

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with the summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations are chronologically given as below:

5.1 Summary of Findings

The present study was undertaken with the objectives to determine the improvement of socio-economic status of CIG farmers, to determine the selected characteristics of CIG farmers and to explore the relationships between improvements of socio-economic status of CIG farmers with their selected characteristics. The study was conducted in three unions namely Biral, Azimpur and Ranipukur of Biral upazila under Dinajpur district. The total numbers of CIG farmers 1050 were the population of the study. A total of 10 percent CIG farmers of 105 farmers were selected as sample by using simple random sampling method. Data were collected by the researcher herself during 20 December, 2018 to 25 January, 2019. In this study, improvement of socio-economic status of the CIG farmers was the focus issue. The selected characteristics of those farmers were considered as the explanatory variables of the study these are: age, education, family size, farm size, farming experience, annual income, training experience, organizational participation, desirability, and use of information sources.

5.1.1 Improvement of socio-economic status considering four aspects

The highest proportion (69.5 percent) of the respondents had medium status of improvement of social aspects followed by 14.3 percent had low and 16.2 percent had high improvement of social aspects. The majority (62.9 percent) of the respondents had medium status of improvement of economic aspects followed by 25.7 percent had low and 11.4 percent had high improvement of economic aspects. The highest proportion (68.6 percent) of the respondents had medium status of improvement of technological aspects followed by 12.4 percent had low and 19.0 percent had high improvement of technological aspects. More than half (56.2 percent) of the respondents had medium status of improvement of food security aspects followed by 20.0 percent had low and 23.8 percent had high improvement of food security aspects.

5.1.2 Overall Improvement of socio-economic status

The possible range of overall improvement of socio-economic status of the farmers could range from 0 to 48 while the observed range of 2 to 48 with an average of 25.90 and standard deviation of 9.64. Among the respondents the highest proportion (67.6 percent) of the respondents had medium improvement of socio-economic status followed by 16.2 percent had low and 16.2 percent had high improvement of socio-economic status.

5.1.3 Selected characteristics of the CIG farmers

It was found that 62.9 percent of the farmers fell in the medium aged category, while 31.4 percent fell in the young aged category and 5.7 percent in the old age category.

Considering education, 57.1 percent farmers were under can sign only category, 13.3 percent primary, 29.5 percent had secondary education category.

Considering family size, the highest proportion (46.7 percent) of the farmers had small family size, compared to 41.9 percent of them had medium family size and 11.4 percent of them had large family size.

It was found that the highest proportion of the farmers (71.4 percent) had small farm size where, 23.8 percent, 3.8 percent and 1 percent of them had marginal, medium and large farm size respectively.

Considering farming experience, it was found that less than half of the farmers (45.7 percent) had good farming experience, where 32.4 percent and 21.9 percent of them had fair and high farming experience respectively.

It was found that the highest proportion (77.1 percent) of the respondent farmers had medium income followed by 10.5 percent having low income and 12.4 percent had high annual income.

In training experience, it was found that 90.5 percent having short-term training received, 7.6 percent of the farmers had long-term training received and 1.9 percent of them had mid-term training received.

The majority (46.7 percent) of the respondents had low organizational participation followed by 37.1 percent had medium and 16.2 percent had high organizational participation.

It was revealed that highest proportion (52.4 percent) of the respondents had high desirability while 36.2 percent having medium desirability and 11.4 percent had low desirability.

The highest proportion (62.9 percent) of the respondent farmers had medium use of different information sources as compared to 28.6 percent had low use and 8.6 percent had high use.

5.1.4 Relationships between the selected characteristics of the farmers and their improvement of socio-economic status

To find out the relationship between the selected characteristics of the respondents and their improvement of socio-economic status, Pearson's Product Moment Coefficient of Correlation was computed. It was found that 6 out of 10 selected characteristics of the farmer's viz. education, farm size, training experience, organizational participation, desirability, and use of information sources had significant positive relationships with their improvement of socio-economic status. Age, family size, farming experience and annual income had no significant relationship with the improvement of socio-economic status.

5.2 Conclusions

On the basis of the findings of the study and their logical interpretations the following conclusions were drawn:

- i. The variation regarding different aspects of improvement of socio-economic status was medium, the highest improvement of socio-economic status was observed in food security aspects and that was the lowest in technological aspects. So, there is an ample scope of increasing improvement of socio-economic status in the study area.
- ii. The majority of the farmers are middle aged, hence it may be necessary to give some importance to the middle age CIG farmers because they were found to be the head of the maximum family.
- iii. Findings of the study showed a significant positive relationship of education with their improvement of socio-economic status. This means education could play a vital element for improvement of socio-economic status of the farmers.
- iv. Finding indicated that the highest proportion (46.7 percent) of the respondent had small family size and family size of the farmers had no significant relationship with their improvement of socio-economic status.
- v. Majority (71.4 percent) of the farmers had a small farm size and showed a positive significant relationship with their improvement of socio-economic status. Therefore

- it may be concluded that improvement of socio-economic status depend on farm size.
- vi. Less than half (45.7 percent) of the farmers had good farming experience and there was no relationship between farming experience and their improvement of socio-economic status.
 - vii. Majority (77.1 percent) of the respondent had medium annual income and there was no relationship between annual income and their improvement of socio-economic status.
 - viii. Training experience of the CIG farmers had significant positive relationship with their improvement of socio-economic status and majority (90.5 percent) of the farmers had short term training experience. Therefore it may be concluded that training experience is not enough for improvement of socio-economic status.
 - ix. Organizational participation of the CIG farmers had a significant positive relationship with their improvement of socio-economic status. 46.7 percent of the respondents had low organizational participation. It indicates that increase the participation of the farmers in different organization for increase their improvement of socio-economic status.
 - x. The findings indicate that 52.4 percent of the respondents had high desirability and there was a positive significant relationship present between desirability and their improvement of socio-economic status. It may be concluded that improvement depend on farmers desirability.
 - xi. Use of information sources of the respondents had a positive significant relationship with their improvement of socio-economic status and majority (62.9 percent) of the farmers had moderately use of different information sources.

5.3 Recommendations

5.3.1 Recommendations for policy makers

Some suggestions have been made considering policy perspective for getting farmers development. The following suggestions refer mainly to the program and implementations aspects:

- i. Income generating activities should be taken especially on vermi-compost, mushroom cultivation, preparation of handicrafts, modern poultry raising, and vegetable production in the homestead area for increasing the improvement of socio-economic status of the farmers.

- ii. Education of the CIG farmers had significant and positive relationship with their improvement of socio-economic status and majority (57.1%) of the farmers can sign only category. So it may be recommended that arrangement should be made for increasing the literacy level of the CIG farmers through the establishment of night school or adult education centre.
- iii. Majority (90.5 percent) of the farmers had short term training experience. Hence the concern authorities should take necessary steps to arrange more training programs for the farmers for increase their agricultural knowledge.
- iv. In order to improve the socio-economic status of the farmers, careful consideration could be made regarding duration in affiliation with CIG, education, farm size, training experience, organizational participation, desirability, and use of information sources. Because improvement of socio-economic status of the farmers was significantly increased with the increase of these variables.

5.3.2 Recommendations for further study

The study conducted in some specific location cannot provide all the information for proper understanding about farmers' socio-economic status improvement and related matters. The following recommendations are suggested for further study in this connection:

- i. The present study on the improvement of socio-economic status was conducted in one selected district of Bangladesh. Findings of this study should be verified by similar research in other areas.
- ii. This study investigated the relationship of 10 characteristics of the farmers with their improvement of socio-economic status. Therefore, further research could be conducted to assess the relationships of other characteristics of the farmers with the same.
- iii. In this study improvement of socio-economic status of CIG farmers have been investigated. But there are so many NGOs (Non Government Organization) as well as GOs (Government Organization) which are working for agricultural development in the other community of this country. Those organizations should be included in future.
- iv. The study was conducted only with the CIG beneficiaries of the study area. It is necessary to conduct similar studies involving all types of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.