CHAPTER – I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is predominantly an agricultural country where 78 percent population is still engaged on agriculture with 0.61 hectares of average land holding per family. The share of GDP of this sector till 201011 was 38.34 percent. Census of 2011 revealed that 48.50 percent of the total population was male, while the female comprised 54.50 percent of the population. Men owned 90 percent and women owned 10 percent of the private land in Nepal (CBS, 2012)

Agriculture (including forestry) in Nepal provides direct employment to six and a half million of the labour force which is four-fifths of total economically active population. Four and a half million labours are self employed, and over two million work as wage laborers. Almost half of the wage workers are part-time workers, coming from marginal and small holdings. Another one million labours are full time farm wage workers. These workers are landless and subsist on wage income. Out of every 10 full time wage workers, 7 work as casual workers, and 3 work under a permanent labour relationship generally interlinked with credit and land relationships (Sharma, 2010).

Two-thirds of Nepal's labour force is engaged in agriculture. However, for many, with 80 percent of those below the poverty line depend on this sector for their living. Moreover the conflict is having a profound impact on the agricultural sector, as land owner are displaced to urban areas and agricultural production fall as consequence, The National Living Standards Survey 2010/11 found that land holdings are becoming smaller having reduced from an average size of 1.1 hectares in 2003/04 to 0.8 hectares in 2010/11. Moreover the quality of agricultural

land, water and forest resources is diminishing, thus reducing food security. About 28 percent of Nepal's area is classified as cultivated land (including grass land). The national cultivated land holding per capita in 2001 was 0.175 hectares. In the Terai, which has the greatest proportion of the population, the average per capita land holding in 2010 was 0.167 hectares. Average per capita land holding in the hills was 0.162 hectares, and in the mountain was 0.301 hectares (CBS, 2012). The 2011 National census of Agriculture found that about 75 percent of Nepal's cropped area is planted mainly with legumes, oilseeds and vegetables. Cash crips make up an extremely small proportion. Rice is the most important crop, with 92 percent of holding growing it. This is followed by wheat and maize. Agricultural land is either flat or terraced, and may be irrigated or rain fed, although the latter is more common (CBS, 2012)

Women make substantial contribution in agriculture sector. According to CBS 2012, 72.8% of economically active (age 10 and above) women are engaged in agricultural work compared to men's 60.2%. the percentage share of women to agriculture sectors 12.6% higher than that of men. This is one of the major evidences for poor performance in HDI and GDI. Many of the poorest countries have an agriculture-based economy. About three-fifth of the world's poor are women, scores of whom depend on agriculture for survival (CBS, 2012).

There is much evidence from past and current studies that both men and women contribute significantly to farming systems of Nepal. Poor rural women play important roles as unpaid family workers, hired labours, income earners, savers of expenditures, and major caretakers of family health and nutrition. In Asia, the prevailing rice cultivation practices demand heavy manual labour input and drudgery, particularly on women. However, gender roles in Asia vary by region, agro ecological system, type of farming systems, crops grown, interlinks with livestock and fish production, and opportunity for off-farm occupation for family members.

According to recent study conducted by IRRI in 2009, female participation increases with poverty and unfavorable environment. World Food Program revealed, "Gender inequality is a major cause and effect of hunger and poverty" (Sharma, 2010).

The role of vegetable farming is important in a country like Nepal where majority of people are directly dependent on agriculture and very limited area of the country is under cultivation. This low land ration and small size of holding land had become serious problem. In a developed agriculture system a farmer can produce food for many people while in Nepal the farmer her/himself has to suffer occasionally form starvation vegetable farming has higher yield and needs more continuous labour force than cereal farming. By developing vegetable farming both economy as well as health of people can be improved. Vegetable farming is one of the most important for people and people's livelihood. It plays a crucial role to the people of Nepal where most of the rural people are practicing substance farming (Sharma, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The proportions to which women engage in farming varies among and within developing countries but available studies make it clear that their participation is generally considerable even crucial as regards food supply. In many developing countries for example women are involved as agriculture labor between 60-80 percent of the agricultural labour force. This means that in most cases a high proportion of the female population as a whole is strictly involved in farming. Besides being directly responsible for the production of all or most of the food for domestic consumption, women usually have to do considerable work on cash crops which are generally under the exclusive control of men (Adhikari, 2010).

Women contribute more labor to Nepalese agriculture than do men. Women generally work from sunrise till the evening. The tasks which women perform in the farming sector are several and often require hard physical labor. However, farming women in the third world are often regarded as "invisible" or as mere "housewives" of "economically non-active", inspite of the fact that they have to perform a "dual role" in agriculture as well as household work. Despite the major contribution of women in agriculture, they are considered as the second grade citizens and their role and contribution in the development process is always ignored (Gautam, 2010).

It was recommended by the United Nation International Children Emergency Fund (2006) that women's work in the household be also recognized and respected as a productive activity. Women should no longer be treated as recipients of welfare but as partners in the arming sectors of the development process. Hence, this study will aim at highlighting the participation of women in farm management, especially in the agricultural sector at Kavre VDC of Dolakha district and shed light on the crucial contributions of women in agriculture. From the above mentioned discussion following research questions have been posed:

i) What are the roles of women in commercial farming?
ii) What are the challenges and prospects of women participation in commercial vegetable farming?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of this study are to analyze women's participation in vegetable farming in Kavre VDC of Dolakha district. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

i) To identify the participation of women in vegetable farming.

ii) To explore the challenges and prospects of women participations in vegetable farming.

1.4 Significance of the Study

It has been already mentioned women's role in agriculture and agricultural activities is very crucial as they play a "dual role" in the agricultural sector as well as the household sector. But their roles in household activities are in many ways taken for granted and regarded as insignificant and also role in agriculture has often been disregarded. Many say it is composed of only uneconomical, wifely duties, but recent studies have shown that women not only participate in major tasks of agricultural production but also take significant part in agricultural decision making.

Since the dawn of history, women in Nepal have been engaged in different aspects of agricultural activities. The role of women in agriculture is very crucial in various activities in agricultural production in terms of high share of invisible labors. They perform most all activities required for growing food grains and vegetable cultivation. Hence, the contribution of women in agriculture is not less than or equal to the contribution made by men. Therefore, women's vital role in the agricultural sector cannot be ignored. For the purpose, this study intends to assess the level of contribution of women in agriculture at Kavre VDC of Dolakha district. It will also suggest some specific strategies for improving the participation of women at Kavre VDC. Finally this study will be some help for National Development Planning as well as Rural Development Planners in formulating and implementing agricultural innovations especially directed towards women for uplifting and upgrading their participation in agriculture.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

i) This study will be focused on the role of women in farm management, especially in the agricultural sector: hence, other areas apart from the agriculture sector were not included.

ii) Due to time and resource constraints, the collected information will be inadequate.

iii) As this study is especially directed towards women's role in agriculture, only female respondents will be selected in the study. There are a wide range of socio-economic characteristics which affect women's participation in agriculture, but only a few such variables will be included in the study.

iv) These various limitations of the study may bring about some problems in making generalizations on women's participation in agriculture. Hence the findings of the study will not be generally conclusive.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This thesis is divided into five chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction of the study including background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance and limitation of the study. Chapter Two includes the review of literature including theoretical review and review of previous studies. Chapter Three concerns with methodology and tools used for data collection. Chapter Four deals with participation of women in agriculture farming which includes demographic as well as social aspect of the study. Finally, chapter Five concerns with summary and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER – II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Review

Various agricultural sectors and countries have been used by researcher for their research. Agriculture research in Israel is based on close cooperation and interaction between scientists, consultants, farmers and agriculture-related industries. Israel's semi-arid to arid climate and shortage of high quality water are major constraints facing Israeli agriculture. Through extensive greenhouses production, vegetables, fruits and flowers are grown for export to the European markets during the winter off-season (Paris, 2012).

Though the discussions on discrimination amongst male and female is still present female are still competitively backward in economic, social, political, cultural sectors and so called Patriarchal society. But still regarding the importance of role of female in any sector is also developing, in this way till now from past, male are at high respect then female is crucial in event. For the sustainable development female play equal role as male. Owing this principle from long time practices of female role in economic, social, political & cultural sectors came through as WID, WAD. or GAD principles. At present female equally participate as male in agricultural field, still the position of female is not recognized in agriculture during past practices. This is why expected results are not in hand (Sapkota and Pokharel, 2002).

The need to promote and enhance women's participation on and equal basis with men in the social, economic and political process of rural development and share fully the improved conditions of life in rural areas, was reiterated and elaborated in the recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) the Conference of

non-aligned and other developing countries on the role of women in development. The WCARRD also observed that the situation of rural women has now been identified as one of the critical manifestations of the growing imbalances, which constitutes a threat not merely to the development of the female population but to the socio-economic progress of the nations themselves. The maximization of food production, the need to contain human misery, malnutrition and hunger that interferes with the productivity and growth and above all the need to reduce the rate of population growth are all linked up with better understanding of the situation of women. Since, the largest section of women in the world live in rural areas and the majority or them are engaged in agricultural production, processing and distribution of products, the issue of rural women's participation in development, the manner in which their position and roles are being affected by the process of change, call for a far more critical analysis and understanding than they have received in the past development strategies (Vats, 2004).

Women play a significant role in all the various stages of crop production, processing and preparing for markets. Rural women are responsible for 60 to 80 percent of food production in developing countries, yet female farmers are often underestimated and overlooked in agricultural policies and strategies. According to the study carried out by FAO in 2005, women in the high mountain areas contribute more in agricultural work than men, more or equal work in the middle hills, and slightly less work in the Terai (low foothills and plains). However, in all agro ecological zones, men generally perform tasks that require heavy physical labour such as ploughing (although women all over rural Nepal can be seen carrying heavy loads of fuel-wood, water, and fodder). Women, on the other hand, chiefly perform tedious and time-consuming work such as weeding, harvesting, threshing, and milling. Studies have shown that women involvement is greater in the case of minor and subsistence food crops production such as millet,

maize, soyabean etc. however, in the case of cash crop and commercial production men involvement has been observed significantly. For example, rice is a staple food crop of Nepal and grown in larger scale in Terai region, where involvement of men is observed to be more as compared to that of women. In general, women in Terai participate less in farm activities as compared to women in hill and mountain regions due to socio-cultural restrictions particularly in the case of higher caste such as Brahmins and Chhetris (Adhikari, 2010).

Livestock, cow, bull, oxen buffaloes, sheep, goat, and pigs farming on small scale in the backyard is widely prevalent in Nepalese farming system. Besides livestock, poultry and fish play a subsidiary role to crops and contribute in meeting human needs both to consumption and sell for income. The socio-cultural, economic, and agro-climatic condition influences the number of holdings and pattern of livestock. In mountains where food production is difficult due to poor geographical conditions, raising of livestock head is more as compared to Hills and Terai (Adhikari, 2010)

However, in all the three ecological regions irrespective of social and ethnic groups, both men and women contribute significantly in livestock production and management.

In developing countries, at least 50 percent of the population depends on agriculture for a living. A study of 38 Sub-Saharan African countries found that population pressure tended to increase cropping frequency and land degradation. Population is growing fastest in the regions of the world with the least efficient of food production and distribution system. The rural livelihood systems in the developing countries are predominantly agricultural; there are two major immediate factors of human-induced environmental degradation. On the one hand there are traditional agricultural activities that pushed to unsustainable intensities, such as expansion of crop land in forests, unto steep slopes or in dry areas. On the other hand environment are made in those traditional activities which are harmful for the environment, such as the shortening of the

fallow periods which measures to restore soil fertility and counteract its increasing exposure to erosion (UNICEF, 2006).

More than 95 percent of economically active women are engaged in agriculture and have little or no access to alternative means of earning income to feed their families. Meanwhile, family growth is reducing farm size. In situation such as these, the agribusiness sector provides opportunities for women farmers to achieve some degree of economic independence. Agribusiness sectors in which women dominate include sericulture, *sutho/dry* ginger processing, cardamom drying, fruit processing, tea and coffee processing, angora wool, dairy products, meat and fish processing, cut flowers and saffron (Sharma, 2005).

In recent years, the government has devoted considerable energy to integrating women into its agricultural development efforts. A national policy in effect since the sixth five years plan period (1980-85) was dedicated to eliminate the obstacles to women's participation in agricultural development. The Thirteen five years plan (2013-2016) also recognized the need for increasing women's participation at each decision making level in governmental and semi-governmental sets ups (CBS, 2015).

The objective of the tenth plan has also been set up to increase agricultural production productivity and income for food security and poverty reduction. It has incorporated sustainable strategies, agricultural extension programs, new methods and techniques in agricultural input supply, filtration in the use of modern inputs like chemical fertilizer, pesticides and promotion in the diversification of organic fertilizer regional and potential base farming and environmental conservation and pollution control especially in the agriculture sector.

Women play a vital role in the production of all high-value commodities, most notably in sericulture (where they accounts for 79% of labour), vegetable (67%), vegetable seeds (58%),

and ginger (64%). Women play a significant role in the market of agricultural products. In many cases this involves carrying heavy loads over long distances. Little has been done to improve the working conditions of women.

Women's access to paid work is crucial to achieving self-reliance and the well-being of dependent family members. But a large part of women's work is in low-paid or unpaid occupations. In agriculture, family enterprises and the informal sector, women have little possibility for saving, credit or investment, and limited security. The work they do in these areas is of tremendous importance to the well-being of families, communities and nations but it is poorly measured in official statistics (Tao and Lata, 2005).

2.2 Review of Previous Study

According to Gurung (2005), vegetable farming is a base of livelihood in Basantapur VDC of Tehrathum district. For this study he has taken 91 household as samples. In this study, he has attempted to analyze the socio-economic condition of farmers, role of women in vegetable farming and access of farmers in markets. He has found out the improvement of farmers living standard, improvement of women such as rate of wages, role of women in house management, number of girls student and so on.

Chapagain (2006), has studied about changes in farming system of eastern Nepal. In this study, he has attempted to analyze the farmer's farming practices from the subsistence production to the commercial production. For this study, three small villages were selected. During this study, he has found that the farmers of Yolma and mixed village adopted the cash crops farming immediately after the construction of the road and getting easy access to the marketing

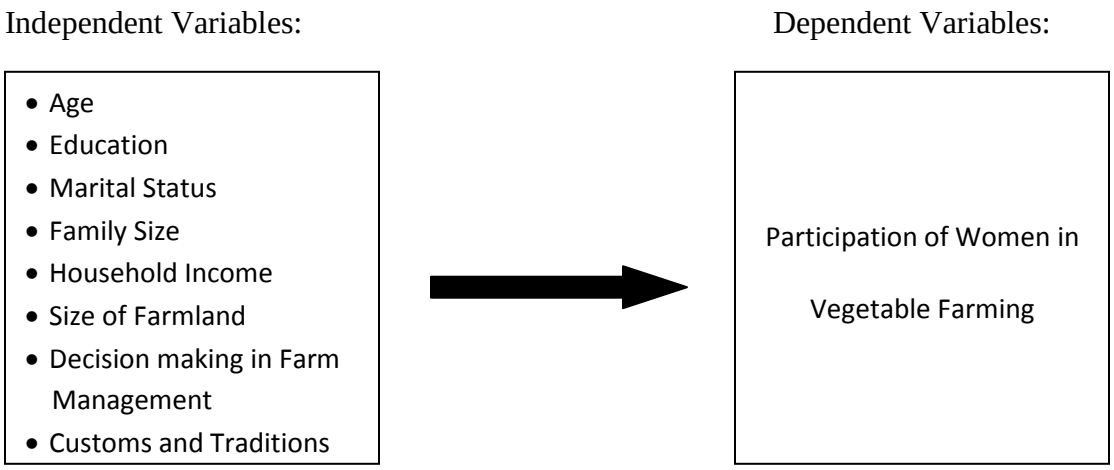
opportunities but the Yakha farmers were not adopted immediately impact of their economic, social and cultural condition of living not only agricultural landscape and environment.

According to Sapkota (2009), has studied farmer's choice and farmer's voice on the use of local versus modern inputs on peri-urban agriculture in Dolakha. This study has taken 20 vegetable growers as samples. In this study, he has attempted to explore some contradictions. During this study, he has found that the local farmers have been trying for long time to sustain agricultural production through using indigenous compost and farm and manner system.

According to Phulara (2010), has studied about changing livelihood patterns of vegetable farmers Charghar settlement of Kritipur municipality. In this study, he has attempted to analyzed land used pattern, impacts of vegetables on livelihood and socio-economic condition of vegetable farmers of the study area. He has taken 55 household as samples. From this study, he has found that fresh vegetable is perishable product which can't store long time after harvesting.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Different researches have indicated the impacts of socio-economic factors on the participation of women in agriculture. Though it may seem that the individual's interest, skill, time, family structure and background are general factors that determine participation, these factors are not absolute in themselves to determine participation. Though an individual may have the interest and skill to start certain job, s/he may not be able to work or participate in that job due to various socio-economic factors. Hence, in this case the rate of participation of women is to a great extent determined by the socio-economic factors. Following figure shows the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, which will be taken into consideration in this study.


Independent Variables:
Dependent Variables:
Age
Education
Marital Status
Family Size
Household Income
Size of Farmland
Decision making in Farm Management
Customs and Traditions
Participation of Women in
Vegetable Farming

CHAPTER – III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.3 Rationale for the selection of the Study Area

Kavre VDC in Mainapokhari of Dolakha district is selected for this study. It is one of the vegetable farming areas, where most of the people depend on agriculture resources. It is highly occupied by the vegetable farmers and they have been taking benefits from vegetable farming. First, economic source increase day by day, life style changes and second employment of people. The issues related to women involvement in development activities have not been addressed well. Various development activities also not have given adequate attention to uplift women. Especially, women of our country belonging to rural areas are confined within their household activities. Both men and women have equal responsibility, so, there is a need to empower women regarding their social and economic condition, women should be in mainstream for equal development, so the main purpose of women's involvement in vegetable farming of Kavre VDC.

3.2 Research Design

The research design adopted for this study is descriptive in nature. It describes the present socio-economic condition of commercial vegetable farming of the study area and challenges and prospects of women participation in agricultural farming. The main objective of this study is to analyze women's participation in commercial farming in Kavre VDC.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data Collection

The nature of the data for the study is both qualitative like sex, caste/ethnic, role of women etc. and quantitative like age, income etc in nature. Both primary and secondary data has been used to fulfill the objectives of the study. Secondary data are collected from VDC profile, documents, operational plan etc. and primary data has been collected from structured questionnaires.

3.4 Universe and Sampling Procedure

The households of three wards 4, 5, and 6 in Kavre VDC were selected as a sample area. In these wards most of the farmers were involved in commercial farming , therefore wards 4, 5, and 6 in Kavre VDC were selected. The total number of households in 4, 5, and 6 wards are 109, 105, and 108 respectively which were identified as the universe of the study. There are 450 women of all ages in 322 household which is considered as the universe and 63 (21 each from ward no. 4, 5, and 6) respondents were chosen purposively as sample. In the sampling process purposive sampling was adopted. Female only are the respondents in sampled household. The sample size is about 15% of the universe.

3.5 Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

In order to obtain the mentioned techniques following tools and techniques has been used. The following technique has been applied for the collection of data from the field:

- Interview
- Field Observation
- Key Informant Interview

3.5.1 Interview

Interview schedule was prepared for the interview of selected respondents which was semi-structured in nature. This interview schedule includes both open and close ended questions. This interview schedule contains socio-economic information like age and sex structure of vegetable farmers, labour in vegetable farming, economic impact of vegetable farming, role of women in vegetable farming and problems and prospects of vegetable farming.

3.5.2 Field Observation

The researcher is constantly observing the respondents activities to derive out conclusions. With the observation, women's problems are known and their role in agriculture and their participation in commercial farming can be obtained.

3.5.3 Key Informant Interview

Five persons are identified as key informants. They are Secretary of the ward office, Leader of farmers, JTA, district Agriculture Officer and Community Council (Cooperative, Wholesalers and Dealers). Simple checklist was prepared for the interview and interview was conducted informally. This interview helped to collect the information which cannot be obtained by interview schedule.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis and Presentation

The collected primary data are classified, tabulated, and interpreted according to the requirement. Simple statistical tools are used for analyzing the quantitative data and the qualitative data are described, explained and logically analyzed.

CHAPTER – IV

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE FARMING

Mainapokhari lies in Kavre VDC of Dolakha district. It is one of the vegetable farming areas in Dolakha district, where most of the women are involved in commercial agriculture farming. Both men and women have equal responsibility, so, there is need to empower women regarding their social and economic condition. Women were involved commercial farming, so the main purpose of women's involvement in vegetable farming in Kavre VDC of Dolakha district is studied. In this chapter respondent's demographic as well as social and economic factors are studied.

4.1 Age and Sex Structure of Vegetable Farmers

Age and sex structure provide information of people in different groups in a particular period. Age and structure are the most important variable in the study of mortality, fertility, migration and other social: phenomenon. Age and sex composition of population is important both socially and economically. Age composition is the most important variable influence of the productive capacity in the economy. It helps to me assure potential population as potential school population, potential voting population and potential manpower. In demographic analysis the age and sex structure of population is the subject of major importance. The total population of the study area in 2011 CBS is 2877 and there are 700 households. The age and sex structure of population of sampled vegetable farming household are given below:

Table 4.1: Age and Sex Structure of Population of Kavre VDC

Age Group	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Below 10	16	10.6	15	10.5	31	10.6
11-20	31	20.6	29	20.4	60	20.5
21-30	51	34	35	24.6	86	29.4
31-40	18	12	20	14.0	38	13.0
41-50	17	11.3	19	13.3	36	12.3
51-60	7	4.6	12	8.4	19	6.5
60 above	10	6.6	12	8.4	22	7.5
Total	**150**	**100**	**142**	**100**	**292**	**100**

Source: VDC Profile, 2071

The table 401 shows that the age of 21-30 years is higher than other age groups, 51-60 groups' population is less than other age groups. Below 10 years and over 60 years are generally known as economically dependent population. The study indicated that there is less number of dependent populations in the study area.

4.1.1 Household Size

Household size refers to the number of family of any household. Family size is one of the important factors for the determining way of living, livelihood strategies and living condition. The household sizes of the respondents consist of number of family member in each household in study area which is given below:

Table 4.2: Household Size in the Study Area

Number of Household Members	Number of Household	Percent
1 – 2	2	3.17
3 – 4	13	20.64
5 – 6	21	33.33
7 – 8	18	28.57
9 – 10	7	11.12
Above 10	2	3.17
Total	**63**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.2 shows that households with 5 – 6 family members were found the highest in the study area which is 21 in number and 33.33 percent. The household size in the study area above 10 members is 3.17 percent only. The medium size family 3 – 4 is 20.64 percent and 7 – 8 member is 28.57 percent.

4.1.2 Caste / Ethnic Composition of Vegetable Farmers

Caste/Ethnicity is social component of population. It reflects socio cultural characteristics of population. Chhetri and Brahmin are more in number in study area. Caste/Ethnic compositions of vegetable farmers are given in the table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Caste / Ethnic Composition of Study Area

Caste / Ethnic	No. of Household	Population	Percent
Chhetri	30	160	54.8
Brahmin	19	74	25.3
Tamang	7	31	20.6
Pariyar	7	27	9.2
Total	**63**	**292**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.3 shows that maximum vegetable farmers are Chhetri caste which is 30 in number ie. 54.8 percent because the study is dominated by them. Bhramin is in second position which is 19 in number. Tamang and Pariyar are in same position which is 7 in number.

4.1.3 Agriculture land ownership by men and women in Sample Area

Generally land ownership among farmers is found to be transferred from their previous generation. However, respondents are found to be executing buy/sale of land. Land ownership distribution among men and women are given in table 4.4

Table 4.4: Agriculture Land Ownership by Women

Owners	No. of Household	Population	Percent
Men	46	243	83.2
Women	12	33	11.3
Joint	5	16	5.5
Total	**63**	**292**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.4 shows that 83.5 percent land in Kavre is owned by men. Women own 11.3 percent singly and 5.5 percent of land jointly with men member in their family.

4.1.2 Level of Education of Sample Household

Education is one of the prime factors which cover all aspects of human life. Education is important for development. All of the development depends on it. It has got an important role or relationship with human socio-economic, cultural and demographic behavior. The overall education status of the people of the study area seems in good condition. There are one government schools and two private boarding schools in this study area. The general education status of this study area is given in the table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Literacy Based Distribution of Women in Agricultural Work

Status	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Illiterate	1	0.7	34	23.9	35	11.99
Literate	29	19.3	27	19.0	56	19.18
Primary	33	22.0	28	19.7	61	20.89
Secondary	36	24.0	27	19.0	63	21.58
Higher Secondary	40	26.7	23	16.2	63	21.58
Bachelor	10	6.7	3	2.1	13	4.45
Master	1	0.7	0	0	1	0.34
Total	**150**	**100**	**142**	**100**	**292**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table shows that illiterate people in the study area are about 11.99 percent. However, 20.89 percent have attained primary level school and 21.58 percent have attained secondary level. 22.7 percent have attained higher secondary education. Only 4.45 percent attained Bachelors and 0.34 percent attained Masters.

4.1.5 Income Rights of Men and Women in Farming

Majority of farmer families in Kavre are dependent to agricultural income for fulfilling their living requirements. Women are found to be collecting sales proceeds. Following table shows distribution of right on income from agriculture:

Table 4.6: income Rights of Men and Women in Farming

Income	No. of Household	Population	Percent
Men	33	200	68.5
Women	28	85	29.1
Joint	2	7	2.4
Total	**63**	**292**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.6 shows that 68.5 percent men in Kavre VDC have controlled income from agriculture and only 29.1 percent women having rights of income from agriculture. However, 2.4 percent of population decides use of agricultural income jointly.

4.2 Labour in Vegetable Farming

Vegetable is land intensive crop; the scarcity of labour constrains extension of vegetable cultivation to the additional land. Labours are few required. Male labour rate three hundred and female labour rate two hundred. Household labour refers to the household members that ate available in farmers own house and involved in vegetable activities. Household labour has an important role in farming.

4.2.1 Soil Preparation

Mostly traditional goods like kuto, kodalo, hasiya etc. are used for cultivator and land leveling. Only a few of them used tractors. Most of the cultivation in the study area are digging their field by themselves own their land.

4.2.2 Marketing

Charikot is the nearest market centre from study area which is local level of market. It is the main market centre for them to sell their product. Farmers used to supply their product themselves through vehicles to reach market. Females are involved for marketing in the study area.

4.2.3 Health and Sanitation

Generally health condition is very important. Good health represents good social and economical status of the household.

Table 4.7: Sanitation and Availability of Toilet

Parameter	No. of Household	Percent
Yes	55	87.30
No	8	12.70
Total	**63**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.7 shows that the health conditions of the vegetable farmers. Most of the families use toilet or mostly feel it is necessary for the sanitation. Out of 63 household, 55 (87.30 percent) households have already prepared toilet. Among the 63 household, 8 households do not have systematic toilet.

4.2.4 House Types

House is a building for people live in usually for one family. Everyone wishes to have their own home and live together with family.

Table 4.8: House Types

Types of Houses	No. of Households	Percent
Pakki	39	61.90
Kacchi	24	38.10
Total	**63**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table shows that in Kavre, out of total houses 61.90 percent are pakki (cemented) house and only 38.10 are kacchi (mud) house. This table indicates that in Kavre large number of people live in pakki household.

4.3 Economic Impact of Vegetable Farming

4.3.1 Landholding of Vegetable Farmers

Being an agriculture country land is the important factor for Nepalese people. The people who have enough land are considered as a Jamindar and treated as Kisan and given good position in rural society. Traditionally land is the principle form of wealth, the principle source of economic and political power. Ownership of land has meant control over a vital factor of production and therefore a position of prestige, affluence and power. People having no land considered as sukumbasi and treated as labours. So, they feel themselves as poor and standing as low position in society.

Table 4.9: Landholding Size of Vegetable Farmers

Land in Ropani	No. of Households	Percent
Below 3	36	57.14
4 – 6	11	17.46
7 – 9	10	15.87
10 above	6	9.53
Total	**63**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.9 shows that out of total 63 households owned less than 3 Ropani land, covering 57.14 percent of total land. Although, total land are not utilized to grow vegetable, there is not good management of irrigation even though availability or water source. Therefore, only seasonal or rainy seasonal crop can grow. The farmers grow high value crop i.e. green vegetables, cabbage, and cauliflower, which require frequent irrigation facility.

4.3.2 Occupational Structure of Population of Sample Households

The main occupation of the people in this area is agriculture. Similarly, government service, business, labour and other occupation. The people are economically actively involved in any occupation.

Table 4.10: Occupational Population of Sample Households

Occupation	Population	Percent
Agriculture	194	66.4
Service	83	28.4
Business	9	3.1
Labour	6	2.1
Total	**292**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.10 shows that most of the population 66.4 percent people are engaged on agricultural activity and remaining 33.6 percent are engaged on non-agricultural activities i.e. 28.4 percent on service, 3.1 percent on business, and 2.1 percent on labour. Out of total populations, 194 populations are actively in this area.

4.3.3 Area and Production of Different Crops on Sample Households

Beside vegetable other crops such as paddy, maize and wheat are grown in Kavre. Among all crops vegetable has high yield per unit area and plays a significant role in economy. The area and production of different crops are given in the table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Area and Production of Different Crops on Sample Households

Crops	Area in Ropani	Percent	Production in Kg.
Vegetable	12	6.8	30,000
Paddy	65	37.1	20,000
Maize	53	3.2	20,400
Wheat	45	25.7	4,800
Total	**175**	**100**	**75,200**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.11 shows that the people of Kavre produce different crops in a year. Among the different corps vegetables is first position in term of production. The total production of vegetables is 30,000 kilograms which covers only 12 ropani of farmed area. The total production of paddy is 20,000 kilograms which covers 65 ropani of farmed area. Similarly, the total production of maize and wheat are 20,400 and 4,800 kilograms which covers 53 ropani of farmed area.

4.3.4 Annual Income Level of Farmers by Growing Vegetable

Vegetable is a cash crop. Being no more profitable than other crops trend of farmers towards vegetable cultivation is increasing. Farmers of the study area have been cultivating vegetable for 5 to 8 years for selling purpose. Economic status of the farmers has been increasing. Income level of sampled households by growing vegetable has been shown in the table.

Table 4.12: Annual Income Level of Farmers by Growing Vegetable

Income Level Rs.	No. of Household	Percent
Below 10,000	25	39.75
11000 – 20000	20	31.70
21000 – 30000	7	11.10
31000 – 40000	6	9.50
41000 Above	5	7.95
Total	**63**	**7.95**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.12 shows that out of total sampled households 25 households are earning less than Rs. 10,000, 20 households are earning from Rs. 11,000 to 20,000. 7 households are earning from Rs. 21,000 to 30,000, 6 households are earning from Rs, 31,000 to 40,000 and 5 households are in more number and high income households are in less number.

4.3.5 Types of Vegetables and Production

There are various types of vegetable production in study area, such as cabbage, cauliflower, white raddish, bakulla, leaf of mustard, spinach leaf, and cress leaf. It has been showing below in table.

Table 4.13: Types of Vegetable Production and Income

Types of Vegetables	Vegetable Production in Kilograms		
	Production in KG	**Price per KG**	**Amount (in Rs.)**
Cabbage	6,000	30	1,80,000
Cauliflower	8,000	40	3,20,000
Raddish White	2,000	35	70,000
Bakulla	1,000	30	30,000
Lead of Mustard	5,500	40	2,20,000
Spinach Leaf	2,000	45	90,000
Cress Leaf	2,000	45	90,000
Total	**27,500**		**10,00,000**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.13 provides information about seven types of vegetable and its production in Kg. and income. In Kavre VDC, cauliflower belongs to 8000 Kg. which is the highest vegetable production among all. Even though, less production can be seen of bakulla. And the highest price belongs to spinach and cress leaf.

4.36.6 Utilization of Vegetable Income

Utilization of income includes the expenditure in various household activities. Farmers are utilizing income primarily in food, children's education and daily required goods. As their earning increased, they utilize it in other sectors such as: improve the housing conditions, built toilet etc. they earn more by investing into productive sectors like expenditure in business and industry, saving in bank.

Table 4.14: Utilization of Vegetable Income

S. N.	Area of Expenditure	No. of Household	Percentage
1	Food and daily use expenditure	63	100
2	House construction / Improvement	45	71.43
3	Health and Sanitation	45	71.43
4	Children Education	55	87.3
5	Bank Balance	18	28.57
6	Business and Industry	16	25.39
7	Social Function	48	76.19

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.14 shows that every family utilizes the income in food, cloth, and daily use and education activities. 87.3 percent farmers utilize the income in education of children, 28.57 percent of the farmers maintain bank balance. These activities indicate the vegetable farming is being a profitable and income generating enterprises among the farmers group in commercial vegetable farming.

4.3.7. Daily Working Hours

Occupational people must work according to the duration of time daily. Generally, 8 hours is defined as daily working hours. But people those who engage in their own occupation are free to work as they desire to work.

Table 4.15: Daily Working Hours

Working Time	No. of Households	Percentage
Up to 2 hours	28	44.4
2 – 3 hours	17	27.0
3 – 4 hours	7	11.1
4 – 5 hours	4	6.3
More than 5 hours	7	11.1
Total	**63**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table shows that in Kavre highest number of farmers work Up to 2 hours a day in their farm. Only member of 7 households works more than 5 hours in this settlement.

4.3.8 Types of Manure

There are various types of manure in the study area such as compost, chemical and both are used for vegetable production. It is shown in the table below.

Table 4.16: Types of Manure Used

Types of Manure	No. of Households	Manure (in Kg.)
Compost	11	3,400
Chemical	10	60
Both	42	4,000
Total	**63**	**7,460**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table shows that farmers use compost and chemical fertilizer among them both users are the highest in Kavre. In Kavre compost users seem to be the highest. However, farmers use too much pesticides and it would be economically beneficial for them to reduce the amount they use. Chemical pesticides play an important role in vegetables by combating pests. It has negative impact on human health and the environment and also it affects soil also.

4.3.9 Vegetable Farming Training

Training is an essential for farmers. It helps for systematic farming of vegetables.

Table 4.17: Vegetable Farming Training

Response	No. of Households	No. of Women	No. of Men
Yes	6	2	4
No	57	140	146
Total	**63**	**142**	**150**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 4.17 shows that only member of six households get training on vegetable farming. But more than 57 do not get training at all and they are conducting farming activities on their own experience.

4.3.10 Source of Information to Cultivation

Information is important for vegetable farmers. They need information related to farmer's livelihood and production vegetable management in local market centre. The information sources are given below in table.

Table 4.18: Source of Information

Source of Information	No. of Households	Percent
Self	13	20.63
From Family	36	57.14
Neighbors	14	22.23
Total	**63**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table shows that farmers of the study area get idea for vegetable farming from different sources. About 57.14 percent respondents get information from their own family members which are followed by neighbors with 22.23 percent.

4.4 Role of Women in Vegetable Farming

4.4.1 Participation of Women in Vegetable Farming

Role of women has increased after starting vegetable cultivation. Before vegetable cultivation they used to produce vegetable only for house consumption. Women role is important for vegetable farming, plantation, collection and selling. It helps women economically for solving family problems. Women life standard is improved by vegetable cultivation.

Table 4.19: Role of Women in Vegetable Farming

Particulars	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Land Preparation	87	58.3	42	29.4
Plantation	35	23.1	36	25.7
Weeding	21	13.9	23	16.5
Collection	7	4.6	14	10.1
Transportation	-	-	26	18.3
Total	**150**	**100**	**142**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.19 shows that women participation is more than men. Women participation is 25.7 percent on plantation, 16.5 percent on weeding, 10.5 percent on collection and 18.3 percent on transportation. Only one on land preparation men participation is more than women, because women is weak as physically compared to men. Land preparation is hard work for women. They cannot work hard compared to men so they need help of men. Therefore, men participation is more than on land preparation. Cause of more women participation in vegetable cultivation is as unemployment, source of income, easy to work, suited farming for women etc.

4.4.2 Decision making Role of Women in Farming

In this point, it is shown that the role of women in decision making before and after vegetable cultivation women can play important role for making successful family.

Table 4.20: Role of Women in Decision Making

Duration	Wife	Husband	Both
Before	8	10	18
After	9	0	9
Total	**17**	**10**	**27**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4.20 shows that, women of 8 households decide themselves in the sector of food and daily use expenditure, house construction and social functions and 18 households decide both before vegetable cultivation. At present women of 17 households decide themselves and 18 households involved both in decision making. Men of 10 households decide himself before vegetable cultivation, at present no one decides. The table shows women role is more than men because of men are job holder and all house activities are under women.

4.4.3 Change in Life Style of Women in Society

Utilization of income shows the area of the expenditure. Women are utilizing income primarily in food, cloths, children education and daily required goods. They earn more by investigating into production sectors like business and saving in bank. These activities indicate the vegetable farming is being improved in life style of women in society.

4.5 Problems and Prospects of Vegetable Farming

4.5.1 Major Problems in Vegetable Farming Faced by Vegetable Farmers in the Study Area

In the agro-based economy like that of Nepal, the economic development is connected with the agriculture development. However, the condition of agriculture is far from being satisfactory. Nepalese agriculture is still suffering from multifarious problems.

In Nepal generally, the rural people are dependent on agriculture vegetable cultivation bases a part of agriculture sector plays a vital role in the economy as an extra income generating business. Kavre has been also agro-based economy dominated by cash crop cultivation. Here, the satisfactory production of cash crop in hampered by the technological and other knowledge in different aspects. On the basis of interviews taken with the farmers and field observation an attempt has been made to present basic problems faced by farmers in vegetable in Kavre. Out of total sampled households the following numbers of respondents pointed out the following main problems in connection with vegetable cultivation.

Table 4.21: Major Problems of Vegetable Farmers in the Study Area

Major Problems	Frequency of Households	Percent
Lack of Technological Knowledge	52	21
Agriculture Inputs	50	20
Irrigation	45	18
Economic Poverty	30	12
Agriculture Equipment	25	10
Transportation for Marketing	20	8
Unavailability of Chemical Fertilizer	25	10
Total	**247**	**100**

Source: Field Survey, 2016

1. Technical Knowledge

Lack of technical knowledge is the major problem for the vegetable cultivation in Kavre. The technical problems are mainly concerned with the service of governmental office and other concerning agencies. Technical officer, assistants are not active engaged in their fieldwork and farmers could not get their suggestion, training, knowledge and instruction for the cultivation of vegetable. About 52 households have reported that the lack of technical knowledge is the major problem that they are facing. If the farmers would get enough support from technical manpower there will be drastic change in the vegetable cultivation.

2. Agriculture Inputs

A large majority of respondents gave reported that the lack of technological knowledge is first important problem being faced by the farmers in the study area. Due to the lack of proper knowledge they do not apply new input of cultivation like chemical fertilizer, pesticides etc.

In the study area, there are many problems. Insects and diseases are the major problems of vegetable cultivation. They do not have sufficient knowledge on the pesticides and insecticides.

The farmers of the study area are not getting the services of JTA. JTA, however, they need about 520 households of respondent reported that the lack of insecticide and pesticide.

3. Irrigation

Irrigation is another important problem of vegetable farming in the study area. Although there are many water resources the farmers usually faced irrigation problem because of lack of proper management of irrigation facility. The irrigation management is not permanent in the study area. All of the farmers of the study area irrigate their vegetable garden by small channel and wasted water in the kitchen. So, in the lack of proper irrigation facility, farmers cannot cultivate vegetables in large area. Out of total sample households 45 households have suffered from irrigation facility.

4. Economic Poverty

Most of the farmers in the study area are financially very weak. So, even those farmers who believe in improved varieties of tools, seeds and chemical measures are not able to use them. If the farmers became unable to invest money for vegetable cultivation they cannot meet required objectives for production. Most of the vegetable farmers do not have saving for investment. The credit facility provided by various institutions is still inadequate and loan distribution system is not satisfied. Thus, the economic poverty is a serious obstacle to develop vegetable farming. Out of total sample households 30 households have faced such problems.

5. Agricultural Equipment

Unavailability of agricultural equipment is a problem for vegetable cultivation which is not available still now. They use traditional agriculture tools for vegetable cultivation. Out of total households 25 households have faced such problems.

6. Transportation

Though this area is not remote and has transport access, the means of transportation can't reach to their farms. So, the farmers themselves have to transport the vegetables using the bamboo basket from their farms to the nearby road or even to the market. This is one of the main problems faced by the vegetable farmers of the study area. Out of total sample households 20 households have realized the transportation facility.

7. Unavailability of Chemical Fertilizer

This is another main problem for the vegetable cultivation in the study area. About 25 household of respondent reported the lack of chemical fertilizer in the time of need and no requirement quality. It is accepted that the use of chemical fertilizer is very necessary to increase the vegetable cultivation. But due to the lack of an appropriate distribution institute and loose government policy chemical fertilizer is not available in adequate quantities on time. So, farmers are being compelled to use alternative fertilizer, which may cause of the low production.

4.5.2 Prospects of Vegetable Farming

The prospect of the vegetable cultivation will basically depend upon two major factors: (1) physical condition and (2) demand. Without suitable physical condition no crop can be grown and developed successfully. So, without studying physical condition, it will be just like a day dreaming. Similarly, production is meaningless without demand. Therefore, these two major factors should be analyzed.

In terms of physical condition Kavre has suitable condition for vegetable cultivation. Topographically, the study area is covered by hills. The soil is rich in organic matter. So, the soil is also good for vegetable cultivation. With economic point of view, it is also far better than other

cereal crops. This is also a positive result of physical condition for further development of vegetable cultivation in Kavre.

1. Land Availability

Kavre is wet land and it has fertile soil, lots of open field area and source of irrigation. Vegetables are more profitable than other crops. In fact commercial vegetable is produced during season and off season.

2. Suitable Physical Condition

Vegetable production is not possible everywhere, due to different physical and social factors. Vegetables have been cultivated especially in this area where adequate physical as well as other essential factors for vegetable cultivation are available. In Kavre VDC, distribution of cultivated land and their physical condition, topography and soil types, fertile soil, climate, irrigation are essential factors for vegetable production.

3. Demand of Vegetable

Due to rapid urbanization the proportion of urban population has increased, demand of fresh vegetable increased day by day and farmers of this area began to cultivate vegetable for cash income.

4. Cash Income

Vegetable is a most important cash crop. Being more profitable than other crops trend of farmers towards vegetable cultivation is increasing. Farmers of the study area have been cultivating for commercial purpose. Economic status of the farmers has been increasing.

5. Source of Employment

Unemployment is a most serious and burning problems of the country. Most of the people are being unemployed day by day. Vegetable cultivation has become one of the income generation activities in Kavre. Vegetable farming is a labour intensive occupation and provides more employment opportunity than other farming. The study area is being one of the vegetable farming areas of the Kavre. According to the field survey, 63 households of the study area have been occupying vegetable farming as economic enterprises.

4.6 Suggestion from Farmers Vegetable Cultivation in the Study Area

There are many possibilities for vegetable cultivation in Kavre area but due to some problem, it lacks the possibilities. The problems they are facing are:

- Lack of modern technologies in farming
- Lack of training for farming through the governmental sector
- Problem of transportation
- Not proper management of water sources
- Lack of hybrid seeds.

CHAPTER – V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

Agriculture is the backbone of the Nepalese economy, which produce food and goods through farming. Agriculture in Nepal is labour intensive and it is based on family labour. From beginning, agriculture has been the main source of people's livelihood. Vegetable farming is a traditional custom in the Nepalese community; particularly for the purpose of domestic consumption. Vegetable farming is a farming economic source and household use for consumption. Vegetable cultivation has mainly emphasized to the goal of poverty alleviation and improvements in the living standard of the people below the poverty line.

Kavre is one of the (agriculture) farming areas of the Dolakha. Vegetable cultivation has been playing a significant role in farmer's economy of this area. Farmers of this area used to cultivate vegetable for household use only. But nowadays they grow vegetable for earning cash income. They have been able to uplift their economic status through it. The main objectives of this study are to determine the role of women in farm management and its impact in the agriculture sector. The specific objectives of the research are to identify the participation of women in vegetable farming and to identify the problems and prospects of vegetable farming in Kavre, VDC. The Kavre for sample was selected based on primary information where total of 63 respondents was selected. Both primary and secondary data has been referred in the study, which included questionnaires survey, key informants interviews are employed to generate primary data for the study. Secondary data information has been collected from different books, journals and other related literature.

Most of the household head were in the age group 21-30 and 51 households head were male and 35 households head were female. Chhetri, Brahmin, Tamang and low castes group were found in the study area. About 83 percent were of Hindu religion. Kavre people live more in pakki house. The literate and illiterate percent of them was found 30 percent. Among educated groups, majorities were found to have secondary level 22 percent. Majority of the families use toilet or mostly feel it is necessary for the health. Kavre has 87 percent toilet facility. Most of them have land holding 1-3 ropani which accounted for 57 percent. Around 30,000 kg vegetable production is made in this area. Average annual income of Kavre of 5 households is 41,000 kg production cauliflower more than other vegetables. Farmers use both manure compost and chemical. Six households got skilled training. Participation of women in vegetable cultivation is more than male. Sixteen percent female and 15 percent male are engaged for wedding.

Nowadays, women also participate in household decision making process. The attitude of farmers towards vegetable production was found positive and shows need to education for girls. They began to send boarding. 76 percent girls and 79 percent boys have found.

The main problems of vegetable farmers are irrigation; economic poverty, unavailability of agriculture inputs lack of technical knowledge, unavailability of agriculture equipment etc. are the major problem of the study area. There are more prospects in Kavre land availability, suitable physical condition, cash income, demand of vegetable, growing urbanization etc.

5.2 Conclusion

Women's participation in vegetable farming has changed women's lifestyle in positive way. Women were more involved in plantation, weeding, collection and transportation than man.

Women are involved in decision making post vegetable cultivation as well that helps to run the family smoothly.

The problems identified in vegetable farming in Kavre are lack of irrigation, modern techniques, training, chemical fertilizer and marketing. If we solve the above problem, it is sure that the vegetable farming will be done successfully. As a result, it helps to raise economic condition especially of farmers and reduce unemployment problem of this area. The main reason to success of vegetable cultivation is the better utilization of available resources in the research locality.

It was observed that the vegetable cultivation is one of the income sources and it was started from 5 to 8 years ago in Kavre. Sampled survey shows that there are improper uses of chemical pesticides for controlling vegetable from pests. There should be aware of the improper use and handling of chemical fertilizer and pesticides too. The farmer should be made aware negative impact of pesticide to all living things. After engaging in vegetable farming, it has improved in participation of women for domestic decision making.

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Appendices / Annexure

Annexure 1: Household Interview Schedule

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMERCIAL FARMING

(A Case Study of Kavre VDC of Dolakha District)

A. General Information

1. Demographic Details

Respondent……..…… Caste…… Age……

Sex…… Religion…… Education……. Occupation…….

Permanent Address …… District……. Ward…….

Municipality / VDC ……

2. Information of Family Members: Family Size

S.N	Family Member	Relation to Respondent	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Religion	Land Owned by
1								
2								
3								
4								

3. What types of assets do you have in your permanent residence?

   a. House: Cemented / Wooden / Mud

   b. Toilet: Kachhi / Pakki

   c. Land: Ropani / Aana

B. Objectives

Socio Economic Impact

1. When did you start vegetable cultivation?

   …….

2. What is the main purpose of vegetable cultivation?

   a. Household Consumption ……

   b. Selling ……

   c. Both ……

3. How do you get/collect information about vegetable farming?

   a. Mass Communication ……

   b. From Family ……

   c. Neighbors ……

   d. Government Agencies ……

4. Do you get any training related to this vegetable farming?

   a. Yes ……

   b. No ……

5. Do you use manure for vegetable cultivation?

   a. Yes ……

   b. No ……

   If yes, what type of manure?

   a. Compost ……

   b. Chemical ……

   c. Both ……

6. How much time do you spent in a day for vegetable farming?
    a. 2 – 4 hours ……
    b. 4 – 6 hours ……
    c. More than 6 hours ……
7. What are the sources of labour supply for vegetable cultivation?
    a. Family Members ……
    b. Exchange Labours……
    c. Others ……
8. How much land do you own (in Ropani)?

    ……

9. What types of crops do you produce?

S. No.	Crops	Area in Ropani	Production quantity (K.G)
1	Vegetable		
2	Paddy		
3	Maize		
4	Wheat		
5	Other		

10. What type of vegetable do you grow?

S. No.	Vegetable Types	Production in K.G	Price / K.G
1	Cabbage		
2	Cauliflower		
3	Raddish White		
4	Bakulla		
5	Leaf of Mustard		
6	Spinach Leaf		
7	Cress Leaf		

11. How much do you earn annually from vegetable?

……

12. Who collects and uses income from vegetable?

a. Men ……

b. Women ……

c. Both ……

13. What is your approximate allocation of income from vegetable?

a. Food and Daily Use ……

b. Housing ……

c. Health ……

d. Education ……

e. Bank Balance / Saving ……

f. Business ……

g. Social Function ……

14. What is the means to carry vegetable into the market?
    a. Family Member ……
    b. Vehicle ……
15. What kinds of vegetable production you make?
    a. Organic ……
    b. Inorganic ……
    c. Local ……
    d. Hybrid ……

C. Role of Women

1. Who is involved in vegetable farming such as plantation, collection and selling crops and vegetables before five years?
    a. Women ……
    b. Men ……
    c. Both ……
2. Who is involved in vegetable farming such as plantation, collection and selling crops and vegetables at present?
    a. Women ……
    b. Men ……
    c. Both ……
3. Who solves problems related with vegetable farming at present?
    a. Women ……
    b. Men ……
    c. Both ……

4. Who used to solve problems related with vegetable farming before five years?
    a. Women ……
    b. Men ……
    c. Both ……
5. Where are you sending your children for studies?
    a. Government School:
        No. of Boys ……
        No. of Girls ……
    b. Private / Boarding School:
        No. of Boys ……
        No. of Girls ……
6. Do you think that lifestyle of women has changed in society due to involvement in vegetable farming?
    a. Yes ……
    b. No ……
7. What is your main role in vegetable farming?

S.No.	Activity	Male is involved	Women is involved
1	Land Preparation		
2	Plantation		
3	Weeding		
4	Collection		
5	Transportation		

D. Problems and Prospects of Vegetable Farming

1. Do you think vegetable cultivation is challenging in this area?

    a. Yes ……

    b. No ……

    If yes, what kinds of problems persist in this sector?

    a. Irrigation ……

    b. Technical Knowledge ……

    c. Agricultural Inputs ……

    d. Economic Poverty ……

    e. Chemical Fertilizer ……

    f. Transportation ……

2. Do you think vegetable farming has prospect in this area?

    a. Yes ……

    b. No ……

    What is prospect? ……

3. Where from you get loans (if needed)?

    a. Bank ……

    b. Cooperative ……

    c. Local Money Lender ……

    d. Others ……

4. Are vegetable farming training and development available in this area?

    a. Yes ……

    b. No ……

5. What is the market situation of vegetable in this area?

   ……

6. Do you suggest vegetable farming development in Kavre area?

7. ……

Thank you for cooperation

Annexure 2: Informants Interview Checklist

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMERCIAL FARMING

(A Case Study of Kavre VDC of Dolakha District)

Informant:……

Position: ……...

Organization: ……..

Date of Interview: ……..

Interview Questions

1. What are the activities that women are involved in vegetable farming? What has been your experience with this issue?
2. How do you see the women's participation in decision making and agricultural knowledge?
3. What problems have you noticed to develop vegetable farming in this area?
4. What are the challenges and prospects of agriculture / vegetable farming in this area?
5. What changes in women's role in agricultural farm management you have noticed in recent years?
6. What the measures that needs to be undertaken to improve vegetable production and status of women in this area?