

## Chapter - 6

# Summary

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The present investigation had been conducted at Madhopur Dih village in Nalanda district, Bihar. State block and village were selected purposively due to unique nature of the locations in terms of subject area of study. A pilot study was conducted to understand the area, its people, institution, communication, extension system and attitude of people towards the change dynamics of livelihood process.

The 16 independent variables and 3 dependent variables were selected and measured with the help of exact scales developed by previous social science researcher or by modifying the developed scale by structured schedule for requirement of the investigation.

Around 325 families live in village. An exhaustive list of respondents was prepared critically with the help of same villagers. From the list 75 respondents were randomly selected for the study. The final primary data were collected with the help of structured interview schedule by following the personal interview method after pre-testing of schedule. The secondary

data were collected from our library, cab internet etc. for establishing the conceptual frame work of the study.

The statistical tools like standard deviation, coefficient of variance, coefficient of correlation, factor analysis, stepwise multiple regression, etc.

The independent variables selected for the study were x1(Age), x2(Education), x3(Family size), x4(Communication index),x5(Distance matrix), x6(Doctors visited), x7(House type), x8(Sanitation),x9( Drinking water),x10(Drudgery),x11(Home innovation),x12(Land holding), x13(yield), x14( Adoption level) , x15(Annual income), x16( Expenditure).

While two dependent variables selected for the study were,change in wage(y1),change in man days(y2). The dependent variable change dynamics of rural livelihood (Y) has been derived from the previous two dependent variables.

The correlation analysis have been showed that predictor variables x<sub>5</sub>(Distance matrix), x<sub>16</sub>( Expenditure), are highly significant and positively correlated on change dynamics of rural livelihood(Y), whereas the variable x<sub>12</sub>(Land holding), x<sub>13</sub>(yield), x<sub>14</sub>( Adoption level) , x<sub>15</sub>(Annual income) are significant and positively correlated on change dynamics of rural livelihood(Y).

A path analysis presents the antecedent variable Annual income(X15) has come up as the most significant variable in the entire study. It is discernable that population control can be a great strategic help along-side livelihood generation programme to get sustainable development in rural area.

Population growth remains unabated; all kinds of welfare projects for generation of livelihood and income shall help to generate desired impact.

**Factor analysis with conglomeration of variables based on factor loading and renaming of factors for all the respondents:**

The **Factor-1** has accommodated the following variables  $X_{12}$ (Land holding), (Yield)  $X_{13}$ , (Adoption level)  $X_{14}$ , (Annual income)  $X_{13}$  has been renamed as **Resource factor**.

The **Factor-2** has accommodated the following variables  $X_7$  (House type),  $X_9$  (Drinking water),  $X_{10}$ (Drudgery) has been renamed as **Infrastructure** contributing variance percentage was 6.949.

The **Factor-3** has accommodated the following variables  $X_3$  (Family size),  $X_{11}$  (Home innovation) and has been renamed as **Innovation**.

It has found that **factor-4** accumulated  $X_4$ (Communication index) and with 4.983 percent Cumulative Variance and has been renamed as **communication**.

**Factor-5** has accommodated the following variables  $X_6$ (Doctor visited),  $X_8$ (Sanitation), and has been renamed as **health factor** contributing variance was 4.698 percent.

It has found that **factor-6** accumulated  $X_5$ (Distance matrix),  $X_{16}$ (Expenditure), and has been renamed as **Entrepreneur** .

The **Factor-7** has accommodated the following variables  $X_1$  (Age), and has been renamed as **Age**. The factor has contributed 2.411 percent of variance.

The **Factor-8** has accommodated the following variables  $X_2$  (Education), and has been renamed as **Education** contributing variance was 1.824 percent.

### **Conclusion**

The change dynamics of rural livelihood has been studied within a very short span of time. The collection of information based on the responses obtained from the farmers (entrepreneur) have to be relied upon and on the basis of the information the entire analysis with the help of standard statistical techniques have been done. Accordingly the explanation, amplification and intervention suggested.

1. The present investigation after thoroughly scanning the report of the result further come with the conclusion that dynamics of livelihood is being characterized by Annual income, distance matrix, Adoption level, expenditure, land holding and yield that meet the increased demand of basic necessities for supporting their livelihood.
2. **Entrepreneurship** is an important factor for change dynamics of livelihood among the respondents which enhances the productivity and generating the sustainable livelihood through utilization resources.
3. **Technology adoption** is still predominant factor that promote and foster the livelihood generation process .the technology adoption includes

other related issues like pollution, drudgery, splitability, sustainability, resilience and ultimate sustainable livelihood.

4. The main outcome of the study came as outcome in the problems of lack of marketing information, lack of credit support particular for the marginal farmer.