ROLE OF FIELD ORGANIZER'S IN IMPLEMENTING ONE HOUSE ONE FARM PROJECT AS PERCEIVED BY THE BENEFICIARIES

A thesis
by

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, ***"Role of field organizer's in implementing one house one farm project as perceived by the beneficiaries"*** *submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka, in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of* ***MASTER OF SCIENCE (MS) IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM,*** *embodies the result of a piece of bonafide research work carried out by* ***Jannatul Ferdosi,*** *Registration No.* ***08-02779*** *under my supervision and guidance. No part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.*

I further certify that such help or source of information, as has been availed during the course of this investigation has been duly acknowledged and style of this thesis have been approved and recommended for submission.

Dated- December, 2014
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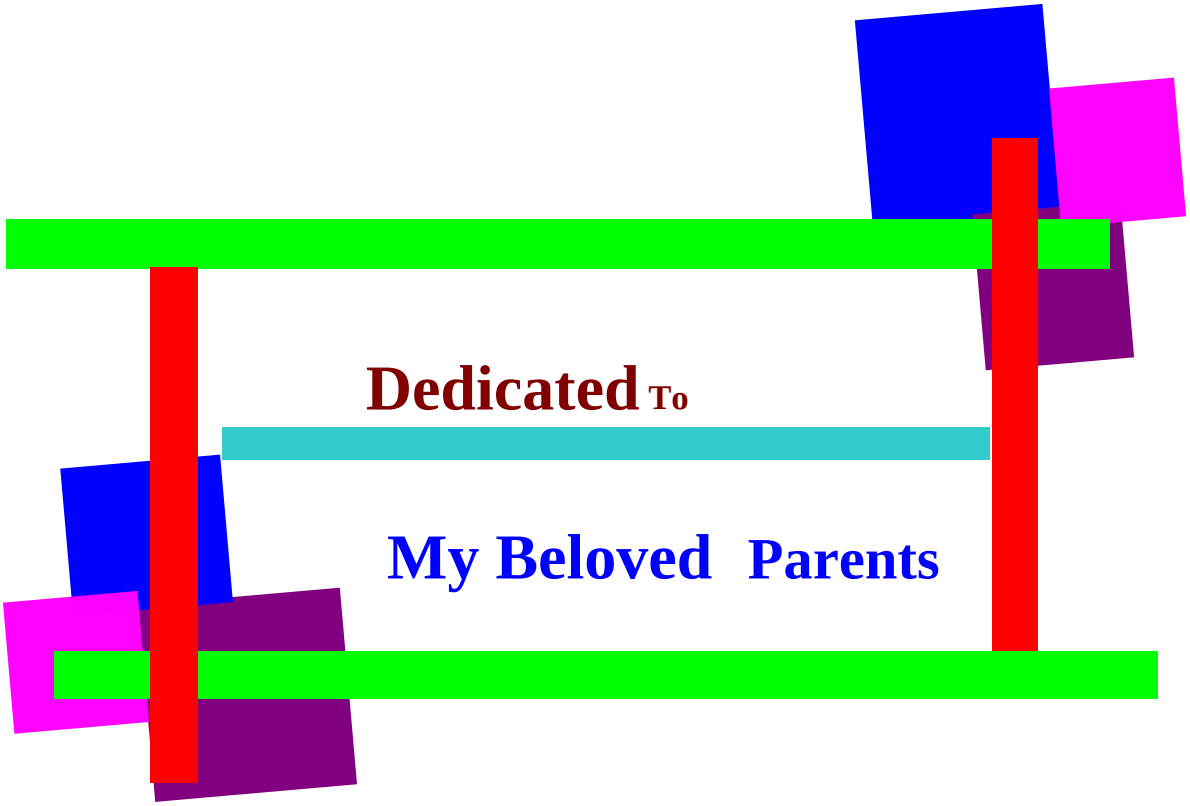
Dedicated To
My Beloved Parents

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ROLE OF FIELD ORGANIZER IN IMPLEMENTING ONE HOUSE ONE FARM PROJECT AS PERCEIVED BY THE BENEFICIARIES

ABSTRACT

The main objectives of this study were to assess the role of field organizer in implementing one house one farm project as perceived by the beneficiaries and the individual characteristics of the farmers and also explore the relationship between the role of field organizers and characteristics of project beneficiaries farmers in implementing one house one farm project. An up to date list of all the one house one farm families of the selected villages were prepared with the help of field organizer and BRDB staff of Alokdia union in Modhupurupazilla. There are sixty one house one farm families in every village of Alokdia union (The number of one house one farm family in a village was settled by the project authority). Therefore in total there are 540 one house one farm families in Alokdia union of Modhupurupazilla. To manage the research work properly and timely 20% of the populations were randomly selected as the sample of the study by using random sampling method. Data were collected from 108 farmers of nine villages of Alokdia union by using a structured interview schedule. Appropriate scales were developed in order to measure the concerned variable. A statistical software package named SPSS was used to analyze the data and Karl Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used to test the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Sample size was determined by using random sampling method. The degree of role performance was ascertained as perceived by the owners of one house one farm project. About 49.07% of the total respondents perceived that the field organizer performed highest role, 40.07% performed low group of role. Significant relationships were found between age, level of education, farm size, media contact and role of field organizer toward one house one farm project.

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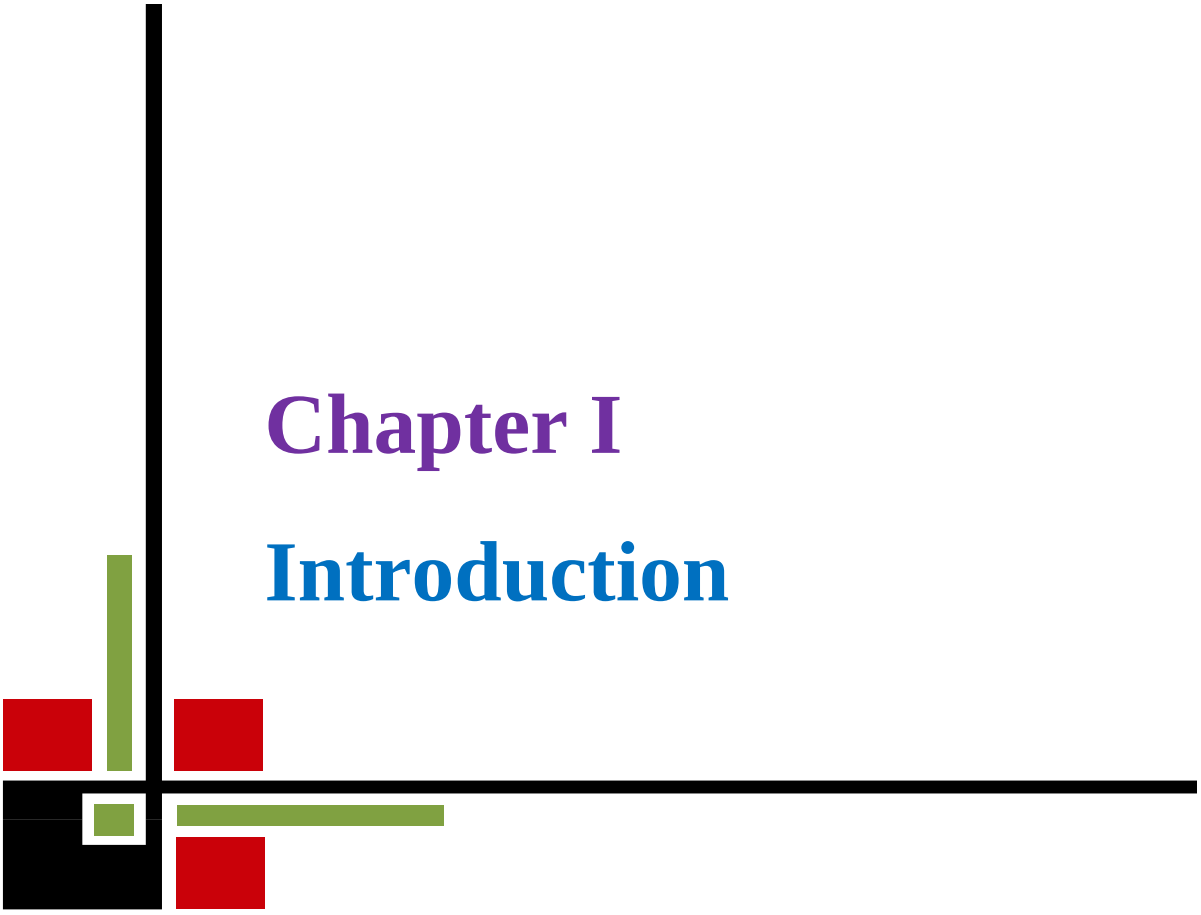
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau Statistics
et al.	And Others(at elli)
d.f.	Degree of freedom
etc.	Etectera
e.g.	Example
Ha	Hectare
i.e.	That is
Viz	Namely
NGO	Non-Government Organization
BAU	Bangladesh Agricultural University
SAU	Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University
SAAO	Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer
UAO	Upazilla Agriculture Officer
%	Percent



Chapter I

Introduction

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General background

One House One Farm is the largest poverty reduction project undertaken by the government of Bangladesh. The government runs this project to turn population into human resource through maximum utilization of homestead area of each family and inspire the population to be hard working and beneficial producer. Family is the basic economic unit of Bangladesh. The infrastructure of the family consists of at least one house with its premise –big or small. The project has emphasized on economic use of the family premise in the name of "One House one Farm" considering each family of Bangladesh treated as a farm. Each farm family has pre-historic experience of integrated farming.That is farmers produce crops, livestock, fisheries and forest plants. Every family of Bangladesh contributes a portion of income to the GDP of the country. In fact since prehistoric period agrarian society of Bangladesh was developed centered around the farm families. Our dreams, civilization, economics and development all these are latent in "One House One Farm" project. There are about 18 million farm families in 489upazilla of Bangladesh (BBS, 2014).Eighteen million farm families mean18 million One House One Farm (BBS, 2014). On an average a homestead area in Bangladesh is about 0.9 decimal.). In the report of the UNDP, Bangladesh was placed 129position in Human Development Index (UNDP, 2014). However, the country having a very small economy in terms of GDP and per capita income. The total development of the country is hidden beneath this small land. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy, which contributes 18.81 percent of the GDP (BBS, 2012).

Most of the population in the country lives in rural areas and they depend on agriculture directly or indirectly for their livings. For their livelihoods, rural people depend on land, which is fertile but extremely vulnerable. Most of the country is made up of floodplain, and while the alluvial soil provides good arable land, large areas are at risk because of frequent floods and cyclones, which take lives and destroy crops, livestock and property. The over dependence on land and acute scarcity of land in the country are the main cause of poverty in the rural areas. A low estimate of 20% of the rural poor is in chronic poverty (BBS,2012). Another 29% of the rural population is considered as moderately poor (BBS,2012). Though they own a small plot of land and some livestock and generally have enough to eat; their diets lack nutritional values (BBS, 2012).

Nearly half of the rural households are landless. The 40 % poor people own only 2% of the total cultivable land of the country (BBS,2010). Due to the emerging growth of population, the percent of landless people are increasing. In rural areas, about 4.48 million households are landless. Another problem is arising due to urbanization. The number of absentee land owners is increasing in the rural areas. About 10% absentee land owners own 50.6% of the total cultivable land of Bangladesh (Ershad, 2010).

The socio-economic condition of the farmer is very poor. The farm families are the main contributor to the economy and also the major portion of the population. To develop the country, it is very important to develop the household situation of the farm families.

So, that the government reasonably has undertaken the project.Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) has taken responsibility of implementation of the project. BRDB has socioeconomic development network throughout the country through its upazilla officer. According to BRDB report, it has been working with 2.89 million distressed and unemployed people who belong to 5,78,400

families(BRDB, 2012). Each family receives a milch cow the with tk. 20,000.00 cash to staff one house one farm to generate income and to maintain their livelihood (BBS, 2012).

One House One Farm project in the upazilla was constituted as per the following criteria and objectivehouseholds having only homestead,landless people those who own land up to 0.50 acre of land including homestead and who earn their livelihood by selling manual labor andsmall and marginal farmers having up to 2.50 acres of land including homestead.

The objectives of the project are to reduce the poverty from 40% to 20% within 2015 by developing every family as a unit of sustained economy by maximum utilizations and economic capital (BBS, 2013), to transfer asset for rural development, to improvement of the income of rural people,to improve the lifestyle of rural people through ensuring a friendly living environment with agriculture,education, safe water and electricity.

Field organizers is playing key roles to run the project .The success of this project is largely based on the performance of their roles.The role of field organizers are to arrange workshop, seminar on one house one farm issue and to organize rural women especially distressed and poor women segment into co-operatives for participation in one house one farm project.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Bangladesh is composed of thousands of villages. The biodiversity and ecosystem of these villages are immensely rich and production friendly. These lively villages have fertile land and are inhibited by the poor but industrious village dwellers. These hard working people can cultivate the fertile land of Bangladesh, develop farm at every house of every village and increase the overall production of the country multiple times. Urbanization is increasing due to education, employment,

trade and other reasons which are leading to an increase of absentee land owner. The requirements to ensure sufficient production and conservation of their land are developments of village organization, provision of need based training and wealth/capital to the villagers, increase savings, involvement of rural people in the local government authority and its sustainability. One House One Farm project is undertaken for the generation and sustainability of overall management of different production projects as well as marketing, preservation and storage of produced commodities at field level.

Farmers are the main executor and beneficiaries of this project. The farmers can produce diversified products, which ensure their food security and also economic stability. For the successful adoption and sustainability of this project it is very important to know the role of field organizer asbecause of field organizers are directly connected and work at the field level with the farmer. It is needless to say the success of one house one farm project largely depends on roles of Field Organizer . Although one house one farm is a big and most important project for the beneficiaries sustainable development, neither the DAE nor any other development agency has identified the role of field organizers.. To make the study manageable, the researcher therefore analyzed the role of field organizer . There are still questions to be answered following specific questions :

a) What is the role of field organizer to implement one house one farm project as perceived by the beneficiaries?

b) What are the selected characteristics of the farmers under one house one farm project through which they can perceive the role of field organizer?

c) What relationship exists between role of field organizer in implementing one house one farm project and characteristics of beneficiary farmers?

1.3 Specific objectives

In order to lead the research toward proper direction the following specific objective are formulated:

1. To assess the role of field organizer for implementing ‘one house one farm ‘project as perceived by the farmers.
2. To determine and describe some selected characteristics of the project beneficiary farmers. The selected characteristics are:-
    - Age
    - Level ofEducation
    - Family size
    - Farm size
    - Media contact
    - Innovativeness
    - Personality
    - Knowledge about one house one farm project
    - Attitude towards one house one farm project
3. To explore the relationship between the role of field organizer and characteristics of project beneficiary farmers in implementing one house one farm project.

1.4 Justification of the study

The major focus of the study was to role of field organizer towards “One House One Farm” Project. Population of Bangladesh is increasing day by day and the demand of food also increasing day by day. So, it is necessary to increase agricultural production to meet the demand of food. For that, it is necessary to practice modern technology of agricultural production. “One House One Farm”

isone of the new disseminations of modern agricultural technology for increasing production. Researcher showed that farmers are the most important persons for the success of the project. The objectives of the project are to reduce the poverty from 40% to 20% within 2015 by developing every family as a unit of sustained economy by maximum utilizations and economic capital (BBS, 2013), to transfer asset for rural development, andto improvement of the income of rural people. BRDB worker, Agricultural Extension Officers, Sub-assistant Agriculture Officer work as project representative.One of the strategically policies would be followed for intensive cultivation on homestead by adopting scientific knowledge such that total value of production would be increased with yield increment from "One House One Farm" Project. Considering the above facts, the researcher was quite interested to under taken a study to assess the role of field organizer in implementing "One House One Farm" Project from primary level data. As there is a limited research in the field on this topic, the researcher deemed it a timely necessity to undertake the present study.

1.5 Hypotheses of the study

Hypothesis is a specified testable expectation about empirical reality that follows from a more general proposition, more generally, an expectation about the nature of things derived from a theory. It is a statement of something that ought to be observed in the real world if the theory is correct (Babbie, 2010). Hypotheses are of two types - null hypothesis and research hypothesis. Null hypothesis suggests that there is no relationship among the variables under consideration. It is denoted by H_o. Research hypothesis describes relationship between variables under consideration. It is denoted by H_a.

In order to guide the objectives of the study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

Research hypothesis: There exists relationship between role of field organizer of 'One House One Farm'project and selected characteristics of beneficiary farmers.

Null hypothesis: There is no relationship between role of field organizer of One 'House One Farm project'and selected characteristics of beneficiary farmers.

1.6 Assumptions of the study

An assumption is the supposition that an apparent fact or principle is true in light of the variable evidence. An Assumption is taken as a factor believed to be true without proof. The research was carried out keeping the following assumptions in mind:

1. The beneficiary farmers of one house one farm project belonged to population sample representation of total population were capable enough to furnish proper responses to the question set up in the interview schedule.

2. Views and opinions furnished by the respondents included in the sample were the representative view and opinion of the study areas whole population .

3. The responses furnished by the beneficiary farmers of the project were reliable.

4. The researcher who acted as interviewer was very well adjusted to the social and cultural environment of the study area. Hence, the respondents could furnish correct opinions without hesitation.

5. The data collected by the researcher were free from bias and they were normally distributed.

1.7 Limitations of the study

The study was undertaken with a view to have an understanding to assess the role played by field organizers of 'One House One Farm'project. However, in order to make the study manageable and meaningful from the research point of view, it became necessary to impose certain limitations as noted below:

1. The study was confined to nine villages ofAlokdia union of Modhupurupazila under Tangail district.

2. The study was limited to the beneficiary farmers of 'one house one farm' project who received training from BRDB only.

3. Data collected from the beneficiary were furnished from their memory during the interview period.

4. The competency of the field organizer was measured on the basis of beneficiary farmers responses to the selected statement.

5. There were many characteristics of the farmers in the study area but only nine of them were selected for investigation.

1.8 Definition of terms

A concept is an abstract of observed thing, events or phenomenon or in other works, it is a short hand representation of variety. A researcher needs to know the meaning and contents of every term that he uses. It should clarify the issue as well as explain the fact to the investigator and readers. However, for clarity of understanding a number of key concepts/terms frequently used throughout the study defined are interpreted as follows:

Age: Age of a respondent is defined as the span of life and is operationally measured by the number of years from his/her birth to the time of interviewing (Akter, 2007).

Level of education: Empirically it is defined to the development of desirable changes in knowledge, skill and attitudes in an individual through reading, writing, walking, observation and other selected activities. It is measured on the basis of classes a farmer has passed from a formal education institution (Akter, 2007).

Family size:family size referred the total members of the family those are living together from a certain time and associated with family income (Islam, 2013).

Farm size: farm size refers to the hectare of land area devoted to the maintenance of farming enterprise by the farmers (Akter, 2007).

Media contact: Media contact refers to the respondents becoming accessible to the influence of different information media through different extension teaching methods (Islam, 2013). In this study by media contact it was sample that how much media contact had a farmer about one house one farm project.

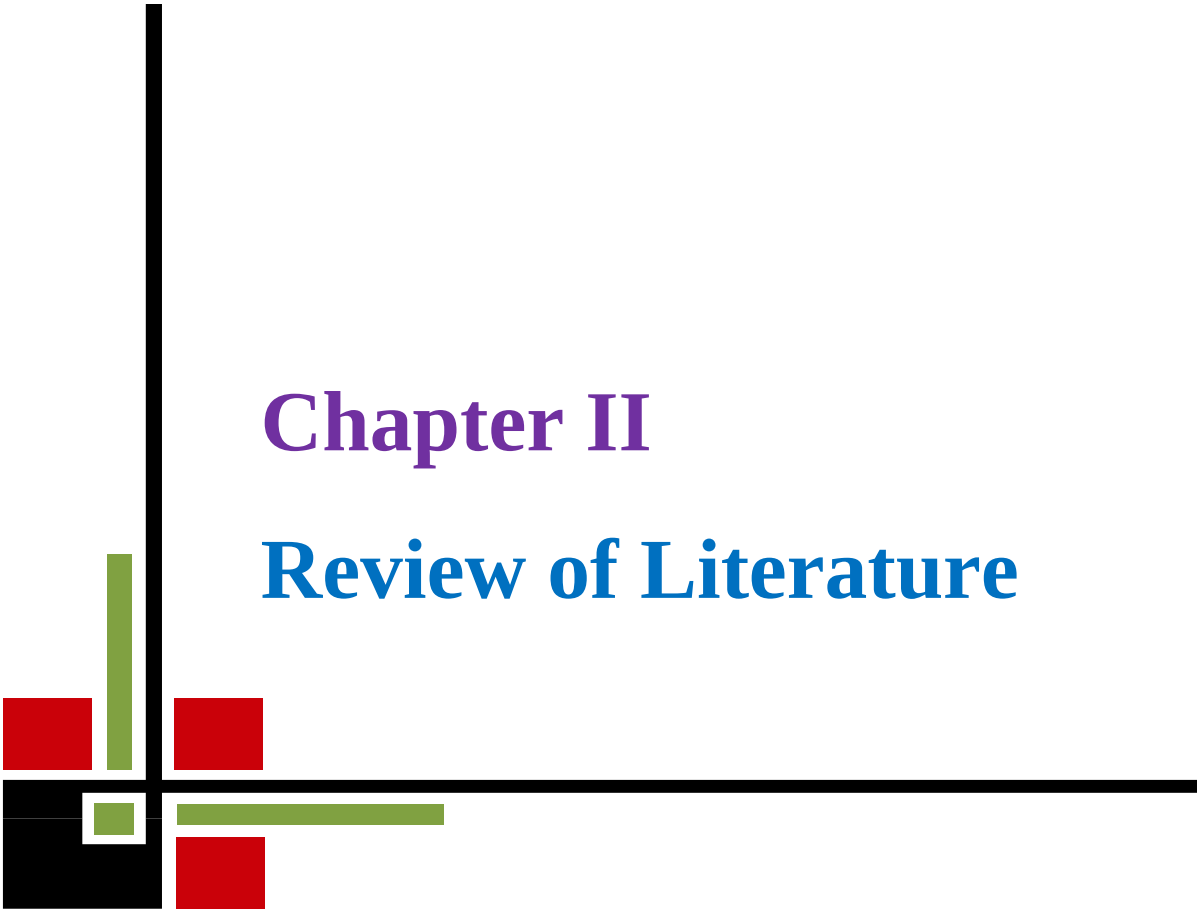
Innovativeness: Innovativeness is the degree to which an individual is relatively earlier in adopting agricultural innovations, new ideas, practices and things than the other members of a social system. This is realized by the quickness of accepting innovativeness by an individual in relation to others and was measured on the basis of time dimension (Islam, 2013).

Knowledge about One House One farm Project: Knowledge literally means knowing or what one knows about a subject, fact, person etc. Knowledge, however, refers to the amount of facts or information about an idea, object or person that a person knows (Islam, 2013). In this study by knowledge it was sample that how much knowledge had a farmer about one house one farm project.

Attitude: Attitude meant one's feelings, beliefs and tendencies towards an object and concept. It was a state of readiness that influences a person to act in given manner. Attitude was a relatively stable tendency to respond with and positive or

negative effect to a specific referent. In this study by attitude it was sample that what is the attitude had a farmer about one house one farm project (Islam, 2013).

One House One Farm project: This is mainly a project recently taken by the government. In this approach integrated farming is practiced by the farmers who are poor and landless. The government provides the farmers training, credit supply of input materials initially to adopt this approach and to improve their livelihoods (Islam, 2013).



Chapter II

Review of Literature

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of this study was to have an understanding of the role of field organizers in implementing One House One Farm project and explore relationship with their selected characteristics. An effort was made to review the findings of past researches in this respect. Accordingly, the researcher made an exhaustive search of the past studies that could be made available. But unfortunately very few of these studies were related to the study of role of field organizers in implementing One House One Farm project. However, the researcher came across with some expert's opinions about the concept of gap assessment as well as some studies that deal with the relationship of the characteristics of individuals with their role of field organizers in implementing One House One Farm project.

2.1 Review of Literature on Role ofField Organizers

Ullah (2011) conducted a study on role of field organizers towards One House One Farm project. He found that 47% of the farmers had moderately favorable perception, 28% had less favorable perception and 25% had favorable perception of One House One Farm project. Year of schooling, training received, family members' cooperation, extension media contact, agricultural knowledge of the farmers had significant positive relationships with farmers' perception of One House One Farm approach. In addition, an attempt was made to investigate the problems faced by the farmers in adopting and practicing that approach and was found that 72% farmers faced severe problem in case of practicing One House One Farm approach.

Houqe and Usami (2008) conducted a study on role and skill development of agricultural extension workers conversed to one house one farm project in four upazillas of Kishoreganj district and found that low skill level of extension workers regarding planning-based, monitoring, and evaluation-based skills were the major challenges faced by the government agricultural extension service in Bangladesh. The dissimilarity among extension workers agricultural skill level suggested that there may be significant implications for improving their planning monitoring and evaluation based skills, particularly in the area of developing appropriate training and supervisory strategies for the extension workers. They also found that except extension workers' extension planning skill, all the other skills showed significant negative relationships with their service tenures. It indicated that the service tenure could not confirm the development of extension workers' extension skill.

Moreover, the regression curves revealed that the skill levels increase up to 15 years service tenure and then decrease up to the retirement of the Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs). The finding indicated a difference between extension workers of 15 years service tenure and more than 15 years service tenure in their skill development process.

Azami *et al.* (2005) conducted a study on Competency Gap Assessment of Social Organizer. He reported that building the knowledge base in the areas of Locale System, Community Group Dynamics, and Advocacy would enable the Social Organizers to know and assess the real needs of the marginalized communities. Although professional skills like community organization and mobilization, technical writing for developing reports and conceiving projects through proposals are important but the real spirit can be produced by emerging socio-political activism, empathy and volunteerism. This can be done by developing and sustaining such strong organizational system and process that encourages social organizers to be both the communities and the organizational value system.

Kherde and Sahaya (1972) conducted a study to determine the role performance of the village level workers in to two Intensive Agricultural District Project (IADP) of India such as Union Territory of Delhi and Karnal IADP district of Haryana state. They found that age of the Village Level Workers (VLWs) was positively related to their role performance.

Salvi and Dudhani (1967) conducted a study in seven extension Blocks of Poona District in Maharashtra on the role of personal characteristics in the job effectiveness of village level workers. They found that 75 percent of Village Level Workers (VLWs) were young persons of less than 35 years. Age of the VLWs however, did not influence their job effectiveness.

Raven and Stephenson (2001) investigated that individuals must demonstrate general competence in the following four areas: 1) Meaning competence: understanding the culture of the organization and acting in accordance; 2) Relation competence: creating and maintaining connections with stakeholders of the tasks or organization; 3) Learning competence: identifying solutions to tasks and reflecting on experiences so that what is learned improves the next task completed; and 4) Change competence: acting in new ways when the task or situation calls for it.

UNDP (1997) in a study similar to one house one farm project found that the capacity development is the process by which individuals, group, organizations, institutions and societies increase their abilities to: 1) perform core functions, solves problems, define and achieve objects; and 2) understand and deal with their development need in a broad context and in a sustainable 41manner.

Mahboob (1995) found that the school of thought that had laid emphasis on just economic growth; had limited focuses on expanding only one's choice of enhancing income while the human development school had distinguished itself by seeking the enlargement of all human choice that may be social, economic,

cultural, and political in nature. Essential elements of human development can be categorized as equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

2.2 Selected Characteristics of the Farmers and their Competency on the Application of One House One Farm Approach

2.2.1 Age and role of field organizers

Haque (2006) observed that there is negative relationship between age of the conventional farmers and their perception toward the role of Field Organizer.

Haque (2003) found that age of the farmers had no siginificant relationship with their role towards extension activities of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE).

Islam and Kashem (1997) observed that age of the farmers had negative relationship with role of Field Organizer towards Field Organizers.

Rahman (1990) found that age of the Block Supervisor was negatively related with theirJob performance meaning that younger Block Supervisors (BSs) performed better than the older ones. Karim (1990) observed a significant and positive relationship between age of the Subject Matter Officers (SMOs) and their job performance.

2.2.2 Level of education and role offield organizers

Haque (2003) found that education of the farmers had significant and positive relationship with their role towards extension activities of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE).

Ali (2002) found that education qualification of BSs had negative relationship with their role towards NGOs activities.

Rahman (1990) observed a positive significant relationship between level of education of the Block Supervisors (BSs) and their job performance.

Mahboob *et al.* (1978) observed that there is no relationship between the level of education of Union Assistants and their job performance. But they found a significant relationship between technical education of the respondents and their job performance. Performance was the highest in the one-year V-Aid category followed by no technical education category, one year agricultural school category and two year agricultural institute category. Poorer performance of the Union Assistants with two years agricultural institute education and one year agricultural school education might be due to the fact they were given little opportunity to participate in service training course. On the other hand, Union Assistants with one-year V-Aid course and those with no technical education in agricultural were given adequate opportunity to participate in-service training course.

2.2.3 Family size and role offield organizers

Rahman (1990) found that the family size of the Block Supervisor was negatively related with their job performance meaning that younger Block Supervisors (BSs) performed better than the older ones.

Mahboob *et al.* (1978) in Bangladesh revealed that family size of Union Assistant has no relationship with job performance. Performance was the highest among the middle aged Union Assistants. Performance of the old Union Assistants was non-significant and followed a negative trend.

2.2.4 Farm size and role offield organizers

Paul (2000) found in his study that was significant and positive relationship between farm size and role of Filed Organizers towards the use of Urea Super Granule (USG).

Nurzaman (2000) observed in his study that farm size of the FFS and non-FFS farmers had no significant relationship with their role towards IPM.

Mahboob *et al.* (1978) in Bangladesh revealed that household size of Union Assistant has no relationship with job performance. Performance was the highest among the middle aged Union Assistants. Performance of the old Union Assistants was non-significant and followed a positive trend.

2.2.5 Media contact and role offield organizers

Nurzaman (2000) revealed that extension contact of the FFS farmers was positively significant with their role on IPM but in case of non-FFS farmers, there was no significant relationship with their role towards IPM.

Vidvashankar (1997) reported that the media participation had positive relationship with the role of seed growers towards seed production project.

Karim (1990) observed a negative relationship between extension media contact of the Subject Matter Officers (SMOs) and their job performance.

Mahboob *et al.* (1978) in Bangladesh revealed that the extension media contact of Union Assistant has no relationship with their job performance. Performance was the highest among the middle aged Union Assistants. Performance of the old Union Assistants was non-significant.

2.2.6 Knowledge about one house one farm project and role offield organizers

Haque (2003) conducted a study similar to one house one farm project and found that agricultural knowledge of the farmers had no significant relationship with their role towards extension activities of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE).

Sarker (2001) found that the knowledge of the World Vision farmers had a significant positive relationship with their role towards organic homesteand gardening practices.

Bari (2000) observed in his study that agricultural knowledge of farmers had no relationship with their role towards hybrid rice AALOK 6201.

Rahman (1990) found that technical, extension and general knowledge of the Block Supervisors (BSs) had a strong positive relationship with their job performance.

Mahipal (1980) found that the knowledge of the two groups of village extension worker differed significantly; knowledge of the efficient group was significantly than that of the inefficient group.

2.2.7 Innovativeness androle offield organizers

Hossain (2002) revealed that there was significant relationship between role and innovativeness in his study on Island farmers towards adoption of modern agricultural technologies.

Paul (2000) revealed in his study role of the Field Organizers towards use of Urea Super Granule (USG) in rice cultivation that there was positive significant relationship between innovativeness and role.

Nurzaman (2000) observed that innovativeness of the FFS farmers and non-FFS farmers had significant relationship with their role on IPM.

Rahman (1990) found that the innovativeness of the Block Supervisors (BSs) had a strong positive relationship with their job performance.

Pal and Rai (1980) found that that the innovativeness of the multi-purpose co-operative society leaders was negatively significant associated with their role performance.

2.3 Conceptual Model of the Study

Conceptual frameworks (theoretical frameworks) are a type of intermediate theory that attempt to connect to all aspects of inquiry (e.g. problem definition, purpose, literature review, methodology, data collection and analysis). Conceptual frameworks can act like maps that give coherence to empirical inquiry. Because conceptual frameworks are potentially so close to empirical inquiry, they take different forms depending upon the research question or problem (Wikipedia, 2012).

In this study the researcher attempted to highlight three concepts, namely: (i) field organizersrolesand (ii) problems being confronted by the field organizers in the application of One House One Farm approach.

An individual's competency may be influenced by his/her personal characteristics and through other interacting forces in his/her surroundings. As it is quite impossible to deal with all the forces and characteristics in a single study, it was, therefore, needed to be confined with some selected characteristics which were age, education, family size, farm size, media contact, personality, innovativeness, knowledge and attitude of farmers belonged to One House One Farm approach. However, relating other situational factors with field organizersrole was not considered in this study.

On the basis of above discussion and review of literature, the conceptual model of this study has been structured as shown in Figure 1. This illustrates the role of field organizer in implementing one house one farm project at

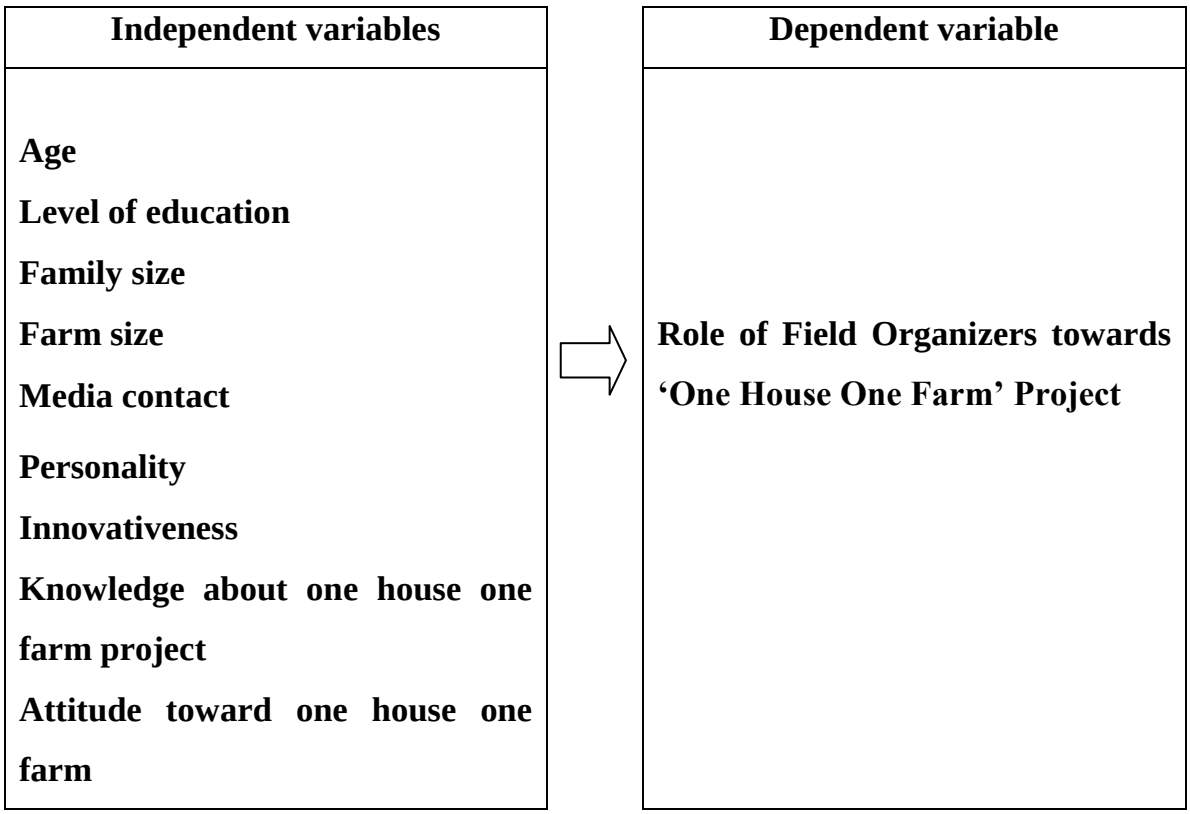


Figure 1. The conceptual framework of the study

Chapter III

Materials & Methods

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is an important part of any empirical research. It is concerned with local of the study, population and sampling, variables and their measurement, hypothesis testing and statisticalmeasurements. So researcher should be very careful about the decision of the aforesaid methodology items. The more justified the decision of methodology items the more scientific would be the research. The present study was conducted keeping in view all the methodological activities that have been describe in this chapter.

3.1 Locale of the Study

Alokdia union of Modhupurupazila under Tangail district was selectedpurposively as the local of the study. The study area consists of nine villages. All the nine villages were included in the study area. These villages constituted the locale of the study. The names of the villages are Roktipara, Bekarkona, Digorbaid, Raniad, Lawfula, Sibrambari, Maijbari, Gangair and Dokhinlawfula. The physical, social and cultural and heritage of this area were similar in many cases with other eastern areas of the country. A map of Tangail district showing the Modhupurupazila and another showing the locale of the study area have been presented in Figure 2.

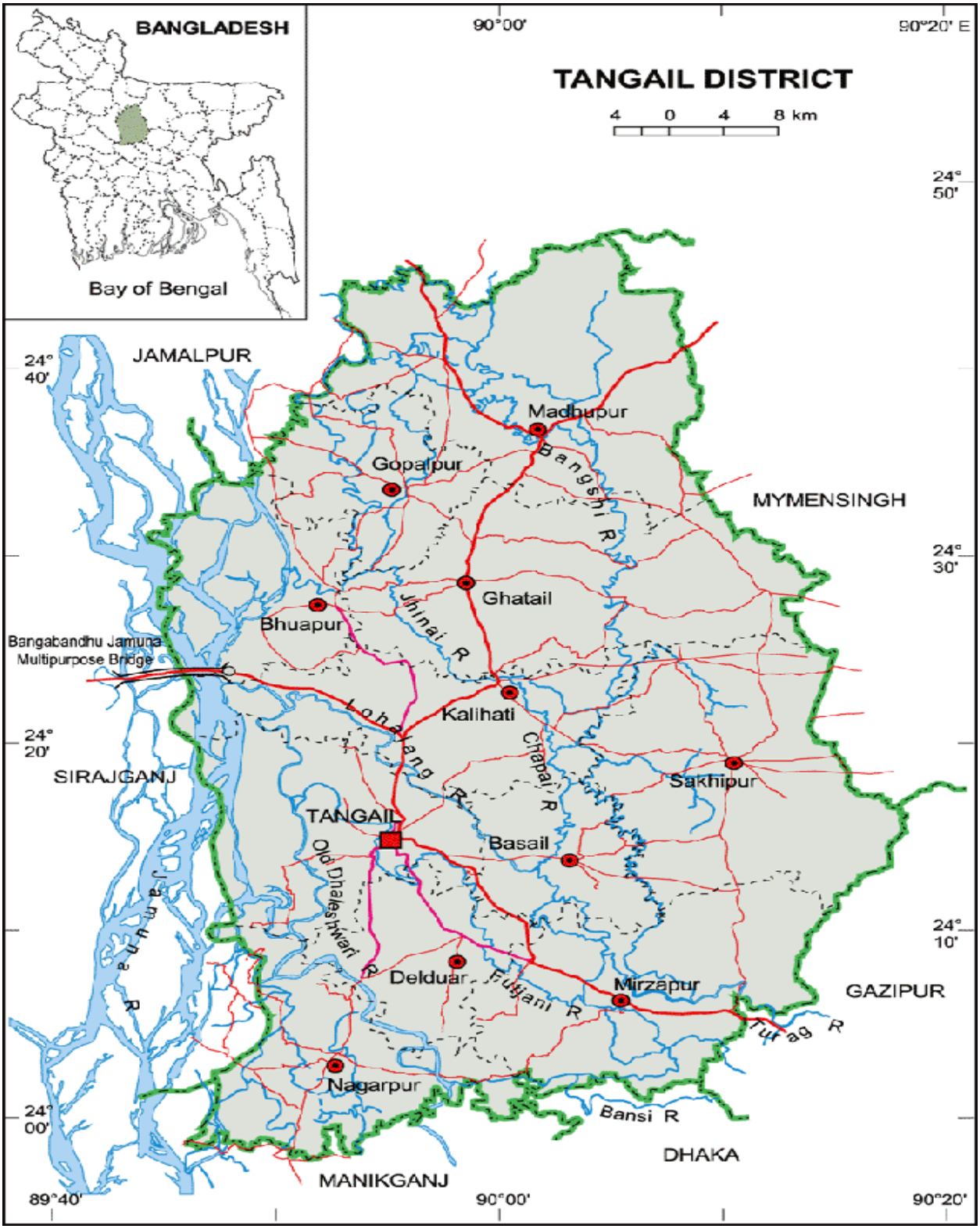


Figure 2. Map of the Tangial district

3.2 Population and sample size of the Study

An up to date list of all the one house one farm families of the selected villages were prepared with the help of field organizer and BRDB staff of Alokdia union in Moduhupurupazilla. There are sixty “one house one farm families” in every village of Moduhupurupazilla. Therefore in total there are 540 one house one farm families in Alokdia union. Twenty percent of the populations were randomly selected as the sample of the study by using random sampling method. Thus, 108 farmers constituted the sample of the study. A reserve list of twelve farmers was also prepared randomly for interview if any respondents included in the original sample was not available at the time of data collection.

3.3 The research instrument

An interview schedule was prepared as the research instrument for collection of data. It was done keeping in view the objectives and variables of the study. Appropriate scales were developed to measure both independent and dependent variables.

The interview schedule was pre-tested with ten farmers in actual situation before it was finalized for collecting data. Necessary corrections, additions, alterations, rearrangement and adjustments were made in the interview schedule based on pretest experience. The interview schedule was then multiplied by printing in its final form.A copy of the interview schedule is presented in Appendix 1.

3.4 Data collection

Data for the study were collected by interview procedure. The researcher herself collected data from the selected farmers by using the interview schedule. All possible efforts were made to explain the purpose of the study to the respondent in order to get valid and relevant information from them. A house to house survey was conducted by the researcher to collect data. Advance information was given to

the respondents, so that they could be available at their respective houses in the scheduled time. While starting interview with any respondent, the researcher established appropriate rapport with her/his so that they did not feel hesitation to furnish proper responses to the questions and statements in the schedule.

A farmer of the original list was not available for interview in spite of repeated attempts. Therefore, the was replaced by those from the reserve list. Excellent cooperation was obtained from all respondents during data collection. Data were collected by the researcher herself during the period from 1 October to 15 October, 2015.

3.5 Variables of the study

The hypothesis of a research contains generally two typesvariables, an independent variable and a dependent variable. An independent variable is that factor which is manipulated by the experiment in his attempt to determine its relationship to an observed phenomenon. A dependent variable is that factor which disappears or varies as the experimenter introduces, remove or varies the independent variables (Hossain 2007) .

3.5.1 Independent variables

In this study nine selected characteristics of the farmers constituted the independent variables. These were: age, level of education, family size, farm size, media contact, innovativeness, personality, knowledge on one house one farm, attitude towards one house one farm.

3.5.2 Dependent variable

Role of field organizer in implementing ‘One House One Farm’project was the dependent variable.

3.5.3 Measurement of independent variables

3.5.3.1 Age

Age of a farmer in this study was measured in terms of actual years given by a respondent from her/his birth to time of interview. A score of one was assigned for each year of age.For example, in this study a respondent was found to be 35 years. her/his age score was 38.

3.5.3.2 Level of education

Education was measured in terms of years of schooling completed by an individual in educational institutions. The education score was computed for each respondent by giving one score for each year of successful schooling completed. The person who could sign only was given a score of 0.5 and who did not read and write was a given score of 0. The respondent who had 10 years of school her/his education score was given 10.

3.5.3.3 Family size

It was measured by assigning score one for each of the family members. If a family had 5 members its family member score was given 5.

3.5.3.4 Farm size

Farm size of a respondent was measured as the size of her/his farm on which they continued her/his farm practices during the period of study. Each respondent was asked to mention the homestead area including garden, pond and fallow land, the land under her/his own cultivation, land to from others as share cropping,land taken from others as share cropping and land taken from others on lease.

The following formula was used in measuring the farm size:

Farm size (FS) = A + B +½(C + D) + E

Where,

A= Homestead area including garden, pond and fallow land

B = Own land under own cultivation

C= Land taken from others as share cropping

D =Land given to others as share cropping

E = Land taken from others on lease

3.5.3.5 Media contact

It refers to the respondents becoming accessible to the influence of different information media through different methods.Media contact by the farmers of one house one farm project was measured on the basis of the extent of contact of a respondent in 14 selected information sources. Scores was assigned in the following manner in order to measure the media contact:

Extent of media contact	**Scores**
Not at all	0
Very low	1
Low	2
Medium	3
High	4

The media contact score could range from 0-56, where 0 (zero) indicate no contact and 56 indicate high contact.

3.5.3.6 Personality

Personality of the farmers of ‘one house one farm’ project was measured on the basis of the extent of contact of a respondent in 8 selected statements. Scores was assigned in the following manner in order to measure the personality:

Extent of personality	Scores
Very poor	1
Poor	2
Medium	3
Good	4
Very good	5

The personality score could range from 8-40, where 8 indicate very poor personality and 40 indicate very high personality.

3.5.3.7 Innovativeness

Innovativeness of a respondent was measured on the basis of his adoption of 7 selected new technologies related to one house one farm Project. Score was assigned on the basis of earliness in use of a practice by a respondent. Five point scales was used for computing the innovativeness score as follows:

Extent of use	Scores
Used within 1 year after hearing	4
Used within 2 years after hearing	3
Used within 3 years after hearing	2
Used within 4 years after hearing	1
Do not use in whole life	0

The score of innovativeness could range from 0-28, where 0 (zero) indicate no innovativeness and 28 indicate high innovativeness.

3.5.3.8 Knowledge on one house one farm project

Knowledge on ‘one house one farm’ project was measured by asking questions. Twenty one questions on different aspects of this projectwere selected including

crops, livestock, fisheries and their management, economic return from them etc. For correct answer a score of 2 (two) was given, for partial correct answer score one and for incorrect answer a score of 0 (zero) was given. Knowledge about the Project of a respondent could range from 0-42, while '0' indicated no knowledge and '42' indicated very high knowledge on one house one farm project.

3.5.3.9 Attitude towards 'one house one farm'

In this study, farmer's attitude towards 'one house one farm' project was measured on the basis of attitude toward some related issues. Initially 16 statements including 8 positive and 8 negative statements were taken under consideration. Then among them 5 positive and 5 negative statements were finally selected. However in response to each positive statement, score 5, 4, 0, 2 and 1 was given for strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree, strongly disagree, respectively. On the contrary, in response to negative statement, score 1,2,0,4 and 5 was given for strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree and strongly disagree, respectively.

Altitude score could range from 32-46, where 32 indicate unfavorable attitude and 46 indicate favorable attitude.

3.5.4 Measurement of Dependent Variable

3.5.4.1 Role of Field Organizer of 'One House One Farm' project

Role of field organizer of 'One House One Farm' project was the dependent variable of the study. First of all role of field organizer was identified andThen degree of role performance was ascertained as perceived by the owners of one house one farm. Role of field organizer was measured by five point assigned score.The degree of role performance and score assigned against each degree have been stated below:

Role performance of Field Organizer	Scores
Very poor	1
Poor	2
Medium	3
Good	4
Very good	5

The score of role of field organizer of one house one farm project could range from 50 to 81, where 50 indicated poor performance and 81 indicated very good performance.

3.6 Hypothesis of the study

HypothesisDefined by Goode and Hatt (1952), a proposition that can be put to 'a test to determine its validity'. It may be true or false, it may seem contrary to or in accordance with common sense. However, it leads to an empirical test.Hypotheses are of two types- null hypothesis and research hypothesis. Null hypothesis suggests that there is no relationship among the variables under consideration. It is denoted by H_o. Research hypothesis describes relationship between variables under consideration. It is denoted by H_a.

In the present study the following null hypothesis were formulated:

"There is no relationship between each of nine selected characteristics of the farmers and their role of field organizer towards 'One House One Farm' Project.

3.7 Analysis of data

After completion of data collection the data were coded, tabulated and analyzed according to the objectives of the study. Local units were converted in to standards units. Various statistical measures such as frequency count, percentage distribution, average and standard deviation were used in describing data. SPSS (version 11.5) computer package was used for analyzing the data. The categories and tables were used in describing data. The categories and tables were also used in presenting data for better understanding.

3.7 Statistical analysis

Statistical measures such as number, percentage, range, rank, order, mean and standard were used in describing the variables of the study. Correlation coefficient (r) was used to find out the relationship between selected characteristics of the farmers and their opinion regarding the effectiveness of field organizer. Five percent (0.05) level of probability was used as the basis for rejection of any null hypothesis throughout the study. The statistical analysis is done by using SPSS program.

Chapter IV

Results and Discussion

CHAPETR IV

RESULTE AND DISCUSSION

In this Chapter, the findings of the study and its interpretation are presented in two sections in accordance with the objectives of the study. The first section deals with the individual characteristics of the One House One Farm farmers and the second section deals with the relationships between the selected characteristics of the farmers and their role of field organizers on 'One House One Farm' approach.

4.1 Selected characteristics of the farmers

In the study, there were ten selected characteristics of the farmers such as age, level of education, family size, farm size, extension media contact, personality, innovativeness, agricultural knowledge and attitude of the farmer towards'one house one farm'. The composite findings of the selected characteristics of One House One Farm farmers are presented and have been discussed in subsequent sections. The selected characteristics which were the independent variables of the study were investigated and the descriptions of each of the individual characteristics are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Description of farmers characteristics treated as independent and dependent variables of the study (N=108)

Characteristics	Measuring unit	Observed range	Mean	Standard deviation
Age	Years	30 – 56	37.9722	6.34588
Education	Level of class	0 – 10	4.9306	2.57001
Family size	Numbers	3 – 10	4.9630	1.41372
Farm size	Hectare	0.01 - 0.23	0.1349	0.08103
Media contact	Scale scores	10 – 34	20.3426	4.71855
Innovativeness	Scale scores	11 – 29	21.4444	4.22129
Personality	Scale scores	15 – 39	26.6574	4.37102
Knowledge	Scale scores	18 – 40	31.1852	5.74074
Attitude	Scale scores	32 – 46	39.9074	3.35316
Roles of field organizers	Assigned scores	50 – 81	61.5000	6.64662

4.1.1 Age

The age score of the 'One House One Farm'farmers ranged from 30 to 56 with a mean and standard deviation of 37.9722and 6.34588,respectively. Farmers were classified into three categories namely 'young (up to 35)', 'middle (36-50)' and 'old (above 50)' based on their observed ageAkter, 2007).. The distribution of the respondents of the study in accordance with their age scoreis presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents of one house one farm project according to their age

Categories	Respondents		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Number	Percent		
Young aged (up to 35)	42	38.89	37.9722	6.34588
Middle aged (36-50)	61	56.48		
Old aged(above 50)	5	4.63		
Total	108	100		

Data contained in the Table 2 indicate that the highest proportion of one house one farm belonged to middle aged category (56.48 %) followed by young (38.89 %) and old (4.63 %). Data also indicate that a total 95.37 % of therespondents were young and middle aged. The young and middle aged farmers were generally tended to involve with different new innovations than the older. Probably young and middle aged persons were more dynamic and willing to take more risk in their farming activities.Similar findings were reported by Hasan (2006), Hossain (2007), Akter (2007) and Biswas (2009).

4.1.2 Level of education

Thelevel of education scoreof the 'One House One Farm'farmers ranged from 0 to 10 with a mean and standard deviation of 4.9306 and 2.57001 respectively. Based on the educational scores, farmers were classified into four categories such as illiterate (0), can sign only (0.5), primary education (1 to 5) and secondary education (6 to 10) (Akter, 2007) . The distribution of the farmers according to their level of education are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents of one house one farm project according to their level of education

Categories	Respondents		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Number	Percent		
Illiterate(0)	9	8.33	4.9306	2.57001
Can sign only(0.5)	9	8.33		
Primary education (1-5)	64	59.26		
Secondary education(6-10)	26	24.08		
Total	108	100		

Table 3 indicate that farmers under primary education constitute the highest proportion (59.26 %) compared to 24.08 % secondary education, 8.33 % 'illiterate' and 'can sing only' each. The averageliteracy rate of the country is 61% (BBS, 2014). The people of the locality have more interest in education

which is reflected in their literacy level because it is higher than the national literacy rate.These findings were supported by Hossain (2007), Sharmin (2008) and Biswas (2009).

4.1.3 Family size

The score offamily size of the farmers ranged from 3 to 10 with a mean and standard deviation of 4.9630 and 1.41372 respectively. Family size of farmers were classified into three categories namely ‘small (2-4)’, ‘medium (5-7)’ and ‘Large (above 7)’ based on their observed family size(Akter, 2007). The distribution of the respondents in accordance with their family size are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Distribution of respondents of one house one farm project according to their family size

Categories (no of respondents)	Respondents		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Number	Percent		
Small(2-4)	58	53.70	4.9630	1.41372
Medium(5-7)	41	37.97		
Large(above 7)	9	8.33		
Total	108	100		

Table 4 indicate that size of the highest proportion of one house one farm fell under small family size category (53.70 %) followed by medium (37.97 %) and large (8.33 %). Data also indicate that a total 91.67 %respondent belongs to the group of small and medium family group. Data indicate that the average family size (4.96) was lower than the national average of 5.60 (BBS, 2014). Islam (2003), Yesmin (2007) and Jalal (2009) found similar findings in their studies. The farmers with large family member has more economic pressure, whereas, the medium and small families have less agricultural labor than the large families.

4.1.4 Farm size

The score farm size of the 'One House One Farm'farmers ranged from 0.01 to 0.23 with a mean and standard deviation of 0.1349 and 0.08103 respectively. Based on the farm size, score the respondents were classified into two categories following the givencategorization of DAE (1995).These categories were 'landless (below 0.02 ha)' and 'marginal farm holder (0.02-0.22 ha)' (Akter,2007).The distribution of the respondents in accordance with their farm size are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Distribution of respondents of one house one farm project according to their farm size

Categories (ha)	Respondents		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Number	Percent		
Landless(below 0.02)	25	23.15	0.1349	0.08103
Marginal(0.02-0.22)	83	76.85		
Total	108	100		

Table 5 indicates that the marginal farm holder constitute the highest proportion 76.85 % followed by 23.15 % as landless farm holder. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the farmers were marginal sized farm holder.The average farm size of the respondents was 0.13 hectares which is about farm size lower than national average (0.56 ha) (BBS, 2014). These findings were also supported by Hossain (2007), Sharmin (2008) and Biswas (2009). The findings of the study revealed that majority of the farmers were marginal sized farm holder.

4.1.5 Media contact

The score of media contact byOne House One Farm farmers ranged from 10 to 34 against the possible range ofzero- 56 with a mean and standard deviation of 20.3426 and 4.71855, respectively. Based on the media contact, the respondents were classified into three categories namely 'low contact (8-16)', 'medium contact (17-25)' and 'high contact (above 25)'.The distribution of the respondents in accordance with their media contact are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Distribution of respondents of one house one farm project according to their Media contact

Categories(score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Low contact(8-16)	22	20.37	20.3426	4.71855
Medium contact(17-25)	75	69.44		
High contact(above 25)	11	10.19		
Total	108	100		

Table 6 indicate that the farmersbelonged to medium media contact category constituted the highest proportion (69.44 %) followed by low contact (20.37 %) and high contact (10.19 %). The results indicate that the farmers visit different area with minimum frequency although they have medium organizational participation.Similar findings were found in the studies of Sayeed (2003).

4.1.6 Personality

The score of personality of the farmers ranged from 15 to 39 with a mean and standard deviation of 26.6574 and 4.37102, respectively against the possible range.Farmers were classified into three categories such as 'low personality (15-23)', 'medium personality (24-32)' and 'high personality (above 32)' members based on their observed personality score. The distribution of the respondents in accordance with their family size are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Distribution of respondents of one house one farm project according to their personality

Categories(score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Low personality (15-23)	25	23.15	26.6574	4.37102
Medium personality (24-32)	71	65.74		
High personality (above 32)	12	11.11		
Total	108	100		

Table 7 indicates that the majority of the farmer belonged to medium personality category classified highest proportion (65.74%) followed by (23.15%) as low personality and (11.11%) as high personality.Data also indicate that a total 88.89% respondent belongs to the group of high and medium personality. Similar findings were found in the studies of Hasan (2006) and Sayeed (2003).

4.1.7 Innovativeness

Innovativeness score of the respondentfarmers ranged from 11 to 29 against possible range with a mean and standard deviation of 21.4444 and 4.22129, respectively. According to innovativeness score of the respondents, they were classified into three categories viz. 'low innovativeness (11-17)', 'medium innovativeness (18-24)' and 'high innovativeness (above 24)'.On the basis of their observed scores and the distribution has been presented in Table 8

Table 8. Distribution of respondents of one house one farm project according to their Innovativeness

Categories(score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Low innovativeness (11-17)	22	20.37	21.4444	4.22129
Medium innovativeness (18-24)	63	58.33		
High innovativeness (above 24)	23	21.30		
Total	108	100		

Table 8 indicate that the medium level innovativeness constitutes the highest proportion (58.33 %) followed by high level innovativeness (21.30 %) andlow level innovativeness (20.37 %).Results revealed that the maximum percentage of respondents was in the category of medium to high level innovativeness (79.63 %).Similar findings were found in the studies ofHasan (2006), Gary (1995), Rahman (1990) and raven and Stephenson (2001).

4.1.8 Knowledge about one house one farmproject

Knowledge of the farmers on 'One House One Farm' project was measured on the basis of 21 questions. Knowledge score of a respondent was determined by adding the scores obtained by her/his from all the questions. Thus, knowledge score of the farmers on 'One House One farm' project ranged from 18 to 25 indicate low level knowledge, 26 to 33 indicate medium level knowledge and above 33 indicate sound knowledge towards the project. The findings are presented in table 9.

Table 9. Distribution of respondents of one house one farm project according to their knowledge

Categories(score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard Deviation
	Number	Percent		
Low knowledge (18-25)	14	12.96	31.1852	5.74074
Medium knowledge (26 -33)	53	49.07		
High knowledge (above 33)	41	37.97		
Total	108	100		

The score of knowledge of the respondent farmers ranged from 18 to 40 against possible range with a mean and standard deviation of 31.1852 and 5.74074 respectively.Table 9 indicate that the medium level knowledgegroup was the highest proportion (49.07 %) of the respondents followed by highknowledge group (37.97 %) andlow level knowledge group (12.96 %).Among the respondent farmers, a total of 87.04 % respondent farmers have medium to highknowledge group towards one house one farm project.This may occurs due to proper training and consciousness. Proper training can increase the agricultural knowledge of an individual and can develop their farm management practices. Similar results were found by Alam (2008) and Roy (2009).

4.1.9 Attitudetowards‘one house one farm’project

The attitude towards ‘one house one farm’ project score of the farmersranged from 32 to 46 against the possible range with a mean and standard deviation of 39.9074 and 3.35316 respectively. Attitude towards one house one farm project of farmers was measured using 5 different positive and 5 different negative statements (total 10 statements) towards one house one farm project. Attitude

scores of a respondent was determined by adding the score obtained from all the statements. Based on score of attitude towardsone house one farm project of the respondents were classified into two categories as shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Distribution of respondents of one house one farm project according to their Attitudes

Categories (score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Favorable (32- 39)	50	46.30	39.9074	3.35316
Highly favorable (40 -46)	58	53.70		
Total	108	100		

Data contained in Table 10 revealed that among the respondents, the highest proportion (53.70 %) of the farmers belongs to the group of highly favorable attitude and 46.30 % in favorable attitude group. Therefore, it was found that an overwhelming majority of the respondent farmers had highly favorable of attitude towards one house one farm project.Similar results were found by Ullah (2011), Alam (2008), Roy (2009) and Hasan (2006).

4.1.10 Role of field organizers in implementing one house one farm project

The role of the field organizers on 'One House One Farm' project was measured on the basis of 21 basicrole. Knowledge score of a respondent was determined by adding the scores obtained byfarmersfrom all the role given items. Thus, role items score 50 to 59 indicate low, 60 to 69 indicate medium and above 69 indicate highrole towards one house one farmproject. The role of the field organizers ranged from 50 to 81 with a mean and standard deviation of 61.50000 and 6.64662respectively. The findings are presented in table 11.

Table 11. Distribution of respondents of ‘one house one farm’project according to role of field organizer

Categories (score)	Respondents		Mean	Standard deviation
	Number	Percent		
Low (50-59)	44	40.74	61.50000	6.64662
Medium (60 -69)	53	49.07		
High (above 69)	11	10.19		
Total	108	100		

Table 11 indicates that the medium role players constitute the highest proportion (49.07 %) followed by low playergroup of role of field (40.74 %) andhigh group of role of field (10.19 %).From the responders poor and very poor performance of role item were identify farmers problems, formation of new groups where necessary, timely preparation and submission of annual reports, helping for group program planning. Medium to high performed role items were timely suggestions for irrigation and drainage, suggestionabout cultivation of high valuable crops, suggestion about disease and pest control, suggestion about IPM practices. Field organizer should be more active and more services to ‘One House One Farm ‘project for taking part in development of the whole country.

4.2 Relationship of the selected characteristics of farmers with their role of field organizers in implementing one house one farm project

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Co-efficient was computed in order to find out the extent of relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. To reject or accept the null hypothesis, 0.01 level of probability was used. Results of correlation have been shown in Table 12.

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Dependent variable	Independent variables	Value of correlation co-efficient (r)	Tabulated value at 0.01 level	Tabulated value at 0.05 level
Role of field organizers towards 'One House One farm' Project	egA	0.104^{NS}	0.258	0.378
	Level of enoitacud	-0.023^{NS}		
	ylimaFsize	$.0096^{NS}$		
	ezis mraF	-0.115^{NS}		
	Media contact	0.116^{NS}		
	Personality	0.390**		
	Innovativeness	0.364**		
	egdelwnoKon 'one house one farm'project	0.288**		
	Attitude towards 'one house one farm'	0.336**		

**0.0 eht ta tnacifingis si noitalerroC1level
0.0 eht ta tnacifingis si noitalerroC*5level
tnacifingis-noN = SN

4.2.1 Age and role of field organizer

Relationship between age and role of field organizers towards 'one house one farm' project was determined by Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient.

The co-efficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.104. The following observations were made on the basis of value of correlation co-efficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. The observed value between the concerned variables ‘r’ (0.104) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.258) with 106 degrees of freedom at 0.01 level of probability.
b. The null hypothesis could not be rejected.
c. The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.01 level of probability.
d. The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.

Based on the above findings it is concluded that theage of the farmers had non significant positive relationships with the role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project. This represents that age of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project but with the increases of age of the respondents, their role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was also decreased.

4.2.2Level of education and role of field organizers

Relationship between level of education and role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was determined by Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient.The co-efficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be -0.023. The following observations were made on the basis of value of correlation co-efficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. The observed value between the concerned variables ‘r’ (-0.023) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.258) with 106 degrees of freedom at 0.01 level of probability.

b. The null hypothesis could not be rejected.
c. The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.01 level of probability.
d. The relationship showed a negative trend between the concerned variables.

Based on the above findings it is concluded that level of education of the farmers had non significantnegative relationships with the role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project. This represents that level of education of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ projectand with the increases of level of education of the respondents, their role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project.

4.2.3Family size and role of field organizers

Relationship between family size and role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was determined by Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient.The co-efficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.096. The following observations were made on the basis of value of correlation co-efficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. The observed value between the concerned variables ‘r’ (0.096) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.258) with 106 degrees of freedom at 0.01 level of probability.
b. The null hypothesis could not be rejected.
c. The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.01 level of probability.
d. The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.

Based on the above findings it is concluded that family size of the farmers had non significant positive relationships with the role of field organizers towards ‘one

house one farm' project. This represents that family size of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in role of field organizers towards 'one house one farm' project but with the increases of family size of the respondents, their role of field organizers towards 'one house one farm' project was also decreased.

4.2.4Farm size and role of field organizers

Relationship between farm size and role of field organizers towards 'one house one farm' project was determined by Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient.The co-efficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be -0.115. The following observations were made on the basis of value of correlation co-efficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. The observed value between the concerned variables 'r' (-0.115) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.258) with 106 degrees of freedom at 0.01 level of probability.
b. The null hypothesis could not be rejected.
c. The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.01 level of probability.
d. The relationship showed a negative trend between the concerned variables.

Based on the above findings it is concluded that farm size of the farmers had non significantnegative relationships with the role of field organizers towards 'one house one farm' project. This represents that farm size of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in role of field organizers towards 'one house one farm' project but with the increases of farm size of the respondents, their role of field organizers towards 'one house one farm' project was also increased.

4.2.5Media contactand role of field organizers

Relationship between media contact and role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was determined by Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient.The co-efficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.116. The following observations were made on the basis of value of correlation co-efficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. The observed value between the concerned variables ‘r’ (0.116) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.258) with 106 degrees of freedom at 0.01 level of probability.
b. The null hypothesis could not be rejected.
c. The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.01 level of probability.
d. The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.

Based on the above findings it is concluded that media contact of the farmers had non significant positive relationships with the role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project. This represents that media contact of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project but with the increases of media contact of the respondents, their role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was also decreased.

4.2.6Personality and role of field organizers

Relationship between personality and role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was determined by Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient.The co-efficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.390. The following observations were made on the basis of value of correlation co-efficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. The observed value between the concerned variables ‘r’ (0.390) was found to be higher than the tabulated value (r = 0.258) with 106 degrees of freedom at 0.01 level of probability.
b. The null hypothesis could be rejected.
c. The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically significant at 0.01 level of probability.
d. The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.

Based on the above findings it is concluded that personality of the farmers had significant positive relationships with the role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project. This represents that personality of the respondent farmers was an important factor in role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project but with the increases of personality of the respondents, their role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was also increased.

4.2.7Innovativeness and role of field organizers

Relationship between innovativeness and role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was determined by Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient. The co-efficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.364. The following observations were made on the basis of value of correlation co-efficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. The observed value between the concerned variables ‘r’ (0.364) was found to be higher than the tabulated value (r = 0.258) with 106 degrees of freedom at 0.01 level of probability.
b. The null hypothesis could be rejected.

c. The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically significant at 0.01 level of probability.
d. The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.

Based on the above findings it is concluded that innovativeness of the farmers had significant positive relationships with the role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project. This represents that innovativeness of the respondent farmers was an important factor in role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project but with the increases of innovativeness of the respondents, their role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was also increased.

4.2.8Knowledge about the project and role of field organizers

Relationship between knowledge about the project and role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was determined by Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient.The co-efficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.288. The following observations were made on the basis of value of correlation co-efficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. The observed value between the concerned variables ‘r’ (0.288) was found to be higher than the tabulated value (r = 0.258) with 106 degrees of freedom at 0.01 level of probability.
b. The null hypothesis could be rejected.
c. The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically significant at 0.01 level of probability.
d. The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.

Based on the above findings it is concluded that knowledge about the project of the farmers had significant positive relationships with the role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project. This represents that knowledge about the

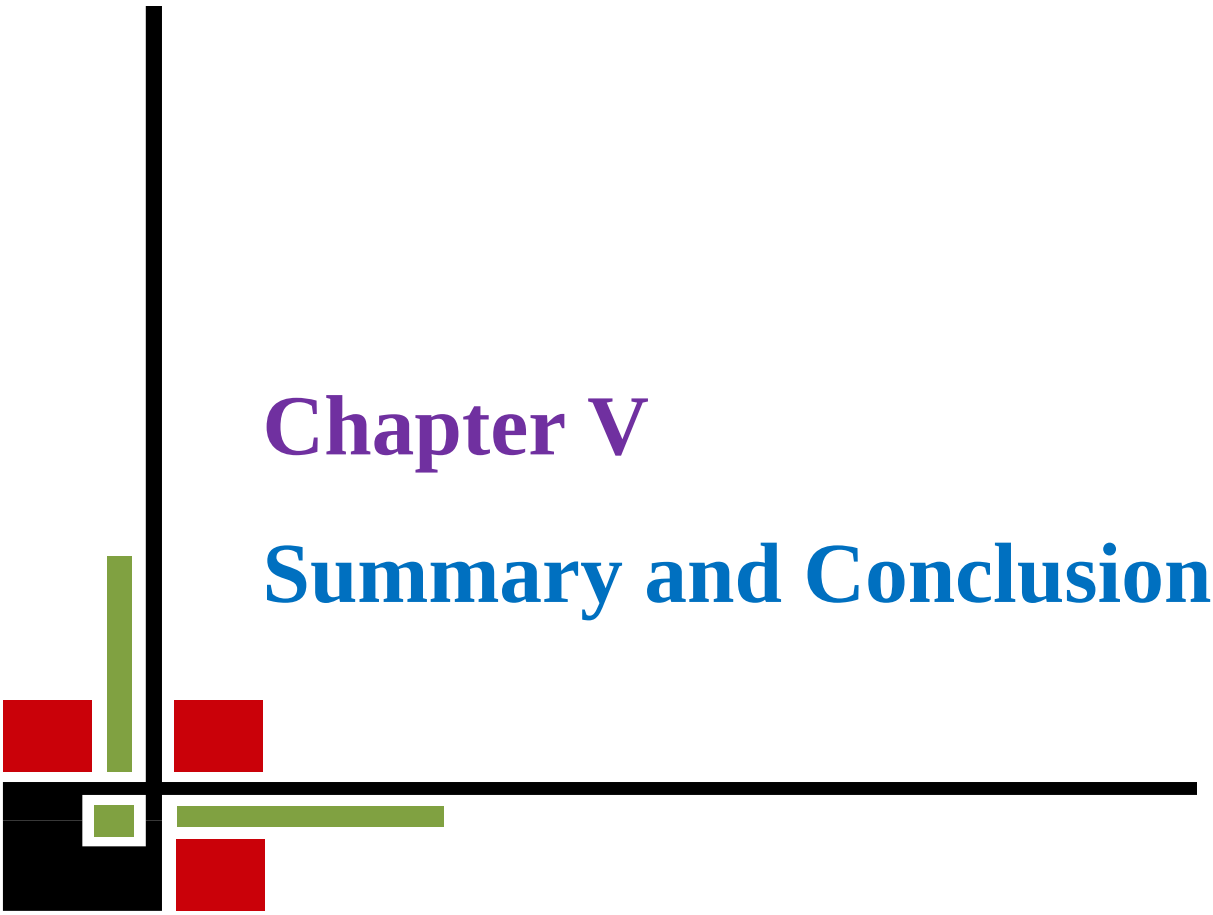
project of the respondent farmers was an important factor in role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project but with the increases of knowledge about the project of the respondents, their role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was also increased.

4.2.9Attitude towards one house one farm project and role of field organizers

Relationship between attitude towards one house one farm project and role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was determined by Pearson product moment correlation co-efficient.The co-efficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.336. The following observations were made on the basis of value of correlation co-efficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. The observed value between the concerned variables ‘r’ (0.336) was found to be higher than the tabulated value (r = 0.258) with 106 degrees of freedom at 0.01 level of probability.
b. The null hypothesis could be rejected.
c. The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically significant at 0.01 level of probability.
d. The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.

Based on the above findings it is concluded that attitude towards one house one farm project of the farmers had significant positive relationships with the role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project. This represents that attitude towards one house one farm project of the respondent farmers was an important factor in role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project but with the increases of attitude towards one house one farm project of the respondents, their role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project was also increased.



Chapter V

Summary and Conclusion

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study was conducted in Alokdia union of Modhupurupazila under Tangail district. Among nine villages were selected by following simple random sampling technique. These villages constituted the locale of the study. The names of the villages are Roktipara, Bekarkona, Digorbaid, Raniad, Lawfula, Sibrambari, Maijbari ,Gangair and Dokhinlawfula. The selected location of the study area was the beneficiaries of these village of 'One House One Farm' project constituted the population of the study. Twenty percent of the populations were randomly selected as the sample of the study by using random sampling method. Thus 108 farmers constituted the sample of the study. The researcher herself collected data through personal contact. The independent variables were: age, level of education, family size, farm size, media contact, innovativeness, personality, knowledge about one house one farm, attitude towards one house one farm. Data collection was started in 1 October to 15 October, 2015. Various statistical measures such as frequency counts, percentage distribution, average and standard deviation were used in describing data. Co-efficient of correlation test was used to explore relationship between the concerned variables. The major findings of the study are summarized below:

5.1 Major Findings

5.1.1 Selected characteristics of the farmers

Age

Age of the farmers ranged from 30 to 56 years. The average being 37.9722 years and the standard deviation was 6.34588 years. The highest proportion (56.48%) of the farmers was in the middle aged category compared to 38.89% young aged and

4.63% old age category. The young and middle aged farmers constituted about 95.37% of the farmers.

Level of education

The level of education score ranged from 0 to 10, the average being 4.9306 and the standard deviation was 2.57001. The large proportion (59.26%) of the farmers fell under category of "Primary education" compared to 24.08% with secondary education, 8.33% having above "illiterate" and "Can sine only".

Family size

The family size of the farmers ranged from 3 to 10. The mean was of 4.9630 and the standard deviation of 1.41372. The highest proportion (53.70%) of the respondents possessed the small category compared 37.97% the medium and 8.33% the large category.

Farm size

The farm size of the farmers ranged from 0.01to 0.23 hectares. The mean was of 0.1349hectare and the standard deviation of 0.08103. The highest proportion (76.85%) of the respondents possessed the marginal category compared 23.15% landless farmers.

Media contact

The computed media contact scores of the respondents ranged from 10 to 34. The mean and standard deviation were 20.3426 and 4.71855, respectively. The highest proportion (69.44%) of the respondents had medium media contact while 20.37% had low media contact and 10.19% farmer was found under high media contact.

Personality

The personality scores of the respondents ranged from 15 to 39. The mean and standard deviation were 26.6574 and 4.37102, respectively. The highest proportion (65.74%) of the respondents had mediumpersonality while 23.15% had lowpersonality and 11.11%had high personality.

Innovativeness

The innovativeness scores of the respondents ranged from 11 to 29. The mean and standard deviation were 21.4444 and 4.22129, respectively. The highest proportion (58.33%) of the respondents had mediuminnovativeness while 21.30% had highinnovativeness and 20.37%had high innovativeness.

Knowledge about one house one farm program

knowledge scores of the farmers ranged from 18 to 40 with an average of 31.1852 and standard deviation of 5.74074. Majority (49.07%) of the farmers had medium level knowledge, 37.97% had highlevel knowledge and 12.96% had low level knowledge.

Attitude towards one house one farm program

Attitude scores of the farmers ranged from 32 to 46 with an average of 39.9074 and standard deviation of 3.35316. Majority (53.70%) of the farmers had highly favorable and 46.30% had high favorable.

5.1.2 Role of field organizers in implementing one house one farm project

Role of field organizers scores of the respondents ranged from 50 to 81. The mean and standard deviation were 61.50000 and 6.64662, respectively. The highest proportion (49.07%) of the respondents had medium group while 40.74% had low group and 10.19%had high group.

5.1.3 Relationship between role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project with their selected characteristics

Personality, innovativeness, knowledge and attitude had significant positive relationships with role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project.Age and family size media contact had non significant positive relationship.Level of education and farm size had negative non-significant relationship with role of field organizers towards ‘one house one farm’ project.

5.2 Conclusions

Findings of the study and the logical interpretation of their meaning in the light of other relevant facts enabled the researcher to draw the following conclusions:

1. The study reveals that majority of the farmers had moderate or less perception on the role of field organizers towards‘One House One Farm’ approach. This led to the conclusion that for the better adoption of this approach among the farmers high competencies is required. Education, farm size, training exposure, extension media contact, agricultural knowledge and awareness had significant positive relationship with the perception of the farmers. The improvement in these characters of the farmers will lead to high perception.

2. Innovativeness of the farmers had significant positive relationship with the role of field organizers towards ‘One House One Farm’project. About 75 % framers had medium to high innovation level. Highest innovativeness allows the respondents to increase the role of field organizers towards ‘One House One Farm’project.

3. Knowledge on ‘One House One Farm’ project is very much essential for each farmer. To run the One House One Farm project, training must be ensured. There is no alternative way to increase the knowledge without training.

5.3 Recommendation

5.3.1 Recommendations for policy implication

On the basis of the findings and conclusion of the study, the following recommendations for policy implication are made:

1. Among the respondents, about 85% respondent farmers had low to medium level attitude towards ‘one house one farm’ project. So, in order to viable the project the rural development and co-operative division may arrange training for the field organizers of BRDB (Bangladesh Rural Development Board) for providing more information on ‘one house one farm’ project.
2. About 75% framers had medium to high innovation level. Highest innovation allows field organizers to increase attitude and taking risks. So it is necessary to take appropriate program. BRDB can organize result demonstration on ‘one house one farm’ project.
3. About 87% of the one house one farm farmers had medium to sound level of knowledge on ‘one house one farm’ project. In orderto sustain the present level of knowledge and to increase it. Field Organizer should be more active and more compete. It is necessary to arrange more training and motivational programs by BDRB and other related organizations.

5.3.2 Recommendations for future research

The researcher conducted a small piece of study, which could not make available all information for proper understanding on the competency of the farmers on the One House One Farm approach. Therefore, following suggestions are put forwarded for further investigation:

1. The competency of the role of field oragnizers of One House One Farm approach may be determined by using other ways and methods, which may be used in conducting future research.

2. The present study was conducted to measure the competency on the application of One House One Farm approach but the status and rate of adoption of this approach must also be measured.

3. The present study was carried out in a small area of a particular district. Similar studies may be conducted in other parts of the country to get a clear picture of the whole country, which would be helpful for effective policy formulation.

4. In the present study, age and family size, farm size and media contact had no significant relationship with competency of the farmers. Further research is necessary in this aspect.

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Appendices

APPENDIX-I

English version of the questionnaire of the interview schedule

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION & INFORMATION SYSTEM

SHER-E-BANGLA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Dhaka-1207

AN INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

on

Role of Field Organizer in Implementing One House One Farm Project as perceived by the beneficiaries

Date:……Respondents No:……

Name of the respondent :

Village: Union:

Upazila: District:

Please answer the following questions:

1. Age :

How old are you ? …… years.

2. **Level of Education:**

Please mention your level of education giving tick (✓) mark against the appropriate response

a) I cannot read and write (……)
b) I can sign only (……)
c) I studied up to class (……)

3 .Family Size:

How many members are there in your family?

No ……..

4. Farm Size:

Please mention the area of your land according to use:

Sl No.	Type of land Use	Area of land	
		Local Unit (Decimal/Bigha)	Hectare
A.	Homestead area including garden, pond and fallow land		
B.	Own land under own cultivation		
C.	Land taken from others as share cropping		
D.	Land given to others as share cropping		
E.	Land taken from others on lease		
Total Farm Size (FS) = A+B+1/2(C+D)+E			

5. Media contact:

Please mention your extent of media contact with the following media giving tick (✓) mark against media item

Sl No.	Media contact	Extent of Communication				
		High (4)	Medium (3)	Low (2)	Very low (1)	Not at all (0)
A. Personal Contact						
1	Field Organizer	>6 times/ month ( )	5-6 times/ month ( )	3-4 times/ month ( )	1-2 times/month( )	

2.	BRDB workers	>6 times/ month( )	5-6 times/ month ( )	3-4 times/ month ( )	1-2 times/month( )	
3.	Sub group leader of one house one farm program	>6 times/ month ( )	5-6 times/ month ( )	3-4 times/ month ( )	1-2 times/month ( )	
4.	Neighbors	>9 times/ month ( )	7-9 times/ month ( )	4-6 times/ month ( )	1-3 times/month( )	
5.	Seed /fertilizers dealer	>6 times/ month ( )	5-6 times/ month ( )	3-4 times/ month ( )	1-2 times/month( )	
B. Group Contact						
1	Monthly Sub-group meeting	>9 times/ year( )	7-9 times/ year ( )	5-6 times/ year ( )	1-3 times/ Month( )	
2.	Home compound meeting	>16-20 times/ Year ( )	11-15 times/ Year ( )	6-10 times/Year ( )	1-5 times/ Year( )	
3.	Farmers field school	>9 times/ year( )	7-9 times/ year ( )	4-6 times/ year ( )	1-3 times/year ( )	
C. Mass Media Contact						
1.	Daily Newspaper	>6 times/ week ( )	4-5 times/ week ( )	3-4 times/ week ( )	1-2 times/ week ( )	
2.	Listening farm Radio talk	>6 times/ week ( )	4-5 times/ week ( )	3-4 time/ week ( )	1-2 time/ week ( )	
3.	Watching TV	>6 times/ week ( )	4-5 times/ month ( )	3-4 time/ month ( )	1-2 time/ month ( )	
4.	Poster	>6 times/ year ( )	4-5 times/ year ( )	3-4 times/ year ( )	1-2 times/ year ( )	
5.	Magazine(Krishikatha and KrishiBatra)	>6 times/ year ( )	4-5 times/ year ( )	3-4 time/ year ( )	1-2 times/ year ( )	
6.	Krshimela	>6 times/ year ( )	4-5 times/ year ( )	3-4 times/ year ( )	1-2 times/ year ( )	

6. Personality:

Please mention your extent of personality against the following personality performance.

Sl. No	Items	Extent of Personality				
		Very good(5)	**Good (4)**	**Medium (3)**	**Poor (2)**	**Very poor(1)**
1	I can solve agricultural field problem, family problem and social dispute					
2	I communicate with UAO,AEO, SAAO skillfully to solve agriculture problems					
3	I can give suggestions and advice to my neighbors and other village people					
4	I organize group meeting at my residence as and when necessary					
5.	I can accept new challenge and adjust with challenging situation					
6.	I move door to door to keep personal and social information					
7.	I can work hard					
8.	I have knowledge seeking tendency					

7. Innovativeness:

(Please give your information related to technology about one house one farm project)

Sl. No.	Name of Technology	Extent of use				
		Used within 1 year after hearing (4)	**Used within 2 year after hearing (3)**	**Used within 3 year after hearing (2)**	**Used within 4 year after hearing (1)**	**Don't use (0)**
1	Homestead fruits gardening					
2	Vegetables gardening					
3	Savings and Online banking					
4	Livestock					
5	Cash crop cultivation					
6	Use of different plant species for one house one farm program					
7	Management of one house one farm program					

8. Knowledge about One House One Farm project:

(Please response against following knowledge issue of one house one farm project)

SI.	**Knowledge**	**Full Marks**	**Marks obtained**
1	Describe about your one house one farm.		
2	What are the criteria to be a member of project beneficiaries?		
3	Which area is considered to be implemented in the program?		
4	How a project committee is organized?		
5	What are the role of project members?		
6	What do you know about Online Banking service?		
7	What is the different between 'One House One Farm' project and Agril.Extn.Service of DAE?		
8	What are the components of one house one farm?		
9	How do you increase soil fertility of your one house one farm ?		
10	Mention two names of year-round vegetables of your one house one farm.		
11	Mention two vegetables that are cultivated in Ail's of one house one farm.		
12	Mention the name of two fruits that are cultivated commercially in one house one farm.		
13	What insects are attack in your brinjalcrops .		
14	Mention two disease name which attack your chicken.		
15	Mention two medicinal plants of one house one farm.		
16	Mention two improve varieties of goat of one house one farm.		
17	Mention two improve varieties of duck of one house one farm.		
18	Do you know when the project of one house one farm will be end?		
19	Mention two improved varieties of chicken of one house one farm		
20	What are the different species of fish for different layer in a pond of one house one farm?		

21	What are the way to increase the nutrient status of pond of one house one farm?		

9.Attitude towards One House One Farm Project:

(Indicate the degree of agreement against the following statements)

Sl. No.	statement	Degree of agreement				
		Strongly agree	**agree**	**No opinion**	**disagree**	**Strongly disagree**
1. (+)	Household income is increased through this project					
2. (-)	Output/return of one house one farm is not cost effective					
3. (+)	Less risk for failure of total production					
4. (-)	Management costs for one house one farm is high					
5. (+)	One house one farm is more secure in economic aspects					
6. (-)	Training and technical assistance is insufficient					
7. (+)	Involvement of every member of a family can be possible in one house one farm project					
8. (-)	Help from field organizer is minimum in case of one house one farm project					
9. (+)	One house one farm may increase the nutritional status of a farm family					
10. (-)	One house one farm can't provide the daily consumes of a family					

10. Role of field organizer in Implementing One House One Farm Project as perceived by the beneficiaries

SI. No.	Role	Extent of performance(Role)				
	Activities (Role)	Very Good	Good	Medium	Poor	Very Poor
1	Be familiar with the group					
2	Identify farmers problems					
3	Formation of new groups where necessary					
4	Timely preparation and submission of annual reports					
5	Helping for group program planning					
6	Demonstration for preparation of manure and compost					
7	Distribution of leaflets, booklets and posters about one house one farm					
8	Advice about soil fertility and productivity					
9	Advice to listen and watch farm radio programs and T.V. programs					
10	Timely suggestions for irrigation and drainage					
11	Suggestions about cultivation of high valuable crops					
12	Suggestion about disease and pest control					
13	Suggestion about IPM practices					
14	Checking whether the recommended technology is being practiced by farmer					
15	Use training materials and audio visual's aid for farmer training					
16	Four times visit to every farm per month					
17	Suggestions about availability of seed and preservation					
18	Arrange farmers group					

	meetings					
19	Regular attendance to union parishad meeting					
20	Take initiative for overall Agril. development of the group					
21	Implementation of resolution of monthly meeting and subgroup meeting					

Thanks for your kind cooperation.

Signature: ……
Data: ……

APPENDIX-II

Co-efficient of correlation (r) table between role of field organizers with their selected characteristics

	age	education	family	Farm	media	innovative	personality	knowledge	attitude	Role
age	-									
education	-.441**	-								
family	.635**	-.401**	-							
farm	.317**	-.062	.268**	-						
media	-.140	.396**	-.133	-.116	-					
innovative	.160	.148	.192*	-.025	.263**	-				
personality	.210*	.024	.152	-.003	.406**	.509**	-			
knowledge	-.169	.033	.009	.022	.006	.055	.231*	-		
attitude	.263**	-.031	.214*	-.250**	.054	.457**	.224*	.160	-	
Role	.104	-.023	.096	-.115	.116	.364**	.390**	.288**	.336**	-

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).