CHAPTER - 7

Summary and Conclusion

The present study is hovering around a concept on Social Metabolism. Social Metabolism has been defined as "the particular form of societies establishes and maintains their material input from and output to nature environment". It was one concrete in which society was embedded in cosmic evolution, which simultaneously offered models to help understand how the social system functioned; for others it was a way of describing the exchange of energy and matter between society and nature. Social metabolism is a process of flow of motivational energy from one Social Ecology to another Social Ecology that is from technology generation ecology to technology adaptation ecology. Socio-economic systems depend on a continuous throughput of materials and energy for their reproduction and maintenance. This dependency can be seen as a functional equivalent of Biological Metabolism, the organism's dependency on material and energy flows and we therefore employ the concept of "social metabolism".

Contrary to the biological notion, however, the socio-ecological paradigm links material and energy flows to Social Organisation, recognizing that the quantity of economic resource use, the material composition and the sources and sinks of the output flows are a function of socio-economic production and consumption systems. These systems are highly variable across time and space. We describe social systems according to their metabolic profiles in relation to their economic and technological structures, as well as their demographic governance and information patterns. The industrial metabolism is a precondition for the evolution of modern societies and at the same time one of the most important single causes for unsustainable development. Describing and analysing socio-metabolic patterns at different scales and identifying points of intervention for guiding current patterns into a more sustainable direction is identified as the core task of this thematic area.

Research Setting

The villege Saupara under Haringhata block, in district of Nadia, West Bengal, was selected purposively and a total of 50 respondents were selected by using Simple Random Sampling method. The Independent variables selected for the study were, Age(x_1), Education(x_2), Family Size(x_3), Occupation(x_4), CroppingIntensity(x_5), Farm Size(x_6), Annual Income(x_7), Electricity Consumption(x_8), Fuel Consumption(x_9), Irrigation Index(x_{10}), Independency(x_{11}), Innovation Proneness(x_{12}), Risk Orientation(x_{13}), Orientation Towards Competition(x_{14}), Management(x_{15}), Market Orientation(x_{16}), Information Seeking

Behaviour(x17), DistanceMatrix(x18), Drudgeries(x19). While five Dependent variables selected for the were, Adoption(y1), Reinvention(y2), Rejection(y3), Discontinuance(y4), Social Metabolism(y5). The dependent variable Social Metabolism (y5) has been derived from the previous four Dependent variables, by dividing the resultant of the product of four variables, by 4.

Research Methodology

After Collection of data, data were processed and analyzed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing research plan. Processing implies editing, coding, classification, and isolation of collected data. The main statistical techniques and tools used in the present study-

1. Mean
2. Standard deviation
3. Coefficient of Variation
4. Correlation of Coefficient
5. Multiple Regression Analysis (Step down)
6. Path Analysis
7. Factor Analysis

A Pilot study was conducted before construction of data collecting schedule.

The Coefficient of Correlation recorded the relationship of Dependent variables with Independent variables. The Factor Analysis presented for

conglomeration of apparently different variables into a clustered factor based on intrinsic homogeneity called Eigen values. The regression Analysis has been carried out to show the effects of the causal variables on the Dependent ones. The Path Analysis also showed the impact of Exogenous variables on the four endogenous variables, showing significant impact on the derived variable i.e. Social Metabolism.