SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TRANSFORMATION OF FARMING SYSTEM IN MID-HILL NEPAL

(A Case Study of Arva VDC, Kaski)

A Dissertation Submitted to
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Master of Arts in Sociology

By:
Nirmal Babu Bhandari
Roll No: - 167/061
Reg. No: - 5-1-48-39-96
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
Prithivi Narayan Campus
Pokhara
March, 2009

Letter of Recommendation

This is certify that Mr. Nirmal Babu Bhandari has completed this dissertation entitled "Sociological Analysis of Transformation of Farming System in Mid-Hill Nepal" (A case study of Arva VDC, Kaski) under my supervision and guidance. This is an original research work and I recommended this dissertation for the final approval and acceptance by dissertation committee.

Hari Kumar Ojha
Lecture
Tribhuvan University
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
Prithivi Narayan Campus
Pokhara

12th February, 2009

Recommendation of Language Editor

This is certify that I have read through the draft of dissertation entitled "Sociological Analysis of Transformation of Farming System in Mid-Hill Nepal" (A case study of Arva VDC, Kaski) by Nirmal Babu Bhandari as language editor and made necessary correction and improvements. There is I have been impressed by this intelligible presentation on the facts through the medium of plain and correct English.

Shyam Poudel Teaching Assistance Department of English Prithivi Narayan Campus Pokhara, Nepal

12th March, 2009

Letter of Acceptance

This dissertation entitled "Sociological Analysis of Transformation of Farming System in Mid-Hill Nepal" (A case study of Arva VDC, Kaski) submitted to the Department of Sociology and Anthropolgy, Tribhuvan University, Prithivi Narayan Campus, Pokhara by Nirmal Babu Bhandari has been accepted as the partial fulfillments of requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology by the undersigned members of dissertation committee.

Evaluation Committee:	
Dissertation Supervisor	Hari Kumar Ojha Lecture
External Examiner	Lekhnath Bhattarai Ph.D.
Chairperson	Bishow Kalyan Parajuli Ph.D.
1 st March, 2009	

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Nirmal Babu Bhandari

Abstract

The study aims to diagnose and analyze the transformation of farming system. The factors were classified into four major groups i.e. physical, economical, psychosocial and technological. The technological factors with some other components later on considered as transformational agents. Inter and intra linkage was analyzed between transformational agent and factors of transformation as well as with and within the factors of transformation using descriptive and correlation statistical tools.

Representation of hills, which occupy almost two-third areas of Nepal, this study had been carried out in Arva VDC, Kaski, Nepal altitude ranges 780-1340 masl covering plain paddy land (*Khet*), terrace paddy land (*Tari Khet*) and terrace dry land (*Pakho Bari*) where at least a crop is cultivated every year. Non Probability purposive sampling and Probability random sampling method was used for information gathering and data collection and 148 households were identified using a random table.

The study diagnosed the affecting factors of transformation from subsistence to commercial farming. The technological factors, psychosocial factor, physical factors and economical factors respectively ranked from the most affecting to less on transformation of the subsistence farming into commercial farming. One out of ten households made surplus in food and only surplus produces was sold. About seven percent households made profit. The psycho-social factors; training, information, visiting service providing organization, award, subsidies, network and family size had positive significant relation with agents of transformation. Where as, not visiting service providing organizations and education had negative significant relation. Lack of training, encouragement, awareness, security, unstable government, incentives, and concern of DADO found the hindering elements under psycho-social factors. With respect to economic factors positive relationship was found among profit earning, getting rational amount of produces, and availability of farm labor with transformational agents. Lack of encouragement, support small land holdings, lack of market, expensive tools, were identified the hindrance on economic factors.

Having own land, area of agricultural land, number of parcels, positively related with transformational agents. Physiographic condition, sloppy land, natural disaster, epidemic, wild life and small parcels found physical hindrance.

Ultimately the study area is in semi-subsistence base. To bring this situation to modern commercial farming, the study recommended planning actions to encourage farmers through inter and intra-village produces exhibition, providing subsidies from the GOs/NGOs/INGOs, providing trainings related to modern inputs.

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ACRONYMS

ABPSD - Agro Business Promotion and Statistics Division

APP - Agricultural Perspective Plan

APROSC - Agricultural Projects Services Center

ASD - Agriculture Statistics Division

AT - Agents of Transformation

CBOs - Community Based Organizations

DADO - District Agricultural Development Office

FAO - Food and Agricultural Organization

FWLD - Forum for Women, Law and Development

FY - Fiscal Year

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

HH - Household

HYV - High Yielding Varity

KDDC - Kaski District Development Committee

LDCs - Least Developed Countries

masl - Meter above Sea Level

MoAC - Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

NCA - National Census of Agriculture

NGOs - Non Governmental Organizations

NHDR - Nepal Human Development Report

NLSS - Nepal Living Standard Survey

NPC - National Planning Commission

PR - Professional Relationship

SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Sciences

TA - Transformational Agents

TOSFCF - Transformation of Subsistence Farming into Commercial

Farming

VDC - Village Development Committee