MEASURING INCOME INEQUALITY IN GANGAPARASPUR

VDC OF DANG DISTRICT

A Thesis

Submitted to the Central Department of Economics

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In partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the

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In

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By

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Recommendation Letter

This is to certify that this thesis entitled "**Income Inequality** in **Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang District**" has been prepared by Mr. **Deependra Bahadur Thapa** in Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Masters Of Arts in Economics under my supervision. I recommended for its further evaluation and approval.

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APPROVAL LETTER

We Certify that this thesis entitled "**Income Inequality in Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang District"** submitted by Mr. Deependra Bahadur Thapa to the Central Department of Economics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Economics has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the said degree.

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Deependra Bahadur Thapa

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LIST OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDECON	Central Department of Economics
DDC	District Development Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HHs	Households
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
MA	Master of Arts
NPC	National Planning Commission
NGO	Non-Government Organization
Rs	Rupees
NRB	Nepal Rasta Bank
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
USA	United States of America
VDC	Village Development Committee
SN	Serial Number
WB	World Bank
WDR	World Development Report

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Inequality is a burning issue of the current world. Inequality refers to the situation in which a particular variable under inquiry does not show equality in its value. Many economic variables such as income, assets, land, to maintain a few, are not distributed equally or proportionally. It exists not only in underdeveloped countries but also in developing or developed countries. Inequality in income distribution is normally observed as one of the most persistent and unmanageable problems. Nepal is also facing the problem of unequal distribution of income. However, the problems of inequality in the distribution of income are becoming serious day by day.

Nepal is a predominately an agricultural country with about 73.9 percent working population employed in agriculture sector, but contributing only 34.9 percent in GDP of the country. With a per capita GDP of $ 721 Nepal ranks on the 138 position out of 177 countries with medium HDI in the world and about 25.16 percent of the population remain below the poverty line. (CBS 2008, MOF 2013)

It is true that inequality raises important questions rooted in normative ideas about justice and fairness in all societies. Because of the direct effect due to income distribution patterns, opportunities for nutrition, health and education become challengeable. Income inequality is also related intimately to the wider inequalities in capacity and in some causes to absolute deprivation (WB 2006).

Nowadays distribution of income is a major policy in developed or developing countries. The classical economists believe in full employment but they neglect the

equal distribution of income. Before 1970 most of the underdeveloped countries implement growth warranted strategy in order to achieve economic development and higher level of growth, leaving the distribution of income untouched. Actually, development in an increase in per capita income accompanied by more equitable distribution of income. According to Ahemed and Bhattacharya "Growth at the national level does not automatically reduce poverty and inequality or even provide employment" (Ahemed and Bhattacharya, 1990).

In developing countries proper distribution of income is necessary to achieve a higher growth. In fact the relationship between income distribution and development is not only the present subject of economic inquiry but also during the time of Adam Smith. At that time economic inquiry was concerned with distribution of income among the factors of production in the term of wage, salaries, profit, rent and interest.

National Planning Commission Survey (1978) states "Income is perhaps the most important single quantifiable indicator of prosperity and poverty of both rural and urban household indicating broadly the level of development of national economy. According to Dalton Huge, (1949), "Income consists of the means of economic welfare and great inequality of income in any community implies great inequality in the economic welfare attained by different individuals". Income is a basis yard sticks for maturity economic performances and welfare."

At present most of the VDCs in Nepal are facing the problem of unequal distribution of income. It is a serious problem over the country, which creates socio-economic and political imbalances. The various socio-economic facilities are provided in only few urban areas but almost all rural areas are facing deficiency of such facilities yet.

Nepal is landlocked and agricultural country, where the majority of economically active population involved in agricultural sector as it accounts 73.9 percent of involvement in this sector (CBS, 2008). The level of productive percent is low, due to small size of land holding, technological backwardness, lack of improved seed, and lack of irrigation. So most of the farmers are not able to save anything.

All in all, the economic development is not possible without equitable distribution of income. Regarding the problem of inequality of income, it has built dimensional characteristics such as general unemployment, under unemployment and high rate of poverty that are the major responsible factors of unequal distribution of income. Regarding with Gangaparaspur VDC, the major responsible factors of income inequality are lack of resources, growing unemployment rate, market imperfection, technological backwardness, and poor economic organization. So the socio-economic variables such as caste, location, occupation, education level, consumption of income, land holding and family size are also some extents are responsible for income inequality in Gangaparaspur VDC.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Unequal distribution of income is a serious problem in developing countries. Generally, developing countries have shown great inequality in income distribution than the developed countries, which being the core problem of the poorest economy.

Nepal is one of the developing countries in the world. Its annual per capital income is $ 568 (MOF, 2011). In Nepal 25.4% (11^{th}plan) of population is living below the poverty line. This is widely spread in rural areas. These people are maintaining a hard life to bear subsistent level of income, which gives the dark reality of unequal distribution of income and wealth in our country.

Agriculture is a main occupation of the country because the industrial sector is not properly developed. Only 5 percent of the active poor are employed in production

or manufacturing jobs of any kind including rural cottage industries (WB/UNDP, 2000). In fact, income generating activities are low in our context because of backwardness in agriculture, which is the backbone of the Nepalese economy. Agriculture is still dominated by traditional system and most of the rural people survive on it. Agriculture sector suffers from any problems such as lack of seeds, lack of irrigation, inability in food control, unhealthy livestock, lack of modern technology etc. As a result, economic condition of the rural people is very bad which further aggravates the problem of unequal distribution of income and wealth.

Among the factor of production land is the most important factor in the production process. But distribution of land is quite unequal between poor and non-poor households. A joint study of WB and UNDP(2000) entitled "Attacking poverty " has shown that the area of land owned by poor household is about 60% less than that owned by the non-poor ones in the Terai, and about 40% less in the hill. Therefore, the inequality in the distribution land is also the cause of income inequality in our country.

This is hurting the poor in general and inequality of income distribution is persistent. The disparity in the distribution of income has slowed the speed of economic development in Nepal. Thus, these are major problems related to income inequality in Nepal. Research questions are:

1. What is the source and level of income of people of the study area?
2. What is the socio-economic status of people of the Gangaparaspur VDC?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study has the following objectives;

1 To identify the level and source of household income in the study area.

2 To assess the socio-economic status of Gangaparaspur VDC.

3 To estimate the distribution of income by analyzing Gini Coefficient, Lorenz Curve, Range, Variance, Coefficient of variance, Mean Deviation to measure the inequality of income in Gangaparaspur VDC.

1.4 Significance of Study

Various attempts have been made through the programs by the government and non-government organization to reduce the problem of unequal distribution of income, but yet there have not been any significant progresses in the economic condition with the Gangaparaspur VDC. This study will attempt to present the economic condition of the study area. This study may help in the formulation of right policies and also be useful to the researchers, student and persons who are interested in the development of Gangaparaspur VDC, Nepal.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The present study has following limitations.

1 The study basically concerns to a particular area therefore the generalization of the result may not be equally relevant to other rural part of Nepal.

2 Income and consumption of transitory nature are excluded.

3 The values of products of self consumption are excluded.

4 Value of land is not included as source of income.

1.6 Structure of the Thesis

This thesis has been organized into six chapters excluding preliminary sections and annex. The first part i.e. preliminary section this includes Title page, approval page, acknowledgement, table of content, list of tables and figures. The first chapter has already outlined the context of Income Inequality. In this chapter, general introduction that covers research background, problem statement, objectives, significance of the study, and limitation of the study. The second chapter provides information on literature review that basically focuses on concept and theoretical debates regarding Income Inequality as a whole. Existing literature regarding different aspects of Income Inequality had reviewed. This chapter discussed the existing thoughts and experience relevant to the outcomes of Income Inequality. Third chapter gives the information of research methodology explains how the research was conducted and what types of tools were used to collect information to address the research objectives.

In Chapter fourth included distribution of household income by socio-economic characteristics and Chapter five shows analysis and interpretation of data using various tools. Finally, the sixth chapter has the major finding and the recommendations. At the last part of the thesis ends with the references list and annexes.

CHAPER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Income inequality is one of the major problems in the world, but it is a serious burning issue in the developing countries. Economists deal particularly in the context of the world, but very few research works have been done. Therefore, the available literatures of review of the income distribution presented below.

2.1 Review of Literature in the International Context

Kuznet, (1955) in his article “Economic Growth and Income inequality” has analyzed the relationship between income inequality and economic growth. The author concentrated on the causes and characters of long term changes in the personal distribution income. He analyzed the relationship between income inequality and economic growth i.e. transition state; the income inequality becomes wider than in normal phase but after a certain period of stabilization. He has also compared the experiences of developed countries, namely USA, UK, Germany with underdeveloped countries, namely India, Srilanka. He finds the distribution of personal income is more unequal underdeveloped countries than in developed countries. He hypothesized in his study that the inequality first increases and then decreases with the level of development.

Keynes, (1936) has focused on the estimation of consumption function fitted to the time series and as well as cross section data. He states in his fundamental psychological law "Men are disposed as a rule and on the average, to increase their consumption as their income increases but not by as much as the increase in their income.

Jhingan, (1997) in his book "The economics of Development and Planning", he describes the different view discouraging saving he analyzed income inequality propels the engine of economic growth has not hold in the context of the developing countries. An inequality harms the economy. Inequality retards development and leads to great economic waste. He also added that economic waste causes loss of human capital because majority people are poor with low level of income. He has described the prominent causes of inequalities in India such as poverty , inadequate development of economic concentration , tax evasion , inequitable distribution of the means of production , capital intensive technology etc. are the main causes of income inequalities. He has suggested the policy makers that aiming to reduction in income and wealth inequalities should be redistributive in nature. They should work towards the general socialization of the means of production. The removal of economic concentration and the increase in the income levels of the mass of people.

Gupta, (1977) in his study, has made a basic economic report of Indonesia. An attempt is made to explore the growth potential of Indonesian economy. He analyzed the effect on employment and income distribution and other consequences of adopting alternative development strategies. One of the primary is to explore the tradeoff between equality and growth and growth is long term context of context of the alternative strategies. The main motto of this working paper is therefore to explore the tradeoff between growth and equality, growth and employment and growth and poverty. Using secondary data and primary collected by a World Bank Mission to Indonesia, this is highly interpreted with mathematically.

Dalton, (1949) in his book "Some Aspects of the Income Inequality of in Modern Communities" is divided into four parts including different chapters. The first chapter discusses the ethical aspect of the income inequality on the ground of justice and welfare. The second part of this theories distribution of income which is concentrated on the distribution of factors of income rather than personal of income. Finally, the last part deals with the division of income between persons this book is classic on the subject. Ideas are clearly expressed, no ambiguity arises in the study them. The final part of this book is an appendix of sixteen pages which deals with the measurement of inequality of income. This is the most attractive part of the book. This part deals with the different measures of income inequality such as the Mean, Bowley quartile measurement of dispersion, Gini concentration ratio, Pareto measure, etc. All techniques are clearly expressed which are easy to understand for any ordinary reader.

UNDP, (1971) in its publication has dealt about the extent of inequality in the distribution of income in American Countries. This study has also tried to show the problem related to the distribution. They are only decided into five major groups the third one has analyzed several more specific aspects, although these are always lined to the overall distribution.

Human Development Report (2006) on "Income Inequality" inequality raises important question rooted in normative ideas about social justice and fairness in all societies, because income distribution patterns directly affect opportunities for nutrition, health and education. Income inequality is also intimately related to wonder, inequalities, on capability and is some cases to absolute deprivation.

Regional variation in income inequality are large. The Gini coefficient a measure of inequality calibrated on scale from perfect equality 70 to 100 (perfect equality) ranges from 22 South Asia to 57 in Latin America and more than 70 in Sub-Saharan Africa.

"Income Distribution and Economic Development" Prepared by Jacques Lecaillon, Fellix Paukart, Christian Morrison and Dimitri Germiclis, presents a discussion about the distribution of income. This volume is primarily concerned with the distribution of income between poor and rich, or in other words, with distribution of income by size. This research paper has tried to connect income distribution with economic development. This paper has three main objectives:

i) To show how income distribution has behaved in certain countries in the course of development and to specify the conditions under which the income distribution could be improved.

ii) To identify the major measurable factor associated with income inequality and major characteristics of the poor and

iii) To identify and assets the impact of instruments and command of governments to improve income distribution.

2.2 Review of Literature in Nepalese Context

Many studies are conducted in the field of income distribution in Nepal. Some relevant literature in the case of Nepal is reviewed below.

Nepal Rastra Bank (2006), states that a high level of poverty is detrimental to economic development and growth. Since household is unable to utilize their disposable income for saving and investment. In Nepal, the magnitude of poverty

and Nepal Living Standard Survey has been inquired by CBS in 1996/97. Both surveys revealed that poverty had count in 1995/96 and 2003/04 had decreased from 42 percent. But the income and regional inequality are going wide. As for example the average life expectancy in urban area (Kathmandu) district in 2001 was 69.93 years and 44.07 years in rural area (Mugu) district. It is felt that this factor has been one of the major contributors to present situation of conflict.

Kandel (2003), in his dissertation thesis has studied the income inequality of Bharatpur Municipality of Chitwan. He has used primary data selecting from sample household of the study area. The main objectives of the study were to examine the relationship between poverty and income inequality. To measure the extent of inequality in the size of distribution of income, he has used Range, Lorenz Curve and Gini concentration ratio. He found the Gini coefficient for total income is to be 4064 in the study area. He deduced that land is a major source of livelihood which is distributed unequally among the household.

National Planning Commission, (1977) in its report "A Survey of Employments, Income Distribution and Consumption Pattern in Nepal " the survey covered 10 towns. Survey covered 10 town panchayats and 18 Village panchayats of 37 district covering 4037 rural households. The survey is related with employment, income distribution and consumption pattern of Nepal. Simple mathematics total such as Gini-Coefficient and Lorenz Curve has been used in the study. According to the result of the study only 1.04 percent of families has income greater than Rs.7500 per annum. It also showed that 71.5 percent of the people were living in mountains 34.48 percents of people were living in the hill area below poverty line. The Gini coefficients was 0.6 for rural and 0.5 for urban Nepal. In this way, the first nationwide survey showed that average household total and per capita consumption of rural area is less than urban area.

Risal, (1979) in his study, has very nicely prepared a study on regional distribution of income in rural Nepal in his dissertation entitled “An Economic Analysis of Income Distribution, Consumption Pattern and Poverty in Urban Nepal.” This dissertation is based on the secondary data published in Household Budget Survey (1976) of Nepal Rastra Bank with econometric methods of analysis. He has used various tools to measure income inequality such as Gini Coefficient, Coefficient of Variation, Lorenz Curve and Theil indices. With the help of variance of log-normal

distribution, he has concluded that highest inequality of income moves from far western urban region towards the eastern region. Gini Coefficient has been used for international comparison of inequality. Among some less developed countries, Nepal is found to be on second lowest position.

Kanel, (1993) in his article on economic journal states that the main objective of this is to show a method of deriving the formula for calculating Gini Coefficient from definition, the Lorenz Curve. The great important of this article is to show the prove of the formulation clearly and in a simplified manner. In the article, the concept of Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient are very nicely and clearly examined and the formulas for the computation of the Gini coefficient are derived.

CBS published "Nepal Living standards Survey Report 2003/4" with the help of table. This study made comparison on different region and between urban and rural area for the distribution of income. Incomes are much higher in urban than in rural areas: average urban per capita income is more than twice average rural per capita income. Among urban areas, the urban Kathmandu valley stands out of having for higher incomes than the average (more than three times the average for Nepal as a whole in per-capita terms). Other urban areas also have higher incomes than the average, but by a must smaller margin. Among rural areas the western part of the country has lower incomes than the eastern and central part. Per capita incomes are lower in the Terai than in the Hills, through this results is driven by figures for the western part of the country as in the eastern central part incomes are higher than in the hills. The difference between rural areas are far smaller than the bottom 80 percent of the household earn 50 percent of the total income while the top 20 percent earn the other 50 percent of the income (CBS 1996).

Khanal, (2004) in his M.A. Dissertation has nicely analyzed the income inequality in rural area of Kuwakot VDC, Syangja District. The main objectives of the study are to show the size of distribution of income of the existing level of income inequality and analyzed the income distribution of different ethnic groups. To measure the income inequality he has used some essential tools such as range, Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient, relative mean deviation, variance and coefficient of variation. The study based on primary data collection and secondary data has also been used. This study concludes that there is high inequality in income distribution in rural part of Nepal. The majority of people are based on agriculture sector and

they use traditional tools for cultivation. This study also finds that the average per capita annual income is Rs.7078.97 and average annual households income is Rs.42201.54 only which is very negligible and insufficient to sustain their lives.

NRB, (2006) in its study states that "A high level poverty is determined to economic development and growth since households is unable to utilize their disposable income for saving and investment". In Nepal the magnitude of poverty has been inquired by CBS in 1996/97 and 2003/4 and Nepal Living Standard Survey. Both surveys revealed that poverty had count in 1995/6 and 2003/4 had decreased from 42% to 31% but inequality is going wider and wider (both income and regional) and given one example, the average life expectancy in urban area (Mugu) district it is felt that this has been one of the major contributors to present situation of conflict.

In conclusion, income inequality is one of the major problems in the world. But the situation of the inequality distribution of income seems to be the burning issue of the developing countries and have not been done the works by many scholars in different parts of developing countries. In addition very few researchers have been in Nepal and other hand the government has been taken different types of policies and programs to reduce income inequality in Nepal. Therefore, this study will be carried out on the nature if inequality in distribution of income in Gangaparaspur VDC, Dang district, Nepal.

CHAPTER -III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study has combined both an explorative and descriptive research. It will use both the qualitative and quantitative techniques depending on the nature and source of data and information.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

The selected research site of this study is Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang district. This VDC is located at the Terai belt. Various Caste and Ethnic people of different income level holders are settled here. Therefore, it facilitates the researcher to select and understand the general socio-economic environment of the study area. It also helped to develope the rapport with the local people for the collection of information regarding income inequality.

3.3 Nature and Source of Data

Both primary and secondary data were used in the study to make the study more qualitative rather than the quantitative. Primary data were collected from direct field survey with the help of structured questionnaire. Similarly, the necessary secondary data were collected from the different government office and non-government organization.

3.4 The Universe and Sample Size

In the study area, there are 1723 households in total in consisting 9 wards. We have to decide the sample household size that gather maximum possible information on the households. So, we have taken 3 wards; 1,3 and 5 by purposive sampling and taking 10 percent of households in each words with representing various caste and ethnic groups. For this, snowball sampling technique is used. The ward wise sample households presented in the table 3.1.

Table No. 3.1

Households in Different and Sample HHs

S.N.	Total Households	Sample Households
1	215	22
3	167	17
5	205	21
Total	587	60

Source: Field Survey, 2013

3.5 Data Collection Tool

The following tools were used to collect primary data.

3.5.1 Structured Questionnaire

Structured questionnaires were used to get detail information about income inequality. It was used to collect data on household information, occupation, education, family size, ethnic group and income of socio-economic.

3.6 Data Collection Technique

The following technique were used to collect primary data.

3.6.1 Household Survey

Basically, household survey was conducted to obtain quantitative data such as population, sex, education, land holding size, economic condition etc. It helps researcher to familiarize with community and further made easy to detail interview.

3.6.2 Observation

The observation method was applied to get the primary data and relevant information. Despite the fact achieved from respondents reply, the researcher himself observe the housing condition, dress and feeding condition.

3.6.3 Key Informant Interview

The primary data was also collected from key informant interview concerning with income inequality.Those key informant will be Teachers, VDC Secretary, Community Leaders, NGOs people and Businessman.

3.8 Data Processing and Analysis

A master table has been prepared from the completed from the completed questionnaires incorporation the different socio-economic characteristics, such as income, landholding, family size and level of education.

3.8 Calculation of the Extent of Income Inequality and Distribution of income Among the Sample Households.

The various statistical tools were used such as range, Gini coefficient, Lorenz curve, variance, mean deviation etc. The brief information of the statistical tools are as follows.

3.8.1 Range

Range is the simplest method to measure inequality. It is the difference between highest and lowest items of the given series as ratio of its mean. Symbolically,

$$= \frac{Ma_x - Mi_n}{}$$

Where Range (0<R<1)—

Maxy = maximum income

Miny = minimum income

$\bar{Y}$ = mean income

3.8.2 Gini Coefficient

The Gini Coefficient measures the inequality in the income distribution. It may be defined by,

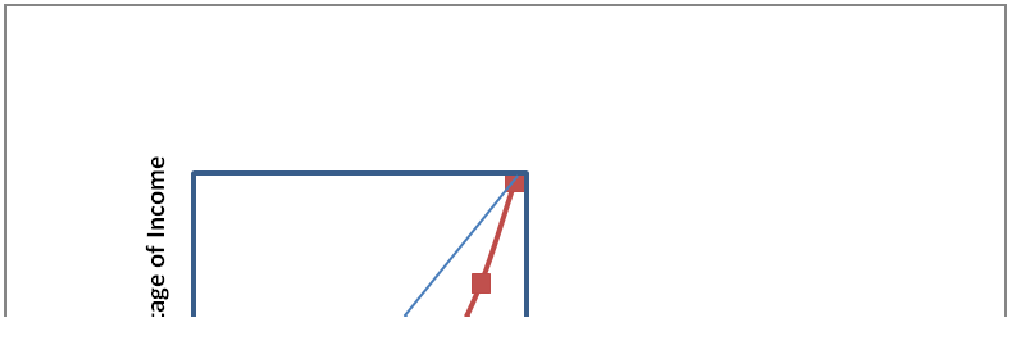
$$G.c = \frac{1}{(100)} [\sum_{i=1} iYi+1 - \sum_{i=1} i+1Yi]$$

Where, X_i = Cumulative percentage of household

Y_i= Cumulative percentage of income

3.8.3 Lorenz curve

The Lorenz Curve is the graphical method to measure to extend of inequality in the distribution of income. It shows the differences between equal distribution and actual distribution of income in the study area. As the area between equal and actual distribution lines increases the inequality in the distribution of income also increases and vice versa.



3.8.4 Variance

Variance is used to show inequality in income distribution which is calculated by the following formula.

$$V = \sum_{=1} \frac{(-)2}{}$$

Where, V=

Yi = income of the individual (i= 1,2,……..n)

$\bar{Y}$ = Mean income

N = Number of observation

It is useful tool to estimate variation. However, it is influenced by mean level of income.

3.8.5 Coefficient of variance

The coefficient of variance is the relative measurement of dispersion which is simply the square root of variance divided by mean income level. Since the coefficient of variance is independent of units, the coefficient of variance is suitable measure for comparing variability of two series. It is calculated by using the following formula.

$$C.V. = \frac{\sqrt{\quad}}{\quad} \times 100\%$$

where, c.v. = coefficient of variance

V = variance

N = mean income

3.8.6 Mean Deviation

Mean Deviation is known as average deviation. The mean deviation is the sum of the absolute deviations from mean denoted by the number of observation. It is calculated by using the following formula.

$$MD = \frac{\sum_{=1} |\quad - \quad|}{\quad}$$

where ,

MD = Mean Deviation

Yi = Income of the individuals (i=1,2,……n)

n = Number of observation

$\bar{Y}$= Mean Income

CHAPTER - IV

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS OF THE STUDY AREA

4.7 Background

The present study area has been carried out in Gangaparaspur VDC which lies in the Mid Western Development Region of Nepal. The study area is situated in Dang district and South part of the Rapti Zone. The total population of Dang District is 4,62,380. The number of male and female are 2,28,958 and 2,33,422 respectively. The total household number is 82,495. Similarly, the average household size of the district is 5.6 which is higher than the national average household size if 5.4. (CBS,2001)

Gangaparaspur VDC is located at the South Part of Dang District. This VDC is surrounded by Rapti River in north, Gobardiha VDC in east, Saljhundi Samudayik Ban in South and Chainpur VDC in west. The VDC is located in the Terai belt of the east-west of the highway (Mahendra Rajmarg). The village is located at 54 km south-east of Tulsipur and 31 km south-east of the district headquarter. The total area of the district is 45.53 square km. (DDC Office, 2001).

4.8 Demographic Status

According to VDC Profile 2066, the total population of the VDC is 11154 among them 5788(51.9) percent are male and 5366(48.1) percent are female. The total population is organized into 1723 households. Table no.4.1 present the distribution of population by ward and sex-wise. The sex ratio is 1.0 in the total population, which indicates slightly more males compare to female.

Table No. 4.1

Distribution of population by sex for wards, Gangaparaspur VDC

Ward No.	Total Household	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
1	215	1309	1133	2442
2	208	279	255	534
3	167	575	604	1179
4	80	300	300	610
5	205	770	739	1509
6	240	691	606	1297
7	222	596	542	1138
8	817	700	641	1341
9	169	568	336	1104
Total	1723	5788	3566	11154

Source: VDC Profile, 2066

Table No. 4.2

Ward Wise Distribution of Population by Sample Household and Population

Ward No.	Total Household	Sample HHs	Population		
			male	Female	Total
1	215	22	91	92	163
3	167	17	68	43	111
5	205	21	102	91	193
Total	587	60	261	226	467

Source; Field Survey, 2013

Out of 587 households, 60 households were selected for sample survey. The distribution of population of sampled household by ward and sex-wise are as shown in the table no. 4.1.

Table No. 4.3

Sample Population by Sex for Board age Group

Age group	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Below 15	46	17.46	38	18.40
15 to59	180	69.00	141	68.40
Above 60	35	13.44	27	13.20
Total	261	100	206	100

Source; Field Survey, 2013

Table No 4.3 shows that the economically active population is higher than economically inactive population i.e. 69.00 percent males and 68.40 percent form females are economically active population.

Table No. 4.4

Distribution of Sample Household by Family Size

Family Size	No. of Household	Percentage	Ranking
1-2	6	10.00	5
3-4	17	28.33	1
5-6	15	25.00	2
7-8	12	20.00	3
Above 8	10	16.67	4
Total	60	100	

Source; Field Survey, 2013

Table no.4.4 shows that the majority of the households (53.33 percent) have 3-6 family members at the home, which are just separated from their parents.

4.9 Ethnic Composition

Brahnmin, Chhetry, Tharu, Madhesi, Kami and Sarki are the main ethnic group in this VDC.

Table No. 4.5

Ethnic Composition of Sampled Households

S. N.	Ethnicity	Sample Household		Sample Population	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Brahmin	11	18.34	83	17.78
2	Chhetry	16	26.66	96	20.56
3	Tharu	18	30.00	135	28.90
4	Kami/Sarki	6	10.00	65	13.92
5	Madhesi	9	15.00	88	18.84
	Total	60	100	467	100

Source; Field survey, 2013

Table no.4.5 shows that the majority of the people belongs to Brahmin and Chhetry community(45 percent) and followed by 18.34 percent Tharu and 15 percent in Madhesi community and so on.

4.10 Education Status

There are altogether ten school in Gangaparaspur VDC, i.e. five primary school two secondary school, two higher secondary and one private boarding. Table No. 4.6 shows the educational status of sampled household.

Table No. 4.6

Education Status of Sampled Population

Educational Level	No of People	Percentage
Illiterate	130	27.84
Primary	129	27.62
Lower Secondary	69	14.78
Secondary	64	13.70
Higher	75	16.06
Total	467	100

Source; Field survey, 2013

Table no.4.6 show that the majority of total population is literate i.e. 72.16 percentage of sample population. In literate population, 27.62 percentage is primary, 14.78 percentage of lower secondary, 13.70 percentage of secondary and 16.06 percentage of higher educated in sampled population. Thus the education status of Gangaparasper VDC is satisfactory in these days.

4.5 Occupation Status

Table No. 4.7 shows that occupational status of sampled household of Gangaparasper VDC.

Table No. 4.7

Distribution of Labour Force by Main Occupation

S.N.	Main Occupation	Labor Force	Percentage	Rank
1	Agriculture	211	45.18	1
2	Business	49	10.49	3
3	Service	27	5.78	5
4	Wage Labor	28	5.78	4
5	At Study and Other	152	32.55	2
		467	100	

Source; Field survey, 2013

Table no.4.7 shows that the majority of the lobour force are engaged in agriculture like in the national level and followed by business, service and wage labour. About 32 percentage sampled population, who are studding in school and collages.

4.6 Size of Landholding

Table No. 4.8 shows that size of land holding of sampled household of Gangaparasper VDC.

Table No. 4.8

Distribution of Sample Household by the Size of Landholding

S.N.	No. of HHs	Size in land of Bigha	Total land held by a group (hq.)	Average land held by a group
1	18	Below 1	6.97	0.57
2	15	1-2	13.17	1.31
3	11	2-3	16.79	2.28
4	7	3-4	16.75	3.57
5	5	4-5	14.27	4.26
6	4	Above 5	15.36	5.73
Total	60		83.31	

Source; Field survey, 2013

Note;- 1 Bigha = 0.67 Hector

Table no.4.8 shows that the total land covered by the sampled household are 83.31 Hector. The average land of sampled household is 1.38 Hector. The majority of household have 1 to 16 Hector.

CHAPTER- V

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This section summarizes the collected data of the research site and analyses the level of household income by socio-economic characteristics. The distribution of income has been analyzed by occupation, education, family size, ethnic group and size of land holding of sampled household with the help of tables and bar diagrams.

5.1 Mean Income by Main Occupation.

An individual's occupation plays a vital role to determine the living standard. In other words, the income level of households or individuals is highly influenced by the main occupation. In the study area, the largest percentage of household head engaged in agriculture, however due to the low productive of land, marginal or small landholding size and lack of scientific agricultural services and poor hard work remains low per capita income.

Table No.5.1

Distribution of Daily Per Capita Mean Income by Main Occupation.

S.N.	Main Occupation	No. of HHs	Percentage	Daily Per Capita Mean Income
1	Agriculture	35	58.33	336.7
2	Labor	8	13.33	232.3
3	Business	8	13.33	485.5
4	Service	9	15.00	469.6
	Total	60	100	

Source; Field survey, 2013

Table no. 5.1 show that the labor has lowest daily per capita mean income (232.3Rs) compared to other source of income. They have low income because of low skillful labor oriented agricultural task. In these works, pay low price (wage)

than other occupation. Agricultural sector also low compared than services and business. Similarly, the level of mean income is higher for business and service sector i.e. 485.5 Rs for business and 469.6 for services sector. Therefore, it shows that level of income is higher for non agriculturist compared to the agriculturist.

5.2 Mean Income by Educational Status

Educational level significantly affects on the income level. There is a positive relationship between literacy status and income level of the households. Table no. 5.2 shows the clear picture of literacy status of household head and daily mean income of the households.

Table No.5.2

Distribution of Daily Per Capita Mean Income by Educational Status

S.N.	Literacy Status of HHs Head	Household head		Daily Per Capita Mean Income
		No.	Percentage	
1	Illiterate	18	30.00	249.5
2	Primary	8	13.33	265.3
3	Lower secondary	6	10.00	268.7
3	Secondary	17	28.33	396.8
	Higher	11	18.34	403.2
	Total	60	100	

Source; Field survey 2013

Table No.5.2 shows that the illiterate household head is 30 percent they have only 249.5 Rs daily per capita mean income. As the level of education increases, the per capita income is also increases. Thus, the daily per capita mean income of primary level is 265.3 Rs, secondary is 396.8 Rs and higher level is 403.2 Rs. Therefore, there is positive relationship between education and level of poverty.

5.3 Mean Income by Family Size

Family size is closely related with the income because there may be positive of negative relationship between level of income and the family size. If all family members are skilled and employed, they will have high level of income and if the family members are unskilled and unemployed their will be high dependency ratio as well as low income. Table No. 5.3 shows the relationship between mean income and the family size.

Table No.5.3

Distribution of Daily Per Capita Mean Income by Family Size

Family Size	**Household head**		**Total Daily Per Capita Income (Rs)**	**Daily Per Capita Mean Income**
	No.	**Percentage**		
1-2	6	10.00	1888.2	314.7
3-4	17	28.33	7562.4	444.8
5-6	15	25.00	4446.0	296.4
7-8	12	20.00	2876.4	239.7
Above 8	10	16.67	2214.0	221.4
Total	60	100	18987	

Source; Field survey, 2013

Table no. 5.4 shows that 10 percent of household which family size 1 to 2 receive the daily per capita mean income is 314.7 Rs. The 3 to 4 family size is 38.33 percent and their per capita mean income is 444.8 Rs which is higher than other family size. Above the 8 family sizes per capita mean income is 221.4 Rs which is lowest than other family size. The table also depicts that the average household income is closely related with size of household.

5.4 Mean Income by Ethnicity

In the study area, there are various ethnic group like Brahmin, Chhetry, Tharu and other. Among the ethnic groups Brahmin and Chhetrys are known as upper caste, Tharu and Madhesi are middle caste and Dalit (Kami and Sarki) are lowest caste. Low level of income has been seriously fallen in lower caste. Table No 4.5 shows

that distribution of daily per capita mean income by different ethnic group on the Gangaparaspur VDC.

Table No.5.4

Distribution of Daily Per Capita Mean Income by Ethnicity

S.N.	Caste/Ethnic Group	Household head		Daily Per Capita Mean Income
		No.	Percentage	
1	Brahmin	11	18.34	437.4
2	Chhetry	16	26.66	432.5
3	Tharu	18	30.00	233.5
4	Kami/Sarki	6	10.00	209.7
5	Madhesi	9	15.00	303.6
	Total	60	100	

Source; Field survey, 2013

The table no 5.4 show that the per capita daily mean income of low caste (Kami/Sarki) group is 209.7 Rs which is very low than the other caste. It may due to illiteracy, socio-inferiority, cultural defects and other factors. The per capita mean income of Brahmin and Chhetry are higher than the other caste, i.e. 437.4 Rs for Brahmin and 432.5 Rs for Chhetry. It shows who belong to lower caste are socially as well as economically backward as compared to higher caste.

5.5 Mean Income by Size of Landholding

In the study area, agriculture is the most important economic activity thus land plays crucial role in determining the economic condition. There is a positive relationship between land holding and the income level. Table No. 5.5 shows that the distribution of daily per capita mean income by size of land holding.

Table No. 5.5

Distribution of Daily Per Capita Mean Income by Size of Landholding

S.N.	Size of Landing (in Bigha)	Household head		Daily Per Capita Mean Income
		No.	Percentage	
1	Below 1	18	30.00	203.3
2	1-2	15	25.00	234.6
3	2-3	11	18.33	265.4
4	3-4	7	11.66	306.3
5	4-5	5	6.33	361.0
6	Above 5	4	6.67	426.7
	Total	60	100	

Source; Field survey, 2013

Table no. 5.5 shows that there is positive relationship between the size of landholding and income level. Below 1 Bigha landholding households members per capita mean income is 203.3 Rs. Similarly above the 5 Bigha landholding households members daily per capita mean income is 426.7 Rs which is higher than other below 5 Bigha landholding family.

5.6 Distribution of Income Among Sampled Households

In the present study, the income distribution and inequality of the sampled households and distributed into 10 income groups, which deciles covers 10 percent of the total sampled household. In this study, the per capita daily income use for analysis which obtains more reliability and clear picture of income inequality. The per capita daily income is taken into Lorenz curve as well as estimated the value of Gini coefficient. Table no.5.6 present income distribution per capita daily sampled households.

Table No. 5.6

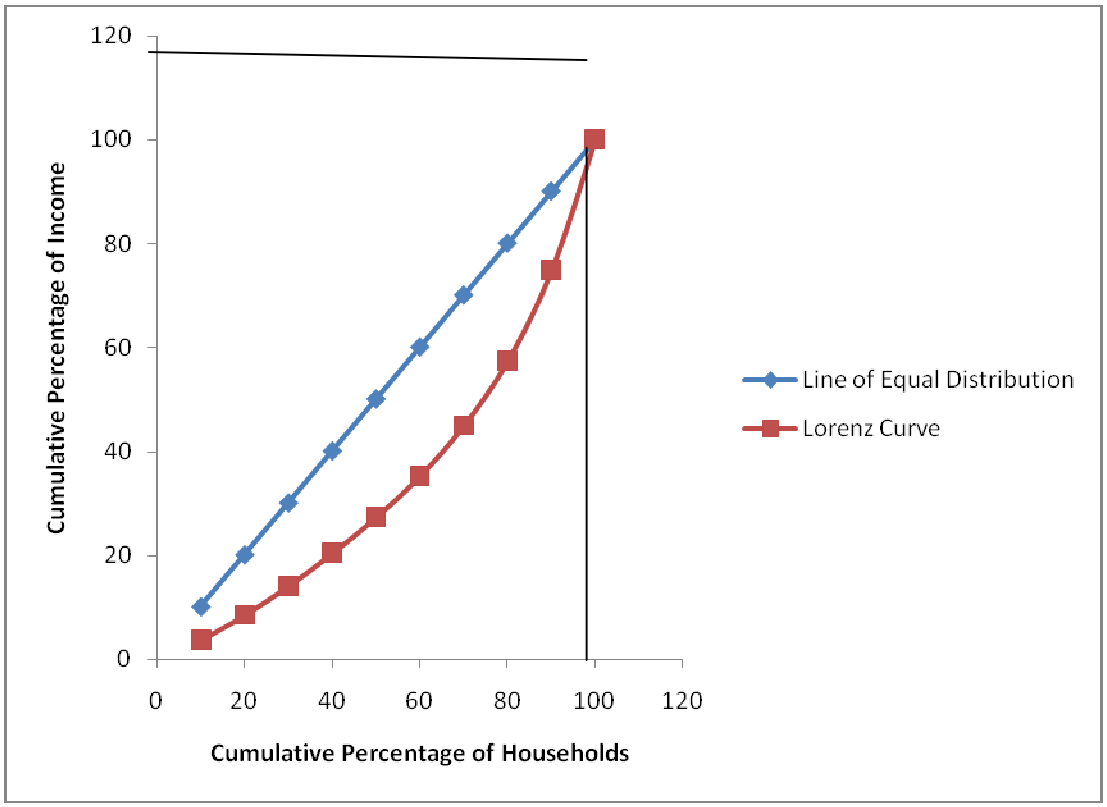
Income Distribution Among Sampled household

Daily per capita income(Rs)	Number of HHs	Percentage of HHs	Cumulative % HHs	Total Daily income group	Percentage of income	Cumulative %of Income
Up to 137	6	10	10	675.9	3.56	3.56
137.01-168	6	10	20	922.3	4.86	8.42
168.01-183	6	10	30	1060.2	5.58	14.00
183.01-211	6	10	40	1201.7	6.33	20.33
211.01-234	6	10	50	1324	6.93	27.26
234.01-277	6	10	60	1510.3	7.95	35.21
277.01-329	6	10	70	1845.3	9.72	44.93
329.01-461	6	10	80	2363.4	12.44	57.37
461.01-614	6	10	90	3308.7	17.43	74.85
614.01-970	6	10	100	4775.2	25.15	100

Source; Field survey, 2013

Figure No. 5.1

Income Distribution Among Sampled household



The Lorenz curve shows that the difference between equal distribution of income and actual distribution of income. The area between Lorenz curve and equal distribution curve is known as the area of concentration. The basis nation is that the greater the area of concentration the large the income inequality and vice versa. Thus, the graphic represents the income distribution of sampled household in the study area supports a higher inequality in income distribution among sampled HHs. Figure no. 5.1 shows a clear picture of income inequality of the Gangaparaspur VDC in Dang district.

5.7 Income Inequality Measure by Various Indicators

Table No. 5.7

Various Inequality Indices and Its Results

S.N	Inequality Indices	Results
1	Range	2.78
2	Relative Mean Deviation	5.01
3	Variance	40.53
4	Coefficient of Variance	6.36%
5	Gini coefficient	0.338

Source; Field survey, 2013

The table no 5.7 show the various results of income inequality indices. It shows that the range of income distribution is 2.78 which show high degree of income inequality among the sampled household. Similarly relative mean deviation, variance and coefficient of variance are 5.01, 40.53 and 6.36 (percent) respectively. They show the variance distribution of income inequality. Gini coefficient is one of the best tools to measure income inequality, here Gc is 0.338 which shows the inequality in the distribution of income in the study area.

5.8 Dimension of income inequality

Table no. 5.8

Gini coefficient for selected countries

S.N.	Country	Survey Year	Gini coefficient
1	United States	1998/99	0.460
2	Brazil	1998/99	0.601
3	India	1999/00	0.325
4	Srilanka	1999/00	0.332
5	Bangladesh	2000	0.318
6	Pakistan	2002	0.303
7	Nepal	2003/04	0.472
8	Gangaparaspur VDC	2013	0.338

Source; HDR, 2006 and Field survey, 2013

The table no 5.8 show that the value of Gc in Gangaparaspur VDC is comparatively less then national and international level however, around same in some countries like Shrilanka.

CHAPTER VI

MAJOR FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The unequal distribution of income is a world wise problem. Nepal is one of the developing countries, which is not far from this problem. In the rural area of Nepal, there is wide gap between have and have not which results to poor people getting poorer and rich getting richer day by day the standard of leaving is mainly determined by income. To examine the actual pattern of income and wealth distribution in the study area, the Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve are used in this study.

6.1 Major Findings

This study attempts to explain the measuring income inequality in Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang district.

Key findings from the study have been summarized in following points.

- The labor has lowest daily per capita mean income (232.3Rs) compared to other source of income. They have low income because of low skillful labor oriented agricultural task. In these works, pay low price (wage) than other occupation. Agricultural sector also low compared than services and business. Similarly, the level of mean income is higher for business and service sector i.e. 485.5 Rs for business and 469.6 for services sector. Therefore it determines that level of income is higher for non agriculturist compared to the agriculturist.

- The illiterate household head is 30 percent they have only 249.5 Rs daily per capita mean income. As the level of education increases, the per capita income is also increases. Thus, the daily per capita mean income of primary level is 265.3 Rs, secondary is 396.8 Rs and higher level is 403.2 Rs.

Therefore, there is positive relationship between education and level of poverty.

- There is 10 percent of household which family size 1 to 2 receive the daily per capita mean income is 314.7 Rs. The 3 to 4 family size is 38.33 percent and their per capita mean income is 444.8 Rs which is higher than other family size. Above the 8 family sizes per capita mean income is 221.4 Rs which is lowest than other family size. The table also depicts that the average household income is closely related with size of household.

- The per capita daily mean income of low caste (Kami/Sarki) group is 209.7 Rs which is very low than the other caste. It may due to illiteracy, socio-inferiority, cultural defects and other factors. The per capita mean income of Brahmin and Chhetry are higher than the other caste, i.e. 437.4 Rs for Brahmin and 432.5 Rs for Chhetry. It shows who belong to lower caste are socially as well as economically backward as compared to higher caste.

- There is positive relationship between the size of landholding and income level. Below 1 Bigha landholding households members per capita mean income is 203.3 Rs. Similarly above the 5 Bigha landholding household members daily per capita mean income is 426.7 Rs which is higher than other below 5 Bigha landholding family.

- There is higher inequality in income distribution among sampled HHs of the Gangaparaspur VDC in Dang district.

- There are various results of income inequality indices. It shows that the range of income distribution is 2.78 which show high degree of income inequality among the sampled household. Similarly relative mean deviation,

variance and coefficient of variance are 5.01, 40.53 and 6.36 (percent) respectively. They show the variance distribution of income inequality. Gini coefficient is one of the best tools to measure income inequality, here Gc is 0.338 which shows the inequality in the distribution of income in the study area.

- The value of Gc in Gangaparaspur VDC is comparatively less then national and international level.

6.2 Conclusions

This study concludes that there is high inequality of income distribution in the study area. Majority of economically active population are engaged in agricultural sector with low income level. However agriculture sector is less productive due to lack of agricultural credit, lack of fertilizer facilities, and lack of irrigation facilities. Small landholding size, traditional farming technology, lack of market facilities and minimum basis infrastructure, lower rate of literacy, unemployment problem and large family size are creates obstacle to get generate adequate income among the respondents in the study area. The service holder and businessman have good income level than other. Similarly, literate people have earned good income. However the illiterate people have earned less income and did hard struggle to fulfill their basis need. Ethnically lower caste people have low level of income due to illiterate, low landholding etc.

6.3 Recommendations

Based on the study findings the following recommendations are given as follows.

1. The people who earn low level of income they seek new alternative employment opportunities.

2. The financial institutions can play important role to establish the agriculture sector in offering loans in low interest.

3. NGOs/INGOs can important role to skill development oriented program which helps income generating activities on the study area.

4. To reduce the income inequality the government should apply progressive taxation policy.

5. The government should provide additional job opportunities in such a way that is should help the lower income group to increase their income level for equal distribution of income.

6. Excess labor forces which are engaged in agriculture should be transfer to other productive sectors.

7. The financial institutions can play important role to establish agriculture sector in offering loans in low rate of interest.

8. The literate people have relatively higher income than the illiterate one, therefore, to reduce income inequality, the compulsory education need to be offered to all.

9. The irrigation facilities, fertilizer, market and infrastructure facilities need to be applied to concerned local people in order to increase agriculture production.

10. The government should provide the technical support to establish the cottage industry in the study area.

Appendix I

Family size daily per capita household income and expenditure at the sample households

S.N.	Family size	Daily per capital income(RS)	Daily per capita, EXPENDITURE(RS)
1	3	89.9	76.9
2	4	105.8	149.4
3	6	107.4	134.2
4	2	116.2	117.7
5	8	120.4	98.3
6	5	136.2	186.5
7	8	141.0	236.1
8	7	143.6	235.6
9	11	150.3	217.5
10	4	158.1	195.3
11	9	161.9	118.1
12	5	167.4	200.0
13	3	169.9	117.5

14	6	174.3	188.4
15	5	175.4	165.6
16	4	176.9	191.7
17	2	180.8	93.6
18	6	182.9	156.4
19	5	186.3	229.1
20	7	190.7	237.6
21	10	202.5	210.1
22	4	205.2	183.0
23	6	207.1	264.1
24	3	210.2	158.3
25	5	213.5	175.4
26	3	215.5	157.3
27	9	217.3	192.0
28	3	219.2	186.3
29	2	225.5	133.6
30	8	233.4	206.0
31	3	239.7	280.2
32	9	245.3	147.2
33	11	249.3	276.7
34	6	256.9	239.8
35	3	272.1	243.5
36	4	276.9	211.2
37	8	285.7	246.5
38	5	291.5	250.4
39	6	300.5	223.7
40	4	318.3	208.3
41	2	320.4	282.3
42	7	328.9	204.6
43	10	367.8	266.3
44	3	360.7	227.3
45	5	382.9	246.3
46	8	403.6	435.3
47	4	418.1	403.5
48	4	460.3	295.6
49	6	487.6	355.5
50	7	515.8	409.6
51	2	549.2	396.3
52	9	576.2	302.3

53	12	593.4	408.4
54	3	613.7	458.0
55	8	646.2	493.6
56	2	702.0	546.3
57	7	707.9	446.7
58	6	803.8	405.0
59	4	945.7	663.8
60	7	969.6	465.3
		18987	

Source; Field survey, 2013

APPENDIX-II

Deciles Group of Daily Par-capita Household income

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
89.9	141.0	169.9	186.3	213.5	239.7	285.7	367.8	487.6	646.2
105.8	143.6	174.3	190.7	215.5	245.3	291.5	360.7	515.8	702.0
107.4	150.3	175.4	202.5	217.3	249.3	300.5	382.9	549.2	707.9
116.2	158.1	176.9	205.2	219.2	256.9	318.3	403.6	576.2	803.8
120.4	161.9	180.8	207.1	225.5	272.1	320.4	418.1	593.4	945.7
136.2	167.4	182.9	210.2	233.4	276.9	328.9	460.3	613.7	969.6
675.9	**922.3**	**1060.2**	**1201.7**	**1324**	**1510.3**	**1845.3**	**2363.4**	**33.8.7**	**4765.2**
3.56	**4.86**	**5.58**	**6.33**	**6.93**	**7.95**	**9.72**	**12.44**	**17.43**	**25.15**

Source; Field survey, 2013

APPENDIX-III

A) Calculation of Range

$$= \frac{Max - Min}{}$$

Where, Max Yi =969.6

Min Yi =89.9

$$Y = \frac{1898_7}{60} = 316.45$$

$$\text{Range} = \frac{969.6 - 89.9}{316.45} = 2.78$$

Range= It shows that there is highly inequality of income between the sample household in Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang district.

APPENDIX-IV

Computation of variance, coefficient of variation and relative mean deviation among sample household

Y_i	Y	$\|Y_i - Y\|$	$(\|Y_i - Y\|)^2$
3.56	10	6.44	41.47
4.86	10	5.14	26.42
5.58	10	4.42	19.54
6.33	10	3.67	13.49
6.93	10	3.07	9.42
7.95	10	2.05	4.20
9.72	10	0.28	0.09
12.44	10	2.44	5.95
17.43	10	7.43	55.20
25.15	10	15.15	229.52

100	100	50.1	405.30

Source; Field survey, 2013

Where, n=10 $\mu = \sum \frac{}{}\; = \frac{}{} = 10$

B) Calculation of Relative Mean Deviation

$$MD = \sum_{=1} \frac{\;-\;}{}$$

$$= \frac{50.1}{10} = 5.01$$

C) Calculation of Variance

$$V = \sum_{=1} \frac{(\;-\;)^2}{}$$

$$= \frac{405.3}{10} = 40.53$$

D) Calculation of Coefficient of Variance

$$C.V. = \frac{\sqrt{\quad}}{\quad} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{40.53}}{10} \times 100\% = 6.36\%$$

It shows that there is income inequality in the study area.

APPENDIX-V

Computation of Gini coefficient

Let X_i and y_i be the cumulative percentage of household and income respectively (using data from table no 5.6)

X_i	Y_i	X_iY_{i+1}	$X_{i+1}Y_i$
10	3.56	-	71.2
20	8.42	84.2	252.6
30	14.00	280	560
40	20.33	609.9	1016.5
50	27.26	1090.4	1635.6
60	35.21	1760.5	2464.7
70	44.93	2695.8	3594.4
80	57.37	4015.9	5163.3
90	74.85	1988	7485
100	100	9000	-
		X_iY_{i+1} =25624.7	$X_{i+1}Y_i$=22243.3

Source; Field survey, 2013

Formula for Gini coefficient (Grouped data)

$$G.c = \frac{1}{(100).2} \left[\sum_{i=1} iY_{i+1} - \sum_{i=1} i_{+1}Y_i \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(100).2} [25624.7-22243.3]$$

$$= \frac{3381.4}{1000} = 0.338$$

Thus Gini coefficient between different household is 0.338. Hence, the inequality ratio of Gangaparaspur VDC is less than national level (0.472).

APPENDIX-VI

Questionnaire Design for the Research on "Measuring Income Inequality in Gangaparaspur VDC of Dang District"

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. General Information

District: Dang VDC: Gangaparaspur Word No: ……

Name of the respondent: …… Age: ……..Sex: ……..

Occupation: …….. Education: ……

Cast: …….. Religion: …….

Name of the Household Head:

……

2. Structure of Population

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-15 years			
16-45 years			
46-60 years			
60 above			
Total Family Size			

3. Educational Status

Education	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate			
Literate			
Primary			
Lower Secondary			
Secondary			
Higher			

4. Occupation Status of Economically Active Population(15-60 years)

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture			
Business			
Service			
Labor			
As Study			
Job in Abroad			

5. **Ownership of the house**

(a) Self Owned (b) Shelter in others house

(C)Rented from others (d) Without payment

If you rented out your land or house. How much cost do you get on a month Rs. (Annual)…….

6. Housing Structure

(a) Jhupadi (b) Thatched Roof

(C) Aluminum sheet roof (d) Others

7. **Landholding (In Bigaha – Kattha - Dhur)**

Types of Landholding	Land unit
Own	
Rented In	
Rented Out	
Total	

8. **Annual source of Income**

(a) Income From Agriculture

Crops	Production Qtl.	Local unit Price	Total Income
Paddy			
Maize			
Wheat			
Potato			
Vegetable			
Oil seed			
Others			

Is your production sufficient to meet your need for whole year?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

(b) Annual Income from livestock and poultry (in yearly)

Kinds	Quantity per live	Price per live	Total income
Cow			
Buffalo			
Ox			
Pig			
Goat			
Others			
Total			

(C) Income From labors

Working	Day/Month	Rate	Income
Wage			
Salaries			
Total			

(d) Income from non-agriculture sector

Income from Cottage industries Rs……

Income Foreign Job Rs……

Income from Services (annual)

From Salaries Rs……

From Pension Rs……

Other Source of income

Sources……. Income (annual) Rs…….

(e) Account an animal production (in yearly)

Kinds	Income (in Rs.)
Selling Milk	
Production	
Selling goat/sheep/cattle	
Tatal	

9. Expenditure

(a) Expenditure on food items (in yearly)

Kinds	Quantity	Unit Price (in Rs.)
Paddy/Rice/Maize		
Pulse		
Milk		
Production		
Cooking Oil		
Vegetables		
Meat		
Tea		

(b) Expenditure on non-food Items (in yearly)

Items	Expenditure
Cloths/foot were	

Education	
Health	
Festival	
Smoking	
Lightening/ firing Others	

(C) Expenditure on livestock and poultry

Kinds	Feeding	Medicine	Other Expenses	Total Expenditure
Cow				
Buffalo				
Ox				
Pig				
Goat				
Others				
Total				

10.**Production Cost of different crops**

Cost items	Paddy	Maize	Millet	Wheat	Oil seed	Others	Total
Seed							
Fertilizers							
Insecticides							
Labor							
Hired Man							
Others							

11. If you have any comment on income and expenditure, please mention.

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Thank You

Such Questionnaire was prepared in Nepali Medium.

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