

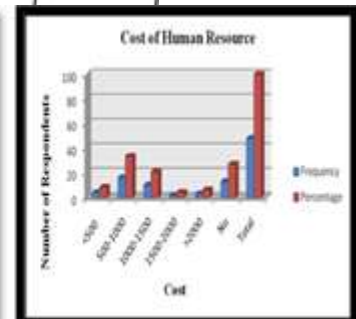
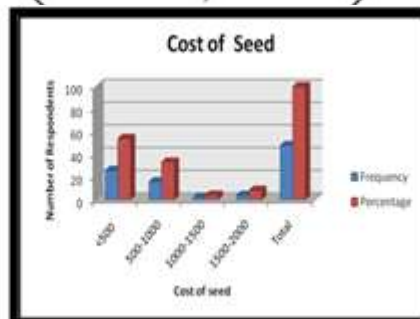
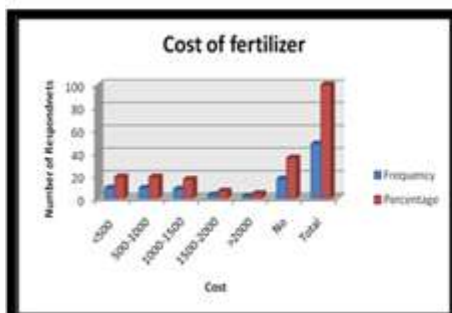
Table 8: Main Income source in the family

Source of Income	Number	Percentage
Vegetable	38	79.17
Livestock	2	4.17
Job	5	10.41
Business	3	6.25
Skill work	-	-
Total	48	100

5. Result and Discussion

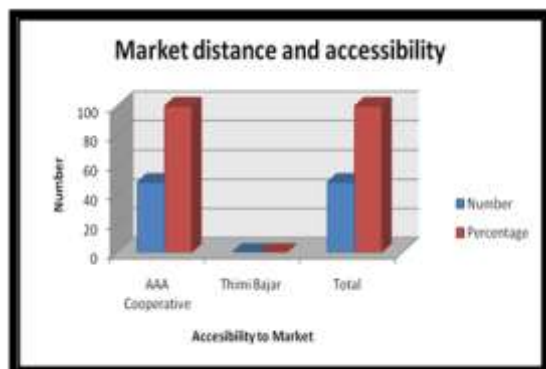
Cost of production of winter seasonal vegetables

Farmers had to purchase agricultural tools and required to repair it twice a year. 87.5% were spending less than Rs 500. Likewise 10% were spending in the range of Rs 500-1000. Seed cost was highest among 26 farmers who spend 54.16% for seed purchase. Cost of fertilizer includes cost of chicken manure, bone meal, til cake and rice bran as 35.41% who do not purchase any fertilizer as they had their own domestic animals besides it 16.67% spend Rs 1000-1500. Human labour is another crucial area where 33.34% spend Rs 500-1000 followed by 20.83% spending Rs 1000-1500 and the least amount less than Rs 500 was done by 8.32%. Among which 27.08% were self reliant and involved themselves in doing cultivation.



Explore the market value of organic vegetables

Market for farmers was AAA; NGO located itself at Dadhikot at a five minute walking distance.



Involvement of farmers in organic vegetable farming

Farmers were fully oriented in doing vegetable farming. Highest share was held by female with 60.42% and that of male was 6.25%. Both of them combination was 33.33%.

Study about the socio-economic condition of organic vegetable farmers and its impact on organic vegetable farming

All age groups family members were involved organic farming. Amongst them highest was among the age group of 20-24 and >50 with 15.38%. Least was in age group of 45-49 with 3.36%. Adoption process of respondent was surveyed and found that learning by doing was highest 70.85% with the least 2.08% as learning by consultant. 72.92% believed that family size effect on vegetable farming while that of 27.08% did not. In land holding occupied by organic vegetable grower, 66.66% occupied 0.5-1 ropani of land on contrary the least one being 2.08% holding >5 ropani.

Income of farmers in the range of Rs >5000 above was 37.5% followed by 31.25% in the range of Rs 3000-3500 and the lowest was 2.08% with income Rs 3500-4000. Farmers utilized their produce income in various aspects as food, land purchase, construction of house, health and sanitation, social function and education. 20.83% farmers spend on food and that of education 29.16%. Lowest was 6.25% on health and sanitation. Vegetable production was the major income of family with 79.17% and that of business and livestock was in least having 6.25% and 4.17%.

6. Conclusion

Organic vegetable farmer farmers had uplifted the socio economic condition of farmers in Dadhikot, Gamcha Village. Seed, fertilizer, human resources and agricultural tools were there for which cost had to bear. Nevertheless, selling price was higher of vegetables grown organically and market being so near had placed extra advantage of producing it. Amongst the family members women were more actively involved as compared to male and it had encouraged women farmer to get an alternative source of livelihood along with male. They had been able to utilize their money in several activities at home and had developed confidence by raising income.

References

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