CHAPTER-6

CONCLUSION

&

RECOMMENDATIONS
6.1 Conclusion:

Three villages are exposed to same type of government schemes, agricultural praxis, governance pattern, land usage, irrigation, electrification and road condition. Every village has one AWC and a primary school or SSK. Every village has to send children to the same distant high school and take help of same health centre, gram panchayat office, block office and revenue inspector office situated at almost same long distance. Even these three villages don’t have their gram panchayat members from own village.

Despite all these government-led and local governance-driven development stimulating factors being same, the study shows distinct difference in development status of these three villages. When economic and social indicators of development are clubbed together, Bazarugach is far ahead of the other two while Tewarigach is more advanced than Khalpara on most of the social indicators.

Out of 15 economic indicators, khalpara is ahead in six but distant third in six whereas Tewarigach, though close third on four is close second in six and first in four. In self-produce consumption, it is equal with Bazarugach. This means this village like Bazarugach is least dependent on market for consumption. This is certainly the symptom of its ethos of developing from within. It also matches revenue status of villages at the gram panchayat level.

On the other side, trans-generational social and family communication shows difference between three villages with Bazarugach having the highest utilization of this traditional strength. In technological media ownership, access and utilization (spanning mobile phone, TV and web media) Bazarugachh is far ahead of other two. While Tewarigachh is marginally ahead of Khalpara in TV media access, Khalpara becomes ahead of the other in mobile. However, in overall utilization of these technological media village Tewarigachh is ahead of Khalpara. Folk media
performances also show this difference of Bazarugachh being much ahead of other two villages.

In utilizing entire spectrum of communication and its media, Bazarugach has shown its efficiency in several domains. In extracting government advantages, this village shows better bargaining and pleading capacity with the government. Tewarigachh is more interactive than Khalpara. Youth and women are more active in Tewarigachh than Khalpara. In exchange of information, youth of Tewarigach are more involved than Khalpara.

Thus it can be concluded that the hypothesis is proved, i.e., for higher level of sustainable rural development higher utilization of communication and its media spectrum is important. It supports conclusion of Assam University Rural Communication Project on utilizing full spectrum of communication with local conditioning (social, cultural and economic transgenerational praxis) as interface between community and its activities of existence for higher level of development sustainability.

6.2 **Recommendations of the research are:**

i. Ability and knowledge of villagers should be identified in future development attempts.

ii. Government level communication for development should have integration with the communication spectrum of the village.

iii. Sustainable livelihood should not be disturbed for betterment of life.

iv. Preservation and use of IKS for enhancing natural capacity of villages for progress, and integrating it in grass root level development plan.

v. Encouragement in practice of folk media and
vi. To strengthen such development in which villagers do not have to depend on market based economy more and more so that dependency on outside factors remain in balance with internal strength factors.