3.1 District of respondent

District of residence of respondent	Respondent (N=50)		Range	Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percentage			
Kanchanpur	14	28			
Kailali	7	14			
Doti	4	08			
Dadeldhura	6	12	13	5.5	4.21
Baitadi	6	12			
Darchula	9	18			
Bajhang	1	02			
Achham	2	04			
Bajura	1	02			
Total	50	100			

Table 1: Residence district of respondent

This table shows that maximum number of respondents were from Kanchanpur district i.e. 14 and lowest from Bajura district i.e. 1. This table also reveals that the central tendency was found to be 5.5 and dispersed by 4.2 units from central tendency value.

3.2 Educational qualification of respondent

Table 2: Education level of respondent

Categories	Year of schooling	Respondent (N=50)		Range	Mean	Standard deviation
		Number	Percentage			
Illiterate	0	0	0			
Primary	1-5	7	14			
Secondary	6-10	19	38	19	10	7.87
Higher secondary	11-12	7	14			
Graduate or above	>12	17	34			
Total		50	100			

This table shows the education level of respondent in which secondary education level farmers were mostly i.e. 19 and there were no illiterate respondent farmers. The value of central tendency was found to be 10 and data were dispersed by 7.87 from the central tendency value.

3.3 Farm size of respondent

Table 3: Farm size of respondent

Categories	Score	Respondent (N=50)	
		Number	Percentage
Landless	< 1 kattha	0	0
Marginal	1-3 kattha	6	12
Small	4-5 kattha	3	06
Medium	6-20 kattha	17	34
Large	>20 kattha	24	48
Total		50	100

This table shows that there were maximum large farmers i.e. 24 having more than 20 kattha of land and no landless farmers were found from the survey respondents.

3.4 Money spent on chemical fertilizer by respondent

Table 4: Money spent on chemical fertilizer

Categories	Score	Respondent (N=50)		Range	Mean	Standard deviation
		Number	Percentage			
Low	<3000	23	46			
Medium	3000-8000	15	30	11	16.66	3.28
High	>10000	12	24			
Total		50	100			

This table show the money spent of farmers in buying chemical fertilizer. The central tendency value was found to be 16.66 and data were dispersed by 3.28 units from the central tendency value.

Most used chemical fertilizer by respondent: Out of the total respondent 90% use Urea as a major chemical fertilizer whereas remaining 10% use di-ammonium phosphate. Knowledge related to chemical fertilizer: Out of the total respondent 56.9% were not satisfied with chemical fertilizer. Similarly, 72.5% of total respondent know about recommended dose of chemical fertilizer. Also 92.2% of total respondent use broadcasting or top-dressing method of fertilizer application, 5.9% use side dressing and 2% use foliar method of fertilizer application method. Practice of routine soil testing: out of the total respondent majority of population i.e. 78.4% do not perform routine soil testing and 21.6% perform routine soil testing. Touch with agriculture technician in the field and visit to agriculture knowledge center: Out of the total respondent, 49%, 31.4% and 19.6% were few, mostly and never in touch with agriculture technician whereas 60.8%, 17.6% and 21.6% were few, mostly and never visit agriculture knowledge center.

4 CONCLUSION

Although 84% of people in Sudur Paschim Province were engaged in agriculture, but return from this sector was not satisfactory. They were spending huge amount of money on buying chemical fertilizer to increase their production where they most prefer urea compared to other chemical fertilizers more than half population of this Province were not satisfied with chemical fertilizer rather they prefer organic manure. Due to lesser interaction with agriculture technician in field and visit of farmers to agriculture knowledge center, lack of routine soil testing and untimely available of chemical fertilizers, farmers were not satisfied with chemical fertilizer.

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