

प्रधानमन्त्री कृषि आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना

वार्षिक प्रगति पुस्तिका

(आ.व. २०८०/८१)



नेपाल सरकार
कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी विकास मन्त्रालय
प्रधानमन्त्री कृषि आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना
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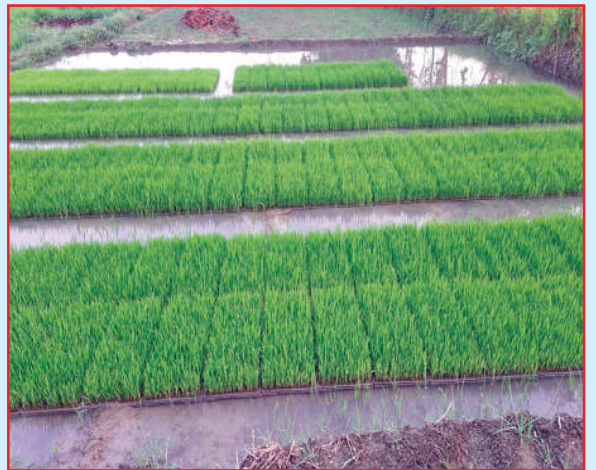
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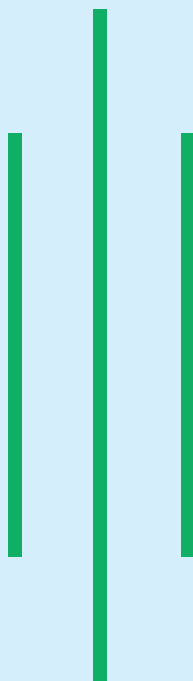
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नेपाल सरकारको आन्तरिक स्रोतबाट सञ्चालन हुने गरी कृषि विकास रणनीति कार्यान्वयनको सहयोगी परियोजनाको रूपमा नेपाल सरकार, मन्त्रिपरिषद्को मिति २०७३/०९/२६ को निर्णयबाट आ.व. २०७३/७४ देखि प्रधानमन्त्री कृषि आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना १० वर्षको लागि नेपालका सातै प्रदेश, ७७ जिल्ला र ७५३ पालिकाहरूमा सञ्चालनमा रहेको छ। पन्ध्रौँ पञ्च वर्षीय योजनाले कृषि क्षेत्रको विकासका लागि रूपान्तरणकारी आयोजना भनी व्याख्या गरेको यो परियोजना नेपालको कृषि क्षेत्रको विकासमा उल्लेखनीय सहयोग पुर्याउने एक मात्र वृहत परियोजनाको रूपमा कार्यान्वयनमा रहेको छ।



कृषि उत्पादन र उत्पादकत्व वृद्धिका लागि आवश्यक प्रविधि पहुँच तथा उत्पादन सामग्रीको व्यवस्था, बाली/वस्तुको उत्पादन लागत घटाउनका लागि यान्त्रिकीकरण एवम् पूर्वाधार विकास लगायतका क्रियाकलापमार्फत प्रशोधन तथा बजारीकरण गरी उत्पादनको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि गर्ने स्पष्ट मार्गचित्रका साथ नेपालको कृषि क्षेत्रको आधुनिकीकरणको परिकल्पना गरिएको यस परियोजनामा मुख्यतः चार वटा सम्भागहरू: साना व्यावसायिक कृषि उत्पादन केन्द्र (पकेट) विकास कार्यक्रम, व्यावसायिक कृषि उत्पादन केन्द्र (ब्लक) विकास कार्यक्रम, व्यावसायिक कृषि उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन केन्द्र (जोन) विकास कार्यक्रम र वृहत व्यावसायिक कृषि उत्पादन तथा औद्योगिक केन्द्र (सुपरजोन) विकास कार्यक्रमको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ। आ.व. २०७३/७४ देखि आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा देशभरका ७७ जिल्लामा विशिष्टीकृत बाली वस्तुहरूमा ८७१० वटा पकेट, १६६४ वटा ब्लक, १७७ जोन र १६ वटा सुपरजोन स्थापना भई कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन भइरहेका छन्। आ.व. २०७७/७८ देखि ५८ वटा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूमार्फत सुपरजोन/जोन कार्यान्वयन गरिएकोमा आ.व. २०८०/८१ बाट प्रशासनिक संरचनामा परिवर्तन भई ४८ वटा प.का.ए. हरूमार्फत सुपरजोन/जोन कार्यक्रम, ७ वटै प्रदेशका जिल्लास्थित कार्यालयमार्फत ब्लक विकास कार्यक्रम र ७५३ पालिकाहरूमार्फत पकेट विकास कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गरिएका छन्।

यस वार्षिक प्रगति पुस्तिकामा परियोजनाको संक्षिप्त परिचय, आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म परियोजनाको अवस्था, आ.व. २०८०/८१ को कार्यक्रम र प्रगति विवरण, आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाका जोन/सुपरजोनमा आवद्ध कृषि इन्टर्नको विवरण र विविध गरी पाँच वटा परिच्छेदहरू रहेका छन्। यस वार्षिक पुस्तिकाले परियोजनाले सञ्चालन गरेका चार वटै सम्भागहरूको समग्र प्रगति अवस्था तथा मुख्यतः परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूबाट आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा जोन र सुपरजोन अन्तर्गत सञ्चालित साना सिँचाई, यान्त्रिकीकरण, चक्लाबन्दी, कष्टम हायरिड सेन्टर, क्षेत्रफल विस्तार, बीउ स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना, नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना, भण्डारण पूर्वाधार, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना, प्राविधिक शिक्षालय, पशु नस्ल स्रोत केन्द्र, गोठ सुधार, भकारी सुधार जस्ता कार्यक्रमहरूको विवरण, उक्त कार्यक्रमको प्रगति तथा प्राप्त उपलब्धिहरूलाई सिलसिलेवार रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। यस पुस्तिका प्रकाशनको क्रममा सम्भव भएसम्म धेरै सूचनाहरू समावेश गर्ने प्रयास गरिए तापनि केही तथ्याङ्क छुटेको भएमा परियोजनालाई जानकारी गराइदिनु हुन अनुरोध गर्दै आगामी प्रकाशनको क्रममा यहाँहरूले दिनु भएका उक्त रचनात्मक सुझावहरूलाई समेटेर थप परिमार्जित र परिष्कृत गर्दै लाने प्रतिबद्धता व्यक्त गर्दछु। यस पुस्तिकाले नेपाली कृषि क्षेत्रको अवस्था तथा समग्र कृषि विकासमा परियोजनाको पहलकदमी सम्बन्धी जानकारी लिन चाहनु हुने सम्पूर्ण पाठक वर्गलाई सहयोगी पुस्तिकाको रूपमा कार्य गर्नेछ भन्ने अपेक्षा लिएको छु।

यस वार्षिक पुस्तिका तयारीमा प्रत्यक्ष संलग्न वरिष्ठ कृषि अधिकृत पुष्पराज पौडेल, कृषि अधिकृत विकास पौडेल र आई.टी. विज्ञ गोपाल तिवारीलाई विशेष धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु। पुस्तिका तयारीको सिलसिलामा सहयोग पुर्याउनु हुने परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ एवम् परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइका सम्पूर्ण वरिष्ठ अधिकृतहरू, अधिकृतहरू र सबै कर्मचारी मित्रहरू तथा पुस्तिका तयार गर्ने सिलसिलामा आवश्यक तथ्याङ्क र सूचना प्रदान गर्नु हुने परियोजनासँग प्रत्यक्ष र परोक्ष रूपमा संलग्न सबै महानुभाव प्रति हार्दिक कृतज्ञता व्यक्त गर्दछु।

हिक्मत कुमार श्रेष्ठ

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कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण	९५
४.१ कृषि तथा वन विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रामपुर चितवन र अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण	९७
४.२ सुदूरपश्चिमाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय, कृषि विज्ञान सङ्काय, टिकापुर अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण	१७५
४.३ पूर्वाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय, जि.पि. कोईराला कलेज अफ एग्रिकल्चर एण्ड रिसर्च सेन्टर, मोरङ अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण	१८२
४.४ त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, मिडवेस्ट एकेडेमी एण्ड रिसर्च, दाङ अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण	१८४
५.५ त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, महेन्द्र रत्न बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, इलाम अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण	१८७
४.६ पूर्वाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय, नेपाल पोलिटेक्निक इन्स्टिट्युट, चितवन अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण	१८९
४.७ पूर्वाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय, हिमालयन कलेज अफ एग्रिकल्चर साइन्स एण्ड टेक्नोलोजी, काठमाडौँ अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण	१९५

परिच्छेद-५

विविध	२०३
५.१ सुपरजोन र जिल्लागत कमाण्ड क्षेत्रको विवरण	२०५
५.२ जोन र तिनीहरूका जिल्लागत कमाण्ड क्षेत्र क्षेत्रको विवरण	२०५
५.३ परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइमा हालसम्म कार्यरत परियोजना निर्देशकहरूको विवरण	२३१
५.४ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइमा कार्यरत कार्यालय प्रमुखहरूको विवरण	२३१
४.५ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइमा कार्यरत जनशक्ति विवरण	२३५

परिच्छेद-१

परियोजनाको संक्षिप्त परिचय

परियोजनाको संक्षिप्त परिचय

१.१ पृष्ठभूमि

नेपालको अर्थतन्त्रको मेरुदण्डको रूपमा रहेको कृषि क्षेत्रको आधुनिकीकरण, विशिष्टीकरण र औद्योगिकीकरणमार्फत समग्र कृषि क्षेत्रको उत्पादन र उत्पादकत्व वृद्धि गर्दै आत्मनिर्भर अर्थतन्त्रको विकास गर्नका लागि कृषि क्षेत्रको दीर्घकालीन "कृषि विकास रणनीति" कार्यान्वयनको सहयोगी परियोजनाको रूपमा आन्तरिक संस्थागत जनशक्तिबाट दस्तावेज तयार भई नेपाल सरकारको आन्तरिक स्रोतबाट सञ्चालन हुने गरी नेपाल सरकार, मन्त्रिपरिषद्को मिति २०७३/९/२६ को निर्णय बमोजिम देशभर सञ्चालन हुने गरी आर्थिक वर्ष २०७३/७४ देखि यस प्रधानमन्त्री कृषि आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना कार्यान्वयनमा रहेको छ। कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी विकास मन्त्रालय कार्यान्वयन निकाय रहने गरी १० वर्षसम्म सञ्चालन हुने यस परियोजनाको कूल प्रक्षेपित लागत १ खर्ब ३० अर्ब ७४ करोड २० लाख रहेको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्मको प्रक्षेपित बजेट रु. ९० अर्ब २२ करोड ०२ लाख २१ हजार रहेको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्मको विनियोजित बजेट रु. ४९ अर्ब ४८ करोड ९२ लाख ७३ हजार रहेकोमा आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्मको खर्च रु. ३३ अर्ब ४७ करोड ८१ लाख ३४ हजार भई जम्मा खर्चको प्रतिशत ६८.५९% रहेको छ।

आ.व २०८०/८१ को लागि प्रक्षेपित लागत १६ अर्ब ९८ करोड १६ लाख ५१ हजार रहेकोमा स्वीकृत वार्षिक बजेट जम्मा ३ अर्ब ६३ करोड १७ लाख विनियोजित रहेको थियो। जसमा सङ्घीय निकाय अन्तर्गतका कार्यालय (सुपरजोन र जोन) का लागि रु. २ अर्ब ८० करोड ३३ लाख ७२ हजार र प्रदेश सरकारमार्फत सञ्चालित ब्लकका लागि रु. १९ करोड ९९ लाख विनियोजन भएको थियो भने स्थानीय तहमार्फत सञ्चालित पकेटमा रु. ६३ करोड १८ लाख ३६ हजार विनियोजन भएको थियो।

१.२ परियोजनाको सोच, लक्ष्य एवम् उद्देश्य

सोच

कृषिमा आधारित अर्थतन्त्रबाट कृषिजन्य उद्योगमा रूपान्तरित आधुनिक, व्यावसायिक, दिगो एवम् आत्मनिर्भर कृषि क्षेत्रको विकास गर्ने।

लक्ष्य

समग्र कृषि मूल्य शृङ्खलाका अवयवहरूको एकीकृत संयोजन र परिचालनमार्फत खाद्य पोषण सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित गर्दै कृषि औद्योगिकीकरण उन्मुख दिगो आर्थिक अवसरहरू सिर्जना गरी राष्ट्रको समग्र विकासमा टेवा पुर्याउने।

उद्देश्यहरू

- क. प्रमुख कृषि उपजहरूको विशिष्टीकृत क्षेत्रहरू निर्माण गर्ने,
- ख. निर्यातयोग्य कृषि बाली/वस्तुहरूको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि गर्दै प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने,
- ग. कृषिलाई सम्मानजनक नाफामुखी व्यवसायका रूपमा विकास गर्दै रोजगारीका अवसरहरू सिर्जना गर्ने र
- घ. बहुरोकारवाला निकायहरूबीचको कार्यमूलक समन्वयमार्फत प्रभावकारी सेवा प्रवाहको सुनिश्चितता गर्ने।

१.३ परियोजनाका रणनीतिहरू

प्रधानमन्त्री कृषि आधुनिकीकरण परियोजनाले कृषि क्षेत्रको आधुनिकीकरणका लागि निम्न अनुसारका रणनीतिहरू सञ्चालन गर्नेछ।

- क. भूमिको वैज्ञानिक उपयोग,
- ख. आधुनिक कृषि प्रविधिहरूको अवलम्बन,
- ग. कृषिमा यान्त्रिकीकरण,
- घ. कृषि उपजहरूको प्रशोधन तथा बजारीकरण पूर्वाधारहरूको विकास,
- ङ. कृषि अनुसन्धान-शिक्षा-प्रसार प्रणालीको सुदृढ समन्वय एवम् आधुनिकीकरण,
- च. प्रतिफलमा आधारित प्रोत्साहन प्रणालीको अवलम्बन,
- छ. गुणस्तर नियन्त्रण तथा खाद्य स्वच्छता अभिवृद्धि,
- ज. वातावरण परिवर्तन अनुकूलित कृषि प्रणाली अवलम्बन ।

१.४ परियोजनाका सम्भागहरू

- क. साना व्यावसायिक कृषि उत्पादन केन्द्र (पकेट) विकास कार्यक्रम,
- ख. व्यावसायिक कृषि उत्पादन केन्द्र (ब्लक) विकास कार्यक्रम,
- ग. व्यावसायिक कृषि उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधन केन्द्र (जोन) विकास कार्यक्रम,
- घ. बृहत् व्यावसायिक कृषि उत्पादन तथा औद्योगिक केन्द्र (सुपरजोन) विकास कार्यक्रम ।

१.५ परियोजना सञ्चालनको अवधारणा

- कृषियोग्य जमिनको चक्काबन्दी,
- विशिष्टीकृत बालीको व्यावसायिकरण,
- उन्नत प्रविधि र गुणस्तरीय पूर्वाधार विकास,
- अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बजारमा प्रतिस्पर्धी कृषि औद्योगिकीकरण,
- उपलब्धिमा आधारित सहजीकरण (Smart Output based Facilitation)

१.६ परियोजना सञ्चालन गर्ने निकाय

नेपाल सरकार, कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी विकास मन्त्रालय

१.७ परियोजना कार्यान्वयनको संरचना

सङ्घीय सरकार अन्तर्गत

परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ : १

परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ : ४८

प्रदेश सरकार अन्तर्गत

७ वटा प्रदेश अन्तर्गतका जिल्ला स्थित कृषि/पशु सेवासँग सम्बन्धित कार्यालय: १४४

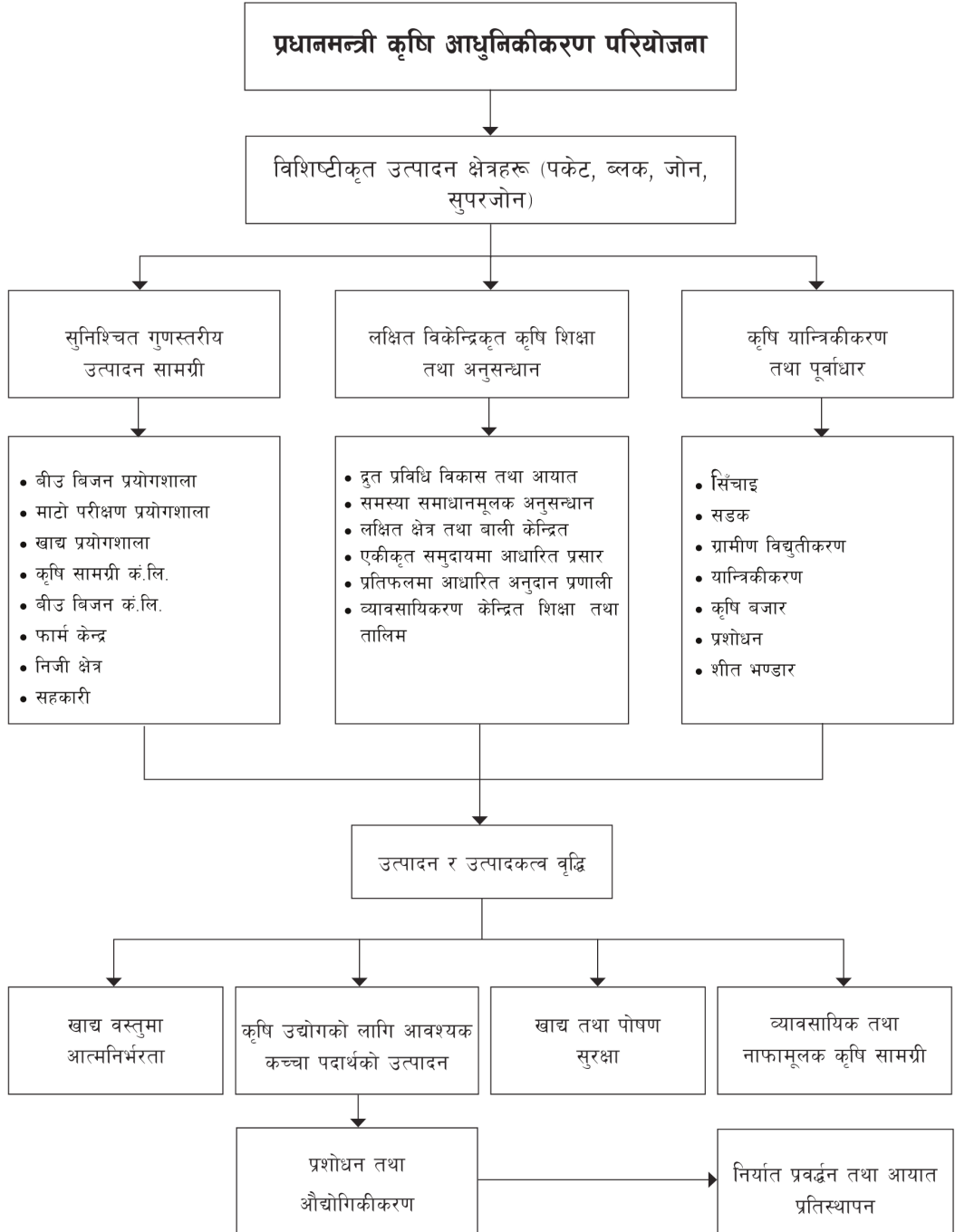
स्थानीय सरकार अन्तर्गत

स्थानीय तह/पालिका: ७५३

१.८ परियोजना कार्यान्वयनमा सहयोगी निकायहरू

- ◆ अर्थ मन्त्रालय
- ◆ सङ्घीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालय
- ◆ उर्जा, जलस्रोत तथा सिँचाई मन्त्रालय
- ◆ उद्योग वाणिज्य तथा आपूर्ति मन्त्रालय
- ◆ भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय
- ◆ वन तथा वातावरण मन्त्रालय
- ◆ शिक्षा, विज्ञान तथा प्रविधि मन्त्रालय
- ◆ सहरी विकास मन्त्रालय

१.१ अवधारणा ढाँचा



१.१० आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ र परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइको जनशक्ति विवरण

क्र.सं.	प्रदेशको नाम	दरबन्दी	पदपूर्ति	रिक्त	रिक्त %
१	परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ	२९	२६	२	६
२	कोशी प्रदेश	१४३	१२७	१६	११
३	मधेश प्रदेश	७३	६३	१०	१४
४	बागमती प्रदेश	१२०	१००	२०	१७
५	गण्डकी प्रदेश	१११	९४	१७	१५
६	लुम्बिनी प्रदेश	१३३	११४	१९	१४
७	कर्णाली प्रदेश	९३	७५	१८	१९
८	सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश	८६	७०	१६	१९
	जम्मा	७८८	६६९	११९	१८

१.१०.१ आ.व. २०८०/८१ परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ (स्थायी)

क्र. सं.	पद	श्रेणी	सेवा	समूह	स्वीकृत दरबन्दी	पदपूर्ति	रिक्त	कैफियत
१	परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.प्र.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	१	१	०	
२	वरिष्ठ योजना अधिकृत	रा.प.द्वि.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	एग्री.इको. एण्ड मार्केटिङ	१	०	१	
३	वरिष्ठ कृषि इन्जिनियर	रा.प.द्वि.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	कृषि इन्जिनियरिङ	१	१	०	
४	वरिष्ठ अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन अधिकृत	रा.प.द्वि.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	१	१	०	
५	वरिष्ठ कृषि अधिकृत	रा.प.द्वि.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	१	१	०	
६	उपसचिव (लेखा)	रा.प.द्वि.प्रा.	नेपाल प्रशासन	लेखा	१	१	०	

क्र. सं.	पद	श्रेणी	सेवा	समूह	स्वीकृत दरबन्दी	पदपूर्ति	रिक्त	कैफियत
७	योजना अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	एग्री.इको. एण्ड मार्केटिङ	१	१	०	
८	अनुगमन तथा मूल्याङ्कन अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	१	१	०	
९	कृषि अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	१	१	०	
१०	पशु विकास अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	लाइभस्टक	१	१	०	
११	शाखा अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल प्रशासन	सामान्य प्रशासन	१	१	०	
१२	कम्प्युटर अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.	नेपाल विविध	-	१	०	१	
१३	पशु सेवा प्राविधिक सहायक	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	लाइभस्टक	१	१	०	
१४	क्यामेरोमेन	रा.प.अनं.द्वि.प्रा.	नेपाल विविध		१	१	०	
१५	लेखापाल	रा.प.अनं.द्वि.	नेपाल प्रशासन	लेखा	१	१	०	
१६	नायब सुब्बा	रा.प.अनं.प्र.	नेपाल प्रशासन	सामान्य प्रशासन	१	१	०	
१७	खरिदार	रा.प.अनं.द्वि.	नेपाल प्रशासन	सामान्य प्रशासन	१	१	०	
	जम्मा				१७	१५	२	

१.१०.२ आ.व. २०८०/८१ परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ (करार सेवा)

क्र. सं.	पद	श्रेणी	सेवा	समूह	स्वीकृत दरबन्दी	पदपूर्ति	रिक्त	कैफियत
१	कम्प्युटर अपरेटर	रा.प.अनं.प्र.	विविध		१	१	०	
२	हलुका सवारी चालक	श्रेणी विहीन	नेपाल ईन्जिनियरिङ मे.इ.		७	७	०	
३	कार्यालय सहयोगी	श्रेणी विहीन	नेपाल प्रशासन	सामान्य प्रशासन	४	४	०	

क्र. सं.	पद	श्रेणी	सेवा	समूह	स्वीकृत दरबन्दी	पदपूर्ति	रिक्त	कैफियत
	जम्मा				१२	१२	०	
	कूल जम्मा				२९	२६	२	

१.१०.३ आ.व. २०८०/८१ परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ (स्थायी)

क्र. सं.	पद	श्रेणी	सेवा	समूह	स्वीकृत दरबन्दी	पदपूर्ति	रिक्त	कैफियत
१	वरिष्ठ कृषि अधिकृत	रा.प.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	३५	२८	७	
२	कृषि अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	६७	४९	१८	
३	पशु विकास अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	ला.पो.डे.डे.	५	२	३	
४	पशु चिकित्सक	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	भेटेरिनरी	३	१	२	
५	लेखापाल	रा.प.अनं.	नेपाल प्रशासन	लेखा	४८	३०	१८	
६	नायव सुब्बा	रा.प.अनं.	नेपाल प्रशासन	सामान्य प्रशासन	३४	२८	६	
७	खरिदार	रा.प.अनं.द्वि.	नेपाल प्रशासन	सामान्य प्रशासन	१४	१२	२	
८	प्राविधिक सहायक	रा.प.अनं.प्र.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	३५	१२	२३	
९	नायव प्राविधिक सहायक	रा.प.अनं.द्वि.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	६	२	८	
१०	कम्प्युटर अपरेटर	रा.प.अनं.प्र.प्रा.	विविध		१	०	१	
	जम्मा				२४८	१६४	८४	

१.१०.४ आ.व. २०८०/८१ परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ (करार)

क्र.सं.	पद	श्रेणी	सेवा	समूह	स्वीकृत दरबन्दी	पदपूर्ति	रिक्त	कैफियत
११	कृषि अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	४२	२७	१५	

क्र.सं.	पद	श्रेणी	सेवा	समूह	स्वीकृत दरबन्दी	पदपूर्ति	रिक्त	कैफियत
१२	पशु विकास अधिकृत	रा.प.तृ.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	७	६	१	
१३	कम्प्युटर अपरेटर	रा.प.अनं.	विविध		११	७	४	
१४	नायव प्राविधिक सहायक	रा.प.अनं.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	२३५	२२५	१०	
१५	नायव पशु सेवा प्राविधिक	रा.प.अनं.प्रा.	नेपाल कृषि	समूहकृत नहुने	४०	३९	१	
१६	हलुका सवारी चालक	श्रेणी विहीन	नेपाल इन्जिनियरिङ	मे.इ.	४६	४६	०	
१७	कार्यालय सहयोगी	श्रेणी विहीन	प्रशासन	सामान्य प्रशासन	१३०	१३०	०	
जम्मा (करार)					५११	४८०	३१	
परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ जम्मा (करार र स्थायी)					७५१	६४४	११५	
परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ र परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ जम्मा (करार र स्थायी)					७८८	६७०	११८	

१.१०.५ आ.व. २०८०/८१ को स्वीकृत दरबन्दी विवरण

क्र.सं.	प.का.प.	परियोजना निदेशक	वरिष्ठ अधिकृत/उपसचिव	शाखा अधिकृत	कृषि अधिकृत	पशु चिकित्सक	पशु चिकित्स अधिकृत	कम्प्युटर अधिकृत	नायव सुब्बा	लेखापाल	क्यामेरोमेन	प्राविधिक सहायक	नायव प्राविधिक सहायक	सचिव	कृषि अधिकृत/प्राविधिक/करार	पशु चिकित्सक/प्राविधिक/करार	ना.प्रा.स (स्थायी/करार)	ना.प.से.प्रा. (स्थायी/करार)	कम्प्युटर अपरेटर	हलुका सवारी चालक	कार्यालय सहयोगी	जम्मा
१	प.व्य.ए, खुमलटार	१	५	१	३	०	१	१	१	१	१	१	०	१	०	०	०	०	१	७	४	२९
२	ताप्लेजुङ/पाँचथर				२				१	१					१		६			१	३	१५
३	संखुवासभा/मोजपुर				२					१				१	१		८			१	३	१७
४	ओखलढुङ्गा/सोलुखुम्बु		१		२				१	१						१	८	२	१	१	४	२१
५	खोटाङ/उदयपुर		१		१				१	१					१	१	८	२		१	३	२०
६	तेह्रथुम/धनकुटा		१		१				१	१		१	१		१		४			१	३	१५

क्र. सं.	प.का.प.	परियोजना निर्देशक	वरिष्ठ अधिकृत/उपसचिव	शाखा अधिकृत	कृषि अधिकृत	पशु चिकित्सक	पशु विकास अधिकृत	कम्प्युटर अधिकृत	नायब सुब्बा	लेखापाल	क्यासेरमेन	प्रतिष्ठित सहायक	नायब प्राविधिक सहायक	खरिदार	कृषि अधिकृत(स्थायी/कार)	पशु विकास अधिकृत(स्थायी/कार)	ना.प्रा.स (स्थायी/कार)	ना.प.से.प्रा. (स्थायी/कार)	कम्प्युटर अपरेटर	हलुका सवारी चालक	कार्यालय सहयोगी	जम्मा
७	इलाम		१			१			१	१							२	२		१	२	११
८	झापा		१		१				१	१		२	१		१		५			१	२	१३
९	मोरङ/सुनसरी		१		३	१				१				१	२		१२	२	१	१	३	२८
१०	सिरहा/सप्तरी		१		१	१			१	१					१		३	२		१	३	१८
११	धनुषा/महोत्तरी		१		२				१	१			१		१		७		१	१	३	१९
१२	सर्लाही/रौतहट		१		२				१	१		१		२	२		५			१	३	१७
१३	बारा/पर्सा		१		२				१	१		२		२	२		९	२		१	३	१९
१४	सिन्धुपाल्चोक/काभ्रे		१		२				१	१		२					२	९		१	३	१७
१५	नुवाकोट/रसुवा		१		१				१	१		१				१	५	२		१	३	१७
१६	धादिङ		१						१	१				१	१		९		१	१	२	१७
१७	भक्तपुर/काठमाडौं/ललितपुर		१		२				१	१	२			१	१	१	९	२	१		९	२१
१८	रामेछाप/दोलखा		१		२		१		१	१			१	१			८	२		१	३	२१
१९	सिन्धुली		१						१	१			१	१	१		३			१	२	११
२०	चितवन/मकवानपुर		१		३			१		१		३		१	१		३		१	१	३	२१
२१	गोरखा/तनहुँ		१		१					१				१	१		८				३	१७
२२	लमजुङ/मनाङ		१		१				१	१					१		३			१	३	१५
२३	मुस्ताङ/म्याग्दी		१		१		१		१	१		१			१		९	९			३	१९
२४	कास्की		१		२				१	१		२			१		२	२	१	१	३	१५
२५	नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.)		१		१				१	१					१		९			१	२	१२
२६	स्याङ्जा		१		१				१	१		२				१	२	२		१	३	१५
२७	बागलुङ/पर्वत		१		२				१	१						१	३	२		१	३	१८
२८	रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)				२				१	१					१		३			१	३	१५
२९	प्युठान				१					१				१	१		२			१	३	१०
३०	गुल्मी		१		१				१	१		१				१	५	२		१	२	१३

क्र. सं.	प.का.प.	परियोजना निर्देशक	वरिष्ठ अधिकृत/उपसचिव	शाखा अधिकृत	कृषि अधिकृत	पशु चिकित्सक	पशु विकास अधिकृत	कम्प्यूटर अधिकृत	नायब सुब्बा	लेखापाल	क्यासेरामेन	प्रतिष्ठितक सहलगक	नायब प्राविधिक सहलगक	खरिदार	कृषि अधिकृत(स्थायी/कतर)	पशु विकास अधिकृत(स्थायी/कतर)	ना.प्रा.स (स्थायी/कतर)	ना.प.से.प्रा. (स्थायी/कतर)	कम्प्यूटर अपरेटर	हलुका सवारी चालक	कार्यालय सहयोगी	जम्मा
३१	अर्घाखाँची				१				१	१		१			१		२	२	१	२	२	१३
३२	पाल्पा		१							१		१		१	१				१	१	२	१२
३३	रूपन्देही/नवलपरासी (ब.सु.प.)		१		३				१	१		२			१		३		१	१	३	२०
३४	कपिलवस्तु		१							१		२			१		२		स्थायी	१	३	१५
३५	दाङ		१						१	१		२			१		२			१	२	१३
३६	बर्दिया/बाँके		१		२				१	१		१	१		२		३			१	३	१९
३७	डोल्पा				१					१				१			२				२	९
३८	मुगु				१					१				१			२			१	२	११
३९	हुम्ला				१				१	१							२				२	९
४०	जुम्ला/कालिकोट		१						१	१		२			१		२			१	३	१६
४१	जाजरकोट				१					१				१	१		२			१	२	११
४२	सल्यान/रुकुम (पश्चिम भाग)				२				१	१					१		३			१	३	१५
४३	सुर्खेत/दैलेख		१		३		१		१	१							२	२	१	१	३	२२
४४	बझाङ				१					१				१	१		२			१	२	११
४५	दार्चुला/बैतडी				२				१	१		२			१		३			१	३	१७
४६	डेङ्खुवा/डोटी		१		१				१	१					१		२			१	३	१७
४७	अछाम/वाजुरा				२					१				१	२		२	२		१	३	१७
४८	कैलाली		१		१				१	१		१			१		२			१	२	१२
४९	कञ्चनपुर		१		१				१	१		१			१		३			१	२	१२
५०	जम्मा		१	३९	१	३	५	१	३५	१४	१	३३	३	५५	२४	७	५३६	०४०	३३	३६	३३३	७७७

१.१०.६ परियोजनामा कार्यरत विज्ञको विवरण (आ.व. २०८०/८१)

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	नाम	पद	मोबाइल नं.	इमेल
१	मोरङ	श्री सुमन कुमार भगत	बागवानी विज्ञ	९८४९२५९३३५	sumanbhagat2006@gmail.com
		श्री प्रज्ञा गौतम	बाली संरक्षण विज्ञ	९८६०९०३७२८	prazzya1@gmail.com
		श्री सुन्दर झा	सामाजिक विकास विज्ञ	९८५२०३००८२	sundar22jha@gmail.com
		श्री विष्णुदेव यादव	मत्स्य विज्ञ	९८४४०३६८३७	vishnudeo111@gmail.com
२	धनुषा	श्री अन्जेश श्रेष्ठ	सामाजिक विकास विज्ञ	९८५९९५८६६	
		श्री वावुराम ज्ञावली	सामाजिक विकास विज्ञ	२०८०/०५/०५ मा नयाँ नियुक्ति	
३	चितवन	श्री कालिका कोईराला	बागवानी विज्ञ	९८४५०२९२७६	Kalika.koirala@gmail.com
		श्री मनोज ढकाल	बागवानी विज्ञ	९८०८९३६६७९	manojdhakal12@gmail.com
४	कास्की	श्री गोविन्द श्रेष्ठ	सामाजिक विकास विज्ञ	९८५९०००९५	kshritiz.govin@gmail.com
		श्री विमर्श ज्ञावली	मत्स्य विज्ञ	२०८०/०८/१४ मा नयाँ नियुक्ति	
६	सुर्खेत	श्री वेदप्रसाद चौलागाई	बाली संरक्षण विज्ञ	९८४८३०९८९७	chaulagabinbedprasad@gmail.com
		श्री अन्जु दाहाल	सामाजिक विकास विज्ञ	९८६९४९६९९८	anjudahal2075@gmail.com
७	कैलाली	श्री सहेदेव पोखरेल	बाली विज्ञ	९८४६८४२०५२	sahadevpokhrel0@gmail.com

१.१०.७ परियोजनाका सम्भाग (जोन तथा सुपरजोन) हरूबाट सिर्जना भएको रोजगारीको अवस्था (आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म)

आ.व.	आंशिक		पूर्ण		जम्मा	
	प्रक्षेपित	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित	प्रगति
२०७३।७४	८७०००	६७९७८	४३५००	२३५९२	९३०५००	९०६९०
२०७४।७५	६३४६२०	२८९४००	३९३७९	२५३२६	६६५९९९	३०६७२६
२०७५।७६	६३४६२०	३९६०३०	३९७३९	२७७२२	६६६३५९	४२३७५२

आ.व.	आंशिक		पूर्ण		जम्मा	
	प्रक्षेपित	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित	प्रगति
२०७६।७७	५८९२९०	४४३४६७	५९४६५	४८७८१	६४८७५५	४९२२४८
२०७७।७८	५८९२९०	३८३०३८	२९४६५	२३५७२	६१८७५५	४०६६१०
२०७८।७९	६०२२९०	१०४६२९	३०११५	२२०४९	६३२४०५	१२६६७८
२०७९।८०	५५५९६०	८२४८८	२७७९८	१६४५०	५८३७५८	९८९३८
२०८०।८१	५५६०८०	१८८८३६	२७८०४	२४६६७	५८३८८४	२१३५०३
जम्मा	४२४९१५०	१९४७०६६	२८१२४९	२१२०७९	४५३०३९९	२१५९१४५

नोट: आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा परियोजनाका दुई सम्भागहरू (जोन र सुपरजोन) बाट सिर्जना भएको रोजगारीको अवस्था राखिएको सो अवधिमा दुई अन्य सम्भागहरू (पकेट र ब्लक) बाट सिर्जना भएको रोजगारीको विवरण प्राप्त नभएको।

१.१०.८ परियोजनाबाट लाभान्वित कृषक घर परिवार सङ्ख्या (आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म)

यस परियोजनाको सुरु वर्ष आ.व. २०७३।७४ देखि आ.व. २०८०।८१ सम्म कूल १४ लाख ६९ हजार १ सय १९ जना कृषक घर परिवार सङ्ख्या लाभान्वित भएका छन्।

लाभान्वित जनसङ्ख्या (आ.व. २०७३/७४ देखि २०८०/८१ सम्म)

प्रदेश	महिला	पुरुष	जम्मा	दलित	जनजाती	अन्य	युवा	कूल जम्मा
२०७३।७४	२४६७४	३७०६५	६१७३९	५४४१	२१६७६	३४६२२	१८५२२	६१७३९
२०७४।७५	२७१५४	४०५९६	६७७५०	६२४९	२७७७३	३३७२८	२०३२५	६७७५०
२०७५।७६	४९३२१	४५२१०	९४५३१	१०७८३	३६४०१	४७३४७	२८३५९	९४५३१
२०७६।७७	१३९५६१	१४२३०९	२८१८७०	२३६७८	१०४४९१	१५३७०१	८४५६१	२८१८७०
२०७७।७८	१२८६११	१५१२९७	२७९९०८	३२३२५	९२११७	१५५४६५	९१२८५	२७९९०८
२०७८।७९	१२६८५३	११२२७५	२३९१२८	३०७४२	९३८९९	११४४८७	९६६५६	२३९१२८

प्रदेश	महिला	पुरुष	जम्मा	दलित	जनजाती	अन्य	युवा	कुल जम्मा
२०७९।८०	१२७०३७	१२३८४७	२५०८८४	३२३७०	९२०१२	१२६५०२	८०९८५	२५०८८४
२०८०/८१	१०४६६६	१०७३०३	२११९६९	२८६३०	६९६१३	९५०६७	५६३०१	१९३३०९
जम्मा	७२७८७७	७५९१०२	१४८७७७९	१७०२१८	५३७९८२	७६०९१९	४७६९९४	१४६९११९

१.१०.१ पन्ध्रौँ योजना र परियोजना

आयोजनाको नाम		प्रधानमन्त्री कृषि आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना	
विषय क्षेत्र	आर्थिक क्षेत्र, कृषि		
परिचय	कृषि क्षेत्रमा आवश्यक आधारभूत पूर्वाधारको उपलब्धता, उन्नत बीउ र नस्लको प्रयोग बढाउँदै कृषिको आधुनिकीकरण गर्नुपर्ने आवश्यकता छ। प्रतिस्पर्धी क्षमता अभिवृद्धि एवम् खाद्य तथा पोषण सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित गर्दै यस क्षेत्रको औद्योगिकीकरण गरी दिगो आर्थिक अवसर सिर्जना गर्न तथा कृषि उत्पादनमा आत्मनिर्भर हुनका लागि यस परियोजनालाई रूपान्तरणकारी आयोजनाको रूपमा अङ्गिकार गरिएको छ।		
राष्ट्रिय लक्ष्य	उच्च र समतामूलक राष्ट्रिय आय उच्च र दिगो उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकत्व परिष्कृत तथा मर्यादित जीवन		
लक्ष्य	समग्र कृषि मूल्य शृङ्खलाका अवयवहरूको संयोजन र परिचालनमार्फत औद्योगिकीकरण गर्ने।		
उद्देश्य	प्रमुख कृषि उपजहरूको विशिष्टीकृत क्षेत्रहरू निर्माण गरी प्रमुख वाली/वस्तुहरूमा आत्मनिर्भर हुँदै प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक क्षमता तथा निर्यातयोग्य कृषि वस्तुहरूको मूल्य अभिवृद्धि गर्ने।		
असर तथा प्रभाव	खाद्य तथा पोषण सुधार, कृषिमा आधारित उद्योगको विस्तार, आयात प्रतिस्थापन तथा निर्यात प्रवर्द्धन, रोजगारी सिर्जना र गरिबी निवारणमा उल्लेख्य योगदान पुगेको हुनेछ।		
प्रतिफल	भौगोलिक सम्भाव्यता तथा स्थानीय आवश्यकताका आधारमा क्रमशः १५,००० पकेट, १,५०० ब्लक, ३०० जोन र २१ सुपरजोन स्थापना भई ८ लाख ४२ हजार हेक्टरमा खेती भएको हुने र करिब ६६ लाख मे.टन थप कृषि उपज उत्पादन भएको हुनेछ।		

आयोजनाको नाम	प्रधानमन्त्री कृषि आधुनिकीकरण परियोजना
प्रमुख क्रियाकलाप	- साना कृषि औजार उपकरण, कस्टम हायरिड सेवा केन्द्र स्थापना तथा सञ्चालनमा सहयोग गरी लागत न्यूनीकरण गर्ने, - भूमिको वैज्ञानिक व्यवस्थापन र बाली विशेषको खेती विस्तार, सहकारी खेती, करार खेती, स्वेच्छिक रूपमा चक्राबन्दीमा आवद्धता, नमूना कृषि फार्म स्थापना, साना, मझौला तथा ठूला सिंचाइ प्रणाली विकास तथा मर्मत सम्भार गरी उत्पादन वृद्धि गर्ने, - प्रशोधन उद्योग र पोष्ट हार्भेष्ट सेक्टर स्थापनामा सहयोग, बजार व्यवस्थापन र खाद्य वस्तुहरूको गुणस्तर नियमन तथा क्वारेन्टाइन सेवा विस्तार गरी मूल्य शृङ्खला अभिवृद्धि गर्ने र - कृषि अनुसन्धान केन्द्र र सरकारी फार्म केन्द्रहरूको आधुनिकीकरण तथा संस्थागत क्षमता विकास गरी गुणस्तरीय बीउ तथा नस्लको उपलब्धता वृद्धि गर्ने ।
आयोजना अवधि	सुरू आ.व. २०७३/७४ सम्पन्न आ.व. २०८२/८३
कुल प्रक्षेपित लागत	रु. १ खर्व ३० अर्व
कार्यान्वयन अवस्था	आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा ४९ अर्व ४८ करोड ९२ लाख विनियोजित बजेटको ६८.३६% (३३ अर्व ४७ करोड ८१ लाख) खर्व भएको अवस्था छ। परियोजनाको सुरुदेखि आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा १६ सुपरजोन, १७७ जोन, १५८७ ब्लक र ८७१० पकेट सञ्चालन भएका छन्।
आयोजनाको दायरा	कार्यान्वयन हुने क्षेत्र: ७७ जिल्ला तथा ७५३ पालिकाहरू लाभान्वित जनसङ्ख्या: १४.६९ लाख
सुधारका पक्ष	राष्ट्रिय आवश्यकता, उत्पादन र उत्पादकत्व वृद्धिमा योगदान पुर्याउने खास-खास बाली वस्तुमा केन्द्रित हुने गरी रूपान्तरणकारी आयोजनाका आधार बमोजिम सुधार गर्ने ।

१.१०.१० सोह्रौँ योजना र परियोजना

१६औँ योजनाले १५औँ योजनाको झैं स्पष्ट उल्लेख नगरे तापनि कृषिको आधुनिकीकरण र व्यावसायिकरण कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन, हाल सञ्चालनमा रहेका कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरूको नयाँ मोडेलमा सञ्चालन, कृषि वस्तुको प्रशोधन उद्योग तथा कृषि उपजलाई कच्चा पदार्थको रूपमा प्रयोग गर्ने उद्योग स्थापना गर्न सुविधा प्रदान गर्ने लगायतका परियोजनाले हाल सञ्चालन गरिरहेका जस्तै कार्यक्रमहरू उल्लेख गरेकाले यस परियोजनालाई महत्त्व दिएको छ भन्न सकिन्छ।

परिच्छेद-२

आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म परियोजनाको अवस्था

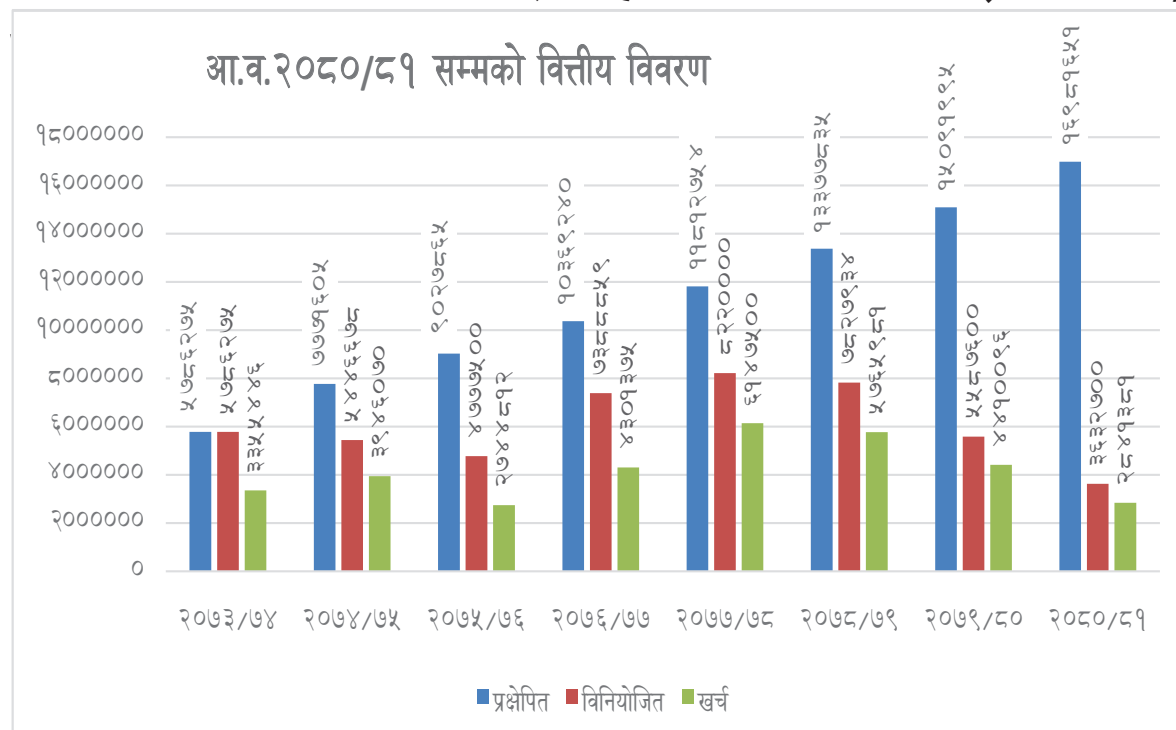
आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म परियोजनाको अवस्था

प्रधानमन्त्री कृषि आधुनिकीकरण परियोजनाको मुल दस्तावेजमा उल्लेख गरिएको प्रस्तावित लगानीको तुलनामा ८ वर्ष अवधि बितिसकदा प्रक्षेपित बजेट रु. ९० अर्ब २२ करोड ०२ लाख २१ हजारको ५४ प्रतिशत विनियोजन भएको देखिन्छ र विनियोजित बजेटको तुलनामा ६८ प्रतिशत खर्च भएको देखिन्छ।

२.१ परियोजनाको स्थापना कालदेखि हालसम्मको लगानी/खर्चको स्थिति

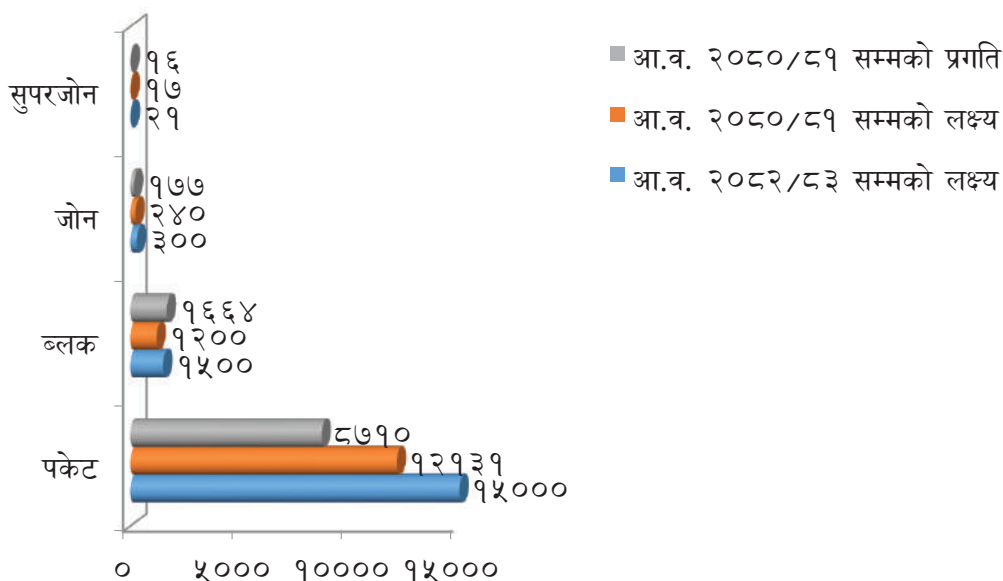
आ.व. २०७३/७४ देखि आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म	सङ्घीय निकाय	प्रदेश मन्त्रालय अन्तर्गत	स्थानीय तह	जम्मा
कूल विनियोजित बजेट	२८१८६५	१०७५८८	१०५४३९	४९४८९२
खर्च	१९१७०६	६७०५७	७७४३५	३३४७८९
खर्चको प्रतिशत	६८ %	६२%	७३%	६८%
आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्मको प्रक्षेपित बजेट रु. ९० अर्ब २२ करोड २ लाख				
आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्मको विनियोजित बजेट रु. ४९ अर्ब ४८ करोड ९२ लाख				
आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्मको खर्च रु. ३३ अर्ब ४७ करोड ८९ लाख				

२.२ परियोजनाको स्थापनाकालदेखि हालसम्मको वार्षिक प्रक्षेपित बजेट,



२.३ आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म परियोजनाका सम्भागहरूको प्रगति स्थिति

नेपाल सरकारको पूर्ण लगानीमा सञ्चालित यस परियोजना अन्तर्गत आ.व. २०८०/८१ को अन्त्यसम्ममा निम्नानुसारका विशिष्टीकृत क्षेत्रहरू पकेट, ब्लक, जोन र सुपरजोन विकास कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन रहेका छन्।



२.४ जोन र सुपरजोन विकास कार्यक्रम

उत्पादन तथा उत्पादकत्व वृद्धि गर्न, कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण, कृषि पूर्वाधार विकास एवम् व्यवसाय प्रवर्द्धन तथा प्राथमिक प्रशोधन केन्द्रहरूको स्थापना र औद्योगिकीकरण गर्ने र कृषि आधुनिकीकरणको आधारशीला तयार गर्ने, रोजगारी सिर्जना गरी कृषकहरूको आमदानी वृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म देशभरमा १६ वटा सुपरजोन र १७७ वटा जोन कार्यक्षेत्र निर्धारण भई कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन भएका छन्।

आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म परियोजना अन्तर्गत सञ्चालित जोन/सुपरजोनहरूको विवरण

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सञ्चालित जोन सुपरजोन	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन	जम्मा सुपरजोन
कोशी						
१	ताप्लेजुङ	अलैंची	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		मकै	जोन	२०७८/७९		
२	पाँचथर	अलैंची	जोन	२०७३/७४	२	०
		आलु	जोन	२०७८/७९		
३	इलाम	किवी	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		गाई	जोन	२०७६/७७		
४	झापा	धान	सुपरजोन	२०७३/७४	३	१
		रबर	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		सुपारी	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		मकै	जोन	२०७६/७७		
५	मोरङ	धान	जोन	२०७५/७६	३	०
		माछा	जोन	२०७३/७४		
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
६	सुनसरी	अदुवा/बेसार	जोन	२०७३/७४	५	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		माछा	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		धान	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		बङ्गुर	जोन	२०७६/७७		
७	धनकुटा	तरकारी	जोन	२०७३/७४	२	०
		सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७८/७९		
८	तेह्रथुम	अलैंची	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
९	संखुवासभा	अलैंची	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७८/७९		
१०	भोजपुर	अलैंची	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७८/७९		

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सञ्चालित जोन सुपरजोन	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन	जम्मा सुपरजोन
११	सोलुखुम्बु	सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७३/७४	४	०
		अदुवा/बेसार	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		किवी	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		स्याउ/ओखर	जोन	२०७८/७९		
		आलु (छुट्टै जोन नभई ओखलढुङ्गाको सिमानामा क्षेत्र विस्तार गरिएको)	जोन	२०७८/७९		
१२	ओखलढुङ्गा	आलु	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		बाखा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
१३	खोटाङ	मकै/मकै बीउ	जोन	२०७३/७४	३	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
		बाखा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
१४	उदयपुर	सुन्तलाजात फलफूल	जोन	२०७३/७४	३	०
		अदुवा/बेसार	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		बहुबाली (धान, मकै, आलु)	जोन	२०७६/७७		
जम्मा					३७	१
मधेश प्रदेश						
१५	सप्तरी	आँप	जोन	२०७३/७४	३	०
		भैंसी	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		धान	जोन	२०७८/७९		
१६	सिरहा	आँप	जोन	२०७६/७७	३	०
		धान	जोन	२०७४/७५		
		माछा	जोन	२०७८/७९		

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सञ्चालित जोन सुपरजोन	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन	जम्मा सुपरजोन
१७	धनुषा	माछा (जोन २०७४/७५)	सुपरजोन	२०७५/७६	२	१
		धान	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		आँप	जोन	२०७८/७९		
१८	महोत्तरी	तरकारी	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		माछा	जोन	२०७६/७७		
१९	सर्लाही	धान	जोन	२०७३/७४	२	०
		मकै	जोन	२०७८/७९		
२०	बारा	माछा	सुपरजोन	२०७३/७४	२	१
		धान	जोन	२०७८/७९		
		गाई/भैंसी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
२१	पर्सा	तरकारी	जोन	२०७३/७४	२	०
		धान	जोन	२०७८/७९		
२२	रौतहट	तरकारी	जोन	२०७३/७४	३	०
		धान बीउ	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		केरा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
जम्मा					१९	२
बागमती प्रदेश						
२३	सिन्धुली	जुनार (जोन २०७३/७४)	सुपरजोन	२०७४/७५	१	१
		अदुवा/बेसार	जोन	२०७८/७९		
२४	रामेछाप	जुनार	जोन	२०७६/७७	३	०
		आलु	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		बाखा	जोन	२०७६/७७		
२५	दोलखा	किवी	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		आलु	जोन	२०७८/७९		
२६	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	मकै/मकै बीउ	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		गाई/भैंसी	जोन	२०७८/७९		

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सञ्चालित जोन सुपरजोन	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन	जम्मा सुपरजोन
२७	काभ्रेपलान्चोक	आलु	सुपरजोन	२०७३/७४	१	१
		गाई/भैंसी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
२८	ललितपुर	तरकारी	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		गाई/भैंसी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
२९	भक्तपुर	आलु	जोन	२०७३/७४	२	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
३०	काठमाडौँ	आलु	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
३१	नुवाकोट	तरकारी	जोन	२०७४/७५	३	०
		आलु	जोन	२०७३/७४		
		धान	जोन	२०७८/७९		
३२	रसुवा	आलु	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		बाख्रा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
३३	धादिङ	मकै/मकै बीउ	जोन	२०७३/७४	३	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७४/७५		
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
३४	मकवानपुर	तरकारी	जोन	२०७४/७५	२	०
		धान	जोन	२०७८/७९		
३५	चितवन	तरकारी	जोन	२०७३/७४	४	०
		केरा	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		मौरी	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		धान	जोन	२०७६/७७		
जम्मा					२९	२
गण्डकी प्रदेश						
३६	गोरखा	सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७४/७५	३	०
		धान	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		आलु	जोन	२०७८/७९		

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सञ्चालित जोन सुपरजोन	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन	जम्मा सुपरजोन
३७	लमजुङ	अलैंची	जोन	२०७४/७५	३	०
		मौरी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
३८	तनहुँ	तरकारी	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		धान	जोन	२०७८/७९		
३९	स्याङ्जा	सुन्तलाजात (जोन ७३/७४)	सुपरजोन	२०७५/७६	३	१
		मसलाबाली	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		भैँसी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
		आँप/लिची	जोन	२०७८/७९		
४०	कास्की	तरकारी	सुपरजोन	२०७३/७४	१	१
		अलैंची	जोन	२०७८/७९		
४१	मनाङ	स्याउ	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		आलु	जोन	२०७८/७९		
४२	मुस्ताङ	स्याउ	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		च्याङ्ग्रा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
४३	म्याग्दी	सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७५/७६	३	०
		बङ्गुर	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		आलु	जोन	२०७८/७९		
४४	नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व)	सन्तुलाजात फलफूल	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७६/७७		
४५	पर्वत	मकै/मकै बीउ	जोन	२०७३/७४	३	०
		धान	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
४६	बागलुङ	आलु	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		बाखा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
जम्मा					२६	२

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सञ्चालित जोन सुपरजोन	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन	जम्मा सुपरजोन
लुम्बिनी प्रदेश						
४७	गुल्मी	कफी	सुपरजोन	२०७५/७६	४	१
		सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		मकै बीउ	जोन	२०७३/७४		
		मकै	जोन	२०७८/७९		
		बाखा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
४८	पाल्पा	तरकारी	जोन	२०७३/७४	३	०
		सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७८/७९		
		अदुवा/बेसार	जोन	२०७८/७९		
४९	नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पश्चिम)	गहुँ	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	
		केरा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
५०	रूपन्देही	माछा (जोन २०७३/७४)	सुपरजोन	२०७६/७७	१	१
		गहुँ	जोन	२०७८/७९		
५१	कपिलवस्तु	धान (जोन २०७३/७४)	सुपरजोन	२०७५/७६	२	१
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		माछा	जोन	२०७५/७६		
५२	अर्घाखाँची	तरकारी	जोन	२०७४/७५	३	०
		बाखा	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		कफी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
५३	प्यूठान	धान	जोन	२०७३/७४	२	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
५४	रोल्पा	मकै	जोन	२०७४/७५	२	०
		आलु	जोन	२०७८/७९		
५५	रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	ओखर	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		आलु	जोन	२०७८/७९		

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सञ्चालित जोन सुपरजोन	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन	जम्मा सुपरजोन
५६	बाँके	मकै/मकै बीउ	जोन	२०७३/७४	२	०
		धान	जोन	२०७८/७९		
५७	बर्दिया	धान (जोन २०७३/७४)	सुपरजोन	२०७५/७६	२	१
		माछा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
		केरा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
५८	दाङ	मकै	सुपरजोन	२०७३/७४	२	१
		तोरी	जोन	२०७५/७६		
		मौरी	जोन	२०७६/७७		
जम्मा					२७	५
कर्णाली प्रदेश						
५९	रुकुम (पश्चिम भाग)	तरकारी बीउ	जोन	२०७४/७५	२	०
		मकै	जोन	२०७८/७९		
६०	सल्यान	अदुवा/बेसार	जोन	२०७३/७४	३	०
		धान	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
६१	सुर्खेत	अदुवा/बेसार	जोन	२०७३/७४	३	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		मकै	जोन	२०७८/७९		
६२	दैलेख	सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७५/७६	३	०
		आलु	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		बाखा	जोन	२०७६/७७		
६३	जाजरकोट	सन्तुलाजात	जोन	२०७४/७५	३	०
		मौरी	जोन	२०७६/७७		
		स्याउ/ओखर	जोन	२०७८/७९		
६४	डोल्पा	स्याउ	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		दलहन	जोन	२०७८/७९		

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सञ्चालित जोन सुपरजोन	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन	जम्मा सुपरजोन
६५	जुम्ला	स्याउ	सुपरजोन	२०७३/७४	१	१
		दलहन	जोन	२०७८/७९		
६६	कालिकोट	स्याउ	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		दलहन	जोन	२०७८/७९		
६७	मुगु	सिमी	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		स्याउ/ओखर	जोन	२०७८/७९		
६८	हुम्ला	स्याउ	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		भेडा/बाखा	जोन	२०७८/७९		
जम्मा					२३	१
सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश						
६९	बाजुरा	जैतुन	जोन	२०७३/७४	२	०
		स्याउ/ओखर	जोन	२०७८/७९		
७०	बझाङ	आलु	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		दलहन	जोन	२०७८/७९		
७१	अछाम	आलु	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		बाखा	जोन	२०७६/७७		
७२	डोटी	अदुवा/बेसार	जोन	२०७६/७७	२	०
		सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७८/७९		
७३	कैलाली	गहुँ	सुपरजोन	२०७३/७४	२	१
		तेलहन	जोन	२०७४/७५		
		धान	जोन	२०७८/७९		
७४	कञ्चनपुर	धान (जोन २०७३/७४)	सुपरजोन	२०७६/७७	१	१
		गहुँ	जोन	२०७८/७९		
७५	डडेल्धुरा	आलु (जोन २०७३/७४)	सुपरजोन	२०७५/७६	१	१
		भटमास	जोन	२०७६/७७		

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सञ्चालित जोन सुपरजोन	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन	जम्मा सुपरजोन
७६	बैतडी	मकै	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		तरकारी	जोन	२०७८/७९		
७७	दार्चुला	स्याउ/ओखर	जोन	२०७५/७६	२	०
		सुन्तलाजात	जोन	२०७८/७९		
जम्मा					१६	३
कुल जम्मा					१७७	१६

आ.व. २०८१/८२ देखि लागू हुने गरी आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा थप भएका सुपरजोनहरूको विवरण

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा सुपरजोन
१	संखुवासभा र भोजपुर	अलैंची	२०८१/८२	१
२	मोरङ	धान	२०८१/८२	१
३	सर्लाही	मकै	२०८१/८२	१
४	चितवन	केरा	२०८१/८२	१
५	नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व)	तरकारी	२०८१/८२	१
जम्मा				५

नोट: भोजपुर अलैंची जोन र संखुवासभा अलैंची जोन गरी अलैंची सुपरजोनमा एकीकरण गरिएको, मोरङको धान जोन, सर्लाहीको मकै जोन, चितवनको केरा जोन र नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व) को तरकारी जोन सुपरजोनमा स्तरोन्नती गरिएको।

आ.व. २०८१/८२ देखि लागू हुने गरी आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा थप भएका जोनहरूको विवरण

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सुरुवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन
१	पाँचथर	सुन्तला	२०८१/८२	१
२	इलाम	अलैंची	२०८१/८२	१
३	उदयपुर	बाख्रा	२०८१/८२	१
४	झापा	तरकारी र माछा	२०८१/८२	२
५	मोरङ	मौरी	२०८१/८२	१
६	सिराहा	गाई/भैंसी	२०८१/८२	१
७	महोत्तरी	धान	२०८१/८२	१
८	सर्लाही	तरकारी	२०८१/८२	१
९	रौतहट	माछा	२०८१/८२	१
१०	बारा	केरा र तरकारी	२०८१/८२	२

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	सुरवात वर्ष	जम्मा जोन
११	पर्सा	माछा	२०८१/८२	१
१२	धनुषा	तरकारी	२०८१/८२	१
१३	नुवाकोट	तरकारी	२०८१/८२	१
१४	धादिङ	बाखा	२०८१/८२	१
१५	चितवन	माछा	२०८१/८२	१
१६	कास्की	गाई/भैँसी	२०८१/८२	१
१७	मुस्ताङ	आलु	२०८१/८२	१
१८	बागलुङ	अलैंची	२०८१/८२	१
१९	नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व)	धान	२०८१/८२	१
२०	रूपन्देही	आलु	२०८१/८२	१
२१	नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पश्चिम)	धान	२०८१/८२	१
२२	अर्घाखाँची	सुन्तला	२०८१/८२	१
२३	प्यूठान	अदुवा/बेसार	२०८१/८२	१
२४	दाङ	बाखा	२०८१/८२	१
२५	बाँके	तरकारी	२०८१/८२	१
२६	बर्दिया	गाई/भैँसी	२०८१/८२	१
२७	रुकुम (पश्चिम भाग)	ओखर	२०८१/८२	१
२८	जुम्ला	आलु	२०८१/८२	१
२९	सल्यान	सुन्तलाजात	२०८१/८२	१
३०	जाजरकोट	दलहन	२०८१/८२	१
३१	दैलेख	तरकारी	२०८१/८२	१
३२	डुङ्गेलधुरा	तरकारी	२०८१/८२	१
३३	कैलाली	माछा	२०८१/८२	१
	जम्मा			३५

२.४.१ आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म प्रदेशगत बाली बस्तु अनुसारको सुपरजोन विकास कार्यक्रमको विवरण

बाली/ प्रदेश	कोशी	मधेश	बागमती	गण्डकी	लुम्बिनी	कर्णाली	सुदूरपश्चिम	जम्मा
धान	१	०	०	०	२	०	१	४
मकै	०	०	०	०	१	०	०	१
गहुँ	०	०	०	०	०	०	१	१
तरकारी	०	०	०	१	०	०	०	१
आलु	०	०	१	०	०	०	१	२
स्याउ/ओखर	०	०	०	०	०	१	०	१
सुन्तलाजात	०	०	१	१	०	०	०	२
कफी	०	०	०	०	१	०	०	१
माछा	०	२	०	०	१	०	०	३
जम्मा	१	२	२	२	५	१	३	१६

२.४.२ आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म प्रदेशगत बाली बस्तु अनुसारको जोन विकास कार्यक्रम विवरण

बाली/ प्रदेश	कोशी	मधेश	बागमती	गण्डकी	लुम्बिनी	कर्णाली	सुदूरपश्चिम	जम्मा
धान	२	७	३	३	२	१	१	१९
मकै	३	१	२	१	४	२	१	१४
गहुँ	०	०	०	०	२	०	१	३
बहुबाली	१	०	०	०	०	०	०	१
तरकारी	५	३	८	४	४	३	१	२८
आलु	२	०	६	४	२	१	२	१७
दलहन	०	०	०	०	०	४	२	६
तेलहन	०	०	०	०	१	०	१	२
स्याउ/ओखर	१	०	०	२	१	५	२	११
सुन्तलाजात	५	०	१	३	२	२	२	१५
केरा	०	१	१	०	२	०	०	४

बाली/ प्रदेश	कोशी	मधेश	बागमती	गण्डकी	लुम्बिनी	कर्णाली	सुदूरपश्चिम	जम्मा
औप	०	३	०	१	०	०	०	४
किवी	२	०	१	०	०	०	०	३
अलैंची	५	०	०	२	०	०	०	७
अदुवा/बेसार	३	०	१	१	१	२	१	९
कफी	०	०	०	०	१	०	०	१
सुपारी	१	०	०	०	०	०	०	१
रबर	१	०	०	०	०	०	०	१
जैतून	०	०	०	०	०	०	१	१
माछ्रा	२	२	०	०	२	०	०	६
गाई/भैंसी	१	२	३	१	०	०	०	७
बडगुर	१	०	०	१	०	०	०	२
बाखा/भेडा/च्याङ्ग्रा	२	०	२	२	२	२	१	११
मौरी	०	०	१	१	१	१	०	४
जम्मा	३७	१९	२९	२६	२७	२३	१६	१७७

२.४.३ आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म बाली अनुसारका जोन सुपरजोन सञ्चालित जिल्ला

बाली/वस्तु	जोन			सुपरजोन	
	सङ्ख्या	जिल्ला		सङ्ख्या	जिल्ला
धान	१९	मोरङ, सुनसरी, सिरहा, धनुषा, सर्लाही, रौतहट, चितवन, गोरखा, प्युठान, सल्यान, पर्वत, सप्तरी, बारा, पर्सा, नुवाकोट, मकवानपुर, तनहुँ, बाँके, कैलाली		४	झापा, कञ्चनपुर, कपिलवस्तु, बर्दिया
मकै	१४	झापा, ताप्लेजुङ, खोटाङ, सर्लाही, सिन्धुपाल्चोक, धादिङ, पर्वत, गुल्मी, रोल्पा, बाँके, रुकुम (पश्चिम भाग), सुर्खेत, बैतडी, गुल्मी (नयाँ क्षेत्र)		१	दाङ
गाहुँ	३	नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पश्चिम), रूपन्देही, कञ्चनपुर		१	कैलाली

बाली/वस्तु	जोन		सुपरजोन	
	सङ्ख्या	जिल्ला	सङ्ख्या	जिल्ला
बहुबाली	१	उदयपुर		
तरकारी	२८	धनकुटा, तेह्रथुम, मोरङ, सुनसरी, खोटाङ, महोत्तरी, पर्सा, रौतहट, नुवाकोट, धादिङ, चितवन, मकवानपुर, ललितपुर, भक्तपुर, काठमाडौं, धादिङ, तनहुँ, नवलपरासी व सु. पू. लमजुङ, पर्वत, पाल्पा, कपिलवस्तु, अर्घाखाँची, प्युठान, रुकुम (पश्चिम भाग), सुर्खेत, सल्यान, बैतडी	१	कास्की
आलु	१७	पाँचथर, ओखलढुङ्गा, दोलखा, रामेछाप, रसुवा, नुवाकोट, भक्तपुर, काठमाडौं, गोरखा, मनाङ, म्याग्दी, बागलुङ, रोल्पा, रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग), दैलेख, बझाङ, अछाम	२	काभ्रेपलाञ्चोक, डडेल्धुरा
दलहनबाली	६	मुगु, डडेल्धुरा, डोल्पा, जुम्ला, कालिकोट, बझाङ		
तेलहनबाली	२	दाङ, कैलाली		
स्याउ/ओखर	११	मनाङ, मुस्ताङ, कालीकोट, डोल्पा, हुम्ला, दार्चुला, रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग), सोलुखुम्बु, जाजरकोट, मुगु, बाजुरा	१	जुम्ला
सुन्तलाजात	१५	धनकुटा, संखुवासभा, भोजपुर, सोलुखुम्बु, उदयपुर, रामेछाप, गोरखा, म्याग्दी, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.), गुल्मी, जाजरकोट, दैलेख, पाल्पा, डोटी, दार्चुला	२	सिन्धुली, स्याङ्जा
केरा	४	रौतहट, चितवन, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.प.), बर्दिया		
आँप	४	सप्तरी, सिरहा, धनुषा, स्याङ्जा		
किवी	३	इलाम, दोलखा, सोलुखुम्बु		
अलैंची	७	ताप्लेजुङ, पाँचथर, संखुवासभा, तेह्रथुम, भोजपुर, लमजुङ, कास्की		
अदुवा/बेसार	९	सोलुखुम्बु, उदयपुर, सुनसरी, स्याङ्जा, सल्यान, सुर्खेत, डोटी, सिन्धुली र पाल्पा		
कफी	१	अर्घाखाँची	१	गुल्मी
सुपारी	१	झापा		
रबर	१	झापा		
जैतुन	१	बाजुरा		
माछा	६	मोरङ, सुनसरी, महोत्तरी, कपिलवस्तु, सिरहा, बर्दिया		धनुषा, बारा, रूपन्देही
गाई/बैसी	७	सप्तरी, इलाम, बारा, सिन्धुपाल्चोक, काभ्रे, ललितपुर, स्याङ्जा		

बाली/वस्तु	जोन				सुपरजोन	
	सङ्ख्या	जिल्हा		सङ्ख्या	सङ्ख्या	जिल्हा
बडगुर	२	सुनसरी, म्याग्दी				
बाखा/भेडा/च्याङ्प्रा	११	ओखलढुङ्गा, खोटाङ, रामेछाप, रसुवा, मुस्ताङ, बागलुङ, अर्घाखाँची, गुल्मी, दैलेख, हुम्ला, अछाम				
मौरी	४	दाङ, चितवन, जाजरकोट, लमजुङ				
जम्मा	१७७				१६	

२.५ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ब्लक विकास कार्यक्रम

प्रदेश	बाली/वस्तु	कोशी		मधेश		बागमती		गण्डकी		लुम्बिनी		कर्णाली		सुदूरपश्चिम		जम्मा	
		सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट
धान	१	१५००	३	६०००	१	१९००	४	६२५०		२	३८००	२	२०००	१	१५००	१०	१७१५०
मकै	२	३०००	१	२०००	१	१९००										८	१२७००
गहुँ	२	३०००	१	२०००												३	५०००
तेलहनवाली						१	१९००									१	१९००
तरकारी	१	२९००	१	२०००	४	७६००	१	१५५०	१	३८००	२	२५००	१	८१००	७	१७	२८४५०
आलु	२	३०००			१	१९००				४	७६००			४	४४००	११	१६९००
स्याउ/ओखर							१	३१००				१	१५००			२	४६००
सुन्तलाजात	२	३०००			२	३८००				१	१९००	१	२०००	२	२०००	८	१२७००
केरा	१	६७५०					१	१५५०				१	१५००			३	९८००
आँप							१	१५५०				१	२५००			२	४०५०
किवी	२	३०००														२	३०००
अदुवा/बेसार												१	१०००			१	१०००
कफी								१	१५५०							१	१५५०
माछा				१	३५००											१	३५००

प्रदेश	कोशी		मधेश		बागमती		गण्डकी		लुम्बिनी		कर्णाली		सुदूरपश्चिम		जम्मा	
	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट	सङ्ख्या	बजेट
बाली/वस्तु	२	८२५०	१	५५००	१	७०००	२	९०००	१	४५००	२	६०००			९	४०२५०
गाई/भैसी															१	३०००
बङ्गुर															१	२०५००
वाखा/भेडा/च्याङ्गा					१	३५००			२	९०००	१	३०००	५	५०००	९	२०५००
अन्य							१	१५५०			२	३०००			३	४५५०
जम्मा	१५	३४४००	८	२१०००	१३	३२५००	१२	२६१००	१२	३०६००	१३	२५०००	१९	२१०००	९२	१९०६००

२.६ आ.व. २१८०/८१ का निरन्तरता पकेट विवरण

प्रदेश	धान		मकै		गाहूँ		तरकारी		आलु		सुन्तलाजात		स्याङ/ओखर		आँप		केरा		किवी		दलहन		तेलहन	
	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म
कोशी	१३	७८००	२२	१३२००	०	०	३४	१७०००	१६	९६००	२०	१२०००			०	०	०	०	७	४२००			८	४८००
मधेश	६३	३१५००	७	४२००	४	२४००	३८	१९०००	०	०	०	०	०	०	१६	९६००	७	४२००	०	०	३	१८००	०	०
बागमती	१३	७८००	९	५४००	०	०	४४	२४०००	३१	१८६००	७	४२००	०	०	०	०	२	१२००	२	२४००	०	०	०	०
गण्डकी	८	४८००	४	२४००	०	०	२०	१२०००	१८	१०८००	२२	१३२००	२	१२००	०	०	१	६००	०	०	१	६००	०	
लुम्बिनी	२६	१५६००	२०	१००००	१३	७८००	३२	१६४००	११	६६००	९	५४००	३	१८००	०	०	२	१२००	०	०	०	०	३	१८००
कर्णाली	२	१२००	१	६००	०	०	१७	१०२००	१२	७२००	७	४२००	३०	१८०००	०	०	०	०	०	०	७	४२००	०	०
सुदूरपश्चिम	७	४२००	७	४२००	८	४८००	१९	११४००	२२	१३२००	१४	८४००	८	४८००	०	०	३	१८००	०	०	७	४२००	३	१८००
जम्मा	१३२	७२९००	७०	४००००	२५	१५०००	२०४	११००००	११०	६६०००	७९	४७४००	४३	२५८००	१६	९६००	१५	१००००	१	६६००	१८	१०८००	१४	८४००

प्रदेश	कफी		अलैंची		अदुवा/बिसर		मौरी		गाई/भैसी		बाखा		बङ्गुर		माछा		च्याउ		जम्मा	
	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म	हि.कि.म	रु.कि.म
कोशी	०	०	८	४८००	५	३०००	०	०	२	२४००	२२	१५३००	५	२५००	५	३५००	७	४२००	१७४	१०४३००
मधेश	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	०	१४	१५६००	२	१४००	०	०	३०	१८०००	१	६००	१८५	१०८३००
बागमती	३	१८००	०	०	३	१८००	६	३६००	७	८४००	२४	१२०००	०	०	०	०	१०	५५००	१६१	९६७००

प्रदेश	ककी		अलँची		अदुवा/बेसार		मौरी		गाई/भैंसी		बाखा		बडगुर		माछा		च्याउ		जम्मा	
	सकल	तल्ल	सकल	तल्ल	सकल	तल्ल	सकल	तल्ल	सकल	तल्ल	सकल	तल्ल	सकल	तल्ल	सकल	तल्ल	सकल	तल्ल	सकल	तल्ल
गण्डकी	०	०	७	३५००	२	१२००	४	२४००	८	९०००	१७	१०२००	२	१०००	०	०	४	२४००	१२०	७५३००
लुम्बिनी	०	०	०	०	४	२४००	०	०	२	२४००	२२	१३२००	०	०	४	२८००	७	४२००	१५८	११६००
कर्णाली	०	०	०	०	१	६००	२	१२००	२	२४००	४०	२५६००	०	०	०	०	२	१२००	१२३	७६६००
सुदूरपश्चिम	०	०	०	०	६	३०००	३	१५००	३	३६००	२०	१२०००	०	०	०	०	२	११००	१३२	८००००
जम्मा	३	१८००	१५	८३००	२१	१२०००	१५	८७००	३८	१३८००	११७	८१७००	७	३५००	३९	२४३००	३३	१९२००	१०५३	६३३२८००

२.७ आ.व. २०८०/०८१ सम्ममा परियोजना अन्तर्गत सञ्चालित सुपरजोन, जोन, ब्लक र पकेटहरूको प्रगति

सम्भाग	परियोजना अवधिको लक्ष्य	आर्थिक वर्ष												२०८०/८१		हालसम्म	
		२०७३/७४		२०७४/७५		२०७५/७६		२०७६/७७		२०७७/७८		२०७८/७९		२०७९/८०		२०८०/८१	
		प्रक्षेपित लक्ष्य	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित लक्ष्य	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित लक्ष्य	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित लक्ष्य	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित लक्ष्य	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित लक्ष्य	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित लक्ष्य	प्रगति	प्रक्षेपित लक्ष्य	प्रगति
पकेट	१५०००	२१००	१९३१	८४५	प्रगति	१४३३	१५९६	१४३३	२३२१	१४३३ (९६४)	१४३३ (९६४)	१४३३ (९६४)	१४३३ (९६४)	१४३३ (९६४)	१४३३ (९६४)	१४३३ (९६४)	१४३३ (९६४)
ब्लक	१५००	१५०	१४३	१९६	प्रगति	१५०	२७०	१५०	६२१	१५०	३६०	१५०	३६०	१५०	३६०	१५०	३६०
जोन	३००	३०	३०	११	३०	३०	३०	३०	०	३०	३०	३०	३०	३०	३०	३०	३०
सुपरजोन	२१	७	७	१	१	१	२	१	०	१	०	२	०	२	०	२	०

नोट: पकेट र ब्लकको प्रक्षेपित लक्ष्यमा, कोष्टमा राखिएको परिमाण त्यस आ.व. मा पठाइएको यथार्थ लक्ष्य हो ।

२.८ परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूबाट सञ्चालित मुख्य मुख्य कार्यक्रमहरू

२.८.१ कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना

कृषिमा यान्त्रिकीकरण प्रवर्द्धनका लागि उत्पादनदेखि बजारीकरणसम्म आवश्यक पर्ने सबै प्रकारका मेसिनरी औजार उपकरणको सेटसहितको सेवा उपलब्ध गराउनका लागि परियोजनाको सुरु वर्ष आ.व. २०७३/७४ देखि ५० प्रतिशत अनुदानमा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना कार्यक्रम भइरहेको छ । आ.व. २०७३/७४ मा ब्लक सञ्चालक समितिहरूमा ५९ जिल्लाहरूमा १०७ वटा ब्लकहरूमा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना भएका थिए । त्यसै गरी सोही आ.व. २०७३/७४ मा जोन सञ्चालक समितिहरूमा २८ वटा र सुपरजोन सञ्चालक समितिहरूमा ६ वटा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना भएका थिए । आ.व. २०७४/७५ मा जोन सञ्चालक समितिहरूमा २८ वटा र सुपरजोन सञ्चालक समितिहरूमा १५ वटा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना भएका थिए । आ.व. २०७५/७६ मा सुपरजोन सञ्चालक समितिहरूमा १५ वटा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना भएका थिए । आ.व. २०७६/७७ मा ७२ वटा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना भएका थिए । आ.व. २०७७/७८ मा यो कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनमा थिएन । आ.व. २०७८/७९ मा जम्मा १४ वटा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना भएका थिए । आ.व. २०७९/८० मा जम्मा १६ वटा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना भएका छन् । यस आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा जम्मा ७ वटा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना भएका छन् । यसरी आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा ६०६ वटा कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर स्थापना भएका छन् ।

तालिका १: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा स्थापना भएका कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	आ.व. २०८०/८१				कैफियत
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	बजेट (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	
१	झापा	१	०	०	०	
२	बारा	१	१	२०	१९.९९	टेक्टर १ थान, टेलर १ थान, रोटाभेटर १, कस्टम हायरिड घर निर्माण, चापकटर एटैचमेन्ट १ थान, रिपर १ थान, फार १ थान
३	धनुषा	१	१	३०	१९	ट्र्याक्टर-१ थान, रोटा भेटर-१ थान, कल्टिभेटर-१ थान, रेडजर-१ थान, लेभलर-१ थान, टेलर-थान, मिनिटिलर-१ थान वितरण
४	सर्लाही	४	४	१६	१५.७३	गत वर्ष स्थापना भएको कस्टम हायरिडका लागि ४ वटा मेसिनरी सेड निर्माण
५	नुवाकोट	२	१	२२	१३.४९५	१ थान Tractor २WD, १ थान Multicrop Thresher, १ थान Rotavator, १ थान Cultivator, One Shed house For Custom hiring Centre
६	रूपन्देही	१	१	१५	१५	
७	बर्दिया	३	३	४५	३१.६	ट्याक्टर, रोटाभेटर, कल्टिभेटर, मिनिटिलर, पावरटिलर, लेवलर
८	कैलाली	२	०	५०	०	
९	सर्लाही	४	४	१६	१५.७३	गत वर्ष स्थापना भएको कस्टम हायरिडका लागि ४ वटा मेसिनरी सेड निर्माण
जम्मा		१७	११	१६४	१३०.३२	

२.८.२ चक्लाबन्दी खेती विस्तार

खेती योग्य जमिनमा उत्पादन र उत्पादकत्व बढाउन स-साना कित्तामा छरिएर रहेका जग्गाहरूलाई चक्लाबन्दी गरी वा एकल बालीको माध्यमबाट चक्लाबन्दीमा खेती गर्ने समूह, सहकारी वा निजी उद्यमीहरूलाई परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइमा सञ्चालित जोन/सुपरजोनमार्फत उत्पादन सामग्री, यान्त्रिकीकरण, सिञ्चित क्षेत्र विस्तारमा अनुदान उपलब्ध गराइँदै आएको छ। चक्लाबन्दीमा खेती गर्दा आधुनिक कृषि उपकरणलाई सहज ढङ्गले प्रयोग गर्न सकिने हुनाले उत्पादन खर्चसमेत न्यूनीकरण हुन्छ। आ.व. २०७९/८० सम्म करिब ६९५९ हेक्टर चक्लाबन्दी खेती गरिएकोमा आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा थप १०५ वटा चक्लाबन्दी खेतीबाट ७४४.२० हेक्टर थप भएको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा खाद्यान्न (चैते धान), खाद्यान्न बीउ, आलु बाली, तरकारी, फलफूल, तोरी, अदुवा बेसार, माछा पोखरी, अलैंची, कफी र बहु बालीमा चक्लाबन्दी खेतीबाट क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ।

तालिका २: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा चक्लाबन्दी खेतीको विवरण

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	चक्लाबन्दी					
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	क्षेत्रफल	बाली
१	ताप्लेजुङ	३	३	२६.५०	२१.४९	२१	
२	संखुवासभा	४	६	२०	१७.५४	२०	
३	ओखलढुङ्गा	२	२	३०	२५.२५	१४	ओखर र कफीमा चक्लाबन्दी
४	खोटाङ	४	४	४०	३८.५७	२५	
५	तेह्रथुम	३	३	३०	२९.००	२१	
६	झापा	५	५	५०	४९.८२	४८	चैते धानको ३ वटा चक्लाबन्दीबाट ४८ हेक्टर र हिउँदे मकैको २ वटा चक्लाबन्दीबाट ३० हेक्टरमा खेती भएको।
७	मोरङ	३	१	३०	९.४५	१०	
८	धनुषा	२	२	२०	१३.२८	२०	तरकारी २० हे. पोल र तारसहितको घेरावेरा, १०००० केराको बिरूवा वितरण
९	सर्लाही	६	८	६०	५०.००	८०	तरकारी बालीमा ३, मकै बालीमा ३, ओल बालीमा १ र केरा बालीमा १
१०	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	१	१	५	४	३	आलु खेतीको लागि ६० रोपनी मा गहा सुधार
११	धादिङ	२	२	२०	२०	१५	
१२	भक्तपुर	३	३	४८	४३	२४	२४ एकाइ (हेक्टर)
१३	रामेछाप	१	१	३	३	१	करिब ०.५ हे. मा आधुनिक व्यवस्थित थोपा सिँचाई प्रणाली जडान, चार लाखभन्दा बढी मूल्यको किवी उत्पादन सुनिश्चित हुने।
१४	चितवन	२	२	१३	१३	२०	चैते धान बालीमा चक्लाबन्दी
१५	गोरखा	६	६	६०	४५	३५	किवी-१ वटा -०.५ हे/ सुन्तलाजात-३ वटा-२० हे./ लिची-२ वटा -१४ हे. मा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन भएको।
१६	लमजुङ	३	३	३०	१८	२१	कफीमा करिब ६० रो., प्याजमा करिब ११० रो. र अलैंचीमा करिब २४० रो.
१७	कास्की	२	१	२०	१०	३	६२.२५ रोपनी जमिनको चक्लाबन्दी
१८	नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.)	१	१	१०	९	१०	सिँचाइसहितको १७ विगाहा क्षेत्रमा ४७०० कागतीको बिरूवा रोपण भएको

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	चक्लाबन्दी					
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	क्षेत्रफल	बाली
१९	बागलुङ	५	५	५०	४६	३८	२८० रोपनीमा स्याउ, १४० रोपनीमा सुन्तला र २८० रोपनीमा ओखरको
२०	रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	४	४	२०	१३	२८	२८ हेक्टर आलु क्षेत्र विस्तार, सिँचाई संरचना निर्माण, तालिम, प्रदर्शन
२१	प्यूठान	१	१	९	९	१०	१०.४ हे. क्षेत्रफलमा चैते धान खेती गरिएको
२२	गुल्मी	५	२	६०	१८.०१	१५	सुन्तलाजात फलफूल बालीमा ८ हे. र ओखर ७ हे.
२३	पाल्पा	३	१	३०	९	११	१०.८ हेक्टर क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ
२४	रूपन्देही	२	१	२०	५	१०	
२५	दाङ	२	२	२०	१७	२३	सिँचाई व्यवस्थापन र यान्त्रिकीकरण गरी मकै बीउको उत्पादन (अरुण-२ १३ हे. र रामपुर कम्पोजिट १० हे.)
२६	बर्दिया	७	४	४०	२७	४०	बीउ, मलखाद, सिँचाई मोटर पाइप, कृषि यन्त्र
२७	मुगु	१	१	१२	१२	७	१० हे. स्याउ र ७ हे. बेमौसमी सिमी
२८	जुम्ला	२	२	२०	१९	१४	१३.५ हेक्टरमा उन्नत स्याउ
२८	सल्यान	२	१	२०	९	७	१० हे. मा तरकारी खेती भएको।
२९	सुर्खेत	३	२	२४	१७	१४	९.५ हे. आलु र ८.७ हे. मा बेसार
३०	बझाङ	२	२	१६	१६	१४	आलु र सिमी
३१	डडेल्धुरा	१०	१०	४४	४३	८०	आलु
३२	अछाम	३	३	१५	१२	२१	२ वटा आलु र १ वटा स्याउ
३३	कैलाली	१०	८	४०	३२	७५	६० हे. तोरी, १० हे. गहुँ चक्लाबन्दी ५ हे. चैते धानको
३४	कञ्चनपुर	३	२	३६	२२	२०	धान
जम्मा		११८	१०५	१११	७४६.६७	७४४.२०	

२.८.३ क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रम

परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूबाट सञ्चालित सम्भागहरू जोन/सुपरजोनमा तोकिएका विशिष्टीकृत बाली/वस्तुहरूको आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत थप ३१२२ हेक्टर खाद्यान्न बाली (मकै १२२२ हे., गहुँ ६६६ हे., चैते धान ८६० हे., वर्षे धान ३७४ हे.) क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ। उक्त क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रममा १ करोड ५४ लाख ९६ हजार खर्च भएको छ। त्यसै गरी १०२७ हेक्टरमा फलफूल बाली (स्याउ/ओखर २८९ हेक्टर, सुन्तलाजात फलफूल ३९७ हेक्टर, केरा १८० हेक्टर, आँप १५० हेक्टर, किवी ११ हेक्टर) क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ। उक्त क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रममा ५ करोड ५० लाख ६० हजार खर्च भएको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ३८४ हेक्टरमा तरकारीको

क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ। उक्त क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रममा १ करोड ३२ लाख खर्च भएको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा आलुको २५० हेक्टरमा क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ। उक्त क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रममा १ करोड ९६ लाख १० हजार खर्च भएको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा मसलाबालीको ७४ हेक्टर (अलैंची ६४ हेक्टर, अदुवा/बेसार १० हेक्टर) क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ। उक्त क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रममा ३१ लाख २३ हजार खर्च भएको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा दालबालीको (सिमी) १७५ हेक्टरमा क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ। उक्त क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रममा ७७ लाख खर्च भएको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा कफीको २८ हेक्टरमा क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ। उक्त क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रममा ३० लाख २० हजार खर्च भएको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा माछाको क्षेत्रफल ४३ हेक्टरमा क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ। उक्त क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रममा १ करोड ४५ लाख २० हजार खर्च भएको छ। यस क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रमको मुख्य उद्देश्य विभिन्न बालीको क्षेत्र विस्तार गरी उत्पादन र उत्पादकत्व वृद्धिमा सहयोग गर्नु हो।

तालिका ३: खाद्यान्न बाली क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रम

प.का.ए.	धान				चैते धान			
	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)
झापा					१५०	२००	६	५
मोरङ	२५०	२७४	१६	१३				
सर्लाही	२०	२०	७	६				
वारा					२००	२००	४	३
नुवाकोट					५०	५०	५	४.२
चितवन					८०	१६	३०	५
प्यूठान					२०	५९	६	५.९८
कपिलवस्तु					२	१.६३	६	४.७५
बर्दिया	१८०	८०	४५.२३	१०.८९	३५	३५	१२	११.५२
सल्यान					१००	१००	४	४
कैलाली					१००	१२७	१५	१४.६२
कञ्चनपुर					५०	५१	५	५
जम्मा	४३०	३७४	६१.२३	२३.७४	८०७	८५९.६	७८	५०.८७

प.का.ए.	मकै				गहुँ			
	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)
ताप्लेजुङ	६५	६५	५	३.५				
झापा	५०	६७	६	५.३				
सर्लाही	३०	३०	८	५				
सिन्धुपाल्चोक	३०	२५६	१२.४५	१२.४५				

प.का.ए.	मकै				गहुँ			
	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रू. लाख)	खर्च (रू. लाख)	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रू. लाख)	खर्च (रू. लाख)
धादिङ	१००	७३	१०	१.१९				
रूपन्देही					५००	५४०	२४	२२.६८
गुल्मी	५०	१७७	५	३.१६				
कपिलवस्तु	१९	१९	४	३.२				
दाङ	४००	३३४	२०	१६.६३				
सल्यान	५०	५०	४	२.७४				
कञ्चनपुर	१५०	१५१	१०	१०	१००	१२६	८	८
जम्मा	११४	१२२२	६६.४५	४९.६७	६००	६६६	३२	३०.६८

तालिका ४: फलफूल वाली क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रम

प.का.प.	सुन्तलाजात				केरा				औप			
	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)
संखुवासभा	१०	१६	१५	१४								
सिरहा									७५	७५	१५	१५
धनुषा									२०	१०	२०	१.७
सर्लाही					३०	१७	३०	१७				
सिन्धुली	२	३७	२५	६.१३								
चितवन					५०	२८.२	२०	८				
गोरखा	१०	८८	१३.५	१३.३३								
नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.)	५०	५०	१२	१०.७३								
स्याङ्जा	८४	१५०	८४	८४					६५	६५	३३	३२.५
गुल्मी	१०	११.५	१५	११.१५								
अर्घाखाँची	२०	१२	३	२.२८								
पाल्पा	३५	२४.५	३५	१९.२५								
रूपन्देही					१००	९९.८	४४	४१				
बर्दिया					२५	३५	२०.५	१७.८				
जाजरकोट	५०	४५	२५	२२								
दार्चुला	३	८	३६	२५.९७								
जम्मा	३०४	३१७	२३८.५	१८६.३	२०५	१८०	११४.५	८३.८	१६०	१५०	६८	४९.२

प.का.ए.	किवी				स्याउ/ओखर				कैफियत
	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रू. लाख)	खर्च (रू. लाख)	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रू. लाख)	खर्च (रू. लाख)	
ओखलढुङ्गा	१०	२	२	०.२१					
इलाम	९	९	८.२८	७.८४					
रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)					४०	१०	१०	२.५	ओखर
डोल्पा					५३	५३	४९.८	४२.७	स्याउ ५० हे., ओखर ३ हे.
मुगु					७०	६५	७०	७०	स्याउ ६० हे., ओखर ५ हे.
हुम्ला					१०	१०	१०	९.३३	ओखर
जुम्ला					७०	५२	७६	६४	२२ हे., ओखर/ ३० हे. स्याउ
जाजरकोट					३५	३२	३०	२७.८	ओखर
दार्चुला					२०	२०	१६	१५.४२	ओखर
अछाम					५	५	१०	६.१२	ओखर
जम्मा	१९	११	१०.२८	८.०५	३१५	२८९	२९६.८	२६४.३	

तालिका ५: तरकारी, आलु, मसलाबाली, दलहन र कफी बाली क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रम

प.का.ए.	तरकारी (हे.)				आलु (हे.)				मसलाबाली (हे.)			
	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)
ताप्लेजुङ					३५	३५	३०	२९.९५	३५ अलैची	३५	९.१	९.१
तेह्रथुम					१०	१०	१०	९.९	१०	१०	१०	९.७
मोरङ	२०	२०	१५	१३.३१								
सिन्धुपाल्चोक					७०	३४.८	२१	२०.९८				
नुवाकोट	२०	२३	१२	११.९९								
धादिङ	५०	३४	१०	६.८५								
रामेछाप					६	२४	१४.५	१२.५५				
गोरखा	२५	२५	५	४.१९								
लमजुङ	१४	१४	१५	१.१								
कास्की	१००	१०८	८	७.९८					१० अलैची	९	६.२५	५.०३
नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.)	६०	४८	२४	१८.८५								
संखुवासभा									१५ अलैची	२०	८	७.४
रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)					६५	५६	६५	३८				
प्यूठान	२०	२०	१२	११.८१								
कपिलवस्तु	४०	३८.२	१६	१५.२८								
सल्यान	५०	५०	६	५.३६								
सुर्खेत	२५	४	९	२.९३	२५	२४.६	२५	२४				
बझाङ					४५	५०	४५	४३				
अछाम					३०	१६	२४	१६.९७				
जम्मा	४२४	३८४.२	१३२	११.६६	२८६	२५०.४	२३४.५	१९६.१	१०	१०	१०	१.७

प.का.ए.	दलहन (हे.)			
	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)
डोल्पा	३०	३०	३०	२४
मुगु	७०	७०	२८	२८
जुम्ला	५०	५०	२०	१८.८७
बझाङ	२०	२५	७	७
जम्मा	१७०	१७५	८५	७७.८७

प.का.ए.	कफी (हे.)			
	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)
स्याङ्जा	१०	१०	१०	१०
प्युठान	४	३.४	४.६५	३.७२
गुल्मी	२०	९.१	२०	१०.२
अर्घाखाँची	१०	५.५	१२	६.३१
जम्मा	४४	२८	४६.६५	३०.२

२.८.४ साना सिँचाइ तथा सौर्य सिँचाइ प्रणाली निर्माण तथा मर्मत सुधार

जोन/सुपरजोनहरूका कार्यक्रममा सहभागी कृषक समूह, सहकारी, जल उपभोक्ता समूह तथा निजी कृषि व्यवसायीहरू र परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूबीचको सम्झौताका आधारमा साना सिँचाइ सम्बन्धी पूर्वाधार निर्माण तथा मर्मत सम्भार सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न भएको छ। जस अन्तर्गत परियोजनाको ८५% अनुदान सहयोगमा साना सिँचाइ कुलो निर्माण र मर्मत, पानी सङ्कलनका लागि सिमेन्टेड तथा प्लाष्टिक पोखरी निर्माण, पक्की पोखरी निर्माण, थोपा सिँचाइ प्रणाली स्थापना, स्यालो ट्यूब वेल, बाँध, पानी तात्रे मोटर/पम्प, पाइप लिफ्ट सिँचाइ लगायतका साना सिँचाइ सम्बन्धी पूर्वाधार तथा मेसिनरीहरूमा अनुदान सहयोग उपलब्ध गराइएको छ। आ.व. २०७९/८० सम्म जोन/सुपरजोनबाट १२४७० वटा साना सिँचाइ सम्पन्न भएका छन्। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा थप २३३२ वटा साना सिँचाइ निर्माण भई थप ४८९७ हेक्टरमा सिँचाइ पुगेको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्म जोन/सुपरजोनबाट १४८०२ साना सिँचाइ (सौर्य सिँचाइ ८३ सहित) निर्माण भई ३०६९४ हेक्टरमा थप सिँचाइ पुगेको छ।

तालिका ६: साना तथा सौर्य सिँचाइको विवरण आ.व. २०८०/८१

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	साना सिँचाइ मर्मत सम्भार तथा निर्माण			
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	बजेट (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)
१	ताप्लेजुङ	४१	४१	६१	५८
२	संखुवासभा	४६	५२	८४	८३.२८
३	ओखलढुङ्गा	१६	१४	२४	१९.२२
४	खोटाङ	३५	३३	४८	४४.४५
५	तेह्रथुम	३३	३३	६४.७	६४
६	इलाम	१२	२३	२४	२३.२७

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	साना सिँचाई मर्मत सम्भार तथा निर्माण			
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	बजेट (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)
७	झापा	१०६	१०६	४३	४२
८	मोरङ	३१	३१	८९.७	६०.८४
९	सिराहा	५६	२७	६२	६२
१०	धनुषा	१०८	१०८	७०	६८
११	सर्लाही	४६	४६	४४.४	४४.१
१२	वारा	८०	९३	६५	३०.४
१३	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	२२	२७	६६	६५.५५
१४	नुवाकोट	२८	२७	५७.९	५०.९२
१५	धादिङ	३५	१०५	५२.५	५२.५
१६	भक्तपुर	३१	१४०	४४.२५	३७.०१
१७	रामेछाप	९८	९७	१०१.२	९६.२६
१८	सिन्धुली	४२	५०	६३	५५.२२
१९	चितवन	८९	८९	९७.७५	८५
२०	गोरखा	५९	६७	९१.८	८०.८७
२१	लमजुङ	३५	६३	८५	८४.५
२२	मुस्ताङ	२९	२५	४६	३०
२३	कास्की	२८	४१	४२	४०.९२
२४	नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.)	१८	३०	७५.६	६३.९८९
२५	स्याङ्जा	२५	४६	५६.२५	५६.१२
२६	बागलुङ	२३	२३	५७.५	५६.२१
२७	रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	४२	४२	५४	५०.२२
२८	प्यूठान	२५	५०	६७.३	६५.६६
२९	गुल्मी	३२	३९	६८.२५	६३.५१
३०	अर्घाखाँची	५०	५२	७०	६६.४४
३१	पाल्पा	३०	३०	५६	४१.००९
३२	रूपन्देही	२	२	२५	१३.२१
३३	कपिलवस्तु	२६	२२	३०.३	१३.९५
३४	दाङ	२५	२३	४४	३७.८८

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	साना सिँचाइ मर्मत सम्भार तथा निर्माण			
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	बजेट (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)
३५	बर्दिया	४६	४६	८७.३८	५७.०९
३६	डोल्पा	२८	२८	५६	५२.१३
३७	मुगु	१५	१५	३०	३०
३८	हुम्ला	३२	३२	४८	४७.९
३९	जुम्ला	२६	२४	४०.३	३४.८५
४०	जाजरकोट	३१	५८	५४.५	५४.२३
४१	सल्यान	३१	३०	७६	६८.०६
४२	सुर्खेत	३८	४६	७६	६८.०६
४३	बझाङ	२०	३०	६०	६०
४४	दार्चुला	४०	४०	६२	५९.०२
४५	डडेल्धुरा	६०	७०	१०६	१०२.९
४६	अछाम	४५	४५	८८.१३	८६.६७
४७	कैलाली	१५०	१६७	९५.६३	७४.२१६०३
४८	कञ्चनपुर	७७	११२	७७	६४.५७
	जम्मा	११७१	२३३२	२८७०.३४	२५५३.७५

२.८.५ कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण कार्यक्रम

कृषिमा यान्त्रिकीकरणमार्फत आधुनिकीकरण र लागत न्यूनीकरण गर्नका लागि विभिन्न परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइमार्फत कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण सहयोग कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत अनुदानमा किसानहरूलाई कृषि औजार उपकरणहरू वितरण गर्ने गरिएको छ। परियोजनाको मुख्य उपलब्धिको रूपमा कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण लिन सकिन्छ। यसको माध्यमबाट उत्पादन लागत न्यूनीकरण तथा पूर्ण यन्त्रबाट खेतीको सुरुवात भएको छ। परियोजना लागू भएदेखि हालसम्म यस शीर्षकमा लगानी भइराखेको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा जोन/सुपरजोनबाट १९,१८२ वटा साना र ठुला कृषि यन्त्र/मेसिनरी/उपकरण कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण सहयोग कार्यक्रममार्फत वितरण भएका छन्। सो कार्यक्रमबाट रोटाभेटर ३८, कल्टीभेटर १०, जिरोभेटर १५, रिपर ३०, पावर टिलर ५५, मिनिटिलर २००९, मिल २२४, थ्रेसर ५४, चेन स ४०, ब्रस कटर ३५, ज्याब पलान्टर १००, कर्न सेलर ५५, विधुत् मोटर २००, पम्पिङ सेट डिजिटल तराजु ३५८, च्याफ कटर २३२, दाना बनाउने मेसिन ३, स्प्रेयरर्स २१९८, डिप फ्रिज ५, भर्याङ ८९ सिकेचर, करौती कोदालो जस्ता साना टुल्स कृषि यन्त्र/मेसिनरी र उपकरण वितरण गरिएका छन्। विस्तृत विवरण तल तालिकामा दिइएको छ।

तालिका ७: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण सहयोग कार्यक्रमको विवरण

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण				कैफियत
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	
१	ताप्लेजुङ	१	१	४३	२०.३७	मिनिटिलर ६१, चैन स २१, कर्न सेलर १२
२	संखुवासभा	१	१	१२	११.९५	मिनिटिलर-२४, डिक्स मिल-८, ब्रस कटर-३, स्प्रेयर-१०, डिजिटल काँटा-३, भर्याङ-५
३	ओखलढुङ्गा	२	२	२०	१९.२	४० मिनिटिलर, कम्बाईन मिल २४, चापकटर-६, डिजिटल तराजु-२ हेजकटर-१, ब्रस कटर-१
४	खोटाङ	१	१	२०	१९.९५	
५	तेह्रथुम	१	१	२५	२५	
६	इलाम	१	१	२४	२२.६१	मिनि टिलर, च्याप कटर
७	झापा	१	१	४०	३९.९७	कम्बाईन हार्भेष्टर रबर ट्रयाकवाला २ थान, धान थ्रेसर २ थान, रोटाभेटर १ थान, पावर टिलर २ थान, पावर टिलरमा जोड्ने रिपर २ थान, मकै छोडाउने ईलेक्ट्रिक मेसिन ५ वटा ५०% अनुदानमा खरिद भएको।
८	मोरङ	७	७	७०	६४.२४	
९	सिरहा	१८४	१८४	४५	४४.९९	च्याफकटर-९०, ठूलो च्याफकटर-२, गहुँको थ्रेसर-६, धानको थ्रेसर-१, डिस्क ह्यारो-२, पावर रिपर-२, रोटाभेटर-६, हिल व्यरो-१, डिजिटल तराजु-२०, स्प्रेयर-३७, मोटर २ यच.पी.-९, महाजाल-१, लिक्चुड नाईट्रोजन ट्याङ्क-१, सबमरसीवल मोटर-३, डिप फ्रिज-१
१०	सर्लाही	४	४	७०	६९	मकै थ्रेसर-१, मिनी टिलर-७, रोटाभेटर-२, स्प्रेयर-३५०, ब्यालेंस-१८, डेलेभरी पाइप-२४०० के.जी., पुस रो मेज सिडर मेसिन-१५, इ.मोटर तथा स्यालोटेयुवेल लगायतको कृषि यन्त्र औजार वितरण भई प्रयोग हुँदा लागत न्यूनीकरण भएको

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण				कैफियत
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	
११	वारा	१	१	७०	६५.९	मोटर १ एच.पि. र २ एच.पि., स्पेयर टंकी, डिजिटल तराजु, समरसेबुल मोटर, जेनरेटर, areator, डि.फिज, चाप कटर, दाना बनाउने मेसिन, आईस फोड्ने मेसिन, E-loader इत्यादि
१२	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	१००	३७२	६५	६४.८	मिनि टिलर १८२, डिस्क मिल ६१, च्याफकटर १०५, कर्न सेलर २०, पवारटिलर ४ वटा
१३	नुवाकोट	३	३	९०	८६.२४६	३०७ थान पेट्रोल मिनिटिलर, ६ थान डिजेल मिनिटिलर, १० थान पावरटिलर, १५ थान पेडेल थ्रेसर, ६१ थान कम्बाइन मिल, ८६ थान इलेक्ट्रिक स्प्रेयर, ३४ थान च्याफ कटर, ४ थान पेलेट मेसिन, ५० थान कर्न सेलर, २१ थान डिक्स मिल, ५२ थान डिजिटल तराजु
१४	धादिङ	३	३	६३	६१.३२	
१५	भक्तपुर	१	१	५०	४७.२१	मिनि टिलर १७८, पावर टिलर २ (चक्लावन्दी कार्यक्रम वाट मिनिटिलर २२ र उधमशीलतावाट ७ वटा थप) गरी जम्मा मिनिटिलर २०७ र पावर टिलर २
१६	रामेछाप	१२	१२	७१	७०.१२	मिनि टिलर १८५, डिजिटल तराजु ६१, स्प्रेयर १४८, सिकेचर १३७।
१७	सिन्धुली	२०	२०	१३	८.१३	मिनि टिलर ४ वटा, सिकेचर, आरो, डिजिटल तराजु, चेन स, भर्याङ क्रेट, साधारण स्प्रे, पावर स्प्रे लगायतका सामग्रीसहित जम्मा ७६३ थान मेसिनरी औजार वितरण गरिएको
१८	चितवन	४	४	९६	७५	धान, केरा, तरकारी, मौरी जोनमा यान्त्रिकीकरण सहयोग
१९	गोरखा	५	५	३०	२६.९७	मिनिटिलर-४४ कम्बाइन मिल-२८ डिजिटल काँटा-५० क्रेट-१००० स्प्रेयर-१०० सिकेचर-५० आरी-२०

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण				कैफियत
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	
२०	लमजुड	२	२	३४	२८.८६	मिनि टिलर ६३ वटा, वि.आइ.वि. १ वटा, जुस बनाउने मेसिन १ वटा, तराजु १२ वटा, भर्याड २ वटा, सोलार ड्रायर १ वटा, स्याउ चिप्स बनाउने मेसिन १ वटा, रिफ्राक्टो मिटर १ वटा, स्प्रेयर १३ वटा, वेन्सो मेसिन १ वटा, ब्रस कटर ५ वटा, साइजिड मेसिन २ वटा, कम्बाइन मिल ४ वटा, ब्लोर फ्यान २ वटा
२१	मुस्ताङ	१	१	१५	१५.८३	
२२	कास्की	१	१	४०	३९.३९	मिनि टिलर १२७, पावर टिलर १, स्प्रेयर २८, कल्टिभेटर १, ब्रस कटर ९, खाडल खन्ने मेसिन १, सिडर ४, चेन स ८
२३	नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.)	२	२	२५	१८.६०९	मिनिटिलर २० वटा, ठेलागाडा २१ वटा, भर्याड ८ वटा, आरी ५४ वटा, सिकेचर ४९ वटा, ड्याड बनाउने मेसिन २ वटा, पानी तान्ने मोटर १४ वटा
२४	स्याङ्जा	२००	४५०	११	११	आरी २०० सिकेचर २०० स्प्रेयर २५ डिजिटल तराजु २५
२५	बागलुङ	३	३	३०	२९.७४	मिनि टिलर ११७ र कम्बाईण्ड थ्रेसर ३ मा अनुदानमा उपलब्ध
२६	रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	१	१	२५	१८.३७	मिनि टिलर ३२ र मिनि मिल ५
२७	प्यूठान	१	१	४५	४४.८९	मिनि टिलर ५९ वटा, कम्बाइन मिल १५, मिनिथ्रेसर ८, मल्टीथ्रेसर १, कल्टीभेटर १, रोटोभेटर २, ब्रसकटर २, रिपर १, चाफकटर १ लगायत ९४ वटा साना मेसिनरी औजारहरू वितरण
२८	अर्घाखाँची	१	१	२२.५	२१	मिनि टिलर, डिजिटल व्यालेन्स, चाफ कटर, सिकेचर स्प्रेयर ब्रसकटर खाडल खन्ने मेसिन भर्याड कफी रोष्टर ग्राइन्डर र हलर आदि
२९	पाल्पा	१	१	१८	१३.६९	मिनि टिलर १५, कम्बाईन मिल-११ अदुवा चाना बनाउने मेसिन -१ रुखकाटने मेसिन-१२ डिजिटल काटा-५९ इलेक्टीक स्प्रे-३६ पावर स्प्रे-३ फ्रुट स्प्रे-२ ब्रस कटर-७

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण				कैफियत
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	
३०	रूपन्देही	२	२	४६	४०.८७	थ्रेसर -६, रिपर- १, सुपरसिडर-१ , २ पेडल एरियटर-१, ४ पैडल एरिएटर-१४, पेलेट दाना मेसिन-३, अटोमेटिक फिडर-९, सबमर्सिबल पम्प-५८, मिनिटिलर-२५
३१	कपिलवस्तु	१	१	९०	७८.२६	सिड क्लिनर-१, मिनिटिलर -५३, पावरटिलर-९, रिपर-१, कम्बाइन मिल-४, कल्टिभेटर-१, रोटाभेटर/जिरोभेटर-२८, पावर स्प्रेयर-१, धान थ्रेसर-७, विडर-१, कर्न शेलर-१, एरिएटर-१, सुपर सिडर-१
३२	दाङ	१	१	३०	२७.१७	मकै छर्ने चाइनिज सिडड्रिल ५, मकै गोड्ने मेसिन ४, ज्याप प्लान्टर ७१, दाना पिस्ने मिल ५, पावर टिलर १०, पावर टिलरमा जोड्ने सिडड्रिल १०, कल्टी १, पुसरो सिडर ६
३३	बर्दिया	४	४	९५.५६	६९.२६	ट्याक्टर, रोटाभेटर, कल्टीभेटर, मिनिटिलर, पावरटिलर, लेवलर
३४	डोल्पा	१	१	१०	५.६	६ सोलार ड्रायर, २ पावर स्प्रे, ३ आरी, ३ सिकेचर, ३ फुट स्प्रे, ३ जुसर मेसिन, १६ चाना बनाउने मेसिन, ७ वटा फोल्डिङ्ग भ्याड, १ सिलर मेसिन, १ HP मिनि टिलर, ३० प्लास्टिक क्यारेट
३५	मुगु	१	१	१२	१२	मिनि टिलर ५ कम्माइन मिल ३ कुटानी पिसानी ३ हाते पङ्खा १२ मेटल बिन ४५ सेट बितरण गरिएको
३६	जुम्ला	१	१	१५	१४.२८	मिनि टिलर ७४, चाफकटर १ र बेसार पिस्ने मेसिन १ वटा वितरण गरी कृषकको लागत कम हुन गएको।
३७	जाजरकोट	१	१	२४	२३.९५	मिनिटिलर ४८, grafting machine २, खाडल खन्ने मेसिन ५, आरी ८, सिकेचर १३, भर्थाड ६, क्यारेट २०, डिजिटल काटा १, कैची १०, footspray २
३८	सल्यान	१	१	२५	१९.७४	मिनि टिलर ७४, चाफकटर १ र बेसार पिस्ने मेसिन १ वटा वितरण
३९	सुर्खेत	३	३	३७	२७.२३	मिनि टिलर ७६ वटा वितरण गरी ३०% कृषकको लागत कम हुन गएको।

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण				कैफियत
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	
४०	बझाङ	३५	४२	१७.५	१७.०३	५ र ७ H.P का indian तथा Chinesis कृषक समूह,सहकारी तथा कृषि फर्मलाई सम्झौता तथा मागअनुसार ४२ वितरण,
४१	डडेल्धुरा	४	४	५४.२	५३.७१	
४२	अछाम	१	१	२०	१९.३४	४७ वटा मिनिटिलर वितरण गरिएको।
४३	कञ्चनपुर	१	१	५५	३९.७४	मिनि टिलर:३३, ट्रयाक्टर जडित रिपर:३, पावर टिलर जडित रिपर: १७, मिनि टिलर जडित रिपर:४, सेल्फ प्रोपेल्ड रिपर:१, रोटाभेटर:५, डिस्क ह्यारो:१, पैडल थ्रेसर ईलेक्ट्रिक: २२,पैडल थ्रेसर म्यानुअल: २२, धान थ्रेसर: ४ कम्बाईन मिल: ५, जेरोभेटर: १ गरी कूल ११८ मेसिन वितरण
	जम्मा	६२२	११५१	१७१३.७६	१५३२.५३३	

२.८.६ स्थानीय तहको लागत सहभागितामा बीउ स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना

आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा जम्मा ५ परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूबाट ५ वटा बीउ स्रोत केन्द्रहरू स्थापना भएका छन्। आ.व. २०७९/८० सम्ममा ८१ वटा बीउ स्रोत केन्द्रहरू स्थापना भएका छन्। यसरी आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा जम्मा ८६ वटा बीउ स्रोत केन्द्रहरू स्थापना भएका छन्।

तालिका ८: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा स्थानीय तहको लागत सहभागितामा बीउ स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	बजेट लाख	खर्च लाख
१	सर्लाही	१	१	१५	१४.९९
२	चितवन	१	१	१८	१७
३	स्याङ्जा	१	१	१५	१५
४	सुर्खेत	१	१	१२	११
५	अछाम	१	१	२०	१९.९४
	जम्मा	५	५	८०	७७.९३

२.८.७ तरकारी, फलफूल, मसलाबाली तथा घाँसबालीको नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्र

यस परियोजना अन्तर्गत तरकारी, मसलाबाली, फलफूल तथा पशुका जोनहरूमा स्वस्थ र गुणस्तरीय बिरुवा उत्पादनका लागि सरकारी/निजी/सहकारी/समूहको साझेदारीमा जोन सुपरजोन क्षेत्रमा प्रविधियुक्त नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना गर्ने कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन भएका छन्। परियोजनाको ८५ प्रतिशत अनुदानमा नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्रलाई आवश्यक पर्ने पूर्वाधार निर्माण गर्ने काम सम्पन्न भएको छ। आ.व. २०७९/८० सम्ममा जम्मा कूल ४४० वटा विभिन्न बालीका नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्रहरू स्थापना भएका छन्। आ.व.

२०८०/८१ मा थप ६१ वटा नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना भएका छन्। यसरी आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा जम्मा कूल ५०१ वटा विभिन्न बालीका नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्रहरू स्थापना एवम् सुदृढिकरण भएका छन्।

तालिका ९: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा स्थापना भएका तरकारी, फलफूल, मसलाबाली तथा घाँसबालीको नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्र

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१	ताप्लेजुङ	१	१	५.००	४.५०	सुन्तला
२	संखुवासभा	२	४	१२.००	१०.४३	टिस्यु कल्चर अलैंची नर्सरी-२ र सुन्तला नर्सरी-२ वटा स्थापना।
३	तेह्रथुम	२	२	१०.००	९.६०	अलैंची
४	धनुषा	१	१	५.००	४.८३	स्यालो ट्युबेल जडान-१ थान, रिजर्भएर ट्याङ्की निर्माण-१, इन्क्विशन टैंक-१, स्पोनिक टैंक-१
५	रामेछाप	९	११	३५	३५	४ वटा सुन्तलाजात फलफूलको बेर्ना उत्पादनको लागि, ७ वटा डाले घाँसको बेर्ना उत्पादनको लागि
६	भक्तपुर	४	२	८	४	तरकारी
७	नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.)	२	२	५	४.२९	सुन्तला
८	स्याङ्जा	३	१०	१५	१५	सुन्तला
९	रूपन्देही	२	१	६	२.६५	
१०	गुल्मी	१	२	८	७.४५	बाखा जोन अन्तरगत २ घाँस बालीको नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना
११	डोल्पा	१	१	१५	१४.८७	स्याउ
१२	मुगु	६	६	६	६	स्याउ तथा दातेओखर नर्सरी सुदृढिकरण भएको
१३	जुम्ला	५	७	१०	९.९७	७ वटा नर्सरीमा प्रवर्द्धन तथा संरक्षण गरिएको
१४	हुम्ला	२	६	५	४.७३	स्याउ/ओखर
१५	दर्चुला	१	१	५	४.६९	सुन्तला

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१६	डडेल्धुरा	१	३	१५	१४.७९	तीन वटा नर्सरी धनीलाई मदर ब्लकको लागि स्क्रीन हाउस निर्माण
	जम्मा	४३	६१	१६५.००	१५२.६९	

२.८.८ कृषि उपजको बजारीकरण सहयोग, भण्डारण पूर्वाधार, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना

परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइबाट सञ्चालित जोन/सुपरजोनहरूमा व्यावसायिकरण र मूल्य अभिवृद्धिका लागि प्राथमिक प्रशोधन केन्द्र, गोदाम घर, ग्रेडिङ, ढुवानी, बिक्री कक्ष/स्टल लगायतका उत्पादनोपरान्त उपज व्यवस्थापन/ह्याण्डलिङ तथा बजार व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी आवश्यक अन्य पूर्वाधारहरू र साना ढुवानी साधन- पिकअप, ३ पाइप्रे इलेक्ट्रिक लोडर टेम्पो, मिनि ट्रक आदि) समेतको कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्न सकिने परियोजना दस्तावेजमा उल्लेख रहेको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाको अधिकतम ८५% अनुदान सहयोगमा यो कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन भएको छ। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाको ५ करोड ६७ लाख (८५% सम्म अनुदान) सहयोगमा कृषि उपजको बजारीकरण सहयोग, भण्डारण पूर्वाधार, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना अन्तर्गत चिस्यान घर ११, गोदाम घर २, भण्डारण घर तथा सङ्कलन केन्द्र १३, रष्टिक स्टोर ११, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग २४९, औँप र स्याउ प्रशोधन, साइलेज उद्योग, आलु चिप्स उद्योग, मौरी/मह प्रशोधन उद्योग, आधारचाका उद्योग र ढुवानी साधन ४ सहयोग भएका छन्। त्यसैगरी प्याकेजिङ लेबलिङमा आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाले १ करोड ८५ लाख (८५% सम्म अनुदान) खर्च गरी विभिन्न प्याकेजिङ लेबलिङ तथा अन्य सामग्रीमा सहयोग गरेको छ।

तालिका १०: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा बजारीकरण, भण्डारण पूर्वाधार, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन/प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना विवरण

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	कृषि उपजको बजारीकरण सहयोग				
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१	खोटाङ	२	२	१८	१८	
२	मोरङ	२	२	१०	९	
३	सिराहा	१	१	१०	१०	बजारीकरण सहयोग कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत ग्रेडिङ मेसिन र प्याकेजिङ मेसिन खरिद

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	कृषि उपजको बजारीकरण सहयोग				
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
४	धनुषा	३	३	२४	२३	३ पाङ्ग्रे इलेक्ट्रीक लोडर टेम्पो १ थान वितरण, पिकअप दुई थान वितरण बजारीकरणमा सहयोग
५	सर्लाही	१	१	२५	२५	मकै भण्डार गृह निर्माण अन्तर्गत ५०"×२२"×१३" (१०० मे.टन भण्डारण क्षमता भएको) मकै भण्डार गृह निर्माण सम्पन्न भएको
६	धादिङ	३	२	१६	११	
७	रामेछाप	१	१	३	३	
८	चितवन	६	५	२८	२०	मह तथा तरकारीको बजारीकरण सहयोग
९	रुकुम	२	२	३०	३०	१२ मे.टन क्षमताको रष्ट्रिक स्टोर निर्माण
१०	अर्घाखाँची	१	१	१५	१४	कृषि उपज सङ्कलन केन्द्र निर्माण
११	बर्दिया	१	१	१०	६	जिउँदो माछा विक्री केन्द्र
१२	हुम्ला	१	३	१०	१०	
१३	सल्यान	१	१	१५	१४	१ वटा मिनि ट्रक अनुदानमा उपलब्ध गराई तरकारीको बजारीकरणमा सहयोग पुगेको।
१४	डडेल्धुरा	२	२	११	९	आलु खेती गर्ने किसानलाई १८००० आलु राख्ने जालिदार बोरा वितरण र डोटी सुन्तलाजात जोन अन्तरगतका किसानलाई ७८५ प्लाष्टिक क्रेट र २६ डिजिटल तराजु वितरण
जम्मा		२५	२५	२०६	१८५	

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	भण्डारण पूर्वाधार, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना				
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१	खोटाङ	२	२	१४	१४.	कोल्ड रुम निर्माण
२	ओखलढुङ्गा	१.००	१.००	१२.००	७.२५	१ वटा आलु भण्डारण घर निर्माण
३	इलाम	२	२	१०.००	१०.००	किवी भण्डारण

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	भण्डारण पूर्वाधार, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना				
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
४	झापा	२	२	१०.००	९.९९	यसबाट प्रशोधन गरिएको सुख्खा सुपारी भण्डारण गर्न सहज भएको छ। १ वटा गोदाम घरमा २० मे.टन का दरले २ वटामा ४० मे.टन सुपारी भण्डारण भएको।
५	सिराहा	२	२	३०	३०	आँप प्रशोधन उद्योग र साईलेज उद्योग स्थापना
६	भक्तपुर	१	१	५	५	
७	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	४	४	५०	५०	आलु भण्डारण गृह ४० मे.टन क्षमता भएको १, आलु प्रसोधन/प्याकिङ्ग गृह १ र मकै भण्डारणको लागि आधुनिक भकारी १०/१० मे. टनको २ वटा
८	रामेछाप	१०	६	८१	८१	
९	सिन्धुली	१०	८	३५	२२	८ वटा कोल्डरुम निर्माण भई ४८ मेट्रिक टन जुनार सुन्तला भण्डारण गर्न सकिने।
१०	चितवन	२	२	३७	३७	भण्डारण घर निर्माण /सिल्की मेसिन खरिद धान मिलको लागि
११	लमजुङ	४	४	४०	३८	मनाङमा १ वटा कृषक संस्थाको लागि ३० मे.टन आलु भण्डारणका लागि रष्ट्रिक स्टोर निर्माण र ३ वटा कृषक संस्थाहरूका लागि करिब ९० मे.टन स्याउ भण्डारणका लागि सडकलन तथा भण्डारण घर निर्माणमा सहयोग गरिएको।
१२	मुस्ताङ	३	३	४२	३६	
१३	कास्की	४	७	२८	२५	२ वटा सडकलन केन्द्र निर्माण (३५-४० मे.ट. क्षमता र १६-२० मे.ट. क्षमताको), अलैंची जोन अन्तर्गत ७-८ मे. ट. क्षमताको एकवटा अलैंची भण्डारण घर निर्माण १०*१०*८ वर्ग फिट ५-७ मे टन क्षमताको कोल्ड रुम स्थापना

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	भण्डारण पूर्वाधार, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना				
		लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१४	बागलुङ	२	२	८	८	बागलुङको १ कृषक समूहको लागि आलु भण्डारण घर निर्माण र पर्वतको १ संस्थाको लागि लप्सीबाट अचार, क्यान्डी बनाउन घर निर्माण सहयोग गरिएको ।
१५	रुकुम	१	१	६	६	आलु चिप्स उद्योग स्थापना
१६	रूपन्देही	१	१	३०	३०	२०० मे.टन क्षमताको भण्डारण घर
१७	प्यूठान	१	१	१५	१२	१ वटा आलु चिप्स उद्योग स्थापना
१८	गुल्मी	१	१	५.८८	५.२५	ग्रेडिङ्ग प्याकिङ लगायतका अन्य प्रशोधन मेसिन
१८	पाल्पा	१	१	१२	१२	
२०	कपिलवस्तु	२	१	२०	९	प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना अन्तर्गत भवन सहित राइस मिल स्थापना
२१	दाङ	७	५	७०	३८	५ वटा मौरी जन्य उद्योग स्थापना /३ वटा मह प्रशोधन, १ वटा आधारचाका उद्योग र १ वटा मौरी प्रशोधन उद्योग स्तरउन्नति
२२	डोल्पा	२	५	५	५	स्याउ प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना भई जाम, जेली, चाना आदि लगायतका प्रशोधनका कार्यहरू भइरहेको ।
२३	जाजरकोट	१	१	६	६	२ वटा सेलार स्टोर निर्माण भएका स्थानहरूमा क्रेट तथा र्याक व्यवस्थापन गरी भण्डारणमा सहजिकरण भएको
२४	सुर्खेत	१	१	१४	१२	१०० मे. टन बीउ भण्डारण हुने।
२५	दर्चुला	१	१	८	८	७०-९० टन क्षमता भएको कृषि उपज सङ्कलन केन्द्र निर्माण गरिएको।
२६	अछाम	१	१	८	८	
२७	बझाङ	३	२	२७	१८	बीउ आलु भण्डारको लागि कोल्ड च्यामबर ५ मे. टन क्षमताको २ वटा कूल १० मे. टन क्षमताको कोल्ड च्याम्बर निर्माण
२८	कैलाली	१	०	४०	०	
२९	कञ्चनपुर	१	१	२५	२५	
जम्मा		७४	६९	६९४	५६७	

तालिका ११: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा प्याकेजिङ, लेबलिङ तथा पोष्ट हार्भेष्ट क्षति न्यूनीकरण कार्यक्रमको विवरण

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१	खोटाङ	१	१	१.४०	१.०५	
२	ओखलढुङ्गा	२	२	१९	१७.३१	
३	सर्लाही	२	२	४४	३२	१४५७ cubic feet gross internal volume को राईपेनिङ च्याम्बर -२ वटा निर्माण भई सम्पन्न तथा ७५० वटा क्रेट सहयोग
४	भक्तपुर	२	२	१२	११	Seed coating machine 1, tomato seed extraction 1, seed grader 1, dehumidifier 1, batch cutter 1, dryer rack 1 र डिजिटल तराजु वितरण
५	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	२	२	१०	९	बीउ आलुमा प्याकेजिङ/लेबलिङ
६	नुवाकोट	३	३	२१	१३	धान जोन (हस्कर, ग्रेडर, पोलिसर, सिलाउने मेसिन, घट्ट, लेबलसहितको बोरा)
७	धादिङ	१	१	१०	७	मकै बीउमा लेबलिङ प्याकेजिङ भएको (१/३/३० के.जी. प्याकेजिङ)
८	रामेछाप	३	३	१६	१५	डिजिटल तराजु २९, रिफ्र्याक्टोमिटर ९, प्लास्टिक क्रेट ४५५, आलुको बजारीकरणको लागि बोरा छपाई १२८०, दोलखाको ब्राण्ड सहित किवी फलको बजारीकरणमा सहयोग कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत website, QR प्रणाली, कार्टुन छपाई, PP Box खरिद, पर्चा/पम्प्लेट छपाई, Harvesting Bag खरिद।
९	चितवन	१	१	६	५	भेडे खुर्सानी र टमाटर बीउ प्याकेजिङ
१०	नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.)	१	१	१०	९	८९८ प्लाष्टिक क्रेट, ४३ डिजिटल काँटा, १६५९ प्याकिङ प्लाष्टिकमा अनुदान सहयोग
११	बागलुङ	४	४	२०	२०	आलु चिप्स प्याकिङ मेसिन सहयोग, र कागती भण्डारण सामग्री एवम् भण्डारण घर निर्माण, २ किवी जुस बनाउने प्रशोधन मेसिन, प्याकेजिङ र भण्डारण घर निर्माण, र बेसार, अदुवा, च्याउ, कफी प्रशोधन, प्याकेजिङ तथा लेबलिङ सहयोग

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१२	रूपन्देही	१	१	३	३	४३०० लेबलिङसहितको बीउ प्याकिङ बोराको छुपाईमा अनुदान
१३	प्यूठान	३	६	६	६	क्यारेट, ड्रायर मेसिन, धानका लागि त्रिपाल लगायतका सामग्री व्यवस्थापन
१४	गुल्मी	१	१	५	४.९९	कफी प्याकेजिङमा सहयोग
१५	पाल्पा	१	१	१	०.१५	डिजिटलकाटा
१६	डोल्पा	२५	२५	५	५	स्याउ प्याकेजिङ ५००० कार्टुन ५० प्रतिशत अनुदानमा वितरण गरिएको ।
१७	हुम्ला	२	२	१४	१४	
१८	जुम्ला	१	१	७	३	६९७० वटा स्याउ प्याकेजिङ कार्टुन वितरण गरिएको
१९	मुगु	१	१	७	७	८५०० स्याउ काटुन बाट १३५ मेट स्याउ ढुवानी भई सुर्खेत नेपालगञ्जमा राम्रो मूल्य पाएको
२०	सल्यान	१	१	३	२	सिड विन १२ सेट र स्प्रे ट्याङ्की २० वटा वितरण
२१	दर्चुला	२	२	९	९	३२० थान क्रेट/२२ थान डिजिटल तराजु ५० के.जी., २९४ क्रेट/६ डिजिटल तराजु ५० के.जी./१४ डिजिटल तराजु १०० के.जी. क्षमताको वितरण गरिएको ।
२२	बझाङ	२	२	८	८	१०००० आलु ढुवानी तथा बीउ राख्नको लागि जालिदार बोरा, १५ वटा १०० के.जी. को डिजिटल तराजु, सिमी सुकाउनको लागि त्रिपाल लगायतका सामग्रीमा कृषक समूह, सहाकारी तथा कृषि फर्मलाई सहयोग
२३	कैलाली	१	१	६	६	१७७ वटा मेटल विन र २५९ सुपर ग्रेन ब्याग वितरण
२४	कञ्चनपुर	१	१	९	९	१८००० आलु राख्ने जालिदार बोरा वितरण र ७८५ प्लाष्टिक क्रेट र २६ डिजिटल तराजु वितरण
	जम्मा	६४	६७	२५२	२१५	

२.८.९ सुधारिएको अलैंची भट्टी विवरण

आ.व. २०७९/८० सम्म ६२३ वटा सुधारिएको अलैंची भट्टी स्थापना भएका छन्। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा अलैंची जोन कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत १३५ वटा सुधारिएको अलैंची भट्टीहरू निर्माण एवम् सुदृढीकरण भएका छन् भने हालसम्म जम्मा ७५८ वटा सुधारिएको अलैंची भट्टीहरू निर्माण भएका छन्।

तालिका १२: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा सुधारिएको अलैंची भट्टी विवरण

क्र.सं	प.का.ए	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	बजेट लाख	खर्च लाख
१	ताप्लेजुङ	६०	६५	७२	५८
२	संखुवासभा	३०	३३	३४.५	३४.५
३	तेह्रथुम	३३	३३	६४.७	६४.६५
४	लमजुङ	४	४	२२.२	२२
	जम्मा	१२७	१३५	१९३.४	१७९.२

२.८.१० कृषि प्राविधिक शिक्षालय स्थापना/सञ्चालन सहयोग

परियोजनाको मूल दस्तावेजमा यस परियोजनाको प्रमुख रणनीतिको रूपमा रहेको कृषि अनुसन्धान-शिक्षा-प्रसारको सम्बन्धको समन्वय तथा आधुनिकीकरण गर्ने व्यवस्था बमोजिम परियोजनाका जोनहरूमा कृषि प्राविधिक शिक्षालय स्थापना तथा सञ्चालनका लागि चालु अनुदान उपलब्ध गराउने व्यवस्था रहेको छ। आ.व. २०७९/८० सम्म परियोजना अन्तर्गत "पढ्दै कमाउँदै" कार्यक्रमबाट २८३ सङ्ख्यामा प्राविधिक शिक्षालयहरूलाई सहयोग भई १२ हजार ३ सय ७० जना विद्यार्थीहरू कार्यक्रमबाट प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा लाभान्वित भएका थिए। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजना अन्तर्गत "पढ्दै कमाउँदै" कार्यक्रमबाट ३२ सङ्ख्यामा प्राविधिक शिक्षालयहरूलाई सहयोग भई १३ हजार ७ सय ४८ जना विद्यार्थीहरू कार्यक्रमबाट प्रत्यक्ष रूपमा लाभान्वित भएका छन्। जस अन्तर्गत उक्त शिक्षालयहरूमा हुने प्रयोगात्मक अभ्यासलाई व्यावहारिक बनाउन पोलिहाउस, आधुनिक नर्सरी निर्माण, च्याउ टनेल, शिक्षालयमा पुस्तकालय तथा प्रयोगशालाको सुदृढीकरण, कुखुरा पालन लगायतका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्नका लागि अनुदान उपलब्ध गराइन्छ। यस्ता कार्यक्रमहरूले विद्यालयको थप आयआर्जनमा मद्दत गर्ने, समुदायमा समयमा बेर्ना उत्पादन भई वितरण हुँदा उत्पादकत्व वृद्धिमा सहयोग गर्ने र विद्यार्थीमा उध्यमशीलताको विकास गर्न मद्दत पुगेको पाइएको छ।

तालिका १३: प्राविधिक शिक्षालयको साझेदारीमा व्यावसायिक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम विवरण (आ.व. २०८०/८१)

क्र.सं	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	बजेट (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	विद्यार्थी सङ्ख्या
१	खोटाङ	१	१	२.००	२.००	५५
२	इलाम	१	१	८.००	८.००	६०
३	सर्लाही	१	१	७.००	७.००	४०

क्र.सं	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	बजेट (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	विद्यार्थी सङ्ख्या
४	नुवाकोट	३	३	६.५	६.१२५	१५०
५	धादिङ	१	१	५.००	५.००	४५
६	सिन्धुली	२	१	५.००	१.९३	५०
७	चितवन	१	१	१०.००	९.००	५२
८	गोरखा	३	४	११.२८	८.६२	७२
९	लमजुङ	१	२	६.००	६.००	६२
१०	स्याङ्जा	४	४	१२.००	११.१५	२००
११	रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	२	१	२०.००	९.५७	४५
१२	पाल्पा	२	२	१०.००	९.७९	९०
१३	रूपन्देही	१	१	१०.००	९.८६	४७
१४	दाङ	१	१	१०.००	८.१९	४६
१५	बर्दिया	१	१	५.००	३.९८	३९
१६	सल्यान	१	१	५.००	१.४९	५२
१७	सुर्खेत	३	२	१५.००	९.१०	९७
१८	अछाम	२	२	८.००	७.४१	८०
१९	कञ्चनपुर	३	२	२४.००	८.८७	९६
	जम्मा	३४	३२	१७९.७८	१३३.०८	१३७८

२.८.११ पशु विकास कार्यक्रम

यस कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत पशु विकास जोनहरूमा पशुनस्ल स्रोत केन्द्र, पशुनस्ल सुधार, भकारी सुधार, गोठ र खोर निर्माण, मासु पसल सुधार लगायत पूर्वाधार निर्माणका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालनमा आएका छन्। यस आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा १६ वटा पशुनस्ल स्रोत केन्द्रहरू स्थापना भएका छन्। पशु जोनहरू सुरुवात भएदेखि आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा कूल ८६ वटा पशुनस्ल स्रोत केन्द्रहरू स्थापना भएका छन्। साथै आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ३८९ वटा पशुको उन्नतनस्ल वितरण भई बाखा, भैसी, बङ्गुर र च्याङ्ग्राकोनस्ल सुधार तथा उत्पादनमा सहयोग पुग्नुका साथ-साथै स्थानीय बाखाको संरक्षण भई व्यवसाय वृद्धि भएको छ। यसै गरी ३८३ वटा गोठ र भकारीहरू सुधार भएका छन् भने ६८९ वटा बाखा/बङ्गुर/भेडा/च्याङ्ग्रा खोर निर्माण भएका छन्।

तालिका १४: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा स्थापना भएका पशुनस्ल स्रोत केन्द्र

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१	रामेछाप	२	२	१६	१६	बाखा स्रोत केन्द्र
२	नुवाकोट	५	५	१८	१६.९४	बाखा स्रोत केन्द्र
३	बागलुङ	१	१	२२	२२	बाखा स्रोत केन्द्र
४	मुस्ताङ	३	३	४२	४२	बङ्गुर/च्याङ्गरा
५	हुम्ला	३	३	१५	१४.९९	बाखा स्रोत केन्द्र
६	अछाम	२	२	१५	१४.९८	बाखा स्रोत केन्द्र

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
	जम्मा	१६	१६	१२८	१२६.९	

तालिका १५: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा भएका पशुनस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रमको विवरण

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	सङ्ख्या	कैफियत
१	ओखलढुङ्गा	२०	१२	८	३.४	१२	१२ वटा उन्नत बोर कस वितरण
२	खोटाङ	२०	२०	२०	१४.७१	५०	बाखा
३	इलाम	४०	४०	१५	१५	४०	४० वटा गाई वितरण गरिएको
४	नुवाकोट	१५	१९	६.७५	६.०१९	१९	नस्ल सुधार गर्नको लागि १९ वटा बोयर बोका ७५ प्रतिशत शुद्धता भन्दा माथिका बोयर वितरण गरिएको
५	रामेछाप	४०	४०	१०	९.८४	४०	बाखा
६	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	४	७	६	५.९८	७	गाई
७	मुस्ताङ	१४५	१२०	२७	२२.३	१२०	बङ्गुर/च्याङ्ग्रा
८	स्याङ्जा	१००	९५	५०	४६.५	९५	भैसी
९	बागलुङ	३६	३६	१५	११.५५	३६	उच्च नस्लका विभिन्न जातका ३६ वटा नस्लमा
	जम्मा	४२०	३८९	१५७.७५	१३५.२९९	४१९	

तालिका १६: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा निर्माण भएका बाखा खोरको विवरण

क्र.सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)
१	ओखलढुङ्गा	१८	१८	२७.००	२६.५७
२	खोटाङ	५०	५०	७५	७५
३	नुवाकोट	७७	७८	८२	७२
४	रामेछाप	५०	५०	२५	२४
५	मुस्ताङ	१८	१६	५६	४४
६	बागलुङ	३०	२९	३०	२७
७	गुल्मी	३०	३०	१८	१७.८
८	अर्घाखाँची	३५	३५	२४	२३
९	हुम्ला	१८	१८	३०	२७
१०	अछाम	३०	३०	१९	१८
	जम्मा	३५६	३५४	३८६	३५५

तालिका १७: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा निर्माण भएका भकारी सुधार र गोठ सुधार कार्यक्रमको विवरण

क्र.सं	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१	इलाम	२५	२५	१५	१५	गोठ सुधार
२	संखुवासभा	६०	६०	९	८.८३	गाई
३	बारा	५०	३२	२५	१६.०१	गोठ सुधार
४	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	६०	६२	६०	६०	भकारी सुधार
५	भक्तपुर	१२	९	४.८	३.६	गोठ सुधार
६	स्याङ्जा	१००	९५	२०	१७	गोठ सुधार
७	जाजरकोट	१००	१००	१५	१४.९७	भकारी सुधार
	जम्मा	४०७	३८३	१४९	१३५.४१	

२.८.१२ माछा विकास कार्यक्रम

यस कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत माछा जोन सुपरजोनहरूमा माछा क्षेत्र विस्तार, माछा ह्याचरी, माछा दाना उद्दोग, जिउँदो माछा पसल, यान्त्रिकीकरण, सिचाई लगायत पूर्वाधार निर्माणका कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालनमा आएका छन्। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ५३ हेक्टर मत्स्य पोखरी क्षेत्र विस्तार भई परियोजनाको सुरुदेखि आ.व. २०७९/८० सम्म १ हजार ७ सय ७७ हेक्टर मत्स्य पोखरी निर्माण भएको छ।

तालिका १८: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा गरिएको मत्स्य पोखरी क्षेत्र विस्तार

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य (हे.)	प्रगति (हे.)	विनियोजन (रु. लाख)	खर्च (रु. लाख)
१	मोरङ	५	५	१५	१०
२	सिरहा	१८	१८	७२	७२
३	धनुषा	२७	१५	१०८	२५
४	रूपन्देही	६	४	१८	९
५	कपिलवस्तु	७	६	२१	१७
६	बर्दिया	७	५	२८	१२
	जम्मा	७०	५३	२६२	१४५

२.८.१३ प्लाष्टिक टनेल निर्माण

यस कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत हालसम्म ५००० प्लाष्टिक टनेल निर्माणका भएका छन्। आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा विभिन्न प.का.ए. अन्तर्गत ३४३ वटा प्लाष्टिक टनेल थप भई जम्मा ५३४३ वटा प्लाष्टिक टनेल निर्माण भएका छन्।

तालिका १९: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा निर्माण भएका प्लाष्टिक टनेलहरूको विवरण

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)
१	तेह्रथुम	४०	४०	४०	४०
२	चितवन	२९	२९	१४.५	१४
३	धादिङ	५०	४८	३२	३०.०२
४	लमजुङ	२	२	३६	२४.६४
५	कास्की	८०	९४	६०	५७.१८
६	बागलुङ	७०	७०	७०	६८.९४
७	पाल्पा	१	१	२६	१४.९४
८	प्युठान	२०	२०	१७	१६.६२
९	सुर्खेत	३२	३१	३२	३०.७६
१०	सल्यान	१२	८	९.६	६.१६६३
११	दार्चुला	३०	२२	४८	२७.५६
	जम्मा	३३६	३४३	३३७	३०३

२.८.१४ बीउ उत्पादन कार्यक्रम

आ.व. २०८०।८१ मा २५ परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइमार्फत धान बालीमा ५७४ हे., मकैमा ४४० हे., आलुमा २२५.३ हे., गहुँमा २५८ हे. तोरीमा ११ हे. मा बीउ उत्पादन कार्य सम्पन्न। साथै आलुको २९८५० वटा पूर्व मूल बीउ (दाना) बाट उन्नत बीउ आलु उत्पादन भएको।

तालिका २०: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा सम्पन्न बीउ उत्पादन कार्यक्रमहरूको विवरण

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य (हे)	प्रगति (हे)	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१	झापा	३५	९५	८	५.१९	धानको २०, मकैको १५
२	संखुवासभा	१	३	३.६	३.४६	मकैको मूल बीउ
३	सर्लाही	२	२	६	५.९९२	रामपुर हाइब्रिड-१६ मकै बीउ १२ क्वीन्टल उत्पादन भएको तथा मूल धान बीउ २४ हे. बाट ७५ मे.ट. प्रमाणित/उन्नत धान बीउ उत्पादन
४	बारा	१००	१००	२०	१८.६९	ग्रेडिड मेसिन २ थान, विषादी, जिकं जाईम आदि
५	रामेछाप	२१	२०.३	१९	१६.७१	PBS बाट बीउ आलु उत्पादन सहयोग बीउ आलु आत्मनिर्भर

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य (हे)	प्रगति (हे)	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
६	नुवाकोट	२५	३०	१५	१०.९३८	२९८५० के.जी. आलुको बीउ कार्डिनल र एम.एस. ४२.३ प्रथम, दोस्रो, तेस्रो पुस्ताको बीउ बितरण गरिएको र धान जोनतर्फ ११७८ के.जी. खुमल-४,१६,१२,१० को मूल बीउ र प्रजनन बीउ बितरण गरिएको
७	धादिङ	५०	५०	५	०.२७	३ वटा समूह सहकरी बाट रामपुर कम्पोजिट बीउ उत्पादन
८	चितवन	६०	५५	११	९	चैते ५ को बीउ उत्पादन
९	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	७५	१५५	३४	३३.८७	PBS दाना र पहिलो पुस्ताको बीउ आलु उत्पादन, रामपुरमा उन्नत मकै र मकवानपुर धानको बीउ उत्पादन
११	गोरखा	३०	२५	२.४	०.६४	धान
१२	लमजुङ	१	१	५	१.४७	आलु
१३	बागलुङ	५०	४५	१०	९.७८	धान-२०, मकै २५
१४	रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	१८	१८	७२	७२	मूल बीउ खरिद
१५	प्यूठान	२४	२०.६	५.६९	५.०१	धान १७ हे., तरकारी ३.६ हे
१६	गुल्मी	९४	१६०	४	३.७५	मकैको १६० हे. मा बिजवृद्धि
१७	रूपन्देही	१५०	११०	७.९९	६.८	गहुँको ४ जातको बीउ उत्पादन
१८	कपिलवस्तु	५०	२३.८५	१२.५	५.९६	धान
१९	बर्दिया	७०	२५४	५.५२	४.५६	धान
२०	दाङ	५५	५५	४.३	३.७	मकै
२१	सुर्खेत	१५	१५	४.५	४.३७	मकै
२२	अछाम	१	१	५	१.५	आलु
२३	सल्यान	१०	१०	२	१.५२६४७	मकै
२४	कैलाली	३७५	१२०.२७	३७.५	८.३५३२८	१०.७ हे. मा तोरी बिजवृद्धि, ९८.२७ हे. मा गहुँ बिजवृद्धि तथा ११.३ हे. मा धान बिजवृद्धि भएको
२५	कञ्चनपुर	१५०	१४३.८८	१५.५	१४.९४	गहुँ ५०.१३ हे. तथा धान ९३.७५ हे.
		१४६२	१५१२.९	३१५.५	२४८.४७९७५	

**तालिका २१: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा सम्पन्न उन्नत प्रविधि प्रदर्शन एवम् सिकाइ केन्द्र स्थापना
एवम् सञ्चालनको विवरण**

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१	सिरहा	३	३	१५	१४.७७	हाईब्रिड आँप खेती प्रदर्शन, गडचौला मल उत्पादन प्रदर्शन र बारमासे आँप र ड्रागन फ्रुट मिश्रित खेती प्रदर्शन
२	सर्लाही	१	१	१५	१४.९९	ट्रैक्टर १, मिनी टिलर १, सिड जर्मिनिशन मेसिन १, मेसिनरी भण्डार गृह निर्माण १, सिड डिस्पले बोर्ड १ सहित व्यवस्थित र सञ्चालन
३	धनुषा	३	३	२४	२३.३५	तालिम हल निर्माण-१, सेड नेट हाउस निर्माण-२, भर्मिक कम्पोस्ट सेड निर्माण-१, ओभरहेड ट्याङ्की निर्माण -१
४	बारा	१	०	२५	०	
५	चितवन	३	३	१८	१७	मेसिनले धान रोपाइ विस्तार, धान रोप्ने मेसिन खरिद
६	नुवाकोट	१	१	७.२	३.१७७	
७	रामेछाप	१	१	३६.४	१५	निजीस्तरमा वार्षिक २०० भन्दा बढी कृषकहरूलाई प्रयोगात्मक कक्षासहितको आवासिय तालिम सञ्चालन गर्न सकिने
८	धादिङ	१	१	५	४.३६	ड्याड बनाउने मेसिन, पावर स्प्रेयर, मेसिनबाट मकै छर्ने मेसिन जस्ता आधुनिक मेसिन खरिद गरी विभिन्न ठाउँमा प्रदर्शन गरेको
९	लमजुङ	४	५	१६	१४.१५	४० रो. क्षेत्रफलमा तरकारी बालीमा उन्नत प्रविधिहरू अवलम्बन, ७० रो. क्षेत्रफलमा रहेको स्याउ बगानमा करिब २० रो. क्षेत्रफलमा प्लाष्टिक मल्चिङको प्रभाव परीक्षण गरिएको।
१०	प्यूठान	२	२	६	२.९१	
११	पाल्पा	१	१	१	०.९	भर्मिकम्पोष्ट बेड स्थापना-१
१२	रूपन्देही	२	२	५	४.४७	केरामा ड्रिप सिँचाइ, मल्चिङ्ग, गहुँ बीउ अनुदान, तालिम, प्रदर्शन बोर्ड, कृषक दिवस आदि
१३	दाङ	४	४	३	२.३८	स्वदेशी हाईब्रिड तथा अन्य जातहरूको तुलनात्मक अध्ययन, यान्त्रिकीकरण र परम्परागत उत्पादनको तुलना, स्वदेशी जातहरूको ठूलो क्षेत्रमा उत्पादन
१४	अर्घाखाँची	२	२	२	२	

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन (लाख)	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१५	अछाम	१	१	५	४७२	
	जम्मा	३०	३०	१८३.६	५९१.४५७	

तालिका २२: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा किवीमा थाँक्रा र स्याउमा ट्रेलिसिङ सहयोग विवरण

क्र.सं	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन	खर्च (लाख)	कैफियत
१	इलाम	४	१	७८	७१.६	किवी
२	ओखलढुङ्गा	८.५	६.५	३२	२१	६ हे.मा किवी तथा ०.५ हे. स्याउमा थाक्रो व्यवस्थापन
३	रामेछाप	१०	९	४५	४०.९३	९ हे. क्षेत्रफलमा १३९५ वटा GI Pipe र ७१४ वटा फलामे थाँक्रा निर्माण भएको
४	लमजुङ	२	२	१६	१४.७९	५ हेक्टर स्याउ बगानमा ट्रेलिसिङ
५	जुम्ला	१२	११	२४.९६	१९.५४	
६	बझाङ	२०	२५	१०.३५	१०.३५	सिमी बालीको लागि बाँस, निगालो रुखको हाँगाविगा काठ
	जम्मा	५६.५	५४.५	२०६.३१	१७८.२१	

तालिका २३: आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा घेराबार कार्यक्रमको विवरण

क्र. सं.	प.का.ए.	लक्ष्य	प्रगति	विनियोजन	खर्च
१	ओखलढुङ्गा	१२	१२	२४	२२.५५
२	रामेछाप	९	२.५	९	७.८२
३	रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	१०	१०	१०	७.९३
४	दाङ	८	८	३	२.८८
५	डडेल्धुरा	३५	४५	४२	४१.९४
६	अछाम	१०	१०	२५	२४.८४
७	कैलाली	४	४	२०	२०
	जम्मा	८८	९१.५	१३३	१२७.९६

२.१ आ.व. २०७३/७४ देखि २०८०/८१ सम्मको प्राप्त प्रतिफल

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	एकाइ	आ.व. २०७१/८० सम्मको प्राप्त प्रतिफल	आ.व. २०८०/८१	आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्मको प्रतिफल
क)	उत्पादन र उत्पादकत्व वृद्धिसँग सम्बन्धित				
१	खाद्यान्न बाली क्षेत्रफल विस्तार	हेक्टर	२७९७२	३१२२	३१०९४
२	फलफूल बाली क्षेत्रफल विस्तार	हेक्टर	८०२६	१०२६	९०५२
३	तरकारी बाली क्षेत्रफल विस्तार	हेक्टर	५८६९	३८४	६२५३

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	एकाइ	आ.व. २०७९/८० सम्मको प्राप्त प्रतिफल	आ.व. २०८०/८१	आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्मको प्रतिफल
४	आलु बाली क्षेत्रफल विस्तार	हेक्टर	३०९१	२५०	३३४१
५	मसलाबाली क्षेत्रफल विस्तार	हेक्टर	२८९६	७३	२९६९
६	दालबाली क्षेत्रफल विस्तार	हेक्टर	७७३	२०	७९३
७	कफी क्षेत्रफल विस्तार	हेक्टर	२४७.६	२९.४	२७७
८	उच्च घनत्वको स्याउ रोपण	सङ्ख्या	११८३१७ बिरुवा (५४ हे.)	८ (हे.)	६२
९	चक्लाबन्दी खेती	हे.	६९५९	७४४	७७०३
१०	साना सिँचाइ निर्माण	सङ्ख्या	१२४७०	२३३२	१४८०२
११	साना सिँचाइ (सिञ्चित क्षेत्रफल)	हेक्टर	२५७९७	४८९७	३०६९४ (८३ वटा सौर्य सिँचाइ सहित)
१२	माछा पोखरी निर्माण	हेक्टर	१७७७	५३	१८३०
१३	फलफूल, तरकारी, मसलाबाली र घाँसबाली बिरुवा उत्पादनका लागि नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्र	सङ्ख्या	४४०	६१	५०१
१४	बीउ स्रोतकेन्द्र स्थापना	सङ्ख्या	८१	५	८६
१५	पशुनस्ल स्रोत केन्द्र	सङ्ख्या	६९	७	८६
१६	मत्स्यह्याचरी	सङ्ख्या	३१	१	३२
१७	पशुनस्ल सुधार	सङ्ख्या	१५०९	३८९	१८९८
१८	बाखा/भैंडा/च्याङ्गा खोर निर्माण	सङ्ख्या	८२४	६८९	१५१३
१९	भकारो सुधार	सङ्ख्या	७०८०	०	७०८०
२०	हाइटेक ग्रीन हाउस	सङ्ख्या	१०	०	१०
२१	सेमीहाइटेक ग्रीनहाउस	सङ्ख्या	१२४	०	१२४
२२	प्लाष्टिक टनेल/घर निर्माण	सङ्ख्या	५०००	४९५	५४९५
२३	PBS आलु उत्पादनका लागि स्क्रीन हाउस		८	०	८
२४	टिस्युकल्चर ल्याब स्थापना	सङ्ख्या	४	०	४
२५	किवी थॉक्रा र स्याउमा ट्रेलिसिड सहयोग	हेक्टर	१७४	३२	२०६
२६	प्राङ्गारिक मल/भर्मीकम्पोष्ट/हरियो मल/जैविक मल प्रदर्शन	सङ्ख्या	३२४	२०	३४४
२७	उन्नत प्रविधि प्रदर्शन	सङ्ख्या	४६८	२४०	७०८

क्र. सं.	कार्यक्रम	एकाइ	आ.व. २०७९/८० सम्मको प्राप्त प्रतिफल	आ.व. २०८०/८१	आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्मको प्रतिफल
२८	प्रतिफलमा आधारित प्रोत्साहन अनुदान	हेक्टर	४३४६२	०	४३४६२
२९	जैविक विषादी उत्पादन कारखाना	सङ्ख्या	८	०	८
३०	प्राङ्गारिक मल कारखाना	सङ्ख्या	८	०	८
३१	Total Mixed Ration (TMR) उद्योग निर्माण तथा सञ्चालन	सङ्ख्या	२ (झापा १, दाङ १)	०	२
ख)	लागत न्यूनीकरणसँग सम्बन्धित				
१	कस्टम हायरिड सेन्टर	सङ्ख्या	५९९	९	६०८
२	साना मेशनरी औजार	सङ्ख्या	३५०००	१९१८२	५४१८२
ग)	मूल्य शृङ्खला अभिवृद्धि र बजार व्यवस्थापनसँग सम्बन्धित				
१	भण्डारण पूर्वाधार, पोष्टहार्भेष्ट क्षति न्युनिकरण, बजारीकरण र प्राथमिक प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना				
१.१	भण्डारण घर, तरकारी तथा फलफूल सङ्कलन घर	सङ्ख्या	२८५	१३	२९८
१.२	गोदाम घर	सङ्ख्या	२७	२	२९
१.३	चिस्यान घर	सङ्ख्या	६४	११	७५
१.४	Rustic Store निर्माण	सङ्ख्या	५७	११	६८
१.५	सेलार स्टोर	सङ्ख्या	२०	२	२२
१.६	ढुवानी साधन/माछा-मासुका लागि चिलिङ भ्यानसहित	सङ्ख्या	१२०	४	१२४ (चिलिङ भ्यान -४ सुनसरी १, बारा २ र रूपन्देही १)
२	प्राथमिक प्रशोधन उद्योग	सङ्ख्या	१२१	१५	१३६
२.१	आलु चिप्स उद्योग	सङ्ख्या	८	२	१०
३	सुधारिएको अलैची भट्टी	सङ्ख्या	६२३	१३५	७५८
४	स्याउ ग्रेडिङ मेसिन	सङ्ख्या	८	१	९ (मनाङ १, मुस्ताङ ३ र जुम्ला ५)
५	केरा राइपेनिङ च्याम्बर	सङ्ख्या	८	७	१५ (बर्दिया २, चितवन १२ र रौतहट १)
६	जिउँदो माछा पसल स्थापना	सङ्ख्या	४३	२१	६४
७	दुग्ध सङ्कलन केन्द्र स्थापना तथा सुदृढिकरण	सङ्ख्या	२५	०	२५
घ)	संस्थागत विकास तथा क्षमता अभिवृद्धि				

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१	माटो तथा बाली संरक्षण मिनिल्याब	सङ्ख्या	६	०	६
२	माटो परीक्षण मोबाइल भ्यान खरिद	सङ्ख्या	८	०	८
३	खाद्य परीक्षण मोबाइल भ्यान खरिद	सङ्ख्या	२	०	२
४	कृषि इन्टर्न परिचालन	सङ्ख्या	२३५७	४७६	२८३३
५	प्राविधिक शिक्षालयको समन्वय (विद्यार्थी सङ्ख्या)	सङ्ख्या	२८३ (१२३७०)	३२ (१३७८)	३१५ (१३७४८)

२.१० परियोजनाको सुरुदेखि हालसम्मका मुख्य उपलब्धिहरू

कार्यक्रम	उपलब्धि
चक्लाबन्दी खेती	परियोजनाबाट Land Consolidation र crop pooling गरी करिब ७७०३ हे. चक्लाबन्दी खेतीको सञ्चालन भएको।
प्राविधिक शिक्षालयको साझेदारीमा व्यावसायिक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम	"सिक र कमाउ" मोडलमा ३१५ प्राविधिक शिक्षालयमा अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थीहरूबाट कृषि व्यवसाय सञ्चालनको व्यवहारिक ज्ञानका साथै अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थीहरूलाई आयआर्जनको अवसर प्राप्त भई हालसम्म १३७४८ विद्यार्थी लाभान्वित भएका।
कृषि इन्टर्न परिचालन	जि.पी. कोइराला कलेज अफ एग्रीकल्चर एण्ड रिसर्च सेन्टर विराटनगर, महेन्द्र रत्न बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, इलाम र कृषि तथा वन विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय चितवन, सुदूरपश्चिम विश्वविद्यालय, कृषि विज्ञान सङ्काय, कैलाली, नेपाल पोलिटेक्निक ईन्स्टिट्यूट चितवन, प्राकृतिक स्रोत व्यवस्थापन कलेज, दाङ र HICAST, काठमाडौँ गरी जम्मा ७ वटा अध्ययन संस्थानबाट हालसम्म २८३३ जना विद्यार्थी विभिन्न प.का.ए., कृषि ज्ञान केन्द्र र फार्म/केन्द्रमा परिचालन गरिएको।
भण्डारण, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना	७५८ अलैंचीका आधुनिक भट्टी निर्माणका साथै कृषि उपज भण्डारण, प्राथमिक प्रशोधनका लागि पूर्वाधार निर्माण भएको। - कृषि उपज भण्डारण प्रशोधन तथा बजारीकरणका लागि ७२४ वटा विभिन्न प्रकृतिका पोष्टहार्भेष्टसँग सम्बन्धित पूर्वाधार सहयोग गरिएको। - जस अन्तर्गत २९८ सङ्कलन केन्द्र, २९ गोदाम घर, ७५ वटा चिस्यान घर, ६८ रष्टिक हाउस र २२ सेलार स्टोर स्थापना भई भण्डारण र बजारीकरणमा सहजता भएको। १२४ वटा ढुवानी साधन (माछाको ४ वटा चिलिङ भ्यानसहित) ले ढुवानी लागत कम गराई बजारीकरणमा सहज, १५ वटा केरा राइपेनिङ च्याम्बर, स्याउ ग्रेडिङ मेसिनमार्फत उपभोक्ताको माग अनुसारको केराको गुणस्तर कायम गर्न सहज भएको।

कार्यक्रम	उपलब्धि
	- हालसम्म १३६ वटा प्राथमिक प्रशोधन उद्योग (अलैंचीको तेल, अलैंचीको धुलो, सुपारी, रबर, चामल, चिउरा, च्याखला, अचार, अदुवा बेसार धुलो, आलु चिप्स, मह, माछा आदि) स्थापनामा सहयोग, बर्दियामा चिउरा उद्योग, पाल्पामा अचार उद्योग, दाङमा मकै, तेल र साइलेज उद्योगको सञ्चालन भएका छन्। रूपन्देहीमा फ्रोजन ब्लाष्ट प्रविधिबाट ताजा माछाको प्राथमिक प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना भएको छ। - नेपालमा नै पहिलो पटक स्याङ्जामा सुन्तलाको वाईन, ब्राण्डीको परीक्षण उत्पादन सफल भएको साथै १५०० के.जी. जाम तयार गरी जापान निर्यात गरिएको।
जुनार बगैँचा व्यवस्थापन तथा क्षेत्रगत कीरा नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम	सिन्धुलीमा जुनारको औँसा कीरा व्यवस्थापनका लागि क्षेत्रगत कीरा नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन भई बालीको क्षति ५६ प्रतिशतबाट ४.५ प्रतिशतमा क्षति न्यूनीकरण र सोको अन्य/छिमेकी जिल्लाहरूमा अनुसरण भएको।
यान्त्रिकीकरण प्रवर्द्धन/कस्टम हायरिड सेण्टर	- कृषि यान्त्रिकरण प्रवर्द्धनका लागि हालसम्म ६०८ वटा कस्टम हायरिड सेन्टर स्थापना गरिएको जसबाट ट्याक्टर, रोटाभेटर, थ्रेसर, धान रोप्ने मेसिन, कम्वाइन्ड हार्भेष्टर, ड्रायर लगायतका कृषि यन्त्रको प्रयोगमा व्यापक विस्तार भई उत्पादन लागत न्यूनीकरण भई कार्यबोझ समेत घटेको। गाउँघरमा प्रचलित कृषि यन्त्रको भाडा दर घट्नाले उत्पादन लागत कम भई नाफा वृद्धि हुन गएको। - हालसम्म ५४१८२ वटा मिनि टिलर, पावर टिलर, कर्न सेलर, स्प्रेयर, ज्याब प्लान्टर लगायतका अन्य साना मेसिन तथा औजार यन्त्र वितरण। - विशेष गरी तराईका खाद्यान्न बालीका जोन/सुपरजोनमा साना तथा ठूला कृषि यन्त्र उपकरणहरूको बढ्दो प्रयोगबाट उत्पादन लागतमा ३५-५० प्रतिशतले कमी आएको।
	- जग्गा सम्प्याउने Land Laser Leveler को प्रयोग, मेसिनबाट धान रोपाइ, कम्वाइन्ड हार्भेष्टरको प्रयोग, चैते धान सुकाउन ड्रायरको प्रयोग केही सफल भएका प्रविधि हुन पुगेको छ। धान खेतीमा ३०-४० हजार/हे लागत न्यून गर्न सकिएको उत्पादन लागत घटेको। - मेसिनरीको बढ्दो प्रयोगबाट परियोजना क्षेत्रमा १.४५ kw/ha. उर्जा प्रयोग भई रहेको (नेपाल ०.८० kw/ha, भारत २.५ kw/ha)। - नयाँ प्रविधि प्रति कृषकहरूको रुचि बढ्दै गएको। प्रविधि प्रति युवा किसानहरू आकर्षित हुँदै गएको।
नयाँ बालीको व्यावसायिक उत्पादन	- पाल्पामा अकबरे खुर्सानी व्यावसायिक रूपमा खेती सुरु गरिएको। बाँझो जमिनको सदुपयोग, बाँदरले नोक्सानी नगरेको हुनाले वैकल्पिक बालीको रूपमा स्थापित हुन सक्ने। - चाउचाउ उद्योग सँग सम्झौता गरी करार खेतीको अभ्यास सुरु भएको छ।

कार्यक्रम	उपलब्धि
बीउ आत्मनिर्भरताको लागि पूर्वाधार विकासमा सहयोग	८६ वटा बीउ स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना कार्यक्रममार्फत जोन सुपरजोन क्षेत्रमा प्रमुख खाद्यान्न बालीको बीउ भण्डारण, प्रशोधन, प्याकेजिङ, लेबलिङ तथा बजारीकरण कार्यमा सहयोग पुगेको छ।
स्याउको उच्च घनत्व रोपण प्रविधि HDP	- सोलुखुम्बु, मनाङ, मुस्ताङ, जुम्ला, मुगु र दार्चुलामा हालसम्म जम्मा ६२ हे. क्षेत्रफलमा स्याउको उच्च घनत्व रोपण प्रविधिबाट खेती गरिएको छ। - सामान्य रोपणमा ३०० बिरुवा प्रति हेक्टर हुनेमा यो प्रविधिबाट ३०००-३३०० बिरुवा प्रति हेक्टर रोपन सकिन्छ भने सामान्यमा ७ मे.ट. उत्पादकत्व छ भने यो प्रविधिमा २१ देखि २४ मे.ट. प्रति हे. उत्पादकत्व प्राप्त भएको छ। - सामान्य रोपणबाट ६ वर्षमा फल लाग्छ भने HDP बाट ३ वर्षमा उत्पादन लिन सकिन्छ।
धान प्रर्वद्धन तथा चैते धान क्षेत्र विस्तार	चैते धानको क्षेत्र विस्तार भई धानको उत्पादन वृद्धिमा यो परियोजना कोशे ढुङ्गा बनेको छ। परियोजना लागू भएको धानका जोन तथा सुपरजोन क्षेत्रहरूमा राष्ट्रिय औषतभन्दा करिब २३% ले उत्पादकत्व बढिरहेको। परियोजनाबाट हरेक वर्ष चकलाबन्दी र क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रममार्फत चैते धानको क्षेत्र विस्तार भई हालसम्म ११३६० हे. क्षेत्र विस्तार भएको छ। धानको न्युनतम समर्थन मूल्यमा कृषकहरूबाट धान खरिद गरी परियोजनाबाट सहयोग प्राप्त सहकारीहरूले भण्डारण एवम् चामल प्रशोधन गरी कृषकलाई उचित मूल्य तथा उपभोक्ता मूल्यको स्थिरीकरणमा समेत सहयोग पुगेको छ। परियोजनामार्फत चैते धान प्रर्वद्धन गरिएका जिल्लाहरू झापा, मोरङ, सुनसरी, उदयपुर, धनुषा, मकवानपुर, चितवन, नुवाकोट, प्यूठान, बाँके, बर्दिया, कैलाली, कञ्चनपुर रहेका छन्।
किसानस्तरबाट हाइब्रिड बीउ उत्पादन	दाङ र सर्लाहीमा कृषक सहकारीले किसान स्तरबाटै स्वदेशी हाइब्रिड मकैको बीउ (रामपुर हाइब्रिड १०) उत्पादन भई रहेको।
सामुदायिक नर्सरीमा धान बेर्ना उत्पादन	चितवनमा मसिनबाट धान रोपनको लागि सामुदायिक नर्सरीमा ट्रेमा बेर्ना उत्पादन कार्यमा सफलता प्राप्त भई कृषकस्तर प्रविधि विस्तार भएको।
बजारीकरण प्रवर्द्धन	स्याउ, सुन्तला, जुनार, किवीमा प्याकेजिङ लेबलिङ गरी बजारीकरण भइरहको।
बृहत चकलाबन्दी र क्षेत्र विस्तारमार्फत व्यावसायिक मत्स्य पालन	- यस परियोजनाबाट क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रमबाट हालसम्म थप १८३० हे. मत्स्य पोखरी निर्माण भई ११०८२ मे.ट. माछा थप उत्पादन भई आयात प्रतिस्थापन भएको। बाह्य देशसँगको परनिर्भरता क्रमशः हट्दै गएको। माछाको उपभोगमा वृद्धि भएको छ, जीवित माछा, फ्रोजन माछा, बोनलेस लगायत माछाको विविधिकरण समेत बढेको। - धनुषाको धनुषाधाम न.पा. को पर्वतामा १०० हेक्टर र क्षिरेश्वरनाथ न.पा. सखुवा महेन्द्रनगरमा ५० हे. लगायतका विभिन्न क्षेत्रहरू बृहत माछापालन चकलाबन्दीको रूपमा विकास भएको।

२.११ आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा परियोजनाको संस्थागत संरचना तथा सञ्चालन प्रक्रियामा भएका परिवर्तनहरू

सुरुवाती कार्यान्वयन ढाँचामा परियोजनाका ४ वटा सम्भागहरू सुपरजोन, जोन, ब्लक र पकेट सबै सङ्घीय सरकारबाट कार्यान्वयन गर्ने व्यवस्था रहेको थियो। केन्द्रमा परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइको स्थापना गरिएको थियो। जोन तथा सुपरजोन कार्यान्वयनका लागि छुट्टै कस्ट सेन्टरसहित जोन तथा सुपरजोन रहेको जिल्लामा कार्यालय स्थापना गरिएको र ब्लक तथा पकेट साविक जिल्ला कृषि विकास कार्यालयबाट सञ्चालन हुने व्यवस्था भएको तर परियोजनाको ६ वर्षको अवधिमा ५ संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन गरिएका छन्।

पहिलो परिवर्तन (आ.व. २०७४/७५): राज्य पुर्नसंरचना गरी निर्वाचनको माध्यमबाट तीनै तहको राजनैतिक नेतृत्व आए पश्चात प्रशासनिक पुर्नसंरचना गर्ने क्रममा यस परियोजना कार्यान्वयनका लागि जोन तथा सुपरजोन सङ्घीय सरकारबाट तथा ब्लक र पकेट प्रदेश सरकारबाट सञ्चालन गरिएको।

दोस्रो परिवर्तन (आ.व. २०७५/७६): जोन तथा सुपरजोन सङ्घीय सरकारबाट, ब्लक प्रदेश सरकारबाट र पकेट स्थानीय सरकारबाट सञ्चालन गरिएको।

तेस्रो परिवर्तन (आ.व. २०७६/७७): परियोजनामा पशुपन्छी क्षेत्रलाई समेत समावेश गरिएको।

चौथो परिवर्तन (आ.व. २०७६/७७): जोन तथा सुपरजोनमा छुट्टै कार्यालयको रूपमा स्थापना गरिएकोमा १ जिल्लामा १ वटा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ रहने गरी सो जिल्लाका सबै जोन तथा सुपरजोन एउटै प्रशासनिक संयन्त्रबाट सञ्चालन गरिएको। साथै सञ्चालक समितिलाई समन्वय समितिमा रूपान्तरण गरिएको।

पाँचौ परिवर्तन (आ.व. २०७७/७८): ७७ वटा जिल्लामा अवस्थित परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूलाई ५८ वटामा सिमित गरिएको साथै ७ वटा प.का.ए. हरूलाई प्रादेशिक समन्वय एकाइको समेत जिम्मेवारी दिइएको। परियोजनाको विभिन्न सम्भाग सञ्चालनको लागि सम्भागहरूबीचको अन्तरसम्बन्ध कायम गर्न परियोजना कार्यान्वयन म्यानुअल, २०७७ स्वीकृत गरी लागू गरिएको।

छैठौँ परिवर्तन (आ.व. २०८०/८१): ५८ वटा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूलाई पुनर्संरचना गरी ७७ जिल्ला हेर्ने गरी ४८ वटा प.का.ए. कायम गरिएको।

२.१२ परियोजनाको सुरुदेखि हालसम्म परियोजना कार्यान्वयनका लागि फिल्डस्तरका कार्यालयहरूको विवरण

आर्थिक वर्ष	सुपरजोन सङ्ख्या	जोन सङ्ख्या	कार्यालय सङ्ख्या	कैफियत
२०७३/७४	७	३०	३७	सुपरजोन कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ७, जोन कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ३०
२०७४/७५	१०	३९	४९	सुपरजोन कार्यान्वयन एकाइ १०, जोन कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ३९

आर्थिक वर्ष	सुपरजोन सङ्ख्या	जोन सङ्ख्या	कार्यालय सङ्ख्या	कैफियत
२०७५/७६	१४	६९	८३	सुपरजोन कार्यान्वयन एकाइ १४, जोन कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ६९
२०७६/७७	१६	१०६	७७	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ७७
२०७७/७८	१६	१०६	५८	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ५८
२०७८/७९	१६	१७७	५८	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ५८
२०७९/८०	१६	१७७	५८	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ५८
२०७९/८०	१६	१७७	५८	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ५८
२०८०/८१	१६	१७७	४८	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ ४८

परिच्छेद-३

आ.व. २०८०/८१ को कार्यक्रम र प्रगतिको विवरण

आ.व. २०८०/८१ को कार्यक्रम र प्रगतिको विवरण

परियोजनाको आ.व २०८०/८१ को स्वीकृत वार्षिक बजेट ३ अर्ब ६३ करोड ७० लाख विनियोजित भएकोमा सङ्घीय निकाय अन्तर्गतका कार्यालय परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइका लागि १० करोड ६४ लाख ८० हजार, परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ (सुपरजोन र जोन) का लागि २ अर्ब ६९ करोड ६८ लाख ९२ हजार र प्रदेश सरकारमार्फत सञ्चालित ब्लकका लागि रु. १९ करोड ७५ लाख विनियोजन भएको थियो भने स्थानीय तहमार्फत सञ्चालित पकेटमा रु. ६३ करोड १८ लाख विनियोजन भएको थियो ।

३.१ गत आ.व. २०७९/८० को तुलनामा आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा बजेट विनियोजन

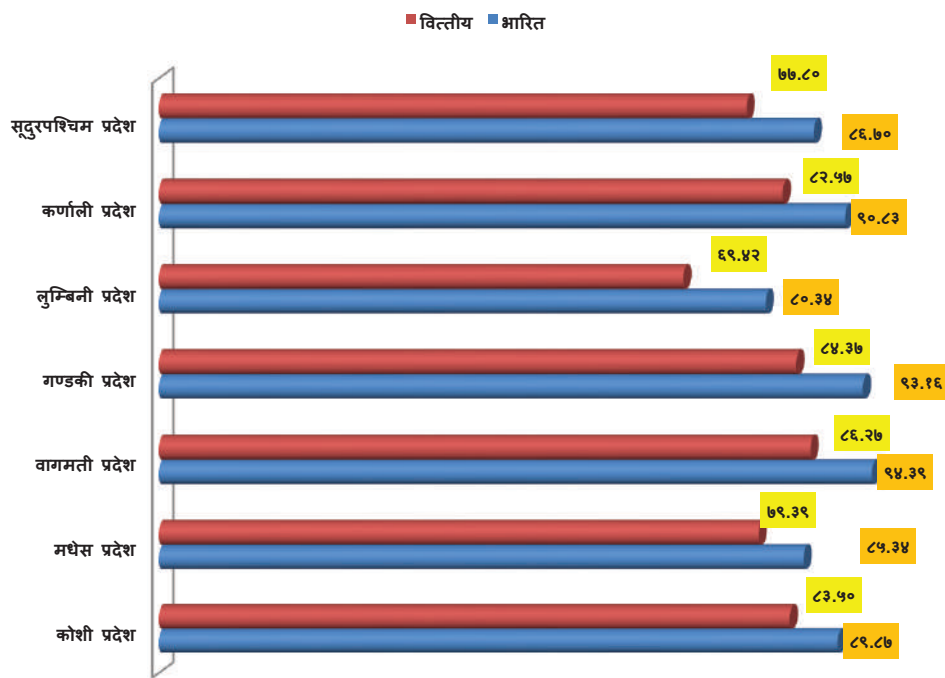
तह/निकाय	आ.व. २०७९/८० मा बजेट विनियोजन	आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा बजेट विनियोजन
परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ र जोन सुपरजोनतर्फ (सङ्घीय निकाय)	३ अर्ब २८ करोड ७७	२ अर्ब ८० करोड ३३ लाख
ब्लक विकास कार्यक्रमतर्फ (प्रदेश सरकार)	६१ करोड ३८ लाख	१९ करोड ७५ लाख
पकेट विकास कार्यक्रमतर्फ (स्थानीय सरकार)	१ अर्ब ९९ करोड ७० लाख	पुराना निरन्तरता-६३ करोड १८ लाख ३६ हजार
जम्मा	५ अर्ब ८९ करोड ८५ लाख (संशोधित ५ अर्ब ५८ करोड ७६ लाख २७ हजार)	३ अर्ब ६३ करोड ७० लाख

३.२ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाको वित्तीय प्रगति विवरण

क्र.सं.	कार्यक्रम/कार्यालय	वार्षिक विनियोजन (रु. हजारमा)	खर्च (रु. हजारमा)	खर्च प्रतिशत	भारित प्रगति प्रतिशत
१	परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ	१०६४८०	८१७०२	७६.७३	९०.८०
२	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ (४८)	२६९६८९२	२१६८०४३	८०.३९	८८.७०
३	प्रदेश सरकारमार्फत सञ्चालित ब्लक	१९७५००	१४१७११	७१.७५**	प्राप्त नभएको
४	स्थानीय तहमार्फत सञ्चालित पकेट	६३१८३६	४४९९४३	७१.२१**	प्राप्त नभएको
	जम्मा	३६३२७०८	२८४१३८१	७८.२०	

नोट: **म.ले.नि.का. बाट प्राप्त वित्तीय प्रगतिको आधारमा

३.३ आ.व. २०८०/८१ परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूको (प्रदेशगत) वार्षिक प्रगति विवरण



३.४ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइहरूको वित्तीय प्रगतिको अवस्था

वित्तीय प्रतिशत	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ	जम्मा
९०% भन्दा बढी	इलाम, तेह्रथुम, संखुवासभा, खोटाङ, सिरहा, सर्लाही, रामेछाप, सिन्धुपाल्चोक, स्याङ्जा, प्युठान, मुगु, हुम्ला, जाजरकोट, बझाङ	१४
८०-९०%	नुवाकोट, धादिङ, भक्तपुर, लमजुङ, कास्की, बागलुङ, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.), डोल्पा, अछाम, दार्चुला, डडेल्धुरा	११
६०-८०%	ताप्लेजुङ, झापा, ओखलढुङ्गा, मोरङ, धनुषा, बारा, सिन्धुली, चितवन, गोरखा, मुस्ताङ, रूपन्देही, कपिलवस्तु, अर्घाखाँची, गुल्मी, रुकुम (पूर्व), दाङ, सल्यान, जुम्ला, सुर्खेत, कञ्चनपुर, परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइ	२१
६०% भन्दा कम	पाल्पा, बर्दिया, कैलाली	३

३.५ प्रदेश सरकार अन्तर्गत ब्लकका लागि विनियोजित बजेट

रु. लाखमा

बजेट/ प्रदेश	प्रदेश नं. १	मधेश प्रदेश	बागमती प्रदेश	गण्डकी प्रदेश	लुम्बिनी प्रदेश	कर्णाली प्रदेश	सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश	जम्मा
नयाँ	३४४	२१०	३२५	२६१	३०६	२५०	२१०	१९०६
व्यवस्थापन खर्च / अनुगमन निरीक्षण	७	७	७	७	७	७	७	४९
जम्मा बजेट	३५१	२१७	३३२	२६८	३१३	२५७	२१७	१९५५

३.६ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा ब्लक सम्भागको प्रगति (प्रदेशस्तरका कार्यालयबाट कार्यान्वयन हुने सम्भाग)

क्र.सं.	प्रदेश	ब्लक सङ्ख्या	जम्मा बजेट (लाख)	जम्मा खर्च (लाख)	खर्च प्रतिशत
१	कोशी	१४	३५१	३०९.३८	८८.१४
२	मधेश	८	२१७	१२५.९१	५८.०३
३	बागमती	१३	३३२	२६०.५	७८.४६
४	गण्डकी	११	२६८	१३६.६३	५०.९८
५	लुम्बिनी	१२	३१३	२२३.०३	७१.२६
६	कर्णाली	१०	२५७	२३०.९४	८९.८६
७	सुदूरपश्चिम	९	२३७	१३०.७	५५.१५
	जम्मा	७७	१९७५	१४१७.११	७१.७५

३.७ आ.व. २०८१/८१ मा बजेट वक्तव्य र नीति तथा कार्यक्रमको रिपोर्टिङ गरिने प्राथमिकता कार्यक्रमको प्रगति (वार्षिक)

प्रदेश	चुक्तीबन्दी	कार्सम हाथलिङ सेक्टर	कृषि यान्त्रिकीकरण सहयोग	प्राविधिक शिक्षालय	सना सिंचाइ	सौर सिंचाइ	बीउ स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना	बीउ उत्पादन कार्यक्रम	मसिना तथा बालनादर धान उत्पादन प्रवर्द्धन	नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना	कृषि स्नातक स्टेन्ट (जना)
कोशी	२०	०	७५	१	२७७	०	०	०	०	३	७२
मधेश	८	२	१३२९	१	२३४	०	१	१००	४४	१	५५
बागमती	७६	१	४२३	५	७७१	०	०	१३५	१०५	१३	१००
गण्डकी	१६	०	१७०६८	८	२७१	२	१	७०	७०	१३	७०
लुम्बिनी	१९	३	११	६	३३१	०	०	४८२	१३३	८	८९
कर्णाली	६	०	२६६	३	२२८	०	०	०	०	२३	५६
सुदूरपश्चिम	९५	०	१०	४	४८५	०	१	२७१	१२९	४	३४
जम्मा	२४०	७	१९१८२	२८	२२९७	२	३	१०५८	४८१	६५	४७६

प्रदेश	खाद्यान्न बाली (धान, माहुँ, मूँग)	सग	ओखर	तरकारी	आलु	सुन्तला	आँप	केरा	अदुवा/बेसुर	अलैची	सिमी	कफी	माछा	चिकु
कोशी	३३९	०	०	२०	५४	०	०	०	१०	५५	०	०	५	०
मधेश	१५०	०	०	३८	०	०	८५	१७	०	०	०	०	३५.३	०
बागमती	४०४	०	०	५७	५९	२७	०	२०	०	०	०	०	०	८४
गण्डकी	०	०	०	८८	१६	३०८	६५	०	०	८.१४	०	१०	०	०
लुम्बिनी	१२११	०	१०	५८	५६	४८	०	१३५	०	०	०	१९	१३	०
कर्णाली	२५३	१५०	६९	०	२२	०	०	०	०	०	११५	०	०	०

प्रदेश	खाद्यान्न बाली (धान, गन्ना, मूक)	स्था	ओखर	तरकारी	आलु	सुन्तला	आंप	केरा	अदुवा/बेसरा	अलैची	सिमि	कफी	माछा	किचरी
सुदूरपश्चिम	४८१	०	२०	०	६६	८	०	०	०	०	२५	०	०	०
जम्मा	२८३८	१५०	९९	२६१	२६४	३९१	१५०	१७२	१०	६३.१४	१४०	२९	५३.३	८४

प्रदेश	पशु/माछा/मौरीनस्त सुधार	पशुनस्त स्रोत केन्द्र	खोर/गोट/भकारी सुधार	स्क्रीन हाउस निर्माण	शौको व्यवस्थापन/ट्रेलिसिङ	बनौचा सुदृढिकरण	सहभागितात्मक सिकाइ केन्द्र	लघुवित्तिय निर्माण	घरेलु कार्यक्रम	पोष्टहार्भस स्थापना	प्याकिङ, लेबलिङ	बजारीकरण सहयोग	भण्डारण पूर्वाधार	प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना
कोशी	५२	०	७९	१	१०	३५	०	४०	०	०	०	०	३	०
मधेस	०	०	३२	०	०	०	७	०	०	०	०	१	१	२
बागमती	२६	७	१९९	१४	९	६४८	४	७३	९	०	३	१०	५	२६
गण्डकी	९६	४	१४०	१	२	९५७	८	५६६	०	४	५	१४	५	०
लुम्बिनी	०	४	६५	०		३	११	१५५	१८	११	७	४	३	१०
कर्णाली	३	०	१४४	०	११	७३	०	३९	२		३		१	०
सुदूरपश्चिम	०	२	३०	०	०	१३	०	२२	४८	०	३	४	२	१
जम्मा	१७७	१७	६८९	१६	३२	१७२९	३०	४९६	११३	१५	२१	३३	२०	३९

३.८ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाबाट सञ्चालित कार्यक्रमहरूको मुख्य/मुख्य उपलब्धिहरू

- विभिन्न बाली/बस्तुका १७७ जोन र १६ सुपरजोनमा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन भइरहेको छ।
- चक्लाबन्दी कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत आ.व. २०८१/८२ मा परियोजनाले ७ करोड ४६ लाख ६७ हजार (५० देखि ८५% सम्म अनुदान) सहयोग गरी ७४४ हे. मा अनुदान प्रवाह गरेको छ।
- परियोजनाले २ करोड ३७ लाख (५०% अनुदान) सहयोग गरी खाद्यान्न बालीको ३१२२ हेक्टर (मकै १२२२ हेक्टर, गहुँ ६६६ हेक्टर, चैते धान ८६० हेक्टर र बखैँ धान ३४७ हेक्टर) मा क्षेत्र विस्तारको कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न भएको छ।
- परियोजनाले ५ करोड ५० लाख ६० हजार (५०% अनुदान) सहयोग गरी फलफूल बालीको १०२६ हे. (सुन्तलाजात फलफूल ३९७ हे., स्याउ/ओखर २९६.८ हे., केरा १८० हे., आँप १५० हे. र किवी ११ हे.) मा क्षेत्र विस्तारको कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न भएको।
- परियोजनाले २ करोड ९५ लाख ८० हजार (५०% अनुदान) सहयोग गरी तरकारी बालीको ३८४ हे. (तेहथुम, सुनसरी, महोत्तरी, धादिङ, तनहुँ, लमजुङ कास्की, नवलपरासी (ब.सु.पू.), प्यूठान, कपिलवस्तु, सल्यान र दार्चुला) र आलु बालीको २५०.४ हे. (पाँचथर, उदयपुर, सिन्धुपाल्चोक, रामेछाप, रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग), दैलेख, अछाम, बझाङ) मा क्षेत्र विस्तारको कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न भएको छ।
- अदुवा/बेसार/अलैंचीको ७४ हे. (अलैंची - ताप्लेजुङ ३६ हे., संखुवासभा २० हे., कास्की ८ हे., तथा अदुवा/बेसार-१० तेहथुम) क्षेत्र विस्तार सम्पन्न भएको छ।
- कफीको २९.४ हे. (स्याङ्जा, प्यूठान, गुल्मी, अर्घाखाँची) मा क्षेत्र विस्तारको कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न भएको छ।
- परियोजनाले १ करोड ४५ लाख २० हजार (५०% अनुदान) सहयोग गरी ५३ हे. क्षेत्रफलमा (मोरङ, धनुषा, सिरहा, महोत्तरी, रूपन्देही, कपिलवस्तु र बर्दिया) मत्स्य पोखरी निर्माण सम्पन्न गरेको छ।
- जम्मा ३८९ पशुनस्ल सुधार मध्ये १२७ वटा बाखामा (खोटाङ, ओखलढुङ्गा, रामेछाप, बागलुङ, अर्घाखाँची), १४२ वटा भैँसीमा (सिरहा र स्याङ्जामा), १२० वटा बङ्गुरमा/च्याङ्ग्रामा (मुस्ताङ) तथानस्ल सुधार कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न भएको छ।
- परियोजनाले १५ करोड ३२ लाख ५३ हजार (५०% अनुदान) सहयोग गरी यान्त्रिकीकरणमार्फत कृषि यन्त्रको प्रयोगमा व्यापक विस्तार गरेको छ।
- परियोजनाले ८२ लाख ९९ हजार (५०% अनुदान) सहयोग गरी ७ वटा (बारा-१, धनुषा-१, नुवाकोट २, बर्दिया-३) कस्टम हायरिड सेन्टरलाई विभिन्न मेसिनरी खरिदमा सहयोग गरेको छ।
- परियोजनाको ७७ लाख ९३ हजार (८५% सम्म अनुदान) सहयोगमा ५ वटा (सर्लाही १, चितवन १, स्याङ्जा १, सुर्खेत १, अछाम १) बीउ स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना भएको छ।
- परियोजनाको १ करोड ५२ लाख ६९ हजार (८५% सम्म अनुदान) सहयोगमा ६१ वटा (कोशी

७, मधेश प्रदेश १, वागमती १३, गण्डकी १२, लुम्बिनी ३, कर्णाली २१ र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा ४) नयाँ तथा पुराना नर्सरी स्रोत केन्द्रहरूलाई पूर्वाधार निर्माण तथा नर्सरी बिरूवा खरिदमा सहयोग गरिएको छ ।

- परियोजनाको ९ करोड ६८ लाख (८५% सम्म अनुदान) सहयोगमा कृषि उपजको बजारीकरण सहयोग, भण्डारण पूर्वाधार, प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना भएको छ। जस अन्तर्गत चिस्यान घर ११ वटा, सेलार स्टोर २ वटा, केरा राईपेनिड च्याम्बर ७ वटा, गोदाम घर २ वटा, भण्डारण घर तथा सङ्कलन केन्द्र १३ वटा, रष्टिक स्टोर ११ वटा, सेलार स्टोर २ वटा, कृषि उपज ढुवानी साधन ४ वटा, स्याउ ग्रेडिङ मेसिन १ वटा, जिउँदो माछा पसल स्थापना २१ वटा, साइलेज उद्योत १ वटा, आँप प्रशोधन उद्योग १ वटा, मौरीजन्य उद्योग ५ वटा लगायतका विभिन्न प्राथमिक प्रशोधन उद्योगहरू स्थापना भएका छन्।
- सुधारिएको अलैंची भट्टीमा परियोजनाले १ करोड ७९ लाख ४ हजार (८५% सम्म अनुदान) सहयोग गरी थप सहयोग १३५ वटा (ताप्लेजुङ ६५, संखुवासभा ३३, तेह्रथुम ३३, लमजुङ ४) सुधारिएको अलैंची भट्टी निर्माण गरेको छ ।
- कृषि इन्टर्न ४७६ जना परिचालन (कृषि र वन विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालयसँग ३२३ जना विद्यार्थी, जि.पी. कोइराला कलेज अफ एग्रीकल्चर एण्ड रिसर्च सेन्टरसँग २१ जना विद्यार्थी, महेन्द्ररत्न बहुमुखी क्याम्पससँग ५ जना विद्यार्थी, सुदूरपश्चिम विश्वविद्यालय कृषि विज्ञान सङ्काय कैलाली टिकापुरसँग ४० जना विद्यार्थी र नेपाल पोलिटेक्निक इन्स्टिच्यूट चितवनसँग ३७ जना विद्यार्थी, हिमालयन कलेज अफ एग्रीकल्चरल साइन्सेज एण्ड टेक्नोलोजी (HICAST) सँग ३३, मिडवेस्ट एकेडेमी एण्ड रिसर्चसँग १७) गरिएको छ।
- आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाको समन्वयमा सहकारीहरूले ३११० मे.टन धान विभिन्न जिल्लाहरूबाट न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यमा खरिद गरिएको छ।
- परियोजनाले २५ करोड ५३ लाख ७५ हजार (८५% सम्म अनुदान) सहयोग गरी थप २३३२ वटा साना सिँचाई कार्यक्रम सम्पन्न गरी थप ४८९७ हे. थप क्षेत्रफल सिञ्चित गरेको छ।
- परियोजनाले ३२ वटा प्राविधिक शिक्षालयलाई १ करोड ३३ लाख (८५% सम्म अनुदान) सहयोग गरी थप १३७८ विद्यार्थीलाई EARN and LEARN का लागि सहयोग गरेको छ ।
- २४ वटा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइमार्फत ५७४.९ हे. मा धान, ४४० हे. मा मकै, २५५.३ हे. मा आलु, २५८.४ हे. मा गहुँर ११ हे. मा तोरीको बिज वृद्धि कार्यक्रम गरी उन्नत बीउको उपलब्धता तथा बीउ प्रतिस्थापन दर वृद्धि भएको छ।
- परियोजनाबाट उद्यमशीलता विकास तालिम, यान्त्रीकरण सम्बन्धी तालिम, बाली विशेष Thematic Workshop, बाली विशेष प्राविधिक वार्तालाप लगायतका विभिन्न तालिम गोष्ठीहरू सञ्चालन भएका छन्।
- कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी उद्यमशीलता कार्यक्रमबाट देशभर ४०५ जना उद्यमीहरूलाई अनुदान प्रदान गरी उद्यम विकास गरिएको छ।

३.९ आ.व. २०८०/८१ को वार्षिक कार्यक्रमतर्फको भारत तथा विन्तीय प्रगति स्थिति

कार्यलय	विनियोजन			खर्च			खर्च प्रतिशत			भारत प्रगति			भार	भारत एकमुष्ट
	पूँजीगत	चालु	जम्मा	पूँजीगत	चालु	जम्मा	पूँजीगत	चालु	जम्मा	पूँजीगत	चालु	जम्मा		
प.का.ए., ताप्लेजुङ	५४२०	४५०३४	५०४५४	३२१९	३६२००	३९४१९	५९.३९	८०.३८	७८.१३	५९	९३	९०	०.०२	१.७
प.का.ए., इलाम	४२१०	३३०५३	३७२६३	४१३१	२९२६७	३३३२८	९८.१२	८८.५५	८९.६३	९८	८८	९०	०.०१	१.२
प.का.ए., संखुवासभा	१९२०	४१०२५	४२९४५	१८८८	३७५३६	३९४२४	९८.३३	९१.५०	९१.८०	१००	९७	९७	०.०२	१.५
प.का.ए., तेह्रथुम	१६२०	४२४३८	४४०५८	१६२०	४०३९७	४२०१७	१००.००	९५.१९	९५.३७	१००	९८	९९	०.०२	१.६
प.का.ए., खोटाङ	४४००	६१९१४	६६३१४	३८०६	५६१४२	५९९९८	८६.५०	९०.६८	९०.४०	१००	८९	९५	०.०२	२.३
प.का.ए., ओखलढुङ्गा	२४००	४१५३४	४३९३४	२२५५	३०७९२	३३०४७	९३.९६	७४.१४	७४.२२	१००	८१	८४	०.०२	१.४
प.का.ए., झापा	२१३५	५५०३५	५७१७०	२०८८	४१८३१	४३९१९	९७.८०	७६.०१	७६.८२	१००	८०	८१	०.०२	१.७
प.का.ए., मोरङ	७१६५	८७०९९	९४२६४	४१९९	६९०३७	७३२३६	५८.६०	७९.२६	७७.६९	८७	८७	८७	०.०३	३.०
प.का.ए., सिराहा	३७५०	५४५६२	५८३१२	३७३९	५११४७	५४८८६	९९.७१	९३.७४	९४.१२	९९	९८	९९	०.०२	२.१
प.का.ए., धनुषा	२०००	७८२५८	८०३५८	१७३२	५२३२०	५४०५२	८६.६०	६६.८६	६७.३५	१००	८०	८१	०.०३	२.४
प.का.ए., सर्लाही	९०५९	६००४७	६९१०६	९०१७	५४२२२	६३२३९	९९.५४	९०.३०	९१.५१	१००	९२	९३	०.०३	२.४
प.का.ए., बारा	४०९०	७७७८५	८१८७५	१०४८	५६६५७	५७७०५	२५.६२	७२.८४	७०.४८	२६	७६	७४	०.०३	२.२
प.का.ए., रामेछाप	७५००	७४७२७	८२२२७	७२२४	६८८२७	७६०५१	९६.३२	९२.१०	९२.४९	९५	९२	९२	०.०३	२.८
प.का.ए., सिन्धुली	३१००	३९९३४	३७०३४	२४२७	२३८१५	२६२२२	७८.२९	७०.१८	७०.८६	१००	८७	८८	०.०१	१.२
प.का.ए., सिन्धुपाल्चोक	३८००	६४००३	६७८०३	३७५३	६०६४६	६४३९९	९८.७६	९४.७५	९४.९८	१००	९७	९७	०.०३	२.४
प.का.ए., नुवाकोट	४१००	५२३१४	५६४१४	३६०२	४३८८७	४७४८९	८७.८५	८३.८९	८४.१८	९४	९५	९५	०.०२	२.०
प.का.ए., धादिङ	३६००	४११०५	४४७०५	३६००	३६३६६	३९९६६	१००.००	८८.४७	८९.४०	१००	९७	९७	०.०२	१.६
प.का.ए., चितवन	१००९०	८१३४५	९१४३५	१००८९	६०८२४	७०९१३	९९.९९	७४.७७	७७.५६	१००	९५	९६	०.०३	३.३
प.का.ए., भक्तपुर	१७५५	८५९८०	८७६९५	१२४७	७६८६१	७८१०८	७२.७१	८९.३९	८९.०७	७२	९५	९४	०.०३	३.१
प.का.ए., गोरखा	४०००	५४७७०	५८७७०	३७४६	४२७२७	४६४३३	९३.६५	७८.०१	७९.०८	९९	८७	८८	०.०२	१.९
प.का.ए., लमजुङ	८८५०	५०६४७	५९४१७	८८२८	४०९५४	४९५८२	९७.४९	८०.८६	८३.३४	९९	८९	९०	०.०२	२.०
प.का.ए., कास्की	३३००	४९११४	५२४१४	२७९३	४१३२४	४४११७	८४.६४	८४.१४	८४.१७	१००	९१	९८	०.०२	१.९
प.का.ए., सुस्ताङ	१९००	५३२३२	५५१३२	१८८७	४११७१	४३०५८	९९.३२	७७.३४	७८.१०	१००	८६	८७	०.०२	१.८
प.का.ए., स्याङ्जा	१६८००	५४१२२	७०९२२	१६३९४	४७४८३	६३८७७	९७.५८	८७.७३	९०.०७	१००	९८	९८	०.०३	२.६
प.का.ए., बागलुङ	६५४०	५४३२७	६०८७७	६२१८	४८२९८	५४५१६	९४.९३	८८.९०	८९.५५	१००	९४	९५	०.०२	२.१
प.का.ए., नवलपरासी (बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व)	४४७५	२९३४५	३३२२०	३४५३	२५१८५	२८६३८	७७.१६	८५.८२	८४.६८	९५	९८	९७	०.०१	१.२
प.का.ए., रुपन्देही	९९९०	६४४९९	७४४८९	९२२९	४५५३०	५४७५९	९२.३८	७०.५९	७३.५१	१००	८२	८५	०.०३	२.३
प.का.ए., कपिलवस्तु	५१२५	५२२१९	५७३४४	८७१	३३९८९	३४८६०	१७.००	६५.०९	६०.७९	३२	७३	७०	०.०२	१.५
प.का.ए., पाल्पा	२४७०	३७०७७	३९५४७	१६०२	२१७९५	२३३२७	६४.८६	५८.७८	५९.१६	९९	८१	८२	०.०१	१.२
प.का.ए., अर्घाखाँची	३४००	४५१४४	४८२४४	३२३२	३३४४२	३६६७४	९५.०६	७४.०८	७४.५५	१००	८३	८४	०.०२	१.५
प.का.ए., गुल्मी	२८८०	३७६४६	४०५२६	२७६७	२६८११	२९५७८	९६.०८	७१.२२	७३.९९	९९	८४	८५	०.०२	१.३

कार्यालय	विनियोजन		खर्च		खर्च प्रतिशत		भारित प्रगति		भार	भारित एकमुष्ट
	पूँजीगत	चालु	जम्मा	पूँजीगत	चालु	जम्मा	पूँजीगत	चालु		
प.का.ए., रकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	१९००	४४१९६	४६०९६	१५३७	३२८५०	३४३८७	८०.८९	७४.३३	७४.६०	०.०२
प.का.ए., च्याँटान	४५००	३२४७०	३६९७०	४३५८	२९८२७	३४१८५	९६.८५	९१.८६	९२.४७	०.०१
प.का.ए., दाङ	४२०	५१७५५	५२१७५	४१८	३९२१९	३९६३८	९९.५२	७५.७८	७५.९७	०.०२
प.का.ए., बर्दिया	५९३८	८०९७४	८६९१२	३०२८	४४५०६	४७५३४	५०.९९	५४.९६	५४.६९	०.०३
प.का.ए., सल्यान	१७०	४९०९१	४९२६१	१३७	३४९२७	३५०६४	८०.५९	७१.१५	७१.१८	०.०२
प.का.ए., डोल्पा	२१५०	३२६७१	३४८२१	२१३७	२८५६०	३०६९७	९९.४०	८७.४२	८८.१६	०.०१
प.का.ए., जुम्ला	११४०	५६८६४	५८००४	९०९	४१२८०	४२१८९	७९.७४	७२.५९	७२.७३	०.०२
प.का.ए., मुगु	३९३०	२९१४१	३३०७१	३९२९	२८४३२	३२३६१	९९.९७	९७.५७	९७.८५	०.०१
प.का.ए., हुम्ला	३६७०	२८४७२	३२१४२	३६६४	२७००१	३०६६५	९९.८५	९४.८३	९५.४०	०.०१
प.का.ए., जाजरकोट	२६००	४०८१३	४३४१३	२५७६	३७०८१	३९६५७	९९.०८	९०.८६	९१.३५	०.०२
प.का.ए., सुर्खेत	४७३०	६९१२६	७३८५६	४३१९	५३०४८	५७३६७	९१.३१	७६.७४	७७.६७	०.०३
प.का.ए., वझाङ	३२००	३४२६९	३७४६९	३१९९	३२२२५	३५४२४	९९.०७	९४.०३	९४.५४	०.०१
प.का.ए., अछाम	४९६३	४८९२९	५३८९२	४९२०	४१११२	४६०३२	९९.१४	८४.०२	८५.४२	०.०२
प.का.ए., दार्चुला	३७१०	३६८४५	४०५५५	३४३०	३००८५	३३५१५	९२.४५	८१.६५	८२.६४	०.०२
प.का.ए., डैङ्गेलधुरा	९२००	५१४००	६०६००	९०६१	४०९४३	५०००४	९८.४९	७९.६६	८०.५२	०.०२
प.का.ए., कन्चनपुर	५३३०	५०८३५	५६१६५	४८३७	३९८८६	४४७३३	९०.७६	७८.४६	७९.६३	०.०२
प.का.ए., कैलाली	१२०	५६२२२	५६३४२	१२०	२७४९७	२७६१६	९९.५८	४८.९१	४९.०२	०.०२
कुल जम्मा	२०४४८५	२४८७४०७	२६९६८१२	१८४०८३	१९८३९६०	२१६८०४३.६२	८७.८७	७९.७६	८०.३९	१

३.१० प्रधानमन्त्री कृषि आधुनिकीकरण परियोजनाको स्थापनाकालदेखि हालसम्म विभिन्न आर्थिक वर्षहरूमा विनियोजित बजेट तथा खर्चको विवरण

क्र.सं.	विवरण	२०७३/०७४		२०७४/०७५		२०७५/०७६		२०७६/०७७		२०७७/०७८		२०७८/०७९		२०७९/८०		२०८०/८०१		जम्मा	
		विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च
१	परिचालक	२१११	४८००	१११०००	५००००	२११३००	१४८४००	१९९४००	१५२४००	१६८७००	१३६१००	१८३१००	१२६९००	१८१२००	१४७१००	१९३८७१	१२४०७७	१०२७७७	९०२७७७
२	स्थानीय भत्ता	२११३१	९००	३००७	१९००	८५००	५३००	१००००	५८००	८०००	५९००	११००	४२००	८०००	४६००	७०२२	४३७६	५३६२९	३२९७६
३	महारी भत्ता	२११३२	२००	३३१२	१७००	६५००	७९००	९९००	६५००	७७००	५९००	८०००	४८००	७६००	५०००	६५४२	४९५५४	३६६६२	३६६६२
४	मिल्ड भत्ता	२११३३	४००	५८९२	१४००	६००	१००	१००	१००	०							६५९२	१९००	१९००
५	अन्य भत्ता	२११३९	६९००	१२४४८०	८००	७०००	४९००	४९००	२२००	२२००	१६००	२९००	१६००	३३००	१७००	२२००	१५९६	१५५६३०	२१०१६
६	कर्मचारी नेटवर्क भत्ता	२११३४							३१००	२९००	२९००	७३००	४२००	३३००	३१००	६६४१	२०६४१	१८६७६	१८६७६
७	पोशाक	२११२१	२००	१८९०	१०१००	६६००	४५००	४५००	३०००	३४००	२६००	३५००	३५००	३२००	२२००	२८५०	२५७१२	२६८५०	२६८५०
८	योगदानमा आधारित	२११२२									०	१००		२००		२४३	५९	५९	५९
९	योगदानमा आधारित विमा	२१२१३							२००	१५००	११००	१८००	९००	१८००	९००	१३५७	८१५	६९१५	३९१५

क्र.सं.	विवरण	सर्व शीर्षक नं.	२०७३/०७४	२०७४/०७५	२०७५/०७६	२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/८०	२०८०/८०१	जमा
			विनियोजित	विनियोजित	विनियोजित	विनियोजित	विनियोजित	विनियोजित	विनियोजित	विनियोजित	विनियोजित
१०	कर्मचारी प्रोत्साहन तथा पुरस्कार	२११३५							१००	२१०	३१०
११	पानी विजुली	२२१११	१७००	५३५९	५७००	१०९००	६३००	१३४००	८१५००	११९६८	८१७२८
१२	संसार महसुल	२२११२	३८१६	६०००	९०००	१०७००	७७००	१४९००	९३००	११७१२	६२६६२
१३	घरभाडा	२२११३	१०६२०	१६३००	२१६००	३५६००	२७४००	४०१००	३३४००	४१३६५	२०१०७८
१४	सवारी साधन तथा मेसिनरी औजार भाडा	२२११४				१५००	१२००		२१००	३४९०	७०४४
१५	अन्य भाडा	२२११५	०	२५२०	२८००	१७००	१३००			२००	७८२०
१६	ईंधन	२२११६	१२२००	२८७४२	२९०००	२७७००	२७३००	३९१००	३२४००	२९१५०	२४४०२४
१७	संज्ञात तथा मर्मित समभार	२२२२१	७५४८	१५४९९	२५१००	१३००	४०००	४०००	५२००	५४१७	९४९६४
१८	सवारी साधन मर्मित खर्च	२२२२३			२२१००	२२२००	२०१००		२५४००	२३१३४	१५७७२५
१९	वीमा	२२२१४	७६५	३५८२	२३००	४६००	३०००	४८००	९०००	७९५८	२४९१२
२०	कार्यालय सज्जधी खर्च	२२३११	१०९८८	२४३४०	२४८००	१९१००	१८९००	१८६००	१५३००	१५२१८	१४७०४६
२१	ईंधन अन्य प्रयोजना	२२३१४	०	२३२	३००	३०००	२३००	३५००	२४००	२७८९	१५२२१
२२	पत्रपत्रिका छपाई तथा सूचना प्रकाशन खर्च	२२३१५			२००	९८००	७६००	११३००	८०२००	१०७६३	४०३५७
२३	अन्य कार्यालय सज्जान खर्च	२२३१९				६००				६००	५००
२४	निर्मित सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तको मर्मित	२२३२१	०	१०००		१३००	१०००	५८००	२९००	१२४०	६३१३
२५	सेवा र परामर्श	२२४११	८३८६०	७३९१२	१६०००	६४९००	३८६००	१७८००	३५३००	३५३०२	२८०९६
२६	करार सेवा शुल्क	२२४१३				१२०४००	१०००००	१३८२००	१९६१००	२१८१५९	७३१९५५
२७	अन्य सेवा शुल्क	२२४१९	४७००	४१७७१	५११००	४४००	४०००	१३५००	१७३००	१९२७२	१४४७४५
२८	सीप विकास	२२४१२	०	४९७२५	३१२००	८६७००	४४५००	२४२००	५९३००	६७०१९	४५८८४४
२९	कर्मचारी लालिम खर्च	२२४११				१००	१००	२८००	३००	१४०	२६४०
३०	उत्पादन सामग्री	२२४२१	०	५००		१०६००	१००००	१२९००	६००		१०९००
३१	कार्यक्रम खर्च	२२४२२	३३४९०१	३५५७२६	३०४८००	२९७७००	२०८९००	६४३१००	४२९६००	४५३६४४	३३६११४७१
३२	अनुमान तथा मूल्यांकन	२२६११	३८४९१	१८६३१	२४३००	३५१००	२८८००	३९१००	३९०००	३९०९१	२५४०१३
३३	भ्रमण खर्च	२२६१२	२८०००	४७२५३	३९१००	२७६००	२९१००	२६३००	२२५००	१६६६१	२३२२११
३४	विविध खर्च	२२७११	७१७९	७१२८०	११७००	१४४००	१३४००	१४८००	१२३००	१४७९७	९२८५६
३५	सरकारी निकायलाई अनुदान		४०००००	०		९००	८००	१००००	५०००		५२४६००

क्र.सं.	विवरण	खर्च शीर्षक नं.	२०७३/०७४	२०७४/०७५	२०७५/०७६	२०७६/०७७	२०७७/०७८	२०७८/०७९	२०७९/८०	२०८०/८०१	जम्मा
			विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित	खर्च	विनियोजित
३६	अन्य संस्थालाई अनुदान	२६४१३	३३६०००	१७७२००	१७३९००	४७४४००	५१०३००	६२४९००	५१०३००	४०३१२३	२४४४३२३
३७	पुर्जित अनुदान	२६४२३	३२४४३४०	१६६२७००	१६६४७००	८८७६००	१०४६२००	७२२४००	१११३४००	६४८८१२	७०४४३१२
	चालु खर्चको जम्मा		४६४९६८१	२३९१३३६	२३९०४३८४	१४४३३००	१६६४१००	१८८२१००	२०४४९००	२४९१९५१	१६२१२७८८
३८	भवन निर्माण	३९११२	०	५४४००	३७६००	२१०००	१४६००	२१४००	३६००	९९०	७०९८२
३९	भवन निर्माण सुधार	३९११३							२३००	५७४०	१३४१८
४०	फर्निचर तथा फिक्स्चर	३९१२३	१९०००	१७४००	२१३२४	६९००	३९००	३९००	११४००	३९००	७७४५९
४१	सवारी साधन	३९१२१	२९६९००	२२२२००	४४६००	१०५००	१२६००	१०६००	५८००	२२४९	३२०२००
४२	मेसिनरी औजार	३९१२२	३०३४०	३२९००	२८३४५६	१००००	३४१००	२१५००	१७८००	११६४२	३७७१४२
४३	पशुधन तथा वागवानी विकास खर्च	३९१३१							५४००		११९००
४४	सिंचाइ संरचना निर्माण	३९१४५					१४७००	१२८९००	१२४२००	१३४४४	४४५६९
४५	सार्वजनिक निर्माण	३९१४९	७४०७००	४४४७००	४१४३६०	१६४०००	१४६०००	१७६८००	५८५००	४३४२७	१३९१७२७
४६	पुर्जित सुधार खर्च	३९१७१		१३७००	८९००			९६००	१०००	१४००	३२२९०
४७	पुर्जित अनुसन्धान तथा परामर्श खर्च	३९१७२	३९६४४	२९९००	८६०३	७१००	३३००			६०	४३१०७
	पुर्जित खर्चको जम्मा		११२६४९४	७६१९००	६४४४९४	८१४६००	८१४१००	२७२१००	२४४९००	२११४०३	३४४४२९१
	कुल जम्मा		५७८६२२४	३९४३८३६	३२४८८७८	३७४४४००	४०३७४००	३९११००	३९१४००	३२४७९१	१८९६४३५

स्रोत: विभिन्न वर्षका आय/व्यय विवरण तथा मन्त्रालयगत बजेट सूचना प्रणालीबाट प्राप्त प्रतिफलहरू।

३.११ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा समष्टिगत रूपमा प्रगति नपुगका कारणहरू र चुनौतीहरू

क्रियाकलाप	प्रगति नपुगका कारण
भारित प्रगति ८८.७८%	- आ.व. २०८०/८१ को कार्यक्रम ढिलो भएर २६ गते मात्र स्वीकृत भएको, - सम्झौता गरेपछि लाभप्राप्तिले लागत साझेदारी (Matching fund) जुटाउन नसके अनुदानको प्रतिशत कम भएको। - न्यून जनशक्तिको कारणले फिल्ड भेरिफिकेसन, छनौट, सम्झौता र फिल्ड अनुगमन आदि हुन नसकी कम प्रगति भएको।
वित्तीय प्रगति ८०.२५%	- संघ, प्रदेश र स्थानीय तहको अनुदानको दर फरक हुँदा कार्यक्रमहरू कुनै कार्यान्वयनमा नभएको। समूह/सहकारीहरूले ५०% ब्रोर्न नसक्ने भन्ने गरेको - सवारी साधन प्रयास छेउन र भएका सवारी साधन पनि जिर्ण अवस्थामा रहेकोले लक्ष्य अनुसारको कार्यान्वयनमा बाधा पुगेको। - बजारमा सामग्रीहरूको मूल्य इन्स्टिमेट र सम्झौता गर्दाको समय भन्दा पछि कार्यान्वयनको समयमा धेरै वृद्धि हुँदा अनुदानप्राप्तिले कार्यान्वयन गर्न नसकेको। - छोडा चोपाया व्यवस्थापन।

३.१२ आ.व.२०८०/८१ मा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइका प्रगति नपुगका कारणहरू

प.का.ए.	कार्यक्रम क्रियाकलाप	एकाइ	लक्ष्य परिमाण	प्रगति परिमाण	नपुग परिमाण	कारण
ताप्लेजुङ	स्थानीय सहभागितामा बीउ स्रोत केन्द्र स्थापना	वटा	१	०	१	सम्बन्धित स्थानीय तहले ३५ प्रतिशत रकम साझेदारी गर्न असमर्थ भएको
झापा	कस्टम हायरिड सेन्टर स्थापना	सङ्ख्या	१	०	१	कृषक समूहलाई छनौट भएको मेसिनरी औजार तथा उपकरण सप्लायसँगै कबुल गरेको सामग्री दिन नसकेकोले।
मोरङ	लल्का तथा कालो बासमति धानको बीउ उत्पादनको लागि स्रोत बीउ वितरण	हे.	१००	०	१००	स्रोत बीउ न्यून मात्र पाएको।
धनुषा	नयाँ मत्स्य पोखरी निर्माण	हेक्टर	२७	६.६८	२०.३२	मापदण्ड अनुसार कृषकहरूले नयाँ पोखरी निर्माण गर्न नसकेको
धनुषा	औप बगैचामा अन्तरवाली कार्यक्रम(अदुवा/बेसार)	हेक्टर	२०	०	२०	अदुवा बेसारको बीउ महेगो भएकोले ५०% कृषकहरूद्वारा तिर्न नसक्ने
नुवाकोट	स्थायी प्लाष्टिक टनेल निर्माण	सङ्ख्या	३	०	३	प्रदेश कार्यालय अन्तर्गत सोही प्रकृतिको कार्यक्रम ८०% मा सञ्चालन भएकोले सो कार्यक्रम ५०% अनुदानमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न नसकिएको।
लमजुङ	जोन सञ्चालित बाली/वस्तुको क्षेत्र विस्तार	पटक	३	१	२	स्याउ जोन मनाङमा उच्च घनत्वको क्षेत्र विस्तारका लागि कृषक संस्थाहरूसँग समन्वय गरिएको भए तापनि विदेशबाट बिरुवा ल्याउन विविध कारणले नसकिएको हुँदा कार्यान्वयन हुन नसकेको।
रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	वर्षे आलु क्षेत्र विस्तार	हेक्टर	५५	४५	१५	आलु लगाउने समयमा लगातारको खडेरी
जाजरकोट	मेला महोत्सवमा ढुवानी अनुदान	पटक	२	०	२	भूकम्पबाट प्रभावितका कारण मेला महोत्सव सञ्चालन नहुनु
जुम्ला	जोन/सुपरजोन प्रभाव क्षेत्रमा क्षेत्रफल विस्तार (स्याउ)-हेक्टर	हेक्टर	५०	३०	२०	समयमा हिमपात नहुँदा कृषकले खाडल खन्न र सिँचाई गर्न समस्या भएकोले क्षेत्र विस्तारमा लक्ष्य अनुसार काम हुन नसकेको
पाल्पा	भण्डारण प्राथमिक प्रशोधन वा प्रशोधन उद्योग स्थापना	सङ्ख्या	३	०	३	१ वटा भण्डारण घरको सम्झौता गरी कृषक स्तर बाट सम्पन्न हुन नसकेको

प.का.ए.	कार्यक्रम क्रियाकलाप	एकाइ	लक्ष्य परिमाण	प्रगति परिमाण	नपुग परिमाण	कारण
पाल्पा	अदुवा/बेसार बीउ खरिदमा अनुदान	हेक्टर	२५	०.२५	२४.७५	बजारमा अदुवा/बेसारको मूल्य अधिक रहेको साथै बीउयोग्य गाँनोको अभावका कारण कृषक कार्यक्रम गर्न इच्छुक नरहेको
बर्दिया	चकलाबन्दी कार्यक्रम	पटक	३	१	२	कृषक बाट माग भए तापनि क्षेत्रफल नपुगेको कारण कार्य सम्पन्न हुन नसकेको
बर्दिया	उद्यमशीलता कार्यक्रमको लागि अनुदान कार्यक्रम	पटक	२२	१७	५	सम्झौता मितिभित्र कार्य सम्पन्न नहुँदा भुक्तानी नदिएको ।
कैलाली	बीउ गोदाम घर निर्माण तथा प्रशोधन मेसिनमा ५०% अनुदान	सङ्ख्या	१	०	१	गहुँ सुपरजोन सञ्चालन समन्वय समिति तथा कार्यक्रम सञ्चालनका लागि प्रस्ताव पेश गर्ने विभिन्न समूह/सहकारीहरू सँग छलफल गर्दा कुनै पनि निजी फर्म/कृषक समूह/सहकारीहरू ५०% लगानी गर्न तयार नभएको।
कैलाली	कष्टम हायरिड सेन्टर अन्तर्गत ५०% अनुदानमा कृषि यन्त्र, मेसिनरी औजार खरिद	सङ्ख्या	२	०	२	कष्टम हायरिड सेन्टर सञ्चालन गर्ने अनुभव नभएको। साथै आवेदकहरूबाट माग भएका यन्त्र उपकरणहरू परियोजनाको कमाण्ड क्षेत्रभित्र पर्याप्त रहेको पाइएको।

३.१३ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाबाट लाभान्वित जनसङ्ख्या

प्रदेश	महिला	पुरुष	जम्मा	दलित	जनजाती	अन्य	युवा	कूल जम्मा
कोशी	८२३०	१००४०	१८२७०	४६५१	३९८१	९६३८	२५४१	१८२७०
मधेश	९७२७	७७४२	१७४६९	१६५१	२२६२	१३५५६	१२६०३	१७४६९
बागमती	३५९७८	३६०३३	७२०११	११२२०	३०६४१	३०१५१	६८९१	७२०११
गण्डकी	१०९६५	१४५०९	२५४७४	५०१०	११४९५	८९७०	११३९७	२५४७४
लुम्बिनी	१८३२८	१९५०९	३७८३७	२८४५	११८२०	१२५८९	१०५९४	३७८३७
कर्णाली	७२८७	७३८४	१४६७१	१०९६	१३१४	१२२६१	३१२३	१४६७१
सुदूरपश्चिम	१४१५१	१२०८६	२६२३७	२१५७	८१००	७९०२	९१५२	२६२३७
जम्मा	१०४६६६	१०७३०३	२११९६९	२८६३०	६९६१३	९५०६७	५६३०१	२११९६९

३.१४ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाबाट लाभान्वित जनसङ्ख्यामा लैङ्गिक सहभागिता

प्रदेश	महिला	पुरुष	जम्मा
कोशी	८२३०	१००४०	१८२७०
मधेश	९७२७	७७४२	१७४६९
बागमती	३५९७८	३६०३३	७२०११
गण्डकी	१०९६५	१४५०९	२५४७४
लुम्बिनी	१८३२८	१९५०९	३७८३७
कर्णाली	७२८७	७३८४	१४६७१
सुदूरपश्चिम	१४१५१	१२०८६	२६२३७
जम्मा	१०४६६६	१०७३०३	२११९६९

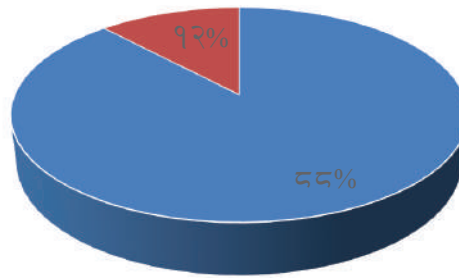
३.१५ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाबाट लाभान्वित जनसङ्ख्यामा सामाजिक सहभागिता

प्रदेश	दलित	जनजाती	अन्य	युवा	कूल जम्मा
कोशी	४६५१	३९८१	९६३८	२५४१	१८२७०
मधेश	१६५१	२२६२	१३५५६	१२६०३	१७४६९
बागमती	११२२०	३०६४१	३०१५१	६८९१	७२०११
गण्डकी	५०१०	११४९५	८९७०	११३९७	२५४७४
लुम्बिनी	२८४५	११८२०	१२५८९	१०५९४	३७८३७
कर्णाली	१०९६	१३१४	१२२६१	३१२३	१४६७१
सुदूरपश्चिम	२१५७	८१००	७९०२	९१५२	२६२३७
जम्मा	२८६३०	६९६१३	९५०६७	५६३०१	२११९६९

३.१६ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजनाबाट सिर्जना भएको रोजगारीको अवस्था

प्रदेश	आंशिक रोजगारी	पूर्ण रोजगारी	जम्मा
कोशी	७९००७	१३२३४	९२२४१
मधेश	३२९१०	२१७२	३५०८२
बागमती	२६६४७	११५०	२७७९७
गण्डकी	९०६४	३५४१	१२६०५
लुम्बिनी	३७५०५	३८२२	४१३२७
कर्णाली	१६८१	१९२	१८७३
सुदूरपश्चिम	२०२२	५५६	२५७८
जम्मा	१८८८३६	२४६६७	२१३५०३

३.१७ परियोजना अन्तर्गत जोन/सुपरजोनको राष्ट्रिय उत्पादनमा हिस्सा



■ आंशिक रोजगारी ■ पूर्ण रोजगारी

बाली/वस्तु	परियोजना क्षेत्रफल/उत्पादन		राष्ट्रिय क्षेत्रफल/ उत्पादन		जोन/सुपरजोनको हिस्सा (%)		उत्पादकत्व	
	क्षेत्रफल (हे./सङ्ख्या)	उत्पादन (मे.टन)	क्षेत्रफल (हे./सङ्ख्या)	उत्पादन (मे.टन)	क्षेत्रफल/सङ्ख्या	उत्पादन	परियोजना	राष्ट्रिय
धान	६५०८३	३११७४७	१४७७३७८	५१३०६२५	४.४	६.०७	४.७९	३.४७
मकै	१८५५३	८८६८३	९८५५६५	३१६०३९७	१.८८	२.८०	४.७८	३.२
गहुँ	४२६६	१५६९८	७१६९७८	२१४४५६८	०.५९	०.७३	३.६८	२.९९
तरकारी	१८४३०	३२६२११	२८९८३९	४१५३१५७	६.३५	७.८५	१७.७	१४.३२
आलु	१२३४५	२८७३९१	१९८२५६	३४१०८२९	६.२२	८.४२	२३.२८	१७.२
स्याउ	८१०८	३७६४३	१३८१३	५२७५३	५८.६९	७१.३६	१०.२	८.४५
सुन्तालाजात	९४३१	७३८१८	३४५२७	२३६९९०	२७.३१	३१.१४	११.१८	९.८८
केरा	२८५६	१११६३४	२१४१३	३३९३९६	१३.३३	३२.९	३९.०६	१५.८५
आँप	२९८५	४३१२०	५३४५८	४९८८५९	५.५८	८.६४	१९.२६	१२.३०
अलैची	६८५५	४०२७	१५९७५	८७१४	४२.९७	४६.२१	०.५८	०.५४
दलहन	१७५५	२१०६	३३४५५०	४०८३७१	०.५२	०.५१	१.२	१.१८
तेलहन	२२००	३५२०	२६०६४५	२८७३४४	०.८५	१.२६	१.६	१.१०
दूध*	१७६२३३	१७४३१२	२८३९६८३	२५६६६१४	६.२	६.८		
माछा**	९७५२	३६७६६	२२३८०	७७३२०	४३.५७	४७.५५	५.८	५.४६
मासु***	१७७५८०	२८७७	१५१३७६२५	१०५१६९	१.१७	४.४६		
मह/घार सङ्ख्या	३६६७५	११००	२४८९९५	५१६८	१४.७३	२१.२८	०.०३	०.०२

३.१८ समस्या, चुनौती र सवाल

जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन:

- ✓ परियोजना दस्तावेजले प्रक्षेपण गरे अनुरूप जनशक्ति पूर्ति हुन नसकेको।
- ✓ यस परियोजनामा खटाइने स्थायी कर्मचारीको दरबन्दी पुलमा रहेको र सो अनुसारका कर्मचारी अवकाशमा जाँदा नयाँ पदपूर्तिका लागि लोक सेवा आयोगबाट विज्ञापन नहुने हुँदा जनशक्ति अभाव हुँदै गएको।
- ✓ सुपरजोनमा वैज्ञानिक र खाद्य अनुसन्धान अधिकृत रहने प्रावधान रहेतापनि जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन हुन नसकेको।

- ✓ पटक पटक संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन गर्दा पनि प्राविधिक जनशक्ति यथोचित व्यवस्थापन गर्न समस्या देखिएको।

सुझाव:

- ✓ एउटा सुपरजोनमा कम्तीमा १ जना रा.प.द्वि.प्रा. को नेतृत्वमा ३ जना अधिकृत विज्ञसहितको जनशक्ति र जोनमा ३ जना अधिकृतस्तरको प्राविधिक विज्ञ (अधिकृतस्तर) सहितको जनशक्ति परिचालन हुनु पर्ने।

अन्तर तह समन्वय र सहकार्य:

- ✓ विभिन्न सम्भाग अलग अलग निकायबाट सञ्चालनमा रहेकाले सुदृढ समन्वय र सहकार्य हुन नसक्दा सम्भागहरूबीचको अन्तरसम्बन्ध स्थापित हुन नसकेको,
- ✓ ब्लक र पकेट विकास कार्यक्रमहरूको सञ्चालन अवस्था, बजेट खर्च, बाली वस्तु उत्पादन तथा क्षेत्रफल सम्बन्धी विवरण प्राप्त हुन नसक्दा समग्र योजना कार्यान्वयन एवम् लक्ष्य प्राप्तमा असर पुगेको।

अनुदान दर:

- ✓ विभिन्न निकायबाट सञ्चालित कृषि विकास कार्यक्रममा अनुदान दरमा भिन्नताका कारण कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनमा समस्या। परियोजनाको अनुदान दर (५० देखि ८५ प्रतिशतसम्म)
- ✓ पूर्वाधार निर्माण एवम् ठूला मेसिनरी उपकरणमा साना किसान, समूह र सहकारीबाट लागत साझेदारी गर्न कठिन।

अन्तर मन्त्रालय समन्वय:

- ✓ आ.व. २०७७/७८ देखि परियोजनाको अन्य मन्त्रालयसँग सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम क्रियाकलापको लागि बजेट विनियोजन नभएको।
- ✓ परियोजनाका गतिविधि अन्य मन्त्रालयसँग समेत सम्बन्धित भएकोमा कृषि तथा पशुपन्छी विकास मन्त्रालयको मात्र प्राथमिकतामा रहेको तर अन्य मन्त्रालयबाट अपनत्व ग्रहण हुन नसकेको।

स्थायित्व सम्बन्धी समस्या:

- ✓ परियोजना अन्तर्गतको पकेट र ब्लक विभिन्न समयमा अलग अलग संयन्त्र (संघ, प्रदेश र स्थानीय तह) बाट सञ्चालन हुँदा निरन्तरता, समन्वय र स्तरोन्नतीमा समस्या देखिएको।
- ✓ परियोजना पटक पटक पुनःसंरचना गर्दा स्थायित्वको समस्या देखिएको। परियोजनाको दस्तावेजको परिवर्तन बिनानै पटक पटक पुनःसंरचना गर्दा सुरुको लक्ष्यसँग मेल नखाने।

कार्यक्रमगत समस्या:

- ✓ सम्भाव्यता, नीतिगत/कानूनी आधार, सञ्चालन मोडालिटी एवम् दिगोपना जस्ता विषयहरूमा पर्याप्त अध्ययन तथा विश्लेषण बिना नै परियोजनाको सुरु वर्षदेखि नै पूर्वाधार विकास विशेष गरी शीत भण्डारमा ठूलो परिमाणमा बजेट विनियोजन गरिएको।
- ✓ यी क्रियाकलाप सञ्चालनमा नीतिगत/कानूनी र प्रक्रियागत जटिलता उत्पन्न भई हालसम्म सम्पन्न हुन नसकी परियोजनाको समस्याको रूपमा विद्यमान रहेको। परियोजनाका सफलतालाई पनि कोल्ड स्टोरेज र मोबाइल भ्यानको समस्याले ओझेलमा पारेको।

बजेट तथा स्रोत साधन:

- ✓ १० वर्ष अवधिको लागि रु. १ खर्व ३० अर्व बजेट प्रक्षेपण गरिएको र सोका आधारमा आ.व. २०८०/८१ सम्ममा रु. ९० अर्व २२ करोड विनियोजन हुनुपर्नेमा रु. ४८ अर्व ४९ करोड ७३ लाख मात्र विनियोजन भएको (५४%)।
- ✓ पकेट र ब्लक कार्यक्रमका लागि सशर्त वित्तीय हस्तान्तरणमार्फत स्थानीय तह र प्रदेशमा बजेट पठाइएको तर ब्लक र पकेट विकास कार्यक्रमको नियमित प्रतिवेदन गर्ने प्रणाली विकास हुन नसकेकोले उपलब्धिहरू संस्थागत गरी प्रतिवेदन गर्न कठिनाई भएको।
- ✓ कार्यालय भवन एवम् सवारी साधनको अपर्याप्तता र सवारी साधनहरू जीर्ण अवस्थामा रहेकाले कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनमा समस्या देखिएको।

नीतिगत/कानूनी व्यवस्था:

- ✓ सहकारी/सामुहिक खेती, करार खेती, कबुलियती खेती (Lease hold Farming) र चक्लाबन्दी सम्बन्धी आवश्यक कानूनहरूको अभाव।
- ✓ उत्पादनमा आधारित प्रोत्साहन अनुदान उपलब्ध गराउदा बेरुजु कायम भएको र पुनः बजेट वक्तव्यमा सो उल्लेख गरिँदा कार्यान्वयनमा समस्या।

प्राविधिक तथा कार्यान्वयन तहको समस्या:

- ✓ बड उड सर्टिफिकेशन भएको बिरुवा उपलब्ध हुन नसक्नु (सुन्तलाजातको बिरुवा)।
- ✓ बिरुवाको गुणस्तरमा समस्या (प्रमाणीकरणको संयन्त्र तयार नभइसकेको)।
- ✓ स्याउको उच्च घनत्व रोपण (HDP) को लागि स्रोत बिरुवाको समस्या देखिएको।
- ✓ आलुको पिबिएस दाना बिक्री वितरणमा समस्या।
- ✓ विद्युत् समस्याको कारणले चैते धान क्षेत्र विस्तार कार्यक्रम प्रभावित भएको (कैलाली)।
- ✓ केरामा लाग्ने पनामा रोगको व्यवस्थापन तथा नया प्रजाती TR4 को नियन्त्रण।
- ✓ तरकारी बालीमा मूल्यको उतारचढावको समस्या।
- ✓ जुनारमा सुडे पुतलीको प्रकोप समाधानमा कठिनाई भएको (कूल २०% क्षति भएको, १० करोड भन्दा बढिको आर्थिक क्षति भएको) (सिन्धुली)।
- ✓ महमा मिसावट र आयात हुने सस्तो गुणस्तरहीन महका कारण बजारीकरणमा समस्या।
- ✓ अधिल्ला आ.व. हरूमा निर्मित पूर्वाधारहरू पूर्ण रूपमा प्रयोग नहुँदा परियोजनाले मूल्य शृङ्खलामा सोचे जस्तो कार्य गर्न नसकेको।
- ✓ माछापालक कृषकहरूलाई विमामा जोडिए तापनि क्षतिपूर्ति वापत रकम उपलब्ध हुन कठिनाई भएको।
- ✓ माछा पालक कृषकहरूले विद्युत् मिटरमा छुट पाउन नसकेको गुनासो।

३.१९ परियोजनाको संरचनात्मक सुधारको प्रयास

- ❖ प्रशासनिक खर्च कटौतीको लागि ७७ कार्यान्वयन एकाइबाट ४८ परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ कायम गरी ७७ जिल्लामा सेवा पुर्याइएको,
- ❖ परियोजनाको विभिन्न सम्भाग सञ्चालनको लागि सम्भागहरूबीचको अन्तरसम्बन्ध कायम गर्न परियोजना कार्यान्वयन म्यानुअल स्वीकृत गरी लागू गरिएको,

- ❖ प्रदेश परियोजना कार्यान्वयन समन्वय तथा अनुगमन समितिको व्यवस्था,
- ❖ जिल्ला परियोजना कार्यान्वयन समन्वय तथा अनुगमन समितिको व्यवस्था,
- ❖ जोन/सुपरजोनमा यस पूर्व भएको समितिको भूमिकामा परिवर्तन गरी सञ्चालन समन्वय समिति कायम गरिएको,
- ❖ परियोजना अन्तर्गतको पकेट विकास कार्यक्रम स्थानीय तह र ब्लक विकास कार्यक्रम प्रदेश सरकारबाट सञ्चालन हुने व्यवस्था गरिएको।

३.२० परियोजनाको बेरूजु विवरण

- म.ले.प. को ६०औँ वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन अनुसार आ.व. २०७८/७९ सम्मको आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा फर्स्यौट गर्नुपर्ने बेरूजु रकम रु. ५८२५५४८३८/७०
- अदालत तथा अ.दु.अ.आ. मा रु. २३७९८९७७९
- २०८०/२०८१ आषाढ मसान्तसम्ममा फर्स्यौट गर्न सकिने बेरूजु रु. ३४४५६५०६७/७०
- महालेखा परीक्षकको कार्यालयमा सम्परीक्षणको लागि दर्ता भइसकेको बेरूजु रु. ६२०१६८५९/
- सम्परीक्षणको लागि तयार रु. ५८००३८०/
- जम्मा रु. ७५१३७६४५/
- बाँकी बेरूजु रु. २६९४२५२२२/७०

परिच्छेद-४

कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण

४.१ कृषि तथा वन विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, रामपुर चितवन र अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण

S.N.	Name	R.N.	Faculty/ College	Office	Title	Findings	Mobile No.	E-mail
1	Mamata Thapa Chhetri	2332	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi तथा वन Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	Project Implementation Unit, Apple zone, Dolpa	Farmers' perception and knowledge on pollination in apple in Dolpa, Nepal	Most farmers are unaware of pollination process and practices in apple. Inadequate technical knowledge and adverse weather condition during flowering limited management effectiveness. Enhancing pollination knowledge through workshop, trails, and discussion along with raising awareness of the importance of bee pollination is essential and factor like age, education, orchard experience, education level, source of information, and knowledge about honeybees significantly influenced farmers' understanding of apple pollination	9769974435	mamatathapa545@gmail.com
2	Nisha Tiwari	2334	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi तथा वन Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	PMAMP PIU, Surkhet, Citrus	Assessment of Factor Influencing Improved Mandarin Orchard Management Practices in Dullu Municipality, Dailekh	Majority of the respondents were male having higher secondary level of education. Majority of farmers are landless or near landless farmers having less than 0.5ha of land. Orchard management practices like FYM application, training and pruning, thinning and staking, and weed management are highly adopted by farmers. Major obstacles faced by farmers are lack of irrigation water, pests and diseases (mainly citrus greening and red ants), and unavailability of inputs. Jholmol and Bordeaux mixture are majorly adopted as plant protection measures. The major factor influencing the improved mandarin orchard management practices are education level, gender of farmers, age of farmers and knowledge of farmers.	9840377520	nishatwri0401@gmail.com
3	Pushpa Budhathoki	2336	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi तथा वन Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	PMAMP PIU, Apple zone, Humla	Assessment of postharvest management practices adopted by apple growers in Humla district, Nepal	The study reveals significant gaps in post-harvest practices among apple farmers, particularly in tool usage, storage, and grading. Major challenges include poor transportation and inadequate storage facilities. Addressing these issues through improved infrastructure and farmer training on harvesting, sorting, and storage could reduce post-harvest losses.	9847362872	budhathokipushpa3@gmail.com
4	Puspa G.C	2337	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi तथा वन Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	Agriculture Development Office Dunai, Dolpa Apple	Evaluating the Integrated Pest Management Practices among the apple grower on Dolpa Nepal	In the study area majority of respondents adopted cultural method as they have traditional knowledge for effective management, other method need to extension and dissemination. Group approach seen to be appropriate in the site hence practice of IPM FFS should be extended.	9822992370	puspag0131@gmail.com

S.N.	Name	R.N.	Faculty/ College	Office	Title	Findings	Mobile No.	E-mail
5	Rajesh Sharma	2339	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi tatha van Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	Apple Super zone, PIU, _Jumla_ Apple	Adoption status of improved apple production technology by apple growers of Jumla	Pruning, Training and Plant protection measure were adopted highly whereas irrigation management, certified saplings and recommended spacing were least adopted by farmers _ Unavailability of inputs, disease and pest , insufficient modern technology are the major problems of the farmers of Jumla, trainings, age, education, technician advice are the factors affecting adoption	9848542890	sharmarajesh9436@gmail.com
6	Ram Bahadur Budhathoki	2340	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi tatha van Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	PMAMP, PIU, Mugu Common Bean	Socio-economic analysis of common bean in Mugu	average land holding was 0.14ha per household. annual income from bean was 9.18% only, the b:c ratio was found as 1.35. limited access to water was the major challenge in bean cultivation.	9844971199	budhathokiram10@gmail.com
7	RAMA KC	2341	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi tatha van Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	Agriculture Development Office in Humla District (Apple Commodity)	An analysis of use and effectiveness of Government Subsidy on Apple production in Humla District of Nepal	In Humla District, most of the farmers have improper knowledge regarding government subsidy's terms and policies. Effectiveness of subsidy is undermined due to the systemic issue like poor targeting, improper monitoring and evaluation program and lack of transparency. Also lack of timely support and procedural challenges hinders farmer's ability to benefits from these programs.	9842827005	ramakc135@gmail.com
8	Rasmitha Shrestha	2343	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi tatha van Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	Agricultural Development Office, Mugu and commodity is potato	Economic of potato production in Mugu district of Nepal	Potato production was found to be a profitable farming with BC ratio of 1.73. The average per hectare total cost of production of potato was found to be Rs.98820.4 on Mugu district. The study reveals that the increase in one unit of labor and seed increases the yield. From the regression results of Cobb- Douglas production function, it was evident that labor in terms of man/day ($\beta=0.552$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000$) and the cost of seed tuber ($\beta=0.101$, $p\text{-value} 0.000$) had positive and significant effect on the total production. The most severe production constraint being faced by farmers was insufficient irrigation followed by limited availability of improved seed tuber. Similarly, difficulties in transportation were the major market problem followed by limited market access. Timely irrigation and increased quantity of manure and fertilizer is recommended to ensure higher production in Mugu.	9849674715	shresthasmita17@gmail.com

S.N.	Name	R.N.	Faculty/ College	Office	Title	Findings	Mobile No.	E-mail
9	Rupa Shrestha	2345	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi tatha van Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	PMAMP, PIU, Humla, Apple	Apple (Malus Spp.) Production in Humla: Trend and Challenges	Apple farming covers over half of cultivated land, yielding 10.46 Mt/ha. Trees aged 11-15 years are most productive. Challenges include poor transportation, irrigation, fencing, storage, and hailstone damage. Humla's ideal location and pesticide restrictions enable the production of high-quality organic apples, boosting potential growth.	9860683222	rupasth8@gmail.com
10	Simran Shah	2349	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi tatha van Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	PMAMP-PIU, Jumla, Bean zone	Assessment of post-harvest practices and storage management of common bean in Tila Rural Municipality, Jumla	Common bean growers followed traditional post-harvest practices and mostly used traditional storage container for storage. Dry bean weevil, pantry moth and confused flour beetle were the insects observed during storage. Majority of farmers didn't adopt any management practices for controlling storage insect pests. Most of the farmers complaint of not receiving any type of training and support from agricultural institutions.	9849652652	shahsimiran@gmail.com
11	Sosthani sharma	2350	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi tatha van Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	PMAMP, Apple Superzone, Jumla, Apple	Farmers perception on climate change issues and identification of mitigation strategies to maintain the yield of apple production in Jumla district	The production of apple has been severely affected by climate change, mainly because of temperature fluctuations, reduced rainfall and increased in pests and diseases incidence. Irrigation insufficiency and insect like apple wooly aphid was found as a major production. Targeted intervention such as improved irrigation facilities, use of resistant crop types and increased farmers training programs are needed to address these issues.	9866064407	swasthanisharma@gmail.com
12	Swastika Chaudhary	2355	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi tatha van Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	Apple Zone, PMAMP Office, Mugu, Commodity-Apple	Economic of apple production in Mugu district, Nepal	Apple cultivation was mostly conducted traditionally. The major variable cost was incurred by labor cost. Poor irrigation and inadequate improved farming practices are major production problem. Benefit cost ratio shows the	9813446947	swastikachaudhary67@gmail.com
13	Tara Kumari shrestha	2356	Bright Madhyapaschim Krishi tatha van Bigyan Campus, Birendranagar, Surkhet	PMAMP, PIU, Dolpa District Commodity (Bean)	Assessment of insect pest of Bean and their management practices adopted by farmers in Dolpa District	High incidence of insect pest with the index value of 0.97 were the major problem in which cutworm, bean stem maggot were the major insect pest of bean encountered during the field of kaika and Mudkechula Rural Municipality. Majority of the farmers were used cultural and traditional practices such as hand weeding, hand picking and killing for the control of insect pest of Bean	9767496472	tarashrestha114@gmail.com

S.N.	Name	R.N.	Faculty/ College	Office	Title	Findings	Mobile No.	E-mail
14	Aarati Kafle	2142	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Dhanusha	Evaluation of rhizobium inoculated seeds on germination diversity of rice under salt stress conditions	An experiment was conducted to evaluate the effect of rhizobium inoculated seeds on germination diversity of rice under salt stress condition; at the Rhizobium and Seed Forage Laboratory, Dhanusha. The main objective of study was to find out effect of rhizobium inoculation on rice seedlings on different salinity conditions. Experiment was laid out in five different genotypes (Ghaiya 3, Hardinath3, DRR Dhan 44, Hardinath4, IR 1851001) and 4 different salt concentration (control salt concentration, 1.25 ppm, 2.5 ppm, 5 ppm) and 3 replication under 2 factor factorial CRD.	9805400315	aaratikafle87@gmail.com
15	Aishwarya Panth	2144	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, PIU, Siraha, Fish	Profitability of different fish culture practiced in Siraha district, Nepal	The large number of respondents were having large scale pond size (above 0.5 ha) i.e. 42.2%. Majority of the respondents were involved in fish farming (23%). The total cost of production per ha was NRs 1008490.9 and the total variable cost was NRs 893894.12 per ha for carp polyculture whereas for Mangur fish farming, total cost of production per ha was NRs 1178818.083 and the total variable cost was NRs 1062334.62. The total fixed cost was NRs 114596.78 and NRs 116484.82 for polyculture and monoculture. Similarly, per ha average total return was NRs.1528165.441 and NRs 2550625.00 for polyculture and monoculture of Mangur respectively. The benefit cost ratio analysis showed that the fish farming was profitable with the B/C ratio greater than 1, i.e., 1.51 and 2.15 for Carp polyculture and Mangur monoculture respectively.	9866001394	aishwaryapantha@gmail.com
16	Alisha Bhujel	2145	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, PIU, Saptari, Rice	Survey and diversity analysis of weed flora in spring rice fields of Saptari district, Nepal	Altogether 2337, 2492 and 753 weed population was enumerated under 22 quadrats each at tillering, milking and maturity stages of paddy respectively. Out of all, 25 weed species were recorded at each tillering and milking stages and 20 weed species during maturity stage of paddy. The study recorded the highest weed population in five major weed species <i>Cyperus difformis</i> (1643), <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (1059), <i>Fimbristylis littoralis</i> (673), <i>Althernanthera sessilis</i> (390), <i>Monochoria vaginalis</i> (243) respectively. The highest number of weed population were counted in major weed families Cyperaceae,	9869249397	alishabhujel227@gmail.com

S.N.	Name	R.N.	Faculty/ College	Office	Title	Findings	Mobile No.	E-mail
						Asteraceae, Poaceae and Amaranthaceae respectively during all three stages of paddy i.e. tillering, milking and maturity. Broad-leaved weeds counted highest whereas grasses comprised lowest population in all three stages of paddy. Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index revealed that the milking stage showed less diversity than maturity stage but was more diverse than tillering stage.		
17	Ankita Pradhan	2146	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	(PMAMP- PIU, Dhanusha, Rice)	Agronomic Traits on Boro Rice Genotypes	Genotypes NR 2321-1-1-2-4, NR 2320-12- 1-2-1-3 have highly attributing characteristics with less maturity days, attainable height with the required panicle length and filled grains which subsequently help in the high yielding characteristics. The combination of appropriate genotypes, efficient agronomic techniques, and appropriate resource management greatly influences the production of boro rice. The BRRI Dhan 69, 75 perform well and were significant with the check varieties Jaya and Hardinath Boro rice - 1. The other genotypes like IR 19A 6993, IR 19A 6973, IR 16L 1831 has low sterility% but has low grain fills with the short panicle length and are significantly different from the check varieties.	9840330052	angeetapradhan@gmail.com
18	Diwash Khadka	2153	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	Agriculture Knowledge Center-Jaleshwar, Mahottari	Effect of different source of organic and inorganic fertilizer on growth and yield of okra [Abelmoschus esculentus (L.) Moench] in Mahottari Nepal	Plant height showed significant differences at 30, 45, and 60 DAS, with the tallest plants (72.83 cm) from 50% RDF and poultry manure. This combination also led to the highest number of leaves, earliest flowering (35.67 days), and the highest fruit yield (12.22 fruits per plant). The highest plot yield (2.96 kg or 6.57 tons/hectare) was also observed with this treatment, highlighting the effectiveness of integrated fertilization for optimizing okra production.	9869359691	dewashkhadka@gmail.com
19	Himani Singh Kushwaha	2154	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, Mahottari, Bitter gourd	Yield response of bitter gourd (Momordica charantia) in different nitrogen level under 3G cutting in Mahottari	Across different dosages of nitrogen, 200 Kg N/ha recorded best yield attributes over rest simultaneously resulted in maximum no. of fruits, fruit diameter, fruit weight and yield except fruit length which has no significance.	9842087350	aelishasingh143@gmail.com

S.N.	Name	R.N.	Faculty/ College	Office	Title	Findings	Mobile No.	E-mail
20	Manila Tiwari	2157	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP-PIU Saptari, Rice	Effect of Hydro-priming on Germination Characteristics of Different Rice (Oryza sativa) Genotypes Under Field Conditions in Saptari District Nepal	From the analysis of data, the significant result were obtained on mean germination time , shoot length, and root to shoot ratio among the ten genotypes. In priming factor, significant result had found on all eight germination parameters except root shoot ratio while on interaction between the two factors (genotype and priming) non- significant result was observed. Hydro-priming performed the best on all germination parameters in comparison to control one	9819122889	manilatiwari76@gmail.com
21	Manisha Rawat	2158	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP PIU, Siraha Commodity: Fish	Status of hatchery and nursery management in Siraha, Nepal	About 90% of respondent were male which clearly demonstrated poor participation of women in fish farming in the study area. The maximum involvement in hatchery operation were Chaudhary due to same family root and inheritance separated and followed the family's hatchery business. Improved technology like liming and fertilization, Improved technique in pond construction were majorly adopted whereas soil testing before site selection and use of aerator were least adopted by farmers. The Benefit Cost Ratio observed 1.60. High feed cost, inadequate capital marketing weremajor problem in hatchery and nursery management in Siraha.	9860205105	rawatmanu2001@gmail.com
22	MONIKA THAPA	2159	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP PIU,SALYAN , VEGETABLE(CAULI FLOWER)	Efficacy of various organic manure on growth and yield attributed of cauliflower (Brassica oleracea var. botrytis L) in Salyan, Nepal	Plant Height, No.of leaves,Leaf length,Width of leaves,leaf area showed significant differences with the use of various organic manure; poultry manure showed best result which was with par with vermicompost and yield parameters like curd weight,curd diameter,curd height, yield(ton/ha) was seen best with the use of poultry manure and benefit cost ratio was seen high in mustard oil cake .	9840714736	monikat2057@gmail.com
23	Norgin blon	2161	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Centre,Dhanusha,Rice	An Assessment of Gender Roles in rice production in Dhanusha, Nepal	he study revealed that the decisions were majorly taken by males specially on crop selection (42.9%, women-19.5%, jointly-35.1%), seed purchasing (70.1%, women-16.9%, jointly-10.4%), fertilizer insecticide purchase (67.5%, women-22.1%, jointly-7.8%), loan withdrawal (51.9%, women-24.7%, jointly-20.8%). Men usually took on tasks like land preparation (77.9%), seedbed preparation (74%), Irrigation (54.1%), fertilizer application (70.1%), and threshing (83.1%),	9860739189	norginblon@gmail.com

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						while women mainly handled weeding (55.8%), transplanting (51.9%). However, both genders frequently worked together on storage (35.1%), and field inspections (36.4%) and harvesting (46.8%), demonstrating a greater degree of collaboration in these activities. The study revealed that the main challenges faced were dual responsibilities (on farm and at home) of women farmers, patriarchy, limited knowledge and skills, and restricted access to credit. Different factors that affect their involvement in agriculture include caste, income, and landholding size, all of which significantly affect their participation.		
24	Nisha Kumari Shah	2164	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP,Dhanusha, Mango	Effect of calcium chloride concentrations on post-harvest quality and shelf life of mango (Mangifera indica L.Cv. Calcuttia)	There was significant effect of calcium chloride solution as post-harvest treatment in physio-chemical parameters of mango however there was minimal effect on total soluble solid. Treated fruits had improved quality and extended shelf life in comparison to untreated fruits. Among treated fruits, the fruits treated with 800 ppm calcium chloride had the best result in terms of physio-chemical properties (minimum physiological weight loss percentage, rotting percentage, TSS:TA ratio whereas maximum titratable acidity, firmness, etc.) and the longest shelf life (days) of mango.	9824054995	shahnisha3334@gmail.com
25	Pratikshya Sharma Khanal	2168	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, Dhanusha, Mango zone	Effect of different storage and ripening techniques as postharvest treatment on physiochemical parameters and shelf life of mango	Physiochemical properties like physiological weight loss, TSS, and pH rapidly increased while TA and fruit firmness decreased. Packaging of mangoes using different packaging materials delays senescence, retarded ethylene production which leads to a slowdown of the ripening process. The storage of mango in uncooked rice showed superior results in delaying the change in the post-harvest quality and prolonging the shelf life of mango.	9808626428	pratikshyasharma27@gmail.com
26	Prem bahadur chand	2169	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	Agriculture knowledge centre, kalaia, Bara	Evaluation of factors affecting adoption of improved maize production technology in kolhabi municipality, Bara district, Nepal	The research revealed that gender, land ownership, ethnicity, FYM, use of sprayer, disease pest control had positive and significant association with adoption of technology. Input unavailability, insect/pest and irrigation were the major problems associated with maize production.	9862276142	premchandhakuri567@gmail.com

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27	Rachana Kunwar	2171	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, Mahottari, vegetable zone	Use of GIS for spatial mapping of soil fertility in Gausahala and Bardibas municipalities, Mahottari district, Nepal	Study concluded that use of GIS and GPS had pronounced importance in soil fertility and spatial distribution. Present status of different soil parameters were evaluated by soil testing and imported to ArcGIS 10.7.1 software.	9866010733	rachanakunwar2058@gmail.com
28	Sabina Sharma	2175	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP/PIU Siraha ,Rice	Harnessing Indigenous knowledge for climate resilience Rice farming in Siraha, Nepal	Indigenous knowledge and practices like use of plastic ponds for water shortage period, planting of jamuna trees along the edges of field to reduce insects and pests ,use of neem leaves for storage pests are the some adaptation technique for climate resilience used by farmers of Siraha	9842990175	sharmasabina2002@gmail.com
29	Sadikshya Bogati	2176	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP maize zone , Sarlahi Nepal	Breaking ground: exploring gender responsive trait in varietal selection and weed species diversity of maize in Sarlahi, Nepal	The study found that while men still dominate decision-making in maize varietal selection, there is a trend towards more joint decision-making between men and women. Gender differences were observed in trait preferences, with men focusing more on production-related traits and women on consumption-related traits. This highlights the importance of considering both sets of preferences in maize breeding programs. The weed diversity analysis revealed a rich weed flora, with 69 species from 24 families identified. The dominance of certain species like Cynodon dactylon and Cyperus esculentus, along with the high overall diversity, underscores the complex weed management challenges faced by farmers in the region. These findings emphasize the need for gender-responsive and ecologically sustainable approaches to maize cultivation and weed management in Sarlahi, which could lead to improved agricultural productivity and food security while maintaining ecosystem balance.	9748760848	sadikshyabogati@gmail.com
30	sagar chaudhary	2177	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, PIU, Gorkha , Orange	Trend analysis of productive area, production and productivity of cultivated citrus in Gorkha, Nepal	Overall, lime and mandarin have significantly increasing trend whereas lime, mandarin is undermined. The gradual increase in adoption of improved citrus production technology, technical know-how, introduction of improved cultivars and rootstocks, and increasing market demand of citrus are the crucial factors that have contributed to enhanced production and productivity of citrus in Gorkha.	9822071433	www.sagarchaudhary56789@gmail.com

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						However, with the limited area for expansion of cultivation area of citrus, increasing the production efficiency is the only way to meet their growing demand. Production efficiency can be further enhanced by overcoming several production related barriers such as poor-quality sapling, lack of commercialization, poor orchard management, dependency over local varieties having low yield, few rejuvenation programs, technology associated constraints, inadequate training to farmers, limitation on land holding, etc.		
31	Shikshya Bhattarai	2182	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, PIU, Mahottari, fish	Comparative study of breeding performance in silver carp in Dhanusha and Mahottari districts, Nepal	The study demonstrated that proper management of hatchery and well skilled breeder significantly enhanced the breeding performance and survival rate of hatchlings in silver carp. The differences seen in the analytical parameters were noticeable. These differences were mostly caused by hormone and water quality parameters. Experts were monitoring the hatchery of Dhanusha district that led to greater management of hatchery, brood fish and hatchlings. The resultant of which yield loss of eggs, hatching and low survival rate of hatchlings was greatly reduced in the case of Dhanusha district. While in Mahottari district, due to lack of guidance of fish breeding experts resulted greater yield loss. Thus, one of the major problems in case of Nepal is due to toughness in systematic and scientific methods to be understood by local farmers resulted in increased yield loss while breeding; lower number of hatchlings means lower income and a discouragement to farmers. These results concluded that how important it is to enhance the hatchlings production by proper hatchery management, water management and skilled guidance.	9866147914	shikshya.bhattara04@gmail.com
32	SHRISHA POUDEL	2183	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP-PIU, Siraha, Mango	Varietal variation on flowering and fruiting of different mango varieties found in Siraha, Nepal	Zardalu (32.83 cm) and Amrapali (20 cm) had the highest inflorescence length and width respectively. The smallest inflorescence length (18.33 cm) and width (11.00 cm) was of Kisanbhog. Amrapali had highest number of male (482) and hermaphrodite (281) flowers while Maldah (215.7) had the smallest number of flowers. Dasherhi (8.00) had the higher sex ratio while Kisanbhog (0.36) had the smallest one. The highest proportion of male flowers was of Dasherhi (71.81%) and the lowest was of Maldah (10.74%). Similarly, Maldah (89.26%) had the	9864377599	shrishapou@gmail.com

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						highest proportion of hermaphrodite flowers. Kalkatiya (10.90 cm) had the greatest fruit length while Kisanbhog had greatest fruit width (8.80 cm) and weight (483.3 gm.). Zardalu had smallest fruit length (6.16 cm) and width (5.20 cm) but fruit weight of Dasher (110 gm.) was smallest among all. Kisanbhog was recorded highest seed length (8.86 cm), breadth (5.10 cm) and width (2.26 cm) while Zardalu variety had the smallest seed length (4.73 cm) and breadth (2.63 cm).		
33	Shristi Rai	2184	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	Agricultural Mechanization Promotion Center, Naktajhij, Dhanusha	Assessment of farmers' knowledge and practices for insect pests management in rice (Oryza sativa L.) cultivation in Dhanusha district, Nepal	Mostly borer infestation was seen and to control measure applied was chemical treatment rather than IPM practices	9860561467	sreerai942@gmail.com
34	Supri Neupane	2186	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP PIU, Mahottari, Fish	Comparative Study of Nursery rearing of Silver Carp Fish (Hypophthalmichthys molitrix) in Dhanusha and Mahottari Districts, Nepal	The study revealed that silver carp hatchlings in Dhanusha exhibited better growth and survival rates compared to Mahottari, attributed to superior water quality and protein-rich feed. Dhanusha fry achieved a higher final weight (1580 mg) and length (4.94 cm), emphasizing the significance of optimized environmental and nutritional management in aquaculture.	9861189963	supri.neupane@gmail.com
35	Suraj Prasad Subedi	2187	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Siraha , Mango	Effect of bagging on post harvest quality of mango (Mangifera indica L.) in Bardibas, Mahottari	Bagging had positive effect on post harvest quality parameters like TSS, TA, Shelf life and Rotting percentage of mangoes. Where as other parameters like firmness, pulp color and physiological loss in weight were not affected by bagging treatments. Among bagging butter paper had influence post harvest quality.	9813375620	surajsubedi400@gmail.com
36	Surakshya Poudel	2188	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP PIU, Siraha, Mango	Assessment of mango (Mangifera indica) orchard management practices in Siraha district, Nepal	Among the various factors; ethnicity, education status and participation in training had significant influence on adoption of improved management practices Majority of respondents had low level of adoption which can be further enhanced by increasing extension contact and strengthening farmer's knowledge and skills on improved practices through training Lack of irrigation facility, Incidence of insect-pest and diseases and Lack of cold storage and processing unit were major constraints associated with adoption	9869002736	poudelsurakshya507@gmail.com

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37	Susma Regmi	2189	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, PIU, Dhanusha, Fish	Study of nursery management practices on growth and survivability of Bighead carps (Hypophthalmichthys nobilis) in farm of Dhanusha district, Nepal	Over a 42-day period, hatchlings were fed with 35-40% crude protein feed, and their growth was monitored weekly. The length increased from 1.5 cm to 4.9 cm, and weight from 150 mg to 1580 mg, with a specific growth rate (SGR) of 6.05% per day. Water quality parameters, such as temperature (29-38°C) and pH (7.2-8.4), were maintained within optimal ranges. The high correlation between length and weight ($r = 0.97749$, $p < 0.05$) indicates effective growth under controlled conditions. The findings suggest that balanced feeding and optimal pond management significantly enhance hatchling growth and survival, providing valuable insights for improving Bighead Carp aquaculture practices in Nepal	9842847388	regmisusma58@gmail.com
38	Swastika Paudel	2190	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, PIU, Dhanusha, Fish Superzone	Study on the breeding performance of Bighead carp at Dhanusha district	The findings showed that the relative fecundity ranged from 58,742.11 to 69,001.27 eggs with the highest recorded of 69,001.27. May 1 marked the peak of fertility at 80.74% and by June 13, it had dropped to 71.33% after fluctuating. Similar trends were observed in hatchability, with the highest rate of 72.67%. A decline in reproductive performance was noted in June, probably due to the increased temperature and environmental stress. Additionally, fertility was best suited at temperature 26.9°C, pH remained almost in suitable range (6.34 – 7.2 mg/L), maintaining a slightly acidic to neutral environmental condition that is ideal for fish breeding. Dissolved oxygen (DO) levels fluctuated between 5.94 mg/L to 7.14 mg/L, ensuring good water quality throughout the period. The study also highlighted that fecundity is positively correlated with fish weight ($r=0.865$). Improving carp yield and production is directly impacted by the finding that May is the best month to breed and by taking brood weight selection into account.	9841424435	paudelswastika36@gmail.com
39	Tripti Shrestha	2191	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, PIU, Siraha, Rice zone	A comparative analysis on production economics of rice between Dhangadimai and Sukhipur municipalities, Siraha district, Nepal	The analysis of the economics of rice production revealed significant variations between Dhangadimai and Sukhipur, including types of seed used, varieties, inputs, cost structures, income returns and gross margins. Similarly, assessment of production constraints underscored the shared challenges of fertilizer availability, land fragmentation, quality seed in both the municipalities.	9823329665	triptishrestha859@gmail.com

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40	Urusha Timalisina	2192	CNRM, Bardibas, Mahottari	PMAMP, PIU Dhanusa (Rice)	Varietal performance of Nepalese hybrid rice	The study evaluated 30 hybrid lines for yield and key traits, revealing significant variability. Yield ranged from 2.28–10.39 t/ha (mean: 6.66 t/ha), with HH-191 being the highest. Days to 50% heading averaged 76.92 days, plant height 108 cm, and panicle length 27.75 cm. Filled grains per panicle averaged 485, survival hills 84.22%, and tillers/m ² 424. Significant genotypic differences were observed, crucial for selecting superior lines for breeding.	9840040988	urushatimalisina83@gmail.com
41	Aasish Bhandari	2193	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Rolpa, Okra	Enhancing okra yield: Chemicals, compost, bio- fertilizers, and soil fertility integration for improved production in Rolpa district	The study results that integrating chemical fertilizers, compost, and biofertilizers increases okra yield, soil fertility, and sustainability. The best practice combines 50% NPK, goat manure, Azotobacter, and PSB, increasing yield by 28% and achieving the highest benefit-cost ratio. This is followed by poultry manure and biofertilizers, improving macronutrients and soil health.	9868737795	aasish2057@gmail.com
42	Aayushka Poudel	2194	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project PIU, Gulmi, Coffee	Marketing Channels of coffee beans and its efficiency in Gulmi, Nepal	Major marketing channels existed in the study area: Channel I (producers – cooperatives) and Channel II (producers – aggregators – exporters). Channel I more efficient compared to channel II in terms of price spread, market margin and producer's share.	9863432774	poudel251aayushka@gmail.com
43	Bibek Paudel	2200	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	PMAMP PIU Zone, Arghakhanchi, Tomato	Study of agro- ecosystem factors leading to insect upsurge and adoption practices for their management in tomato, Arghakhanchi, Nepal	Leaf miner, fruit borer, whitefly insects were assessed in study area and leaf miner was found most problematic. Similarly, there was found no statistically significant association of agricultural practices on Insect perceived severity. Few farmers were used bio-pesticides and bio-fertilizers. Majority of farmer's were applied chemical pesticides more frequently at flowering and fruiting.	9866132062	paudelbibek41@gmail.com
44	Binita Lamsal	2202	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	PMAMP PIU, Gulmi, Maize zone	Effect of different doses of nitrogen on growth and yield of maize in Gulmi district, Nepal	There was a significant effect of the nitrogen doses on the growth parameter, yield and its parameters. Among all the different nitrogen treatment, 210 kg/ha nitrogen dose was found to be superior in growth performance and yield characteristics of maize. The findings of the study suggest better growth and yield performance of maize in fertilized plots as compared to non-fertilized plots.	9742964941	lamsalbinita0807@gmail.com

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45	Bipin Bhatt	2204	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	(Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Development Office, Pyuthan, Wheat)	Evaluation of advanced wheat genotypes for stripe rust resistance in the hot spot area of Pyuthan, Nepal	The wheat genotype NL 1607 was found to have highest grain yield. Out of 55 genotypes, 31 were immune or resistant to stripe rust disease. Four promising genotypes, NL 1607, NL 1842, BL 5168, and NL 1705 demonstrated superior grain yield, yield-related traits, and resistance to stripe rust disease.	9868519756	bhattbipin3332@gmail.com
46	Divya Sijali Magar	2207	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	Fish Super-zone, Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, Project Unit Implementation Bhairahawa, Rupandehi, Fish	Effect of mechanization on reducing women's drudgery in aquaculture system at fish superzone, Rupandehi	The effectiveness of mechanization for reducing the women's drudgery in fish farming was seen but large number of women fish farmers (49%) were unsatisfied with their mechanization due to low level of awareness and training program, poor access to capital and credits, technical limitation, inadequate subsidies and poor dissemination of information about available subsidies to the real farmers.	9820445878	divyasijali57@gmail.com
47	Muna Aryal	2218	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	Name of office=Agriculture knowledge centre District=Arghakhanchi Commodity=Coffee	Swot analysis of coffee quality and its production in Arghakhanchi district of Nepal	Coffee quality and its production that gives a competitive advantage were found to be ideal environment, coffee type, origin and stable market. Deficiencies that hampered the productivity was due to pest and diseases (mainly red rust and white stem borer). Utilisation of barren land and global demand of coffee cherries were considered to be creating opportunities in coffee qualities and its production. Irrigation issues, price fluctuations and lack of research in process technology pose threats.	9867040513	munaaryal37@gmail.com
48	Nabin Bhandari	2219	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Rolpa, Maize	Evaluation of Different Insecticides against Fall Armyworm, Spodoptera frugiperda via Field Experiment Findings at Madichaur, Rolpa	Ema. +Aba., chlorantraniliprole, and spinosad were the most effective in controlling leaf damage and larval population compared to biorational. Blk +S. spinosa showed intermediate effectiveness and botanical treatments were less effective than synthetic chemicals. Insecticides showed no significant differences in vegetative, yield, and economic parameters, including overall yield, except for cob length.	9869171867	nabinbhandari070@gmail.com
49	Prakriti R.C.	2221	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	For LEE intern under PMAMP (PMAMP PIU, Rolpa, Maize zone)	Effect of seed priming on seed germination and seedling growth of maize on field and tray condition	From this experiment it can be concluded that, seed priming with Phosphate solubilizing bacteria (PSB) for 12 hours and three times diluted urine for 24 hours can significantly enhance germination and early seedling growth of maize in Rolpa District.	9868905644	prakirtirc89@gmail.com

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50	Princess Magar	2224	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Development Office (IALDO), East Rukum	Production Feasibility and Market analysis of Beekeeping in East Rukum, Nepal	The production feasibility and profitability of beekeeping were demonstrated through average gross returns, gross margins, and benefit-cost ratios. Key actors in production and marketing included producers, middlemen, and consumers, while poor development of infrastructure and lack of collection and posed significant challenges.	9861333342	meprincess1154@gmail.com
51	Priti Devkota	2225	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Development Office, Pyuthan, Wheat	Assessment of wheat through varietal investigation based on yield attributing traits in Pyuthan, Nepal	The grain yield of the varieties ranged from 6.175 tons/ha to 3.550 tons/ha. NL 1446 showed the highest yield (6.175 tons/ha) and excellent performance in yield-related traits, making it the most promising wheat variety for Pyuthan. Its high yield and favorable agronomic characteristics highlight its suitability for commercial cultivation.	9849585162	pridevdevkota905@gmail.com
52	Rakshya Devkota	2228	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	PMAMP/PIU/Rukum East, Walnut	Farmers knowledge and perception of insect pest and disease management in Rukum East, Nepal	It was found that the major insects infesting walnuts were walnut weevils followed by shoot borer and disease was dieback, leaf damage was majorly seen due to that presence of insect pest and diseases. Farmers has very little knowledge about management practices.	9840141186	rakshyadevdevkota2@gmail.com
53	Sajita Kumari Mandal	2230	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, Project Implementation Unit, Arghakhanchi, Tomato	Value chain analysis of tomato (Solanum lycopersicon L.) in Arghakhanchi, Nepal	Tomato farming in subsidized bamboo tunnel (2.29) was profitable than non-subsidized bamboo tunnel (2.20). Value chain map showed that out of total production, 54.47% goes to wholesalers, 37.26% goes to retailers and 6.81% goes to consumers. Producer's share for channel producer to wholesalers to retailers to consumers was 71.42% and price spread was 20.	9810382798	sajeetamandal2@gmail.com
54	Sapana Bhandari	2232	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	PMAMP- Project Implementation Unit(PIU), Palpa, Vegetable	Plastic mulching- information sources and adoption by commercial vegetable growers in Palpa district	Major sources of knowledge about vegetable cultivation among the respondents were found "Agrovets, Farming groups, Extension workers, and Neighbors." From Garret Preference Ranking it was found that Agro-vet was the best preferred source of information and was ranked 1st with the average mean of 72.7. The logit regression model showed that caste (Dalit) had a negative and significant relationship with adoption and Training had a positive and significant relationship with adoption.	9840422466	sapanabhandari920@gmail.com
55	Sapana Pariyar	2233	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Palpa, Honeybee	Production economics and management practices of honeybee in Palpa, Nepal	Average no of bee hive per farm was found 20.41 and average honey harvested was found 8.58kg per hive. The B:C ratio was found 2.87. All the management practices were more followed and facilities were more received by respondents involved in cooperatives.	9849594774	pariyarsapana38@gmail.com

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56	Sardul Koirala	2235	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	PMAMP, Gulmi, Maize	Effect of placement depth of nitrogenous fertilizer on growth and yield of spring maize (Zea mays L.) in Gulmi, Nepal	It was found that deeper nitrogen placement particularly at 15cm depth can optimize maize growth and yield. A 25% reduction in urea application at 15cm depth did not significantly differ in yield and other growth parameters. So farmers could even reduce the content of fertilizer while placing it in deeper depth which would be more economical.	9824550030	sardulkoirala9099@gmail.com
57	Sarmila Bhandari	2236	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	PMAMP, PIU, Palpa- Palpa (Ginger)	Socio economic analysis of organic ginger production in Nisdi Rural Municipality, Palpa	Rhizome quantity and amount of manure applied played major role in increasing gross revenue of the production. The B:C ratio was > 1 suggesting organic ginger production a profitable and potential enterprise to uplift the socio economic status of the people of study area. However disease and pest, price fluctuation, lack of market information were major constraints encountered.	9860272660	sarmilabhandari492@gmail.com
58	Saurata Subedi	2237	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	PMAMP, PIU, Dang, Bee Zone	Current constraints and opportunities of beekeeping in Dang district	Highly experienced beekeepers with an increased number of hives and production have access to knowledge on pest management with maximum storage 5 years apart from other constraints; marketing represents the average condition of beekeeping. Major Production and marketing problems in beekeeping are bee death from pesticide use and high competition with Indian Honey respectively. Moderate impact of climate, mites outbreak, and insufficient forage are other constraints faced by dang beekeepers. Higher involvement of women has reflected more effective initiatives or greater opportunities for women in Dang, and honey has high market opportunities.	9849435090	saurata2057@gmail.com
59	Swastika Kafle	2242	CNRM, Khajura, Banke	PMAMP, PIU, Potato zone, East Rukum	Effect of different mulch materials on potato production and soil properties in East Rukum	Asuro was found to be the best mulch materials for potato production where khar was found to be an effective mulch for soil properties.	9865250013	swstikakafle20@gmail.com
60	Aabhash Rithal Karki	2244	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	PMAMP/PIU Sandhikharka, Arghakhanchi, Coffee	Effect of Biostimulants on Growth of Coffee Seedlings (Coffea arabica L.) in Arghakhanchi, Nepal	From the results, biostimulants had significantly affected the coffee seedling's growth. Shoot characteristics were observed to exhibit higher values when treated with seaweed extract, whereas root characteristics demonstrated superior results under the influence of humic and fulvic acids. Proper root growth is crucial	9866762781	rithalabhash@gmail.com

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						for overall plant development as robust root system further lead to healthier plants, flowering, early fruiting and higher yields. So, it is efficient to use Humic and Fulvic Acid for coffee seedling establishment than use of Seaweed extract		
61	Anupama Dotel	2248	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	Agriculture Knowledge Center ,Nawalparasi West	Effect of fertilizer combination on growth and yield of chilli in Nawalparasi west ,Nepal	The length and diameter were the highest in case of treatment NPK + Boron. However, Nitrogen phosphorous Potassium +Zinc (NPK+ zinc) and NPK both performed well in terms of growth and yield at Nawalparasi West. Furthermore, research should be carried out on Nitrogen Phosphorous Potassium+ Boron (NPK +Boron) to consider it as a high yielding treatment combination.	9869022223	anudotel5@gmail.com
62	Asia Khanal	2250	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	Agriculture Knowledge Centre (AKC), Gulmi, Capsicum	Isolation of the wilt causing pathogen in the bell pepper (Capsicum annum L.) grown under the semi-high-tech in Gulmi, Nepal	Furasium sps and Rhizoctonia sps were the pathogen responsible for the wilting in bell pepper. Carbendazim was found to be most effective fungicide for the management of the wilting in bell pepper	9860672764	asiakhanal2058@gmail.com
63	Asmita Acharya	2251	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	PMAMP, Gulmi, Maize	Response of maize (Zea mays) to doses of phosphorus in Johang, Gulmi, Nepal	Phosphorus dose 90kg/ha was highly effective on maize growth and yield parameters which are stem girth, cob length, cob girth, grain yield while days to 50% germination, plant height, plant leaf number, silking tassel interval, harvesting index and 100 grain weight weren't influenced by varied dose of phosphorus. It was found that optimum amount of phosphorus is 90kg/ha for maize in Johang, Gulmi.	9867436756	asmiacharya8@gmail.com
64	Asmita Aryal	2252	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	PMAMP PIU Rukum (East)-Rolpa, potato	Comparative analysis of productivity and profitability of potato production in organic and inorganic zones of Rolpa district	The cost of potato production in the organic zones was lower than that of the inorganic zones. However, the BC ratio of potato production in the organic zones was lower than the inorganic zone. Also, the potato production in the inorganic zones was more profitable than the organic zone.	9862253144	asmitaaryal20@gmail.com
65	Asmita Dhakal	2253	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	1. PMAMP, PIU, East Rukum	Farmer's knowledge and perception on major insect pest of potato and their management in East Rukum, Nepal	From the study, it was concluded that farmers in possess limited knowledge of pest identification and management techniques. Biological/Botanical and cultural methods of pest control were found to be used predominantly, with minimal use of chemical pesticides due to the organic	9861883973	asmitadhakal37@gmail.com

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						farming in the region. It was observed that the majority of farmers perceive their pest management practices to be ineffective, leading to significant yield losses.		
66	Manika Devkota	2266	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	1. PMAMP, PIU, Bhaktapur , Potato	Effects of essential oils on sprouting of potato under dehaulmed and normal harvesting condition in Bhaktapur, Nepal	Wick application of lemongrass oil was effective and can suppress sprouting and weight loss •Dehaulming practice was found to be effective against sprouting •Interaction effect of harvesting methods and essential oil was significant only for weight loss percentage	9863402506	monika.devkota.77@gmail.com
67	Pratima Regmi	2274	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	Agriculture Development Office , Rukum (west), Citrus	Challenges faced by Citrus Producer in Triveni Rural Municipality, Rukum (west)	Irrigation is the major challenge followed by Insect Pest Management, infrastructure issues, market related challenges and then access to agricultural input in Ward number 4, 5, and 6 of Triveni Rural Municipality of Rukum (west). Majorly, insects affect the citrus than diseases. Mostly found insect was white fly while disease was dieback.	9843135764	pratimaregmi000@gmail.com
68	Sabita Poudel	2276	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	Coffee Development Center, Gulmi, Coffee	Effect of seed treatment and media on germination percentage of Coffee	Mixture of soil and sand and cold water treatment was found better for coffee seeds germination. The germination on sand was found low.	9842396177	sabitapoudel96177@gmail.com
69	Sadichcha Ghimire	2277	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	Agriculture Development Office, Lalitpur, Tomato	Effect of priming treatmentd on germination and seedling growth of tomato under polyethylene glycol induced drought condition	Among various priming treatments, seed priming in 100 ppm GA3 was found superior for germination and seedling growth both in normal and stress conditions. The PEG-induced stress environment negatively affected the germination percentage, seedling vigour index, seedling height, root growth and other seedling parameters.	9864426002	sadichhaghimireo2@gmail.com
70	Sarita Sirmal	2280	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	PMAMP-PIU, Rice and vegetables zone Pyuthan (district:Pyuthan, commodity: French bean)	Effect of mulching on water use efficiency and yield of French bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) in Pyuthan, Nepal	Plastic mulching leads to higher germination, growth, canopy volume, and yield, and also by rice straw mulching. It also improves moisture retention and water use efficiency. The highest B:C ratio (2.69) is observed with plastic mulch, making it an economically beneficial practice for French bean production compared to other treatments in Pyuthan district of Nepal.	9849370033	Sirmalsarita@gmail.com
71	Saurav Panthi	2281	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	PMAMP Vegetable zone Lalitpur, Tomato	Efficacy of insecticides against tomato leafminer Tuta absoluta	Emamectin Benzoate (EB) and Spinosad had the highest efficacy in reducing the infestation of T. absoluta, leading to the highest percentage of healthy plants and the lowest percentage of infested plants. These treatments also	9867400054	sauravpanthi71@gmail.com

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					(Meyrick, 1917) under plastic tunnel condition at Lele, Lalitpur, Nepal	resulted in the lowest damage yield per hectare. EB, Spinosad, and Spinetoram significantly reduced the percentage of leaves and fruit infested by the pest, with Spinosad and Spinetoram producing the highest yield of harvestable fruit.		
72	Shila Khanal	2282	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, Pyuthan, Rice Zone	Effect of nursery bed on seedling quality of rice in Pyuthan	Root length, leaves number tiller number and dry weight was observer highest in mat nursery. Shoot length and seedling emergence was found highest in poly tunnel cover at day. Mat nursery produced robust and better quality seedling.	9742344177	shilakhanal222@gmail.com
73	Shisir Ghimire	2283	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Gulmi, Tomato	Efficacy test of bioinsecticides for the control of whitefly (Bemisia tabaci G.) on tomato grown under semi- hitech condition at Gulmi, Nepal	The result showed that the treatment of Neem Oil 3000 ppm gave maximum reduction (63.02%) in nymphs of B. tabaci. Similarly, other treatments: V. lecanii at 10 ml (43.68%), B. bassiana at 10ml (43.47%) and Neem Oil 300 ppm (43.07%) had moderate impact and were statistically at par with each other. However, M. anisopliae at 10ml/l gave the lowest reduction (36.87%) and was significantly different with the rest of the treatments.	9869407792	shishirghimire04@gmail.com
74	Shuvechha Dhakal	2284	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, Project Implementation Unit- maize and potato zone, Rukum East (Rolpa), Potato	Production economics and marketing of potato (Solanum tuberosum L.) in potato zone, Rolpa, Nepal	Average productivity of potato in Rolpa was 758.27kg/ropani. Gross return (Rs.24,978/ropani), gross margin (Rs.12,070/ropani) and Benefit Cost ratio (1.92) showed the financial feasibility of potato cultivation. The existing marketing practices were grading, contract with collectors, organic farming and comparative advantage of being potato of thawang. Price spread was Rs.23.21/kg. The incidence of disease pest, and inappropriate market price were major production and marketing problems.	9866619195	shuvechhad@gmail.com
75	SUJAN POUDEL	2285	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	Citrus Development Center, Palpa, Trifoliolate Rootstock	Effect of commercial biofertilizers on post transplantation growth of trifoliolate seedlings in Palpa, Nepal	Bio alga was the most effective bio fertilizer, significantly increasing the height and diameter of the trifoliolate seedlings. Bio fertilizers, such as bio alga and mycorrhiza can optimize soil pH and enhance soil nutrient availability, especially nitrogen and phosphorus, which are vital for plant growth.	9847622394	sujanpoudel2025@gmail.com
76	Tilak Sharma	2290	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	PMAMP PIU Palpa, Capsicum	Effect of potassium doses on growth and yield of Capsicum (Capsicum annum L.) in Palpa, Nepal	Potassium doses significantly influenced vegetative traits, with potassium at the rate 100 kg/ha boosting leaf count, plant height and primary branches. The potassium at the rate of 100 kg/ha enhances days to 50% flowering, numbers of fruits per plant, fruit weight, fruit length and yield of Capsicum	9867962551	tilaksharma333@gmail.com

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77	Vedi pandey	2291	CNRM, Madichaur, Rolpa	PMAMP, PIU, Pyuthan (rice)	Comparative analysis of germination parameter, vigour, and seedling growth rate among local rice cultivars in Pyuthan, Nepal	Sano marsi perform best in term of germination parameter, vigour, and seedling growth rate as its germination percentage, vigour, root and shoot length was highest	9846934895	vedipandey58@gmail.com
78	Aakriti Chhimal	2043	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP PIU Sindhuli, Sweet Orange	Farmer's knowledge, perception, and management of disease and insect pests of sweet orange in Sindhuli district of Nepal	Farmers ranked insect as most severe problem, diseases as highly severe, transportation facility as moderately severe, irrigation problems as less severe and marketing facility as least severe problem in rank I, II, III, IV and V respectively. Farmers were asked to identify diseases and their symptoms, and the majority (35.56%) could recognize two diseases and citrus greening disease was reported as the most severe by 40% of farmers. Most farmers (82%) preferred chemical methods for disease management. For insect pest identification, 33.33% of farmers recognized two insect pests, with the fruit-sucking moth identified as the most severe by 68.89%. The majority (53.33%) believed that pest infestations affected over 60% of plants, and 73.33% preferred chemical methods, despite knowing the risks.	9818347615	chhimalaakriti8@gmail.com
79	Aakriti Gautam	2044	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Central Agricultural Laboratory	Effect of pre-chilling in seed germination parameters of radish (Raphanus sativus) in laboratory condition	The study found that 5 days of pre-chilling significantly enhanced radish seed germination, achieving the highest germination percentage (0.94), rate (44.748), energy (892.5), and vigor index (18.06). It outperformed other treatments, including the control, highlighting 5 days as the most effective duration for optimizing seed germination and vigor.	9869226264	gautam.aakriti21@gmail.com
80	Alka Lama	2046	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP, Baglung, Potato	Assessment of knowledge and perception of potato growers about the safe handling practices of pesticide use in Baglung district of Nepal	he most purchased type of pesticides were fungicides with liquid formulation and yellow hazard labeled pesticides. Most purchased pesticides were Metalaxyl with a mean use dose of 1.5 gm/l of water which is less than the recommended dose (1.35 gm/l). The majority (53%) of the respondents' purchase pesticide from the agrovet and also agrovet (51%) were reported as the major source of information about pesticide application and its dose. Most of the potato growers (98.3%) sprayed pesticide after the significant damage by insect, while 51% applied as instructed by the agrovet. T 49% of the respondents reported morning time as an appropriate time for application and all the potato growers (100%) apply pesticides by spraying technique.	9864454470	alkalama6@gmail.com

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						About the pesticide used years, 85% of respondents have been using pesticides for 1 to 5 years, and 15% of respondents for 5 to 10 years. Majority (82.5%) of respondents haven't experienced any health issues after pesticide application but 17.5% of respondents had experienced some health issues. Among major acute symptoms experienced by farmers, the headache was ranked first with an index value of 0.65. 31.25% of respondent used chemical method only, while 68.75% used chemical along with mechanical method. In the use of PPE/safety measures, 8% were found to wear PPE having used masks by 52.6%, 28.9% used masks and full sleeve clothes, 47.5% wash their hands only after pesticide application, 7.5% taking shower and changing clothes with 45% don't follow any cleanliness practices after use. 13% of respondents know about different types of pesticide, 43.8% were aware of the negative effects of pesticide, 86.25% see, read and understand pesticides label while buying pesticides, 52.5% consider wind direction during the application, 88.75% know about waiting period, 85% know that pesticides affect soil and water, 56.3% know pesticides affect human health, and only 5% know about banned pesticides. Regarding the perception of respondents toward different aspects of pesticide use, 58.3% perceive it results in both health issues and degradation of the environment, 70% spray by mixing chemicals, 5% of them store mixed chemicals, and 81.25% of respondents think pesticide indispensable for crop yield. In regards to opinion of respondents towards pesticide use trend, 77.5% have found it to have increased and 82.5% thinks that the pesticide use rate will be increased in the future. Majority of tomato growers were facing the problem of tomato leaf miner and they widely used chemical pesticides but had limited knowledge of their toxicity, labeling, and safety measures. Despite Tomato growers were aware of the environmental and health risks of pesticides, they frequently apply them at short intervals. Farmers did not use complete PPE properly, threw the pesticide container anywhere, stored the pesticide inside where child can reach easily. As a result majority of them experienced headache.		
81	Ambika karki	2048	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Baglung, Tomato	Knowledge. perception and practices of pesticide use among tomato growers of Baglung district, Nepal		9865519196	ambikakarki5758@gmail.com

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82	Anil Poudyal	2049	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP-Nawalparasi East, Vegetable	Effect of date of pinching on sex expression, quality and yield of cucumber (Cucumis sativus L. cv Kamini) at Kawasoti, Nepal	The plant height was affected by pinching in an earlier stage of growth. Maximum plant height was observed in control while minimum plant height was observed for pinching at 15 DAT. No significant difference was observed in plant height in the later stage of observation. Pinching at 20DAT proved superior for encouraging lateral branches while the lowest number of branches was observed in control. Earlier pinching reduces the number of male flowers as maximum number of female flowers was obtained in pinching at 20 DAT. The highest sex ratio was found in control while the minimum in pinching at 20 DAT. A corresponding result was found between fruit weight and number of fruits with the maximum in 20 DAT and a minimum in control. Similar results among treatments were obtained in fruit length whereas maximum fruit circumference was found in pinching at 20DAT and minimum in control. The highest fruit yield per plant and yield per hectare was also found in pinching at 20 DAT.	9863693759	anilpoudyal164@gmail.com
83	Anusha Subedi	2051	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	1. Agriculture Development Office, Kavrepalanchok, Tomato	Comparative Analysis of production economics of tomato in tunnel house and open field condition in Panchkhal, Kavrepalanchok	Tomato farming in the study area was practiced, Higher BCR was found in tunnel house tomato farming than the open field farming which indicates that farmers can shift toward tunnel house farming system. Incidence of disease and insect/pest was found to be a major problem in the study site thereby following integrated pest management can be done.d mainly by predominately females and Hindu farmers. Among the two farming systems, a higher% of joint families were found among tunnel house farmers, and open field farmers exhibited a higher% of illiterate respondents. The cost of production of tomatoes in tunnel house was 51.43% higher than open-field farming.	9812283380	subeditianusha@gmail.com
84	Apekshya Dhakal	2052	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP, Nawalpur, Citrus	An assessment of acid lime orchard management under diverse intercultural practices in Madhyabindu, Nawalparasi east	The study revealed key challenges in acid lime orchard management, including insufficient irrigation (49.12%), low adoption of chemical fertilizers (12.28%), and persistent pest and disease issues like citrus canker. Access to extension services, fertilizer knowledge, and training in pruning significantly improved productivity, highlighting the need for modern techniques and farmer support.	9841392932	adhakal185@gmail.com

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85	Arina Dallakoti	2053	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP PIU Maize zone, Rukum- West	Status and Impact of Subsidy in Maize farming on Rukum- West	From the study the impact of subsidy was majorly observed in adoption of new technology and reduction of cost. Education status, land holding, farm registration, majorly determined the access to subsidy by the farmers. The average rice seed production in the area was 44.64 quintal. Similarly, average demand for rice seed among farmers was found to be 32.4 kg. This indicates, the seed produced was sufficient for the area. The SRR of the area was found higher than national average i.e.62.26%. Makwanpur(26%) was the dominant variety followed by Bahuguni-2(20%). Lastly, Insect pest, labor unavailability, diseases, and timely unavailability of fertilizer were the major problems in seed production	9848566572	arina.dallakoti77@gmail.com
86	Asmita Karki	2054	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP PIU, Rice super zone Bardiya	Assessment of rice seed production status and SRR in the command area of PMAMP Rajapur, Bardiya	The study was conducted in Raina's municipality of Lamjung district. Out of 80 respondents, 48.75% were male and 51.25% were female, 50% were Brahmin 17.5% were Janajati, 17.5% were Dalit, 13.75% were Chettri, and 1% others. The benefit-cost ratio was found 1.9. The average productivity of vegetables per Ropani was found as 409.49Kg. Among the production problems, Disease and Pest appeared as the most important problem.	9868960918	asmitakar59@gmail.com
87	Bhaskar Parajuli	2057	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Lamjung	Status, Farm Characteristics and Problems of Vegetable Growing Farmers In Rainas Municipality Lamjung	The study was conducted in Raina's municipality of Lamjung district. Out of 80 respondents, 48.75% were male and 51.25% were female, 50% were Brahmin 17.5% were Janajati, 17.5% were Dalit, 13.75% were Chettri, and 1% others. The benefit-cost ratio was found 1.9. The average productivity of vegetables per Ropani was found as 409.49Kg. Among the production problems, Disease and Pest appeared as the most important problem.	986927212	bhaskarparajuli15@gmail.com
88	Bibas Chaulagai	2058	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Agriculture Knowledge Centre Syangja	Assessment on effectiveness of agricultural subsidy on large potato growers of Syangja, Nepal	Agriculture subsidy has positively impacted the potato production in term of profitability and technology adoption however, challenges remains in terms of its equitable distribution, sustainability and market saturation.	9800806005	bibaschaulagai8502@gmail.com
89	Iyoti Ghimire	2061	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Agriculture knowledge centre ,Bhairahawa	Economics of production and marketing of tomato in Rupandehi district	The economic analysis and marketing of tomato was done under different local level of ruandehi district purposively. The B:C ratio of tomato production was found to be 1.84 which is significant to the farmers. Likewise production and marketing constraints were studied in which unavailability of fertilizer in time was major production problem whereas impact of indian market was major marketing problem .	9863483767	jyotighimire3702@gmail.com

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90	Jasmin Majkoti	2062	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP Dhading, Vegetable Zone	Study on perception and practices of chemical pesticide use among vegetable growers in Dhading district, Nepal	The study found that farmers predominantly used chemical pesticides. Especially insecticides, often without following safety guidelines. Few were aware of banned pesticides or natural pest control methods. Many believed pesticides harmed the environment, and could control pest without pesticides. Common health issues include eye and skin irritation. Most of them were compelled to use pesticides.	9846912785	jasminnepal68@gmail.com
91	Mamita K.C.	2065	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP- PIU- Syangja , Citrus superzone	Farmer's perception on the impact of climate change in production of mandarin (Citrus reticulata Blanco.) in Syangja, Nepal	The result revealed that 55% of the respondents have little bit knowledge on climate change, 88.33% have self-experienced climate change. Most of the respondents have found change in planting time, flowering, fruiting and harvesting time i.e. 90%, 59.17%, 56.67% and 55.83% respectively. Similarly, farmers perception on summer and winter temperature was found increased i.e. 88.3% and 47.5% and their impact on the production of mandarin. Both increased temperature decreased mandarin production which was confirmed by 84% and 87% respondents. Similarly, farmers perception on rainfall was found decreased due to climate change i.e. 58% respondents and its impact on production on mandarin was also decreased i.e. 97%. Similarly, impact of hailstrom, cloudy weather and landslide was also negative in the production of mandarin which was brought by climate change.	9844977094	mamitakc8@gmail.com
92	Nabin lamichhane	2066	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Maize zone office ,Rukum west ,Maize	Assessment of constraints faced by farmers in commercial farming of maize in Rukum west, Nepal.	The study used the structured survey method, collecting data from 98 households in the municipalities of Sanibheri and Tribeni. Results indicated that farmers are faced with numerous constraints, and some of the prominent ones included high-priced seeds, low price during harvesting, rainwater dependent cultivation, and under- mechanization. On top of these, poor connectivity of roads, inadequate storage facilities, and middlemen exploitation at the time of marketing add to their agony.	9867938905	nabinlamichhane163@gmail.com
93	Namuna Khatri	2067	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	AKC,Dailekh	Impact of Agriculture Subsidy on Cereal crop cultivation in Dailekh,Nepal	Comparative cost of cultivation between subsidy receiver and subsidy non- receiver was mainly found significant for tiller cost, land preparation, was found significant at 1% and seed cost significant at 5% for rice, maize and 1% for wheat. Seed is highest subsidy received by 23 person, followed by machine 18, fertilizer 9, subsidized loan 7 and irrigation 3 person.	9816149728	namuna.khatri.1@gmail.com

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94	Nawaraj Neupane	2068	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP Piu, Salyan, Turmeric	Assessment of physico-chemical properties of different turmeric (Curcuma longa L.) genotypes at Kapurkot, Salyan	AKC was the main source farmer consult during technical problem in farming followed by agro-vets, development workers, local farmers, JTA, PMAMP and radioty. Factors like gender, education, training, and cooperative membership strongly influenced subsidy access. Misuse in distribution rank first in the perception of farmers in problem in use of subsidy followed by inadequate funding, limited coverage while misuse of fund by farmer rank fourth. Cl 9803 genotype is superior for Curcumin and essential oil content than the rest of all genotypes. All genotypes have similar dry recovery and rhizome moisture percentages, as there was no statistically significant difference among them for these parameters. For Powder recovery, all genotypes are superior except Cl 9802, as it has the lowest recovery of 12.95%. For bulk density, Cl 0201 is superior to other genotypes. For PH, KH-2 is desirable as it has a lower PH of 6.16 than the rest of all genotypes, and for color rating Cl 9803 has been rated 8.66 out of 9.	9865230041	nawarajnc20@gmail.com
95	Padmawati Tiwari	2070	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP PIU- Baglung, Maize	Effect of spacing and sowing method in growth and yield attributing characteristics of spring maize, at Parbat,	Regarding the growth attributes, the ridge planting was found superior for the highest plant height, number of leaves, and stem girth. Regarding the yield and yield attributes, the higher number of cob per plant, cob length and circumference, number of kernels per row, and grains per cob was found in intra-row spacing of 30 cm and 20 cm which were statistically similar. The highest grain yield per hectare was recorded from plant spacing of 15 cm which is statistically similar to the yield from plant spacing of 20 cm upon both ridge and flat planting. Stover yield was found significantly higher in ridge sowing with 15 cm spacing. Overall, by considering both growth and yield parameters in order to recommend adequate plant spacing and proper planting method, 20 cm plant spacing upon ridge bed could be suggested for Parbat district, maize zone and area of similar altitude.	9805403515	padmatiwari15@gmail.com

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96	Prabina Budhathoki	2071	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Agriculture Development office, Dailekh	Farmers' perception and adaptation strategies on climate change and variability on potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) farming in Dailekh, Nepal	Most farmers perceived climate change negatively impacting agriculture. Socio-economic factors (gender, education, experience) and bio-physical variables (drought, pests, irrigation) influenced this perception. 58.76% of farmers adapted by changing crops, planting times, and using pest/irrigation management. Education strongly influenced adaptation choices.	9861488091	Prabinabudhathoki2001@gmail.com
97	Prapti Gautam	2072	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Apiculture Development Center, Lalitpur, Honeybee	Assessment of the management practices in beekeeping at Lalitpur and Kathmandu districts, Nepal	Beekeepers in the study area utilized various management techniques in their beekeeping practices. Among these, hive inspection was found to be the most effective. The benefit-to-cost (B:C) ratio of beekeeping varies significantly, ranging from as low as 0.31 to as high as 2.56 with an average B:C ratio of 1.78.	9843144555	gautamprapti@gmail.com
98	Preeti yadav	2073	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Agriculture and development office, Nuwakot	Economic analysis of solo cropping and mixed cropping with maize in yield of potato in Rasuwa district	Mixed potato cropping had significantly higher benefit cost ratio of 2.77 compared to 1.62 for solo potato cropping	9829745883	impreetyadav12345@gmail.com
99	Rosna Devkota	2076	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Agriculture service centre, Dolakha	Effect of different postharvest treatments on quality and shelf life of banana at Charikot, Dolakha	KMnO ₄ used as ethylene absorber in combination with unperfurated LDPE enhances shelf life and maintains most of the quality parameters than other treatments. Control showed low postharvest life and rapid degradation of fingers.	9840032567	devkotarosna123@gmail.com
100	Sachin Sharma Marasini	2077	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP, PIU ,Jajarkot, Mandarin	Economic Analysis on Mandarin in Jajarkot of Nepal	The study revealed an average cultivation area of 0.29 ha per household, yielding 7.1 tons with a BC ratio of 2.29. Labor and FYM were major costs (42.14%, 26.24%). Key constraints were irrigation (0.74) and inadequate storage/processing facilities (0.72)	9848267405	marasinisachin2001@gmail.com
101	Sandesh Sapkota	2079	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP PIU, Rukum (West), Vegetable seed	Assessment of Effectiveness of Different Seed Priming Techniques in Germination and Seedling Growth of Okra in Rukum (west)	Cow urine priming produced the highest seedling fresh weight (2.625 g). GA ₃ (200 ppm) produced the highest germination rate (81.5%) and the shortest germination period (4.489 days). There were no discernible variations in other measures such as vigor index, shoot length, or root length. These results demonstrate the efficacy of GA ₃ and cow urine in enhancing the performance of okra seeds.	9845922691	sapkotasandesbh001@gmail.com

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102	Sandhya Kafle	2080	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Agriculture Development Office (ADO), Dhading, Tomato	Effect of different growing media on seed germination and seedling growth of tomato (Lycopersicum esculentum L. cv. Sirjana) at green house condition in Dhading district, Nepal	From this experiment, growing medium Cocopeat+ Sand + Soil (1:1:1) was found to enhance the performance of parameters like leaf number, root length, germination percentage, seedling vigor index. As cocopeat retains moisture, helps in providing insulation for germinative seeds and have suitable physical and chemical properties. This helps to enhance the final productivity of the tomato by the production of healthy and vigorous seedlings. Based on the experiment, farmers would be better off employing a growing medium that mixes cocopeat with sand and soil to maximize seedling germination and characteristics rather than use a single soil medium because cocopeat is readily available, adaptable, less likely to cause infection, and convenient to transport.	9866043780	sandhyakafle20@gmail.com
103	Sangam Dumre	2081	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP, PIU, Kalikot, Bean	Impact of climate change on the production of french bean in Tilagufa municipality of Kalikot district	Shift in monsoon takes place indicating that crop farming season has been impacted by the change in rainfall pattern. In last 10 years there is increase in temperature, decrease in rainfall frequency and duration. Drought risk was increased due to change in rainfall pattern resulting in decline in bean yield. Lack of irrigation facility was the major problem of legume production.	9866030935	sangamdumre666@gmail.com
104	Sangita Adhikari	2082	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Vegetable Seed Production Centre, Rukum West, Black Beans Chaumase	Effect of different seed priming methods on germination and seedling vigor of black bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) cv Chaumase in lab and field condition at vegetable seed production centre, Chapa, Rukum west, Nepal	The priming treatment with 100 ppm GA3 showed best result for germination percentage (96.75%), root length (21.57cm), shoot length (37.85cm), seedling fresh weight (11.84gm), seedling dry weight (0.8375gm), seedling vigor index I (5750.62), seedling vigor index II (81.23) and germination percentage (85.83%), root length (12.00cm), shoot length (7.47cm), seedling fresh weight (6.84gm), seedling dry weight, seedling dry weight (2.16gm), seedling vigor index I (1677.51), seedling vigor index II (184.77) in lab condition and field condition respectively. Also, KNO3 mannitol, hydro and KH2PO4 showed best germination percentage in lab condition.	9848247072	sangitaadhikari135@gmail.com

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105	Saroj Yadav	2083	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	1. Agriculture Knowledge Center, Syangja, Cucumber	Effect of seed priming on germination and seedling growth of cucumber (Cucumis sativus cv. Bhaktapur Local) in Syangja, Nepal	Seed priming with Hot water for 5 minutes showed significantly higher germination percentage, Seedling vigour index-I and Seedling vigour index-II, Fresh root weight and earliest days to 50% germination, Whereas the lowest germination percentage, seedling vigour index-I & II, speed of germination, highest mean germination time & days to 50% germination were recorded in control.	9844439978	saroj8030y@gmail.com
106	Smriti Malla	2085	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	2. Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Tanahun	Assessment on the status and problems of indigenous crops' cultivation in Bhanu municipality, Tanahun, Nepal	The most widely cultivated indigenous crop was finger millet, which was grown on an average of 1.95 ropani with a yield of 79.45 kg/ropani. Its productivity exceeds the national productivity, maybe due to favorable climatic condition or better farming practices. Similarly, foxtail millet and buckwheat were grown on average 0.5 and 1.2 ropani with productivity of 49.5 kg/ropani and 47.15 kg/ropani respectively. The study identified labor shortages (index value 0.76) and pest infestations (0.66) were the most severe problem in indigenous crop cultivation. The main market issues of the farmers were low prices and limited access to market information.	9825192865	smritimalla029@gmail.com
107	Subarna K.C.	2086	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP- PIU- PARBAT, Maize Zone	Effects of different organic manure on growth and yield of maize under rainfed condition at Srisuwa, Parbat	Highest grain yield (6.25 ton/ha) obtained in poultry manure while, thousand grain weight (251.00 g) and number of kernels/row (37.58) were significantly highest in poultry manure. However, it was statistically at par with goat manure i.e. 250.25 g and 37.37 respectively. Number of cobs/plant (1.95), cob length (19.30 cm), cob weight (222.49 g) and cob girth (15.34 cm) were also significantly highest in poultry manure. Higher gross return (NRs 233815.5 ha-1), net return (NRs 73263.21 ha-1) and B:C ratio (1.45) were obtained from poultry manure. Lowest net return (NRs. -158095.95 ha-1) and B:C ratio (0.46) was observed from vermicompost. Application of poultry manure (10 ton/ha) can be recommended to the farmers during spring season under sub-tropical mid hill condition of Nepal.	9861136517	subarnakc590@gmail.com

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108	Subash Shrestha	2087	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	Sericulture Development Center, Khopasi, Panauti	Constraints perceived by silkworm rears in sericulture enterprise in Kavrepalanchok, Nepal	Individuals within the age range of 30-60 years were found to be actively engaged in Cocoon Production, with 68.6% male respondents. Educational attainment was generally low, with most farmers having no formal education or only primary schooling, while agriculture served as the main livelihood for 94.29% of respondents. Among the constraints faced in host plant cultivation technology, the lack of irrigation facilities was reported by 92.86% of respondents. Improper temperature and humidity during silkworm rearing was the primary issue, affecting 95.7% of respondents. In terms of disease and pest control, 86.5% of farmers cited the lack of regular technical guidance as a major hurdle. Regarding cocoon storage, the non-availability of a protective storage house in the village was highlighted by 92.9% of respondents. In marketing, the low price of cocoons was the most pressing issue, affecting 95.7% of farmers. Personal constraints included a lack of formal education, which 74.3% of respondents identified as a challenge. Socio-economic constraints were led by the unavailability of sufficient subsidies, impacting 80% of respondents. Lastly, 95.7% of respondents indicated a lack of frequent contact with extension personnel as a significant other constraint.	9803351568	subash.makaju26@gmail.com
109	Subhesh Shrestha	2088	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAPM, PIU, Dhading-Maize	Economic Analysis of maize production on traditional and mechanized farming system in Dhading Nepal	The total labor required for mechanized farming system is significantly lower than the traditional farming system which is 6.14 for traditional and 4.10 for mechanized farming system. There is also significant lower cost for land preparation, sowing and plant protection. The total variable cost for traditional and mechanized farming system is found to be NRs. 3712.96 and NRs.3472.49 respectively whereas the total revenue is NRs.4875.24 and NRs.5065.75 respectively. The BC ratio for traditional farming system is 1.42 and mechanized farming system is 1.57. Although, there isn't significant difference in gross returns, the mechanized farming system is more profitable due to significant lower cost of production.	9840497810	isubheshshrestha@gmail.com

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110	Susan Tiwari	2091	CNRM, Marin, Sindhuli	PMAMP Parbat, Rice Zone	Status of spring rice and its constraints in potential production in Parbat district	The Parbat district's spring rice cultivation is heavily reliant on agriculture, but it faces significant challenges due to the lack of modern equipment, essential inputs, and awareness of prevalent diseases and pests. Despite being a vital part of the region's cropping system, productivity is constrained by several factors, including water scarcity caused by irregular rainfall and insufficient irrigation infrastructure. Moreover, the high occurrence of diseases, pests, and weeds, along with limited availability of pesticides and improved rice varieties, further impedes production.	9817141115	tiwarisusan46@gmail.com
111	Aashan Jyu Thakuri	1991	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Rice superzone, Rajapur, Bardiya, Rice	Opportunities and challenges in marketing of rice in Bardiya district, Nepal	Four marketing channels of rice (local traders, cooperatives, local rice mill and food cooperation) were identified. Escalating demand from local and regional markets, good market prices and subsidies and support by government have created opportunities for rice production and marketing. Dominance of local traders, deferred payment, distress sale, insufficient credit and insurance facilities, insufficient storage facilities, queue delay, lack of co-ordination between farmers, market players and government were major problem.	9864681233	aashanjyu@gmail.com
112	Alisha Adhikari	1994	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Tropical Horticulture Center Sarlahi	Study of fruit characteristics of major varieties of litchi in Sarlahi, Nepal	Early large red has the longest fruit, Seedless has the heaviest fruit, Shahi has lowest fruit weight, Seedless has highest aril weight, Muzaffarpur has highest pericarp weight	9814239818	alishaadhikari95@gmail.com
113	Amisha Chaudhary	1995	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Kapilvastu, Vegetable	Perception, impact, and adaptation strategies of climate change among vegetable growers in Kapilvastu district	This study demonstrated that there was an increase in temperature, a decrease in rainfall, an increase in drought frequency, an increase in windstorm occurrence, and a lack of knowledge on climate change. Farmers have been coping with the adverse impacts of climate change by shifting planting and harvesting times. Farmers observed an increase in pest and disease infestation, a decrease in soil fertility, and a decline in water sources. Some adaptation strategies adopted by farmers to lessen the effects of climate change include mulching, crop rotation, animal manure application, use of different physical traps and trap crops, bio-pesticide application, etc.	9861319242	amishachaudhary63@gmail.com

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114	Anjela Adhikari	1996	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Mustang, Apple	Comparative Analysis of Phenological Characters in High Density Cultivated Apple (Malus domestica) Varieties in Mustang, Nepal.	Education, organization membership, and training shows statistical significance with the adoption of strategies to address disease and pest problems. The study identifies key phenological stages of apple varieties, with King Roat Red Delicious showing quicker development and Fuji showing slower growth. Golden Delicious is a better pollinizer variety, and King Roat Red Delicious is a strong contender for best fruit yield.	9817386799	anjelaadhikari82@gmail.com
115	Anushka Bista	1997	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Maize zone, Banke, Maize	Effect of weed management practices on the weed dynamics, growth and yield of Arun-2 maize	The lower weed density and biomass was found in plastic mulch. The result showed the maximum plant height in plastic mulch and minimum in control. Similarly, plastic mulch recorded significantly higher weed control efficiency (WCE) at 45 days after sowing (68.79%) & 60 days after sowing (70.62%) and weed control index(WCI) at 45 days after sowing (85.54%) and 60 days after sowing (83.06%). Greater weed control efficiency resulted the minimum duration for tasselling and silking in plastic mulch. Better yield attributes i.e. cob length, cob girth, no of rows/cob, no. of kernels/row, thousand grain weight and reduced sterility proportion in cob resulted the higher grain yield (5.2t/ha) in plastic mulch. Similarly higher stover yield (13.58t/ha) and biological yield (18.81t/ha) was observed in plastic mulch. This study found that plastic mulching had a positive impact on the weed control, majority of yield and yield-attributing indicators in Arun-2 maize, which could be helpful in weed-control strategies. The next alternative could be hand weeding at 15 days interval but it is highly labour intensive so the straw mulch being environment friendly and quite cheaper can be the best alternative.	9825334954	anushkabista123@gmail.com
116	Arshika oja	1998	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	For LEE intern under PMAMP, Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Sarlahi, Tomato	Economics of production and marketing of tomato in Sarlahi district, Nepal	BC Ratio- 1.35,, Gross margin- 13686.5	9847459777	aarshika456@gmail.com

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117	Ashmita Khanal	1999	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP-PIU, Sarlahi, Rice	Farmers perception and adoption strategies on climate change in rice production in sarlahi district, Nepal	Most farmers perceive change in the timing of monsoon, increased drought, and hotter summer. Decreased water and water resource. Average number of climate change adaptation practices 2 among 7 practices. Climate change awareness was fairly low among farmers. Land negatively effect the adoption practices and the major problem in cultivation was irrigation.	9867419727	Khanalashmita22@gmail.com
118	Asmita Raut	2000	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP-PIU, Lamjung, Okra	Effect of different mulching material on the growth and yield attributes of okra (Abelmoschus esculentus var. Arka Anamika) in Lamjung, Nepal.	The early days to 50% germination was found in all the plastic mulches, the highest plant height, early flowering was obtained in clear plastic mulch whereas fruit length, fruit yield per plant and yield per hectare was found in black plastic mulch. In overall among the five different mulching material the best growth and yield was obtained in black plastic mulch.	9819079398	rautasmita81@gmail.com
119	Astha Khatiwada	2001	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP, PIU, Sarlahi, Rice	Assessment of irrigation opportunities and adoption of improved varieties of rice in Sarlahi district	This study indicated that irrigation was the major problem for rice production. Main-season rice occupied greater area but productivity was more in spring-rice. Local variety had greater area and productivity was seen similar in both local and improved varieties. Lack of information was the most affecting factor for adoption of improved varieties.	9825911781	asthakhatiwada21@gmail.com
120	BHAWANA POUDEL	2003	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Taulihawa Kapilvastu	Assessment of current chemical pesticide used status, Knowledge and perception among vegetable growers in Kapilvastu district	Quick response of the chemical pesticide was the main reason for application. 21.6% of the respondents preferred Cobra 505 pesticide to control various pest followed by Roger and other pesticide. Maximum pesticide used vegetable was tomato whereas flowering and fruiting stage was the most pesticide used stage of vegetable. Farmer applied pesticide for particular twice or thrice a week maximum. 70.8% percent of the respondent apply pesticide only after appearance of pest and majority of them waited only for four to 8 days after pesticide application. Agriculture input supplier (agrovat) was the main source of knowledge for pesticide application of 64% of the respondents.	9816095408	bhawanapoudel56@gmail.com
121	Binod Acharya	2005	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP, PIU, Tori zone Dang, Rapeseed	Willingness to pay for pollination services by rapeseed farmers in Dang, Nepal	Most of the respondent farmers were familiar to pollination, pollinators and its effects on rapeseed production. Majority of the respondents were rearing Apis cerana species of honeybee. Most of the	9864833319	binodac01@gmail.com

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						respondents were optimistic regarding the beekeeping in future but foraging sources could be the challenge. Education, involvement in the social organization, and extension services are the major factors affecting the farmers' willingness to pay for pollination services		
122	Chirag Kurmi	2006	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP, PIU, Bardiya	Adoption status of good agricultural practices among banana growers in Bardiya, Nepal	This study provides a comprehensive understanding about adoption status of GAP among banana growers in Bardiya, Nepal. Most of the farmers use tissue culture sapling as planting material and has access to irrigation facility. Most of the farmers perform GAP related to crop production and protection. Farmers in the study area practice poor soil management, harvesting and energy management.	9815482821	kurmichirag7890@gmail.com
123	Dipika Dahal	2009	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Rautahat, Banana	Economics of production and marketing of banana at Rautahat district ,Nepal	In Nepal's Rautahat district, banana was found to be a very profitable with better return. The productivity of the study area was found to be 1500 Mt with 18.27 Mt/ha. The total cost of production was NRs.1,07,474.74 with highest share percent in planting materials. The majority of the farmers sold their commodity directly to their collector(73.97%) Disease and pest incidence were the top production issues, while unorganized markets and lack of storage facilities were major marketing problems.. The study concludes that banana farming is economically viable, but addressing both production and marketing challenges is critical for improving profitability and sustainability.	9842483724	dipikadahaldhankuta@gmail.com
124	Dristi Pokhrel	2011	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP Lamahi, Dang, Maize	Status of farm mechanization and factors affecting its adoption among maize farmers in Deukhuri valley of Dang district, Nepal	Mechanization is mostly concentrated to tillage and shelling of maize whereas harvesting and other steps remain inadequately mechanized. The socio-economic and technological character such as education level, farmer's income , area under maize cultivation and presence of custom hiring center affect the adoption level. Precision input use was ranked as their important perception to reach present status of mechanization. Low farmer's income as a major problem associated with adoption of mechanization in maize cultivation .	9846036253	dristipokhrel03@gmail.com

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125	Gaurab Bhattarai	2013	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Rice zone, Banke, Rice	Assessment of rice seed production status in Banke district and evaluation of farmers rice seed selection in Rice zone Banke	Total improved rice seed reached around 770 tonnes, Radha-4 being major contributor. Among seed producing farmers, Radha-4 was most preferred, but was second preferred after Arize 6444 among rice grain producers in survey area.	9842979467	gaurabhhattarai213@gmail.com
126	Jasmin Adhikari	2015	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP, PIU, Rautahat, Banana	A Comparative Analysis Of Different Ripening Methods On Ripening , Shelf Life And Quality of Banana In Rautahat,Nepal	Titratable acidity (TA) was highest in Sodium Bicarbonate (0.80) and lowest in Jute Bag (0.15). The Tomato treatment recorded the highest Total Soluble Solids (TSS) of 15.25 on Day 12 while the Jute Bag treatment had the lowest TSS (12.50). PH levels increased across all treatments, with tomato showing the highest pH (5.95) and Jute Bag with the lowest pH of (5.25). Ethephon treatment resulted in the highest physiological weight loss (PLW) at 21.05% at day 6 and sodium bicarbonate resulted in the highest loss on day 12 (24.35%). Sodium Chloride treatment effectively minimized PLW, recording 12.73% on day 12. The highest pulp-to-peel ratio was 2.28 for Ethephon by Day 6, whereas Jute Bag peaked at 4.32 by Day 12. Ethephon treatment achieved the highest sensory quality score (9) on Day 6. Fruit firmness was highest with the Tomato treatment (score of 4). Sodium Bicarbonate and Sodium Chloride treatments resulted in overly soft fruits (score of 5). The fastest color changes were observed in sodium chloride (score of 5.33), while Sodium Bicarbonate and Jute Bag had slower changes (score of 4.67). The fastest ripening was obtained from the treatment of ethephon (2.25 days). Jute Bag treatment extended the shelf life to 14 days which is maximum. Low density unperforated Polythene bags were the most effective treatment for prolonging banana shelf life. LDPE reduced weight loss, maintained highest Titratable acidity, pulp pH resulting in a longer shelf life. Packaging bananas in cotton cloth, dried banana leaf, paddy straw and newspaper maintained the normal shelf life while improving the flavor, taste and overall quality of G-9 variety of bananas.	9864492130	adhikarijasmin0224@gmail.com
127	Kritika Dhungel	2017	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP PIU Rautahat, Banana	Effect of different packaging materials on the quality and shelf life of banana (Musa acuminata) in Rautahat, Nepal		9767772027	dhungelkritika957@gmail.com

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128	Kushal Parajuli	2018	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Apiculture Development Center, Godawari, Lalitput	Assessing honeybee threats: Comprehensive study of honeybee pests, diseases, and farmers; management perception	Apiculture was found to be male dominated occupation. Wax moth, mites, wasps/hornet were identified as major pest. Likewise, foulbrood and nosema were identified as major diseases of honeybee. Trained beekeeper demonstrate better management compared to untrained beekeepers. Pests and diseases were ranked according to the severity of the infestation. Similarly, 5 major problems of beekeepers were identified and ranked as pests and disease, lack of quality input, climate change, lack of training and extension and pesticide exposure.	9807100112	kushalparajuli03@gmail.com
129	Lucky Thing Tamang	2019	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Pnamp PIU-Banke, Banke, Rice	Adoption and dissemination of new rice technologies and their impacts on socio-economic transformation- A case study of janaki gramin utthan krishi sahakari sanstha under rice zone of Banke district	Cooperative membership can boost farmers' income by improving access to markets, technology, and financial services. Those who adopt modern technology experience productivity and income gains. Moreover, cooperatives enhance technology adoption, leading to cost reductions.	9808344284	theenglucky@gmail.com
130	Nabin Chamlung Rai	2020	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP, Sankhuwasabha, Chilli	Monitoring and identification of fruit flies in chilli- akabare (Capsicum chinense) at Sankhuwasabha district, Nepal	Chili-Akabare, a prized Himalayan chili, is highly susceptible to fruit flies B. dorsalis and B. latifrons. Ripening volatiles attract these flies for egg laying on the soft fruits. A 30-day Nepal study in Sankhuwasabha found methyl eugenol effectively attracts B. dorsalis, while cue lure targets B. latifrons.	9865458753	chamlingnabin8@gmail.com
131	Prakash Bhusal	2024	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	(PMAMP, PIU, Rautahat, Rice)	An assessment of farm mechanization and adoption influences among rice farmers in rautahat district	Mechanization on rice cultivation mainly clustered at tillage and threshing activities and low income status of farmer is a major problem for adoption of mechanization.	9866133411	prakashbhusal579@gmail.com

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132	Priyanka Kumari Chaudhary Kalwar	2025	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Maize Super Zone, Dang, Maize	Assessment of Status and Profitability of Farm Mechanization in Maize at Deukhuri Valley of Dang District, Nepal.	97% of farmers using machinery for land preparation, 48% using machinery for seed sowing, 11% using machinery for intercultural operations and 77% using machinery for threshing. 100% harvesting is done manually in the study area. Cost of cultivation using machinery was found comparatively less than those not using farm machinery. Seed rate as well as yield was found higher in case of farmers using machinery than those not using it.	9812108800	priyankakumarichaudharykalwar@gmail.com
133	SACHITA BISTA	2029	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP, Sankhuwasabha, Large cardamom	Economics of production and marketing of large cardamom in Sankhuwasabha district, Nepal	The average area, production and productivity of large cardamom was 0.96 ha, 0.16 mt and 0.44 mt/ha respectively, with the average farming experience of 15 years. The result showed that per hectare average total cost of production, gross revenue and gross margin were Rs.402700, Rs.495312 and Rs.100412 respectively with the benefit cost ratio of 1.23. It was revealed that increased middleman resulted in less payment for product thereby making overall marketing system less efficient. The highest producer's share (91.67%) and marketing efficiency (11%) were seen in the export market, while the lowest (producer's share 86.67% and marketing efficiency 6.5) were observed in the domestic market.	9817923395	bistasachita834@gmail.com
134	Sadiksha Rijal	2030	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP PIU, Mandarin Zone, Sankhuwasabha	Economics of production and marketing of mandarin in Sankhuwasabha district, Nepal	Average production was found as 1.5 metric tonnes. The total cost of production of mandarin was NRs 1,53,173 per hectare. Four marketing channels were identified among which major channel was farmers to collector then to wholesaler then to retailer and finally to consumer. Average market margin was NRs.37 per kg and average gross margin was NRs. 2,63,756.3 per hectare. The major production problems were attack of insect followed by disease, insufficient irrigation facilities, high price of input and lack of good cultivation skill. The major marketing problems were high transportation followed by lack of good road, low price offered by traders, lack of storage facilities, unorganized market.	9864421692	sadiksharizalee@gmail.com
135	Samarth Bista	2032	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP-PIU, Rautahat, Paddy seed zone	Evaluation of different zinc fertilizer application methods on the performance of spring rice.	The field experiment demonstrated that the combined application of soil and foliar zinc (T5) significantly enhanced plant height, tiller count, panicle length, grain yield, and straw yield in spring rice (Hardinath Hybrid-1). However, the harvest index showed no significant variation across treatments.	9806846015	samarthbista1@gmail.com

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136	Sandesh Dulal	2034	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	1. PMAMP-PIU, (RAUTAHAT), Paddy Zone	Economics of spring rice production in Rautahat District, Nepal	Overall spring rice farming in the study area was profitable as the B: C ratio was 1.17. Large scale spring rice farming is more profitable than small scale spring rice farming in the study area. Small-scale farmers face higher production costs impacting their overall returns. The major problems in the production of spring rice in the study area were insufficient irrigation, timely fertilizer unavailability, and Unavailability of labor. The Average cost of spring-season rice was greater than main-season rice in the study area.	9844345847	sandeshdulal18@gmail.com
137	Shreya Rai	2038	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP, PIU, Rice super zone, Bardiya, Rice	Study on growth parameters and yield of spring rice Hardinath-1 as influenced by different rice planting method in Bardiya district	A field experiment conducted in Bardiya evaluated four rice planting methods: 4-wheeler transplanter, 3-wheeler transplanter, manual transplanting and DSR by drum seeder. The 4-wheeler method performed best in plant height, number of tillers, panicle length, grain yield, straw yield and harvest index, while the drum seeder method showed the lowest performance in all parameters.	9862347060	shreya.ra.5920@gmail.com
138	Sonali Singh	2039	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	PMAMP,Dhanusha,fish	Study of breeding,growth performance and survival of mrigal carp	The average fecundity ranged from 85333.33 to 170925.92. The fertility rate ranged from 80% to 86.53%, and the hatching rate ranged from 77% to 83%. The average weight gain, daily weight gain and specific growth rate of hatchlings are 0.41g, 0.41g/fish/day and 45.16%/day respectively. And, the average survival rate of hatchling of Mrigal carp in fish farm of Dhanusha was 48.47% at stocking density of 50,000/ha.	9823461014	sinceresonali1014@gmail.com
139	Sudip Khadka	2040	CNRM, Pakhribas, Dhankuta	Agriculture knowledge center,Dang,Chilli	Effect of apical pruning on growth and yield attribute of chilli (Capsicum annuum L.c.v NS1701) in Dang, Nepal	Apical pruning at 20 DAT effectively enhances chili plant growth, yield, and fruit quality by increasing branching and leaf area. This treatment results in larger fruit size and higher average fruit weight. Late pruning delays flowering and reduces yield, making early pruning the recommended practice for optimal productivity.	9804005778	khadkasudeep65@gmail.com

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140	Sushmita Tiwari	2042	CNRM, Pakribas, Dhankuta	Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Bee zone, Dang Honeybees	Seasonal management of honeybees and its role supporting livelihood in Dang District	The study successfully explored farmer's knowledge of seasonal management, revealing their strategies for handling honeybees in honey flow and dearth periods. Artificial feed such as candy, sugar syrup along with artificial pollen was considered vital in all season. Women played crucial role in beekeeping with their involvement in almost all farm activities irrespective to the type of operation. There is a positive impact on socio-economic aspects of beekeepers. Regardless of few constraints, Dang can utilize beekeeping for sustainable development by giving this sector the utmost importance.	9840136840	tiwari.sushmita321@gmail.com
141	Aarju Karki	1940	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP, Gorkha, Citrus zone	Citrus decline and its management practices in Gorkha, Nepal	Citrus decline in Gorkha is a significant problem is caused by insect and disease incidence, climatic factors, nutrient deficiency, poor planting materials, and inadequate orchard management. Practices like manuring, irrigation, pruning, Bordeaux application, micronutrient application, and pest management were somewhat effective in combating the decline.	9865989486	karkiarzoo@gmail.com
142	Aditi Chapagain	1941	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP, Myagdi, Citrus zone	Assessment of farmer's knowledge and adoption status of good agricultural practices (GAPs) of mandarin production in Myagdi district, Nepal	The majority of respondents (88%) were unaware of its existence, but they had unknowingly adopted it. Most of them heard via radio (40%), followed by extension officers (30%) and social media/newspapers. The mean of GAP adoption was determined to be 0.549. Majority of respondents (49%) were Medium adopter followed by lower (32%) and high adopter (19%). Just 49.4% of respondents irrigate the mandarin orchard when irrigation is available. The participants who interplanted was about 76.5%. Citrus fruit flies were the main pest of mandarin orchards (index value = 3.13), while powdery mildew was the main disease (index value= 2.70). The main factor limiting Mandarin farming's output was a lack of irrigation facilities (index value = 0.75).	9844915434	chapagaiaadul3@gmail.com
143	Amit Chhetri	1942	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP PIU, Lamjung, Large cardamom	Farmers' Knowledge and Knowhow in Large Cardamom Production Technology in Lamjung, Nepal	Demographic challenges were found in the study site with 50.7% farmers are over 60 year old and most are illiterate also there is a trend of declining yield because of the knowledge gap and because of factors like rhizome rot and leaf eating caterpillar. Also farmers are unaware about the proper post harvest practices like grading .	9821810467	Ameet86gautam@gmail.com

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144	Ankita Panthee	1943	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Gorkha, Potato	Prospects and challenges of potato production and marketing in Gorkha	The study of Gorkha's potato production reveals socio-economic factors, limited irrigation, fertilizer shortages, and lack of cold storage. Productivity is below average, marketing is tough due to self-trading and poor infrastructure. Strengths: agro-climatic suitability; opportunities: rising demand. Challenges include low prices, high labor costs, and postharvest losses. Findings revealed that average mandarin cultivation area was 0.48 hectare with productivity of 6.35 t/ha. Similarly, average price per kg received by respondents was Rs.73.02 with average income of Rs. 2411206.67. The result shows that the prevalence of insects and diseases is one of the major problems where fruit fly, citrus aphid and citrus leaf miner are major insects whereas powdery mildew, sooty mold and citrus canker are major diseases affecting mandarin production in this area. Majority of respondents were found to use local measures to control insects and diseases. However, the insects and disease severity on this area has compelled 29.16% of the farmers to adopt chemical fertilizers in recent years. Majority of respondents had taken training in bordeaux mixture preparation and application. A slight modification from primitive practices to new technology benefits growers both in terms of ecology as well as commercial production. The results based on knowledge of farmers conclude that there is potential scope in application of IPM practices that is economically as well as ecologically acceptable in mandarin cultivation.	9866348980	ankitaa.panthee24@gmail.com
145	Dinesh Bharati	1948	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Myagdi, Mandarin	Status of insect pests and diseases of mandarin (Citrus reticulata Blanco.) and farmers management practices adopted in Myagdi district, Nepal	Findings revealed that average mandarin cultivation area was 0.48 hectare with productivity of 6.35 t/ha. Similarly, average price per kg received by respondents was Rs.73.02 with average income of Rs. 2411206.67. The result shows that the prevalence of insects and diseases is one of the major problems where fruit fly, citrus aphid and citrus leaf miner are major insects whereas powdery mildew, sooty mold and citrus canker are major diseases affecting mandarin production in this area. Majority of respondents were found to use local measures to control insects and diseases. However, the insects and disease severity on this area has compelled 29.16% of the farmers to adopt chemical fertilizers in recent years. Majority of respondents had taken training in bordeaux mixture preparation and application. A slight modification from primitive practices to new technology benefits growers both in terms of ecology as well as commercial production. The results based on knowledge of farmers conclude that there is potential scope in application of IPM practices that is economically as well as ecologically acceptable in mandarin cultivation.	9842270952	dineshbharati97@gmail.com
146	Jyotee Gupta	1950	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP ,Manang, Apple zone	Cultivars preference and challenges of apple cultivation in Manang district	Manang's apple cultivation shifted to hybrids like Gala and Fuji, with Golden Delicious still favored for quality. Key challenges include pests, diseases, low yields, and traditional practices. Surprisingly, market uncertainty is minimal due to tourism. Major threats include apple scab, collar rot, borer, aphids, and caterpillars.	9804446425	jyoteegupta67@gmail.com

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147	Kamana Ranabhat	1951	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	Name of office : Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project , Lamjung,Bee	Queen rearing and Apiary management practices in Lamjung	Majority of beekeepers in Lamjung practice beekeeping as an additional source of income and only few beekeepers are commercial depending solely on beekeeping. Adoption rate of beekeeping technology is emerging however, majority of beekeepers are unaware about artificial queen rearing and queen replacement. Majority of queen rearing beekeepers face the challenge in selection and handling of larva and technical skills in their beekeeping enterprise and most of the beekeepers reported predators, pest and technical knowhow as the major factor complicating management practices in an apiary. The major training need of beekeepers is basic training on beekeeping and artificial queen rearing trainings.	9806543375	kamanaranabhat45@gmail.com
148	Karuna Kawar	1952	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP, PIU, Lamjung, Vegetable	Effect of pinching on growth and yield of Akabare Chili	The number of primary branches in pinching at 25+40 DAT is 2.5 times greater than control group. The highest yield per plant is seen in pinching at 25+40 DAT (133.63 g) and lowest in control (54.60 g) i.e. 1.44 times increase in yield compared to no pinching.	9865206663	karunakawar1@gmail.com
149	Laxmi Sapkota	1953	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP, PIU, Citrus Zone , Gorkha ,Mandarin	Knowledge and application of good agriculture practices (GAP) among mandarin growers at Gorkha.	The study revealed that all the respondent were unaware about the good agriculture practice, only few of the respondents had heard about the GAP but they had adopted GAP unknowingly. The mean of GAP adoption was found to be 0.64.	9864409424	lakshmisapkota20@gmail.com
150	Miraj Bhattarai	1955	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP, PIU, Mustang/ Myagdi	Study of marketing efficiency and value chain of apple in Mustang district	The mostly followed marketing channel of apple in mustang district was producer-contractor-wholesaler-retailer-consumer and whose marketing efficiency was 1.15.. Price spread along the marketing channel was NRs. 113.14/Kg.	9840318972	mirajbhattarai563@gmail.com
151	Nitesh Badhai	1957	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	Prime Minister Agricultural Modernization Project, PIU , Gorkha - Potato	Production and marketing channel of potato in potato zone, Gorkha	The cost of potato production was NRs. 16,529.76 per ropani. The average productivity was 470.63 kg/ropani, and the B/C ratio was 1.21, yielding a gross profit of NRs. 2,295.63 per ropani. The major problems of cultivation was lack of irrigation and major constraint in marketing was found to be lack of market information.	9866155131	nitus6172@gmail.com

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152	Pradip Kumar oli	1960	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP PIU, Myagdi, Mandarin	The economic analysis and marketing efficiency of mandarin (Citrus reticulata blanco) in PMAMP zone area of Myagdi, Nepal	The research reveals mandarin cultivation in Myagdi is economically viable with a benefit-cost ratio of 3.84 and marketing efficiency of 1.28. While producers receive 66.13% of the consumer price, the price spread remains at 33.47%. The dominant marketing channel flows through collector-wholesaler-retailer networks. Production faces significant irrigation constraints, while high transportation costs pose the primary marketing challenge, impacting overall sector efficiency and profitability.	9869892416	olipraddip2017@gmail.com
153	Prakriti Marasini	1961	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP PIU GORKHA, Rice	Status of farm mechanisation and factors affecting its adoption among rice farmers in Gorkha, Nepal	The status of mechanisation was only clustered at tillage and threshing activities while other stages remain inadequately mechanised so it indicates there was a low overall mechanization in the region. The major problem was insect/ pest infestation followed by lack of mechanization. Likewise, lack of subsidy emerged as a major barrier in adoption of mechanization.	9844901790	prakritimarasini333@gmail.com
154	Roshan Ghimire	1963	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP PIU Lamjung/Manang	Effect of thiourea in potato sprouting and dormancy breaking in Manang district of Nepal	Thiourea 3% was found most effective in breaking dormancy, significantly reducing sprouting time, and achieving the highest sprout length and density, particularly in Janakdev and Khumal Seto varieties. In case of Manang Local 1% Thiourea produced the longest sprout. Lower Thiourea concentrations (1% and 2%) showed modest improvements, while untreated potatoes had the slowest sprouting.	9815917895	ghimiroshan2000@gmail.com
155	Safal Paudel	1966	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	Warm Temperate Horticulture Center, Kathmandu, Soil Laboratory	Assessment of soil properties and mapping across warm temperate horticulture center, Kritipur, Kathmandu, Nepal	The soil had 17.69% sand, 44.34% silt, and 37.98% clay, categorized as clay loam and silty clay loam. It was slightly acidic (pH 6.25) with high organic matter (5.03%), nitrogen (0.25%), potassium (342.96 ppm), and phosphorus (272.11 ppm), particularly higher under the canopy.	9862383963	safalpaudel07@gmail.com
156	Sajana Rana	1967	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP Gorkha Rice	Occurrence of rice diseases and their management adopted at Gorkha, Nepal	Khaire and rice blast was major diseases found in survey area. Chemical method was most adopted for rice diseases management.	9846711367	SajanaRana38@gmail.com

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157	Samikshya koirala	1969	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP, PIU, Potato zone ,Myagdi Commodity= Potato	Analysis of production economics and marketing of Potato in Myagdi, Nepal	The average production of potato per household was found 1459.022 kg, average area per household was found 0.188 ha. The BCR Of the potato production is 1.66. Incidence of disease and pest and price fluctuation was found as major production and marketing problem respectively. The major insect pest in the potato farming were found to be PTM in storage condition and grub, red ant, semi-looper, tobacco caterpillar in field condition. Majority of the respondent found PTM infestation to be increasing in the recent years. Mean potato production affected due to PTM was 10.20%. Majority of the farmers used cultural method followed by botanical method and chemical method to control PTM. The study showed that the botanical methods as a fair and eco-friendly management of PTM.	9867448835	samikshyakoirala2059@gmail.com
158	Sapana Shrish	1972	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Beni, Myagdi	Prevalence and Severity of phthorimaea operculella (Potato Tuber Moth) and its management practices in Myagdi, Nepal	The study revealed tomato leafminer as the most significant pest followed by whitefly, while early and late blight were identified as major diseases, collectively causing an estimated production loss of 15-30%. Farmers displayed moderate ability to identify pests and diseases with most having difficulties in identifying early signs of pests and diseases. Among various methods, farmers heavily relied on chemical methods of pests and disease management followed by physical/mechanical methods. The awareness and adaptation status of IPM practices among farmers were low, largely hindered by perceived complexity and high input costs.	9815425817	Shreeshsapanajk7@gmail.com
159	Saroj Giri	1974	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP,PIU,Bhaktapur, Vegetable Zone(Tomato)	Farmers' Perception, Knowledge and Management Practices of Tomato Pests and Diseases in Bhaktapur, Nepal	The study revealed tomato leafminer as the most significant pest followed by whitefly, while early and late blight were identified as major diseases, collectively causing an estimated production loss of 15-30%. Farmers displayed moderate ability to identify pests and diseases with most having difficulties in identifying early signs of pests and diseases. Among various methods, farmers heavily relied on chemical methods of pests and disease management followed by physical/mechanical methods. The awareness and adaptation status of IPM practices among farmers were low, largely hindered by perceived complexity and high input costs.	9815106193	sarozgr@gmail.com
160	Sharmila Tiwari	1975	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	Temperate Horticulture Development Center (THDC), Marpha, Mustang; Commodity used was cabbage	Effect of different concentrations of Gibberellic acid (GA3) and Naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) on growth and seed yield of cabbage at Marpha, Mustang	Among the different concentrations of GA3 and NAA, the application of GA3 at 50 ppm (2.91t/ha) was found most effective for seed yield than Other treatments. Other growth and yield parameters like peduncle height, leaf number, number of pods per inflorescence and TGW were also found to be highest by the application of GA3 at 50 ppm. Hence the results revealed that the different concentrations of GA3 and NAA significantly influenced seed yield of cabbage along with other parameters.	9866954246	sharmilatiwari37@gmail.com

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161	Srijana Khadka	1978	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP, PIU, Bhaktapur, Tomato	Efficacy of biostimulants on growth, yield and quality of tomato (<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.) in Bhaktapur, Nepal	The highest plant height (191.50 cm), number of branches (31.375), number of leaves (163.825), individual fruit weight (55.83gm), fruit number per plant (6.28), fruit yield (7.549 t/ha) was achieved with 0.45% seaweed extract while the highest firmness (5.2 kg/m ²) and TSS values (4.7 OBrix) were recorded with 0.3% humic acid. However, titratable acidity (TA) showed non-significant differences suggesting the complexity of biostimulants effects in polyhouse environments. The study suggested the potential of biostimulants particularly higher-than-recommended doses in enhancing tomato yield and quality.	9847057414	srijanakhadka414@gmail.com
162	Srijana Upreti	1979	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP, PIU, Lamjung, Honey bee	Status and prospects of beekeeping in Lamjung	The study revealed that there is an increased rate of adoption of technology among farmers. High B:C ratio (3.09) was found which shows that apiculture is economically viable. With the dissemination of technical knowledge, preservation of bee flora, provision of market information systems, the study in the area can be widened.	9861648888	Upretisrj1118@gmail.com
163	Subash Pandey	1980	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP PIU Mustang/Myagdi, Myagdi, Potato	Farmers' response on insect pests and diseases of potato in Myagdi district, Nepal	Potato farming in Myagdi district is profitable despite pest and disease challenges, with a benefit-cost ratio of 1.79. Red ants and late blight are the most significant threats. Farmers primarily rely on physical, biological, and cultural control methods. Only 14.5% use chemical control effectively. Implementing IPM/IDM is crucial for sustainable and productive potato farming in the district.	9840478544	subhaspandey9999@gmail.com
164	Sudarshan Regmi	1982	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	PMAMP PIU, Mustang, Apple Zone	Technical efficiency of apple production in Mustang, Nepal	Mean Technical Efficiency of traditional farmers was found to be 71.31% and HDP farmers was found to be 75.67%.	9864886676	regmisudarshan2@gmail.com
165	Surakshya Baral	1985	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	AKC, Gorkha	Farmers' perception on role of agricultural cooperatives in improved practices of rice farming in Gorkha district of Nepal	Cooperative members had comparatively greater access to agricultural inputs like seed, fertilizers, fungicides and pesticides as well as access to financial credit from cooperatives. Most farmers believe agricultural cooperatives positively impact farming communities and are effective in technology dissemination and adoption and improving farming practices. Cooperative members demonstrated markedly higher levels of knowledge and adoption of improved rice varieties, recommended dose of NPK, green manuring and recommended weeding interval than cooperative non-members. Majority of farmers irrespective of cooperative membership lacked knowledge and adoption of IPM and SRI.	9848253954	surakshya175@gmail.com

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166	Surendra Khadka	1986	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	Temperate Horticulture Development Center, Mustang, Radish	Influence of different concentrations of gibberellic acid and NAA on growth and seed yield of radish at Marpha, Mustang	The study found that gibberellic acid (GA3) at 150 ppm significantly increased radish seed yield (1282.05kg/ha), peduncle height, and inflorescence count compared to other treatments. Higher concentrations of naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) were less effective, suggesting GA3 as a cost-effective option for optimizing radish seed production.	9842393290	suojankhadka350@gmail.com
167	Swati Neupane	1989	CNRM, Purunchaur, Kaski	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Manang, Potato	Socioeconomic status of potato production in Manang District	Potato cultivation was found economically favourable for the farmers in the study area since BC ratio was found to be greater than 1. Farmers faced the problems of irrigation because they were totally depend upon rainfall. Majority of the respondent preferred to sale their product directly to the consumer	9866155131	swatineupane52@gmail.com
168	Aabha Gyawali	2092	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	PMAMP, PIU- Bara , fish	Status of fish hatchery and nursery management practices in Bara district	Increasing water scarcity and open border were major production and marketing problems, hatchery and nursery enterprise was found to be profitable business with B/C ratio 1.59 and most of the farmers monitor and fertilize nursery pond regularly	9866212411	aabhagyawali00029@gmail.com
169	Amrita Poudel	2094	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	PMAMP, PIU (Potato Zone), Bhaktapur, Potato	Assessing different varieties of potato in two storger conditions at Changunarayan municipality, Bhaktapur	In In-house storage, MS-42.3 had maximum post-harvest loss. Total Soluble solid content in cold storage increased 1.5 times compared to in-house storage. No rotting was found in both storage conditions.	9745595950	amritapdl077@gmail.com
170	Anil Bist	2095	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	PMAMP, PIU Bajura, Apple/Walnut zone	Assessment on current status of Olive farming in Bajura district of Nepal	This study shows that Olive farming is practical and profitable agribusiness in Bajura. However, there are lack of infrastructure like transportation, processing unit, storage facilities, market access, etc. Local and Central government collaborative approach is needed.	9862259885	anilbistjunior17@gmail.com
171	Bandana Subedi	2098	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	1. PMAMP-PIU - Tanahun, Rice	Production economics of rice in bhanu municipality tanahun nepal	Major portion of the land is being used for rice cultivation (51%). Benefit cost ratio was calculated greater than 1 i.e. 1.52 which indicate the economic feasibility of the rice farming in study area with cost of production is Rs 5494.22, Gross return per ropani is Rs 8296.758 and Gross margin is Rs 2802.538 respectively. Major factors influencing the production of rice were improved variety, training and contact with extension workers, tillage tools, farm size, Labor unavailability. Lack of availability of quality seeds in required quantity and time and labour unavailability were major problems pretained by farmers.	9809717245	bandanasubedi27@gmail.com

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172	Biraj Yogi	2102	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	PMAMP, PIU (Apple/ Walnut Zone) Bajura, Apple	Value Chain Analysis of Apple in Bajura District of Nepal	Four types of marketing channels were found in the study area. Marketing channel and producer's share for mostly used channel were 105/kg and 19.23% respectively. Actors in the value chain of Apple were: Input suppliers, Producers, Traders (Local traders/ Middleman trader, wholesaler, and retailers), and consumers. Major production problem in the study area was lack of irrigation facility and major marketing problem in the study area was lack of transportation facility.	9864820800	birajyogi235@gmail.com
173	Ganesh Prasad Bhandari	2108	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	1. PMAMP, PIU, Bajhang (Legumes Zone)	Assessing the role of grain legumes in dietary diversity of communities of Bajhang district, Nepal.	Grain legumes play a critical role in dietary diversity and nutrition security among rural households of Bajhang. Studied show that the 86% household cultivate grain legumes and their average productivity is 1.05mt/ha while the 59% consumed at home while 24%, 8.5% for selling, Seed saving and sharing with relatives each respectively. HDDS in study area was 7.91. Mean capita legumes consumption in study area was 11.07kg/year. Key challenges are lack irrigation, lack of disease and pest management, low yield, etc	9866107710	ganeshbhandaridh7788@gmail.com
174	Gita Neupane	2109	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	Vegetable zone PMAMP, PIU Parsa Brinjal	Eco-friendly Control Method for Brinjal Shoot and Fruit Borer (Leucinodes orbitalis Guenee) in Parsa District Nepal	In case of shoot infestation- significantly lower infestation was observed in plot treated with chlorentaniliprole 18.5 sc (10.03%) followed by bacillus thuringiensis(16.36%) which were significantly different and significantly higher infestation was observed in untreated plot(39.03) followed by beauveria bassiana (23.16%) and azadirachtin 0.03% (26.42%) which were significantly different. Similarly in case of fruit infestation- significantly lower infestation observed in plot treated with chlorantraniliprole 18.5sc (13.10%) followed by bacillus thuringiensis(21.50%) which were significantly different and significantly higher infestation was observed in untreated plot (38.99%) followed by beauveria bassiana(26.27%) and azadirachtin 0.03%(27.31) which were not significantly different	9849338867	neupanegita560@gmail.com
175	Jharana Pokhrel	2111	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	PMAMP- PIU, Bara, fish	Adoption of improved fish production practices in Simraungadh, Bara	Farmers in the study area recognized improved fish production practices, yet adoption remained low. Liming, fertilization, and water quality testing were commonly implemented. Major constraints included high feed costs and limited technical support. Key fish health issues identified were Argulus infestation, asphyxiation, and fin rot.	9848963904	pokhreljharana400@gmail.com

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176	Lok Raj Upadhyaya	2120	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	PMAMP_PIU Bajhang , Potato	Challenges and opportunities of potato farming in Bajhang district	The study identified key challenges in potato farming in Bajhang, including inadequate irrigation (71.9%), poor access to quality seeds (56%), low market prices, storage issues, and pest outbreaks (e.g., late blight). Opportunities include government support (70%), disease-resistant varieties (60%), better storage, and climate-resilient farming practices.	9864316131	upadhyavalokraj5@gmail.com
177	Pankaj Chand	2124	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, Project Implementation Unit, Parsa (Vegetable Zone)	Effectiveness of seed priming on improving germination and seedling vigor of okra in Parsa, Nepal	Results showed that seed priming significantly improved germination and seedling vigor compared to control. Among the treatments, T4(GA3 200 ppm) priming produced the highest germination percentage (78.13% in the lab conditions and 71.00% in the field conditions) and lowest Mean Germination Time (3.24 days in the lab and 5.46 days in the field) with the highest Seedling Vigor Index-I (1654.38 in the lab and 1365.27 in the field).	9842425503	itsaarush5503@gmail.com
178	Rajesh Lamichhane	2126	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Bajhang	Effectiveness of the potato subsidy program: a case of potato farmers in Bajhang, Nepal	The majority of the respondents in the study area were male of middle aged, literate having agriculture as primary source of income. The subsidy in potato have significant economic benefits for farmers through increased productivity and decrease in cost. The overall effectiveness index is 69.29% meaning that it is effective but still has room for improvement.	9864982370	rajeshlc1470@gmail.com
179	Riya Bhattarai	2130	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	PMAMP PIU, Parsa (Rice)	Economics of Rice production in Parsa,Nepal	The average variable cost for main season rice is higher i.e. Rs 99388 than spring season Rs 78622 but the productivity of spring season is 5.64t/ha higher than main i.e., 4.5t/ha even though the revenue of spring was not significantly different i.e., Rs 169039 and main was Rs 159682 due to lower price per quintal in spring whereas due to lower cost for production in spring, gross margin and B:C ratio of spring is higher i.e., 90417 and 2.15 than main i.e., 60294 and 2.6 . Both seasons have decreasing returns to scale with R ² value 0.309 and 0.546 in main and spring season and labour cost ,micronutrients cost , tillage and threshing are the major factors affecting rice revenue	9867074868	reyyabhattachai38@gmail.com

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180	Sarita Shrestha	2134	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	PMAMP/PIU, Parsa, Rice	Perception of rice farmers on climate change and adaptation strategies in Parsa, Nepal	In study area, farmers perceived increased temperature, decreased rainfall and increased drought. In response, major adaptation strategies adopted are use of improved varieties, improved irrigation, nutrient management and adjusting planting date. Factors such as education, farm size, membership, income and training influenced adoption of adaptation strategies. BC ratio for rice production was 1.44. Poor access to quality inputs was the major barrier to adaptation strategies followed by lack of information on weather forecast.	9841104800	its.sarita999999@gmail.com
181	Saraswati Kumari Pandey	2135	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Parsa Nepal	Investigating pesticide use pattern and handling methods among the commercial cucurbits grower in Parsa, Nepal	The study identified significant pesticide reliance among cucurbit growers in Parsa, Nepal, with limited safety practices. While 96.4% recognized formulations, only 52.5% received safety training. Health issues (34.5%) headaches, 20.9% (skin irritations) and improper disposal was prevalent. Findings highlight the need for sustainable pest management, safety education, and improved handling practices.	9868146200	sarsotipandey2@gmail.com
182	Sijan Sharma	2137	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	Agriculture Knowledge Office, Bajura. Commodity: cowpea	Effect of different organic fertilizers in growth and yield of cowpea in Martadi, Bajura, Nepal	Treatments were Goat manure@15tons per hectares (t/ha), vermicompost@10t/ha, poultry manure @5t/ha, Farmyard manure@20t/ha with 4 replications and 5 treatments making 20 plots in total. Goat manure was observed significantly superior over other treatments in growth, yield and yield parameters.	9748712546	nizann2217@gmail.com
183	Susma Chaudhary	2140	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	1. PMAMP-PIU- Bara, rice	Assessing the adoption of different insect pest management practices in rice production at Bara, Nepal	Farmers are highly dependent on chemical pesticides and IPM adoption is growing. Dominance of rice stem borer, ear-cutting caterpillar, leaf folder causes damages in different stages of rice production leading to a significant loss.	9842968695	chaudharysusma927@gmail.com
184	Yashoda Shahi	2141	CNRM, Tikapur, Kailali	Pokhara Metropolitan, kaski, citrus	Adoption of improved orchard management practices of mandarin in Pokhara, Kaski	Most of the farmers in the study area were male, middle-aged, literate, from Bhramin ethnic group, and had agriculture as primary source of income and remittance as a secondary income source. Majority of the farmers were having medium level of adoption, most of them adopted FYM, application of Bordeaux paste, mulching, pruning. Training received, access to the credit, education had a significant relationship with adoption of improved orchard management practices. Major problems faced by the mandarin grower was inefficient irrigation, pest and disease followed by climatic uncertainty.	9863106995	yashodashahi80@gmail.com

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185	Aakash Thapa Tamang	1725	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, Bharatpur, Chitwan, PIU, vegetable zone (Commodity- Chili)	Effect of nitrogen on growth and yield of chili (Capsicum annum var marshal) at Chitwan, Nepal	The research revealed that using ureas as source of nitrogen@ 120 kg/ha resulted the increased vegetative growth and yield as compared to other levels of nitrogen used in the experiment. The use of higher doses of nitrogen lead to increased fruit qualities like fruit length and fruit weight per plot as compared to the lower levels of nitrogen.	9745675328	tamangakash333@gmail.com
186	Aashis Subedi	1727	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP-PIU (Sindupalchowk/ Kavrepalanchowk) (Potato superzone Kavrepalanchok Nepal	Economic Analysis of Potato Production in PMAMP Potato Superzone Kavrepalanchok, Nepal	The B:C ratio of PMAMP beneficiaries was higher (1.91) than PMAMP non beneficiaries potato producers(1.66) and potato production was found to be a profitable agri-enterprise in Kavrepalanchok district with B/C Ratio higher than 1	9866526160	Subediaasis1@gmail.com
187	Abhishek Pokharel	1730	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Syangja, Spice Zone	Assessment of production and marketing of turmeric in Galyang and Waling municipality, Syangja, Nepal	The B:C ratio of turmeric cultivation in research area is found to be 1.31 which indicate profitability of turmeric farming. Majority of farmers use own produced seeds and rely on local varieties for production. The average yield of turmeric was found to be 1.34 Metric ton higher than national average (10.2 Mt.).	9869579531	obheeshek10@gmail.com
188	Abhishek subedi	1731	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	(PMAMP, Dailekh,Potato)	Post harvest handling practices of potato at Dailekh,Nepal	Farmers in the research region were dependent on Post harvest practices like harvesting with spades, curing for a week, storing the produce at traditionally, sorting and grading ,utilizing jute sacks for packaging, and overfilling and dragging heavy bags. Most of the farmers practices traditional method of storage followed by rustic storage whereas there is no presence of cold storage. A considerable amount of produce was lost due to improper storage, insect damage, improper sorting and grading, prolonged curing, overfilling potato sacks, dragging of heavy bags, and lack of cold storage. On an average, total post -harvest losses include 9.2% of total production.	9865399513	abhisubedi263@gmail.com
189	Adhikar Bhattacharai	1732	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Development Office, Kalikot	Status of knowledge and adoption of climate smart agriculture (CSA): a study of Kalikot, Nepal	Farmers in Kalikot predominantly engage in traditional subsistence farming, which has resulted in resource depletion and declining productivity, exacerbated by climate change. The farmers have limited knowledge of food security and CSA, though there is some awareness of climate change. CSA adoption is very low, mainly due to limited access to awareness and knowledge.	9865713902	adhi.kaar@outlook.com

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190	Amisha Poudel	1733	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture knowledge center(AKC), Baglung	Farmers knowledge and perception regarding insect pests of tomato and their management practices in Baglung, Nepal	The study highlights that insect pests, particularly the tomato leaf miner, whitefly, and fruit borer, are the primary threats to tomato production in the study area. Farmers predominantly rely on chemical pesticides due to their quick action and ease of use, despite the environmental and health risks associated with their application. Limited knowledge of natural pest control methods like IPM and biological controls was evident, with only a small proportion of farmers using sustainable alternatives such as Jholmol. There is a critical need for farmer education on integrated pest management, safe pesticide use, and alternative pest control methods to ensure sustainable tomato farming practices.	9845964490	amishapoudel202@gmail.com
191	Amrit Sapkota	1734	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU Nawalparasi east, Nawalpur, Vegetable	An assessment of different pesticide knowledge in vegetable farming across various farmer organization in nawalparasi east.	Farmers from cooperative found more safer use in pesticides, Farmer have basic knowledge of pesticide .Agrovet plays major role in pesticide uses, chloropyrifos + cypermethrin was major pesticide used.	9865523549	Kapilsapkota98450@gmail.com
192	Amrita Basnet	1735	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Coffee development center, Gulmi -Coffee	Value chain analysis of coffee in Gulmi district, Nepal	Seven value chain actors such as input suppliers, producers, collectors, primary processors, secondary processors, traders and consumers were identified. Value chain analysis of coffee shows that secondary processors are receiving more benefit than other actors in chain and value addition from primary processor to secondary processor was found to be greater than value addition from producer to primary processor. It was found that infestation of disease and pest was the major production problems and low farm gate price was the major marketing problems	9865524452	amritachhetri808@gmail.com
193	Anish Poudel	1736	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Project Implementation Unit, Bhaktapur, Vegetable	Comparative studies between grafted and non-grafted plants of tomato at Chandragiri, Kathmandu	Results indicated that non-grafted plants showed higher values for plant height, stem diameter, and number of leaves. In contrast, grafted plants exhibited delayed flowering and fruit setting. Grafting did not significantly affect the number of fruits per plant. Total Soluble Solids, or Titratable Acidity. While grafting had no significant impact on the yield and fruit size of Shrijana, it reduced both parameters in Himshikar.	9843965226	anishpauldel55@gmail.com

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194	Anjana Poudel	1737	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, Project Implementation Unit, Potato Zone, Ramechhap	Evaluation of plant growth regulator on dormancy breaking of potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.) tubers at Manthali, Ramechhap, Nepal.	Interaction effect of plant growth regulators on potato varieties was seen on most of the sprouting traits. Ga3 application on Rojita had better sprouting traits while water and IAA treated tubers showed poor sprouting traits. Rojita outperformed MS 42.3 in Ramechhap due to its better adaptability.	9846742750	poudelanjana2057@gmail.com
195	Asim Bastola	1741	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Project Implementation Unit, Bhaktapur, Tomato	Effectiveness of different chemical pesticides in controlling of tomato leaf miner (<i>Tuta absoluta</i> meyrick, 1917) in Kathmandu, Nepal	Spinetoram outperformed other treatments to control the larval population in infested leaves with the control group having the highest larval population. Spinetoram and the mixture of Chlorfenapyr and Tolfenpyrad consistently showed the most effective results in reducing infestation across all parameters as well as reducing the yield loss compared to other treatments.	9866373421	asimbastola17@gmail.com
196	Bandana Paudel	1744	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Development Office, Sindhuli	Assessment on production and marketing efficiency of sweet orange in Golanjor rural municipality, Sindhuli, Nepal	The average area under sweet orange cultivation was 0.823 ha with a productivity of 3.7 Mt per ha, which is much lower than national-wise productivity (11.51 Mt per ha). The cost of production per ha was NRs.123800. The average gross return was NRs.199400 per ha. The BCR obtained was 1.61 with the net margin NRs. 75,640 per ha. The most prevalent local market chain was farmers --- local trader ---wholesalers --- retailers --- consumers and the marketing efficiency was 185.18%. The producer's share on consumer's price was 36.36% and the marketing margin for local traders, retailers, and wholesalers was NRs.6, NRs.27, and NRs.10 per kg respectively. Disease and insect damage was major production problem whereas unorganized market was found to be the major marketing problem in the study area.	9823574227	bandanapaudel227@gmail.com
197	Bandana Shah	1745	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Syangja, Coffee	Prospects and constraints of coffee production, processing and marketing in Syangja, Nepal	Coffee white stem borer, water storage problem was the major constraints in production, whereas insufficient human resource, Climate change, price fluctuations are the major problems in processing and marketing	9842778704	bandanashah1234@gmail.com

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198	Barsha Paudel	1748	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture development office, Ramechhap, Large cardamom	Production economics and marketing of large cardamom in ramechhap district, Nepal	Study revealed that the study area was one the potential production areas for large cardamom. Gross margin analysis, higher net profit, benefit cost ratio (2.06) showed that large cardamom cultivation was profitable and remunerative enterprise in Ramechhap. Therefore, the investment on large cardamom enterprise was found financially viable in the study area. Three types of marketing channels were found in the study area. Major volume of the produce was sold to Birtamod Traders. Lack of irrigation facility and price instability were the major problem associated with the production and marketing of large cardamom respectively.	9848543809	barshapaudel030@gmail.com
199	Basanta Kumar Rimal	1751	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PIU, Chitwan, Vegetable Zone	Effect of seed priming on growth and yield of cowpea (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> subsp. <i>cylindrica</i>) at Rampur, Chitwan	This experiment showed that seed priming significantly influenced cowpeas growth and yield parameters. GA3 - 200ppm enhanced the growth and yield parameters in cowpea.	9803582682	Rimal2930@gmail.com
200	Binayak Sigdel	1756	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Knowledge Centre (AKC), Kaski, Tomato	Effect of emasculatation and pollination time on hybrid seed production of tomato in Kaski district	The maximum fruit set percentage (40.27%) was obtained in T5 while the minimum fruit set percentage (15.53%) was obtained in T1. Similarly, the maximum fruit weight (90.09), and fruit diameter (5.78cm) were obtained in T5 while the minimum fruit weight (62.6g), and fruit diameter (4.85cm) were obtained in T1. Seed number per fruit (57.36) and seed weight per fruit (0.2g) were the highest in T5 while the lowest seed number per fruit (37.85) and seed weight per crossed fruit (0.11g) were obtained in T1. Germination percentage was found to be the maximum (87.5) in T5 and minimum (45) in T1.	9862386696	binayaksigdel7@gmail.com
201	Binisha Paudel	1757	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Banana zone, Chitwan	Effects of different traditional ripening methods on quality and shelf life of bananas in Chitwan, Nepal.	The results of the study showed that tomato and ethephon treatments promote the quickest ripening, highest sweetness (TSS), and rapid loss of firmness while reduced shelf life. Although control, gunny bag, and straw treatments provided the longest shelf life, but the bananas became brown, hard, and less palatable with extended storage.	9843733180	binichhetri2424@gmail.com

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202	Bitisa Subedi	1760	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU Vegetable zone Tanahun, Tanahun district, Commodity cowpea	Effect of different doses of phosphorus application on growth and yield of cowpea at Tanahun Nepal.	The research findings revealed that there was significant effect of different levels of phosphorus on growth and yield of cowpea. The 40 kg phosphorus per ha has superior growth and yield performance among all the treatments. Hence 40 kg P/ha can be recommended to farmers as optimum dose of phosphorus for cultivation of cowpea in this region.	9842002542	bitishasubedi40@gmail.com
203	Bramha Nand Kurmi	1761	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Warm Temperate Horticulture Centre, Kathmandu, Honey	Consumers' Preferences and Willingness to Pay for Nepalese honey: A case of Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu	The final results upon analysis signifies that age, use of honey as medicine, preference based on geography, physical state and source are the key driving factors of consumers WTP for raw honey whereas in case of Himalayan honey, annual consumption volume and the preference based on geographical origin of honey are the major factors affecting of WTP. The socioeconomic factors like gender, level of education and household size; knowledge about benefits of honey on human health, consumers' preferences based on packaging and preferences based on bee species are the key factors influencing consumers' WTP for Cerana honey.	9849602683	kurmisudhir7@gmail.com
204	Deepshikha Thapa	1763	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture knowledge centre-AKC, Tanahun, Spring rice	An assessment of prevalence and distribution of major diseases and insect pests on spring rice in Tanahun, Nepal	Rice blast was found to be the most prevalent disease, and Rice gundhi bug was found to be the most widespread insect pest in spring rice. Chemical methods were determined to be the primary means of controlling the diseases and insect pests, however farmers should be encouraged to use biological methods.	9810034898	deepshikhathapa11@gmail.com
205	Dhurba Acharya	1765	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU, Dolakha Commodity: Kiwifruit	Assessing the impact of agricultural subsidy on kiwifruit cultivation in Bhimeshwar and Jiri municipality of Dolakha, Nepal	The government's introduction of agricultural subsidies has positively impacted many farmers, facilitating access to essential resources such as staking, irrigation and machinery. However, the study reveals that the current 50% subsidy model may be insufficient for many, leading to calls for an increase to 80%. Study also reveal that factors like occupation, experience, training and membership in co-operatives significantly affect the farmer's access to agriculture. It is also found that respondent who have received subsidy are more involved in kiwi cultivation than those who have not.	9863448362	acharyadurba22@gmail.com
206	Dinesh BK	1767	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU, Gorkha , Potato	Value chain analysis of potato in Gorkha, Nepal	The average productivity and BCR of study area was 11.35 mt/ha and 1.39 resp. Maximum value addition was accounted by wholesalers (37.80%). Similarly, quantity flow from the farmer was highest for the wholesalers (52.5%). Among the four different marketing channels, producers to wholesalers to retailers to consumers was dominant.	9866992158	bkdinesh98098@gmail.com

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207	Dipesh Bist	1768	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Kaski	Exploring morphogenic responses in tissue culture of diverse Large cardamom varieties: A comparative study	Significant improvements were observed in plant weight, shoot numbers, root number and leaf number, Ramsey performing the best. In tissue culture system, cytokinin like BAP are known to improve cell division and encourage shoot growth. Root length, shoot length and plant height showed no significance variation among the large cardamom varieties	9821691288	dipeshbist23@gmail.com
208	Durga Devi Sharma	1769	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Development Office, Dhading	Effect of priming on germination, growth and yield of okra, Abelmoschus esculentus in Dhading District, Nepal	The four treatments of priming, ie hydropriming, halopriming, GA priming and control were used to observe its effect on germination, growth and yield of okra. The highest germination and yield was found on GA3 (200 ppm) priming.	9848253959	sharmadurga746@gmail.com
209	Ganesh yadav	1770	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Lee site: PMAMP, PIU, Kapilvastu (vegetable zone)	Constraints and opportunities of commercial vegetable farming in kapilvastu, Nepal	Among 65 household survey, the result show that around 78% of the farmers used Indian variety of vegetable seed for cultivation. The result also show that the farmers cultivate vegetables in an average area of 20-40 Katha . Out of total sampled farm household, about 63% of the farmers were associated with cooperatives and 74% had basic training on vegetable farming. More than 50% of the farmers had agriculture as major source of income.	9811545124	4567nareshyadav@gmail.com
210	Geeta Bhattarai	1773	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP-PIU, Rasuwa, Potato	Effect of foliar application of zinc on growth and yield of potato (Solanum tuberosum L.) in Rasuwa, Nepal	Foliar spray of zinc@ 300 ppm, 250 ppm and 200 ppm were found to be superior to control for Kufri Jyoti variety of potato in Rasuwa	9813166876	bhattaraigeeta45@gmail.com
211	Hemanta Dhamala	1775	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	1. PMAMP, PIU, Jajarkot, Citrus Zone Commodity: Mandarin	Assessment of orchard management practices of mandarin (Citrus reticulata blanco.) in Jajarkot, Nepal	The study revealed that the stem borer was the most severe pest, while sooty mold was the most prevalent disease in mandarin farming. About 50% of farmers practiced mulching, with most relying on hand weeding. Limited knowledge on Jholmol preparation hindered its widespread adoption.	9808304901	dhamalahemu55@gmail.com
212	Hemlata Joshi	1776	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMPPIU, Rice zone, Parbat, Rice	Adoption status of recommended production practices by rice producing farmers in Parbat, Nepal	The majority of respondents were literate and Brahmin, with most having received group memberships, training and subsidy. Most severe problem found among farmers in the study area was insect pest and disease. Education of the respondents and training were found to have a significant positive influence on the adoption of recommended rice production practices.	9862781988	hemlatajoshi997@gmail.com

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213	Jenisha Lama	1778	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP Nuwakot, Vegetable zone	Status of cucurbits pests and control measures adopted by farmers in Nuwakot, Nepal.	The study identified pumpkin fruit fly as the major pest of cucurbits. Majority of the respondents were able to identify the harmful insects whereas few of the respondents were able to identify beneficial insects. Cultural and chemical pest control methods were the most commonly practiced by the respondents.	9816239111	jenishalama2002@gmail.com
214	Kamana Amgain	1780	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU Baglung, Baglung, Potato	An assessment on post-harvest storage techniques of potato adopted by farmers in PMAMP potato zone PIU, Baglung	The various storage methods used for potato storage were among the traditional ones. Most farmers used more than one storage methods. Use of wooden box is the most popular storage method. Respondents seemed to have little knowledge about the modern methods of storage like the cold storage and rustic storage but have not yet used or gained more insights about them.	9845436957	kamanaamgain2@gmail.com
215	Khesangma Lingden	1783	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP-PIU, Syangja, Litchi	Effect of different concentration of oxalic acid on postharvest quality of litchi (Litchi chinensis cv. Shahi)	The study identified effective concentration: oxalic acid @ 12% which was closely followed by 10% and 8% for most of the observed parameters Oxalic acid @ 12% was particularly effective in reducing physiological weight loss and browning, thereby enhancing visual quality This concentration also resulted in higher TSS and TA values and lower pulp pH levels, indicating improved flavor and preservation of acidity over time	9814019476	khesangmalingden@gmail.com
216	Khusiram lamsal	1784	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Project implementation unit(PIU), Makawanpur,Rice	Farmer's knowledge and practices regarding insect pest of rice and their management in makawanpur district, Neapal	Major insect pest were found to be brown plant hopper, yellow stem borer, majority of the respondent (57.5%) adopted chemical method for pest management while only few choose cultural and physical method. From the research(chii square test) there were no association between socioeconomic attributes of the farmers like gender, level of education and level of adoption of Integrated pest management practices	9865508454	Khushiramalsal696@gmail.com
217	Krishina Ghele	1788	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	LEE intern under PMAMP (ADO, Nuwakot, Potato)	Assessment of prospects and effectiveness of subsidy on potato production in Nuwakot district.	The result revealed that the majority of household respondents were of 51-60 age group, male, brahmin/ chhetri by ethnicity and attained primary level of education. By addressing challenges such as paper hustle, small landholding, lack of awareness of farmers maximize the access to and benefits of subsidy programs. The productivity of the subsidy recipients and subsidy non- recipients farmers was insignificant in independent t- sample test.	9841566626	ghelectristyna@gmail.com

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218	Kritika Kunwar	1789	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	1. PMAMP, Nawalparasi west, Wheat	An assessment of perception and adoption of farm mechanization by wheat growing farmers of Nawalparasi west, Nepal	Land preparation was mostly found to be conducted mechanically whereas seed sowing and fertilizer application were manual. Time saving was the most agreed factor and labor shortage was the major non-agreed factor of farm mechanization. Mostly large farmers adopted machines like the super seeder and reaper, with education, subsidies, and training influencing adoption. However, high costs and land fragmentation hindered machinery use, especially for small holder and large holder farmers	9840171582	kunwarkritika4@gmail.com
219	Laxmi Budha	1791	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	1. PMAMP, PIU, Chitwan, Bee (honey)	Assessment of Marketing Constraints for Nepalese Honey in Eastern Chitwan, Nepal	Productivity of Nepalese honey is both robust and holds significant potential for growth. Non-contract market engagement dominate honey marketing, with winter being the peak season and online marketing shows promising growth. Beekeepers face marketing challenges such as competition with foreign honey, insufficient subsidies, and inadequate processing centers, but efforts like training, improving harvesting facilities, and growing storage facilities are helping to address these issues.	9864734904	laxmibudha126@gmail.com
220	Mahesh Khadka	1793	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Rupandehi, Fish superzone, (Fish)	Market demand analysis of blast frozen fish in the hospitality sector of Rupandehi district	Zero female representation in the Chef culinary area, Three-star hotels dominate with 52.4% of the total hotel, Rohu is the most predominant fish choice among carp species, 93.5% of hotels use fish fillets daily, strong preference for Blast Frozen Basa fish, used by 92.9% of Hotels, departmental stores are the primary suppliers of Blast Frozen fish, main challenges for blast frozen fish are excess ice, followed by transportation difficulties, hotel Chefs are generally satisfied with blast frozen Basa and locally produced fish, trout and Chhadi fish are significantly less available.	9810960325	maheshkhadka98095@gmail.com
221	Mamata Kumari Neupane	1794	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	1. Agriculture Development Office, Kavrepalanchok, Maize	Economic analysis of maize grain and seed production in Kavrepalanchok district, Nepal	The productivity of maize was slightly higher for seed producers than for grain producers. Seed production demonstrated higher profitability, with a higher benefit-cost ratio than grain production. Both grain and seed producers faced significant constraints, including the unavailability of inputs like fertilizers, disease/pest problems, inadequate access to irrigation, high seasonal price fluctuations, and marketing inefficiencies.	9825597144	mneupane865@gmail.com

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222	Mamta Banstola	1795	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU, Chitwan, Honey bee	Assessment of various pesticides used for pest control of European Honeybee (<i>Apis mellifera</i> L.) in Eastern Chitwan	Mites mostly occurring in the winter, wax moths mostly occurring in the summer and European foulbrood mostly occurring in the early spring were the most prevalent pests in the study area. Acaricides like aphis, formic acid, and antibiotic Oxytetracycline were the most frequently used chemicals in the study area and are most preferred by the respondents. Alternative methods of pest control like botanical pesticides, physical and mechanical means were also followed in the study area.	9846942125	mamta.zayn@gmail.com
223	Manish kumar sah	1798	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Junar superzone PMAMPPIU, Sindhuli, junar (sweet orange)	Altitudinal influences on soil nutrient status in sweet orange (<i>Citrus sinensis</i> L. osbeck) cultivated orchards of junar superzone in Sindhuli district, Nepal	Research revealed that altitude showed significant impact on the availability of different soil parameters (N, P, pH and SOM) except for potassium availability. The high acidity require management such as lime application. Nutrient index finding revealed the soil of Golanjor had medium SOM, high N, low P and high K.	9810380328	krmanishstudent9717@gmail.com
224	Manisha Uchai Thakuri	1799	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU, Junar zone, Ramechhap	Adoption status of new technology and good agricultural practices in sweet orange among farmers of Ramechhap, Nepal.	Most of small farmer and large farmer were aware of insect pest management and bordeaux paste application. Adoption of micronutrient ,chemical fertilizer,soil testing,use of PPE ,Precooling primarily limited to large farmers. Probability of adoption found to be impacted by gender,education level,training and extension services and total trees in orchard 4. Shortage of irrigation and lack of availability of skilled labour were major constraints	9846936616	manishauchaithakuri28@gmail.com
225	Namrata Kandel	1804	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP Nuwakot, Rice	Farmers knowledge and practices on major insect pest of rice at Nuwakot, Nepal	The adoption of botanical pesticides was by 10% of the respondents. Only 24% of the respondents had heard about IPM. Most of the knowledge on management possessed by farmers was from farmers own experience, agrovet, PMAMP. 18% farmers knew about the banned pesticides. Meanwhile 35% and 22% of the respondents had known about harmful effect of pesticides on environment and human health. Only 40% of the farmers knew about the colorcoding labels of pesticides. Most of the farmers used mask (33.3%), gloves (14.6%), long pant (31.7%) and so on for protection while spraying pesticides.	9845082187	namratakandel852@gmail.com

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226	Navina Yadav	1805	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Vegetable Seed Production Centre, Rukum_west, Tomato	Germination characteristics and seed vigor of tomato (Solanum lycopersicum (L.) karst) enhanced by seed priming in laboratory and field conditions	The study identified GA ₃ and KH ₂ PO ₄ as the most effective seed priming treatments. Hydro-priming and PEG-6000 were most effective for shoot elongation in field conditions, whereas root elongation was improved by CaCl ₂ and Mannitol Priming treatments significantly enhanced seedling vigor, with GA ₃ and KH ₂ PO ₄ showing the best overall performance in terms of germination and early growth.	9862518563	navinayadav807@gmail.com
227	Nikita Thapa	1806	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Dolakha, Potato zone	Influence of Seed Priming techniques on True Potato Seed (TPS) germination and seedling vigor at Dolakha, Nepal	There was a significant difference in germination percentage and seedling vigor of different treatments with highest in GA ₃ treatment and lowest in control.	9865377395	nikitaxettri008@gmail.com
228	Nitish Kumar Roy	1807	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Kushma, Parbat	Assessment of pesticide use status, knowledge and perception of vegetable growers in Parbat district, Nepal	Study revealed that only 17.71% respondents had received pesticide related training as there was high incidence of insect pests (71.9%). 53.1% respondents used chemical pesticides due to its quick nature. Agrovet was the major source of both knowledge and to buy/get pesticides and mostly it applied on Solanaceous vegetables (43.8%). Emamectin benzoate and Dimethomorph were most used insecticide and fungicide respectively. 54.2% respondents stored pesticides in safe place and 64.6% disposed containers by burning. 40.6% respondents reported pesticide poisoning symptoms with headache (79.5%) as major symptom among reporting respondents. Mask (91.7%) was the most used PPE and only 11.46% used all PPE equipments. Only 51% read label, 68.7% knew about waiting period, 80.2% knew about negative effects of pesticides and only 15.6% had knowledge about banned pesticides. 50% respondents considered chemical pesticides as harmful while 66.7% said its use should be decreased in future.	9842009877	royn88075@gmail.com
229	Pawan paudel	1810	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Project implementation unit, chitwan, rice	Analysis of rice variety adoption patterns in eastern chitwan	The area use for cultivation is increasing throughout the 10 years. The	9840923294	papoude13294@gmail.com

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230	Prabin KC	1811	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PUI, Chitwan Banana Zone	Effect Of De- Navelling And Bunch Feeding On Yield Of Banana Cultivar Grand Naine At Chitwan, Nepal	Treated bunch with 500gm cow dung+100ml water+20gm Urea+20gm SOP showed superior results in terms of bunch weight, bunch length, finger weight, finger length, finger diameter, peel weight and pulp weight	9845325325	pkc181755@gmail.com
231	Prakash Khattri	1812	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, Dailekh, Potato	Knowledge and adoption of recommended package of practices of potato at Dailekh, Nepal	The recommended variety and land preparation were adopted, but other practices were not properly adopted. Agriculture group, advice from technician, contact with extension workers and education level have positive and significant association with adoption of various production practices. Lack of irrigation, lack of training, market problem, insect and disease problem and unavailability of quality seeds are the major problem in potato cultivation.	9742989825	prakashkhatri854@gmail.com
232	Prapti Ghimire	1813	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP Banana Zone, Nawalparasi West, Banana	Assessment of knowledge and practices on pesticide use among banana farmers' in Nawalparasi west, Nepal	Only one forth of farmers' had the habit of reading instructions written on pesticide bottles. According to farmers', sigatoka leaf spot is the major disease and banana leaf and fruit scarring is the major insect occurring in the banana field. Burning symptoms were experienced by most of the farmers followed by skin irritation due to exposure of pesticides. Masks were majorly used by farmers as an important protective equipment. Majority of the farmers were found to be leaving the cans and containers of pesticides in the field without adopting any disposal technique	9845791728	praptighimire54@gmail.com
233	Prashanta Raj Sigdel	1816	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, Jajarkot, Walnut zone	Assessment of Farmer's Perception and Factors Affecting Adoption of Management Practices in Walnut Orchard Establishment in Jajarkot, Nepal	Adopter farmers tend to manage larger farms, possess greater experience, and utilize their land more effectively for walnut cultivation and there is greater male involvement. Majority of farmers are satisfied with the current production and most farmer perceive that there will be high economic returns than annual crops. Active participation in agricultural activities, land used for walnut cultivation, engagement with small irrigation project, receipt of subsidies, and soil testing practices are the various factors that affects adoption rate. The major problem faced by the farmers was lack of irrigation facilities followed by fencing and lack of technical knowledge.	9861914574	prashantaraj1019@gmail.com

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234	Prashiddha Devkota	1817	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	1. PMAMP, PIU, Spice Zone Syangja, Ginger	Economics of Production and marketing of ginger in Syangja district	Labor costs, fertilizers and FYM were overused while land preparation, irrigation and transport costs were underutilized. Challenges like poor quality rhizomes, diseases, and inefficient marketing hindered optimal outcomes. Despite high economic potential, constraints in storage technology and resource allocation limited attainable yield and profits.	9862547897	prashiddha01@gmail.com
235	Pratibha Sah	1818	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Lamjung/ Lamjung/Potato	Efficacy assessment of potato (Solanum tuberosum L.) production and marketing subsidies among small-scale farmers in Lamjung district, Nepal	Seed subsidy, farm machinery subsidy, marketing and loading/unloading subsidy and plant protection subsidy show significant cost efficiency among different types of subsidies but not irrigation subsidy used for potato production and marketing in Lamjung district. Significantly higher B:C ratio (2.72) in the subsidy category shows lower cost per unit output, higher benefit and positive returns to scale. Disease and pest attack is the topmost constraint followed by untimely availability of subsidized plant protection measures, low marketing price, untimely revenue delivery and frost damage under subsidy and lack of quality seed, marketing facilities, land fragmentation, less mechanization and poor skilled manpower in the no-subsidy category.	9811715211	sahpratibha89@gmail.com
236	Pratik Kafle	1819	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Nawalparasi East, Vegetable (Tomato)	Economic Analysis of Tomato Production in Nawalparasi East District, Nepal	On average, 2.66 katha of owned land and 0.41 katha of leased land were used for tomato farming. The average cost of tomato production in the study site was NRs. 11,638.99 per katha. Similarly, net return and benefit-cost ratio were found to be NRs. 4,500.01 per katha and 1.35. Producer – Wholesale Market – Retailer – Consumer was the most dominant with 50.9% of the total volume marketed. The major production and marketing problems were the incidence of disease/pests, unavailability of quality seeds, high middleman margin, price fluctuation, and lack of technical knowledge about minimization of postharvest loss.	9865005827	pratikrajkafla@gmail.com
237	Pratiksha Tumbapo	1820	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU Salyan, Salyan, commodity-Cauliflower	Effect of different mulching materials on weed management, growth and yield of cauliflower (Brassica oleracea var. botrytis) In Salyan, Nepal	Silver Black Plastic mulch showed significantly lower weed density and dry weight in all dates of observation than control and other treatments. Highest growth was observed under silver black plastic mulch which was statistically similar with rice straw mulch, which was significantly higher than control. Highest curd weight, yield and biomass was observed under rice straw mulch which was significantly higher than control. Highest B:C ratio was observed under rice straw mulch treatment.	9862199531	pratikshatumbapo@gmail.com

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238	Pratima Acharya	1821	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU Potato Superzone, Kavrepalanchok, Potato	A Study on Effectiveness of Seed Potato Production in Kavrepalanchok District, Nepal	Education level, average land holding, participation in trainings, farm registration, PMAMP/AKC beneficiaries was found significantly higher in seed potato producers. Though the cost of production was higher in seed potato production, it also displayed significantly higher returns, contributing a favorable gross margin and Benefit Cost Ratio(2.4) compared to table potato production(1.7), highlighting more economic viability of seed potato production than that of table potato production. Assessment of production problem showed major challenges as fertilizer unavailability, insect pest problems and intervention of middleman was found most severe problem in potato production and regarding price fluctuation, seed potato producers were found less affected than table potato producers.	9847743959	pratimaacharya101@gmail.com
239	Priyanka Budhathoki	1823	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Suntala-superzone, Syangja (Commodity-Mandarin)	Economic Analysis and Constraints of the Mandarin Production in Syangja district of Nepal	The average cost of Mandarin production was NRs. 283,089/ha, with organic fertilizer contributing 34.2%. Average yield was 10,449.12 kg/ha. The B:C ratio was 2.51, and returns showed a decreasing rate (0.275) while analyzing using cobb-douglas production function keeping constant variable as yield and other explanatory variables. Key constraints included lack of irrigation, pests, fruit drop, and low market prices.	9844630057	budhathokipriyanka91@gmail.com
240	Puja Ojha	1824	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP Kaski, Vegetable superzone	Effect of Pollination Time on Fruit Set and Seed Yield in Hybrid Seed Production of Cucumber (Cucumis sativus cv. Madhu) in Kaski District, Nepal	The results highlight that pollination that is carried out at 9 am emerges as a superior strategy. This approach demonstrates superior performance across various facets, including fruit characteristics like increased fruit length, fruit diameter as well as notable improvements in yield related attributes such as fruit set percentage, percentage of fruit that reach to maturity, average fruit weight and subsequently increased seed yield.	9844947074	pujaojha31@gmail.com
241	Rajan Lamichhane	1827	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP-PIU, Sindhuli, Sweet orange	Farmers' perceptions and control approaches to fruit piercing moth (Othreis spp) infestation in Sweet orange (Citrus sinensis L.) cultivation: A study in Sindhuli, Nepal	Survey findings indicates that fruit piercing moth infestation is the greatest in sweet oranges compared to the other citrus fruits. Respondents of surveyed area had fair knowledge on morphology, nature of damage and damaging stages of fruit piercing moth in sweet oranges but lacked knowledge of life cycle and taxonomy. The awareness regarding nature of damage of fruit piercing moth was significantly affected by cultivation experiences. Although a comprehensive and effective approach was not followed to manage fruit piercing moth in the study site, combination of different preventative	9865377741	Lamichhaneamar@gmail.com

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						measures namely capture and destruction of moth, smoking of orchard, use of light and orchard sanitation was identified as the ultimate solution for management. The adoption of management practices for fruit piercing moth was significantly affected by age of household head and sweet orange cultivation experience of the farmers.		
242	Rajesh Pangali	1828	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Vegetable Crops Development Centre, Lalitpur, Lettuce	Performance evaluation of different genotype of lettuce (Lactuca sativa L.) in nutrient film technique hydroponic system at Khumaltar, Lalitpur	Overall, New Red Fire (T2), emerged as the most effective treatment for promoting leaf lettuce growth and yield, while Lollo Bionda (T5), was the least effective in terms of yield as well as other attributes in NFT-Hydroponics system.	9824668712	rajeshpangali9@gmail.com
243	Ranjan Bhattacharai	1830	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP-PIU, Dhading, Maize	An assessment of the performance of various hybrid maize (Zea mays L.) varieties during spring season in Dhading, Nepal	Among seven different maize varieties cultivated during spring at Dhadingbesi, Dhading, C.P808 had higher yield and yield attributing characters followed by Rampur Hybrid-10 among the tested varieties. These hybrids showed potential for improving maize productivity in Dhading district whereas in case of plant height Rampur Hybrid-10 variety dominates the others.	9865122728	ranjan2074@gmail.com
244	Ranjita Khadka	1831	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	(PMAMP, Kaski, Vegetable super-zone)	Effect of pollination time on hybrid seed production of tomato (Solanum lycopersicum cv. srijana) under polyhouse condition in Kaski, Nepal	Significant effect of pollination time was realized on fruit set percentage, fruit diameter, fruit weight, number of seeds/fruits, seed yield/fruit and 100 seed weight. Pollination at 9am recorded highest fruit set percentage, fruit diameter, fruit weight, number of seeds/fruits, seed yield/fruit and 100 seed weight which was due to perfect coincidence of stigma receptivity and pollen viability. Stigma receptivity and pollen viability were greatly affected by temperature (optimum=25-30°C) and relative humidity (optimum=70%) followed by pollination at 11am, and pollination at 7am. Least fruit set percentage, fruit yield and seed quality parameters were found when pollination was done at 2pm which was due to very high temperature and low relative humidity that resulted reduced pollen viability and stigma receptivity. The pollination at 9-11 am proved as the best time of pollination for hybrid seed production of tomato.	9821295173	ranjitakhaka7@gmail.com

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245	Rashmishree Singh	1832	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Development Office (ADO), Chitwan	Effect of Different Seed Priming Methods on Germination and Vigor of Okra	The preferable seed priming technique for okra under study was both 200 ppm of GA3 and Trichoderma viride (10%) where both Trichoderma and GA3 performed better in terms of seed germination percentage, germination energy and seedling vigor index.	9864052442	singhrashmishree@gmail.com
246	Rebina Khanal	1833	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU, Rupandehi, Wheat	Assessment of Agricultural Inputs and Services for Wheat production in wheat zone, Rupandehi	Seeds were mainly sourced from Nepal, fertilizers from India and irrigation mostly relied on groundwater with plant protection measures regularly available. However less than half of farmer's group/cooperative owned machinery, relying heavily on family and hired labor. Technical support, trainings, insurance and credit were not sufficiently available. Wheat production faces challenges including higher seed rates, limited fertilizer and irrigation, high machinery costs and lack of access to training, insurance and credit. Wheat cultivation was found profitable. Though profitable, the study reveals gap in input and service delivery system which emphasizes the need for improved accessibility and efficiency.	9869884470	rebukha@gmail.com
247	Resham Basnet	1834	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	pMAMP PIU, Kaski, Mushroom	Effect of different substrates and their combinations on yield of oyster mushroom (Pleurotus ostreatus) in Kaski	Rice straw (control) showed superiority in terms of earlier colonization period (14.5 days), Bud initiation period (21.75 days), Harvesting time (26.75 days), highest no. of fruiting bodies (125.37), highest yield from three flushes (1226.88 gm) and highest biological efficiency (102.24 %). r between harvesting time and total yield -0.62 and between fruiting bodies no. and total yield was 0.86.	9864720876	rrr6662003@gmail.com
248	Richa Poudel	1835	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP Vegetable Zone, PIU, Tanahun (Research Commodity: Okra)	Assessment of effects of different organic fertilizer sources on growth and yield of okra in Tanahun, Nepal	The obtained result revealed poultry manure (11.11kg/plot of 4square meter) to be the most potential source of manure for okra of the used treatments. All the recorded parameters were best achieved with poultry manure due to rich nutrient content, faster mineralization rates, soil properties enhancement and so on.	9865010465	paudelricha99@gmail.com
249	Roshan Chand	1837	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU, Dolakha, Potato	Assessment of germination indices and vigour of different true potato seed (TPS) varieties in Dolakha, Nepal	TPS-1, TPS-2 and Rojita variety outperform all other varieties across all measured parameters, indicating their superior overall performance	9840785339	roshanchand9848@gmail.com

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250	Rubita Subedi	1838	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Development Office, Makwanpur/Chitwan, Cucumber and Tomato	Economics of production and marketing of cucumber and tomato in Chitwan district, Nepal	The cost of production for cucumber and tomato was found almost similar but net profit and BC ratio was found higher in tomato. The producer's share of both commodity was found less which shows lag in marketing. Incidence of disease pest and low market price were the major problem identified.	9848828234	subedirubita@gmail.com
251	Sabunam Subba	1842	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	1. PMAMP-PIU, Lamjung District, Cardamom	Status of Insect Pests and Diseases on large cardamom production on Lamjung District.	Rhizome rot disease and leaf eating caterpillar insect recorded as the most severe in the large cardamom plantation. Yield analysis of last 3 years showed decline in the yield and farmers attributed that yield decline was due to disease followed by insect pest. Farmers rely on mechanical method to control insect pest and cultural method to control diseases.	9847324873	sabunamsubba1@gmail.com
252	Sadiksha Ranabhat	1843	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Bhairehawa, Rupandehi	Assessment of post- harvest losses and handling of major vegetable crops in Rupandehi district	Most of them tend to use plastic crates, sacs and polythenes for handling via means of transportation like van-pickups and bikes. The losses incurred was high during production phase (due to insect/pest attack) at the producers level and customer handling phase at the retailers level. The end use of the losses was however done as animal feed, domestic uses or wastes at the end.	9816293838	sadiksha.rb@gmail.com
253	Samiksha Dhakal	1845	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU Sindhuli, Ginger/Turmeric Zone	Value chain analysis of ginger in Sindhuli, Nepal	The BC ratio of ginger production was found to be quite good, stating its financial viability. The price spread was lower and producer share was higher when marketed through the channel with less no of market actors. Input suppliers, producers, local collectors, wholesalers, retailers and consumer were the major value chain actors involved. Rhizome rot infestation was the major production problem of ginger and lack of market price information was major marketing problem.	9848166553	dhakalsami101@gmail.com
254	Samikshya Pokhrel	1846	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU, Rupandehi, Wheat zone	Farmers' preferences for wheat varieties in Rupandehi, Nepal	There was a strong relationship between access to subsidies, landholding size, higher level of education, credit services, and varietal diversification. Subsidies encouraged farmers to grow Nepalese varieties over Indian varieties. Respondents owning larger farms typically grew multiple varieties. Respondents with higher education levels prefer Nepalese varieties. Similarly, access to credit encourages farmers to grow multiple varieties..	9869134951	pokhrelsamikshya19@gmail.com

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255	Sandhya Aryal	1848	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, Makwanpur, Rice Zone	Assessment of Adoption of Mechanization in Spring Season Rice in Makwanpur District, Nepal	Mechanization in rice farming increases profitability through lower costs and higher net revenue, with tractors, threshers, and reapers widely adopted. Larger machinery benefits bigger farms. Adoption is positively influenced by family size and landholding, whereas negative factors include age and limited contact with extension agents. The major constraints affecting the production of spring rice was found to be incidence of insects and pests.	9860685343	sandhyaarya196@gmail.com
256	Saurav Pokhrel	1853	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, Dolakha, Kiwi zone	Effect of organic preservative treatment on the quality of kiwi fruit during ambient storage	Results show these treatments significantly reduced weight loss, delayed ripening, and maintained sensory qualities, extending shelf life to over 30 days. Organic methods offer effective post-harvest solutions.	9862340298	saurav.pokhrel.2058@gmail.com
257	Sauravi Shree Priyadarshani Adhikary	1854	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Project Implementation Unit, Rice Superzone, Bardiya	Adoption and dissemination of new technologies and their impacts on socio-economic transformation: A case study of shantipur bahu-udhesya krishak samulha under rice super zone area of Bardiya district	Benefit cost ratio of rice farming of cooperative members was higher than those compared to non-cooperative members in terms of variable cost and gross return. The rate of adoption of machineries obtained was 61.42%. Insufficient resources and farming support, inadequate services and training, unavailability of spare parts, machineries and technology, compatibility with existing practices, implementation complexities and risk associated were the barrier to technology adoption.	9811121310	sauravi.adhikary32@gmail.com
258	Shahil Baral	1855	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project Implementation Unit, Nawalparasi East District, Mandarini (Citrus)	An assessment of mandarin orchard management in Nawalparasi east district, Nepal	The majority of respondents were male, middle-aged, with low educational attainment and larger-than-average family sizes. Pruning was common in December to February, but adherence to recommended spacing, irrigation, and fertilizer guidelines was poor. Mulching and intercropping were widespread, while pest control was rarely adopted. Significant associations were found between orchard management practices and farmers' age, family size, education, and gender	9864836707	shahilbaral123@gmail.com
259	Shanti Kumal	1856	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Development Office, Ramechhap	Effect of seed treatments and growth medias on germination, seedling vigor and emergence performance of okra in Manthali, Ramechhap	The research conducted on laboratory showed that GA3 as seed treatment and cocopit+vermicompost (1:1) as media gave highest germination, seedling vigor, emergence rate and least mean emergence time. Hydro or halo priming with cocopit + vermicompost (1:1) also gave better result for the parameters and hence can be used as alternative for seedling production of okra	9866053214	Kumalshanti12@gmail.com

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260	Shishir Pathak	1857	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Knowledge center (AKC), Sindhuli or Agriculture Development office(ADO), Sindhuli	Assesment of adoption of good orchard management practices of sweet orange (Citrus sinensis) in Sindhuli district	The average sweet orange cultivated area was 0.33 hectares with average 204.42 trees, 63.95% bearing. Most respondents (73.03%) had 6-25 years of experience and 51.55% received training. All intercropped with maize and millet. Over 90% used quality saplings, 70.79% maintained recommended spacing, and 57.30% applied recommended fertilizers. All used FYM, averaging 22.71 kg/tree, with 94.38% practicing basin application. 73.03% had irrigation, mainly using the ring method. Mulching was practiced by 60.67%. Chemical pest control was used by 91.57%. Significant associations were found between total trees and mulching, age and chemical fertilizer use, and gender and irrigation use. Major issues included pests, diseases, and limited irrigation.	9814465055	shishir.pathak200@gmail.com
261	Shreya Joshi	1861	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, Wheat Zone, Nawalparasi West, Wheat commodity	Farmer's knowledge on major weeds of wheat and their management practices in Nawalparasi west, Nepal	Chenopodium album, Anagallis arvensis, Phalaris minor, Lathyrus aphaca, Vicia sativa were the major weeds of wheat. For weed management, herbicides were widely used. Herbicidal use was quite unsafe.	9865941917	joshishreya312@gmail.com
262	Sima Kumari Mandal	1863	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Vegetable and Vegetable Seed Production Zone, West-Rukum in Radish Seed	Constraints faced by farmers in commercial cultivation of radish seed in Rukum-west, Nepal	Majority of the radish seed growers faced medium constraints regarding all the aspects under study. In respect of individual constraint, low farmgate price of radish seed, middlemen intervention, high price of seed, high price of available pesticides, lack of institutional support, mechanized farm tools and radish seed related trainings were the major. Among all five aspects of radish seed production, major constraint was identified as marketing.	9825333782	simamandal25333@gmail.com
263	Simran Thapa	1864	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture development office, Jumla	Effect of different organic manure on growth and yield of onion under semi-arid region of jumla, Nepal	Application of ash showed significantly higher number of leaves per plant whereas combined application of goat and rabbit manure showed highest plant height and greater bulb weight and diameter.	9867459846	simrann.thapa1@gmail.com

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264	Smreeti Paudel	1865	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Development Office, Jajarkot district, Mandarin	Factors influencing adoption of improved mandarin orchard management practices in Jajarkot, Nepal	Majority of the high adopters for improved technology were male, between age group of 32-52, had medium family size, had primary level of education, had small (<5 ropant) mandarin cultivation area. Farmers who had primary level of education, participated in training and had extension contact had positive influence on adoption of improved management practices of mandarin. Limited availability of irrigation facility, high cost of input and limited availability of storage facility were major constraints associated with adoption.	9867926102	poudelsmreeti@gmail.com
265	Sneha Khanal	1866	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Dhading, Vegetable	Post-harvest life and quality of tomato Solanum lycopersicum (L.) karst with different wrapping materials in Dhading, Nepal	No packaging group (control) showed rapid shriveling of fruits with the highest percentage of weight loss (5.83%). The TSS, ripening index and pH values were found to be significantly higher and TA significantly lower in no wrapping(control) compared to other wrappings. The longest shelf life of tomatoes was observed in perforated LDPE (29 days), followed by HDPE (28 days) whereas the lowest was observed in control (22 days). Overall, the perforated plastic wrapping was found best among all treatments with no significant variation among LDPE, HDPE and PP for maintaining qualities of tomatoes and longer shelf life.	9866010175	khanalsneha3@gmail.com
266	Soniya Thapa	1867	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Sericulture Development Centre, Khopasi, Kavre, Silkworm	Assessment of growth and performance of selected silkworm in different mulberry varieties in Khopasi, Kavrepalanchowk, Nepal	Result indicates that mulberry variety victoria-1 was found best performer in relation to larvae weight, cocoon weight, cocoon shell ratio, filament length, filament weight and denier.	9863451271	nasosugathapa@gmail.com
267	Stuti Acharya	1868	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Potato super zone, Kavre, Potato	Impact study of improved technology adoption on potato production in Kavre, Nepal	The survey showed mini-tiller was highly adopted while mulching, seed treatment, and improved seeds had moderate adoption with potato digger, combine harvesters still lack in area. Higher B:C ratios among adopters highlight the need for enhanced research. Technology adoption was found to be linked with training and subsidy	9864937185	sttacharya@gmail.com

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268	Sudarshan Panta	1869	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP/PIU - Nuwakot, Nuwakot District, Tomato (Vegetable zone)	Knowledge, Perception and Practices of Pesticides use among Tomato growers: A Study in vegetable zone of Nuwakot district	Tomato growers widely used chemical pesticides but had limited knowledge of their toxicity, labeling, and safety measures. Tomato growers were aware of the environmental and health risks of pesticides, but still, they frequently apply them at short intervals.	9862389165	sudpan001@gmail.com
269	Sujata Pandey	1871	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Jajarkot, Mauri zone, Commodity: Mauri	Economics of honey production and determinant of adaptation of modern bee hive in Jajarkot, Nepal	The adoption of modern beehive technology in Jajarkot is influenced by socio-demographic factors like age, land ownership, and access to resources. With a high benefit-cost ratio of 2.8, honey production is profitable despite challenges such as limited foraging areas, absconding, diseases, poor market access, and competition with foreign honey.	9821989500	sujoyapandey9999@gmail.com
270	Sujit Mishra	1872	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP/PIU Baglung, Parbat, vegetable zone(French bean)	Influence of phosphorous levels on growth and yield of french bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) at Parbat district	The plant height, Leaf number, and Branch number weren't affected significantly by the application of different Phosphorous doses however significantly affected the pod number, pod length, and pod weight. The highest and lowest pod numbers, pod length, and pod weight were found in the 65.2 kg/ha plot and the control.	9861598416	mishrasujit584@gmail.com
271	Sunil Regmi	1875	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Sweet Orange Zone, Ramechhap	Production Economics and Marketing of Sweet Orange in Ramechhap Municipality	The study demonstrated that the Benefit-Cost Ratio was 2.01. Majority of the farmers sell the oranges through marketing channel, Producers – Wholesalers – Retailers – Consumers. The producer's share was 35.58%, meaning that producers received about 35.58% of the final retail price paid by consumers. Full producing plant was seen as the prominent factor that affect the income of sweet orange growers followed by area and labor cost. Training had significant impact on sweet orange production. Disease/Pest infestation was found to be the major problem in sweet orange production whereas lack of storage was the prominent marketing problem in study site.	9866656077	sunilregmi161@gmail.com
272	Suresh Bhul	1877	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Zone Technical Unit, Dailekh, Mandarin	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies adopted by mandarin growing farmers at Dullu, Dailekh	Citrus greening disease, Citrus leaf miner and Cynodon dactylon are the key pests of mandarin orchard at Dullu municipality; and all strategies of IPM (Mechanical, cultural, botanicals and chemicals) were using to control these pests as a traditional knowledge though most of them are not aware about IPM.	9862479489	bhulsuresh85@gmail.com

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273	Surya Upadhyaya	1878	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Development Office, Nuwakot Paddy	Evaluation of farmer's accessibility to farm mechanization in paddy cultivation in Nuwakot district, Nepal	Mechanization is in early stage of development with low accessibility in Nuwakot district. High initial investment is the main problem followed by fragmented field and topography related to adoption of farm mechanization in paddy cultivation. Advice from agriculture technician, agriculture cooperative membership, contact with extension worker and training are the major factors influencing adoption of mechanization in paddy cultivation.	9805249839	suryaupadhyaya462@gmail.com
274	Sushil Ojha	1880	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP, PIU, Ramechhap, Potato zone	Effect of different plant extract and essential oils in the storability and sprouting of potato	The spearmint essential oil and Acorus calamus power were effective in sprout suppression, storability of potatoes	9848617942	susojha24@gmail.com
275	Susmita Pokhrel	1881	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Development Office, Manbhawan Lalitpur	Priming effect of potassium nitrate on germination and seedling development of tomato under polyethylene glycol(PEG)-induced drought condition	The study found that KNO ₃ significantly enhanced several growth parameters, including shoot weight, root weight, and total biomass, under both normal and drought-stressed conditions. The highest concentration of KNO ₃ (1.5%) consistently resulted in the most favorable outcomes for seedling growth. On the other hand, PEG-induced drought stress caused notable reductions in growth across all parameters. However, KNO ₃ application, especially at higher concentrations, was able to alleviate some of the negative effects caused by drought stress.	9844222402	pokhrelsusmita648@gmail.com
276	Swastika Kadel	1882	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project PIU, Chitwan, Rice	Effect of Fertilizer Management on Yield and Profitability of Rice Production in Chitwan, Nepal	Maximum grain yield was obtained with the application of chemical fertilizers which was statistically similar with the grain yield with application of chemical fertilizers and organic manure. Highest B:C ratio was obtained with application of chemical fertilizers treatment. Thus growing rice with the application of chemical fertilizers showed better yield and profitability at Simara, Chitwan.	9867369417	swastikakadel7@gmail.com
277	Toran Devkota	1883	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, Project Implementation Unit, Salyan, Ginger/Turmeric	Assessment of physico-chemical properties of different ginger genotypes in Salyan, Nepal	As a finding of experiment, genotype ZI-1302 was found to have higher oleoresin content(6.73%), essential oil content(2.40%), and crude fiber content(6.43%), along with good dry recovery(26.08%), powder recovery(25.10%) and other parameters. So, it is recommended to Ginger Research Program, Kapurkot, Salyan for further research.	9744257518	devkotatoran18@gmail.com

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278	Ujjwal Gurung	1885	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	PMAMP PIU Bhaktapur, Kathmandu District, Potato zone	Assessment on effect of potato scab and their management strategies adopted in Sakhu, Kathmandu	Potato scab reduces tuber quality and marketability without directly affecting yield. Farmers lack awareness of its spread and management, relying on physical measures like lime application, irrigation, and fertilizer management, alongside ineffective chemicals like Dithene. Research on cost-effective, registered control measures is essential for sustainability.	9806555869	ujjwalgurung323@gmail.com
279	Urmila Gupta	1887	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Mango Litchi Zone, Syangja, Mango	Spatial variability of soil properties in different aged mango orchards at Chapakot municipality, Syangja district, Nepal	Some of the physical and chemical properties of the orchards were good for mango production whereas some were not ideal for mango production and the maps of the area were prepared with the obtained results. No any correlation was found between the NARC's DSM and our obtained results of the same coordinate points. he obtained	9865596705	urmigupta775@gmail.com
280	Yashashwi Bhandari	1889	Faculty of Agriculture, Rampur, Chitwan	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Parbat	Socio-economic analysis of potato production in Parbat district of Nepal	Most of the respondents were male, fell into age category of 30-60, were informally educated, belonging to Brahmin ethnic group with agriculture as their main occupation, majority were members of agriculture related organizations. The obtained Benefit-cost ratio was 2.1. Common potato disease identified were Late blight and Common scab, common pest was red ant, key challenges included high input costs, lack of storage facilities, limited access to extension services and limited access to resources.	9847077393	bhandariyashashwi4@gmail.com
281	Kajal Gupta	2304	Gorkha Polytechnic College and Research Centre, Kohalpur, Banke	PMAMP/ PIU walnut Zone, Rukum East, Walnut	Assessment of the extension services provided by PMAMP walnut zone in Rukum east district	The PMAMP extension services successfully introduced improved agriculture practices, access to agri- inputs, credits, subsidies, timely service, regular training and workshop which have led to enhanced walnut production, contributing to income generation for local household whereas constraints include technology adoption and need for ongoing technical support	9866706800	Kajal40812@gmail.com
282	Niru Bajj	2308	Gorkha Polytechnic College and Research Centre, Kohalpur, Banke	PMAMP/PIU Arghakhanchi, Arghakhanchi, Coffee	Determinants of technical efficiency of coffee producers : A case in Arghakhanchi Nepal	The average technical efficiency score was estimated as 77.56% and the producers can increase their produce by 22.4% with the same level of input. All the production variables(seedling , fertilizer, labor and irrigation frequency) positively and significantly affected potato yield at 1% and 5%, which is in line with economic theory, while 5 out of 13 variables (age, active members in agriculture, year of experience in coffee production, biotic problem faced and improved cultivation practices adopted) have significantly affected the technical inefficiency of coffee producers at 1% and 5% probability level.	9868519029	bajjirnu@gmail.com

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283	Niruta khatri	2309	Gorkha Polytechnic College and Research Centre, Kohalpur, Banke	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project PIU Palpa, Ginger	Production, Economics and Marketing of Ginger in Palpa, Nepal	More than 50% of farmers of the study area were female suggesting the more involvement of female in ginger farming. Most of the farmers are literate and falls under economically active group so they could be more responsive to the new technologies when provided with proper technical guidance. Study revealed that the total cost of production of ginger was NRs 19900 with B:C ratio 1.07. None of them grow recommended variety. Major market channel used was producer-cooperatives- consumers. Favourable climate and soil for ginger production and increased demand of organic ginger from palpa shows that there are many opportunities to improve the production of ginger which could benefit the farmers of palpa.	9803399692	nerutakhatri@gmail.com
284	Samikshya Nepal	2311	Gorkha Polytechnic College and Research Centre, Kohalpur, Banke	Name of office : Citrus Development Centre District: Palpa, tansen Commodity: Acid Lime	Assessment of New Antibiotics and Copper Based Compounds for the Management of Citrus Canker (xanthomonas citri pv.citri) in Acid Lime	Efficacy Assessment of New Antibiotics (streptocycline 9% + tetracycline 1%), plantomycin, validamycin, and copper based compounds(boardaux mixture 1% and Copper oxychloride) was done and the study found that Streptomycin-sulphate 9%+tetracycline hydrochloride 1%, Copper-oxychloride, and Bordeaux mixture 1% were most effective in reducing disease severity	9869147544	samikshayanepal@gmail.com
285	Simran Shrestha	2313	Gorkha Polytechnic College and Research Centre, Kohalpur, Banke	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, Project Implementation Unit, Gulmi, Mandarin	Post-harvest Losses in Mandarin Orange (Citrus Reticulata) in Gulmi District of Nepal	Mandarin production was dominated by male with ageing population of about and average of 54 years. The harvesting day-time was dominated by arrival of traders followed by harvesting at mid-day. Around 55% of farmers only hand-picked their fruit to harvest, while only 2% of farmers used secateur only and remaining 43% farmers used both hand picking method and secateur. Almost all of the farmers immediately sold their fruits after harvest (93%). Farmers rarely stored their fruits either in cold storage (3%) or storeroom (4%). Around 97% of farmers used means of contractor for selling fruits and while only 1% performed self-marketing. Post-harvest losses were found higher during harvesting (8.12%), followed by grading (4.05%), sorting (3.07%), and storage (1.65%). Poor knowledge and facility of post-harvest technology was ranked first as a barrier to the adoption of post-harvest technology among the mandarin farmers followed by unwillingness to adopt technologies, lack of reliable extension service and high initial cost of technology.	9869411617	shresthasimu617@gmail.com

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286	Anil Khadka	2361	Jibika Krishi Bigyan Campus, Itahari, Sunsari	Office: Agriculture Knowledge Center, Dang, Commodity: Bee	Economics of production and marketing of modern beekeeping enterprise in Dang, Nepal	Average honey and wax per hive= 25.25kg and 0.17kg, BCR=2.51, five marketing channel, Marketed surplus 95.3%, Marketing efficiency=1.91, Low availability of forage area due to climate change and Competition with Indian honey were major production and marketing problem in Dang	9808474447	akhadka169@gmail.com
287	Julina poudel	2366	Jibika Krishi Bigyan Campus, Itahari, Sunsari	Tropical horticulture center, Nawalpur, sarlahi	Effect of different packaging materials on shelf life and quality of litchi(litchi chinensis) cv Early large red at Nawalpur, Sarlahi	Control group has the shortest shelf life indicating all other packaging materials effectively increase the shelf life, Polyethylene was found most effective packaging materials ensuring the longest shelf life, low PLW, high juice volume, low TA and less spoilage, low browning index	9724943589	Julinapoudel1@gmail.com
288	Abhishek paul	2416	Purwanchal Krishi Campus, Gauradaha, Jhapa	PMAMP-PJU-Oilseed zone Dang	Barriers and Opportunities in the Production and Marketing of Rapeseed in Dang, Nepal	Mainly three types of marketing channel were found .Channel I , producer-local collector-wholesaler-processor-consumer was found to be more dominant. The major marketing problem in rapeseed marketing was found to be low market price of rapeseed with index value 0.94 followed by lack of market information and major rapeseed production problem was found to be insect/diseases with index value 0.9 followed by Limited inputs.	9805175599	paudelabhishek56@gmail.com
289	Dipesh Poudel	2417	Purwanchal Krishi Campus, Gauradaha, Jhapa	Central Agricultural Laboratory, Hariharbhawan, Lalitpur	Impact of cropping patterns and fertilization practices on soil fertility parameters in Bhaktapur district under PMAMP: A comparative study across different locations	Soil pH, texture, organic matter, and nutrients (N, P, Cu, Zn) vary significantly across Bhaktapur locations. Cropping patterns influenced most soil fertility parameters, except potassium and iron. Fertilization practices had diverse impacts, highlighting the need for tailored strategies to improve soil health, productivity, and sustainable agricultural practices.	9818446937	dipeshpoudel67@gmail.com

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290	Himani Thapa	2419	Purwanchal Krishi Campus, Gauradaha, Jhapa	PMAMP, PIU, Bardiya , banana zone	Effect of different ripening methods on ripening period and quality of banana	The parameters and results are as follow: 1.Physiological Weight Loss (PWL%): T2 (Ethephon) had the highest PWL% (18.96%) by Day 11. T5 (Perforated polythene) and T4 (Non-perforated polythene) had the lowest values (11.38% and 10.26%), indicating slower ripening and longer shelf life. 2.Peel Color: T7 (Ripening chamber) scored the highest (4.75) for peel color, indicating vibrant yellow ripening. T4 and T5 scored the lowest (1.75), suggesting slower ripening. 3. Pulp-to-Peel Ratio: Highest in T2 (8.26) and T3 (6.84), suggesting overripe bananas. Lowest in T4 (1.30) and T5 (1.46), indicating slower ripening. 4.Total Soluble Solids (TSS): T7 had the highest TSS (24.58°Brix by Day 11), indicating sweetest. T6 (Tomato-induced ripening) had the lowest TSS (13.38°Brix), showing less sweetness. 5.Firmness: T4 (2.61 kg/cm ²) and T5 (2.65 kg/cm ²) retained firmness, indicating slower ripening. T2, T6, and T7 had fully softened by Day 11. 6.Titratable Acidity (TA): Lowest in T7 and T2 (0.01% by Day 11), indicating full ripening. Highest in T4 (0.45%) and T5 (0.31%), suggesting prolonged freshness. Ripening and Shelf Life: T2 and T7 had the fastest ripening (3.33 and 3 days). T5 had the longest shelf life (14 days), followed by T4 (13 days). The results suggested that T2 (Ethephon) and T7 (Ripening chamber) are best for rapid ripening, while T4 and T5 are suitable for delayed ripening.	9862284316	Inamch321@gmail.com
291	Isha Sedai	2420	Purwanchal Krishi Campus, Gauradaha, Jhapa	(PMAMP PIU, Bara, Rice)	Assessment of agriculture mechanization on rice production at Suwarna rural municipality Bara, Nepal.	For tillage, threshing and winnowing, and milling/grain processing all the respondents i.e 81 used machineries like tractor, rice thresher, sheller mills respectively and for plant protection 54 of them used knapsack sprayer and 27 used electric sprayer and for irrigation 32 used diesel operated pump set, 17 used electricity operated pump and 32 used both whereas for rice transplanting and harvesting all the respondents done by manually and for weeding operation 65 performed manually and 16 performed by both manually and chemically.	9826936201	sedainyeesha@gmail.com
292	Manisha Rayamajhi	2424	Purwanchal Krishi Campus, Gauradaha, Jhapa	PMAMP, PIU, Banke, Maize commodity	Planting date and its effect on growth and yield of Arun -2 maize in Banke, Nepal	With different planting date i.e. 27th march, 1st april, 6th april and 11th april, Early planting of arun 2 maize yielded the highest grain output, enhanced 1000 grain weight and improved yield components.	9842555665	manraya2058@gmail.com

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293	Nilam Sharma	2426	Purwanchal Krishi Campus, Gauradaha, Jhapa	PMAMP PIU, Rautahat, Rice	Influence of seedling density on performance and yield of spring rice Hardinath in Rautahat, Nepal	Planting two seedlings resulted in the highest plant height, longest panicle length, more filled grains per panicle and increased grain yields compared to higher seedling densities however, thousand grain weight and sterility percentage were unaffected by seedlings density.	9841294322	neelamlamsal6@gmail.com
294	Pratik Poudel	2427	Purwanchal Krishi Campus, Gauradaha, Jhapa	PMAMP PIU, Sarlahi, Maize	Economic viability of maize-potato intercropping in Sarlahi, Nepal: A benefit cost ratio analysis	Maize-potato intercropping was found better in terms of economics than maize sole cropping in the area with higher BCR. Maize sole cropping had a BCR of 1.58 on average and maize-potato intercropping had a BCR of 1.78 on average. The cost of cultivation was relatively higher on intercropping but it had higher net returns.	9841072799	pratikpoudel012@gmail.com
295	Priyanka Das	2428	Purwanchal Krishi Campus, Gauradaha, Jhapa	Agriculture Development Office, Lalitpur, Potato	Economics analysis of potato production in Kageshwori-Manohara, Kathmandu, Nepal.	Potato production in Kathmandu faces challenges due to higher costs (NPR 404,533.30/ha) and lower revenue (NPR 459,013.63/ha) compared to other regions. Small-scale farms have higher input costs and rely on more manure. Major constraints include unavailability of inputs, marketing issues, low B:C ratios, and limited technical know-how.	9819115823	priyankasamar@gmail.com
296	Ritu Syangtan	2429	Purwanchal Krishi Campus, Gauradaha, Jhapa	PIU Sankhuwasabha large cardamom superzone, Sankhuwasabha large cardamom	Performance of improved modular cardamom dryer on primary processing of Large cardamom in Sankhuwasabha district, Nepal	Improved cardamom dryers significantly outperform traditional ones, offering faster drying, lower firewood use, and reduced manpower needs. Despite higher initial costs, they reduce operational expenses, improve efficiency, and enhance user satisfaction. With subsidies and training access, they ensure long-term financial benefits, sustainability, and productivity for cardamom producers.	9844717246	ritusyangtan57@gmail.com
297	Aakriti Bhatta	2377	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	PMAMP PIU, Citrus zone, Palpa	Economic analysis of mandarin production and loss associated with citrus greening in Palpa district, Nepal	Mandarin farming in Palpa was found financially viable, with an average gross margin of NRs. 31,421 per ropani and a benefit cost ratio of 4.83 indicating profitability. Citrus greening was reported as a major problem by majority of farmers, contributing to yield reductions for nearly half of the respondents average by 15.26%. Farmers employed practices such as removal of infested trees, regular monitoring of orchard and pesticide use, however the effectiveness varied due to limited awareness and resources.	9745411257	bhattaakriti098@gmail.com

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298	Barsha Pokhrel	2380	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	PMAMP-PIU, Gulmi, Maize	Knowledge and practice of fall armyworm management among maize growers in gulmi. nepal	High costs and the untimely availability of insecticides are major concerns, with a problem index of 0.80, while pest identification is seen as a lesser issue . Farmers express a strong preference for hands-on learning methods, particularly field trials and demonstrations (index score of 0.94), suggesting that practical education would be more effective in enhancing their pest management skills. This study underscores the need for management strategies that align with farmers' needs and priorities, providing a valuable baseline for policymakers to develop sustainable pest management strategies.	9865080891	sharmabarsha77@gmail.com
299	Bipana Thapa	2383	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	Agriculture Knowledge Center, Palpa	Comparative Economic Analysis of Tomato Production Under Plastic Tunnel and in Open field Cultivation	Majority of the respondent were male in plastic tunnel and female in open field Cultivation. Production cost, yield and profitability of plastic tunnel cultivation was higher than that of open field cultivation. BC ratio was higher in plastic tunnel than of open field cultivation. Fluctuation in market price was the major constraint in both type of cultivation.	9817417193	bipana417193@gmail.com
300	Kusum Sapkota	2390	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	PMAMP, PIU, Pyuthan, Vegetable zone	Impact of Subsidy on Technology Adoption among Vegetable Growers in Pyuthan District, Nepal	The level of technology adoption has been quite low in the study area. In rural areas, subsidy NID different extension services can play a vital role to uplift the level of technology adoption. Awareness about subsidy and eligibility criteria has been the major barriers in subsidy assessment. Similarly, geographical access and financial infeasibility has been the major challenges in technology adoption.	9844212156	kusumapkota0622@gmail.com
301	Manoj Ghorasaini	2391	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	Agricultural Knowledge Centre, Arghakhanchi, Tomato	Economic of tomato production inside plastic tunnel in Arghakhanchi, Nepal	Total cost per ropani was Rs 18010.55, Gross profit was Rs. 66749.73, Net profit was Rs. 55773.63 and BCR was 4.09	9761715187	ghmanoj716@gmail.com
302	Naran Prasad Devkota	2392	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	PMAMP, PIU Rukum East/Rolpa, Zone Technical Unit, Maize Zone, Rolpa	Marketing Analysis of Improved Maize Seed in Rolpa District, Nepal	The study identified sixteen maize seed marketing channels in Rolpa with formal channel dominating in quantity flow and efficiency. The price spread between varieties showed notable differences with Deuti exhibiting higher price spread. Study revealed cooperative as the major marketing source of information and inadequate proper transportation as major marketing challenges	9840518856	devkotanarayan0403@gmail.com

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303	Prarthana joshi	2395	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	1.Coffee Development Center, Gulmi, Coffee	Assessment of knowledge and management techniques of farmers for coffee white stem borer (Xylotrechus quadripes) in Gulmi, Nepal	Study revealed that while most coffee farmers in Gulmi have basic knowledge of coffee white stem borer , but their understanding of its lifecycle, and symptoms is critically low. Farmers focus on management practices such as orchard sanitation, mechanical removal, and cultural methods, with limited adoption of advanced tools like Xylo-lure and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). Key factors influencing coffee white stem borer management include lack of knowledge about pest dynamics, lack of technical support and climatic factors. Farmers were gradually shifting from traditional methods to scientific practices, such as pit preparation, training, pruning, mulching, and applying Bordeaux mix. Various diseases like powdery mildew, foot and root rot, and dieback, along with pests such as fruit flies, stink bugs, aphids, and red ants, were prevalent in the research area, yet most farmers took no preventive measures, with only a few opting for organic management over chemical methods. Inadequate irrigation, prevalence of diseases and pests, and limited knowledge about proper orchard management practices were the major production challenges.	9844976929	joshiprarthana2@gmail.com
304	Prejan Bista	2398	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	PMAMP PIU, Gulmi, Mandarin	Farmer's perception on orchard management in mandarin (Citrus reticulata blanco.) in Gulmi district, Nepal	Foliar application of nano urea (2 or 4 ml per litre) enhanced vegetative parameters such as plant height, leaf numbers, and stem diameter compared to prilled urea , conventional soil application , and control .Nano urea application at 4 ml per litre improved the reproductive traits. Spraying nano urea (4 ml per litre) provided the highest net profit (NRs. 57707.35) and B:C ratio of 1.85 , offering a cost effective solution for tomato farmers.	9860429962	bistapreaksion2@gmail.com
305	Rubi Khatiwada	2401	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, Project Implementation Unit, Vegetable Zone , Palpa	Influence of foliar applications of prilled and nano urea on growth and productivity of tomato compared to conventional soil application	Grading is essential to ensure uniform drying and the production of high-quality coffee for a large-sized cherries result in a lower breakage percentage, higher recovery rates, and the highest scores across all sensory attributes. The honey processing method is more effective as it has lower breakage percentages, requires shorter drying periods, highest scores across all sensory attributes and is more cost-effective. Additionally, irrigation is a major challenge in Thululumpok, which further emphasizes the advantages of honey processing, as it does not need water for processing .	9869669337	Khatiwadaruby08@gmail.com
306	Samiksha Dahal	2404	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	PMAMP PIU, Coffee Super Zone, Gulmi	Comparative analysis of different processing methods of coffee in Gulmi, Nepal		9864178213	dahalsamiksha491@gmail.com

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307	Sanish Shakya	2405	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	PMAMP PIU, Bhaktapur, Potato	Impact of dehauling methods and timing on yield and storability of potato	Dehauling timing played a vital role in productivity and storability of potatoes despite of the method used.	9867457418	sanishshakya204@gmail.com
308	Sanjay Kafle	2406	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	PMAMP PIU, Kapilvastu, Okra	Effect of different mulching materials on growth and yield of okra in Kapilvastu district, Nepal	Among the different mulching materials, plastic mulch was found to be superior in growth performance and yield characteristics of okra. The study found that mulching materials had little effect on insect infestation in okra fruits under the experimental conditions. When compared to other organic mulches, plastic mulching yielded the highest okra productivity, net return, and benefit cost ratio.	9814454815	kaflesanjay673@gmail.com
309	Sudha Nepal	2411	Ramnagar Technical and Management College, Ramnagar, Nawalparasi	PMAMP, PIU, Nawalparasi West, Banana zone	Assessment of production technology adopted by banana growers in Nawalparasi west, Nepal	Desuckering was found to be exclusively practiced by farmers. Farm size, training and contact with extension worker was found to be significantly associated with adoption level. Disease and pest prevalence followed by price fluctuation of produce was major constraint faced by farmers in banana production. Lack of technical knowledge followed by poor availability of input was major cause for poor adoption of recommended technology.	9867198560	nepalsuravi@gmail.com
310	Kaushala G.C.	2444	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project, Lalitpur ; Commodity: Tomato	Effect of different nutrient source on growth, yield and quality of tomato (solanum lycopersicum) in Lele, Lalitpur, Nepal	The combination of recommended dose of NPK and 50% FYM, produced highest plant height, number of branch, stem diameter, number of flowers, fruits, fruit diameter, yield and total soluble solid of tomato followed by RDF of NPK and 50% poultrymanure. Titration acidity recorded maximum RDF of NPK and FYM and RDF of NPK and 50% poultry manure. While control records the lowest.	9847902181	gckaushala@gmail.com
311	Prajala Badal	2451	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	PMAMP PIU, Salyan, Rice	Efficacy of nano urea and conventional chemical fertilizers on growth and yield of spring rice in Salyan, Nepal	The 125% RDF treatment showed the highest plant height, tillers, flag leaf length, panicles, grain count, thousand-grain weight, grain yield and straw yield. Nano urea treatment also performed well showing similar results, particularly higher harvest index. The control treatment exhibited the lowest performance across all parameters.	9840075613	badalprajala@gmail.com

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312	Pratistha Maharjan	2454	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	PMAMP, PIU, JAJARKOT, Bee Zone	Evaluating the effects of Earthquake on Beekeeping practices in Jajarkot, Nepal	The results suggested that there were total of 809 damaged hives with destructed forage area, storage products, equipments that has led to income decrease of beekeepers in Jajarkot district. The overall production of the honey has decreased especially when the earthquake occurred in the honey flow season but they are being reinstated in these days.	9761757801	pratisthamhr58@gmail.com
313	Rubina Karki	2461	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	PMAMP-PIU, Parbat district . commodity: Okra	Effect of different fertilizers on yield and yield attributes of Okra (Abelmoschus esculentus) in Parbat, Nepal	Poultry manure gave the best result among the treatments used in terms of growth and yield whereas control gave the least favourable. This could be because poultry manure contains a high nutrient level, resulting in high rate of water absorption and eventually photosynthesis.	9823498604	rkarki.07rk@gmail.com
314	Sadiksha Ghimire	2462	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	PMAMP zone office, Jajarkot, Khalanga, Walnut .	An assessment on existing status of nursery establishment and orchard management practices of walnut (Juglans regia) in Jajarkot, Nepal.	A higher rate of grafting success was found in the nursery which is 62.5% mostly by using tongue grafting followed by whip grafting and chip budding method. Mother plant in the orchard is the primary source of scion (64.52%) and wild walnut in the forest is for the rootstock (74.19 %). Good management practices like irrigation, weeding, fertilizer and control of disease pest have contributed to great return and satisfaction to nursery farmers in Jajarkot. Limited availability of irrigation facilities, extension services, government subsidies and infestation of pests and diseases were major constraints for orchard management.	9865368724	Sadikshaghimirc58@gmail.com
315	Sadikshya Chaulagain	2463	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	1, PMAMP piu Bhaktapur, cowpea	Agronomic study on cowpea (Vigna unguiculata) growth and yield influenced by PGR and phosphorous foliar application in Bhaktapur, Nepal	Great wall varieties showed gradual increase in number of branches, nodulation and flowering as well as higher yield as compared to Khumal tane. Phosphorous and NAA treatment showed higher morphological and yield character.	9869111125	sadikshyachaulagain19@gmail.com
316	SAGAR TAMANG	2464	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	PMAMP, PIU, Salyan, Rice	impact of various doses of fertilizer on growth and yield attributes of chaite-5 at shreenagar, salyan	The highest plant height, tillers number, panicle number, panicle length, flag leaf length, thousand grain wt., yield per plot and B/C ratio were found in T5(125% of RDF, RDF=100:30:30NPK kg/ha) and similar attributes were found lower in T1(control). These findings highlight the importance of increasing the application of NPK doses than RDF to improve rice yield and profitability.	9866268596	tmsagar46@gmail.com

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317	Samira Shrestha	2465	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	PMAMP, PIU, Sindhuli, Ginger	Constraints of production and commercialization of ginger in Sindhuli	The major constraints faced in the commercialization of ginger were low input supply, diseases, marketing and financial, post harvest handling and processing, technical and lack of governmental support. And the major factor affecting the production was found to be high labor wage, lack of quality rhizomes. The total cost of production per katha was Rs. 18436.18 so, that the cost of production per kg was Rs. 13.78. The productivity of carrot in the study area was found to be 1337.76 kg/katha. The gross revenue per katha was found to be Rs. 25859.21. From the calculation, the benefit cost ratio was found to be 1.40 which suggests that carrot cultivation was profitable. The marketing margin for domestic market was found to be Rs.55.04 and Producer share of 25.96%. The major production problem was maintaining soil fertility while, main marketing problem was the low farm gate price.	9806707733	samirashrestha01@gmail.com
318	Shraddha wage	2471	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	PMAMP, PIU, Makwanpur, Organic carrot	Value chain analysis of organic vegetable(carrot) farming in chitwan and Makwanpur districts		9864838924	anshawagle02@gmail.com
319	Shristi Timilsina	2472	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	Vegetable Crop Development Center, Khumaltar, Lalitpur, Pakchoy	Exploring the growth performance of pakchoy in different growing medium in NFT hydroponics.	The highest number of leaves, broadest leaf width, longest leaf length, longest root length and highest shoot weight was obtained from the pakchoy grown in cocopeat. The longest plant height was observed in pakchoy grown using the sponge. The lowest growth attributes were obtained from the plants grown using perlite. Bacterial leaf blight was the most prevailing disease followed by Foot rot which is followed by Rice blast. These were the major diseases observed in the study site. Furthermore, problem of disease and insects are the major constraints for improved production of rice in Nuwakot. The family size, education, livestock holding, experiences in rice farming, and participation in training positively affected the use of improved farming practices. This research explored the status of diseases of rice and their management practices adopted by the farmers of Nuwakot district.	9865346927	sristytilmilsina7@gmail.com
320	Simran K. C.	2474	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	PMAMP-PIU, Nuwakot, Rice	Study of rice diseases and management practices adopted by farmers of Nuwakot district		9840090008	Simrankc9840090008@gmail.com

S.N.	Name	R.N.	Faculty/ College	Office	Title	Findings	Mobile No.	E-mail
321	Srijana Baduwal	2475	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	Ratnanagar Municipality, Chitwan (Cucumber)	Effect of different doses of ethephon and ga3 on sex expression, fruiting and yield of Cucumber	The measured main stem length and number of main branches parameter was observed maximum in GA3@100 ppm at 15 and 30 days after PGR application. Fruit length reached its maximum at GA3 @100ppm, while the minimum length was recorded at ethephon @250ppm. Fruit yield per plant was maximum at ethephon @250ppm and minimum at control. Fruit diameter was maximum at both GA3 @100 ppm and control. Fruit number per plant was maximum at ethephon @250ppm and minimum at control. The fruit weight was maximum at ethephon @250ppm and the minimum at control. The most male flowers were found in GA3 at 75ppm and the fewest in ethephon at 250ppm. The highest sex ratio was found in the control and the lowest at ethephon at 250ppm, but it was statistically similar to the treatment ethephon at 200ppm and 150ppm.	9867066272	srijanabaduwal@gmail.com
322	Utsav Pandey	2477	Valley Krishi Campus, Godawari, Lalitpur	PMAMP, PIU, Rasuwa	Determination of organic carbon, pH, texture of soil profile under different Land-use management systems in Gatlang village, Rasuwa, Nepal	Measured organic carbon content and soil carbon stock potential were found to be significantly higher at protected grazing land than other land use system. Soil pH were found high on recent grazing land while protected grazing land show low pH content and the soil texture of all land use are mostly sandy.	9840185685	utsav59pandey@gmail.com

४.२ सुदूरपश्चिमाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय, कृषि विज्ञान सङ्काय, टिकापुर अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
1	Rabina Sharma Humagain	PMAMP, Achham	Effect of biostimulant and FYM in growth and yield of potato in Achham	In terms of growth and yield performance of potato bio fertilizer i.e. PSB gave best result followed by Azotobacter and bio stimulants i.e. Bijamrit and Jibamrit. Also, in terms of economic feasibility, Azotobacter @10 ml/kg and seed treatment with PSB @10 ml/kg can be recommended.	9840173045	rabinasharma567@gmail.com
2	Tarang budhathoki	AKC, Achham	Effect of different organic manure on growth and yield of mung bean (Vigna radiata) in Achham district	Poultry manure gave the longest pods, highest number of pod per plant and grains per pod. It also achieved the highest grain yield (1.779 tons/ha) and biological yield (5.125 tons/ha) respectively showing the most advantageous compared to farm yard manure, goat manure, vermicompost and control.	9864836352	tarangbudhathoki001@gmail.com
3	Bipin kathayat	AKC, Baitadi	Status of adoption of improve variety of maize in baitadi district	Findings indicate that 19% of the farmers were not aware of improved maize varieties, while 81% were aware. Among those aware, 73% were non-adopters, and only 27% adopted improved varieties. Among adopters, 63% preferred the Rampur Composite variety, while 25% chose Manakamana. Approximately 60% of respondents preferred traditional varieties, citing concerns over the late maturity and taste differences of improved varieties.	9848651565	kathayatbpin14@gmail.com
4	Sandeep Bhatt	PMAMP,PIU, Baitadi	Factors affecting adoption of climate resilient indigenous agricultural technologies and practices in Baitadi district	The findings revealed that indigenous technologies and practices like nutrient management and plant protection methods were adopted by higher number (59) of farmers compared to other such technologies and practices during cultivation from sowing to harvest. The logit regression analysis for the adoption of climate resilient indigenous technologies practices revealed that, commercialized farms and farmers receiving external support like subsidies had lower chances of adoption of climate resilient indigenous agricultural technologies and practices ($p \leq 0.1\%$).	9868918428	sandeepbhatta7178@gmail.com
5	Harish Khadka	AKC, Bajhang	Growth and yield of potato as effected by combination of organic manures and inorganic fertilizers at western midhills of Nepal	Plant height was found to be the highest in poultry manure followed by farmyard manure, compost manure, with the lowest in farmers' practice. There was no significant difference in the yields among different treatments, except the marketable tuber weight, which was significantly highest in poultry manure	9868753093	harishkhadka721@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
6	Ganesh Oli	AKC, Banke	Production Economics of Spring Maize in Banke District	It was found that Pioneer hybrid was the most adopted (40.74 %) maize variety for spring plantation followed by Dekalb hybrid (33 %) and Rampur Hybrid-10 (19.8 %) respectively. While, approximately 56% of the respondent's received subsidy. On an average, farmers cultivated spring maize in 0.37 ha, with a seed requirement of 22 kg/ha, yielding 8 Mt/ha. The production cost was NRs. 132,663.89 per hectare, with a gross return of NRs. 262,862 and a net profit of NRs. 130,199 resulting in a BC ratio of 1.98.	9866829322	oli.ganesh056@gmail.com
7	Prem Prakash Budhathoki	PMAMP, IALDO, Bardiya	Economics of production and marketing of banana in bardiya and Kailali districts, Nepal	The average area under banana cultivation was 1.43 ha, with a range of 0.17 to 13.3 ha. The results showed that the cost of banana cultivation per hectare was NRs. 365,736 in Bardiya, with planting material contributing the highest share (27.33%) whereas, in Kailali, the cost was NRs. 409,279, with labor contributing the highest share (28.67%). In Bardiya, the average gross return from banana was NRs. 795,233/ha, whereas in Kailali it was NRs. 708,955/ha. The benefit-cost ratio was 2.17 for Bardiya and 1.73 for Kailali, indicating that banana cultivation is a highly profitable enterprise in both the districts.	9863132646	prembudhathoki174@gmail.com
8	Susmita Bhattarai	PMAMP, IALDO, Bardiya	Supply chain analysis and fish marketing in fish zone of Bardiya district	The producers included 44 large-scale (≥ 1 ha), 22 medium-scale (0.51-1 ha), and 22 small-scale (≤ 0.5 ha) fish farmers. The average pond sizes were 2.80 ha for large-scale, 0.67 ha for medium-scale, and 0.25 ha for small-scale producers. Most producers purchased fry from government hatcheries, with production levels averaging 95.3 quintals for large-scale, 21.97 quintals for medium-scale, and 7.89 quintals for small-scale producers. The study revealed that 23.86% of producers sold fish to wholesalers while 21.59% sold to both wholesalers and retailers and 4.55% sold directly to consumers.	9861782810	bhattaraisushmita6@gmail.com
9	Yogesh Naunyal	PMAMP, Bardiya	Techno-socio-economic challenges and opportunities of fish farming in bardiya district	Majority of the farmers (77%) had received training and practicing polyculture fish farming of exotic carp species (i.e., common carp, silver carp, grass carp, bighead carp) and indigenous fish species (rohu, naini, bhakur). About 62.19% of the respondents had low adoption level of modern fish production technology while 36.58% had medium adoption level and only 1.21% of respondents had high level of adoption.	9867054111	naunyal.yogesh@gmail.com
10	Samir Lamichhane	PMAMP, PPU, Bardiya	Effects of transplanting different age rice seedlings on growth, yield and incidence of yellow stem borer in spring rice at Rajapur, Bardiya.	32-day spring rice seedlings showed the least number of egg masses (1.61) of yellow stem borer, the lowest percentage of dead heart infestation (11.44%), and the lowest percentage of white ear head infestation (10.43%) among all age seedlings. Among transplanting different-age spring rice seedlings, 32-day seedlings outperformed other age seedlings in terms of grain yield and the lower infestation of dead heart and white head in spring rice.	9863480705	samirlc89@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
11	Ganesh sharma	PMAMP, Dadeldhura	Effect of micro nutrients on growth and yield of potato in Amargadhi, Dadeldhura	Among the different treatments of zinc and boron, T4 (RDF + soil application of zinc @25kg/ha + boron @5kg/ha) was found superior to all other treatments in most of the plant growth parameters in all stages except number of stems and number of branches per hill. Results revealed that the maximum number of tubers per hill (14.84), marketable tuber weight per plant (g), unmarketable tuber weight per plant (g) and highest total tuber yield (34.67 ton/ha) was found highly significant in treatment T4 (RDF + soil application of zinc @25kg/ha + boron @5kg/ha).	9842449076	gansharma54@gmail.com
12	Gayatri Awasthi	AKC, Dadeldhura	The impact of different potassium levels on agromorphology and yield of various potato varieties	Among the tested varieties, Janakdev gave the best result in most of the studied parameters. The plant height, leaf number, total tuber number, total tuber weight, total marketable tuber number and marketable tuber weight was found to have strong positive correlation with yield.	9841666290	awasthigayatri890@gmail.com
13	Aakriti Kwar	PMAMP, PTU, Dadeldhura	Effect of planting date and varieties on growth and yield of potato in Dadeldhura district, Nepal	Study conclusively revealed that potato crop should be planted on 20th Feb to produce maximum tuber yield. And among the varieties, Khumal seto-1 could be suggested for this planting date to have maximum yield of tubers.	9866857647	kawaraakriti@gmail.com
14	Pramila Sharma	PMAMP, PTU, Darchula	Detection of Citrus Greening disease under field conditions in Darchula using starch-iodine test	Active members of the family and the use of local cultivars had a positive impact on the lower incidence of disease. Most of the growers (85.14%) were unaware of the disease. Very few respondents knew about the transmission of disease through grafted saplings whereas none were aware about insects as vectors.	9829587910	acharyapramila011@gmail.com
15	Kapil Sharma	PMAMP, PTU, Darchula	Economic viability and sustainability of apple production in Darchula	Financial analysis for a productive period of 15 year revealed the apple farming as economically viable enterprise with BC ratio, NPV, IRR and PBP of 1.87, NRs. 3,132,233.56, 22% and 9.64 years for Apihimal and 1.75, NRs. 2,453,450.57, 19% and 11.25 years for Byas respectively.	9863459738	sharmakapil2058@gmail.com
16	Roshani Dharni	PMAMP, PTU, Darchula	Technical Efficiency of Apple growers in Darchula district of Nepal	Extension services provided by the PMAMP was found to increase technical efficiency significantly (5%). Result showed much variability in the levels of technical efficiency ranging from 19-96% (83% on average), which showed that there is a scope of increasing technical efficiency of apple farmers by up to 17% through appropriate measures	9866606727	rosanidhami00@gmail.com
17	Sudip Raj Bhatt	PMAMP, PTU, Darchula	Adoption of improved mandarin orchard management practices in Darchula district nepal	The average productivity among adopters and non- adopters was 10.19 mt/ha and 7.00 mt/ha respectively. The mean production and productivity was found significantly ($p<0.001$) higher in adopters. Low availability of irrigation water ($1=0.79$), no availability of inputs ($1=0.68$), lack of technical knowledge ($1=0.67$) were major problems faced by farmers during adoption.	9848750731	bhatt141sudip@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
18	Sudish Kumar Yadav	AKC, Doti	In-vitro and in-vivo management of blue mold (<i>Penicillium italicum</i>) in mandarin	This study concludes that the most effective GRAS salts and botanical extracts, based on disease inhibition percentage are Neem oil 2000 ppm (47.13%), Garlic 10% (30.59%), Sodium carbonate 25 mM (24.44%), and Sodium salicylate 25 mM (11.47%) under in-vivo conditions whereas Neem oil 50 & 100 ppm, Lantana 5%, Sodium sulfite 15mM, and Sodium salicylate 25mM under in-vitro conditions.	9808445291	sudishy@gmail.com
19	Archana Bhatta	PMAMP-PIU, Doti	Effect of different level Plant growth regulators on the growth and yield of Capsicum in Jorayal, Doti district	Among the different concentrations of plant growth regulators, treatment T4 (NAA @ 50 ppm) was found superior to all other treatments in respect of most of the plant growth parameters in all the stages. Results revealed that in terms of yield and yield contributing parameters, the highest number of flower (14.62), fruit set percentage (60.45%), number of fruit (8.83), fruit diameter (6.14 cm), fruit weight (89.36 g) and yield (20.67 t/ha) were recorded in treatment T4 (NAA @ 50 ppm) except fruit length.	9864951479	archanabhatta2913@gmail.com
20	Mahendra Madai	PMAMP-PIU, Doti	Effect of different post-harvest treatments on quality and shelf-life of Mandarin at room temperature of Tikapur Kailali	The maximum fruit firmness (3.50 kg/cm ²), the maximum juice content (40.65%) and the highest titratable acidity i.e., 1.60 was also observed in T4 (Bavistin 0.1% + Paraffin Wax 10%). In case of shelf life, T4 (Bavistin 0.1% + Paraffin Wax 10%) showed the longest shelf life of 65 days while T1 (Control) showed the shortest shelf life of 42 days. The treatment T4 (Bavistin 0.1% + Paraffin Wax 10%) proved to be the best, after achieving minimum PLW%, shrinkage% and the maximum fruit firmness, juice content, TA and shelf life	9865659599	madamahendra@gmail.com
21	Nisha Mahara	AKC, Dhangadhi, Kailali	Estimation of native nutrient supplying capacity and yield response of spring rice var. Hardinath-1 using Omission Plot Technique in Dhangadhi, Kailali	The highest yield penalty (53.66%) was recorded in NPK omission and lowest yield penalty (9.64%) was observed in NP-omission as compared to No- NPK-omission plot. Based on these research findings, the T7 (NPK-RDF) plot is suggested for sustainable and better productivity of spring rice and for minimizing the nutrient mining of soil in Kailali.	9749750266	neeshamahara27@gmail.com
22	Raj Bahadur Kunwar	AKC, Kailali	Evaluation of different mungbean varieties for yield and yield attributing traits in Kailali, 08 Lausa	The research showed that Pusa Baisaki and Pratishya performed well compared to other three varieties. Hence, these two varieties could be suggested for improved production of mungbean in soil and climatic condition of Kailali district.	9869907507	rajbahadurkunwar77@gmail.com
23	Sangita Gaha Magar	PMAMP, PIU, Kailali	Effect of Different Organic Fertilizers and Sulfur on soil nutrient availability, growth and yield of Sunflower in Kailali -8, Kailali	Results revealed that effect of organic fertilizer and sulfur were found statistically significant on plant height (113.59 cm), stem diameter (22.20 mm), flower diameter (11.60 cm), grains per flower (570.11), grain yield (1179.95 kg/ha) and biological yield (5799.25 kg/ha). Similarly, soil parameters such as pH, organic matter, available nitrogen, water holding capacity and porosity were significantly affected by the treatments that received organic manures.	9847939568	sangitagaha705@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
24	Bhupendra prasad Devkota	PMAMP,PTU,Kailali	performance evaluation of genotypes of maize in kailali gauplika ,kailali	Higher grain yield (10.11 t/ha) was observed in INH 1511 and DKLNH 7291 (7.15 t/ha), Rampur hybrid 10 (6.94 t/ha) and PAC 7202307 (6.58 t/ha) had statistically similar and lower grain yield.	9806489174	devkotabhupendra84@gmail.com
25	Sanjay Khathi	PMAMP,PTU, Kailali	Farmers' perception on climate change, its impact and adaptation practices	From the findings of this research, we can conclude that awareness of farmers needs to be raised on climate change so that at least they can feel the need to consider it as one of the challenges for farming. Moreover, it is recommended to provide institutional support in the form of technical guidance as well as subsidies and other incentives for the adoption of appropriate technologies and practices.	9843769094	sanjaychhetri069@gmail.com
26	Sudarshan Rokaya	PMAMP-PTU, Kailali	Adoption status of improved wheat varieties in Kailali district	The most critical problem in wheat adoption was the high cost of seeds with index value 0.76, followed by unavailability of seeds on time (0.65), poor quality of improved varieties (0.60). The survey results suggest to addressing the high cost and timely availability of quality seeds, enhancing farmer education, improving access to credit, providing subsidies, offering regular advisory and extension services, and implementing participatory training programs to increase the adoption of improved practices.	9812638061	rokayadarshan586@gmail.com
27	Dilip Pokhrel	Krishni bikash farm sundarpur (PMAMP)	Invitro evaluation of genotypes of spring rice and field evaluation of chemical fungicides for management of rice blast and brown spot	Hexaconazole 5% SC showed significantly least incidence of mycoflora (4.79%) under in vitro study and also the most effective management of brown spot under field study (22.5% incidence and 20% severity), in turn resulting in the highest yield (5.35t/ha). It could be suggested to the researchers and farmers, that a total of 5 times application of Hexaconazole 5% SC at 2ml/L water at 10-day intervals could effectively manage brown leaf spot disease of spring rice.	9848196646	dilippokhrel888@gmail.com
28	Santosh joshi	AKC, Kanchanpur(PMAMP)	Effect of rhizobium and panchagavya on growth and yield of mungbean in Kanchanpur district	The treatment FYM +1/2RDF+P (ST+FA) yielded the highest pod weight and grain yield of 1.88 t/ha. The benefit cost ratio (2.03) was also obtained in the same treatment, indicating it to be the most profitable than others. The study revealed that the combination of rhizobium and panchagavya play crucial role in growth and yield of mungbean.	9868847368	sj395822@gmail.com
29	Rabindra Kumar Mahara	PMAMP, PTU Kanchanpur	Study on Consumption Behaviour of Rice at Bhimdataa and Bedkot Municipalities in Kanchanpur District	Multiple linear regression showed that amount of rice consumed (kg/month) is positively significant with household size at 1% level of significance. The study recommended that coarse grain rice, unsteam rice and cleanliness rice attribute were mostly preferred by the respondents of Kanchanpur district.	9840648134	mahararabindra34@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
30	Puja Sharma	PMAMP, Kanchanpur (Krishi Bikash Farm Sundarpur)	Soil fertility assessment and its GIS mapping under rice-wheat cropping system of Bedkot Municipality in Kanchanpur district	The study revealed that Bedkot municipality had low nutrient index fertility status with NIV of nitrogen 1.06, that of phosphorus (1.09) and potassium (1.08). The results from the study concluded that soil under rice-wheat cropping system in Bedkot municipality has poor soil health which if not managed properly may cause more degradation.	9862475424	pujasharma32102@gmail.com
31	Bipul Parajuli	PMAMP,PTU,Kanchanpur	Adoption of Improved varieties of rice in Kanchanpur District	Among Nepalese improved varieties, highest area was covered by Radha 4 (27.46%) followed by Bahuguni (10.48%), Hardinath Hybrid 1 (4.84), Hardinath 5 (2.95%) and Sukkha Dhan 3 (2.34%).	9867326916	bipulparajuli3197@gmail.com
32	Nabin Bhusal	PMAMP,PTU,Kanchanpur	Resource use efficiency and profitability of rice production in kanchanpur district	The findings revealed the overall BC ratio of 1.17 for rice production in Kanchanpur. The BC ratio of 1.10 for small and marginal, 1.13 for medium and 1.21 for large-scale farmers highlights the financial viability across different land categories.	9844779370	nabinbhusal129856@gmail.com
33	Ankita Bhattacha	PMAMP,PTU,Kanchanpur	Role of cooperatives in economic benefits for small holders farmers in kanchanpur	The regression results showed that provision of training on different agricultural activities by the cooperatives had significant positive impact at 10% level of significance on income of agriculture of the beneficiary member farmers.	9847123551	ankubhatt043@gmail.com
34	Hemanti Dhami	AKC,Kanchanpur	Growth and yield response of mungbean varieties (Vigna radia L.) under different levels of phosphorus in Kanchanpur district	Variety Pant-5, was recorded significantly high yielder (3.11 t ha ⁻¹) over Pratikshya (2.77 t ha ⁻¹) which is supported by growth and yield attributing traits. So, it is concluded that, sowing of Pant-5 with 60 kg P2O5 ha ⁻¹ is found better for higher yield and economical for rainfed lowland condition of Kanchanpur.	9865608268	hemantidhami89@gmail.com
35	Susmita KC	ADO ,Salyan	Response of different organic fertilizer on growth and yield attributes of okra in Salyan, Nepal	Poultry manure treatment resulted superior performance in all yield parameters i.e. fruit set per plant (30.30), fruit length (14.73cm), weight of individual fruit (28.94 g), yield per plant (104.50 kg), yield per plot (6.90 mt/ha). Result concluded that the application of poultry manure has prominent	9866162020	kcsushmita56@gmail.com
36	Bhawana Bhandari	DoAD, Surkhet	Evaluation of Hybrid maize genotype for yield and yield attributing character in Surkhet, Nepal	Among the genotypes evaluated RH16 (check variety) had the highest yield (5.47t/ha) followed by NH2223 (4.88t/ha), RML2141/RML2259 (4.82t/ha) NH2226 (4.72t/ha).	9824536838	bhawanabhandari1209@gmail.com
37	Bhuwan Thapa	PMAMP, Surkhet	Effect of different doses of nitrogen on production of spring maize in Lekhbesi, Surkhet	The biometrical observations (plant height and leaves number) increased with increased level of nitrogen and was the highest at 140 kg N/ha. The phenological observations (days to 75% tasseling, days to 75% silking and physiological maturity) were significantly related to nitrogen doses, while days to emergence showed no significant relationship with nitrogen dose.	9868266675	bihani.gurung20@gmail.com
38	Tika pandey	PMAMP, Surkhet	Response of integrated nutrient management on growth and yield of tomato in Surkhet	It was found that a combined application of organic and inorganic source of nutrients was an effective approach to enhance growth and yield of tomato and showed incremental effect over sole application.	9819581236	teekapandey@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
39	Pawan Khatri	PMAMP-PIU, Surkhet	Limiting factors of ginger production in Surkhet district of Nepal	Economic analysis revealed that ginger farming was profitable with a benefit-cost ratio of 1.3. Factors such as quantity of fertilizer use, market distance from production site, labor, mother rhizome harvesting, and intercultural activities significantly ($R^2=0.54$, $P<0.05\%$) influenced ginger production. Farmers' key demands were seed, soil testing services, subsidy in inputs and rhizome.	9840466894	pwnkhatri123@gmail.com
40	Gokarm Mishra	AKC, Darchula	Perception and adaptation of apple producers towards the impact of climate change : An assesment of Darchula district	The findings revealed that 48.57% of farmers have been engaged in apple farming for 0-5 years, with an average cultivation area of 3.5 ropani. Additionally, none of the farmers leased or rented out land for apple farming, and the average household income from apple cultivation was 18,142.85	9864486444	gokarmishra111@gmail.com

४.३ पूर्वाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय, जि.पि. कोईराला कलेज अफ एग्रिकल्चर एण्ड रिसर्च सेन्टर, मोरङ अन्तर्गतका

कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Findings	Phone No.	Email-id
1	Barsha Neupane	PMAMP PIU, Jhapa, Rice Zone	Comparative evaluation of different rice genotypes for growth, yield and yield attributing characters in Baniyani, Jhapa.	The study was conducted at Shinduwa, Dhankuta District, during the pre-monsoon season (May to June 2024) to evaluate the most effective packaging material for maintaining the post-harvest quality of cauliflower (Brassica oleracea var. botrytis). These findings suggest that LDPE 50µm unperforated packaging is the most effective in preserving the overall post-harvest quality of cauliflower.	9817307336	barshaneupane94@gmail.com
2	Bhumika Khatri	PMAMP PIU, Taplejung, Cardamom zone	Effect of growing medias on different varieties of tomatoes	The result showed a significant variation among the growing media while non-significant among the variety with respect to different seedling growth parameters. Hence, the combination of cocopeat and samjhana was found as optimum growing media and variety for the production of tomato seedlings.	9842626931	chettribhumika203@gmail.com
3	Bipin Khanal	PMAMP PIU, Terhathum, Cardamom zone	Knowledge of large cardamom cultivation and adoption pattern among farmers of Terhathum, Nepal	The study emphasized the need for improved extension services and targeted interventions to bridge the knowledge gap between farmer and improved large cardamom production technology and profitability of large cardamom farming in the region. The results offer valuable insights for policymakers and development agencies aiming to boost sustainable farming practices in the region.	9844647587	imbipin4.bk@gmail.com
4	Jibisha Poudel	PMAMP PIU, Jhapa, Rice Zone	Efficacy of different chemical and organic pesticides against rice gundhi bug on spring rice at rice superzone Baniyani Jhapa	Minimum yield, maximum number of bug population, maximum number of infected panicles, minimum number of filled grains and maximum number of filled grains were observed in untreated plots.	9807027806	Poudeljibisha@gmail.com
5	Khem Raj Ghimire	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Jhapa	Effect of different doses of nitrogen on growth and yield of maize (Zea mays) in Bhadrapur, Jhapa	T3 had the highest HI(0.32) followed by T5 (0.30) and T7 (0.30) and there were no any significant differences between those treatments. T7 receiving 210 kg N/ha had the highest fertilizer cost Similarly, highest gross returns (NRs.366,639.5), net returns(NRs.1,23,064.94) and BC ratio (1.5) were seen in T7 receiving 210 kg N/ha.	9800997287	ghimireu13@gmail.com
6	Krishna Dotel	PMAMP Vegetable zone, Biratnagar	Influence of biofertilizer and vermicompost on the vegetative and reproductive parameters at Barju Sunsari Nepal	This research showed that the treatment Mycorrhiza + FYM was the most appropriate to produce chili fruit in the spring season at Barju, Sunsari Nepal.	9765378137	krishakhatiwada24@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Findings	Phone No.	Email-id
7	Melina Rai	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Biratnagar	Effect of organic and inorganic fertilizer on morphological growth and yield of marigold	From the data analysis, it is concluded that vermicompost is the most effective fertilizer than other treatments due to its good performance in growth and yield.	9807374480	melinara1901@gmail.com
8	Nishu Chaudhary	PMAMP PIU, Jhapa, Maize Zone	Comparative studies on the performance of different varieties of maize in Sharanamati, Jhapa	900m gold has shown the best result among all the used varieties based on adaptability and yield (11.80tons/ha).	9827326266	nc9590506@gmail.com
9	Puffin Pathak	PMAMP PIU, Taplejung, Maize Zone	Comparative analysis and impact assessment of traditional and modern cardamom dryers in Taplejung district	This study suggests that using modern drying technology can boost profits and sustainability for cardamom farming in Taplejung.	9815350196	puffinpathak16@gmail.com
10	Riya Poudel	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Jhapa	Digital soil mapping for soil fertility analysis: A case study of Rong rural municipality, Ilam, Nepal	To achieve sustainable crop production, it is essential to have a thorough understanding of the soil's fertility status and implement suitable nutrient management approaches.	9746855888	Poudelriya812@gmail.com
11	Rojina Dhakal	PMAMP Vegetable zone, Dhankuta	Comparative analysis of various local packaging materials on the post harvest storage life and quality of cauliflower (Brassica oleracea var. botrytis)	These findings suggest that LDPE 50 µm unperforated packaging is the most effective in preserving the overall post-harvest quality of cauliflower.	9869812459	rojinadhakal13@gmail.com
12	Rupa Kumari Sah	PMAMP PIU, Khotang	Comparative analysis of insured and uninsured goat production in Khotang	The study found that the insured farmers tend to be better educated, have larger land holdings, and maintain more goats compared to the Non-Insured farmers. Insurance serves as a crucial risk management tool for goat farmers, significantly reducing the financial impact of livestock loss.	9814378538	rupasah741@gmail.com
13	Sabina Raut	PMAMP PIU Maize zone Taplejung	Role of seed priming in improving seed germination and seedling growth of maize in Taplejung, Nepal	Based on all the treatments observed, seeds primed with Mycorrhiza, Trichoderma viride, and Neem oil were found appropriate. Neem oil 5.10ml is better recommended than other treatments due to its good performance in seed germination and vigor of seedling growth.	9827312395	sabinaraut92@gmail.com
14	Sanchita Karkee	PMAMP PIU Sankhuwasabha zone unit Bhojpur, Nepal	Effect of different germination media on seed germination and seedling growth of tomato in Bhojpur, Nepal	Optimum growth of tomato seedlings was observed when soil, cocopeat, vermicompost and FYM were used in equal proportions.	9814359852	sanchitakarkee300@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Findings	Phone No.	Email-id
15	Sanisha Khatri	PMAMP PIU Taplejung	Technology adoption in cardamom production at Taplejung district of Nepal	Lack of financial resources to invest in technology, technical issues, lack of training or capacity building program and difficulties for maintenances and repair of technology were the major constraint to adopt technology.	9807088666	sanishakhatri78@gmail.com
16	Savyata Acharya	PMAMP PIU Khotang	An economic analysis of tunnel tomato farming in Diktal Rupakot Majhuwagadhi municipality, Khotang	The findings revealed that tunnel tomato farming is a profitable enterprise in the study area, with an average Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) of 1.23. Thus, the result signifies that tunnel tomato farming is a profitable business although the initial investment is higher.	9800989480	savyata7@gmail.com
17	Simran Gupta	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Taplejung	Economic analysis of mandarin in Taplejung district	The result signifies that mandarin farming is a profitable business with relatively low initial investment.	9811770001	simrangupta2058@gmail.com
18	Sunil Chhantyal	PMAMP PIU maize zone, Khotang	The impact of fall army worm in yield of maize in Rupakot Majhuwagadhi, Diktal, Khotang	The study underscores the need for targeted training, credit facilities for marginal farmers, and improved access to agricultural inputs and technical support to enhance maize farming and overall agricultural productivity in Nepal.	9867741766	sunilchhantyal23@gmail.com
19	Usha Karki	PMAMP PIU Sankhuwasabha zone unit Bhojpur	Monitoring of Asian Citrus psylla population across different altitude of Bhojpur and Shadananda municipality	The spatial and temporal variations in citrus psylla population was detected at Shadananda-8, Semeng (733masl), Shadananda-8, Semeng (818masl), Shadananda-8, Semeng (855masl), Bhojpur-3, Tamana (1127masl), Bhojpur-4, badahare tol (1215masl), Bhojpur-4, badahare tol (1265masl), Bhojpur-4, badahare tol (1298masl) and Bhojpur-5, Damsing (1473masl). The results from the findings can be helpful to launch the management strategies for the control of citrus psylla in different altitude of Bhojpur district	9816051665	usakarkil@gmail.com

४.४ त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, मिडवेस्ट एकेडेमी एण्ड रिसर्च, दाङ अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
1	Abhay Chapagain	PMAMP, Jumla, Apple Zone	Assessment of disease prevalence and their management for apple in Jumla District	Most farmers had primary education, practiced agriculture, and owned 0.3067 ha land. <i>Powdery mildew</i> was the most frequent and severe disease. <i>Bordeaux mixture</i> (72.66%) was the primary control method, with minimal fungicide use. Poor irrigation (35.83%) was the main issue. Disease management was ineffective, requiring further improvement.	9843790468	abhayachapagain112@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
2	Asmita Kuri Regmi	PMAMP, Bardiya, Rice Zone	An assessment on value chain of rice in Bajjanath Municipality of Banke, Nepal	Rice farming in Bajjanath Municipality is profitable (B/C ratio of 2.42), with an average productivity of 23.08 q/bigha. However, declining productivity is due to erratic rainfall and limited farmer knowledge. A significant price gap exists between farm gate and market prices, highlighting the need for improved policies and support.	9866305753	regmiasmita96@gmail.com
3	Barsha Acharya	PMAMP, Surkhet, Maize Zone	Maize post-harvest losses and its management practices in Gurbhakot Municipality of Surkhet District.	The study highlights farmers' struggles with insect pests in the field (e.g., Fall Armyworm) and fungi in storage (e.g., maize weevil). Most use sun drying and botanicals for pest control. Despite training on postharvest management, additional technical support for insect and disease management is needed.	9811462326	barshaa098@gmail.com
4	Bigyan Gautam	PMAMP, Achham, Goat Zone	Study of Production Economics and obstacles of potato farming in Achham District, Nepal	Respondents' average age was 41, with 6 years of schooling, and the majority were male. The benefit-cost ratio for potato farming was 1.66, with a gross profit of Rs. 4,999 per ropani. Insects and pests were key issues. Technological and policy interventions are crucial for enhancing potato production in Achham.	9869610770	bigyangautam322@gmail.com
5	Dinesh Chalise	PMAMP, Daddeldhura, Potato Zone	Value chain analysis of Soybean (<i>Glycine max</i>) in Amargadhi Municipality of Daddeldhura, Nepal	Soybean cultivation averaged 4.15 ropani, with a yield of 55.10 kg/ropani, surpassing the national average (41.02 kg). Farmers sold 90% of the produce, retaining 10% for consumption. The selling price was NRs. 66.48/kg, with a B:C ratio of 2.26. Major challenges included low production, pests, and irrigation.	9868365772	dineshchalise01@gmail.com
6	Harisaran Subedi	PMAMP, Jumla, Apple Zone	Evaluation of insect pest dynamics & Management strategies in apple orchards in Jumla, District of Nepal	Respondents owned small plots (0.299 ha) and had 2-15 years of apple farming experience. Insufficient irrigation (49.2%) and insect pests (28.3%) were major problems. Apple woolly aphid affected 88.9% of farmers. 41.7% faced 6-10% production loss. 67.5% used Bordeaux mixture, and IPM reduced pest infestations effectively.	9843946048	agrhari80@gmail.com
7	Kiyumma Rai Butang	PMAMP, Dang, Maize Zone	Efficacy of different botanicals against maize weevil (<i>Sitophilus zeamais</i> Motsch)	<i>A. calamus</i> achieved 100% weevil mortality in 14 days (75% in the first week, 25% in the second) with 80% germination. <i>P. nigrum</i> reached 100% mortality in 21 days (87.47% in the first week, 12.47% in the second, 3.12% in the third). <i>A. calamus</i> was the most effective for weevil control.	9813494952	kiyummarai8@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
8	Niroj Rawal	PMAMP, Dadeldhura, Soybean Zone	Value Chain analysis of potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) in Amargadh Municipality of Dadeldhura, Nepal	Potato cultivation averaged 5.41 ropami, yielding 25.49 quintals (4.7 quintals/Ropami). The BC ratio was 1.73, with a 37.18% price spread and a 62.82% producer's share. Gross return was Rs 79,812.85 (Rs 14,752.84/Ropami). Key challenges were irrigation and market information. Cold storage and government support can enhance efficiency.	9823035730	rawalhiroze7@gmail.com
9	Nuyang Rai	PMAMP, Bardiya, Banana Zone	An experimental research on the effects of different ripening agents on the shelf life and organoleptic properties of Banana	LDPB extended banana ripening (12 days) and storage (8 days), while ethephon and ripening chamber treatments ripened bananas fastest (3 days) with the shortest shelf life (2 days). LDPB minimized weight loss, while ripening chamber bananas had the highest TSS. LDPB was best for storage, ethephon for quick ripening.	9860133818	Nuyangggg@gmail.com
10	Pabitra Bosel	PMAMP, Manang, Apple Zone	Status of production and marketing practices of apple in Manang district	Agriculture is the primary occupation for 56% of the population, with an average apple yield of 3.14 t/ha and a net return of NPR 48,264.15 per hectare. Major challenges include pest and disease control and marketing issues. Farmers need training on pest management, modern practices, and marketing strategies.	9847797831	pabitrahode1@gmail.com
11	Pinki Bohara	PMAMP, Banke Rice Zone	An assessment of farm mechanization status among rice farmers in Janaki Rural Municipality, Banke, Nepal	Most respondents were male, literate, and engaged in agriculture. About 58% owned 0.1-1 ha land. Land preparation (92%) and harvesting (100%) were mechanized, while other processes were manual. Few owned machinery, relying on pre-booking. Poor irrigation was the main challenge, followed by seed, fertilizer availability, and pest issues.	9868007711	Pinkibohara27@gmail.com
12	Prakriti Bagale	PMAMP, Manang Potato Zone	Growth and yield responses to organic manures in potato at Manang, Nepal	Goat manure showed the best results for potato growth in Manang, with the highest plant height, tuber count, tuber weight, and yield. Pig manure had the highest germination percentage, while poultry manure had the most leaves. Overall, goat manure is the most beneficial for potato production in the region.	9866000309	prakritibagale123@gmail.com
13	Rupali Yadav	PMAMP, Surkhet vegetable Zone	Screening of bacterial wilt in tomato genotypes and selection of resistance lines in tunnel house at Surkhet District	Tomato genotypes were inoculated with <i>R. solanacearum</i> , showing that several lines had reduced disease severity and improved vigor. Srijana, a resistant variety, performed best against bacterial wilt and is recommended for breeding programs. These resistant lines could enhance tomato yields and control bacterial wilt in Nepal.	9861348456	rupaliadhikari33@gmail.com
14	Simran Dhital	PMAMP, Jumla, Legumes Zone	Study of Processing and Marketing aspect of french bean (<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>) in Jumla, District, Nepal	Respondents averaged 48 years of age, with 6 years of schooling, and most were male. The benefit-cost ratio for French bean production was 1.42, with an average gross profit of Rs. 3,800. Key challenges included poor marketing and processing facilities. Technological and policy interventions are needed to enhance profitability in Jumla.	9809707031	dhitalsimran54@gmail.com
15	Sudip Bhujel Magar	PMAMP, Doti, Citrus Zone	Farmer Knowledge on insect pest of citrus and their management in Doti and Kailali Districts, Nepal	The study showed that years of experience in citrus farming correlate with better pest management knowledge ($P = 0.01\%$). Major pests included green stink bugs and fruit flies. While 25.6% knew about IPM, only 5.8% practiced it. The study calls for government efforts to promote IPM adoption for sustainable citrus farming.	9846946797	magarbhujel159@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
16	Yamuna Rijal	PMAMP, Banke Maize Zone	Status of maize production, its marketing and mechanization in Rapti Sonari Municipality of Banke, Nepal	Maize production averaged 563.4 kg, with 450.7 kg sold at NRs. 32.65/kg and 132.2 kg retained for consumption. Hybrid seeds were sourced from agro vets, and rotavators were used for land preparation. Challenges included seed/fertilizer shortages, pests, and high mechanization costs. Improved infrastructure and market access are needed.	9842427906	rijalyamuna153@gmail.com

५.५ त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, महेन्द्र रत्न बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, इलाम अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
1	Garima Parajuli	Citrus Zone PMAMP PIU, Dhankuta	Evaluation of vase life of dutch rose (<i>Rosa rugosa</i> 'hollandica') under different germicidal treatment at Dhankuta, Nepal	From the study it was found that Silver nitrate (AgNO ₃) increase the vase life of cut roses and reduce post harvest losses of cut flowers compared to other pulsing treatment.	9867045359	garimaparajuli123@gmail.com
2	Kusang Limbu	PMAMP, PIU Vegetable Zone Sindhuwa Dhankuta	Efficacy of different treatments in the management of club root disease of cauliflower, <i>Plasmadiophthora brassicae</i> in Sindhuwa, Dhankuta	Research findings indicated that Fluzinam treatment showed promising results with significantly higher average curd weight, larger curd diameter, and higher total yield. Highest Disease incidence and Disease Severity Index were observed in the Control condition while Fluzinam treatment demonstrated the highest percent disease control. Overall, Fluzinam emerged as the most effective treatment against club root disease compared to other treatments evaluated in this study.	9842565841	lkusang14@gmail.com
3	Mimraj Ghimire	Agriculture Knowledge Centre, Dhankuta	Effect of postharvest treatments on quality and shelf life of sweet orange (<i>Citrus sinensis</i> L. osbeck) in Dhankuta, Nepal	Study revealed that sweet orange treated with combination of Bawestin and paraffin wax showed long shelf life and quality when stored for 35 days at normal room temperature condition. It was observed that sweet orange treated with postharvest treatments had an extended shelf life and quality than those left untreated.	9844185488	ghimiremr20@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
4	Saurav Kattel	Citrus Zone PMAMP PIU, Dhankuta	eEfficacy of invitro application of dif- ferent fungicides against <i>Phytophthora</i> <i>citrophthora</i> causing gummosis disease in citrus	Study revealed that Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% showed a higher rate of inhibition (96.7%) of grown pathogen my- celium, followed by Dimethomorph 80% WDG (92.38%) and Mancozeb 75% (77.89%) followed by Copper Oxy- chloride 50 WP (62.97%) and Hexaconazole (54.20%).	9862769992	sauravkattel130@gmail. com
5	Sudha Gautam	PMAMP,PIU Vegetable Zone Sindhuwa Dhan- kuta	Effect of different growing media on performance of seed- lings of chili (<i>Cap- sicum frutescens</i>) in mid-hills of Nepal	Among all the treatment Plug mix showed the best result in different parameters. Cocopeat has not been a good growing media in this study.	9866744299	gautamsudha440@gmail. com

४.६ पूर्वाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय, नेपाल पोलिटेक्निक इन्स्टिच्युट , चितवन अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Mobile No.	Email-id
1	Aarju Timsina	Jhapa/Maize zone	Characterization of yield and yield attributing traits of hybrid genotypes of maize in terai region	P355 yielded highest (8.53 tons/hect), while Swarna was lowest (4.57 tons/hect). High heritability and genetic advance highlighted traits with additive genetic variation, aiding selection for improvement.	9862230516	timsina.aarju10@gmail.com
2	Aayushma Shrestha	Jhapa/ Maize zone	Evaluation of different genotypes of hybrid maize in eastern terai (Jhapa) of Nepal	Superking-4455 and Star-56 performed best, showing potential for breeding and improved productivity in Nepal.	9840136596	amhsuyaa123@gmail.com
3	Aman Gautam	Pachthar/Potato Zone	Effect of different doses of paclobutrazol on yield and yield attributing traits of potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.) in Phidim, Panchthar	Higher doses of Paclobutrazol increased yield (highest: 33.23 tons/ha at 2 ml/L) but reduced tuber numbers. Yield correlated positively with leaf numbers and negatively with plant size, canopy size, and tuber count, showing significant effects on growth and productivity.	9812296284	gautamaman554@gmail.com
4	Anmol Khanal	Sunsari /Rice Zone	Evaluation of spring rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i> L.) genotypes at tropical zone, Sunsari, Nepal	IR 17L 1420 had the highest plant height and grain yield, while IR 16L 1831 showed desirable traits, including more filled grains per panicle. High heritability indicates strong genetic control, emphasizing the potential for selective breeding to improve rice productivity and adaptability.	9861464195	anmolkhanal07@gmail.com
5	Anna Panta	Jhapa/rubber zone	Economic analysis of production and marketing practices of rubber (<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>) farming in Jhapa district of Nepal	RRIM 600 was the dominant variety. Larger farms showed higher profitability, with benefit-cost ratios of 2.05 for large-scale farms and 1.56 for small ones. Producers earned 89.10% of the price, reflecting efficient markets. Challenges included skilled labor shortages, pests, and wind damage.	9842396150	annapant9@gmail.com
6	Anurodh Pokharel	Soludukunda municipality / kiwi zone	Factors affecting adoption of climate change adaptation strategies among kiwi farmers in Solukhumbu district in Nepal	Key findings showed 50% adoption, with male farmers 50.1% more likely to adopt strategies than females, and subsidies increasing adoption probability by 48.15%. Education, age, and farm size had no significant effect. Policymakers should focus on financial support and gender-specific interventions to enhance adaptation.	9862276420	anurodhpokharel19@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Mobile No.	Email-id
7	Archana Sharma	Ilam/ krisi gyan kendra	Effect of seed priming on germination and seedling growth of abare chili (<i>Capsicum chinense</i>) in Ilam, Nepal	Hot water (50-52°C) priming resulted in the highest germination rate (73.72%), seedling height (17.61 cm), and vigor index (1295.10), followed by GA3 50 ppm and KNO3 1%. Techniques like hot water, GA3, and KNO3 effectively improved germination and seedling growth.	9849716575	archusharma1234a@gmail.com
8	Ayasha Shahi	Ilam, Kiwi Zone	Effect of seed priming on germination and seedling growth of kiwi (<i>Actinidia deliciosa</i> cv. <i>bruno</i>) in Ilam, Nepal	GA ₃ 6000 ppm showed the highest germination (47.69%) and vigor index-II (1.070), while KNO ₃ 3% recorded the tallest seedlings (9.74 cm) and highest shoot/root weights. Treatments like GA ₃ , KNO ₃ , vermiwash, and cow urine significantly improved germination and seedling growth, aiding rootstock production.	9862169269	shahiayasha@gmail.com
9	Bibek Kumar G.C.	solukhumbu /orange zone	Adoption of climate change adaptation strategies among potato farmers in Solukhumbu district Nepal	Recommendations include focusing on older, educated farmers, increasing extension services, improving market access, and offering subsidies to enhance adaptation and mitigate climate impacts on potato farming.	9868116884	kumargcbibek@gmail.com
10	Deepa Neupane	Ilam/ Aalaichi bikash Kendra	Effect of different concentrations of gibberellic acid (GA ₃) on growth and yield of radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i> l. cv. mino early long white) in pPandam, Ilam	A study in Pandam, Ilam (March–May 2024), evaluated the effects of gibberellic acid (GA ₃) on radish growth and yield. GA ₃ at 200 ppm significantly enhanced all growth and yield parameters, including plant height (42.45 cm), root yield (63.43 t/ha), and total biomass yield (75.93 t/ha). GA ₃ 200 ppm was identified as the optimal concentration for radish production.	9868336940	deepaneupane6940@gmail.com
11	Dipesh Bhatta	Jhapa, Krishi Bikash Farm	Assessment of agricultural practices of mango farming in Saptari district	The findings showed mango production was below satisfactory levels, with lack of proper credit facilities identified as the main issue. The study recommends extending training and support through cooperatives to improve mango production in the region.	9806649157	bhattadipesh720@gmail.com
12	Dipesh Yadav	Jhapa Rice super zone	Adoption of good agricultural practices (GAPs) among mango farmers in Saptari district, Nepal	Results showed low adoption of GAPs and a lack of proper credit facilities as a major constraint. The study suggests focusing on extension services and training through cooperatives to promote GAP adoption and improve mango farming in the district.	9816973888	yadavdipesh72@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Mobile No.	Email-id
13	Jivan Adhikari	Solukhumbu, PMAMP zonal program	Gender roles and participation in livestock production in Soludhukunda municipality, Solukhumbu district, Nepal	Women contribute significantly but they face disparities in decision-making and access to resources, particularly in land ownership, livestock health, and marketing. The study recommends empowering women through education, training, financial resources, and promoting gender equality in land ownership and access to agricultural services to improve agricultural development and food security.	9765370993	adhukarijivan@gmail.com
14	Kabita Lama	Saptari\Mango zone	Adoption of buffalo rearing practices by the farmers of Dumraha-8 in Sunsari district	Results showed that 40% of respondents had small herd sizes, and most had not received training on buffalo rearing. Key issues included lack of veterinary assistance, knowledge gaps in housing and milking practices, and non-availability of green fodder year-round. The study recommends providing effective training to improve buffalo rearing practices and address the identified challenges.	9826747690	kabulama773@gmail.com
15	Kailash Budha	Saptari/ AKC, Rajbiraj	Assessment on the knowledge, perception and local management techniques against american fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>) among maize growers in Phidim, Panchthar	The results showed that most farmers grew Manakamana-3 maize variety and had gaps in pest identification, with only 30.91% able to identify all stages of the fall armyworm. Farmers primarily used chemical control methods like Emamectin Benzoate, provided by the municipality, and relied on sun drying and neem for storage pest management. The study recommends farmer-led participatory research, focusing on developing suitable maize varieties and providing tailored extension services.	9862470647	kailashrajbudha22@gmail.com
16	Manisha Dhungana	Solu/Ginger and turmeric zone	Effect of foliar spray of nano urea on growth, yield and quality of radish (<i>Raphanus sativus</i> l. cv. all season) in Myanglung, Tehrathum	The results showed that 0.3% nano urea significantly improved plant height, leaf size, root yield, and taste index compared to control. Therefore, 0.3% nano urea proved most effective for radish cultivation.	9869796222	manishadhungana222@gmail.com
17	Manju Giri	Krishi gyan kendra, sunsari	Effect of different concentrations of gibberellic acid (GA ₃) on growth, yield and quality of carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i> l. cv. new kuroda) in Pandam, Ilam.	GA ₃ @150 ppm showed superior results, achieving maximum plant height, leaf dimensions, root length, yield, and TSS, making it optimal for carrot production in Ilam, Nepal.	9847716492	manzugiri2057@gmail.com
18	Milan Chaudhary	Panchthar , Krishi gyan kendra	Status of management practices against potato tuber moth (<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>) among potato growers in Phidim municipality, Panchthar	Most farmers grew the Bittety variety (87.27%) and relied on Emamectin Benzoate for pest control. The study recommends farmer-led research, improved potato varieties, and better extension services.	9845716104	cmilan331@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Mobile No.	Email-id
19	Mukesh Yadav	Areca nut zone	eEconomic analysis of fish farming in Laxmipur Patari rural municipality of Siraha district, Nepal	The total production cost was NRs. 221,368/ha/year, with feed as the largest expense (38.65%). Fish farming was profitable (BCR 1.45), but high feed costs and low fish prices were major challenges. It supports income and employment generation.	9819736465	yadavmukesh99671@gmail.com
20	Nirmala Adhikari	Tehrathum, Cardamom zone	Economic analysis of production and marketing of apple in Solukhumbu district, a case of Soludhukunda	Data from 58 respondents showed average production of 30.75 Mt with 1.6 Mt/ha productivity and a BCR of 1.8. Farmers faced challenges like diseased orchards, climate change, poor planting materials, and irrigation issues. Channels I and II were most profitable	9865403452	adnirmala6@gmail.com
21	Nitesh Devkota	Jhapa / krishi bikash farm	Gender role in rural farming system: A case of bhokraha rural municipality of Sunsari district	Women had less access to resources but led in crop production and livestock decisions. Men dominated marketing. Key challenges included wild animal attacks, poor-quality inputs, training gaps, climate change, and labor shortages. Findings highlight the need for gender-sensitive agricultural policies.	9821100747	nitesh.dkt747@gmail.com
22	Prakriti Marahatta	Illam/ Aalanchi bikash kendra	Assessing agronomic traits and yield performance of promising spring rice genotypes in Baniyani, Jhapa	Genotype IR_17A_1731 had the highest grain yield (5.86 t/ha), while Hardinath-1 achieved the highest biological yield (19.01 t/ha). Genotypes IR_17A_1731, P#14-16-SP#52, and Hardinath-1 are recommended for optimal yield in similar conditions.	9865358248	prakritiunique@gmail.com
23	Purba Poudel	Panchthar/Potato	Study of variance in yield and yield attributing characters of hybrid okra (<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> L. moench) genotypes at tropical region of Nepal	A study of eight okra genotypes revealed significant variations in traits, with Mahima showing the highest yield (15.52 t/ha), early germination (8-9 days), and superior plant height, stem diameter, leaf area, branches, and fruit weight. Mahima and Jaya (local check) were identified as the best-performing genotypes for productivity and economic returns.	9868920155	eastpoudel11@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Mobile No.	Email-id
24	Raju Khadka	Saptari/Mango Zone	Bean production and its contribution on livelihood of chhathar joripati rural municipality Dhankuta district	Bean cultivation in Dhankuta has transitioned to modern practices, improving productivity and livelihoods. A study revealed increased adoption of improved seeds and technologies, benefiting 66.7% Chettri, 16.7% Brahmin, and 8.3% Dalit communities. Bean farming improves soil health and local living standards, supporting its promotion nationwide for enhanced livelihoods.	9842450410	rojankhadka150@gmail.com
25	Ranjana Shahi	Solu ,Zone salleri/okra and apple	Economic analysis of mandarin production and marketing in Okhaldhunga district of Nepal	Among 40 farmers, smallholders had higher costs (NRs. 10,937.09/ropani) than large holders (NRs. 8,896.65/ropani), but large holders achieved a higher BC ratio (2.86). Key challenges included irrigation, quality seedlings, pests, diseases, market information, and storage facilities.	9848019729	ranjana18shahi@gmail.com
26	Ravi Subedi	KYC Inaruwa Sunsari	Economic analysis of potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) farming in Okhaldhunga district, Nepal	Among 60 growers, average costs were NRs. 1,81,598.62/ha, with gross returns of NRs. 2,87,569.33/ha and a BC ratio of 1.59. Key constraints included pests, disease, lack of improved seeds, irrigation, and technical knowledge. Potato farming is profitable with significant potential for growth.	9840519047	ravisubedi47@gmail.com
27	Roshan Karki	Rice super zone , Jhapa	Adoption of climate resilient practices among large cardamom farmers in Tehrathum district, Nepal	It found that 62% of farmers adopted such practices. Older age, larger farm sizes, and ample labor were barriers, while experience, family involvement, cooperative membership, and training positively influenced adoption. The study suggests targeted interventions to boost adoption.	9829324940	roshankarki1222@gmail.com
28	Rupa Thapa Magar	AKC, Jhapa	Economic analysis of tomato production under protected cultivation in Okhaldhunga district of Nepal	This study found tomato farming under plastic tunnels to be profitable, with a benefit-cost ratio of 2.08. Challenges included high initial costs, labor shortages, and pests. Government support through subsidies, market reforms, and training could improve farmers' livelihoods and returns.	9846775403	iamrupamagar@gmail.com
29	Rupam Chaudhary	Fish zone inaruwa sunsari	Economic analysis of production and marketing of turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i>) in Barahakshetra, Sunsari district	This study shows traditional farming practices with an average cost of NRs. 132.4 per kg and a profit margin of NRs. 162,516 per hectare. The benefit-cost ratio was 1.8, indicating profitability. The major challenges were the lack of technical services and low market prices. With improved training, seed quality, and market management, the municipality's turmeric production could significantly expand.	9807722226	chaudharyrupam123@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Mobile No.	Email-id
30	Sadhana Samari	Okhaldhunga/ potato zone	Effect of different genotypes of potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> L.) on yield and yield attributes in Panchthar district of Nepal	Results showed Jhalye had the highest tuber yield (46.42 t/ha) and number of tubers (498.3 per plot), while Bitte had the lowest yield (19.33 t/ha). Tuber germination was highest in Bitte (100%) and lowest in Jhalye (77.5%).	9817258643	Sadhanasamari9817@gmail.com
31	Sandhya Lama	Okhaldhunga/ Potato Zone	Economic analysis of large cardamom farming in Panchthar district of Nepal	A study on large cardamom farming in Panchthar, Nepal, found it to be profitable with a B:C ratio of 2.66. Key challenges include pest attacks, irrigation issues, and fluctuating prices. The average yield is low, and improvements in training and support are needed for better profitability and productivity.	9841133399	Isandhya188@gmail.com
32	Sapana Khatri	Terathum , AKC	Evaluation of maize varieties against northern corn leaf blight at Chandradangi, Jhapa, Nepal	The results showed that Nmh 8352, C.P. 808, and All-Rounder had moderate resistance to NCLB, with Nmh 8352 yielding the highest (11.96 t/ha). Disease incidence had minimal impact on yield, highlighting these varieties as promising for disease-prone areas.	9822407021	Sapanakhatri714@gmail.com
33	Sima Poudel	Agriculture knowledge center, Okhaldhunga	Economics of production of areca nut in Jhapa district, Nepal	It found the enterprise profitable with a benefit-cost ratio of 1.60. Key challenges included limited irrigation, pests, market price fluctuations, and labor shortages. The findings suggest potential for Areca nut farming in Jhapa.	9865418253	seemampl@gmail.com
34	Sunita Poudel	Sunsari (turmeric & ginger zone)	Nutrient management in spring rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) in Baniyani, Jhapa, Nepal	The experiment, conducted from February to June 2024, compared various treatments. The results showed that the Government recommended dose of NPK (120:40:50) was the best for growth and yield, outperforming other treatments.	9843109909	mepoudelsunita79@gmail.com
35	Swastika Dhital	Panchthar (Aalu zone)	Chemical management of rice blast (<i>Magnaporthe oryzae</i> (b. c. couch) disease on spring rice (hardinath-1) at Chandradangi, Jhapa, Nepal	KingBlast (Tricyclazole 75% WP) was found to be the most effective, reducing disease severity and improving yield with the lowest disease intensity, followed by SAAF and other fungicides.	9845707483	swastikadhital1999@gmail.com
36	Uma Chaudhary	Potato Zone	Socio-economic impact of dairying subsidiary occupation on farmers in Solukhumbu district	The findings revealed that most farmers were young, literate, and practiced dairying (62.5%) alongside farming. Challenges included resource scarcity, fodder shortage, low prices, labor shortages, and diseases. Farmers suggested better prices, credit facilities, and training programs to address these issues.	9810635356	chyumal234@gmail.com

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37	Yuba Raj Malla	AKC, Solukhumbu	Gender role on agrobiodiversity and it's conservation practices in Soludhkhunda municipality, Solukhumbu, Nepal	Males handled labor-intensive tasks and decision-making, while females focused on seed selection, storage, and planting. Gender roles varied by caste, education, and economic status, with females playing a more active role in conservation.	9804942672	Yubraj.many@gmail.com

४.७ पूर्वाञ्चल विश्वविद्यालय, हिमालयन कलेज अफ एग्रिकल्चर साइन्स एण्ड टेक्नोलोजी, काठमाडौं

अन्तर्गतका कृषि इन्टर्न विद्यार्थीहरूको विवरण

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
1	Priya Dhital	JTU, KATHMANDU	EFFECT OF EXOGENOUS APPLICATION OF GA ₃ , SA AND CACIL ₂ ON POST-HARVEST QUALITY AND SHELF LIFE OF TOMATO FRUIT	The statistical result revealed that among the treatments, at 15 days of storage, the least physiological loss in weight (15.81%) was observed in T ₆ (1.5% CaCl ₂), while the least spoilage% (34.81%), highest firmness (1.5 kg/cm ²), maximum retention of titratable acidity (0.58%) and ascorbic acid (14.23 mg/100g) was observed in T ₁ (0.1% GA ₃).	9808746283	priyadhital129@gmail.com
2	Supekshya Bharrarai	JTU, KATHMANDU	FARMERS PERCEPTION ON STATUS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD SECURITY IN KATHMANDU DISTRICT	62% of respondents reported insufficient food production, leading to prevalent food shortages. Food insecurity was a significant issue, with 74% of respondents experiencing annual food shortages and only 24% having food security throughout the year.	9842760461	bhattaraisupekshya@gmail.com
3	Femmy Basnet	JTU, LALITPUR	SELECTED VEGETABLES PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PRACTICES IN GODAWARI MUNICIPALITY, LALITPUR DISTRICT	In the study area, most of the respondents were found using hybrid varieties in the case of tomato and cauliflower whereas few cucumber growers were found using local variety. The average benefit-cost ratios of Tomato, Cucumber, and Cauliflower were 2.33, 1.37, and 1.14 respectively. The highest B: C ratio of tomatoes could be attributed to higher yield and continuous production for longer periods	9848532003	Femmybasnet123@gmail.com
4	Usha Baniya	JTU, LALITPUR	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HYDROPONICS AND ROOF - TOP FARMING FOR LETTUCE PRODUCTION IN KATHMANDU VALLEY, NEPAL	The results showed that hydroponic farms, requiring higher investments (NPR 5,750,000 on average), yielded more lettuce per square meter (0.846 kg/m ²) compared to rooftop farms (0.256 kg/m ²), which had much lower initial costs (NPR 17,087)	9864673376	ushabaniya.234@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
5	Sushma Nepal	PIU, BHAKTAPUR	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE GROWTH, YIELD AND FRUIT QUALITY OF GRAFTED AND NON-GRAFTED TOMATO (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> Mill.) UNDER PROTECTED CULTIVATION	The fruit yield, and fruit quality attributes of the grafted plants were statistically higher. Grafting seedling on 'Wild-brinjal' rootstocks improves the fruit yield, fruit quality like titratable acidity (TA), and Vitamin C content. but didn't alter the plant height, stem diameter, fruit firmness, total soluble solid (TSS), and TSS/TA.	9849489114	nepalsusma78@gmail.com
6	Rojina Gauchan	PIU, BHAKTAPUR	ANALYSIS OF CONSUMERS' WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR SAFE PRODUCT IN KATHMANDU VALLEY	The study explored consumer awareness and factors influencing their willingness to pay for safe products. Respondents ranged from 20 to over 60 years old, with most aged 20-30, and a nearly even gender distribution	9765356764	gauchanrojina9@gmail.com
7	Moonstar Giri	PIU, DOLAKHA	ESTIMATION OF CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN KIWI FRUIT AT DOLAKHA DISTRICT	This study assesses the carbon sequestration potential of four kiwi varieties—Monty, Hayward, Allison, and Bruno by quantifying both aboveground and belowground biomass. This research provides a comparative analysis of the carbon storage capacity of these kiwi varieties.	986418743	girimoonstar37@gmail.com
8	Bidhya Batsa Dahal	PIU, DOLAKHA	USE OF BIOCHAR WITH DIFFERENT NUTRIENT SOURCES ON VEGETATIVE GROWTH OF AKABARE CHILI (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) IN CHARUKOT, DOLAKHA	The most effective treatment was found to be Vermicompost. Biochar combined with Vermicompost was the most effective in enhancing plant height, leaf area, and overall growth as compared to other treatments.	9864000457	dahalbidhya03@gmail.com
9	Sushila Tolange	PIU, DOLAKHA	ECONOMICS OF PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF KIWI FRUIT IN BHIMESHWOR MUNICIPALITY OF DOLAKHA DISTRICT	A significant finding from the study is the progressive increase in the B/C ratio was 4.04 in (2023). The study found that there were mainly 5 marketing channels. The dominant one was kiwifruit growers, local collectors, wholesalers, retailers and consumers.	9864000457	Sushilatolange123@gmail.com
10	Aarati Yonjan	PIU, DOLAKHA	ASSESSING FARMERS' PERCEPTION, KNOWLEDGE AND PEST MANAGEMENT AMONG SWEET ORANGE GROWERS IN RAMECHHAP DISTRICT	a substantial number of farmers expressed the need for further training and resources to enhance their pest management practices. This highlights the urgent need for the adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies, which would reduce reliance on chemical pesticides and address the risks associated with their use.	9844469264	aaratiswift@gmail.com
11	Durga Devi Shahi	PIU, SINDHUPALCHOWK	FARMERS' PERSPECTIVES AND STRATEGIES IN CONFRONTING FALL ARMYWORM Spodoptera frugiperda (SMITH) INFESTATION ON MAIZE IN SINDHUPALCHOK DISTRICT	the field the maize field was mostly destroyed by fall armyworm. It was found that 66% farmers were using chemical method followed by cultural, physical and botanical method.	9861119917	Durgadevishahi9@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
12	Unnati Shahi	PIU, SINDHUPALCHOWK	INCIDENCE AND FIELD MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF BLACK CUT WORMS (Agrotis ipsilon HUFNAGEL) ON MAIZE IN CHAUTARA SANGACHOKGADHI MUNICIPALITY OF SINDHUPALCHOWK DISTRICT	The survey revealed that 88% production of maize was affected by black cutworms. The study emphasized the need for farmer training on integrated pest management and promote sustainable pest control practices.	9868209902	Unnatishahi456@gmail.com
13	Sanjib Sapkota	AKC, SINDHUPALCHOWK	STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF PACKAGING MATERIALS ON SHELF LIFE AND POST HARVEST QUALITY OF LETTUCE (Lactuca sativa L.) UNDER AMBIENT CONDITION	Among the six treatments used, PP large hole stands outstanding compared to others in every parameter i.e. weight loss, spoilage, shelf life, pH, color, total soluble solids, titratable acidity, total sugar ratio, ascorbic acid, chlorophyll A and B content along with preserving the postharvest quality and prolonging the shelf life of Lactuca sativa L, offering a promising solution for enhancing postharvest management in horticulture	9847902169	sanjibsapkota51@gmail.com
14	Rajina Ghising	PIU, SINDHUPALCHOWK	EVALUATION OF POTATO GENOTYPES IN SINDHUPALCHOK DISTRICT	The statistical analysis showed that L0109-4 had maximum plant germination (87.28%), followed by Qing 9 (85.71%) at 45 DAS. Janakdev was found tallest (74.93 cm), followed by Rosita (69.27 cm) at 60 DAE.	9861602571	rajinaghising143@gmail.com
15	Bhimchandra Oli	AKC, NUWAKOT	VEGETABLE GROWERS' KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION ON APPLICATION OF PESTICIDES USE IN NUWAKOT DISTRICT	The experiment revealed that L0109-4 genotype produced highest yield (35.92 t/ha), followed by Yun 105 (35.70 t/ha) and Qing 9 (33.21 t/ha) which were significantly higher than Rosita (23.08 t/ha).	9861811040	olirukum2019@gmail.com
16	Kristina Karki	AKC, NUWAKOT	ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVALENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOMATO (Lycopersicon esculentum, Miller) DISEASES AND GROWERS' MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN MYAGANG RURAL MUNICIPALITY, NUWAKOT DISTRICT	Enamectin Benzoate, Imidacloprid, Chlorpyrifos, Cypermethrin, Acetamiprid, Deltamethrin, Chlorantraniliprole, Mancozeb, Copperoxychloride, Metalaxyl, and other pesticides were frequently used by the farmers. The survey revealed that the use of pesticides in vegetable cultivation was on an increasing trend. Pests such as Tuta absoluta, whitefly, and aphids also posed significant threats. Despite various control efforts, many farmers had not participated in government training programs. Chemical methods were the most commonly used for disease control	9865846175	karkikristi133@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
17	Sashi Punja Lamichhane	PIU, NUWAKOT	VARIETAL EVALUATION OF SPRING RICE AGAINST BLAST DISEASE (Magnaporthe oryzae) UNDER FIELD CONDITION IN NUWAKOT DISTRICT	Results revealed significantly different for the height of the plant (cm), thousand grain weight (kg), yield(kg/ha) and the blast severity (%) between the varieties. Based on these findings, Hardinath is recommended as the least infected varieties.	9843809261	punjasashi11@gmail.com
18	Sumi Chaudhary	PIU, NUWAKOT	MONITORING FRUIT FLY USING DIFFERENT LURES IN WATERMELON, Citrullus lanatus (Thunberg) FIELD IN NUWAKOT, DISTRICT	Even though there was no significant difference among the lure quantities, 0.5 ml quantity had high number of fruit flies in both ME and CL lures.	9843809261	sumeechaudhary8@gmail.com
19	Anushila Kunwar	PIU, NUWAKOT	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF GOAT FARMING IN KALIKA, RASUWA DISTRICT	The data analysis revealed that the overall fixed cost had been NRS. 1,421,850, whereas the total variable costs were NRS. 558,000, yielding an annual return of NRS. 3,890,300. As a result, the net profit was calculated at NRS. 1,910,450, and the Benefit-Cost (B/C) ratio was determined to be 1.96,	9861310231	Kunwaranushila43@gmail.com
20	Laxman Bahadur Bam	PIU, NUWAKOT	AN ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN PMAAMP VEGETABLE ZONE IN NUWAKOT DISTRICT	Key findings indicated a 30% increase in vegetable yields and a 25% rise in farmers' incomes attributed to training programs, improved irrigation systems, and cooperative formation for better market access. About 91% of the respondent adopted new technology and practiced new tools and equipment	9862259729	laxmanbam2053@gmail.com
21	Sapana Gurung	AKC, DHADING	STATUS OF CUCURBITS PRODUCTION, POSTHARVEST HANDLING AND MARKETING IN DHADING DISTRICT	The cucurbits cultivation was found profitable with a BC ratio 1.20. Various training, modern tools, techniques and proper use of pesticides should be introduced to the farmers	9761669097	sapanagurung0223@gmail.com
22	Rajya Ram Gamal	PIU, DHADING	VEGETABLES PRODUCTION AND ITS ROLE IN INCOME GENERATION AND LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT AT DHUNIBESI MUNICIPALITY, DHADING DISTRICT	The Vegetable cultivation was found profitable high net return, high yielding varieties of vegetables were found used, Majority 53% faced problem due to disease and pest Similarly 55% of respondents were unsatisfied due to price fluctuation of vegetables (45%) were the major problems identified in marketing.	9761669097	rajyaramgamal@gmail.com
23	Ashmita Banstola	AKC, DHADING	IN-VITRO EVALUATION OF DIFFERENT FUNGICIDES AGAINST ALTERNARIA LEAF BLIGHT CAUSED BY (Alternaria alternata, Esenbeck) IN FRENCH BEAN (Phaseolus Vulgaris)	SAAF showed moderate performance, ranging 64.2% inhibition at 50 ppm on day 1 to 82.1% at 200 ppm on day 8. G-Surakshya achieved inhibition rates from 60.5% at 50 ppm on day 1 to 80.1% at 200 ppm on day 8. Dithane M-45 provided lower inhibition, from 56.8% at 50 ppm on day 1 to 74.5% at 200 ppm on day 8. Acrobat showing 52.3% inhibition at 50 ppm and Dhanucop 48.7%, were the least effective both improving marginally with higher concentrations.	9861707176	ashmita.banstola014@gmail.com

S.N.	Name of student	Office Name and Zone	Research Title	Research Results** (Approx. 40-50 words)	Phone No.	Email-id
24	Aashika Regmi	AKC, DHADING	ASSESSMENT OF DISEASES PREVALENCE IN CUCURBITS IN DHADING DISTRICT AND IN-VITRO EFFICACY TESTING OF FUNGICIDES AGAINST GUMMY STEM BLIGHT (Didymella bryoniae, Rehm) IN CUCURBITS	the research revealed that Bavistin showed complete inhibition of pathogen at 50 ppm, 100 ppm and 200 ppm followed by Nativo which showed 81.01%, 84.61% & 85.48% of inhibition at 50 ppm, 100 ppm and 200 ppm respectively followed by Saizox showed 81.51%, 84.11% and 84.98% of inhibition at 50ppm, 100ppm and 200ppm respectively and by SAAF showed 96.52% at 200 ppm.	9846779101	regmiaashika52@gmail.com
25	Samikshya Subedi	PIU, DHADING	MONITORING AND IDENTIFICATION OF FRUIT FLIES USING DIFFERENT BLENDS OF LURES IN BITTER GOURD FIELD IN DHADING DISTRICT	Four species of the fly (Z. cucurbitae, Z. tau, B. dorsalis, B. zonata) were recorded among which CL sensitive Z. cucurbitae followed by CL sensitive Z. tau was dominant.	9861999395	Samikshyasubedi867@gmail.com
26	Dhiraj Yadav	PIU, UDAYAPUR	ANALYSIS OF CITRUS CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES IN UDAYAPUR DISTRICT	The study emphasized the critical roles of different actors in the citrus marketing chain and recommended improvements in pest management, access to quality inputs, and technical assistance.	9861999395	dhirajy471@gmail.com
27	Krishna Nand Singh	PIU, UDAYAPUR	STUDY ON THE TURMERIC PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ADOPTED BY THE FARMERS IN UDAYAPUR DISTRICT	Chemical methods were the most commonly used for managing insect pests and diseases, utilized by 49% of the farmers. Huge amount of cattle manure was used for cultivation. Economic data indicated that 43% of respondents earned more than Rs. 2,00,000 annually per hectare from turmeric cultivation	9807700921	krishnanand758@gmail.com
28	Kusheshwar Prasad Yadav,	AKC, UDAYAPUR	ROLE OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION IN INCOME GENERATION OF FARMERS IN TRIVUGA MUNICIPALITY, UDAYAPUR	34.44% of the respondents were having annual income of NRs. 4,00,000-6,00,000. Out of the total earnings, specific portion was used in the food stuffs, education, healthcare, clothing etc. to uplift their lifestyle.	9810122573	Kusheyadav11123@gmail.com
29	Priya K.C	PIU, RASUWA	COMMERCIAL POTATO PRODUCTION IN RASUWA DISTRICT, NEPAL	The cultivation of potatoes is in an increasing trend in terms of areas, and it acquired high average production and productivity of 15621 mt/ha and 23.85 mt/ha respectively. Lack of quality seed, lack of proper irrigation facilities and fluctuation of the price of the produce were some of the major problems faced by the farmers.	9866965985	priyack619@gmail.com
30	Sumi Thapa	PIU, RASUWA	THE EFFICIENCY OF DIFFERENT MULCHING MATERIALS ON GROWTH AND YIELD PARAMETERS OF POTATO (Solanum tuberosum L.) IN RAMCHE, RASUWA DISTRICT	Among different mulching materials black plastic mulch was found best in terms of vegetative and phenological observations like plant height (32.20cm) at 45 DAP, canopy cover (27.90cm) and (49.35cm) at 45,60 DAP and stem diameter (7.00cm), (9.55cm) and (9.75cm) was found significant at 45,60 and 75 DAP.	9824441532	sumithapa751@gmail.com

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31	Ritesh Adhikari	PIU, SARLAHI	STATUS OF TOMATO (<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i> L.) PRODUCTION IN LALBANDI AND HARIYON MUNICIPALITY, SARLAHI	The average cost of production to cultivate tomato per hectare was Rs 803,961.78. The total productivity of tomatoes in the two municipalities was 75.75 metric tonnes per hectare. The average gross return was NRs 18,93,750 per hectare. The farm gate price of the tomato per kg was found to be NRs 25 and the net profit was NRs 10,89,788.22 per hectare. The B: C ratio at the farmer level was 2.35.	98424722536	Riteshadhikari536@gmail.com
32	Madhav Yogi	PIU, SARLAHI	IMPROVING THE PRODUCTIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH MAIZE - POTATO INTERCROPPING IN SARLAHI DISTRICT	According to the study's findings, smallholder farmers in Sarlahi District can engage in a sustainable and profitable agricultural practice by intercropping potatoes and maize. It boosts output, encourages better resource management, and benefits farming communities' social and economic well-being.	9864836581	yogimadhav893@gmail.com
33	Dipesh Kumar Jha	PIU, RAUTAHAT	INTEGRATED DISEASE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES ADOPTED BY BANANA FARMERS IN RAUTAHAT DISTRICT	Farmers were unaware about the knowledge on the symptom, causative agents and their appropriate IDM management practices. About 50% of the farmers were using chemical method to manage the major disease of banana. About 30% and 20% farmers were found using cultural practices and no plant protection measures adopted in the study site respectively. The findings indicate that applying FYM manure contributes significantly to fertilizer use, with urea, MOP, and DAP coming in second and third.	9845798777	jhadipeshkumar426@gmail.com

परिच्छेद-५

विविध

विविध

५.१ सुपरजोन र जिल्लागत कमाण्ड क्षेत्रको विवरण

क्र. सं.	परियोजना कार्यान्वायन एकाइ	सुपरजोन/ बाली	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं.
१	झापा	धान	कचनकवल गा.पा. सबै, भद्रपुर न.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ६ मेची न.पा. ७ बुद्धशान्ति गा.पा. ३, अर्जुनधारा न.पा. ४, हल्दिबारी गा.पा. १, कनकाई न.पा. ५, झापा गा.पा. १, शिवसताक्षी न.पा. २, कमल गा.पा. १, २, दमक न.पा. ३, गौरादह न.पा. ४, ५, ६, ७ गौरीगन्ज गा.पा. ३, ४, विर्तामोड न.पा. १०, बाह्रदशी गा.पा. ३ औरही गा.पा., जनकनन्दी गा.पा., कमला न.पा., विदेह न.पा., हँसपुर न.पा., शहिदनगर न.पा., जनकपुर उ.प.म.न.पा., धनुषाधाम न.पा., सबैला न.पा., मिथिला विहारी न.पा., धनौजी न.पा., लक्ष्मीनिया गा.पा., क्षिरेश्वरनाथ न.पा., बटखैर गा.पा. ५	हरि सिलवाल	९८१५०४३४३६
२	धनुषा	माछा	सिम्रौनगढ न.पा., पचरौता न.पा., आदर्शकोतवाल गा.पा, बारागढी गा.पा, सोर्ण गा.पा, देउताल गा.पा, करैयामाई गा.पा, महागढीमाई न.पा.	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
३	बारा	माछा	पनौती न.पा., धुलिखेल न.पा., वनेपा न.पा., पाँचखाल न.पा., नमोबुद्ध न.पा., मण्डनदेउपुर न.पा., वेथानचोक गा .पा	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
४	काभ्रेपलान्चोक	आलु	कमलामाई न.पा. वडा नं. ३, सुनकोशी गा.पा. वडा नं. ७, गोलन्जोर गा.पा. वडा नं. १-६, तिनपाटन गा.पा. वडा नं. ७	सुमन नेपाल	९८५११३०२९९
५	सिन्धुली	जुनार	पोखरा म.न.पा. को ३३ वटै वडाहरू र रूपा गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६ र ७, मादी गा.पा. वडा ४, ५, ७, ९, १०, ११ र १२, अन्नपूर्ण गा.पा. वडा १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ८, ९ र १०, माछापुच्छ्रे गा.पा. २, ३, ४, ६ र ७	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
६	कास्की	तरकारी		कृष्ण प्रसाद तिवारी	९८५६०६२७७७

क्र. सं.	परियोजना कार्यान्वायन एकाइ	सुपरजोन/ बाली	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं.
७	स्याङ्जा	सुन्तालाजात फलफूल	स्याङ्जा जिल्लाभर	बोधराज अर्याल	९८५६०५२८३१
८	रूपन्देही	माछा	सियारी गा.पा. १-७, शुद्धोधन गा.पा. १-७, गैडहवा गा.पा. १-९, मायादेवी गा.पा. १-८, बुटवल उ.म.न.पा. १४-१६, तलोत्तमा न.पा. १३ र १४, सिद्धार्थनगर न.पा. १० र ११, लुम्बिनी सांस्कृतिक न.पा. ५, ६, ७, ८, ९ र ११	तारा पाण्डे	९८४७०५१७१९
९	गुल्मी	कफी	रेसुङ्गा न.पा.-१०, ११, १४ मुसीकोट न.पा.-२, ५ र ६ मालीका गा.पा.-६, ७, ८ मदाने गा.पा.-२, ३ इशमा-१, ३, ४, ५, ६ चन्द्रकोट गा.पा.-६, ७, ८ सत्यवती गा.पा.-१, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७ कालीगण्डकी गा.पा.-१, ३, ४, ५, छत्रकोट गा.पा.-१, ३, ४, ५, ६ रुरुक्षेत्र गा.पा.-१, २, ३, ४, ५, ६ गुल्मीदरवार गा.पा.-३, ५, ६, ७ धुर्कोट गा.पा.-४	बिजय मरासिनी	९८५७०६७६५६
१०	कपिलवस्तु	धान	बाणगंगा न.पा. १ देखि ११ नं. वडाहरू, कपिलवस्तु न.पा. ७, ८, ९, १० र ११, बुद्धभूमि न.पा. १, २, ३ र ४, मायादेवी गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७ र ८, शुद्धोधन गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, र ६	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
११	दाङ	मकै	राप्ती गा.पा. सबै वडाहरू, लमही न.पा. सबै वडाहरू, राजपुर गा.पा. सबै वडाहरू, गढवा गा.पा. सबै वडाहरू	देउमनी चौधरी	९८१०९०२००३
१२	बर्दिया	धान	राजापुर न.पा.का सबै वडाहरू, गेरुवा गा.पा.का सबै वडाहरू, ठाकुरबाबा न.पा.को वडा नं. ९, बारबर्दिया न.पा. को वडा नं. ३ र ४	हरिराम थारु	९८४८३६२२४८
१३	जुम्ला	स्याउ	चन्दननाथ न.पा., गुठिचौर, तातोपानी, तिला, हिमा, सिंजा र कनकसुन्दरी गा.पा., (जम्मा ४९ वडा)	सरोज शाही	९८४८३९१२५
१४	डडेल्धुरा	आलु	अमरगढी न.पा., गन्यापधुरा गा.पा. नवदुर्गा गा.पा. अजयमेरु गा.पा. आलिताल गा.पा. पशुराम न.पा., भागेधर गा.पा. का सबै वडाहरू	पदम ब. ऐर	९८४८८६३५२७

क्र. सं.	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ	सुपरजोन/ बाली	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं.
१५	कैलाली	गहुँ	कैलारी गा.पा. वडा नं.१ देखि ९ सम्म, गौरीगंगा न.पा. वडा नं. ५,७,८,९,१० र ११, घोडाघोडी न.पा. वडा नं. १०,११ र १२	अजित कुमार चौधरी	९८११६९४३३७
१६	कञ्चनपुर	धान	भीमदत्त न.पा. १,२,३,६,११,१२,१३,१४,१५,१६,१७,१८,१९ बेदकोट न.पा. ७,८,९,१० शुक्लाफाँटा न.पा. ६,९,१०,११ कृष्णपुर न.पा. १,२,३,४,५,६,७ बेलडाडी गा.पा. १,२,३,४,५ बेलौरी न.पा. ४,५,७,८,९,१० पुनर्वासि न.पा. १,२,३	दशरथ धानुक	९८४८८०८९२५

५.२ जोन र तिनीहरूका जिल्लागत कमाण्ड क्षेत्र क्षेत्रको विवरण

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
कोशी प्रदेश					
१	ताप्लेजुङ	अलैंची	फुङलिङ न.पा. सबै वडा १ देखि ११, आठराई त्रिवेणी गा.पा. वडा ३ देखि ५, मैवाखोला गा.पा. वडा १ देखि ६, मेरिङदेन गा.पा. १,२,४,५ र ६, मिक्वाखोला गा.पा. सबै वडाहरू, सिरिजंघा गा.पा. ६, फक्ताङलुङ्ग गा.पा. १ देखि ६ सबै वडाहरूमा, पाथिभरा याङवरक गा.पा. १ र ३	बालमणि बराल	९८५२६८१३८३
	ताप्लेजुङ	मकै	फुङलिङ न.पा. १, २, ३, ८ र ११, पाथिभरा याङवरक गा.पा. १,२,४, ५ र ६, सिरिजंघा गा.पा. १,२,३,४, ५ र ७, मिक्वाखोला गा.पा. १ र २, सिदिङवा गा.पा. १,३,२,५ र ६, आठराई त्रिवेणी गा.पा. १ र २	सन्तोष भट्टराई	९८५१०९७५४४

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
२	पाँचथर	अलैंची	फालेलुङ्ग गा.पा. को वडा नं. १ देखि ८ सम्म, फिदिम न.पा. १४	सुजन आम्बो	९८१५९७५२२०
		आलु	फिदिम न.पा. ३,६,७,८,१२ र १३, फाल्गुनन्द गा.पा. २,३,४ र ५, मिकलाजुङ गा.पा. १,२,३ र ४	इन्द्र नेम्बाङ	९८६२६९८४०९
३	इलाम	किवी	इलाम न.पा. १,२,३ र ४ सन्दकपुर गा.पा. १ देखि ६ सबै वडाहरू	गंगा बहादुर विष्ट	९८४१४४०७०९
		गाई	सुर्‍योदय न.पा. १ देखि १४ सबै वडाहरू	दिनेश महत	९८५२६८०४४२
४	झापा	रबर	मेचीनगर न.पा. २,९,११,१२ र १५, विर्तामोड न.पा. ६ र १०, भद्रपुर न.पा. २,३ र ४, अर्जुनधारा न.पा. १,३,७,८,९ र ११, कन्काई न.पा. १,२ र ३, दमक न.पा. ३ र १०, बुद्धशान्ती गा.पा. १,२,३ र ४, कचनकवल गा.पा. १,२ र ३, बाह्रदशी गा.पा. २,५ र ६	श्री ईश्वरी प्रसाद तिमल्सिना	९८५२६७२६१३
		सुपारी	मेचीनगर न.पा. १,२,३,४, अर्जुनधारा न.पा. १,२,३,४,५,६,७,८,९,१० र ११, बुद्धशान्ती गा.पा. १,२,३,४,५,६ र ७	श्री हरि बहादुर वार्ले	९८५२६७९०१३
		मकै	कन्काई न.पा. ५ र ६, झापा गा.पा. १,२,३,४,५,६ र ७	खगेन्द्र सिलवाल	९८१५०४७१५९

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
५	मोरङ	माछा	सुनवर्षी न.पा., रंगेली न.पा. को सबै वडाहरू, कटहरी गा.पा., धनपालथान गा.पा., ग्रामथान गा.पा.	राजेन्द्र प्र. खनाल	९८४२०२०५०४
		धान	रतुवामाई न.पा. ६, ७, ८, ९ र १०, बेलबारी न.पा. ८ र १०	मेघराज कट्टेल	९८०१९०७२५७
		तरकारी	जहदा गा.पा. ३, ४ र कटहरी गा.पा. २, ३, ४, ६	शिवनाथ सिंह	९८०४३०८८६७
		अदुवा/बेसार	धरान उ.म.न.पा. सबै वडाहरू, बराहक्षेत्र न.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ७	तपेन्द्र राई	९८४३८६९५१५
६	सुनसरी	तरकारी	देवानाञ्ज गा.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ६ सम्म, बर्जु गा.पा. ५	रामवृक्ष मेहेता	९८०७३३८६८९
		माछा	बराहक्षेत्र न.पा. १ देखि ११, रामधुनी न.पा. १ देखि ९, इनरुवा न.पा. ३, कोशी गा.पा. ३	मुक्तिराम राई	९८१५३६०३८२
		धान	इटहरी उ.म.न.पा. वडा नं. १५, रामधुनी न.पा. ६ र ७, दुहबी न.पा. ११ र १२, गढी गा.पा. ३ र ४	राम प्रसाद थारु	९८११०४७७६८
		बड्गुर	धरान उ.म.न.पा. ४, ५, ६, ८, १५, १७, १९ र २०, इटहरी उ.म.न.पा. १८ र १९, बराहक्षेत्र न.पा. १ देखि ११ सम्म, रामधुनी न.पा. २, ३, ४, ६, ७, ८ र ९	विष्णु कुमार सुनवार	९८१३४७९१४१
७	धनकुटा	तरकारी	महालक्ष्मी न.पा. १, ७, ८ र ९, छथरजोपाटी गा.पा. १, २, ३, ५ र ६	मिलन बराल	९८६९००००५०
		सुन्तलाजात फलफूल	शहिदभूमि गा.पा. २, ४, ५ र ६, धनकुटा न.पा. १ र ३, साँगुरीगढी गा.पा. २ र ३	जितेन्द्र राई	९८५२०७८९९०

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
८	तेह्रथुम	अलैंची	लालीगुराँस न.पा. ८ र ९, म्याङ्गलुङ्ग न.पा. ६, ७ र ८, फेदाप गा.पा. २, ४ र ५, मेन्छयायेम गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५ र ६, आठराई गा.पा. २ र ३	टेक बहादुर केच्छाकी	९८५२०५३०४०
		तरकारी	लालीगुराँस न.पा. १, २ र ४ म्याङ्गलुङ्ग न.पा. २ र ३ छथर गा.पा. १ र ६	योगेन्द्र कार्की	९८४४६३६१०९
९	संखुवासभा	अलैंची	धमदिवी न.पा. १, २ र ३, मादी न.पा. १, ७, ८ र ९, चैनपुर न.पा. १, २ र ४, पाँचखपन न.पा. १ र ९, खाँदवारी न.पा. ३, ४ र ११, सभापोखरी गा.पा. २, ३, ४, ५ र ६, विचिला गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, मकालु गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, सिलिचोड गा.पा. ५, भोटखोला गा.पा. २, ३, ४ र ५	पाशाङ शेर्पा	९८५२०५१९००
		सुन्तला	मादी न.पा. ३, ४, ५, ६ र ७, खाँदवारी न.पा. १, २, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, १० र ११, चैनपुर न.पा. ५, ६, ८, १० र ११, सिलिचोड गा.पा. ३ र ४, सभापोखरी गा.पा. ३ र ४	हेमन्त राई	९८४६६७५९२०
१०	भोजपुर	अलैंची	षडानन्द न.पा. ९, १० र १३, भोजपुर न.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, १० र ११, अरुण गा.पा. २, टेम्केमैयुम गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ७, ८ र ९, रामप्रसादराई गा.पा. १, २, ३, ६ र ७, आमचोक गा.पा. १, २, ३ र ४	पाशाङ शेर्पा	९८५२०५१९००
		सुन्तला	भोजपुर न.पा. ३ र ४, षडानन्द नगरपालिका १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, १०, ११, १२, १३ र १४, टेम्केमैयुम गा.पा. २, ३, ५, ७ र ८, साल्पासिलिछो गा.पा. २, ३, ४ र ६, रामप्रसादराई गा.पा. ५ र ६	चुडा बहादुर श्रेष्ठ	९८४२१११९९४

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
११	सोलुखुम्बु	सुन्तलाजात फलफूल	सिद्धिचरण न.पा. ३ र ४, चिसंखुगढी गा.पा. २ र ३, थुलुङदुधकोशी गा.पा. २,३,६,७ र ८, माप्यदुधकोशी गा.पा. ४ र ५	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
		अदुवा/बेसार	थुलुङ दुधकोशी गा.पा. १,२,३,४,५ र ९, नेचासल्यान गा.पा. सबै वडा, सोताङ्ग गा.पा. सबै वडा, चिसंखुगढी गा.पा. वडा नं. २ र ३, मोलुङ्ग गा.पा. २	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
		किवी	सोलु दुधकुण्ड न.पा. सबै वडा, थुलुङ दुधकोशी गा.पा. सबै वडा, नेचासल्यान गा.पा. सबै वडा, खुम्बु पासाङल्यामु गा.पा. १, माप्य दुधकोशी गा.पा. १,२,३,४,५ र ७	फिन्जो लामा	९८६२८४८९८४
		स्याउ/ओखर	स्याउ:- सोलुदुधकुण्ड न.पा. २,४,५,६,८ र ९, लिखुपिके गा.पा. १ र ५ ओखर:- सोलुदुधकुण्ड न.पा. ५ र ६, लिखुपिके गा.पा. १,३,४ र ५, थुलुङ्गदुधकोशी गा.पा. सबै वडा, माप्यदुधकोशी गा.पा. ६, नेचासल्यान गा.पा. २,३ र ४, सोताङ गा.पा. सबै वडा	अस्विन बाबु थापा	९८५२०७५३५७
१२	ओखलढुङ्गा	आलु	सिद्धिचरण न.पा. ५,६ र ७, मोलुङ गा.पा. ६,७ र ८, खिजीदेम्बा गा.पा. ६,७,८ र ९, चिसंखुगढी गा.पा. ७, सोलुदुधकुण्ड न.पा. ८,९,१० र ११	राजेश श्रेष्ठ	९८४२८५७८८२
		बाख्रा	मानेभन्ज्याङ्ग गा.पा. सबै वडा, सुनकोशी गा.पा. १,२,३,४,६,८, चम्पादेवी गा.पा. १,२,६,७,८,९,१०, सिद्धिचरण न.पा. १,२,३, चिसंखुगढी गा.पा. १,३,४,५,६,८	मोतिराज राई	९८६११६५०७२

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
१३	खोटाङ	मकै/मकै बीउ	दिक्तेल रूपाकोट मझुवागढी न.पा. वडा नं. २, ३, ४, ५, १३, १४, १५, हलेसी तुवाचुङ न.पा. वडा नं. ५, ६, ७, ८, १०, ११	चन्द्र कुमार राई	९८४२८४९५६६
		तरकारी	दिक्तेल रूपाकोट मझुवागढी न.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ६, १२ र १४, साकेला गा.पा. १ र २, हलेसी तुवाचुङ न.पा. ६ र ७	झमप्रसाद आचार्य	९८४१४८५४६३
		बाखा	दिक्तेल रूपाकोट मझुवागढी न.पा. ५, ७ र ९, दिप्रुङ चुइचुम्मा गा.पा. १, २ र ४, हलेसी तुवाचुङ न.पा. १, २, ४ र ११, खोटेहाङ गा.पा. ७ र ९	योजना वास्तोला	९८४०७१९४०७
१४	उदयपुर	सुन्तलाजात फलफूल	कटारी न.पा.- ९, १०, ११, १३ र १४, ताप्ली गा.पा.- १, २, ३, ४ र ५, रौतामाझ गा.पा.- २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७ र ८, लिमचुङबुङ गा.पा.- १, २, ३, ४ र ५	तोप बहादुर ठकुरी	९८५२८३५२३३
		अदुवा/बेसार	बेलका न.पा.- ५, ६, ७ र ८, ताप्ली गा.पा.- १, रौतामाझ गा.पा.- २, ३, ४, ५, ६ र ८, उदयपुरगढी गा.पा.- २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७ र ८, कटारी न.पा.- ११, लिमचुङबुङ गा.पा.- १, २, ३, ४ र ५, चौदण्डीगढी न.पा. १ र २, त्रियुगा न.पा.- १४, १५ र १६	मणि खम्बु कीर्तौती	९८५१००८३३०
		बहुबाली (धान, मकै, आलु)	बेलका न.पा. - १, २, ३, ४, ५ र ९	पुण्य प्रसाद पौडेल	९८१५७२९४१२

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
मधेश प्रदेश					
१५	सप्तरी	आँप	सुरुङ्गा न.पा.-१,२,३,४,५,६,७,१० बलान बिहुल न.पा.-१,२,३,६ अगिनसाईर कृष्णसवरण गा.पा.-१,२,३,६ खडक गा.पा.-६,७ शम्भुनाथ न.पा.-२,६,७ रूपनी न.पा.-१,६ र कन्चनरूप न.पा.-६,७,९,११,१२	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
		भैँसी	सप्तकोशी न.पा.-१,२,६,१०,११, कन्चरूप न.पा.-१,२,३,४,५, हनुमाननगर कंकालिनी न.पा.-३,५, तिरहुत गा.पा.-१,३	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
		धान	खडक-११, शम्भुनाथ-१ र ११, कन्चरूप-१,२,८,१०, बोदे बर्साई-१,२,३,४,५,६,७,८,९ र १०, अगिनसाईर कृष्णसवरण-५, राजगढ-२,४, रूपनी-१,२,४,५, छिन्नमस्ता-६, महादेवा-३ राजविराज-१,६,७,८,९,१०,१६, बलानबिहुल-२,३,४,५,६, दक्केश्वरी-१,३,४,८,९, तिलाठी कोइलाडी- ८	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
१६	सिरहा	आँप	धनगडीमाई न.पा.-७, ८, ९,१०,११,१२,१३, १४, गोलबजार न.पा.-१,२,३,६, ७, ८, ९, १०, मिर्चैया न.पा.-३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, लहान न.पा.- ९, १०, १३, १४, १५, १६, १७, १८, कर्जन्हा न.पा.-१,२,३,४,१०, ११, नरहा गा.पा.- ३	डेनोक मौक्तान	९८४२८४१९५२
		धान	सुखिपुर-१,२,३ र ९, धनगडीमाई-१,२ र ३, लक्ष्मीपुर पतारी-१, बरियारपट्टी-४	बिन्देश्वर यादव	९८६९२३४७७०

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
	सिरहा	माछा	कर्जनहा-२,३,६,७,८ र १०, बिष्णुपुर-१, मिर्चैया-१,२,१० र ११, सखुवात्रकारकट्टी-२,३ र ४, धनगढीमाई न.पा.- १,२ ३,४,५,६ र ९, नरहा गा.पा.- सबै वडाहरू, सुखिपुर न.पा.- १,२,३,४,५,६,७,८,९,१०, लक्ष्मीपुर पतारी गा.पा.- १,२,३,४,५ र ६, औरही गा.पा.- सबै वडाहरू, अर्नामा गा.पा.-- १,२,३,४ र ५ बरियारपट्टी गा.पा.- सबै वडाहरू, लहान न.पा.- ९,११, १३,१२,१८,२१,२२ र २३, भगवानपुर-१, गोलबजार-४,५,७,१२ र १३, सिरहा- ७ र १९	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
१७	धनुषा	धान	औरही गा.पा., जनकनन्दी गा.पा., कमला न.पा., विदेह न.पा., हैसपुर न.पा. ४, ६, ९, शहिदनगर न.पा., जनकपुर उ.प.म.न.पा. १७	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
		आँप	गणेशमान चारनाथ न.पा. धनुषाधाम न.पा. ६ र ९, मिथिला न.पा., वटेश्वर न.पा.	लक्ष्मी कुमारी महतो	९८०४८३८६१७
१८	महोत्तरी	तरकारी	भंगहा न.पा. ४,५, बर्दिवास न.पा.-२,३,४,५,६,७,८,९, १०,११,१२,१३,१४, राम गोपालपुर न.पा. ४,५,६,७,८, औरही न.पा.-४,७,९, गौशाला न.पा.-१,३,५,८,१०,११,१२, सोनमा गा.पा.-४, समसी गा.पा.-१,२,४	पुर्नगठन नभएको	

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
	महोत्तरी	माछा	भंगहा न.पा. १,२,३,६,७,८,९, लोहारपट्टी न.पा. ५,६,८,९, राम गोपालपुर न.पा. १,२,३, औरही न.पा. १,२,३,५,६,८, गौशाला न.पा. २,४,६,७,९, सोनमा गा.पा. २,५,८, समसी गा.पा.-५	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
१९	सर्लाही	धान	हरिपूर्वा न.पा.-१,२,५,६,७,८ र ९, पर्सा गा.पा.-१ र २.	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
		मकै	वरहथवा न.पा.-१,२,३,४,५,६,९,१४,१५,१६, बागमती न.पा.-३,४,५,६,७,८,९,१० र १२	रामसागर महतो	९८५४०२७२१९
		धान	सुवर्ण गा.पा. र देवताल गा.पा.	शेष महताब आलम	९८१११९८२४६
२०	बारा	गाई/भैंसी	कलैया उ.म.न.पा. का सबै वडा (२७), जितपुर सिमरा उ.म.न.पा. सबै वडा (२४), निजगढ न.पा. सबै वडा (१३), कोल्हवी न.पा. सबै वडा (११), प्रसौनी गा.पा.सबै वडा (७)	रामहरी खरेल	९८५५०१७५०१
		तरकारी	बहुदरमाई न.पा. १,५,६,७,९ पोखरीया न.पा. ५, ९	रामेश्वरप्रसाद महतो	९८१६२७८९२६
२१	पर्सा	धान	पर्सागढी न.पा. वडा नं. १,२,३ र ४, सखुवाप्रसौनी गा.पा. को वडा नं. १, २ र ३, पटेर्वा सुगौली गा.पा. को वडा नं. १, २ र ३,४,५ जीराभवानी गा.पा. को वडा नं. १,२,३,४ र ५ तथा ठोरी गा.पा. को वडा नं. २,३,४ र ५ थपमा पर्सागढी न.पा. वडा नं. ५,६,७,८ र ९	सजित प्रसाद चौधरी	९८५५०३२९३६

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
२२	रौतहट	तरकारी	मौलापुर न.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ८, ९, कठरिया न.पा. वडा नं. ४, ५, ६, ७, देवाहि गोनाही न.पा. ५, ६, ७, ८, गरुडा न.पा. ५	श्री चन्द्रशेखर प्रसाद साह	९८५५०४४४४७
		धान बीउ	चन्द्रपुर न.पा. ५ ८ ९ १०, गढीमाई न.पा. २, गरुडा न.पा. ५, बृन्द्रावन न.पा. ७	पुर्नगठन नभएको	
		केरा	गढीमाई न.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, कटहरिया न.पा. वडा नं. १, ३, ४, ५, चन्द्रपुर न.पा. वडा नं. ३, ४, गौर न.पा. वडा नं. २, ४, ६, फतुवा विजयपुर न.पा. वडा नं. ५, ६, ७, ८, परोहा न.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४, राजपुर न.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ९, ईशनाथ न.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ९, मौलापुर न.पा. वडा नं. ३, ४	श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव	९८४५३९३१५२
बागमती प्रदेश					
२३	सिन्धुली	अदुवा/बेसार	कमलामाई न.पा. वडा नं. १ र २, हरिहरपुरगढी गा.पा. वडा नं. २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७ मरिण गा.पा. वडा नं. २, ६, ७	भोजराज गौतम	९८४४०७५८६१
२४	रामेछाप	जुनार	रामेछाप न.पा. १, २, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, मन्थली न.पा. ४, ६, ९, १३, १४	गुन्ज बहादुर कार्की	९८५१०७५०३८
		आलु	उमाकुण्ड गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६ र ७, गोकुलगंगा गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५ र ६	हिरालाल श्रेष्ठ	९८५४०४३११४
		बाखा	मन्थली न.पा. वडा नम्बर- १, २, ३, ५, ७, ८, ९, १०, ११, १२ र १३, खाँडादेवी गा.पा. वडा नम्बर- १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८ र ९, सुनापाती गा.पा. गा.पा. वडा नं.-१, २, ३, ४ र ५	ओमकार अधिकारी	९८५१०६७७४४

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
२५	दोलखा	किवी	जिरी न.पा. वडा नं. २,४,६ र ७, भीमेश्वर न.पा. वडा नं. १,६,७,८ र ९, गौरीशंकर गा.पा. वडा नं. १,३ र ४, विगु गा.पा. वडा नं. ३ र ४, कलिञ्चोक गा.पा. वडा नं. ६ र ९ र शैलुङ गा.पा. वडा नं. ३,४,५,६,७ र ८	नारायण बस्नेत	९८४१५२६२३९
		आलु	भीमेश्वर न.पा. वडा नं. ९ र शैलुङ गा.पा. वडा नं. १,३,६ र ८	जित बहादुर खड्का	९८४४१५०६२३
२६	सिन्धुपाल्चोक	मकै/मकै बीउ	सुनकोशी गा.पा. वडा-४ र ६, बलेफी गा.पा. वडा २,३,४,५, चौतारा साँगाचोकगढी न.पा. वडा ४ देखि १४ सम्म, ईन्द्रावती गा.पा. वडा ५ देखि १२, मेलम्ची न.पा. वडा १,२,१२ र १३ सम्म	होमनाथ चौलागाँई	९८४१०५७११५
		गाई/भैँसी	सुनकोशी गा.पा. वलेफी गा.पा. चौतारा साँगाचोकगढी न.पा., ईन्द्रावती गा.पा. मेलम्ची न.पा., पाँचपोखरी थाङ्गपाल गा.पा. र हेलम्बु गा.पा.	हिम बहादुर आचार्य	९८४१४४६४५७
२७	काभ्रेपलान्चोक	गाई/भैँसी	पनौती न.पा., धुलिखेल न.पा., बनेपा न.पा., पाँचखाल न.पा., मण्डनदेउपुर न.पा., नमोबुद्ध न.पा., बेथानचोक गा.पा. रोशी गा.पा. भुम्लु गा.पा. र चौरीदेउराली गा.पा.	ज्वाला तिमल्सिना	९८४१५४३४८५
२८	ललितपुर	तरकारी	गोदावरी न.पा. को वडा नं. ३,५,६,७,८,९ र १२, कोञ्जोसोम गा.पा. वडा नं. १,२ र ३ र बागमती गा.पा. को वडा नं. १ र २	जयराम गिरि	९८४१४२५६५४
		गाई/भैँसी	गोदावरी न.पा. को वडा नं. १,२,३,४,६,७,८,१०,११,१३ र १४	लक्ष्मी कार्की	९८५१०३१४०२

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
२९	भक्तपुर	आलु	चाँगुनारायण न.पा. को वडा नं. १ देखि ९ सम्म (सबै वडाहरू)	हेरराम दंगाल	९८४१८४८२८७
		तरकारी	मध्यपुर थीमी न.पा. को वडा नं. २,६,७,८ र ९ र सुर्यविनायक न.पा.वडा नं. १,४,७,८,९ र १०	नारायण प्रसाद घिमाल	९८६००३६७९०
३०	काठमाडौं	आलु	शंखरापुर न.पा. को वडा नं. १ देखि ९ सम्म (सबै वडाहरू)	राजु दंगाल	९८४०६१२७२०
		तरकारी	नागार्जुन न.पा. को वडा नं. ५,६,७,८,९ र १०, चन्द्रागिरी न.पा.वडा नं. १,२,३,४,७,९,१३ र १४	माधव प्रसाद घिमिरे	९८५१२०५५४५
३१	नुवाकोट	तरकारी	ककनी गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १ देखि ७ सम्म, शिवपुरी गा.पा. वडा नम्बर ६,७ र ८, पन्चकन्या गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १ र २, दुप्चेधर गा.पा. वडा नम्बर ३ र ५	राम प्रसाद पुडासैनी	९८५१००९८१४
		आलु	लिखु गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १ देखि ६, ककनी गा.पा. वडा नम्बर ८, पन्चकन्या गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १ र २, सुर्यगढी गा.पा. वडा नम्बर ५	विवेक ढकाल	९८५१२३४७७३
		धान	लिखु गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १,२,४,५ र ६, पन्चकन्या गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १ र २, शिवपुरी गा.पा. वडा नम्बर ७ र ८, तौदी गा.पा. वडा नम्बर २,३,४ र ५, बेलकोटगढी न.पा. वडा नम्बर १२ र १३	विनोद पाठक	९८५११८४७३७

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
३२	रसुवा	आलु	आमाछोदिङ्मो गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १, २, ३, ४ र ५, उत्तरगया गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १, २ र ३, नोकुण्ड गा.पा. १, २, ३, ५ र ६, कालिका गा.पा. १, ३, ४ र ५, गोसाइकुण्ड गा.पा. वडा नम्बर ६	फुर्पु सिङ्गिता तामाङ	९८६४९९५१२५
		बाख्रा	आमाछोदिङ्मो गा.पा. वडा नम्बर ३, ४ र ५, उत्तरगया गा.पा. वडा नम्बर १, २ र ३, नोकुण्ड गा.पा. १, ३, ४, ५ र ६, कालिका गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४ र ५, गोसाइकुण्ड गा.पा. वडा नम्बर ५ र ६	टासी लामा	९८४१७८८३४
		मकै/मकै बीउ	निलकण्ठ न.पा. का १-१४ वडा र ज्वालामुखी गा.पा. का १-७ वडाहरू	सिता दुवाडी	९८४१९७१९८२
३३	धादिङ	तरकारी	गण्डकी (गोरखा जिल्ला) ७ र ८, बेनिघाट रोराङ गा.पा. १-१०, सिद्धलेक गा.पा. ३ र ४, गजुरी २ वडाहरू	हेमनाथ थपलिया	९८४१५९०७९२
		तरकारी	धुनिबेसी न.पा. १-९, थाक्रे गा.पा. ६, ८, ९, १० र ११, गल्छी गा.पा. १-८, गजुरी गा.पा. १, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८ र सिद्धलेक ६ र ७ वडाहरू	युद्ध प्रसादन्यौपाने	९८५१०२९९९८
		तरकारी	थाहा न.पा. सम्पूर्ण वडा र ईन्द्र सरोवर गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४ र ५	सविन भक्त श्रेष्ठ	९८४१४४८७९६
३४	मकवानपुर	धान	हेटौडा उप म.न.पा. ६, ७, ८, १२, १६, १७ र १८ र मनहरी गा.पा. ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८ र ९	विमला कार्की	९८४५६३८७१४

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
३५	चितवन	तरकारी	भरतपुर म.न.पा-४ देखि ९ र ११ देखि २८	कान्छा मल्ल	९८५५०१३१६४
		केरा	भरतपुर म.न.पा.-१,५,८,१७,१९, र २३ देखि २८, रत्ननगर न.पा.- १ देखि १६, खैरहनी.न.पा.-१ देखि १३, कालिका.न.पा. १ देखि ८, राप्ती.न.पा.-१ र ३ देखि ९	विष्णुहरि पन्त	९८५५०६२७३५
		मौरी	भरतपुर म.न.पा.-११,१२ र २९, रत्ननगर न.पा.- ५,१४,१५ र १६, कालिका न.पा. १,२,६,७,९,१० र ११, खैरहनी न.पा.-३,४,५,१० र ११, राप्ती न.पा.-१,२,३,४,५,६ र १०, ११,१२ र १३ र राप्तीराड गा.पा. (मकवानपुर)-६ र ७	विकास नेपाल	९८४५८११४२१
		धान	रत्ननगर न.पा.- ३ देखि ९, खैरहनी न.पा. ५,६,७,९,१०,११, १२ र १३ र राप्ती न.पा. १,२,३,४ र ५	तेज प्रसाद बत्तौला	९८४५०२३१०७
गण्डकी प्रदेश					
३६	गोरखा	सुन्तलाजात फलफूल	गण्डकी गा.पा., शहिदलखन गा.पा., भिमसेन थापा गा.पा., गोरखा न.पा., पालुङटार .न.पा. ९ र १०, सिरानचोक गा.पा. २,४,५	ध्रुव प्रसाद खनाल	९८५५०८१०६८
		धान	गोरखान.पा.-३,५,१०,११,१२,१३,१४, पालुङटार.न.पा.-१ र ९, शहिदलखन गा.पा.-१ र ३ सिरानचोक गा.पा.-२,४,५,६,७,८, अजिरकोट गा.पा.-५	सन्तोष पोखरेल	९८४१८५४१८३
		आलु	धार्चे गा.पा.-३,४,५,७, बारपाक सुलिकोट गा.पा.-१,२,३,४, ७ र भिमसेन थापा गा.पा-१,२,३,४,७,८	अर्जुन गुरुङ	९८४६७१५९४८

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
३७	लमजुङ	अलैंची	क्व्होलो सोथार गा.पा. वडा नं. ३-९, मस्योङ्दी गा.पा. वडा नं. १-८, बेसीशार न.पा. वडा नं. ४,५,१० दोर्दी गा.पा. वडा नं. ४-९ दुधपोखरी गा.पा. वडा नं. १,२,३,४,६	सोम बहादुर तामाङ	९८४६१९३५८७
		मौरी	सुन्दरवजार न.पा. १,३,४,५,६,८,९, १० र ११, वसिंहार न.पा. १,२,३,४,५,९, १० र ११, क्व्होलासोथार गा.पा. १, २, ३, ६, ८ र ९, मध्यनेपाल न.पा. १ देखि १०, दोर्दी गा.पा. ४, दुधपोखरी गा.पा. ३,४,५ र ६	केश बहादुर गुरुङ	९८४६२४९१३६
		तरकारी	राइनास न.पा. १ देखि १०, दुधपोखरी गा.पा. १,२,५,६, दोर्दी गा.पा. १,२,३,४, सुन्दरवजार न.पा. ४,५,६,७,८,९, वसिंहार न.पा. १,२,३,६,१०,११ मस्योङ्दी गा.पा. ७ र ९	चन्द्रमान श्रेष्ठ	९८४४१५४४८२
३८	तनहुँ	तरकारी	आबुखैरेनी गा.पा., व्यास न.पा., बन्दिपुर गा.पा., भानु न.पा.	सोल बहादुर मगर	९८१६६१७५७५
		धान	व्यास न.पा.-८,९,११, भानु न.पा., बन्दिपुर गा.पा. १	राजु आचार्य	९८४६६५६११४
३९	स्याङ्जा	मसलाबाली	गल्याङ न.पा., कालीगण्डकी गा.पा., चापाकोट र बालिङ न.पा.	हिमलाल भण्डारी	९८४६७६६६१३
		गाई/भैँसी	बालिङ, भीरकोट, गल्याङ र चापाकोट न.पा. का सबै वडा फेदीखोला गा.पा. वडा नं. १,२ र ४ र पुतलीबजार न.पा. वडा नं. ३,४,१०,११,१३ र १४	पुन्य प्रसाद अर्याल	९८५६०२७७९४
		आँप/लिची	गल्याङ १,२,३,९,११ र चापाकोटका १० वटै वडाहरू	विश्वनाथ पुरी	९८२१३२७७०५

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
४०	कास्की	अलैंची	पो.म.न.पा.-१६,१९, अन्नपूर्ण गा.पा.-१,३,४,५,७,८,९,१०, ११, माछापुच्छ्रे गा.पा.- २,५,६,७,८ र ९ मादी गा.पा.- १,२,३,८,१०,११ र रूपा गा.पा. वडा नं.	इन्द्र गौचन	९८५६०२६६७१
४१	मनाङ	स्याउ	चामे गा.पा. नार्पा भूमि गा.पा., नाशोङ गा.पा. मनाङ डिस्याङ गा.पा.	युवराज गुरुङ	९८५१०५६४१९
		आलु	चामे गा.पा. १ देखि ५, मनाङ डिस्याङ गा.पा. १ देखि ९, नासो गा.पा. १ देखि ९	सेराप विष्ट	९८४६७८६४४५
४२	मुस्ताङ	स्याउ	मुस्ताङ जिल्लाको थासाङ गा.पा. वडा नं. ३,४ र ५ बोहेक मुस्ताङ जिल्लाभर	लक्ष्मी गुरुङ	९८६००७१६६३
		च्याङ्ग्रा	मुस्ताङ जिल्लाको लोमाङथाङ गा.पा. बारागुङ मुक्तिक्षेत्र गा.पा. र लोघेकर दामोदरकुण्ड गा.पा.	सानो कान्छा गुरुङ	९८४७६७०४२९
४३	म्याग्दी	सुन्तलाजात	अन्नपूर्ण गा.पा. वडा नं. १-८, बेनी न.पा. ३,९,१० रघुगंगा गा.पा. वडा नं. १-७, मंगला गा.पा. वडा नं. १-५, जलजला गा.पा. (पर्वत) वडा नं. १-९, बागलुङ न.पा. वडा नं. ५-१३ काठेखोला गा.पा. (बागलुङ) वडा नं. १-२, ४ ८	खिम बहादुर पुन	९८४७८४७१७
		बड्गुर	बेनी न पा १ देखि १० सम्म, मंगला गा.पा. १ देखि ५ सम्मका वडाहरू, मालिका गा.पा. १ देखि ७ सम्मका वडाहरू, धवलागिरी गा.पा. २,३, ७ वडाहरू, रघुगंगा गा.पा. १,२, ३ वडाहरू, र अन्नपूर्ण गा.पा. १,२,३,४,८ वडाहरू	रण बहादुर वि.क.	९८४७७१६८२९

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
४४	म्याग्दी	आलु	अन्नपूर्ण गा.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ८, रघुगंगा गा.पा. वडा नं. ५, ६, ७, ८ र बेनी न.पा. वडा नं. १०	मन बहादुर गर्बुजा	९८४६२८१०८६
		सन्तुलाजात फलफूल	बौदिकाली गा.पा. १ देखि ६, बुलिङ्गटार गा.पा. १ देखि ६, गैँडाकोट न.पा. ३ र १८, देवचुली न.पा. ६, हुप्सेकोट गा.पा. ५, मध्यविन्दु न.पा. ५, ८, १३ र १५, कावासोती न.पा. १७	खेम बहादुर गेलाङ	९८४७२७१२७५
	नवलपरासी बर्दघाट सुस्ता पूर्व	तरकारी	कावासोती न.पा. ४, ९, १०, १२, १५, १६ र १७, मध्यविन्दु न.पा. १, २, ३, ६ र ९, हुप्सेकोट गा.पा. १, २, ३ र ४, बौदिकाली ५ र ६, बुलिङ्गटार ५	थम बहादुर रजाली मगर	९८५७०८७३३६
		मकै/मकै बीउ	फलेवास न.पा. १-११, महाशीला गा.पा. १-६, विहादी गा.पा. १-६	कृष्ण लम्साल	९८५७६३००६७
४५	पर्वत	धान	कुश्मा न.पा. १-१४, मोदी गा.पा. ५ र ६, फलेवास ४, ६, १०, ११, बिहादी १, २, ३, ४, ६, पैयु १-७	शोभा कुमारी क्षेत्री	९८५७६२१४४२
		तरकारी	जलजला गा.पा. २-९, कुश्मा न.पा. १-१४, मोदि गा.पा. २, ३, ५, ७	विश्व विजय जोशी	९८६११८०१२८
४६	बागलुङ	आलु	गलकोट न.पा. १०, बडिगाड गा.पा. १, ३, ५-८ र १०, ताराखोला गा.पा. १-५, निसिखोला ५ र ६, ढोरपाटन न.पा. ५-९, तमानखोला गा.पा. सम्पूर्ण वडाहरू, मालिका गा.पा. १-५ र मदाने गा.पा. १, २ र ५	होमलाल भुसाल	९८६७६१९६५५
		बाख्रा	जैमिनी न.पा. १-१०, बरेङ गा.पा. १-५, बागलुङ न.पा. १२, १३, १४	हुम बहादुर पुन	९८४१७७१४३१

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
लुम्बिनी प्रदेश					
४७	गुल्मी	सुन्तलाजात	मदाने गा.पा.-४,६,७ धुर्कोट गा.पा.-१,२,३,५,६ रेसुङ्गा न.पा.-३,४,५,६,७,१४, मुसिकोट न.पा.-८,९, चन्द्रकोट गा.पा.-२,३,४,५,६, कालिगण्डकी गा.पा.-१,२,३,४,७ छत्रकोट गा.पा.-१,२,३,४ गुल्मीदरवार गा.पा.-१,२,३,४, रुरुक्षेत्र गा.पा.-४, सत्यवती-८	गणेश प्रसाद मरासिनी	९८६७१२२५००
		मकै बीउ	मालिका गा.पा. ५,६,७,८ मदाने गा.पा. ३,४,६,७ इशमा गा. पा १,२,३,४,५,६ धुर्कोट गा.पा. ५,७, रेसुङ्गा न.पा. ४,५,१०	नारायण चन्द	९८५७०६४८४७
		मकै	मुसिकोट न.पा.-१,२,३,४,५,६,७ चन्द्रकोट गा.पा.- ४,७,८ सत्यवती गा.पा.-१,२,५,६,७ छत्रकोट गा.पा.-१,३,४,५ गुल्मीदरवार गा.पा.-१,२,३,४, रुरुक्षेत्र गा.पा.-२,५,६	शंकर प्रसाद पन्थ	९८५७०६४८२१
		बाखा	मदाने गा.पा.-३,४,६,७ धुर्कोट गा.पा.-४,५,६,७ मुसिकोट न.पा.-१, मालिका गा.पा.-५,६,७,८ इस्मा.गा.पा.-१,२,३,४,५,६	विष्णु प्रसाद घिमिरे	९८६७३५४८३४
४८	पाल्पा	तरकारी	तानसेन न.पा.-१, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, १०, ११, १२, १३ र १४, बगनासकाली गा.पा.-१, २, ७, ८ र ९, तिनाउ गा.पा.-२, ३, ४, ५ र ६	वेद प्रसाद सुवेदी	९८४६२११३२१२
		सुन्तलाजात	तानसेन नगरपालिका-१,५,११,१२,१३ बगनासकाली गा.पा.-४,५,६ रैनोदेवि छहरा गा.पा.-१,२,३,४,५,६,७,८ रिब्दीकोट गा.पा.-१,२,३,४,५,६,७,८	नित्यान्द पोखरेल	९८५७०६५३२२

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
४९	पाल्पा	अडुवा/बेसार	निस्दी गा.पा. १-७ सम्म, पुर्वखोला गा.पा. १ र ५, रामपुर न.पा. १, ७ र ९, बगनासकाली गा.पा. ७, ८ र ९	हेम बहादुर खाम्चा	९८५७०६८०३८
		गहुँ	सरावल गा.पा.३ र ४, पाल्हीनन्दन गा.पा. ६, रामग्राम न.पा. १६ र १८, सुनवल न.पा. ११ र १२	सरस्वती कुमारी चौधरी	९८२१४२७५४१
		केरा	सुस्ता गा.पा. ३, ४ र ५, प्रतापपुर गा.पा. ५-८	युवराज मौर्य	९८५७०३४८८८
५०	रूपन्देही	गहुँ	मर्चवारी गा.पा. ३-७, सम्मरीमाई गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ६ र ७, कोटहीमाई गा.पा. ३-७	दुर्गा प्रसाद कुर्मी	९८४८६२२५४०
५१	कपिलवस्तु	तरकारी	कपिलवस्तु न.पा. ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, १०, ११ र १२, मायादेवी गा.पा. ५, ६, र ७, बुद्धभूमि न.पा. १०	पुनर्गठन नभएको	
		माछा	बाणगंगा न.पा. १ देखि ११, शिवराज न.पा. १, २, ३, ४ र ६, बुद्धभूमि न.पा. १ देखि १०, महाराजगञ्ज न.पा. ११	पुनर्गठन नभएको	
		तरकारी	सन्धिखर्क न.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, १०, ११ र १२, छत्रदेव गा.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७ र ८, मालारानी गा.पा. वडा नं. ५	सरत भुसाल	९८५११७९४४७
५२	अर्घाखाँची	बाखा	सितागंगा न.पा. वडा नं. १, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, १०, ११, १२, १३ र १४, भूमिकास्थान न.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९ र १०, सन्धिखर्क न.पा. वडा नं. ४, ८, ९ र ११, मालारानी गा.पा. वडा नं. ५, छत्रदेव गा.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७ र ८, पाणिनी गा.पा. वडा नं. ७ र ८	राम बहादुर रायमाझी	९८४७१०७७५५

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
५३	अर्घाखाँची	कफी	सितगंगा न.पा. वडा नं. ३, ४ र ५, भूमिकास्थान न.पा. वडा नं. ३, ४, ८ र ९, सन्धिखर्क न.पा. वडा नं. ५, ८ र १०, मालारानी गा.पा. वडा नं. ४ र ५, छत्रदेव गा.पा. वडा नं. ६, पाणिनी गा.पा. वडा नं. ८	कृष्ण प्रसाद पाण्डे	९८४७२३६७०४
		धान	प्यूठान न.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ७, ८, ९ र १०, ऐरावती गा.पा. सबै ६ वटा वडाहरू, मल्लरानी गा.पा. २, ३, ४ र ५, झिमरुक गा.पा. ४, ५, ६, ७ र ८, माण्डवी गा.पा. ५	श्याम बहादुर थापा	९८४७९२८४२२
		तरकारी	प्यूठान न.पा. सबै १० वटा वडाहरू, झिमरुक गा.पा. ३, ४, ५, ६ र ७, माण्डवी गा.पा. १, २, ३ र ५, ऐरावती गा.पा. ४, ५ र ६, मल्लरानी गा.पा. २, ३, ४ र ५, स्वर्गद्वारी न.पा. २, ३, ४, ५, ७ र ९	लोकराज पोखेल	९८४७८५६२८६
५४	रोल्पा	मकै	सुनिला स्मृति गा.पा. वडा नं.-२, ३, ४, रोल्पा न.पा. वडा नं.- १-१०, त्रिवेणी गा.पा. वडा नं.- ७	बल बहादुर के.सी.	९८४१८५५८३२
		आलु	थवाङ गा.पा. वडा नं. १-५, परिवर्तन गा.पा. वडा नं. १, २, सुनछहरी गा.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ७, रोल्पा न.पा. वडा नं.- ८, ९, १०	दल बहादुर घर्ति	९८४०२३७४३४
		ओखर	सिस्ने गा.पा. वडा नं.-१, २, ४, ५, ६, ७, र ८, भूमे गा.पा. वडा नं.-२, ३, ५, ६, ७ र ८, पुथाउत्तरगंगा गा.पा. वडा नं.-१, २, ३, ५, ६, ७, ८, १०, ११, १२, १३, र १४	टिकाराम नेपाली	९८६३६२६८७३
५५	रुकुम (पूर्वी भाग)	आलु	सिस्ने गा.पा. वडा नं.-४, ५, ६, भूमे गा.पा. वडा नं.-१, २, ६, ७, पुथाउत्तरगंगा गा.पा. वडा नं.- ८, १०, ११, १२	मोतिलाल डाँगी	९८५७८२४०८२

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
५६	बाँके	मकै/मकै बीउ	नेपालगञ्ज उ.म.न.पा. को वडा नं. १३, १४, १५, १६, १७, १८ र २३, दुहुवा गा.पा. को वडा नं. १, २, ३ र ६	उमेश कुमार यादव	९८६६८४०७६६
		धान	खजुरा गा.पा. को वडा नं. २ र ४, जानकी गा.पा. को वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४, वैजनाथ गा.पा. को वडा नं. २, ३, ४, ७ र ८	जगत शाही	९८२२५९३२०९
५७	बर्दिया	माछा	बढैयाताल गा.पा. को सबै वडाहरू, ठाकुरबाबा न.पा. को वडा नं. १, ३, ४, ५, ७, ८ र ९, बारबर्दिया न.पा. को वडा नं. ३, ४, ९ र १०, बाँसगढी न.पा. को वडा नं. ४, ५, ६, ७, ८ र ९, गुलरिया न.पा. को वडा नं. २, ४, ५ र ६, मधुवन न.पा. को वडा नं. २, ३ र ४	इन्द्र प्रसाद लुइटेल	९८४८०२१४४३
		केरा	गुलरिया न.पा. को १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, मधुवन न.पा. को वडा नं. ५, ६, ७, ८ र ९, बाँसगढी न.पा. को वडा नं. १, २ र ३	शम्भु प्रसाद अधिकारी	९८४४८४७०७२
५८	दाङ	तोरी	तुलसीपुर उ.म.न.पा. १ र २ वडा, दंगिशरण गा.पा., शान्तिनगर गा.पा. र ववई गा.पा.	भिम बहादुर वली	
		मौरी	घोराही उ.म.न.पा., तुलसीपुर उ.प.म.न.पा. र बंगालाचुली गा.पा.	उपेन्द्र के.सी.	

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोबाइल नं
कर्णाली प्रदेश					
५९	रुकुम (पश्चिम भाग)	तरकारी बीउ	चौरजहारी न.पा. वडा नं. ३ देखि १४, मुसिकोट न.पा. को वडा नं. १३, त्रिवेणी गा.पा. को वडा नं. ९ र १०, सानीभेरी गा.पा. को वडा नं. १ र ९	तेज बहादुर बटाला	९८६७८९४२१३
		मकै	त्रिवेणी गा.पा. को वडा नं. १-१० सम्म, सानीभेरी गा.पा. ८, १०, ११, मुसिकोट ९, १०, ११, १२, १३, १४	धनराज खड्का	९८५७८२२८७४
६०	सल्यान	अदुवा/बेसार	शारदा न पा ६, ७, १४ र १५, बागचौर न.पा. को वडा नं. १, २, ३, ६, ७, ८, ९ र १०, सिद्ध कुमाख गा.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ५ र कुमाख गापाको सबै वडा	तोला के सी	९८१०९६४११९
		धान	शारदा न.पा. को वडा नं. १, २ र १५, छत्रेश्वरी गा.पा. को ३, ६ र ७ त्रिवेणी र त्रिवेणी गा.पा. को वडा नं. ३ र ६	नविन सिंह भडेल	९८४७८४४४२१
		तरकारी	कपुरकोट गा.पा. १ देखि ६, छत्रेश्वरी गा.पा. ३, ४, र त्रिवेणी गा.पा. १ देखि ६	गिता बोहरा	९८४७८४३४८७
६१	सुर्खेत	अदुवा/बेसार	विरेन्द्रनगर न.पा. वडा नं. १४, १५ र १६, भेरीगंगा न.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि १३, लेकवेशी न.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि १०, गुर्भाकोट न.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि १४, चिङ्गाड गा.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ६, सिम्ला गा.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ९, वराहताल गा.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि १०, पञ्चपुरी न.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ११ र चौकुने गा.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि १०	अजित कुमार बौडेल	९८४८०७४२७४

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
६२	सुर्खेत	तरकारी	पञ्चपुरी न.पा. वडा नं. २,३,४,५,६,८ र ९, वराहताल गा.पा. वडा नं. ५,६ र ७, चौकुने गा.पा. वडा नं. ७,८	गोविन्द सिंजाली	९८४११२९७८४
		मकै	लेकवेशी न.पा. को वडा नं. १ देखि १० सम्म, गुर्भाकोट न.पा. को १,२,३,४,९,१०,११,१२,१३ र १४	हरिमाया वली	९८४८०१६२३१
		सुन्तलाजात	दुल्लु न.पा. १-१३, भैरवी गा.पा. ३-७	जगत पन्त	९८४८०६४१२२
		आलु	डुङ्गेध्वर २,३ र ५, गुराँस गा.पा. ३-८	गणेश कुमार वि.सी.	९८५८०४४२२५
६३	दैलेख	बाखा	नारायण न.पा. ४ र १०, भैरवी गा.पा. ६-७, महाबु गा.पा. ३-६, चामुण्डा न.पा. १-३	डिल्ली प्रसाद शर्मा	९८४८०६१५१८
		सन्तुलाजात	भेरी न.पा. १,२,३,४,५,६,७ र १० कुशे १,२,३,४,५,६,७,८ र ९ नलगाढ न.पा. १,२,३,४,५ र ६ छेडागाढ न.पा. १०,११ र १२	दिपक हमाल	९८६०४५११८५
		मौरी	भेरी न.पा. १,२,३ र ४ कुशे गा.पा. ५ नलगाढ न.पा. १,२,३,४,५ र ६	हेम कुमार विष्ट	९७६८२००७२२
		स्याउ/ओखर	कुशे गा.पा. ३,७,८,९ बारेकोट १,२,३,४,५,८ र ९ जुनिचाँदे ५,६,७,८,९ र १० नलगाढ ७,८,९,१०,११,१२ र १३	देव रोकाया	९८४४८३०१२३
६४	डोल्पा	स्याउ	ठुली भेरी न.पा. २,४,५,६,७,८,९,१०,११, त्रिपुरासुन्दरी न.पा. ३,४	कमल श्रेत्री	९८४८३०३७१२
		दलहन	ठुलीभेरी न.पा. १,२,३,४,५,६,७,८,९,१०,११ त्रिपुरासुन्दरी न.पा. ३,४ जगदुल्ला गा.पा. १,२,३,४,५,६	धन बहादुर डाँगी	९८४८३०३३२३

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
६५	जुम्ला	दलहन	तिला गा.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ८ र ९,	खड्का राना	९८४८३३५५५१
६६	कालिकोट	स्याउ	राष्कोट न.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ८	पुष्प राज बराल	९७६४१९८३१०
		दलहन	तिलागुफा न.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ४	कमल बहादुर शाही	९७४९२९१७३५
६७	मुगु	सिमी	छायानाथ रारा न.पा. ४, ६, ७, ८, ९, १०, ११, १२ मुगम कार्मरोड गा.पा. ४, ५, ६, ७, ८ र ९ र सोरु गा.पा. ९, १०	मणिचन्द्र रोकाय	९८४९९४३१४३
		स्याउ/ओखर	छायानाथ रारा न.पा. ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, १०, ११, १२, १४ मुगम कार्मरोड गा.पा. ९, ४, र ६ सोरु गा.पा. १, २, ६, ७, ८, ९	डुटुप म्याम्जी लामा	
६८	हुम्ला	स्याउ	सिमकोट गा.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ८ सम्म र नाम्खा गा.पा. १ नं वडा	दत्त बहादुर शाही	९८४८३६४०२९
		भेडा/बाखा	सर्केगाड गा.पा. वडा नं. ५, ७ र ८ मा	कर्णजंग शाही	९८४८३२५८२२
सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश					
६९	बाजुरा	जैतुन	हिमाली गा.पा. ६ र ७ जगन्नाथ गा.पा. १ र २ स्वामीकार्तिक खापर गा.पा. ३, ४, ५ सम्म र बुढीनन्दा न.पा. का वडा नं. १	लाल वहादुर विष्ट	९८६७४५३८९५
		स्याउ/ओखर	हिमाली गा.पा. ६, ७ जगन्नाथ गा.पा. १ देखि ६ स्वामीकार्तिक खापर गा.पा. १ देखि ५ सम्म र बुढीनन्दा न.पा. वडा नं. २ बाहेक १ देखि १० सम्म	नैन वोहरा	९८६५६६८४८१

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
७०	बझाङ	आलु	जयपृथ्वी न.पा. १,३,४,७,९ र ११, सूर्मा गा.पा. को १,२,३,४ र ५, खसडछान्ना गा.पा. २,४,५,६ र ७, छविसपाथिभेरा गा.पा. १,२,५,६ र ७, मष्टा गा.पा. १,२,३, ७, तलकोट गा.पा. १,२,६,७, दुर्गाथली गा.पा. १,३,५,६ र ६ केदारस्यूँ गा.पा. १,४,६,७, ८ वित्थडचिर गा.पा. १,२,३ बुङ्गल न.पा. १,२,८,९ थलारा गा.पा. ७,८	रङ्गी बोहारा	९८६६४२४९४४
		दलहन	जयपृथ्वी न.पा. ११, छविसपाथिभेरा गा.पा. ५, तलकोट गा.पा. १,२, सूर्मा गा.पा. १,२,३,४,५, साईपाल गा.पा. १,२ केदारस्यूँ गा.पा. ६,८ खसडछान्ना गा.पा. ३,७ थलारा गा.पा. ३,५,९	युवराज सुर्मेली	९८५८४८०३००
७१	डडेल्धुरा	भटमास	अमरगढी न.पा.-२,३,४,५,६,७,८,९,१० र ११, गन्यापधुरा गा.पा.-२,३,४ र ५, नवदुर्गा गा.पा.-१ देखि ५ सम्मका वडाहरू, अजयमेरु गा.पा.- १ देखि ६ सम्मका सबै वडाहरू	खड्क विष्ट	९८४८७५१३५१
७२	अछाम	आलु	मंगलसेन न.पा., साँफेबगर न.पा., रामारोशन गा.पा., वान्नीगढी जयगढ गा.पा. र मेलेख गा.पा. (सबै वडा)	छत्र बहादुर वोहरा	९८४८५२४२७४
		बाख्रा	कमलबजार न.पा., पञ्चदेवल विनायक न.पा., ढकारी गा.पा., तुर्माखाँद गा.पा. र चौरपाटी गा.पा. (सबै वडा)	वृख बहादुर थापाभगर	९७४२९६७८५१
७३	डोटी	अदुवा/बेसार	जोरायल गा पा-२,४ र ६, बडिकेदार गा.पा.-३	कृष्णा सापकोटा	९८६५७४६०७२
		सुन्तलाजात	जोरायल गा.पा. को वडा नं. ३,४,५,६, वडीकेदार गा.पा. को वडा नं: १,२,४, बोगटन फुडशील गा.पा. को वडा नं: १,२,३,७	लक्ष्मण देउवा	९८६८७५०६५५

क्र.सं.	जिल्ला	बाली वस्तु	कमाण्ड क्षेत्र	सञ्चालन समन्वय समितिका संयोजकको नाम	संयोजकको मोवाइल नं
७४	कैलाली	तेलहन	जानकी गा.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ४ र ७, जोशीपुर गा.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६ र ७, भजनी न.पा. वडा नं. २, ३, ६ र ८, घोडाघोडी न.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८ र ९, बर्दगोरीया गा.पा. वडा नं. १, २, ४, ५ र ६	रामफल बडायक	९८४८५०२३६६
		धान	जोशीपुर गा.पा. वडा नं. १ देखि ५ सम्म, भजनी न.पा. वडा नं. ३, ६ र ८, जानकी गा.पा. वडा नं. ४	धिरज कुमार वि.क.	९८११६०५४५७
७५	बैतडी	मकै	दशरथचन्द न.पा., पञ्चेश्वर गा.पा. सुर्न्या गा.पा. दोगडाकेदार गा.पा. पाटन न.पा. (सबै वडा)	धर्मानन्द पाण्डेय	९८६५७७४८३०
		तरकारी	दशरथचन्द न.पा., पञ्चेश्वर गा.पा. सुर्न्या गा.पा. दोगडाकेदार गा.पा. पाटन न.पा. (सबै वडा)	महेश राज भट्ट	९८४७५१९२३६
७६	दार्चुला	स्याउ/ओखर	ब्यास गा.पा. दुहुँ गा.पा. महाकाली न.पा., नौगाड गा.पा. मालिकार्जुन गा.पा. लेकम गा.पा. शैल्यशिखर न.पा., मार्मा गा.पा. अपिहिमाल गा.पा. (सबै वडा)	देवेन्द्र सिंह रोकाया	९८६५७७४८३०
		सुन्तलाजात	ब्यास गा.पा. दुहुँ गा.पा. महाकाली न.पा., नौगाड गा.पा. मालिकार्जुन गा.पा. लेकम गा.पा. शैल्यशिखर न.पा., मार्मा गा.पा. अपिहिमाल गा.पा. (सबै वडा)	टेकेन्द्र बहादुर बम	९८४७५१९२३६
७७	कञ्चनपुर	गहुँ	भीमदत्त न.पा. ३, ७, ८, ९, १० बेदकोट न.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६ दोधरा चौदनी न.पा. १, २, ३, ४, ५, ६, ७, ८, ९, १०.	धन सिंह ठगुत्रा	९८४८७८२५३१

५.३ परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइमा हालसम्म कार्यरत परियोजना निर्देशकहरूको विवरण

क्र.सं.	परियोजना निर्देशकको नाम	पद	श्रेणी	अवधि
१	श्री अच्युत प्रसाद ढकाल	परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.प्र.प्रा.	२०७३/०८/०१ देखि २०७४/०४/३२ सम्म
२	डा. नरहरि प्रसाद घिमिरे	परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.प्र.प्रा.	२०७४/०५/०१ देखि २०७५/०५/०४ सम्म
३	श्री लक्ष्मण प्रसाद पौडेल	परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.प्र.प्रा.	२०७५/०५/०४ देखि २०७६/०२/२९ सम्म
४	डा. रेवती रमण पौडेल	परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.प्र.प्रा.	२०७६/०३/०९ देखि २०७७/०४/२१ सम्म
५	श्री वैकुण्ठ अधिकारी	परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.प्र.प्रा.	२०७७/०४/२१ देखि २०७८/११/१०
६	श्री हस्त बहादुर विष्ट	परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.प्र.प्रा.	२०७८/११/२५ देखि २०७९/०७/२१
७	श्री हिकमत कुमार श्रेष्ठ	नि. परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.द्वि.प्रा.	२०७९/०७/२१ देखि २०८०/०२/०३
८	श्री विनोद कुमार भट्टराई	परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.प्र.प्रा.	२०८०/०२/०४ देखि २०८१/०२/०३
९	श्री हिकमत कुमार श्रेष्ठ	नि. परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.द्वि.प्रा.	२०८१/०२/०४ देखि २०८१/०५/१०
१०	श्री वैकुण्ठ अधिकारी	परियोजना निर्देशक	रा.प.प्र.प्रा.	२०८१/०५/११ देखि हालसम्म

५.४ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइमा कार्यरत कार्यालय प्रमुखहरूको विवरण

क्र.सं.	कर्मचारीको नाम	पद	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ	मोबाईल नं.	ईमेल	फोन नं.	कार्यालयको ठेगाना
कोशी प्रदेश							
१	श्री काशीराम पाण्डे	कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. ताप्लेजुङ्ग	९८५२६६०३९९	pmamp.piu.taplejung@gmail.com	०२४-४६०६९९	फुङ्गलिङ्ग, ताप्लेजुङ्ग
			जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, पाँचथर		pmamp.piu.panchthar@gmail.com	०२४-५२१०९८	फिदिम, पाँचथर
२	श्री नवराज गुरुङ्ग	कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. संखुवासभा	९८५२०९९८५५	pmamp.piu.sankhuwasabha@gmail.com	०२९-५६०१३०	खाँदबारी, संखुवासभा
			जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, भोजपुर		pmamp.piu.bhojpur@gmail.com	०२९-४२०४९९	भोजपुर बजार
३	डा. हेमचन्द्र कुमार जैसवार	कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. ओखलढुङ्गा	९८५२८४१७११	pmamp.piu.ok@gmail.com	०३७-५२०७११	सिद्धिचरण न.पा. ११
			जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, सोलु		pmamp.piu.solu@gmail.com	०३८-५२०४०६	सन्तलेरी, सोलुखुम्बु

क्र.सं.	कर्मचारीको नाम	पद	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ	मोबाइल नं.	ईमेल	फोन नं.	कार्यालयको ठेगाना
४	श्री दिपेन्द्र मनोहर चौधरी	नि.व.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. खोटाङ जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, उदयपुर	९८५२८४९७४१	pmamp.piu.khotang@gmail.com	०३६-४२०७४१	दिक्तेल, खोटाङ
५	डा. संजय कुमार यादव	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. तेह्रथुम जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, धनकुटा	९८५२०४४८००	pmamp.piu.tehrathum@gmail.com	०२६-४०४१९०	म्याङ्गलुङ, तेह्रथुम
६	डा. सुवासचन्द्र चौधरी	ब.प.वि.अ.	प.का.ए. इलाम	९८५२६८५४९१	pmamp.piu.dhankuta@gmail.com	०२७-५२०८०८	सिद्धिवाजारा, धनकुटा
७	श्री रविन्द्र सुवेदी	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. झापा	९८५२६५५९७०	pmamp.piu.iam@gmail.com	०२७-५२०८०८	इलाम, न.पा.७, फुलगढी
८	श्री मनोज कुमार यादव	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. मोरङ (कोशी प्रदेश कोडिनेटर) जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, सुनसरी	९८५२०३६०२४	pmamp.piu.jhapa@gmail.com	०२३-४५३९८८	भद्रपुर, झापा
मधेश प्रदेश							
९	डा. सुरेन्द्र यादव	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. सिराहा जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, सप्तरी	९८४१८८६४८७	pmamp.piu.siraha@gmail.com	०३३-५४५१६६	धनगढीमाई-१०, सिराहा
१०	श्री ललन कुमार सिंह	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. धनुषा (मधेश प्रदेश कोडिनेटर) जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, महोत्तरी	९८५४०२४२३४	pmamp.piu.saptari@gmail.com	९८५२८३३९५०	सुरङ्गा-४, सप्तरी
११	श्री राम बलम प्रसाद साह	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. सर्लाही जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, रौतहट	९८५४०२६४५७	pmamp.piu.dhanusa@gmail.com	०४१-४२०४२४	मुरलिचोक -जनकपुर
१२	श्री प्रदिप कुमार बरही	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. बारा जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, पर्सा	९८५४०४८८९९	pmamp.piu.saralahi@gmail.com	०४६-५२०४१६	मलगांवा, सर्लाही
वागमती प्रदेश							
१३	श्री जयबहादुर महत्ता	नि.व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. सिन्धुपाल्चोक जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, काभ्रे	९८५१२००१२५	pmamp.piu.sindhupalchok@gmail.com	०११-६२०३७०	चौतारा, सिन्धुपाल्चोक
१४	श्री होमनाथ लम्साल	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. तुवाकोट जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, रसुवा	९८५११२६११६	pmamp.piu.kavre@gmail.com	०११-६६२४४९	बनेपा, काभ्रे
					pmamp.piu.nuwakot@gmail.com	०१०-५६०२१६	विदुर-१, तुवाकोट
					pmamp.piu.rasuwa@gmail.com	०१०-५६१८४९	धुन्चे, रसुवा

क्र.स.	कर्मचारीको नाम	पद	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ	मोबाइल नं.	ईमेल	फोन नं.	कार्यालयको ठेगाना
१५	श्री धन बहादुर थापासगर	व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., धादिङ्ग	९८४५०७९०६५	pmamp.piu.dhading@gmail.com	०१०-५२०९०१४०२४५२	धादिङ्गबेसी, धादिङ्ग
१६	श्री चुडामणि भट्टराई	व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., भक्तपुर जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, काठमाण्डौ जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, ललितपुर	९८५१२६६१८८ ९८५१२१५३३९	pmamp.piu.bhaktapur@gmail.com	०१-५७०८१००	भक्तपुर
१७	श्री थिरलाल गौरे	कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., रामेछाप जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, दोलखा	९८५४०७७५६२	pmamp.piu.ramechhap@gmail.com	०४८-५४०५६२	मंथली, रामेछाप
१८	श्री याम कुमार श्रेष्ठ	व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., सिन्धुली	९८५४०४१५०९ ९८५४०४२५०९ (सू.अ.)	pmamp.piu.sindhuli@gmail.com	०४७-६९२०२७	सिन्धुलीमाढी, सिन्धुली
१९	श्री महेश रेग्मी	व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., चितवन(वागमती प्रदेश कोडिनेटर) जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, मकवानपुर	९८५५०७७९७०	pmamp.piu.chitwan@gmail.com	०५६-५२४३१२	चैविसकोटी हस्पिटल रोड भरतपुर
गाण्डकी प्रदेश							
२०	श्री पुर्ण ढुंगाना	व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., गोरखा जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, तनहुँ	९८५६०१०९१० ९८५६०१०९२० ९८५६०१०९३० ९८५६०१०९४०	pmamp.piu.gorkha@gmail.com pmamp.piu.tanahun@gmail.com	०६४-४२०३१६ ९८५६०१०९४०	हरमटारी, गोरखा बरादी, तनहुँ
२१	श्री अजय अधिकारी	नि.ब.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., लम्जुङ्ग जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, मनाङ्ग	९८५६०४८७८०	pmamp.piu.lamjung@gmail.com pmamp.piu.manang@gmail.com	०६६-५२१४७६ ०६६-४४०२१३	बेसीसहर, लमजुङ्ग चौम, मनाङ्ग
२२	श्री सुनिल कुमार सिंह	व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., नवलपरासी पूर्व	९८५७०८७०३१	pmamp.piu.nawalparasi@gmail.com	०७८-५४११२३	कावासोती, नवलपरासी
२३	श्री निशा कंडेल	नि.ब.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., कास्की (गाण्डकी प्रदेश कोडिनेटर)	९८५६०७१०० ९८५६०७१०१	pmamp.piu.kaski@gmail.com	०६१-५८३६१३	मालेपाटन, कास्की
२४	श्री नेत्र प्रसाद भट्ट	नि.ब.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., मुस्ताङ्ग जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, म्याग्दी	९८५७६४५३४५	pmamp.piu.mustang@gmail.com pmamp.piu.myangdi@gmail.com	०६९-४४०१३० ०६९-५२१३४५	जोमसोम, मुस्ताङ्ग बेनी, म्याग्दी
२५	श्री माधव प्रसाद लम्साल	व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., स्याङ्जा	९८५६०५०००८	pmamp.piu.syangja@gmail.com	०६३-४२४९४५	पुतली बजार-१
२६	श्री नारायण पौडेल	नि.ब.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए., बागलुङ्ग जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, पर्वत	९८५७६७०६६६ ९८५७६७१६६६ (सू.अ.)	pmamp.piu.baglung@gmail.com pmamp.piu.parbat@gmail.com	०६८-५२४४०२ ९८५७६७१६६६	बागलुङ्ग बजार कुश्मा पर्वत

क्र.सं.	कर्मचारीको नाम	पद	परियोजना कार्यान्वयन एकाइ	मोबाइल नं.	ईमेल	फोन नं.	कार्यालयको ठेगाना
लुम्बिनी प्रदेश							
२७	श्री मित्रलाल पौडेल	कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. रुकुम (पूर्व) जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, रोल्पा	९८५७८४७११४	pmamp.piu.rukumeast@gmail.com	०८८-४१३११४	रुकुमकोट, रुकुम पूर्व
२८	श्री चुमानसिंह गिरी	कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. प्युठान	९८५७८३६९२०	pmamp.piu.rolpa@gmail.com	०८७-४४०१८८	लिवाङ्ग, रोल्पा
२९	श्री गंगा कुमारी पोखरेल	नि.व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. गुल्मी	९८५७०७७५५१	pmamp.piu.pyuthan@gmail.com	०८६-४२००५२	खलङ्गा, प्युठान
३०	श्री विष्णु बहादुर मराठी	कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. अर्घाखाँची	९८५७०६९५३३	pmamp.piu.gulmi@gmail.com	०७९-५२०८६७	तमघास, गुल्मी
३१	श्री गणेश प्रसाद यादव	ब.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. पाल्पा	९८५७०६८१८१	pmamp.piu.arghachanchi@gmail.com	०७७-४२०५३३	सन्धिखर्क, अर्घाखाँची
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३३	श्री सहस्रराम चौधरी कुर्मी	ब.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. कपिलवस्तु	९८५७०५२३४७	pmamp.piu.rupandehi@gmail.com	०७१-५७०२०१	भैरहवा, रुपन्देही
३४	श्री राकेश ओझा	व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. दाङ	९८५७८४०६५१	pmamp.piu.nawalparasiwest@gmail.com	०७८-५९०१८१	रामग्राम न.पा. परासी
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कर्णाली प्रदेश							
३६	श्री गोविन्द बहादुर मल्ल	नि.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. डोल्पा	९८५८३६६७८७	pmamp.piu.dolpa@gmail.com	०८७-५९४४८८	दुनै, डोल्पा
३७	श्री तेज विक्रम मल्ल	नि.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. मुगु	९८५८३९०९८८	pmamp.piu.mugu@gmail.com	०८७-४६०२९७	गमगढी, मुगु
३८	श्री रामदेव राय	नि.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. हुम्ला	९८५८३२२६५३ ९८५८३२२६५९ (ना.सु.)	pmamp.piu.humla@gmail.com	०८७-६८००६५	सिमिकोट, हुम्ला
३९	श्री खेमराज शाही	व.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. जुम्ला जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, कालिकोट	९८५८३६६८३३	pmamp.piu.jumla@gmail.com	०८७-५२०६६६	खलङ्गा बजार
४०	श्री गणेश बहादुर थापा	नि.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. जाजरकोट	९८५८०८५३७७	pmamp.piu.jajarkot2@gmail.com	०८८-४००२२७	रासकोट न.पा. कालिकोट
४१	श्री भिम पाण्डे	कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. सल्यान जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, रुकुम पश्चिम	९८५७८४४३२७	pmamp.piu.salyan@gmail.com pmamp.piu.rukumwest@gmail.com	०८८-४०११२०	सितपाटी, सल्यान चौरजहरी न.पा.२

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४२	श्री पुष्पराज पौडेल	नि.ब.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए.सुर्खेत (कर्णाली प्रदेश को अडिनेटर) जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ,दैलेख	९८५८०५५३२५	pmamp.piu.surkhet@gmail.com	०८३-५२५३२४	विरेन्द्रनगर, सुर्खेत
सुदूर-पश्चिम प्रदेश							
४३	श्री चरित्र नारायण यादव	नि.कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. बझाङ	९८५८४९१०५२	pmamp.piu.bajhang@gmail.com	०९२-४२९३०४	चैनपुर- बझाङ
४४	श्री कमल तामाङ	कृ.अ	प.का.ए. दार्चुला जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, बैतडी	९८५८७७५०५१	pmamp.piu.darchula@gmail.com pmamp.piu.baitadi@gmail.com	०९३-४२०१४१ ०९५-५२०६०३	गल्फे-दार्चुला देहीमाण्डौ- बैतडी
४५	श्री बिष्मराज रेग्मी	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. डडेल्धुरा जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ, डोटी	९८५८७७०९५३ ९८५८७७०९५२(सु.अ.)	pmamp.piu.dadeldhura@gmail.com pmamp.piu.doti@gmail.com	०९६-४१००९२ ०९४-४१००५८	किर्तिपुर- डडेल्धुरा बुङर-डोटी
४६	श्री युवराज वि.क.	कृ.अ.	प.का.ए. अछाम जोन प्राविधिक एकाइ,बाजुरा	९८५८४८८२३१	pmamp.piu.achham@gmail.com	०९७-६२००८४	मंगलसेन-अछाम
४७	श्री गोविन्दराज जोशी	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. कैलाली (सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश कोडिनेटर)	९८५८४८८२१२	pmamp.piu.kailali@gmail.com	०९१-५२२९९७	धनगढी- कैलाली
४८	श्री सन्जु उपाध्याय रिमाल	ब.कृ.अ	प.का.ए. कंचनपुर	९८५८७५१६६५	pmamp.piu.kanchanpur@gmail.com	०९९-५२५९९१	भौसी, कंचनपुर

४.५ आ.व. २०८०/८१ मा परियोजना व्यवस्थापन एकाइमा कार्यरत जनशक्ति विवरण

क्र.सं.	कर्मचारीको नाम	पद	सम्बन्धित शाखा	मोबाईल नं.	ईमेल
१	श्री विनोद कुमार भट्टराई	परियोजना निर्देशक		९८४१७८५०४६	
२	श्री हिक्मत कु. श्रेष्ठ	ब.अ.मू.अ.	प्रतिफल मूल्याङ्कन शाखा	९८५१२४८२७९	pmamp.pmu.anugaman@gmail.com
३	डा. ई. जित बहादुर चन्द	ब.कृषि इन्जिनियर	पूर्वाधार विकास शाखा	९८४८०३६३६६	chandjeet2021@gmail.com
४	श्री आशा शर्मा	ब.कृषि अधिकृत	प्रविधि विस्तार शाखा	९८४१५३०३९२	hope.adhi@gmail.cpm
५	श्री महानन्द जोशी	ब. योजना अधिकृत	योजना शाखा	९८५१३४१५१०	Joshi.mhnd@gmail.com
६	डा. सुनिता पाण्डे	कृषि अधिकृत	प्रतिफल मूल्याङ्कन शाखा	९८४७३३८४६८	pandey.suita2009@gmail.com
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८	श्री सुस्मिता विसंखे	पशु विकास अधिकृत	प्रविधि विस्तार शाखा	९८४५९२२६०९	susmitabishankhae123@gmail.com
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१०	श्री लोमस आचार्य	नायव सुब्बा	प्रशासन शाखा	९८५१३३९१९९	lacharyalomash11@gmail.com

क्र.सं.	कर्मचारीको नाम	पद	सम्बन्धित शाखा	मोबाईल नं.	ईमेल
११	श्री अनुप शर्मा पौडेल	क्यामरामैन	प्रतिफल मूल्याङ्कन शाखा	९८१३०५७१३६	Bitalabanup8@gmail.com
१२	श्री प्रकाश शिवाकोटी	पशु स्वा. प्राविधिक	प्रतिफल मूल्याङ्कन शाखा	९८४१२७२८२६	
१३	श्री अभय राज काफ्ले	लेखापाल	आर्थिक प्रशासन शाखा	९८४८५८६६६	rajshiwakoti@yahoo.com
१४	श्री सविता दाहाल	खरिदार	प्रशासन शाखा	९८४३५८०९४४	abhaya.kaphle@gmail.com
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१५	श्री समिर श्रेष्ठ	कृषि इन्जिनियर	पूर्वाधार विकास शाखा	९८४२०६१७१५	samirshah14@gmail.com
१६	श्री गोपाल तिवारी	आई.टि.विज्ञ	प्रतिफल मूल्याङ्कन शाखा	९८४६७०१७४३	Yubrajtiwari06@gmail.com
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१७	श्री देवी खडका	कार्यलय सहयोगी	प्रशासन शाखा	९८४९१३७९४२	
१८	श्री सुशीला पाण्डे	कार्यलय सहयोगी	प्रशासन शाखा	९८४१८७५०७२	
१९	श्री हरिस कुँवर	कार्यलय सहयोगी	प्रशासन शाखा	९८६९४९९८३६	
२०	श्री सिता पाठक	कार्यलय सहयोगी	प्रशासन शाखा	९८४१८०४७९१	
२१	श्री रिद्धि खडका	ह. सवारी चालक	प्रशासन शाखा	९८४१६१९४६७	
२२	श्री अंकुर घिमिरे	ह. सवारी चालक	प्रशासन शाखा	९८४२७९१८६४	
२३	श्री भीम खड्गी	ह. सवारी चालक	प्रशासन शाखा	९८६५७७७६४६	
२४	श्री अमर लामा	ह.सवारी चालक	प्रशासन शाखा	९८०८३६४५४३	
२५	श्री संजय गिरी	ह.सवारी चालक	प्रशासन शाखा	९८४३२४३५००	



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