

## **Farmers' Attitude on Organic Farming in Chitwan Valley, Nepal**

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### ***Abstracts***

Organic farming is main tool of sustainable agriculture system; however, there are many challenges of organic farming in term of production certification and marketing. The study analyzes the farmers' attitudes of Organic farming regarding environment sustainability, reducing chemical used, building strong ecosystem, producing healthy and testy food, and challenges of getting profit and from organic product. It also studies the attributes of respondents about organic production-like taste, price and nutrition. The main purpose of this study is to measure the attitudes of the respondents by using Likert Scale toward organic farming. Descriptive research design was followed to complete this study; however, it is developed on mixed method approach and data were collected through closed questions as well as focus group discussion. Faced to face interview method was used to collect data from the field. Fifty farmers were participated in this study and expressed their attitudes of organic farming. Percentage, mean and standard were used to present the attitude of the respondents about organic farming. Respondents have positive attitudes toward organic farming because mean value of the attributes and attitudes signified encouraging, however, there is problem of market channel, certification process, and separate market place for organic product. Outcomes of the study will valuable to reduce the challenges of organic farming in future.

Keywords: attitudes, agro-product, farmers, marketing and organic

### **1. Introduction**

Organic farming is the method of cultivating fruits, vegetables and gains without using chemical fertilizer and pesticide. Barton (2018) noted that in 1900 Sir Albert Howard, F.H. king, Rudolf Steiner brought the concept of organic farming for the first time.

It is related to the farming system that focuses to maintain ecology and ecosystem. Nenna, and Ugwumba (2014) mentioned about the organic farming and focused that in organic farming instead of chemical fertilizer animal waste produced in farm house were used in farm. In organic farming animals' dung, urine and other compost fertilizers are used in cultivation process. It is good to maintain ecology and eco system. Mannion (1995) highlighted the relationship between organic farming and agricultural production and said that organic farming is related to overall aspects of farming that established relationship among farm, ecology, agricultural production, and the overall environment. At the beginning phase, it was taken as alternative way of farming because it focused on biological way to control pest and rotation on plantation in farming rather than used the chemical fertilizer and repetition of farming. International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements, (IFOAM) general assembly noted that organic farming focused both tradition and innovation that help to promote and maintain relationship between farming and ecosystems. It helps to fulfill the dynamic of quality life through sustaining internal and external demand of ecology. Fossel (2007) discusses crop rotation, an agricultural method where farmers avoid planting the same crops on the same land each year. Instead, they alternate or rotate their crops to maintain soil health. Dahal et.al (2016) highlighted the benefit of organic farming in the context of Nepal and focused on health benefit of organic product. Organic farming play's role to maintain relationship between ecology and environment that helps to keep soil and human health with managing and enhancing the biodiversity. Popa et. al (2019) spotlight on health benefit of organic product that highly valued in the contemporary time. Irfan et all, (2016) focused the practice of organic farming that has increased in the past decade, achieving a sustainable annual increase of 20%. It shows the value of organic farming also high in the world.

In Nepal, agriculture policy 2004 also highlighted the significance of organic farming and focused on using compost fertilizer in agriculture. Parajuli, Shrestha, and Ghimire (2020) noted that in the context of Nepal organic farming is known as farmer that does not use chemical fertilizer and pesticide that is run in natural way without using any modern technologies. National and international policies and programs also focused on the organic farming; however, the market of organic production is limited. There are problem of certification and market of organic production in Nepal. In this context the

study analyzes the perception of the farmers who have been currently engaged in organic farming in Chitwan.

## **2. Research Objectives**

The study has been based on the following research objectives;

To discuss the socio-economic status of the respondents, involve in organic farming To examine the market channel of organic product in study area

To study the attributes of Respondents on organic products in-term of taste, freshness and nutrition

To analyze Attitudes farmers on organic farming in term of environment and ecology, access on market, production cost and reducing chemical fertilizer

## **3. Research Questions**

Following are the research questions of this study

What is the socio-economic status of the respondents involved in organic farming? How is the market channel of organic product in study area?

Why do respondents have positive attributes toward on organic product?

How are the attitudes farmers on organic farming in term of environment and ecology, access on market, production cost and reducing chemical fertilizer?

## **4. Theoretical Guidelines of Attitude of the Respondents**

In this study theory of attitude is used as theoretical tool because the theory helps to analyze the attitude of an individual or a group of people about certain issue or agenda. The study also focused the issue of organic farming which is a part of sustainable agriculture. Respondents' perception and attitudes are analyzed by using five points Likert scale on the statements regarding environment, ecology, marketing, cost and production. Five-point Likert scales is used by Herbert as theoretical guideline and used to examine the attitudes on issue. Eagly and Chaiken (1993) highlighted that Likert scale helps to analyze regarding reliable indicators of behavior. According to the guidelines of attitudes test attitudes of the respondents were analyzed. In this regards Fishbein and Ajzen (1975) noted that behavior and attitudes of people is based on motivation factors. In this study too access market, maintain ecology and environment and production cost and health benefit of organic product is the main motivation factors that play role to make attitudes on organic farming. Except the theoretical concept of ecological and environment also used as

theoretical guideline because concept of organic farming is related to protect of environment and ecosystem. Non-Organic farming is one of the main causes of destroying environment and ecology so that international and nation policies focused on sustainable farming system, however, in this study it only talked about attitudes of the farmers about organic farming that major on the guideline of five points Likert scale.

## **5. Empirical Reviews**

Organic farming is one of the burning issues of modern world and also debate on its adaptation so that writers, researchers, policy makers from home and abroad engaged in the discussion of organic farming. Abdullah (2019) noted that organic farming is one of the ways to come out from hazard of chemical fertilizer. It is a production method that avoids the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, growth stimulants, and feed additives. In organic farming there excluded fertilizers, pesticides, hormones and feed activities in agriculture. It emphasized the utilization of animal manures and off-farm organic waste, along with the application of biological systems in agriculture. FAO (2003) noted that Organic farming focused on preserving natural state of plant and discouraged to modify the gene of the agro product. The goal is to reduce pollution in the air, soil, and water, while enhancing the health and productivity of the interconnected ecosystems that include plants, animals, and human beings. Like that Griffith and Nesheim (2008) emphasized the connection between organic products and consumers' willingness to pay in the United Kingdom, revealing that the motivations for households to invest in organic products. Health concern is primary factors while environmental issues are significantly influential. However, modern agriculture system prioritized on non-organic farming because production is high in non-organic farming. In this regards, Reddy (2010) argued that organic agriculture has been neglected in agricultural policy, leading to minimal government backing for its advancement in contrast to conventional agriculture, which receives subsidies, agricultural extension services, and formal research support. He focused on the necessity of government support in organic farming because organic farming is necessary for sustainable agriculture. In the same way Lampkin (1990) argued that organic farming provides several benefits such as protecting the environment, conserving limited resources, improving food quality, reducing overproduction, and adjusting agricultural methods to align with market needs.

It is proved that organic production is healthier than the non-organic agricultural product. In this regards Fossel (2007) talked organic farming in relationship with soil health. He focused on crops rotation that plays role to preserve the fertilities of soil. Organic farming play role to preserve fertilities of the soil is one of the main issues.

Bista and Dahal (2018), mentioned in their research paper that the new trends of food security in world is misleading farmers to use maximum chemical inputs for crop production. But these approaches are only deteriorating the environment and yield parameters. They suggested green manure as the best and economic inputs for farm.

There is combination between the existence of plants and animal due to compulsion of food chain or ecosystem. The use of chemical and fertilizer create hazard to maintain ecosystem that effect on food chain and shelter of all animals and the existence of plant. In the context of study area, small plants and animals are in crisis due to chemical hazard. Using chemical in farming is one of the main challenges to continue the ecosystem and fertilities of the soil that Fossel (2007) noted that the drawbacks of chemical farming go beyond issues related to health and nutrition; they also include environmental impacts like soil erosion, water contamination, and damage to both living and non-living biodiversity. Organic farming has a significant role in slowing down global warming and its effects. In the same line Cornell (2005) claimed that the soil rich in organic matter absorb and retain significant amount of carbon after comparing the organic and conventional farms. Organic farming is essential for reducing global warming and its effects. Higher organic matter content can absorb and store significant amounts of carbon, especially when comparing organic farms to traditional farming methods. Organic farming is essential for environmental protection that Lampkin (1990) highlighted that organic farming can benefit environmental protection, conserve non-renewable resources, improve food quality, reduce surplus production, and align agricultural practices with market demands. Acharya, Ghimire, and Wagle (2020) noted that organic farming is gaining popularity in Nepal, drawing interest from the government and public due to concerns over chemical fertilizers, making organic products a viable alternative. Adhikari, Khanal and Subedi (2016) noted that organic farming employs innovative techniques by repurposing waste from farmhouses and sheds, using animal waste as compost instead of chemical fertilizers. The discussion highlighted the importance of organic farming, which aims to minimize

chemical fertilizer use by utilizing methods such as crop rotation, animal manure, legumes, and bio-fertilizers to sustain soil fertility.

Organic farming system is related to sustainable farming system that encourages farmers to apply the traditional method of controlling pest and produce the crops. Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN), (2009) noted that there is high possibility of organic farming in Kenya that might bring drastic change in the agriculture system of Kenya. In the context of Nepal too organic farming bring new insight among the farmers to save the productivity of the soil. Parajuli, Shrestha and Ghimire (2020) discussed about organic agricultural product and its impact on health situation of the people. Organic farming not only related to improve the fertilities of soil but also enhance the health of the consumers who use organic agro-product. They Claimed that organic farming can be improved the livelihood of the people. They made conclusion that utilization of pesticide creates problem on overall ecosystem that should be controlled and involved in sustainable farming. Farmers' diary (2024) focused on the sustainable farming and suggested to reduce chemical in farming vegetables and fruits. Nepal has also adopted the policy to enhance organic farming and provide certain subsidy to the farmer's though local level. Banjara and Poudel (2016) noted that local government encouraged people to involve in sustainable organic agriculture in Nepal, as traditional methods align with organic practices. Farmers are adopting integrated farming techniques

National and international agriculture policies and practices indicated to encourage the farmers to involve in organic farming. Sustainable development goal number two and number twelve focused on organic farming including preserving genetic diversity and climate friendly agriculture system. SDG also focused on sustainable utilization of land and scientifically established the balance between farming and environment. Like that SDG goal no fifteen also talked about potentiality of organic agriculture. It is essential of organic farming for sustainable food production systems, maintaining ecological diversity, enhancing agricultural resilience against climate change, and promoting responsible land use and management. Nepal has also made commitment to fulfill the goal of sustainable development so that Nepal also focused on the growth of organic agriculture in the country. Environment friendly farming is one of the challenges of agriculture sectors because farmers focused on more production and ready to use chemical in their farm.

Due to over use of chemical in farming productivity of soil is decreased and farmers are facing various problems like mitigation in climate change and challenge the preserving of local species. Market of organic production is increasing in global market but there is problems certification of organic production. Nepal government also made the policy of enhancing organic farming which helps to promote sustainable livelihood of the people

Kafle (2011) talked about organic farming in the context of Phulbari village of Chitwan. In study area the farmers showed the intention in organic farming, however, government policy and program could support the farmers who are involving in organic farming. Parajuli, Shrestha, and Ghimire (2020) noted that organic farming emphasized the positive relationship between soil health, agriculture, and the environment. Integrated system of agricultural system is used thorough strategic planning framework and a well-defined, holistic policy approach to support organic farming practices. Sivaranjani and Rakshit (2019) focused that organic farming is related to health and environment because organic fruit and vegetables are healthier than the non-organic product. Organic farming and organic agro product are beneficial both environment and human health. Organic farming is gaining popularity in Nepal, drawing attention from both governmental bodies and the public. Growing apprehension regarding chemical fertilizers has made organic products a feasible substitute for traditional ones. Acharya, Ghimire, and Wagle (2020) highlighted that adopting organic farming could create job opportunities in rural areas and aid in reducing poverty in Nepal. In the same way Bhurtyal, Dangol, and Joshi (2015) noted that farmers in Kaski have been using local resources to grow organic vegetables for a long time. However, over the last two years, there has been a noticeable change in farmers' priorities, with a greater emphasis on producing organic vegetables for sale. Their research indicated that 60 percent of households were cultivating organic vegetables for commercial purposes, while the other 40 percent were growing them for their own consumption.

Organic farming system focuses on ecosystem and ecology. It reduces the chemical hazard and maintains the biodiversity, soil health and ecosystem. The lack of organic farming disrupts the ecological cycle and threatens the survival of small plants and animals. IFOAM General Assembly in 2008, the four core principles of organic agriculture are health, ecology, fairness, and care. Organic farming combines traditional methods, modern innovations, and scientific insights to improve the overall environment, promote fair

relationships, and enhance the quality of life for everyone involved. It is a dynamic and flexible system that responds to various internal and external challenges and situations.

Dahal et al. (2016) performed a comparative study on traditional and conventional agriculture in Nepal, examining factors like fertilizers, crop varieties, pesticides, farming practices, irrigation, and financial investment. The research evaluated the short-term and long-term effects of conventional agriculture. The initial findings showed positive outcomes, including higher yield production, efficient pest control, time savings, and enhanced crop management.

As time has progressed, the decline of traditional land races has resulted in a significant decrease in agricultural yields and overall productivity. This decline has also contributed to the deterioration of soil health, leading to less fertile ground for cultivation. Furthermore, the loss of these diverse crop varieties has been linked to a rise in pest populations, as the ecosystem becomes less balanced and resilient. Additionally, resource efficiency has diminished, meaning that more inputs are required to achieve the same outputs. This situation has also led to increased maintenance costs for farmers, as they must invest more in pest control and soil management. Overall, the consequences of losing land races extend beyond just lower yields, impacting the entire agricultural system and its sustainability.

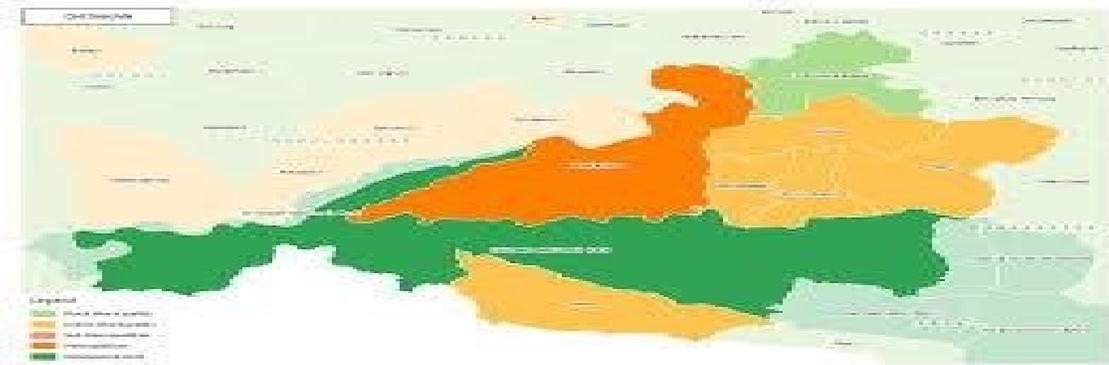
Constitution of Nepal 2015 article 30 rights regarding clean environment highlighted the rights of environment which is also related to organic farming. The national agricultural policy of 2010 included policy statements and objectives aimed at fostering and advancing organic agriculture, facilitating the certification of organic products, and reducing the negative impacts of agro-fertilizer on land, water, the surroundings, and livestock.

## **6. Study Area**

Kalika municipality of Chitwan district is the study area of this study which is 160 kilometers far from the capital city of Kathmandu. Among six local bodies Kalika municipality is pocket area of organic farming. There are four farmers' groups involved in organic farming since last three years. The study area is located between 300-to-500-meter altitudes above from the sea level. Maximum temperature of the summer season is 42 and minimum temperature of the winter season is 5 degrees Celsius (Kalika Municipality,

2021). There are many farm houses in Kalika municipality some of them are known as organic form, however, only two farm houses have got certificate from municipality. Other farm houses do not have certification of organic farm house.

## 7. Map of Study Area



Source: EHRP Nepal. (n.d.). *Chitwan map* [Map]. EHRP Nepal. <https://ehrpnepal.org.np/your-map-url>

## 8. Materials and Methods

Mixed method research design is used for this study. Both primary and secondary source of data were used and analyzed the attitudes of farmers about organic farming. Result of this study has made on the basis of primary data. Secondary data were gathered from library and internet search. Books, reports, articles and reports were the main source of secondary source of data.

Primary data were collected through field survey. Face to face interview method was used to gathered data from the field. Five-point Likert scale was used to collect the attitudes of the respondents on organic farming in study area in term of challenges of marketing, certification and production procedure. Except Likert scale a group discussion also conducted on study area while collecting the data. Data were collected in 2024 March from the field. Face to face interview method was conducted during the time of field survey. Two set of questions were used to collect data from the field. A set of question is related to socio economic status of the respondents and another set of question is related to attitudes test. Ten statement questions were used to collect the information about attitudes of respondents about organic farming. At first the questions were prepared in Nepali language because respondents have no sounds knowledge of English language. Questions were asked in Nepali and collected the information. After collecting the information, it was

translated into English and thematically categorized. Purposive random sampling method was used to collect data from the field because only the farmers who are involving in organic farming were selected for this study. Descriptive statistics like percentage mean standard deviation. SPSS 20 was used as tool to analyze the data. In focus group discussion there involved respondents. Open survey questions were used in discussion Main current situation of production, marketing and government support to organic farming were the main issue of discussion. While collecting the data from the field there maintained ethical issue. Findings and conclusion have been developed on the basis of both descriptive analysis and the narratives of the respondents

### 9. Socio- economic Status of the Respondents

In this study, respondents were selected from different socio-economic background such as age group, education status, family structure and land ownership. The following table shows age, sex education status and family types of the respondents.

**Table 1.** Age, sex, education status and family types

Age	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %	Mean	S.D
Below 25 age group	12	24.0	24.0		2.02	0.714
25 to 50 years age group	25	50.0	50.0	74.0		
Above 50 years age group	13	26.0	26.0	100.0		
Total	50	100.0	100.0			
Sex						
Male	26	52	52	52	50.08	1.997
Female	24	48	48	48		
Total	100	100	100	100		
Education Status						
Only literate	10	20.0	20.0	20.0	2.12	.718
Secondary	24	48.0	48.0	68.0		
Above secondary	16	32.0	32.0	100.0		

Total	50	100.0	100.0			
Family types						
Joint	19	38.0	38.0	38.0	1.12	.490
Nuclear	31	62.0	62.0	100.0		
Total	50	100.0	100.0			

Table 1 indicates the age, sex, education status and family types of the respondents. Data indicates that all the respondents of this study are literate because farmers' group run the literacy program time to time and the respondents who have not got opportunities to read at childhood age joined the literacy program. Both males and females are involved in this study. Like that majority of the respondents are from nuclear family because family structure of the study area is changed.

In this study, majority of the respondents are small farmer because they have only limited land for farming. The following table shows the land size of cultivation, having own land, farming experience and annual income of the respondents.

**Table 2.** Land size of cultivation, having own land and Farming experiences, Annual Earning

Land size of cultivation	Frequency	%	Valid %	Cumulative %	Mean	S.D
up to 10 katha (3645 sq.ft.in 1 katha)	14	28.0	28.0	28.0	1.94	.711
10 to 20 katha	25	50.0	50.0	78.0		
more than 20 katha	11	22.0	22.0	100.0		
Total	50	100.0	100.0			
Land ownership						
Have own Land	34	68.0	68.0	68.0	1.32	.471
Rented Land	16	32.0	32.0			
Total	50	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Farming Experience						
Less than five years	20	40.0	40.0	40.0	1.60	.494
More than five years	30	60.0	60.0	100.0		
Total	50	100.0	100.0			

Annual Earning						
Up to 0.2 million (NRs)	14	28.0	28.0	28.0	1.980	.742
0.2 to 0.4 million (NRs)	23	46.0	46.0	74.0		
More than 0.4 million (NRs)	13	26.0	26.0	100.0		
Total	50	100.0	100.0			
Certified organic product						
Yes	15	30.0	30.0	30.0	1.700	.4629
No	35	70.0	70.0	100.0		
Total	50	100.0	100.0			

1 Kathha = 3,645 sq. ft

Table 2 indicates the land size that respondents used for organic farming. Majority of the farmers use less than 20 Katha land for organic farming because respondents have limited land for cultivation. In this study only 34% respondents have taken land in rent for farming other used own land so that only limited respondents have rented land for farming. Only few respondents have earned more than NRs. 0.4 million, around \$ 2900) from the selling of organic vegetable and majority of the respondents (74%) earn less than Rs 0.4 million around \$ 2900). Like that only 30% respondents have got certified of organic product other 70% did not have access of certification because only limited institutions provide certificate of organic product in Nepal. In Nepal organic certification Nepal provides certificate to farmers that accept both national international level but the process of certificating is not so easy so that only few can have access to get certificate of organic product.

### **10. The Market Channel of Organic Agro-Product**

In the context of Nepal there are big problems of marketing of organic product because only few people have idea about organic product. Lack of certification farmer's customers could not identify the organic nature of the agro-product. In Nepal both organic and non-organic product sell from the same market so that customers always doubt on the origin of the product, however, some business organizations like Bhatbhatnani, big mart

and supermarket manage to identify the origin of the agro-product and labeled of organic product on some vegetables and fruits.

Marketing is important for any product. Respondents used different channel sell their product the following table shows the situation as;

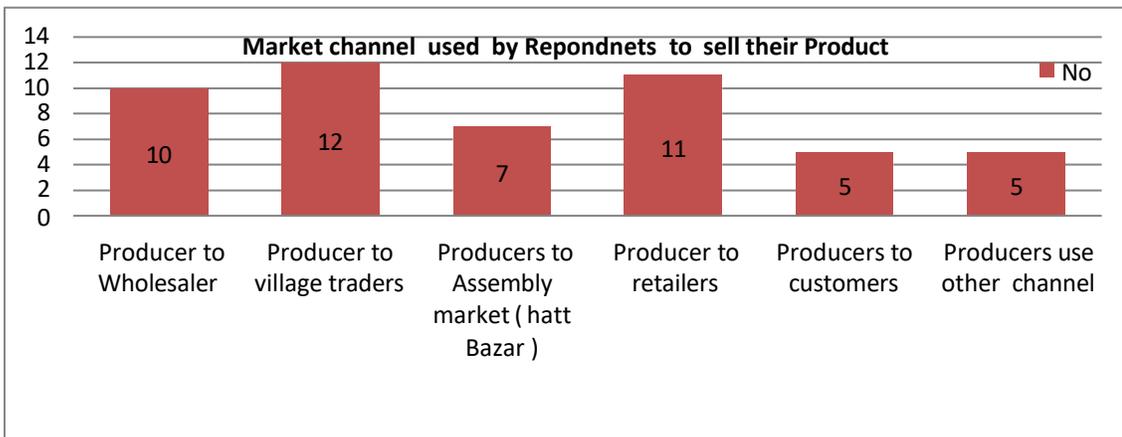
**Table: 3** Market Channel of Organic Agro-product

Market Channel	No	%
Producer to Wholesalers	10	20
Producer to village traders	12	24
Producers to Assembly market (Hatt Bazar)	7	14
Producer to retailers	11	22
Producers to customer	5	10
Producers use another channel	5	10

Source: Field Survey 2025

Market channel of the organic agro-product is important for selling the organic products those respondents. In study area six different channels were used by the respondents to sell their products. Data shows that assembly market (locally known as hat bazar) which is running by the government support could not attract the respondents to sell their product because only 14% respondents sold their product in assembly market. Among six villager traders occupies the more portion because 24% respondents sold their product to the village traders and 20% of them sold to wholesalers. It is showed that there is not strong network of market channel for organic products. Farmers used many channels of marketing like non organic product so the situation of marketing is weak for organic agro-product in study area.

**Figure1.** Market channel of organic Agro-product



There does not fixed channel of selling organic Argo- product in study area. Respondents used six channels to sell their product only 20% respondents sold their product in wholesalers and other use local channel to sell their product.

### 11. Attributes of Respondents on Organic Products

People feel some differences in Organic product like change in taste, price nutrition and freshness. Respondents in this study also expressed their opinion on it that presented in the following table

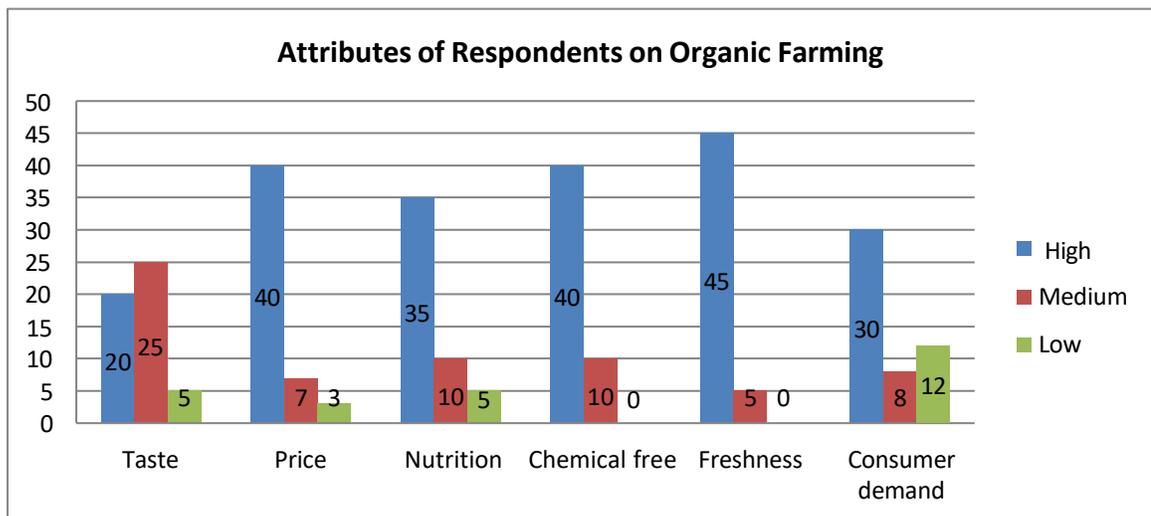
**Table 4.** Attributes of Respondents on Organic Products

Attributes	High	Medium	Low	Total
Taste	20	25	5	50
Price	40	7	3	50
Nutrition	35	10	5	50
Chemical free	40	10	0	50
Freshness	45	5	0	50
Consumers' demand	30	8	12	50

Source: Field Survey 2025

Among six attributes taste, price, nutrition, chemical free, freshness and consumers' demand. They're found high perception on all attributes. The following figure shows in detail.

**Figure 2.** Attributes of respondents on organic farming



## 12. Attitudes of farmers on Organic Farming

In this study there asked ten statements to the respondents and measured the attitudes of respondents about organic farming in study area. There used five-point Likert scale that used SA (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), U(Undecided), D (Disagree) and SD (Strongly Disagree). Details are mentioned the following tables.

**Table 5.** Organic farming is environment friendly

Response	Number	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
SA	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
A	18	36.0	36.0	56.0
U	14	28.0	28.0	84.0
D	6	12.0	12.0	96.0
S.D.	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	Mean :2.44 SD.1.072

Source: Field Survey 2025

The view of respondents on the statement “Organic farming is environment Friendly” through analyzing data it is found average perception on the statement because the mean value is 2.44 which noted that majority of the respondents realized that organic farming is environment friendly farming system.

**Table 6.** It is difficult to control weeds and disease in organic farming

Response	Number	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
SA	20	40.0	40.0	42.0
A	20	40.0	40.0	82.0
U	6	12.0	12.0	94.0
D	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
S.D	0	0	0	100
	50	100.0	100.0	Mean :2.800 SD:1.90

Source: Field Survey 2025

It is found that notes the respondents’ view on the statement “It is difficult to control weeds and disease in organic farming”. In this statement none of the respondents' response on strongly disagrees so the perception of respondents is high on the statement.

**Table 7.** Easily get access in market than traditional farming

Response	Number	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
SA	13	26.0	26.0	26.0
A	16	32.0	32.0	58.0
U	5	10.0	10.0	68.0
D.	10	20.0	20.0	88.0
S. D.	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	Mean: 2.60 SD:1.385

Source: Field Survey 2025

The respondents view on the statement “Easily get access in market than traditional farming”. The table shows that respondents' perception is higher than average mean 2.44 in this statement. The mean value of this study is 2.60.

**Table 8.** There are challenges of organic farming

Response	Number	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
SA	20	40.0	40.0	40.0
A	13	26.0	26.0	66.0
U	1	2.0	2.0	68.0
D.	9	18.0	18.0	86.0
S. D.	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	Mean:2.400 Sd:1.511

Source: Field Survey 2025

The table mentioned above noted that respondents' view on the statement “There are challenges of organic farming”. It shows that average mean value is 2.40 which is lower than the average value so that the perception of the respondents on the statement is low than the average value.

**Table 9.** Production cost is high in organic farming

Response	Number	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
SA	20	40.0	40.0	40.0
A	14	28.0	28.0	68.0
U	7	14.0	14.0	82.0
D.	50	10.0	10.0	92.0
S. D.	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	Mean:2.180 SD:1.288

Source: Field Survey 2025

The respondents' views on the statement "Production cost is high in organic farming" show a mean value lower than the average (2.44), indicating that overall, respondents perceive production costs in organic farming as not particularly high.

**Table 10.** From organic farming farmers can get more profit

Response	Number	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
SA	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
A	5	10.0	10.0	20.0
U	8	16.0	16.0	36.0
D.	18	36.0	36.0	72.0
S. D.	14	28.0	28.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	Mean:3.62 SD:1.27

Source: Field Survey 2025

Above mentioned table examines respondents' perceptions regarding the statement: "Farmers can earn higher profits from organic farming." It shows that respondents have negative perception on the statement because 72% respondents are not agreed with the statement. Lack of market and problem of getting certification of organic product it is difficult to sell in reasonable price so that it is difficult to get profit from organic farming in contemporary time.

**Table 11.** There needs good skill for organic farming

Response	Number	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
SA	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
A	12	24.0	24.0	44.0
U	14	28.0	28.0	72.0
D.	8	16.0	16.0	88.0
S. D.	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	Mean :2.78 SD:1.28

Source: Field Survey: 2025

The analysis reveals that respondents hold a relatively strong perception regarding the statement “Good skills are needed for organic farming,” as indicated by a mean score higher than the average value (2.44). This suggests an acknowledgment among respondents of the importance of specialized skills in practicing organic farming.

**Table 12.** Organic farming produce healthy and tasty food

Response	Number	Valid %	Cumulative %	%
SA	16	32.0	32.0	32.0
A	13	26.0	26.0	58.0
U	15	30.0	30.0	88.0
D.	3	6.0	6.0	94.0
S. D.	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	Mean:2.48 SD:1.161

Source: Field Survey: 2025

The respondents’ views on the statement “Organic farming produces healthy and tasty food” show that 58% hold a positive attitude. The mean score of 2.48, which is above the average, further indicates an overall positive perception among respondents.

**Table 13.** Build strong ecosystem

Response	Number	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
SA	16	32.0	32.0	32.0
A	13	26.0	26.0	58.0
U	13	26.0	26.0	84.0
D.	6	12.0	12.0	96.0
S. D.	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	Mean:2.300 SD:1.164

Source: Field Survey: 2025

The respondents' views on the statement "Build strong ecosystem" indicate a perception score lower than the average (2.44). This suggests that respondents are uncertain about the relationship between organic farming and the development of a strong ecosystem.

**Table 14.** Reduced Chemical Exposure

Response	Number	%	Valid %	Cumulative %
SA	18	36.0	36.0	36.0
A	9	18.0	18.0	54.0
U	11	22.0	22.0	76.0
D.	6	12.0	12.0	88.0
S. D.	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	Mean:2.460 SD:1.402

Source: Field Survey 2025

The view of the respondents on the statement, "Reduced Chemical Exposure" noted that the mean value exceeds the average value (2.44), suggesting that respondents hold a more favorable perception of that statement.

During the time of interview, a focus group has organized in study area. From the focus group discussion, it is found that government has not clear program and sufficient budget to promote the organic farming however, sustainable development goal including national agriculture policy mentioned the organic and environment friendly farming system. Most of the participants involved in focus group discussion demand government

to being sufficient budget and program for the promotion of organic farming in Nepal. Participants faced the problems of market and separate market place to sell organic product. Participants demand training from the government side about organic farming.

### **13. Discussion**

Through the analysis of the data, it is found that most of the respondents have positive attitude on the organic farming. Majority of the respondents are found happy with organic farming but they have faced the problems of certificate and separate market place for selling organic agro-product. Till date there is no strong marketing channel for organic product because of certification and advertisement so that respondents focused on the issue. Respondents demand to government to provide subsidies and fixed price of organic product. Lack of awareness, consumers have no idea about the health benefit of organic product so that respondents demand to bring awareness-based programs to use organic product. Overall data analysis showed that in total ten statements respondents have higher perception of organic farming and organic product, however, majority of the respondents did not get earn enough from the organic farming which is one of the negative sides of the organic farming in study area. Only few respondents earn more than \$ 3900 (four Lakh). The Constitution of Nepal 2015 (Article 51-e) focuses on agriculture development, protecting peasant rights, and utilizing land for increased production and commercialization. To fulfill the objective of the state organic farming should be enhance in the nation

### **14. Conclusion**

From the analysis and discussion, the study made the conclusion that government and non-government sectors should encourage farmers to involve in organic farming which is necessary for sustainable agriculture and maintain the ecosystem of the earth. Fertility of the cultivated land is decreasing due to overused of chemical fertilizer and people are facing various health problems due to consuming the chemical mixed agro-products so that government makes policy to encourage farmers to involve in organic farming process rather to use chemical fertilizer in agriculture. Nepal government has already lunched the organic agriculture production and processing system directive in 2007, as well as the Nepal organic certification system. The government should also implement these regulations such as the Food Act of 1966, the Food Rules of 1970, and the Nepal National

Standards for organic agriculture production and processing guidelines of 2007 and enhance organic farming in the study area

### **15. Limitations**

The study is limited on fifty respondents who have been involving in organic farming since last two years. Data were collected from Kalika municipality of Chitwan district. Focused group discussion and five-point Likert scale with household survey questions were used to collect data. The study only projected the view of farmers about organic farming including production, profit and marketing.

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**of Interest:** These is not conflict of interest on this research **Acknowledgements:** I acknowledge all the respondents who were involved in focus group discussion and face to face interview. I also acknowledged all the writers and researchers who works have used in this study.

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