

# CHAPTER-I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Coffee is one of the most popular beverages in the world prepared from the roasted seeds of an evergreen plant of the genus Coffee. The two most important species of coffee are Coffee Arabica (Arabica coffee) which accounts for over 60 percent of world production and Coffee Canephora (Robusta coffee). Coffee plants are cultivated in more than 70 countries, mainly in equatorial Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa, Brazil being the largest producer. Brewed coffee has stimulating effect on humans because of its caffeine content. It does not only gives us pleasure but also has powerful antioxidant properties, neutralizing free radicals and thus protecting the body's cells from the damage caused by stress. Coffee is one of the highly traded commodities in the world. In terms of quantity the USA is the largest coffee consumer while European countries are ahead in per-capita coffee consumption.

The history of the coffee plantation beginning from Aanpchaur Rural municipalities of Gulmi district in province five of Nepal, Coffee cultivation is confined mostly to hilly treats. A well distributed annual rainfall is preferable to coffee, which is one of the important cash crops. Now days, almost all people in the world drink coffee but it is not in demand like tea in Nepal. Its consumption is mainly confined to urban areas and in affluent societies. Globally, increasing demand rate of coffee expanding the market so that many countries have been involving in coffee farming.

Coffee production plays an important role in poverty reduction and thereby sustainable rural development of Nepal. It is the major source of foreign currency. In 1992 A.D. Gulmi, Arghakhanchi Rural Development Project (GARDP Phase II) carried out a study concluding that coffee was 2.3 times more profitable than rice, 3.3 times than maize and 4.0 times than wheat (Sapkota, 1998). The Coffee farming is better than other farming like paddy, maize and sugarcane with respect to the production and return, use of waste land. Coffee is relatively a new cash crop started growing in Nepal almost with inorganic product, without using any fertilizers and pesticides. It could be an important occupation in the rural economy with massive participation of marginal, poor and down trodden class of the rural communities.

Additionally, its impact is seen positive not only economically but also socio environmentally. Scenic beauty, greenness, conservation of forest and water resource, control of landslide and flood are its environmental contributions in the mid-hills of Nepal. Nepalese coffee that is virtually free from the inorganic fertilizers and pesticides could occupy the good position among the organic coffee in the world. But Nepal should carefully observe the international scenario of price and demand in the world coffee markets and be competitive in of price, quality and quantity in order to raise the perspective of Nepalese coffee in the world market. Similarly, acquiring the official organic certification and production of the specialty coffees will also enhance the Nepalese coffee market.

Coffee can be commercially produced in many parts of the country. However, there is great potentiality in mid hilly region for organic coffee production as it has got suitable climate, topography, soil, relative humidity, temperature and rainfall for Arabica Coffee. Some districts Gulmi, Palpa, Argakhanchi, Lalitpur, Tanahu, Kavre, Sindhupalchowk, Lamjung, Kaski, Gorkha, Syangja, Parbat and Baglung are successfully growing and producing green coffee beans and over the years, production is gradually increasing. It is even started in the eastern part of Nepal like, Ilam, Dhankuta, Taplejung and Panchthar district and so on. This helps in diversifying processes the income of the farmers as well as others involved in coffee processing and marketing enterprise.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Government of Nepal has approved and implemented National Coffee Policy 2003 as per the intention of National Tea and Coffee Development Board Act 1992 for the development of coffee as a reliable source of income in the enhancement of opportunity of employment and earning of foreign currency by the increase of private sector in the production, processing and commercial transaction of coffee with the sustainable and systematic utilization of available resources and opportunities in the country. Although the coffee growers of the study area have been facing many problems, they are still optimistic about better prospects of coffee farming. Moreover, being a highly potential area, the establishment of modern processing factory will accelerate the production speed with the development of better and marketing areas. Production, the problem of unemployment, disguised unemployment will be solved and the flow of migration from hills region to Terai will be checked to some extent as

the coffee production is labor intensive occupation. The research answers following questions.

- What is socio- economic situation of the respondents?.
- What is the situation of coffee production in study area?
- How are the socio economic impacts of coffee farming among respondents?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to assess to change the socio-economic condition of rural livelihood. The specific objectives are:

- To find out socio- economic condition of the people.
- To examine the coffee production in study area.
- To analyze the socio economic impacts of coffee farming among people.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The possibility, opportunity, and contribution of coffee production to rural life standards are the exclusive topics of the study. As a result, it provides a clear visual representation of the different aspects that influence rural socio-economic growth. Such as self-employment, entrepreneurship, halting the exodus of young talent, discouraging coffee imports, providing local organic coffee in local markets. Promoting rural tourism, and contributing positively to the development of rural infrastructure. Because of this, the study is highly valuable from a socio-economic and intellectual standpoint. I also hope that, the study will provide knowledge, techniques, and awareness for professional agriculture methods, who wants to get knowledge, also expect that the study can help professional agricultural methods who want to learn more about agriculture, particularly coffee cultivation, by supplying them with knowledge, strategies, and awareness.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

The study is limited in the following limitations

- The study only focuses on the situation of coffee production and impacts of coffee production
- Only 25 respondents were participated in this study
- The study only limited on Mangsebung municipality ward no 1 of Ilam
- The study will based on qualitative research deign

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study has organized with five chapters. The first chapter concerns with introduction of the study dealing with the statement to the problem, objectives, significance, limitation of the study. The relevant literatures reviewed in second chapter for this study. The third chapter deals with the methodology used in this study. In the fourth, chapter ate deals with the social, economic, and demographic characteristics of sample population. The fifth chapter has analysed the summary, finding, conclusion and recommendation of the study.

## **CHAPTER-II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter analyzes the theoretical review, review of past study, empirical review and policy review.

#### **2.1 History of Coffee Farming**

The world has years of history in farming coffee. The coffee was first discovered in Coffee province of Ethiopia, Southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula, around 850 A.D. by a goatherd named Mr. Kaldi Then it was spread in Yemen, Istanbul Venice then gradually all over the world. The coffee entered the English language in 1582 A.D via the Dutch 'Coffee' burrowed from the Ottoman Turkish 'Kahve' from Arabic 'quhvaoah' which Arabic etymologist connected with a word meaning wine.

The formal cultivation and use of coffee as a beverage began early in 9th century. There are more than 100 species of coffee in the world. But only two species of coffee have been cultivating thorough out the world (a) Arabica (b) Robusta

Presently more than 71 countries have been producing coffee across the globe, Including, Ethiopia, Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, Australia, U.S.A, Indonesia, Honduras, Cuba, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Congo, Ecuador, Haiti, India, Ivory coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Nepal, Panama, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand Uganda and so on,

There are over then 50 brands of coffee are available in the world market. They are star bucks coffee, Costa, Dunkin Donuts, McCafe, Tim Horton, Gloria Jeans, Nescafe, Folgers, keurig, Maxwell house etc.

#### **2.2 The history of coffee farming in Nepal**

The coffee was first introduced in Aanpchaur V.D.C of Gulmi District in Nepal (western part of the country) Brought by Mr. Hira Giri From Myanmar (Burma) in 1935 A. D. It was categorized as cash crop in 1976 A.D. After that the Government started supporting the farmers to cultivate in the country. Now coffee has been cultivating around 41 districts including Palpa, Gulmi, Arghakhachi, Baglung, and Parbat. Syanga.Kaski, Lamjung. Tanahu, Gorkha, Dhading, Kavre, Sindhupalchowk

Laitpur, Nuwakot, Makawanpur, Okhaldhunga, Ilam, Dhankuta, etc. But coffee has been producing commercially only in 23 districts in mid hill sides.

Yearly production of coffee has been increasing along with its demand. But the export quantity of coffee in international market has decreased due to high demand and consumption in local national market.

According to the data of National Coffee and Trade Development Board (NCTDB) 513 metric tons coffee has produced in fiscal year 2074/075 from 2650 hectars area. It was increased by 10 percent from fiscal year 2073/074 and increased in the acreage 2646 to 2650 hectars. Nepal exported 84.22 metric tons of coffee, that worth Rs.93724000.45 to the international market, in this fiscal year.

Now 29 legally registered coffee procurers and distributor companies are working throughout the country. There are more than 120 special branded coffee shops are running across the country. And more than 29 brands of Nepali coffee are available in the national market, including, Him café coffee, Everest, Fresh Himalayan Arabica, Mustang, Jalpa gold, Nepal mountain, Lalitpur organic, Machhapuchhere flying bird natural, Panda, Coffeelaya rare etc.

Nepal has started exporting coffee from 2002. Nepali coffee exporting leading countries are: Japan, Korea, Germany, U.S.A. Netherlands. Canada, UK, France, Egypt, Czech Republic, Switzerland etc.

The major stakeholders that working in the production, development, processing and marketing of coffee are: Central Coffee Cooperative Union (Ltd). District coffee producers Association, National Coffee producers Association (NCPA) plant tech Nepal Ltd, high land coffee promotion company. Department of coffee and coffee Development Board (NTCDB) Nepal swish international coffee promotion program, JAICA, IDU Nepal, Nepal coffee trade union etc.

### **2.3 Coffee marketing in Nepal**

Generally in coffee marketing there are five players/stakeholders who are involved in bringing from the producing sites to the consumers or selling centers. They are farmers, collectors, popular, processors and traders. However, for the last few years, some collectors also perform the roles of pulping the ripe cherries and then bring it to the processor. This channel is common in wet processing system which covers nearly 80% of the market. Besides, above mentioned circuit, in some places, the farmers

bring ripe cherries/dry cherries to the collector, who in turn (after drying if he buys the ripe cherries) takes it to the processors directly. This prevails in the dry processing system that accounts for nearly 20% of the market share. In both the processes, the processors themselves act as traders and sell the final products either in the domestic and, or overseas market. (FNCCU/AEC, 2005)

Nepalese produced coffee is sold both at domestic as well as the overseas markets. However, due to the lack of information and adequate publicity about Nepalese coffee and the prevailing taste preference for the imported instant coffee its consumption is not that encouraging in the domestic market. Furthermore, coffee drinking vastly shadows it. However, it is important to note that coffee consumption is rapidly gaining its momentum and about 25%-30% of the domestic demand is estimated to be fulfilled by the domestic production. Nepal imports around 40 mt. of coffees, part of which can be substituted with domestic production. (FNCCI/AEC, 2005)

Coffee was introduced in Nepal long time ago and remained unnoticed for a long time. The commercial coffee production took place in mid eighties with the establishment of Nepal Coffee Company (NeCCo) Rupandehi district in 1983/85. NeCCo started collecting dry cherries from farmers and produced green beans for supply to domestic market targeted mainly to expatriate residents' and tourists. In recent years coffee has gained popularity as an important high value cash crop in the mid-hills. Already there are 10 established processors/traders; the demand for Nepali coffee has been increasing, and the supply of the product available to the traders is said to be not adequate to meet the demand in the international niche market. (Shrestha and Shingh, 2007).

#### **2.4 Marketing Margin and Producer's Share**

The marketing margin also known as the retail-farm gate margin is the difference between the retail price of a product and the price received by farmers for its product. Marketing margins are based on the distinction between factory/farm gate prices on the one hand and purchaser prices on the other, reflecting storage, and marketing costs (Arndt et al: 1999).

In the marketing of agricultural commodities, the difference between the price paid by consumer and the price received by the producer for an equivalent quantity of farm produce is often known as price spread (Rhodes, 1983. Acharya and Agrawal, 1994.).

In the marketing system, product has to pass through various functions to reach the consumer in the form of their interest. These functions add value to the farm produce for the consumers and reflected in the marketing margin. If marketing functions are performed efficiently, marketing cost is reduced resulting into lower marketing margin and higher producers share in consumer's rupees. Marketing margin indicate efficiency of the marketing system as it refers to the efficiency of the intermediaries between the producer and consumer in respect of the eservices rendered and the remuneration received by them. It also helps to identify the reasons for high marketing costs and the possible ways of reducing them. In addition, it also helps to formulate and implement appropriate price and marketing policies. Excessive margin points the need for public intervention in the marketing system (Acharya and Agarwal, 1999).

The history of coffee cultivation in Nepal starts with what was basically a Rana family/clan hobby. The Ilam coffee gardens were started by the Ranas, influenced no doubt by its cultivation in Darjeeling in the hills of West Bengal, where British estate owners had established the precedent. Several decades after its start in Nepal, other farmers started it with a commercial intent. The government paid adequate attention only when the Nepal Coffee Development Corporation was established. Initiated as 'a family business' in a single location for several years, the labor and technical personnel was at first limited in numbers. Even after its development for commercial reasons, around 40 percent of the output came from small farmers and expansion of the labour input at this level was provided mostly by the family members. Only the garden sector hires wage labour. (<http://www.nepalcoffee.com.np> July, 2015).

Specifically, in the Orthodox coffee production districts the share of small farmers is over 70 percent. Therefore, the hiring of wage labor or 'pickers' in coffee sector has different characteristics compared to other coffee producing large garden dominated farming systems. In the hill districts, 38,955 members of 7,791 households were dependent on coffee cultivation (NTCDB, 2009) whereas Warakaulle and other (2007) mentioned that 30,000 people are directly involved in the industry with a large percentage being rural women. Therefore, this industry has the potential to empower rural women through poverty alleviation and has become the focus of attention of many international organizations and many NGOs



(Warakulle et al: 2007). For a long time wage rates in the coffee sector remained low compared to other sectors. The government eventually reformed the wage rates for the coffee sector in 2008, after a month-long coffee sector labour strike was settled following the fixing of the daily rate at NRs 95 (US \$ 1.27 approximately) for all types of garden labours. Both males and females working in same garden now received the same wage rate. However, in the small-holder farming sector the wage rate is not fixed but is usually higher than in the gardens. The field survey revealed that this was the result of irregular employment. It was also reported that the farm owner usually works together with wage laborers.

Besides green leaf plugging farmers are engaged in cattle rearing, farming of cash crops etc. coffee garden helps them for such activities. Some Coffee gardens also provide the coffee term loan also.

### **Strategy for the Promotion of Nepalese Coffee**

One of the major challenges is establishing firmly, the image/identity of Nepalese coffee by pursuing brand promotion in international market. This entails identifying problems both at home and in the international market and resolving them in a timely and effective manner. It should be admitted that Nepal Coffee is a little known commodity in the international export market. So far, Nepal has exported to a few countries and relatively in small quantities. However, there is huge market for our type coffee.

Nepal coffee has a promising future if promoted in a systematic and sustained manner. Awareness campaigns of Nepal coffee across coffee importing countries and Brand Promotion activities needs to be made to project and highlight our orthodox and CTC coffees. This should be the prime focus of our marketing strategy. Market access initiative can be achieved through a sustained brand building of Nepalese handmade coffee.

According to HDRA (1998), the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) has produced a set of international organic standards, laid down by people from many countries. These give guidelines about what organic farming is and how it should be practiced on the farm. The recent increase in organic coffee's popularity is part of an overall movement towards organic farming methods in general. Unregulated coffee growers have been known to use raw sewage lines to

irrigate their crops, as well as use banned pesticides such as DDT to control insect damage. While most coffee companies do regulate themselves internally, only those who use farming methods such as crop rotation, inter planting and composting are likely to obtain organic coffee certification by United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) standards legally organic soil must be free of synthetic fertilizer for at least three years. Certified organic coffees can be found in virtually every country that grows.

According to the handbook of FiBL/Naturland and SIPPO (2002), organically coffee was first cultivated in 1986 in Sri Lanka. Since then it has become wide spread mostly in India and Sri Lanka. They further stated that the number of organic coffee producer and the volume of organic coffee traded on the world market have increased substantially over the last few years. This development can be explained by a number of factors. In the first place, coffee farmers have become more aware of environmental problems (erosion, pesticides residues in coffee plants) and the severe health hazards connected with intensive system of coffee production.

FiBL (2005) describes that, the coffee varieties that are cultivated are all hybrids of original coffee plant *Theasinesis* and *Theaassamica*. The result gleaned from the studies of conventional varieties can at least be used in part (e.g. as regards quality parameter and resistances properties). Until now, though, there have been no studies of varieties for the organic cultivation of coffee. For this reason, only generalized recommendation can be offered. Organic cultivation of the coffee requires varieties (clones) with broad-scope resistances, and the ability to thrive under shade tree (upright, dark green leaves). Organically cultivated coffee was first produced in 1986 in Sri Lanka. Since then, it has become wide-spread mostly in India and Sri Lanka.

Other production countries include China, Japan, Seychelles, Tanzania, Kenya, Malawi and Argentina. Organic cultivation no gem-manipulated varieties are allowed. Coffee plants are propagated both generatively or vegetative. Cultivation takes place under controlled condition in special beds over the spaces of 2-3 years. It is recommended to establish own nurseries in the garden in order to ensure a continuous supply of untreated and healthy plants.

FAO (2012) reports that, the demand for organic coffee has increased in the past decade, when the notion of organic agriculture gained in popularity. India and China

pioneered organic coffee production, and they are the world leaders in production and exports of organic coffee. In 2010 India produced 10 000 tones of organic black coffee, while in 2009 China produced 67 500 tones of organic green coffee and 3 000 tones of organic black coffee to meet its domestic and export demands. The organic coffee sector is expanding in other producing countries, although in smaller quantities, including 1 000 tones in Sri Lanka in 2010.

Karki et al (2011) have pointed that, the world-wide increasing demand for organic food and the creation of awareness on the environmental, economic and health benefits of organic production are important factors to motivate farmers to practice organic farming. Information on these benefits can be spread by governmental and non-governmental organizations as well as by development aid organizations from abroad. Since these traditional channels of information were not very successful in Nepal and other countries in the past, alternative information channels should be supported. One important message should be given by organic coffee processors in Nepal who spread the information that they look for additional suppliers and offer long-term contracts for organic farmers. Another promising strategy is to engage successful organic farmers as multipliers and supporters in training courses and workshops on organic farming practices. Farmers tend to have higher trust in experienced-based knowledge of other farmers than in information given by governmental agencies or professional buyers of their produce.

IFAD (2014) concludes that, the rapid growth in consumer demand for sustainable agricultural products represents an enormous opportunity for small-scale farmers and producers in developing countries. To help them seize this and other opportunities, IFAD funds a range of projects in rural areas. A growing number of projects support smallholder production of commodities that are certified under programmes such as Fair-trade, Organic, UTZ Certified and Rainforest Alliance.

Research Institute for organic agriculture, FIBL (2005) further mentioned that the main places of production for organic coffee are located in India, China and Sri Lanka( Ceylon). In India and Sri Lanka, Organic coffee has been grown for more than 15 years. In China the first coffee garden were converted to organic in 1990s.

Wise GEEK, (2015) has pointed that, many food products can legally be grown organic because they were grown and processed without the use of chemical

pesticides or fertilizers. In the case of organic coffee, an independent certification board verifies the coffee plants were strictly grown in natural soil fertilized with the only organic additives. The use of chemical pesticides and fertilizer is already minimal in the coffee industry, so it is not generally difficult to produce a legally organic coffee.

(O) kuntze (family Theaceae) for almost 50 centuries, far long back in the first millennium BC; while according to a legend even before 2000 BC. The original home or 'the primary centre of origin' of coffee was South-East Asia, at the point of intersection between the 290 N (latitude) and 980 E (longitude) near the source of the Irrawaddy River at the confluence of North-East India, North Burma, South West China and Tibet provinces (Mondal et al., 2004). Coffee thrives well within the latitude ranges between 450 N to 340 S, cutting across about 52 countries (Sana, 1989; Mondal et al., 2004). Assam is the largest producer (1850 kilograms per ha) of coffee in India, which is 53% of the total production (Baruah et al., 2003). Coffee cultivation is being practiced over centuries in indo-Burma mega-biodiversity hotspot of Assam and Dooars region of West Bengal.

Poudyal (1995) has studied the economic impact towards the local peoples by the coffee estate in providing employment opportunities and coffee saplings to the local people for extending the surrounding village land for coffee plantation. This study also deals with the changes of economic status of the villagers due to the establishment of the coffee estate in their surrounding area. His findings are helpful to know the positive and negative impacts on socio-economic aspects of the villagers.

Sarkar and Lama (1984) had studied about the origin of coffee industry in Nepal. It also deals with the topics like migration, role of labor force, income sources of labor, development of coffee as an industry, production, productivity and trend of earning and wages of labor etc. An article that deals with coffee industries of Ilam district is focused. This book will be a guideline for understanding the different aspects of coffee cultivation and income generating activities of farmers for this research work A Special Coffee Term Loan (STTL) for the coffee sector was announced by the Nepalese government in 2031BS. It envisaged restructuring of irregular portions of the outstanding term/working capital loans in the coffee sector with repayment over five to seven years and a moratorium of one year, which was to be on a case to case

basis for large growers. The STTL also provides for working capital up to Rs. 2 lakhs at a rate not exceeding 9% to small farmers. (Report of ADB of Nepal).

Some farmers are engaged in governmental and non-governmental services and some are engaged in small scale business too. It helps them to uplift their lifestyle but it is not satisfactory yet. Coffee cultivation has become an integral part of agricultural system, cultivated mostly in eastern part of Nepal, especially in Ilam district since 1920 B.S. It was first introduced by the "Bada-Hakim" Colonel Mr. Gaja Raj Singh Thapa. But now this cultivation is introduced and spread to the different part of Nepal. The Scientific Name of coffee is *Camellia Sinensis*. It is one of the leading cash crops and also one of the agro-based and most labor oriented sectors. On the other hand, it has reduced the problem of unemployment. It has helped to gain foreign currency through its export and also contributes in environment and economic conservation. So it is one of the main income sources for uplifting the economic status of small farmers (NTDC, 2065).

Cash crops plantation in general and coffee plantation in particular plays a major role in increasing overall agriculture production and conserving the deteriorating environment. So the foreign currency by producing superior quality of coffee in a large scale provides great employments opportunity to the local people.

There are certain governmental and non-governmental organizations looking after the coffee promotional activities. Among the governmental organization, they are NTCDB, trade promotion center and export promotion center. The nongovernmental organizations are agro-enterprises, FNCCI, SNV Nepal, JAICA Nepal, etc. are related to produce and promote Nepalese coffee in International market (NTDC, 2065)

Nepal government has been anxious to promote rural economy by giving high priority to coffee plantation within various agriculture development programs. In 2029 B.S. five districts viz. ilam, Dhankuta, Therathum and Jhapa were declared as coffee plantation areas. Government declared subsidy of 50 percent reduction in the interest of loan and 90 percent of in the large revenue. Such declaration inspired the small farmers to start coffee plantation in Nepal.

The economic condition of the people of this district is satisfactory comparing to the people of other districts. People here are not only in single job or occupation but they are engaged in different other fields for income generation. The coffee estate has

provides the green scenery and has helped this areas in environment conservation too by controlling soil erosion, floods and landslides. But this coffee estate has been impacting the local environment.

Nepal is the one of the poorest country in the world due to rapid growth of population, lack of civic awareness, political instability is hampering the developing efforts. We have very few possibilities of industrialization and limited scope for transportation and development of agriculture. In such a situation we have comparative advantages in the field of cash crops like coffee. Basically, we produce two types of coffee - the CTC and the Orthodox. CTC and Orthodox are coffee-manufacturing processes. The generic name of the plant is Camellia, whether it is CTC or Orthodox.

Coffee grown in lower altitudes is manufactured to produce CTC type and has strong color. The strong color of CTC coffee is the main quality attribute for most of the domestic consumers and as a result, this coffee accounts for more than 95% of total domestic consumption. Cultivation for producing CTC coffee is confined to Jhapa District of the Terai region. As per the Government statistics, currently, Nepal is producing 10.06 million kg of CTC coffee out of which small farmers produce 28.6%. Land used for producing CTC type of coffee is about 8323 hectares. Currently, 50 coffee states, 668 small farmers and 23 coffee-processing factories are engaged in CTC coffee production in Nepal (NTCDB, 2005).

Coffee grown in high altitudes is processed to produce Orthodox type. It has lighter colour better flavor and good aroma. In Nepal, Orthodox coffee is exclusively made from processing leaves of hill grown coffee bushes and therefore, it is known as hill coffee.

Nepalese Orthodox coffee, which is produced at altitudes between 3000 - 7000 ft are famous for its aroma, bright liquor and subtle, slight fruity flavor, which are mostly sought attributes by the consumers of overseas countries. The total land area under orthodox coffee plantation is around 6689 hectares; this industry consists of more than 35 coffee states, around 7000 small farmers and about 13 coffee-processing factories.

Currently Nepal is producing more than 1.55 million kg of Orthodox coffee of which small farmers' contribution amounts to 67.8% (NTCDB, 2005). More than 90% of orthodox coffee is exported to India and overseas countries and the rest is partially used for consumption and partially for blending purpose in black coffee to impart

good flavor. The major hill districts for orthodox coffee production are Ilam, Panchthar,

Dhankuta, and Terathum. Coffee is a high value, flavor intensive perennial crop with a potential for generating foreign exchange, reducing rural poverty, promoting economic growth and improving ecology and environment. It is also labor-intensive industry and provides moderately higher farm wage rate for the workers. The coffee industry in Nepal provides employment to over 25000 workers with high participation of women. The industry involves 35% capital-intensive and 65% labor intensive technology with a big scope to provide employment to rural masses ( Dahal, 2005).

From the Perspective of Environment and Tourism Development the coffee industry of Nepal is committed to the conservation of the environment. Every effort is made towards the preservation of the hills and the well being of its people. Coffee is environment friendly. It absorbs considerable amount of carbon dioxide from the environment and helps in reducing global warming. Coffee roots penetrate deeply into the soils and conserve them. Eventually, it helps to stop soil erosion and landslides from the steep hills characteristic to most of Nepal. Coffee plantation increases the scenic beauty of steep hills, which attracts many people for visiting this area. If we look across the border of our country, in Darjeeling, just because of coffee, and environment, tourism has grown rapidly within the last 40 years.

### **Issues and Impediments**

While the demand for Nepali organic coffee remains paramount in the international market, the industry has been struggling to tap into the local coffee market. Perhaps, due to the premium prices and limited production associated with organic orthodox coffee, the majority of the Nepali population consumes CTC coffee. Another potential reason for this could be a lack of awareness and exposure among the people, as coffee farming is geographically limited to particular regions due to its ecological necessities. However, in recent years various coffee bars and coffee lounges have been popping up to educate the local population about Nepali coffee, especially organic orthodox coffee. Ting's Coffee Lounge, BG Coffee Bar, and Coffee fresh are some prominent coffee venues and considered pioneers in the field. Furthermore, organic farmers markets and organic coffee fairs have also drastically helped the coffee farmers/retailers sell their coffees locally On the production end, even though

there has been rapidly progress, the industry is suffering from a labor deficit. Men are migrating overseas in droves in search of employment, leaving behind only the elderly, women and children. Despite the overall increase in the people interested in coffee farming, a lack of active labor is an emerging issue. Providing training and learning resources can help overcome this problem. KTERC is planning on relocating individuals who lost their shelter during the recent earthquake and providing them with technical training and resources that will engage them with the coffee trade. Furthermore, a free housing and free education model would further aid the victims of the natural disaster.

Among all the challenges that the coffee industry is facing, those relating to energy and technology are perhaps the most pressing. Fuel crises in Nepal are very common and ubiquitous. Despite exponential advances in available technologies, Nepal relies on old-school methods for coffee production, like burning firewood. Therefore, shifting towards greener and more efficient energy to power the factories would enable stable production and increased yield and efficiency. It is equally important that the essential soil nutrients be preserved, as studies have indicated that soil health and biodiversity are imperative for the good health of the plant. Therefore, the application of advances in agricultural science and research could significantly aid in addressing the challenges faced by the coffee industry.

SADP-Nepal conducted a needs assessment survey in 2010 to assess the socioeconomic status of primary beneficiaries, agriculture practices, food security and the people's receptivity to a project focused on organic production. Socioeconomic status was assessed on the basis of participant's income, education status and food sufficiency. SADP-Nepal prepared a standard set of questionnaires for this needs assessment survey and project team members visited respondents of the project area to conduct the survey. A total of 98 randomly selected respondents representing marginal peoples from Kumal and Darai communities were involved in the survey. The average annual income of the project area (Can\$319) is lower than the average annual national income (Can\$429). Forty-five percent of the households earn their income exclusively from agriculture and 29% from foreign employment. Sixty-five percent of the respondents do not have sufficient food for the whole year whereas only 10% were satisfied with the productivity of their farming practices.



This indicates that food insecurity, food insufficiency and lack of disposable income are key problems in the project area. Overall, socioeconomic assessments showed that 72% of the households were below the poverty line. The education status of Kumal and Darai communities was very poor. Twenty percent of the Darai community and 10% of the Kumal community were literate, and 10% of both communities had high school (completed Grade 10) and less than 1% had college level education (Intermediate to Bachelor degree). Bhatt and Doppler (2011) compared the socioeconomic status of farmers involved in subsistence farming, commercial conventional farming and small holder organic farming in the Peri urban areas near Kathmandu Valley. They found that socioeconomic status (such as income generation, educational levels, awareness of organic productions and markets) was very high in conventional commercial growers and organic small holders compared with subsistence growers. The gross margin of the different vegetable production systems per hectare were Can\$967, Can\$5204 and Can\$6486 for subsistence growers, conventional commercial growers and small holder organic growers, respectively (Bhatta and Doppler 2011). This indicates the substantial potential to increase the income levels of subsistence growers of our project area by adopting organic farming of high-value crops. A survey was conducted to identify marketing opportunities for organic products in the nearby cities of Tanahu: Kathmandu (Capital of Nepal), Pokhara (one of the largest metropolitan areas), Damauli (the nearest city from the project area) and Narayanghad (another big city in central Nepal). In collaboration with the Organic Village-Nepal, SADP-Nepal identified major traders of organic products and other organizations working in related fields in these cities. The Organic Village-Nepal is a national partner of SADP-Nepal, which has been conducting the business of organic product marketing in Kathmandu. Survey questionnaires were utilized to assess the demand and supply of organic agriculture products, types of organic products demanded in markets and consumers perceptions regarding buying organic products. Overall, the market survey indicated that there is the ample market opportunity for organic products in urban areas in Nepal, with the greatest market opportunities in Kathmandu followed by Pokhara, Damauli and Narayanghad. In Kathmandu, around 20 supermarkets and outlets sell organic products. Most of the retailer survey respondents noted that there is a large demand for organic products, which is unmet due to unavailability and inconsistency of supply. Organic vegetables and fruits, cereals, organic pickles, etc., are in particularly high demand.

Bhatta and Doppler (2011) identified four different marketing channels being used in the Kathmandu valley to deliver organic products from growers to consumers directly to consumers (29%), through collectors (11%), through collectors to retailers (20%), and through cooperatives to retailers (40%). This indicates that cooperatives have a significant role in providing marketing of organic products.

Most of these cooperatives are formed by local farmer groups, have strong organizational capacity and many of them also have established microfinance institutes to provide small loans to growers (Bhatta and Doppler 2011). The proposed long-term project (2011–2016) has a goal to promote marketing of organic products through formation of farmer cooperatives in the project area. The initial (2010–2011) project has already formed six different farmer groups in the project area and the long-term goal is to transform these farmer groups into cooperatives. The project also supported improvements and renovations to the SADP resource centre at the project site, which acts as an organic farm and research training centre.

Training is provided to ethnic Kumal and Darai communities and other marginal peoples of Kyamin Village on compost making, soil nutrient management and overall organic farming practices. The local farmer groups participated in the training and workshops and also interacted with the Canadian project monitoring team. Female participants (>50%) were involved in project activities such as training programs, workshops, interactions with Canadian project participants and in the formation of farmer groups. The participation of high numbers of female members from the project area in this initial phase is a positive indication of the projects potential to achieve the desired outcomes with respect to gender balance.

In summary, to date, the project has successfully strengthened the organizational capacity of the lead organization (SADP), conducted a baseline assessment study in the project area, assessed the potential domestic market for organic product, promoted organic farming among the ethnic marginal farmer groups (Kumal and Darai), identified and established a strong collaborative project link with the agricultural university and scientific societies of Nepal and developed a longer-term (2011–2016) project proposal. Improvement in the SADP-Nepal's capacity to organize training and workshops, the renovation of the resource centre of SADP Nepal at Tanahu and the establishment of strong networking with national and international organizations are indicators of success in strengthening the organizational capacity of SADP- Nepal.

Canadian team members (Canadian International Project Coordinating Committee member Dr. Rishi Burlakoti and AIC International Program Coordinator Tom Beach) visited Nepal in December 2010 and assessed the success of the project outcomes and reviewed the project progress. The team also interacted with participating farmer's groups, participated in workshops and interacted with representatives of collaborative organizations [AFU, Nepal;

Society of Agricultural Scientists (SAS)-Nepal; and Nepal Horticulture Society (NHS) and supportive organizations (government agencies and local organizations). The project monitoring report was posted on the AIC website (Anonymous 2011).

Nepal has experienced phenomenal growth in production of organic foods in the recent decade and primarily focusing on the export markets. Organic agricultural export market is one of the major drivers of organic agriculture in India. The country is best known as an exporter of organic coffee, organic fruits, organic spices and organic rice. Over the past several years, the organic food industry in India has been experiencing an annual growth between 20-22 percent. The nation has the potential to be largest organic food producer. However, Indian domestic markets for organic products particularly metro cities such as Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore are witnessing significantly growth in the recent years. Antonio et al (2009) suggested a vital role of studies on Green Consumerism in understanding the consumer attitudes, behaviour and intentions aptly due to rising environmental consciousness. There are numerous factors which contribute and affects the consumer's awareness levels regarding the organic food products. It has also been investigated by many researchers that socio-demographic profiles of the consumer, buying behavior and knowledge about the nutritional content of the foods are few of the main points which affect the awareness levels and impact the purchase decision. (Gracia and Magistris, 2007)

Private Factory owners have now controlled the purchase of green leaves produced by small farmers. Till 1990, the NTDC used to be the monopolist buyer of green leaf. Moreover, green leaf is also exported to Darjeeling from Sri Antu areas in Ilam District as it is not convenient to transport leaves to the factories located in Nepal.

Generally, the coffee processors in Jhapa district cartel the buying price of the green leaf. As the harvested green leaf cannot be stored more than 10-12 hours, the coffee planters without processing plants are forced to sell green leaf at the price set by the

coffee processing plants. Some inherent constraints, such as lack of transportation links, also limit planter's ability to reap out benefits of higher prices. It is very interesting to mention that some coffee processing factories are having hard time to get raw materials as farmers adjoining these factories refuse to sell them because of the bad past records of the processors, who delay payment on the purchase of green leaves.

Globally, coffee is sold through auctions. This process was adopted by NTDC when it was in the public sector. Now almost all the processors sell their products to the packers through negotiation. Some of the coffee processors sell their made coffee directly to the packers for blending and packing under their names. There are more than 250 registered coffee packers in Kathmandu valley alone. It is a common practice that most of these packers import low quality coffee from India and blend it with superior quality Nepalese coffee. Generally the quality of coffee being marketed in Nepal remains questionable, except a few popular brands marketed by well-established companies.

It is found that coffee packets are subjected to double tax system. Pricing of coffee in Nepal is the function of the auction price of coffee in Siliguri, India plus transportation up to the border plus the import duties in Nepal that varies from year to year. We export our coffee to USA, UK, Japan, Germany other EU countries, Pakistan and India. Indian exporters blend Nepalese coffee and re-export to third countries. The imposition of quarantine checks has adversely affected export to India as the trucks carrying Nepalese coffee are, at times, held for as long as 15 to 30 days at border points, which not only damage coffee quality but seriously affects price. The time frame for selling coffee has vital importance. First flush coffee finds high rate in market if sold instantly after manufacture. If time lapse increases, its value goes down considerable. Same rule holds goods to second flush, rainy and autumnal flush coffees.

It is important that we devise a mechanism that will avert this situation. Establishment of coffee garden requires huge investment with long gestation period. Equity capital forms only a small portion of the total investment. The rest has to be raised through loans from the financial institutions. It has been found that the loans provided to coffee gardens for the planting of coffee and its maintenance per unit of land is inadequate. A major strength of the Nepalese coffee industry is the large number of

small farmers associated with it. With the present financing available from the Agriculture Development Bank (the prime source for the financing of the coffee plantation industry in Nepal), it is not encouraging for small coffee farmers to take up coffee cultivation. Most of the Coffee planters have complained about the bureaucratic delays while availing credit facilities from the ADB/N. Interest rates are high, grace period provided are not enough. Despite its long history in coffee financing, the ADB/N has not been able to establish well-designed procedures for loan sanctions & disbursement

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research Methodology is a process of arriving to the solution of problem through planned and systematic dealing with the collection analysis and interpretation of the facts and figures. Research methodology refers to the various sequential steps while conducting research work. It tries to make clear view of method and process adopted in the entire aspect of the study. It consists of the research design, the nature and sources of data, tools used research variables and research questions.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

To meet the objectives of the study, descriptive and exploratory research design is applied in this study. It used exploratory design to invites to the study area. The data agglomerated are in the from the field survey i.e. primary resource. The data analyzed in descriptive way. In addition case study for the household's survey.

#### **3.2 Sampling Procedure**

This study applied purposive sampling for area selection, whereas sample population of the study selected on the following basis.

- The selected area of Mangsebung Rural Municipality ward 1, Gajurmukhi is the universe of the study.

The data were randomly selected from the area.

Focus group discussions were held on entrepreneurs.

25 percentages household of respondents out of 100 households is selected for the study using simple random basis.

#### **3.3 Source of Data Collection**

This study was draws to explore the socio-economic activities in the study area. To get its accurate result, primary sources from the area and secondary sources from the related books, reports journals and websites documents and scholarly published and unpublished articles were the sources of data.

### **3.4 Data Collection Sources and Tools**

#### **3.4.1 Household Survey**

To generate the actual data firstly, the study area questionnaire tool applied to sample household. Both opened and closed questions according to the capacity of respondents.

Similarly structured questionnaire were prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from the respondents. The respondents were requested to fill up if they can and if they cannot their answers were filled up by researcher.

#### **3.4.2 Field Visit and Observation**

Each household and respondent selected from sampling were visited and observed frequently during the study, field visit and observation was conducted participative and unconstructive to the local people. The researchers were visited to the hotel owner in the study area.

#### **3.4.3 Key Informant Interview**

Since this study is based on the exploratory in nature key informant interview was taken to those people who were informed with this site and activities.

### **3.5 Data Analysis and presentation**

The data from the study was processed by editing coding, classifying tabulating. Qualitative data were analyzed by using simple statistical and mathematical tools like percentage, table, graph etc.

## CHAPTER-IV

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter data collected from primary sources were analyzed on the basis of objectives and research question. Obtained data were analyzed through tabulation and paragraph description.

#### 4.1 Socio- Economic Status

In this sub section it analyzes the socio economic status of the respondents like age , sex , education status etc . Socio economic status of the respondents play important role on coffee production and s selling.

#### 4.1 Age Structure

In this study respondents above 20 were participated. All of them have been involving coffee farming. The following table shows the age structure of the respondents.

**Table No. 4.1**

The table below shows the respondents participated in survey of the given age groups have the following:

S.N.	Age ( Year)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	20 to 30	5	20
2	30 to 40	10	40
3	40 to 50	7	28
4	50 to 60 and above	3	12
	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.1 shows the age structure of the respondents. Data indicates that 20% are age between 20 to 30 years and 40% are between 30 to 40 years. Like that 28% are between 40 to 50 years age group and 12% are 50 to 60 and above 60 years.



#### 4.1.2 Sex

Both males and females are involved in this study. The following table shows sex structure of the respondents.

**Table No. 4.2**

The given table describes the role of respondents a Coffee production and selling by their sex group.

S.N.	Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Males	12	48
2	Females	13	52
3	Total	25	100

Source : Field Survey, 2023

The Table No. 4.2 that 48% are males and 52% are female. Female are majority because males have gone to abroad and female handling the coffee farm in home.

#### 4.1.3 Education Structure

In this study respondents from different education background were involved. The following table shows the situations.

**Table No. 4.3**

The following table presents the education status of respondents who are participatory on coffee production selling.

S.N.	Education Structure	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	only literature	5	20
2	Secondary	15	60
3	Bachelor	4	16
4	Above bachelor	1	4
5	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.3 notes the education status of the respondents. Data indicates that 20% are only literate and 60% have passed secondary level. Similarly, 16% passed bachelor level and 4% passed above bachelor level. Majority of the respondents have passed bachelor level.

#### 4.1.4 Family Types and Family Size

In this study, respondents from various family backgrounds are involved. The following table shows the situation as;

**Table No. 4.4**

The table given below presents the family types and size of respondents who are involved on coffee production and selling.

S.N.	Family Types	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Family Size	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Single	12	48	2 to 4 persons	5	20
2	Joint	13	52	4 to 8	10	40
3	Total	25	100	more than 8	10	40
4	-	-	-	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.4 shows the family types of the respondents. Data indicated that 48% lived in single family and 52% are lived in joint family. Majority of the respondents are lived in joint family.

#### 4.1.5 Landholding Size

For coffee farming land is important. The following table shows the landholding size of the respondents.

**Table No. 4.5**

The tables presents the landholding size of the respondents who are involved on coffee production and selling.

S.N.	Total land	No. of Respondents	Percentage	Land use coffee plant	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	up to 10 Ropani	5	20	5 Ropani	3	12
2	10 to 20 Ropani	7	28	11 Ropani	8	32
3	20 to 30 Ropani	8	32	18 Ropani	6	24
4	more than 30 Ropani	5	20	more than 20 Ropani	8	32
5	Total	25	100	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.5 shows the landholding size of the respondents. Data indicates that 20 have up to 10 Ropani, 28% have 10 to 20 Ropani. Like that 32% have 20 to 30 Ropani and 20% have more than 30 Ropani land. Like that 12% use 5 Ropani in coffee farming, 32% use 11 Ropani in coffee farming and 24% use more than 20% Ropani land for coffee farming.

#### **4.2 Situation of Coffee**

In this sub section it analyzed the situation of coffee farming in study area. In my study area coffee farming has been begun since fifty years ago.

#### 4.2.1 Time of Coffee Farming

Respondents have started coffee farming since long ago. The following table shows the time of coffee farming.

**Table No. 4.6**

The given table shows the time of coffee farming in different period of times and their growths on coffee production and selling.

S.N.	Time of Coffee Farming	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	before 15 year	10	40
2	5 to 10 years	7	28
3	less than 5 years	8	32
4	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.6 shows the time of coffee farming by respondents. Data highlights that 40% began coffee farming before 15 years and 28% began 5 to 10 years. Like that 32% began before 5 years.

#### 4.2.2 Coffee Trees Start to give Fruit after Planted

In study area, coffee trees give fruit from 2 to four years. The following table shows the respondents' view on that

**Table No. 4.7**

The following table shows the period of time where coffee trees start to give fruits after planting.

S.N.	Coffee Trees Start to give	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1-2 years	5	20
2	3 years	16	64
3	4 years	4	32
4	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.7 Notes the coffee trees start to give fruit after plant. Data notes 20% respondents noted that coffee trees give fruit 1 to 2 years and 64% mentioned that coffee give fruit in three years. Like that 32% noticed coffee gives tree in 4 years.

#### **4.2.3 Number of Coffee Trees planted in Farm**

Respondents plant more than 100 coffee trees in their land. The following table show the numbers of coffee tree plant in their field.

**Table No. 4.8**

The given table shows the number of coffee trees in different farm for coffee production and selling.

S.N.	Number of Coffee Trees	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	up to 100	2	8
2	100 to 200	15	60
3	more than 200	8	32
4	Total	25	100

Source : Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.7 showed that 8% plant up to 100 coffee trees in their field, 60% respondents plant 100 to 200 coffee tree in their field and 32% respondents plant more than 200 coffee in their field.

#### 4.2.4 Quantity of Coffee Production in a Year

The following table shows the quantity of coffee production in a year

**Table No. 4.9**

The following table shows the respondents Quantity of Coffee Production in a Year.

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Quantity of Coffee Production</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	up to 200kg	5	20
2	200 to 400 kg	8	32
3	more than 400 kg	12	48
4	Total	25	100

Source : Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.9 showed the quantity of coffee production in a year. It is noted that 20% respondents produced up to 200 kg coffee per year and 32% produce up to 200 to 400 kg coffee per years. Like that 48% respondents produced more than 400 kg coffee per years.

#### 4.2.5 Investment for Coffee Production

Respondents invest from 50 thousand to 1 lakha in coffee production. The following table shows the respondents' investment in coffee production

**Table No. 4.10**

The following table shows the respondents investment for coffee production

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Investment for Coffee Production ( Money in Rs.)</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	up to 50 thousands	4	16
2	50 to 100	7	28
3	more than 100	14	56
4	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.10 showed that 16% invest up to 50 thousands per year and 28% invest up to 50 to 100 thousands rupees per years in coffee cultivation. Like that 56% invest more than one lakha per years in coffee production.

#### **4.2.6 Quantity of Coffee Cherry from a Tree**

Production of the quantity of coffee Cherry is depend on cultivation procedure , however, the following table shows the respondents opinion on quantity of coffee cherry from a tree.

**Table No. 4.11**

The following table shows the respondents the Quantity of Coffee Cherry from a Tree.

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Quantity of Coffee Cherry from a Tree</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	up to 4 kg	6	24
2	4 to 8 kg	8	32
3	more than 8 kg	11	44
4	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.11 showed 24% respondents noted up to 4kg coffee produced from a tree and 32% informed 4 to 8 kg produced from a coffee tree. Like that 44% produced more than 8 kg coffee from a tree. Production of the cherry from a tree is depended on its age and situation of farming, irrigation etc.

#### **4.2.7 Quantity of Coffee Produce per Ropani:**

The following table shows the quantity of Coffee Produce per Ropani in average.

**Table No. 4.12**

The following table shows the respondents Quantity of Coffee Produce per Ropani.

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Quantity of coffee produce per Ropani</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	up to 10 kg	6	24
2	10to 15 kg	8	32
3	more than 20kg	11	44
4	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.12 showed average coffee production in years per Ropani. Data indicated that 24% respondents produced up to 10 kg and 32% produced 10 to 15 kg per year from a Ropani. Like that 44% produced more than 20 kg coffee from a Ropani in average

#### **4.2.8 Number of Coffee trees plant per Ropani**

In my study, area in average 20 to 40 coffee trees can plant in a Ropani, however, respondents have different opinions on that. The following table shows the situation.



**Table No. 4.13**

The following table shows the respondents the number of Coffee trees plant per Ropani

S.N.	Number of Coffee trees plant per Ropani	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	20	10	40
2	25	8	32
3	more than 25	7	28
4	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.13 showed that 40% respondents noted that 20% coffee tree pant in a Ropani, 32% pant 25 trees in a Ropani. Like that 28% respondents pant more than 25 coffee trees in their land.

#### **4.2.9 Situation of Providing Job for other in Coffee Farm**

Only few respondents provide job for other in coffee farm. The following table shows the situation.

**Table No. 4.14**

#### **Situation of Providing Job for other in Coffee Farm**

S.N.	Situation of providing job for other in coffee farm	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	5	20
2	No	20	80
3	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.14 showed 20% provide job for other in coffee farm and 80% do not provide job for other and they themselves involved in coffee farm.

#### **4.2.10, If yes, how much do you pay for them? Every year**

Labor worked in coffee farm has got Rs.15000 to 18000 salaries. The following table shows the situation as;

**Table No. 4.15**

#### **If yes, how much do you pay for them? Every year**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>If yes, how much do you pay for them? Every year? (Rs.)</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Rs. up to 15000	5	50
2	Rs. 15000 to 18000	3	30
3	Rs. more than 18000	2	20
4	Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.15 noted that 50% provide up 15000 salary to the workers and 30% provided 15000 to 18000 (rupees) for workers. Like that 20% provided more than Rs.18000 salary for worker

#### **4.2.11 supporting in Farming coffee by other Organizations**

Government and nongovernment organizations providing support to the coffee farmer but only few have got chance to get supports. The following table shows the situation as:

**Table No. 4.16**

**Supporting in Farming coffee by other Organizations**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Situation of providing job for other in coffee farm</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Yes	12	48
2	No	13	52
3	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.16 showed that 48% respondents have got supports from government and non government organizations and 52% have not got support from any organizations

**4.2.12 If yes which organization is supporting you?**

The following table shows the agencies from that respondents have got supports for coffee farming.

**Table No. 4.17**

**If yes which organization is supporting you**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>If yes which organization is supporting you?</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Government	5	42
2	NGOS/INGOS	6	50
3	Person	1	8
4	Total	12	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Among 25 only 12 respondents have got support for coffee farming. Table 4.17 showed 42% have got support from government and 50% have got from NGO/INGS. Like that 8% have got support from individual.

#### 4.2.13 Types of fertilizers use in coffee Farm

In coffee farm respondents use both chemical and carbonic fertilizer. The following table shows the situation as;

**Table No. 4.18**

The following table shows the respondents the types of fertilizers use in coffee Farm.

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Types of fertilizers use in coffee Farm</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Chemicals	12	48
2	Compost	7	28
3	Both	5	20
4	Total	10	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.18 showed that 48% use chemical fertilizer in coffee plant and 28% use carbonic (compost) fertilizer in coffee plant. Like that 20% use both types of fertilizer in their farm.

#### 4.3.1 Changes in Occupation

Before began coffee farming in the study area , people went to neighboring village for job but after began coffee farming local people involve in coffee production

**Table No. 4.19**

The following table shows the respondents the Change in Occupation.

Occupation before coffee farming	No. of Respondents	Percentage	After began coffee farming	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Labor	10	40	Labour	8	32
farming	13	52	farming	14	56
other ( job)	2	8	other	1	4
Total	25	100	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Before start coffee farming 40% involved in labor and after starting coffee farming only 32% involved in labor. Like that 52% involved in farming and after starting coffee farming 56 % involved in farming. In the same way, after begin coffee farming only 4% involved I other job. Data indicates that after begin coffee farming respondents also changes their occupation.

#### **4.3.2 Changed Living Standard after Starting Coffee Farming**

After begin coffee farming respondents feel changed in their livelihood. The following table shows the changing living standard of respondents after starting coffee.

**Table No. 4.20**

#### **Changed Living Standard after Starting Coffee Farming**

S.N.	Changed Living Standard after Starting Coffee Farming	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	15	60
2	No	10	40
3	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table 4.20 showed the changing living standard after starting coffee farming. Data indicates that 60% feel changing and 40% do not feel changing. Majority of the respondents feel changing in living standard.

### 4.3.3 Impact in Income

After begin coffee farming respondent feel changes in income. The following table shows the situation as;

**Table No. 4.21**

The following table shows the respondents the Impacts in Income.

Income before coffee farming (000)	No. of Respondents	Percentage	After began coffee farming	No. of Respondents	Percentage
up to 200	15	60	up to 200	8	32
200 to 400	5	20	200 to 400	10	40
more than above 400	5	20	above 400	7	32
Total	25	100	Total	25	100

Source : Field Survey, 2023

Above begin coffee farming 32% earn more than 4 lakha per years but before only 20% earn in such amount . like that before coffee farming 60% earn only up to 2 lakha and now only 32% earn that amount 28% respondents increase their income from previous.

### 4.3.4 Changes in Saving

After begin coffee farming respondents feel changes in saving. The following table shows the situation as

**Table No. 4.22**

The following table shows the respondents the changes in Saving.

<b>Saving before coffee farming (000)</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>after began coffee farming</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
No	15	60	up to 100	8	32
100 to 200	5	20	100 to 200	10	40
more than 200	5	20	above 200	7	32
Total	25	100	Total	25	100

Source : Field Survey, 2023

The table showed before begin coffee farming 60% respondents had no saving but now 32% have up to 100 saving. Like that before coffee farming 20% save 100 to 200 thousands and after 40% save the amount. In the same way, before coffee farming 20% save more than 200 and now 32% save the amount.

#### **4.3.5 Changes in Expenditure**

After increase income expenditure of the respondents also increases. The following table indicates the respondents' annual expenditure.

**Table No. 4.23**

The following table shows the respondents the changes in Expenditure.

<b>Expenditure before coffee farming</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>after began coffee farming</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
up to 1 lakha	10	40	up to 1 lakha	8	32
1 to 2 lakha	9	32	1 to 2 lakha	12	48
more than 2 lakha	7	28	more than 2 lakha	5	20
Total	25	100	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Above that before coffee farming 40% spend 1 lakha but now only 32% spend in that amount. Like that 32% spend 1 to 2 lakha before coffee farming but now in creased and reached into 48%. Expenditure also increased with increased of earning from coffee.

#### **4.3.6 Other income Source of Income of the Respondents**

Respondents also earn from other sources. The following table highlights the other income sources of the respondents.



**Table No. 4.24**

**other Source of Income of the Respondents**

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Other Source of Income of the Respondents</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Yes	16	64
2	No	9	36
3	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table showed that 64% have other sources of income of the respondents and 36% have no other income sources except coffee. Specially, respondents earn other sources like labor, business, foreign country labor etc.

**4.3.7 If yes, how much do you Income from other sources of income**

Respondents have got income from 1 lakha to 2 lakha from other sources except coffee farming. The following table shows the situation as;

**Table No. 4.25**

If yes, how much do you Income from other sources of income.

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>If yes, how much do you save from other sources of income (NPR)</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	up to 1 lakha	8	50
2	1 to 2 lakha	8	50
3	Total	16	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Table showed that among 4.25 respondents only 16 have other income sources. Data indicates 50% earn up to 1 lakha and 50% earn 1 to 2 Lakha

#### 4.3.8 Extra Income Compars with the non Coffee Farming

From coffee farming respondents have earn up 300% income. The following table shows the situation as;

**Table No. 4.26**

Extra Income comparing with the non- Coffee Farming

S.N.	Extra income comparing with the non coffee farming	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	100	15	60
2	200	7	28
3	300	3	12
	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Above table showed 60% respondents earn 100 income and 28% earn 200. Like that 12% earn 300. From coffee farming respondents earn extra income sufficiently.

#### 4.3.9 Strong Basis of generating income

Majority of the respondents feel coffee farming as strong income generation of the respondents. The following table shows the situation.

**Table No. 4.27**

The following table shows the respondents the strong Basis of generating income

S.N.	Strong Basis of generating income	No.	Percentage
1	yes	15	60
2	no	7	28
3	only subsistence	3	12
4	total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Above table showed that 60% respondents take it as strong income and 28% not feel as strong source of income. Like that only 12% takes it only subsistence.

#### 4.3.10 Job Satisfaction

Most of the respondents are satisfied with the coffee farming. The following table shows the situation as;

**Table No. 4.28**

The following table shows the respondents the job Satisfaction.

<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Job Satisfaction</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	yes	20	80
2	no	5	20
4	total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Above table showed that 80% are satisfied with job and 20% do not feel satisfaction. Majority of the respondents are satisfied with coffee farming.

#### 4.4 Social Impacts of Coffee Production

Including coffee respondents also got income from other sources. The following table shows the sources of other income.

##### 4.4.1 Changes in Health Situation

After begin to farm coffee respondents feel changes in health situation. The following table shows the situation as;

**Table No. 4.29**

The following table shows the respondents changes in Health Situation.

S.N.	Changes in health	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	15	60
2	No	10	40
3	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Above table shows that majority 60% respondents feel changes after begin coffee farming and 40% do not feel changes on health after begin coffee farming. Before start coffee farming local people has no income so that they could not go to hospital for treatment so that their health situation could not be well.

#### **4.4.2 Changes in Sanitation**

Sanitation is one of the important social statuses of the respondents. Before begin coffee farming the situation of sanitation is not so good in village after begin coffee farming sanitation is improved. The following table shows the situation as;

**Table No. 4.30**

The following table shows the respondents the changes in Sanitation.

S.N.	Changes in Sanitation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	15	60
2	No	10	40
3	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Above table showed the changing status of sanitation. Data indicated that 60% feel changes in sanitation and 40% do not feel changes in sanitation. Majority of the respondents feel changes in sanitation

#### 4.4.3 Changes in Education Status

After began coffee farming respondents feel changes in education status. The following table shows the situation.

**Table No. 4.31**

The following table shows the respondents the changes in Education Status

S.N.	Changes in Health Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	20	80
2	No	5	20
3	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey 2023

The table No. 4.31 that, 80% feel changes in health situation after began coffee farming and 20% do not feel changes in education. Majority feel changes in education. The following table shows the before and after the situation of education.

#### 4.4.4 Education before Coffee Farming

**Table No. 4.32**

Education before coffee farming	No. of Respondents	Percentage	After began coffee farming	No. of Respondents	Percentage
children read government school	20	80	children read government school	10	40
boarding school	3	12	boarding school	10	40
community school	2	8	community school	5	20
Total	25	100	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The table No. 4.32 before began coffee farming 80% respondents sent their children to government school and only 12% send boarding school, however, after begin coffee farming 40% respondents send their children into private schools

#### 4.4.5 Changes in Celebrating

After earning from coffee farming respondents use more money in festivals. Like that due to busy schedule of working coffee farm respondents provide less time in festival celebration so the pattern of celebrating festival is changed. The following table shows the situation.

**Table No. 4.33**

The following table shows the respondents the changes in Celebrating.

S.N.	Changes in Celebrating Festivals	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	14	60
2	No	10	40
3	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

Above table showed that 60% feel changes and 40% do not feel changing in the pattern of festival celebration. Majority of the respondents feel changes in pattern.

#### 4.4.6 Respondents having Personal Vehicles

The following table shows the situation of respondents having private Vehicle.

**Table No. 4.34**

The following table shows the respondents having Personal Vehicles.

S.N.	Respondents having Personal Vehicles	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	14	56
2	No	11	44
3	Total	25	100

Source: Field Survey, 2023

The table No. 31 that 56% respondents have private vehicles and 44% do not have private vehicles. Majority of the respondents have personal vehicle.

#### **4.4.6 Challenges of Coffee Farming**

Coffee one of the major cash crops of Nepal, however, there are various challenges on coffee farming in Nepal. Some of the challenges are as follows;

##### **Land and Irrigation**

For coffee farming there need large amount of land but farmers use small pieces of land for coffee farming which is insufficient for coffee plantation? Government does not allow cultivating coffee in forest area. Like that irrigation facilities have not for coffee farm. In dry land production of coffee could not be better.

##### **Problems of Chemical and Fertilizer**

In the context of my study coffee farmers faced the problems of fertilizer and chemical which is necessary for coffee farming. Coffee farmers purchased chemical from neighboring nation, India or buy in high cost with business. Government program can to provide chemical and fertilizer in sufficient quantity for coffee farmer.

##### **Market and Store**

Coffee farmer have facing the problems of store and market. Nepali coffee could not take market on America and Europe so that government should provide facilities for store and international market.

##### **Other Problems**

Coffee farmers faced the problems of loan and technical support in study area. Coffee farmers have not land in market area so that bank and finance company hesitate to provide loan for coffee farmers. Like that in Nepal there is lack of coffee technician so that there is lack of coffee technician.

Production cost of the coffee is very high in Nepal but market price is low. Nepali coffee house use foreign coffee so that government strictly uses Nepali coffee inside the nation.

### **Prospects of Coffee farming in Nepal**

Climate is suitable for coffee farming. If coffee can plan in forest area production will be low and the production can compare with other nations' production. If Nepal promotes coffee in western country the production will reduce the market. It will be the main export production of Nepal.



## **CHAPTER-V**

### **SUMMARY FINDING CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.1 Summary**

The study entitled, " Socio Economic Impact of Coffee Productions :A Case Study of Mangsesbung Rural Municipality 1 of Ilam District" Main focus of the is to find out socio- economic situation of the respondents to examine the situation of coffee production in study area and to analyze the socio economic impacts of coffee farming among respondents. The study only focuses on the situation of coffee production and impacts of coffee production. Only 25 respondents were participated in this study. The study only limited on Mangsebung municipality ward no 1 of Ilam. The study will based on qualitative research deign.

To meet the objectives of the study, descriptive and exploratory research design is applied in this study. It used exploratory design to invites to the study area. The data agglomerated are in the from the field survey i. c. primary resource. The data analyzed in descriptive way. In addition case study for the household's survey. This study was draws to explore the socio-economic activities in the study area. To get its accurate result, primary sources from the area and secondary sources from the related books, reports journals and websites documents and scholarly published and unpublished articles were the sources of data. The data from the study was processed by editing coding, classifying tabulating. Qualitative data were analyzed by using simple statistical and mathematical tools like percentage, table, graph etc.

#### **5.2 Findings**

While analyzing the socio economic status of the respondents, it is found that 20% are age between 20 to 30 years and 40% are between 30 to 40 years. Like that 28% are between 40 to 50 years age group and 12% are 50 to 60 and above 60 years. Like that 48% are males and 52% are female. Female are majority because males have gone to abroad and female handling the coffee farm in home.

It is showed that 20 have up to 10 Ropani, 28% have 10 to 20 Ropani. Like that 32% have 20 to 30 Ropani and 20% have more than 30 Ropani land. Like that 12% use 5 Ropani in coffee farming, 32% use 11 Ropani in coffee farming and 24% use more than 20% Ropani land for coffee farming

16% respondents invest up to 50 thousands per year and 28% invest up to 50 to 100 thousands rupees per years in coffee cultivation. Like that 56% invest more than one lakha per years in coffee production.

24% respondents noted up to 4kg coffee produced from a tree and 32% informed 4 to 8 kg produced from a coffee tree. Like that 44% produced more than 8 kg coffee from a tree.

24% respondents produced up to 10 kg and 32% produced 10 to 15 kg per year from a Ropani. Like that 44% produced more than 20 kg coffee from a Ropani in average

It is found that 50% provide up 15000 salary to the workers and 30% provided 15000 to 18000 (rupees) for workers. Like that 20% provided more than Rs.18000 salary for worker.

48% use chemical fertilizer in coffee plant and 28% use carbonic (compost) fertilizer in coffee plant. Like that 20% use both types of fertilizer in their farm.

It is found that 40% involved in labor and after starting coffee farming only 32% involved in labor. Like that 52% involved in farming and after starting coffee farming 56 % involved in farming. In the same way, after begin coffee farming only 4% involved I other job

While analyzing the impacts of coffee farming, it is found that 40% spend 1 lakha but now only 32% spend in that amount. Like that 32% spend 1 to 2 lakha before coffee farming but now in creased and reached into 48%.

64% have other sources of income of the respondents and 36% have no other income sources except coffee. 50% earn up to 1 lakha and 50% earn 1 to 2 Lakha. It is found that 60% respondents earn 100% income and 28% earn 200%. Like that 12% earn 300% .

60% respondents feel changes after begin coffee farming and 40% do not feel changes on health after begin coffee farming. Before start coffee farming local people has no income so that they could not go to hospital for treatment so that their health situation could not be well.

80% respondents sent their children to government school and only 12% send boarding school, however, after begin coffee farming 40% respondents send their children into private schools.

It is found 72% have motorbike and 8% have car. Like that 20% have other vehicle. They purchased vehicle after begin to sell coffee.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

Coffee is one of the main cash crops of Nepal. Since long term coffee farming has been put in priority. Tea and coffee board had established before 20 years. Government brings various program to promote coffee plantation in Nepal, however, coffee production could not bring positive changes among people. In my study area people have begun coffee farming before 20 years. Before coffee plantation, people used to go aboard for labor work. After coffee plantation local people involve in coffee farming. After selling coffee, respondents' earn more than other crops productions. Respondents earn other sources like labor, business, foreign country labor etc. Certain changes can be seen among the respondents including income, expenditure, saving. From coffee farming respondents earn extra income sufficiently. Start coffee farming local people has no income so that they could not go to hospital for treatment so that their health situation could not be well. Like that after selling coffee respondents enrolled their children in private school, they follow regular check up and improve the health situation. Before start coffee farming local people has no income so that they could not go to hospital for treatment so that their health situation could not be well. Majority of the respondents feel changes in sanitation.

Government does not allow cultivating coffee in forest area. Like that irrigation facilities have not for coffee farm. In dry land production of coffee could not be better. Coffee farmers purchased chemical from neighboring nation, India or buy in high cost with business. Government program can to provide chemical and fertilizer in sufficient quantity for coffee farmer. If coffee can plan in forest area production will be low and the production can compare with other nations' production. Majority of the respondents feel changes in sanitation.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

The following are the recommendations for this study;

### **Recommendation for Government**

- Federal, Province, local government brings policy about coffee plantation. In central there is coffee board that could not extend program to local level so that each of the government should make relationship with governance
- Government should provide supports to coffee farmers
- Federal government should manage to sell coffee in international market
- Province government should manage coffee factory in each of the province
- Government should established coffee research centre
- Sufficient lands and chemical fertilizer should provide to the coffee farmer

### **Recommendation to the farmers**

- Farmers should take training about coffee plantation and coffee production and coffee refine
- Farmers should have gain knowledge about nature of coffee
- Coffee farmers should follow the recordation of technical while planting coffee in their field

### **Further Study**

Coffee farming and its' tourism values in Nepal

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**Annex –I**

**Household Survey-2079**

This questionnaire has been designed to explore the information for purely academic propose. This is to enable the researcher Purna Kumar Rai. This Thesis on the Topics **Socio Economic Impact of Coffee Production: A Case Study of Mangsebung Rural Municipality 1, Ilam, Nepal** in pursuance of Master of Arts Rural Development Degree.

**Name:**

**Respondents Address:**

Age: .....

**Sex:** Male ( ) Female ( )

3. For how many years, you have been farming coffee?
4. From how many years the coffee trees start to give fruit after planted?  
a) year                      b) 3 year                      c) 4 year
5. How many coffee trees you have planted in your farm?
6. In how much area do you have cultivated coffee?
7. How much Coffee do you produce in a year?  
.....
8. How much money did you invest in your coffee farm? In starting?  
.....
9. How much ripe cherry do you get from a Coffee tree? In average.  
.....
10. How many Coffee trees do you plant per Romani/Hector?
11. Have you employed other workers too?  
a) Yes                                      b) No

12. If yes, how much do you pay for them? Every year?
13. Is any organization supporting you in farming coffee?
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
14. If yes which organization is supporting you?
  - Government
  - b) NGOS/INGOS
  - C) Person
15. Which fertilizer do you use?
  - a) Chemical
  - b) Carbonic (compost) :
  - Both
16. Do you have also other source of income?
  - a. Yes
  - b) No
17. If yes, how much do you save from other sources of income?
 

.....
18. Has really changed your living standard after starting coffee farming?
  - (a) Yes
  - (b) No
19. The coffee cultivation can play positive role in rural infrastructure development . do you agree with this argument ?
  - a) Agree
  - b) Strongly agree
  - c) Disagree
  - d) I don't know
20. Which school do your children study?
  - a. Government/ public)
  - Private boarding
21. Do you have personal vehicles?
  - a) yes
  - b. No
22. If yes which vehicle?
  - a) Motorcycle
  - b) Car
  - c) Other
23. How much price do you get per kg of fresh cherry?
24. Are you satisfied with the price of ripe cherry?
  - a) Yes



- b) No
25. If no, how much should be increased?  
 a) 10%                      b) 15%   c)20% d)      d. More than 20%
26. Is it easy to sell the coffee?  
 a) Yes                      b) No
27. If no, what are the problems in selling coffee?  
 a)Market                      b) Transportation      c) Price                      d) Quality
28. What are the challenges you are facing, in farming coffee?  
 .....
29. If somebody supports you in farming coffee, what kinds of support you will ask?  
 i.      Financial      ii. Non financial;      c) Infrastructure development  
 d)      both financial and technical
30. Does coffee farming really support to be entrepreneur and economic self help ?  
 (a) Yes                      (b) No                      (c) I don't know
31. How much extra income we can take coffee comparing with the non coffee farming ?  
 a)100%                      b) 200%                      c) 300% 400 more than 400%.
32. Can it be the strong basis of generating income ?  
 a.      Yes                      b) No                      c. only subsistence
33. Are you satisfied with your job ?  
 a. yes                      b) no

33. Tell me your sources of Income and expenditure in a year (In Rupees)

Income ( in Rupees)	Expenditure
Total	Total

## **Annex –II**

i) Photographs: Asking questionnaire with respondents

**Some representatives photos of field Survey, 2023**

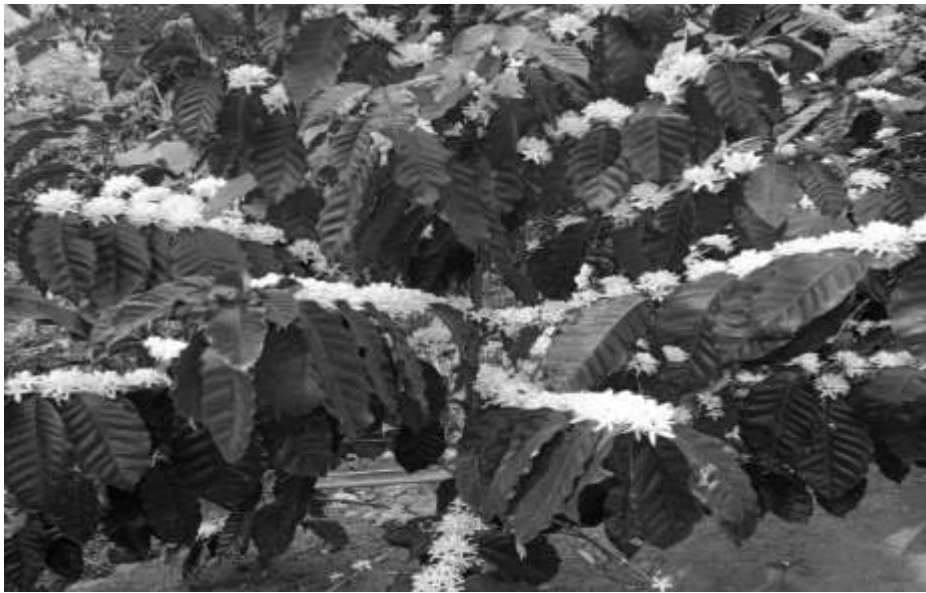


**Turn on the coffee**





## **Turn on the coffee**



Coffee blooming



**माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका**  
**१ नं. वडा कार्यालय, नाङ्कुङ इलाम**

**MANGSEBUNG RURAL MUNICIPALITY** कोशी प्रदेश, नेपाल

**1 NO. WARD OFFICE NANGRUNG, ILAM KOSHI PROVINCE, NEPAL**



पत्र स./LET NO:- ०८०/०८१

चलानी स./REF NO:- ८८

मिति/DATE:- २०८०/०५/१५

यो जो सँग सम्बन्धित छ ।

बिषय: - सिफारिस गरिएको सम्बन्धमा ।

प्रस्तुत बिषयमा जिल्ला इलाम माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ०१ यस वडा कार्यालयमा श्री पुर्ण कुमार राईले दिनुभएको सिफारिस माग निवेदन अनुसार निजले माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका वडा नं. ०१ मा "Socio Economic Impact Of Coffee Production : A Case Study Of Mangsebung Rural Municipality 01 Ilam, Nepal" बिषयमा सोध-पत्र (Thesis) को प्रयोजनको लागि स्थलगत रुपमा टोल बस्तीमा गई स्थानिय बासीहरुसँग छलफल, अन्तरबार्ता एम अवलोकन गरि यो सोध-पत्र (Thesis) तयार पारेको व्यहोरा सिफारिस गरिएको छ ।

  
भूपाल योडहाड  
वडा अध्यक्ष  
भूपाल योडहाड  
वडा अध्यक्ष

"व्यवसायिक र सिर्जनशिल प्रशासन: विकास समृद्धी र सुशासन"

"Business and creative administration: development prosperity and good governance"

माङसेबुङ गाउँपालिका नं. वडा कार्यालय, नाङ्कुङ इलाम

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