

**Renewable Natural Resources Census 2009**  
**Ministry of Agriculture**  
**Royal Government of Bhutan**



**User Manual for the Census**  
**Operators**

**November 2008**

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## **1. Introduction**

The Ministry of Agriculture has conducted its First Nationwide RNR Census in 2001 for the production year 2000. The result of the census has provided baseline indicators for the Geog-based 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan preparation. It has been also serving as the baseline data bank for the RNR sector until now. However, owing to various development activities taken place in the RNR sector during the last decade, the RNR census 2000 results have become outdated. The Ministry of Agriculture has therefore decided to carry out its Second Nationwide RNR Census in 2009 for the production year 2008.

## **2. Objective**

The main objectives of this census are:

- To provide basis for improving the agricultural statistical information system in the country.
- To provide updated and reliable statistical information on RNR activities for efficient monitoring, planning and policy making.
- To enable an efficient study of small holdings communities to facilitate government plans and programs to assist small farmers effectively.
- To provide baseline data for monitoring of millennium development goals (MDGs), particularly poverty and food security situations and
- To facilitate the ongoing Royal Government's effort to streamline information sharing, monitoring and evaluation of planned development activities.

## **3. The nature and scope of the census**

Regardless of what stage of development a country is, the objectives and nature of the agricultural census are generally the same. It is to be understood that an agricultural census is an inquiry on the structure of the agriculture sector of the country. As the word "census" implies, it is a complete enumeration of all households in the country engaged in agricultural (RNR) activities (agriculture, livestock and forestry). Therefore, the household is the ultimate unit from whom the data are to be collected. Rabdheys, Goendheys and Lhakhangs are also to be captured as they are also involved in producing crops and rearing livestock. The information of these groups would be normally obtained from the caretakers or the land leasees.

The RNR census 2009 will cover the following information about the RNR activities.

- Accessibilities of rural communities to motor roads, markets and extension facilities / services.
- Main sources of income.
- Availability of serviceable farm machineries and tools.
- Agricultural land holdings and tenure.
- Crop (cereals and horticulture) productions, sold and cash earned.
- Organic and chemical fertilizers, and plant protection chemicals used.
- Livestock population and productions.
- Livestock productions and live animals sold, and cash earned.
- Death of animals and common causes of deaths.
- Livestock feed and fodder.
- Forest products collected, forest byproducts produced, sold and cash earned.
- Issues related to forest resources, rules and acts.
- Farming constraints and
- Households' food security.

## 4. Method of data collection

The geog RNR extension officers shall visit individual households and interview by administering a set of structured questionnaire developed by the ministry of agriculture. Generally, the respondents shall be the head of the household or someone in the family who knows about the farming activities of the household.

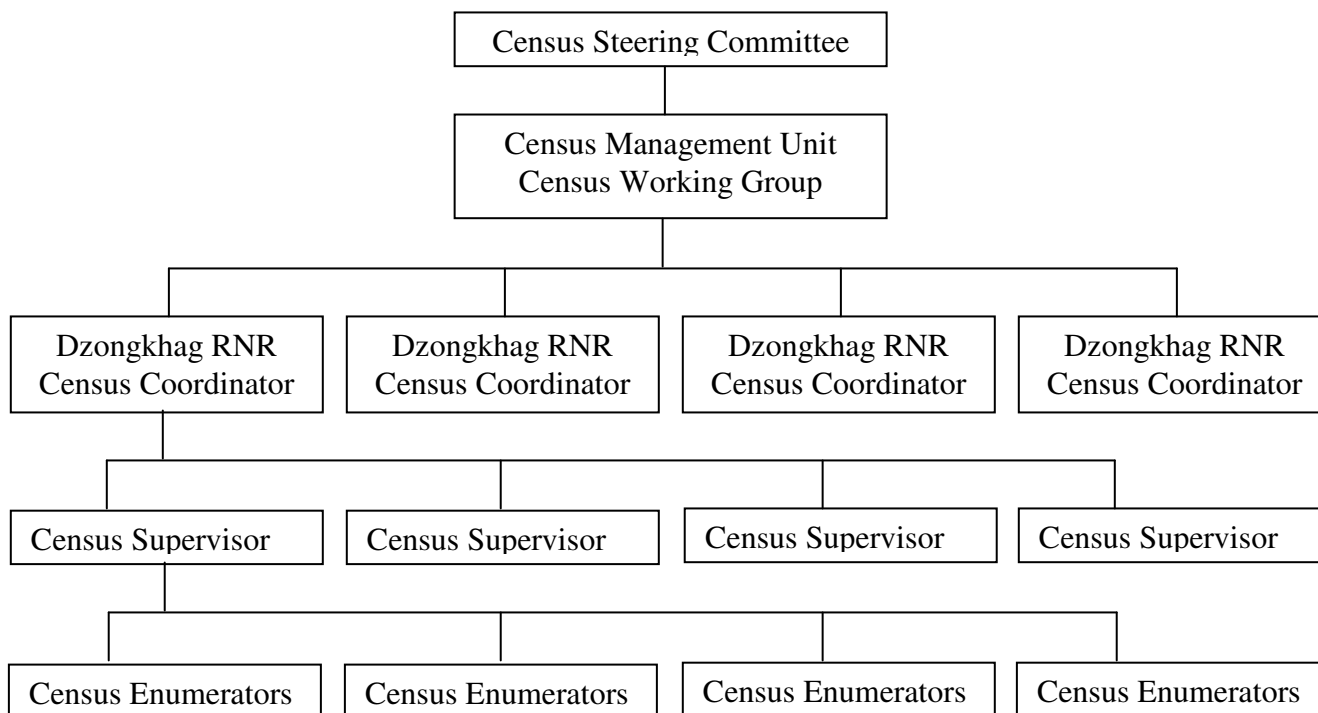
## 5. Time reference

The RNR census 2009 will capture all agricultural activities and productions between January 2008 and December 2008.

## 6. The Census organization

Given the scale of task and the complexities involved in the implementation of the census, the arrangement of layers of people in the hierarchy with defined distinct roles and responsibilities was required. The organization of the RNR census 2009 is illustrated below.

### Organizational structure of the RNR Census 2009



## **7. Terms of reference for groups of people at various levels in the hierarchy.**

### **7.1 RNR Census Steering Committee (CSC)**

The CSC comprises of the Heads of the Departments / Divisions within of MoA and National Statistics Bureau. The Head of the Policy and Planning Division, who is also the member to the CSC, serves as the Secretary to the Committee. The major roles of the CSC include:

- Clearing of policy issues.
- Approval of the ToRs for Census Working Group (CWG / CMU).
- Approval of work plans, implementation modalities and budgetary requirements.
- Endorsement of the final result of the census for publication.

### **7.2 RNR Census Management Unit (CMU) or Working Group (CWG)**

This group comprises the staffs of the Information Management Section (IMS) of the PPD and Departments form the CMU or CWG. The Head of the IMS, PPD serves as the secretary to this group. The focal person from the NSB, who is also the member to the CSC, serves as technical advisor to this CMU /CWG.

The responsibilities of this group include planning technical aspects of data collection which involves designing of questionnaires, developing methodology and all required technical documents, training field staff, monitoring field operations, designing tabulations and analysis plan, training field enumerators, supervisors and coordinators, analyzing data and drafting the final report.

For smooth functioning of the census operation activities, the IMS, PPD is also mandated for carrying out all activities related to financial management and coordination of workshops/trainings including logistical arrangements.

### **7.3 The Dzongkhag Census Coordinators (DCCs)**

The Dzongkhag RNR Census Coordinators (DCCs) have been appointed among the RNR sectors in the Dzongkhags. These coordinators are accountable to the CMU / CWG. Following are the responsibilities of the DCCs.

- Prepare implementation work plans and modalities.
- Pre-inform Geog Leaders and respondent farmers about the census.
- Instruct Geog Leaders (Gups) for full cooperation with the extension officers.
- Coordinate training / briefing of the field staff on the questionnaire at the Dzongkgag.
- Mobilize the supervisors and enumerators.
- Ensure distribution of census questionnaires without disruption.
- Ensure the completion of the field enumeration within the agreed date.
- Monitor progress based on the work plan.
- Collect completed questionnaires and hand over to the officials from the ministry who will visit the Dzongkhags for the same.
- Receive and make payment of DSA to field census implementers and other related expenses as per the existing government rules.

#### **7.4 The Dzongkhag RNR Census Supervisors (DCSs)**

The Dzongkhag RNR Sector Heads and Assistant Heads form the Census Supervisors (DCSs). They are accountable to the DCCs. The main duties of the DCSs are the following:

- Arrangement and mobilization of enumerators
- Supervise enumerations and check the questionnaires for completeness and errors.
- Submit the completed questionnaires to the DCCs.
- Verify and forward the monetary claims (DSA) of the enumerators to the DCCs.

#### **7.5 The Enumerators**

The RNR extension officers posted in the geogs will carry out the enumeration. Depending on the size of the geogs, the extension officers may be required to move to help enumerators in other larger geogs. There are about 600 + extension officers of agriculture, livestock and forestry backgrounds posted in 205 geogs of the country. These officers will visit individual households for enumeration. The field enumeration is to be completed in one month period beginning from 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2009 to 31<sup>st</sup> of January 2009.

Communities living in higher altitude areas (Lunana and Laya in Gasa, Soe, Naro and Lingzhi in Thimphu and Merak-Sakteng in Trashigang) would have been migrated to lower elevated places by the month of December. For these communities, third and fourth week of April month would be a suitable time for enumeration as they would be back to their villages by then.

As the source of data actually begins from the enumeration, a mistake committed at the enumeration stage is a mistake that will have a greatest impact on the quality of the final data. In order to bring down the field enumeration errors to as minimum level as possible an enumerators must fulfill the following responsibilities.

- Understand the purpose and objective of the census.
- Understand the structure of the questionnaire and the logic behind.
- Be familiar with the concepts and terms used in the questionnaire.
- Be familiar with the interviewing methods and approaches.
- Ask the questions very clearly without changing its original meaning.
- Have patience and tolerance with respondents.
- Perform the duties with honesty, diligence and sincerity.
- Carry out the interview as planned and instructed by the supervisors or the coordinators.
- Submit the completed questionnaires to the supervisors for necessary checking.

Other essential things that an enumerator must possess and observe while approaching to and interviewing a farmer are the following.

- Introduce yourself.
- Explain the purpose of the interview.
- Act normal and be polite.
- Don't raise unjustifiable expectations
- Thank the respondent for the time and contribution.

## **8. Resolving common problems**

The following are some of the problems that may encounter during the census enumeration and suggested procedures to overcome them.

### ***8.1 Households in far off isolated locations:***

All enumerators are expected to visit every household so that more correct picture of the farm household can be captured. However, if the households are scattered with more than an hour walking distances then it would be quite a time demanding. In such a case, with the help of chupeon, call the respondents to gather at a place for interview.

### ***8.2 Household member not able to respond:***

Normally, the head of the households or the member who know about the household's farming activities should be the respondents. In the absence of such members you should schedule a revisit to the household.

### ***8.3 Household member refusing to respond:***

Refusal can best be handled by being patient, courteous and friendly to the respondents. An explanation of the purpose of the census and the interview may convince the respondent to cooperate.

### ***8.4 Absent households:***

If you come across a household whose member (s) are out for very short duration, say for hours to about 7 days, request the neighbor to inform the absent household of your revisit. If the member of the household has been away for longer durations and or residing and working in other places please give remarks on the household lists sheet. Those households if found in other dzongkhags or geogs must be enumerated by the concerned enumerators of that area.

## **9. Manual on the use of the RNR Census Questionnaire**

### **9.1 The purpose of the manual**

It is expected that the RNR field extension officers who will be the enumerators are very comfortable with the RNR activities and terms used, quite familiar with the local farming systems and dialects. However, people often tend to understand things differently resulting in obtaining different answers, which should otherwise be the same. Therefore, the purpose of this manual is to provide common understanding and serve as a guideline for the census enumerators, supervisors and the coordinators. The training / briefing might not be adequate to master everything. This manual will serve as a supplement to make you understand clearly all the details and procedures to be followed.

### **9.2 Organization of the RNR Census Questionnaire**

The RNR Census 2009 Questionnaire consists of 14 pages covering the 6 broad sections arranged in the sequence as listed below.

- **General section:**  
Household identification, accessibilities to motor road and services, main sources of income and farm machineries;
- **Agriculture section:**  
Land holdings and tenure, crop harvested area, productions and marketing, use of fertilizers and plant protection chemicals;
- **Livestock section:**  
Livestock population, production and marketing;
- **Forestry section:**  
Forest resources production, utilization, marketing and forestry related issues;
- **Farming constraints:**  
Weaknesses or obstacles, crop and livestock damaged by wildlife;
- **Household food grain security and coping mechanisms:**  
Food grain self sufficiency through farm productions and coping mechanisms of the shortages.

→ Unit conversion table is provided at the end of the questionnaire for those interviewers who are not quite familiar with local measurement units.

### **9.3 General instructions**

- You must conduct the interview by following the sequence of blocks in the questionnaire.
- The questionnaire is designed for collecting data from the households listed in the households list that is provided to you. If there are households not included in the list, please record in the empty sheets and interview the households.
- Use pencil in making entries into the questionnaire. Do not use any other colored pencil or ink/ball pen because when an error is committed the entry cannot be easily erased.
- **WRITE CLEARLY!** Make sure that all your entries are easily readable.



## 9.4 The usage of the Questionnaire

The contents and the design of the questionnaire are quite similar to that of the ones to which the extension officers are quite familiar with. Therefore, only certain sections of the questionnaire which are thought to be of bid complicated are explained here for common understanding of the enumerators (extension officers). For reference, the whole set of the questionnaire with dummy entries is provided in the annexure.

### Cover page of the questionnaire:

Please make sure that the addresses of the respondents are filled up. If the respondent or the household falls under the rural community then please mention the names of **dzongkhag**, **geog**, **chiwog** and **village** as illustrated below.

<b>Respondent's address</b>									
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	:	<u>Trashigang</u>							
<b>Geog</b>	:	<u>Radi</u>							
<b>Town</b>	:	.....							
<b>Chiwog</b>	:	<u>XXXXXXXXXX</u>							
<b>Village</b>	:	<u>XXXXXXXXXX</u>							
			Need not fill up this part. This part is for official use only.						
<b>Respondent No:</b> <i>(For office use only)</i>									

In case the respondent or the household falls under the urban or the municipal area then please mention the **dzongkhag**, the **geog** and the **town** names as illustrated below. In some cases, a respondent might be falling under the urban area but not under any of the geogs. In such case, please indicate only the names of the **dzobgkhag** and the **town**.

<b>Respondent's address</b>									
<b>Dzongkhag</b>	:	<u>Trashigang</u>							
<b>Geog</b>	:	<u>Radi</u>							
<b>Town</b>	:	<u>Rangjung</u>							
<b>Chiwog</b>	:	.....							
<b>Village</b>	:	.....							
			Need not fill up this part. This part is for official use only.						
<b>Respondent No:</b> <i>(For office use only)</i>									

### Using of codes:

For convenience and to facilitate faster recording of the entries, some codes were provided wherever possible such as **1** for **female**, **2** for **male** and **1** for **head**, **2** for **spouse**, **3** for **daughter / son** etc. For example, please see illustration below under section **1.1 Respondent Identity**.

#### 1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1: Respondent's Identity		
Name: <u>Karma</u>	Relationship to household head: <u>2</u>	1 = head 2 = spouse 3 = daughter / son 4 = in-laws 5 = other
Age: <u>35</u>		
Sex: (1 = Male, 2 = Female): <u>2</u>		
Gung No. <u>WA-100-106</u> Thram No: <u>255</u>		

1.2: Distances of road points and amenities from the household (Ask the following questions if there is no road).			
How long do you have to walk to reach motor-road point? <u>2</u>			Distance 1 = < 1 hour 2 = 1 - 3 hours 3 = 3 - 6 hours 4 = 6 hours - 1 day 5 = > 1 day
How long do you have to walk to reach nearest extension centres?	Tick the nearest one		
	RNRC	AEC	LEC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			Distance <u>1</u>

The codes for distances are **1** for **less than 1 hour**, **2** for **1 to 3 hours** and so forth. The figure above under section 1.2 illustrates that walking distance to nearest road point is **2** which means that the household has to walk **1 to 3 hours** to get to the nearest road point. In other example, the nearest extension center was RNRC and the distance was **1** meaning the household is **less than 1 hour** walking distance from the RNR center.

### Ticking and Ranking:

There are sections where an enumerator needs to **tick** and provide **ranking** as responded by the interviewee. The figure below is one of such cases. First, ask the respondent, which of the answers in the list best apply to him / her and tick as responded. Secondly, ask him / her to rank the answers he has provided, from **1 to 3** in order of importance. **The ranking 1 is the most important and 3 the least**. See the figure below for example.

#### 2. SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD CASH INCOME.

Q2.1: Main sources of cash income during 2008							
Code	Sources of Income	Tick	Rank in order of importance (1,2 and 3)	Code	Sources of Income	Tick	Rank in order of importance (1,2 and 3)
1	Horticulture crops (fruits, potato, vegetables and cardamom)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	7	Salaries / wages	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Cereal grains	<input type="checkbox"/>		8	Remittances	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Livestock products (meat and dairy products)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	9	Contract works	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Non-wood forest products (edible and non-edible products)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	10	Bussiness	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	Mules / horses transports	<input type="checkbox"/>		11	Other off-farm activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
6	Motor transports	<input type="checkbox"/>					

### Recording of area:

Area is to be recorded in acres. Conversion of local units to acres is provided in the “Unit Conversion Table” which is annexed. People often make mistake in recording the area that destroys the accuracy and quality of data. 5 decimals, when reported in acre, is sometimes written as 5 acres instead of writing as 0.05 acre. The correct ways of reporting the area in acres are:

- ⇒ 2 acres and 50 decimals should be written as 2.50 acres,
- ⇒ 5 acres and 55 decimals should be written as 5.55 acres,
- ⇒ 5 decimals should be written as 0.05 acre,
- ⇒ 10 decimals should be written as 0.10 acre,
- ⇒ 12 acres and 4 decimals should be written as 12.04 acres.

See figure below for more examples.

## 4. AGRICULTURE

### 4.1 HOUSEHOLD LAND HOLDINGS

Q 4.1.1: Land holdings: Thrans records information, 2008 (Respondent should produced Land holding)			
Do you own land? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> . If the answer is NO then proceed to Table 4.2.			
Land type	Area (acres)	Land type	Area (acres)
Wetland	2.50	Kitchen garden	0.05
Dry land	5.55	Orchard	12.04

### Reporting fertilizer inputs:

Please record the quantity each type of fertilizer and plant protection chemicals used. For farm yard manure (FYM), indicate the quantity used of home produced and purchased. If no fertilizer was used please put tick mark against the “Did not use fertilizer” and against “Manured by tethering” if practiced it.

Q 4.2.10: Quantity and type of fertilizers used for crops during 2008. (MT)								
Farm yard manure (FYM)		Phosphate (SSP)	Urea	Suphala (NPK)	Other chemical fertilizer	Manured by tethering	Leaf mould	Did not use fertilizer
Hprod.	Purchased	0.80	0.50	10.50	00		40	
500	000							

Note: Hprod = Home produced

Q 4.2.10: Quantity and type of fertilizers used for crops during 2008. (MT)								
Farm yard manure (FYM)		Phosphate (SSP)	Urea	Suphala (NPK)	Other chemical fertilizer	Manured by tethering	Leaf mould	Did not use fertilizer
Hprod.	Purchased					√		√

Note: Hprod = Home produced

Q 4.2.11: Quantity and type of plant protection chemicals used for crops during 2008. ( in kgs / litres)				
Insecticides	Fungicides	Herbicides	Tree spray oil	Other PP chemicals
50	10	20	15	00

### Recording of livestock production and marketing:

Record the quantity of livestock production for each type of product and quantity sold. The price / kg or liter applies to all products except the eggs. For eggs it should be reported price / egg.

Q5.3: Livestock productions and marketing during 2008. (Need not fill up the grey columns)								
Type of products	Qty. Produced (kg.)	Used for processing (kg.)	Qty. Sold (kg.)	Price/kg	Type of products	Qty. Produced (kg.)	Qty. Sold (kg.)	Price/kg
Milk	500	450			Pork (pig meat)	200	100	80
Butter	50		40	160	Beef (cattle/buffalo meat)	500	400	70
Cheese	60		50	150	Mutton (goats/sheep meat)			
Eggs (Nos)	1000		500	5	Yak meat			
Wool					Chicken			
Fish					Chevon			

Q5.4: Live animals sold during 2008. (Need not fill up the grey columns)							
Type of livestock	Sex	Nos. Sold	Price/No	Type of livestock	Sex	Nos. Sold	Price/No
Mithun/Cross	Male	2	15000	Zu/Zoms	Male		
	Female	1	20000		Female		
Nublang	Male			Buffaloes	Male		
	Female				Female		
Jersey	Male			Horses		2	25000
	Female			Mules			
Brown Swiss	Male			Donkeys			
	Female			Sheep			
Yaks	Male			Goats			
	Female			Pigs			
				Poultry			

Live animal sold is to be reported by male and female. Horses, mules, Donkeys, Sheep, Goats, Pigs and Poultry need not to be specified as male or female. Prices are to be reported as the rate per live animal sold.

### Forest products and unit codes:

Unlike livestock and crop products, the forest products are difficult to measure in one unit. Therefore, we have to have here various units. Again for simplicity of the enumerators, codes have been given to the units as can be seen in the table below. Code 1 stands for Kg, 2 for Pieces or Nos, 3 for Head load and so forth. As an example, the dummy entry in the table below shows that the quantity of Bangchung produced is 200 and the unit is 2. This means that 200 nos. of Bangchung was produced in 2008.

## 6. FORESTRY

Q6.1: Non-wood forest products / by-products and firewood, 2008					
Code	Forest Products	Unit code	Unit code	Unit code	Price Nu./Unit
		1. Kg 2. Pieces/nos 3. Head load	4. Bundle 5. Litre 6. Truck Load	7. Tractor Load 8. PowerTiller Load 9. CFT (cubic feet)	
		Qty. Collected or produced	Unit	Qty. Sold	
1	Bangchung (bamboo product)	200	2	150	60
2	Baskets (bamboo & Cane products)	100	2	90	50
3	Others products made of bamboo and cane				
4	Cups ( wood products)				
5	Dhapa (wood products)				
6	Others products made of wood				
7	Corlyceps	3	1	2.5	80000
8	Mushroom (Wild)	50	1	40	70
9	Wild Orchid flowers				

**Tick and rank the constraints:**

First tick all constraints as responded by and rank them from 1 to 3 in order of importance as shown below.

**7. CONSTRAINTS ON THE FARM.**

Q7.1: Constraints faced by household during the year 2008. Select 3 most important constraints and rank them 1, 2 and 3 in the order of importance. (1 being the most important constraint and 3 the least).							
Code	Constraints	Tick	Rank	Code	Constraints	Tick	Rank
1.	Insufficient irrigation supply	√	2	8	Hail storm / wind		
2.	Unproductive land			9	Landslides / soil erosion	√	1
3.	Labour shortage			10	Wild animal attack on livestock	√	3
4.	Crop damage by wild animals	√	3	11	Livestock diseases		
5.	Crop damage by insects / diseases			12	Lack of feed and fodder supply	√	
6.	Drought			13	Shortage of land		
7	Excessive rain	√	1	14	Limited access to Markets	√	

If the “crop damage by wild animals” is ticked, then proceed on to ask the area estimated quantity of crops destroyed by various animals as shown below. A stands for Area (report in acres) and P for Production (report in KGs).

Q7.2: Crops damaged by wild life and domestic animals during 2008?																	
Code	Main crops	Wild pigs		Deer / Sambhar		Monkey		Elephant		Bear		Porcu pine	Birds		Domestic animals		
		A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P	A	P		
1	Paddy	0.20	300					1.02	1000							0.50	500
2	Maize	0.10	250			0.30	300										
3	Wheat																
4	Barley																

If the “wildlife attack on livestock” is ticked, then proceed on to ask the quantity of livestock (nos. of adult and young) killed by various wild animals as show below. AD stands for Adult and YG for Young.

Q7.3: Livestock killed by wildlife during 2008?																	
Code	Livestock	Tigers		Wolves		Snow Leopards		Common Leopard		Clouded Leopard		Jackals / Foxes		Bears		Wild dogs	
		AD	YG	AD	YG	AD	YG	AD	YG	AD	YG	AD	YG	AD	YG	AD	YG
1	Local cattle	2	5														4
2	Imp. cattle																
3	Horses																
4	Mules																
5	Donkeys																
6	Yaks					1	5										
7	Buffaloes																
8	Sheep																
9	Goats																
10	Pigs																
11	Poultry																

### Skipping rules:

Please follow certain skipping rules. If the “Enough” is ticked then jump over to Q8.3, if “Not enough” is ticked then complete all the following sections and if “Food grain production not feasible here” is ticked then jump over to Q8.2. The section Q3.3 should be completed in any case.

Q8.1: Household Food-Grain Self Sufficiency												
Did you produce enough food-grain for your household's consumption in 2008? Tick as responded on the right.				<input type="checkbox"/> Enough <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not enough <input type="checkbox"/> Food grain production not feasible here ([If the “Enough” is ticked then jump over to Q8.3, if “Not enough” is ticked then complete all the following sections and if “Food grain production not feasible here” is ticked then jump over to Q8.2 and continue for Q8.3:]								
If Not enough: Which months did you face food-grain shortages? (Tick months 1-12 as responded)												
Bhutanese calendar →	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
English calendar →	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Tick as responded →	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Q8.2: How do you cope with the shortages?							
Code	Copping mechanisms	Tick as responded	Rank in order of importance (1,2 and 3)	Code	Copping mechanisms	Tick as responded	Rank in order of importance (1,2 and 3)
1	Purchase from Market	<input type="checkbox"/>		9	Barter with dairy products	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Sale of potato	<input type="checkbox"/>		10	Cash remittance from employed members	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Sale of vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>		11	Off farm activities (contract works, weaving)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	Sale of fruits	<input type="checkbox"/>		12	Hire out of bullocks, horses and mules	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Q8.3: How much of the following food commodities did you purchase during 2008 for household consumption?								
Commodities	Qty. (kgs)	Approx. expenditure (Nu)	Commodities	Qty. (kgs)	Approx. expenditure (Nu)	Commodities	Qty. (kgs)	Approx. expenditure (Nu)
1. Rice			8. Butter			15. Goat meat		
2. Wheat			9. Cheese			16. Eggs (nos)		
3. Flour			10. Beef			17. Other-1 (specify)		
4. Cooking oil			11. Pork			.....		
5. Vegetables			12. Dry fish			17. Other-2 (specify)		
6. Milk ( liquid )			13. Chicken			.....		
7. Milk (powder)			14. Mutton (sheep meat)			17. Other-5 (specify)		
						.....		

## **10. Annexure**