

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with review of past researchers related to this investigation. The reviews are conveniently presented based on the major objectives of the study. This study deals with the improvement of socio-economic status of the farmers through participation in Common Interest Groups. No direct literature was found though searching different books, journals, proceedings, website etc. However, related review of literatures is given in this Chapter. Concepts of socio-economic improvement have been presented in the first section, while the second section deals with literature on relationships between the selected characteristics of the farmers and their improvement of socio-economic status. The third section presents the conceptual framework of the study.

2.1 Concept of Socio-economic Improvement

Jan Drewnowski (1966) defines socio-economic improvement is a process of qualitative change and quantitative growth of the social and economic reality which we can call either society or economy. Because of the close inter-relation of economic and social elements no purely social or purely economic improvement is possible. Consequently, it is better not to speak of social improvement separately. It is a single process which is best called simply improvement. Drewnowski identifies socio-economic improvement with change in the quality of life and quantitative growth of various values. Quality of life can be improved by improving the conditions of health, nutrition, education, transport and communication and so on. Economically the improvement is taking to mean the rise in per capita income or gross national products (GNP) or the general economic growth.

Anonymous (2019) socio-economic improvement has been a concept with multiple meanings, encompassing at least three connotations improved extensively in the literature pertaining to the social sphere. At its most basic level, social improvement simply suggests improvement in the conditions and quality of life of the population. Greater levels of wealth, technological advancement, and public policies permit people to live better, to consume more, to feed themselves better, and to get sick less frequently.

Anonymous (2019) socio-economic improvement is the process of social and economic improvement in a society. Socio-economic improvement is measured with indicators, such as GDP (Gross Domestic Product), life expectancy, literacy and levels of employment. Changes

in less-tangible factors are also considered, such as personal dignity, freedom of association, personal safety and freedom from fear of physical harm, and the extent of participation in civil society.

2.2 Relationships between the Selected Characteristics of the Farmers and their Improvement of Socio-economic Status

The selected characteristics of the CIG farmers were selected as explanatory variables of the study. The available literature regarding relationships between the selected characteristics of the respondents and their improvement of socio-economic status are presented below:

2.2.1 Age and improvement of socio-economic status

Aktar (2016) observed that age of the respondents did not show any significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study on livelihood improvement of the farmers through participation in integrated agricultural productivity project.

Diti (2014) found in her study that age had no significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study livelihood improvement of farmers through participation in SERP programme.

Hoque (2011) found a negative relationship between age and livelihood status in his study on socio-economic improvement of the commercial fish farmers due to transformation from crop farming to aquaculture.

Rahman (2005) observed that age of the respondent was positively significant with their improvement in food availability, negatively significant with their improvement in income but not significant with their improvement in housing.

Sharmin (2005) observed that age of the respondents did not show any significant relationship with their livelihood improvement.

Mortuza *et al.* (2004) observed in his study that age had no significant relationship with their livelihood in the coastal region in Bangladesh.

Saifuddin (2004) found that age of the rural women had positive relationship with their improvement of socio-economic status due to climatic preventive activities.

Islam (2003) found that there was a significant positive relationship between age of the beneficiaries of seed production program of Proshika and their living status in terms of annual income, food consumption, housing condition, household assets, drinking water source and medi-care facilities in their technological intervention.

2.2.2 Education and improvement of socio-economic status

Aktar (2016) found a positive significant relationship between education and livelihood improvement in her study on livelihood improvement of the farmers through participation in integrated agricultural productivity project.

Diti (2014) found that family education had a positive significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study livelihood improvement of farmers through participation in SERP programme.

Billah (2013) observed in his study that level of formal education had significant relationship with their livelihood status in the adoption of farming practices by the smallholder farmers in response to climate change.

Rashid (2012) found a positive relationship between years of schooling and livelihood status in his study on status of fruit cultivation by the farmers of Satkhira district in response to climate change.

Hoque (2011) found a negative relationship between level of education and livelihood status in his study on socio economic improvement of the commercial fish farmers due to transformation from crop farming to aquaculture.

Mortuza *et al.* (2004) found that family education had significant relationship with their livelihood.

Rokanuzzaman (2004) found that education had no significant relationship with their livelihood status due to joining CBFM-2 project activities of the beneficiaries.

Saifuddin (2004) found that education level of the rural women had no significant relationship with their improvement of socio economic status.

Kabir (2003) conducted a study and found that there was no relationship between education of the beneficiaries of PDBF and their living condition.

2.2.3 Family size and improvement of socio-economic status

Aktar (2016) found that family size of the respondents did not show any significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study on livelihood improvement of the farmers through participation in integrated agricultural productivity project.

Diti (2014) found that family size of the farmers had no significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study livelihood improvement of farmers through participation in SERP programme.

Billah (2013) observed in his study that family size had no significant relationship with their livelihood status in adaptation of farming practices by the smallholder farmers in response to climate change.

Rashid (2012) found a positive significant relationship between family size and livelihood status in his study on status of fruit cultivation by the farmer's of Satkhira district in response to climate change.

Hoque (2011) found a negative relationship between household size and livelihood status in his study on socio economic improvement of the commercial fish farmers due to transformation from crop farming to aquaculture.

Saufiddin (2004) stated that household size of the rural woman had significant and positive relationship with their improvement of socio economic status.

Mortuza *et al.* (2004) found that family size of group member had no significant relationship with livelihood status of the respondents.

Rokanuzzaman (2004) found that family size had no significant relationship with their livelihood status due to joining the CE3FM-2 project activities of the beneficiaries.

2.2.4 Farm size and improvement of socio-economic status

Aktar (2016) found that farm size had no significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study on livelihood improvement of the farmers through participation in integrated agricultural productivity project.

Diti (2014) found in her study that farm size had a positive significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study livelihood improvement of farmers through participation in SERP programme.

Mortuza *et al.* (2004) found that farm size of group member had no significant relationship with their livelihood.

Rokanuzzaman (2004) found that farm size had no significant relationship with their livelihood status due to joining the CBFM-2 project activities of the beneficiaries.

Ali (2003) conducted a study on impact of micro-credit in the poverty alleviation of BRAC women beneficiaries in a selected area of Dinajpur district. He found a significant positive relationship between farm size of the BRAC's beneficiaries and their livelihood condition.

Islam (2002) conducted study on poverty alleviation of the rural women through some of the selected activities of Grameen Bank. He reported that there was no significant relationship between farm size of the beneficiaries of Grameen Bank and their living status.

2.2.5 Farming experience and improvement of socio-economic status

Yesmin (2007) reported that farming experience have no significant relationship with their livelihood status.

2.2.6 Annual income and improvement of socio-economic status

Aktar (2016) found that annul income had no significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study on livelihood improvement of the farmers through participation in integrated agricultural productivity project.

Diti (2014) observed in her study that annul income had a positive significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study livelihood improvement of farmers through participation in SERP programme.

Billah (2013) reported in his study that annual income had positive significant relationship with their livelihood status on the adoption of farming practices by the smallholder farmers in response to climate change.

Rashid (2012) found a positive relationship between annual income and livelihood status in his study on status of fruit cultivation by the farmers of Satkhira district in response to climate change.

Hoque (2011) found a positive significant relationship between family income and livelihood status in his study on socio-economic improvement of the commercial fish farmers due to transformation from crop farming to aquaculture.

Hossain (2010) conducted a study on human living status and their income generating activities, he reported that annual income is positively significant with their living status in a coastal district.

Mortuza *et al.* (2004) found that family income had significant positive relationship with livelihood.

2.2.7 Training experience and improvement of socio-economic status

Aktar (2016) found a positive significant relationship between training experience and livelihood improvement in her study on livelihood improvement of the farmers through participation in integrated agricultural productivity project.

Diti (2014) found in her study that training experience had no significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study livelihood improvement of farmers through participation in SERP programme.

Hoque (2011) found a positive relationship between training experience and livelihood status in his study on socio-economic improvement of the commercial fish farmers due to transformation from crop farming to aquaculture.

Hossain (2010) conducted a study on human living status and their income generating activities, he reported that training experiences is positively significant with their living status in a coastal district.

Saifuddin (2004) found that training experiences of the rural woman had no significant relationship with their improvement of socio-economic status.

2.2.8 Organizational participation and improvement of socio-economic status

Aktar (2016) found a positive significant relationship between organizational participation and livelihood improvement in her study on livelihood improvement of the farmers through participation in integrated agricultural productivity project.

Diti (2014) found in her study that organizational participation had no significant relationship with their livelihood improvement in her study livelihood improvement of farmers through participation in SERP programme.

Rashid (2012) found a positive relationship between organizational participation and livelihood status in his study on status of fruit cultivation by the farmers of Satkhira district in response to climate change.

Hoque (2011) found a negative relationship between organizational participation and livelihood status in his study on socio-economic improvement of the commercial fish farmers due to transformation from crop farming to aquaculture.

Rasel (2004) reported that organizational participation did not have any significant relationship with the living conditions.

Yesmin (2007) reported that organizational participation have to significant relationship with the livelihood status.

2.2.9 Desirability and improvement of socio-economic status

Hossain (2010) conducted a study on human living status and their income generating activities, he reported that desirability is positively significant with their living status in a coastal district.

2.2.10 Use of information sources and improvement of socio-economic status

Billah (2013) observed in his study that use of information source had a positive significant relationship with their livelihood status on the adoption of farming practices by the small holder's farmers in response to climate change.

Rashid (2012) found a positive significant relationship between use of information source and livelihood status in his study on status of fruit cultivation by the farmers of Satkhira district in response to climate change.

Hoque (2011) found a negative relationship between use of information source and livelihood status in his study on socio economic improvement of the commercial fish farmers due to transformation from crop farming to aquaculture.

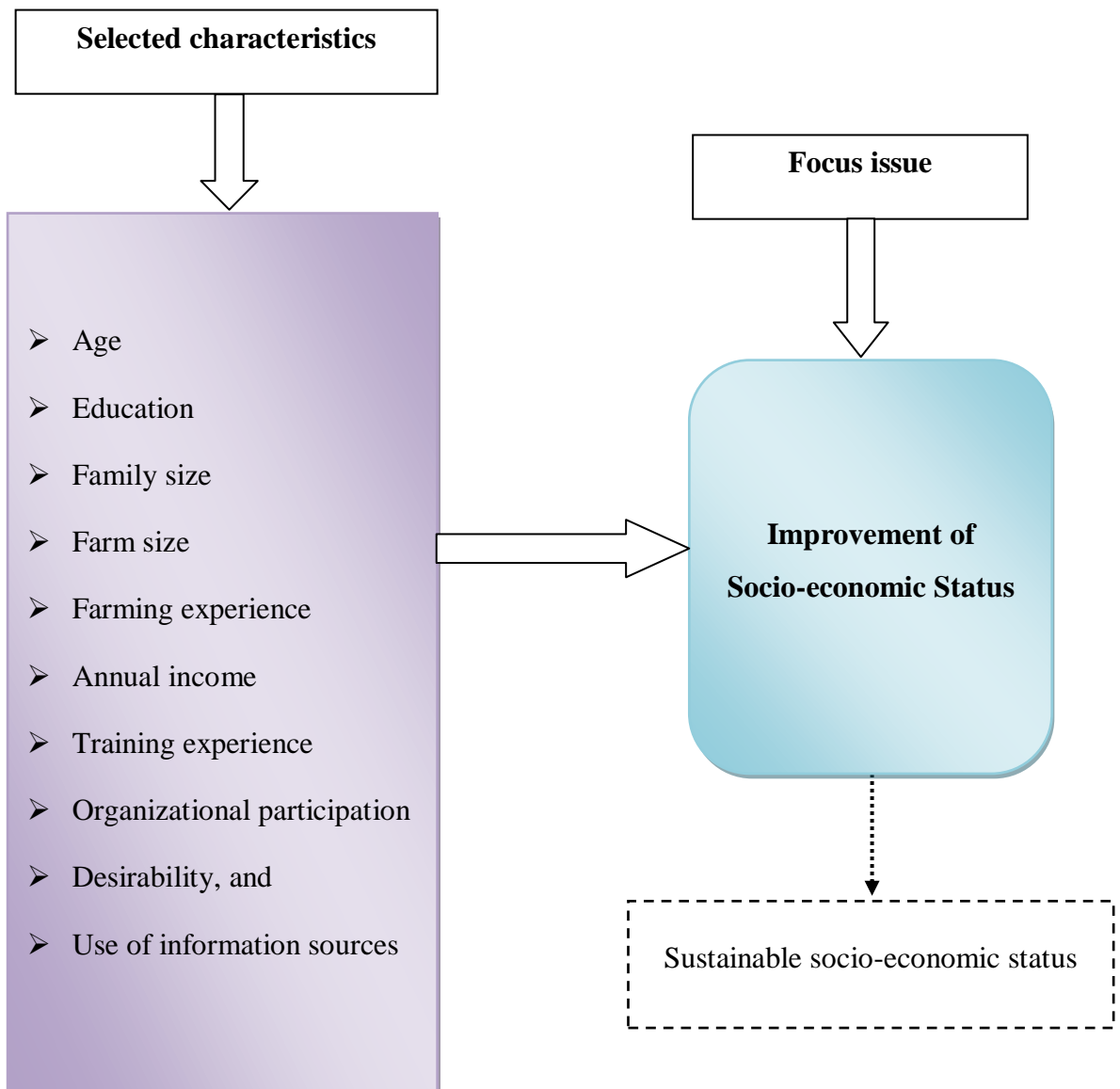
Hossain (2010) conducted a study on human living status and their income generating activities, he reported that use of information source is positively significant with their living status in a coastal district.

Islam (2004) reported that use of information source showed significant positive relationship with the extent of knowledge on livelihood in his study entitled ‘extent of knowledge and information system in rural community for improving rural livelihood of farmers.

Rokanuzzaman (2004) found that information source had no significant relationship with their livelihood status due to joining the CBFM-2 project activities of the beneficiaries.

2.3 Conceptual Framework of the Study

This study was concerned with the improvement of socio-economic status of the CIGs farmers. Thus the extent of improvement of socio-economic status was the focus issue and ten selected characteristics of the farmers were considered as the explanatory variables. Extent of improvement of socio-economic status of an individual may be affected through interacting forces of many explanatory variables. It is not possible to deal with all explanatory variables in a single study. It was therefore, necessary to limit the explanatory variables, which included age, education, family size, farm size, farming experience, annual income, training experience, organizational participation, desirability, and use of information sources. Considering the past research and main theme of present study, a conceptual model was constructed, and is presented in Figure 2.1.



Legend: Indicates consider for this study

Indicates not consider for this study

Figure 2.1 Conceptual framework of the study