The study focused at examining the capacity building of the farmers with a special reference to minor crops producers in Bangladesh. There are many crops grown in all over the Bangladesh. Among these crops pulses, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, spices are considered as minor crops. Vegetables are taken as representative of minor crops and therefore, the present study is concentrated on capacity building of farmers through vegetable production. The study explored that vegetables are being an important component of crop production in Bangladesh in terms of area, production, value addition to GDP and export earnings. There was a structural change in vegetable production in the post policy reform period (1984-85 to 2003-04) due to research, extension and export promotion activities. As we have found positive growth in area and production vegetables in Bangladesh it is necessary to assess its role in increasing different capitals of farmers like natural, technical, human, social and financial. The increments of these capitals is therefore, considered as capacity building ability of the farmer.

It is proven that in developing countries like Bangladesh experts from different countries can play a vital role in increasing the capacity of a community towards its development. Therefore, this study examines the comparative capacity building ability of vegetable and rice producers in Bangladesh resulting from the intervention of a group of experts from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The results show that both vegetable and rice producers in the project area experienced a significant increase in profitability compared to farmers outside the project area. Also, both vegetable and rice producers in the project area have significantly increased their capacity in terms of technical, social, human, natural and financial capital when compared to farmers outside the project area.

In addition the study examines the influence of capacity building on technical efficiency of the farmers and found that the vegetable and rice farmers inside and outside the project area are far behind the maximum obtainable total return using the same level of available resources for their inefficiency. The study identified that the components of capacity building play a significant role in increasing technical efficiency and inefficiency can be reduced significantly and actual return
can be obtained up to maximum level by increasing different capitals of capacity building. Further, the study found that producers who were most responsive to modern production technologies were better at building capacity than less responsive producers. Producers who were located near a wholesale market were better at building capacity than producers who were located further away.

Moreover, the study found that majority of the marginal and small farmers are well ahead in improving physical and technical skills at a high level than the medium farmers and therefore, they enter into the Gehilfen stage of capacity building. In addition, they have started to build these skills independently at the early age of their farming and hence, they can continue their farming for a long time with high skills. The study also found that physical skill is the dominant factor followed by technical skill for increasing capacity of the farmers in Bangladesh. The marginal and small farmers could make agricultural productivity better than the medium farmers owe to skill development.

Further, this study examines the role of physical, technical and communication skill variables of the farmers in achieving maximum obtainable return with a high level of technical efficiency and found that the farmers with low physical, technical, and communication skills, and the farmers who built up these skills at later life stages are far behind in achieving maximum obtainable return. Hence, it is vital to build up skills at early stages of the lifespan of the farmers in developing countries to obtain maximum achievable return using same level of resource.

Finally, the study explored that the farmers with high capacity building changes their household expenditure pattern towards up taking of a balanced nutrition. They are able to uptake balanced nutrition redistributing their consumption expenditure and invest their money in productive areas which increases their per capita income and standard of living, which is the ultimate goal of the farmers of developing country like Bangladesh.