# ATTITUDE OF FARMERS TOWARDS 'ONE HOUSE ONE FARM' PROGRAM



BY

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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled **"Attitude of Farmers Towards 'One House One Farm' Program"** submitted to the Faculty of Agriculture, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, Dhaka, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **Master of Science in Agricultural Extension and Information System**, embodies the result of a piece of bona fide research work carried out by **Mohammad Noor-E-Alam**, Registration No. **08-03273** under my supervision and guidance. No part of the thesis has been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

I further certify that any help or source of information, received during the course of this investigation has been duly acknowledged.


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*DEDICATED*
*TO*

*MY BELOVED PARENTS*

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***The Author***

# ATTITUDE OF FARMERS TOWARDS 'ONE HOUSE ONE FARM' PROGRAM

## ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Melandah Upazilla under Jamalpur district. Farmers of Durmut, Kulia and Jhawgara union constituted the population of the study. An update list of 1048 farmers under the project in the selected unions was prepared with the help of the coordinator of this project in Melandah Upazilla. Around 10% of the populations were randomly selected as the sample of the study by using random sampling method. Thus, 105 farmers constituted the sample of the study. A well structured interview schedule was developed based on objectives of the study for collecting information. The researcher himself collected data through personal contact. Among the respondents, the highest proportions (48.57 percent) of the farmers belong to the group of moderately favorable attitude towards the program followed by 43.81 percent in highly favorable group and 7.62 percent in low favorable attitude group. Annual family income, innovativeness and knowledge about the program had significant positive relationships with attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program. Farm size and cosmopoliteness had non significant positive relationships with attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program. On the other hand, age, level of education, organization participation, and extension media contact had negative non-significant relationship with attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## LIST OF TABLES

## LIST OF FIGURE



## LIST OF APPENDIX



# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 General Background

"One House One Farm" (Ektee Baree Ektee Khamar") is one of the largest poverty reduction projects in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a home to huge population with its limited land boundary. The government took this project to turn the population into human resources through ensuring maximum utilization of limited land and inspiring the population to be hard working and production-oriented. The project is designed with an aim to add to the economic activities in the rural areas to alleviate poverty turning the huge population into human resources ensuring optimum use of land and this is so important for the rural development in a developing country like ours. `One House, One Farm' project is to infuse dynamism into rural economy by making each family economically self-reliant. The Rural Development and Cooperatives Division have been implementing the project through BRDB, Cooperative Division, BARD, Comilla and RDA, Bogra. Under the scheme, a cow and Tk. 20,000 in cash would be handed over to each family to start their farm as well as generate income to maintain their livelihood. Total 2.89 million poor, distressed and unemployed people of 578,400 families across the country will receive the government's financial and other supports to set up poultry, livestock and agriculture farms (Government of Bangladesh, 2010). Some exceptionalities of this project are: 1) It is asset transfer type of rural development project; 2) Household as a centre of economic activity and village as economic unit; 3) Need based support; 4) Non Bankable hardcore poor as priority beneficiaries; 5) On the basis of the economic condition of the beneficiaries, interest rate charged will vary; 6) Most vulnerable areas will be addressed; 7) Involvement of LGI's NBD's, NGO's and village representatives in project implementation; 8) Need of the beneficiaries will be categorized like prime need, Intermediate need, long term need on the basis of which, support will be provided and 9) Social need (Community) will also be addressed.

**Objectives of the program**

The overall objectives of the program are the improvement of the income and create employment opportunity of the rural hardcore and poor people and total development of a village and also the qualitative improvement of the lifestyle of the rural people through ensuring a friendly living environment with agriculture, primary health care, proper sanitation, education, safe water and electricity.

**Relevance of the Action**

Bangladesh, located between India and Myanmar in South Asia, is the most populated country in the world. It has a surface area of just 144,000 square kilometers (Heitzman and Worden, 1989) with 152.5 million people (Bangladesh Population and Housing Census, 2011). In just 30 years, Bangladesh's urban population increased nearly nine-fold – from 2.6 million in 1961 to 23 million in 1991 (UNICEF, 2008). Such growth is continuing to occur today at more than double the rate of the population as a whole. As a result, the percentage of individuals living in urban areas in 2005 was 25.1, and is estimated to reach 29.9 by the year 2015 (UNDP, 2007). Moreover, more than 50 percent of the urban population is considered poor, with 30 percent of these considered ultra-poor people (UNICEF, 2008).

According to the "Millennium Development Goals; Bangladesh Progress Report, 2011" 31.50 percent of Bangladesh's population lives below the national poverty line and of this poor section 35.2% belongs to the rural areas (HIES, 2010). This equals roughly 74.7 million people. These individuals face numerous hardships, including "yearly natural disasters, inefficient agricultural technologies, limited employment, low wages, low education, a polluted environment and poor access to health services".

In addition to these difficulties, many of Bangladesh's poor suffer from malnutrition. Indeed, the prevalence of malnutrition in rural Bangladesh is among the highest in the world (Helen Keller International, 2004). One of the main reasons for this is that poor households lack the resources to grow or purchase the food they need to meet their daily nutrition requirements. Data from a 2003 study

conducted by Helen Keller International and the Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN) of the Government of Bangladesh revealed that 48 percent of children under the age of five were underweight and that 38 percent of mothers had chronic energy deficiency. This indicated "a 'serious' or 'critical' food security problem" in Bangladesh, as "malnutrition has serious implications for the health, productivity and development of the country because micronutrients are essential for growth, protection from infections, cognitive function and for performing physical work". To get rid of them, the government of Bangladesh has taken a program "One House One Farm" (Ektee Baree Ektee Khamar).

### 1.2 Statement of Problem

Practicing of improved technologies for agricultural production is increasing in Bangladesh day by day. "One House One Farm" is a new project is to infuse dynamism into rural economy by increasing agricultural production. But a very few is known about the program. Moreover, there is no information about the attitude of farmers regarding this program. But the favorable attitude of a person regarding about a program determines the success of a program. Therefore, the researcher becomes interested and undertakes the investigation entitled, "Attitude of Farmers towards 'One House One Farm' Program. Research information would be helpful to the policy maker, for implementing the program. The purpose of the study is to investigate the attitude of farmers towards "One House One Farm" Program and to explore the relationship of the selected characteristics with their attitude towards the program. To make the study manageable, the following research questions are taken into consideration.

i) What is the attitude of the farmers about the program?

ii) What are the selected characteristics of the farmers?

iii) What is the relationship between the farmers selected characteristics and their attitude towards 'One House One Farm' Program?

For getting clarification of the above questions the researcher selected the following objectives of the study.

### 1.3 Specific Objectives

The following specific objectives were selected in order to give proper direction of the study:

1. To ascertain the farmers' attitude towards 'One House One Farm' program'
2. To determine and describe the following selected characteristics of the farmers:
    - Age
    - Level of education
    - Farm size
    - Annual family income
    - Organizational participation
    - Cosmopoliteness
    - Innovativeness
    - Extension media contact
    - Knowledge about the program
3. To explore the relationship between each of the selected characteristics of the farmers and their attitude towards 'One House One Farm' Program.



### 1.4 Justification of the Study

The major focus of the study is to assess farmers' attitude towards "One House One Farm" Program. 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" is one 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 program. 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" Program. Considering the above facts and findings, the researcher became interested to undertake a study to determine the "attitude towards 'One House One Farm' Program" 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 Statement of Hypothesis

According to Karlinger (1973), a hypothesis is a conjectural statement of the relation between two or more variables. A null hypothesis states that there is no relationship between the concerned variables. The following null hypothesis was undertaken for the present study:

There is no relationship between the selected characteristics of the farmers with the Attitude of Farmers towards 'One House One Farm' Program. The related characteristics are age; level of education, farm size, annual family income, organizational participation, cosmopoliteness, innovativeness, extension media contact and knowledge about the program.

### 1.6 Assumptions of the Study

An assumption has been defined as the supposition that an apparent fact or principle is true in the light of the available evidence (Goode, 1945). The researcher had the following assumptions in mind while undertaking this study:

- The respondents, included in the sample were capable of furnishing proper responses to the questions included in the interview schedule.
- Views and opinions furnished by the respondents were the representative views and opinions of the whole population of the study.

- The responses furnished by the respondents were reliable. The researcher was well adjusted to the social environment of the study area. So, the respondents gave their opinions without any hesitation.
- All the data concerning the independent and dependent variables were normally and independently distributed with their respective means and standard deviation.
- The findings of the study will have general applications to other parts of the country with similar personal, socio-economic and cultural conditions.

### 1.7 Limitation and Scope of the Study

Considering the time, money and other necessary resources available to the researcher and to make the study manageable and meaningful, it became necessary to impose certain limitations and also to make meaningful and manageable. The limitations were as follows:

i) The study was confined to Melandah Upazilla under Jamalpur district.

ii) Population for the present study was kept confined within the heads of farm families in the study area.

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

iv) For information about the study, the researcher depended on the data furnished by the selected respondents during their interview with him.

v) Facts and figures collected by the researcher applied to the situation prevailing during the year of 2011.

Findings of the study will be particularly applicable in a selected area of Melandah Upazilla under Jamalpur district. However, the findings may also have applications for other areas of Bangladesh where the physical, socio-economic and cultural condition do not differ much from those of the study area. Thus, the findings will be helpful to the researchers, planner, policy makers and extension workers for "One House One Farm" as well as rural development in our country.

## 1.8 Definition of Terms

A concept is an abstract of observed thing; events or phenomenon or in other words, 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:

**Respondents**

People who have answered the questions to an interviewer for a social survey are known as respondents. In this study the respondents are the farmers of Durmut, Kulia and Jhawgara Union of Melandah Upazilla under Jamalpur district.

**Farmers**

The persons who were involved in farming activities are called farmers. They participated in different farm and community level activities like crops, livestock, fisheries, other farming activities etc.

**Variable**

A general indication in statistical research of characteristic that occurs in a number of individuals, objects, groups etc. and that can take on various values, for example the age of an individual.

**Assumption**

An assumption is "The supposition that an apparent fact or principle is true in the light of the available evidence" (Goode and Hatt, 1952).

**Hypothesis**

Defined 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.

**Null hypothesis**

The hypothesis which is picked for statistical test is null hypothesis ($H_0$). In this study, $H_0$ is stated that there is no relationship between the concerned variables.

**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.

**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 educational institution.

**Farm size**

Farm size refers to the hectare of land area devoted to the maintenance of farming enterprise by the farmer. If FS = Farm size; A = Homestead area, B = Land under own cultivation, C = Sharecropping in, D = Sharecropping out, E =Leased in, F = Pond and G = Garden, then farm size is

$$FS = A + B + {}^{1}/_{2}(C + D) + E + F + G$$

**Annual family income**

Annual family income of a respondent is referred to the total earning by him and other members of his family from agricultural source (field crop, fish, livestock, poultry, fruits and vegetables and timbers, etc.) and other sources (service, business, etc.) during a year. It is expressed in '000' Taka.

**Organizational participation**

Organizational participation of the respondent is measured in two dimension status of his participation and duration of participation in different organizations during the time of interviewing.

**Cosmopoliteness**

Cosmopoliteness of a respondent is measured by computing a Cosmopoliteness score. The Cosmopoliteness score is assigned on the basis of his visit inside or outside of his own social system and frequency of visit.

**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 innovations by an individual in relation to others and was measured on the basis of time dimension.

**Extension media contact**

It refers to the respondents becoming accessible to the influence of different information media through different extension teaching methods.

**Knowledge about the program**

It is the extent of basic understanding of the farmers in different aspects of one house one farm program i.e. combination of crops, livestock, fisheries, their management, economic return from them etc. It includes the basic understanding of the use of different component, inputs, practices and management of the program.

**Attitude**

Attitudes are learned, emotionally predispositions to react in a consistent way, favorable or unfavorable, towards person's objects, situation, or ideas. Attitude has three components: (i) a cognitive component the beliefs about the objectives, (ii) an affective or feeling component, and (iii) a behavioral or action tendency component. The term attitude towards "One House One Farm" Program of a farmer is, therefore, used to refer to his/her beliefs, feelings and action tendencies towards the various aspects of the program.

**Attitudes towards of "One House One Farm" Program**

Attitude refers to how and what the respondents think, feel and how they judge "One House One Farm" Program within their environment. In this study, attitude towards "One House One Farm" Program refers to how a farmer thinks, feels, or judges the consequences of the effectiveness of the Program on their environment.

# CHAPTER II

# REVIEW OF LITERTURE

To carry out the research program review of literature gives the clear and concise direction to the researcher. In this chapter, review of literatures relevant to the objectives of this study and also relevant to farmers' attitudes regarding different innovations are discussed. This was mainly concerned with farmers' attitude towards 'One House One Farm' Program. There was serious dearth of literature with respect to research studies on this aspect. So, the directly related literatures were not readily available for this study. Some researchers addressed various aspects of farmers' role, their opinion and attitude on different innovation regarding extension program and its effect on client group and suggesting strategies for their emancipation from socio-economic deprivations. In this chapter the first section is concerned with concept, components, formation and measurement of attitude. The second contains the review of previous research findings related to attitude, third section provide the review of the past studies in concerning the relationship between dependent and independent variables. Conceptual framework of the study is cited in the fifth section.

## 2.1 Review of literature related to concept, components, formation and measurement of attitude

### Concept of Attitude

Attitude, in social psychology, is a predisposition to classify objects and vents and to react them with some degree of evaluative consistency while attitude logically is a hypothetical constructs (i.e., they are inferred but not objectively observable), they are manifested in conscious experience, verbal reports, gross behavior and physiological symptoms. The concept of attitude arises from attempt to account for observed regularities in the behavior of individual persons.

The quality of one's attitude is judged from the observable, evaluative responses he trends to make. Attitude has also been defined as a positive or negative feeling (or affect) associated with a specific psychological object. The objects may be any symbol, phrase, slogan, person, institution, ideal or idea (Anon., 1965). Actions and behavior of individuals are to a large extent determined by their attitudes.

Allport (1935) who devoted the major part of her life to research on attitude, defined the term in the following manner. An attitude is a mental and neural state of readiness, organized through experience, exerting experience or dynamic influence upon the individual, response to all objects and situation with which it is related.

Drever (1968) defined an attitude, which is more or less a stable set disposition of opinion interest, or purpose, involving expectancy of certain kind of experience and readiness with appropriate kind of response.

**Components of attitude**

Another definition of attitude made by Triandis (1971), "an attitude is an idea changed with emotion which predisposes a class or actions to a particular class or social situations. "This definition suggests that attitude has three components. These components are cognition, affective and behavioral.

a) The cognitive component of an attitude consists of the belief of the individual about the object. This may also be said as understanding, knowledge and conception.

b) The feeling or affective component with the object is felt to be pleasing or displeasing it is liked or it is disliked.

c) The action or behavioral component of an attitude includes all the behavioral readiness associated with the attitude.

Attitude as a system bearing these three components is expected to be consistent but there may have some degree of inconsistency.

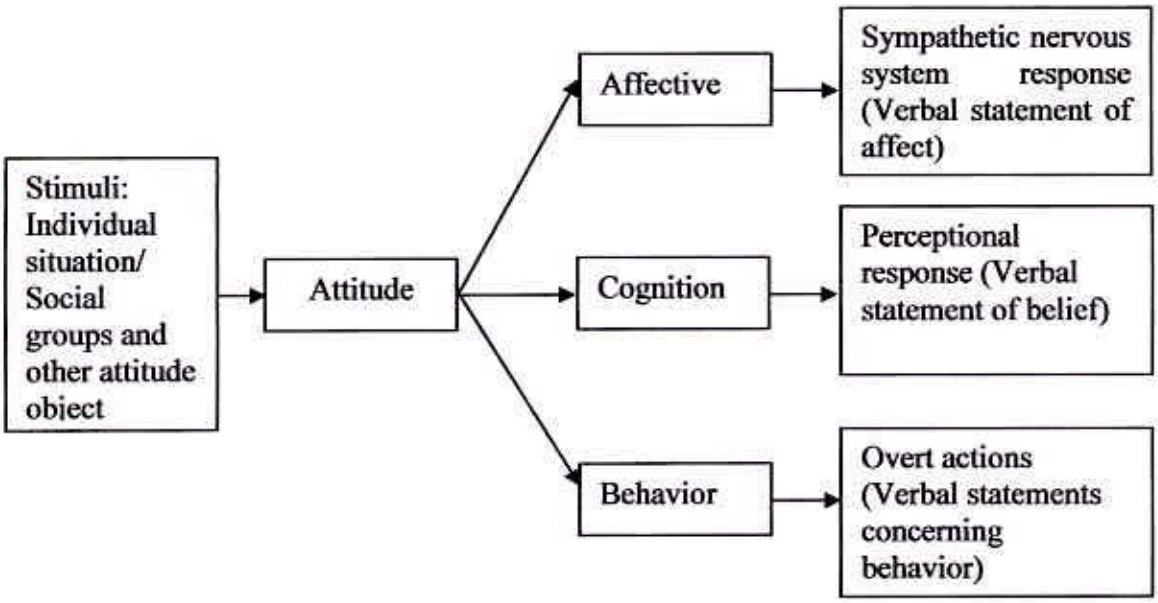


**Figure 2.1**. A Schematic conception of attitude (Triands, 1971)

In the Figure 2.1, the stimuli are grouped in a category that represents the attitude object. The attitude has three aspects, and each aspect is measured by a variety of subject responses. There are many concepts in social, psychological closely related to attitudes. Many authors made differences between attitudes and these concepts but may found no differences. These are opinion, belief, value, faith, bias etc.

**Formation of attitude**

The term 'attitude formation' is important within the individual in order to ensure more accurate prediction about their behavior and to have greater control over action.

Goode (1945) in his Dictionary of psychology explained that attitude are the by product of an individual's experience, and have their bases in inner urges acquired habits and the environmental influence by which he is surrounded. Rosenberg

(1960) studied on goals and attitude and found that the individuals coping with various problems try to satisfy his wants and develop attitudes. He develops favorable attitude towards objects that satisfy his wants, final goal object will be favorably evaluated and develops unfavorable attitude towards objects that block the achievement of his goal.

Krech, *et al.* (1962) from the results of different experiments and observations enlisted individual's wants, information, group affiliations and personality as factors for attitudes while coping with various problems in trying to satisfy his wants. He develops favorable attitudes towards objects and people that satisfy his wants and unfavorable attitude towards objects and persons that block the achievement of his goal.

In this research i. verbal statement of respondent and ii. Perceptions about the action have been considered as the concept of attitude.

## 2.2 Review of previous research findings related to attitude

Attitude of any people on any aspect has a problem of conceptualization. The term may be variously depending on one's orientation, purpose and field of investigation. Relevant literatures have been reviewed to clarify the concept of attitude and the factors that are likely to influence it. However, the problem is that the word "attitude" is relatively a new concept for the field worker and client of agricultural extension and rural extension work. Hence review of relevant literature from other functional fields of management may help develop better understanding about the concept of attitude and its determinants (Hassanullah, 1989). Attitude of the group member like KSS is the result of successful performance which derives from the operative goals of the group or organization as the work to be done is split up and allocated to people.

Attitude refers to the degree of agricultural extension worker in performing the various duties and responsibilities effectively assigned to them. Sometimes the

work performance only has been used in place of job attitude for brevity (Mahboob *et al.*, 1978).

Lyncy (1971) also reported that any attitude of an individual is basically a function of both his abilities and motivations. However, abilities and motivations of individuals are largely determined by his characteristics (Anwar, 1994).

Ziaul (1987) studied a research on farmers' economic characteristics affecting their attitude towards use of urea in jute cultivation at Keyotkhali union of Mymensingh Sadar upazila. The findings revealed that majority (59 percent) of the growers had unfavorable attitude towards use of urea, while 27 percent had favorable attitude, 10 percent very favorable attitude and the remaining 4 percent neutral attitude towards use of urea in jute cultivation.

Bari (2001) conducted a research on attitude of farmers towards Hybrid Rice Alok 6201 at Manda, Mohadebpur and Patnitala upazilas of Naogaon upazila. He found that the highest proportion (45.3 percent) of hybrid rice growers had moderately favorable attitudes, while 26.5 percent and 28.2 percent farmers showed unfavorable attitude, respectively towards hybrid rice variety Alok 6201.

Akanda (2001) found in his study that 66% of farmers had moderately favorable attitude towards Rice-Fish program of CARE. On the other hand, 22% of farmers had slightly favorable attitude and12% of them had highly favorable attitude towards Rice-Fish program of CARE.

Nurzaman (2000) conducted a study on attitude and practices of FFS and non-FFS farmers in respect of IPM. His study revealed that around half (48%) of FFS farmers had highly favorable attitude compared to 40% had moderately favorable and only 12% had slightly favorable attitude, while 57% of non-FFS farmers had slightly favorable attitude, 37% had medium favorable and only 6% of non-FFS had highly favorable attitude towards IPM.

Sarkar (2002) carried out a research on farmers' attitude towards organic homestead gardening program of World Vision at Kuptala, Ramnagar, Saihata and Bhelabari village under Sariakandi upazila of Bogra district. He found that more than three-fifth (64%) of the World vision farmers were found to have moderately favorable attitude while 20% having slightly favorable attitude and only 16% farmers belonged to highly favorable attitude. He also found that majority of the World Vision farmers showed moderate to highly favorable attitude towards organic homestead gardening program of World Vision.

Ahmed (2002) study revealed that majority (74%) of the farmer had slightly favorable attitude towards BRRI Dhan-29 variety of rice while only 10% respondents had unfavorable and 16% highly favorable attitude towards BRRI Dhan-29.

Hossain (2002) also studied on the attitude of island farmers towards adoption of modern agricultural technologies at Musapur and Maitbhanga under Sandwip upazila of Chittagong district. His studied revealed that the highest portion (65 percent) of the farmers fell under the medium attitude category, while 30 percent showed high attitude and only 5 percent had low attitude towards modern agricultural technologies. Thus, an overwhelming majority of the farmers had medium to high attitude towards modern agricultural technologies.

Ahaduzzaman (2003) conducted a research on farmers' attitude towards modern T. aman technologies at two villages of Haridevpur union under Sadar Thana of Rangpur district. He found that about three-fifth (59.09%) of the respondents were found to have moderately favorable attitude while 14.55% having slightly favorable attitude and only 26.36% farmers belonged to highly favorable attitude.

Haque (2006) observed that two thirds of the farmers in organic farming group had highly favorable attitude towards organic farming, on the other hand, more than half (56%) of the conventional farmers had shown moderately favorable attitude towards organic farming.

## 2.3 Review of past studies concerning the relationship between dependent and independent variables

Nine characteristics of the farmers under farmers attitude towards 'One House One Farm' program were selected as independent variables of the study. The researcher made utmost effort to search out studies dealing the relationships of the selected characteristics of the farmers with the attitude towards 'One House One Farm' Program and found that there were no research works related to farmers attitude towards 'One House One Farm' program only, but a few such relevant works on farmers attitudes towards different programs and innovation were done in home and abroad. So, directly no study concerning attitude towards 'One House One Farm' Program was available. However, some studies showing relationships between selected characteristics of the farmers and attitude of different aspects are cited here.

### 2.3.1 Age and attitude

Haque (2006) observed that there is negative relationship between age of the conventional farmers and their attitude towards organic farming.

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

Sarker (2001) found that age of the world vision farmers had no significant relationship with their attitude towards organic homestead gardening practices.

Bari (2001) conducted a research on attitude of farmers towards Hybrid Rice Alok 6201 at Manda, Mohadebpur and Patnitala upazilas of Naogaon upazila. He found no relationship between age of the farmers and their attitude towards Hybrid Rice Alok 6201.

Islam and Kashem (1997) observed that age of the farmers had negative relationship with their attitude towards agrochemicals.

Sarker (1996) observed that there was no relationship between the age of the farmers and their opinion on effectiveness of information disseminated through ARPs to the farmers.

Rahman (1974) revealed that the age of scheme farmers had no significant relationship with attitude towards organizational effectiveness. It was concluded that attitude of scheme farmers towards organizational effectiveness of ARPs was not influenced by their age.

### 2.3.2 Level of education and attitude

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

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

Nurzaman (2000) observed in his study that education of the FFS and non-FFS farmers' were positively correlated with their attitude towards IPM.

Suryanarayana *et al.* (1990) reported that there was a positive significant relationship between education level of the contact farmers and their attitude in influencing the adoption behavior of other farmers. It was, therefore, concluded that the higher level of education of contact farmers influenced more the adoption behaviour of other fellow farmers.

Ray *et al.* (1995) stated that more of education in the family provides better opportunity to the farmers to be in contact with the outside world. This helped to absorb new ideas and information which increased the attitude of group farmers.

Sarker (1996) observed that there was a positive significant relationship between the level of education of the farmers and their opinion regarding effectiveness of information disseminated to the farmers through ARPs. He also indicated that the

increase in the level of education of the farmers is useful to increase the opinion of the farmers towards effectiveness of information passed through ARPs.

Rahman (1974) revealed that there was no significant relationship between education of the scheme farmer and their attitude towards organizational effectiveness. It was concluded that attitude of scheme farmers towards organizational effectiveness of ARPP was not influenced by their age.

**2.3.3 Farm size and attitude**

Paul (2000) found in his study that there was significant and positive relationship between farm size and attitude of farmers 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 attitude towards IPM.

Rahman (1974) in his study found a negative insignificant relationship between farm size of scheme farmers and attitude towards organizational effectiveness. This concludes that attitude of scheme farmers towards organizational effectiveness of ARPP was not influenced by their farm size.

Sarker (1996) observed no relationship between the farm size of the farmer and their opinion on effectiveness on information offered by ARPs. It was therefore, concluded that the farm size of the farmers and their opinion regarding effectiveness of information of ARPs are independent to each other.

Islam (1998) found that the farm size had no significant relationship with their opinion on the effectiveness of Mati-O Manush TV programme in disseminating agricultural information.

Bari (2000) observed in his study that farm size of farmers had no relationship with their attitude towards hybrid rice AALOK 6201.

Iqbal (1963) while conducting a study on the farmers attitude towards adoption of modern agricultural practices found that there was a positive relationship between farm size and attitude towards adoption of modern agricultural practices.

### 2.3.4 Annual family income and attitude

Bari (2000) observed in his study that annual family income of farmers had no relationship with their attitude towards hybrid rice AALOK 6201.

Kashem (1987) found that income of the small farmers had no significant relationship with their attitude towards community of the farmers.

Puttaswamy (1977) conducted a study and found that the small farmers in general had favorable attitude towards, mixed faming.

Rahman (1974) revealed that the income of the scheme farmers had no significant relationship with attitude towards organizational effectiveness of ARPP. It was concluded that income of scheme farmers and attitude towards organizational effectiveness of ARPP was independent by each other.

Iqbal (1963) conducted an experiment with improved farm practices and found that income of the farmers had significant relationship with their attitude towards improved farm practices.

Hossain (2002) studied on the attitude of island farmers towards adoption of modern agricultural technologies at Musapur and Maitbhanga under Sandwip upazila of Chittagong district and found that there was significant positive relationship between annual family income and attitude.

Ahaduzzaman (2003) conducted a research on farmers' attitude towards modern T. aman technologies at two villages of Haridevpur union under Sadar Thana of Rangpur district. He found that there was significant positive relationship between annual family income and attitude.

### 2.3.5 Organizational participation and attitudes

Kumar and Verma (1991) found that there was positive relationship between attitude and social participation of the farmers.

Rahman (1974) indicated that the social participation of scheme farmers had no significant relationship with attitude towards organizational effectiveness. It was, concluded that social participation of the scheme farmers did not influence their attitude towards organization effectiveness of ARPP.

Suryanarayana *et al.* (1990) observed a positive significant relationship between social participation of contact farmers and their effectiveness in influencing adoption behavior of other farmers. This means that more social participation of contact farmers influenced more in adoption behavior of other farmers.

Noor (1995) found that organizational participation of the farmers had positive significant relationship with their attitude towards the cultivation of high yielding varieties of potato.

### 2.3.6 Cosmopoliteness and attitude

Rahman (1974) indicated that the cosmopoliteness of scheme farmers had no significant relationship with attitude towards organizational effectiveness. It was, concluded that cosmopoliteness of the scheme farmers did not influence their attitude towards organization effectiveness of ARPP.

Kumar and Verma (1991) conducted a research on farmers' attitude found that there was positive relationship between attitude and cosmopoliteness of the farmers.

Ahaduzzaman (2003) conducted a research on farmers' attitude towards modern T. aman technologies at two villages of Haridevpur union under Sadar Thana of Rangpur district. He found that there was significant positive relationship between cosmopoliteness and attitude.

### 2.3.7 Innovativeness and attitude

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

Paul (2001) revealed in his study attitude of farmers towards use of Urea Super Granule (USG) in rice cultivation that there was positive significant relationship between innovativeness and attitude.

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

Noor (1995) found that innovativeness of the farmers had positive significant relationship with their attitude towards the cultivation of high yielding varieties of potato.

Sharma and Sanoria (1983) observed a higher average innovativeness among contact farmers than the non farmers. They also found that knowledge of both the contact and non contact differed.

### 2.3.8 Extension media contact and attitude

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

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

Paul (1989) revealed that there was positively significant relationship between the extension contact of the farmers and their opinion on the effectiveness of result demonstration. This means that the more the extension contact of the farmers, the more was the effectiveness for result demonstration.

Suryanarayana *et al.* (1990) observed that extension contact of contact farmers had an influencing adoption behavior of other farmers. This means that there was more extension contact of contact farmers that influenced that adoption behavior of other farmers.

Habib (2000) observed in his study that the media exposure of the BSs had no relationship with their attitude towards the use of agro-chemicals.

Ahaduzzaman (2003) conducted a research on farmers' attitude towards modern T. aman technologies at two villages of Haridevpur union under Sadar Thana of Rangpur district. He found that there was significant positive relationship between extension media contact and attitude.

### 2.3.9 Knowledge and attitude

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

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

Haque (2003) found that agricultural knowledge of the farmers had no significant relationship with their attitude towards extension activities of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE).

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

Nurzaman (2000) revealed that agricultural knowledge of the FFS farmers and non-FFS farmers had significant relationship with their attitude on IPM.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

In scientific research, selection and measurement of variables constitute an important task. The hypothesis of a research while constructed properly consists of at least two important elements i.e.: a dependent variable and an independent variable. A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears or varies as the researcher introduces, removes or varies the independent variables (Townsend, 1953). An independent variable is that factor which is manipulated by the researcher in his attempt to ascertain its relationship to an observed phenomenon. Variables together are the causes and the phenomenon is effect and thus, there is cause effect relationship everywhere in the universe.

The conceptual framework of Rosenberg and Hovland (1960) was kept in mind while making structural arrangements for the dependent and independent variables. This study is concerned with the Attitude of Farmers towards 'One House One Farm' Program". Thus, the Attitude of Farmers towards 'One House One Farm' Program" was the dependent variable and 9 selected characteristics of the farmers were considered as the independent variables. Attitude of Farmers towards 'One House One Farm' Program of an individual may be affected through interacting forces of many independent variables. It is not possible to deal with all independent variables in a single study. It was therefore, necessary to limit the independent variables, which include age, level of education, farm size, annual family income, organizational participation, cosmopoliteness, innovativeness, extension media contact and knowledge about the program for this study.

Considering the above mentioned discussion, a conceptual framework has been developed for this study, which is diagrammatically presented in the following Figure 2.2.

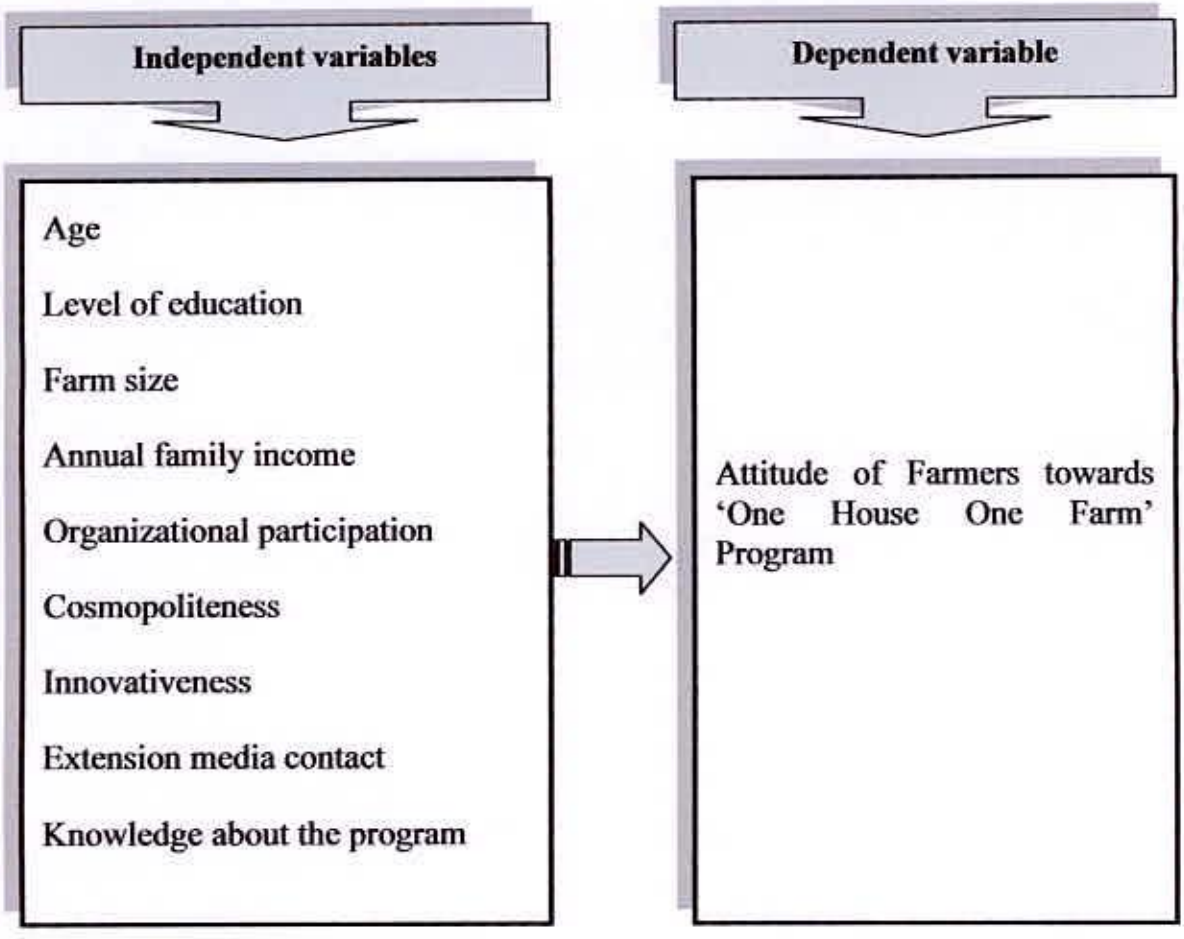


**Figure 2.2 The conceptual framework of the study**

# CHAPTER 3

# METHODOLOGY

Methodology would be enabling the researcher to collect valid information. It is impossible to conduct research work smoothly without proper methodology and it is very difficult to address the objectives with a scientific manner. It requires a very careful consideration on the part of the researcher to collect valid and reliable data and to analyze the same for meaningful conclusion. A sequential description of the methodologies followed in conducting this research work has been presented in this chapter.

## 3.1 Locale of the study

The study was conducted in Melandah Upazilla under Jamalpur district under the consideration of livelihood and socio-economic condition of the locality. This upazilla is situated 30 km West North from Jamalpur districts head quarters. Among the unions of Melandah upazilla Durmut, Kulia and Jhawgara unions were purposively selected as the locale of the study area. Maps of Melandah Upazilla under Jamalpur district showing the unions as the study area are presented in Figure 3.1.

## 3.2 Sample size

Farmers of Durmut, Kulia and Jhawgara union under Melandah Upazilla constituted the population of the study. An update list of 1048 farmers under the projects from the selected unions was prepared with the help of the coordinator of this project in Melandah Upazilla. Around 10% of the populations were randomly selected as the sample of the study by using random sampling method. Thus, 105 farmers constituted the sample of the study. A reserve list of 15 farmers was also prepared by the same method so that the respondents of this list could be used for interview if the respondents included in the original sample were not available at the time of data collection. The distribution of the population sample and number of respondent farmers in the reserve list are given in Table 3.1.

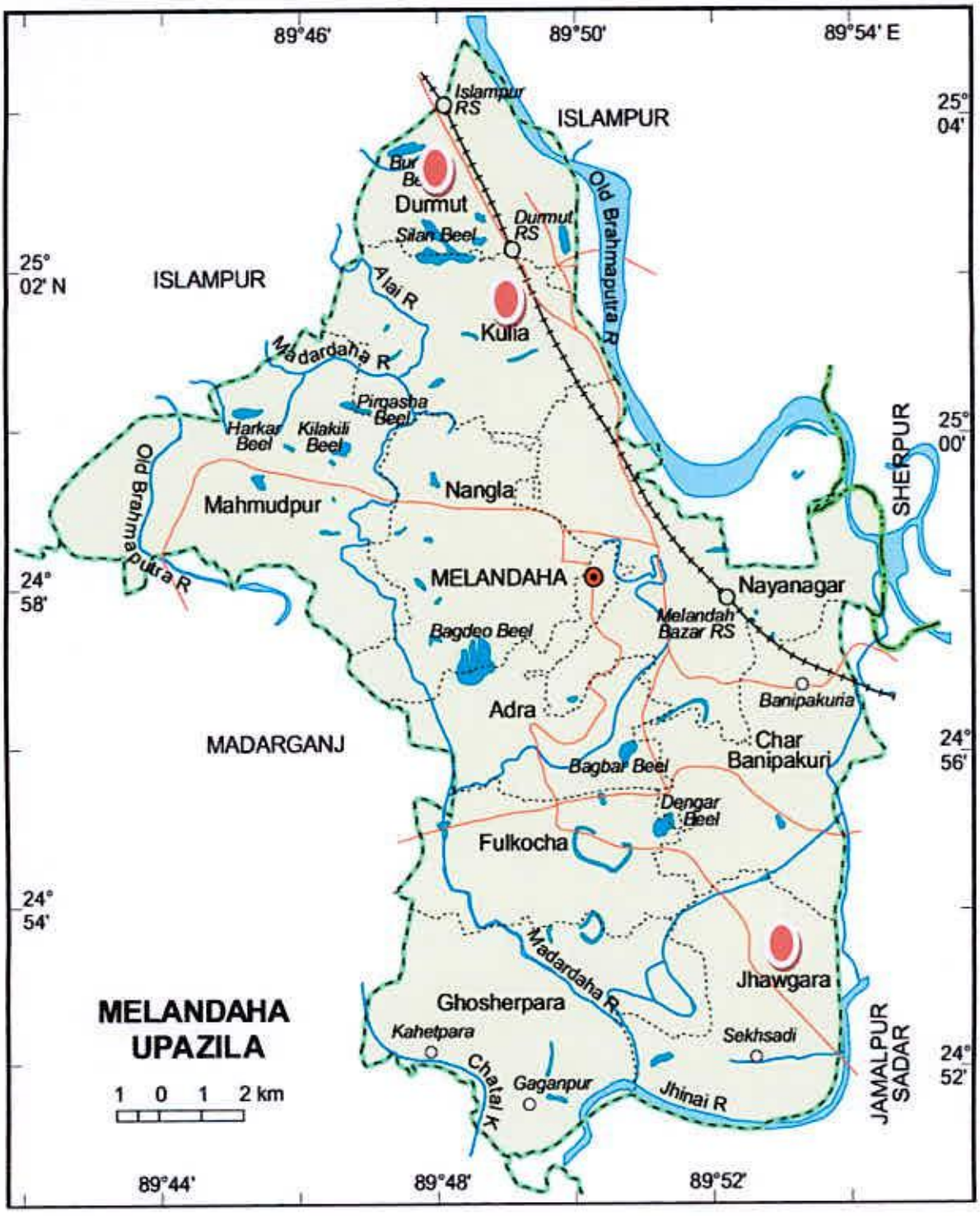


Figure 3.1 A map of Melandah upazilla under Jamalpur district showing the study area

**Table 3.1 Distribution of the population sample and number of farmers in the reserve list**

| Name of the Union | No. of farmers | No. of farmers included in the sample | No. of farmers in the reserve list |
|---|---|---|---|
| Durmut | 375 | 38 | 5 |
| Kulia | 352 | 35 | 5 |
| Jhawgara | 321 | 32 | 5 |
| Total | 1048 | 105 | 15 |

### 3.3 The research instrument

A well structured interview schedule was developed based on the objectives of the study for collecting information with containing direct and simple questions in open form and close form keeping in view the dependent and independent variables. Appropriate scales were developed to measure both independent and dependent variables.

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

### 3.4 Measurement of variables

The variable is a characteristic, which can assume varying, or different values in successive individual cases. A research work usually contains at least two important variables viz. independent and dependent variables. An independent variable is that factor which is manipulated by the researcher in his attempt to ascertain its relationship to an observed phenomenon. A dependent variable is that factor which appears, disappears or varies as the researcher introduces, removes or varies the independent variable (Townsend, 1953). In the scientific research, the selection and measurement of variable constitute a significant task. Following this conception, the researcher reviewed literature to widen this understanding

about the natures and scopes of the variables relevant to this research. At last he had selected 9 independent variables and one dependent variable. The independent variables were: age; level of education, farm size, annual family income, organizational participation, cosmopoliteness, innovativeness, extension media contact and knowledge about the program. The dependent variable of this study was the Attitude of Farmers towards 'One House One Farm' program. The methods and procedures in measuring these variables are presented below:

### 3.5 Measurement of independent variables

The 9 characteristics of the farmers mentioned above constitute the independent variables of this study. The following procedures were followed for measuring the independent variables.

#### 3.5.1 Age

Age of a respondent farmer was measured by the period of time from his/her birth to the time of interview and it was measured in terms of complete years on the basis of his/her response. A score of one (1) was assigned for each year of age.

#### 3.5.2 Level of education

Level of education was measured in terms of class passed by respondent farmers. If a respondent received education outside the school, their education was assessed in terms of year of schooling, i.e. one (1) score was given for one year of schooling. For example, if the respondent passed the final examination of class V, their education score was taken as 5. If the respondent had education out side school and the level of education was equivalent to that of class V of the school than his education score was taken as 5. Each illiterate person was given a score of zero. The respondent who did not know how to read or write but able to sign only was given a score of '0.5'.

### 3.5.3 Farm size

Farm size of respondent farmers referred to the total area of land on which his/her family carried out farming operation and received full benefit for his family. It was measured in hectares for each respondent using the following formula;

$$FS = A + B + {}^{1}/_{2}(C + D) + E + F + G$$

Where,

FS = Farm size

A = Homestead area

B = Land under own cultivation

C = Sharecropping in

D = Sharecropping out

E =Leased in

F = Pond

G = Garden



The total area of land thus obtained was considered as the farm size score of the respondent.

### 3.5.4 Annual family income

The term annual family income refers to the annual gross income of a respondent himself and the members of his/her family from different sources. It was expressed in '000' taka. In measuring this variable, total earning in '000' taka of an individual respondent was converted into score. A score of one was given for every one thousand taka.

The method of ascertaining income involved three phases; firstly, the yield of all crops in the preceding year was noted and converted into taka, secondly, income attained from domestic animal, poultry and fish resources. Thirdly, non-agricultural sources of income included earning form service, business, day labor and other family members.

### 3.5.5 Organizational participation

Organizational participation of respondent farmers was measured on the basis of the nature and duration of their participation in different organizations. Organizational participation was measured by using the following formula for each organization:

$$OP = \sum NP \times D$$

Where, OP = Organizational participation

NP = Nature of participation

D = Duration

Duration was measured by giving 1 for each year of participation.

Following scores were assigned for nature of participation:

| Nature of participation | Scores assigned |
|---|---|
| No participation | 0 |
| Participation as ordinary member | 1 |
| Participation as executive member | 2 |
| Participation as executive officer | 3 |



Finally, organizational participation of a respondent was measured by the addition of the scores obtained from all 9 selected organizations as shown in item No. 5 of interview schedule.

### 3.5.6 Cosmopoliteness

It was computed for each respondent farmer to determine his degree of cosmopoliteness on the basis of his visits to 8 selected places external to his own social system. The scale use for computing the cosmopoliteness scores is presented below:

| Extent of visit | Scores |
|---|---|
| Not at all | 0 |
| Rarely | 1 |
| Occasionally | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Frequently | 3 |
| Regularly | 4 |

Logical frequencies of visits were considered for each responses. Scores obtained for visits to each of the above eight selected of places (as shown in item No. 6 of the interview schedule) were added together to get the cosmopoliteness score of a respondent. Thus, cosmopoliteness score of the respondents could range from 0-32, while '0' indicated no cosmopoliteness and '32' indicated highest cosmopoliteness.

### 3.5.7 Innovativeness

Innovativeness of the farmers was measured by the earliness of adoption of one house one farm program. The extent of innovativeness scores is presented below:

| **Time of adoption** | **Scores** |
|---|---|
| Used within 1 year of hearing | 4 |
| Used within 1-2 years of hearing | 3 |
| Used within 2-3 years of hearing | 2 |
| Used after 3 years of hearing | 1 |
| Don't use | 0 |

### 3.5.8 Extension media contact

Extension media contact was computed on the basis of the extent of contact of a respondent in 13 selected information sources. Scores was assigned in the following manner in order to measure the extension media contact:

| **Extent of contact** | **Scores** |
|---|---|
| Not at all | 0 |
| Rarely | 1 |
| Occasionally | 2 |
| Frequently | 3 |
| Regularly | 4 |

Logical frequencies of contact were considered for each alternative responses as shown in item No. 8 of interview schedule. Extension media contact of the respondent was measured by adding the scores of some selected information sources. Thus, extension media contact of a respondent could range from 0-52, while '0' indicate highest content.

### 3.5.9 Knowledge about the program

Knowledge about one house one farm program refers to the knowledge of the farmers regarding one house one farm program activities. Selected 22 questions on different aspects of this program i.e. combination of crops, livestock, fisheries and their management, economic return from them etc. was asked to the farmers to ascertain their knowledge score. For correct answer a score of 2 (two) was given, partial score was given for partial correct answer and for incorrect answer a score of '0' (zero) was given. Knowledge about the program of the respondent was measured by adding all the scores obtained from all the 22 questions. Thus, knowledge score of the respondent could range from 0-44, while '0' indicated very poor knowledge and '44' indicated very high knowledge about one house one farm program.

## 3.6 Measurement of dependent variable

Farmers' attitude towards 'one house one farm; was the dependent variable of this study. Attitudes of the farmers towards one house one farm mean how much the degree to which each of the farmers relatively expresses about the program. The procedure for measuring the dependent variable was as follows:

In this study, farmers' attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was measured on the basis of some attitude related issues. Initially 16 statements including 8 positive and 8 negative statements were taken under consideration. Then among them 6 positive and 6 negative statements were finally selected in light of Edward scale. However, in response to each positive statement, score 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 was given for strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree, strongly disagree, respectively. On the contrary, in response to each negative statement,

score 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4was given for strongly agree, agree, no opinion, disagree and strongly disagree, respectively. Thus the attitude score varied from 0-48.

### 3.7 Hypothesis of the study

In the present study the following null hypotheses were formulated:

"There is no relationship between each of 9 selected characteristics of the farmers and their attitudes towards 'one house one farm' program.

### 3.8 Data collection procedure

The researcher himself collected the data from the sample respondents through personal contact with the help a pre-tested interview schedule. Whenever any respondent faced difficulty in understanding questions, more attention was taken to explain the same with a view to enabling the farmers to answer properly. No serious problem was faced by the investigator during data collection rather the researcher obtained cooperation from the respondents. Data collection was started in 12 December, 2011 and completed in 30 December, 2011.The investigator himself collected data on the basis of objectives to test the hypothesis.

### 3.9 Data processing

For data processing and analysis the following steps were followed:

#### 3.9.1 Compilation of data

After completion of field survey all the interview schedule were compiled, tabulated and analyzed according to the objectives of the study. In this process all the responses in the interview schedule were given numerical coded values. The responses to the question in the interview schedule were transferred to a master sheet to facilitate tabulation. Tabulation was done on the basis of categories developed by the investigator himself.

#### 3.9.2 Categorization of respondents

For describing the various independent and dependent variables the respondents were classified into various categories. In developing categories the researcher was guided by the nature of data and general consideration prevailing on the

social system. The procedures have been discussed while describing the variable in the sub-sequent sections of next chapter.

### 3.10 Data analysis

Data collected from the respondents were complied, coded, tabulated and analyzed in accordance with the objectives of the study. Various statistical measures such as frequency counts, percentage distribution, average, and standard deviation were used in describing data. SPSS (version 11.5) computer program 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.

For determining the relationship of the selected characteristics of the respondent farmers with their attitudes towards 'one house one farm' program Pearson Product Moment Correlation was used. Five percent (0.05) level of probability was used as the basis for rejecting any null hypothesis.

# CHAPTER 4

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the findings that were recorded in accordance with the objectives of the study. The chapter comprises in three (3) sections. The first section deals with the characteristics of the farmers who were the respondents of the study. The second section deals with their attitude towards 'One House One Farm' program. The third section deals with the relationship between individual characteristics of the farmers with their attitude towards 'One House One Farm' program.

## 4.1 Characteristics of the farmers

Salient features of 9 selected characteristics the farmers such as age, level of education, farm size, annual family income, organizational participation, cosmopoliteness, innovativeness, extension media contact and knowledge about the program that might influence the farmers attitude towards 'One House One Farm' program that are presented below:

### 4.1.1 Age

The age of the respondents' farmers ranged from 15 to 64 with a mean and standard deviation of 37.11 and 8.617 respectively. Farmers were classified into three categories namely 'young', 'middle' and 'old' aged based on their observed age. The distribution of the respondents in accordance with their age under the present study ''farmers attitude towards 'One House One Farm' program'' are presented in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1 Distribution of the farmers according to their age**

| Categories | Respondents | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| Young aged (below 35 years) | 35 | 33.33 | 37.11 | 8.617 |
| Middle aged (35-50 years) | 68 | 64.76 | | |
| Old aged (above 50 years) | 2 | 1.91 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

Table 4.1 indicates that the middle aged farmers comprise the highest proportion (64.76 percent) followed by young aged category (33.11 percent) and the lowest proportion is made by the old aged category (1.91 percent). Data also indicates that a total 98.09 percent respondent belongs to the group of young and middle aged group. The young and middle aged farmers were generally tended to involve in different new innovations than the older. Probably young and middle aged persons were more dynamic and basically they were more involved in searching new innovations and also used to gather knowledge on different issues and practices those innovations within their daily activities for their socio-economic development.

### 4.1.2 Level of education

The level of educational scores of the respondent farmers' under the present study "farmers attitude towards 'One House One Farm' program" ranged from 0 to 10 with a mean and standard deviation of 3.533 and 2.776 respectively. Based on the educational scores, the farmers were classified into five categories such as 'illiterate' (0), 'can sign only' (0.5), 'primary education' (1 to 5) and 'secondary education' (6 to 10). The distributions of the farmers according to their level of education are presented in Table 4.2.

**Table 4.2 Distribution of the farmers according to their level education**

| Categories | Respondents | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| Illiterate (0) | 16 | 15.24 | 3.533 | 2.776 |
| Can sign only (0.5) | 10 | 9.52 | | |
| Primary education (1-5) | 62 | 59.05 | | |
| Secondary education (6-10) | 17 | 16.19 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

Table 4.2 shows that farmers under 'primary education category constitute the highest proportion (59.05 percent) compared to 16.19 percent 'secondary level category, 15.24 percent illiterate and 9.52 percent can sign only category. Education broadens the horizon of outlook of farmers and expands their capability to analyze any situation related to different innovations. It was found that appreciable proportions (75.24 percent) of the farmers were primary to secondary level educated. 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.

An educated farmer is likely to be more responsive to the modern facts, ideas, technology and information of different innovation aspects. To adjust with the same, they would be vulnerable to adopt as well as involve with modern technology for their socio-economic development.

### 4.1.3 Farm size

The farm size of the respondent farmers' family ranged from 0.00 hectare to 0.170 hectare with a mean and standard deviation of 0.048 and 0.042, respectively. Based on their farm size, the respondents were classified into two categories following the categorization of DAE (1995). These categories were landless (below 0.020 ha) and marginal farm holder (0.020 ha to 0.20 ha). The distribution of the farmers according to their farm size categories has been presented in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3 Distribution of the farmers according to their farm size**

| Categories | Respondents | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| Landless (below 0.02 ha) | 20 | 19.05 | 0.048 | 0.042 |
| Marginal (0.02-0.20 ha) | 85 | 80.95 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

Table 4.3 indicates that the marginal farm holder constitute the highest proportion 80.95 percent followed by 19.05 percent as landless farm holder. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the farmers were marginal sized farm holder.

### 4.1.4 Annual family income

Annual family income of the respondents ranged from 20to 70 thousand taka with a mean and standard deviation of 39.96 and 12.85 respectively. On the basis of their annual income, the farmers were classified into two categories, viz. hard core poor and poor income group. The distribution of the farmers according to the annual income categories has been presented in Table 4.4.

**Table 4.4 Distribution of the farmers according to their annual family income**

| Categories | Respondents | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| Hard core poor (Upto 40,000) | 71 | 67.62 | 39.96 | 12.85 |
| Poor (above 40,000) | 34 | 32.38 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

Data in Table 4.4 reveals that the farmers having hard core poor income group constitute the highest proportion (67.62 percent) followed by poor (32.38 percent). Income of an individual allows him to involve in adoption of new technologies or innovation.

### 4.1.5 Organizational participation

Organizational participation score of the respondent farmers ranged from 0 to 2 with a mean and standard deviation of 0.59 and 0.60, respectively. According to organizational participation the respondents were classified into two categories viz. 'No participation, and 'low level participation. On the basis of their observed scores the distribution has been presented in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5 Distribution of the farmers according to their organizational participation**

| Categories | Respondents' | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| No organizational participation (0) | 49 | 46.67 | 0.59 | 0.60 |
| Low organizational participation (1-2) | 56 | 53.33 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

Data in Table 4.5 indicates that the low level organizational participation constitutes the highest proportion (53.33 percent) followed by no participation (46.67 percent). Results revealed that the maximum percentage of respondents was in the category of low level organizational participation. But more organizational participation could create opportunity for changing attitude towards use of innovation.

### 4.1.6 Cosmopoliteness

The cosmopoliteness of the respondent farmers ranged from 3 to 14 against the possible range is 0 to 32 with a mean and standard deviation of 8.28 and 3.15, respectively. Based on their cosmopoliteness score, the respondents were classified into three categories. These categories were low, medium and high. The distribution of the farmers based on cosmopoliteness is presented in Table 4.6.

**Table 4.6 Distribution of the farmers according to their cosmopoliteness**

| Categories | Respondents' | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| Low cosmopoliteness (below 5) | 9 | 8.57 | 8.28 | 3.15 |
| Medium cosmopoliteness (5-10) | 67 | 63.81 | | |
| High cosmopoliteness(Above 10) | 29 | 27.62 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

Table 4.6 indicates that the farmers have medium cosmopoliteness category constitute the highest proportion (63.81 percent) followed by high cosmopoliteness (27.62 percent) and low cosmopoliteness category (8.57 percent). Table 4.6 showed that the maximum percentage was in the category of medium to high cosmopoliteness group.

### 4.1.7 Innovativeness

Innovativeness score of the respondent farmers ranged from 14 to 27 against the possible range of '0'to 36 with a mean and standard deviation of 22.46 and 2.77 respectively. According to innovativeness of the respondents they were classified into three categories viz. 'Low level innovativeness, 'medium level innovativeness and 'high level innovativeness'. On the basis of their observed scores and the distribution has been presented in Table 4.7.

**Table4.7 Distribution of the farmers according to their innovativeness**

| Categories | Respondents' | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| Low innovativeness (below 21) | 32 | 30.48 | 22.46 | 2.77 |
| Medium innovativeness (21-24) | 57 | 54.29 | | |
| High innovativeness (above 24) | 16 | 15.23 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

Data in Table 4.7 indicates that the medium level innovativeness constitutes the highest proportion (54.29 percent) followed by low level innovativeness (30.48

percent) and high level innovativeness (15.23 percent). Results revealed that the maximum percentage of respondents was in the category of low to medium level innovativeness (84.77 percent).

### 4.1.8 Extension media contact

The extension media contact of the respondent farmers ranged from 3 to 16 against the possible range of 0 to 52 with a mean and standard deviation of 10.46 and 2.77 respectively. Based on their extension media contact score, the respondents were classified into two categories. These categories were low and medium extension media contact. The distribution of the respondents according to their extension media contact is presented in Table 4.8.

**Table 4.8 Distribution of the farmers according to their extension media contact**

| Categories | Respondents | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| Low contact (upto 10) | 41 | 39.05 | 10.46 | 2.77 |
| Medium contact (above 10) | 64 | 60.95 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

Table 4.8 indicates that the farmers have medium extension media contact category constitute the highest proportion (60.95 percent) followed by low contact (39.05 percent). The results indicate that the respondents visit different area with minimum frequency although they have medium organizational participation.

### 4.1.9 Knowledge about the program

Knowledge of the farmers on one house one farm program was measured on the basis of 22 questions. Knowledge score of a respondent was determined by adding the scores obtained by him from all the questions. Thus, knowledge score upto 22 indicate low level knowledge, 22-33 indicate medium level knowledge and above 33 indicate sound knowledge towards the program. The findings are presented in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Distribution of the farmers according to their knowledge on one house one farm program**

| Categories | Respondents | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| Low level knowledge (upto 22) | 10 | 9.53 | 31.52 | 5.93 |
| Medium level knowledge (22-33) | 47 | 44.76 | | |
| Sound level knowledge (above 33) | 48 | 45.71 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

The average knowledge of the farmers towards one house one farm program score was 31.52 with standard deviation 5.93 and range was 19-42 against the possible range of 0 to 44. Among the respondents the highest population (45.71 percent) belongs to the group of sound level knowledge group followed by 44.76 percent in medium level knowledge group and 9.53 percent in low level knowledge group. Among the respondent farmers a total of 90.47 percent respondent farmers have medium to sound level knowledge towards one house one farm program.

### 4.2 Attitude towards one house one farm program

Score of attitude towards one house one farm program of farmers ranged from 24-48 against the possible range of 0 to 48 with the mean and standard deviation of 40.71 and 4.86, respectively. Attitude towards one house one farm program of farmers was measured using 6 different positive and 6 negative statements (total 12 statements) towards one house one farm program. Attitude scores of a respondent was determined by adding the score obtained from all the statements. Based on score of attitude towards one house one farm program of the respondents were classified into three categories as shown in Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10 Distribution of the farmers according to their attitude towards one house one farm program**

| Categories | Respondents | | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | | |
| Low favorable (below 36) | 8 | 7.62 | 40.71 | 4.86 |
| Moderately favorable (36-42) | 51 | 48.57 | | |
| Highly favorable (above 42) | 46 | 43.81 | | |
| Total | 105 | 100 | | |

Among the respondents, the highest proportion (48.57 percent) of the farmers belong to the group of moderately favorable attitude towards the program followed by 43.81 percent in highly favorable group and 7.62 percent in low favorable attitude group. Therefore, it was found that an overwhelming majority (92.38 percent) of the respondent farmers had moderate to highly favorable of attitude towards one house one farm program of farmers.

### 4.3 Relationship of the selected characteristics of farmers with their attitude towards one house one farm program

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, 0.05 level of probability was used. Results of correlation have been shown in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11 Pearson's product moment co-efficient of correlation showing relationship between dependent and independent variables**

**N =105**

| Dependent variable | Independent variables | Value of co-efficient of correlation | Tabulated value | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 0.05 level | 0.01 level |
| Attitude of Farmers towards 'One House One Farm' Program | Age | -0.165$^{NS}$ | 0.191 | 0.251 |
| | Level of education | -0.009$^{NS}$ | | |
| | Farm size | 0.142$^{NS}$ | | |
| | Annual family income | 0.215* | | |
| | Organizational participation | -0.041$^{NS}$ | | |
| | Cosmopoliteness | 0.034$^{NS}$ | | |
| | Innovativeness | 0.278** | | |
| | Extension media contact | -0.092 | | |
| | Knowledge about the program | 0.556** | | |

$^{NS}$ Not significant

** Significant at the 0.01 level

* Significant at the 0.05 level

### 4.3.1 Age and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Relationship between age and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program was determined by Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The coefficient of correlation between age and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program is presented in Table 4.11. The coefficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be -0.165. The following observations were made on the basis of the value of correlation coefficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. *The observed value between the concerned variables "r" (-0.165) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.191) with 103 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of probability.*
b. *The null hypothesis could not be rejected.*
c. *The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.05 level of probability.*
d. *The relationship showed a negative trend between the concerned variables.*

Based on the above findings it was concluded that age of the famers had non significant negative relationships with the attitude towards 'one house one farm' program. This represents that age of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program but with the increases of age of the respondents, their attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was also decreased.

### 4.3.2 Level of education and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Relationship between level of education of the farmer and their attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was determined by Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The coefficient of correlation between level of education of farmers and their attitude towards 'one house one farm' program is presented in Table 4.11. The coefficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be -0.009. The following observations were made on the basis of the value of correlation coefficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. *The observed value between the concerned variables "r" (-0.009) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.191) with 103 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 was concluded that level of education of the famers had non significant negative relationships with the attitude towards 'one house one farm' program. This represents that level of education of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program and with the increases of level of education, attitudes becomes not favorable towards 'one house one farm' program.

### 4.3.3 Farm size and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Relationship between farm size and farmer attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was determined by Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The coefficient of correlation between farm size of farmers and their attitude towards 'one house one farm' program is presented in Table 4.11. The coefficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.142. The following observations were made on the basis of the value of correlation coefficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. *The observed value between the concerned variables "r" (0.142) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.191) with 103 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of probability.*

b. *The null hypothesis could not be rejected.*

c. *The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.05 level of probability.*

d. *The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.*

Based on the above findings it was concluded that farm size of the famers had non significant negative relationships with the attitude towards 'one house one farm' program. This represents that farm size of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in attitude towards 'one house one farm' program but with the increases of farm size of the respondents, their attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was also increased.

### 4.3.4 Annual family income and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Relationship between annual income and farmer attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was determined by Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The coefficient of correlation between annual income and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program is presented in Table 4.11. The coefficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.215. The following observations were made on the basis of the value of correlation coefficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. *The observed value between the concerned variables "r" (0.215) was found to be greater than the tabulated value (r = 0.191) with 103 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of probability.*

b. *The null hypothesis could be rejected.*

c. *The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically significant at 0.05 level of probability.*

d. *The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.*

Based on the above findings it was concluded that annual family income of the famers had significant positive relationships with the attitude towards 'one house one farm' program. This represents that annual family income of the respondent farmers was an important factor in attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program but with the increases of annual income of the respondents, their attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was also increased.

### 4.3.5 Organizational participation and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Relationship between organizational participation and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program was determined by Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The coefficient of correlation between organizational participation and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program is presented in Table 4.11. The coefficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be -0.041. The following observations were made on the basis of the value of correlation coefficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. *The observed value between the concerned variables "r" (-0.041) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.191) with 103 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of probability.*

b. *The null hypothesis could not be rejected.*

c. *The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.05 level of probability.*

d. *The relationship showed a negative trend between the concerned variables.*

Based on the above findings it was concluded that organizational participation of the famers had non significant negative relationships with the attitude towards 'one house one farm' program. This represents that organizational participation of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program but with the increases of organizational participation of the respondents, their attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was decreased.

### 4.3.6 Cosmopoliteness and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Relationship between cosmopoliteness and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program was determined by Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The coefficient of correlation between cosmopoliteness and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program is presented in Table 4.11. The coefficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.034. The following observations were made on the basis of the value of correlation coefficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. *The observed value between the concerned variables "r" (0.034) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.191) with 103 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of probability.*
b. *The null hypothesis could not be rejected.*
c. *The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.05 level of probability.*
d. *The relationship showed a positive trend between the concerned variables.*

Based on the above findings it was concluded that cosmopoliteness of the famers had non significant positive relationships with the attitude towards 'one house one farm' program. This represents that cosmopoliteness of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm'

program but with the increases of cosmopoliteness of the respondents, their attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was increased.

### 4.3.7 Innovativeness and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Relationship between innovativeness and farmer attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was determined by Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The coefficient of correlation between innovativeness and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program is presented in Table 4.11. The coefficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.278. The following observations were made on the basis of the value of correlation coefficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. *The observed value between the concerned variables "r" (0.278) was found to be greater than the tabulated value (r = 0.251) with 103 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 was concluded that innovativeness of the famers had significant positive relationships with the attitude towards 'one house one farm' program. This represents that innovativeness of the respondent farmers was an important factor in attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program and with the increases of innovativeness, attitude also increased towards 'one house one farm' program.

### 4.3.8 Extension media contact and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Relationship between extension media contact and farmer attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was determined by Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The coefficient of correlation between extension media contact and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program is presented in Table 4.11. The coefficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be -0.092. The following observations were made on the basis of the value of correlation coefficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. *The observed value between the concerned variables "r" (-0.092) was found to be smaller than the tabulated value (r = 0.191) with 103 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of probability.*
b. *The null hypothesis could not be rejected.*
c. *The relationship between the concerned variables was statistically non significant at 0.05 level of probability.*
d. *The relationship showed a negative trend between the concerned variables.*

Based on the above findings it was concluded that extension media contact of the famers had non significant negative relationships with the attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program. This represents that extension media contact of the respondent farmers was not an important factor in attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program but with the increases of extension media contact of the respondents, their attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program was decreased.

### 4.3.9 Knowledge about the program and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Relationship between knowledge about the program and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program was determined by Pearson product moment correlation coefficient.

The coefficient of correlation between knowledge about the program and attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program is presented in Table 4.11. The coefficient of correlation between the concerned variables was found to be 0.556. The following observations were made on the basis of the value of correlation coefficient between the two concerned variables of the study under consideration.

a. *The observed value between the concerned variables "r" (0.556) was found to be greater than the tabulated value (r = 0.251) with 103 degrees of freedom at 0.05 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 was concluded that knowledge of the famers about the program had significant positive relationships with the attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program. This represents that knowledge about the program of the respondent farmers was an important factor in attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program but with the increases of knowledge about the program of the respondent, attitude towards 'one house one farm' program was also increased.

# CHAPTER 5

# SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study was conducted in Melandah Upazilla under Jamalpur district. Among the unions of Melandah upazilla Durmut, Kulia and Jhawgara union were purposively selected as the locale of the study area and the beneficiaries of these unions of 'One House One Farm' Program constituted the population of the study. An update list of 1048 farmers under the project from the selected unions was prepared with the help of the coordinator of this project of Melandah Upazilla. Around 10% of the populations were randomly selected as the sample of the study by using random sampling method. Thus, 105 farmers constituted the sample of the study. A well structured interview schedule was developed based on objectives of the study for collecting information. The researcher himself collected data through personal contact. The independent variables were: age; level of education, farm size, annual family income, organizational participation, cosmopoliteness, innovativeness, extension media contact and knowledge about the program. Data collection was started in 12 December, 2011 and completed in 30 December, 2011. 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:** The middle aged farmers comprise the highest proportion (64.76 percent) followed by young aged category (33.11 percent) and the lowest proportion were made by the old aged category (1.91 percent).

**Level of education:** Farmers under 'primary education category constitute the highest proportion (59.05 percent) compared to 'secondary level category (16.19 percent), illiterate (15.24 percent) and can sign only (9.52 percent) category.

**Farm Size:** The marginal farm holder constitutes the highest proportion 80.95 percent followed by 19.05 percent as landless farm holder.

**Annual family Income:** The farmers having hard core poor income group constitute the highest proportion (67.62 percent) followed by poor (32.38 percent).

**Organizational participation:** The low levels organizational participation constitutes the highest proportion (53.33 percent) followed by no participation (46.67 percent).

**Cosmopoliteness:** The farmers have medium cosmopoliteness category constitute the highest proportion (63.81 percent) followed by high cosmopoliteness (27.62 percent) and low cosmopoliteness category (8.57 percent).

**Innovativeness:** The medium level innovativeness constitutes the highest proportion (54.29 percent) followed by low level innovativeness (30.48 percent) and high level innovativeness (15.23 percent).

**Extension media contact:** The farmers have medium extension media contact category constitute the highest proportion (60.95 percent) followed by low contact (39.05 percent).

**Knowledge about the program:** Among the respondents the highest population (45.71 percent) belongs to the group of sound level knowledge group followed by 44.76 percent in medium level knowledge group and 9.53 percent in low level knowledge group.

### 5.1.2 Attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program

Among the respondents, the highest proportion (48.57 percent) of the farmers belong to the group of moderately favorable attitude towards the program followed by 43.81 percent in highly favorable group and 7.62 percent in low favorable attitude group.

### 5.1.3 Relationship between attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program with their selected characteristics

Annual family income, innovativeness and knowledge about the program had significant positive relationships with attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program. Farm size and cosmopoliteness had non significant positive relationships. On the other hand, age, level of education, organization participation, and extension media contact had negative non-significant relationship with attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program.

## 5.2 Conclusions

1. The findings indicated that among the respondents around 92 percent respondent farmers showed medium to high level attitude towards 'one house one farm' program. This fact leads to the conclusion that the attitude towards 'one house one farm' program is very favorable among the farmers.

2. Annual family income of the farmers had significant positive relationships with their attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program. Among the respondents, hard core poor income group constitute the highest proportion (about 68 percent). This facts lead to the conclusion that the higher the income level of the respondents, the higher their attitude grows.

3. Innovativeness of the farmers had significant positive relationships with the attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program. About 85 percent farmers had medium to low innovation level. Highest innovativeness allows the respondents to increase the attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program as well as taking risks.

4. Knowledge about the program of the farmers on attitude towards 'one house one farm' program had positive significant relationship. Among the respondents about 90 percent have low to medium level knowledge on 'one house one farm' program. However, it is possible to increase the attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program by increasing their knowledge about the program.

## 5.3 Recommendations

### 5.3.1 Recommendations for policy implications

On the basis of experience, observation and conclusions drawn from the findings of the study following recommendations are made:

1. Among the respondents, about 92 percent respondent farmers had medium to high level attitude towards 'one house one farm' program. So in order to viable the program the Rural Development and Co-operative Division may arrange training for the farmers by BRDB (Bangladesh Rural Development Board) for providing more information on 'one house one farm' program.
2. Among the respondent farmers about 68 percent falls in the group of hard core poor. So it is necessary to increase their income through ensuring access to income generating activities.
3. About 85 percent farmers had medium to low level innovation level. Highest innovation allows him to increase attitude and taking risks. So it is necessary to take appropriate program. BRDB can organize result demonstration on 'one house one farm' program.
4. About 90 percent of the respondents have low to medium level knowledge on 'one house one farm' program. So in order to increase knowledge of the farmers about "one house one farm" program it is necessary to arrange more training and motivational programs by BRDB and other related organizations.

### 5.3.2 Recommendations for further study

On the basis of scope and limitations of the present study and observation made by the researcher, the following recommendations are made for future study.

1. Other factors might have influence over the attitude of the farmers, which need to be identified through further study.
2. This study was conducted in Durmut, Kulia and Jhawgara union of Melandah Upazilla under Jamalpur district. Similar studies are required to be conducted in other areas of Bangladesh where similar environmental, socio-economic and physical conditions exist to compare the findings.
3. The study investigated the direct and indirect effects of certain variables. Further studies should be conducted to explore the direct and indirect effects of all the variables under investigation.

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**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND INFORMATION SYSTEM**
**SHER-E-BANGLA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY**
**DHAKA 1207**

An interview schedule for a research study entitle

**"ATTITUDE OF FARMERS TOWARDS 'ONE HOUSE ONE FARM' PROGRAM"**

Serial No.....

Respondent Name : Village :

Union : Upazila :

[Please provide the following information. Your information will be kept confidential and will be used for research purpose only]

**1. Age**

What is your present age? ..... Years

**2. Level of Education**

What is the level of your education?

a) Illiterate b. Can sign only c. Have passed class.....

d. Did not read in School/Madrasha but can read and write and level of education is equivalent to class.....

**3. Farm size**
(Please mention the area of your land according to use)

| Sl. No. | Type of land use | Area of land | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Decimal | Hectare |
| A | Homestead land | | |
| B | Land under own cultivation | | |
| C | Sharecropping in | | |
| D | Sharecropping out | | |
| E | Leased in | | |
| F | Pond | | |
| G | Garden | | |
| Total farm size = A + B + $^1/_2$ (C + D) + E + F + G | | | |

**4. Annual family income**

[Please mention the amount of annual income from the following sources]

**a) Income from Agricultural Crop**

| SL. No. | Crop Name | Production (Kg) | Value/Kg | Total Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rice | | | |
| 2 | Wheat | | | |
| 3 | Maize | | | |
| 4 | Potato | | | |
| 5 | Jute | | | |
| 6 | Pulse crop | | | |
| 7 | Oil crop | | | |
| 8 | Spice crop | | | |
| 9 | Vegetable | | | |
| 10 | Fruits | | | |
| Total | | | | |

**b) Income from domestic animals and fish resources**

| SL. No. | Income resources | Production (Kg) | Value/Kg | Total Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Domestic animal | | | |
| 2 | Poultry | | | |
| 3 | Fish resources | | | |
| Total | | | | |

**c) Income from another resources**

| SL. No. | Income resources | Total Income (Tk.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Services | |
| 2 | Business | |
| 3 | Day labour | |
| 4 | Other family members | |
| Total | | |

| Grand Total (a+b+c) | |
|---|---|

**5. Organizational participation**

(Please mention the nature of your participation with the following organization. Tick in right place or mention year)

| SL. No. | Organizations | Nature of participation (year) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. Participation | Ordinary Member | Executive Member | Executive Officer |
| 1 | Upazilla Council | | | | |
| 2 | Union Council | | | | |
| 3 | School Committee | | | | |
| 4 | Madrash/Temple Committee | | | | |
| 5 | Farmer Co-operative Society | | | | |
| 6 | Mosque/Puja Committee | | | | |
| 7 | Hat/Bazaar Committee | | | | |
| 8 | Youth Club | | | | |
| 9 | Political Party | | | | |

**6. Cosmopoliteness**

[Please mention the frequency of visits to the following places]

(Please tick mark in right space)

| Sl. No. | Places of visit | Frequency of visit | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regularly | Frequently | Occasionally | Rarely | Not at all |
| 01 | Visit Sub Assistant Agriculture office | ≥7 times/ month ( ) | 5-6 times/ month ( ) | 3-4 times/ month ( ) | 1-2 times/ month ( ) | |
| 02 | Visit Upazilla Agricultural office | ≥7 times/ month ( ) | 5-6 times/ month ( ) | 3-4 times/ month ( ) | 1-2 times/ month ( ) | |
| 03 | Visit DAE's district headquarters | ≥4 times/ year ( ) | 3 times/ year ( ) | 2 times/year ( ) | 1 time/ year ( ) | |
| 04 | Visit District town | ≥7 times/ month ( ) | 5-6 times/ month ( ) | 3-4 times/ month ( ) | 1-2 times/ month ( ) | |
| 05 | Visit neighboring & district town | ≥7 times/ month ( ) | 5-6 times/ month ( ) | 3-4 times/ month ( ) | 1-2 times/ month ( ) | |
| 06 | Visit Local & regional agricultural research institute | ≥4 times/ year ( ) | 3 times/ year ( ) | 2 times/ year ( ) | 1 time/ year ( ) | |
| 07 | Visit Capital city-Dhaka | ≥4 times/ year ( ) | 3 times/ year ( ) | 2 times/year( ) | 1 time/ year ( ) | |
| 08 | Visit Agricultural fair held in Upazilla, District & Capital city | ≥4 times or more/ life () | 3 times/ life ( ) | 2 times/life ( ) | 1 time/ life ( ) | |

**7. Innovativeness**

[Please give your information related to technology about one house one farm program]

| Sl. No. | Name of the technologies | Extent of use | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Used within 1 year of hearing | Used within1-2 years of hearing | Used within 2-3 years of hearing | Used after 3 years of hearing | Don't use |
| 1 | Inclusion of homestead fruits | | | | | |
| 2 | Inclusion of vegetable crops | | | | | |
| 3 | Inclusion of cash crops | | | | | |
| 4 | Inclusion of fisheries | | | | | |
| 5 | Inclusion of livestock | | | | | |
| 6 | Use of different plant species for one house one farm program | | | | | |
| 7 | Management of one house one farm program | | | | | |

**8. Extension Media Contact**

[Please mention the extent of your contact with the following agriculture information media. Tick the right answer]

| SL. No. | Media of Communication | Extent of Visit | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regularly | Frequently | Occasionally | Rarely | Not at all |
| **a) Interpersonal contact** | | | | | | |
| 1 | SAAOs | 7-8 Times/y | 5-6 Times/y | 3-4 Times/y | 1-2 Times/y | 0 |
| 2 | Agricultural extension Officer | 7-8 Times/y | 5-6 Times/y | 3-4 Times/y | 1-2 Times/y | 0 |
| 3 | Upazilla agricultural Officer | 7-8 Times/y | 5-6 Times/y | 3-4 Times/y | 1-2 Times/y | 0 |
| **b) Group Contact** | | | | | | |
| 1 | Group discussion | 7-8 Times/y | 5-6 Times/y | 3-4 Times/y | 1-2 Times/y | 0 |
| 2 | Field day | 4 Times/y | 3 Times/y | 2 Times/y | 1 Time/y | 0 |
| 3 | Method/result Demonstration | 2 Times/y | 1 Times/y | 1 Times/2y | 1 Time/3y | 0 |
| | | | | | | |
| 1 | Daily newspaper | Daily | 4-5 days/w | 2-3 days/w | 1 day/w | 0 |
| 2 | Radio | Daily | 4-5 days/w | 2-3 days/w | 1 day/w | 0 |
| 3 | Television | Daily | 4-5 days/w | 2-3 days/w | 1 day/w | 0 |
| 4 | Poster | 7-8 Times/y | 5-6 Times/w | 3-4 Times/w | 1-2 Times/w | 0 |
| 5 | Leaflets | 7-8 Times/y | 5-6 Times/w | 3-4 Times/w | 1-2 Times/w | 0 |
| 6 | Agriculture related books | 7-8 Times/y | 5-6 Times/w | 3-4 Times/w | 1-2 Times/w | 0 |
| 7 | Agricultural fair | 2 Times/y | 1 Time/w | 1 Time/w | 1 Time/w | 0 |

**9. Knowledge about 'One House One Farm' program:**

[Please mention your opinion regarding the following items]

| Sl. No. | Items | Full marks | Marks obtained |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | What is one house one farm program? | 2 | |
| 2. | Is one house one farm an assets transfer program? | 2 | |
| 3. | Is household a centre of economic activity? | 2 | |
| 4. | Is it a need based program? | 2 | |
| 5. | Who are the priority beneficiaries of the program? | 2 | |
| 6. | Which area is considered for the program? | 2 | |
| 7. | Are the beneficiaries needed to categorize? | 2 | |
| 8. | What are the components of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 9. | Mention two ways of increasing soil fertility of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 10. | Mention two year-round vegetables in one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 11. | Mention two vegetables that are cultivated in Ail of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 12. | Mention two fruits that are cultivated commercially in one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 13. | Mention two plants that gives fruits and timber in one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 14. | Mention two usefulness of early cultivation of vegetables? | 2 | |
| 15. | Mention two medicinal plants of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 16. | Mention two improved varieties of cow of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 17. | Mention two improved varieties of goat of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 18. | Mention two improved varieties of duck of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 19. | Mention two improved varieties of chicken of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 20. | Mention two diseases of livestock of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 21. | What are the different species of fish for different layer in a pond of one house one farm? | 2 | |
| 22. | What is the way to increase the nutrient status of pond of one house one farm? | 2 | |

**10. Attitude towards 'One House One Farm' Program**

[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 may increase through this program | | | | | |
| 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 may be high | | | | | |
| 5.(+) | One house one farm is more secure in economic aspects | | | | | |
| 6.(-) | Intensive management operation is needed for one house one farm | | | | | |
| 7.(+) | One house one farm can mitigate the daily consumes of a family | | | | | |
| 8.(+) | Involvement of every member of a family can be possible in one house one farm program | | | | | |
| 9.(-) | Help from extension worker is minimum in case of one house one farm program | | | | | |
| 10.(-) | There is no support regarding training and technical assistance for one house one farm program | | | | | |
| 11.(+) | One house one farm may increase the nutritional status of a farm family | | | | | |
| 12.(-) | One house one farm program may face criticism | | | | | |

Thanks for your co-operation

Signature of the interviewer with Date

**Appendix II. Correlation Matrix**

| Characters | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1.00 | | | | | | | | | |
| B | -0.367** | 1.00 | | | | | | | | |
| C | -0.082 | 0.047 | 1.00 | | | | | | | |
| D | -0.214* | 0.217* | 0.413** | 1.00 | | | | | | |
| E | -0.153 | 0.219* | 0.202* | 0.230* | 1.00 | | | | | |
| F | -0.424** | 0.427** | 0.246* | 0.354** | 0.274** | 1.00 | | | | |
| G | -0.246* | 0.176 | 0.022 | 0.069 | 0.033 | 0.213* | 1.00 | | | |
| H | -0.184 | -0.019 | -0.016 | -0.051 | 0.160 | 0.490** | -0.012 | 1.00 | | |
| I | -0.196* | 0.299** | 0.067 | 0.215* | 0.169 | 0.183 | 0.491** | -0.128 | 1.00 | |
| J | -0.165 | -0.009 | 0.142 | 0.215* | -0.041 | 0.034 | 0.278** | -0.092 | 0.556** | 1.00 |

A: Age
B: Level of Education
C. Farm size
D. Annual Family Income
E. Organizational Participation
F. Cosmopoliteness
G. Innovativeness
H: Extension Media Contact
I. Knowledge about the program
J. Attitude of farmers towards 'one house one farm' program'