

## REFERENCES

- AGRISLIDE, (2017). Floriculture Production Practices in Bangladesh. A web portal on Agricultural Information. Retrieved from: <http://www.agrislide.com/floriculture-production-practices-in-bangladesh/>
- AVNIMELECH, Y. (1998). Minimal Discharge from Intensive Fishponds. *World Aquaculture*, 29: 32-37. Retrieved from: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284392504\\_Minimal\\_discharge\\_from\\_intensive\\_fish\\_ponds](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/284392504_Minimal_discharge_from_intensive_fish_ponds)
- BAGADE, A.D., TALATHI, J. M., NAIK, V. G. & KAMBLE, S. H. (2008). Production and marketing of cut flower. *Agriculture Update*, 3(1/2): 131-136. Retrieved from: <https://www.cabdirect.org/cabdirect/abstract/20083266835>
- BBS. (2011). The Yearbook of Agricultural Statistical of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka. Retrieved from: <http://fpmu.gov.bd/agridrupal/content/yearbook-agricultural-statistics-bangladesh-2011>
- BBS. (2014). Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka. Retrieved from: [https://www.esteri.it/mae/pubblicazioni/annuariostatistico/statistical\\_yearbook\\_2014%20web.pdf](https://www.esteri.it/mae/pubblicazioni/annuariostatistico/statistical_yearbook_2014%20web.pdf)
- BBS. (2015). Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka. Retrieved from: <http://203.112.218.65:8008/WebTestApplication/userfile/SubjectMatterDataIndex/YearBook15.pdf>
- BBS. (2016). Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning, Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka. Retrieved from: [http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/1b1eb817\\_9325\\_4354\\_a756\\_3d18412203e2/Yearbook-2016-Final-19-06-2017.pdf](http://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/1b1eb817_9325_4354_a756_3d18412203e2/Yearbook-2016-Final-19-06-2017.pdf)
- BOGDAN, R.C. & BIKLEN, S. K. (2006). Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods (5<sup>th</sup> ed.). *Boston: Allyn & Bacon*.
- BRYMAN, A. (2001). *Social Research Methods. Oxford: Oxford University Press*.
- CHAMBERS, R. & CONWAY, G. R. (1991). Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century. In IDS Discussion Paper 296. Institute of Development Studies (IDS), Brighton, GB.
- DAE. (1999). Agriculture Extension Manual. Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- DONOHUE, C. R. (2003). Socio-Economic Impact: A Study of the Floriculture Industry in UGANDA. UGANDA'S Investment in Developing Export Agriculture (IDEA) Project.
- ELLIS, F. (2000). Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- GAJANANA, S.M., T.M. & DAKSHINAMOORTHY, V. (2005). Economic feasibility and profitability of carnation cultivation. *J. of Ornamental Hort. (New Series)* 8(4): 254-259.
- GARBARINO, S. & HOLLAND, J. (2009). Quantitative and qualitative methods in impact evaluation and measuring results: Issues paper. Governance and Social Development Resource Centre.
- GHULE, T. & MENON, S. (2013). Scope and Future of Floriculture Industry in India. *Global J. for Res. Analysis*, 2(2): 28-29.
- HAQUE, M. A., MIAH, M., HOSSAIN, M. & ALAM, M. (2012). Economics of Marigold Cultivation in Some Selected Areas of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh J. Agril. Res.*, 37(4): 711-720. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3329/bjar.v37i4.14395>
- MOU, N. H. (2012). Profitability of flower production and marketing system of Bangladesh. *Bangladesh J. Agril. Res.*, 37(1): 77-95. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3329/bjar.v37i1.11179>
- HEMERT, N.V. (2005). E-business and the Dutch Flower Industry: A Survey for Strategic Opportunities. Presentation, International Agribusiness Management Association (IAMA).
- IPCC. (1995). The Science of Climate Change. Summary of Policy Maker, Working Group I. IPCC Second Assessment Synthesis.
- JAHAN, H. (2009). Production, post-harvest handling and marketing of cut-flowers in Bangladesh: An agribusiness study. *SAARC J. of Agric.*, 7(2):1-14.
- MARTSYNOVSKA. (2005). The flower Business in EU. Retrieved from: [www.globtdinfo.au2004](http://www.globtdinfo.au2004)
- MAZUMDER, M.S.U. & LU, W. (2015). What impact does microfinance have on rural livelihood? A comparison of governmental and non-governmental programs in Bangladesh. *World Dev.*, 68: 336-354.
- MINGERS, J. (2001). Combining IS Research Methods: Towards a Pluralist Methodology. *Info. Sys. Res.*, 12(3): 240-259. Retrieved from: <http://gkmc.utah.edu/7910F/papers/ISR%20combining%20IS%20research%20methods.pdf>
- MoYS. (2012). The Population Category in Bangladesh. Ministry of Youth and Sports, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- SAYLA, K. (2010). An economic analysis of commercial floriculture in some selected areas of Bangladesh, M.Sc. (Ag. Econ.) Thesis, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh.
- SCOONES, I. (1998). Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A Framework for Analysis IDS. Working Paper 72, Brighton, UK: Institute for Development Studies.
- SERAJ, S. (2007). Potentiality of flower business in Bangladesh. Retrieved from: [www.thedailystar.net](http://www.thedailystar.net)
- SULTANA, N. (2003). Floriculture Exports from Bangladesh. A paper presented in International Floriculture Conference on 6th November, BRAC, Farmgate, Dhaka.