6

CRITICAL ISSUES, OPTIONS, AND GUIDELINES FOR THE FUTURE

Critical Issues

The **first critical issue** that emerges and is interwoven through all the sectors and activities is the absence of infrastructure. The major components of this are described below.

Roads

Absence of roads constrains the transport of goods, and people, communication of ideas, and dissemination of information. It also constrains the movement of forest-related goods and adds to the cost and inconvenience. The lack of interconnecting and farm to market roads keeps the villages and villagers in isolation and hinders the development of OFEA.

Electricity

Rural electrification is essential for the development of farm as well as off-farm and social sectors. The present means and methods of generating this source of energy in the area permits very little coverage.

Water

This is an essential input for the crop and livestock sector, as well as for drinking and domestic uses. Presently, quality potable water is available to a few only and the amount available for irrigation is insufficient to raise productivity and diversify farm enterprises.

Social Infrastructure

The paucity of health coverage, the low literacy rate and scarcity of schools, the "skill gap", and the absence of skill development and vocational centres to provide vocational guidelines for a sustainable level of off-farm employment make the area very poor in terms of these social indicators.

The other elements of the required infrastructure are (a) input suppliers, (b) market/sale points, (c) extension and agricultural support services, and (d) veterinary facilities to ensure the quality and health of livestock.

The policy options in this sphere will depend on the available resources, the number and nature of parties that may be identified, and the priorities given according to an action plan. An **institutional framework** already exists for the provision of these services at the district level. The need is to ensure their involvement. If the district level agencies are left to themselves, help will be quite a long time in coming. The local administrative and institutional officials will have to improve their efficiency, take the matter effectively up to the district level (District Development Advisory Committees), and secure their participation. Again, **community participation** together with the government agencies may be the ideal combination to get results. Roads (rural, farm to market) could be covered under a proposed USAID programme while one policy option in skill development may be to encourage technical and vocational institutes to hold summer camps to impart and upgrade skills. The Pak-German Wood Working Centre and the Pak-Holland Metal Project can also be knit into a programme for skill

development and for upgrading trades . The eye camps set up from time to time elsewhere have been very effective and can be arranged for this area also. Similarly, camps by other medical and professional organisations can secure a great deal of benefit without long-term costs. The important thing will, however, be to work up sufficient socio-political clout and hold research or area-specific fora to secure the focus of attention.

The **Second Critical Issue** that emerges is regarding the availability of **technology**. The technology required will have to be in the form of the technological packages needed for the different sectors. New technology is needed for *barani* farming, including better quality seeds, other inputs, and agricultural implements with maintenance and repair workshops, while the mineral sector needs the type of technology suitable for the exploration and extraction of minerals without causing the loss of mineral wealth/or to the environment. The livestock technology includes the current combination of feeds (other than natural feeds, during winter especially), techniques of artificial insemination, and better methods for quality control of milk, milk products, and poultry. For the forest sector, the requisite technology should be employed to concentrate on achieving sustainable production levels and preventing environmental degradation.

The policy options in this case will have to be related to and depend on the type of activity that is to be encouraged and then the technology (from the available and viable technology in the mountain context) that is to be used in the various sectors can be determined. It would be beneficial to involve the Appropriate Technology Development Organisation in this, as well as the Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR). The real need here is, however, for a Hill Technology Evolution and Adaptation Centre which can concentrate on technology evolution in the context of mountain specificities. Such an organisation can be a catalyst organisation for sponsoring hill-specific technologies in the existing organisations. Thus problem orientation will become area specific . The idea once broached by the University Grants' Commission to develop a Centre for the Application of Science and Technology to Rural Areas (CASTRA), on the Bangalore model in India, may have the potential for hill-specific farm and agriculture-related enterprises where "know-how" and "show-how" can be combined for the benefit of the people of the area.

The **Third Critical Issue** is related to an increase in agricultural productivity and the employment and income generation resulting therefrom. Although this is not off-farm employment as such, only a stimulated crop sector can throw up the surpluses required for creating off-farm employment in the handling and processing of farm products. The agricultural surpluses and income employment thus generated will create off-farm employment directly and indirectly through linkages. One of the main aims of increasing agricultural productivity is to generate agricultural surpluses and employment with given/limited land. This will be the precise function of the technological package suited to this sector in this region with its own specificities (i.e., a heavily populated mountainous agropastoral region with rugged mountain slopes and unstable terraces).

A number of policy options are be suggested for this sector. The first policy option centres around the need for land conservation and the levelling of adjoining areas (where possible) the use of which will lead to consolidation, conservation, and improvement in productivity.

The second policy option is also related to the quality of land. It is suggested that marginal lands which have thin and unstable soil crusts, due to slopes, be used for planting trees, pastureland, and forestry. This will prevent soil erosion and lead to better use of marginal land.

The third policy option suggested is to set up micro-level, agro-based industries in food processing such as wheat and rice mills (the area imports wheat flour and it is suggested that the wheat be bought in grain form and processed in the mills set up for the purpose) and fruit at vegetable preservation and

dehydration. This will create employment and lead to linkages with the agricultural and horticultural sectors. According to one estimate, about 40-50 per cent of the fruit (especially apples) grown in these areas never reach a market to fetch proper prices. Possibly the varieties are also not good enough for sale as fresh fruit at good prices. All the more reason then to use dehydration methods . Neither is the process so complicated nor the technology so sophisticated that farmers cannot adopt or apply them. Employment so created, value-added will be achieved and there will be no fear of fresh fruit rotting away. This is worth trying and demonstration projects should be established. Perhaps, there may be something here to learn from the Nepalese hill farmers of the Marpha area of Mustang District. Mushroom crops may be similarly farmed and harvested without involving much physical space or monetary resources. The Agricultural Research Institute of Tarnab could be approached for help here. Thus, an existing institutional framework may be able to do some of the "outreach" work in the area.

The **Fourth Critical Issue** looks at the role of the forest sector in off-farm activities in income and employment generation. Currently, forests play a major role in providing income but the critical issue that arises is centred around the increase in the demand for forest and forest-related items as a result of an increase in population. Consequently, the afforestation rate should be accelerated if it is to provide income as well as to prevent the depletion of resources. Presently, forestry is exploitative rather than industry oriented. Moreover, the contravention of forest laws currently occurring can be prevented through demarcation of forest areas.

The first policy option is to increase the rate of afforestation. It would be necessary to plant fast growing trees to meet the requirements of the population while maintaining the forest cover. This will, however, require finance and investment. The Forest Department and the Pakistan Forest Institute can both be pressed into service to extend their areas of operation in this field. Known clones and varieties can be distributed while new and more appropriate varieties can be evolved. The Social Forestry Project that is already busy in Malakand can be associated with work in this area also. Other donors who are looking for closely targetted opportunities for development may also be approached for help.

The second policy option is to generate value-added by converting forest commodities to forest-based industries. Some of the suggested activities include the processing of herbal medicines, honey, mushroom growing, and constructing wooden crate material for the fruit trade. These have the advantage of being low in bulk with appreciable value-added. Medicinal plants have economic potential. Along with the depletion of the forests, some of these species could also be lost. Their propagation and collection can be encouraged. The establishment of a demonstration medicinal plant farm in the area may well be the best plan. This could be carried out with the combined efforts of the Pakistan Forest Institute and the Hamdard Foundation. The Hamdard (a name associated with *Unani* and *Hakimi* medicines) Foundation can turn this area into an important area for research that will have a demonstration effect both in identifying these plants and collecting them for gainful purposes.

The third policy option is to encourage the local population's involvement in the retail or wholesale trade of goods such as mushrooms, *chir*, and walnut bark and all the output of the forest-based industries. Presently these are sold to the merchants in Mingora who make a profit from them by selling them in the big cities. Local participation and involvement will increase the target group's income and employment opportunities.

The fourth policy option is to introduce fisheries' development in the area. The present river and mountain brooks already have some local varieties. New varieties (trout, for example) can be added for which hatcheries can be provided by the Fisheries' Department. This could have linkages with the tourism sector also.

The fifth policy option is to improve wildlife management through restricting hunting and killing and turning these areas into reserves to allow breeding to take place without disturbance. This again will have linkages with the tourism sector.

The sixth policy option is the introduction of sericulture which is remunerative and can lead to the establishment of the silk industry at a later stage. Sericulture is a short duration, labour intensive, non-space intensive, and, yet, a remunerative industry which men and women of all ages can undertake. Initially, it may be worth trying this line of activity through sub-contracting from a community or public sector organisation or even private parties in the silk industry. The silk industry is a popular form of enterprise in other areas of Swat, and there is no reason why the industry should not take root here.

The **Fifth Critical Issue** is the existence of livestock activities that operate below optimum in terms of what is attainable. With the introduction of roads, markets, and technology, productivity may be expected to increase and the **policy option** is to turn these activities into micro-level industries. This will encourage commercial production and increased employment and income generation. Ghee-making and cheese-making should be encouraged and adopted beneficially. Here, one kind of organisation that can be of particular help would be a Ghee and Cheese-Makers' Cooperative whose membership could ensure initial financing and eventual marketing of the finished product.

The **Sixth Critical Issue** is the identification and quantification of the mineral reserves that are to be exploited.

The first policy option is to increase investment and encourage activities related to minerals. These can be through local leases, making the mineral containing areas accessible, providing equipment, technical advice/expertise, and permission to trade in and transport the output. The Geological Survey Department, the Pakistan Mineral Development Cooperation, and the Sarhad Development Authority can all help.

The second policy option is to set up industries to process the minerals leading to value-adding and employment and income generation. This and the aforegoing policy options may all be brought together into a Shangla Par Integrated Development Project, not as a megalithic structure but as a catalyst that will identify/accept the various development proposals/options and link these with the technical aid and financial support agencies.

The **Seventh Critical Issue** is the advantage that can be taken from the tourist trade in Swat. The establishment of roads will be an encoragement to the almost half a million tourists visiting Swat annually to enjoy the wildlife and scenic beauty.

The first policy option is to set up family-based tourist services by establishing huts/chalets catering to all the needs of the tourist in a clean and scenic environment. This will involve entire families in the area in the service sector and lead to income and employment generation as well as foreign exchange earnings.

The second policy option is to encourage women's handicrafts in needlework and orient this towards the tourist industry. A number of NGOs working in the field at present may be interested or their interest stimulated. This can, however, only be done if a grassroot's organisation can be brought into existence at other levels of operation and undertake the liasion work.

Summing Up

It may thus be seen from the above account that, given the charateristics of the area, generating off-farm employment is not a one step affair. There are many steps to be taken. Each of these steps will possibly have a limited effect, but the sum total can develop a considerable impact. Off-farm employment implies

the creation and maintenance of work places, skills, infrastructure, and investment by stimulating activity and enterprises. It also implies a string of organisational support and guidance programmes involving the community itself and establishing grass root organisations through instigating the interest and awareness of the local population.

Guidelines for the Future

Since very few OFEA exist on the ground, all the policy options together, with the institutional support and organisational involvement that have been outlined above, are by way of Guidelines for the Future. Seven Critical Issues have been identified and ways of tackling these issues have been spelled out. The important thing is that it is an area that has potential and a set of favourable conditions do exist and can be made use of to create OFEA. These include the forest-related and agriculture-related potentials, the mineral potentials, the potentials of the streams in the valleys and the potential for training abundant manpower.

In any future action, four things should be kept in mind.

(i) That there is a backlog of development activity dating from the time when Swat was a princely State and that the pattern of development action in Pakistan is not tuned to an automatic spillover of concern or effort to where the action is most needed. There will, therefore, have to be a deliberate attempt to secure the focus of attention in the area. This could be done by creating social and political clout and/or concerted action by the grass root institutions to force local issues upon public attention.

(ii) Timing is essential in Shangla Par. Depletion of forest resources, denudation of the slopes and soil erosion, the social effects of seasonal and other forms of migration, and other frustrations of the growing population in a depressed area all make a strong case for urgent action. It also makes two levels of action necessary-first, actions targetted at quick results by way of creating OFEA; which means undertaking public programmes that are already planned but overdue, such as road building and afforestation and, second, actions leading to long-term and sustained development activities on the lines indicated.

(iii) Concerns about the fragility of the environment will have to underscore whatever actions are contemplated and by whichever agency.

(iv) In the process of securing some action and creating OFEA, the low income groups, the small farmers, and the women of the area should not be bypassed in involvement in activities and in the accrual of benefits. This is what has happened in Pakistan in the past. The central focus everywhere-for development of the marginal and low income groups -was bypassed somehow and the benefits gravitated towards the better off sections of society. This means that as important as creating OFEA themselves will be the **design** of these efforts so that the target groups -in fact, all groups- are benefitted.

It is further suggested that agencies like the Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan (IACP) and the Project Development Unit (PDU) of the Small Industries' Development Board be involved in developing project outlines and identifying micro-enterprises, together with the level and investment requirements of each activity.

Simultaneously, it is necessary that a programme of Action Research be established to identify types of enterprise, local parties interested/whose interest can be stimulated, and the interested funding agencies or funding agencies whose interest in the area can be encouraged. As a second step, the Action Researcher can act as a go-between to bring together prospective parties.

In all this, NGOs can play a very positive role. Such NGOs will have to be identified and encouraged to take an interest in the area. A working arrangement between the NGOs and the community will be the next step. The modalities for this can be worked out.

Table 1: Area Profile of Lilownai, Alpuri, and Shahpur

(in hectares)

Profile	Villages					
	Lilownai		Alpuri		Shahpur	
	Actual	%	Actual	%	Actual	%
Geographical Area	978.8	100.0	154.4	100.0	310.4	100.0
Cultivated Area	680.4	69.5	107.2	69.4	215.6	69.5
Rain Dependent Area	273.2	27.9	43.2	28.0	86.4	27.8
Irrigated Area	407.2	41.6	64.0	41.4	129.2	41.6
Non-cultivated Area	298.4	30.5	47.2	30.6	94.8	30.5

Source: Field Survey

Table 2: Educational Institutions in the Sample Villages

	Lilownai	Alpuri	Shahpur
Mosque Schools (Boys)	5(2.35)	-(6.5)	2(1.8)
*Mohallah** Schools	-(15.3)	1(17.5)	-
Religious Schools	1(4.8)	-(12.0)	-
Primary Schools	9	2	5
a) Boys	8(3.8)	1(1.5)	5(1.9)
b) Girls	1(5.2)	1(1.0)	-
Middle Schools	1	1	1
a) Boys	-(9.5)	1(1.0)	-
b) Girls	1(4.1)	-(12.0)	-(25.8)
High Schools	1	1	-
a) Boys	1(3.6)	1(1.5)	-
b) Girls	-(61.6)	-(40.0)	-

Source: Field Survey

Note: Figures in parentheses show average distances in km.
* Means residential locality in a settlement.

Table 3: Agricultural Facilities in the Sample Villages

	Lilownai	Alpuri	Shahpur
Seed Sales' Depot	-	1	-
Field Assistants' Office	1	1	1
Pesticide Sales' Depot	1	-	1
Agri. Dev. Bank (Branch)	-	1	-
Veterinary Centre	1	-	1
Tractors	-	-	2
Threshers	-	-	1

Source: Field Survey

Table 4: Commercial/Service Establishments (shops) in the Sample Villages

	Lilownai	Alpuri	Shahpur
- General Stores	97	20	73
(No. of Workers)	97	25	73
- Tea Shops	-	-	5
(No. of Workers)	-	-	10
- Medical Stores	2	4	6
(No. of Workers)	4	4	6
- Cloth Stores	-	10	11
(No. of Workers)	-	10	11
- Carpenter's Shops	1	6	8
(No. of Workers)	2	7	11
- Tailoring Shops	6	10	11
(No. of Workers)	8	15	11
- Barber's Shops	4	4	7
(No. of Workers)	4	4	7
- Shoemakers	3	2	4
(No. of Workers)	4	2	4
o Total Establishments	113	56	125
o (Total No. of Workers)	119	67	133

Source: Field Survey

Table 5: Profile of Household Industries in the Sample Villages

	Lilownai	Alpuri	Shahpur
- No. of Houses	1508	586	913
- Handloom (No. of Workers)	- -	1 1	- -
- Clay Pottery (No. of Workers)	- -	2 2	2 2
- Handicraft (No. of Workers)	- -	- -	1 1
- Flour Mills (No. of Workers)	16 32	4 4	21 25
o Total Industries o Total No. of Workers	16 32	7 7	24 28

Source: Field Survey

Table 6: Exchange Patterns

(No. of Respondents)

Type	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Total
Goods for Goods	2	17	15	34
Goods for Services	8	21	10	39
Services for Services	5	11	13	29
Goods/Services for Cash	1	11	8	20
Mixed Exchange System (where both modes operated	25	6	4	35

Table 7: Production Structure: Maize

(No. of respondents)

Range (in mds.)	Total Production			Family Consumption			Sold			Payment made in Kind to Others		
	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur
Up to 50	22	20	16	22	23	17	2	6	4	-	6	11
51 - 100	1	5	10	-	3	12	1	1	-	-	-	2
101 - 150	-	2	4	-	2	3	-	1	2	-	1	-
151 - 200	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
201 - 250	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
251 - 300	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 300	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-

Source: Field Survey

Table 8: Production Structure: Wheat

(No. of Respondents)

Range (in mds.)	Total Production			Family Consumption			Sold			Payment made in Kind to Others		
	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur
Up to 50	-	-	8	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	8
51 - 100	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RICE												
4 - 10	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey

Table 9 : Source and Amount of Income - In Cash

(No. of Respondents)

Range (000 Rs.)	A			B			C			D			E		
	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur
Up to 5	2	3	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
6 - 10	-	3	2	-	2	-	2	1	2	4	1	3	-	1	3
11 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	6	1	2	-	-	-
16 - 20	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	3	4	4
21 - 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	-	3	8	6	1
26 - 50	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	-	4	10	3
51 - 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	3	1	2
Above 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
None (0)	47	32	34	49	37	41	35	33	36	29	31	31	32	16	29

Source: Field Survey

Note: A - Sale of agricultural crops includes fruits & vegetables, B - Sale of other commodities produced by the household,
C - Shopkeeping/business, D - Other off-farm activities (services & supply of labour)
E - Any others (Government Services)

Table 10: Source and Amount of Income - In Kind

(No. of Respondents)

Range (000 Rs)	A			B			C			D		
	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur
Up to 5	18	14	12	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
6 - 10	4	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
11 - 15	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 - 20	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21 - 25	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 50	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 50	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey

Note: A - Agricultural Produce
B - Milk/Milk Products/Poultry
C - Meals
D - Housing Facilities

Table 11: Infrastructure

(No. of Respondents)

Range (in Km)	DISTANCE OF YOUR VILLAGE FROM THE																	
	MAIN ROAD			AGRI. MARKET			HEALTH CENTRE			SCHOOL			BANK			INPUT SUPPLIERS		
	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur	Alpuri	Lilo-wnai	Shah-pur
No. Information	18	-	28	-	1	6	1	11	27	2	29	29	1	2	28	6	24	43
Up to 5	32	33	14	-	1	37	47	22	11	48	8	13	47	32	10	24	6	-
6 - 10	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	6	5	-	2	1	-	6	1	1	3	-
11 - 15	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
16 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
21 - 25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 - 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 - 75	-	-	-	47	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	7	-
More than 75	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Source: Field Survey

Table 12: Determinants of Current Land Use

(Percentage of Responses)

Factors	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur
Financial Constraint	50	-	-
Lack of Agricultural Marketing	-	-	48
Lack of Transport/Communication	-	-	60
Lack of Credit Facilities	-	-	30
Lack of Improved Seeds	60	75	80
Lack of Chemical Fertilizers	60	75	80
Topographic Conditions	40	80	70
Lack of Irrigation Facilities	40	70	29
Climatic Conditions	50	75	-
Lack of Agricultural Implements	40	27	40

Source : Field Survey

Table 13: Fitness of Land

(Percentage of Responses)

Factors	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur
Forest	24	35	40
Grazing	16	20	20
Buildings	10	15	-
Dairy Farming	25	20	-
Cultivation of Crops	20	40	40
No Response	-	5	10

Source : Field Survey

Table 14: Status of Land Resources

(Percentage of Responses)

Factors	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur
Superior	20	40	30
Inferior	70	60	40
Sufficient	10	-	20
Insufficient	80	70	50
No Response	10	30	30

Source : Field Survey

Table 15: Status of Water

(Percentage of Responses)

Type	Drinking Water			Irrigation Water		
	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur
Available	100	90	100	30	-	33
Not Available	-	10	-	70	-	14
Good Quality/Sufficient	100	60	70	70	-	-
Not Good Quality/Insufficient	-	40	30	30	-	53

Source : Field Survey

Table 16: Contribution of OFEA to total income

(Income Ranges in '000 Rs.)

Land\OFEA Holding	Govt. Services	Wage Labour	Self-Employ-ment	Private Sector	Skilled Workers	Artisans	Others
o With No Land	15-60 (11)	15-30 (5)	15-60 (9)	15-45 (2)	15-45 (2)	---- ----	15-30 (1)
o Up to 5 acres	15-60 (21)	15-45 (16)	15-<75 (8)	15-60 (8)	> 15 (2)	> 15 (1)	---- ----
o < 5 acres to 12.5 acres	15-<75 (15)	15-30 (2)	60-75 (1)	> 15 (1)	15-30 (2)	> 15 (1)	---- ----
o < 12.5 acres to 25 acres	15-75 (8)	----	----	----	----	15-30 (1)	---- ----
o Above 25 acres	15-<75 (14)	----	----	----	----	----	----

Source : Field Survey

Figures in parentheses show the numbers in each category

Table 17: Jobs Performed by Women in the Agricultural Sector

(No of Respondents)

Activities Performed Seasonally/ Perennially	Up to 2 Hours/day			3 - 6 Hours/day			7 - 10 Hours/day			Above 10 Hours/day		
	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur	Alpuri	Lilownai	Shahpur
No. Response	45	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weeding	1	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer/ Manure Spraying	4	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harvesting	3	-	2	1	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cleaning/Sorting	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Grading	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Looking After Animal	4	1	3	-	2	12	-	1	2	-	2	-
Milking	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry Raising	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Field Survey