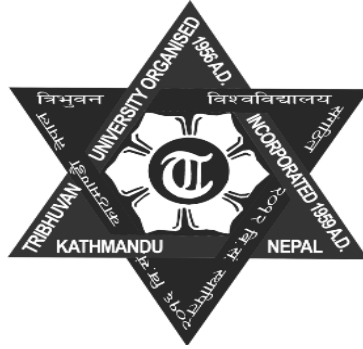


**Change in Living Standard from Ginger Cultivation:
A Case study of Ginger Cultivated Households from Sarumarani
Municipality-5 Jaspur, Pyuthan**



A Thesis

**Submitted to: The Central Department of Sociology,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University,
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of
Arts in Sociology**

Submitted by:

Bishnu Prasad Ghimire

Regd. No.:5-1-37-212-2003

Symbol No.:283455

2024

Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Sociology
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled **Change in Living Standard from Ginger Cultivation: A Case Study of Ginger Cultivated Households from Sarumarani Municipality -5 Jaspur, Pyuthan** has been prepared by Mr. Bishnu Prasad Ghimire under my guidance and supervision. I hereby recommend this thesis for examination by the Thesis Committee as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master Degree of Arts in Sociology

Associate Prof. Dr.Pasang Sherpa
Thesis Supervisor

Tribhuvan University
Central Department of Sociology
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

APPROVAL LETTER

We certify that this thesis entitled **Change in Living Standard from Ginger Cultivation: A Case Study of Ginger Cultivated Households from Sarumarani Municipality-5 Jaspur, Pyuthan** submitted by Mr. Bishnu Prasad Ghimire to the Central Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS in SOCIOLOGY has been found satisfactory in scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the said degree.

Thesis Committee

YoubaRaj Luintel, PhD
Head of Department

Keshav Raj Silwal
External Examiner

Pasang Sherpa, PhD
Thesis Supervisor

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled "**Change in Living Standard from Ginger Cultivation: A Case study of Ginger Cultivated Households from Sarumarani Municipality-5 Jaspur, Pyuthan**" submitted to Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis has not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

.....

Bishnu Prasad Ghimire

T.U. Regd. No.: 5-1-37-212-2003

July 2024

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The thesis entitled **Change in Living Standard from Ginger Cultivation: A Case Study of Ginger Cultivated Households from Sarumarani Municipality -5 Jaspur, Pyuthan** has been prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology. First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor respected teacher Prof. Dr. Pasang Sherpa for his thoughtful advice, recommendations, and gracious participation during the study. His perseverance, gracious cooperation, priceless advice, and intense interest in this research will always be remembered. His efforts are what made my learning possible in this format. AS the results of the work, it has succeeded to take a concrete form, for which inquired with the respondents of Sarumarani Municipality Jaspur-5 Pyuthan to achieve the purpose of the research had done. Along with this, I have support, cooperation and support from various individuals and organizations found which I have included here. I would like to thank Jaspur ward chairman and other ward members belonging to ward office and respondents who continuously cooperated in data collection. I would like to express my gratitude to the family of Central Department Sociology and specially thanks and gratitude of Departmental Head of Sociology Professor Dr. Yuvraj Luitel. Respected teacher Prof. Prem Chalaune, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Guman Singh Khatri and all the teachers of the Department of Sociology who have given me important advice and suggestions at various times. Finally, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the External Research Director, Associate Professor Keshav Raj Silwal, who provided the final form to my thesis by giving his important suggestions and advice.

Bishnu Prasad Ghimire

TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION	ii
LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION	iii
APPROVAL LETTER	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF PIE CHARTS	x
LIST OF GRAPHS	x
ABBREVIATION	xi
CHAPTER-ONE: INTRODUCTION	1-9
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	6
1.3 Research Question	9
1.4 Objective of the Study	9
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	10-36
2.1 theoretical Review	10
2.2 Empirical Review	19
2.3 policy Review	24
2.4 Conceptualizing of Living Standards	28
2.5 National Review and Present Situation	32
2.6 Research Gap	35
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	37-45
3.1 Rationale of Site Selection	37
3.2 Research Design	38
3-3- Population, Sample Size and Sampling	38
3.4. Source of Data	39

3.5 Conceptual framework	39
3.6 Primary Data Collection Tool and Techniques	41
3.6.1 House Hold Survey	42
3.6.2 Field Observations	42
5.6.3 Focus Group Discussion	42
3.6.4 Case studies	43
3.7 Secondary Data Collection.	43
3.8 Method of data analysis	44
3.9 Limitation of the Study	44
CHAPTER FOUR: STUDY AREA PROFILE	46-52
CHAPTER V: PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	53-91
5.1 Socio-Economic Status of Respondents	54
5.1.1 Sex Structure of Respondents	54
5.1.2 Number of Family Member of Respondents	55
5. 1.3 Educational Status of Respondents	56
5.2 Production Status of Ginger	57
5.2.1 Family Member Involvement in Ginger Production	57
5.2.2 Starting year of Ginger Cultivation	58
5.2.3 Land Utilized by Households for Growing Ginger	59
5.2.4 Ginger Production Quantity by Households	60
5.2.5 Involvement in Agriculture other than Ginger Cultivation	61
5.2.6 Place (Market) for Sell Ginger	63
5..2.7 Training and Subsidy for Ginger Cultivation	64
5.3 Ginger Production's Significance in the Study Area	66
5.3.1 Ginger Price in the last Year and this Year	66

5.3.2 Other Income Sources of Household	67
5.3.3 Income from Ginger Cultivation	68
5.3.4 Employee Used in the Ginger Farming	69
5.4 Socio-Economic Changes of Respondents	71
5.4.1 Expenses of Money after getting from Production from Production of Ginger	72
5.4.2 The Respondents Access and full fill the Basic Socioeconomic Services	73
5.4.3 Higher Education in the Family Member	75
5.4.4 Education Institution of Children (Private or Government)	76
5.4.5 Family Relation	78
5.4.6 Situation and Convenience of Household Expenses	80
5.4.7 Purchases of Additional Plots and Lands or Both	80
5.4.8 Money Saving Place, which is Income from Ginger	83
5.4.9 Status of Purchasing a Vehicle at Home	84
5.4.10 Value of Ginger Cultivated Land	84
5.4.11 Changing Income after Starting Ginger Farming	85
5.4.12 Ginger Cultivators Investing Sector Wise	86
5.4.13 Available of TV, Android phone, Laptop in Ginger Cultivated Households	87
5.4.14 Participation in Social, Religious, Community Work	87
5.4.15 Experience to Change in Standard of Living	90
CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	92-105
6.1 Summary	92
6.3 Conclusion	102

BIBLIOGRAPHY**106-109****APPENDIX: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE GINGER PRODUCER HOUSEHOLD****110-115****LIST OF TABLES**

	Page No.
Table 1 Ward Wise Population of Sarumarani Municipality	48
Table 2 Number of Family Member of Households	55
Table 3 Starting Year of Ginger Cultivation	59
Table 4 Ginger Production Quantity of Households	61
Table 5 Involvement in Agriculture other than Ginger Cultivation	62
Table 6 Place (Market) for Sell Ginger	63
Table 7 Training and Subsidy for Ginger Cultivation	64
Table 8 Other Income Sources of Households	68
Table 9 Income from Ginger Cultivation	69
Table 10 Investment of Money after Getting from Production of Ginger	73
Table 11 Respondents Access and fulfilled the Basic Socioeconomic Services.	74
Table 12 Higher Education in the Family Member of Respondent	75
Table 13 Education Institution of Children (Private or Government)	76
Table 14 Family Relations Type	78
Table 15 Situation and Convenience of Household Expenses	80
Table 16 Purchases of Additional Plots or Lands or Both	81
Table 17 Money Saving Place which is Income from Ginger	83
Table 18 Status of Purchasing a Vehicle at Home	84
Table 19 Value of Ginger Cultivated Land	85
Table 20 Income Changing after Starting Ginger Farming	86
Table 21 Sector Wise Investing by Ginger Growers	86

Table 22	Available of TV, Android Phone, Laptop in Ginger Cultivated Household	87
Table 23	Participation in Social, Religious, Community Work before and after Ginger Cultivation	88
Table 24	Experience the Change in Standard of Living	90

LIST OF PIE CHARTS

Chart 1:	Sex Structure of Respondents	55
Chart 2:	Family Member Involvements in Ginger Production	58
Chart 3:	Employee Used in the Ginger Farming	70

LIST OF GRAPHS

Graph 1:	Educational Status of Respondents	56
Graph 2:	Land Utilized by Households for Ginger Growing	60
Graph 3:	Price of Ginger in last Year and this Year	67

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Agricultural Development Bank
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
FAO	:	Food and agriculture Organization
FY	:	Fiscal Year
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GO	:	Government
Ha	:	Hectare
INGO	:	International Non- Government organization
NGO	:	Non-Governments Organization
MT	:	Metric Tones
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
SAARC	:	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
T.U	:	Tribhuvan University
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	:	United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund
WB	:	World Bank

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Ginger cultivation involves the systematic planting, nurturing, and harvesting of ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), a tropical herbaceous perennial valued for its rhizomes used in culinary, medicinal, and industrial applications. The process typically begins with selecting healthy rhizomes for planting, followed by preparing well-drained soil enriched with organic matter. Optimal conditions for ginger growth include warm temperatures, high humidity, and partial shade. Throughout its growth cycle, ginger requires regular watering and nutrient supplementation. Weed control is crucial to prevent competition for nutrients. Harvesting occurs approximately 8-10 months after planting, signaled by yellowing and drying of foliage. The rhizomes are carefully dug out, cleaned, and dried for storage or immediate use.

Many households around the world depend heavily on the cultivation of ginger, especially in areas where it is a major income crop. Ginger farming affects social, cultural, and economic facets of living standards in addition to its economic effects. Comprehending these alterations is vital to grasping the comprehensive influence of farming methods on rural societies(Kumar,2017)

Ginger cultivation holds sociological importance as it intersects with various aspects of human society, including culture, economy, and livelihoods. In the context of agriculture, ginger farming often involves community cooperation and labor, influencing social cohesion and local dynamics. Sociologically, it can be studied through the lens of rural development, examining how cultivation practices affect rural communities' social structures and economic well-being. For instance, anthropologist Sidney W. Mintz explores the social significance of crops like ginger in his work "Sweetness and Power: The Place of Sugar in Modern History." He discusses how the cultivation and consumption of crops shape social relations, economic systems, and cultural practices over time. It insights into how agricultural products such as

ginger contribute to broader social changes and societal structures, making it a valuable resource for understanding the sociological dimensions of crop cultivation(Mintz,1985).

Ginger farming has the potential to change the social dynamics of homes. An increase in ginger farming revenue may result in better infrastructure, family member engagement, and access to healthcare and education, all of which would boost social mobility and general well-being. On the other hand, changes in labor patterns, such as family members working longer hours on farms, can have an impact on family dynamics and conventional societal roles. Furthermore, social hierarchies, relationships, and networks within communities may be impacted by shifts in the distribution of income.

Ginger farming may have an impact on customs and values within a culture. Seasons in agriculture and the methods used in ginger production can have an impact on regional traditions. The financial benefits of growing ginger may also influence food preferences and consumption habits within households. On the other hand, preserving ancient farming methods in the face of contemporary farming methods can help rural communities develop a sense of cultural resilience and identity.

The economic impact of ginger farming on household income and standard of living is substantial. By giving funding for investments in housing, education, and diversification into other revenue-generating enterprises, income from ginger sales can help to raise living standards. However, dependency of economic on ginger cultivation can also investigate and find out of households to market fluctuations and risks occurring with ginger farming. Furthermore, household savings and debt levels can be impacted by expenditures in infrastructure and agricultural inputs, which can affect economic stability. We can better understand how agricultural practices impact rural lifestyles and inform policies aimed at encouraging sustainable development and enhancing quality of life by looking at social, cultural, and economic components

Furthermore, it is said that ginger was first grown in China in the fourth century B.C. Later, the cultivation traditions of the country were carried to Jamaica and other West Indies islands, whereupon ginger gained popularity throughout Asia as a cash crop. In the fifteenth century, ginger was brought to Europe. Ginger was discovered to have been introduced to East Africa by Arabs in the fifteenth century, then to Portugal in the sixteenth. Regardless of the past history of ginger production, several countries across the globe, including Nepal, India, China, Japan, Jamaica, Nigeria, Thailand, and Taiwan, are presently introducing ginger to the world market. Ginger is grown throughout Nepal's mountainous areas, including Ilam, Jhapa, Makawanpur, Salyan, Pyuthan, and others (Sharma, 2004).

The numerous socio-economic effects on households as a result of ginger production help to explain the change in living conditions. It is featured on the blog Income Generation: In areas where ginger grows successfully, growing it frequently results in a considerable boost in household income. For instance, in a study by Smith et al. (2019), households in rural India experienced a 30% increase in annual income due to ginger farming. Families may now afford better living circumstances, healthcare, and education thanks to this additional revenue.

Diversifying households living standards: Growing ginger can protect you from crop failure and from revenue swings caused by the seasons. Sharma and Gurung (2020) reported that households in Nepal that shifted to ginger farming experienced less financial shocks when other crops, such as rice or maize, were not in season.

Improved Nutrition and Food Security: Households can afford to vary their diets and enhance nutrition by selling excess ginger. According to Nguyen et al. (2018), families in Southeast Asia were able to purchase more meals high in protein thanks to the increased income from ginger, which helped to lower the rate of childhood malnutrition.

Infrastructure and Education Investment: Households can make investments in their children's education thanks to the increased revenue from ginger planting. Chinese research by Li et al. (2021) showed that families that invested in ginger growing gave more money for school supplies and tuition, which improved children's chances for a better education and greater literacy rates.

Women's Empowerment: In many villages, women play a crucial role in the entire ginger growing process, from planting to harvesting and selling. Their involvement promotes gender equality generally and increases their authority to make decisions within the family. For example, a study found that women in Bangladesh who cultivated ginger reported higher social status and more financial autonomy. (Kumar, 2017)

Cultivation can be divided into two categories: cash crops and cereal crops. Crops farmed for the market as opposed to the producers' own consumption are known as cash crops." Moore (1967:33) Ginger, among other crops, is currently one of Nepal's main income crops. For thousands of years, people have generally used ginger—a spice and root stalk that is almost the same thickness as main ginger—as a spice and medicine.

After China, Indonesia, and India, Nepal is the fourth-largest producer of ginger worldwide (Upadhyaya et al., 2020). The districts of Ilam, Salyan, Palpa, Pyuthan, Morang, Doti, Nawalparasi, Kailali, Tanahun, Surkhet, Sindhupalchowk, Syangja, Makwanpur, Sindhuli, and Kaski are the primary locations for ginger production in Nepal, with an area production of 279,206 Mt in 2020–21. Ginger alone accounts for 1.88% of the country's GDP (MOALD, 2021).

For the tiny farmers in Nepal's mid-hills, growing ginger is one of their key sources of monetary revenue. It assists farmers in meeting their basic needs, which allows them to readily alter their means of subsistence and standard of living. Compared to crops that compete with ginger, farmers who grow it get a net income that is substantially higher

(paddy, maize, wheat and fresh vegetables). The value of ginger exports has been rising, and Nepal is among the top 15 countries in the world as a major ginger producer. Three types of ginger are traded from Nepal: fresh, dried, and processed.

Due to its location at the ideal height for the production of ginger, Sarumarani municipality -5, (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot Jaspur), Pyuthan district located in Lumbini province, which is one of the major potential municipality. Major cultivation in Pyuthan district includes cereals, paddy, wheat, seasonal vegetables, grain legumes, ginger and oilseed crops. According to Statistical information on Nepalese Agriculture (2022), the total production of ginger in Pyuthan was 265 Mt in a 22 hectare area with a productivity of 12.05 mt/ha, while Ilam was the largest producer of ginger in terms of both production, i.e. 49172 Mt and area, i.e., 3,235 hect area with productivity 15.20 mt/ha.

Now I am going to study the Change in Living Standard of households from ginger cultivation in Sarumarani Municipality –5 (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot) of Jaspur Pyuthan. Now a days ginger is the important cash crop of many farmer, which is helpful for change in living standards of households. From ginger farming many households change their daily life from many families have earned a lot of income by selling ginger. Because of this, their daily life has changed and the economic condition of their homes has improved better than before. And the living standards before ginger cultivation and now are very different.

Ginger is an important cash crop which help change the living standards of households and small farmer, which is cultivated in most of the hilly region of Nepal. Sarumarani municipality -5 Jaspur village Pyuthan also belongs to the same region. In Pyuthan households of different area like Jhimruk, Mandabi, Airabati municipality cultivate the ginger a lot. Where ginger farming has been lunched since past many years as a cash crop. The area

under the ginger cultivation is increasing slowly and gradually due to the attractive income obtained from it.

1.2 Statement of Problem

The basis of Nepali agriculture has always been subsistence farming, particularly in the hilly regions where people grow cash crops on tiny plots of land to supplement their income. Nepal's natural resources—its forests, water, and land—are essential to the nation's economic stability. Nepal's agricultural prosperity is hindered by weak institutions, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of technical support for commercialization. Cash crops are the most prolific type of agriculture in Nepal's hilly regions. Nepal's steep regions hold great potential for ginger production due to their perfect environment. The standard of living in many households will change if we plant ginger in significant amounts. It is quite advantageous for small farmers.

Although ginger output and productivity may not have increased as expected across the country or in the Pyuthan region, they will still be helpful in improving living circumstances, health, and education due to a number of variables. It helps them change their demanding home environment. Ginger farming is a major source of income for a large number of rural residents, particularly in regions where it is a major cash crop. The aim of this research is to investigate the changes in the living conditions of households that cultivate ginger, with a focus on the challenges related to production and market accessibility.

Ginger requires a specific type of soil and temperature to flourish at its optimum. Changes in yield brought on by modified weather patterns brought on by climate change may cause fluctuations in farmers' earnings. Production can be drastically decreased if common pests like aphids and diseases like bacterial wilt are not managed. Lack of availability to disease-resistant cultivars and effective pest management techniques causes farmers to lose

crops. The cost of inputs like seeds, fertilizer, and insecticides can be prohibitive for smallholder farmers. The revenue of farmers and their ability to make improvements to their farms can be impacted by changes in input costs. Increases in productivity are hindered when modern farming techniques and technologies are not widely available. Many small-scale farmers still rely on outdated methods that may not be sustainable or successful. Land availability may decrease due to urbanization and population growth, making it challenging for farmers to successfully manage crop rotation or increase the amount of ginger they plant.

In addition to production barriers, worries about market access have a significant impact on the financial outcomes and standard of living of households that grow ginger. Inadequate road infrastructure and transportation facilities may lead to delays in the delivery of produce and high transportation costs. This affects the freshness and market value of ginger. Lack of timely and accurate market information prevents farmers from making well-informed decisions about when and where to sell their products. This usually results in reduced sales prices or storage losses for farmers. Ginger prices are prone to notable swings due to seasonal variations in supply and demand, as well as market dynamics influenced by international trade and regional consumer preferences.

Because they can take a sizable cut of the value chain profit, middlemen or intermediaries in the supply chain have the ability to take advantage of or defraud farmers by offering them poor prices for their produce. Farmers are discouraged from making the necessary investments in their massive ginger cultivation or from obtaining inputs on credit terms due to limited access to loans, credit, and financial services. This might impede and demotivate farmers' efforts to increase production and income.

Understanding and addressing the production and market access challenges faced by households farming ginger is necessary to improve their living situations. By identifying

these problems and providing answers, that support the resilience and economic sustainability of communities that grow ginger. In order to guarantee long-term financial stability for households growing ginger, it will be crucial to prioritize enhancing farmers' access to knowledge and funding, advocating for climate-smart farming practices, and enhancing agricultural extension services.

In present the hilly and that of the rural farmers are attracted to cultivate the ginger and many people in hilly region change their daily life by cultivating ginger. So, in order to achieve the following objective the proposed statement of the problem, I am going to study the changing of living standards from ginger cultivation in Sarumarani - 5(Kuthurke,Budhichaur,Pyalimati,Saurakot)Jaspur, Pyuthan.

1.3 Research Question

- What kind of changes in livelihood income from ginger farming?
- What changes they feel in social status and social relationship after ginger farming?
- What kind of Social,cultural land economic changed in farmers from commercial ginger farming in Kuthurke,Budhichaur,Pyalimati,Sairakot of Jaspur village.
- After commercial ginger cultivation, where is the market for ginger, in what condition and how is the arrangement?
- Is the present situation of ginger cultivation satisfactory on local farmers?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- To analyse the Economic and Social Changes of the ginger farming families.
- To study the Relationships of ginger farming households within the family and society.
- To analyse gender dynamics, family structure and family satisfactory of ginger farming households.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

Growing ginger has been a major economic activity that affects household living conditions and livelihoods throughout the world. The social aspects of how ginger cultivation affects household living standards are examined in this review

1. Social Capital Theory

The principal topic of Robert D. Putnam's influential book "Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community" is the country's declining social capital and level of community involvement. Although the book mostly focuses on larger social issues, Putnam's theories can be extended to comprehend possible shifts in the standard of life for homes that grow ginger. Putnam contends that social networks and community relationships have a major impact on people's and households' well-being. In the case of ginger cultivation, a community that engages in cultivating or harvesting ginger on a large scale would typically feel a sense of solidarity and collaboration. This interaction with the community frequently results in networks of mutual assistance, knowledge exchange, and shared resources that raise living standards (Putnam 2000) .

But as Putnam points out, the advantages of group endeavours like ginger farming could be diminished if these ties to the community erode over time—a situation he refers to as "bowling alone". The strong sense of community that underpins traditional farming methods may be undermined by variables like migration to metropolitan areas, depopulation of rural areas, or changes toward mechanization. A household that depends on growing ginger may see a decline in social capital, a reduction in economic opportunities, and a weakening of their support systems as a result of this degradation. In contrast, households that grow ginger may see improvements in living standards if communities actively endeavour to preserve and

enhance their social capital. Improved access to markets, pooled resources for agricultural inputs, and group negotiating power could result from stronger community relations. For households engaged in ginger cultivation, these elements can improve general quality of life, access to healthcare and education, and stability of income.

Although Putnam's observations on community dynamics are mostly concerned with wider societal shifts, they can also be used to comprehend possible effects on households involved in particular economic endeavours, such as the cultivation of ginger. Depending on how vibrant local community networks are, the level of social capital and community relationships can have a major impact on these households' living standards by either promoting prosperity and resilience or depressing it.

2. Livelihoods Approach

In his 1998 article "Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A Framework for Analysis," Ian Scoones examines how agricultural practices—like growing ginger—affect rural households' standard of living. Because of its potential economic impact and ability to influence social dynamics within communities, ginger production can have a substantial impact on livelihoods. At first, households that grow ginger see shifts in their income distribution. Increased income flow is frequently the result of growing cash crops like ginger, particularly during harvest seasons. This revenue infusion can increase household purchasing power and allow families to provide their kids with better education, healthcare, and nutrition.

Greater savings and investment capacity are also a result of greater income levels, and these can be extremely important for future planning and as a safety net against economic shocks. Furthermore, through promoting more commerce and market activity, cash crops like ginger can boost regional economies. The sale and purchase of ginger may cause local marketplaces to grow, opening up new avenues for local traders and company owners to make money. As more people acquire jobs or start businesses related to the ginger trade, this economic diversification might indirectly raise household earnings even more.

The social dynamics and relationships within a community can be impacted by the growing of ginger. Because family members may take on diverse jobs linked to the cultivation, processing, or sale of ginger, it may result in modifications to the conventional roles and responsibilities within households. Increased revenue from the cultivation of ginger can also have an impact on community social hierarchies, which may change power relationships and resource allocation. However, a number of variables affect how long-lasting these changes will be. Environmental sustainability is essential because, if improperly managed, intense cultivation methods or changes in land usage related to ginger farming can result in soil deterioration or contamination. Furthermore, the requirement for diverse livelihood strategies and adaptive capacities is highlighted by households' susceptibility to exogenous shocks like price variations in ginger markets or agricultural yields being affected by climate variability.

3. Structural Functionalism

Talcott Parsons' 1951 "The Social System" introduced structural functionalism, which provides sociological explanations for variations in the living conditions of ginger-growing households. Parsons (1951) argues that society is understood as a complex system made up of different interrelated pieces, each of which performs a distinct purpose to uphold social order and stability. Using this approach, the role and function of households involved in ginger farming within the larger social system may be examined. To begin with, Parsons (1951) highlights the significance of social structures like the family and the economy. Households are the fundamental unit of economic organization in the context of ginger farming, with activities centred around the cultivation, harvesting, and sale of ginger. These households' economic activities support the general stability and smooth operation of the agriculture sector in the community. Parsons then goes on to talk about the idea of social roles and standards. People in ginger-growing households take on duties determined by factors like as

age, gender, and family ties. These roles specify functions in the cultivation process and control access to resources produced during the production of ginger.

Thus, changes in these jobs and how household income is distributed can be linked to variations in living conditions. Parsons also emphasizes the concept of social cohesion and integration. There are connections between households that grow ginger and other social institutions like markets, laws, and social networks. Whether living standards rise or fall, it is determined by how well individual households integrate into larger social and economic networks. From a structural functionalist standpoint, it is necessary to examine how households engaged in ginger cultivation contribute to the stability and efficiency of the agricultural industry as well as larger society in order to comprehend shifts in living standards among these households. It engage and participate examining the roles individuals member to play, the norms where they adhere to, and the relationships of ginger farming family where they maintain within their social environment of wherever. By exploring of that dynamics, these structural functionalism provides well known framework for comprehending the sociological implications, cultural implication, gender implication of economic activities like that the ginger cultivation on household living standards.

4. Dependency Theory

According to dependency theory, areas that rely on cash crops like ginger may be more vulnerable to changes in market pricing and outside economic forces. In order to reduce risks and improve household resilience, this theory emphasizes the significance of policy interventions and diversification techniques (Frank, 1967). Early in the 20th century, the production of ginger in the verdant valleys of rural Brazil and Chile set off a revolutionary wave that transformed the social structure of the region via the prism of underdevelopment and capitalism. The introduction of cash crops such as ginger, as Frank (1967) painstakingly

detailed, served as the foundation for a complex web of economic interactions that transformed household dynamics and living standards throughout Latin America.

Ginger planting offered peasant households used to subsistence farming in Southern Brazil's rich slopes new opportunities for economic growth. As a result of external market pressures, the emergence of capitalist practices forced households into a cash-oriented economy, eventually superseding previous barter systems. Due to ginger's favourable prices in international markets, households were able to diversify their sources of income, albeit inequitably among those who had larger plots and were closer to transportation routes. Frank's study highlights how the cultivation of ginger, while offering potential for economic improvement, actually made social inequality worse. Furthermore, there were significant changes in the sociocultural makeup of the communities. Customary familial relationships and group reciprocity diminished, replaced by market-driven demands for maximizing profits. According to Frank's observations on the spread of capitalism, the cultivation of ginger spurred a reorganization of social connections that solidified the divide between the elite and the underclass and sparked hopes for modernity while also dividing rural and urban areas.

Ian Carlos Fitzpatrick is an anthropologist and ethnobotanist who does research, writes, and advocates on issues related to the environment and economy. He looked into classes and courses. According to his investigation, a Limbu village in East Nepal and its surroundings About 75% of the village's residences have cardamom since it was initially planted by a local peasant in 1969. The sale of cardamom has directly benefited growers of all sizes, providing them with a relatively steady yearly income. Additionally, it has benefited households by providing them with credit, loans, and usufructuary mortgage arrangements that allow them to access cash in exchange for future production of land that produces cardamom. Small and non-producing producers have benefited from the village's cardamom output as well, as it has raised demand for labor in the cardamom forests and to transport cardamom to markets. This book explores the relationship between the growth of social and

economic class, or stratification, and the cardamom industry in a hamlet in north-eastern Nepal that is primarily Limbu. It shows that, although a caste-based study may be useful when examining the history of villages in cast Nepal prior to the recent penetration of markets and the cash-based economy, a class-based approach is essential for understanding the current process of social and economic differentiation of ethnic groups and households within villages.

Cardamom and Class has six chapters total, excluding the introduction and conclusion. The author puts out the theoretical foundation for the field of "anthropological political economy" research in the first chapter. This painstakingly researched chapter reveals Fitzpatrick's extensive understanding of production theories and political economy. The third chapter discusses Mamangkhe village, the "core" community where Fitzpatrick conducted his fieldwork. He discusses the past of this village, both with and without Limbu immigrants. In this chapter, the author first addresses cardamom, asserting that it is the primary factor behind the village's ecological and social changes (p. 93). The fourth chapter goes into great detail about Mamangkhe's cardamom production history and practices. Much more important is the discussion of the change in living standards in the fifth chapter. This chapter addresses movement from the "core" to the "dispersed" village as a result of expectations, requirements, and demand developing based on cardamom income, as well as migration within Jhapa, the easternmost Terai district bordering India. The changes to the social structure and environment of Mamangkhe village are described in the sixth and final chapter.

Additionally, the author includes that "very definitely" that in this village Chhetri introduced agricultural methods and practices to the villages of cardamom farming households. It provides us that it provides a detailed ethnographic study about that of the Limbu community who engage in cardamom cultivation, focusing particularly on their socio-economic dynamics, changes livelihoods of farmers in relation to cardamom cultivation.

The Limbus, an indigenous tribe primarily found in Nepal's eastern highlands, have long practiced subsistence farming, augmented by the sale of commercial commodities such as cardamom. Fitzpatrick's research sheds light on how their transition to commercial agriculture—more especially, cardamom cultivation—has affected social hierarchies and community connections in addition to changing their economic environment. A primary focus of Fitzpatrick's ethnography is the influence of cardamom growing on the development of social classes in Limbu society. He painstakingly details how diverse results among Limbu households have been formed by access to land, labor, and capital, which has led to the creation of distinct socio-economic groups. Traditional social structures have been reconfigured as a result of the production of cash crops like cardamom, which has given rise to new economic opportunities for some and exacerbated inequality for others. Fitzpatrick also explores the complex relationships between cardamom growing and gender roles and identity. He talks on how the needs of commercial agriculture have changed the division of work in Limbu homes, changing traditional gender norms and roles. The way that cultural practices and social identities are changing in reaction to economic shifts is highlighted by this metamorphosis. Fitzpatrick's ethnography also clarifies the wider effects of globalization and economic growth on Nepali rural populations.

Through an analysis of the tactics employed by Limbu farmers to counteract market pressures and government policies, he brings to light the adaptability and resilience of local communities in the face of shifting socioeconomic environments. This viewpoint is essential for comprehending the intricacies of rural development processes, since traditional customs and contemporary influences frequently collide and interact.

Khatiwada and Yadav investigated the average technological efficiency of farms in Ilam. There was a substantial positive correlation between the output of ginger and the coefficients of seeds and farmyard manure. Technical inefficiency was positively and

significantly impacted by membership in cooperatives, training, and educational attainment. In contrast, places where ginger is grown have seen improvements in technical inefficiencies, which help to produce enormous amounts of ginger and raise people's standards of life. Therefore, increasing farmers' technical proficiency by providing them with training on the best ways to use inputs together with encouragement to join farmer's associations and agriculture comparisons may boost the technical efficiency of ginger growers in the research area. There, they discovered that farm cooperatives are crucial for increasing efficiency since they make to productive inputs and embedded support services such as training, information and extension on input application (Khatiwada,2022).

Tendai et al. (2020) examine the complexities of ginger farming in Zimbabwe in their paper "Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe) Cultivation in Zimbabwe: A Review." The study thoroughly investigates critical elements such as ideal soil conditions, appropriate climatic needs, effective planting methods, pest and disease management measures, and efficient harvesting ways. The study emphasizes the economic relevance of ginger production in Zimbabwe, giving useful insights for both agricultural practitioners and policymakers (Tendai 2020).

Group efforts had overcome the problem of acquiring the necessary manpower for the plantation and treatment, which had improved the livelihood of the women farmers growing ginger in Ramite village, according to an FAO Nepal study on the competitiveness of ginger in Ilam conducted in 2016. They might then collaborate with brokers to obtain a favourable pricing. "Eating lunch together at midday launch is like a picnic, and working as a team in the field is like a fanfare." A few notable effects include that 60% of the farmers were trained by women at the Ginger Farmers Field School (3500–4000), and the farmers' standard of life has increased thanks to farm households having access to facilities for processing and cleaning ginger.

A study on the economics of ginger farming in Assam concluded that ginger, as a key cash crop in Assam, plays a distinct role in the state's production. The crop has enormous potential for generating farm income and employment, thereby improving farmers' living standards. However, there has been very little research on the production aspect of ginger cultivation, which is important in determining the various cost and return patterns of ginger production. Here are the entire costs of ginger farming. Whereas fixed expenses were shown to be linearly proportional to farm size (Gohain ,2020).

Phyllis Haizeutuale Panme and Lalzo S Thangjom (2018) conducted research on "Prospects and challenges in ginger cultivation" and the livelihood of rural farmers in Dima Hasao district, Assam. According to them, ginger is a valuable cash crop that has gained popularity among other major commercial crops due to its high profitability. Ginger planting generates additional revenue for households, particularly for rural farmers in North East India. The current study attempts to investigate the opportunities and obstacles of ginger growing, with a focus on the Dima Hasao district of Assam. The key obstacles that affect ginger production and marketing in the area under study are price fluctuations and uneven ginger supply. Other factors like low innovation specific for ginger cultivation, lack of storage facilities, land tenure system affect the production as well as marketing of ginger. On the other hand, the prospect of ginger cultivation is attributed to its profitability with very low investments. Since the cultivation of ginger in the area under study employs traditional.

2.2 Empirical Review

The shift in household living standards is seen in Long's (2020) investigation on sustainable agriculture and rural livelihoods through ginger growing in Southeast Asia. Growing ginger has not only given many rural communities a realistic economic opportunity, but it has also significantly improved their quality of life. At the beginning, households that farmed ginger generally had more stable incomes. The crop provided a consistent revenue

stream all year round because to its consistent demand and profitability when compared to other conventional crops. Because of this economic resiliency, agricultural communities were less susceptible to financial shocks like volatile market prices or natural calamities, which frequently afflict them. Additionally, the money generated by the cultivation of ginger allowed for more extensive raises in living standards. Families may now spend more on their children's education, healthcare, and housing. When households could afford a more varied and nutrient-dense diet as well as better medical treatment, there was a noticeable improvement in nutrition and health outcomes. The money made from ginger planting also helped to improve access to education, as seen by higher enrolment rates and better facilities. Communities' social dynamics have also improved. Growing ginger gave women and young people more economic opportunities. Traditionally, they had little involvement in agriculture outside of home tasks. This change promoted a more inclusive development trajectory by increasing gender equality and youth economic participation.

Furthermore, a major area of interest for Long's research was environmental sustainability. The growing of ginger frequently promotes the use of sustainable farming practices including organic farming and water conservation. These methods preserved natural resources while also guaranteeing the long-term profitability of ginger growing, protecting jobs for coming generations. In summary, Long's research highlights how ginger farming has radically changed rural livelihoods throughout Southeast Asia. In addition to financial benefits, the cultivation of ginger has significantly raised living standards, improved health, increased educational opportunities, and promoted social fairness in local communities. Ginger farming still plays a critical role in supporting resilient and thriving rural livelihoods in the area by encouraging sustainable agricultural methods.

The significant sociological effects that ginger planting has brought about on household living standards in Ghana are examined in the paper "Community-Based Ginger Farming Initiatives in Ghana: Impacts on Social Capital and Household Livelihoods," by

Osei et al. (2018). This study highlights the ways in which agricultural endeavours can serve as a catalyst for complex changes in rural communities. Initiatives aimed at growing ginger have greatly increased the social capital of the local population. Villagers have improved their relationships and group efficacy by working together on marketing and cultivation. In addition to strengthening local bonds, this cooperative effort increases agricultural methods' sustainability and efficiency.

Additionally, the production of ginger has opened up new opportunities for economic empowerment, especially for disadvantaged groups like women and young people who have historically had lower representation in the agricultural industry. Gender roles in homes have been altered as a result of the move to ginger cultivation, according to sociological theory. Since they actively engage in farming and contribute to household revenues, women in particular have gained more economic agency and decision-making authority. In addition to raising their status within the family, this empowerment subverts the long-standing patriarchal systems that are common in many rural areas. Moreover, the earnings derived from the production of ginger have significantly impacted the level of living for households. Access to necessities including housing, healthcare, and education has improved for families. Increased social mobility has resulted from this economic growth as well, since households are investing in their children's education and expanding their sources of income outside of agriculture. But despite these improvements, problems still exist.

The continuous hazards to household earnings from ginger growing arise from the unpredictability of the environment and the volatility of agricultural markets. Furthermore, social inequality within a community can be made worse by unequal access to resources and market possibilities.

In Rajan's (2015) study, the sociological influence of ginger production on household livelihoods in rural Kerala is examined. The cultivation of ginger has resulted in notable

alterations to the level of life for the households engaged, which is indicative of wider social and economic processes. First of all, the financial advantages are clear. Ginger farming has given people a reliable source of income that frequently exceeds that of traditional agricultural crops. Because of the increased ability of households to invest in housing, healthcare, and education, general well-being has improved. Consequently, there is a discernible improvement in the availability of improved living conditions, indicating a clear connection between the prosperity of agriculture and higher living standards. Furthermore, these households' social fabric has been impacted. The increased social standing brought about by the newfound financial stability has allowed households to take a more active role in neighbourhood projects and decision-making. The social empowerment that results from growing ginger helps the households feel like they have a voice and a sense of belonging. But these improvements come with difficulties and complications as well. Dependence on ginger as a cash crop exposes households to price instability and market swings, which can undermine stable income streams. In addition, there may be health and environmental hazards associated with intensive growing methods, which must be controlled to maintain long-term advantages. Sociologically speaking, the shift in living standards brought about by ginger farming serves as an example of how social institutions, economic activity, and community dynamics interact. It emphasizes how modifications to farming methods can influence social dynamics and collective identities in addition to economic results. Policymakers and development professionals who want to promote inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods in rural regions must comprehend these dynamics.

Chubotumzuk Jamir²⁰²², explained the economic study of organic ginger farming in Lonleng district, Nagaland, and found that ginger production may be made viable enterprise. The study began with a focus on the find out environment and investment climate by subsidizing farm inputs and providing affordable loans to small holder farmers for sustainable

production. It found that organic ginger farming could be a highly beneficial and market-oriented activity in Lonleng. It also highlights the challenges that ginger producers confront in terms of their livelihoods. They determined that it is a lucrative cash crop that not only serves as an integrated medium for food security, but also as a source of revenue production and employment in the producing districts of Lonleng. It is the income source of farmer, employer, labour, which help to change their livelihoods of households (Jamir ,2022).

Another researcher, Gun Maya Tumsing Magar, in cash crop (tomato cultivation) in Sarlahi district in 2015; This study found that cash crop production is a viable and promising agricultural activity in the research area. In conclusion, there is a market-oriented policy and a great need to implement market-oriented policies and programs linked to production in order to improve production and marketing efficiency in the studied area, in particular. In this Sarlahi study region, daily living changes before and after potato cultivation; their revenue is invested in private schools for their children's education, uniforms, and daily necessities. This allows the farmer to save for future investments in seeds (Magar ,2015).

Andra S. Anderson's (2000) study in southern Malawi looked at "The effect of cash cropping credit and household food security." According to him, agriculture is vitally essential to the country because it employs over 90% of all households, accounts for 40% of GDP, and earns 77% of Malawi's export revenue. Smallholder farmers play a crucial role because they produce about 70% of agricultural produce. In Malawi, as in other African nations, women undertake a lot of the work in farming. In this research region, maize is the main crop grown in most agricultural systems. Other food crops such cassava, pigeon peas, beans, groundnuts, and pumpkins are interplanted with the maize. The majority of households work outside the farm in some capacity. In homes headed by men, the male family member typically engages in off-farm labor, but in households headed by women, the female head of the household works off-farm alone with other household members. For children under five,

malnutrition is the leading cause of death. "Malnutrition also plays a role in adulthood, contributing to the health issues faced by many rural adults, including disease, hard labor, and early and frequent pregnancies among women." It will take measures to strengthen the home livelihood system as a whole for Southern Malawi to achieve food security. It won't be enough to just increase crop output. In this region of Malawi, landholdings are extremely small, and even in the best of circumstances, the majority of smallholder farmers are unable to cultivate enough food to feed their households. Less than 0.5 hectares of land is farmed by 41% of the rural population. This is only enough land to produce food for three to four months; the remaining amount is generally purchased through many employment, or informal agricultural labour, which is paid with cash, maize, or other food. In this region of Southern Malawi, household livelihood systems rely heavily on revenue from sources other than farms.

2.3 Policy Review

The multifaceted effects of ginger cultivation on household living standards are well understood by this policy study, which will help policymakers create effective interventions that promote social well-being and sustainable development. In many parts of the world, growing ginger has been a major agricultural industry that affects households and local economies. With an emphasis on the economic, social, and cultural aspects of household living standards, this policy assessment investigates sociological viewpoints on the subject. This review looks at the body of research and empirical data to try to shed light on the variables that influence how households benefit from ginger farming. Examining the sociological viewpoints on how ginger production affects households, this policy assessment focuses on how income shifts, social dynamics, and community development are affected.

Sociological Perspectives

Economic Impact: For rural people, growing ginger frequently provides an additional source of income. Sociological theories of economic development (Smith, 2009) contend that a rise in cash crop revenue, such as that from ginger, can help reduce poverty and promote

economic stability in local communities. Research (Jones et al., 2015) has demonstrated that households growing ginger benefit from increased economic security as a result of having many sources of income.

Social Dynamics: From a sociological perspective, social dynamics within homes and groups can be impacted by changes in income levels. Growing ginger might result in more discretionary income, which could boost social mobility by improving access to healthcare and education (Johnson, 2018). On the other hand, it can also lead to differences within communities, which can undermine conventional social institutions and social cohesiveness (Brown, 2012).

Community Development: By enhancing infrastructure and fostering group efforts, ginger cultivation can support more general community development (Clark, 2016). According to sociological theories, shared economic gains can promote social capital and local government in communities by highlighting the importance of collective agency (Wilson, 2013).

Policy Implications

Supportive Policies: According to the World Bank (2020), governments ought to take into account measures that facilitate small-scale farmers' adoption of ginger growing, like providing technical assistance and microfinance for inputs.

Social Safety Nets: Policies should include social safety nets that target vulnerable groups impacted by changes in living standards in order to offset potential social inequities stemming from income differences (UNDP, 2017).

Environmental Sustainability: Sociological viewpoints emphasize the significance of sustainable farming methods to guarantee ginger cultivation's long-term advantages without endangering the environment (FAO, 2018).

Here, the growing of ginger shows promises from a variety of sociological angles for raising household living standards. However, supportive policies that address the social,

economic, and environmental aspects are necessary for the achievement of these advantages. Governments in ginger-producing regions can promote sustainable development and equitable growth by incorporating sociological findings into policy frameworks. Furthermore, the government of Nepal has put legislation in place to encourage and grow this industry because it recognizes the potential of ginger cultivation to raise living standards.

The government of Nepal's initiatives to promote ginger farming have been instrumental in raising the standard of living for rural residents. The government has been effective in promoting economic growth, reducing poverty, and improving the general quality of life for ginger growers and their families by concentrating on subsidies, infrastructure development, and capacity building.

Government Policies and Initiatives

Subsidies and Support Initiatives: To promote ginger farming, the Nepalese government has put in place a number of subsidies and assistance initiatives. These consist of financial aid for inputs like insecticides, fertilizers, and seeds in addition to technical support and extension services to enhance agricultural methods. (Ministry of Livestock Development and Agriculture, Nepal, 2022).

Market Access and Infrastructure Development: In order to provide ginger farmers with better market access, policies have been established that also include developing rural infrastructure, such as roads and market facilities. By lowering transportation costs and facilitating farmers' access to markets, this should raise farmers' incomes. (The Council for Agricultural Research in Nepal, 2021)

Training and Capacity Building: The government has given training programs on contemporary agricultural techniques, post-harvest handling, and marketing tactics top priority. The goal of these programs is to increase the revenue and productivity of ginger producers (Ministry of Agricultural Development Nepal 2020).

Effect on Household Living Standards: In Nepal's ginger-growing regions, the adoption of these regulations has raised household living standards. Principal effects consist of: **Income Generation:** By giving rural households a reliable source of income, ginger farming has helped to fight poverty and increase economic resilience.

Employment Opportunities: Through farm labor and off-farm activities like processing and trade, the sector has produced jobs, especially for women and young people.

Improved Nutrition and Health: Increased income from ginger cultivation has enabled households to improve nutrition and access to healthcare services, thereby enhancing overall well-being.

The government of Nepal's initiatives to promote ginger farming have been instrumental in raising the standard of living for rural residents. The government has been effective in promoting economic growth, reducing poverty, and improving the general quality of life for ginger growers and their families by concentrating on subsidies, infrastructure development, and capacity building. This policy assessment shows how targeted government involvement can raise living standards in developing nations such as Nepal by having a favourable effect on agriculture sectors.

2.4 Conceptualizing of Living Standards

The way that living standards are defined can fluctuate slightly throughout various situations and organizations. This is a broad synopsis derived from the viewpoints of multiple organizations.

World Health Organization (WHO): "The level of wealth, comfort, material goods, and necessities available to a certain socioeconomic class or geographical area" is how the World Health Organization defines living standards. This includes things like access to basic utilities, healthcare, education, and money.

World Bank: "The level of wealth, material goods, and necessities available to individuals and households, including income, access to basic services, and quality of life," is how the World Bank defines living standards.

UNICEF: Living standards are defined by UNICEF as "the quality of life and well-being of children, including their access to education, healthcare, nutrition, and protection from harm."

SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation): Although the organization lacks a formal definition, it usually refers to living standards in relation to member nations' initiatives to raise the socioeconomic status and standard of living of their citizens.

BIMSTIC (The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation): BIMSTEC, is a regional cooperation organization that aims to improve living standards in areas like commerce, investment, technology, and infrastructure development. Nepal Government: The government's definition of living standards may be found in its constitution and laws, which place special emphasis on elements like income, healthcare, education, and access to basic utilities that are suited to the nation's unique socioeconomic situation.

Nepal's Constitution: The Nepalese Constitution most certainly has measures for raising living standards through socioeconomic policies meant to promote fair development, reduce poverty, and guarantee each and every citizen's fundamental rights and possibilities. The goals and priorities of every organization or body in addressing socioeconomic development and enhancing the standard of living for people and communities are reflected in these definitions and viewpoints. Referencing certain documents or official publications of these organizations would offer more thorough insights for accurate and detailed definitions.

In 1980, Chander, Grootaert, and Pyatt conducted a study on living standards surveys in emerging nations. One of their main tools for gathering information on living standards is the household survey. There are several reasons why household surveys in the majority of developing nations are now inadequate. They discovered that the level of living there is determined by education and financial sources. The issues are well known: different enumerator interpretations of poorly defined categories (such household and income) frequently cause internal inconsistencies in the data obtained. Current sample frames are frequently out of date or unsuitable for residential surveys. Poor quality data is collected as a result of field activities being plagued by a lack of resources, particularly skilled labor. (Pyatt, 1980)

Wikipedia defines standard of living as the amount of money, comforts, and amenities that are often provided to a community or place rather than to a single person. It typically focuses on objective measures that are outside of a person's control, like economic, social, political, legal, and environmental issues. These are the kinds of elements that a person could take into account when deciding where in the world to reside or how successful economic policy is.

Written by Kimberly Amadeo revised on May 13, 2022; Erika Rasure reviewed this as a result. This article discusses the standard of living and the methods used to measure it. Additionally, a standard of living can be defined as an indicator of the tangible components of a country or region's economy. It measures the quantity of goods and services produced and made available for purchase by an individual, family, organization, or country. Various metrics of life quality differ from this standard of living. These frequently include intangible qualities like contentment, independence, and relationships. Metrics that aim to gauge one's quality of life encompass the material standard of living. The value of goods and services generated is the only factor that determines a person's standard of living.

Both real GDP per capita and gross national income per capita are widely used metrics to assess living standards. Standard of living does not indicate the quality of life; rather, it gauges how much wealth its residents possess in tangible goods. Aspects like environmental expenses, non-economic contributing tasks, and wealth inequalities are not taken into consideration in these metrics. The GDP per capita calculation is predicated on the idea that everyone shares equally in the benefits of output. This is because it overlooks income inequality as it is an average. It can indicate a high quality of living in a nation where the wealth is concentrated among a small number of people at the top. Alternative Methods for assessing life quality.

A very comparable metric, known as Gross National Income per person (GNI per capita), is used by the World Bank. It gauges the amount of money given to every resident of the nation, regardless of where they live. GDP per capita only accounts for income earned by citizens of the nation. A nation's level of living can be raised by its GNI per capita. This is a result of the fact that many citizens relocate abroad in search of better employment. Additionally, they send a portion of their earnings home to support their family. Depending on who is assessing it and how, a country's level of living can vary.

Research on the performance of living standards was conducted by Kakwani (1993). He states that an international comparison is the primary goal of this work, which compares national standards of living advancements (levels) and modifications (changes). An achievement index is derived using an axiomatic approach that takes into account the belief that a country's achievement is greater than that of another with an equal increase but a lower base when it comes to raising its quality of living after it has already reached a higher level. The study also examines the statistical relationships between measures of the living standards of the nations as determined by their GDP per capita.

The question is whether the aggregate income, which gives people the means to live better lives, can be used as a proxy measure of standard of living and how much the per

capita income levels and fluctuations in the nation can account for in terms of the improvement in the standard of living. Data from 80 developing nations served as the basis for the analysis that is presented in this research.

As stated in the *Journal of Living Standards* 2016 by Amartya Sen The capability approach at Penn University values a person's capacity to survive without starvation or malnourishment. This is not the same as valuing having a certain quantity of food in and of itself, unless one can do so indirectly through causal relationships and in a contingent manner (since the influence of food on nutrition varies depending on factors like metabolic rates, body size, climate, sex, pregnancy, lactation, and work intensity). It also doesn't entail valuing the utility (happiness, pleasure, or the satisfaction of a goal) that results from being relieved from hunger or malnutrition. Considering the complexity of the issues involved, more discussion of these contrasts will be necessary at this time. He claims that the idea of considering capability as freedom when determining a person's standard of living is not new. Its roots may not have been as clear-cut as they are, but they undoubtedly stem from classical political economy. Freedom was a very traditional issue.

2.5 National Review and Present Situation

Report on Value Chain Analysis of Ginger, published by ANSAB (2011), discusses the importance of ginger. Reports state that one of the most valuable spices exported and a major source of the nation's riches is ginger. According to ITC data, ginger exports from Nepal in 2008–09 accounted for around NRs. 403 million, or 0.59% of overall exports. Furthermore, the data indicates a 34% yearly increase between 2004 and 2008. According to the NTIS 2010 export potential study, ginger's total export potential and socioeconomic impact are categorized as medium. In Ilam and Surkhet, FGD reports that ginger greatly raises farmers' household income. For those that grow it for the market, ginger can account

for as much as thirty percent of a family's revenue (FGD Ilam). Traditionally, farmers have farmed and dried ginger; this is a labor-intensive industry. By promoting the export of processed commodities and the infrastructure associated with processing, this business has the potential to provide a substantial amount of employment opportunities.

Nepalese cash crop farming was explored as a case study for ginger production in the Rapti zone. Nepal's economy is primarily reliant on agriculture. And now more. Because agriculture employs 80% of the Nepalese population, the country's people will continue to live in poverty, as they do in many other developing countries. Nepal should prioritize agro-industrial enterprises in rural areas immediately. Earnings from these types of activities will help the rural household meet its daily necessities and raise its standard of living (K.C,2000).

He used these objectives that to present a broad review of the main cash crops grown in the Rapti zone and Nepal.

- Determine the critical factors required for the production of ginger and dry ginger in the Rapti zone.
- To examine how rural households in the Rapti zone can improve their living conditions and boost their income by producing ginger.

Timsina (2011) wrote a journal article called "Economy of Ginger Production: A Case Study of Makawanpur District, Nepal". In this journal, the researcher compares the profitability of millet, maize, and ginger. According to the Journal, despite the fact that the first crop received insufficient credit, ginger can yield higher profits (gross margin of Rs. 25584.782 per ropani) with the same amount of land and labor than other crops such as millet (gross margin of Rs. 955.87 per ropani) and maize (gross margin of Rs. 651.61 per ropani). Production issues arise initially, followed by an unstructured market. Instead growing maize and millet, consider using the ginger sub-sector as an option to increasing household income. Ginger, the principal income crop for farmers in our country's mid-hill districts, is

successfully grown from the terai (100m) to the mid-hill (1500m). Salyan, Palpa, Tanahun, Syangja, Bhojpur, and Ilam are the top ginger producers. However, the districts of Salyan and Bhojpur are well-known for producing enormous quantities of ginger. Ginger production in Nepal was reported to be 64703 mt in 1995-96, with a total area under cultivation of 6082 hectares (GRP, 1995/96).

Present Situation of Nepal

Nepal is among the top five nations in the world in terms of ginger production, according to FAO. It has managed to rank among the top five, according to the study written by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Nepal is the nation that produces the most ginger, followed by India, Nigeria, China, and Indonesia, according to FAO. According to the FAO's data, Nepal produced 279 thousand 206 metric tons of ginger in 2021. In 2020, Nepal produced the most ginger ever. It appears that 298 thousand 945 metric tons of ginger were produced in Nepal in that year. Nepal produced 247 thousand 512 metric tons in 2019, 284 thousand metric tons in 2018, and 271 thousand 862 metric tons in 2015. These figures are based on data from the FAO. There were metric tons of ginger produced.

Following China, India, and Nigeria as the world's top producers of ginger in 2019, Nepal came in fourth. Ten thousand metric tons of ginger were produced in Nepal in 1985, according to the FAO. The yearly production of ginger in Nepal reached 74 thousand 994 metric tons by 2000. According to FAO data, Nepal produced 2 lakhs 10,000 790 metric tons of ginger in 2010.

One of the most often used spices worldwide is ginger. Ginger is a common ingredient in kitchens all around the world because of its flavour and therapeutic qualities. Ginger from Nepal is regarded as having a low fiber content and being of superior quality because it is organic. Ginger is mostly exported from Nepal to India, according to the Trade

and Export Promotion Centre, which is housed under the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Supply. Following that, Bangladesh, Germany, and the Gulf countries will receive Nepalese ginger. Over half of Nepal's ginger production, according to the center, is exported. The institute estimates that the production of ginger employs about two lakh families in Nepal. IN Nepal, ginger is grown in over 65 districts. Major ginger-producing districts in Nepal are Doti, Kailali, Surkhet, and Salyan in the west, Palpa, Syangja, and Nawalparasi in the center, and Ilam, Jhapa, and Sindhupalchowk in the east. The global ginger market was valued at 2.9 billion US dollars in 2022. This market is projected to be valued US\$4.7 billion in 2028. Every year, ginger worth crores of rupees is exported from Nepal. According to customs department, there is only in the first two months (July and August) of the financial year of 2080-81, Nepal has exported the ginger equal to worth 331 million 148 thousand rupees.

In July and August of 2080, Nepal exported 26 lakhs 14 thousand 178 kg of ginger. India and Qatar have been importing ginger from Nepal during this time. Nepal exported 23 million 13 thousand 682 kg of ginger valued at 1 billion 22 million 22 million 33 thousand rupees during the most recent fiscal year, 2079–2080. According to departmental statistics, in the previous fiscal year, Nepal exported ginger to Bangladesh, India, the Netherlands, Japan, the United Arab Emirates, Germany, and Qatar. Ginger came in at number 24 on the list of Nepal's top exports during the previous fiscal year. Nepal sold 19 million 58 thousand 893 kg of ginger for 64 million 14 million 56 thousand rupees during the fiscal year 2078–2079.

2.6 Research Gap

Nearly all of the relevant material that is now available, produced by various domestic and international academics, has been reviewed and includes books, articles, and research papers on ginger growing. The aforementioned research focus on the micro-level production, consumption, technical aspects, and export volume of ginger. The significance of ginger

production for the local or national economy is highlighted by each of these studies. The conclusion drawn from the aforementioned literature and article is that cash crops, such as potatoes, ginger, cardamom, tea, and tobacco, are beneficial to the family, individual, and national economies. It alters the household's way of life and helps small farmers in hilly areas meet their fundamental necessities. It aids in enhancing the financial situation of families. It keeps the family member busy and increases the family's income. It was found that the value of the house and land in the place increased because of cultivation of cash crops increases the land of value. This made it easy to meet the basic needs of the family. From above many article and studied said that from cash crop production, gradually those families migrated to the city for education, health and other facilities. None of these studies based on change of living standards of households (Sociological, family relation, cultural, economic impact, self respect) by ginger cultivation. Hence, this present study has proposed and find out to identify the effects of ginger cultivation on local livelihood and changing their living standards in daily life. After starting ginger cultivation, the changes relationship within the family, participation in community activities, the status of participation in their religion, festivals and culture, the family's economic, social relationship and status and gender role division of work have not been studied anywhere.

To find and measures, how small farmer changes their livelihood from this cash crop, what type of change feel by households from ginger cultivation in farmer, this study is reference to four toll of Sarumarani municipality ward no- 5 (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Sairakot) of Jaspur village of Pyuthan district in Nepal.

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The most crucial element in resolving the research challenge is research methodology. Only by using the scientific method is it possible to conduct meaningful and trustworthy research. Thus, the goal of this chapter is to go over site selection, research design, demographic and sample, data collection technique, data sources, data analysis procedures, and study limitations. It searches new things about ginger farming families.

3.1 Rationale of Site Selection

The Pyuthan district was specifically chosen for the study with a purpose in mind. The district of Pyuthan is well-known for growing cash crops. The district is well known for producing cash crops. These crops are called Aduwa (ginger), Akabare (round chilly), Tomato, Paddy (rice), and Turmeric (Besar). Aalu means potato. They have a significant impact on the evolution of village family economies and the shift in small farmers' living standards, the Sarumarani municipality in Pyuthan. So Jaspur village served as the study's location region. Because Comparisons of among all area and municipality of Pyuthan, Ginger are highly cultivated in this area and high volume of household are engaged in this area. In here ginger, which is main cash crop of the farmer in this area and being an inhabitant of the village, Me as very interested in studying about ginger cultivation in this area which bring a change in the living standards of small farmer, In this area main source of income is the ginger cultivation then it is the backbone of the farmer. Main reasons for the selection of this study area are as follows:

- a) No one has studied the impact of ginger cultivation on the standard of living of families in this region.

- b) This study may be helpful to researchers who want to go for further study and investigate about ginger production related to living standards, which is helpful for policy maker, ginger expert.
- c) Most of the people of this region have already been cultivating ginger and Jaspur is a famous village in the pyuthan district for ginger.
- d) Due to the fact that there is a good access of the communicate, I am also interested in research in the field of agriculture, especially cash crops. And access to transportation and easy to collect actual information and data, the language and living conditions are not unfavourable for visit and survey.

3.2 Research Design

The investigator's plan, structure, and approach for managing variance is known as research design. Here Research using an exploratory and descriptive design has been done. The purpose of this study is to examine the social and economic shifts experienced by the families that grow ginger. to investigate the social interactions between ginger farming homes and to examine gender dynamics, family dynamics, and family relationships within ginger farming families. current state of farmers' livelihoods, their living conditions, and household income situations. investigating potential changes to the means of subsistence for households in Jaspur village, Pyuthan that cultivate ginger, based on the particular goals of this research. In the Jaspur, this study was carried out using an exploratory and descriptive research approach in the community of Jaspur. Descriptive is that type of the sense that, researcher has carefully tried to record and analysis all the observed events that observed from the study area and describe it faithfully and accurately as possible.

3.3 Population, Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Sarumaranimunicipality ward no.5 (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot) toll of Jaspur was selected purposively for the study because this place is a famous village for ginger cultivation since many years. It helps to know the real living standard of ginger farmers here.

There are 6 wards in this municipality, wards no.5(Kuthurke,Budhichaur,Pyalimati,Saurakot) Jaspur have been selected purposively for the suitability of data collection and these areas are famous in pyuthan for ginger cultivated area. There are 100 households in the community,out of 100 ,30 households were selected randomly by lottery method.

451 households in here Jaspur-5 among 451 households all family cultivate the ginger crop,but professionally 300 households are active and engage in ginger farming. But I selected the four toll of Jaspur these toll isKuthurke,Budhichaur,Pyalimati,Saurakot. In four toll there are altogether 100 households and all households cultivate and engage in ginger cultivation.Out of 100 households which 30% i.e. 30 households have been taken as a sample size.

3.4 Sources of Data

The study was done based mainly on depends on primary information. The primary data were collected during the field survey, focus group discussion, by informal interview and questionnaires to the ginger farming households. The primary data has been collected by conducting households Survey of the ginger producer of Sarumarani-5(Kuthurke,Budhichaur,Pyalimati,Saurakot),Jaspur through interview and questionnaire. An appropriate questionnaire has been prepared covering all area necessary for the purpose of the study.

3.3 Conceptual Framework

I create a framework that takes into account a number of factors, including the effects on the economy, society, gender and culture, in order to understand the shift in living standards brought about by ginger cultivation from a sociological standpoint. This is a methodical approach of Conceptual Framework: How cultivating ginger will affect living standards

Economic Dimension:

- **Income Generation:** Assess the financial impact of ginger farming on households. This involves evaluating shifts in earnings, profitability, and the state of the economy.
- **Employment Opportunities:** Examine how employment trends, such as seasonal labour demand and job creation in rural areas, are impacted by cultivation.
- **Market Integration:** Examine how farmers' economic potential are impacted by market accessibility for ginger, taking into account price swings and market dynamics.

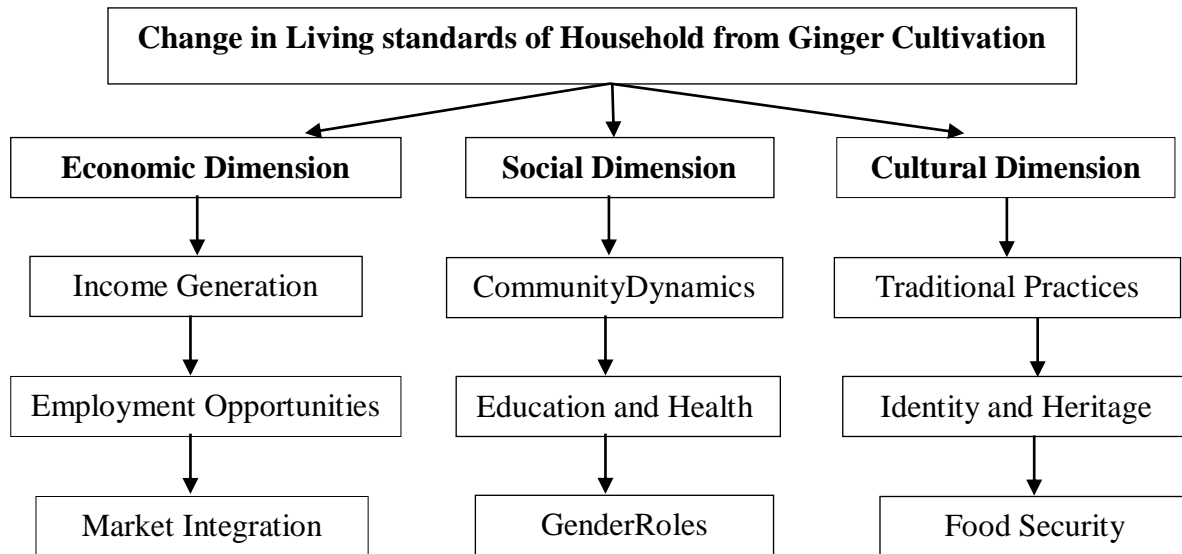
Social Dimension:

- **Community Dynamics:** Examine how ginger cultivation has affected social cohesion and community interactions, such as group decision-making and collaborative efforts.
- **Education and Health:** Evaluate how enhanced access to healthcare and education, as well as better health outcomes, have been attributed to the increased income from ginger farming.
- **Gender Roles:** Analyse changes in gender roles and women's empowerment in homes and communities, taking into account the influence of rising income on women's involvement in economic activity and decision-making.

Cultural Dimension:

- **Traditional Practices:** In the context of ginger farming, assess how well-preserved or modified traditional agricultural and livelihood practices are.
- **Identity and Heritage:** Examine the ways in which the cultivation of ginger affects cultural identity and the preservation of historical resources.
- **Food Security:** Analyze how changes in income and consumption patterns associated with ginger planting have affected local food security and dietary practices.

Conceptual Framework



Explanation:

Economic Dimension: This dimension focuses on the financial aspects of ginger farming, encompassing how it affects market participation, job prospects, and income levels.

Social Dimension: Examines the effects on gender dynamics in homes and communities, as well as on education, healthcare, and communal life.

Cultural Dimension: Takes into account how embracing ginger production may affect cultural traditions, identity, and food security. This framework offers a thorough understanding from social viewpoints, aiding in the methodical study of the complex effects of ginger farming on living standards.

3.6 Primary Data Collection Tools and Techniques

In order to collect the required, necessary and relevant primary data from the sample of selected 30 households, following tools and techniques were used.

3.6.1 Household Survey

One useful tool for gathering data from the research field to obtain relevant information is the semi-structured questionnaire. A series of surveys were created with the goal of gathering data on the amount of ginger produced, its price, the revenue from sales of

the vegetable in the marketplace, household spending patterns, and the state of the ginger market. administered those structured questionnaires and looked at home living conditions, family structure, and family relations as a condition of health education for the family. Other senior family members were interrogated in the event that the heads were not present.

3.6.2 Field Observation

Field observation entails physically visiting places where ginger farming is prominent in order to obtain first-hand knowledge regarding changes in living standards caused by ginger cultivation. The attitudes of the researchers influence the issues and experiences. I have participated with households in Sarumarani-5 (Kuthurke Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot), Jaspur, and Jaspur locations as an observer during the first research period. Here, direct observation was carried out to gather pertinent data for the investigation and study in order to reduce the likelihood of inaccurate data

3.6.3 Focus Group Discussion

The study was conducted when the focus group discussion was scheduled. Local farmers, their families, and local elites took part in the focus group discussion (FGD). The FGD participants were split up into groups consisting of farmers, their kids, and other family members, with a small researcher acting as a facilitator. A group of farmers talk about the current state of issues with ginger growing and the living conditions that they and their families are experiencing. In a similar vein, elites and traders assess the state of the ginger market. Children and family members discuss their thoughts and experiences with growing ginger and other everyday activities. At the end of group work for collection of data then representative presented the findings and made recommendation to upgrade and enhance the ginger production and invest the revenue in basic need of family, their necessary, their best choice and invest in productive sector.

3.6.4 Case Study

A case study is a type of research methodology in which one or a limited number of closely related cases of a phenomenon are thoroughly examined. It enables scholars to investigate and comprehend complicated problems in the context of real-world situations. According to Yin (2018), case studies offer comprehensive and contextualized data that can shed light on intricate phenomena that are challenging to capture through other means. They enable scholars to investigate novel subjects and produce conjectures. By offering empirical support and demonstrating theoretical ideas in action, case studies can aid in the development of theory (Eisenhardt, 1989). By taking into account various elements and their interrelationships, they facilitate a comprehensive understanding. Case study findings can influence real-world applications and interventions across a range of industries.

I have taken the case study of 5 ginger farming respondents and included the case study of 1 Jaspur ward chairman to get accurate and real depth data.

3.7 Secondary Data Collection

In addition to primary materials, secondary sources have been consulted where necessary to finish the research. To comprehend the comparative state of ginger growing in the studied area, secondary data in particular have been used. These secondary data sources came from a variety of governmental and non-governmental organizations, books, journals, and papers written by various academics. The necessary information was gathered after a thorough analysis of all pertinent literature, regardless of when it was published.

3.8 Method of Data Analysis

Interviews, questionnaire, case study field observations, and group discussions have all been used to gather qualitative data. A semi-structured interview was employed as a qualitative research approach, which combines the interviewer's ability to delve deeper into specific themes or responses with a predetermined set of open-ended questions (questions that spark debate). The study is primarily descriptive, and the analysis of the

findings, basically, the revenue from growing ginger is explained logically. Which industry and region does the respondent work in, and what is their income from ginger farming? What alterations in their personal lives, family dynamics, and style of living did they observe as a result of earning money from ginger farming. Information's from respondent which are collected are the raw data. Information was then grouped, sub- grouped and classified as necessary and so as to meet that of the research objectives. Collected data has been processed, calculated and analysed using simple statistical following tools (e.g. tables, graph, pie chart and figures).

3.9 Limitations of the Study

As with all research area and topic of the region, there are limitations of the study, but the methods adopted to collect the data is systematic, detail presentations of analysis, this enrich our understanding of Change in living standards of households from ginger cultivation in Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Sairakot toll of Jaspur Village, Sarumarani-5 Pyuthan. It is impossible to cover all the regions of the Jaspur ward and Sarumarani municipality so; it will be limited only in the four toll of Jaspur. The studied have the following limitations:

- The study was limited only in the four toll of Jaspur ward of Sarumarini municipality, (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Sairakot) toll.
- The data is valid what is given by the respondents or are not corrected after filling the questionnaires.
- The study has been concentrated only in the four toll of Jaspur area so the results can be varied in other areas.

CHAPTER IV

STUDY AREA PROFILE

Pyuthan district is in Lumbini province, 427.6 kilometres west of Kathmandu. It encompasses 1303 km². Nine local bodies make up the Pyuthan district; two of these are municipalities and the remaining seven are rural municipalities. Pyuthan extends around 50 km northeast through the middle hills to a 3000-meter ridge that forms its southeast boundary with Dang Deukhari and its border with Baglung. This ridge is located along the crest of the Mahabharat range. It is situated between the Mahabharata range to the south and Chure Mountain to the north. There are tar, mountains, weshi, and so forth. Here, the typical temperature ranges from 14.8 to 34.1 degrees Celsius, with 1300 mm of rainfall annual was found. The Rapti river, which merges near Airavati, is considered a holy place for attaining salvation, and is the main source of water here.

This Sarumarani rural municipality is situated 17 Kosh south of the Pyuthan district headquarters in the inner Madhesh and Chure hills in the lower region of the Mahabharata range. From a religious perspective, it is believed that this settlement is the gateway to heaven. 8 kilometres under the East-West Highway from Bhaluwang in Dang. This rural municipality has a northern boundary.

The Pyuthan district is situated at a height of 1280 meters and between 305 and 3659 meters above sea level. Arghakhanchi and Gulmi to the east, Rolpa and Dang to the west, Baglung and Rolpa to the north, and Arghakhanchi and Dang districts to the south encircle this district. In terms of food crops, the district grows ginger, banana, litchi, mango, orange, lemon, pear, and apple in addition to corn, rice, wheat, mustard, millet, barley, and pepper. In addition to food grains including rice, wheat, and corn, fresh vegetables, vegetable seeds, potatoes, and seed potatoes are produced.

Later in pyuthan Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Development Office has been established in 2077/04/05. Former cancellation of the office Agricultural Development Office,

according to the decision of the Provincial Government Council of Ministers dated 2077/01/17, it will remain under the Ministry of Land Management, Agriculture and Cooperatives from 2077/04/05. Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Development Office has been established.

This rural municipality was formerly full VDC of Bangesal, Hanspur, Dhungegadhi and Tiram VDC ward no. 5 to 9 and Ward No. 7 and 8 of Dhuwang have been merged to form 6 wards, while its center is in Baddanda of former Dhungegadhi VDC and the current ward no. 04. The name of this rural municipality is from Sarumarani, the highest geographical hill here, this hill is located on the border of Sarumarani Ward No. 04, 05 and 06 in Dhungegadhi and Tiram V.D.C . Former Pocket area of ginger Dhungegadhi VDC now divided into two ward (ward no.4, and ward no.5).Ward no. four is called baddanda and ward no.five is called Jaspur,Agriculture is main occupations of people in jaspur.

Airavati Rural Municipality of Pyuthan District and Sitganga Municipality of Arghakhanchi District are on the east, Banglachuli Rural Municipality of Dang District on the west, Airavati Rural Municipality and Mandavi Rural Municipality of Pyuthan on the north and Rapti Rural Municipality of Dang District and Sitganga Municipality of Arghakhanchi District on the south. It is located in the lap of Chure mountain and Chure mountain to the north and Mahabharata range to the south. The Rapti river, which merges near Airavati, is considered a holy place for attaining salvation, and is the main source of water.

There are The main castes of Magar, Dalit community Chhetri, Brahman, Muslim, Kumal, Dharni, Raut, Gurung, Newar, Kusunda. Nepali language is the main language here, but Magar language, Muslim language and Gurung language are also spoken. The main festivals here are Teej, Dashai, Tihar, Eid, Tamulhosar, Maghe Sankranti, Janai Purni and fairs are held in various places during these festivals. The main religion here is Hinduism, while Muslims, Buddhism and Christianity are also practiced.

According to the National Census 2078, the population of Sarumarani Rural Municipality is 19783. Among them there are 10951 women and 8832 men. Similarly, there are 4453 households in this Sarumarani rural municipality, which is given in the table.

Table 1

Ward Wise Population of Sarumarani Municipality

Ward No.	Male	Female	Total
1.	1674	2081	3755
2.	1671	2108	3779
3.	1458	1867	3325
4.	1472	1761	3233
5.	1117	1406	2523
6.	1440	1728	3168
Total	8832	10951	19783

Source: *National Census, 2078*

About Sarumarani Rural Municipality:

Name of Rural Municipality: Sarumarani Rural Municipality, province: Lumbini, longitude: 82°45' 00" to 82°57'30" east longitude and latitude: 27°53'30" to 28°03'00 "north latitude. Former village development committees of Sarumarani was Bangeshal, Hanshpur, Dhungegadhi and Tiram ward no. 5 to 9 and Dhuwang ward 7 and 8. Now total number of wards is 6 in this municipality and total area covered by municipality is 157.97 square kilo meters. In this municipality total family number (household): 4453, Average family size is 4.44, Gender ratio is 80.65, annual population growth rate is 0.78%, Population density is 125, Literacy rate (Male) is 86.98%, Literacy rate (Female) is: 71.32% and average literacy rate is 79.15%.

In Sarumarani municipality ward no.5 (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot) Jaspur Here, the population density and population of the tribal community, especially the Magar community, is high. Here are 20 households in Kuthurke, while there are 27 households in Budhichaur. Kuthurke and Budichour have a majority of Magar communities, including Palli magar, Raskoti Magar, Khamcha Magar, Darlami Magar, Marsai Magar, Pun Magar, Baral Magar, Ulunge Magar, Saru Magar. Another research area and toll is Pyalimati

Jaspur, where Chhetri (especially Khadka) also lives there, Another tool of jaspur is Pyalimati and here 23 households and especially Khadka and Magar communities lives here. Another research place and toll is Saurakot Jaspur, where large number of Dalit communities and some Magar communities lives here . There are 30 households, under Dalit's there Sunar, B.K., Nepali, Sarki surnames lives.

In Sarumarani jaspur agriculture is main occupation of people. The soil is suitable for ginger. Agriculture, including ginger cultivation, beekeeping, vegetable farming, and livestock rearing are available here. Additionally, many people in jaspur are also involved in small-scale business, foreign employment trade, and government services. The economy is largely agrarian, with farming serving as the primary source of livelihood for a significant portion of the population. Earning a lot of income by producing and selling chiuri honey by keeping bees has also been another source of income for the farmers here. According to the village, ginger farming started on professional basis in this village after 2046. In this village maximum people are in middle class involved in farming. ginger farming is one of the main factor of cash earning here for small farmers in this village. The net income of farmers in this study area involved in ginger cultivation is much higher than that of competing another crops like (paddy, maize, wheat and fresh vegetables), and beekeeping . Now a days the ginger export has been increasing rather than past years. Ginger well grows in sandy or clayey loam soil. Here in Jaspur ginger is planted in mid February to mid- April (Falgun to Chaitra) with spacing of 15-20 by 20-30. Mulching is necessary to increase germination, prevent washing-off soil due to heavy rain fix temperature of soil and moisture is conserve. Ginger is grown usually rainy season then it requires best drainage for this jaspur is most suitable village.

According to Pyuthan agricultural Information Officer Dr. Ganesh Bahadur Pun" From here ginger exported to internal market eg. Baddanda, Bhalubang, Butwal, and external market like Kriishnanagar, Lukhnow, Delhi, Chandigadh. It is said of local farmers from ginger

income improved the standards of living stated. Life style has changed after the demand for ginger exported from Jaspur to various parts of Nepal and upto New Delhi of India increased drastically. Ginger from here also taken to Bangladesh and other Muslim countries. It is noted here that 25% of the product is consumed in the district and 75% outside. According to a local resident and famous journalist of Pyuthan Pyar Ali Khan said that the income from ginger is 10 times more than the income from maize. He said "Farmer harvested ginger during the rainy season and after three months later they dig up and sell ginger accordingly to market price". He said further "Ginger farming change the living standards of villagers and they are well settled in family and community and ginger farming helps husband and wife stay together and improves family relations". According to Khan- "Before 10 years ago local residents of Jaspur used to go to Kalapahar and different places in India in search of jobs to take care of their families and meet their basic needs, but now the process of going to India for employment has stopped.

Giru Prasad Bhandari, the reporter of Kantipur newspaper the topic "By selling the ginger, farmer build the home in city". He gave a detailed account of the condition and experience of the people of ginger cultivation in the year 2070 on 15th Mangsir. According to him. After commercializing the traditional ginger farming, ginger farmer increased their income. Farmer Aash Bahadur Palli Magar, who started bringing new ginger to the market, said, "Last year, he sold 3 lakhs. This year it will be almost double.' He has been cultivating ginger for five years and said that he bought Ghaderi in Ghorahi of Dang with the money was earned from ginger cultivation. Magar is the commercial ginger farmer of the village he said - "At first, many people laughed," said the official, "now they are learning from me and are engaged in ginger cultivation." Shiv Bahadur Pun, a farmer here, said. 'We bought Ghaderi in Ghorai with last year's earnings,' Pun said, 'This year I have sold two lakhs. I am preparing to do DPC with this year's earnings.

He said that -most of the farmers here earn in the mountains and add property to the plains. Chinta somai magar the loccal politician said, '10, 12 families of the village have built houses in Ghorahi by earning ginger.'KeshavKauchha Magar, a local farmer, said that -" I earned about 5 lakh rupees from ginger in one season in Dhadgaonfarmers of Tiram"(Another pocket village of ginger)who have earned a name for ginger cultivation in the district, have started to cultivate ginger in the fields where corn is planted. Farmers are more attracted to it because even ginger leaves are not wasted, the investment is returned from the leaves. Gir Bahadur Adhikari is the first commercial ginger farmer in the village in Markabang,he said that "At first, many people to tease me and laughed," said the official, "now they are learning from me and are engaged in ginger cultivation." 70 families of the village are engaged in commercial ginger farming after the poverty alleviation fund program invested through mobile funds under the ginger pocket area. According to him ginger is not only a means of earning a living, but also saving money for building houses, farmers have started planting ginger in the corn and millet fields during the rainy season. Locally produced ginger is sold in Murkuti market of Dang. Officials say that the ginger purchased by the contractor in Murkuti will be exported to various places in Nepal and to the capital Delhi via Bareilly, Kanpur in India.

The contractor has been in Murkuti since the first week of November to purchase ginger. At present, farmers are in a hurry to dig up ginger and sell it. When the ginger purchased by the contractor is delivered to the highway, more jobs have been provided to the local people. Shiv Bahadur Pun, a farmer here, said that now 250 rupees' worth of lammari ginger is sold from home. 'My family bought a house in Ghorai with last year's earnings' from ginger cultivation.

CHAPTER V

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter describe the analysis and interpretation of collected data and information from Sarumarani – 5,(Kuthurke,Budhichaur,Pyalimati,Saurakot)Jaspur. The objectives of my study is to analyse the Economic and Social Changes in the ginger farming families,to study about Social roles,Social Status of the ginger farming households, to analyse gender dynamics, family structure and family relationship of ginger farming households.

To analyse the change in the living standards of ginger farming families and to analyse the income investment areas of ginger cultivated families which is the income by cultivation of ginger. The local ginger farmers of Sarumarani – 5(Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot),Jaspur are the primary sources of data collection.30 Ginger producer household of family were sources of data selected out of 100 ginger producer farmers from four toll.Here in Jaspur large amount of ginger cultivated which is near from Mahendra Highway. Bhalubang, the capital of Lumbini province, is very close from here, which is connected to this highway.Here in jaspur most people are depended on ginger production and this area climate, soil is suitable for ginger and Jjaspur is placed in hilly region which is also suitable for ginger production .Thus, the study was focused rural area of Sarumarani jaspur (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot).

Sarumarani municipality ward no.5 Jaspur (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot), Pyuthan was selected for the study area. Which have 2523 population among them 1117 male and 1406 are female with 451 households (NPC, 2021) among them all household cultivate ginger but professionally 300 households are engage in ginger farming of ward no .5 Jaspur. However,there are 100 households in the area of four toll (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot),which were considered as universe of the study.30 % of the total

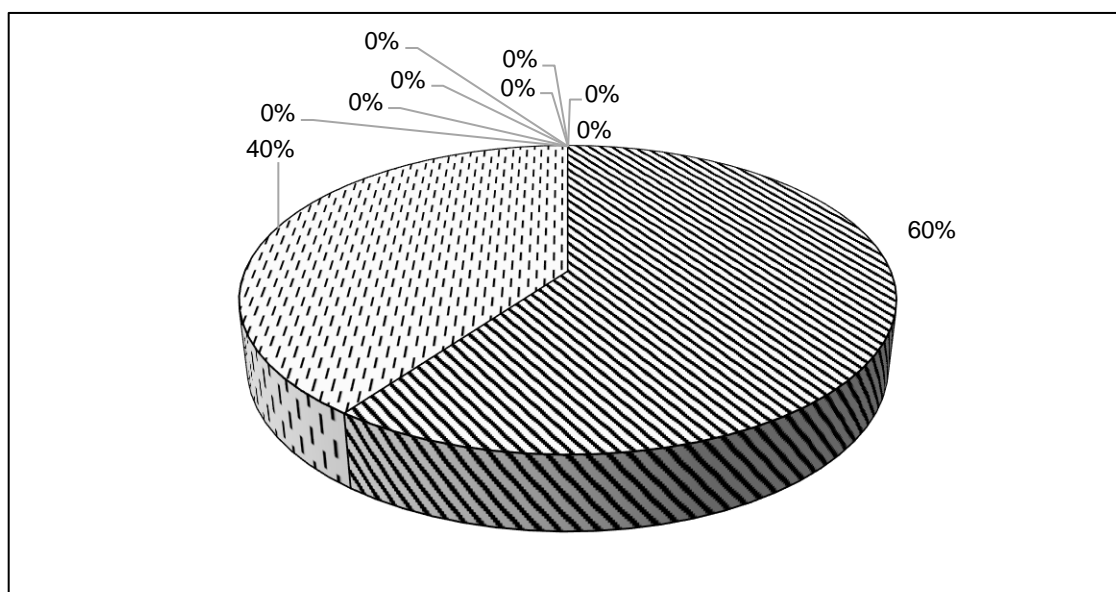
commercial ginger cultivation households (30 households) have selected by using random sampling method for study.

5.1 Socio-economic Status of Respondents

The respondents number of family members in their home is included in this section. In order to analysis the change in living standards from Ginger cultivation and to analyse the income investment area of households, the number of family members in a home is a critical factor. Understanding the socio economic and living standards of household's significance of ginger production in the research area is mostly dependent on these aspects. The number of families dictates how many people work in the ginger, how is the family and social relation and what changes do they feel in their personal life from Ginger cultivation conversely, how much money is made from the manufacturing of ginger. As a result, sociodemographic surveys were designed to track responses.

5.1.1 Sex Structure of Respondents

Here I have selected the various sex structure in order to determine whether the sampling data is uniform. Chart,1 shows thatthe variation in sex that the I have been observed while gathering data from 30 households.

Chart 1*Sex Structure of Respondent*

Source: *Field Survey,2024*

This figure 4.1 shows that the sex structure of respondents, total no. of 30 respondents there among them 18(60%) were female and 12 (40%) were male. Here female are more than male are selected.

5.1.2 Number of Family Member of Households

The Count of respondents' family members there are 30 total households in the study area and table 2 provides specific information about the number of family members in each of these households.

Table 2*Number of Family Member of Households*

S.N.	Number of Family Member of Households	No.of Households	Total Family Number	Family Group Percent
1.	8	4	32	13.33%
2.	7	6	42	20%
3.	5	5	25	16.67%
4.	4	8	32	26.67%
5.	6	7	42	23.33%
Total		30	173	100%

Source: *Field Survey,2024*.

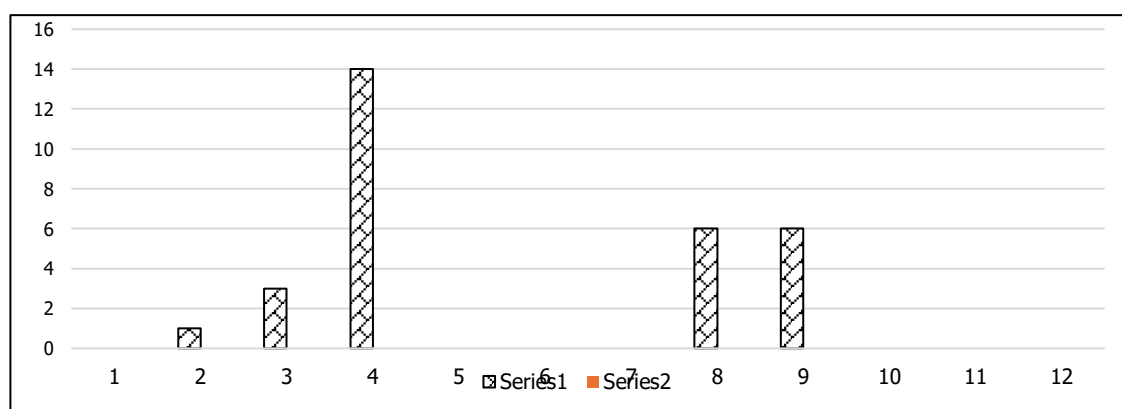
In above table 2 shows that family member group is divided in to five categories. Among five categories and out of 30 households four households (13.33%) have maximum family member i.e. 8 family member in each household. Out of 30 households 6 (20%) households have 7 family member per family, similarly out of 30 households 5 (16.67%) households have 5 family member per house, out of 30 households, 8 (26.67%) households have 4 family member which is the maximum percent than other, Similarly, out of 30 households 7 (23.33%) households have 6 family member per house. It is clear that small size family is maximum than other. It is because in the rural area there is joint family practise till now.

5.1.3 Educational Status of Respondents

Every farmer requires education for to stay well and aware of fast- moving developments in technology, managements, market knowledge and investment. More educated person can work very well in the ginger farming field . Education improves skills such as literacy, develops, effective habit, better lifestyle choices, but also to better skills and greater self advocacy, so there is necessary education in farming and for living standards of households. Thus here educational information about households from questionnaire included here.

Graph 1

Educational Status of Respondents



Source: *Field Survey, 2024*

Graph 1, shows that among total 30 respondents 18 (60%) are female among 18 female respondents 14 (46.66%) respondents are literate and 3 (0%) are only SLC/SEE passed and 1 (3.33%) is illiterate. On the other hand out of 12 (40%) male respondents 6 (50%) male respondents are literate and 6 (50%) male respondents are SLC/SEE passed. And in the above figure shown that among total 30 respondents there are 20 (66.66%) respondents are literate and only 9 (30%) respondents are SEE/SLC passed. This figure shows that male educated rather than female. Male literacy rate of respondents is 100% in this study area in the case of ginger producer. And the researcher has found there is only one respondent is illiterate and no respondents have higher education.

5.2 Production Status of Ginger

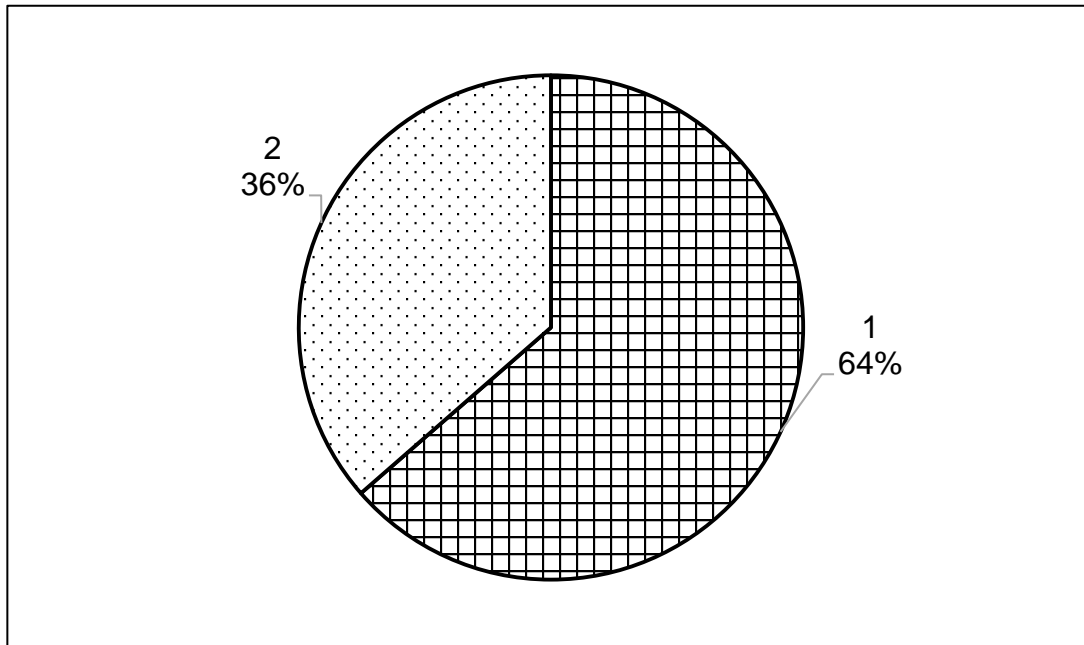
With substantially cheaper labour costs, locally adapted varieties and an established marketing network, Nepal has competitive advantage in growing ginger crop. The noteworthy increase in ginger production and exports suggests that this industry has the potential to make a substantial contribution to Nepalese national economy. In order to determine current stage of ginger production, the amount of ginger grown the market and price of Ginger and other relevant information, the research region should investigate the issues related to ginger production. The goal of the study is to determine how much ginger produced in the research region.

5.2.1 Family Member Involvement in Ginger Production

It is necessary to determine how many family member of total are engaged in the Ginger production? The researcher attempted to determine from total number of families i 30 households how much members support and involved in the Ginger production. That demonstrates the involvement of individuals in ginger production in the studied area. Chart 2, depicts the overall number of family members and involvement persons in ginger.

Chart 2

Family Member Involvement in Ginger Production



Source: *Field Survey, 2024*

The chart 2 shows that there are total 173(100%)family member in 30 households out of 173 family member 110(64%) are involved in Ginger production. This data shows that the only 63 (36%)family members are not involved in ginger cultivation. It shows that there is more priority given by the family member in the Ginger farming. The more family member more caring of ginger and more net income will be in Ginger farming.

5.2.2 Starting Year of Ginger Cultivation

In order to know the living standards of any households it is very important to know from when they start ginger farming and how many years ago did they start ginger farming? Short term profession of the ginger farming does not bring significant changes in the living standards. So, I asked to the respondents when they start commercial ginger farming?

Table 3*Starting Year of Ginger Cultivation*

S.N	Starting Year of Ginger Cultivation	Households Number	Percent
1.	From 5 years	3	10%
2.	From 8 years	6	20%
3.	From 10 years	6	20%
4.	From 12 years	10	33.33%
5.	From 12 years ago	5	16.66%
Total		30	100%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024*

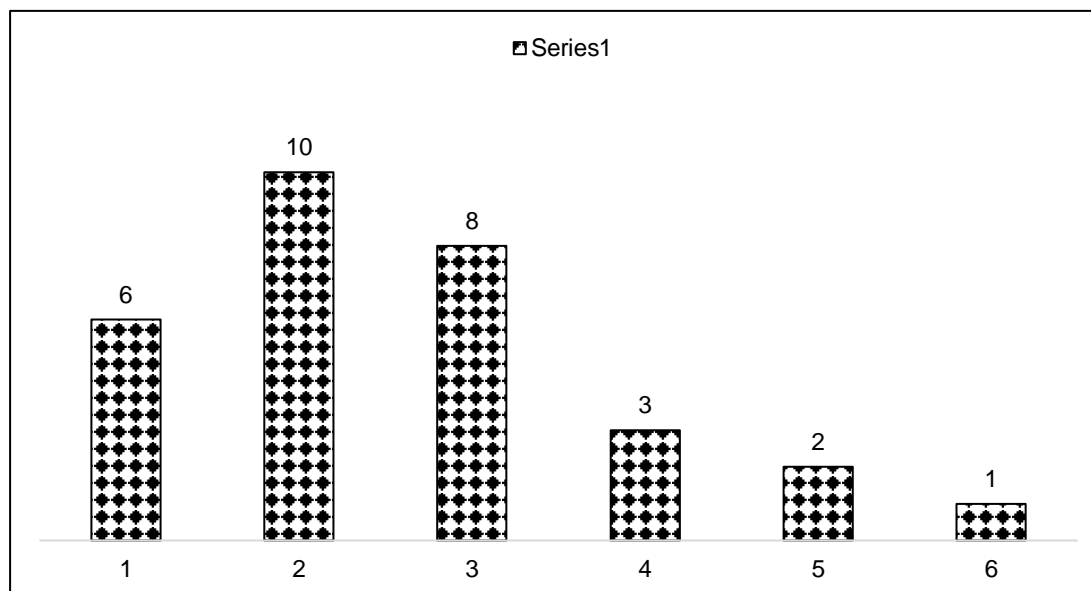
From above data out of 30 households of respondents 3 households starting commercial ginger production from last 5 years, 6 household's starting ginger production from last 8 years, 6 households also started ginger production from last 10 years, 10 respondents answer that they are engage in ginger farming from last 12 years and 5 households of the respondents said that they are engaged in the ginger cultivation from 12 years ago. It seems that the majority of the people in the Jaspur Sarumarini are already engaged in commercial ginger farming. Only 3 households are new and have started commercial farming from last 5 years. In jaspur it seems that there are such 20 households that they start farming the ginger since around 12 years. This shows that farmers were already cultivating ginger here.

5.2.3 Land Utilized by Households for Growing Ginger

In rural areas the land used is a reliable indicator of Gingerfarming. The primary measuring device in rural areas is the area of land used for crop cultivation such as Ginger cultivation. As a result, a survey measuring the amount of ginger produced in the measuring the research area has been added. Figure 4.4 depicts the area of land used for Ginger farming in the Sarumarani –5 Jaspur. Graph 2: Land utilized by households for Ginger growing.

Graph 2

Land Utilized by Households for Ginger Growing



Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

The graph 2 shows that the land used by the households for Ginger production. Among there is total 30 respondents 6(20%) respondents have used around 1 ropani land for Ginger farming ,10(33.33%) respondents have used around 2 ropani land for the Ginger cultivation. And 2(6.66%) respondents used around 5 ropani of land and 1(3.33%) households used around more than 5 ropani land for Ginger cultivation 8(26.66%) households use the around 3 ropani land for the Ginger cultivation. Also here 3(10%) respondents are used that around four ropani of land for the Ginger cultivation. This data shows the most of the households cultivated the ginger in more land. That show in Sarumarini-5 Jaspur there is good trend attraction and wave to Ginger farming.

5.2.4 Ginger Production Quantity by Households

The quantity of the production by the respondents or households should be well known for the analysis of the living standards of the rural family in Jaspur. Because the more ginger is produced then the more profit or income when more the profit or the more income the expenditure, investment and savings will be accordingly. Production of ginger should

generate greater revenue as the amount increases. Then the study requested a questionnaire about the quantity of Ginger produced in Sarumarini – 5 Jaspur area.

Table 4

Ginger Production Quantity of Households

S.N	Production of Ginger(in kg)	Respondents	Percent
1.	100-400 Kg	5	16.66%
2.	401-800 Kg	10	33.33%
3.	801-1200 kg	6	20%
4.	1201-1600 kg	5	16.66%
5.	1601-2000 kg	2	6.66%
6.	Above 2000 kg	2	6.66%
Total		30	100%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

The above table 4, reveals the production of Ginger inhouseholds. Out of the 30 respondents 5(16.66%) respondents produce100-400 kg Ginger. Similarly,10 (33.33%)household produce 401-800kg Ginger. Similarly, (801-1200kg),(1201-1600 kg), (1601-2000kg) are produced by 6(20.00%),5(16.66%),2(6.66%) and 2(6.66%) households respectively.

5.2.5 Involvement in Agriculture other than Ginger Cultivation

In the rural areas of Nepal and in many places, people do not give their whole time to only one type of agriculture like in ginger. Because Nepal is an agricultural country, farmers are doing food crops, animal husbandry, fruit farming, cash crops, fish farming, beekeeping,and others. In the rural areas, no one and no any farmer ell setteled and advance his life by producing only one type of agricultural product,because it is quiet impossible. Therefore, I asked the respondents to answer whether they only grow ginger here or do they produce other agricultural crops, fish farming, beekeeping, goat farming or fruit cultivation.Apart from ginger cultivation, it also helps to estimate where they spend their time

daily, monthly or annually and helps to know about their family and household's standard of living. My question to respondents is "Apart from ginger cultivation, do you also do other agricultural cultivation at home? What kind of farming do you do?"

Table 5

Involvement in Agriculture other than Ginger Cultivation

S.N	Involvement in Agriculture other than Ginger Cultivation	No.of Households	Percent
1.	Commercial Fruit cultivation	1	3.33%
2.	Commercial Fisheries	0	0%
3.	Commercial beekeeping (Honey production)	25	83.33%
4.	Paddy cultivation	2	6.66%
5.	Maize or wheat or barley production or together	30	100%
6.	Pig (bungur) farming	2	6.66%
7.	Poultry farming	4	13%
8.	Goat rearing	5	16.66%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

From above data 100% of the respondents seem to practice agriculture. In jaspur out of 30 respondents one respondent also doing commercial fruit production, no one engages in fishery, out of 30 respondents all 25 (83.33%) respondents doing commercial beekeeping, two also doing paddy cultivation, 30 (100%) respondents also production of maize or wheat or barley produce apart or together. Two respondents also involved in pig farming, 4 respondents also involved in poultry farming, and out of 30 respondents 5 respondents also involved in goat rearing.

5.2.6 Place (Market) for Sell Ginger

In Nepal, the farmers do not get the real price of their products, the brokers in the middle act like syndicates and buy them at cheap prices and sell them to consumers at high

prices. It makes a difference in their earnings and affects their standard of living. Then I asked to study ginger cultivated farmer "where or to whom do you sell your ginger products?"

Table 6

Place (Market) for Sell Ginger

Place (Market) for Sell Ginger	<10 Quintal Number of Household	10-20 Quintals No. of Households	20> Quintal No. of Households	Total No. of Households
Only Sell from own home or from own shop	2	0	0	2(6.66%)
Baddanda bazar (Local market) India	3	13	4	20(66.66%)
Murkuti, Dang		1		1(3.33%)
Bhalubang Dang		2		2(6.66%)
Nepalgunj+ Rupadiya		1		1(3.33%)
The contractor, broker will come in the field	1		3	4(13.33%)
Total	6	17	7	30(100%)

Source: *Field Survey, 2024*

In Sarumarani – 5 Jaspur out of 30 households all 100% households depend on the market of Baddanda Bazar. In spite of contractor or broker reach in the field during harvest time they sold the ginger with contractor and broker too. Now a day's farmer sell their ginger in Murkuti, Bhalubang too. It shows household having less than 10, 10-20, 20 quintal group selling 66.66% in the local market. Similarly 4 households sell in contractor or broker in house. 1 household sell in Murkuti Dang, similarly 1 household sell in Rupadiya, Nepalgunj. 2 household sell from own shop and another 2 household sell in Bhalubang.

5.2.7 Training and Subsidy for Ginger Cultivation

For to get high income then to improve living standards then trainings and subsidies is necessary and it can be beneficial to the farmer in agricultural sector. Input subsidies help farmers obtain key inputs such as seed, fertilizerin reasonable prices. and financial assistance, training is much more important for small and rural farmer who involved in the commercial ginger farming. It is sad that even though our country is an agricultural country, the country is not able to be fully independent from agriculture. Compulsory training, it is necessary to have training for the commercialization of agriculture for production of large amount, it is necessary to give concessions, facilitate and subsidiary to farmers like fertilizer and seeds. I asked the respondents of Jaspur whether they receive training and subsidies from the government or any other body continuously, or whether sometime or not at all?

Table 7

Training and Subsidy for Ginger Cultivation

TrainingandSubsidies for Ginger Cultivation	No.of Households	Percent
Received continuous	0	0%
Received Sometimes or got it sometimes	22	73.33%
I haven't got it yet	8	26.66%
Total	30	100%

Source:*Field Survey,2024.*

Regular subsidies and training given to small farmers in rural areas will re-invigorate and motivate the farmers, resulting in higher production, which in turn leads to better living standards as income increases. From out of 30 respondents 0% respondents got regular training and subsidiary, it means no one receive regular training and subsidies. Out of 30, 22(73.33%) respondent get training and subsidies sometimes, and out of 30 respondents 8(26.66%) respondents said that theynever got any type of training and subsidiary. KesharaSunar received 50,000 subsidiesfrom municipality, see the case here,

Sarumarani municipality ward no. 5, Saurakot -Jaspur, Keshara Sunar, a ginger grower from share her narrated and her experience as follows-

Case One

I am 35 years old, I have 1 daughter and 3 sons. We have been cultivating ginger for a long time, but since 4 years I have started to cultivate ginger a little more than before. While spending, I have not been able to save all income because expenses needed daily at home. My husband is in Qatar now, I have run all the household expenses with the income from ginger farming, I don't have enough land for cultivate ginger. We had necessary to grow other crops like wheat and corn for food, so selling ginger at my house would earn about 1 lakh in a year. In other houses of the village, they earn a lot of income by cultivating ginger, due to which they are getting rich, but our situation has not changed as much as theirs. After starting ginger cultivation, we are not deprived from the society like before, and we do not have to go to other people's houses to look for employment. Due to ginger cultivation, I have received 50,000 subsidies from the municipality past year, now a days i feel easy to go to the market, to open an account in the bank, to go to the mother's group, and this environment created by cultivate ginger then I am happy because of this. Now we have advised my husband not to go abroad from this year and to drive own tempo and do business. Now Dalit's do not treat us harshly like before in the society and they do not insult us so much. In my house now a day's mother-in-law and father-in-law to help me in ginger cultivation and to make son and daughter work during their free time. My father-in-law is also working as the chairman of community forest Committee here. I've been farming ginger here in [insert rural area] for about 15 years now. I t's a family tradition passed down from my grandparents, and it's what sustains us.

5.3 Ginger Production's Significance in the Study Area

It has been acknowledged that ginger has the potential to be a commercially cultivated spice crop that may generate cash revenue in Nepal's mid-hill region, which reaches up to 1500 meters in altitude. Ginger is used as a spice, in ginger tea, and is a key ingredient in

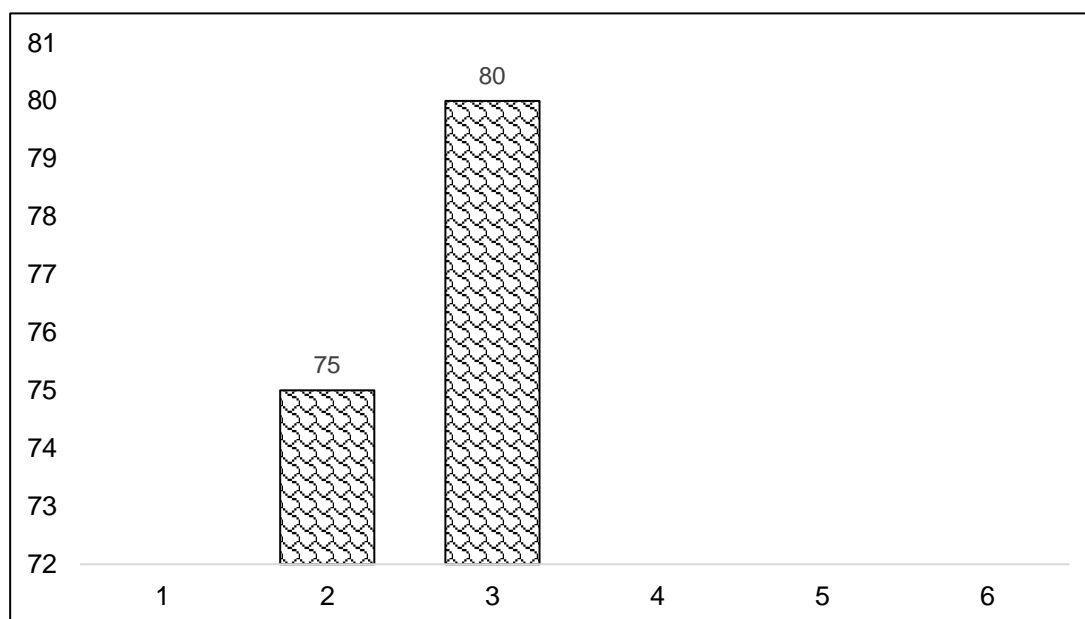
Nepalese traditional medicine. The production and export of ginger is one of the high-value agricultural goods, if increased it has positive impact as a result of the increased focus on agricultural expansion brought about by the commercialization of these items. Ginger may produce money for farmers, open up job opportunities, and possible to bring in foreign exchange. The study area should assess priority-based items in ginger production, income condition of family, household living standards related to income condition, employer in ginger production, and net revenue and expenditure in ginger production to determine the economic impact of ginger production. The goal of the study is to analyse about change in living standards from ginger cultivation. For that In order to know the changed standard of living of ginger producers, it is necessary to know the economic activities of ginger producers, their income, spending areas, investment areas, etc.

5.3.1 Ginger Price in last Year and this Year

Ginger's high price automatically increases its economic value, on the other hand it is necessary to farmers must be informed about getting a fair price for the produce, which will give them motivation to produce Ginger the more they get a fair price of ginger, the more income they will get. Thus the study aimed to determine the price of ginger. As the income increases it will have a direct impact on the standard of living, it plays an important role in making the family quality life.

Graph 3

Price of Ginger in Last Year and this Year



Source: *field survey, 2024.*

Graph 3, indicates the price that study year and last year of ginger. Respondents sold the ginger per kg 75 last year. But in this year respondents have sold in Rs80 per kg. This clearly shows that the price of ginger is increased by Rs 5 per kg in a year. Thus in the Sarumarani -5 Jaspur,' the price of Ginger is increased gradually.

5.3.2 Other Income of Sources of households

As there is no need to spend 1 year for ginger cultivation, people in every household engage in other occupation. Ginger does not require much time apart from digging, tilling, applying pesticides and fertilizers and harvesting. So I asked the ginger farmers households which household have additional income? Which household have additional sources of income? For this I asked from questionnaire to respondents " Have there is another sources of income in your house?"

Table 8*Other Income Sources of Households*

S.N	Other Income of Sources of Households	No.of Households	Percent
1.	Foreign employment	15	50%
2.	Business	5	16.66%
3.	Job(private+ government)	6	20%
4.	No other sources for income except farming	4	13.33%
Total		30	100%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

From above this is clearly shown that out of 30 household respondents 15(50% members of households in foreign employment .5(26.66%) households member of the respondents also involved in the business (20%) household's family member involved in the government and private job. Out of 30 households of respondents from 4(13.33%) households have no others sources of income. It was seen that 4 families are totally dependent in farming, especially in ginger.

5.3.3 Income from Ginger Cultivation

Income, profit play the key and important role in the households for their daily life. Forfull fill their basic needs, Income play vital role in the households and society for the food, security, clothing, education, health, social harmony, women empowerment, housing and in the bought land etc. By earning a good income people think that the basic and desired needs of themselves and their families will be met for this people work hard for that every households and person wants to make living life standards and wants to live peacefully, happily and happily.

Table 9*Income from Ginger Cultivation*

S.N	Income from Ginger Cultivation in Group (Rs)	No.of Respondents	Percent
1.	Rs 10,000-40,000	2	6.66%
2.	Rs 40,000-80,000	4	13.33%
3.	Rs 80,000-120,000	10	33.33%
4.	Rs 120,000-160,000	8	26.66%
5.	Rs 160,000-200,000	4	13.33%
6.	Above 200,000	2	6.66%
Total		30	100%

Source: *field survey, 2024*

Above table 9 shows that the income of the respondents that is categories interval starting is thirty thousand then after interval is forty thousand. The income group has 6 group and 30 respondents has answered. Total respondents are 30 that is divided into 6 categories group of income. Out of 30 respondents 2(6.66%) respondents have between income (Rs 10000-40000) and 4(13.33%) respondents that have answered of income of (40000-80000) and 10(33.33) % respondents have income between (80000-120000), 8(26.66%) respondents have income between (12000-160000) ,4(13.33%) respondents have income between (160000-200000) and 2(6.66%) respondents' income annually more than two lakhs.

5.3.4 Employee Used in the Ginger farming

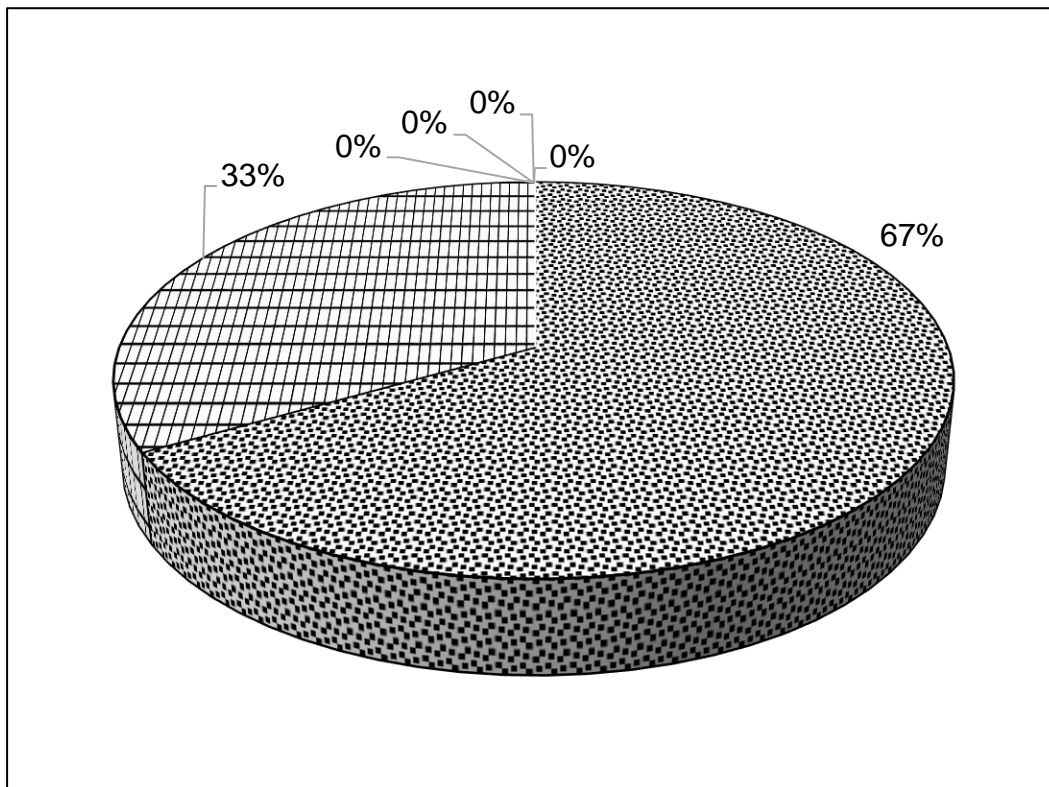
My aim is to analysis the change in living standards from ginger cultivation. commercial farming also provides employment and income to the family. commercial ginger cultivation can also provide employment to other people in the village, which will make a difference in the standard of living of the employed person as

well. What is the role of rural people in the Ginger cultivation. About 300 households engaged here in the Ginger production commercially out of the total 451 households. And from four toll (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot) there are altogether 100 households, all households engage in ginger cultivation. From 100 households 30 households are selected and all 30 households are satisfactory in scope and quality.

Asked to know the use of employee while farming the Ginger using employee that creates the employment to others. Use of employee during farming is given below.

Chart 3

Employee Used in the Ginger Farming



Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

According to respondents out of the 30, 20(67%) have not used employee and 10(33.33%) respondents have used employee sometimes means 66.66% Ginger farmer cultivate Ginger themselves.?

5.4 Socio-economic Changes of Respondents

Socio-economic changes refer to the broader impacts on households resulting from ginger cultivation. These changes can include improvements in income levels, changes in living standards, alterations in social dynamics within the community, and shifts in access to resources and opportunities. Specifically related to ginger cultivation, socio-economic changes may encompass increased household income due to the sale of ginger, shifts in dietary patterns influenced by the availability of ginger, changes in land use and agricultural practices, and potential improvements in infrastructure and services in ginger-growing regions. These changes can have both positive and negative effects on households, depending on factors such as market conditions, government policies, and environmental considerations. Ginger farming can positively impact the living standards of households in various ways;

Income Generation: Ginger cultivation provides households with a source of income. The sale of ginger can contribute to household earnings, enabling families to afford basic necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter.

Diversification of Income: Growing ginger diversifies household income streams, reducing dependency on a single source of income. This can enhance financial resilience, especially in regions prone to economic fluctuations or natural disasters.

Employment Opportunities: Ginger farming often creates employment opportunities, both directly and indirectly. Family members may work on the farm, while others may find employment in related sectors such as transportation, packaging, and sales.

SkillDevelopment: Engaging in ginger farming can provide households with valuable agricultural skills and knowledge. This empowers individuals to become more self-sufficient in food production and may lead to future opportunities in farming or related industries.

Community Development: Successful ginger farming initiatives can lead to community development projects funded by increased revenues. These projects may include infrastructure improvements, healthcare facilities, education programs, and social services, further enhancing living standards.

Access to Markets: Participation in ginger farming can facilitate access to markets, both local and international. Improved market access enables farmers to sell their produce at competitive prices, increasing their earning potential and overall standard of living. Overall, ginger farming can play a crucial role in lifting households out of poverty, improving food security, and fostering economic development in rural areas. Data with case wise given as follows;

5.4.1 Investment of Money after Getting from Production of Ginger

Now a days in Sarumarani – 5 (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot), Jaspur all households engage in Ginger production rather than before and it is main occupation of the rural life. Ginger farming has also become an additional income for many households. The money which is earned by ginger cultivation is invested in daily household's expenses, clothing, education, health, enjoyment, and buying things in market to build house, to buy house, to buy land etc. I asked the questions to know where they invest money that earning from the ginger production. This spending areas help to show the actual standards of living of the family and family priority. This study has shown that investment of money after earning. Researcher divided it into two categories. One is those households their investment in daily household's expenses, education, health, enjoyment. Another category is that those households where they invest in daily household's expenses, education, health, enjoyment, buy land and home, home repair too.

Table 10*Investment of Money after Getting from Production of Ginger*

S.N	Investment Of Money After Getting From Production Of Ginger	No.of Households	Percent
1.	Daily households expenses,education,health,enjoyment, social ceremony	8	26.666%
2.	Daily households expenses,education,health,enjoyment, social ceremony + buy land,buy home,home repair	22	73.33%
Total		30	100%

Source:*Field Survey, 2024.*

Above table shows that using money from selling ginger, out of 30 respondents 22(73.33%)households expenses their income in daily household's expenses,education,health and enjoyment (travel, usingmobile,TV,ornaments),social ceremony and buy land,buy home and repair their house.Out of 30 respondents 8(26.66%) household expenses their money which is earn by ginger is expenses except buy land, buy home and home repair. It is found thateach households that the income obtained from ginger cultivation was spent in all necessary and fundamental things.

5.4.2 The Respondents Access and Fullfillthe Basic Socioeconomic Services

Another important measure of change in living standards is access to fundamental socioeconomic information. Researchers can simply assume that people will always be necessary based on their around him practical and good. So much education in rural areas shows that the standard of living is good and improving. To ability to receive essential

socioeconomic services. Thus, there is a strong relationship between socioeconomic service accessibility and living standards. Now a day, NGOs, INGOs, the public and commercial sectors have all made investments in socioeconomic services. Below is information about essential socioeconomic services that in the respondent's area which is Sarumarni-5 Jaspur can obtain. I asked to the respondents from questionnaire " From your point of view and in your opinion, what are the necessary things for your home with your standard of living? Has ginger farming helped you to fulfilled those things? Are these things available in your village? Have you been able to make use of them?"

Table 11

Respondents Access and Full fillthe Basic Socioeconomic Services.

Respondents Access and fulfilledthe Basic Socioeconomic Service	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Drinking water	30	100%		
Education institution	30	100%		
Toilet	30	100%		
Health care services	30	100%		
Market	30	100%		
Financial institution	30	100%		
Community institution	30	100%		
Road/ transportation	30	100%		
Communication equipment	30	100%		
Access of TV	30	100%		
Electricity	30	100%		
irrigation facilities	6	20%	24	80%
Informal education and training centre			30	100%
Religious place	30	100%		

Source: *Field Survey,2024.*

Table 11, displays fourteen indicators of socioeconomic service measure and compare. For access; twelve indicators represent 100% of the population's access. According to this table and the researcher's findings, irrigation, infrastructure available for 6 respondents and

24 respondents are far from irrigation, there is no facilitate of informal education and training centre.

5.4.3 Higher Education in the Family Member of Respondents

More educated people are less likely to be unemployed and less likely to live in poverty. These economic returns make financing a college education a good investment. An educated person can identify between good and bad. They usually encourage towards the positives vibes. Education making and focus on what is more important and beneficial people, then the level of living standards and interaction is upgraded. In study area I asked to respondent How many of your family members have received higher education, or are there any who are studying higher education?

Table 12

Higher Education in the Family Member of Respondent

S.N	Number of Family Member	No.of Households	Total Family Number	No.Higher Education in the Family Member of Respondent's
1.	8	4	32	4
2.	7	6	42	6
3.	5	5	25	5
4.	4	8	32	10
5.	6	7	42	3
Total		30	173	28

Source: *FieldSurvey, 2024.*

From above table out of total 173 family member 28 member are to get higher education This is a very positive thing for farmers in rural areas. A proper and highly educated person teaches to live a quality life, an educated person makes not only himself but also others around him practical and good. So much education in rural areas shows that the standard of living is good and improving.

5.4.4 Education Institution of Children (Private or Government)

Education is the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university when the person is educated, the family, society and country will be

benefited. Now a days the trend of enrolling those who have a good income towards boarding is increasing. But private schools are not available that much in rural areas. So that i have asked the questionnaire to the respondents to know where their children study.

Table 13

Education Institution of Children (Private or Government)

S.N	Type of Institution	No.of Households	No.of Children	Girls	Boys	Total no.of Children
1	Government	20+7	63+8=71	42	29	71
2	Private	3+7	7+12=19	5	14	19
Total	Both (gov+Private)	23+7=30	90	47	43	90

Source: *Field Survey 2024.*

From above table and according to my study area there had total 100 households and I selected 30 commercial ginger farming households for study. Total number of family member was 170 in 30 houses and 90 school going children were found. All the children of ginger farming family are going to school. The number of families who send their child only to government schools was 20, while the number of families who sent their child only to private schools was 3. Similarly, there were 7 families who send some of their family's children to study in government school and some in private schools. All together 10 households admit their children in private and all together 27 households admit their children in government school. Out of 90 students, 71 children studied in government schools and 19 children studied in private schools. Similarly, out of total 19, there were only 5 girls studying private, while the number of boys studying private school was 14. The total number of girl students was 47 and the number of boy students was 43. Total of 42 girls and 29 boys are studying in government schools. For this see the Ashok Khadka case who joined his children in private school;

Case 2

Ashok Khadka ginger farmer of Sarumarani municipality Ward No. 5 Pyalimati Jaspur share his experienced as follows.

Case Two

It has been more than 11 years since I started ginger cultivation on a large scale, in the beginning, other families used to grow a little, but since then we few families have been cultivating ginger commercially. In addition, I have kept 18 hives of bees at home. I also sell honey, he said. Yes, now the price of ginger is better than before, last year alone, I earned 3 lakhs by selling ginger. There is also a market but there is a lot of competition, I have built a house in Ghorahi with the income from ginger farming, my daughter-in-law lives in a house in Ghorahi and My grandson study there Ghorahi in 4th grade in the boarding school, it has been 3 years since my son went abroad to Malta, In soon my son is going to return home from abroad and do business in Ghorahi the son advised. Ginger farming made it easy to marry a son and make jewellery for a daughter-in-law. He laughs and says - "In the time of marriage my son was studied in the campus in Butwal, The family of the daughter-in-law said that there is a lot of ginger cultivation in the Jaspur village of the son-in-law, and it should better and does not matter if we gives a daughter. If the son-in-law married our daughter our daughter Our daughter will be happy there saying that - daughter- in -law would take care of daughter by selling ginger". Khadka Said-I am also active in politics now, ginger farming has made it easier for everyone to gather in our village, whether it's a wedding ceremony or someone's death. To make family reunion and quarrels are also very less. I have not been go to Ghorahi because here is enough income from ginger farming. My younger son also runs a shop in this village, Badadda. We also have motorcycle and we have bought tipper vehicles too and let others drive tipper on rent .

5.4.5 Family Relation Type

The ultimate desire and thought of the person is happiness and have happy family member, income, profit. Success don't matter unless there is harmony within home and family. To study and analyse the change in living standards from ginger cultivation, it is very important to study how ginger farming affects family inter and intra relationship. For this I asked to the households of theselectedrespondents from questionnaire " Before commercial ginger cultivation and now, are there more or less conflict in your family? Or is the same? Family relation is good or bad in the house?

Table 14

Family Relations Type

Family Relation Type	No.of Household	Percent
Good(after ginger farming)	29	97%
Bad	0	
Same(no changes before and after ginger farming)	1	3%
Total	30	100%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

From above out of 30 respondents said that their family relation after ginger farming is good than before of ginger farming. It means 29 households are happy from ginger farming, there is no any conflict about financial issues in home. In jaspur only 1 respondent said that there is no change in family conflict, it means condition is same before and now. No one said that the conflict did not start after starting ginger cultivation. After the cultivation of ginger, the relationship between family and neighbours has improved, see below;

Case 3

Sarumarani village ward no. 5 Nim Bahadur Raskoti Magar of Kuthurke Jaspur says –

Case Three

My family used to cultivate ginger on a small piece of land before many years ago, but commercially I have been cultivating ginger for the last 5 years in 4 ropani land(Bari), at the beginning it was confusing for growing,marketing but now it became easy. Before ginger farming, I used to go to India to get a job to support my family, now I am able to live with my family, I bought Tempo 3 years ago with the income from ginger farming and now I have more income by driving Tempo too. In addition, I have kept 10 hives of bees at home I also sell honey, he said. Likewise, I bought a 4-ana Ghaderi last year in Bhalubang! He adds - Sometimes the wife used to drink alcohol, and there was a quarrel in the family, there was a mismatch, the wife and the family used to suffer. Now that situation is gone, I am happy now. My wife also helps in ginger farming, goes to the mother group and goes to sell ginger; because of this, my wife has become smarter and more active than before. I am also participating in social work. Last year, the ward government also honoured me as a hardworking farmer. I am very happy, I received a grant of 20 kg of ginger seeds at the beginning, but now I do not need financial support to cultivate ginger. For cultivate ginger here everyone is expert, but they should not get the price and sell it at a lower price, the government must to make arrangements. He said-Now my middle son went to Mauritius last year to get a job because we are able and enough to handle the ginger farming. It has become very easy to treat health, teach children and grandchildren. I have given loans and helped my neighbours when they were in need. By doing this, I will help myself when my neighbours and society are in troubles.

Many household item such S salt,oil,rice,tumeric,sugar clothes etc.are required daily in the house. Basic needs such asessential health care, children’s schools fee etc. are also essentialthings for every family.So I asked to respondents " has ginger farming made it easier meet household expenses?

Table 15

Situation and Convenience of Household Expenses

S.N.	Has Ginger Farming Made it Easier to Meet Household Expenses?	Household Numbers	Percent
1.	Yes	30	100%
2.	No	0	0%
Total		30	100%

Source:*Field Survey,2024.*

Out of 30 respondents all 30(100%) respondents say their answers "yes" for ginger farming made it easier to meet their household expenses. It shows that from ginger cultivationall the things that are spent in the house and in the kitchen on a daily basis have been completed with the income from ginger farming. this an example of how comfortable feels every households has become and how happy they are after ginger cultivation has started.

5.4.7 Purchases of Additional Plots and Lands or Both

It has been seen that many households have other sources of income along with commercial ginger farming. Ginger farming is to meet the daily needs 100% of the households that is discussed above already.Saving some of the income from ginger farming in banks andcooperatives. The trend of moving from village to the city and buying land then build house is increasing in rural area.In this perspective I (researcher) asked to the households of the respondents from questionnaire " Are you buy any land or house in the city,after ginger cultivation"?

Table 16*Purchases of Additional Plots or Lands or Both*

S.N	Purchases of Additional Plots or Lands or Both	Household Number	Percent
1	Yes	25	83.33%
2	No	5	16.66%
Total		30	100%

Source: *Field Survey,2024.*

Table 16,shows clearly that out of the 30 respondents 25(83.33%) respondents have land or house or both land and house in the city. City means out of own village. Only 5 (6.66%) respondents don't purchase of additional plots or lands or both. They said that "Income from ginger is also included in this and bought." This clearly shows that ginger cultivation plays an important and positive role in the life and family of Jaspur. SushilaUlunge magari bought ghaderi in bhalubang and Lamahi.

Case 4

Sushila Ulunge Magar of Sarumarani Village Ward No. 5 Budhichaur Jaspur tells her own how she felt about ginger farming.

Case Four

I am 41 years old and now in my house there are me, my husband, one son, one daughter and mother-in-law and father-in-law, all together we are six members. My husband does business in Baddada market near here. Before we started growing ginger, our income was quite unstable. We relied mainly on seasonal crops, which didn't always bring in enough money. But ever since we switched to ginger farming about ten years ago, things have been much better. Ginger has a steady demand, especially for exports, so we have a more reliable source of income throughout the year. With the income from ginger, we've been able to afford better healthcare and education for our children. We used to worry about medical expenses, but now we have savings that cover emergencies. Our children are attending a better school now, which we couldn't afford before. Some others in our village and near village have also started growing ginger after seeing our success. This has created more job opportunities, especially during planting and harvesting seasons. It's also strengthened social ties because we often collaborate with neighbours on tasks like irrigation and processing. Sometimes market prices fluctuate, which can impact our income. But overall, the benefits have outweighed these challenges. We're exploring ways to further increase our productivity and quality to stay competitive in the market. Our goal is to save enough to expand our farm and perhaps even diversify into other crops. We have bought a land (Ghaderi) and a farm (Khet) in Lamahi Bazar Dang and we have bought a bus that runs from Bhalubang to Ghorahi and have rented it out. We have bought the bike as if it is inevitable, it has to be necessary according to time and season. We have also given some donations to build temples and schools. It develops our self respect and society give us respect. I save all the income from ginger farming to spend. The income of a lot of ginger has made it very easy to fulfil all the basic needs of the house and to run the daily expenses. Before ginger cultivation, I used to be more active in the kitchen, I used to spend time at home, but now I am busy in ginger cultivation, my mother-in-law and father-in-law also help me. Our family is happy. Sometimes there is a problem due to the problem of price fluctuations.

5.4.8 MoneySaving Place, which is Income from Ginger

No matter how much we earn, if we can't save, then that earning will have no meanings. Ginger farming is a farming that can be profitable with less labour, lessexpenses, and less time. Just like if drops form an ocean, a small amount of saving canlead to a lot of saving can lead to a lot of saving. My research is in change in living standards from ginger cultivation, then saving money and investmentin right place can change the household'slife in rural area. Sinceginger is cultivated in almost the households here.I asked the respondents to know about where they saving the remaining income? Theni asked " do you have a habit of saving or not"? If yes where do you save?

Table 17

MoneySaving Place which is Income from Ginger

S.N	Money Saving Place whichIncome fromGinger	Number of Households	Percent
1.	Bank	6	30%
2.	Co- operative institution	5	16.66%
3.	Local agriculture group, saving group and mother group	15	50%
4.	Others	4	13.33%
Total		30	100%

Source:*Field Survey, 2024.*

Above table shows that out of the 30 respondents almost 15(50%) households of the respondents saving of their remaining income in the local agriculture group,saving group and mother group.Out of the 30 of the respondents 6(30%) respondents use the bank for the saving, out of the 30 respondents 5(16.66%) of the respondents saving their remaining income in the co-operativeinstitution. But 4(13.33%) respondent'ssavings in the person who gives more interest in local.

5.4.9 Status of Purchasing a Vehicle at Home

With the availability of roads in the villages, now every person has developed the habit of buying a vehicle. Some people take the vehicle for essential work, while others take it as a wish. IN any case, it is the development and influence of the standard of living and thinking of people. In this case I asked the question to respondents, "have you bought any vehicle with the income from the sale of ginger? If so, which vehicle did you buy?"

Table 18

Status of Purchasing a Vehicle at Home

S.N	Status of Purchasing a Vehicle at Home	No.of Households
1.	Pick up van+ bicycle	2
2.	Auto Rickshaw + bicycle	4
3.	Bus+ Bicycle both	1
4.	Only Bicycle(motorbike)	15
5	Tractors + bicycle both	2
6.	Truck	0
7.	No vehicle of any kind	6
Total		30

Source: *Field Survey 2024.*

In Jaspur out of 30 respondents 6 households have no any vehicles household have both tractors and bicycle 15 households have only bicycle ,1 households have bus and bicycle households have auto rickshaw and bicycle both and 2 households have both pick up van and bicycle.

5.4.10 Value of Ginger Cultivated Land

After a good production starts on o land its importance increases and the prices increases, because the person wants to earn more profit to use limited resources and by using limited production of means. My research topic is " Change in living standards from ginger

cultivation in Sarumarini -5 Jaspur. Then if value of land is increasing that there are many benefits from ginger cultivation. Then uncultivated land that is left without prior cultivation is repaired and used for ginger cultivation. Then I asked to the respondents "Has the price of land decreased or increased"? Now a day in rural areas of Nepal there is an increase in the trend of leaving farming land in rural areas without selling and migrating to cities.

Table 19

Value of Ginger Cultivated Land

S.N	Value of Ginger Cultivated Land	No of Households	Percent
1	Decreased	0	0%
2	Remained(Constant)	13	43.33%
3	Increased	17	56.66%
Total		30	100%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

Above table 19, shows that there is value of land in Jaspur is not decreased in still. Out of 30 respondents 13(43.33%) answered that value of land is same or not decreased neither increased, it is constant, 17(56.66%) respondents said that value and price of land is more than before.

5.4.11 Income Changing after Starting Ginger Farming

After receiving income from ginger production, there should be an adjustment in income. Their lives should alter simultaneously as their income money changes. As a result, the researcher wants to know whether the revenue is changing or not and asked question about income whether changed or not. After boosting respondents' incomes, there should be a steady shift toward ginger production regularly and yearly. Here table 18, shows income changes or not after starting ginger farming.

Table 20*Income Changing after Starting Ginger Farming*

S.N	Income Changing after Starting Ginger Farming	No.of Households	Percentage
1	Changed	28	94%
2	Unchanged	2	6 %
Total		30	100%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

Table 20, depicts the changing income of respondents after commencing ginger growing. Out of 30 respondents, 28 (94%) have replied to change. However, 2(6%) of respondents reported no difference in their income after commencing ginger farming. The majority of responders changed their income after commencing ginger production.

5.4.12 Sector Wise Investing by Ginger Growers

Based on the classical economist premise that " A rational person doesnot hold money idle". They claim that money is only required for transactions. As a result, according to conventional wisdom, peopledon'tcarry cash on them; rather they invest their saving in various industries and areas., which is given below.

Table 21*Sector Wise Investing by Ginger Growers*

S.N	Sector Wise of Investing byGinger Growers	No.of Households	Percentage
1.	Land/ housing	11	36.66%
2.	Education and health.	13	43.33%
3.	Social ceremony	1	3.33%
4.	Ornaments and enjoyments	3	10%
5.	To agriculture sector	2	6.66%
Total		30	100%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

Information about the investing in sector wise for ginger grower's who have been successful in preserving money from selling ginger is displayed in table 21. People know this because they set aside 43.33% of their saving for their health and kids education. In a similar vein another 57% of other so many sectors. This shows that Jaspur believe that education is the development first stage. In the another hand after education 36.66% of their saving invest for land and housing.

5.4.13 Available of TV, Android Phone, Laptop in Ginger Cultivated Household's

This era is the era of information, communication and technology. Its importance in every person's life is increasing day by day. I asked them to the respondents " have you use android mobile, TV, and laptop in your home?"

Table 22

Available of TV, Android Phone, Laptop in Ginger Cultivated Household

Available of TV, Android Phone, Laptop in	No.of Household	Percent
Ginger Cultivated Household		
TV	30	100%
Android phone	30	100%
Laptop, desktop	4	13.33%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

From above it shows that in Sarumarini- 5 jaspur, out of 30 respondents all 30(100%) have TV in their house and 100% households used android mobile phone. similarity out of 30 respondents 4(13.33%) answered that they used laptop.

5.4.14 Participation in Social, Religious, Community work Before and after Ginger

Cultivation

People's daily life is different based on the profession, business and work they choose. If a person's standard of living is good, his participation in social, religious and community work will increase and this will increase his social value and prestige for this, it is necessary

to know the participation and condition of these activities before and now before ginger cultivation. For this I asked them to the respondents in Jaspur Comparing before ginger cultivation and after ginger cultivation, how much do you participate in social, religious and community programs?

Table 23

Participation in Social, Religious, Community Work before and after Ginger Cultivation

Time of before and after Ginger Cultivation	No. of Household Participation in Social, Religious and Community Activity	Percentage
Before	5	16.66%
After	30	100%

Source: *Field Survey, 2024.*

From survey and questionnaire to the respondents in Sarumarini -5 Jaspur out of 30 respondents all 30(100%) respondents involved and take participate in social, religious and community activity whereas before starting the commercial ginger cultivation only 5(16.66%) are respondents. It can be understood from respondents answers that they do not want to participate in the program before ginger cultivation and only 5 people participate in those programs. This is an example of the changed lifestyle, the increase in social awareness and the change in the standard of living. See the experience of Dhan Darlami Magar,

Case 5

Similarly, Dhan Bahadur Darlami Magar, ginger producer and elected ward member, tells his experience like this.

Case Five

This ginger cultivation has given a lot of comfort in our village. Ginger cultivation is a regular and major income earning for the people here. He laughs and says that -I am still living in the village by cultivating this ginger and becoming a member of the ward by doing social service. Here Women here are more active in ginger cultivation, now my wife Kamala is the main responsibility of ginger cultivation in my house, she also has a bank account in her name. I have given all the financial affairs of the house to Kamala. My family has been cultivating ginger for the past 20 years. In addition, I have kept 8 hives of bees at home, I also sell honey. I bought a house in Butwal 6 years ago, It is because of this ginger cultivation, he said. Now, I have to pay more attention and time to people's work and social service, I produce ginger in only ropani, But till 3 years ago, I farming the ginger in 7 ropani land. He said further my day starts early, usually before sunrise. I check on the ginger fields first. In my family everyone has their role, from planting to harvesting, our income from ginger farming fluctuates with each season. A good harvest means we can cover our basic needs comfortably—food, clothing, school fees for the kids and savings too. Here market prices can also be unpredictable, affecting how much we earn from our harvest. When we have a good harvest, we're able to support local businesses and contribute to the overall prosperity of our neighbours. It's a symbiotic relationship—we rely on each other to thrive. Ginger farming has not only increased the income of the people, but the habit of consuming alcohol has also decreased a lot. Playing cards has also stopped playing at other times except Dashai Tihar. People's participation in social work, political work, religious work has increased. Here every households have TV, bathroom, tap water and toilet. Divorce between husband and wife in the family is less than before and conflicts and quarrels within the family are less. But there is a conflict in the family when take a portion of the land in the time of family breakup and separation.

5.4.15 Experience the Change in Standard of Living

If the ginger farming is done very well, the income will also be high, when the income is high, the savings will also increase, when the savings are high, then the investment can be increased. With the increase in income level, it becomes easier to fulfill the basic needs of the person, the needs of oneself and the family can be fulfilled, not only that, it becomes easier to fulfill the education, health, and the social respect also increases. It can improve your quality of life, raise your thinking and consciousness level with daily changes. After the start of ginger cultivation, it is necessary to know how the farmers of Sarumarani-5 Jaspur in the study area have experienced the change in their standard of living. I asked " Have you experienced a change in the living standards of your family from ginger farming?"

Table 24

Experience the Change in Standard of Living

Experience the Change in Standard of Living	No.of House Holds	Percent
Yes	30	100%
No	0	0%

Source: *field survey 2024*

In Sarumarini -5(Kuthurke,Budhichaur,Pyalimati,Saurakot),Jaspurthe answers taken from 30 ginger cultivated respondents, all 30 people i.e. 100% said that ginger farming has changed their home and their livelihood positively . This means that there is a positive change for the farmers from ginger farming and the standard of living is improving. See the ward chairman words about what type of change in their living standards,

Case 6

Sarumarani municipality ward no. 5 Jaspur elected ward chairman Laxmi Palli Magar also rears chickens and goats along with ginger cultivation. I asked her about the ginger cultivation in Jaspur and the changes in the living standards and conditions of the people here. She said that as follows;

Case Six

Ginger cultivation has started in this village long time ago, out of other cash crop commercial ginger cultivation and bee keeping for honey started here first. The primary source of income for the families here was ginger farming and honey. But due to lack of road, lack of price, and lack of business, it would be difficult to fulfil other desires, needs, interest of family member. In that time saving money was a little less, only 2-4 families earn a lot of money from ginger farming. But other household and family member of men are to go to India and Gulf countries for employment. But the situation here and the daily life of the families have changed now. Increased income from ginger cultivation could potentially elevate living standards by providing funds for better housing, education, healthcare, and overall quality of life improvements. Improved economic conditions here may lead to greater access to consumer goods and services, impacting the standard of living in the community. Ginger cultivation might create opportunities for cooperation and collaboration among farmers, leading to stronger community ties and networks, she said. Economic benefits from ginger farming could contribute to local development projects or community initiatives, fostering a sense of collective progress. Changes in economic stability and social status could impact religious practices, possibly influencing contributions to religious institutions or participation in religious activities. By cultivating cash crop like ginger the spirit of cooperation and cooperation in the family and society, the awareness level of the people has also developed. We are try to providing training and grants to the farmers from the ward and the municipality from time to time. For the convenience of our ward residents, we are cooperating with the farmers to ensure that the market is not disturbed and to adjust the prices correctly and not to cause pain to the middlemen and we have not allowed the market to be disturbed. Here, we are trying to empower the women of the house by creating farmers' groups and mothers' groups and raising public awareness. At present, there are fewer house fights, there is a decrease in the cases of relationship break-up. In the situation where it is easy to meet the needs of the family and oneself, the happiness in the village increases due to harmony.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The summary and conclusion shown here are based on data of the ginger producer households and accordingly analysis and interpretation of data. Following findings have been prepared.

6.1 Summary

Among other income of cash crops, ginger is one of the main and spicy crops. For thousands of years, ginger has been used by humans. A rootstalk and spice that is as thick as a man's finger as a spice and medicinal herb. It imparts a distinct flavour and a crisp taste. It can be mixed in many dishes. In addition to spices, it has medical purposes. In Nepal, ginger is grown in more than sixty districts. However, Salyan is the main district that engages in the professional production and export of ginger. Salyan, Rolpa, Palpa, Pyuthan, Dhankuta, Syangja, Gulmi, Tanahu, Ilam, Dang, Makawanpur, Tanahun etc. Ginger is a significant and popular cash crop in this area that is grown in most hilly regions.

According to a study published by the Agriculture Information Section, there were 22132 hectares of land utilized for ginger production in 2075–2076; of these, 284427 metric tons of ginger were produced. According to information from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development's Statistics and Analysis Section, 279,206 metric tons of ginger were produced in 2077–2078 from 21912 hectares of cultivation. Based on available data, the average amount of ginger produced per ropani land in 2075/78 was 653.69 kg, whereas in 2077/2078, the average amount produced per ropani land was 648.13 kg.

Ginger required a temperature of 20.30°C, a height of 1200–1800 meters above sea level, and an average of 1500–3000 mm of rain each year. Ginger is grown as a separate crop in addition to being grown as an intercrop or mixed crop with vegetables and maize.

Mangshir-Poush (November–December) harvests a juvenile "Rhizome" piece weighing 25.60

grams, which is then planted as a seed in Falgun-Chaitra (February–March). Uplands are typically utilized for farming (Bari).

It is best to cultivate in land of the Bari ground after the two or three years gapping or later because it takes and absorbs too many nutrients from the soil. This will protect ginger from diseases, pest, fungus, herb, insect and boost the ginger productivity. Mulching is said to be very necessary and essential to reduce weeds, protect against severe drought and rain that affect the cultivation of ginger. One of the interesting things that if we calculate the production rate of per ropani, Pyuthan is higher than the average per ropani ginger grown in Nepal. According to data Ministry of Agriculture and livestock, 2022 the ginger is produced in following ratio; According to data of 2077/78, 653.69 kg per ropani ginger is cultivated in Nepal, In Lumbini province in this year 42661 metric tons ginger produced from 3753 hectares, it means 578.19 kg per ropani ginger cultivated in Lumbini province. According to data in fiscal year 277/2078, 3144 metric tons ginger produced in pyuthan from 240 hector land, it means 666.327 kg per ropani ginger is produced in pyuthan. Based on the aforementioned information, we can conclude that Pyuthan district belongs to the best region where ginger farming has been established as a cash crop and spicy crop.

In order to meet their basic requirements and maintain their level of living, people must have positive relationships with their families and communities. It is discovered that every household among the respondents acknowledges and agrees that, at the very least, improving access to healthcare, electricity, running water, and telephone service will raise people's standard of living. Transportation, roads, well-maintained communities, local festivals—all of these are easily accessible. and it is inevitable that such items will be available.

To study about change in living standards of households from ginger cultivation in Sarumarani – 5 Jaspur, Main objectives of the study is to analyse the changes in living standards of ginger farming families and to analyses the income uses areas of ginger

cultivated families. About where they spend the money which is the income by cultivation of ginger. The summary and conclusion is based on the interview to asked questionnaires by the selected 30 respondents of Sarumarini municipality ward no.5 jaspur area which was earlier inside Dhungegadhi V.D.C . Dhungegadhi was declared as a ginger pocket area of Pyuthan since 2068 BS. The study with in the Pouch and Magh 2080 B.S.Different technique were utilize for finding . Questionnaire of semi-structured,Open-ended questions, formal-informal interviews ,survey visit, and other secondary data are also collected and applied which is also important tools. I also had discussions with local intellectuals and media persons about ginger cultivation and its impact.

This study is essential for identifying issues, analyzing the findings, and developing solutions to address issues in the relevant field. The primary goal of the research is to determine how was the livelihood of local farmers in research area and how changes their living standards financially by the production of ginger. A survey of the research region was conducted. The study was carried out in the Pyuthan district Sarumarini Municipality ward no.5 (Kuthurke,Budhichaur,Pyalimati,Saurakot)Jaspur, where ginger farming significantly change the way of life and living standards for ginger producers. Even though the study area is extremely tiny. It attempts to determine the current living standards, respondents point of view and experience about ginger farming. The daily households expectation for changeable living standards of respondents in rural area, their impact of ginger cultivation on nearby farmers, and their income uses area of respondents is the subject of this .

Change in living standards from ginger cultivation in the study area has been the study's main focus. The production of ginger directly contributes to income growth, occupation, and standard of living. Since growing ginger can provide a sufficient income for rural residents. It plays an important role in daily running, saving and improving the standard of living of the rural people with various household expenses. producing ginger is quite

important in these areas. The state of ginger growing, production, and marketing in rural areas. Research in several fields is done to determine the current situation. As a result, the study was carried out to determine the state of ginger production and its impact to rural households to their living standards in the study area. The study's summary and conclusions are as follows.

The study's sample size was determined using the random sampling technique. in the Pouch and Magh 2080. Among the 30 households that made up the respondents' Sarumarani municipality ward no. 5 , pyuthan. The study comprised 30 responders, it is 30% of the 100 commercial ginger farming households, that is study area's household those produces ginger. For sex structure of respondents, total no. of 30 respondents there among them 18(60%) were female and 12 (40%) were male. Here female are more than male are selected.

In study area the family member group is divided in to five category. Among five category and out of 30 households four households (13.33%) have maximum family member i.e. 8 family member in each households. Out of 30 households 6 (20%) households have 7 family member per family, similarly out of 30 households 5(16.67%) households have 5 family member per house, out of 30 households, 8 (26.67%) households have 4 family member which is the maximum percent than other, similarly out of 30 households 7 (23.33%) households have 6 family member per house. It is clear that small size family is maximum than other. It is because in the rural area there is joint family practise till now. In the case of education in study area among total 30 respondents 18 (60%) are female among 18 female respondents 14 (46.66%) respondents are literate and 3 (10%) are only SLC/SEE passed and 1 (3.33%) is illiterate. On the other hand out of 12 (40%) male respondents 6(50%) male respondents are literate and 6(50%) male respondents are SLC/SEE passed. And in the above figure shown that among total 30 respondents there are 20(66.66%) respondents are literate and only 9(30%) respondents are

SEE/SLC passed. This figure shows that male educated rather than female. Male literacy rate of respondents is 100% in this study area in the case of ginger producer. And the researcher has found there is only one respondent is illiterate and no respondents have higher education. And in the case of higher education, out of total 173 family member from 30 households 28 members are to get higher education. This is a very positive thing for farmers in rural areas. A proper and highly educated person teaches to live a quality life, an educated person makes not only himself but also others around him practical and good. So much education in rural areas shows that the standard of living of there is good and improving.

In study area fourteen indicators of socioeconomic service measure then comparing; (i) Drinking water, (ii) Education institution, (iii) Toilet, (iv) Health care services, (v) market, (vi) Financial institution, (vii) Community institution, (viii) Road/ transportation, (ix) Communicating equipment's, (x) Access of TV, (xi) Electricity, (xii) Irrigation facilities, (xiii) Informal education and training centre. (xiv) Religious place.

For access out of fourteen twelve indicators represent 100% of the population's access. According to this table and the researcher's findings, irrigation, infrastructure available for 6 respondents and 24 respondents are far from irrigation, there is no facilitate of informal education and training centre. In field survey in Jaspur, among total 30 respondents 6(20%) respondents have used around 1 ropani land for Ginger farming, 10(33.33%) respondents have used around 2 ropani land for the Ginger cultivation. And 2(6.66%) respondents used around 5 ropani of land and 1(3.33%) households used around more than 5 ropani land for Ginger cultivation, 8(26.66%) households use the around 3 ropani land for the Ginger cultivation. Also here 3(10%) respondents are used that around four ropani of land for the Ginger cultivation. This data shows the most of the households cultivated the ginger in more land. That show in Sarumarini-5 Jaspur there is good trend, attraction and wave to Ginger farming.

In study area out of the 30 respondents 5(16.66%) respondents produce 100-400 kg Ginger. Similarly, 10(33.33%) household produce 401-800kg Ginger. Similarly (801-1200kg),(1201-1600 kg),(1601-2000kg) are produced by 6(20.00%),5(16.66%),2(6.66%) and 2(6.66%) households respectively .And in jaspur out of 30 respondents one respondents also doing commercial fruit production, no one engage in fishery, out of 30 respondents all 25(83.33%) respondents doing commercial beekeeping, two also doing paddy cultivation 30(100%) respondents also production of maize or wheat or barley produce apart or together .Two respondents also involved in pig farming,4 respondents also involved in poultry farming, and out of 30 respondents 5 respondents also involved in goat rearing. In fourtoll of Jaspur out of 30 respondents 6 households have no any vehicles,2 household have both tractors and bicycle 15 households have only bicycle ,1 households have bus and bicycle,4 households have auto rickshaw and bicycle both and 2 households have both pick up van and bicycle. In Sarumarani – 5 Jaspur out of 30 household all 100% households depends on the market of baddanda bazar inspite of contractor or broker reach in the field during harvest time they sold the ginger with contractor and broker too.Now a days farmer sale their ginger in murkiti,bhalubang too. It shows household having less than 10,10-20,20 quintal group selling 66.66% in the local market similarly 4 households sell in contractor or broken in house. 1 household sell in murkiti dang, similarly 1 household sell in Rupadiya,Nepalgunj.2 household sell from own shop and another 2 household sell In Bhalubang

In study area from out of 30 respondents 0% respondents got regular training and subsidiary, it means no one receive regular training and subsidies. Out of 30, 22(73.33%) respondent get training and subsidies sometimes, and out of 30 respondents 8(26.66%) respondents said that they never got any type of training and subsidiary in study area. respondents sold the ginger per kg 75 last year.But in this year respondents have sold in Rs 80 per kg. This clearly shows that the price of ginger is increased by Rs 5 per kg in a year. Thus in the Sarumarini -5 Jaspur the price of Ginger is increased gradually.

Out of 30 respondents 2(6.66%) respondents have between income (Rs 10000-40000) and 4(13.33%) respondents that have answered of income of (40000-80000) and 10(33.33%) respondents have income between (80000-120000),8(26.66%) respondents have income between (12000-160000) ,4(13.33%) respondents have income between (160000-200000) and 2(6.66%) respondents income annually more than two lakh .According to respondents out of the 30, 20(67%) have not used employee and 10(33.33%) respondents have used employee sometimes means 66.66% Ginger farmer cultivate Ginger themselves .Out of 30 respondents 22(73.33%)households expenses their income in daily households expenses,education,health and enjoyment(travel, using mobil,TV,ornaments),social ceremony and buy land, buy home and repair their house. Out of 30 respondents 8(26.66%) household expenses their money which is earn by ginger is expenses except buy land, buy home and home repair. It is found that each households that the income obtained from ginger cultivation was spent in all necessary and fundamental things.

According to my study area there had total 100 households and I selected 30 commercial ginger farming households for study. Total number of family member was 170 in 30 houses and 90 school going children were found. All the children of ginger farming family are going to school. The number of families who send their child only to government schools was 20, while the number of families who sent their child only to private schools was Similarly, there were 7 families who send some of their family's children to study in government school and some in private schools. All together 10 households admit their children in private and all together 27 households admit their children in government school. Out of 90 students, 71 children studied in government schools and 19 children studied in private schools. Similarly, out of total 19, there were only 5 girls studying private, while the number of boys studying private school was 14.The total number of girl students was 47 and the number of boy students was 43. Total of 42 girls and 29 boys are studying in government schools. Out of 30household respondents 15(50%) members of households in foreign employment

.5(26.66%) households member of the respondents also involved in the business.6(20%) households family member involved in the government and private job. Out of 30 households of respondents from 4(13.33%) households have no others sources of income. It was seen that 4 families are totally dependent in farming, especially in ginger.

In there in study area out of 30 respondents said that their family relation after ginger farming is good than before of ginger farming. It means 29 households are happy from ginger farming, there is no any conflict about financial issues in home. In jaspur only 1 respondent said that there is no change in family conflict, it means condition is same before and now. No one said that the conflict did not start after starting ginger cultivation.

In study area out of 30 households of respondents 3 households starting commercial ginger production from last 5 years,6 household's starting ginger production from last 8 years household also started ginger production from last 10 years 10 respondents answer that they are engage in ginger farming from last 12 years and 5 households of the respondents said that they are engaged in the ginger cultivation from 12 years ago.It seems that the majority of the people in the Jaspur Sarumarini are already engaged in commercial ginger farming. Only 3 households are new and have started commercial farming from last 5 years. In jaspur it seems that there are such 20 households that they start farming the ginger since around 12 years . This shows that farmers were already cultivating ginger here.And out of 30 respondents all 30(100%) respondents says their answers "yes" for ginger farming made it easier to meet their household expenses. It shows that from ginger cultivation all the things that are spent in the house and in the kitchen on a daily basis have been completed with the income from ginger farming.

In there out of the 30 respondents 25(83.33%) respondents have land or house or both land and house in the city. City means out of own village. Only 5 6.66%) respondents don't purchases of additional plots or lands or both. They said that "Income from ginger is also

included in this and bought. “And out of the 30 respondents almost 15(50%) households of the respondents saving of their remaining income in the local agriculture group, saving group and mother group. Out of the 30 of the respondents 6(30%) respondents uses the bank for the saving, out of the 30 respondents 5(16.66%) of the respondents saving their remaining income in the co-operative institution .But 4(13.33%) respondents savings in the person who gives more interest in local. In Jaspur out of 30 respondents 13(43.33%) answered that value of land is same or not decreased neither increased, it is constant, 17(56.66%) respondents said that value and price of land is more than before.

About changing income of respondents after commencing ginger growing. Out of 30 respondents, 28 (94%) have replied to change. However, 2(6%) of respondents reported no difference in their income after commencing ginger farming. The majority of responders changed their income after commencing ginger production. Aside 43.33% of their saving of the respondents invest for their health and kids education. In a similar vein another 57% of other so many sectors. This shows that Jaspur believe that education is the development first stage. In the another hand after education 36.66% of their saving invest for land and housing. And out of 30 respondents all 30(100%) have TV in their house and 100% households used android mobile phone . similarity out of 30 respondents 4(13.33%) answered that they used laptop.

In there out of 30 respondents all 30(100%) respondents involved and take participate in social, religious and community activity whereas before starting the commercial ginger cultivation only 5(16.66%) are respondents It can be understood from respondents answers that they do not want to participate in the program before ginger cultivation and only 5 people participate in those programs. This is an example of the changed lifestyle, the increase in social awareness and the change in the standard of living. In Sarumarani -5 Jaspur the answers taken from 30 ginger cultivated respondents, all 30 people i.e. 100% said that ginger

farming has changed their home and their livelihood positively. This means that there is a positive change for the farmers from ginger farming and the standard of living is improving.

In contrast to other agricultural enterprises and production, ginger production is believed to be the crop that brings in the greatest money in the study region's agricultural sector. The cultivation of ginger is thought to improve living conditions for those who live in the study area. The practice of ginger growing has significantly raised the standard of living for the upper-class, modern inhabitants in the studied area. For people living in rural areas, especially the poor, disenfranchised, and disadvantaged, ginger is vital to their way of life. Ginger is farmed in rural areas, where smallholder farmers are more prominent, and it is ten times more profitable and beneficial than grain crops.

Ginger production faces many difficulties from the start of manufacturing to commercialization, even with its suitable topology and significant economic value. The primary issue is that disease and pests are the two variables that are lacking in ginger production. Additional inadequacies in the cultivation and distribution of ginger include the absence of financing options, farmers' illiteracy, the caliber of the seed utilized, and the involvement of brokers. Occasionally, transportation issues include fluctuating prices and a shortage of storage facilities. Ginger helps with everyday living expenditures and is a profitable medium for individuals living in rural areas, despite its many issues. Strong favourable feelings of ginger production are present in the study location. Through ginger growing, the local farmers have significantly raised their level of living. Ginger cultivation in Jaspur has a bright future and lot of promise.

6.2 Conclusion

In Sarumarini municipality ward no.5(Kuthurke, Budhichaur,Pyalimati,Saurakot) Jaspur ,Pyuthanthere is a mixed population .Although there is residency of majority of the Magar community .Almost all the families are cultivating ginger. After ginger cultivation, the

next income of the family is beekeeping in case of village. All the families seem to be satisfied with ginger farming and their family's daily expenses, education, health, social and religious expenses are easily met by the income from ginger farming. In many families, before ginger cultivation, it was customary to go to India to work, but after ginger cultivation was established, some went to Gulf countries and some to Europe for foreign employment. It is the experience of ginger producers that there are less quarrels in the family, and they are respected in the society. It is seen that by adding more money to the income from ginger farming, they buy vehicles and bring houses and ghaderi in Dang and Butwal.

There, women became more active, clever and busy than before, and the family and community developed a sense of support for each other. It was seen that women's feelings and consciousness have developed and women's financial independence has also increased.

It seems that the local government arranges training and grants from time to time. Price of ginger is unstable and continue to decrease or increase, the local Baddada market seems to be the main market for ginger, and it seems that farmers will also sell ginger in other market (out of Badadda). In Sarumarini municipality 5. (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot) Jaspur, Pyuthan district, the growing of ginger has significantly altered the socioeconomic status of households and affected a number of their circumstances. This conclusion highlights both the good and negative effects seen by analyzing the data through the prism of sociological perspectives.

The planting of ginger has improved social capital in the Sarumarini municipality-5, Jaspur (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot). District Pyuthan. Social cohesiveness and solidarity among farmers have increased with the establishment of cooperatives and collective action. Households have developed stronger networks via common goals and experiences in ginger cultivation, which has encouraged information sharing and support amongst them. In addition to increasing agricultural methods' efficiency, this social capital has served as a safety net during rough times financially.

In Sarumarini municipality-5 (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot), Jaspur, Pyuthan district, ginger farming has economically diversified household incomes and decreased reliance on conventional agrarian techniques. The introduction of cash crops, such as ginger, has improved financial stability and resilience against crop failures and market changes by offering an alternate source of income. Households have raised their general standard of living by investing in better housing, healthcare, and education as a result of the extra money they make from selling ginger. Gender dynamics in homes have also been impacted by the growing of ginger. In Sarumarini municipality -5 (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot) Jaspur - Pyuthan district, women are becoming more involved in the production and processing of ginger, even though traditionally male-dominated jobs like marketing and land preparation are still common.

Although there are still obstacles pertaining to decision-making authority and resource availability, this change has given women greater economic power. In order to ensure that ginger farming yields fair benefits, efforts must be made to address these issues through gender-sensitive policies and actions.

In terms of culture, the income that ginger has brought in has affected social ambitions and consumer habits within communities. Raising living standards has raised expectations for healthcare and education, upending long-standing beliefs and customs in Sarumarini municipality-5, Jaspur, Pyuthan district (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot). But even with these beneficial developments, there's a chance that local communities will become more culturally eroded as a result of outside influences penetrating through more market integration and exposure to worldwide patterns.

Due to intensive farming practices, ginger growth has presented environmental difficulties such as soil deterioration and water constraint. In Sarumarini municipality-5, (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot) Jaspur, Pyuthan district, balancing economic

gains with environmental sustainability remains a critical concern, requiring the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices and conservation efforts to mitigate adverse impacts on the ecosystem.

Policy interventions and policy making that play a important and vital role in maximizing the benefits and profit of ginger cultivation, while minimize its negative consequences in Sarumarani municipality -5, (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot) Jaspur, Pyuthan district. Investments in infrastructure, technology, awareness, subsidiary and extension services can increase and enhance ginger productivity and increase income of money and market access for smallholder farmers. Additionally, fostering inclusive and democratic decision-making procedures guarantees that projects pertaining to ginger cultivation benefit vulnerable groups equally, such as women and indigenous communities. Finally, the growing of ginger in Sarumarini municipality -5, Jaspur, Pyuthan district (Kuthurke, Budhichaur, Pyalimati, Saurakot), has drastically changed the standard of living for households by providing economic opportunities, boosting social capital, and questioning traditional norms.

However, resolving environmental issues and guaranteeing elusive progress throughout all societal sectors are necessary for sustainable development. Through a comprehensive strategy that incorporates sociological viewpoints with economic, environmental, and cultural factors, policymakers can promote resilient communities and sustainable lifestyles in the area.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anderson S.A. (2000) *The effect of Cash Cropping, Credit and Household composition on Household Food Security in Southern Malawi*. African studies Quarterly.
- Atibudhi H. N., & Kumar, A. G. (2020) *A study on economics of Ginger cultivation in Assam. A case study of Tinsukia District, India*.
- Brown, A. (2012). Social Dynamics in Rural Communities: *Impacts of Economic Change*. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 15(2), 123-137.
- Carlos, F. I. (2015). *A Limbu Village and its Extensions in East Nepal: Cardamom and Class*. Kathmandu: Himal Books.
- Chander, R., Grootaert C and Pyatt G. (1980) *Living Standards Survey in Developing Countries* World Bank, Development Research Center.
- Chander, R., Grootaert, C., & Pyatt, G. (1980). *Living Standards survey in developing countries*. World Bank, Development Research Center.
- Clark, B. (2016). Community Development and Collective Action: *The Role of Agriculture*. *Development Studies Quarterly*, 28(3), 301-315.
- Eisenhardt, K. M. (1989). Building theories from case study research. *Academy of Management Review*, 14(4), 532-550.
- FAO Nepal (2016). *Women planting ginger in Ramite Village of Ilam District, Ginger competitiveness; A boost in the livelihood of the farmers*.
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). (2018). *Sustainable Agricultural Practices Report*. Retrieved from www.fao.org/publications
- Frank, A. G. (1967). *Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America: Historical Studies of Chile and Brazil*. New York: Monthly Review Press.
- Haizeutuale P., & Thangiom, S. (2021). *Prospects and challenges in ginger cultivation, Livelihood of the Rural Farmers in Dima Hasao District, Assam*.

- Jamir.C (2002).*Economic analysis of organic ginger farming in LongLeng Village; A case study Pongo Yongnyah, Yongam and Bhumnya Village, Yongnyah Yongam and Bhumnyu village,Nagaland.*
- Khatiwada,D., &Yadav,P. (2022).*Technical efficiency of ginger production in Ilam district of Nepal, A stochastic Production Frontier Approach.*
- Kumar, S., & Singh, N. (2017). Women empowerment in rural India. *Journal of Social Issues*, 25(3), 45-60.
- Long, J. (2020). Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods: Evidence from Ginger Cultivation in Southeast Asia. *Journal of Rural Studies*, 76, 123-135.
- Li, J., Smith, A., Johnson, B., & Lee, C. (2021). Family investing in education: Impacts on academic achievement and career outcomes. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 113(2), 345-362.
- Magar.T.(2015).*A study of tomato farming in Rajghat VDC, Sarlahi District Nepal,Master dissertation,Tribhuvan University.*
- Ministry of Agricultural Development, Nepal. (2020). *Strategic Plan for Agricultural Development.*
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Nepal. (2022). *Annual Report on Agricultural Development.*
- Mintz, S. W. (1985). *Sweetness and power: The place of sugar in modern history.* Viking Penguin.
- Moore, H. L. (1967). Cash crops and cereal crops. In J.-P. Olivier de Sardan (Ed.), *Anthropology and development: Understanding contemporary social change* (pp. 33-56). London: Routledge.
- Nepal Agricultural Research Council. (2021). *Impact Assessment of Agricultural Policies.*

- Osei, C. (2018). Community-Based Ginger Farming Initiatives in Ghana: Impacts on Social Capital and Household Livelihoods. *World Development Perspectives*, 9, 123-135.
- Parsons, T. (1951). *The Social System*. Glencoe, IL: Free Press.
- Peter, B., & Maruthi, I. (2021). *Socioeconomic characteristics and land particulars of Ginger farmer in Karnataka*, Institute for Social and economic change.
- Putnam, R. D. (2000). *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- Rajan, M. K. (2015). Economic Impact of Ginger Cultivation on Household Livelihoods in Rural Kerala. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 50(35), 68-75.
- Scoones, I. (1998). Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A Framework for Analysis. *IDS Working Paper*, 72.
- Sen, A. (1993). *The Living Standards* Penn State University (Paterno Lib)
- Sharma, G.P. (2004). *Ginger production and marketing in Sikkim (A case study in Civil Constituency of South District)*. Unpublished master's thesis, EDOECON, T.U., Kirtipur.
- Tendai, M., et al. (2020). Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe) Cultivation in Zimbabwe: A Review. *Journal of Agricultural Science and Technology*, 12(4), 215-228.
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2017). *Social Safety Nets and Poverty Alleviation Strategies*. www.undp.org/publications
- Upadhyaya, S., Dixit, A., Kumar, A., Sarma, B. K., & Gupta, V. K. (2020). A review of the medicinal properties of ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Roscoe). *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research*, 14(8), 321-335.
- Wilson, K. (2013). Social Capital and Community Development: *The Role of Collective Agency*. *Community Development Journal*, 25(4), 512-527.

World Bank. (2020). *Microfinance for Agriculture: Policy Brief*.

www.worldbank.org/publications

Yaynlar, B., & Goster, K. (2002). *Diagnostic study of ginger market access for Eastern and Western region of Nepal*. tridizin@tubitak.gov.tr

Yenglier, V., & Der B. (2021). *Women in ginger production and livelihood sustainability in rural Ghana*.

Yin, R. K. (2018). *Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods* (6th ed.). SAGE Publications.

Eisenhardt, K. M. (1989). Building theories from case study research. *Academy of Management Review*, 14(4), 532-550.

APPENDIX-A

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE GINGER PRODUCER HOUSEHOLD

This questionnaire for the ginger producer household has been designed to found and investigate for academic research purposes. This is only enable to **Mr. Bishnu Prasad Ghimire** for completethe thesis on the topic;**Change in Living Standard from Ginger**

Cultivation: A Case study of Ginger Cultivated households from Sarumarani

Municipality - 5 Jaspur, Pyuthan Nepalin pursuance of Masters degree of Arts in sociology

District: Pyuthan

Municipality: Sarumarani

Ward no 5 Jaspur

Interview date:

(1) Name and caste of the house owner:

(2) Total family member:

(3) Recent member:

(4) Age:

(5) Sex:

(i) male

(ii) female

(iii) others

(6) occupation:

Educational condition:

(i)illiterate

(ii)Literate

(iii)SLC/SEE

(iv) Higher education

(1) How many family members engaged in Agriculture?

(i) 1

(ii) 2

(iii)3

(iv) 4

- (v) 5 (vi) more than 5
- 2) Are you produce of ginger?
- (i) Yes (ii) No
- (3) If you engage in ginger production, then how do you feel after engage?
- (4) How many of your family members have received higher education?
- (i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3
- (5) From your point of view and in your opinion what are the necessary things for your home with your standard of living? Has ginger farming helped you to full fill those things? Are those things available in your village? Have you able to make use of them?
- (i) Drinking water (ii) Education institution
- (iii) Toilet (iv) Health care services.
- (v) market (vi) Financial institution
- (vii) Community institution (viii) Road/ transportation
- (ix) Communicating equipment's (x) Access of TV
- (xi) Electricity (xii) Irrigation facilities.
- (xiii) Informal education and training centre.
- (xiv) Religious place.
- (6) How many family member involvement in Ginger production?
- (i) 1 (ii) 2 (iii) 3 (iv) 4
- (7) much How land utilized for growing Ginger?
- (i) 1 Ropani (ii) 2 Ropani (iii) 3 Ropani (iv) 4 Ropani
- (v) 5 Ropani (vi) more than 5 ropani
- (8) How many gingers are produced in your farm this year? (In kg)

Ans.....

17) Did you employ other workers besides your family members while cultivating ginger?

Ans.....

(18) Where and on what thing do you spend the income from ginger farming immediately and specifically?

(i) Daily households expenses (ii) education, health,

(iii) ornament (iv) enjoyment

(v) social ceremony (vi) buy land, buy home, home repair.

(19) Which is institutionis your children or grandchildren study?

(i) private

(ii) Government

(20) Which place is your children or grandchildren study?

(i) In this village

(ii) or in the city

(21) Have you another sources of household Income in your family?

(i) Foreign employment

(ii) Job (private or government)

(iii) Business

(iv) No other except Agriculture

22) Before commercial ginger cultivation and now. are there more or less conflict in your family? or is the same?

(i) Good relation(ii) Bad relation (iii) No changes

(23) From how many years ago have you been cultivating commercial ginger?

(i) From 5 years (ii)From 8 years

(iii) From 10 years (iv) From 12 years

(v) From 12 years ago

(24) Has ginger farming made it easier meet household expenses?

(i) Yes (ii) No

(25) Are you buy any land or house in the city, after starting ginger cultivation?

Ans.....

(26) Do you have a saving habit that is income from ginger cultivation ? or not? If yes where do you have save?

(i) Bank (ii) co-operative institution

(iii) Local agriculture group, Saving group and mother group

(iv) others

27) Has the price of land of ginger cultivated, land of house decreased or increased? Is the value of land increased after Starting ginger farming?

Ans.....

(28) Have your family income changing after ginger Farming starting?

(i) changed (ii) unchanged.

(29) In which particular sector or areas have you spent or invested the which is income from ginger farming?

(i) Land / housing (ii) Education and health.

(iii) Social ceremony (iv) Ornaments and enjoyments

(v) To agriculture sector

(30) There have used android mobile, TV and laptop in your home?

Ans.....

(31) Comparing before ginger cultivation and after ginger cultivation, how much do you participate in social, religious and community work and activity?

(1) Before.....

(i) Yes (ii) No

(2) after

(i) Yes (ii) No

(22) Have you experienced a change in the living standards of your family from ginger farming?

(i) yes (ii) No

Open- ended questions.....

1) When have you motivated to ginger farming

Ans.

2) What type of problem do you have realized in ginger farming ?

Ans.

3) What is your own thought about ginger business?

Ans.....

4) In your personal opinion, what do you think the local government and central government have done for ginger cultivation?

Ans.

5) What are the suggestion to other which are involving in ginger farming from your side?

Ans.

6) How much difference have you found in ginger cultivation in Jaspur when you started ginger cultivation and now? Can you tell us your experience?

7) And what kind of changes do you see in people's living standards?

Ans.