

Motivation for Organic Farming in Rangeli, Morang

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Abstract

Organic farming is basically known as the nature supporting farming done by the use of local resources. Many people have also misconception and confusion regarding this topic. There are several motivating factors for any organic farmers for doing organic farming and the motivators vary from farmers to farmers. The general purpose of the study was to know the motivating factor for doing organic farming in one of the ward of municipality Rangeli, Morang. Descriptive research design is used in this study. Survey is conducted and questionnaire was asked by face to face and telephonic interview for collecting the needed data. Thirteen organic farmers are taken as sample for this study. Random and convenient sampling method of non-probability sampling is used in this survey. Both the primary and secondary sources of data are used in this study. It was found that some of the motivating factors for farmers to do organic farming were higher profit factor, public health consciousness, environmental protection and ecological balance. Most of them accepted they were doing organic farming because of public health consciousness which was followed by the profit factor. It has contributed towards balancing the ecological chain, helps in generating profit for farmers and has done overall welfare to the society and nation. The study recommends the organic farmers to focus on the public health, environment and ecological balance as well as to satisfy their need for profit. They should focus on fulfilling the increasing demand for organic products. The government should give support the organic farmers and also encourage the female participation with effective formulation and proper implementation of better plans and policies.

Keywords : organic farming, motivation, agriculture, farmers

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Introduction

Organic farming is a strategy to reduce food output by removing tools like fertilizer, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides. It allows use of chemicals like rock phosphate that contain excessive amounts of fluorides and naturally occurring but contaminated sulfur, while not allowing chemically pure sulfur and chemically pure phosphate because those chemically pure products have been purified, i.e. they are not naturally occurring.

Organic agriculture could be self-sustaining if all the droppings of the people eating the food were getting back to the land from which the food was grown. But rules for organic farming would not allow that to happen simply because we cannot assure ourselves that all the people producing those droppings are eating strictly organically.

Even manure from a farm that is not certified organic cannot be used to maintain fertility of soil of the certified organic farm."Nowadays, there is a trend in people shifting and diverting their daily consumption of regular foods towards the consumption of organic foods in Rangeli. Due to the trend of switching in consumption, farmers of Rangeli, Morang have started to do organic farming. The preference of people for organic product has been the main reason for the increase in organic farming. This scenario was interesting and comfortable for doing my summer project work. The data and information taken about this context is more exciting for me to do this summer project work. There was opportunity in this to match it with my report objective for my report. The data are collected from the producers of organic products in Rangeli-3 in my project. As we know that the existence of human beings is impossible without food. People are facing lots of problems due to the consumption of the foods grown through the use of chemical fertilizers. People are facing health problems due to its consumption. Various diseases are emerged due to the consumption of unhealthy foods cultivated through the use of chemical fertilizers. So nowadays people have become health conscious and they have started to consume the organic foods.

The fact of organic farming is, simply removing agro-chemicals is not enough to turn a conventional farm into an organic farm. Organic farming is an active, labor-intensive process. Organic farmers use quality compost, cover crops and crop rotation to nourish soil naturally, and to allow it to rest and regenerate. Plants grown in healthy soil are better able to feed and protect themselves from pests and disease, which means they won't require heavy applications of fertilizers and pesticides. The expression, "Feed the soil, not the plant" is a familiar refrain among organic farmers. Organic farmers are also careful about how they store and compost animal wastes, in order to safeguard air and water systems. They tailor their crops according to climate and soil, to optimize the natural growth cycle. Organic farmers also promote biodiversity, by growing a variety of crops, rather than one single crop. Through all of these methods, organic farmers prevent soil erosion, conserve energy, and help protect local wildlife, stream banks and watersheds. They help protect the global environment, as well: organic farming can greatly reduce the amount of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, that contribute to global warming. Organic farming helps prevent topsoil erosion, improves soil fertility, protects groundwater and conserves energy. Animal-friendly Organic farming promotes the humane treatment of animals. Organically raised poultry, cattle and other animals are fed a certified organic diet, free of hormones, GMOs (genetically modified organisms) or animal by-products. Rather than relying on antibiotics to reduce disease, organic farmers prevent disease by ensuring that animals have a healthy lifestyle, with lots of pasture, comfortable and spacious shelter, and opportunity for natural socialization.

The organic agriculture is a very common word in Nepali agriculture sector. Over a century, traditionally farmers in hills and mountains are following the farming practice, which is similar to organic farming. However, many of them have no idea that their traditional practice is called organic agriculture. Because of the lengthy certification process the products produced through organic means do not get recognition as organic products. The traditional farming knowledge and skill give the positive point for promoting the organic agriculture in Nepal. Among the individuals and institutions workings in organic agriculture and even in the farmers who are involving in the organic practices (few returning back to organic from the chemical agriculture) do not have its clear definitions. Organizations, individuals and farmers themselves seem to be not clear entirely on what they are doing on this sector. So the exact measurement to measure the quality and standard of the organic products is also not clear. They cannot give proper and prompt answer why it is important and how much is organic and what are the technologies suitable in Nepalese condition.

Organic farming has created employment opportunity and has also become a source of income for people also. It has created positive impact in the environment. This topic is selected mainly because of the growing trend towards health consciousness and towards the organic food consumption. At previous days people used to have only the organic foods before the invention of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. When scientists invented chemical fertilizers and pesticides by challenging the nature then the use of chemicals in farming grew highly. Farmers saw that the production was increased thereby reducing the cost as well as the production process was also shortened. It also attracted the farmers because of the increased. Slowly and gradually there seemed various health related problems and issues within people and people found many of the problems were occurred due to the consumption of unhealthy foods. So people started to prefer organic foods nowadays. They are ready to pay higher prices also but they start to prefer healthy organic foods. Due to this trend farmers noticed that they can have more profit by growing the organic foods because people are ready to pay higher prices for that Rangeli-3 is also not deprived of this global situation, that is there is seen the same general trend in Rangeli-3 also. The people of this place are seemed being more focus towards their health and towards the health of their family. So study was selected to analyze about how the farmers doing organic farming in Rangeli, Morang are motivated and encouraged in doing organic farming. This study was done to know the factors motivating farmers to do organic farming. Research on organic agriculture is sporadic and mostly done by the non-governmental agencies on project basis or by independent researchers in academia.

Review

Adhikari (2008), who found that organic carrot crops had a higher benefits cost ratio relative to conventional crops in Chitwan and organic coffee production system was financially viable under different conditions in Gulmi. Nepalese organic coffee fetches a 10-33% premium in international markets. Beyond these studies, the empirical evidence on cost accounting and

efficiency analysis of organic vs. conventional farming is scarce. Thus, this study was designed to examine the relative economic efficiency of organic farming in Nepal.

The Government offers a 50% subsidy to entrepreneurs who may want to establish organic fertilizer factories. The National Adaptation Plan of Action to climate change mentions organic agriculture as an important agricultural strategy to adapt to the changing climate. At the same time, many of the farmers are aware of the negative impacts of conventional chemical-based intensive farming and some among them are practicing organic agriculture independently in different parts of the country.

Gardner and Brown carried out a comparative study of five farming regimes, comparing organic farming with conventional arable, conventional mixed farming and two integrated production regimes (LEAF (Linking Environment and Farming) and IFS-Experimental). The effect of farming regimes on biodiversity (number, abundance and activity of species) of five broad groups (soil organisms, higher plants, invertebrates, birds and mammals) was evaluated from literature according to cultivation, crop production, crop protection and post-cropping practices adopted within each system. The authors concluded that organic regimes had an overall benefit for biodiversity at the farm level, in contrast to conventional arable systems, due to a combination of the agricultural practices adopted and the occurrence and management of uncropped areas. Key practices in organic systems that benefit biodiversity were identified as the absence of chemical inputs (artificial fertilizers and pesticides), crop production practices including the use of farmyard manure, green manures and intercropping, and practices such as rotation with leys and permanent pasture. However, other practices common in organic systems have negative effects, such as intensive cultivation and weed control. (Gardner, 2008)

Organic standards aim at good livestock health and welfare. A literature search on organic animal health and welfare was performed in October–November 2010 to investigate how well these aims compare with reality, and to see what areas have been researched. The search also made it apparent that national and historical differences in organic standards and in the way organic farming is understood must be considered when comparing results from different studies. The reasons for this are further discussed. The small number of papers published is not surprising in light of the development of organic farming and its philosophy. For example, organic researchers have been more interested in solving practical problems than publishing papers. However, this makes it impossible to draw general conclusions regarding the health and welfare of organic livestock. None of the published articles found indications that health and welfare are worse in organic than in conventional livestock farming, with the exception of parasite-related diseases. A cautious conclusion based on this material is that except for parasite-related diseases, health and welfare in organic herds are the same as or better than in conventional herds. (Lund, 2010)

Biodiversity impacts were also reviewed as part of a wider review on environmental impacts of organic farming. They found that greater floral species diversity occurs within the

crop, crop margins and non-farmed areas on organic farms, with up to six times more species within the crop on organic farms compared to conventional farms. They also recorded greater occurrence of rare arable species on organic farms, attributed to management factors such as prohibition of herbicides and avoidance of soluble fertilizers. Non-cropped habitats such as field margins and hedgerows on organic farms were also shown to support greater abundance and diversity of vegetation than on conventional farms. Spiders, ground-beetles, ants, woodlice and millipedes in organic systems were found to have generally higher or at least similar species numbers as in conventional systems. Higher densities of birds were also recorded on organic farms than on conventional farms; it was concluded that these differences could not be accounted for by non-cropped habitat or cropping patterns alone, but reflected more abundant food resources (both plants and invertebrates). Increased total bat activity on organic farms was thought to be driven also by greater prey availability as well as habitat features such as taller hedgerows and better water quality.(Shepherd, 2012)

Organic food consumption has increased during the last years, despite of the economic crisis and the higher price of the organic products. Over the past 30 years, worldwide sales of organic foods have grown to over €66 billion in 2013. The European Union is a forerunner in the sector, with the organic market reaching over €22 billion in 2013. It is generally accepted that organic farming benefits the environmental sustainability; however, there is no clear evidence that organic food is associated with better health. The aim of this review is to synthesize the published literature regarding the effects of organic diet on health. In conclusion, there are only a few articles that assess the health effects of organic food consumption and they are very heterogeneous in terms of study design. Hence, it is recommended that randomized controlled trials in humans with sufficient sample sizes and longer dietary exposures should be conducted in the future in order to assess realistically the effect of organic food consumption to health.(Canada Institute for Environmental studies, 2008)

In trying to unravel the interaction between farming system and landscape characteristics, Norton et al (2009) identified habitat and management differences between 89 pairs of organic and conventional fields on 161 farms containing arable crops in England. They found that organic farms were located in more diverse landscape types, had smaller field sizes, higher, wider and less gappy hedgerows subjected to less frequent management, use rotations that include grass, and are more likely to be mixed. Even within diverse landscapes, organic systems had greater field and farm complexity than non-organic systems.(Norton, 2009)

In the post-independence period, the most important challenge in India has been to produce enough food for the growing population. Hence, high-yielding varieties are being used with infusion of irrigation water, fertilizers, or pesticides. This combination of high-yielding production technology has helped the country develop a food surplus as well as contributing to concerns of soil health, environmental pollution, pesticide toxicity, and sustainability of agricultural production. Scientists and policy planners are, therefore, reassessing agricultural

practices which relied more on biological inputs rather than heavy usage of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Certified organic products including all varieties of food products including basmati rice, pulses, honey, tea, spices, coffee, oilseeds, fruits, cereals, herbal medicines, and their value-added products are produced in India. Non edible organic products include cotton, garments, cosmetics, functional food products, body care products, and similar products. The production of these organic crops and products is reviewed with regard to sustainable agriculture in northern India. The objectives of environmental, social, and economic sustainability are the basics of organic farming.. The prolonged and over usage of chemicals has, however, resulted in human and soil health hazards along with environmental pollution. Farmers in the developed countries are, therefore, being encouraged to convert their existing farms into organic farm. Organic farming can provide quality food without adversely affecting the soil's health and the environment. There is need to identify suitable crops/products on regional basis for organic production that has international market demands. The whole region as such cannot afford to go for organic at a time because of its commitments to insure food and nutritional security. (Yadav, 2013)

Pearce (2015) used a whole-farm approach to compare plant abundance, richness and diversity within cropped and semi-natural areas on 10 organic and 10 conventional farms in a complex landscape in south-west England. They found that organic farms had greater total areas of semi-natural habitats (woodland, field margins and hedgerows combined) than conventional farms, with more continuous blocks of woodland with simpler perimeters than patches of a similar size on conventional farms. These semi-natural habitats showed no differences in plant diversity, abundance or richness between organic and conventional farms, with an increase in these measures of biodiversity found only in organic arable fields compared with conventional arable fields. The authors conclude that landscape differences between organic and conventional farms exist even in complex landscapes but with the exception of arable fields, habitat quality did not differ. They suggest that conventional farmers may be able to increase plant diversity by adopting some organic management practices at the field scale.

Increasing use of agro-chemicals, higher production cost and deteriorating ecosystem health have advocated the need to change traditional and external input use agriculture towards safe and sustainable organic production. Current research focuses on the constraints and opportunities of organic agriculture and consumers' awareness and willingness to pay more for organic vegetables by selecting producers from Lalitpur and Bhaktapur districts using spatial sampling and consumers from Kathmandu valley randomly. Data obtained from structured questionnaire were subjected to descriptive and econometric analysis and willingness to pay analysis. Organic vegetables are either home delivered and/or sold to the specialized niche markets. All domestic organic products reach to consumers without labeling. Most of the organic consumers are willing to pay eight rupees more for labeled organic vegetables. Currently organic farmers rely only on consumers' willingness to pay more to obtain a compensation for lower yields. Family income, education, profession etc are key attributes of

the consumers shaping their decision to buy organic vegetables. This leads to an increased engagement in farming which can trigger greater opportunities for rural employment and economic upliftment. Thus through greater emphasis on use of local resources and self-reliance, conversion to organic agriculture definitely contributes to the empowerment of farmers and local communities. Political commitments such as avoiding conflicting drive to maximize production, hammering proactive policy, initiating organic technology research, providing market incentives and institutionalization of Nepalese organic movement are imperative to further enhance organic sector in Nepal.(Bhatta, 2009)

Over a century, especially resources-poor and subsistent Nepalese farmers are dominantly practicing organic agriculture to which, due to increasing demands for organic produces, domestic as well as export markets are visible for their livelihood improvement. On such ground, the state, through its policies and periodic plans, has emphasized promotion of organic agriculture. However, the country is not committed to such endeavors since some important policies, laws and regulations regarding production and trade of organic agricultural products are yet to be formulated and agriculture development programs streamlined to such achievements. Formulation of National Standards of Organic Agriculture Production and Processing (2064) has been an important step, which has left doors open to organic producers, promoters and certifiers to contribute to organic production and processing promotion. However, implementing the standards is itself a major challenge as setting standards, making people aware of them, meeting them at various stages and certification mechanisms for individual products are complicated and costly. Besides, policy instruments associated with organic agriculture development in the country are observed much fragmented and, sometimes, conflicting. For example, subsidies on imported inputs such as fertilizers and no discrimination of prices for organic and inorganic produces are not conducive to such promotion. Integrating policies in organic production promotion and trading is crucial and, for such achievement, a clear organic agriculture development policy, implementation of organic standards and certification programs, demarcated organic production zones, organic-inorganic price discrimination, necessary institutional arrangements and identification of priority activities are important.(Pant, 2011)

In the absence of improvement in the purchasing power of the farmers, direct and indirect impact on the demand for industrial outputs, so the industrial development is also hindered. The following factors are responsible for the backwardness of this sector in the country: Traditional farming practice, fragmentation of agricultural land, lack of irrigation, lack of adequate technology & skill manpower, dual ownership in land, lack of timely provision of quality seed and fertilizers, absence of well organized agriculture market, lack of utilization of public and private land, less participation of private sector in Agro & Agro Forest sectors etc. are the main obstructions of agriculture development in Nepal. The disorganized agricultural activities are also a serious problem in Nepal. The vast area of land is misused. However, the major issue in this sector is lack of skilled and qualified manpower as well as the

appropriate technology. In the absence of concrete vision and policy, the existing few agricultural entrepreneurs are also facing great problems. Necessary steps must be taken immediately for preserving both the environment and its creatures by supporting (institutionalizing) organic farming. Our initiative actions in this regard can be recognition for the future generations. To create public awareness about the importance of organic agriculture, to formulate concrete planning and policy for the betterment of farmers to reduce poverty through organic agriculture, and to establishing organic agriculture resource centers all over the country will be main steps of the Nepali Government as well as those institutions and organizations who have been involving in this sector in a joint effort. So it is vital to think of organic agriculture development in the country by its government. Government is providing subsidy in chemical fertilizer, likewise the government should have to provide necessary support to those who have been involving in the field of organic agriculture development. It should also formulate a policy in regards to organic agricultural development within the country, so that Nepal can gradually become known as an organic country. (Sharma, 2015)

Methods Used for the Study

This study was done by using the quantitative research design. Survey was conducted to collect primary data and other related data are collected through secondary sources. The research is conducted on the motivating factors for organic farming in Rangeli-3. The research design of the project was descriptive. Descriptive research design is used to describe and explain the facts and characteristics related to research problem. Though there were different research designs available for conducting a research, all research designs will not be appropriate. For this study, experimental, correlation, exploratory research designs may not be appropriate. Any fact or process is studied in detail and in depth. In this method the data are collected through the questionnaires and interview. The data will be collected from the farmers of organic products in Rangeli, Morang.

As per the information of municipality of Rangeli there are 1000 households in Rangeli, Morang. The population for this research study will be 30 organic farmers of Rangeli-3 out of which only 12 are registered as per the information taken from the Revenue Administration Division of Rangeli Municipality and the remaining unregistered population are surveyed by myself in the ward. Samples for the study are chosen through the convenience sampling which is a Non probability sampling. Though 30 organic farmers are taken as population which include the farmers farming organic products for business purpose, a sample of 15 farmers is taken while conducting the survey according to study convenience.

Convenience and random sampling of non probability sampling technique is used because of limitation of time and resources. Thus, the farmers were taken as the sample unit who were near to me and was convenient to collect data. The convenience sample is a part of non- probability sampling technique where the entire population does not have equal chances of being selected.

Primary sources of data

The primary data has been collected from the field by administering questionnaires for the interview. Direct observation was also conducted while acquiring the data.

Secondary sources of data

The secondary data has been collected from the available materials such as books, journals, research reports, internet etc.

The study was based on both primary and secondary sources as well as on quantitative data. The data were taken from field study and on the public survey. Primary data are collected from the field source(interview, telephone, questionnaire, observation) and secondary data from the internet, books, journals, relevant researches etc. Data are collected through primary source as secondary sources data were not sufficient. Some questions were prepared and asked the organic farmers about my topic.

Results and Discussion for the Study

Respondents by Age

Among 15 organic farmers that were selected for this study were between 20-70 years. Above 70 years were not included in this study. Table 1 shows the age group distribution of respondent farmers:

Table 1: Table Showing Respondents by Age Group

S. No	Age Group	Respondents	
		Total number	Percentage (%)
1.	20-30	4	26.67%
2.	30-40	5	33.33%
3.	40-50	3	20%
4.	50-60	2	13.33%
5.	60-70	1	6.67%
Total		15	100%

Note: Field Survey

Respondents by Gender

The number of male and female farmers differs as accordance with gender. The distribution of thirteen respondents according to gender is shown in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2: Table Showing Respondents by Gender

S. No	Gender	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
1.	Male	9	60%
2.	Female	6	40%
Total		15	100%

Note: Field Survey

Respondents' Firm by Range of Number of Workers

It shows how many workers are involved in farming and how much is needed to run it successfully. The number of workers differed according to size and the investment of the organic firms. Table 3 shows number of workers working in the firms.

Table 3: Table Showing Number of Firms with Workers Range

Range of workers	No. of firms
0-3	3
3-6	3
6-9	5
9-12	4
Total	15

Note: Field Survey

Respondents by Marital Status

The number of married and unmarried farmers is shown in the table 4 as follows:

Table 4: Table Showing Respondents' Marital Status

S. No	Gender	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
1.	Married	10	66.66%
2.	unmarried	5	33.34%
Total		15	100%

Note: Field Survey

Respondents by Qualification

The number of farmers with respect to their qualification is shown in the table 5 as follows:

Table 5: Table Showing Qualification of Respondents

S. No	Qualification	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
1.	Illiterate	4	27.67%
2.	Primary level	3	20%
3.	Secondary level	8	53.33%
Total		15	100%

Note : Field Survey

All sample Respondents Profile by Their Annual Cost, Income and Profit

The number of farmers with respect to their annual cost, income and profit are shown in the table 6 described as follows:

Table 6: Table Showing Income, Expenses and Profit of Respondents

Random respondents	Annual cost(in'000)	Annual income(in'000)
1 st	350	410
2 nd	540	660
3 rd	250	500
4 th	140	220
5 th	240	770
6 th	150	400
7 th	600	800
8 th	700	1100
9 th	550	600
10 th	850	2000
11 th	220	800
12 th	150	200
13 th	500	1000
14 th	250	500
15 th	300	700

Note: Field Survey

Respondents' Understanding about Organic Farming

The table 7 presented below shows respondents' understanding about organic farming. The table shows that how the farmers understand and perceive organic as, in their own understanding.

Table 7: Respondents' Understanding about Organic Farming

S. No	Options	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
1.	No use of chemicals	0	0%
2.	Use of farm manures	4	26.67%
3.	No use of pesticides	3	20%
4.	No use of urea	0	0%
5.	Use of local resources	8	53.33%
Total		15	100%

Note: Field Survey

Table 7 explained that most of the farmers understand that organic farming is all about the use of local resources for the purpose of organic farming. The another higher understanding is that organic farming is about use of farm manures and next is the no use of pesticides. The options no use of chemicals and no use of urea are understood as organic farming by 0% organic farmers. Understanding of organic farming as use of local resources is 53.33%,

understanding of organic farming as use of farm manures is 26.67%, understanding of organic farming as the no use of pesticides is 20% and understanding of organic farming as no use of chemicals and no use of urea are 0% respectively.

Respondent's Motivating Factors for Doing Organic Farming

The table 8 presents how the farmers understand organic farming.

Table 8: Motivating Factors for Respondents to Do Organic Farming

S. No	Options	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
1.	Higher profit	3	20%
2.	Public health consciousness	6	40%
3.	Environmental protection	1	6.67%
4.	Ecological balance	1	6.67%
5.	The trend to do organic farming influenced me	4	26.66%
6.	others	0	0%
Total		15	100%

Note: Field Survey

Table 8 shows the motivating factors for organic farmers for doing organic farming. There are six options available for them to select the motivating factor for them to do organic farming. six farmers out of fifteen i.e, 40% of total sample expressed their motivating factor is consciousness for public health which is the highest preferred factor followed by four farmers out of fifteen preferred the trend to do organic farming is second highest motivator to do organic farming which contributes 26.66% of total percentage. Also three out of fifteen choose higher profit as the motivating factor which contributes 20% .Similarly, one farmer each which is 6.67% of total 15 sample respondents selected the environmental protection and ecological balance as the motivating factor for doing organic farming.

Response regarding Either Organic Farming Do Contribute to Environment or Not Some of the views and responses of organic farmers about the contribution of organic farming in the environment was taken. Most of the responses were found positive and rest said no and don't know while conducting this survey.

Table 9: Table Showing Organic Farming Contribute to Environment or Not

S. No	Options	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
1.	Yes	8	53.33%
2.	No	3	20%
3.	Don't know	4	26.67%
Total		15	100%

Note : Field Survey

Table 9 shows the thirteen respondents' responses regarding either they say yes or no or they don't know about its contribution to environment. This figure shows that the highest percentage of respondents, 84.62% agree that organic farming contribute towards environment and 7.69% and 7.69% of total respondents say no and don't know.

Response Regarding Either People Prefer Organic or Conventional Product or Both:

The table 10 are going to show the opinion of fifteen respondents regarding their choice of organic or conventional product.

Table 10: Response Regarding Either People Prefer Organic or Conventional Both Product

S. No	Options	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
1.	Organic	6	40%
2.	Conventional	4	26.67%
3.	Both proportionately	5	33.33%
Total		15	100%

Note: Field Survey

Table 10 shows the response of the 15 sample organic farmers according to them either people prefer organic or conventional products. Six farmers which are out of 15 told that people of prefer organic products i.e 40%, four farmers which are 26.67% told that people prefer both organic and conventional product proportionately and five farmers i.e. 33.33% answered that people prefer non organic products. The above details presented in the table and figure clearly shows that most of the people prefer organic product which means there is the highest demand for organic products in Rangeli, Morang and equally people of this place prefer conventional food as well as both food proportionately.

Response Regarding Either Farming Is Done In Own Land or In Rent or Both

Table 11: Response Regarding Either Farming Is Done In Own Land or In Rent or Both

S. No	Options	No. of farmers	Percentage (%)
1.	Own land	8	53.33%
2.	Rent	4	26.67%
3.	Both in own land and in rent	3	20%
Total		15	100%

Note: Field Survey

Table 11 shows the response of 15 respondents either they have done farming in own land or in rent or both. The result shows 53.33% of total respondents have done farming in

their own land and 26.67% farmers have done farming in rent and remaining 20% have done in both rent and in their own land.

Major Findings of the Study

From the presentation and analysis of the data or after going through the presented data it was found that most of the organic farmers are between the age of 29-59.

- The study shows that among the fifteen organic farmers majority are male, and female are less in comparison which shows there is male domination in organic farming in Rangeli, Morang. Mostly 0-3 workers work in farms.
- The married farmers are more than the unmarried ones. Among the fifteen farmers there are ten married farmers and unmarried are only five.
- It is seen that most of the organic farmers have acquired secondary level of education, followed by illiterate farmers and farmers with primary level of education.
- The study shows that the 10th respondent has the highest annual expenses and income also and 4th respondent has lowest expenses and 12th respondent has the lowest income.
- The study shows that most of the farmers understand that organic farming is all about the use of local resources for the purpose of organic farming.
- The motivating factors for doing organic farming of total sample, expressed that their motivating factor is consciousness for public health which is the highest preferred factor followed by higher profit as the second highest motivator to do organic farming.
- The study shows most of respondents say yes about its contribution to environment. Equal respondents response to no and don't know options. The response of the 15 sample organic farmers told most of people of Rangeli, Morang prefer organic product, and then both proportionately and conventional.
- The study shows majority of total respondents have done farming in their own land and some farmers have done farming in rent and remaining 20% have done in both rent and in their own land.
- The study found that most of the organic farmers are happy and satisfied by the profit they earn by doing organic farming.

- Interest in organic agriculture methods is growing, especially in areas where the present farming system has degraded resources essential to agricultural production (especially land). Non-production factors, such as the farmer's health, are also mentioned as a reason for shifting to organic management.
- Consumers also have an interest in organic agriculture. Consumer awareness of the environmental costs of agriculture (such as the deteriorating quality of drinking water and soil, and the impact of agriculture on landscape and wildlife) is increasing.
- It was found that most people of Rangel, Morang preferred organic product and its demand is higher than that of conventional product. They should give their hundred percent for kind and loyal organic farming.
- They should maintain the regular and smooth supply of quality organic products and should charge reasonable price. It was found that there has been some negligence from the part of government for encouraging this sector as most of the respondents' response was there is lack of government focus and attention.

Conclusion

The interest in organic agriculture in developing countries is growing because it places more importance on the natural and human resources available. By adopting organic agriculture, farmers have a challenge to take on new knowledge and perspectives, and to innovate. This leads to an increased engagement in farming which can trigger greater opportunities for rural employment and economic upliftment. Thus through greater emphasis on use of local resources and self-reliance, conversion to organic agriculture definitely contributes to the empowerment of farmers and local communities. Nepalese organic sector has been growing but in a sluggish manner. Private initiation and motivation by some of the NGOs are the key impetus in bringing organic sector in the mainstream agriculture development in Nepal. There is virtual lack of government support to the organic farmers and marketers. It is found that before beginning cultivation of organic crops, their marketability and that too at a premium over the traditional and modern produce has to be assured. Inability to obtain a premium price, at least during the period required to achieve the productivity levels of the conventional crop will be a setback. High prices of these products remain a major deterrent for consumers.

The constraints could be seen in three actors of organic production viz., at growers' level, marketers' level and government's level. Lack of awareness, lack of skills in managing complex problem in the farm land, lack of sufficient organic technology to support production, no certification and labeling, poor investment capacity, small holding, less risk bearing

capacity etc are the key constraints at the growers' level. Lack of consumer awareness about the organic products, quality and availability, lack of trust about the authenticity of the products, higher price of the products, lack of market infrastructure, no market regulation etc are the constraints at marketers' level. Failure to hammer out proper policy and poor implementation mechanism, political intervention, no subsidy to the farmers, no marketing research and technology generation to support organic sector etc are the constraints at the government's level. Despite these constraints, Nepal has ample opportunities to promote organic sector owing to its physical and natural endowment, prevailing farming practice, increasing economic profile and human and environmental health awareness and tourist destination. Although study could open a venue for policy makers to consider key aspects in hammering policy and also for researchers to initiate further studies, there is also need to conduct research in the marketing segment as well to capture diversified consumers and benefit growers and marketers where from. For increasing probability of adopting organic farming in Rangeli-3households with higher livestock holding should be encouraged to do organic farming. There is seen the increasing demand of people for the organic products though they are compelled to consume conventional products as they are easily available in the market and looks attractive. Older farmers less prioritized as their capacity to supply labor decreases , thus an efficient tool to introduce organic farming on larger scale should be encouraged and supported. But there comes various other challenges of unequal member participation in group activities and benefit entitlement by each member, training complements the technical knowledge required, importance of commercially available organic inputs cannot be underestimated in Rangeli sub metropolitan city should be prioritized.

When doing this report it was found that some of the organic farmers are still semi knowledged about the organic farming. They should be given proper education regarding it. Many farmers also claimed that government donot provide subsidy for them which could have motivated them more to do organic farming. It was seen that most of the organic farmers are supplying their products only within Rangeli not out of Rangeli but they also claimed that they are unable to supply the products out of Rangeli due to the limited outputs which is resulted from the lack of investment and lack of organic resources. Many of the farmers found that the annual profit is not so satisfactory as they are not able to fully able to satisfy their all desires. Some of them said that the income from the organic farming are fully satisfyable for them. They find high profit margin in comparision to their cost and income. They also claim that the environment of our country is supportive for organic farming.

Policy Implications

The study recommend the organic farmers to do organic farming by mainly focusing on the public health, environmental protection and ecological balance as profit is of basic priority.

- They should give their full contribution in farming. They should maintain the quality of organic products as compared to prices charged.
- They should try their best to fulfill the increasing demand of organic products of consumers as various diseases are arising due to the consumption of conventional products.
- The consumers of organic products also should encourage the organic farmers in farming and in producing more and more organic products. The consumers also should shift their consumption habit towards organic products because it also contributes to the environment and it is also healthy for consumption.
- The society also should cope with and support and play role of motivator and encourager by purchasing organic products and by accepting this concept to be implemented in practice.
- Government also should encourage those farmers by providing economical, technical and other all types of support to promote and expand organic farming.
- Mostly male are engaged in farming they also should to encourage females for doing organic farming and the government should bring policies and strategies for increasing the female participation in organic farming.
- Organic farming systems are diverse and occur throughout the world. They are linked by common objectives of economic, environmental, and social sustainability. A range of structural features and tactical management approaches are combined within whole farm systems.
- The study has the implication in the economic field also as organic farming also has economic implication. The farmers gain the economic earnings or advantage from doing organic farming.
- The study one can find the details and information regarding organic farming. This can help to know the history of organic farming in the world and the history of organic farming in Nepal also.
- The study can have the good implication in knowing about the current situation of organic farming in Nepal and in Rangeli also. Overall this report much more concerned about knowing the people preference about the organic farming and the possible motivating factors for organic farmers to do organic farming.

- The study has benefited in macroeconomic level also because of turning towards the organic farming. The actual impact is dependent on soil factors, climatic conditions and ecological balance. Organic agriculture can be a more environmentally friendly alternative, but individual farming practices need improvement to meet the demands of a growing human population.
- Further growth of the organic farming sector will contribute to reduce the negative environmental impact of agriculture. This should help not only to further organic agriculture but also inform and improve the sustainability of other forms of agricultural.

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