

Nepal Agricultural Census 1992 – Main Results

Please refer to the Explanatory Notes given at the end of the tables.

NUMBER AND AREA OF HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF TOTAL AREA OF HOLDINGS		
Holding size classes	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total	2 736 050	2 598 971
Holdings without minimum land	32 109	1 571
Under 0.2 ha	436 769	47 563
0.2 and under 0.5 ha	729 267	244 779
0.5 and under 1 ha	711 666	499 541
1 and under 2 ha	529 467	716 532
2 and under 3 ha	168 449	400 227
3 and under 4 ha	59 574	202 361
4 and under 5 ha	28 591	125 728
5 and under 10 ha	31 952	209 338
10 ha and above	8 206	151 331

FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS	
Number of parcels	10 831 202
Number of holdings reporting:	
Total	2 736 050
1 parcel	492 285
2 - 3 parcels	1 103 003
4 - 5 parcels	571 289
6 - 9 parcels	392 488
10 parcels and more	176 985

LAND TENURE OF HOLDINGS	Number of holdings	Area (ha)
Total	-	-
Holdings under one form of tenure	2 325 802	2 154 248
Owned or in ownerlike possession	2 258 764	2 110 960
Rented from others	49 114	36 149
for a fixed amount of money/produce	-	10 302
for a share of produce	19 511	20 605
in exchange for services	6 045	1 422
Under other rental agreements	-	3 820
Operated under other single forms of tenure	17 924	7 139
Holdings under more than one form of tenure	400 768	444 723

HOLDERS BY AGE	Number of holders
Total	2 736 050
under 15 years	4 747
15 to 24 years	134 830
25 to 34 years	556 589
35 to 44 years	774 562
45 to 54 years	656 133
55 to 64 years	406 805
65 years and over	202 384

HOLDERS, BY SEX	Total	Male	Female
Holders	2 736 050	2 560 413	175 637

FARM POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX	Total	Male	Female
Total	16 258 220	8 496 843	7 761 377
Under 10 years	4 414 769	2 287 403	2 127 366
10 to 14 years	2 060 964	1 112 842	948 122
15 to 24 years	3 124 221	1 634 689	1 489 532
25 to 34 years	2 313 686	1 161 255	1 152 431
35 to 44 years	1 789 659	915 417	874 242
45 to 54 years	1 265 319	681 105	584 214
55 to 64 years	789 907	433 451	356 456
65 years and over	499 695	270 681	229 014

EMPLOYMENT	Total	Male	Female
Household members economically active	8 379 647	4 696 445	3 683 202
Permanent workers	301 674	230 282	71 392

LAND USE	Area (ha)
Total land	2 598 971
Agricultural land	2 390 648
Cropland	2 353 716
Arable land	2 324 330
Land under temporary crops	2 284 672
Land under temporary meadows	7 939
Land temporarily fallow	29 205
All other arable land	2 514
Land under permanent crops	29 386
Land under permanent meadows/pastures	36 932
Wood or forest land	108 845
All other land	99 478
Unused and potentially productive	12 331
Not classified elsewhere	87 147

IRRIGATION	Number of holdings reporting	Area (ha)
Normally irrigated land	1 377 994	882 595

TEMPORARY CROPS (on arable land)	Area sown (ha)
Rice	1 481 256
Maize	768 743
Wheat	633 074
Millet	301 540
Rapeseed/mustard	182 414
Lentils	160 727
Chickpeas (grams)	77 438
Potatoes	70 495
Linseed	67 657
Barley	46 157

PERMANENT CROPS	Area (ha)
Mangoes	15 203
Tea	3 467
Oranges	2 390
Bananas	2 126
Apples	605
Jackfruit	587
Lemons	446
Guavas	358
Lychees	277
Pineapples	249

LIVESTOCK	Number of holdings reporting
Cattle	2 067 141
Chauri	9 049
Buffaloes	1 307 832
Sheep	92 748
Goats	1 382 786
Pigs	267 465
Chickens	1 400 435

MACHINERY / EQUIPMENT	Number of units
Tractors	5 542
Threshers	19 932

Nepal Agricultural Census 1992 – Explanatory Notes

Historical outline: Four Decennial Censuses of Agriculture were taken in Nepal: in 1962, 1972, 1982, and 1992.

Organization: The 1991-92 National Sample Census of Agriculture was organized and conducted under the responsibility of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), of the National Planning Commission Secretariat of His Majesty's Government. About 2,000 personnel were engaged in the field work; nearly 40 percent of enumerators, supervisors, officers at district level, and other census staff were seconded to the CBS from various government offices and about 50 percent were locally recruited. The census was carried out with technical and financial assistance from the UN Development Program and from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN.

Enumeration period: The census enumeration was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, from January to March 1992, the enumeration was carried out in 60 Districts in Terai and Hills areas. The remaining 15 Himalayan Districts were enumerated during April to June 1992.

Reference date: Data were collected with respect to the twelve-month reference period January to December 1991. Information on land area and livestock was collected with respect to the day of enumeration.

Definition: The main statistical unit of the agricultural census is the agricultural holding, which is defined as an economic unit of agricultural production reporting at least:

- an area under crops of 0.012 Ha in hill/mountain districts, and of 0.014 Ha in lowland districts, or
- 2 cattle or buffaloes or
- 5 sheep or goats or
- 20 poultry or
- a combination of livestock equivalent to 2 cattle/buffaloes.

Holdings without minimum land are shown in the table in the size class "holdings without land" with the small area they operate.

Coverage: The census covered all districts of the Kingdom. Only the agricultural holdings operated by households were included in the census; agricultural activities undertaken by government organizations, businesses, etc. were excluded from the census.

Data on **Tenure** shown below exclude 9 480 holdings without any land.

Frame: Some 5,100 Enumeration Areas (EA), including at least 30 holdings, were firstly selected. Lists of all agricultural holdings in each EA, used as the basis for the selection of the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sample, were obtained from the Population Census. The holdings were identified on the basis of the place of residence of the holder.

Methods: The basic sampling methodology used was a two-stage sampling applied as follows:

- First stage: a stratified sample of EAs with probability proportional to the expected number of holdings (stratified PPS), was selected. To select the sample of EAs, the districts were divided into four groups according to the importance of their agricultural production.
- Second stage: within the selected EAs, a sample of 20 to 30 agricultural holdings was drawn using a stratified systematic random sampling. To select the sample, the universe of holdings was divided into four strata based on the size of holdings, and a systematic random sampling was applied to each stratum. All holdings in each district were given the same chance to be selected. The final sample at country level was of about 122,000 holdings (4.5 percent of the total).

The District of Manang was completely enumerated because of its small number of holdings.

Data source: His Majesty's Government - National Planning Commission Secretariat - Central Bureau of Statistics - National Sample Census of Agriculture 1991-92 - Kathmandu, Nepal 1993.

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