

## **CHAPTER - NINE**

### **SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION**

#### **SUGGESTION**

In view of the complex nature of the problem of the area, the various national development strategies had been introduced in the past for area development in general and people in particular. It has been found that a large number of problems are responsible for the backwardness in the district. Therefore an integrated based development strategy is required for the development of the area and economic conditions of the people. As there are certain similar features in a number of problems, so these have been categorised into: (i) spatially market centre and (ii) generally the district-wise market development. These will not only help in the suggestion measures but also help in implementing the strategies for reaching the desired goal in future.

On the basis of study, it may be suggested that the district has a large flood prone areas and its economy depends mainly on agriculture. Among physiographic constraints, drainage and flood are very acute in the district. These problems had been tackled since the four decades by the Government development programs but no significant development was taken place.

As regards the uncertainty of rainfall & flood, it is palpably that man can not control or regulate the rainfall or cyclone but he can solve the problem of deficiency and super-abundance of rainfall by alternative arrangements like storing of rain water and establishing irrigation projects. Various irrigation projects like, river lift-pumps and shallow lift-pumps have been under taken to solve the problems in the area. But these schemes are inadequate compared to demand as it is an agricultural area. Moreover, limitation of these schemes and projects, depends on an availability of supply. Arrangement for supplying diesel to the cultivators on priority basis can be made to improve irrigational facilities and to lowering the cost of irrigation. Supply of modern agricultural machineries to the cultivators is also essential due to scarcity of livestock through village club or Union office. Agricultural labourers can be engaged throughout the year by scientific

rotation of crops. As a result, the market fulfils the commodities in all season. The people in general and the peasants in particular usually common fair purchasing power in the market centre.

From the field study, it has been observed that some parts of the district are potentially rich for starting different agro-based industries. As for example, Mollahat Police Station is rich in sugar cane production and a sugar mill has already been started at remote village, but it is not functioning properly till now. Therefore, in order to utilise the available resources mills have to be brought under production. Mongla & Sarankhola Police Stations are famous for construction of boats, for fishing, therefore, this industry should be encouraged. People of both these police stations are specialized in fishing, therefore they should be encouraged by giving proper initiative to develop this industry. The district is famous for paddy production. Therefore, rice mills in major scale can be developed in this region. As fishing is one of the main occupation of the people of these two police stations, so, fish trade industry (Hatchery, fishing project etc.) can be developed. Apart, the district has a vast area of Sundarban forest with varieties of timbers, therefore, timber and its associated industries can be opened near the forest belt. Along with all these, fish feed, poultry and cattle feed industries can prosper in the district. Industries like pottery and brick field have good prospect in Morrelgonj, Kochua & Bagerhat Police Stations. In view of long scale unemployment, it is highly essential to encourage entrepreneurs for starting the above mentioned prospective agrobased industries for solving the unemployment problem.

Agro-based industries can also be established in the remote areas having potentialities. And the agriculture workers can be engaged considerably. On the other hand, economic backwardness of the district can be solved by bringing about consciousness among the people of the district. So environmental changes in the society is urgently required.

Electricity is widely used in agriculture & cottage industries in most developed and under developed countries in the world for its easy availability and low cost. Many modern implements can be easily operated with electricity at low cost. From the field study, it is observed that the number of villages where electricity is available is very few.

Electricity is available only in police station headquarters and their surrounding areas. The development of irrigation in village area is very much hindered due to shortage of electricity. Electricity is also essential for running cottage industries. As a result, proper supply of electricity should be ensured. The study areas should be given priorities for electricity. As regards to regularity of supply of electricity, the old transformers and extra new connections are unable to carry the load of the current, so, it is frequently disrupted, therefore, there is need for replacement of the old transformer and reduce the extra connection to keep regular power supply in the region.

The district does not possess any storage facilities for perishable commodities, like fruits, vegetables and fishes, so it is essential to have such facilities in the prominent villages. Therefore, cold storage facilities are to be provided in higher class market centres, where perishable commodities arrive in plenty. This should be taken as priority.

As regards to transport and communication, it is noted that the district does not have enough transport and communication links. So the villages of market command area have very poor linkage. Therefore, the existing kacha roads are to be made metalled or repaired. For the better communication all seasons roads at the periphery of the market are quite necessary. It is important that production zone should be properly linked with ring road. It is so then it would be possible for good transaction of commodities in the rural areas. Transport of agricultural products having been improved the producer will get higher price for their produce.

Water transport from police station headquarters to other inter-market places has to get initiation to improve the network of transport in the district. Apart, from these, fringing village of forest in the southern portion of the district having a poor transport network should be brought under good communication link. The present Mongla road which traverse Sarankhola and Chaterhat markets should be converted to metalled road. Inter village roads in the entire district require renovation. As regards to post office and tele-communication, a few villages have post offices. Therefore, at least, 80 percent of villages should be covered with inter-village for postal delivery in a shorter time. In most of the rural market centres have no telephone connections. Mobile telephone system should be provided in every higher class market centre.

It is observed that the location of the police station headquarters is not at an inconvenient place. It is the main artery through which useful information is passed to different villages. Farmers had to come at least 15-20 kms to get its facility. Therefore, the police station headquarters office should be conveniently located at central place. Mollahat & Mongla Police Station headquarters office should be located at the centre place of the police station for better services. Those offices require efficient officers who can devote most of the times for rural development. Sarankhola & Morrelgonj Police Station have the same administrative problem. It is noted that there should be proper co-ordination between the machineries of defferent departmental farming offices with rural development machineries in the study area.

It is also observed that infrastructural deficiency like financial institution, health services, educational institutions and others can be solved by increasing the number and order of these functions potentially rich market centres. As the distribution of market centres is uneven, so new market centres have to be established for minimise the aggregate travel distance for better services. Thus, the spatial and functional gaps in the district can be minimised. and administrative facility can conveniently be extended.

The socio-economic factors, which lead to economic backwardness of the area in general and the inhabitants in particular are lack of employments, fluctuation of income from agriculture, low literacy rate, low level of technology in agriculture and limited occupation pattern. Some of these problems can be solved by checking the high rate of population growth by adopting birth control measures and strengthening family planning programmes. This will partly solve the problem of unemployment. A part of the population can be absorbed by reviving the cottage industries. Introduction of modern technology in agriculture will help to increase income from agriculture. The flood control and irrigation development will also help to increase production and income from agriculture. It has been observed that farmers in the district are poor and live from hand to mouth and are mostly illiterate. They prefer to engage their children in agriculture, household work and fishing rather than to send them to school. This happens mainly due to their poor economic conditions and they are mostly inhabited at the fringe area of the forests. Therefore, extension services to educate the people in the art of cultivation are required

in the fringe area and to increase the level of utilization of new agriculture technology for economic development. It is also stated that the area is more concerned with fishing, therefore, use of modern fishing implements and technique of fishing is to be developed specially in Bhanishanta, Chila, Kaligonj, Rajapur, Sarankhola and Tafalbori market places. This will bring about economic transformation and change the concept of the people.

At present most of the people are engaged in agriculture but there is necessity of bringing about changes in the occupational pattern of the people. It can be done by opening new avenues of opportunities in services, trade and commerce in the district. The district is rich only in the production of cereals & varieties of some vegetables. Therefore, the economic conditions of the farmers can be improved by quick transporting marketing of these perishable commodities.

It is further evident from the study that the market centres of Rampal & Mollahat Police Station are the most under developed in respect of differential services. The consumers, who are generally farmers face the problem of dearth of essential commodities in the area. Therefore, it is suggested to bring about more retail & co-operative centres in these market places of the district. The presence of important offices, road links in Bagerhat, Fakirhat & Jatrapur market centres, indicates that these centres are developing. Thus, spatial attention is required to develop the market centres into a self-sufficient nodes. Distribution system of industrial goods is quite poor in the rural areas of the district. The existing co-operative societies are very few and also limited to a certain market places. Therefore, it is also suggested that different co-operative societies should be opened in the rural centre place of the district rather than concentrating in the urban centre.

Finally, the suggestions which have been mentioned for the development of the study area are essential for area development and to raise the economic standard of the rural poors. The market centres of Bagerhat district are acting partly. The governmental machineries should act simultaneously with the market centres for the development of rural people.

Numerous problems regarding market morphology have been analysed. Now some major solutions to the problems are given below.

**(i) Road Condition :** Roads in the market are not maintained properly, Roads are very narrow & dusty. Roads connecting markets are unmetalled. These become muddy in rainy season and dusty in dry season, so, it is very tough for movement in rainy season on these roads. It can be solved by constructing new metalled road in the business area.

**(ii) Water Supply :** There is an acute fresh water shortage in market place Tube-well or filtered water is not available for the purchasers. It can be solved by constructing tube-wells or filtered tank at market area and their number should be gradually increased, so that the people will get enough pure water.

**(iii) Housing Planning for traders :** Housing problem is the main problem of the market centres among the living people i.e. those who have residence in the market place area. They are facing various problems, like space, number of rooms etc. The house is made of local wood. & straw. They live in unhygienic condition. The availability of housing loans can be ensured to solve the problem.

**(iv) Sanitation Planning :** Drainage & clearing facility is not available in market place and hence this has created sanitary problem. This should be solved by constructing drains in every market lane. There is no urinal & latrine in lower class markets and in higher class markets, its number is very few. Public lavatories and urinal points should be constructed especially for buyers and outsiders in the market centres.

**(v) Planning of market site :** Several varieties of commodities are on sale in the market place e.g. vegetables, grain, grocery fruits etc. In the market place the temporary sellers sit hapazardly. Specially, these sellers should need selected place. It is also found that the temporary sellers (producer seller) sit mainly on the road side or in front of permanent shops. It is a burden for movement of purchasers. So, it is necessary to plan & select a place for out going temporary sellers. New house should be constructed separately for individual group of outside sellers.

**(vi) Inside market trader groups plane :** The permanent vegetable and fruit markets are located in a same place, which causes inconvenience for the customers. In some cases hair-cutting & grocery shops sit together on a market lane. So, market lane is congested. More area should be provided for traders in most markets, Well planned stalls should be provided as well. As a result, it would be convenient to the customers and maximum people can get the market facility.

**(vii) Slum problem :** Large size markets have a number of slums. The slum areas are found mainly on the backside of commercial market lane. The slum people construct semi-permanent hut by bamboo and they do not have water, drainage and latrine facilities. Slum dwellers, those are engaged in markets should be rehabilitated in Government waste land or 'Char' area.

There are many constraints and the agony of the rural people knows no bound. With proper understanding and judicious planning, the situation may be vastly improved. The perspective of this research work is of paramount importance. Because the scientific analysis of the problems of study areas may pave the way for detailed examination regarding the rural producers (who produce market goods) of our country.

## **CONCLUSION**

On the basis of the study, it may thus be concluded that the district is one of the coastal areas of Bangladesh. Its economy depends mainly on agriculture. Many ways, markets play an important role in socio-economic and socio-cultural development of the region as a whole and an economic upliftment of the producers in particular. Yet, rural markets serve as a focus for collecting & distributing point of the rural area. These markets have social, political & cultural importance. The people in general and the shop-keepers in particular are acquainted with other people of their own village and also adjacent villages.

But the agriculture of the district has remained under developed. The economy of market command people depends on mainly seasonal agriculture. The reason behind the backwardness and problems for development of the markets are many but are mainly due to : physical, economical and socio-cultural factors. Drainage, siltation of river, natural calamities, soil erosion slaiene-water are the constraints of rural



development. Electricity, transport, industries, unemployment, cultural institutions are the other factors of the district for development. These problems need to be examined and evaluated by experts and physical planners in order to provide and create healthy rural markets for the community.

It may also be stated that the number of markets having potentiality for development are few in the district. The geographical locations and growth of existing markets are haphazard and unsystematic. The density of population in the complementary region is high and is increasing steadily. So supply does not keep pace with demands. Consequently, availability of existing market functions and their complementary regions are poor. Sometimes the accessibility of these markets are remote to the inhabitants. Road-links between towns & markets and between markets & their dependent territories are poor. So, the spatial and functional gaps in the district are high and it needs some infrastructure for its development.

It has been brought out in detail through this study that the district - comprises nine police stations and these are of similar category. The relief, drainage, climate and soils of these police stations are of similar character. The characteristics of the physiographic setting along with its different resources have given rise to various classes of markets, which is not generally found within of such a small region. In discussing the characteristic elements of the different types of markets, it is found that the markets reflect close relationship between the rural people and its environments.

In fine, it can be said that this study has several significance. The collected data from 156 market centres and the observed common characteristics of markets in the district we help the future researches. It is diversified the population with market centres ratio and village, and area with market centres relation etc. It is also identified the relation between command area and command population of each market centres in the district. Some theories of marketing those were not tested before in the area can be introduced in the study area. The characteristics of selected markets have been identified for development planning. Hence, the result of the study will be helpful for planning of market development as well as rural development not only in Bagerhat district but also in Bangladesh.