

CORRELATES OF EXTENT OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION
AMONG FARMERS IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF
KASKI DISTRICT, NEPAL

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ABSTRACT

GHIMIRE, HARI KRISHNA, Institute of Graduate Studies, Central Luzon State University, Munoz, Nueva Ecija, Philippines. September 1991. CORRELATES OF EXTENT OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AMONG FARMERS IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF KASKI DISTRICT, NEPAL.

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The study attempted to find out the correlates of extent of vegetable production among farmers in selected villages of Kaski District, Nepal. Specifically, the objectives of the study were:(1) to determine the extent of exposure of vegetable farmers to the ADO through the different communication attributes employed in Kaski District, Nepal; (2) to find out the economic factors that influence the vegetable farmers' yield and income; (3) to assess the extent of vegetable production in terms of farmers yield and income in Kaski District, Nepal; (4) to assess the relationship between the vegetable farmers' yield and income, and the extent of their exposure to communication attributes and some economic factors; and (5) to ascertain the problems met by the respondents and their solutions to the problems.

Results revealed that the vegetable farmer-respondents had moderate exposure to the ADO through farm and home visits, demonstration, fair/exhibitions and radio broadcast. They showed low exposure to ADO in terms of training and print materials.

On the average, the vegetable farmers' farm was 11.90 ropanies (0.595 ha). They were found to have partially availed of inputs (seeds, fertilizer and pesticides), credit and market outlets.

In general, the farmers' vegetable production (yield) in 1989 significantly increased when compared with that of 1988 although this was rated as low by a majority of the respondents. Similarly, the farmers obtained an increase in income but it was also generally rated as low.

Results of the Pearsons Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation indicated a highly significant relationship between the farmers' extent of exposure to ADO via farm and home visit, demonstration, training and radio and extent of vegetable production. Farm size was the only economic factor that was significantly related to the vegetable farmers' yield and income.

Among the problems met by the vegetable farmers were: inadequate inputs, lack of irrigation facilities and inadequate technical support. To solve such problems,

the respondents suggested that the government should make timely provisions for farm inputs at reasonable prices, construct irrigation canals and conduct more frequent training programs for vegetable farmers.

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