

# The Use of Socioeconomic Indicators in Resource Management

## Part

# One

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### Abstract

Socioeconomic indicators are an important tool for understanding the constraints faced by farmers, and why the status of natural resources is changing. In the middle mountains of Nepal, socioeconomic and cultural factors, such as population growth, ethnic traditions, land tenure, and economic influences, affect resource management and ultimately affect household welfare. To work to improve livelihoods from farmers, about their socioeconomic conditions, including land ownership, food security, and agricultural assets. Farm households are considered to improve the socioeconomic status of households, and to improve crop production, the more the indicators of socioeconomic status are improved. The most probable, and most likely, that a household typically displayed the highest growth rates. The highest rates of growth in crop production were found in the middle mountains, where the rate of growth was 100% per year, while 36 per cent of households in the middle mountains had no cultivated land, and 20 per cent of households in the middle mountains had no cultivated land. The rate of growth in crop production was also related to the amount of household assets, and to the amount of household assets. The rate of growth in crop production was also related to the amount of household assets, and to the amount of household assets.

## The People and Their Resources