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PROBLEM CONFRONTATION OF THE GROWERS IN LAC CULTIVATION IN THE BARIND AREA OF CHAPAINAWABGANJ DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The reason is that lac farming is essential to the rural population in the Barind area of Chapainawabganj District, Bangladesh, because it helps sustain the rural population and maintain the area's ecological balance. Although Lac has the potential to drive the economy and the environment, lac growers face numerous challenges that limit productivity and sustainability. This paper will examine the level and factors of problem confrontation among lac growers in the Barind region. A multistage random sampling technique was used to sample 98 growers, and data were analysed using descriptive statistics and the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient. The results showed that most growers (64.29%) faced medium levels of problems, most of which were associated with poor marketing facilities, inaccessibility to credit, pests, and poor-quality broodstock. The factors identified as playing a significant role in growers' ability to address problems were education, farm size, annual income, experience in lac cultivation, and cosmopolitanism ($p < 0.05$). Age, household size, media exposure, and social participation, in contrast, were not significantly related. The most common coping measures included arranging transport to the market, taking interest-free loans, and receiving training on the same from experienced growers. The paper concludes that improvements in educational opportunities, access to finance, institutional support, and market infrastructure are critical to enhancing the resilience and adaptive capacity of lac growers. The transfer of extension services and the encouragement of community action are also suggested to enable sustainable production of Lac and enhance the livelihoods of the rural population in the Barind region.



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