A Comparative Study of Retail price of fruits in Nepalgunj and Kathmandu

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Abstract

The main objective of this study is to compare the average price of fruits in Nepalgunj boarding India and Kathmandu very far from the border of India. This study is based aon quantitative research design. Sample design isanonprobability convenience sampling method. Unstructurquestionnairesire were used to collect data. Both descriptive and inferential statistical analytical methods were used to analyze data. Theresultlot heheanalysis showed that the average price of fruits in the two cities was different andsignificatetheaverage price of fruits in Nepalganj is higher than the average price of fruits in Kathmandu. The average price of seasonal and off seasonal fruits in Nepalganj and Kathmandu isRs.251.25 andRs.127.5 respectively Variation of the price of fruits in Kathmandu is 140.41and variation price in Nepalganj is 52.71 which shows that variation of price in Kathmandu is more than in Nepalganj because of the unstable demand for fruits in Kathmandtheaverageprice of fruits in Kathmandu is less than the average price of fruits in Nepalganj because fruits importers directly import fruits in Kathmandu and after that from Kathmandu fruits are distributed all over Nepal which increases transportation cost due to whichtheaverage price of fruits in Kathmandu is more than in Nepalganj.

Keywords: *fruits, retail price, average, nutrients, demand, cheaper, export, import*

Introduction

Fruits are a natural product derived from plants that have different flavors when eaten and are rich in nutrients that the body needs. Depending on the nature of the fruit, its color varies. Fruits are especially important to human beings from birth to death. The outer part of almost all fruits is covered with bark and has a delicious pulp in the middle and seeds in the inner part. All kinds of fruits contain edible fiber and are rich in vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants. The fruit can be eaten directly and can also be eaten by turning the juice into jam jelly. Eating plenty of fruit is the best way to improve overall health and reduce the risk of disease. Fruits are a source of vitamins and minerals that are high in fiber.

They provide a wide range of health-promoting antioxidants, including phlomonoiddsa. Those who eat more fruits are less likely to be at risk of heart disease, cancer, and diabetes.The price of a commodity is affected by various factors, In the meanwhile, the price of the commodity is more affected by the demand for the commodity. Central Kathmandu and Nepalgunj are the major cities of Nepal. One city, Nepalgunj, shares a border with India, while the other is a long way from the Indian border. Most of the fruits and vegetables imported to Nepal are from India.

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At first glance, the price of fruits in cities bordering India should be cheaper than in cities located far from the border, but in most cases, the price of fruits was found to be cheaper in Kathmandu, a city far from the border, than in cities bordering India.Many things affect the price of a commodity. The main factor determining the price of a commodity is the demand for the commodity. When the demand for a commodincreasessees, the price increases, and when the demand decreases, the price decreases. Another factor is transportation costs. The border ofNepalgunj city is connected with Bharat but Kathmandu city isnearly about 500kilometers away from the border of India. Most of the fruits consumed in Nepal are imported from India. A comparative study of the price of fruits is rare in this type of city.This type of study seems to help alert regulators to price controls.

Nepalgunj commonly known as Nepalganj is a Sub-Metropolitan City in Nepal's Banke District. It is located on the Terai plains on the southern border of Uttar Pradesh, India, near the Bahraich district. Nepalgunj is 16 kilometers south of Kohalpur and 153 kilometers south of Ghorahi. Former Village Development Committee: On 2071 Paush 28, Udayapur, Bhawaniyapur, Piprahawa, JaipurParaspur, Indrapur, Khaskarkado, Bashudevpur, Manikapur, and Puranawere added to the territory to make it a Sub Metropolitan City, and subsequently on 2072 Paush 21, Puraini was added to the list. In addition, as part of the nationwide restructuring of local levels, ward 23 (formerly Indrapur VDC) was transferred to Janaki Rural Municipality, while ward 7 of Hirminiya VDC was added to Nepalgunj.

Nepalgunj has a varied culture, with people of all faiths coexisting in mixed settlements. The city's two primary religions are Hinduism and Buddhism, with Hindus accounting for the majority of the population. Other religions represented in the city include Islam, Sikhism, and Christianity. People of various ethnicities have traditionally coexisted without causing considerable strife.

, Kathmandu Metropolitan City is Nepal's capital and most populated city With 845,767 residents living in 105,649 homes and 2.9 million people in its urban agglomeration. It is situated at an altitude of 1,400 meters in the Kathmandu Valley, a huge valley in central Nepal's high plateaus (4,600 feet). It is the second-largest city in the Himalayan hill area, after Srinagar, and the Himalayan hill region's largest metropolitan region.The city was founded in the 2nd century CE and is one of the world's oldest continually inhabited locations. The Newar people, a cosmopolitan urban civilization in the Himalayan foothills, have called the valley the "Nepal Mandala" for centuries.

Objectives of the study

1) To compare the prices of seasonal and non-seasonal fruits in Nepalgunj and Kathmandu city.
2) To test the significantdifferenceintheprice of the fruits bordering India and the area far from the border area.

Literature Review

Vegetables are seasonal plants and their manufacturing and therefore their deliverywithinsidee the marketplace is a situation to herbal vagaries. Recently Nepal has stepped forward drastically in

growing fruit plant propagation technology with exclusive techniques of grafting which includes stone grafting in mango, shoot tip grafting in citrus, etc. Biotechnology which includes tissue lifestyle is contributing to providing disorder unfastened sampling in banana and citrus Nepal is situated withinside the lap of splendid Himalayas and has beneficial agroecological variety for agricultural manufacturing mainly inside the horticulture sector.Mishra,R&.KuMar,D.A(.,2012)

Most of the crucial culmination of the sector may be grown in Nepal with comparative blessings for generating temperate to tropical culmination and price chain improvement for apple, mango, litchi, banana, avocado, citrus (Mandarin lime, lemon) for critical substitution; mandarin, pinenut and walnut for export manufacturing; and manufacturing of avocado, persimmon, pear, kiwi and exclusive nut culmination for enjoyable call for of tourism sector.culmination call for is growing due to rice in center elegance populace and know-how on fitness recognition and dietary benefits, the extended travelergoes with the drift and different behavioral extrude approximately result in intake and elevated shopping ability of the consumers. but nearby manufacturing of culmination isn't always assembly the improved needs and Nepal is uploading end lt accounting to annual Rs. 6 billion from India, China and different countries.G.c.Y(.2012)

Fruits and spices vegetation percentage approximately 7.04 to agriculture GDP.Among these mango, banana, apple, orange, and spicepercentagesge approximately 1.56, 0.4, 0.42, 0.Ninety-seven and 1.Seventy-ninepercent respectively.The export share of summer fruits percentage followed by citrus fruits 3percente and winter fruit 1percent by volume. While by values summer fruits cocoverlmost 100 percent and citrus and winter fruits are insignificant amount. On anothersharee of summer fruits is 59 percent followed by citrus 16 percent and winter fruits 25percent by volume while by values cover 65 percent followed by citrus fruits 14 percent and winter fruits 21percent. WHO has recommended at least 400 grams of fruit and vegetable for healthy lifeNepali A. Rival,Neupane D. (2020) have said that WHO recommends an intake of at the least four hundred GM nd result and greens in step with day for prevention of cardiovascular sickness. Low fruit and vegetable consumption is related to improved danger of stroke throat even percentage and ischemic coronary heart sickness with the aid of using 31 percentagpercentt look at pursuits to discover elements affecting the culmination and vegetable consumption in Nepal and it is affiliation with records of self said primary cardiovascular events.

G. Pandey, S. Basnet, B. Pant, and K. Bhattaere stated that the total yield of vegetables from 1991/92 up to 2025/16 is an increasing trend. Terai region sharesabout 78 percent of total summer fruits area and production. More than a third fourth of the total summer fruit area and production is shared by mango and banana. Citrus fruits share about 22 percent of the total area and production. Holly region is dominant in terms of citrus growing area and product whereas the mandarin type of citrus occupies around two-thirds of the total citrus growing area and production odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals (CI) are reported. Of the 407 study subjects, 359 (88.2%) reported insufficient FV consumption. The factors significantly associated with insufficient FV consumption were education to under the 10th grade, household income in the first tercile, lack of awareness of the importance of FV consumption, the non-availability of FVs at the household level, the low level of dietary diversity, and undernutrition (BMI (body mass index) (<18.5)). The study shows almost 90% of adolescent girls consumed inadequate amounts of FV and that socio-demographic and dietary factors should be taken into account while designing preventive strategies to increase fruit and vegetable consumption to recommended levels. View Full-TextThe odds ratios are presented with 95% confidence intervals (CI). 359

(88.2%) of the 407 study participants reported insufficient FV consumption. Education below the 10th grade, family income in the first tercile, lack of awareness of the necessity of FV consumption, non-availability of FVs at the home level, low dietary diversity, and undernutrition (BMI (body mass index) (18.5) were all linked with insufficient FV consumption. According to the study, nearly 90% of adolescent girls ate insufficient amounts of fruit and vegetables, and socio-demographic and dietary aspects should be considered when developing preventive programs to promote fruit and vegetable intake to recommended levels. Full-Text Search.Singh, J. K el .at (2019)

In Laljhadi and BhimdattaKanchanpur, a survey was performed to determine the HH demand for fruits and vegetables. Primary data was gathered using a tried-and-true interview schedule, direct observation, and focus group discussions. The data wereanalyzed with descriptive statistics to determine the factors that influence household spending on fruits and vegetables. 60.03 percent of the population was economically active, with a male-dominated majority and agriculture accounting for 48.33 percent of all households. Multiple linear regression found that characteristics such as year of schooling, average yearly income, and households that offer fruits to visitors have a positive significant effect on total expenditure on fruits and vegetables, whereas total land held has a negative significant effect of 5%. Vegetable cultivation was found to be more prevalent in the instance of Laljhadi, the situation was the polar opposite in terms of fruit farming. The main factor reducing demand for fruits and vegetables was low family income. Fruit and vegetable consumption in households peaks throughout the holiday season.To develop Nepal's agricultural sector, it is necessary to make Nepal self-reliant on nonagriculturproductsuct. The government must take initiative to reduce the cost of agriculture. It is not enough to just make a program for agriculture, it is also necessary to monitor the effectiveness of its implementation. The real farmers are not able to reap the real benefits of such programs as the implementing body has become greedy. Agricultural loans are not easily available to real farmers and are being widely misused. Due to the proliferation of middlemen in Nepal's agricultural market, productive farmers have not been able to get a fair price for their products, and consumers have to pay more. But the middlemen are reaping the benefits of waiting for it. Consumers who conconsumedrkinging farmers have been suffering while middle people are earning a decent income without working. This type of market has done nothing but demoralize the farmers. Therefore, the government needs to develop the agricultural market properly and reasonably. Joshi P, Pant P, Bhatta B., Joshi K., Joshi N, Joshi H. (2022).

Secondary data from 2068-69 to 2072-73 was used to conduct a study of fruit research investment in Nepal. The data was presented and the results were interpreted using percentages, averages, and a trend line. The study's major goal was to determine the value of fruit research and its impact. The share of the operational budget has risen over time, but fruit crop research requires a bigger investment for a longer period, according to the findings. The findings revealed that fruit research efforts ranged from 106 to 138 in the years in question. Only two lime cultivars have been developed so far, indicating that fruit research has a low priority in terms of research investment and personnel resources. As a result, the government should make a larger investment intherecruitment of more skilled human resources in the fruit sector.Gairhe, S., Acharya, U. K., Senior Scientist, N. A. R. C., & Durbar, S. (2017).

Agroforestry based on fruit trees is a more environmentally benign method, but its economic returns and adoption determinants have only been lightly investigated to date. This study looked

into the factors that influence fruit-tree-based agroforestry, as well as the costs and returns that ssspractitioners might expect. It used economic performance measures at the household level in Wondo District to compare the economic performance of agroforestry-based systems to monocropping systems. Structured interviews focus group talks, key informant interviews, market assessments, and field observation were used to gather data from 149 randomly selected families. The practice of fafruittree-based agroforestry system was highly influenced by factors such as proximity to the main road, agricultural experience, labor, land size, and revenue. Policymakers and strategists must pay close attention while developing policies and plans to promote the environment.Thefruit-tree-based agroforestry system is more financially appealing, as well as being a less labor-intensive and riskier investment than monocroppingsystems.Kassa, G. (2015).

In 2010, a study was done to investigate the value chain of the mandarin business in two VDCs in Nepal's Dhading district: Nalang and Jogimara. 60 mandarin growers, 4 collectors, 2 agro-input traders, 2 fruit nurseries, 4 technical service providers, 4 dealers, 4 wholesalers, 4 retailers, and 20 customers participated in the survey. At the micro, meso, and macro levels of the mandarin value chain, several direct actors and organizations were discovered to be involved. The input provision, mandarin production, intermediary trading, retailing, and consumption were discovered to be the technological framework of the mandarin value chain. The value chain was connected to various parts of the country. Mandarin growers paid a total variable cost of NRs 10.40 per kg of fruit on average. Their gross margin per kilogram of mandarin was NRs 8.44. The traders', wholesalers', and retailers' marketing costs were NRs 3.56, 5.38, and 1.98 per kg of mandarin, respectively, while their margins were NRs 2.54, 2.36, and 5.01 per kg of mandarin. Traders were found to have a significant role in both obtaining mandarin from producers and supplying it to other regions. Concerned groups did not provide appropriate training, assistance, or monitoring to the majority of producers. The unstructured marketing system was the fundamental flaw in the Mandarin value chain. Retailers and intermediaries were always determined to be profitable. As a result, the relevant institutions should develop policies for determining the market price of mandarin based on production costs. A strategy for improvementWith technology-based processed mandarin production, the existing mandarin firm has a significant possibility to enter a new value chain and improve further.Shrestha, D. (2015).

The study's major goal was to learn more about Nepal's agricultural cooperative marketing system. The Janagarathi vegetable and fruit producer agriculture cooperative (JVFPACL) of Vandara Village Development Committee (VDC) of Chitwan District, Nepal, is the focus of this research. The research is based on primary and secondary data gathered during a field survey that included a questionnaire, an interview, and observation of the research region. According to the findings, cooperatives serve as a middleman between traders and farmers, having greater bargaining power than individual farmers. They can also help you save money on marketing by lowering transportation and commission costs. In addition, cooperative marketing reduces the length of the marketing channel. According to the findings of this study, 80 percent of the farmers in the study area sell their produce through cooperatives. JVFPACL,Farmers who sold their produce through the cooperative market route received a higher price per kilogram than farmers who sold through other market channels, at Rs 16.40 per kilogram. Similarly, marketing costs were lowered due to the elimination of transportation costs and the reduction of commission costs. In the 2012/013 year, JVFPACL produced a total of 27,213 mt of vegetables. For the

2012/013 fiscal year, JVFPACL's annual revenue from vegetable sales was anticipated to be rough NPRs 33.58 million.Niroja, P., Mamoru, I., & Muto, Y. (2015).

Pomegranate (Punicagranatum), kiwifruit (Actinidiadeliciosa), avocado (PerseaAmericana), dragon fruit (Hylocereusspp.), and grape (Vitisvinifera) are five developing fruits discussed in this work in the context of Nepal. In recent years, these fruits have piqued the curiosity of farmers interested in commercial fruit production. Pomegranate, although being a well-known fruit among Nepalese consumers and a potential commercial crop, has struggled to establish big plantations due to plant protection issues.It can be grown anywhere in Nepal, from the terai to the mid-hills. Kiwi fruit commercialization began 15 years ago in the Kabhre area. It's now quickly moving across the colder mid-hills. Avocado has taken up in Dhankuta and is now expanding over the mid-west.From east to west, there are hills. Dragon fruit commercialization began in Kabhre and has since extended to warmer places to the east and west. Grape may be grown anywhere in Nepal, from the Terai to the high mountains, and it's a popular table and wine variety. Under our soil, geographical, and climatic conditions, all of the above rising high-value fruits appear to have a lotpotentialstial. The responsible agricultural research, education, and development agencies, on the other hand, are still hesitant. Commercial farming of the aforementioned new fruits could provide enormous prospects for the poor Nepalese farmers' prosperity and happiness; nevertheless, various hurdles must be overcome tomake use of theseopportunities.Atreya, P. N., Shrestha, C. M., Suvedi, B. D., &Pandey, S. P. (2020).

The study analyses farm performances in selected vegetable pockets of Kabhrepalanchok, Sindhupalchok, and Kaski districts to investigate vegetable production and marketing issues that may have prevented farmers from reaping potential benefits. It examines marketing channels and methods of commodity transfer and price development, as well as agricultural benefits of selecting crops, and provides farm tactics for pre-andpre-invest crop management. The research method is focused on observations and short interviews with small groups of local farmers, local traders in market areas, and local informants to learn about the procedures and costs of production and marketing. Farm profits and shares on wholesale pricing are justified through cost-benefit analyses, and the future of vegetable production and marketing is discussed.Pokhrel, D. M. (2010).

A systematic survey method was used to examine farmers' views of risks in the production of fruits and vegetables. The research is based on a survey of 634 farmers in Uttar Pradesh, including 188 fruit farmers and 446 vegetable farmers from six districts: Lucknow, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Moradabad, Jhansi, and Agra. Farmers' perceived priority about significant sources of risk in fruit and vegetable production has been documented under the headings of "investment risks," "socio-economic risks," "environmental risks," "production risks," and "market risks." Price and production concerns have been identified as the most significant sources of risk in the area's fruit and vegetable industry. The paper claims that enhanced risk management can be facilitated by government action.Marginal farmers will be able to benefit from these initiatives as well as engage in developing systems thanks to the growth of information systems, financial markets, and the promotion of market-based price and yield insurance programs.Ali, J., &Kapoor, S. (2008).

After reviewing the literature, it became clear that earlier studies in Nepal were based on the price of certain types of fruits in some places, some fruits were based on wholesale and retail prices, and some studies were based on seasonal and off-season fruit prices differences.

In this study, I have included a comparative study of the prices of fruits in two major cities of Nepal, Nepalgunj, and Kathmandu. The city of Nepalgunj shares a borderwith India and the city of Kathmandu which is 250 km away from the border of India. Similarly, the level of consciousness of the people living in Nepalgunj city is less than the average person living in Kathmandu city. Thus, my study here is very different from privateiousstudy.No subject has been studied before. Similarly, the size of the sample, the structure and method of use,arch, and the field of study are also different from the previous study.

Few studies have attempted to measure the variety, pricing, and consumer desire for fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) in various cities. From December 2018 to February 2019, we conducted a market basket survey of F&Vs in the following cities' middle-income neighborhoods: Visakhapatnam, India; Kathmandu, Nepal; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Mexico City, Mexico; Bangkok, Thailand; and Brookline, United States. Fruit varieties ranged from 4.1 in Visakhapatnam to 17.3 in Brookline, while vegetable varieties ranged from 6.1 in Dar es Salaam to 20.3 in Brookline. Apples were the most expensive of the three fruits for which pricing data was collected, while bananas were the least expensive. Capsicums were the most expensive veggies, while eggplants were the least expensive.Market basket surveys on tablets are a helpful technique for assessing food settings. These preliminary findings add to the growing body of evidence that global diets are becoming more homogeneous.Bachewe, al,el.(2021)

Research Gap

After reviewing the related literature it is found that no such types of research were conducted in Nepal. Comparison of the price of seasonable and unseasonable fruits of Nepalganj boarding India and Kathmandu about nearly 500Km. away from Nepalganj was studied before forthis.B achieve, el at.(2021) investigated to measure the variety, pricing, and consumer desire for fruits and vegetables (F&Vs) in various cities. From December 2018 to February 2019, we conducted a market basket survey of F&Vs in the following cities' middle-income neighborhoods: Visakhapatnam, India; Kathmandu, Nepal; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Mexico City, Mexico; Bangkok, Thailand; and Brookline, United States. Fruit varieties ranged from 4.1 in Visakhapatnam to 17.3 in Brookline, while vegetable varieties ranged from 6.1 in Dar es Salaam to 20.3 in Brookline. Apples were the most expensive of the three fruits for which pricing data was collected, while bananas were the least expensive. Capsicums were the most expensive veggies, while eggplants were the least expensive.Market basket surveys on tablets are a helpful technique for assessing food settings. These preliminary findings add to the growing body of evidence that global diets are becoming more homogeneous. This investigation isquite differentfromtheprevious study bthetheusethepresent study is a comparison on comparison of seasonal andoffseason fruits of Nepalganj boarding of India and Kathmandu city which is about nearly 500Km. away from Nepalganj.

Theoretical Framework

The price of a commodity depends mainly on its demand and supply. When the demand for a commodity increases, the price goes up and when the demand goes down, the price goes down.

Similarly, the price of a commodity also depends on its supply. When the supply of goods increases, the price goes down and when the supply decreases, the price goes up.

price increase demand decrease, price decrease demand increase. Price_increaseSupplyincreasepricedecrease_supply decrease

Conceptual Framework

Demand and supply play an important role in the rise and fall of the price of any commodity.

Demand and Supply, Transport, Income Level, The tendency to spend the money on fruits affects the price of a commodity

Research Design and method of study

The research design in this study is a quantitative research designin which descriptive and inferential researchstatistical analytical tools are used to analyzethe information. which deals with different issueshighlighted in this study.Descriptive research is related tothedescription of the condition of events as it exists at present. With the help of descriptive statistics, we can describe the characteristics ofthe different variables used under study. This type of research design has been applied to understand fact-findingoperations searching for suitable information in the contest of prices of fruits in Nepalganj and Kathmandu. Different descriptive statistics have been used to analyze the collected data from different sources. Inferential statistics are used to draw inferences about the population characteristics based onasample drawn from the population.

Population and Sample of the Study

In this study, all kinds of fruits that are available in Nepalganj and Kathmandu are considered as population but this study does not cover all areasofNepalganj and Kathmandu which is one of the serious limitations of this study. In sampling design,theNonprobability sampling method is

applied. Out of differentnonprobabilityy sampling methods,theconvenience sampling method is applied to select samples from the population. Fruthathichis familiar among consumers are given more preference to considered in the samples.Expensive and newly introduced fruits like avocadoand dragon fruits are not included in the samples.

Nature and source of data

This study is mainly based on a primary source of data. Phelps to highlight the retail price of different fruits which are popular among the consumers.The unstructured questionnaire design was edited to obtain primary data.AnA unstructured questionnaire was prepared and distributed to different fruits shopkeeper located in different parts of Nepalganj and Kathmandu city. Shopkeepers having very long experience were selectedfillledthequestionnaire.The questionnaire was prep based onliteraturethat was very close to this study.Therespondents were encouraged to make their views on any questions which they were unclear.Selected Samples 10 seasonal and non-seasonal fruits available in mid-April were included instud they.

Different Tools and Techniques of Analysis

Statistical analytical tools which were used in this study are given as follows

Mean

Mean is that central value that represents most of the values that lie above and below it. In this study mean values of price of different fruits under study are obtainedaverage rate price of fruits in two cities will be compared with the help of the mean price of fruits in selected cities.

Standard deviation

It is one of the methods of measures of dispersion that is used to find out the variety of data from the average value.The lower value of standard deviation indicates that the data are close to the average value. A higher value of standard deviation indicates the sparseness of data from the average value. In this study standard deviation is used to find out the variationsinthe rice of two cities.

Coefficient of Variation(C.V.)

It is obtained by dividing the standard deviation by the mean value and expressing it in percentage. It provides percentage variation in the data. In this study with the help of the coefficient of variance,in we will study the variation in prices of fruits in Nepalganj and Kathmandu.

Independent sample t-test

The independent sample t-test is used to compare the means of the two groups. Help to find out whether there is any statistical evidence that the related population means are significantly

different. In this study independent sample t-test is applied to compare the mean difference intheprice of fruits across Nepalganj and Kathmandu city

Demographic Analysis

This study aims to identify the factor which affectstheprice of fruits in Nepalganj(boarding India) and Kathmandu near about 500KM. away from Nepalganj also to find out variations in the price of fruits in two cities. This study also analyzes whether there is any statistical evidence ofthesignificance of the mean difference in the price of fruits in Nepalganj and Kathmandu.

Demographic Analysis

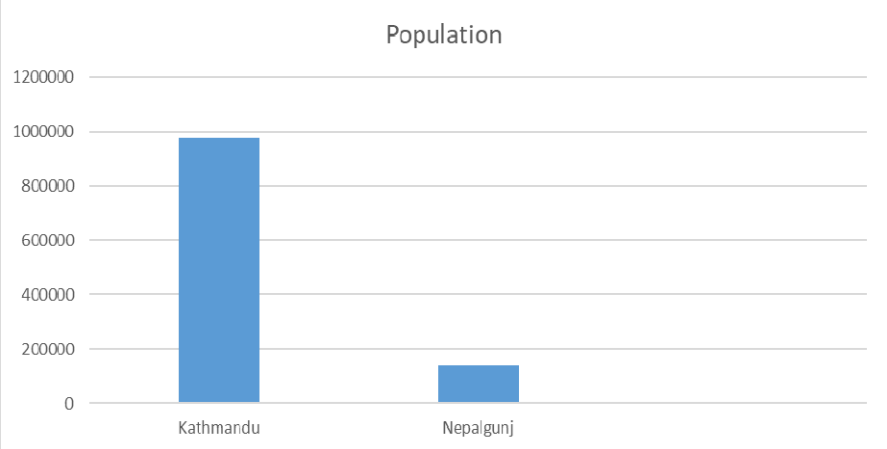


Figure No. 1

In the above diagram population of Nepalgunj and Kathmandu are Presented. The population of Kathmandu is more than the population of NepalguThetotalpopulation of Nepalgunj metropolitan city is 166258 and Kathmandu is 845767. From this, we can say that the population of Kathmandu is nearly four times greater than Nepalgunj. It also indicates that the demand for fruits in Kathamandu is more than that of Nepalgunj.

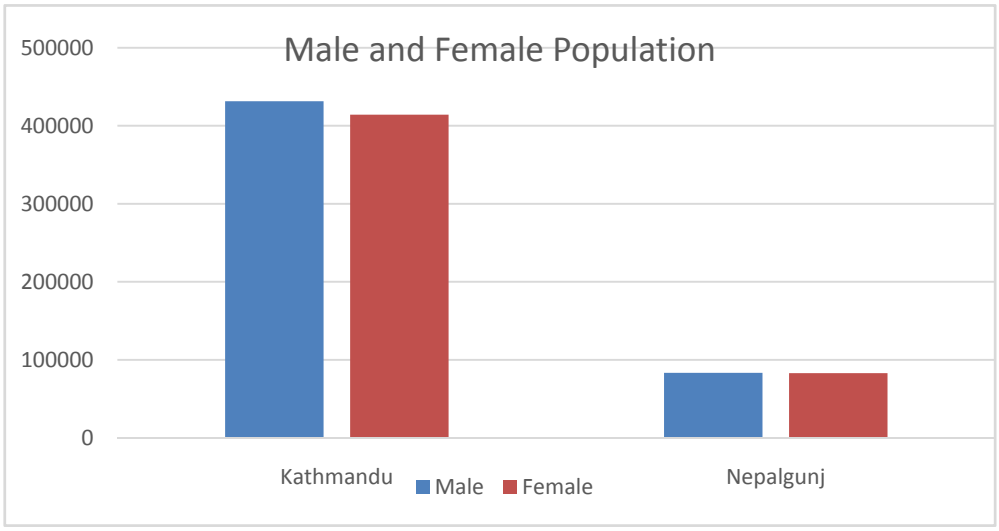


Figure No 2

In Fig No. 2 male and female populations of Kathmandu and Nepalgunj are given. In each city population of males and females is nearly equal but the population of males and females in Kathmandu is higher than in Nepalgunj.

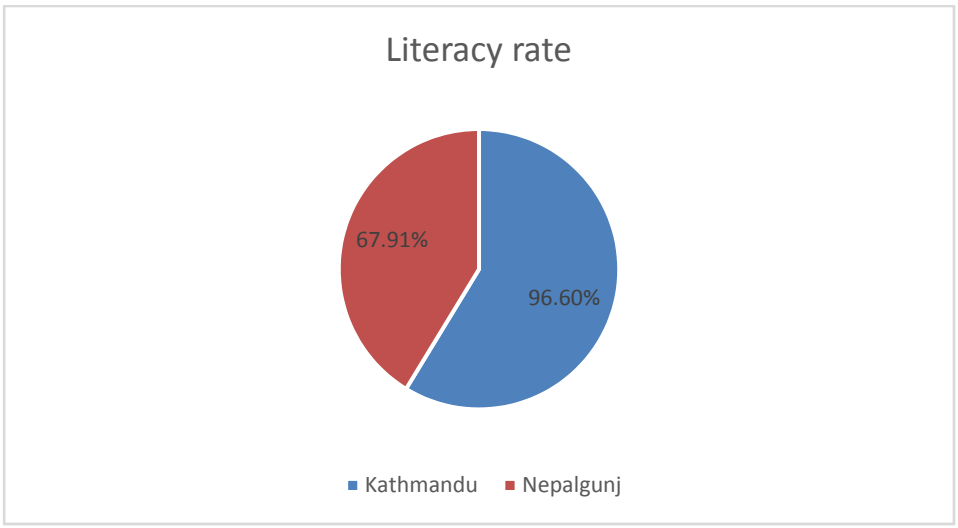


Figure No 3

In Fig no 3 Literacy rates of two cities are given. From the figure, it is clear that the literacy rate of Kathmandu is more than the literacy rate of Nepalgunj.

Analysis and Results

Both descriptive and inferential statistical tools were used foranalyzing the data, which are obtained fromprimary sources. Average and Coefficient of Variation were used in descriptive statistics and t-test was used as Inferential statistical tools.The following table includes the price of different nineseasonal and nonseasonal fruits in Nepalgunj and Kathmandu city.

Nepalgunj			**Kathmandu**		
Name of fruits	**Season/offseason**	**Price in Rs.**	**Name of fruits**	**Season/offseason**	**Price**
Grapes	Season	200	Grapes	Season	120
Pomegranate	Offseason	240	Pomegranate	Offseason	200
Apple	Off-season	300	Apple	Off-season	200
Orange	Offseason	200	Orange	Offseason	130
Banana	Season	150	Banana	season	80
Watermelon	Season	100	Watermelon	season	30
Pineapple	Season	200	Pineapple	Season	130
Black Grapes	Season	320	Black Grapes	Season	180
Here price of fruits in Nepalgunjis represented by X and Kathmandu is represented by Y. Collected data are analyzed with the help of SPSS. The following result wasobtained.City			Mean	S.D.	C.V.
Nepalgunj			251.25	132.32	52.71%
Kathmandu			127.5	186.68	140.41

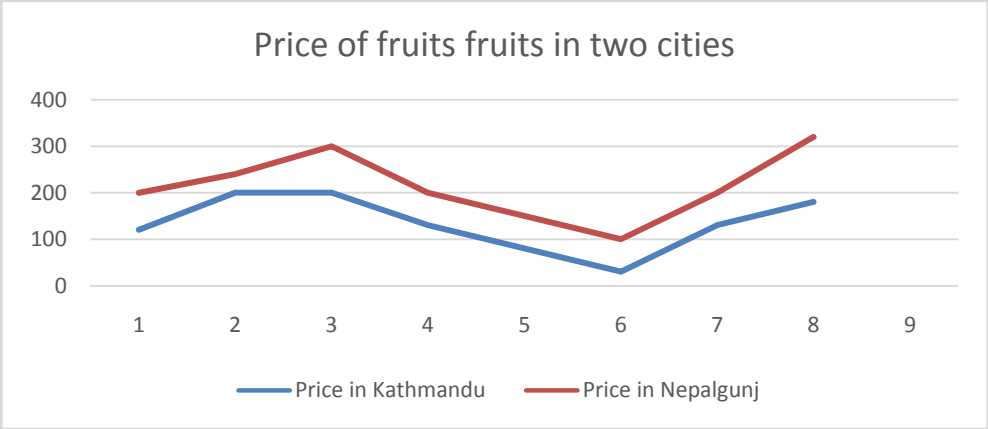
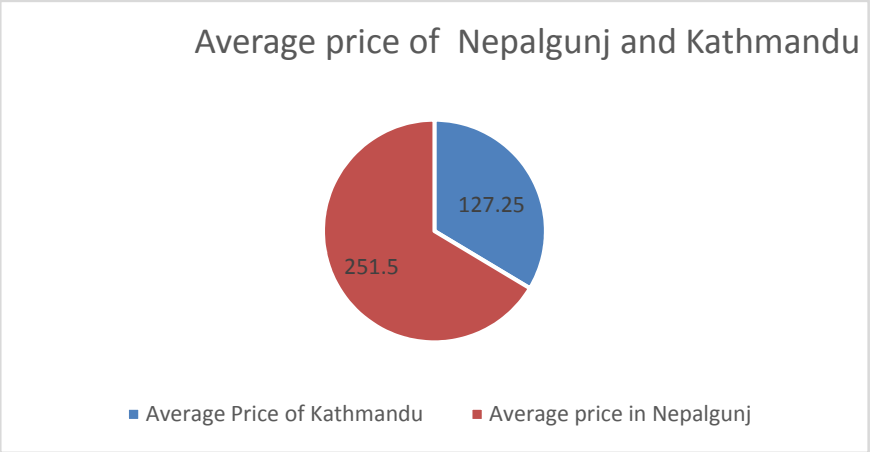


Figure No 4

In the above line graph price of different fruits in Nepalgunj and Kathmandu are presented. From the graph, it is clear that the price of most of the fruits in Nepalgunj is higher than the price of different fruits in Kathmandu.It is because of transportation costs. Must of the fruits from India enter Nepal from the Rupaidiyaborderpoint. Which is nearly 10 KM. far from Nepalgunj but different fruits enter from the Rupaidhiyaborder point directly transport to Kathmandu by importers. After importing to Kathmandu, Fruits are distributed all over Nepal, due to thetransporting cost of fruits is double. This is the main cause of the increasing price in Nepalgunj. From the graph, we can say that price of different fruits in Nepalgunjis very high as the price of fruits in Kathmandu.

With the help of SPSS above data wereanalyzed. After analyzing the data the mean price of fruits in Nepaljangu and Kathmandu were Rs 251.25 and Rs 127.5 respectively which shows that the average price of fruits in Nepalgunj is higher than in Kathmandu. The main objective of this study is to find out the average price of different seasonal and nonseasonal fruits in two cities. From this study it is clear that the average price of fruits inNepalgunj is higher than that of KathmanduPopulation of Kathmandu is nearly four times greater than that of Nepalgunj which indicates that the demand for fruits in Kathmandu is more than that of Nepalgunj. The economic status of the people living in Kathmandu is higher than that of Nepalgunj because these regions' demand forfruits in Kathmandu is more than in Nepalgunj.Variation in the price of fruits in Kathmandu is more than that of It is because of demand for fruits is fluctuated due to season. In the summer season demands nonseason fruits are more in Kathmandu as compared to Nepalgunj because of that there is more variation in the price of fruits in Kathmandu as compared to Nepalgunj. The demandfornonseasonal fruits in Nepalgunjdoes not fluctuate more due to season because of that there is less variation in the price of fruits in Nepalgunj.



Independent t-test of two means

In this study sample size is 9.Therefore for the test of significant difference of two means independent t-test is applied. After testing it was found that there is so muchstatisticalevidence of a significant difference between the two means.Manuallyvalue of t was calculated and compared with the tabulated value at a 5% level of significance. NulThenullpothesis at a 5% level of significance is rejected, which shows that there is a significant difference between the two means of Nepalgunj and Kathmandu. The result is shown in the following table.

The calculated value of t	Tabulated value	d.f	Level of significance	Conclusion
3.7647	1.345	16	5%	significant

Conclusion, Discussion, and Recommendation

Although Nepal is small in area it is huge in terms of geography and biodiversity. The world's highest peak Mount Everest falls in Nepal, while the world's lowest peak KehnaKelanalso falls in Nepal. Depending on the weather, the weather changes here every two and a half months.In terms of biodiversity, Nepal is also home to a wide variety of plants, insects, grasshoppers, and animals. Nepal is a story of potential, but not understanding its importance today, our country has to live independently. The study found that 40 percent of seasonal fruit demand is met by domestic production and 60 percent is dependent on imports.

The market demand has to be met by importing 100% of non-seasonal fruits from abroad.Nepalgunj market bordering India, imported fruits were found to be sold at a higher price than in Kathmandu. It is important to find out the reason behind that. In general, most of the fruits from India enter Nepal through Nepalgunj. Due to this, fruits should be cheaper in the Nepalgunj market than in Kathmandu and vice versa. Apples imported from China have to be expensive to

be sold in the Nepalgunj market through Kathmandu, but there is not much difference in the price.Seasonal fruits like groundnut, watermelon, grapes, and banana are also produced locally in Nepalgunj, which is less possible in Kathmandu because of the scarcity of land. The price of such fruits was also found to be lower in Kathmandu.The average price of fruits varied significantly between the two cities, while most of the fruits imported from India were found at lower prices in Kathmandu. In a general sense, a lot of fruits and vegetables enter Nepal through the Rupadia checkpoint of Nepalgunj. But in the same market, vegetables and fruits imported from India are expensive.What is the secret that the same vegetables and fruits are available at cheaper prices in Kathmandu city, which is very faraway, from Nepalgunj.?The concerned body must investigate.Sour fruits such as oranges, grapes, lemons, junior, etc., which are produced in the hilly areas of Nepal, are rarely found in the Terai market. The reason behind this is that there are not enough such fruits. The middlemen are the ones who affect Nepal's market the most. The network of middlemen is so complex in agricultural production that it is almost impossible to get rid of it.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the main reason for the failure of agribusiness in Nepal is due to the rise of middlemen. The attraction toward agriculture in Nepal is decreasing day by day. We have worked hard for a long time to grow fruits and vegetables, but when we have to sell them cheaply because we do not get a fair price, the Nepalese who are engaged in this profession are frustrated. People who want to do something in the agricultural profession do not have the support of the government. There is a situation where the concerned parties are benefiting from the programs of the government for the development of the agricultural sector. Real farmers are far from accessing the services and facilities provided by the government. Non-farmers with limited access are abusing government services and facilities.

Real farmers are ignorant of the services and facilities provided by the government.Farmers who play with halo and spade day and night time on the field are not benefitedfrom the government policies. Most of the farmers are illiterate due to which the farmers are not able to get information about the agricultural programs supplied by the government because of this reason the real farmers are deprived of such services and facilities.Despite this kind of austerity, it should not be forgotten that Nepali brothers and sisters who have recently returned to Nepal from foreign employment have made a great contribution to the development of the agricultural sector.

At last, it is said that there is no doubt that the future of Nepal will be bright if the Nepali brothers and sisters who have recently returned to Nepal from a foreign country have knowledge and skills in the agricultural sector which they havelearnedabroadshould be used for the development agriculture sector of Nepal. For that, the Government of Nepal must be honest.

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