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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PATTERN IN NEPAL AND ITS REGIONAL VARIATIONS

Devendra Prasad Chapagain

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STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY IN THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN NEPAL

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Foreword

This Research Paper Series is funded through the project, "Strengthening Institutional Capacity in the Food and Agricultural Sector in Nepal," which is a cooperative effort by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the Agricultural Development Council (ADC). This project has been made possible by substantial financial support from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

One of the most important components of this project is advanced training, at the Masters and Ph. D. levels, of young professional staff of agricultural agencies of the MOA and other related institutions. ADC Fellows have been selected for advanced training in Asia, Australia and the U.S.A. Most of them have written a thesis based on their research of a particular problem area in Nepal's agricultural and rural development. In addition, this project sponsors problem-oriented research activities which are carried out by the staff of agricultural agencies of the MOA and other related institutions with the cooperation of ADC staff.

The purpose of this Research Paper Series is to make the results of these research activities available to a larger audience, and to acquaint younger staff and students with advanced methods of research and statistical analysis. It is also hoped that the publication of this Series will stimulate discussion among policy-makers and thereby assist in the formulation of policies which are suitable to the development of Nepal's agriculture.

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PATTERN IN NEPAL AND ITS REGIONAL VARIATIONS

Devendra Prasad Chapagain*

ABSTRACT

During the period 1961-1974 Nepal's production of major foodgrains increased at the rate of 1.35 percent per year, while population grew at more than 2.00 percent per year during the same period. While there exist regional differences in productivity, mainly between the hill regions and the Terai, overall productivity is very low. To assess the trends in inputs and in output and to determine the sources of growth in agriculture, indices of the use of traditional and modern inputs and of the growth of production were constructed for a 14-year period for the eight major geoclimatical regions of Nepal in order to calculate indices of total and partial factor productivity. While the aggregate use of inputs grew faster in the Terai region than in the hills and mountains, within each region the Central Zone recorded the highest growth of inputs. Total factor productivity remained virtually constant in earlier years but improved slightly in later years (1967-74). Land productivity was constant, while the productivity of human labor showed distinctive regional differences. Modern inputs -- fertilizer, improved seeds, machinery and agro-chemicals-- were used in very small quantities only and were concentrated mainly in the Central Zone.

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INTRODUCTION

Background

In general, the economic development of a less-developed country depends to a great extent on the advancement of its agricultural sector (Johnston and Mellor 1961). This is more so for Nepal where 94 percent of the labor force are employed in agriculture, which contributes about 69 percent (1973-74) to the gross national product and about 79 percent (1969-70) to total export earnings. Realizing that no headway can be made without developing the predominant sector of the economy, efforts have been underway for the past two decades to accelerate the process of transforming the country's traditional agriculture into a modern self-sustaining one. Nepal has undertaken planned socioeconomic development since 1956 and has entered into the Fifth Five-Year Plan starting July 1975. In all the plans, agriculture has received high priority.

However, as His Majesty's Government of Nepal has noted, the achievements made so far have been far from satisfactory (HMG 1974). Reasons often cited include failure to adopt a rational policy, lack of interagency coordination, lack of supportive facilities such as credit and marketing, and shortage of trained personnel. All these factors have ultimately resulted in a misallocation of scarce resources, both at the national and individual farm levels. This study addresses the allocation of resources in the country's agricultural sector and the productivity pattern at the national and regional levels.

Statement of the Problem

The major problem facing Nepal is low productivity in agriculture. During the past fourteen years (1961-1974), Nepal's production of major foodgrains has increased at the rate of only 1.25 percent per year (Table 1), while population during the same period has grown at the rate of more than 2.0 percent per year. The gravity of the problem can be appreciated better if one realizes the geoclimatic differences and economic diversity that sharply distinguish the three major geographic regions of Nepal, namely the mountains, the hills, and the Terai.

Geoclimatic differences may be a major reason for productivity differences from one region to another, and many other

factors may have played important roles in determining the productivity pattern in the country. Some of the more important ones may be the supply of modern farm inputs including credit, institutional arrangements such as the tenurial system, infrastructural facilities, existence of agricultural research stations and extension services, level of schooling of farmers, and government policies and programs. It is important to know the extent to which these factors, singly or in combination, have influenced resource utilization behavior and productivity patterns within and among regions.

This study attempts to provide more information about the use of different inputs and their relative shares in aggregate agricultural production, as well as the growth trend of agricultural output and changes in the productivity level, nationally and among regions, over time.

Hypothesis and Objectives

The major hypothesis of this study is that increasing use of modern inputs has significantly increased overall productivity in the country.

The objectives of this study are:

(a) to construct measures of traditional and modern input use, for the country and for different ecological sub-regions;

(b) to ascertain the factor shares of these inputs in agricultural production;

(c) to study the trends in aggregate agricultural output; and

(d) to determine the sources of growth in agriculture.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH PROCEDURES

Theoretical Background

Agricultural development means an increase in total output, which can be achieved either by the introduction of new and better methods of production, or by better allocation of

existing resources, or both. In either case, the analysis rests on the concept of an agricultural production function which combines factors of production to obtain a certain output level.

In the early stages of development, agricultural output can be raised by employing greater amounts of traditional land and labor inputs. However, as the marginal rate of return of these inputs starts diminishing, the use of traditional techniques of production inevitably results in higher production cost per unit produced. This can be avoided only by substituting new and more productive inputs for the traditional ones. This process of input substitution is at the heart of agricultural development and its pace determines the rate at which development occurs (Crosson 1970).

Concept and Measurement of Productivity

The term "productivity" is generally used to denote the ratio of output to any or all associated inputs, in real terms (Kendrick 1961). Conventional calculations of changes in total factor productivity are based on measuring inputs and outputs at constant prices and attributing the change of the difference between these measures to productivity (Jorgenson and Griliches 1967). A total factor productivity index measures output changes which cannot be attributed to a change in the use of conventionally measured inputs. That is, it is a measure of the contribution to production by technological discovery, and diffusion and efficiency inducing activities, which are not normally measured in terms of input.

Two kinds of productivities are distinguished for this purpose: partial productivity and total factor productivity. Partial productivity is a ratio of total output to one input that goes into the production process, whereas total factor productivity relates total output to all the inputs.

Specification of Variables

For the purposes of this study, agricultural output was defined as the sum of the gross values of production of ten major crops -- paddy, maize, wheat, barley, millet, sugarcane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, and potato. The reason for including only ten crops was that these constituted the bulk of agricultural output. Livestock, horticulture, dairy, and fishery

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products were relatively unimportant. The contribution of these ten crops to total agricultural GDP, excluding forestry, was 81 percent in 1965 and 86 percent in 1969, whereas livestock and fishery had a share of 19 and 14 percent, respectively (HMG 1972). Data for the other products were not available.

Total output was measured in rupee values computed at 1969 constant prices for each ecological sub-region and for each year. Similarly, values were computed for different inputs using the procedure discussed below.

Output Data

The output series is a price-weighted base-year (Laspeyre's) index of the production of the ten major crops. Basic data for 1961-1970 were obtained from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (HMG 1972). Data for later years were obtained from the Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services. Information provided by the 1961 Agricultural Census (HMG 1962) was also utilized to construct output series of some crops.

Inputs Data

Basic data on total cropland was available from the same source as on output. However, the series had to be reconstructed into total cultivated land on the basis of the ratio of cultivated land and cropland which was available for the year 1969 from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (HMG 1972).

Information regarding human labor was obtained from the 1961 and 1971 population censuses. Data on animal power were gathered from the 1961 agricultural census and periodic estimates published by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (HMG 1962; HMG 1972).

Data on fertilizer, improved seeds and agro-chemicals were collected from the annual reports and official records of the Department of Agriculture. This was supplemented by information gathered from the annual reports of the Agricultural Inputs Corporation. Information about tractors and pumpsets was gathered from all public and private agencies dealing in those inputs and was compiled into the respective series.

Price Data

Output prices were obtained from the Department of Food and Agricultural Marketing Services. These unweighted average annual prices for various districts in each sub-region were weighted by the respective production of each district to arrive at regional prices.

Land was priced at its rental value computed for each sub-region on the basis of the Agricultural Credit Survey (Nepal Rastra Bank 1972), and adjusted on the basis of the 1968 Farm Management Study (HMG 1971). Labor was priced at the prevalent wage rate in 1969 for both male and female labor and for bullock and buffalo labor. Prices for fertilizer, improved seeds, tractors, pumpsets and agro-chemicals were obtained from the Agricultural Inputs Corporation and other agencies dealing in those inputs.

Analytical Procedure

Analysis was done both for the whole country and for the eight ecological sub-regions covering the period from 1961 to 1974 in the former and from 1965 to 1974 in the latter. The eight sub-regions are: Eastern Hills, Eastern Terai, Central Hills, Central Terai, Western Hills, Western Terai, Far Western Hills, and Far Western Terai.

Factor shares for different inputs were computed by dividing the value of each input by the total cost of production (sum of the values of all inputs) at 1969 prices (see Table 2).

To compute an index of total factor productivities, two measures are needed: the annual growth rates of aggregate output and the annual growth rates of aggregate inputs. The annual growth rate of aggregate inputs was calculated by multiplying the imputed price of an input in a given year with the physical quantity of this input used in the same year (giving the value of this input), summing up the values of all inputs, and computing the growth rate for each year. Subtracting the growth rate of inputs from the growth rate of output for each year gives the index of total factor productivity. For example, if total output grew at 6 percent in a given year while the value of all inputs grew at only 4 percent in the same year, then total factor productivity grew by 2 percent.

An index of partial productivity was calculated in analogous fashion for each input separately. The annual growth

rate of each input was subtracted from the growth rate of output of the same year. The resulting residual was taken as a measure of partial productivity. The limitations of this partial productivity approach, however, should be recognized. It is most suited to inputs which are important in terms of their share in total inputs, and which grow steadily over time. It is least suited to inputs which grow fairly rapidly and start from a low base, such as modern inputs in this study.

AGGREGATE OUTPUT AND INPUT GROWTH AND TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY

Share of Factors in Aggregate Agricultural Production

In Nepal's aggregate agricultural production the three major traditional inputs -- land, labor, and animal power -- accounted for about 99 percent of the total cost of production while the "modern" inputs -- fertilizer, improved seeds, tractors, pumpsets and agrochemicals -- contributed only around 1 percent (Table 2). Among traditional inputs, labor slightly outweighted land (42.9 percent and 38.5 percent respectively) followed by animal power (17.5 percent).

The shares of traditional inputs varied among regions although the shares of modern inputs remained small for all regions. Land was the predominant factor in the Eastern Hills and all of the Terai, while labor dominated other inputs in the other regions. The relatively higher contribution of labor in the hill regions attested to the fact that agriculture in those regions was more labor-intensive. The combined contribution of modern inputs was noticeable only in the Central Hills (about 3 percent), Central Terai (about 2 percent) and Western Terai (about 1 percent).

Growth in Aggregate Output

Aggregate agricultural crop output grew from an index of 88 in 1961 to 109 in 1974 at the national level, or at an annual rate of 1.72 percent. The growth rate between 1967 and 1974 was higher (2.40 percent per year), than the rate between 1961 and 1974 (Table 1).

The annual rate of growth of aggregate output for 1967-1974 varied by region. Average annual output growth was higher in the Terai regions when compared with the hill regions. Among

the Terai regions, the Far Western Terai showed the highest rate (3.90 percent), followed by the Western Terai (3.01 percent), the Central Terai (2.81 percent), and finally, the Eastern Terai (2.45 percent). Among the hill regions, the Eastern Hills recorded the highest growth rate (2.93 percent), followed by the Western Hills (2.10 percent), the Central Hills (1.84 percent), and the Far Western Hills (0.24 percent).

With some annual variation, aggregate output generally increased during the entire period. In the 1960's the highest annual growth rate was in 1963-64 (5.8 percent). This was followed by a sharp decline two years later, presumably because of unfavorable weather conditions. In the early 1970's the highest annual growth rate occurred in 1972-73 (9.51 percent).

Growth in Aggregate Inputs

Growth in total agricultural inputs in Nepal was about the same as that of total agricultural output. The index of aggregate agricultural inputs rose from 88 percent in 1961 to 110 percent in 1974, indicating an annual increase of 1.67 percent (Table 1). The rate of increase in inputs was greater during 1967-1974 (1.91 percent) than during 1961-1974 (1.67 percent).

Analysis of the growth pattern of inputs among the regions for 1967-1974 showed that the Terai regions had surpassed the hill regions. The fastest growth rate was in the Central Terai (2.68 percent per year), followed by the Far Western Terai (2.44 percent) and the Eastern and Western Terai at 1.96 and 2.07 percent respectively.

Among the hill regions, the rate of input growth was highest in the Central Hills (1.79 percent per year), followed in order by the Western Hills (1.48 percent), the Eastern Hills (1.41 percent), and the Far Western Hills (0.92 percent).

Growth in Total Factor Productivity

Total factor productivity of Nepalese agriculture remained almost constant during 1961-1974. It increased by about 0.52 percent per year during 1967-1974 (Table 1).

Average annual productivity growth in all the regions during 1967-1974 was positive except for the Far Western Hills.

Among the regions the Eastern Hills and the Far Western Terai had more than a one percent growth in productivity per year while the Western Hills, Western Terai, and Eastern Terai had an increase of between one-half and one percent. Growth in productivity was positive but negligible in the Central Hills and Central Terai and negative in the Far Western Hills.

Productivity declined in 1965-66 and 1966-67, presumably a result of drought. Similarly, the growth in productivity was negative in 1970-71 and 1971-72, possibly a result of excessive rain.

The annual indices of aggregate output fluctuated sharply while those of inputs rose relatively smoothly. This was mainly the result of the assumption that major inputs, such as labor and animal power, increased at a constant rate annually. Therefore, the productivity growth figures presented in Table 1 probably indicate the general trend of performance in the agricultural sector rather than exact magnitudes.

Because growth in productivity is calculated as the difference between growth in output and growth in inputs, it may have a negative sign even though the latter two are positive.

RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY PATTERN

Total factor productivity in Nepal's agricultural sector was almost constant during 1961-1974. This section measures the productivity patterns of individual inputs using partial productivity analysis.

Land Productivity

Land productivity remained more or less constant for the country during 1961-1974 despite distinct fluctuations in 1964, 1965, and 1972. Regional variations indicated that the Terai regions far excelled the hill regions. Among the Terai regions, the Western and Far Western Terai showed the highest growth in land productivity -- 12 percent -- during 1967-1974. The corresponding figures for the Central and Eastern Terai were 7 and 4 percent, respectively. Productivity rose by one percent in the Central Hills while it declined by less than one percent in the Eastern Hills, by 3.5 percent in the Western Hills, and by around 10 percent in the Far Western Hills.

Labor Productivity

Labor productivity grew by about 2 percent during 1961-1974. On a regional basis, growth in labor productivity during 1967-1974 was highest in the Eastern Hills (20 percent), followed by the Western Hills (8 percent), the Western Terai (1 percent), and the Central Hills (6 percent). Its growth in the Far Western Terai was positive, but small, while it declined slightly in the Eastern Terai and the Far Western Hills. The Central Terai had a decline of about 4 percent during this period.

Animal Power Productivity

Animal power productivity increased by 6.8 percent during 1961-1974. Draught animals were more productive in all the Terai regions and the Eastern Hills than in the other three regions. Among the regions with high animal productivity growth, the Far Western Terai had a 20 percent increase, followed by the Western Terai with 13 percent, the Eastern Hills with 12 percent, the Central Terai with 11 percent, the Eastern Terai with 7 percent, the Western Hills with 6 percent, and the Central Hills with 5 percent. The productivity of animal power fell by about 6 percent in the Far Western Hills during this period.

Productivity of the Three Traditional Inputs

Commensurate with the productivity analysis of each of the three major traditional inputs -- land, labor and animal power -- nationally and across regions, their combined productivity for the country showed a slight increase during 1961-1974. The regional pattern for 1967-1974 was high in the Western Terai -- 10.9 percent -- with the Far Western Terai having a 10.1 percent increase and the Eastern Hills an increase of 8.8 percent. Productivity grew between 3.0 and 4.2 percent in the Central and Eastern Terai and in the Central and Western Hills. The Far Western Hills had a negative growth of about 5 percent.

Productivity of Modern Inputs

The indices of the modern inputs -- fertilizer, improved seeds, tractors, pumpsets and agro-chemicals -- have increased quickly. At first glance, the indices are quite impressive,

giving evidence that the use of these inputs was increased rapidly. However, if partial productivities with respect to these inputs were computed, they would show sharp declines.

These findings should not be interpreted to mean that increasing use of modern inputs resulted in a decline in overall productivity or that their use did not contribute to raising output. The apparent inconsistency lies in the fact that although the rate of increase in modern inputs was very high, their proportion in the total cost of production was too small to induce a significant increase in output. In absolute terms, the use of modern inputs per hectare was extremely low. Their combined factor share in 1969 was 1.11 percent (Table 2). In other words, these inputs were being utilized in small quantities in the initial years and increased over time, and the small value for the base period gave rise to high indices in successive years. On the other hand, the output index did not change as quickly.

It may hence be concluded that the use of partial productivity analysis as a tool to gauge productivities of individual inputs is more relevant to dominant inputs such as land, labor and animal power, which showed a relatively steadier pattern of change, compared with the modern inputs with their small proportion to the total cost of production, their small base, and thus their sharply increasing trend over time.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The average rate of growth of agricultural output during 1961-1974 was 1.7 percent per year. The growth rate between 1967 and 1974 was higher, about 2.4 percent per year. Average output growth was generally higher in the Terai regions than in the hill regions.

Growth of total agricultural inputs in Nepal during 1961-1974 was about the same as that of total agricultural output, about 1.7 percent. The rate of increase in inputs was greater, -- about 1.91 percent -- during 1967-1974. The regional pattern of growth in inputs was similar to that in output, with a faster growth rate in the Terai regions than in the hill regions.

Total factor productivity, which was computed as the difference between growth in output and inputs, remained almost constant during 1961-1974, but it increased by about 0.50 percent per year from 1967 to 1974.

Average annual productivity growth in all the regions during 1967-1974 was positive except for the Far Western Hills. Among the regions, the Eastern Hills and Far Western Terai had more than one percent growth in productivity per year, while the Western Hills, Western Terai, and Eastern Terai had an increase in productivity of between one-half and one percent. Growth in productivity was positive but small in the Central Hills and Central Terai and negative in the Far Western Hills.

Partial productivity analysis revealed that the combined productivity of the three major traditional inputs -- land, labor, and animal power -- slightly increased during 1961-1974. Their combined productivity for 1967-1974 was high in the Western Terai, the Far Western Terai, and the Eastern Hills, productivity was moderate in the Eastern and Central Terai, as well as in the Central and Western Hills; and it was negative in the Far Western Hills. When taken separately, land productivity remained constant during 1961-1974, and increased by about three percent during 1967-1974. Labor productivity growth was highest in the Eastern Hills, moderate in the Central, Western, and Far Western Terai, and negative in the remaining regions. Animal power productivity increased annually at a rate of 0.5 percent during 1961-1974 for the whole country. Draught animals were more productive in all the Terai regions and in the Eastern Hills than in the other three regions during 1967-1974. The only region where growth was negative was the Far Western Hills.

Land and animal power were generally more productive in the Terai regions than in the hill regions. Labor, on the other hand, was more productive in the hills.

Modern inputs such as fertilizer, improved seeds, tractors, pumpsets, and agro-chemicals were used in too small amounts to be able to contribute to any noticeable increase in agricultural productivity.

Table 1. Growth in Aggregate Agricultural Output, Inputs, and Productivity in Nepal, 1961-1974 (percent per year)

Year and items		Nepal	Eastern Hills	Eastern Terai	Central Hills	Central Terai	Western Hills	Western Terai	Far Western Hills	Far Western Terai
1965-66	AOG	-5.95	-2.47	-8.20	-3.83	-9.22	-4.04	-3.85	-2.49	-5.92
	AIG	1.21	0.35	1.16	1.73	1.79	0.69	1.43	0.71	1.57
	RPG	-7.16	-2.82	-9.36	-5.56	-11.01	-4.73	-8.23	-3.20	-7.49
1966-67	AOG	1.25	-6.72	6.58	-1.98	4.18	-3.66	4.10	1.37	1.19
	AIG	3.13	-0.41	5.58	2.53	4.78	0.63	4.04	2.95	3.60
	RPG	-1.88	-6.31	1.00	-4.51	-0.60	-4.29	0.06	-1.53	-2.41
1967-68	AOG	3.42	1.69	1.92	3.84	3.39	4.68	3.64	4.56	4.41
	AIG	1.77	0.84	1.32	1.39	2.35	2.21	2.35	1.76	1.93
	RPG	1.65	1.05	0.60	2.45	1.04	2.47	1.29	2.80	2.48
1968-69	AOG	4.46	2.89	4.36	4.67	4.80	4.04	6.10	3.36	4.82
	AIG	2.34	1.38	2.31	2.88	3.41	1.81	2.04	1.41	2.60
	RPG	2.12	1.51	2.05	1.79	1.39	2.23	4.12	1.95	2.22
1969-70	AOG	0.92	4.26	1.85	0.79	0.10	4.67	-1.19	-1.86	0.46
	AIG	1.88	1.33	2.07	1.70	2.32	2.00	1.60	1.20	3.35
	RPG	-0.96	-2.92	-0.22	-0.91	3.22	2.58	-2.78	-3.05	-1.39
1970-71	AOG	0.43	-4.74	3.82	-2.13	2.74	-9.50	3.74	-0.22	4.86
	AIG	1.52	-0.51	2.86	0.58	2.84	0.15	2.34	-0.69	3.39
	RPG	-1.09	-4.23	0.97	-2.71	-0.10	-9.65	1.40	-	-
1971-72	AOG	-3.90	1.65	-14.03	2.58	-7.27	9.09	-0.95	-4.11	-4.23
	AIG	0.37	1.34	-0.59	1.96	0.96	1.33	-0.15	1.09	0.77
	RPG	-4.77	0.31	-13.44	0.72	-8.23	7.76	-0.30	-5.20	-3.05
1972-73	AOG	3.51	12.82	14.69	3.68	13.91	1.32	0.40	3.30	12.37
	AIG	3.10	5.01	2.10	2.71	4.10	2.13	4.07	1.40	3.89
	RPG	8.41	7.81	12.69	0.97	9.81	-0.81	2.33	1.87	8.58
1973-74	AOG	1.98	1.74	4.55	-0.68	1.97	0.41	3.24	-3.34	4.09
	AIG	1.88	0.49	3.59	1.33	2.75	0.67	2.23	0.13	2.32
	RPG	0.05	1.25	0.86	-2.01	-0.78	-0.26	1.01	-3.52	1.77
Average of 1961-74	AOG	1.72	not available							
	AIG	1.67								
	RPG	0.05								
Average of 1965-74	AOG	1.34	1.26	1.73	0.78	1.62	0.78	2.03	0.06	2.43
	AIG	1.97	1.09	2.23	1.37	2.81	1.30	2.22	1.12	2.47
	RPG	-0.63	0.17	-0.55	-1.09	-1.19	-0.52	-0.19	-1.06	-0.04
Average of 1967-74	AOG	2.40	2.93	2.45	1.84	2.81	2.10	3.01	0.24	3.80
	AIG	1.91	1.41	1.96	1.79	2.68	1.48	2.07	0.92	2.44
	RPG	0.49	1.52	0.49	0.05	0.13	0.62	0.94	-0.88	1.30

AOG = Annual output growth AIG = Annual input growth
RPG = Residual productivity growth

Table 2. Factor Shares in Agricultural Production by Regions, 1969 (percentage of all inputs)

Region	Land	Human Labor	Animal Power	Fertilizer	Improved Seeds	Tractors	Pumpsets	Agro-Chemicals	Total
Eastern Hills	43.93	38.68	17.36	.01	.02	—	—	—	100.00
Eastern Terai	46.51	34.00	19.04	.12	.22	.03	.01	.01	100.00
Central Hills	33.15	53.00	11.02	2.13	.39	—	—	.01	100.00
Central Terai	40.82	39.38	17.40	.37	.71	1.00	.01	.01	100.00
Western Hills	32.42	55.79	11.56	.10	.13	—	—	—	100.00
Western Terai	36.51	35.96	26.35	.23	.80	.12	.02	.01	100.00
Far Western Hills	34.31	49.00	16.68	—	.01	—	—	—	100.00
Far Western Terai	37.19	33.44	28.99	.07	.30	.01	—	—	100.00
Nepal	38.51	42.89	17.49	.49	.38	.22	.01	.01	100.00

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