

## CHAPTER IV

### STUDY AREA AND ITS RESOURCE BASE

Resources availability determines the economic behavior of individual household. Therefore, assessment of household resource is importance from the perspective of household food security analysis. This chapter addresses the present situation of resources availability and their distribution pattern in the study area. Moreover, study site description and climatic condition are also discussed in this chapter.

#### 4.1 Location of study area

Fakchamara outreach research site of PAC is located in the southwest of Terhathum district head quarter, Manglung Bazar. The site consists of twelve wards of four Village Development Committees (VDCs) namely Fakchamara, Okhre, Panchkanya and Hamarjung (Figure 4.1). PAC scientists and farmers' representatives had done delineation of outreach site boundary at the time of outreach site selection in 1996. Since, the site represents low production potential area without road and market access, agricultural production systems in the study site presumed to be subsistence in nature. The site covers about four per cent the total area of the districts (PAC, 1997) and is situated at five-hour walking distance from the road head.

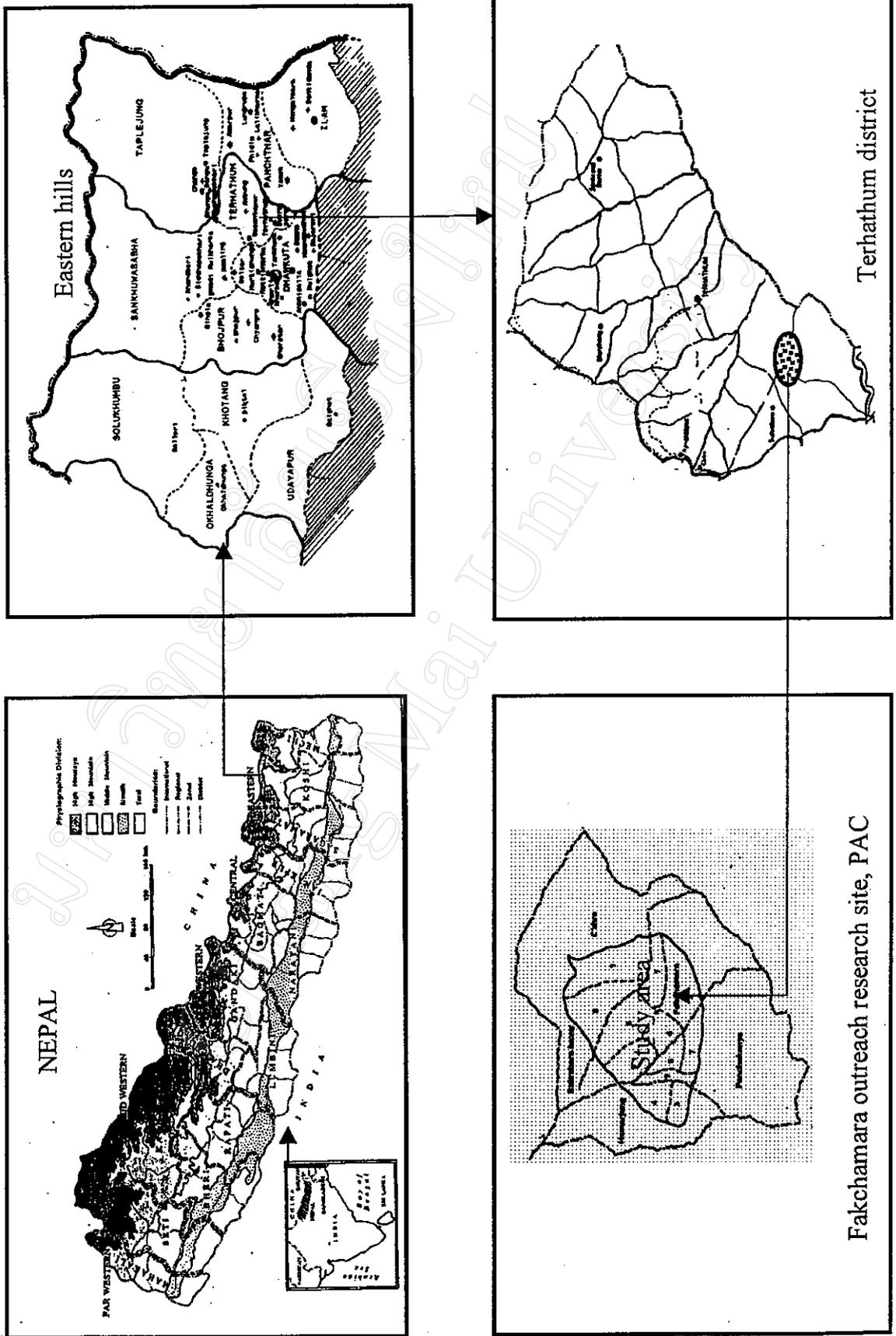


Figure 4.1 . Map showing study area

## 4.2 Climate

The study area is characterized by the sub-tropical to mild temperate climate with rainfall concentration in the monsoon season, however, rainfall distribution may vary with aspect and elevation. The temperature displays seasonal variation; the coldest month is January and the warmest is June. Difference between maximum and minimum temperature is smaller during the warm season but the temperature tends to vary largely in the winter. Moreover, the maximum temperature does not fluctuate as much as minimum throughout the year (Figure 4.2). Because of monsoonal climate, rainfall distribution shows almost unimodal pattern concentrating about 80 per cent of the total rain during April to August. This area receives relatively lower rain than other parts of the eastern mid hills.

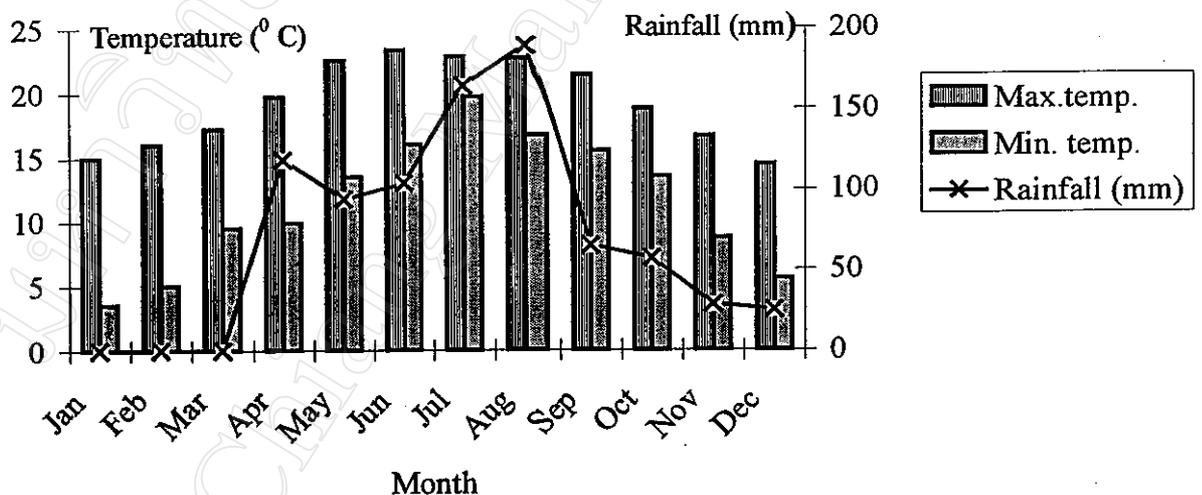


Figure 4.2 Average monthly temperature and rainfall of the study area, 1997

(Source: Meteorological record of PAC outreach site, Fakchamara)

### 4.3 Resources

#### 4.3.1 Land resources

The study site covers about 2,184 ha of land, which accounts about four per cent of the total landmass of the district. Of the total land area about 54 per cent is cultivable land and rest 46 per cent consists of forest, rock, river etc. (PAC, 1997). Cultivation is done on the carved terrace made across the slope of the land. The total cultivating land consists of 409 ha *Khet* land, 430 ha *Bari* land and 334 ha *Pakho* land. *Khet* land is considered the most preferred because of its high transactions and producing paddy rice, the most preferred staple food crop. Of the total *Khet* land, only about 18 per cent is fully irrigated and the remaining is either rainfed or partially irrigated (Figure 4.3). Irrigation increases value of land due to secured production potential, and therefore, preferences over such land are found higher. *Bari* land on the other hand is used for maize and millet cultivation during the summer and rainy season respectively. The *Pakho* (less fertile marginal land) lands, however, remain either fallow after the maize harvest or some minor crops are sown. Production of paddy rice heavily depends upon water availability and water retention capacity of the land. Many *Khet* lands particularly in the mid attitude remain fallow for the whole winter because of the lack of irrigation.

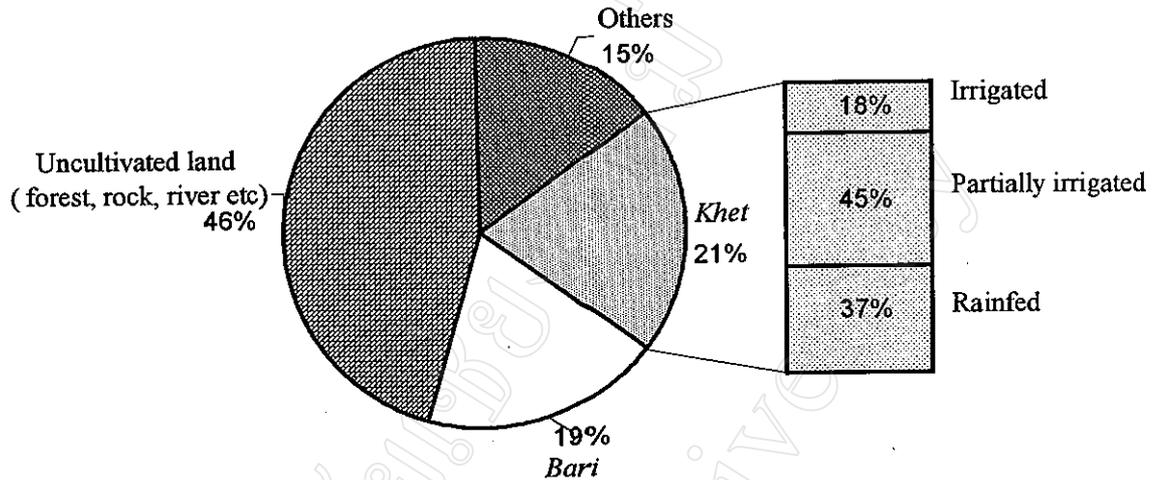


Figure 4.3 Land use pattern of the study area

(Source: PAC, 1997)

#### 4.3.1.1 Land distribution

Assessment of land distribution pattern is an important aspect of analyzing subsistence rural economy where the maximum population are getting their livelihood from agriculture. The average size of cultivating land holding including own land and rented-in land per household in the study area was found 1.50 ha with the maximum of 5.5 ha. to the minimum of 0.20 ha. Most of the farms in the study area, however, were found in between of 0.51-1.50 ha. Farm size distribution was found moderately skewed. About 33 per cent of the farm households are operating only about 12 per cent of total cultivating land, and in contrast, 22 per cent of farm households are holding about 44 per cent of the total cultivating land. Furthermore, land distribution inequality when calculated in term of Gini coefficient and presented in Lorenz curve (Figure 4.4) shows that land distribution pattern in the study area is not in favor of small and marginal farm households.

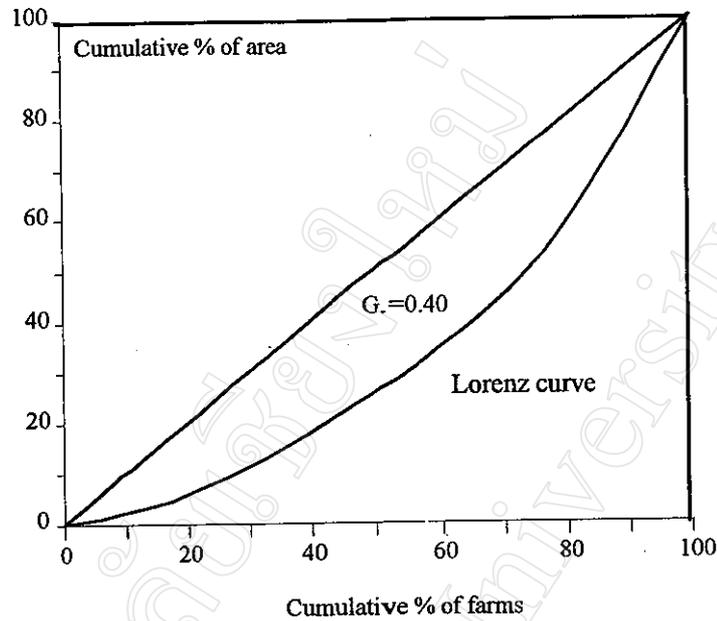


Figure 4.4 Lorenz curve showing land distribution pattern

(Source: Survey data, 1998)

#### 4.3.1.2 Land tenure

A major portion of the total cultivating land in the survey area belongs to owner cultivators. However, it was found a common practice of both renting in and out lands by the same household, which is basically determined by the type of land owned, distance from the house and the family labor availability. In other words, the same household may rent in some parcels of land, and at the same time may rented out some other parcels. Nevertheless, *Khet* land renting is more common than other types of land. It was found that of the total sample households about 24 per cent have rented-in *Khet* land with the average area of 0.67 ha; whereas in the case of *Bari* land it was only 12 per cent with the average size 0.31 ha (Table 4.1). Similarly, among the sample households the average area and the number of households renting out the *Khet* land were found higher than that of *Bari* land renting out. This scenario further justifies higher transaction of the *Khet* land in the study area.

The normal share cropping system (*A dhiya*) was found widely accepted practice of land renting. However, mortgage and contract in fixed cash or kind (*Thekka*) were also found in practice. Under the share cropping system, 50 per cent of annual crop output should be given to the landowner as rent. In most cases the tenants themselves pay for all kind of inputs cost, but in some other cases the landowners may share seeds and fertilizers. The tenancy conditions are, therefore, subject to the social relationship between the tenant and the owner. The major problem related to land tenancy was that none of the tenants have written tenancy right certificate. Since those land can be taken back by the owner at any time, tenants obviously do not have any incentive to invest on the land, and hence land improvement is curtailed resulting in lower production and productivity

Table 4.1 Rented-in and out of *Khet* and *Bari* land in the study area by farm size category

Farm size (ha)	No. of households	Rented-in <i>Khet</i> (ha)	Rented-in <i>Bari</i> (ha)	Rented-out <i>Khet</i> (ha)	Rented-out <i>Bari</i> (ha)
≤0.50	17	0	0.13(11.7)	0	0
0.51-1.0	27	0.39 (33.3)	0.20(7.4)	1.22(7.4)	0
1.01-1.50	36	0.54 (27.7)	0.38(19.4)	2.48(11.1)	0.62(5.5)
1.51-2.0	26	0.61 (23.1)	0.32(7.6)	0.91(19.2)	0.60(3.8)
>2.0	29	1.29 (24.1)	0.32(6.8)	2.17(17.2)	1.10(6.8)
Total	135	0.67 (23.7)	0.31(11.8)	1.60(14.8)	0.86(4.4)

Note: Figures in the parenthesis are the percentage of the households of the respective farm size category

(Source: Survey data, 1998)

### 4.3.2 Ethnicity

Eastern hill of Nepal is inhabited by a number of different social groups of people classified by the ethnicity. Indo-Aryan (*Brahmin/Chhetri*) and Tebeto-Burman (particularly *Rai* and *Limbu*) groups are in the predominant number. Traditionally, study area belonged to Limbuwan (Historical territory of the *Limbu* ethnic group). Therefore, in the study area *Limbu* are in the dominant number (43 %), followed by *Brahmin/Chhetri* (35 %), and the remaining are Occupational (*Damai*, *Kami* and *Sharki*) and others (PAC, 1997). *Limbu* ethnic group is said to be related to the large Magoloid population and are indigenous inhabitant of the eastern hills of Nepal. *Limbu* consists of heterogeneous group of people with distinct cultural rituals. Occupational castes on the otherhand are classified based on their traditional occupations. *Damai* (tailors), *Kami* (Black smith) and *Sharki* (Cobblers) are the major occupational groups of people inhabited in the study area. Although agriculture is the main occupation of all ethnic groups, a large number of households belonging to the occupational castes particularly *Damai* and *Kami* were found dependent on their occupational works to the greater extent for their sustenance. Caste discrimination is not legally accepted; however, the social relations between different castes of people are still found based on the Hindu caste hierarchy.

#### 4.3.2.1 Ethnicity and land size distribution

The land size distribution among the different ethnic groups within the study area was found skewed in favor of *Brahmin/Chhetri*. More than two third of farm households cultivating (includes own land cultivated plus rented-in land) more than 2.0 ha of farmland were from this group of people. The case was opposite in the occupational castes, where none of the household has more than two hectares of cultivating land (Table 4.2). Three out of nine households belonging to occupational caste in the sample have less than 0.5 ha of cultivating land. *Mangol* particularly *Limbu* are in between *Brahmin/Chhetri* and occupational groups in terms of cultivated land holding. It is

further revealed that the *Brahmin/Chhetri* cultivates about 58 per cent of the total *Khet* land, averaging 0.95 ha per household. This might be the reason for larger farm size holding in this ethnic group

Table 4.2 Farm size distribution by ethnicity

Ethnic group	Farm size (ha)				
	≤0.50	0.51-1.0	1.01-1.50	1.51-2.0	>2.0
	-----No. of sample households-----				
<i>Brahmin/Chhetri</i>	5(29.4)	14(51.8)	14(38.8)	16(61.4)	20(68.9)
<i>Mangol</i>	9(52.9)	10(37.0)	20(55.5)	8(30.7)	9(31.1)
Occupational and Others	3(17.6)	3(11.1)	2(5.5)	2(7.7)	0
Total	17(100)	27(100)	36(100)	26(100)	29(100)

Note: Figures in the parenthesis are the percentages of the column total  
(Source: Survey data, 1998)

### 4.3.3 Demographic resources

#### 4.3.3.1 Household structure

Considering household as a basic unit of production and consumption, member(s) living outside continuously for more than one year were excluded, and guest(s) and servant (s) living in for more than one year were counted as the household member, even though they are not kin to the household. So far as the total number of present household member is concerned, it was found 6 on an average, ranging from 2 to 12 persons per household. However, most of the households (75%) were of 4 to 7 members, and the households with more than ten and less than three members were only about three per cent (Figure 4.5b). Among the 804 total present household members in the sample

households, female population (52.2 %) was about four per cent higher than that of male population (47.8%). This could be due to temporary movement of the adult male household members for jobs and/or higher education in the city within or outside the country. Correlation coefficient between farm size and household size was positive ( $r = 0.314$ ) and significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) implying that higher the land holding the greater the number of present household members in the study area.

Taking the dependency definition by Tschirley and Weber (1994) as children below 10 years and elderly above 65 years, the economically active population was defined within the age group of 10-65 years (inclusive) irrespective of sex. The average number of economically active member per household was 4.1 with the minimum of 2 to the maximum of 9 (Figure 4.5a). More than two third households have 3 to 5 economically active members, which shows abundance availability of agricultural labor force in the study site.

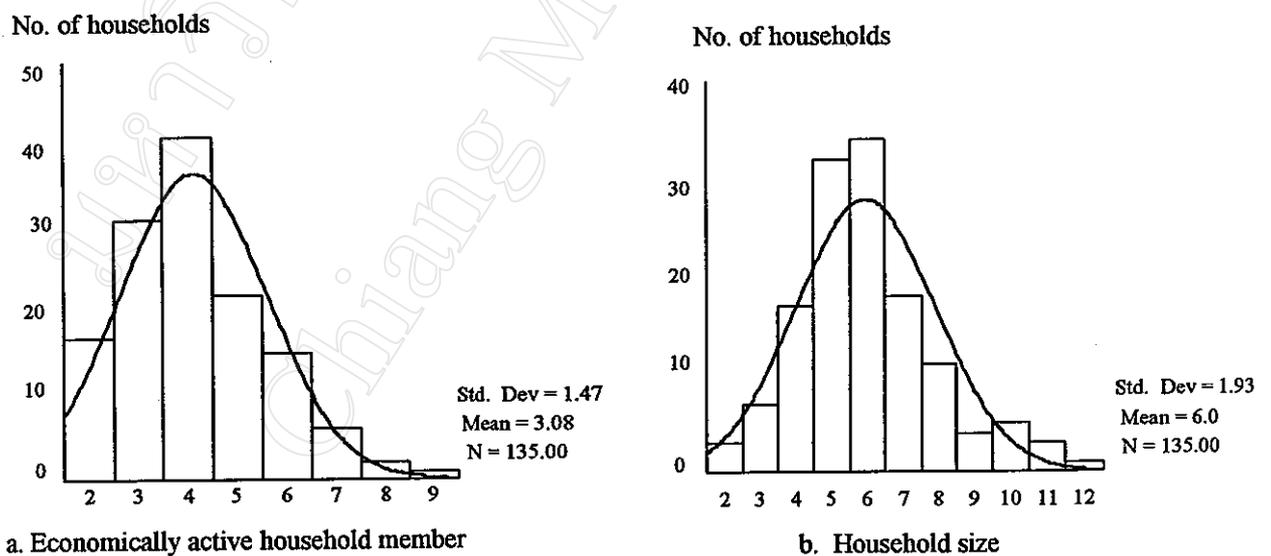


Figure 4.5 Households' demographic structure  
 (Source: Survey data, 1998)

#### 4.3.3.2 Household structure and farm size

Under the subsistence production systems, farm size has great implication on the sustenance of the farm family. Since the presence of household member in the study area is positively related with the farm size, by virtue of the increased household size, number of economically active household members was also found significantly ( $p < 0.01$ ) higher in the larger farm size holders ( $r = 0.36$ ). Contrary to those figures, household dependency ratio defined by the proportion of children below 10 years and the elderly above 65 years to the total economically active member has negative relation ( $r = -0.091$ ) with the farm size. Cursory analysis of dependency ratio with respect to farm size revealed that five economically active household members have to support three dependent members in those households having less than 1.5 hectare of cultivating land. Where as in the case of those households having farm size greater than 2 hectares, nine economically active members have to support four members. The results connote that there is higher dependency pressure on land as well as man among small land size holders. Similarly, the land –man ratio calculated in terms of cultivated land (ha) per adult equivalent (AE) found to be 0.34 (Table 4.3) with the minimum of 0.06 to the maximum of 0.97. In other way, population pressure on land when calculated by number of adult equivalent person per hectare of land was revealed that on an average 4.55 AE are depending on one hectare of cultivating land. This scenario indicates a severe population pressure on land in the small farm size holders.

Table 4.3 Demographic structure by farm size category

Farm size Category(ha)	Household size	Land-man ratio (ha/AE)	Economically active member	Dependency ratio
≤0.50	4.8	0.09	2.29	0.59
0.51-1.0	5.3	0.21	2.85	0.52
1.01-1.50	6.1	0.29	3.08	0.60
1.51-2.0	6.5	0.35	3.30	0.48
>2.0	6.6	0.64	3.58	0.44
Overall	6.0	0.34	3.08	0.52

(Source: Survey data, 1998)

#### 4.3.4 Livestock resources

Farming systems in the hills are complex and diverse integrating the major components: crop, livestock and the forest. Therefore, there is virtually an integral dependency of crop production systems and the livestock production systems in the subsistence farming, where agricultural production is almost entirely depends on livestock for manure and power (Chand, 1990). Livestock maintaining in the study area, therefore, has multiple objectives: livestock as a source of food, as a conditioner of crop production systems providing power and manure, and livestock as a sink of utilizing feedstuffs with no alternative use. Furthermore, livestock are considered as a means of handling the crisis since it acts as cushion for relieving foreseen (e.g. slack period) and unforeseen pressures e.g. due to any emergency etc. (Jodha and Shrestha, 1990)

#### 4.3.4.1 Livestock holding

The number of livestock per farm household was found quite high compared to their farm size. More or less all households in the study area have at least one livestock species. The number of species owned by each household ranged from one to six excluding bees, pigeon, rabbit and dog. The maximum number of sample households owned three or more than three animal species, and none of the sample households was found without animal species (Figure 4.6).

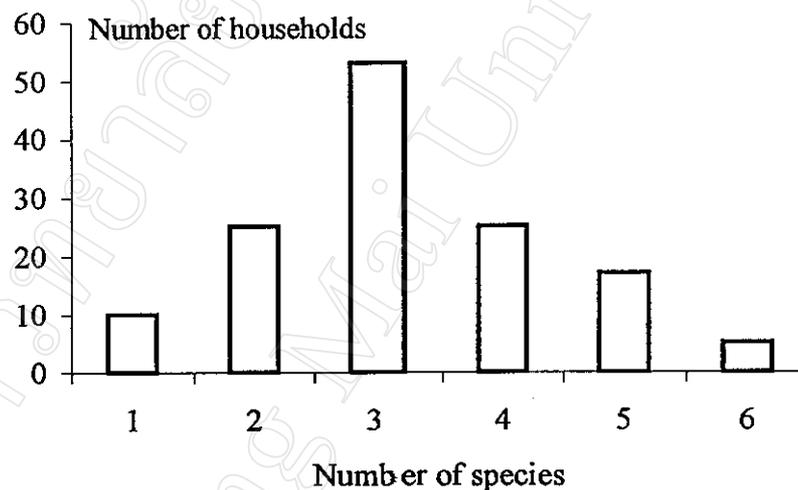


Figure 4.6 Number of livestock species hold by sample households  
(Source: Survey data, 1998)

When livestock size in terms of livestock unit (Appendix Table 4) compared with farm size, the relation was found positive ( $r = 0.546$ ) and significant ( $p < 0.01$ ). Table 4.4 shows a progressive increase in livestock unit (LSU) with increasing farm size. The average livestock size in the study area was found 3.84 LSU ranging from 0.22 to 10.43. The distribution pattern of livestock in the study area is illustrated in Figure 4.7.

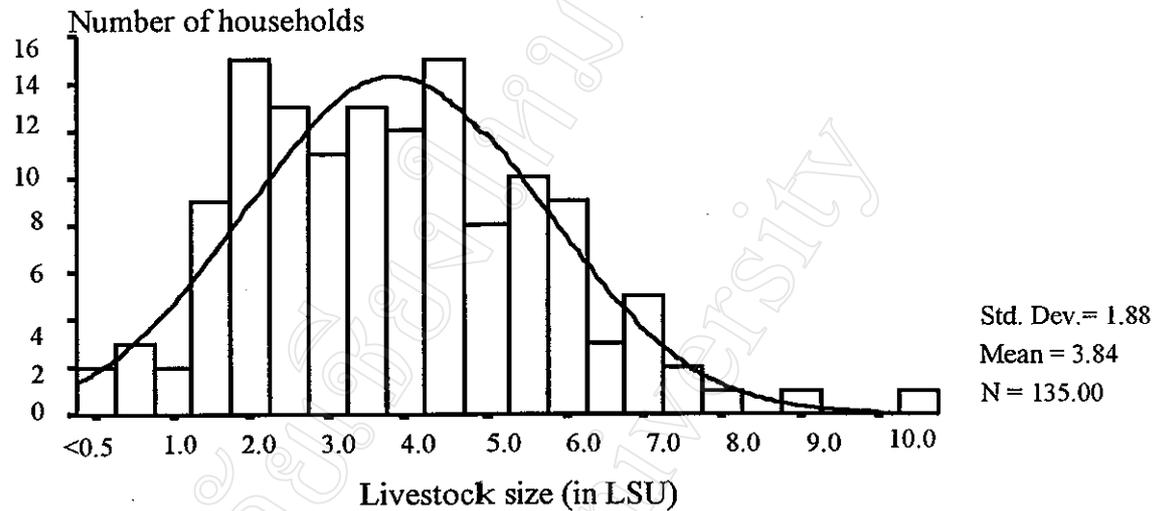


Figure 4.7 Livestock distribution pattern among the sample households

(Source: Survey data, 1998)

Livestock production is entirely based on farm production. On an average, one hectare of cultivating land has to sustain about 3.28 LSU, which perhaps could be a higher livestock density with respect to livestock carrying capacity of the cultivating land. Contrary to increasing livestock unit by the increasing farm size, there was a significant ( $p < 0.01$ ) inverse relation ( $r = -0.55$ ) of livestock density (LSU/ha) with respect to increasing farm size. This indicates that like population pressure, livestock pressure per unit of land is higher amongst the small land holders, which connotes that even under the limiting resource pressure small farmers are giving more importance on livestock rearing, which might be one of the strategies for their livelihood sustainability.

Table 4.4 Livestock holding (LSU) by farm size category

Farm size category (ha)	Livestock size (LSU)				
	Minimum	Maximum	Std.Dev.	Average	Density (LSU/ha)
≤0.50	0.22	4.35	1.43	1.98	6.58
0.51-1.0	0.52	5.81	1.26	2.98	4.09
1.01-1.50	0.40	6.96	1.72	3.58	2.77
1.51-2.0	1.47	7.56	1.39	4.75	2.71
>2.0	1.90	10.43	1.88	5.21	1.75
Overall	0.22	10.43	1.88	3.84	3.28

(Source: Survey data, 1998)

#### 4.3.4.2 Livestock type

Livestock being an inherent part of Nepali culture, almost exclusively, the farm households in the study area were found maintaining a mixed livestock herd comprising major livestock species like cattle, buffalo and goat. However, very few households have improved (crossbreed) livestock breed. The average livestock holding by livestock species excluding pigeon, rabbit, bees and dog is shown in Table 4.5. The average size of dairy cattle was found 1.35 LSU in 76 per cent of the total sample household, but households owning crossbred cattle were only five per cent among them. Similarly, about 64 per cent farmers have buffalo with the average holding of 1.68 LSU. Sheep are almost absent in the study area, but more than 95% of the sample households were found rearing goat. The encouraging numbers of chicken were found in the study area accounting for 0.13 LSU (i.e. 6.5 adult chicken) per household. There is a distinct variation in the livestock herd composition among the households basically defined by the ethnicity. Since poultry and pig keeping among the so-called higher caste group *Brahmin/Chhetri* was culturally restricted in the past, and even now none of the

*Brahmin/Chhetri* farm households kept pig in their farmstead. However, in the case of chicken the caste restriction has now been relaxed. Evidently, almost 85 per cent of the sample households owned chicken irrespective of ethnic variation. But on the other hand, pig is considered almost indispensable livestock species for the *Limbu* ethnic group for their religious ceremonies; therefore, almost exclusively *Limbu* households have pig in their farmyard. Having no alternative draught power, farmers are obliged either to keep oxen themselves or hire from the villagers. More than two thirds of the sample households, therefore, owned at least a pair of oxen.

Table 4.5 Average livestock size by type of livestock species

Livestock species	Type and number		
	Improved (x-breed)	Local	LSU
Cattle			
• Adult	1.00(7)	1.27(74)	
• Heifer	1.25(4)	1.32(28)	1.35(103)
• calves	1.45(8)	1.38(75)	
Buffalo			
• Adult	1.06(16)	1.07(58)	
• Heifer	1.00(4)	1.30(17)	1.68(87)
• calves	1.11(9)	1.09(44)	
Pig			
• Adult	1.60(5)	1.47(53)	0.21(58)
• Piglets	3.25(4)	3.22(90)	
Goat/sheep			
• Adult	0	4.34(122)	0.52(129)
• Small	0	3.46(80)	
Chicken (Large only)	0	6.47(114)	0.13(114)
Oxen (bullock)	0	1.88(93)	1.88(93)

Note: Figures in the parenthesis are number of households  
(Source: Survey data, 1998)

Despite the larger number of livestock size in the area, apparently there was predominance of low productive local breed. However, the numbers of crossbreed

livestock particularly cattle, buffalo and pig were found increasing. The existing livestock herd structure revealed that of the total livestock number only about 9, 19 and 17 per cent of cattle, buffalo and pig respectively were crossbreed. But in the case of goat, improved breed was found completely absent in the study site. Recently, after the establishment of PAC outreach research site in 1996, the crossed breed *Giriraja*<sup>1</sup> chicken has been found extending gradually.

#### 4.3.5 Forest and pasture resources

Forest is an indispensable component of subsistence rural livelihood systems in the hills of Nepal, providing fuel, food, fodder, litter (bedding materials), and wood for building materials as well as agricultural equipment (poles and ploughs). Therefore, there is micro-level interaction between farm production systems and the forests. Forest directly supports crop production by supplying compost materials and indirectly by supporting farm animals, which provide manure and draught power for crop production. Besides, forest provides protection against soil erosion and landslide. Despite those realized importance of forest and its live interaction with agricultural production systems, a rapid deforestation had occurred during the past three decades, resulting in a marked decline in the agricultural production and productivity (Gurung, 1987; Yadav, 1990).

From the data sources the overall forest areas in the study site sound quite higher than the apparent area observed during the field visit. This might be due to inclusion of uncultivated public land, which might have covered by the forest previously. Therefore, the estimated forest area by the secondary sources may not reflect the exact area existed within the study area. Fakchamara range posts office has recorded about 39 per cent of forest cover within and adjoining villages of the study site (Fakchamara range post's official record, 1997). But from farmers groups discussions it was understood that at present about 20 per cent of the area within the study site is actually covered by the

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<sup>1</sup> A dual purpose giant Indian native chicken introduced by PAC and crossed with local chicken

forest, which are scattered into different forest patches. The key informants said that forest degradation in the past was virtually occurred due to ill public policy of taking over the responsibility of forest management from the then *Panchayat* forest management by the government. Due to government control over the forest, principally the forest became as an open access resource as a result of uncontrolled deforestation happened converting a large area of forest into the barren land. The another practical reason for declining forest resources, however, could be the high demand for fuel wood and expansion of farmlands due to increased population pressure.

Because of dwindling access to forest resources particularly fuel, fodder and forest leaves for litter, farm households in the study area are now obliged to keep a patch of their farmland as private forest for their subsistence. Firewood, the only source of energy in the village is getting scarce, therefore, particularly affluent households in the village have now started to install bio-gas plant as an alternative sources of energy. At present about five percent of the sample household have bio-gas plants under the credit assistance of Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal (ADB/N). Although, this technology seems easy and environmentally sound, poor farm households can not afford it unless there is heavy subsidy from the government or other agencies.

Since the inception of community and private forest management policy in the country, significant improvement can be observed in the forest management and protection particularly in the hills (Prasai *et al.*, 1987). The impact of private forest liberalization policy and community forest management has been found encouraging in the study area too. About 35 per cent of the total forest area in the study site at present are under the community management. Those forests, however, were severely exploited in the past and are located far from the community settlement area. Therefore, the economic use of those forests has so far been reported almost negligible for the rural dwellers. The community initiative of managing forests was started too late with regard

to the forest degradation, nevertheless, the forest managed by the community manifest better regeneration in the study area.

Household forestry plays an important role in the sustainable management of forest resources. Looking at the small privately managed forests, a more comprehensive picture emerges of forest resource management. The current forest policy has liberalized privately owned forests, which enhanced the household forestry in this area. Among the 135 sample households, 22 per cent owned privately managed forest with an average area of 0.28 ha. Household managed forests are often small plots and are located adjoining to the farm boundary. Nearly fifty per cent of the larger farm size holder (>2 ha.) have maintained their private forest, but households with less than 0.5 ha cultivating land have virtually no privately owned forest.

In fact, there is no pasture area within the study site. A few small sporadic patches of open areas are available as public grazing land. Most of the available lands in the past were already brought into cultivation. Because of lack of adequate areas for animal grazing, farmers let their animals to graze along the stream and their farm boundary during the summer. But in the winter season, starting after the harvest of main season rice and millet (Nov-Dec) open grazing is practiced, which might be one of the important reasons responsible for minimizing winter cropping in this area.

#### **4.3.6 Water resources**

There are no perennial river systems in the study area. 'Telia Khola' (a small perennial stream) in the west of the Hamarjung VDC irrigates some lower parts of this VDC. However, small streams scattered different parts of the village are being used for seasonal irrigation, but their irrigation potentiality are very limited. Sporadic marshy areas (Locally called *Seem*) found particularly in the upper elevations providing in-situ irrigation systems for the main season rice crop. Small natural streams located nearby the community are tapped for drinking water purpose.

#### 4.3.7 Institutions

As Fakchmara area is situated far from the road head and the district head quarter, there are very limited institutional infrastructures within the site. Shukrabare Bazaar located in the north of Fakchmara is the main service center for this area. Agricultural Development Bank of Nepal (ADB/N) has sub-branch office at Sukrbare, which is the only one source for institutional credit in this area. Agricultural Service and Livestock Services Centers (ASCs and LSCs) are located at Sukrabare Bazar and Okhre are responsible for providing technical services on agricultural, livestock and veterinary. A private dealer of Agriculture Input Corporation (AIC) located at Sukrabare provides limited amount of agricultural inputs, particularly the chemical fertilizers. The cooperative society, which was principally established to supply agricultural inputs, small agricultural credit, and to purchase farmer's agricultural product, is almost non-functional. For the last two years PAC has started its outreach research program with its limited area of working, which is confined within the twelve wards of four VDCs (Fakchmara, Okhre, Hamarjung and Panchkanya), where this study was carried out. The PAC outreach program has major two activities: conventional on-farm verification of agricultural technologies, and the action oriented agricultural research and development. The existing network of Government and Non-government organization working in the study area for agricultural and community development is shown in Figure 4.8

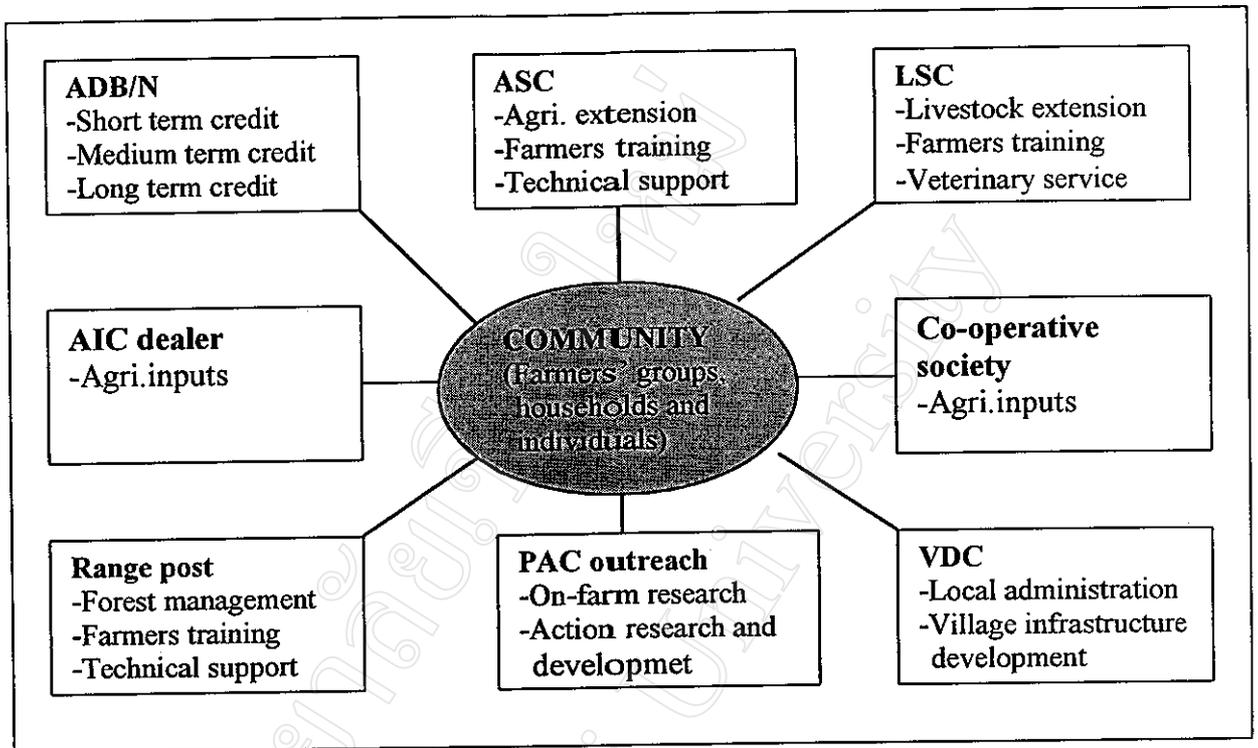


Figure 4.8 Different institutions working in the study area

#### 4.3.8 Market

Since the study area is in isolated rural hills, there is virtually no organized market except a few numbers of tea stalls and some small groceries within and adjoining villages. The nearest market place is Sidhuwa on the way to Hile-Basnatpur road, which is at about five-hour walking distance from the center of the study site. Having no transportation facilities, farmers have to rely on human labor to carry necessary agriculture inputs and consumer goods from the nearest market place.

The *haat*, as it is known locally, is a periodic marketing place where farmers sell their agricultural produces. Minor forest produce, seasonal vegetables, fruits, tubers, *Jaand* (local beer made from millet fermentation), and some grain particularly millet and maize are sold in the *haat*. Local *haats* are therefore considered as the center of

economic activities in study area. In addition to economic exchange, the importance of *haat* bazaar is closely linked with the social systems providing an opportunity to meet their friends and relatives, which can be considered as an opportunity of exchanging information. Therefore, the periodic *haat* has not only economic importance but also social significance. To attend the one-day weekly *haats*, people come even from day-walking distance. Cottage industry products like bamboo trays and bamboo baskets (locally call *Nanglo* and *Doko*), and herbal yeast for brewing (locally called *Marcha*) are also important village products sold in the local *haat*. In addition to consumer goods, some agricultural input like seeds, agricultural tools (e.g. spades, sickle etc.) are also sold. There are three such periodic *haats* in and adjoining villages of the study area. Sanichare *haat* and Okhre *haat* within the study site are observed every Saturday and Thursday respectively. Fortnight *haat* (full moon and dark moon days) are observed at Sukrabare bazaar, adjacent to the study area.