

CHAPTER 17

FARM LABOUR

Of the total farm population of 19,032.5 thousand persons, there were 13,953.0 thousand (73.3%) economically active work force aged 10 years old and above in 2001/02. The labour force participation rate was 70.8 and 71.4 percent in 1991/92 and 2001/02 for the farm population respectively. The participation rate did not change much during the ten years period. About 28.6 percent of the farm population was economically not active in 2001/02. Of the 3,337.4 thousand holdings in Nepal in 2001/02, about 33.8 percent holdings employed agricultural workers which were slightly lower than 35.6 percent in 1991/92.

In 2001/02 the percentage of holdings hiring permanent agricultural workers had gone down compared to that of 1991/92. There

were 1.4 percent of holdings hiring permanent agricultural workers in 1991/92. Such holdings declined to only 0.7 percent in 2001/02.

Percentage of holdings employing occasional workers increased only slightly over the decade, 1991/92 to 2001/02. The percentage of holdings employing occasional workers were 31.1 percent and 30.3 percent in 2001/02 and 1991/92 respectively. Holdings employing both occasional and permanent workers were more in 1991/92 with 3.9 percent of the total holdings while it was only 2 percent in 2001/02. About 66.2 percent of the holdings did not hire any agricultural workers on their holdings in 2001/02.

Table 17.0 Summary Statistics

| Description | 1991/92 numbers (‘000) | 2001/02 numbers (‘000) |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Total farm population 10 years old & above | 11,843.5 | 13,954.0 |
| - Economically active population | 8,379.6 | 9,968.3 |
| - % of total farm population | 70.8 | 71.4 |
| - Not economically active population | 3,463.9 | 3,985.7 |
| - % of total farm population | 29.2 | 28.6 |
| B. Agriculture workers (%) | 100 | 100 |
| b1 Holdings employing permanent agricultural works only | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| b2 Holding employment both permanent and occasional workers | 3.9 | 2.0 |
| b3 Employing occasional workers only | 30.3 | 31.1 |
| b4 No workers employed | 64.2 | 66.2 |

17.1 Usual activity of farm population

Farm population as defined earlier consisted of members of the household of the agricultural holder. Some of the data that are presented in this chapter about the usual activity of the farm population came from the Population Census 2001.

The census inquired about the usual activity status of each person that included both economic and non-economic activities. The usual activity of the person refers to what an individual was doing most of the time during the past twelve months whether working in agriculture/own farm, salary/wage work, working in own economic enterprise, doing extended economic activity, doing household chores, going to school or no work at all. Based on the usual activity of the individual, he or she was classified whether economically active or not.

Economically active farm population refers to members of the household of agricultural holdings who are at least 10 years old engaged in any economic activity during the last twelve months or seeking work at any time during the reference period. On the other hand, 'not economically active farm population' refers to members of the household of the agricultural holding who are at least 10 years old who have no economic activity. Economic activity refers to the production of goods and services as defined in the system of national accounts.

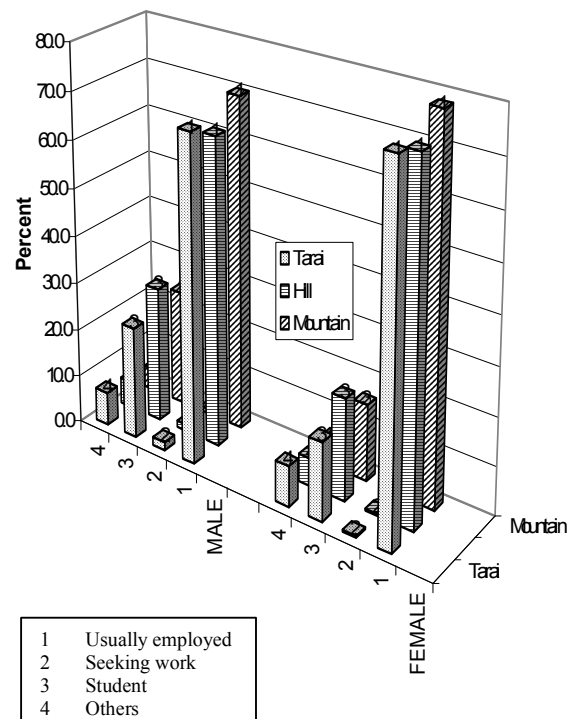
Of the total farm population of 19,032 million people, the potential work force aged 10 years old and over consisted of 13.954 million persons or 73.3% of the total farm population in 2001. Females outnumbered the males with a population of 7.14 million or 51.2% of the total.

The economically active population comprised 71.4% of the total, about 10 million persons of whom 9.84 million were

usually employed during the past twelve months and 128,400 were seeking work.

The 'not economically active' population numbered almost 4 million persons and a

FIGURE 17.1: USUAL ACTIVITY OF FARM POPULATION, NEPAL, 2001



little more than 3 million were students while the rest, were either doing household chores or doing nothing.

The females registered a higher proportion of being economically active at 74.6% compared with only 68.1% among males. It is significant to note that there were more females than males who were usually employed during the past twelve months, see TABLE 17.1

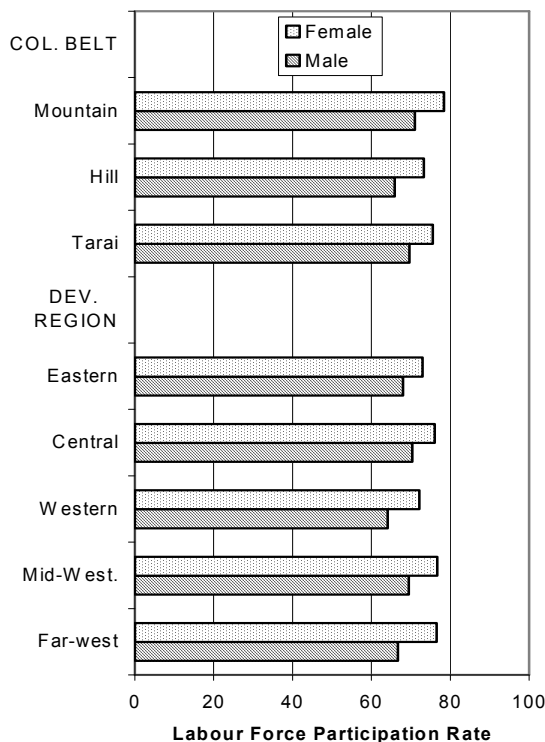
The three ecological belts exhibited the same pattern as the national trend where the females had higher proportion of being economically active than the males. Among the three, Mountain belts reported the highest percentage of females being economically active at 78.4% compared

with Tarai and Hill belts with 75.5% and 73.2%, respectively. Also among the males, Mountain belt reported the highest with 71% economically active followed by Tarai belt with 69.6%. Hill belt reported the lowest, at 65.9%.

17.2 Labour force status of farm population

Based on the labour force concept, the labour force status is classified as either “in the labor force” or “not in the labour force.” “In the labor force” consists of the employed and the unemployed. To

FIGURE 17.2: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, NEPAL 2001



measure the extent of participation of the population in economic activity, the labour force participation rate is computed, which is the ratio of those in the labour force to the total population 10 years old and over, multiplied by 100 to express it in percent. Those “in the labour force,” that consisted of the employed and the unemployed is conceptually the same as the economically

active population under the gainful occupation concept.

In 2001, labour force participation rate was 71.4 % for the farm population at least 10 years old. The female farm population had a higher participation rate in 2001/02 of 74.6%, compared with 68.1% for the males, a difference of 6.5 percentage points.

By ecological belt, the farm population of the Mountain belt registered the highest participation rate of 74.8% compared with Tarai belt with 72.5% participation rate and Hill belt with 69.7%. The participation rate of the female farm population in each of the three belts was much higher than participation rate of the male farm population, see TABLE 17.2.

17.3 Employment and unemployment rates

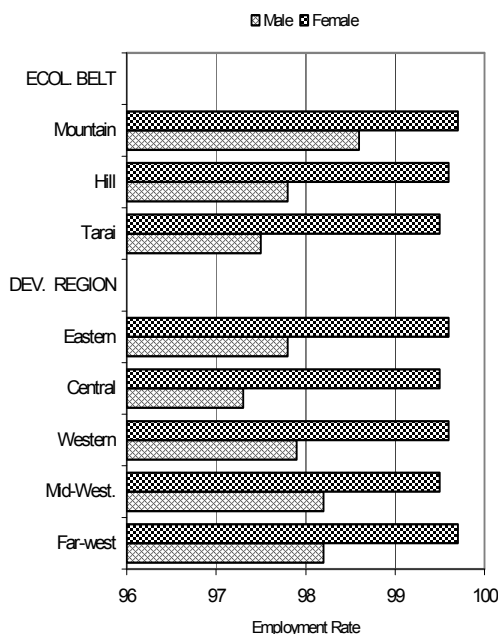
The employment rate is the proportion of the total employed persons to the total population in the labour force multiplied by 100 to translate the proportion to percent. In like manner, the unemployment rate is the proportion of the total unemployed persons to the total population in the labour force, multiplied also by 100 to translate it percent.

In 2001, the employment rate was rather high at 98.7%, therefore, the unemployment rate was 1.3%, which is considered low. The males had lower employment rate than the females but still considered high at 97.7% and the unemployment rate was 2.3%. The female employment rate was 99.6%, therefore the unemployment rate was less than 1%. This simply means that when the female decides to join the labour force, she is more likely to get a job than her male counterpart.

Among the belts, Mountain belt had the highest employment rate of 99.2% followed by Hill belt with 98.8%. Tarai belt yielded the lowest employment rate of 98.6%. In

the three belts, the females registered higher employment rate at 99.7%, 99.6%

FIGURE 17.3: EMPLOYMENT RATE OF FARM POPULATION BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA, 2001



and 99.5% for Mountain, Hill and Tarai belts, respectively. Among the males, Mountain belt had the highest employment rate of 98.6% followed by Hill belt at 97.8% and Tarai belt, 97.5%.

There is not much difference on the level of employment rate among the female farm population in the five development regions, which are all more than 99%. The employment rate of the male population is almost of the same level at about 97% to 98% for the five development regions, see TABLE 17.4.

17.4 Employment of agricultural workers

Of the 3.364 million holdings in Nepal in 2001/02, about 33.8% or 1.138 million holdings did employ agricultural workers. In 1991/92, of the total holdings of 2.736 million, 35.6% or 975,200 holdings had employed agricultural workers. Take note that while the percentage of holdings that hired an agricultural worker in 1991/92 was

higher, the number was 16.7% more in 2001/02.

Two classes of workers were usually hired by the holdings, namely: permanent agricultural workers and occasional agricultural workers. Most holdings hired agricultural workers only occasionally, some hired permanent agricultural workers only and some holdings hired both permanent and occasional workers.

Permanent agricultural workers are workers employed permanently by the holding during the reference year. By permanent is meant that the person worked regularly and continuously on the holding for at least six months during the reference year. In mountain areas, a permanent worker was anyone considered permanent by the holder. Permanent workers excluded any members of the holder's household even if the person is unrelated and being paid work on the holding.

On the other hand, occasional agricultural workers are workers employed by the holding who are not considered to be permanent. Occasional workers include only those who work for payment in cash or in goods. Work done in exchange for labour was excluded.

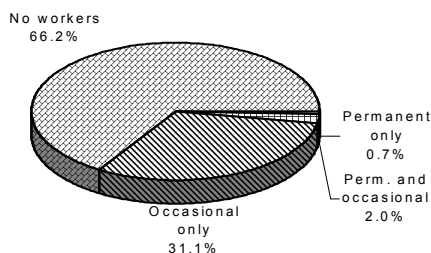
In 2001/02, only 23,200 holdings hired permanent agricultural workers. This number represents only 0.7% of the total holdings.

In 1991/92, the proportion of holdings that employed permanent agricultural workers was 1.4%. There was, therefore, a decrease in the number of holdings that employed permanent workers in their holding in 2001/02.

The employment of occasional agricultural workers in 2001/02 reached more than a million holdings, which was 31.1% of the total compared with 830,200 holdings or 30.3% of the total in 1991/92. Holdings

employing both permanent and occasional workers were more in 1991/92 with 106,200 or 3.9% of the total holdings while

FIGURE 17.4: EMPLOYMENT OF PAID
LABOUR, NEPAL, 2001/02,
PERCENT OF HOLDINGS



in 2001/02, there were only 68,900 holdings or 2% only of the total, see TABLE 17.5.

17.5 Paid workers at sub-national level

Among ecological belts, Tarai belt reported the highest proportion of holdings employing agricultural workers relative to the total at 40.2%. In the hill belt, the proportion of holdings that employed agricultural workers was 29.6% while Mountain belt reported 25.3% of the holdings employing workers. Furthermore, Tarai belt also reported the highest proportion of employing occasional agricultural workers at 35.8%, which is even higher than that in 1991/92, which was only 34.1%. The Hill belt reported 28.1% and Mountain belt, 23.7%. In terms of the hiring of permanent agricultural workers, Tarai and Hill belts reported the same percentage of 0.7% while Mountain belt reported a slightly lower percentage of 0.6%, see TABLE 17.5.

Among development regions, Central region reported the highest proportion of the number of holdings employing agricultural workers with 44.1% and Far-Western region reported the least, 13.8%, see TABLE 17.6.

In 1991/92, the same trend as observed in 2001/02, i.e. Central region reported 45% of the holding as employing agricultural workers and Far-Western region, reported the lowest with 18.5%. The proportions obtained in 1991/92 were higher than in 2001/02. It does not mean, however, that the actual number is much less in 2001/02.

17.6 Paid workers by size of holding

By size of holding, the large holdings reported the highest proportion of employing agricultural workers at 64% while the small holdings reported only 22.8% of the holdings that employed agricultural workers in 2001/02. Holdings with no land reported the lowest with 5.2%. In 1991/92, the large holdings reported a much higher proportion and the number of large holding employing agricultural workers actually decreased in 2001/02 from 92,700 holdings in 1991/92 to 91,600 holdings in 2001/02, a decrease of 1.2%. On the other hand, there was an increase in the proportion of holdings that employed agricultural workers among the small holdings, percentage-wise and in actual number of holdings, from 21.6% or 913,700 holdings in 1991/92 to 22.8% or 1,218,400 holdings. The increase in the number of holdings employing workers among small holdings was 33.3%, see TABLE 17.7.

17.7 Number of permanent agricultural workers

In 1991/92, there were 301,700 permanent agricultural workers hired by holdings. Of this number, 23.7% were females. At the national level, the sex ratio was 323, i.e. for every 100 females hired, there were 323 males that were employed.

In 2001/02, the number of permanent agricultural workers employed reduced in number to 179,000 persons. There was a decrease of about 40.7% in the number of permanent workers. The sex ratio

increased to 345 males for every 100 female workers.

Of the 179,000 permanent agricultural workers in 2001/02, 125,600 workers or 70.2% were employed in Tarai belt while 41,800 workers or 23.4% were employed in Hill belt, and the rest, (11,600 workers) were in Mountain belt. The Hill belt reported the highest proportion of female workers at 32.8% of the total. The sex ratio was 204 male workers for every 100 female workers. The lowest proportion of female workers was observed in Tarai belt with 18.7%. This trend was also observed in 1991/92.

Among development regions, 70,000 permanent agricultural workers were found in Central region, which consisted of 39% of the total permanent agricultural workers. Other development regions have the following number of permanent workers: Eastern region, 60,400 workers or 33.7%; Mid-Western region, 25,400 workers or 14.2%; Western region, 14,700 workers or 8.2%, and Far-Western region, 8,500 workers or 4.7%.

Mid-Western region exhibited the highest percentage of female permanent agricultural workers with 37.2% and the lowest sex ratio of 169 male workers per 100 female workers.

The lowest proportion of female permanent agricultural workers was in Central region with 19.2% with the highest sex ratio of 420 males for every 100 females.

In 1991/92, Central region employed 101,400 permanent agricultural workers but this number decreased to only 70,000 in 2001/02, a reduction of about 31% in the number of permanent workers. There was also a decrease in Eastern region by about 9,700 between 1991/92 and 2001/02 and the biggest decreases were observed in Mid-Far-Western region by 38,800 workers and Western region by 34,800 workers.

In 1991/92, there were 47,300 permanent agricultural workers in Far-Western region. This number reduced to 8,500 workers only in 2001/02, a decrease of about 82% from 1991/92 figure.

TABLE 17.1 FARM POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY USUAL ACTIVITY AND BY SEX AND ECOLOGICAL BELT, NEPAL, 2001

| Usual activity status/Sex | (In thousand except percent) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Nepal | % | Mountain | % | Hill | % | Tarai | % |
| Total farm population | | | | | | | | |
| 10 years old and over | 13,954.0 | 100.0 | 1,142.8 | 100.0 | 6,335.5 | 100.0 | 6,475.7 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 9,968.3 | 71.4 | 854.4 | 74.8 | 4,418.0 | 69.7 | 4,696.0 | 72.5 |
| Usually employed | 9,839.9 | 70.5 | 847.5 | 74.2 | 4,364.5 | 68.9 | 4,627.9 | 71.5 |
| Seeking work | 128.4 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 53.4 | 0.8 | 68.0 | 1.1 |
| Not economically active | 3,985.7 | 28.6 | 288.4 | 25.2 | 1,917.6 | 30.3 | 1,779.8 | 27.5 |
| Student | 3,069.5 | 22.0 | 229.4 | 20.1 | 1,556.6 | 24.6 | 1,283.5 | 19.8 |
| Others | 916.2 | 6.6 | 59.0 | 5.2 | 360.9 | 5.7 | 496.3 | 7.7 |
| Male, 10 yrs old + | 6,814.5 | 100.0 | 559.4 | 100.0 | 2,988.1 | 100.0 | 3,266.9 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 4,639.4 | 68.1 | 397.1 | 71.0 | 1,968.8 | 65.9 | 2,273.5 | 69.6 |
| Usually employed | 4,534.7 | 66.5 | 391.5 | 70.0 | 1,925.9 | 64.5 | 2,217.4 | 67.9 |
| Seeking work | 104.6 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 42.9 | 1.4 | 56.1 | 1.7 |
| Not economically active | 2,558.7 | 37.5 | 162.3 | 29.0 | 1,019.4 | 34.1 | 993.4 | 30.4 |
| Student | 1,754.8 | 25.8 | 136.3 | 24.4 | 852.3 | 28.5 | 766.1 | 23.5 |
| Others | 803.9 | 11.8 | 26.0 | 4.6 | 167.0 | 5.6 | 227.3 | 7.0 |
| Female, 10 yrs old + | 7,139.5 | 100.0 | 583.3 | 100.0 | 3,347.4 | 100.0 | 3,208.8 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 5,328.9 | 74.6 | 457.2 | 78.4 | 2,449.2 | 73.2 | 2,422.5 | 75.5 |
| Usually employed | 5,305.2 | 74.3 | 456.0 | 78.2 | 2,438.6 | 72.9 | 2,410.6 | 75.1 |
| Seeking work | 23.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 11.9 | 0.4 |
| Not economically active | 1,810.6 | 25.4 | 126.1 | 21.6 | 898.2 | 26.8 | 786.4 | 24.5 |
| Student | 1,314.8 | 18.4 | 93.1 | 16.0 | 704.3 | 21.0 | 517.4 | 16.1 |
| Others | 495.9 | 6.9 | 33.0 | 5.7 | 193.9 | 5.8 | 269.0 | 8.4 |

Source of basic data: National Population Census 2001, Nepal, special tabulation by district provided by Population Division, CBS.

TABLE 17.2: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FARM POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND BY ECOLOGICAL BELT, NEPAL, 2001

| Labour Force Status/Sex | (In thousand except rate) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Nepal | | Ecological belt | | | | | |
| | Farm population | | Mountain belt | | Hill Belt | | Tarai belt | |
| | Total | Rate* | Population | Rate* | Population | Rate* | Population | Rate* |
| Both sexes | 13,954.0 | ... | 1,142.8 | ... | 6,335.5 | ... | 6,475.7 | ... |
| In the labour force* | 9,968.3 | 71.4 | 854.4 | 74.8 | 4,418.0 | 69.7 | 4,695.9 | 72.5 |
| Employed** | 9,839.9 | 98.7 | 847.5 | 99.2 | 4,364.5 | 98.8 | 4,627.9 | 98.6 |
| Unemployed*** | 128.4 | 1.3 | 6.9 | 0.8 | 53.4 | 1.2 | 68.0 | 1.5 |
| Not in the labour force | 3,985.7 | 28.6 | 288.4 | 25.2 | 1,917.6 | 30.3 | 1,779.8 | 27.5 |
| Male, 10 yrs old & over | 6,814.5 | ... | 559.4 | ... | 2,988.1 | ... | 3,266.9 | ... |
| In the labour force* | 4,639.4 | 68.1 | 397.1 | 71.0 | 1,968.8 | 65.9 | 2,273.5 | 69.6 |
| Employed** | 4,534.7 | 97.7 | 391.5 | 98.6 | 1,925.9 | 97.8 | 2,217.4 | 97.5 |
| Unemployed*** | 104.6 | 2.3 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 42.9 | 2.2 | 56.1 | 2.5 |
| Not in the labour force | 2,175.1 | 31.9 | 162.3 | 29.0 | 1,019.4 | 34.1 | 993.4 | 30.4 |
| Female, 10 yrs old & over | 7,139.5 | ... | 583.3 | ... | 3,347.4 | ... | 3,208.8 | ... |
| In the labour force* | 5,328.9 | 74.6 | 457.2 | 78.4 | 2,449.2 | 73.2 | 2,422.5 | 75.5 |
| Employed** | 5,305.2 | 99.6 | 456.0 | 99.7 | 2,438.6 | 99.6 | 2,410.6 | 99.5 |
| Unemployed*** | 23.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 10.6 | 0.4 | 11.9 | 0.5 |
| Not in the labour force | 1,810.6 | 25.4 | 126.1 | 21.6 | 898.2 | 26.8 | 786.4 | 24.5 |

Rates:

*Labour force participation rate = (Farm population in the labour force/ total farm population, 10 yrs old over) x 100

**Employment rate (ER) = (Total employed /Total population in the labour force) x 100.

***Unemployment rate (UR) =(Total unemployed/Total population in the labour force) x 100

Source of basic data: National Population Census 2001, Nepal.

TABLE 17.3 : FARM POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY USUAL ACTIVITY AND BY SEX AND DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001

| (In thousand except percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Usual activity status/Sex | Nepal | % | Eastern | % | Central | % | Western | % | Mid-Western | % | Far-Western | % |
| 10 years old and over | 13,954.0 | 100.0 | 3,198.8 | 100.0 | 4,400.5 | 100.0 | 2,952.8 | 100.0 | 1,938.9 | 100.0 | 1,463.0 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 9,968.3 | 71.4 | 2,255.7 | 70.5 | 3,223.5 | 73.3 | 2,019.5 | 68.4 | 1,419.9 | 73.2 | 1,049.7 | 71.7 |
| Usually employed | 9,839.9 | 70.5 | 2,227.3 | 69.6 | 3,172.2 | 72.1 | 1,996.3 | 67.6 | 1,404.7 | 72.4 | 1,039.4 | 71.0 |
| Seeking work | 128.4 | 0.9 | 28.4 | 0.9 | 51.2 | 1.2 | 23.2 | 0.8 | 15.2 | 0.8 | 10.3 | 0.7 |
| Not economically active | 3,985.7 | 28.6 | 943.1 | 29.5 | 1,177.0 | 26.7 | 933.3 | 31.6 | 518.9 | 26.8 | 413.4 | 28.3 |
| Student | 3,069.5 | 22.0 | 742.9 | 23.2 | 864.1 | 19.6 | 729.5 | 24.7 | 405.2 | 20.9 | 327.9 | 22.4 |
| Others | 916.2 | 6.6 | 200.3 | 6.3 | 312.9 | 7.1 | 203.8 | 6.9 | 113.8 | 5.9 | 85.5 | 5.8 |
| Male, 10 yrs old & over | 6,814.5 | 100.0 | 1,574.8 | 100.0 | 2,207.1 | 100.0 | 1,369.6 | 100.0 | 953.9 | 100.0 | 709.1 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 4,639.4 | 68.1 | 1,071.8 | 68.1 | 1,554.3 | 70.4 | 877.4 | 64.1 | 663.1 | 69.5 | 472.8 | 66.7 |
| Usually employed | 4,534.7 | 66.5 | 1,048.5 | 66.6 | 1,511.8 | 68.5 | 859.0 | 62.7 | 651.4 | 68.3 | 464.1 | 65.4 |
| Seeking work | 104.6 | 1.5 | 23.2 | 1.5 | 42.5 | 1.9 | 18.4 | 1.3 | 11.8 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 1.2 |
| Not economically active | 2,558.7 | 37.5 | 834.7 | 53.0 | 594.3 | 26.9 | 544.3 | 39.7 | 332.5 | 34.9 | 252.8 | 35.7 |
| Student | 1,754.8 | 25.8 | 414.4 | 26.3 | 505.8 | 22.9 | 397.3 | 29.0 | 237.6 | 24.9 | 199.7 | 28.2 |
| Others | 803.9 | 11.8 | 420.3 | 26.7 | 88.6 | 4.0 | 147.1 | 10.7 | 94.9 | 9.9 | 53.1 | 7.5 |
| Female, 10 yrs old & over | 7,139.5 | 100.0 | 1,624.1 | 100.0 | 2,193.3 | 100.0 | 1,583.2 | 100.0 | 985.0 | 100.0 | 753.9 | 100.0 |
| Economically active | 5,328.9 | 74.6 | 1,183.9 | 72.9 | 1,669.2 | 76.1 | 1,142.1 | 72.1 | 756.8 | 76.8 | 576.9 | 76.5 |
| Usually employed | 5,305.2 | 74.3 | 1,178.7 | 72.6 | 1,660.5 | 75.7 | 1,137.3 | 71.8 | 753.3 | 76.5 | 575.3 | 76.3 |
| Seeking work | 23.7 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 |
| Not economically active | 1,810.6 | 25.4 | 440.1 | 27.1 | 524.2 | 23.9 | 441.1 | 27.9 | 228.2 | 23.2 | 177.0 | 23.5 |
| Student | 1,314.8 | 18.4 | 328.4 | 20.2 | 358.3 | 16.3 | 332.2 | 21.0 | 167.6 | 17.0 | 128.2 | 17.0 |
| Others | 495.9 | 6.9 | 111.7 | 6.9 | 165.8 | 7.6 | 108.9 | 6.9 | 60.6 | 6.2 | 48.8 | 6.5 |

Source of basic data: National Population Census 2001, Nepal, special tabulation by district provided by Population Division, CBS.

TABLE 17.4: LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF FARM POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY SEX AND BY DEVELOPMENT REGION, NEPAL, 2001

| Labour Force Status/Sex | (In thousand except Rate) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | Nepal | Rate* | Development region | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Eastern | Rate* | Central | Rate* | Western | Rate* | Mid-Western | Rate* | Far-Western | Rate* |
| Total farm population 10 years old and over | 13,954.0 | ... | 3,198.8 | ... | 4,400.5 | ... | 2,952.8 | ... | 1,938.9 | ... | 1,463.0 | ... |
| In the labour force* | 9,968.3 | 71.4 | 2,255.7 | 70.5 | 3,223.5 | 73.3 | 2,019.5 | 68.4 | 1,419.9 | 73.2 | 1,049.7 | 71.7 |
| Employed** | 9,839.9 | 98.7 | 2,227.3 | 98.7 | 3,172.2 | 98.4 | 1,996.3 | 98.9 | 1,404.7 | 98.9 | 1,039.4 | 99.0 |
| Unemployed*** | 128.4 | 1.3 | 28.4 | 1.3 | 51.2 | 1.6 | 23.2 | 1.1 | 15.2 | 1.1 | 10.3 | 1.0 |
| Not in the labour force | 3,985.7 | 28.6 | 943.1 | 29.5 | 1,177.0 | 26.7 | 933.3 | 31.6 | 518.9 | 26.8 | 413.4 | 28.3 |
| Male, 10 yrs old & over | 6,814.5 | ... | 1,574.8 | ... | 2,207.1 | ... | 1,369.6 | ... | 953.9 | ... | 709.1 | ... |
| In the labour force* | 4,639.4 | 68.1 | 1,071.8 | 68.1 | 1,554.3 | 70.4 | 877.4 | 64.1 | 663.1 | 69.5 | 472.8 | 66.7 |
| Employed** | 4,534.7 | 97.7 | 1,048.5 | 97.8 | 1,511.8 | 97.3 | 859.0 | 97.9 | 651.4 | 98.2 | 464.1 | 98.2 |
| Unemployed*** | 104.6 | 2.3 | 23.2 | 2.2 | 42.5 | 2.7 | 18.4 | 2.1 | 11.8 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 1.8 |
| Not in the labour force | 2,558.7 | 37.5 | 834.7 | 53.0 | 594.3 | 26.9 | 544.3 | 39.7 | 332.5 | 34.9 | 252.8 | 35.7 |
| Female, 10 yrs old & over | 7,139.5 | ... | 1,624.1 | ... | 2,193.3 | ... | 1,583.2 | ... | 985.0 | ... | 753.9 | ... |
| In the labour force* | 5,328.9 | 74.6 | 1,183.9 | 72.9 | 1,669.2 | 76.1 | 1,142.1 | 72.1 | 756.8 | 76.8 | 576.9 | 76.5 |
| Employed** | 5,305.2 | 99.6 | 1,178.7 | 99.6 | 1,660.5 | 99.5 | 1,137.3 | 99.6 | 753.3 | 99.5 | 575.3 | 99.7 |
| Unemployed*** | 23.7 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Not in the labour force | 1,810.6 | 25.4 | 440.1 | 27.1 | 524.2 | 23.9 | 441.1 | 27.9 | 228.2 | 23.2 | 177.0 | 23.5 |

*Rates:

*Labour force participation rate (LFPR) = (farm population in the labour force/ total farm population, 10 years old over) x 100

**Employment rate (ER) = (Total employed /Total population in the labour force) x 100.

***Unemployment rate (UR) =(Total unemployed/Total population in the labour force) x 100

TABLE 17.5: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDINGS BY EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
AND ECOLOGICAL BELT, 1991/92 AND 2001/02

[illegible]

TABLE 17.6: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDINGS BY EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND DEVELOPMENT REGION, 1991/92 AND 2001/02

| Employment of workers | Development region | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| | Eastern | Central | Western | Mid-Western | Far Western | Total |
| Number of holdings ('000) | | | | | | |
| 1991/92 | | | | | | |
| Employ permanent workers only | 7.1 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 12.3 | 38.8 |
| Employ both perm. and occasional workers | 30.2 | 44.7 | 19.1 | 7.1 | 5.1 | 106.2 |
| Employ occasional workers only | 230.8 | 333.1 | 159.3 | 75.5 | 31.5 | 830.2 |
| No workers employed | 368.3 | 470.9 | 423.4 | 283.3 | 215.1 | 1,760.8 |
| Total | 636.4 | 855.3 | 608.8 | 371.5 | 264.1 | 2,736.1 |
| 2001/02 | | | | | | |
| Employ permanent workers only | 6.1 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 23.2 |
| Employ both perm. and occasional workers | 23.3 | 32.8 | 6.3 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 68.9 |
| Employ occasional workers only | 310.3 | 419.2 | 194.4 | 82.6 | 40.0 | 1,046.4 |
| No workers employed | 470.3 | 579.5 | 511.2 | 377.5 | 287.0 | 2,225.6 |
| Total | 810.0 | 1,035.8 | 715.8 | 469.5 | 333.0 | 3,364.1 |
| Percent | | | | | | |
| 1991/92 | | | | | | |
| Employ permanent workers only | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 1.4 |
| Employ both perm. and occasional workers | 4.8 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 |
| Employ occasional workers only | 36.3 | 38.9 | 26.2 | 20.3 | 11.9 | 30.3 |
| No workers employed | 57.9 | 55.0 | 69.5 | 76.3 | 81.5 | 64.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2001/02 | | | | | | |
| Employ permanent workers only | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Employ both perm. and occasional workers | 2.9 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.0 |
| Employ occasional workers only | 38.3 | 40.5 | 27.2 | 17.6 | 12.0 | 31.1 |
| No workers employed | 58.1 | 55.9 | 71.4 | 80.4 | 86.2 | 66.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

TABLE 17.7: NUMBER AND PERCENT OF HOLDINGS BY EMPLOYMENT OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND SIZE OF HOLDING, NEPAL, 1991/91 AND 2001/02

| Employment of workers | Size of holding | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| | No land | < 0.5 ha | 0.5 - 2.0 ha | 2 ha & over | Total |
| Number of households ('000) | | | | | |
| 1991/92 | | | | | |
| Employ permanent workers only | 0.4 | 9.4 | 16.5 | 12.4 | 38.8 |
| Employ both perm. and occasional workers | ... | 8.7 | 38.5 | 59.0 | 106.2 |
| Employ occasional workers only | 1.9 | 234.2 | 461.4 | 132.7 | 830.2 |
| No workers employed | 29.8 | 913.7 | 724.7 | 92.7 | 1,760.8 |
| Total | 32.1 | 1,166.0 | 1,241.1 | 296.8 | 2,736.1 |
| 2001/02 | | | | | |
| Employ permanent workers only | 0.0 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 4.2 | 23.2 |
| Employ both perm. and occasional workers | 0.0 | 6.1 | 29.3 | 33.6 | 68.9 |
| Employ occasional workers only | 1.4 | 345.5 | 574.8 | 124.8 | 1,046.4 |
| No workers employed | 25.3 | 1,218.4 | 890.2 | 91.6 | 2,225.6 |
| Total | 26.7 | 1,578.9 | 1,504.3 | 254.2 | 3,364.1 |
| Percent | | | | | |
| 1991/92 | | | | | |
| Employ permanent workers only | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| Employ both perm. and occasional workers | 0.1 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 19.9 | 3.9 |
| Employ occasional workers only | 6.0 | 20.1 | 37.2 | 44.7 | 30.3 |
| No workers employed | 92.7 | 78.4 | 58.4 | 31.2 | 64.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 2001/02 | | | | | |
| Employ permanent workers only | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Employ both perm. and occasional workers | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 13.2 | 2.0 |
| Employ occasional workers only | 5.1 | 21.9 | 38.2 | 49.1 | 31.1 |
| No workers employed | 94.8 | 77.2 | 59.2 | 36.0 | 66.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

TABLE 17.8: NUMBER OF PERMANENT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS EMPLOYED BY SEX
ECOLOGICAL AND DEVELOPMENT REGIONS, 2001/02

| (In thousand except percent and ratio) | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------|-------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Geographic area | Sex of worker | | | % female to total | Workers' Sex ratio |
| | Males | Females | Total | | |
| 1991/92 | | | | | |
| NEPAL | 230.3 | 71.4 | 301.7 | 23.7 | 323 |
| ECOLOGICAL BELT | | | | | |
| Mountain | 6.3 | 4.1 | 10.4 | 39.4 | 154 |
| Hill | 61.2 | 21.8 | 83.0 | 26.3 | 281 |
| Tarai | 162.8 | 45.5 | 208.2 | 21.9 | 358 |
| DEVELOPMENT REGIONS | | | | | |
| Eastern | 59.7 | 10.4 | 70.1 | 14.8 | 574 |
| Central | 80.5 | 20.9 | 101.4 | 20.6 | 385 |
| Western | 38.6 | 10.9 | 49.5 | 22.0 | 354 |
| Mid Western | 23.7 | 9.7 | 33.4 | 29.0 | 244 |
| Far Western | 27.8 | 19.5 | 47.3 | 41.2 | 143 |
| 2001/02 | | | | | |
| NEPAL | 138.7 | 40.2 | 179.0 | 22.5 | 345 |
| ECOLOGICAL BELT | | | | | |
| Mountain | 8.6 | 3.0 | 11.6 | 25.8 | 287 |
| Hill | 28.1 | 13.7 | 41.8 | 32.8 | 204 |
| Tarai | 102.1 | 23.5 | 125.6 | 18.7 | 434 |
| DEVELOPMENT REGIONS | | | | | |
| Eastern | 48.4 | 12.0 | 60.4 | 19.8 | 405 |
| Central | 56.6 | 13.5 | 70.0 | 19.2 | 420 |
| Western | 11.4 | 3.3 | 14.7 | 22.5 | 345 |
| Mid Western | 15.9 | 9.4 | 25.4 | 37.2 | 169 |
| Far Western | 6.4 | 2.1 | 8.5 | 24.2 | 313 |

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