comparisons with previous censuses. Some commentary on the data and graphical presentations are also provided. The report is the first analytical study of the 1991/92 census data.

Detailed results from the census are contained in a series of 85 reports which have been published by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). In addition to the national level report, reports have also been issued for each ecological belt, development region and district. Other census data may be made available on request to the CBS.

The National Sample Census of Agriculture, 1991/92 was the fourth decennial census of agriculture in Nepal. Previous censuses were undertaken in 1961/62, 1971/72 and 1981/82. The 1991/92 census was conducted on a sample basis using strict sampling procedures. The census covered all districts of the kingdom. The sample was selected using multi-stage area sampling. Some 5,100 "enumeration areas" (a ward or a group of wards) were first selected. Lists of all agricultural holdings were then prepared in each selected enumeration area and a sample of holdings selected for inclusion in the census. Between 20 and 30 holdings were sampled in each selected enumeration area. In total, about 122,000 agricultural holdings (4.5 percent of all holdings) were enumerated in the census. The census enumeration work was conducted between January and June 1992. Data were collected in respect of the twelve month reference period January to December 1991.

A full technical description of the census methodology is contained in a technical report to be issued by the CBS in the near future.

CBS was assisted in its work on the 1991/92 Agricultural Census by the UNDP/FAO project National Sample Census of Agriculture, 1991/92 - Project NEP/88/024. I am thankful to FAO for its help in carrying out the project and to Mr. J. A. Colwell, Data Analysis Adviser, who assisted in the analysis of the census results and the preparation of this report. I would also like to express my appreciation for the financial and technical assistance provided by UNDP.

K.R. Sharma

Director General a.i.
Central Bureau of Statistics

January 1994
Kathmandu, Nepal

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Number and area of holdings

(Tables 1, 4, 5)

The 1991/92 Agricultural Census covered both agricultural holdings with land and holdings with no land. Holdings with land are those cultivating 0.01 ha. or more of land. Holdings with no land are those with two cattle or more (or the equivalent number of other livestock) and less than 0.01 ha. of land under cultivation. In 1991/92, there were 2.70 million holdings with land in Nepal and 32,100 holdings with no land.

There has been a continuous growth in the number of holdings over the thirty year period 1961/62 to 1991/92. In the first Agricultural Census in 1961/62, there were 1.54 million holdings in the country. This had risen to 1.72 million by 1971/72 and 2.19 million by 1981/82. The total area of holdings in Nepal also increased over this period from 1.69 million hectares in 1961/62 to 2.60 million hectares in 1991/92. The increase in the number of holdings over the thirty year period was 78 percent, compared with 54 percent for the area of land operated. The effect has been a decline in farm sizes.

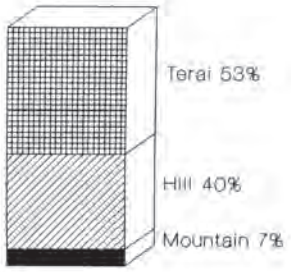
CHART 1
NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS
1961/62 TO 1991/92

Land has become more fragmented over the years. The total number of land parcels increased from 9.5 million to 10.8 million between 1981/82 and 1991/92, with the average parcel size declining from 0.26 ha. to 0.24 ha. The average number of parcels per holding declined from 4.4 to 4.0 over the ten year period, reflecting the reduction in farm sizes.

Of the 75 districts, Morang had the largest number of holdings in 1991/92 (77,900), while Manang had the least (900). Some 53 percent of the total area of holdings was in the Terai.

CHART 2
AREA OF HOLDINGS
ECOLOGICAL BELTS

1991/92



Farm size

(Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)

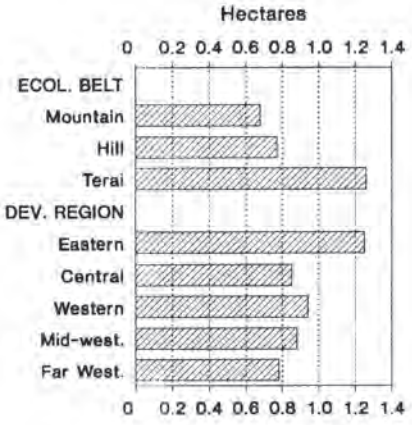
In 1961/62, the average size of land holding for Nepal was 1.11 ha. and this had decreased to 0.96 ha. in 1991/92. Much of this reduction took place in recent years and has resulted from the breakup of holdings under existing laws of inheritance.

Farm sizes tend to be larger in the Terai; in 1991/92, the average size of holding in the Terai was 1.26 ha., compared with 0.77 ha. in the Hill belt and 0.68 ha. in the Mountain belt.

Farm sizes tend to be smaller in the west of the country. In 1991/92, the average size of holding in the Eastern Development Region was 1.25 ha., while in the Far Western Region it was only 0.78 ha.

Of the districts, Kapilbastu had the highest average size of holding in 1991/92 (1.80 ha.). The average holding size was smallest in Achham (0.28 ha.).

CHART 3
AVERAGE HOLDING SIZE
REGIONS, 1991/92

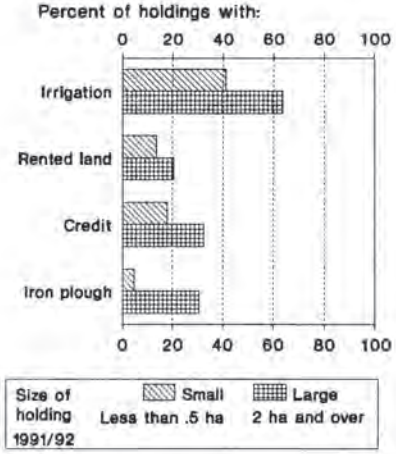


In 1991/92, 43 percent of all land holdings were less than 0.5 ha. in size. These holdings accounted for only 11 percent of total land operated. Holdings with 2 ha. or more of land constituted 11 percent of all holdings but accounted for 42 percent of the total land operated.

Small holdings operate land more intensively than larger holdings. In 1991/92, cropping intensity was 1.88 for holdings of size 0.5 ha. or less, compared with 1.79 for holdings between 0.5 and 2.0 ha. in size, and 1.66 for holdings 2 ha. or bigger.

Small holdings, however, are often disadvantaged in terms of use of inputs and modern agricultural technology. Almost one third of holdings larger than 2 ha. used an iron plough in 1991/92, compared with only 5 percent for holdings of size less than 0.5 ha. Some 64 percent of large holdings irrigated, compared with 41 percent of small holdings.

CHART 4
SMALL AND LARGE HOLDINGS



Land use

(Table 6)

Out of the 2.60 million hectares of land operated by agricultural holdings in 1991/92, 2.39 million hectares (92 percent) was agricultural land, 108,800 hectares (4.2 percent) was under woodland and forest, and the remaining 95,700 hectares was other land. The latter figure includes 12,300 hectares of land which is unused or undeveloped, but is potentially productive.

Most of the agricultural land is used for the cultivation of temporary crops - 2.28 million hectares in 1991/92. The area under permanent crops was only 29,400 hectares in 1991/92.

The total area of holdings increased by 133,700 hectares between 1981/82 and 1991/92, this being largely due to an increase of 93,800 hectares in woodland and forest area. This reflects the increasing practice of private forest plantation in recent years. The land under temporary crops increased by only 34,400 hectares (1.5 percent increase) over the ten year

period. The area under permanent crops remained almost unchanged.

Land tenure

(Tables 3, 7, 8)

The majority of holdings in Nepal are operated by owners. In 1991/92, 83 percent of land holdings were fully owned. A total of 400,600 holdings (15 percent) comprised land which was partly owned and partly rented. Only 47,000 holdings (2 percent) were operated under conditions of full tenancy.

In all, 221,200 hectares out of a total of 2.60 million hectares of operated land (9 percent) was tenanted land. A total of 91 percent of land operated was owned land.

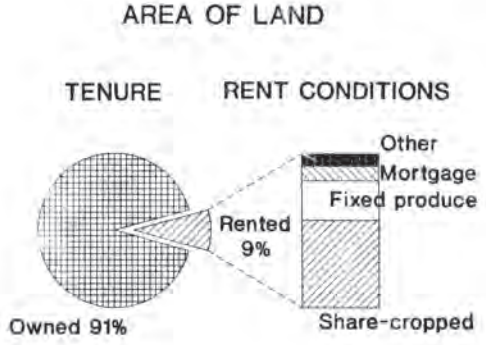
The practice of renting land is more commonly used by land owners to add to existing land, rather than by the landless. Renting of land is more common amongst large holdings than small holdings. In 1991/92, 14 percent of holdings less than 0.5 ha. in size rented land, compared with 21 percent for holdings 2 ha. or larger.

Between 1961/62 and 1991/92, there was a sharp decline in the area operated by part owner/tenants. This may be partly because of the implementation of ceilings in land ownership.

Share-cropping is the most common method of renting land. Of the holdings renting land in 1991/92, 47 percent rented some land for a fixed share of produce. Share-cropped land accounted for 57 percent of the total land rented. Renting of land for a fixed quantity of produce was also widespread, accounting for 26 percent of the total land rented. Rental conditions relating to a mortgage agreement was also common.

The average amount of land rented by share-croppers was larger than for other types of renters - 0.63 ha. compared with 0.44 ha. for those renting for a fixed amount of produce and 0.23 ha. for those renting as part of a mortgage arrangement.

CHART 5
LAND TENURE, 1991/92



Irrigation

(Table 9)

Priority has been given in recent years to bringing more land under irrigation. As a result, land under irrigation increased significantly between 1981/82 and 1991/92 - from 583,900 hectares to 882,400 hectares. Over one third of all agricultural land in 1991/92 was irrigated.

The number of holdings irrigating increased from 845,800 to 1.38 million over the ten year period. In 1991/92, over half of all land holdings had irrigated land.

The increase in land irrigated has been most significant in the Hill region, where the area of irrigated land more than doubled during the ten year period - from 119,200 hectares to 245,500 hectares. The increase in the Terai was 34 percent.

Canals are the most common method of irrigation. In 1991/92, over three quarters of land irrigated used perennial or seasonal water from canals, while 11 percent of land irrigated was from tubewells or bores.

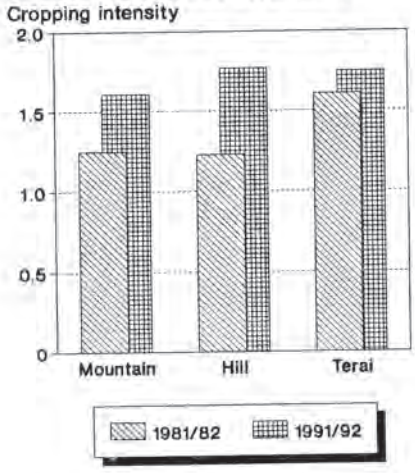
Temporary crops

(Tables 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12)

Little new land has been brought under cultivation in recent years but existing land has been cropped more intensively. Land under temporary crops increased by only 34,400 hectares between 1981/82 and 1991/92 but the total area of temporary crops sown increased by 23 percent - from 3.32 million hectares to 4.06 million hectares.

For Nepal as a whole, cropping intensity increased from 1.45 in 1981/82 to 1.75 in 1991/92. The increase has been most marked in Hill and Mountain areas. In Hill areas, cropping intensity increased from 1.23 to 1.77, the result of extensive plantings of winter crops, especially wheat. Double cropping in Terai areas has been common for many years and increases in cultivation intensity were more moderate - from 1.61 to 1.75 over the ten year period.

CHART 6
CROPPING INTENSITY



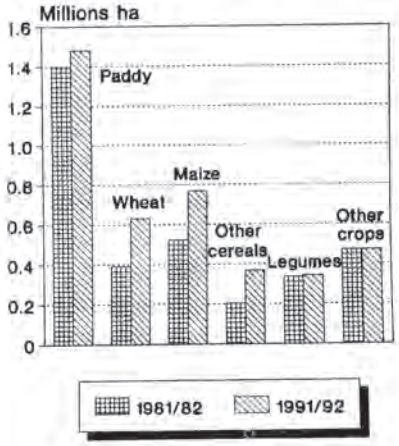
Mixed cropping is not common in Nepal - in 1991/92, only seven percent of crops were grown under mixed crop conditions.

The area under paddy has remained reasonably stable over recent years. Between 1981/82 and 1991/92, paddy area cultivated increased by only 87,100 hectares to 1.48 million hectares (an increase of only 6.2 percent). Some 74 percent of Nepal's total paddy area is in the Terai and 23 percent is in the Hills.

Although paddy continues to be the major crop, other cereal grains have become increasingly important, with significant increases in crop plantings in the last ten years. Between 1981/82 and 1991/92, the area under wheat increased by 63 percent (from 389,200 hectares to 633,100 hectares), while for maize the area increased by 47 percent (from 522,500 hectares to 768,700 hectares). Millet area doubled to 301,500 hectares.

The area of vegetables sown increased from 17,200 hectares to 39,500 hectares between 1981/82 and 1991/92.

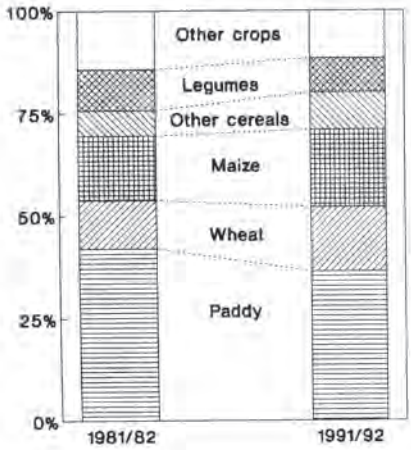
CHART 7
CROP AREAS



The overall composition of the crop area shows that cereal grains constituted 80 percent of the total crop area in 1991/92 (up from 76 percent ten years earlier). Paddy comprised 36 percent of all crop area in 1991/92 (compared with 42 percent in 1981/82), while the contribution of other cereals increased from 34 percent to 44

percent. The contribution of crops other than cereals declined from 24 percent to 20 percent over the ten years.

CHART 8
COMPOSITION OF CROP AREA



Permanent crops

(Table 15)

The area under permanent crops is very small; only 29,400 hectares of land were under permanent crops in 1991/92. Some 281,400 holdings (10 percent of holdings) had a compact permanent crop plantation in 1991/92, compared with 148,500 holdings (7 percent of holdings) ten years earlier. Holdings with a compact permanent crop plantation had an average permanent crop plantation area of only 0.1 ha. in 1991/92.

Some increases in crop areas have taken place in recent years. Between 1981/82 and 1991/92, the area under oranges increased from 600 hectares to 2,400 hectares, with new plantings in many of the Hill areas. The area under mangos increased from 5,200 hectares to 15,200 hectares over the same period, with the increases occurring mainly in the Central and Western Terai areas.

Planting scattered permanent crops has become more common in recent years. In 1991/92, nearly one half of all holdings had some permanent crops on their holding.

Of the 29,400 hectares of compact permanent crops, 21,800 hectares are under productive trees and 7,600 hectares are under non-productive trees.

Use of inputs

(Table 14)

The use of improved cultivation practices in Nepal has increased in recent years. Almost one half of paddy growers used chemical fertilizers during 1991/92, and almost a quarter used improved seeds. Over one half of the 1991/92 wheat growers used chemical fertilizers.

Agricultural implements

(Tables 3, 13)

The degree of mechanization in agricultural operations in Nepal is very low, especially for small holdings. At the time of the census, there were 354,500 iron ploughs on agricultural holdings throughout Nepal. These were used during the previous year by an estimated 315,100 holdings (12 percent of land holdings).

Only 35,200 holdings (1.3 percent of land holdings) used a tractor during 1991/92; the total number of tractors on holdings at the time of the census was only 5,500.

An estimated 204,600 holdings (7.6 percent) used an animal drawn cart on their holding during 1991/92.

Livestock

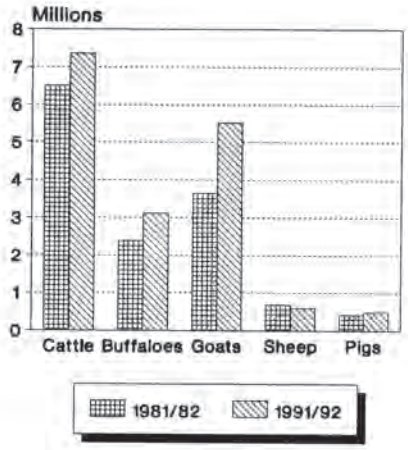
(Tables 16,17)

Total cattle numbers on agricultural holdings increased from 6.50 million to 7.36 million between 1981/82 and 1991/92, an increase of 13 percent. In 1991/92, 2.07 million holdings (76

percent of all holdings) kept cattle, compared with 1.26 million (58 percent) in 1981/82. Holdings with cattle had an average of 3.6 cattle in 1991/92, down from 5.2 ten years earlier.

Over the ten year period, buffalo numbers increased by 31 percent to 3.12 million, goat numbers by 51 percent to 5.52 million, and pig numbers by 14 percent to 495,800. The number of sheep declined by 11 percent to 602,800.

CHART 9
LIVESTOCK NUMBERS



The number of poultry owned by households increased significantly over the ten years to 1991/92; chicken numbers on agricultural holdings increased by two thirds to 12.3 million, while duck numbers doubled. Some 1.40 million holdings (51 percent of holdings) had some chickens in 1991/92.

Agricultural buildings

(Table 19)

In 1991/92, 1.2 million holdings (46 percent of holdings) had a non-residential building on their holding used for keeping livestock. The number of such buildings was 1.4 million. There were also 101,900 buildings used for keeping poultry, 101,600 for storing agricultural produce, and 142,700 used for other agricultural purposes.

Forestry and fisheries

(Tables 6, 18)

The area of holdings under woodland and forest in 1991/92 was 108,800 hectares. This is up from only 15,000 hectares ten years earlier.

In 1991/92, 1.1 million holdings (40 percent of holdings) had some forest trees on their holdings; the average number of trees per holding was 31. Some 58 percent of holdings of size 2 ha. or more had forest trees.

Some 12,940 holdings had some fishery activities on their holding in 1991/92.

Agricultural credit

(Tables 3, 20)

In 1991/92, there were 622,000 holdings (23 percent of all holdings) who had existing agricultural loans. Almost one half of these holdings received credit from non-institutional sources (money lenders, relatives, etc.). Another one third received credit through the Agricultural Development Bank, Nepal.

Small holdings rely more on non-institutional sources for credit than do larger holdings. In 1991/92, only 6 percent of holdings less than 0.5 ha. in size had credit from an institutional source, compared with 24 percent for holdings 2 ha. and over. Some 12 percent of small holdings had credit from a non-institutional source, compared with 9 percent for large holdings.

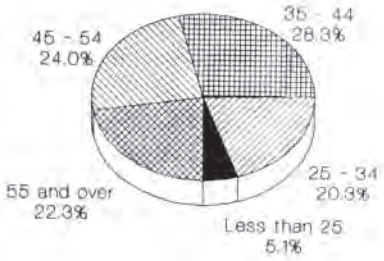
Characteristics of holders

(Table 21)

The holder is the person who is considered by the household to exercise management control over the operations of the holding. While women are actively involved in farm work, the overwhelming majority of holders are males.

In 1991/92, there were 175,600 female holders, representing 6.4 percent of all holders. The percentage of female holders was almost the same as in 1981/82. Holdings headed by females tended to be smaller than average; the average size of holding for female holders was 0.66 ha., compared with 0.98 ha. for males.

CHART 10
AGE OF HOLDER, 1991/92



The average age of holders has increased over recent years. In 1981/82, 45 percent of holders were aged less than 35; by 1991/92, this had fallen to 25 percent. Some 22 percent of holders were aged 55 and over in 1991/92 (compared with 14 percent in 1981/82). Holding size tends to increase with age of holder; in 1991/92, the average size of holding for holders less than 35 years of age was 0.73 ha., compared with 1.20 ha. for holders aged 55 and over.

Farm labour

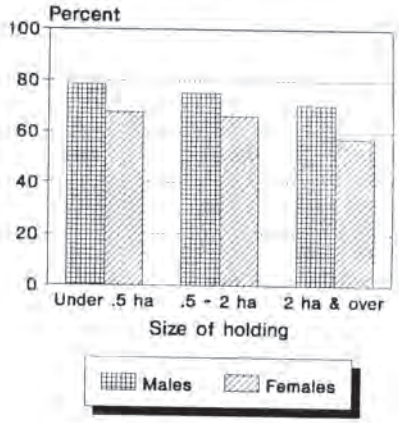
(Tables 22, 23, 24, 25, 26)

In 1991/92, 7.91 million people worked on their own farm holdings - 4.34 million males and 3.57 million females. An estimated 6.23 million of these worked for six months or more on their holding. In addition, 301,700 paid agricultural workers were employed permanently on agricultural holdings - 230,300 males and 71,400 females. An estimated 936,400 agricultural holdings employed some occasional agricultural workers.

An estimated 63 percent of females aged 10 years of age and over worked on their own holdings during 1991/92, compared with 70 percent of males. Women commonly contribute significant labour to the household's farm work; two thirds of those working on their own holding worked on their holding for six months or more during 1991/92.

The smaller the holding size, the greater is the need for holders and their families to do other work off their own holding. In 1991/92, almost 30 percent of holders with less than 0.5 ha. of land did other work off the holding, compared with only 11 percent for holders with 2 ha. or more. For more than one in five small farmers, work outside of agriculture was considered to be their main occupation.

CHART 11
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, 1991/92



Small farm size often means that women are required to participate more in labour force activities; 68 percent of all women 10 years of age and over in holdings less than 0.5 ha. in size did some economic work during 1991/92. This compared with 57 percent for women in holdings of size 2 ha. and over.

TABLES

TABLE 1: AREA AND FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS, NEPAL, 1961/62 TO 1991/92

	1961/62	1971/72	1981/82	1991/92
Number of holdings ('000)				
Holdings with land	1,518.0	1,707.3	2,185.7	2,703.9
Holdings with no land	22.0	13.9	8.2	32.1
Total holdings	1,540.0	1,721.2	2,194.0	2,736.1
Land holdings				
Area of holdings ('000 ha)	1,685.4	1,654.0	2,463.7	2,597.4
Average holding size (ha)	1.11	0.97	1.13	0.96
Number of parcels ('000)	10,318.2	12,282.5	9,516.4	10,806.2
Average parcels/holding	6.8	7.2	4.4	4.0
Average parcel size (ha)	0.16	0.13	0.26	0.24

TABLE 2: NUMBER AND AREA OF LAND HOLDINGS BY SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 1991/92

Size of holding	Holdings			Area of holdings		
	Number ('000)	Percent	Cumulative percent	Area ('000 ha)	Percent	Cumulative percent
Under 0.1 ha	173.0	6.4	6.4	9.6	0.4	0.4
0.1 - 0.2 ha	263.8	9.8	16.2	38.0	1.5	1.9
0.2 - 0.5 ha	729.3	27.0	43.1	244.8	9.4	11.3
0.5 - 1.0 ha	711.7	26.3	69.4	499.5	19.2	30.5
1.0 - 2.0 ha	529.5	19.6	89.0	716.5	27.6	58.1
2.0 - 3.0 ha	168.4	6.2	95.3	400.2	15.4	73.5
3.0 - 4.0 ha	59.6	2.2	97.5	202.4	7.8	81.3
4.0 - 5.0 ha	28.6	1.1	98.5	125.7	4.8	86.1
5.0 - 10.0 ha	32.0	1.2	99.7	209.3	8.1	94.2
10.0 ha & over	8.2	0.3	100.0	151.3	5.8	100.0
Total land holdings	2,703.9	100.0	100.0	2,597.4	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3: SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE HOLDINGS, NEPAL, 1991/92

	Size of holding			
	Less than .5 ha	.5 ha - 2 ha	2 ha and over	Total
All holdings				
Number of holdings ('000)	1,198.1	1,241.1	296.8	2,736.1
Average household size	5.1	6.2	8.3	5.9
Percent with agri. credit	18.0	25.0	32.4	22.7
Land holdings				
Number of holdings ('000)	1,166.0	1,241.1	296.8	2,703.9
Average size of holding (ha)	0.25	0.98	3.67	0.96
Cropping intensity	1.88	1.79	1.66	1.75
Percent holdings renting land	13.6	16.9	20.6	15.9
Percent of land rented	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.5
Percent irrigating	41.1	57.2	63.6	50.9
Percent using:				
Iron plough	4.8	13.2	30.6	11.7
Tractor	0.7	1.1	4.7	1.3
Pumpset	0.9	2.6	12.9	3.0

TABLE 4: SELECTED HOLDING CHARACTERISTICS - DEVELOPMENT REGIONS AND ECOLOGICAL BELTS, 1991/92

	Number of holdings ('000)	Area of holdings ('000 ha)	Average hold. size (ha)	Paddy producers ('000)	Area of paddy ('000 ha)
DEVELOPMENT REGIONS					
Eastern	636.4	783.2	1.25	468.4	489.0
Central	855.3	719.7	0.85	655.2	449.3
Western	608.8	566.4	0.94	439.1	290.6
Mid-western	371.5	324.7	0.88	248.9	131.0
Far Western	264.1	203.3	0.78	225.8	121.3
ECOLOGICAL BELTS					
Mountain	260.7	176.8	0.68	179.1	49.3
Hill	1,357.7	1,046.2	0.77	905.4	335.2
Terai	1,117.6	1,374.3	1.26	953.0	1,096.8
NEPAL	2,736.1	2,597.4	0.96	2,037.5	1,481.2

TABLE 5: SELECTED HOLDING CHARACTERISTICS - DISTRICTS, 1991/92

District	Number of holdings ('000)	Area of holdings ('000 ha)	Average hold. size (ha)	Paddy producers ('000)	Area of paddy ('000 ha)
EASTERN MOUNTAIN					
Taplejung	20.2	24.2	1.20	13.1	6.1
Sankhuwasabha	25.4	22.4	0.89	18.6	10.4
Solukhumbu	18.0	14.6	0.81	4.4	1.4
Total Eastern Mountain	63.7	61.2	0.96	36.1	17.9
EASTERN HILL					
Panchthar	29.9	38.2	1.28	18.3	9.9
Ilam	37.9	54.1	1.45	19.6	13.5
Dhankuta	24.6	27.7	1.13	12.9	8.8
Tehrathum	17.2	26.4	1.53	12.8	8.0
Bhojpur	35.7	36.1	1.01	21.6	14.8
Okhaldhunga	25.8	28.7	1.12	13.9	5.2
Khotang	39.4	39.6	1.00	26.5	9.5
Udayapur	35.3	30.9	0.88	23.4	16.1
Total Eastern Hill	245.8	281.8	1.15	149.0	85.7
EASTERN TERAI					
Jhapa	74.7	105.1	1.43	62.4	91.5
Morang	77.9	110.9	1.45	66.2	100.6
Sunsari	43.7	64.2	1.51	34.8	54.2
Saptari	65.2	83.1	1.30	61.2	74.9
Siraha	65.3	76.9	1.21	58.8	64.2
Total Eastern Terai	326.9	440.2	1.38	283.4	385.4
CENTRAL MOUNTAIN					
Dolakha	34.2	21.9	0.64	23.4	4.5
Sindhupalchok	49.3	30.7	0.62	36.0	10.6
Rasuwa	6.4	5.9	0.91	2.7	1.4
Total Central Mountain	89.9	58.4	0.65	62.2	16.5
CENTRAL HILL					
Sindhuli	36.0	29.7	0.83	23.1	12.2
Ramechhap	33.8	33.3	0.99	19.7	5.8
Kavre	53.9	43.3	0.81	33.8	12.4
Lalitpur	29.0	10.6	0.37	21.1	4.3
Bhaktapur	22.7	7.1	0.31	22.0	5.0
Kathmandu	45.5	12.8	0.28	35.8	7.3
Nuwakot	43.0	32.0	0.75	34.6	16.2
Dhading	48.3	35.3	0.73	33.8	15.3
Makwanpur	48.7	31.5	0.65	18.8	8.5
Total Central Hill	360.8	235.6	0.66	242.6	87.0

TABLE 5 (continued): SELECTED HOLDING CHARACTERISTICS - DISTRICTS, 1991/92

District	Number of holdings ('000)	Area of holdings ('000 ha)	Average hold. size (ha)	Paddy producers ('000)	Area of paddy ('000 ha)
CENTRAL TERAI					
Dhanusha	70.0	73.6	1.08	64.2	58.4
Mahottari	58.0	63.7	1.11	54.0	53.8
Sarlahi	65.7	75.1	1.21	54.3	55.2
Rautahat	63.4	66.0	1.06	54.7	54.6
Bara	53.5	61.0	1.16	47.9	50.2
Parsa	40.5	43.5	1.11	37.1	41.4
Chitwan	53.4	42.8	0.81	38.4	32.2
Total Central Terai	404.6	425.7	1.08	350.5	345.8
WESTERN MOUNTAIN					
Manang	0.9	0.8	0.90	-	-
Mustang	2.5	1.2	0.48	-	-
Total Western Mountain	3.4	2.0	0.59	-	-
WESTERN HILL					
Gorkha	46.1	31.2	0.69	33.8	13.8
Lamjung	28.4	19.1	0.68	24.2	10.0
Tanahu	45.3	33.9	0.75	32.9	15.6
Syangja	51.0	31.1	0.61	34.3	10.6
Kaski	44.0	25.1	0.57	31.9	14.5
Myagdi	18.9	13.6	0.72	10.0	3.0
Parbat	26.2	28.3	1.09	20.6	6.4
Baglung	42.4	31.9	0.75	23.3	6.9
Gulmi	47.9	50.5	1.06	23.2	8.1
Palpa	38.3	35.5	0.93	21.1	8.8
Arghakhanchi	33.4	29.0	0.87	17.8	5.0
Total Western Hill	422.0	329.2	0.78	273.2	102.7
WESTERN TERAI					
Nawalparasi	64.2	71.6	1.12	52.5	45.7
Rupandehi	67.8	73.2	1.10	64.8	63.0
Kapilbastu	51.4	90.4	1.80	48.6	79.2
Total Western Terai	183.4	235.1	1.30	165.9	187.9
MID-WESTERN MOUNTAIN					
Dolpa	4.6	3.6	0.77	0.9	0.1
Jumla	13.0	8.8	0.67	11.0	2.0
Kalikot	15.8	6.0	0.38	14.4	2.0
Mugu	6.7	3.1	0.46	4.7	0.6
Humla	5.9	3.1	0.52	3.1	0.3
Total Mid-western Mountain	46.0	24.4	0.53	34.1	5.0

TABLE 5 (continued): SELECTED HOLDING CHARACTERISTICS - DISTRICTS, 1991/92

District	Number of holdings ('000)	Area of holdings ('000 ha)	Average hold. size (ha)	Paddy producers ('000)	Area of paddy ('000 ha)
MID-WESTERN HILL					
Pyuthan	31.8	34.4	1.08	18.4	5.4
Rolpa	32.2	21.3	0.66	14.4	2.1
Rukum	28.0	12.7	0.45	12.1	1.6
Salyan	30.1	24.2	0.81	21.7	7.5
Surkhet	34.6	26.6	0.77	25.8	9.7
Dailekha	32.9	12.4	0.38	29.3	5.8
Jajarkot	20.2	12.5	0.62	14.1	3.4
Total Mid-western Hill	209.8	144.1	0.69	135.9	35.6
MID-WESTERN TERAI					
Dang	48.1	56.4	1.19	29.0	26.8
Banke	35.9	49.1	1.39	28.6	31.4
Bardiya	31.6	50.7	1.64	21.4	32.3
Total Mid-western Terai	115.6	156.2	1.38	78.9	90.4
FAR WESTERN MOUNTAIN					
Bajura	16.8	10.5	0.63	15.2	4.0
Bajhang	24.1	9.1	0.38	19.4	3.5
Darchula	16.8	11.2	0.67	12.2	2.4
Total Far Western Mountain	57.7	30.8	0.54	46.8	9.9
FAR WESTERN HILL					
Achham	38.3	10.7	0.28	34.7	5.2
Doti	29.2	11.5	0.39	27.4	5.9
Dadheldhura	17.6	12.1	0.69	16.0	5.7
Baitadi	34.0	21.2	0.63	26.5	7.5
Total Far Western Hill	119.2	55.5	0.47	104.7	24.3
FAR WESTERN TERAI					
Kailali	51.9	70.1	1.42	43.3	56.6
Kanchanpur	35.2	47.0	1.35	31.1	30.6
Total Far Western Terai	87.2	117.0	1.39	74.3	87.2

TABLE 6: LAND USE, NEPAL, 1961/62 TO 1991/92

('000 hectares)

Land use	1961/62	1971/72	1981/82	1991/92
Agricultural land				
Arable land				
Land under temporary crops	1,550.5	1,537.1	2,250.2	2,284.6
Other arable land	41.4	29.9	37.3	38.8
Total arable land	1,591.9	1,567.0	2,287.5	2,323.4
Land under permanent crops	12.2	15.0	29.2	29.4
Land under permanent pasture	22.3	10.3	42.5	36.9
Ponds	na	na	na	3.3
Total agricultural land	1,626.4	1,592.3	2,359.2	2,392.9
Non-agricultural land				
Woodland and forest	13.8	4.7	15.0	108.8
Other land	45.2	57.1	89.5	95.7
Total non-agricultural land	59.0	61.7	104.5	204.5
Total area of holdings	1,685.4	1,654.0	2,463.7	2,597.4

TABLE 7: NUMBER AND AREA OF LAND HOLDINGS BY TYPE OF TENURE, NEPAL, 1991/92

Type of tenure	Holdings ('000)	Area ('000 ha)			
		Owned	Rented	Other	Total
One tenure form					
Owned	2,239.1	2,109.5	..	..	2,109.5
Rented	47.0	..	36.1	..	36.1
Other	17.3	..	..	7.1	7.1
Total one tenure form	2,303.3	2,109.5	36.1	7.1	2,152.7
More than one tenure form	400.6	252.6	185.1	7.0	444.7
Total land holdings	2,703.9	2,362.1	221.2	14.1	2,597.4

TABLE 8: HOLDINGS RENTING LAND AND AREA OF LAND RENTED BY CONDITIONS OF RENT, NEPAL, 1991/92

Conditions of rent (a)	Holdings		Area of rented land	
	Number ('000)	Percent	Area ('000 ha)	Percent
Fixed amount of money	27.3	6.4	12.4	5.6
Fixed quantity of produce	129.9	30.3	56.8	25.7
Share of produce	199.6	46.5	125.1	56.6
Exchange for service	16.4	3.8	3.7	1.7
Mortgage	78.7	18.3	18.2	8.2
Other	16.9	3.9	5.0	2.3
Total holdings renting land	429.2	..	221.2	100.0

(a) Some holdings are included against more than one condition.

TABLE 9: HOLDINGS IRRIGATING AND AREA OF LAND IRRIGATED BY SOURCE OF IRRIGATION AND ECOLOGICAL BELT, 1991/92

Source of irrigation (a)	Ecological belt			
	Mountain	Hill	Terai	Nepal
	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS ('000)			
Tubewell/bore	0.6	5.1	114.2	119.9
Canal (permanent)	55.6	259.7	159.0	474.3
Canal (seasonal)	102.6	439.0	245.5	787.1
Pond/tank	1.9	9.2	40.5	51.7
Others	11.5	42.5	75.6	129.6
Holdings irrigating (1991/92)	150.5	681.8	545.3	1,377.5
All land holdings (1991/92)	259.9	1,351.3	1,092.8	2,703.9
Holdings irrigating (1981/82)	103.1	413.7	329.1	845.8
	AREA IRRIGATED ('000 ha)			
Tubewell/bore	0.1	0.9	98.8	99.8
Canal (permanent)	13.7	84.1	148.0	245.8
Canal (seasonal)	24.5	144.0	268.2	436.7
Pond/tank	0.5	1.8	23.2	25.4
Others	3.0	14.8	56.9	74.7
Area irrigated (1991/92)	41.8	245.5	595.1	882.4
Total area of holdings (1991/92)	176.8	1,046.2	1,374.3	2,597.4
Area irrigated (1981/82)	19.8	119.2	444.9	583.9

(a) Some holdings are included against more than one source.

TABLE 10: HOLDINGS GROWING SELECTED TEMPORARY CROPS AND CROP AREA SOWN, NEPAL, 1981/82 AND 1991/92

Crop	Holdings ('000)		Crop area ('000 ha)	
	1981/82	1991/92	1981/82	1991/92
Cereal grains	1,685.6	2,649.0	2,509.0	3,251.7
Paddy	1,021.7	2,037.5	1,394.1	1,481.2
Wheat	649.5	1,635.8	389.2	633.1
Maize	838.6	1,872.6	522.5	768.7
Millet	709.0	1,065.8	154.4	301.5
Barley	183.8	279.3	27.7	46.2
Legumes	870.0	1,191.6	334.6	340.4
Tubers	376.5	814.5	86.0	79.2
Cash crops	242.0	169.2	86.0	62.9
Oilseeds	281.4	1,013.2	224.1	260.1
Spices	427.7	336.4	58.1	29.3
Vegetables	324.2	763.1	17.2	39.5
Holdings with temporary crops	2,157.4	2,701.9	..	..
Total land holdings	2,185.7	2,703.9	..	..
Area of all temporary crops	..	..	3,315.0	4,063.0

TABLE 11: CROPPING INTENSITY (a), ECOLOGICAL BELTS, 1981/82 AND 1991/92

	Ecological belt			
	Mountain	Hill	Terai	Nepal
		1981/82		
Arable land ('000 ha)	115.7	856.5	1,315.3	2,287.5
Land under temporary crops ('000 ha)	113.5	840.5	1,296.2	2,250.2
Temporary crops sown ('000 ha)	144.3	1,056.6	2,114.2	3,315.0
Cropping intensity	1.25	1.23	1.61	1.45
		1991/92		
Arable land ('000 ha)	162.3	871.3	1,289.7	2,323.4
Land under temporary crops ('000 ha)	158.7	848.2	1,277.7	2,284.6
Temporary crops sown ('000 ha)	261.8	1,538.2	2,262.9	4,063.0
Cropping intensity	1.61	1.77	1.75	1.75

(a) Area of temporary crops on arable land divided by area of arable land.

TABLE 12: MIXED CROPPING - TEMPORARY CROPS, ECOLOGICAL BELTS, 1991/92

('000 hectares)

Crop stand	Ecological belt			
	Mountain	Hill	Terai	Nepal
Single crop cultivated alone	231.6	1,402.3	2,144.8	3,778.7
Mixed crop (a)	30.2	135.9	118.1	284.3
Total temporary crops sown	261.8	1,538.2	2,262.9	4,063.0

(a) Crops grown simultaneously with other temporary or permanent crops.

TABLE 13: LAND HOLDINGS - USE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, NEPAL, 1991/92

	Type of implement				
	Iron plough	Tractor	Thresher	Pumpset	Animal drawn cart
Holdings using implement ('000)	315.1	35.2	85.6	81.3	204.6
Percent of land holdings	11.7	1.3	3.2	3.0	7.6
Number of implements ('000)	354.5	5.5	19.9	41.3	198.1

TABLE 14: HOLDINGS USING DIFFERENT INPUTS FOR SELECTED CROPS, NEPAL, 1981/82 AND 1991/92

Crop	Holdings with crop ('000)		Improved seeds (% of growers)		Pesticides (% of growers)		Chemical fertilizer (% of growers)	
	1981/82	1991/92	1981/82	1991/92	1981/82	1991/92	1981/82	1991/92
Paddy	1,021.7	2,037.5	3.2	24.0	0.8	13.2	16.0	48.8
Wheat	649.5	1,635.8	4.8	30.7	1.0	5.4	26.9	52.4
Maize	838.6	1,872.6	2.4	11.9	0.9	2.8	5.1	22.6
Potato	193.2	734.7	1.0	17.9	0.5	10.7	7.7	30.5
Sugarcane	60.2	82.6	3.0	31.8	0.4	23.5	14.3	71.2
Total land holdings	2,185.7	2,703.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 15: HOLDINGS WITH PERMANENT CROPS, COMPACT PLANTATION AREA AND SCATTERED TREES, NEPAL, 1981/82 AND 1991/92

Crop	Holdings ('000)	Compact area ('000 ha)		Scattered trees ('000)
	1991/92	1981/82	1991/92	1991/92
Oranges	277.5	0.6	2.4	788.4
Lemons	190.0	0.4	0.4	421.1
Mango	459.5	5.2	15.2	832.9
Banana	534.9	4.0	2.1	3,799.1
Apples	54.4	na	0.6	184.3
Holdings with:				
Compact permanent crops	281.4	..	..	..
Compact or scattered crops	1,314.5	..	..	..
Total land holdings	2,703.9	..	..	..
Area of compact plantation				
Productive trees	..	na	21.8	..
Non-productive trees	..	na	7.6	..
Total compact plantation	..	29.1	29.4	..

TABLE 16: HOLDINGS WITH LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, NEPAL 1981/82 AND 1991/92

Livestock type	Holdings ('000)		Livestock ('000)	
	1981/82	1991/92	1981/82	1991/92
Cattle	1,261.9	2,067.1	6,501.6	7,359.3
Chaunri	6.9	9.0	55.5	58.6
Buffaloes	778.6	1,307.8	2,379.7	3,116.3
Goats	787.0	1,382.8	3,643.7	5,515.5
Sheep	99.9	92.7	677.1	602.8
Pigs	164.1	267.5	433.6	495.8
Chickens	716.9	1,400.4	7,368.6	12,333.1
Ducks	37.2	92.6	142.3	280.3
Pigeons	116.8	215.8	830.7	1,419.9
Total holdings	2,194.0	2,736.1	..	..

TABLE 17: NUMBERS OF CATTLE, CHAUNRI AND BUFFALOES BY SEX AND AGE, NEPAL, 1981/82 AND 1991/92

('000)

Sex and age	Cattle		Chaunri		Buffaloes	
	1981/82	1991/92	1981/82	1991/92	1981/82	1991/92
			MALES			
Under one year	na	415.6	na	4.3	na	249.1
One to three years	525.0	511.2	5.7	3.3	175.9	155.1
Three years and over	2,148.7	3,207.7	8.8.	11.7	170.7	274.8
Total males	na	4,134.4	na	19.2	na	679.0
			FEMALES			
Under one year	na	416.6	na	4.4	na	324.6
One to three years	614.7	534.4	6.7	3.4	389.3	427.7
Three years and over	2,661.4	2,273.9	23.4	31.6	1,367.8	1,685.0
Total females	na	3,224.9	na	39.4	na	2,437.3
			TOTAL			
Under one year	551.8	832.2	10.9	8.6	276.0	573.7
One to three years	1,139.7	1,045.5	12.4	6.7	565.3	582.9
Three years and over	4,810.1	5,481.6	32.2	43.2	1,538.5	1,959.8
Total	6,501.6	7,359.3	55.5	58.6	2,379.7	3,116.3

TABLE 18: LAND HOLDINGS WITH FOREST TREES AND FISHERIES BY SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 1991/92

	Size of holding			
	Less than 0.5 ha	.5 ha - 2 ha	2 ha and above	Total
Number of land holdings ('000)	1,166.0	1,241.1	296.8	2,703.9
Holdings with forest trees ('000)	328.2	576.9	173.6	1,078.6
Number of trees ('000)	3,293.1	15,916.5	14,245.6	33,455.2
Average number of trees	10	28	82	31
Holdings with fisheries ('000)	0.87	3.99	8.08	12.94
Area of fish ponds ('000 ha)	0.04	0.38	1.97	2.38

TABLE 19: LAND HOLDINGS USING NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES BY SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 1991/92

Purpose	Size of holding			
	Less than .5 ha	.5 ha - 2 ha	2 ha and over	Total
Keeping livestock				
Number of holdings ('000)	377.6	664.3	196.3	1,238.2
Number of buildings ('000)	399.2	755.4	253.3	1,407.9
Keeping poultry				
Number of holdings ('000)	20.3	49.7	26.6	96.6
Number of buildings ('000)	21.1	51.7	29.1	101.9
Storing agricultural produce				
Number of holdings ('000)	17.2	41.2	32.7	91.1
Number of buildings ('000)	17.7	42.9	41.0	101.6
Other purposes				
Number of holdings ('000)	26.5	65.9	39.6	132.0
Number of buildings ('000)	27.7	69.9	45.1	142.7
Total land holdings ('000)	1,166.0	1,241.1	296.8	2,703.9

TABLE 20: NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY WHETHER HAVE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT, SOURCE OF CREDIT AND SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 1991/92

('000)

Source of credit	Size of holding			
	Less than .5 ha	.5 ha - 2 ha	2 ha and over	Total
Institutional				
Agricultural Development Bank	49.9	110.3	44.7	205.0
Other institutional	26.6	59.3	25.2	111.1
Total institutional	76.5	169.6	69.9	316.0
Non-institutional	139.5	140.1	26.4	306.0
Holdings with credit	216.0	309.8	96.3	622.0
Holdings without credit	982.2	931.4	200.5	2,114.0
Total holdings	1,198.1	1,241.1	296.8	2,736.1

TABLE 21: HOLDERS BY SEX AND AGE, NEPAL, 1981/82 AND 1991/92

	No. of holders ('000)		Percent of holders		Ave. size of holding (ha)
	1981/82	1991/92	1981/82	1991/92	1991/92
Sex of holder					
Male	2,055.1	2,560.5	93.7	93.6	0.98
Female	138.8	175.6	6.3	6.4	0.66
Total holders	2,194.0	2,736.1	100.0	100.0	0.96
Age of holder					
Less than 25	108.2	139.6	4.9	5.1	0.73
25-34	877.4	556.6	40.0	20.3	0.74
35-44	505.3	774.6	23.0	28.3	0.87
45-54	390.5	656.1	17.8	24.0	1.08
55 and over	312.5	609.2	14.2	22.3	1.20
Total holders	2,194.0	2,736.1	100.0	100.0	0.96

TABLE 22: HOLDERS BY WORK STATUS AND SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 1991/92

Holder's work status	Size of holding			
	Less than .5 ha	.5 ha - 2 ha	2 ha and over	Total
	NUMBER OF HOLDERS ('000)			
Only work on holding	842.6	1,038.1	263.7	2,144.3
Also do other work off the holding				
Main work in agriculture	110.5	93.7	15.8	220.1
Main work not in agriculture	245.0	109.3	17.2	371.6
Total	355.6	203.1	33.1	591.7
Total holders	1,198.1	1,241.1	296.8	2,736.1
	PERCENT OF HOLDERS			
Only work on holding	70.3	83.6	88.9	78.4
Also do other work off the holding				
Main work in agriculture	9.2	7.6	5.3	8.0
Main work not in agriculture	20.5	8.8	5.8	13.6
Total	29.7	16.4	11.1	21.6
Total holders	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 23: FARM POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER WHO WORKED ON THE HOLDING BY SEX AND DURATION OF WORK, NEPAL, 1991/92

Duration of work on holding	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	Percent	'000	Percent	'000	Percent
Holders	2,560.5	41.2	175.6	3.1	2,736.1	23.1
Holder's household members						
Worked less than 3 months	271.4	4.4	311.4	5.5	582.7	4.9
Worked 3 to 5 months	387.9	6.2	715.2	12.7	1,103.1	9.3
Worked 6 to 7 months	463.0	7.5	1,024.0	18.2	1,487.0	12.6
Worked 8 months and over	654.0	10.5	1,348.4	23.9	2,002.4	16.9
H'hold members working on holding	1,776.3	28.6	3,398.9	60.3	5,175.2	43.7
Total farm population	6,209.4	100.0	5,634.0	100.0	11,843.5	100.0

TABLE 24: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX AND WORK DONE, NEPAL, 1991/92

Type of work done	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	Percent	'000	Percent	'000	Percent
Worked on holding	1,776.3	48.7	3,398.9	62.3	5,175.2	56.8
Worked on other's holding	363.0	9.9	638.3	11.7	1,001.2	11.0
Non-agricultural work	790.2	21.7	662.6	12.1	1,452.8	16.0
Total household members	3,649.0	100.0	5,458.4	100.0	9,107.4	100.0

NOTE: Table does not include holders.

TABLE 25: FARM POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, SEX AND SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 1991/92

('000)

Labour force status during 1991/92	Size of holding			
	Less than .5 ha	.5 ha - 2 ha	2 ha and over	Total
		MALES		
Worked	1,793.8	2,216.3	686.3	4,696.4
Did not work	495.3	728.7	288.9	1,513.0
Total males	2,289.2	2,945.0	975.3	6,209.4
Participation rate (a) (%)	78.4	75.3	70.4	75.6
		FEMALES		
Worked	1,420.8	1,773.2	489.2	3,683.2
Did not work	678.4	908.7	363.6	1,950.8
Total females	2,099.2	2,681.9	852.9	5,634.0
Participation rate (a) (%)	67.7	66.1	57.4	65.4
		PERSONS		
Worked	3,214.6	3,989.5	1,175.5	8,379.6
Did not work	1,173.8	1,637.4	652.6	3,463.8
Total persons	4,388.4	5,627.0	1,828.1	11,843.5
Participation rate (a) (%)	73.3	70.9	64.3	70.8

(a) The participation rate is the number of workers as a percentage of the total.

TABLE 26: NUMBER OF HOLDINGS BY EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 1991/92

Employment of workers	Size of holding			
	Less than .5 ha	.5 ha - 2 ha	2 ha and over	Total
Number of holdings ('000)				
Employ permanent workers only	9.8	16.5	12.4	38.8
Employ permanent and occasional workers	8.7	38.5	59.0	106.2
Employ occasional workers only	236.1	461.4	132.7	830.2
Do not employ workers	943.5	724.7	92.7	1,760.8
Total holdings	1,198.1	1,241.1	296.8	2,736.1
Number of permanent workers ('000)				
Males	25.3	76.9	128.2	230.3
Females	10.5	24.3	36.6	71.4
Total workers	35.7	101.2	164.7	301.7

NOTES ON THE TABLES

Explanation of symbols

..	not applicable
na	not available
-	none or negligible (less than one half of the unit indicated)

Area conversion

One hectare is equivalent to 19.66 ropanis, 1.477 bighas or 78.63 matomuris.

Explanatory notes

1. Definitions of terms used in the tables are contained in the Technical Notes given in the main census reports. A technical description of the methodology used in the census and an evaluation of the reliability of the census data are given in the census technical report.

2. Tables containing land related data (such as land use, average size of holding, crops and use of inputs) refer to land holdings only. Other tables refer to all holdings (including holdings with livestock but no land).

3. In some cases, minor discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals because of rounding.