



Changing Lives  
Saving Lives

# Special Studies on

## Food Intake under MKSP

### Part I



DAY-NRLM, MoRD, Government of India. P & RDD, Government of West Bengal

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  - World Bank Team
  - NIRD & PR, Hyderabad
- Experts from NMMU, MoRD, WBSRLM
- All dedicated staff members and Mahila Kisans under the project



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# Loka Kalyan Parishad

A resource centre for collaborative action initiatives with local self government institutions

Loka Kalyan Parishad has been entrusted to implement a unique project - Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) to mainstream the women in agriculture with the prime objective of empowerment of women through creation of through sustainable livelihood opportunities and to address food and nutrition security at the house hold as well as community levels through natural resource management.



India is dedicated to achieve the ambitious programme under SDG 2 goal (end hunger, achieve food security, improving nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) and several steps have been undertaken by the Government of India to achieve the target by 2030.

MKSP project under DAY- NRLM is one such program towards reaching the target. India's growth in economy and food production has been reasonably commendable until recently. But arguably, in this trajectory of growth, improvement of nutritional status of the people in general, and women and children in particular is not matching with the progress that is achieved.

However, a series of programmes is going on in full swing by the government throughout the country but methods and indicators to track and monitor the progress are still not adequate or not robust to give clear picture on the food and nutrition security situation in our country that remains to be a matter of concern.

This report is an attempt to devise a mechanism to highlight the ground situation prevailing regarding availability, accessibility and utilization of food and over all empowerment situation of the women in agriculture under MKSP. It has been presented in a simple way with analyzing the primary data to facilitate easy understanding that may indicate action to measure this programme. It may be adopted in any such programme made at the national, regional, state, district, block level and to facilitate a development landscape with more disaggregated data.

The report has two parts with part -1 that deals with food intake and food security and part-2 dealing with women empowerment. In both the cases of food security and women empowerment, individual food security index and women empowerment Index were constructed separately for measurement of outcome in the respective areas with extension of domains with broader and newer classifications added to it.

This report is a joint endeavor of the members of the study team and I like to place on record of my deep appreciation to our district and block leadership under MKSP for their hard work and sustained support. I like to thank Miss Sushrima Gan, Research Doctoral Fellow, Division of Molecular Medicine, School of Medicine, Dundee University, Scotland who extended whole hearted cooperation in analyzing and presenting the data specially on calorie consumption of the Mahila Kisans on Food Intake and Women empowerment in this study. My special thanks to Mrs. Susmita Gangopadhyay for providing excellent service as member of the study team.

We shall be happy if it may deem to be useful to policy makers, planners, academicians, researchers and NGO leadership to better perceive and facilitate in evolving better solutions toward achieving 'zero hunger prioritising nutrition pathway' and put India on a firm, unwavering path to reach the farthest first.

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## chapter ONE

# BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVE, LOCATION AND COVERAGE

### Highlights

- Objectives of the study were to understand the extent of empowerment achieved by the Mahila Kisans in terms of attainment of food security and to study the different dimensions of women empowerment in the context of their space in domestic as well as social environment.
- Study was undertaken in 5 blocks, four districts under MKSP project, namely, Birbhum, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur in the state of West Bengal.
- The study was designed to cover both quantitative and qualitative components to understand the current scenario on the impact of the implementation of MKSP Project on the beneficiaries of the MKSP project on the demographic profile, food intake scenario, household expenditure, dimension of women empowerment etc. using primary sources of information through a structured questionnaire on food intake (part- 1) and women empowerment (Part-2) .
- Selection of sample households (2.5 percent) made adopting Circular Systematic Sampling technique to draw 1125 households for the purpose of study of women empowerment. However, while determining size of samples in case of food security, 128 households were excluded due to missing information and outliers. Hence, 997 households were taken into consideration for the purpose of data analysis on food intake study.



## **Chapter 1: Background, Objective, Location and Coverage**

### **1.0 Background of the Study under MKSP**

MoRD, Government of India launched a mission mode national programme called NRLM (later called as DAY - NRLM) with MKSP as one of its components making partnership with NGO and CSOs throughout the country. The West Bengal State Rural Livelihood Mission (WBSRLM) was also a co-sponsor in the programme to implement it in the state of West Bengal. Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP) having sound domain knowledge and relevant experience in rural livelihood development was awarded the project as a partner Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in five backward districts in the state of West Bengal. The programme started in May, 2013

MKSP, a women centric special programme for livelihood enhancement demands a concerted effort to recognize the role of women in agriculture. The main objective of the project was empowerment of the women farmers through creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities, based on community managed sustainable agricultural practices and successfully address the Food and Nutrition Security at the household level as well as raising their income level through enhancement of production and productivity.

### **1.1 Reaching the Unreached**

Governments in Central as well as state level having recognised the social and economic imperatives, made essential amendments in the constitution and brought legislative framework to ensure social and economic safeguards to the deprived section of the society. Governments have taken many initiatives in all the vulnerable sections through various programmes and schemes. These have been offered to the women also for inclusive opportunities and equal access to development resources.

MKSP under DAY – NRLM, for the first time in its design has attempted some gender sensitivity and focused on women folk engaged in agricultural sector for overall development. The Mahila Kisans (MKs) all over the country feel proud to be recognised as ‘Farmers’ by the Government of India through this programme.

### **1.2 Objectives Fulfilled under MKSP**

- Ensured yearlong food and nutrition security at the household and the community level.
- Improved net incomes of the women farmers from sustainable agriculture and other livelihood resources and reduced the cost of cultivation.
- Created area specific and need based sustainable agriculture practices for wider replication in the project area with specific farm intervention integrated model (Land based, Pond based, Livestock based).
- Upgraded the skills and capabilities of the women farmers in SA practices, management skills of the SHGs and its associated tiers to support farm and off-farm activities in order to access resources (land, credit, technology, inputs and services) of the Government and non-governmental sources.
- Created and strengthened the platform and institutions for women to establish the community managed system in agriculture and related activities and thus empowering the Mahila Kisans.
- Drudgery is reduced for women farmers through use of gender friendly technologies and tools.



## Why this study?

Under this backdrop, a special study was designed to explore the disparities on some particular issues related to women empowerment that was prevailing before the implementation of the project whether remained at the same level or changes took place at the post project period. Attempts have been made to focus on basically two key issues as follows:

- Mitigation of food security through capturing data on household expenditure on consumption of food as well as non-food expenses and
- Women empowerment in the context of gender parity among the Mahila Kisans under the project.

### 1.3 Location and Coverage of the MKSP Project under LKP



### 1.4 Objectives of the Study

- To understand the extent of empowerment achieved by the Mahila Kisans in terms of attainment of food security, skill development, enhancement of household expenditure, creation of asset etc.
- To study the different dimensions of women empowerment in the context of their space in domestic as well as social environment
- To determine the factors of empowerment, that played major role in the process of development.

### 1.5 MKSP Project Area

The MKSP project implemented by LKP envisaged targeting about 60,000 women farmers mobilized into 6000 SHGs in 691 census villages of 50 GPs under 11 blocks in 5 backward districts namely, Birbhum, Purulia, Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur and Alipurduar (previously a part of Jalpaiguri district) in the state of West Bengal.

## **1.6 Special Study Area**

Four districts out of five under the project, namely, Birbhum, Purulia, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur in the state of West Bengal are taken into consideration under the coverage of study.

## **1.7.0: Study Methodology**

### **Study Design**

The study was designed to cover both quantitative and qualitative components to understand the current scenario on the impact of the implementation of MKSP Project on the beneficiaries of the MKSP project on the demographic profile, food intake scenario, household expenditure, dimension of women empowerment etc. using primary sources of information to be collected directly from the households of the Mahila Kisans under MKSP. Data has been collected from the project area through a structured questionnaire designed by experts and incorporated necessary changes after pre-testing of the schedules before collection of data in the field. Data collectors were duly trained before field operation started.

### **Sampling Frame**

The survey was conducted exclusively in the proposed project area. A list of Mahila Kisans distributed over 432 villages, 5 blocks of 4 districts was considered as the sampling frame.

### **Sample Design**

The determination of the overall sample size for the study is governed by several considerations, including key indicators, the availability of resources and logistical considerations. A multi-stage sampling frame was adopted in this study to draw the final primary sampling units.

### **Sample Selection**

The first stage was pre - determined by the project using Purposive Sampling, i.e., the districts. Four districts out of five districts under the project, namely, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Birbhum, Purulia, were taken into consideration under the coverage of study.

The second stage involved selection of the blocks within each district. 5 blocks out of 6 intensive blocks were selected using simple random sampling (SRS) without replacement.

The third and final stage involved the selection of sample households. Here, Circular Systematic Sampling technique was adopted to select 1179 households from the sampling frame to draw 2.5% of households for the purpose of data collection. This was done purposively due to some constraints we had in terms of time, labour and money for the study. A computer-generated random number was used for the selection of primary sampling units.

### **Collection of Data**

Data were collected and thoroughly scrutinised by the supervisors at the field level. Further, data cleaning at the final stage was done before analysis to ensure completeness. Schedules filled in with incorrect and incomplete information were sent back to the field for further verification. In this process, fifty schedules were rejected for consideration of data entry due to non-cooperation of the respondents. Outliers also were excluded after careful consideration.

Data was entered in the MIS developed in order to generate desired information and carry out further analysis.



Data were analysed using SPSS and R version 4.0.2. The evaluation of the MKSP programme is an end-to-end research has included both quantitative and qualitative data collection in accordance with the information requirements. The following activities have been undertaken as part of the study.

### 1.7.1 Steps Followed

- Finalising the study design and detailed work plan
- Development of survey questionnaires, checklists, discussion guidelines, pre-testing, finalization
- Pilot testing in field
- Orientation, training and sharing of the guidelines on survey implementation, survey protocols and field manual etc.
- Development of software for MIS
- Sample selection – villages and households
- Recruitment of data collection teams and training
- Data collection – quantitative and qualitative
- Quality monitoring plan and implementation
- Data scrutiny and finalization
- Data analysis and report on data base
- Report Generation

### 1.7.2 Sample Size:

**Table No.1.1: Distribution of Sample Households Under Coverage in the Study**

District	Block	No. of GP	No. of Village	Total Population	Selected Hhlds	%	Surveyed Hhlds
Birbhum	Labpur	11	113	14489	362	2.50	352
Birbhum	Illambazar	9	107	10194	255	2.50	250
U.Dinajpur	Itahar	9	98	8375	209	2.50	199
D.Dinajpur	Harirampur	6	59	8513	213	2.50	200
Purulia	Jhalda II	5	55	5608	140	2.50	124
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>47179</b>	<b>1179</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>1125</b>

After collection of data, 54 schedules of inquiry could not be considered for data entry due to non-cooperation of the respondents for correction of data during return visits and outliers were excluded. Hence data were accepted for 1125 households for the purpose of study of Women empowerment. While

determining food security, 128 households were excluded due to missing information. Hence, 997 households were taken into consideration for the purpose of data analysis on food intake study.

### **1.7.3 The Schedule of Enquiry**

It has two parts for collection of data from the Mahila Kisan households on the subject mentioned as under:

#### **Part 1: Food and Nutrition Intake**

#### **Part 2: Women Empowerment**

##### **Part 1**

The first part of the schedule of inquiry has 12 blocks to capture data that are stated as below.

Block 1: Profile of the Mahila Kisan based on first-hand information regarding livelihood related status in Pre MKSP and Post MKSP period.

Block 2: Particulars of Field Operations

Block 3: Demographic particulars of the households

Block 4: Information on Household characteristics

Block 5, 6&7: Consumption of Food items in detail

Block 8: Expenditure on Education and Medical

Block 9: Expenditure on House rent, electricity, water, Tax etc.

Block 10: Expenses on Clothing

Block 11, 12: Agriculture and non-agriculture assets

##### **Part 2**

Second part of the schedule is focused on Women Empowerment having different dimension of empowerment issues prevailing in the family as well as in society. Opinion of the respondents has been sought for and recorded here on decision making process, status of ownership of properties by MKs, financial transaction in the family, control over income, leisure time disposition, working outside home, leadership status, identifying factors of change, decision on early marriage and drop out of school children, use of toilet, domestic violence etc. Perception of the Mahila Kisans were recorded to observe the change that took place during the project period.



## Highlights

- Agriculture is the primary occupation of the 87.5 percent of the sampled households, out of which agricultural labourers consist of (49 percent) in this sector.
- 12.5 percent households are engaged in trading and service sector.
- The mean household size was 4 persons per household.
- Caste wise distribution reflects that 37 percent of households belonged to scheduled caste (SC) followed by 32 percent minority group, 10 percent scheduled tribe (ST), 8 percent other backward castes (OBC) and General Category (13 percent).
- Informants (99 percent) reported that they lived in their own houses and 1 percent reported living in rented houses only.
- Electricity is the major source of lighting in the households (97.5 percent).
- 78% of HHs reported to have received LPG under UJALA scheme, but 68 percent households are found to cook on open chullah.
- Among the 86.9 percent were married followed by 10 percent widows, separated by 1.07 percent and 2 percent were found to be unmarried, prevalence of early marriage (below 18 years of age) among the Mahila Kisans was found to be as high as 37 percent among the informants.





## ....Highlights

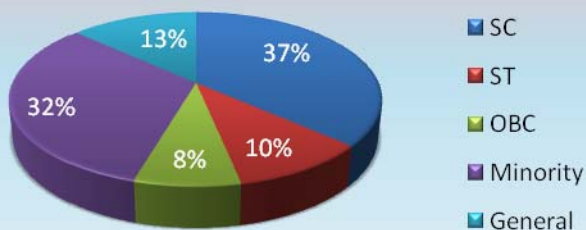
- Households belong to landless (58 percent) and marginal farmers (42 percent) that constitutes acute vulnerable community of the poorest of the poor in the area of study .
- Members of the households (20 percent) have passed primary level education, 18.2 percent are studying at the pre-primary stage followed by secondary level (29 percent), Higher Secondary (7percent), Graduates and above (2.3 percent). It is interesting to note that 2.38 percent of students, have become graduates and some among them are pursuing post graduate studies.
- School dropouts have been significantly reduced with 1.71 male students and more significantly in case of girl children (0.59percent), 24 percent of the family members are found to be illiterate.
- More than 97 percent women farmers were imparted more than 3 trainings in Sustainable Agriculture with SRI (94 percent ), NPM techniques (75 percent ), Soil health (34 percent ) and Livestock rearing (91 percent ), Institution buildings (77 percent ).

## Chapter 2: Social and Demographic Profile

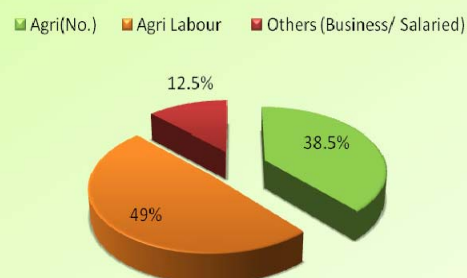
This chapter highlights the general characteristics of the households as well as the key socio- economic background details of the Mahila Kisans under study. The socio-economic information of the households was collected from the Mahila Kisan herself or the knowledgeable adult member of the household.

### 2.0: Socio-Economic Profile

**Chart No.2.1 Caste Wise Distribution of MK**



**Chart no.2.2: Occupation wise Distribution of MK**



In India, social profile of households such as religion and caste largely influence economic status of the households and these have a major consideration in different Government policies and programmes. The percent distribution of households by religion and caste/tribe, occupation, of the Mahila Kisans is presented in pie chart 2.1 and 2.2. The chart no. 2.1 shows that caste wise analysis reflects that 37 percent of households belonged to scheduled caste (SC) that are dominant in sample size followed by minority group (32 percent), scheduled tribe (ST) (10 percent), other backward castes (OBC) (8 percent) and General Category (13 percent).

Chart No. 2.2 shows distribution of occupations based on household level member wise information. It depicts that agriculture is the primary occupation for a huge no. of members with 87.5 percent in the sampled households, out of which agricultural labour consist of (49 percent) of households in this sector.

Among other respondents present in the study, 12.5 percent of households engaged in business and service sector-based activities.

### 2.1: Average household size

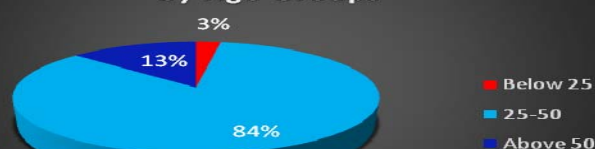
Overall, the mean household size was found to be 4 persons per household among the respondents.

### 2.2: Age Group of Mahila Kisans

**Table No.2.1: Distribution of Mahila Kisan by Age Groups**

No. of MKs	Age Range		
	Below 25	25-50	Above 50
1125	29	945	151
%	3	84	13

**Chart No.2.3 Distribution of MKs by Age Groups**

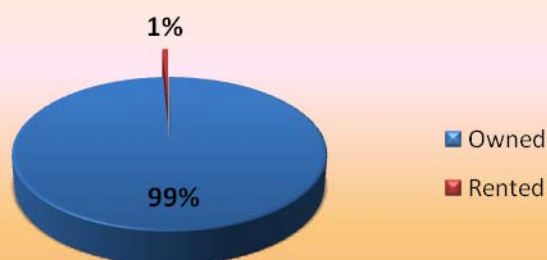


Both the table and the chart show that most of the women farmers belonged to middle -aged groups between 25 to 50 years, while 3 percent of the women farmers were below 25 years and 13 percent women were found to be more than 50 years of age in the study.



### 2.3: House type of Mahlia Kisans

Chart No.2.4: Distribution House Type



Graph No.2.1 Lighting & Fuel



Chart no. 2.4 above shows that 99 percent of informants reported that they lived in their own houses and 1 percent reported living in rented houses only.

Graph no. 2.1 depicts that electricity as the major source of lighting used by 97.5 percent of the households.

Most of the households were found to cook food using several types of fuel in the intervention area, with wood as the most common type of fuel. **Households cooking on an open chullah accounted for the highest number with more than two-third using wood (nearly 68 percent) though 78 percent of households are reported to have received LPG under Ujala scheme.** It indicates that many of them could not use gas as a fuel in a regular manner. Wood for fuel also includes agricultural crop waste available on free collection in the environment. Use of kerosene and coal were found to be minimal at 4.7 percent and 1.42 percent respectively.

### 2.4: Marital Status of Mahila Kisans

Table No.2.2: Marital Status of the Mahila Kisans under Study

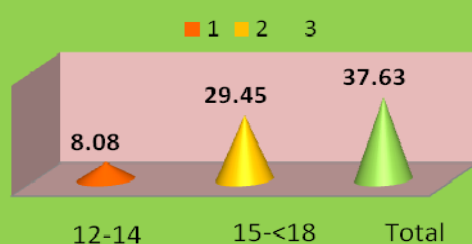
No. of MKs	Married	Widow	Unmarried	Separated
1125	978	112	22	12
%	86.93	9.96	1.96	1.07

For more details [Click Here](#)

Table 2.2 Among the respondents in the study, 86.93 percent were married followed by 10 percent widows, separated by 1.07 percent and 2 percent were found to be unmarried.

### 2.5: Child Marriage & First Child of Mahila Kisan

Graph No.2.2 Distribution of Child Marriage



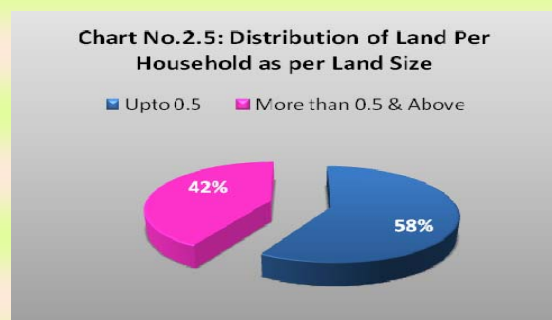
**Graph no. 2.2:** Silent practice of early marriage of girls continues to be a social reality in India despite legal and social interventions to prevent such criminal act and the issue drawing attention of social reformers in the early nineteenth century. Out of 28 child marriages that occur per minute in the world, more than two take place in India. In West Bengal too, the magnitude of escalating incidents is enormous. Women married before 18 years of age constitute 47.3 percent in rural area of west Bengal (NFHS-4, 2015-16). It is a fact that majority of girls are wedded below 18 years from the poorest of



the poor families with low level of education. The MK households are no exception in this regard in the project intervention area. **Prevalence of early marriage (below 18 years of age) among the Mahila Kisans was found to be as high as 37 percent. It was striking to note that 8 percent of respondents reported to have been married within 12 to 14 years and 29 percent between 15 to 18 years of age. More than 26 percent of mothers gave birth to their first child below 19 years of age.**

There is plethora of reasons explaining why large number of adolescent girls are getting married before their legal age. Causes are complex and varied in nature based on diverse customs, economic and regional factors, safety of the girl child, family gender norm, poverty, lack of provision of education etc.

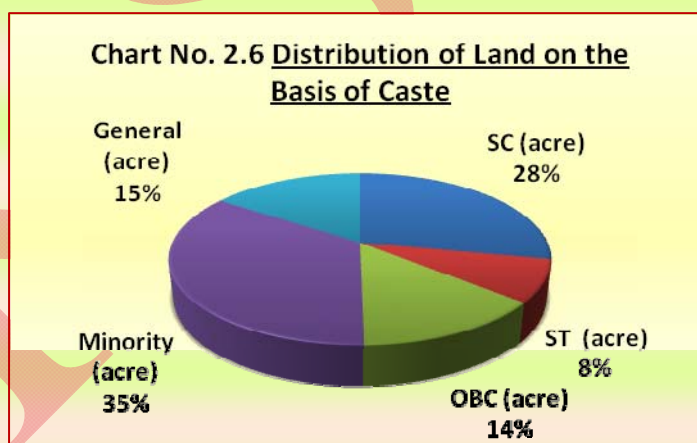
## 2.6: Distribution of Land per Household



In chart no. 2.5, acute vulnerability is evident in average landholding size in the project area per household. Most of the households belong to landless (58 percent) and marginal farmers (42 percent) that constitute acute vulnerable community of the poorest of the poor in the area of study.

## Distribution of Land on the Basis of Caste

Calculation on caste wise possession of land showed that 34.8 percent of land was owned by the Minority followed by 28 percent by SC, 13.7 percent by OBC, 8 percent by ST, and 15.48 percent by general category.



## Distribution of Agricultural Land

Table no. 2.3 depicts that though small in quantity, proportion of agricultural land possessed by the households has increased three folds during the project period from 5.05 acre to 15.84 acre of land. (Source LKP MIS)

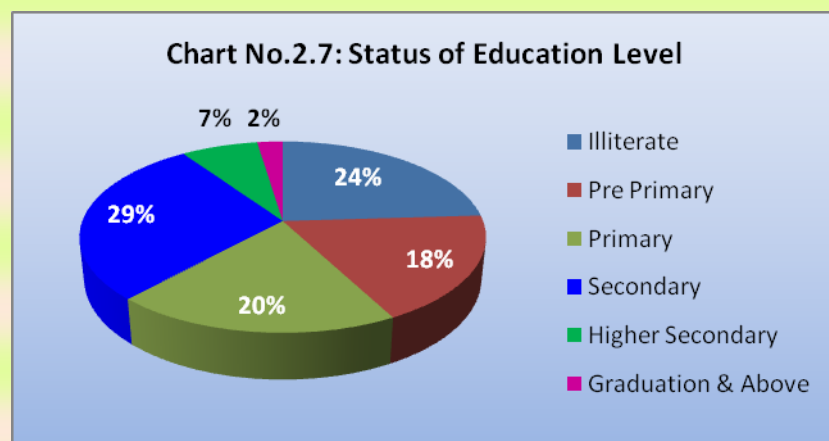
Table No.2.3: Distribution of Agriculture Land(leased & irrigation)) under the Study				
MKs	Agri Land (acre)	Leased-in(acre)	Leased Out (acre)	Irrigated Land (acre)
	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19	2018-19
1125	672.56	178.24	7.99	664.52
%	59.78	15.84	0.71	59.07

For more details [Click Here](#)

**A small proportion of households have reported 'leasing out' (0.71 percent) and leasing in (16 percent) of agriculture at the end of the project. Most households are therefore cultivating the lands that they own.**

It is encouraging to note that status of irrigation that was prevailing in 2013 has improved more than four folds which denotes that a higher proportion MK household (59.07 percent) reported land under irrigation.

## 2.7: Status of Education Level



So far the education level is concerned of the Mahila Kisan households, 20 percent members of the households have passed primary level education, 18.2 percent are studying at the pre-primary stage followed by secondary level (29 percent), Higher Secondary (7percent), Graduates and above (2.3 percent). It is interesting to note that 2.38 percent of students, have become graduates and some among them are pursuing post graduate studies.

School dropouts have been significantly reduced with 1.71 male students and more significantly in case of girl children (0.59percent). 24 percent of the family members are found to be illiterate.

**Table 2.4: Drop out Scenario**

MKs	Male	Female
1125	66	23
%	1.71	0.59

## 2.8.Training and Capacity Building of Women:

**Table No.2.5.a: Status of Capacity Building in Livelihood Development under MKSP**

MKs	Sustainable Agri	SRI	NPM	Soil Health	Livestock	Gr. Management & Institution Building
1125	1092	1057	847	379	1024	866
%	97.07	93.96	75.29	33.69	91.02	76.98

MKSP programme undertook intensive capacity building initiatives for women farmers across all intervention districts. More than 97 percent of women farmers across the intervention area reported receiving at least three trainings on sustainable agriculture as a whole. Besides, subject specific training was provided on SRI (94 percent), followed by Livestock rearing (91 percent), NPM techniques (75 Percent) soil health (34 percent) and Institution building (77 percent). This reflects that MKSP training, technical knowledge and skill development were beneficial towards improving the women empowerment and decision-making skills of the women farmers that helped to enhance their agricultural production as well as food security. Majority of them have reported about taking decisions related to day to day household transactions either entirely on their own or along with their family members.

While asking about the change factor regarding them over all development under MKSP, the respondents mentioned that it was intense capacity building that instilled in them the confidence to achieve empowerment skills to bring in the changes.



This reflects that MKSP training, technical knowledge and skill development were beneficial towards

Table No.2.5.b : Skill Development		
MK	2013-14	2018-19
No.	21	1122
%	1.87	99.73

improving the women empowerment and decision-making skills of the women farmers that helped to enhance their agricultural production as well as food security. Majority of them have reported about taking

decisions related to day to day household transactions either entirely on their own or along with their family members.





## Highlights

- Maximum numbers of the MKs were benefitted (82 percent) from ARD department followed by MGNREGS (49 percent), Agriculture (31 percent), WBCADC (30 percent), Horticulture (15 percent) and Fishery (13 percent) during the project period.
- It is interesting to note that financial benefit from MGNERGS only in 2013-14 amounting Rs.6256.00 per household got enhanced more than double i.e Rs.12943 in 2018-19.
- A series of schemes and programmes of diverse nature have also been availed by the poor households in significant numbers. 'Ujala' for the women was availed by 75.9 percent followed by Swastha Sathi (87.4 percent), Swatch Bharat (47.1 percent), Samaj Sathi (32.09 percent), Fasal BimaYojana (13.24 percent), Kanyasree (7.56 percent) and Old Age Pension (2.76 percent).
- MK households own agricultural assets that include machineries and equipment (48 percent), pump set (12 Percent), agro-forestry trees (53 percent) and livestock (92 percent) under the project period.
- Non-agricultural assets penetrated in the MK households are : mobile phone (84 percent), television (47 percent), bi-cycle and motor cycle (84 percent) electric fan (70 percent).

### Chapter 3: Convergence with Government Schemes and Ownership of Assets

This chapter deals with availability of government schemes which includes agriculture, health, food along with various social welfare schemes of the central and state governments and also depicts a picture on agricultural and non-agricultural assets owned by the MK households during the project period.

#### 3.0: Convergence on Government Schemes

Government of India and State Governments are implementing a wide range of programmes to address different dimensions of poverty and deprivation. Those may be mentioned as creating livelihood opportunities that focus on wide range of issues on Agri & Allied Activities, productive & durable asset creation, watershed management, dug wells, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, small ruminants, horticulture, tree plantation etc.

Table 3.1: Benefits from Line Departments							
Dept	Mk(No).	Rs in Lakh	Per MK(Rs).	Mk(No).	Rs in Lakh	Per MK(Rs).	Remarks
Agriculture	8841	33.63	380.43	38072	503.7	1323.12	5.7times
Horticulture	4836	10.12	209.38	9191	106.3	1156.62	5.5 times
WBCADC	1612	17.78	1103.24	18478	266.05	1439.85	1.3 times
Fishery	3041	3.14	103.28	8056	100.53	1247.93	12 times
ARD	7871	15.8	200.67	50259	150.31	299.08	1.5 times
MGNREGA	8643	540.7	6256	29872	3920.67	12943	2.06 times
Others	1141	0.65	56.79	6318	147	232.526	4 times
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>621.82</b>			<b>5194.56</b>		

Source: LKP MIS

The above table depicts the scenario of convergence programmes that leveraged since 2013-14, and continued up to 2018-19 from the various departments, organizations, schemes like agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Resource Husbandry departments, WBCADC and MGNREGA.

It may be observed that maximum number of the MKs were benefitted (82 percent) from ARD department followed by MGNREGS (49 percent) Agriculture (31 percent), WBCADC (30 percent), Horticulture (15 percent) and Fishery(13 percent) during the project period. It is interesting to note that financial benefit from MGNREGS only in 2013-14 amounting Rs.6256.00 per household got enhanced more than double i.e Rs.12943 in 2018-19. There are also some important schemes and programmes those are enumerated here and it's access by the sample households in the table below:

Table No.3.2: Government Schemes Aailed under MKSP									
Agricultural				Health		Social Welfare			
MKs	Kisak Bandhu	Fasal Bima	Kisan Card	Swach Bharat	Swasth Sathi	Ujala	Samaj Sathi	Kanniyasree	Old age Pension
1125	281	164	259	530	984	854	361	85	31
%	24.98	14.58	23	47.11	87.47	75.91	32.09	7.56	2.76

A significant observation to note here is that the awareness level of the women farmers is considerably high regarding the government programmes and schemes. 'Ujala', a drudgery reducing programme for the

women was availed by 75.9 percent followed by Swastha Sathi (87.4 percent), Swatch Bharat (47.1 percent), Samaj Sathi (32.09 percent), Fasal Bima Yojana (14.58 percent), Kanyasree (7.56 percent) and Old Age Pension (2.76 percent).

### 3.1: Ownership of Assets

Table No.3.3: Ownership of Agricultural Assets							
Machinery		Other Related Asset		Agro Forestry		Livestock	
Agro-Equipment		Pump Set		Trees		Cow, goat, pig, hen etc.	
Value [Rs.000]	MK(No)	Value (Rs.000)	MK(No)	Value (Rs.000)	MK(No)	Value (Rs.)	No. of MK
8301	542	3071	131	7244	603	752	1024
	<b>48.18</b>		<b>11.64</b>		<b>53.6</b>		<b>92.00</b>

Table no. 3.3 presents agricultural assets that was owned by the MK households other than possession of land. It shows that **MK households own machineries and equipment (48 percent), pump set (12 Percent), agro-forestry trees (53 percent) and livestock (92 percent) under the project period.**

Table No.3.4: Ownership of Non-Agricultural Assets							
Name of assets	Radio	Television	Mobile	Camera	biCycle	Motor Cycle	Electric Fan
No. of MKs	18	526	944	11	793	154	790
%	1.6	46.75	84	0.1	70	13.68	70.22

Non-agricultural assets that were reported to be owned by the households are presented in the table no. 3.4. At an overall level, a no. of durable goods seems to have penetrated the MK households significantly. i.e. mobile phone(84percent), television (46.75 percent), bicycle and motor bike (84 percent), and electric fan (70 percent). It is significant to note that usage of radio (1.6 percent) has been drastically reduced it is substituted by television.

Durable goods acquired by the households that are shown here to have entertainment values along with other benefits. For example, having access to a radio or television may expose household members to innovative ideas or important information about health, technologies, investments etc including Government notifications; and means of transportation allows greater access to many services outside the local area.



**Seed Distribution, Dept. of Agriculture**





## chapter Four

### FOOD INTAKE, FOOD SECURITY, FOOD SECURITY INDEX, HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

#### Highlights

- In 1996, World Food Summit evolved a plan of action to broaden the concept of food security with not only the availability, physical and economic access to food, but appropriate nutritional requirements with individual biological utilization of food and access to safe drinking water and sanitation requirements.
- Individual Food Security Index was constructed here using two broad domains i.e. food domain (Fi) and hygiene domain (Hi). The food domain consists of availability, accessibility and utilisation of food while health domain consists of availability of safe drinking water and sanitation requirement.
- Women who have scored 0.6 or more were considered to be Food Secured by our definition and is indicated by overall status obtained 'FS' (Food Secured).
- Almost 100 percent of respondents have ration cards to avail rationed food from PDS system mainly from NFSA card (52 percent) and Khadyasathi (47 percent) and 1% card belongs to other cards (PHH, NPHH, SPHH etc.).
- Availability of cereals from the PDS per household per month is found to be 21.55 kg.
- Access to food on an average was reported as 195.13kg per household per month procured from their own production sources (73 percent) and from commercial market (27 percent).
- Average monthly expenditure on food items per households derived as Rs.5461.00 and non-food items Rs. 1260.00. Total expenditure on both food and non-food turned out to be Rs.6721.00 per household per month.
- Hence, total expenditure per capita per month may be calculated as 1680.00.

Quantity that consumed in each item was converted to analogous amount of kcal on the basis of 'proximate principles: common food' as prescribed by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)





## .....Highlights

- Average income per annum of the MK households comes mainly from Agriculture as Rs. 45,566.00 following by Rs. 18101.00 from livestock and Rs. 18300.00 from other sources.
- Average consumption of energy in the project area as per Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) should be 2155 kcal/day according to ICMR norm; Therefore, daily energy requirements of the family come to be 7542.5 kcal. (2155Kcal \*3.5 cu)
- 490 households are found to have consumption above the consumption cut off mark i.e.7542.5 kcal per day.
- Considering the average family size as 4 and average individual consumption as 1885.63 kcal per day, the number of households with average individual consumption above the cut off mark is calculated as 525 i.e. 52.7 percent among the surveyed households.
- Calculation on the basis of ICMR norms for consumption-threshold mark for protein 48 gms per day, fat 28 gms per day and carbohydrate 377gms per day, shows that the number of households with average individual consumption per day of protein, fat and, carbohydrate touch the cut off mark as 697(69.9 percent), 232(23.3 percent) and 755(75.72 percent) respectively.
- More than 90.67 percent of households had access to safe drinking water in the post MKSP period in comparison to its availability to 33.33 percent in the Pre MKSP period.
- 90 percent households reported to have been using toilet at home.
- The total marking was done with attainment of each sub-domain (variable) and women were awarded 1 mark or else 0 out of total 5 variables.
- Number of women who have scored 0.6 or more were considered to be Food Secured (FS) and 'FI' (Food In - secured) who have not attained 0.6 .
- From our analysis 85.1 percent women farmers have attained the food secured status under MKSP.



## **Chapter 4: Food Intake, Food Security, Food Security Index, Household Expenditure**

This chapter deals with the context, change in the dimensions of food security, proposed construction of Individual Food security Index, scenario on availability, accessibility, and utilisation of food, dietary diversity of daily food intake, monthly household expenditure on food and non-food items, medical expenditure, calculation of food utilisation in terms of consumption of energy, fat, protein, carbohydrate, safe drinking water and sanitary requirement along with survey findings.

### **4.0: Introduction**

Production levels of basic food items had increased manifolds due to policy incentives, since the time of food shortage in the sixties in our country. Those days are long gone by, self-sufficiency on food production with securing top positions in rice and milk has been attained by us. Yet, in this story of growth trajectory a huge no. of primary producing farmers remained deprived and disenchanted. Farm production and income tend to be low; some were found to be worst victims of economic uncertainty. (Situational analysis on farmers, NSSO, @2005)

Farmers with small farm size had the most difficult times when it was clubbed with monsoon failure, flood and were left in debt and distress wiping out their investments in lurch.

National Food Security Act, 2013, came into being with revamping of Public Distribution System (PDS) as Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS in June, 1997), with the rays of hope to mitigate the food security for the people lying below poverty level. It was difficult to provide subsidised food items other than cereals, in some cases pulses. Nutrition pathway was found to be a long way to travel. India ranks 94 out of 107 major countries in terms of Global Hunger Index 2020 ([www.globalhungerindex.org](http://www.globalhungerindex.org)).

In spite of the fact that the state of West Bengal being one of the major food producers in the country, hunger and starvation have not wiped out in many parts of the state. In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of zero hunger (Sub Goal 2), declared in 2015 by United Nations, Government of India undertook various efforts to mitigate food security by making it available and accessible to the poorest of the poor for utilisation of food.

### **4.1: Role of MKSP**

At this backdrop human resource development took the front seat under MKSP for the poorest of the poor families. Mahila Kisans were trained and attained enough skills to produce vegetables, fruits, milk, egg, fish and meat to meet their family requirements through sustainable agriculture practices. They were educated to prepare their seasonal plans to procure inputs like seeds, organic fertilisers, botanical pests, chicks, ducks, vaccination for animals, medicines from the line departments through the GPs. Integrated farming models were developed.

Production and productivity of the food producing crops are enhanced to meet their daily requirements mostly. Provision of midday meals in schools had more nutritious contents, with a mix of cereals, eggs supplied by the Mahila Kisan SHGs from their own garden as well as from the school nutrition garden set up by them under MKSP. Importance was given on community culture and local food habits given in the diversity of food production, consumption through awareness building in order to maintain a food and nutrition balance in dietary intake. Crops were produced by the Mahila Kisan households through non chemical way of farming that added value to the quality of food as well as to health condition. Households other than their own production, have been able to purchase additional food items from the commercial market (economic access).



#### 4.2 Definition of Food Security: Change in Dimensions

Food security appears to be a very complex and a multi-dimensional phenomenon, concept of which has evolved during the last several decades through dynamic changes crept into it over time. Until 1980's, it focused on food availability with entitlement approach mainly to address famine. In 1983, Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, added another dimension to define it with "both physical and economic access to basic food" intake. World Bank in 1986, asserted that food security to "access by all people at all times to enough food for active and healthy life." In 1996, World Food Summit evolved a plan of action to broaden the concept of food security with not only the availability and access to food, but with appropriate nutritional requirements along with access to safe drinking water and sanitation requirements. Hence food security would be determined by recognizing three pillars of aggregate of food availability, household food access and individual biological utilization of food along with access to safe drinking water and access to toilets.

These pillars may be further discussed with clarity that would help to understand the determinants of food security for the purpose its measurement to calculate and analyse our data collected under the study.

#### Dimensions of Food Security

Availability	Access to Food	Utilisation
Aggregate food availability is meant by the physical availability and supply of food to the people from national domestic production, imports, food aid and sufficient national stocks of food reserve. This is the primary responsibility of the government to make food available to the people that are under starvation. Government also will take policy incentives that will increase food productivity, improved storage capacity and distribution of food grains etc. through safety nets.	Household livelihood provides adequate access for all members of the household to food supply system through PDS physically. Besides, physical access to production of food by the households combined with economic access for market purchase or transfers from other sources. for additional food items that is required for sufficient food satisfy the term accessibility.	Food utilisation is understood as the way in which our body absorbs nutrients from the food, we consume to appropriately meet the specific dietary and health needs and individual biological utilisation within a household. Efficacy of food conversion in the body is measured by kcal. In order to attain 'healthy life' two more indicators were added with access to safe drinking water and sanitation requirements.

#### 4.3 Status of food security in Indian Population especially for Women:

Most Indians eat unbalanced diet in general and have no concept of balanced diet. National Family Health Survey- 4, 2015-16, by the Ministry of Health, Govt. of India revealed that over half of all Indians, especially women (47%) eat an unbalanced diet devoid of fresh food, green vegetables, pulses, milk and milk products that are needed to lead a healthy life. Another 38 percent eat them only once in a week.

Determination of the absorption of sufficient food intake in the body of the individuals is governed by Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) that is calculated by the experts and revised from time to time to fix up the minimum requirement of nutrients for a healthy life for rural and urban areas The expert group

led by C. Rangarajan worked out the energy requirement as 2155 kcal per person per day, for protein and fat it was estimated as 48 gms and 28 gms per capita per day respectively in rural areas ( Indian Council of Medical Research,2010) .

### Energy, Protein and Fat Norms: Expert Group on Poverty Measurement, 2014

*The energy norms based on which the Task Force (Alagh) poverty lines were derived, and which had been the basis for the poverty lines worked out by the Expert Group (Lakdawala), is 2,400 kcal per capita per day in rural areas and 2,100 kcal per capita per day in urban areas. The Expert Group chaired by Dr. C. Rangarajan was appointed by the Planning Commission to review the methodology for estimation of poverty in India. The Expert Group (Rangarajan) took a considered view that deriving the food component of the Poverty Line Basket by reference to the simultaneous satisfaction of the all three nutrients (Energy, Protein and Fat), norms would be appropriate when seen in conjunction with the emphasis on a full range of policies and programmes for child-nutrition support and on public provisioning of a range of public goods and services, aimed at the improvement of the disease environment faced by the population.*

Accordingly, the Expert Group (Rangarajan) computed the average requirements of energy, protein and fat on ICMR norms (2009) differentiated by age, gender and activity for all-India rural and urban regions to derive the normative levels of nourishment and worked out the energy requirement as 2,155 kcal per person per day in rural areas and 2,090 kcal per person per day in urban area. **Source: Food and Nutrition Security Analysis, India, 2019, Page No.83, MOSPI & WFP**

### Nutritional intake among the poor: All India Scenario of the poorest of the poor

Among the poorest MPCE class (lowest 30 percent of expenditure/income class) per day consumption of energy, protein and fat were 1811 kcal, 47.5 gms and 27.8 gms respectively that was much lower than ICMR norms except in case of fat in 2011. (Page 5, Food & Nutrition Analysis, India 2019, MOSPI and WFP).

### West Bengal Scenario:

**Table no. 4.1 West Bengal Scenario of Food Utilization**

Particulars	General	PoP(30 % bottom)	RDA	MKSP
Energy(kcal)	2001-2154	1601-1800	2155	53 % above 1885.63
Protein(gm)	48-55	41-47	48	70 % above 48
Fat(gm)	28-40	21-27	28	23.3% above 28

**Source: Food & Nutrition Security,2019, MOSPI and WFP**

Table no. 4.1 reveals that intake of energy, protein and fat by the Mahila Kisans are comparatively above RDA norm.

### 4.4: Construction of Individual Food Security Index under study

The food security index was constructed here using two broad domains i.e. food domain (Fi) and hygiene domain (Hi). The food domain consisted of access to public distribution system (**availability**), access to land, horticulture -based trees, food from home production and purchase and other sources (**accessibility**) and food **utilisation** (absorption). The hygiene domain consisted of variables- access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities that are considered as an integral part of constructing food security index by the concerned experts including organisations like WFP, FAO, World Bank, MSSRF and other stalwarts in this field. To name a few, Amartya Sen, MS Swaminathan, Jean Dreze, Deaton may be mentioned. Each MK was

given a score of 1 when they had access and 0 otherwise. The score for each domain was summed up to obtain a total score out of 5.

When the MK scored 0.6 or more, she was considered to achieve Food Secured (FS) status else Food In - secured (FI).

DOMAIN	INDICATOR	WEIGHT
<b>Food Domain (<math>F_i</math>)</b>	<b>(<math>F_{ij}</math>)</b>	<b>(<math>w_k</math>)</b>
	Access to Public Distribution System (PDS)( $F_{11}$ )	$w_1$
	Household access to land or Horticulture based trees, Home production & Purchase of food items from market ( $F_{12}$ )	$w_2$
	Food utilisation( $F_{13}$ )	$w_3$
<b>Hygiene Domain (<math>H_i</math>)</b>	<b>(<math>H_{ij}</math>)</b>	
	Access to safe drinking water	$w_4$
	Usage of sanitation facilities	$w_5$

#### 4.5. Individual Food-Security (IFI) Index

$$IFI = \sum_{i,j,k} (w_k F_{ij}) + \sum_{i,j,k} (w_k H_{ij})$$

where,  $\sum_{i=1}^5 w_i = 1$  and  $w_1 = w_2 = \dots = w_5$

$F_{11} = 1$ , if the MK has access to Public Distribution System (PDS);

= 0, otherwise;

$F_{12} = 1$ , if the MK or her family has land (own or leased) or horticulture-based trees;

= 0, otherwise;

$F_{13} = 1$ , if average individual consumption of the MK was above 1885 kcal;

= 0, otherwise;

$H_{21} = 1$ , if the MK and her family has access to safe drinking water;

= 0, otherwise;

$H_{22} = 1$ , if the MK and her family uses sanitation facilities;

= 0, otherwise;



#### 4.6 Determination of Food security

Women who have scored more than 0.6 were considered to be Food secured by our definition and is indicated by overall status obtained 'FS'(Food Secured). Women who have not attained 0.6 are indicated by 'FI' (Food In-secured).

As per definition of food security, let us put forth the scenario related to achieve food security as per the dimensions set by the world experts:

##### 4.6.1 Availability of food grains from PDS sources per household per Month

**Table No.4.2.a: Availability of Ration cards in Mahila Kisan Households**

Contents	Yes	No
No. of MKs	996	1
%	99.90	0.10

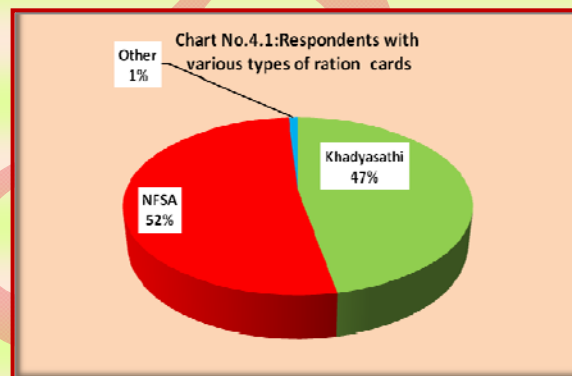


Table 4.2(a) shows that almost 100 percent of respondents have ration cards to avail rationed food from PDS system. While chart 4.1 depicts that there are various types of ration cards availed by the Mahila Kisans in the rural area which includes 52 percent of the respondents NFSA Card (AAY,AY, PHH,SPHH) followed by additional state scheme for 47 percent from Khadya Sathi, (RKVY I&II) and the rest (1 percent) availed other types (NPHH etc.). PDS provides cereals like rice, wheat/atta and in some cases pulses only to the poor at a low cost albeit it is not sufficient to satisfy the overall requirement of food items in a household.

##### 4.2.b Availability of cereals per households per month from PDS

Block Name	Average quantity of cereals(kg)
Illambazar	15.54
Labpur	20.87
Harirampur	30.19
Itahar	25.60
Jhalda - II	16.87
Total	21.55

Table no. 4.2.b presents the block wise availability of cereals per month per Mahila Kisan household from the PDS sources. It is seen from the table that 21.55 kg per kg per household per month is made available. It reveals that availability of food in cereals is found in case of Illambazar, Birbhum district 15.54 kg per MK hh per month and that of Harirampur of Dakshin Dinajpur as 30.19 kg.

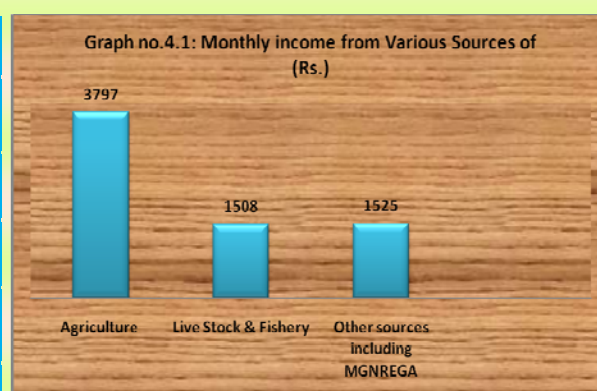
#### 4.6.2 Accessibility of Food

Household accessibility to food may be measured by physical and economic access to food making available from home production and also purchase from the local market. The following table presents the scenario of consumption, home production and purchase made in a family per month derived from the data collected under the study.

<b>Table No 4.3: Access to Food: Consumption , Home Production and Purchase (Monthly)</b>			
Food items	Consumption	Home Production	Purchase from market
	Kg./ HH/per month	Kg./ HH/per month	Kg./ HH/per month
Cereals	63.12	33.17	29.95
Pulses	5.89	5.81	0.08
Fruits	10.46	7.53	2.93
Vegetable	46.49	36.41	10.08
Edible Oil	3.41	2.11	1.3
Milk & M.Product	21.43	18.47	2.96
Salt & Sugar	5.98	3.88	2.1
Fish and Meat	37.35	34.71	2.64
Spices	1.00	0.43	0.57
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195.13</b>	<b>142.52</b>	<b>52.61</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>27</b>

Table no.4.3 aims to put forth the scenario of food accessibility (common food items consumed in the family in a month) from their own production (73 percent) as well as procured from market purchase (27 percent) out of their household consumption basket (195.13 kg) in a month. Consumption of cereals procured from PDS is also included here

<b>Table No.4.4: Income from Various Sources of MK</b>		
Sources	Income/Yr (Rs.)	Income/month (Rs.)
Agriculture	45566.00	3797.00
Live Stock & Fishery	18101.00	1508.00
Other sources including MGNREGA	18300.00	1525.00
<b>Total (Rs.)</b>	<b>81967.00</b>	<b>6830.00</b>



Mahila Kisan households cannot and do not live depending on single livelihood approach. Table no.4.4 and Graph no. 4.1 present the status of average income of the MK household that depict the main source of income from agriculture as Rs. 45566.00 followed by Rs.18101.00 from livestock and Rs.18300.00 from other sources in a year. Hence from all sources it is found that the average monthly income of the MKs is Rs.6830.00 at the end of the project.

Poverty measurement attracted attention of Indian policy makers since long. In 1971, V.M. Dandekar used a daily intake 2250kcl per person to define the poverty line in India. In 1993, an expert groups led by D.T. Lakdawala developed the poverty line using a standard list of commodity and prices. The Suresh Tendulkar Committee, in 2010, calculated Poverty Line based on per capita consumption expenditure in rural India Rs. 816.00 per month. The Rangarajan Committee in 2014, established a new poverty threshold for rural areas at Rs. 972.00 per month or Rs.32.00 per day. Source: Multi dimensional Poverty Index, Dr. R. Kumar & S Kumar, Yojana December 2020

**Table No. 4.5 Average Consumption of common food items (Kg.)**

Consumption	Cereals	Vegetable	Fish Meat	Milk, M.Prod.	Fruits	Spices	Salt, Sugar	Pulses	Edible Oil	Total
Per hh per month	63.12	46.49	37.35	21.43	10.46	1.00	5.98	5.89	3.41	195.13
Per hh per day	2.1	1.55	1.25	0.71	0.35	0.03	0.2	0.2	0.11	6.50
Per capita per day	0.53	0.39	0.31	0.18	0.09	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.03	1.64

Data on food intake quantity on different kinds of common food items are mentioned in the table no.4.3 above that was analysed in order to measure the average Monthly Per Capita Consumption (MPCE)in the family as 195.13 kg. Among the food items, dietary diversity of daily consumption of food is visible in the graph according to quantum of food intake per member in the households as following as in cereals(0.53Kg) followed by vegetable(0.39 Kg) fish, meat &egg (0.31 kg), milk and milk products (0.18 kg ), fruits (0.09 kg), Spices (0.01kg), Salt&Sugar (0.05kg), Pulses (0.05kg), Edible Oil (0.03kg)

The table 4.6 represents the calorie value of average food intake of the individual in a household.

**Table no: 4.6: Food Utilization: Consumption of energy, protein, fat, carbohydrate per capita per day**

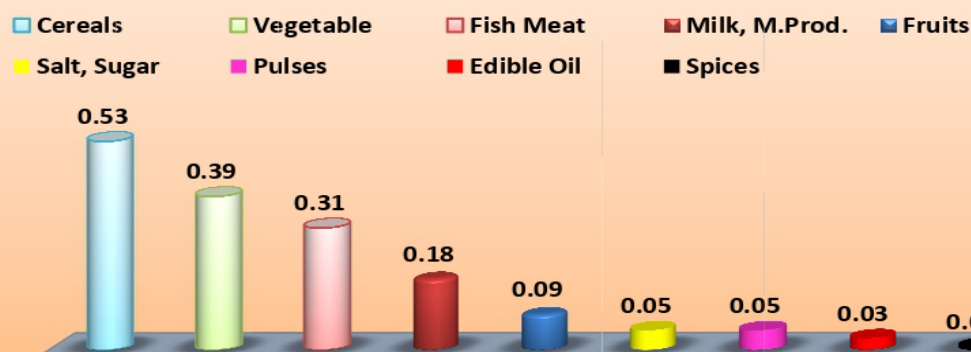
Food items	Consumption (kg)	Protein (kg)	Fat (kg)	Carbohydrate (kg)	Energy (kcl)
Cereal	0.53	47.50	4.37	410.73	1820.08
Vegetables	0.39	-		38.75	154.99
Fish, Meat, Egg	0.31	52.64	17.08	-	37.88
Milk	0.18	5.72	7.32	7.86	11.97
Fruits	0.09			1.57	6.28
Salt, Sugar	0.05			4.96	19.84
Pulses	0.05	1.08	0.60	2.90	16.86
Oil	0.03		2.84		25.59
Spices	0.01				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>106.94</b>	<b>32.21</b>	<b>466.77</b>	<b>2093.49</b>

Consumption of various food items converted into the analogous values as per ICMR norms for energy, protein, fat, carbohydrate . It depicts that average intake in calorie value turned as 2093.5 kcl per person which is much above the calculated kcl as per ICMR standard in case of a family consisting of 4 members( Please refer to para 4.6.3.a).

Graph no 4.2: presents the graphical representation of dietary diversity with daily intake of food consumption by

the MKs.

**Graph no.4.2:Dietary Diversity of daily food intake per capita (kg)**



Graphical representation of dietary diversity with daily food intake of the Mahila Kisan



**Table No.4.7 Monthly Household Expenditure on Consumed Food Items (Rs.)**

MKs	Unit	Cereals	Pulses	Fruits	Vegetable	Edible Oil	Milk & its Prod.	Salt & Sugar	Fish Meat	Spices	Total (Rs.)
997	Rs. in '000	1420.1	275.25	379.16	1007.80	335.02	500.54	187.34	1047.53	291.88	5444.61
Per HH	Rs.	1424.37	276.08	380.30	1010.80	336.03	502.04	187.91	1050.68	292.76	5461.00
Per Capita	Rs.	356.09	69.02	95.08	252.71	84.01	125.51	46.98	262.67	73.19	1365.00

Monthly household expenditure on food items were reported on the basis of the reference period of last 30 days by the households. Calculation shows from the table above that average expenditure on monthly food items per households comes to Rs.5461.00 while average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) on food items per member in the household is Rs.1365.00.

**Table No.4.8: Household Expenditure on Non-Food Items**

Unit	MKs	Medical (Rs.)	Education (Rs.)	Clothing (Rs.)	Others (Rs.)	Non Food(Rs.)
Rs.'000 per annum	997	2292.7	7601.39	3248.57	1922.94	15065.60
Per annum (Rs.)	Per HH	2299.60	7624.26	3258.35	1928.73	15110.93
Per month (Rs.)	Per HH	191.63	635.36	271.53	160.73	1259.24

Expenditure on Non-food items were reported for 365 days by the respondents. Calculation has been made to find out that average expenditure on non-food items per month at the household level was (Rs. 1260.00). The non-food items include for expenditure on medical, education, clothing and others (house rent, taxes etc.) Expenditure incurred on those items has been converted into a monthly basis.

**Table No.4.9.a: Household Monthly Expenses on Food and Non-Food items**

Particulars	Unit	Food	Non Food	Total
Total (997 no)	Rs.'000	5444.62	1255.46	6700.08
Per HH	Rs.	5461.00	1260.00	6721.00
Per capita	Rs.	1365.00	315.00	1680.00

**Table No.4.9.b: Daily Expenses on Food and Non-Food items in a household**

Daily Expenses(Rs.)	46.00	10.00	56.00
% of Expenses	81.26	18.74	

Calculation has been made to find out average monthly expenditure of the households on food and non-food items as Rs. 5461.00 & Rs.1260.00 respectively. Average Per capita expenditure on food items was calculated to be Rs. 1365.00 and that of non-food items comes to Rs.315.00. Hence, total expenditure on both food and non-food turned out to be Rs.1680.00 per capita per month. Accordingly, average daily expenses per capita in the household are Rs.56.00 on both food and non food items together.

#### 4.6.3 Food Utilisation: Calculation of Food Intake in (kcal)

In this study, mixed method of reference period was used to capture data in the 'food Intake' questionnaire, where consumption figures for food items were collected for the period of 'last 30 days' in the household and that of expenditure on education, health, clothing and others (house rent, electricity, taxes etc,) were captured for the period of 'last 365 days' in the same schedule of enquiry. Besides, data on ownership of assets both- agriculture and non-agriculture, were recorded in this schedule for the whole project period.

Data was collected from 997 Mahila Kisan households on food intake that was analysed to measure the availability, accessibility and utilisation of food at the household as well as individual level in the household.

It may be found in the format of the **schedule of enquiry, part 1 that figures were captured on food items in different blocks** with consumption or intake data recorded in quantity (Kg) along with its expenditure (Rs.). For calculation of food energy intake from common foods like cereals, pulses, fish, meat, egg, vegetables, fruits, edible oil, milk and milk products, salt, sugar and spices, each of these quantity was converted into analogous amount of kcal based on the chart that was prepared on the basis of 'proximate principles : common food' as prescribed by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).

**Steps involved in calculating consumption in kcal per consumption unit are as following:**

1. Calculation of average number of 'consumer units' in the household
2. Summation of consumption of cereals, pulses, fish, meat, egg, vegetables, fruits, edible oil, milk and milk products, salt, sugar and spices in kcal. Monthly Per Capita Consumption in kcal was calculated from this output.
3. Total consumption in kcal per month was divided by the number of household members to obtain the total kcal consumed by each individual per month.
4. Total kcal consumed by each individual per month was further divided by 30 to obtain the average consumption of each individual per day.

We know that:

Total households considered: 997

Total number of individuals (including children): 3954 and

Average household members:  $3.96 \approx 4$

##### 4.6.3.a: Calculation of Consumer Units (C U):

Considering a group of mixed age and sex composition in a family, if we assume the household size consisting of father and mother doing moderate work and two children (one between age group 9-12 years and the other between 5-7 years) based on the average members in our hhs, the average consumption of energy in the project area as per RDA should be 2155 kcal per day. To deal with energy intakes of a group of mixed age and sex composition, average number of 'consumer units' (cu) was calculated first using the following coefficients for computing the same.

### Co-efficient for computation of Consumer Units (CU)

Group	Consumer (CU) units
Adult male (moderate worker)	1.2
Adult female (moderate worker)	0.9
Children (9-12 years)	0.8
Children (5-7 years)	0.6
Total	3.5

(Source: Nutritive Value of Indian Foods, National Institute of Nutrition, ICMR, 1999)

Therefore, daily energy requirements of the **household** as per ICMR standard comes to 7542.5 kcal. (2155Kcal \* 3.5 cu)

Now, it can be found out the no. of households lying below and above this consumption cut off mark to arrive at a figure shown as below

No. of households that have consumption above 7542.5 kcal per day	490(49.1%)
No. of households that have consumption below 7542.5 kcal per day	507(50.9%)

Since the average family size in our project is 4, average individual consumption comes to as 1885.63 kcal per day that give rise to calculate the average individual consumption above the cut off mark as following.

Average individual consumption above 1885.63 kcal per day	525(52.7%)
No. of families that have consumption below 1885.63 kcal per day	472(47.3%)

**LIMITATION:** Although in most cases, our assumption of the household consisting of one man, one woman and two children holds true, member composition of households are otherwise in some cases. Therefore, this is calculated only on an overall average basis and not with exact household member composition.

Now, we can calculate the intake of protein, fat and carbohydrate in the same manner as per ICMR norms as following:

### Consumption of Protein

The average consumption of protein in rural parts of India should be 48g/day according to ICMR norms,

If we follow that in our population, we can have the following result as depicted below:

Households in which average consumption of protein per individual per day is more than 48g/day and above	697(69.9%)
Households in which average consumption of protein per individual per day is less than 48g/day	300(30.1%)



## Consumption of Fat

The average consumption of fat in rural parts of India should be 28 g/day according to ICMR norms,

If we follow that in our population, it will yield the following result:

Households in which average consumption of fat per individual per day is more than 28 g/day and above	232(23.3%)
Households in which average consumption of fat per individual per day is less than 28 g/day	765(76.7%)

## Consumption on Carbohydrate

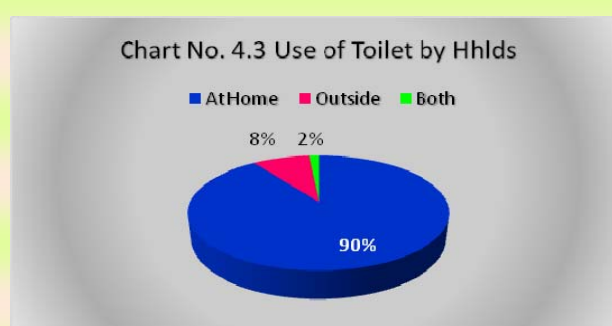
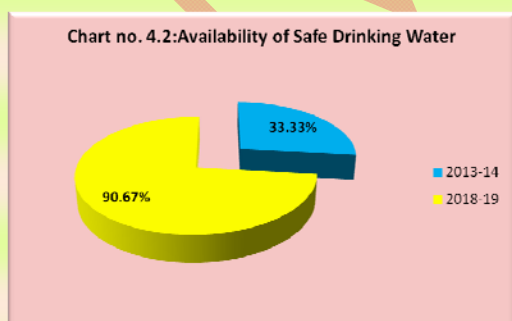
The average consumption of carbohydrate in rural parts of India should be 377g/day according to ICMR norms, If we follow that in our population, we can have our finding as below:

Households in which average consumption of carbohydrate per individual per day is more than 377g/day and above	755(75.72%)
Households in which average consumption of carbohydrate per individual per day is less than 377 g/day	242(24.28%)

Table 4.10.: Food Utilisation (Summary)			
Food	Standard Value(SV)	Above (SV) (%)	Below (SV) (%)
	Daily In-Take/Capita		
Energy (k.cal)	1885.63	52.7	47.3
Protein (gm)	0.48	69.9	30.1
Fat (gm)	0.28	23.3	76.7
Carbohydrate (gm)	0.377	75.72	24.28

Table no. 4.10 summarises values of energy(kc), protein(gms), Fat(gms) and carbodhydrates (gm) that shows the nutritive values of common food staffs consumed and absorbed by the members of the households under MKSP following the ICMR chart for the purpose.

## 4.7: Health and Sanitation

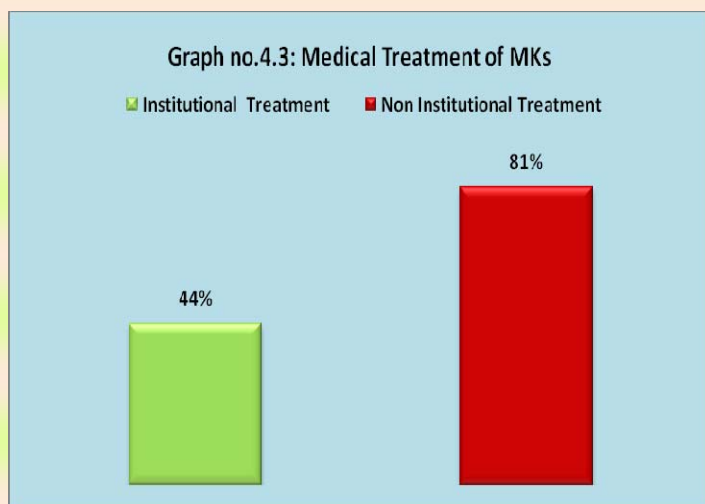


Now, if we proceed to measure the food security as per definition, we should have an over view on the access to safe drinking water and sanitation to meet the proper health requirement.

**4.7.1: Safe Drinking Water:** Safe drinking water is one of the critical components in maintaining good health as well as attainment of food security. Respondents were asked whether they consume safe drinking water in the family. Chart no.4.2 shows that more than 90.67 percent of households have access to safe drinking water in the post MKSP period compared to its availability as 33.33 percent only in the Pre MKSP period.

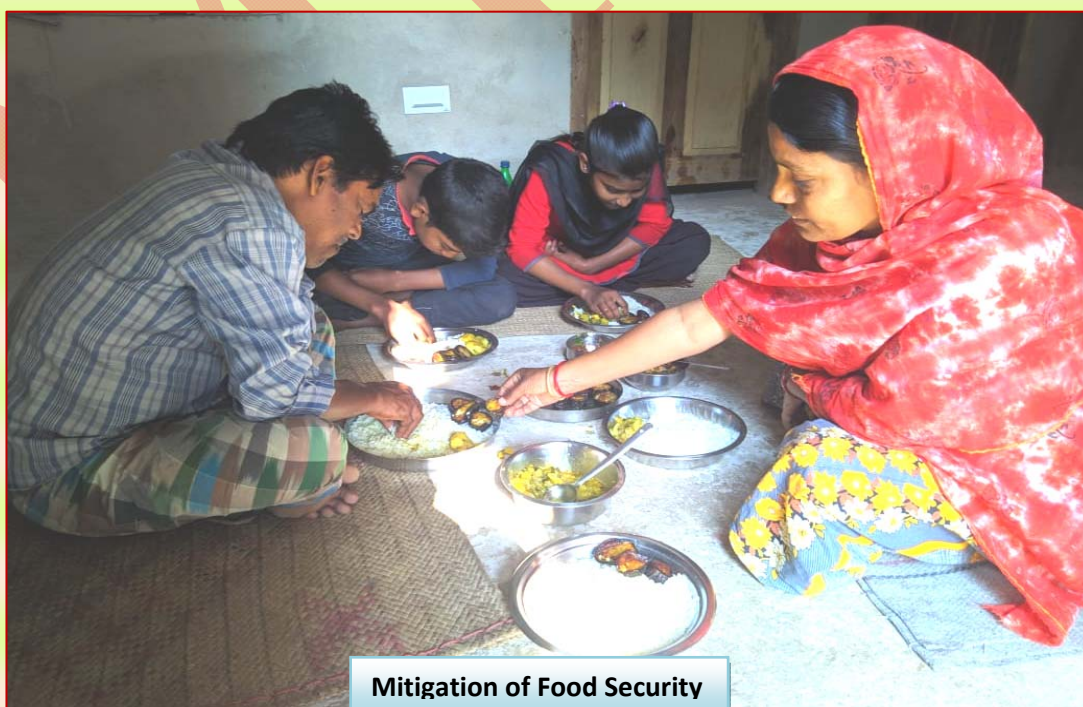
**4.7.2: Use of Toilet:** Chart no. 4.3 presents that at overall level, 90 percent households reported using toilet at home, where as about 8 percent of the households practice open defecation mostly by males and 2 percent HHs reported both. However, in case of females, the proportion of households in practicing open defecation was significantly reduced after own toilet is constructed at home.

#### 4.7.3 Medical Treatment



The Graph no.4.3 depicts that 44 percent of households under survey were found to be treated in a hospital for ailment and cost of the same has been provided by health insurance in most of the cases, whereas 81 percent of the households have reported to have been treated at home which includes the members of the households both in pre and post hospitalisation period. This shows a significant development that took place in this regard while poorest of the poor families are also aware to take the advantage of governmental schemes. SHGs and the project

staffs under MKSP have had a great role to play in this respect in order to make the people aware regarding their rights and entitlements. For detail [click here](#).



Mitigation of Food Security

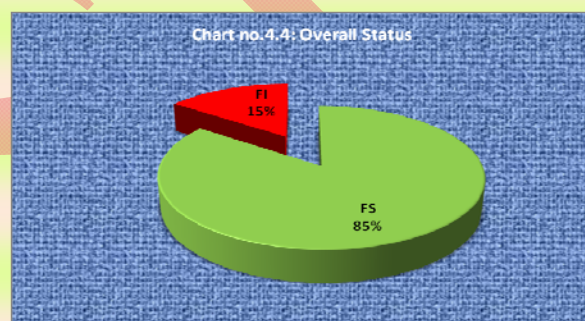
#### 4.8. Food Security Results

Score for food security in terms of availability, accessibility of food and utilization (kcal) is determined from food domain variables and other two variables (safe drinking water and sanitation) in hygiene domain were also considered as mentioned in the methodology for construction of individual food security index previously in this chapter itself. It may be mentioned here that achieving improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation requirements turned out to be significant factors for attainment of food security standard that was set as the international standard to define food security.

In the context mentioned above, number of women who have scored more than 0.6 were considered to be Food secured by our definition and is indicated in the following table by overall status obtained as 'FS'(Food Secured). Women who have not attained 0.6 are indicated by 'FI' (Food In - secured). The total marking was done out of 5 domains(total variables considered for building up the index) with attainment of each sub-domain (variable) women were awarded 1 mark. Variables are already described in methods previously. Now, considering all parameters of measuring food security overall status may be described as follows:

**Table no: 4.11: Overall status of Food Security**

Overall Status Obtained	No. of Women	Percent
FS	848	85.1
FI	149	14.9
Total	997	100



**From our analysis 85.1% women farmers have had attained the food secured status under MKSP.**

#### 4.9 Concluding Remarks:

The study was undertaken with a view to basically to generate estimates of average monthly per capita consumption and expenditure to understand the change that took place under the project in terms of attainment of women empowerment and of course, food security without which any empowerment can be considered to happen at all for the rural poor.

Analysis that took place was based on triangulation of primary data; secondary information generated from the LKP - MIS as well as data available on public domain. Food nutrition survey analysis is a complex and multi-dimensional task and the fact remains that a single internationally agreed upon approach is not available; yet this exercise has taken care of all dimensions of food and nutrition security as per definition of food security that travelled a long way with a vigorous experimentation and research in this study except capturing anthropometric measurement studies. This was our limitation. Our study was basically aimed at understanding 'Food Intake' of the Mahila Kisan households under MKSP

To estimate the cost of non-food items data was captured on cost of education, medical expenditure, clothing and others (electricity, house rent, taxes etc), for the period of last 365 days as the reference period. That has been taken into consideration for summing up total house hold expenditure along with the cost of food items. Any other cost in the household may be incidental or hidden that has not been captured, since focus of the study was food security with a decent life. This was our limitation too.





**Food from ration shop**



**Food from own production & purchase from market**



**Cooking food for Utilisation**



# Special Studies on Women Empowerment under MKSP Part II

Embracing Empowerment  
Marching Together



DAY-NRLM, MoRD, Government of India. P & RDD, Government of West Bengal

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### Highlights

- Sample size of the study was drawn as 1125 Mahila Kisans under the project following statistical methods and data were collected through structured questionnaires.
- Individual Women Empowerment Index (IWEI) was constructed separately for this purpose to arrive a cut off mark above which MKs will be considered as EMPOWERED.
- In case of ownership (joint/single) of properties, 32 percent MKs have ownership on land in 2018-19 which was found as 13 percent in 2013-14. Ownership of land achieved by the Mahila Kisans from 4.36 percent in 2013-14 to 24.8 percent in 2018-19 along with other assets.
- MKs (more than 90 percent) were given due consideration by the family while taking loan, its repayment mode, knowing other sources of income in the family and liberty to purchase materials of her own choice.
- SHG Inter lending (37.95 percent) was the most preferred source of borrowing followed by commercial banks (32.75 percent), SHG cooperative bank (21.09 percent), micro finance (6.25 percent), relative and friends (1.14 percent) and other sources (0.83 percent).
- MKs (97 percent) take decision for their own health care and more than 37 percent MKs opined that they could give her opinion regarding having a child even if a girl child is born.
- MKs (67 percent) think that they can take a decision on education of the girl child to continue studies.
- Only 16 percent of MKs reported to be found not in favour of untimely marriage of their girls and will see that it does not happen. 87 percent of MKs reported that they had their say in construction of toilets at home.
- MK (63 percent) reported to travel outside home on a regular basis.

Continued.....





## ....Highlights

- Mahila Kisans enjoy their leisure time average 2 hours a day in except in Illambazar block in Birbhum district with 1.2 hours a day.
- Members of the family shared the domestic work of the Mahila Kisans more in number in comparison to that in pre MKSP period.
- SHG members (25.35 percent) under the project held leadership position in various spheres of women development activities .
- Overall study in other issues reveals that :
  - 1.Domestic violence is reduced by 48.53 percent
  - 2.Status of women in the family status is increased by 91.64 percent
  - 3.Food security enhanced by 88.62 percent
  - 4.Regular treatment is enhanced by 83.73 percent in comparison to the year 2013-14.
- The study unveils that Mahila Kisans (99.8 percent) used to maintain a close relationship with the Gram Panchayat while 90 percent used to attend Gram Sabha meeting regularly. They have been able to fetch various assistances of the Govt. departments through Gram Panchayat route.
- Perceptions of women farmers regarding the underline factors that was crucial for bringing change in their life of Mahila Kisans veered around
  - 1.Capacity Building for Sustainable Livelihood under MKSP
  - 2.Joining the Self Help Groups
  - 3.Access to finance and
  - 4.Convergence with PRI.
- Analysis of data following statistical methods to measure the individual women empowerment index (IWEI )as proposed in this study, depicts that 68.9 percent Mahila Kisans have emerged as 'Empowered' under MKSP.





## **Chapter 1: Definition, Concept and Issues of Empowerment, Reflections from the field**

### **1.0: Introduction:**

The issue of women empowerment assumes a central position in the developmental discourse for a long time past and it is linked with the pathways to equality of opportunities.

Empowerment is a process aimed at changing the nature and direction of systematic forces that marginalise the women and other disadvantaged section of the society. Women comprise almost half of the population in India, so without their upliftment and progress there cannot be a true development.

The inequalities, lack of control over assets, participation in decision making, huge gender gap in land right, pervasive gender discrimination, violence against women, preference of male children, are deep rooted and have been continuing through the ages due to unhealthy patriarchal norms that construct the woman as a devalued human being in the society.

Conceptually, empowerment needs transformations of unequal power that determines the nature of social structure whether through the gender, castes, class or any other axes of marginalisation in the environment. Empowerment may be gained at individual as well as collective level spanning through social, economic, cultural and political means increasing one's right and control over the resources and decision making. LKP believes in that it can be achieved through practices drawing upon community development principle with a practical approach of resource-oriented interventions in partnership with local-self-governance at the grassroots. The wheels of progress in terms of empowerment of 'women in farm' are on the move but in a very slow pace. The SHG movement in the rural areas has created the momentum particularly giving a push in the livelihood development in the backward communities in the rural area.

### **1.1: Issues: Women always at the Bottom**

Women comprise almost half of the Indian population with around 40 crore women live in rural area. Almost 79 percent of women are engaged in agricultural work as compared to 63 percent of rural men. Out of 40 crore rural women nearly 80 percent are engaged in Agriculture and allied activities responsible for 60 -80 percent of food production, 90 percent of dairy production in the country. Despite these, 13 percent women own land, they are frequently denied their right to property only and worsens the poverty cycle denying them the opportunities to empower themselves.

Traditionally, women have been involved in the financial economy, working in family business, taking part regularly in agricultural activities, preparing family food and feeding children, fetching water from a distance, taking care for animals without any recognition in the family or in the society. Gender parity is still a distant dream to come true taking a rightful place in the national developmental priority. United Nations recognises the economic and social imperatives of closing the gender gap. The World Economic Forum, in the recent past ranked 144 countries on their progress and placed India in a miserable position at 112th in education and in health and survival positioned as low as at 141st with a 66 percent gender disparity. In economic participation, women in India are significantly behind in labour force participation with 65 percent gap.

Marginal farmers and landless people in the villages in general and women farmers, in particular, are the most vulnerable segment of the village community. Though women participation in Indian agriculture is on the rise, but not the ownership. The sector is dominated by small and marginal farmers with majority of women, are largely engaged in subsistence farming for self-consumption only. Land for cultivation, finance for investments, irrigation facility, quality seeds, technology and market and other inputs are lacking and

not under their control. Issue is to create an ability to empower the women in agriculture to its fullest potential in order to earn them a place of dignity.

Dignity, so earned, would bring in a significant change in the gender equity in land rights and ownership to productive resources, livelihood rights in domestic space and environment enhancing ability to direct their own lives as per their aspiration for future. It encompasses sufficient healthy food, better health and education for children, prevent early marriage of girl child, stop domestic violence and enjoy the liberty of to construct a better life and development.

### **1.2: Objectives of the Study:**

Data captured from the Mahila Kisan households on related issues through a structured questionnaire to fulfil the objectives of the study i.e.

- To understand the extent of empowerment in terms of attainment of food security, skill development, enhancement of household expenditure, creation of asset etc.
- To study the different dimensions of women empowerment in the context of their space in domestic as well as social environment and
- To determine the underlying factors of empowerment that played major role in the process

The study enquired about various members in the household involved in decision making on various aspects of day to day life as well as livelihood activities. It was found that decisions on the various issues used to be mostly taken by male household members only in the pre MKSP period. Majority of the households in MKSP areas, women reported being the decision makers either primarily or jointly on various crucial issues in the households at the end of the project period.

Women empowerment, under the circumstances, being a complex social and economic issue, needs to be measured in terms of specific dimensions that are related with various domain of activities of the women in the both internal and external environment to fight and maintain their livelihoods.

### **1.3: Construction of the Women Empowerment Index(WEI): Methods**

Data has been collected from 1125 Mahila Kisan households on different dimensions of women empowerment in order to capture the changes through a structured **schedule of enquiry (Part-2)** at the end of the project period in comparison to the status that was in existence at the beginning of the project work. Detailed steps of sample selection has been mentioned in Part 1.

Many researchers have already attempted to introduce major indices in this regard since 1995 in terms of Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Index (GEI), Gender Equality Index (GEI) etc. In 2011, Duflo defined Women empowerment by having equal opportunities, political participation and access to health and education. Women empowerment was launched in 2012 by Oxford Poverty and Development Index (OPDI) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and International Food Policy Research Institutes (IFPRI) which recorded women's involvement in five domains in agriculture. However, in our study, following methodology was followed to construct the women empowerment index first and then attempted to measure the level of empowerment through this lens. Having the focus of our study was on empowerment of women in agriculture, we have extended the existing concept by introducing indicators like food security, Skill Development in Sustainable Agriculture,



ownership of property, access to credit and bank, convergence with PRIs and government schemes, autonomy in the household, participation in decision making process in the family decision making of birth of Girl child or Children education etc. We strongly believe it is necessary if not sufficient for women to be food secured for them to attain empowerment.

We have broadly classified the input and output domains corresponding to the enhancement of empowerment and outcome of empowerment respectively. Three input and two output domains have been proposed in case of measuring women empowerment. The input domain has been further classified into activity domain, knowledge domain and the health domain. Further classification of the output domain included household autonomy and social interaction domains. In short, we have considered five domains (5DE) for empowerment index. Each domain had several indicators.

Impact of domains was measured by a few indicators under each domain which would be quantifiable to assess the level of empowerment at individual level. Each of these indicators has been allotted internal scores to check the individual-level attainment (described below). When individual level cut-offs were attained the individual was awarded an overall score of 1 or else 0.

For capturing the impact of activity domain, we used the indicators such as food security, resource procurement and utilization, access to credit and bank linkage, ownership to property and engagement with SHG activities. To capture the impact of knowledge domain, educational attainment, skill development in sustainable agriculture, and convergence with government departments was considered. In the health domain, the following factors like access to safe drinking water, usage of sanitation facility and access to regular medical treatment were included.

The household autonomy was measured by prevention of domestic violence, taking part in child education and birth of girl child, prevention of early marriage, autonomy in purchase and sales of household resources, own leisure time, work in and outside home, control over own income, participation in decision making process in agriculture activities and other family issues, taking loan and repayment by the household, sharing work with other household members. The social interaction was measured by attendance in social bodies like Gram Sabha or Gram Sansad and relationship with Gram Panchayat.

The weights attached for each indicator are assumed to be equal and sum up to unity. Thus, the aggregate empowerment score was calculated by dividing the total score by 22 (as there are 22 variables considered) and would lie between '0' and '1'. We attached 0.7 as benchmark level for attaining adequate empowerment level following the method of Women Empowerment Attainment Index (WEAI). When a woman attained this benchmark an overall status 'Empowered' was awarded else it was recorded as 'Not Empowerment' (NE).

Now, we can discuss about the domains (5DE) that have been proposed and conceptualised by us for the purpose of this study for some clarity as below.

**Activity Domain-** The indicators in the activity domain were evaluated based several indicators. From the data procured on monthly consumption of food in kgs and energy in kcal and the food security index constructed by us (details mentioned in Food Intake – Part 1), food security status was evaluated. The procurement of resource and utilization indicator tells us if the Mahila Kisan was involved in decision making procedures in times of resource procurement and the usage of the same thereafter. Response to questions like 'Freedom to take loans and if the Mahila Kisan had an active bank account' were used for

the bank linkage indicator. The ownership indicator examined in the Mahila Kisan had sole or joint ownership of land and assets based on a comprehensive list of assets including agricultural land, large and small livestock, fish ponds, farm equipment, house, large and small household durables, cell phone, non-agricultural assets, and means of transportation. Engagement with SHG activity was based on a list of activities and membership in SHG groups are important indicators in this domain.

**Knowledge Domain** – This domain captures if the Mahila Kisan is a dropout from educational institutions or not and if not, whether she had attained over primary level of education. Skill development and the convergence indicator indicate the level of training received by the Mahila Kisan from the various training programs of the project and involvement with the line departments.

**Health Domain** – This domain aims to show if the Mahila Kisan and her family had access to safe drinking water, used sanitation facilities and received medical treatment whenever necessary. It also captures if the Mahila Kisan had decision making rights regarding her own health care in the family.

**Household autonomy**-This domain examines if the Mahila Kisan had authority in the household and neighbourhood to prevent the early marriage and domestic violence. It also examines if the woman is involved in the decision making of birth of girl child, child's education. It also captures if the Mahila Kisans have independence in purchasing and selling household goods and loan repayment and credit. It also examines the hours of work inside and outside home, if she has her own leisure time and if she is helped by other household members to carry out the chores.

**Social Interaction** – This domain aims to capture the individual's potential for leadership and her influence in the community. Two indicators are used for proxies for that potential – attendance in Gram sabha and relation with panchayat.

Domain	Indicator	Weight
Input Domain( $I_i$ )	( $I_{ij}$ )	( $w_k$ )
1) Activity Domain( $I_1$ )	Food security( $I_{11}$ )	$w_1$
	Procurement of Resource and utilization( $I_{12}$ )	$w_2$
	Access to credit and bank linkage( $I_{13}$ )	$w_3$
	Ownership of Property( $I_{14}$ )	$w_4$
	Engagement with SHG activity( $I_{15}$ )	$w_5$
2) Knowledge Domain( $I_2$ )	Educational attainment ( $I_{21}$ )	$w_6$
	Skill Development in Sustainable Agriculture( $I_{22}$ )	$w_7$
	Convergence with Government schemes and Programmes( $I_{23}$ )	$w_8$
3) Health Domain ( $I_3$ )	Availability of safe drinking water( $I_{31}$ )	$w_9$
	Usage of sanitation facility ( $I_{32}$ )	$w_{10}$
	Regular Medical treatment ( $I_{33}$ )	$w_{11}$
	Decision regarding own health( $I_{34}$ )	$w_{12}$
Output Domain( $O_j$ )	( $O_{ij}$ )	



1) Household Autonomy (O1)	Prevention of violence and liquor abuse (O <sub>11</sub> )	W <sub>13</sub>
	Involved in decision making of birth of Girl child, Children education (O <sub>12</sub> )	W <sub>14</sub>
	Prevention of early marriage(O <sub>13</sub> )	W <sub>15</sub>
	Autonomy in purchase and sales of household resources(O <sub>14</sub> )	W <sub>16</sub>
	Own Leisure time in the family(O <sub>15</sub> )	W <sub>17</sub>
	Work in and outside home(O <sub>16</sub> )	W <sub>18</sub>
	Loan repayment decision involvement(O <sub>17</sub> )	W <sub>19</sub>
	Sharing work with other members of household(O <sub>18</sub> )	W <sub>20</sub>
2) Social Interaction (O2)	Attendance in Gramsabha or Gram sansad(O <sub>21</sub> )	W <sub>21</sub>
	Relationship with panchayat(O <sub>22</sub> )	W <sub>22</sub>

#### 1.4: Individual Empowerment Index (IEI) :

$$IEI = \sum_{i,j,k} (w_k I_{ij}) + \sum_{i,j,k} (w_k O_{ij})$$

where,  $\sum_{i=1}^{22} w_i = 1$  and  $w_1 = w_2 = \dots = w_{22}$

$I_{11} = 1$ , if the household of the MK has achieved food security;

$= 0$ , otherwise;

$I_{12} = 1$ , if the MK takes decision about resource procurement and utilization;

$= 0$ , otherwise;

$I_{13} = 1$ , if the MK has access to credit and has bank linkage;

$= 0$ , otherwise;

$I_{14} = 1$ , if the MK or her family has ownership of land;

$= 0$ , otherwise;

$I_{15} = 1$ , if the MK is engaged with SHG activity

$= 0$ , otherwise;

$I_{21} = 1$ , if the MK has achieved educational status

$= 0$ ,

$I_{22} = 1$ , if the MK has at least 3 Skill Development in sustainable agriculture trainings

$= 0$ ,

$I_{23} = 1$ , if the MK has convergence with government departments at least through 2 yojanas.

$= 0$ ,

$I_{31} = 1$ , if the MK has access to safe drinking water.

$= 0$ ,

$I_{32} = 1$ , if the MK uses sanitation facilities.

$= 0$ ,

$I_{33} = 1$ , if the MK is allowed to have regular medical treatment whenever necessary.

$= 0$ ,

$O_{34} = 1$ , if the MK takes decision regarding her own health

$= 0$ ,

$O_{11} = 1$ , if the MK has a voice in prevention of domestic violence

$= 0$ ,

$O_{12} = 1$ , if the MK is involved in decision making of birth of girl child and children's education

$= 0$ ,

$O_{13} = 1$ , if the MK has a voice in prevention of early marriage

$= 0$ ,

$O_{14} = 1$ , autonomy in purchase and sales of household resources.

$= 0$ ,

$O_{15} = 1$ , if MK has own leisure time in the family

$= 0$ ,

$O_{16} = 1$ , if MK works in and outside home

$= 0$ ,

$O_{17} = 1$ , if MK is involved in loan repayment decision

$= 0$ ,

$O_{18} = 1$ , if other members of the household share work

$= 0$ ,

$O_{21} = 1$ , if the MK has attendance in Gram Sabha/Gram Sansad

$= 0$ ,

$O_{22} = 1$ , if the MK has relationship with panchayat;

$= 0$ , otherwise;



## 1.5: Reflection from the Field: Results

Mahila Kisans were asked questions to capture their perceptions on important issues that relates over all situation which would measure attainment of women empowerment both in internal and external environment. Perceptions have been recorded here to estimate the changes on the different dimensions of women empowerment in the context of their space in domestic as well as social environment in comparison to that in the year of inception of the project (2013 – 14 with (2018-19),i.e at end of the project.

### Q.1. Whether MKs do participate in the input related matters in the production process (Agri, Animal, fishery & etc.)

**Table no.1.1: Percentile Comparison of MKs between 2013-14 and 2018-19**

Decision making in Input Related Issues	2013-14	2018-19	% (+/-)
Agricultural Production	19.47	89.6	70.13
Live Stock Production	42.67	94.76	52.09
Fishery	1.24	15.29	14.05
Others	1.87	21.07	19.20

The table shows that more involvement of the Mahila Kisans in managing agricultural activities. Proper training under MKSP enhanced the ability that turned her to be a part of decision making in agriculture in the family. Involvements in decision making in seed selection, preservation, purchasing of seeds in case of agriculture, breeds and varieties of animal kids, chicks and ducks and their feed and health care in case of animal rearing were imminent. It is interesting to note

that there is a striking difference in decision making situations between Pre MKSP and Post MKSP periods in agriculture (90 percent), Animal Husbandry (95percent). Skill development in Sustainable Agricultural practices under MKSP gave them the confidence and established trust in the household. [Click here](#)

### Q.2. Whether Ownership (Single/Joint) is established by MKs

**Table no.1.2.a Status of Ownership of MKs in 2013 – 14 and 2018 – 19 (Agriculture )**

Particulars	2013-14	2018-19	% (+/-)
Agriculture land (%)	6.76	17.3	10.57
Non-Agriculture Land (%)	0.62	1.07	0.45
Homestead Land (%)	6.04	13.7	7.65
Agricultural Tools & Equip (%)	15.11	65.8	50.67

**Table no.1.2.b: Status of Ownership of MKs in 2013 – 14 and 2018 – 19 (Non agriculture )**

Particulars	2013-14	2018-19	% (+/-)
Mobile(%)	7.82	90.7	82.85
Cycle(%)	7.47	60.2	52.71
Others (Radio & TV) (%)	0.44	48.4	47.92

Mahila Kisans did not have any opportunity to own or control the necessary resource base a few years back and be a part of decision-making process in regular household activities. MKSP has been instrumental in breaking the jinx in the initial years of the project by putting the women first in the project activities. The project conferred them an identity as Mahila Kisan for the first time in a nationwide project. This might be a beginning to change the landscape of Mahila Kisans to have access to productive resources including land that would ensure greater participation of the women in agriculture. This would also unlock their potential in resource management in the years to come.

The tables reveal that out of 1125 households under study ,364 Mahila Kisans were conferred agricultural land (17 percent), non-agricultural land (1 percent) and home stead land (14 percent), total 32 percent in 2018 -19 compared to 12.6 percent that it was in 2013 – 14.

Besides, in other productive resources like agricultural tool and equipment and livestock, access was given to 65 and 87 percent of Mahila Kisans respectively compared to 15 and 44 percent only in 2013 14.

Regarding non-agricultural assets, Mahila Kisans enjoys exclusive ownership on Mobile (91 percent) followed by cycles (60 percent), radio & TV (48.4 percent).

Despite strong constitutional guarantee of equality to women the property right to women is far from

**Table no 1.3: Extent of Land Owned by the Mahila Kisans Herself**

MKs	2013-14		2018-19		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Land(acre)
1125	49	1076	279	846	46.3
%	4.36	95.6	24.8	72.2	

being gender just even today. Deep rooted patriarchy, social acceptance of women's right to property, women's own awareness of their rights and their ability to claim and secure their inheritance of ownership are some of the challenges faced by the women in the families. However, if the ownership of and control over resources are considered as the key dimensions of women empowerment

under MKSP , the table reflects a significant development of six fold increase in ownership of land gained by the Mahila Kisans from 4.36 percent in 2013 - 14 to 24.8 percent in 2018 -19.

Calculation regarding the land owned by them shows that availability of land per Mahila Kisan is 0.16 acre.

### Q.3. Whether MK can purchase or rent out materials?

**Table no.1.4: Status of Attitude on MKs in 2013 – 14 and 2018 - 19**

Attitude on	2013-14	2018-19
Material Sale, Purchase or Rent	2.76	98.93

Mahila Kisans are found to give their decisions freely in selling or purchasing of materials of the households if need be which was very negligible in pre MKSP period.

### Q.4. Whether MK takes part in the decision making in (i) taking loan, its use and repayment (ii) Knows about different source of income (iii) liberty to purchase things of her own choice from her income

**Table no.1.5.1 Role in obtaining Loan & its Repayment in 2013 – 14 and 2018 - 19**

Particulars	2013-14	2018-19
4.i. Loan obtained and repayment	0.89	90.31
4.ii. Knows About Different Source of Income	0.8	99.64
4.iii. Liberty to Buy Materials	1.07	90.4

**Table No.1.5.2: Linkage with Bank**

MK.3s	2013-14	2018-19
No.	719	1121
%	63.91	99.64

The table 1.5.1 reveals that almost no interaction used to take place with the MKs in Pre MKSP period on the issues like different sources of family income, liberty to purchase anything, regarding loan and its

repayment. Now, at the end of the project, it is observed that almost all the issues are thoroughly discussed with the MKs to take a decision in the family. The table depicts that opinion of the Mahila Kisans (more than 90percent) are given due consideration while taking loan and mode of repayment,99 percent MKs may know the sources of income in the family and in case of liberty to purchase materials 90 percent MKs can do that of her own choice.

It has been observed in table no. 1.5.2 that Mahila Kisans that were linked up with banks in 2013-14 with 64 percent households, have had bank accounts almost 100 percent in 2018-19.

Table No.1.5.3: Loan, Refund, Outstanding for the Period 2013-2019									
MKs	2013-2014		2015-2016		2018-2019		2018-2019		Recovery
	Taken	Refund	Taken	Refund	Taken	Refund	Outstanding	Loan Per Mk	
	Rs.[000]	Rs.[000]	Rs.[000]	Rs.[000]	Rs.[000]	Rs.[000]	Rs.[000]	Rs.[000]	%
1125	15073	7173	19300	16296	18220	18119	11006	46.75	79.07

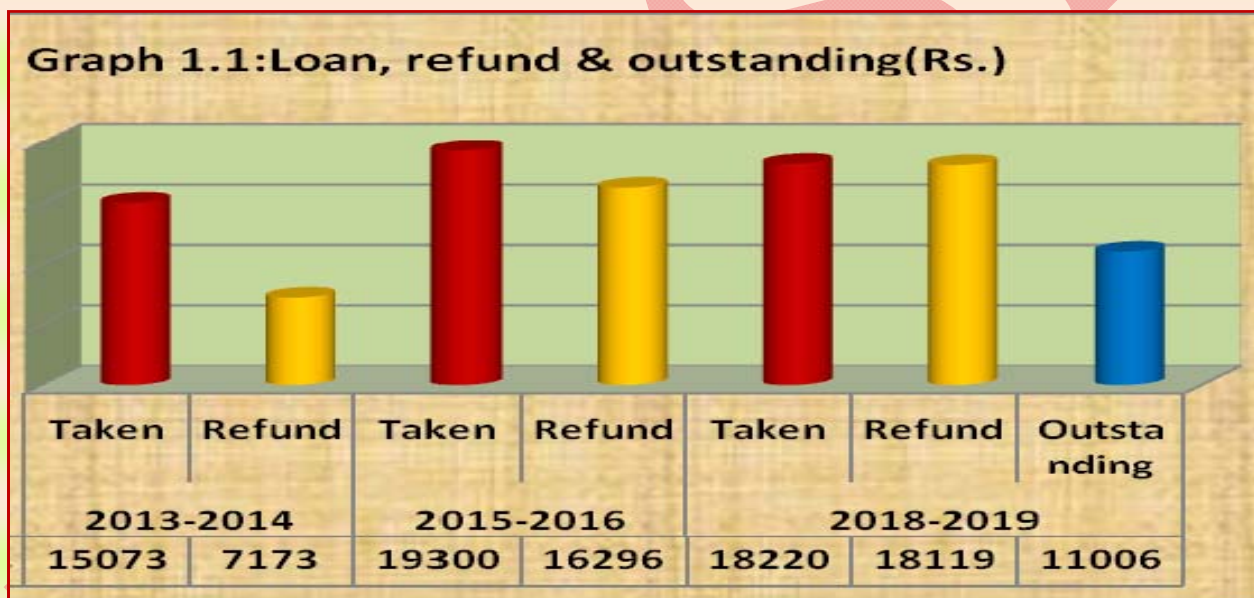


Table no.1.5.4:Summary of Loan taken and Refund( 2013 to 2019)				
Particulars	No. of MK	Taken(Rs.'000)	Repayment (Rs.'000)	Arrear (Rs.'000)
Total	1125	52593	41587	11006
Per beneficiary	1	46.75	36.97	9.78
%			79.07	20.93

The above tables (1.5.3 & 1.5.4) depict the scenario of total amount of loan taken, repayment and amount of outstanding during 2013-2019. The Mahila Kisans have taken loan amounting more than Rs.525.93 lakh out of which 79 percent were repaid. Household borrowing and access to credit by the Mahila Kisans during the project period were studied across the districts.



Graph no.1.1 above reveals a dynamic strength of the Mahila Kisans indicating their economic empowerment while a huge amount of loan in the entire project period that was repaid amounting Rs. 415.8 lakh within a period of 6 years leaving an outstanding amount at the end as a little over Rs. 110.06 lakh. Calculation also reveals that loan received per beneficiary during this period amounting Rs. 46.75 thousands that was taken from different sources . The amount of refund was also found as Rs. 36970 per MK and the outstanding loan as Rs. 9780 per head. The MKs reported to have no worries for repayments.

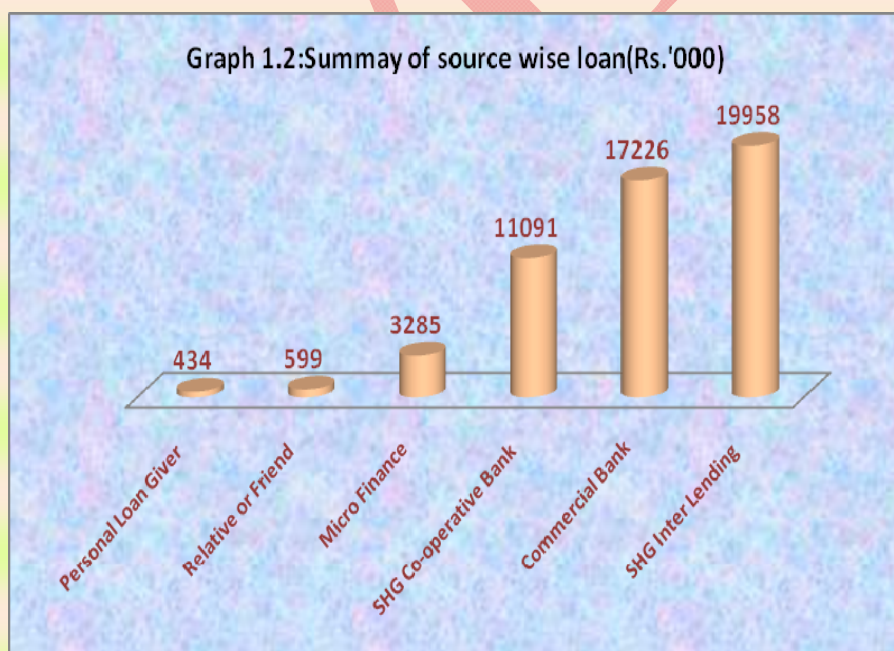
It established the fact that Mahila Kisans earned the ability to absorb shocks to mitigate the risks they faced due to any adverse conditions or dire need in the family without being fallen into a debt trap creating further adverse condition .It was found that most loans were taken for productive purposes like for purchasing land for farming, farm assets and inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Loans were also taken from friends and relatives for the purpose for construction of house, education of the children and for medical treatment in the family.



**Table no 1.5.5: Summay of source wise loan(Rs.'000)**

Source	Personal Loan Giver	Relative or Friend	Micro Finance	SHG Co-operative Bank	Commercial Bank	SHG Inter Lending	Total
No.of MK	434	599	3285	11091	17226	19958	52593
%	0.83	1.14	6.25	21.09	32.75	37.95	100.00

**Graph 1.2: Summay of source wise loan(Rs.'000)**



The graph no.1.2 shows that 'SHG Inter lending' was the most preferred source of borrowing with most of households have availed from it amounting Rs19958,000 ( 37.95 Percent) followed by commercial banks (32.75 percent ), SHG Co-operative bank (21.09 percent), private loan(0.83 percent),relative and friends (1.14 percent) and micro finance institutions(6.25 percent). Total amount of loan during the project period shows Rs.52593 thousands by the participating households in the study.

## Q.5. Whether MK can decide herself on the houses on the issues of healthcare, girl child, work outside home, child education early marriage, toilet construction?

Table no.1.6. elicits the status of decision making and empowerment situations of the women on some critical issues in the domestic environment.:

**Table no.1.6: Status of Critical decision of MKs in 2013 – 14 and 2018 – 19**

	2013-14	2018-19	Increase %
Own Health	9.69	97.24	87.56
Child bearing	8.62	37.51	28.89
Work Outside Home	12.89	63.64	50.76
Child Education	17.96	66.67	48.71
Early Marriage of Girl	3.38	15.73	12.36
Toilet Construction	8.00	87.82	79.82

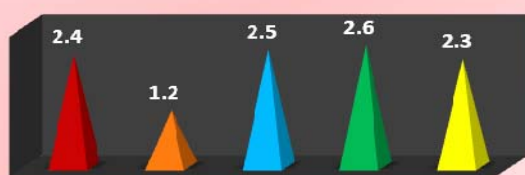
- Mahila Kisans(97 percent) reported that they take decision for their own health care regarding doctor, medicine, and place of treatment.
- More than 37 percent MKs opined that they could give her opinion regarding having a child even if a girl child is born

- MK(63 percent) reported to travel outside home on a regular basis to perform their work.
- MK (67 percent) think that they can take a decision on education of the girl child to continue studies. Only 16 percent of MKs reported to be found not in favour of untimely marriage of their girls. and will see that it does not happen.
- Mahila Kisans (87 percent) reported that they had their say in construction of toilets at home.

## Q.6. How much time MK spend in? (i) Household work (ii) Outside (iii)own leisure

**Graph No.1.3: Own Leisure Time of Mahila Kisan (Hours per day)**

■ Birbhum ■ Birbhum ■ U.Dinajpur  
■ D.Dinajpur ■ Purulia



Graph 1.3 : It is interesting to note that Mahila Kisans enjoy her leisure time around 2 hours a day except in Illambazar block in Birbhum district with 1.2 hours a day'.

## Q.7. Whether MK's family members of household work?

**Chart No.1.1: Sharing Domestic Work**

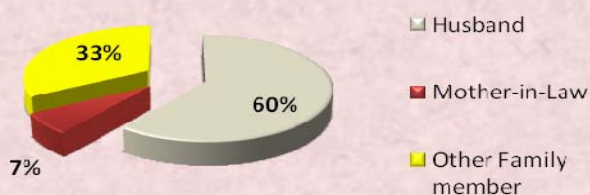


Chart 1.1 shows that members of the family also shared the domestic work of the Mahila Kisans more in number in comparison to the pre MKSP period. They include husband (60 percent), other members (40 percent). Around 7 percent of mother in Law are reported to have shared the domestic work that was usually done by the Mahila Kisan in the Pre MKSP period.

## Q.8. What was the position you held in various kinds of institution/ platform of the women under MKSP?

**Table no.1.7.a Status of leadership of MKs in 2013 – 14 and 2018 – 19**

Leadership	2013-14	2018-19	% (+/-)
Leader of SHG (%)	9.07	15.11	6.04
Member of Prod Group (%)	0.18	1.69	1.51
Member Of Nari-Jagoran (%)	0.18	2.67	2.49



**Table no.1.7.b: Status of leadership of MKs in 2013 – 14 and 2018 – 19**

	2013-14	2018-19	% (+/-)
Leader of Group Business (%)	0.62	1.87	1.25
Leader of Social Group (%)	1.51	2.76	1.25
Member of Producer Com (%)	0	1.07	1.07
Others (%)	0	0.18	0.18

**Table no.1.7.c.Member of SHG**

	2013-14	2018-19	% (+/-)
Member of SHG	89.24	98.75	9.51

The tables nos. (1.7.a & 1.7.b) together reveal that 25.35 percent of SHG members under the project have reported holding leadership positions in various spheres of women development activities like SHG, Producer Group, Nari Jagorani Samity, Social groups, Producers company etc.that established their advancement in the journey of achieving empowerment.

## Q.9. Whether MK can decide on the following crucial issues in the family

The table has dealt with some crucial issues that are very pertinent to measure the important dimensions of women empowerment. Those are as following

**Table no.1.8: Situation Analysis of MKs between 2013-14 and 2018-19**

	2013-14	2018-19	% (+/-)
Food Security	8.62	97.24	88.62
Domestic Violence	50.93	2.40	-48.53
Status in the family	5.07	96.71	91.64
Regular Treatment	11.29	95.02	83.73

### Food Security

As per revised definition that was broadened in the World Food Summit plan of action in 1996, **Food security would** be determined by recognising three pillars of aggregate of food availability, Household physical access to food access by home production or purchase from market and food utilisation by



individuals along with some added features like access to safe drinking water and access to household sanitation requirements . **All these parameters have been taken into considerations and dealt in the previous chapter(Part 1) on Food Intake that reveals that 85 percent MKs attained food security under MKSP project intervention area implemented by LKP** for women empowerment. It shows that 97 percent of households perceived regular food availability at the end of the project from their own production in addition to purchasing from the market.

### Domestic Violence

The women in our country through the ages continue facing the risk of multiple form of violence throughout their lives from birth to old age. Patriarchy creates the circumstances that perpetuate social norms conducive to physical domestic violence, spousal violence. Liquor abuse used to be added as salt to the bruise. But attitude towards domestic marital violence has been changed due to SHG movement in the locality. Forms of violence almost came to a halt by direct intervention of NARI JAGORANI SAMITY formed by LKP in association with the SHG leadership in close coordination with local police station. In the shifting dynamics intensity of efforts to prevent or respond violence was very impressive.

### Status in the Family

96 percent of the informants perceived that their status in the family has been enhanced to a great extent in comparison to that it was in Pre MKSP period.

### Regular Treatment

Ninety Five percent Mahila Kisans reported that they are now aware about health care of the family members and take recourse to medical treatment without delay, Role of Swasthasathi Yojana played an important part in this regard. ?

**Q.10.(a) Whether you participate in the Gram Sabha meeting? (b) Visit frequently to GP office (c) Received assistance from the line departments**

Table no.1.9: Participation in Gram Sabha			
Issues	2013-14	2018-19	(%+-)
Relation With Panchayat	52.53	99.82	47.29
Attendance in Gramsabha	51.82	99.38	47.56
Assistance From Govt.Dept	4.80	98.67	93.87

The table above unveils that Mahila Kisans under study used to maintain a useful relationship with the GPs and attended Gram Sabha meetings by almost 100 percent of MKs that helped them to fetch various assistance from the government departments through convergence.

### Women Empowerment Results:

It is known that previously weights were attached for each indicator that are assumed to be equal and sum up to unity. Now, the aggregate empowerment score would be calculated by dividing the total score by total variables and would lie between '0' and '1'. We also attached 0.7 as benchmark level for attaining adequate empowerment level following the method of Women Empowerment Attainment Index (WEAI

Women who have scored more than 0.7 are considered to be empowered by our definition and is indicated by overall status obtained 'Empowered'. Women who have not attained 0.7 are indicated by 'NE'. The total marking was done out of 22 (total variables considered for building up the index). With attainment of each sub-domain (variable) women were awarded 1 mark. Variables are described in methods earlier in this chapter.

<b>Table no. 1.10: Over all status of Women Empowerment</b>		
<b>Overall Status Obtained</b>	<b>No. of Women</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Not Empowered(NE)</b>	350	31.1
<b>Empowered</b>	775	68.9
<b>Total</b>	1125	100

Hence, from our analysis 68.9 percent Mahila Kisans have attained the 'empowered' status under MKSP.

### **Underlying Factors that was crucial**

Women farmers were asked about their perception regarding the factors of the key benefits that brings in changes in their life of joining MKSP project and rank those factors according to their preferences. Women farmers, in general, mentioned unequivocally about three major factors as skill development under MKSP, followed by joining the Self-Help Groups and opportunities to save and access to finance through SHGs as one of the important benefits.. When asked about opinion regarding various developmental and decision-making indicators to assess the empowerment level of SHG members in the past few years, they strongly opined that their associations with SHGs have helped them becoming more economically and socially empowered.

### **Building capacities and skills for gainful and sustainable livelihoods:**

MKSP programme undertook intensive capacity building initiatives for women farmers across all intervention districts. More than 90 percent of women farmers across the intervention area reported receiving at least three trainings on sustainable agriculture / livestock rearing practices

A notable proportion of the women farmers in the MKSP villages received training on seed Treatment followed by plant nutrient management, soil health management and food security and nutrition. Awareness and skill training on seed selection, storage and its Treatment), Integrated nutrient management, green manuring, bio- fertilizer, botanical extract, compost pit etc. were the focus for the training programmes. A sizable proportion of women farmers also received training on plant protection measures, control of weeds, insect / pest management, water management and other agronomic practices, scientific harvesting and post harvesting practices.

The key activities of MKSP on capacitating the women farmers on sustainable agricultural and other livelihood-based practices have created visible impact like better decision-making skills by the target respondents related to financial transactions and livelihood-based activities within the households. These have created sustainable opportunities in their life which ensured yearlong food and nutrition security, improved net incomes of the women and reduced the cost of cultivation.

It was also instrumental to pull resources (land, credit, technology, inputs and services) from the Government and non-governmental sources.

Further, training programme on the rights and entitlements issues on the livelihood resources under the programme made the women raise their voice in meetings, bargain for their entitlements from the local self-government. Besides, social evils like domestic violence, liquor abuse, prevention in early marriage, drop out in education reduced significantly against the united face of the women in the project area, raising of transfer of ownership of property to the MKs is also remarkable that was found at the end of the project.

#### **Communitisation of the MKSP activities taking SHGs as change agents:**

Poorest of the poor Mahila Kisans were mobilised into effective Self-Help Groups (SHGs), and their associated tiers in the form of federations at the village, GP and Block levels who actively participated the project activities successfully. *These institutions of the poor were instrumental to make the paradigm shift from service producers to enablers working hand in hand with the dedicated CRPs of LKP.*

#### **Access to Finance**

Visible dynamic strength of the Mahila Kisans indicated their economic empowerment while a huge amount of Loan was taken from different sources and also surprisingly maintained to refund the same in a regular manner throughout the project period for the last six years (2013 – 2019). During this time, Rs. lakhs were transacted for loan received as well as refund established the fact that Mahila Kisans earned the ability to absorb shocks to mitigate the risks they faced due to any adverse conditions or dire need in the family without being fallen into a debt trap creating further adverse condition. Besides, SHGs were used to access various funds/ grants (CIF, RF, VF etc) from the state Government also.

#### **Convergence with PRIs:**

As one of our best practices, LKP always give emphasis on convergence of the programmes of the PRIs and other line departments of the state government for developing synergies directly with the community institutions of the poor under MKSP. Strong institutions, so developed, were able to create a demand driven accountability and pressure for access to various legal entitlements from the Government in general, and to various inputs in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry etc. to the grassroots at the level of Mahila Kisans. LKP played an important role to establish linkages with PRIs for regular consultations between Community based Organizations (CBOs) particularly at the Gram Panchayat (GP) level for exchange of mutual advice, support and sharing of resources.

It has been observed that the convergence of MKSP with PRI and the livestock department, the success rate is much better, both in terms of spread of outreach, saturation and the level of benefit. Linkages with the department of agriculture, animal resource, water resource, horticulture and fishery played an effective role in the programme.

In this convergence framework, MGNREGA needs a special mention providing social protection to Mahila Kisans in terms livelihood development. The MKSP project led by LKP took the full advantage of the systemic reforms in the scheme took place during this project period with the focus strategically shifted to effectively address agrarian crises and farmers' distress. Work of land development, flood control, draught management, contour field bunding, indigenous water management with low water requirement, excavation of storage tanks, recycling of waste water pits in home garden and other works having direct bearing on agricultural productivity.



Implementation of different selected Government programs, status of implementation was found to be better in MKSP. A series of social welfare schemes like food, shelter, sanitation, girls' education, old age pension and insurance schemes on health, crop etc came out of immense help of the poor families.

### **Women Empowerment: Paradigm shift from service producers to enablers**

It is encouraging to note that a large proportion of women farmers across the intervention districts participated in decision making related to various dimensions of women empowerment not only in the family but in the society as well. MKSP programme with intense skill building initiatives has also resulted into improved knowledge, better confidence level and higher food security for the women farmers across the intervention area.

These were all evident in the results shown in the study. It revealed involvement of more and more Mahila Kisans in agriculture managing partly or entirely the activities by themselves and taking part in the decision-making mechanism related to day to day household transactions either entirely on their own or along with their family members. They are taking part in decision making in input related issues in agriculture, purchasing and selling of materials, owning properties and assets by themselves, deciding the sources of loans and its repayment, having control over her income, can know the other sources of family income, decisions taken in critical issues like children education, prevention of early marriage, taking own health care, construction of toilet, preventing domestic violence, having own leisure time, help mitigate food security, and thus, getting empowered in the household. Some key indicators of social empowerment were also observed in the family like travelling outside their villages for more than a day to attend SHG related work, attending Gram Sabha/ Gram Panchayat meetings etc.

### **Concluding Remarks**

Many researchers have already attempted to introduce major indices in various dimensions since 1995. Women empowerment was launched in 2012 by Oxford Poverty and Development Index (OPDI) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and International Food Policy Research Institutes (IFPRI) which recorded women's involvement in five domains in agriculture. However, in our study, methodology was followed to construct the women empowerment index first and then attempted to measure the level of empowerment.

Since our focus was on empowerment of women in agriculture in the MKSP project we have extended the existing concept by introducing indicators like attainment of food security, Skill Development in Sustainable Agriculture, household autonomy, ownership of properties, Convergence with Government schemes through PRIs, social interaction, involved in decision making in livelihood issues as well as daily chores of domestic issues like birth of Girl child or Children education or early marriage etc., with total 22 related variables with extension of domains with broader and newer classifications in this field.



Women participating in Gram Sabha, Birbhum



Observing Intn'l women empowerment day, Purulia



MKs in Gram Sabha, Uttar Dinajpur



Women in rally of Aparajita Nari Jagaran Samity, Purulia



MKs testing soil in own lab, Purulia



Members of Mahila Kisan producer company, Dakshin Dinajpur

### Abbreviations Used

AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
BCKV	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya
BIRD	Bankers Institute of Rural Development
BLF	Block Level Federation
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
BRAIPRD	B.R. Ambedkar Institute of Panchayats and Rural Development
BYP	Back Yard Poultry
CB	Capacity Building
CBO	Community Based Organization
CU	Consumer Unit
CRP	Community Resource Person
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAY-NRLM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihood Mission
DMMU	District Mission Management Unit
FOSET	Forum of Scientist, Engineers & Technologists
FS	Food Security
FIS	Food Insecured
GP	Gram Panchayat
GPLF	Gram Panchayat Level Federation
Gm	Gram
Gol	Government of India
HH	House hold
IB	Institution Building
ICMR	Indian Council of Medical Research



IFRI	International Food Research Institute
IFSI	Individual Food Security Index
IWEI	Individual Women Empowerment Index
kcl	Kilocalories
Kg	Kilogram
KM	Knowledge Management
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LKP	Loka Kalyan Parishad
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MIS	Management Information System
MK	Mahila Kisan
MKSHG	Mahila Kisan Self Help Group
MKSP	Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana
MoRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MPCC	Monthly Per Consumer Consumption
NE	Not Empowered
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NGO	Non Government Organization
NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NPHH	Non Priority House hold
OBC	Other Backward Caste
OPDI	Oxford Poverty and Development index
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHH	Priority House hold

PIA	Project Implementing Agency
PoP	Poorest of the Poor
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
Pvt-Pvt	Private-Private
Pub-Pvt	Public -Private
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowance
RF	Revolving Fund
RKVK	Rathindra Krishi Vigyan Kendra
RKSY	Rastriya Khadya Suraksha Yojana
SPHH	Priority House Hold with Sugar
SV	Standard Value
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
UBKV	Uttar Banga Krishi Viswabidyalaya
VLF	Village Level Federation
VO	Village Organization
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WBCADC	West Bengal Comprehensive Area Development Corporation
WBSSC	West Bengal State seed Corporation
WBSRLM	West Bengal State Rural Livelihood Mission
WFP	World Food Programme

MK Card No.

Schedule No.



**মহিলা কিশাণ সশক্তিকরন পরিকল্পনা**  
**MAHILA KISAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA (MKSP)**  
 (লোক কল্যাণ পরিষদ) Lok Kalyan Parishad  
 Kolkata  
 (খাদ্য ও পুষ্টি সংক্রান্ত) Food & Nutrition Intake  
 সমীক্ষাপত্র (Schedule)



নমুনা পরিবারের বিবরণ : (Descriptive Identification of Sample Household)			
১. জেলা : (District)	৫. স্বনির্ভর দলের নাম : (Name of SHG)		
২. ব্লক : (Block)	৬. তথ্য প্রদানকারীর নাম : (Name of Informant)		
৩. গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত : (GP)	(i) মহিলা কিশাণ : (Mahila Kisan)		
৪. গ্রাম/গ্রাম সংসদ : (Village/Gram Sansad)	(ii) পরিবারের প্রধান : (Head of Household)		

১ মহিলা কিশাণ সম্পর্কিত (Regarding the MK): উত্তর লিখুন - (হ্যাঁ কিংবা না)						
ক্রমিক নং	প্রকল্পের	পূর্বে ২০১৩-১৪	পরে ২০১৮-১৯	প্রকল্পের	পূর্বে ২০১৩-১৪	পরে ২০১৮-১৯
১	নিজের জমি (Land Holding in her name)			১৩ গৃহস্থালীর কাজে পরিবারের অন্য সদস্য/ স্বামীর অংশ গ্রহণ Sharing of hld work by other members in the family/husband		
২	পরিবারে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ (Decision making in the family)			১৪ দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি (Skill development)		
৩	অবস্থান পরিবর্তন (Enhancement of status)			১৫ উদ্যোগ সৃষ্টি (ব্যবসা) (Enterprise development)		
৪	স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা (Health Awareness)			১৬ মাটির স্বাস্থ্যের কার্ড (soil health card)		
৫	পঞ্চায়েতের সাথে সম্পর্ক (Relation with Panchayat)			১৭ অতিরিক্ত সম্পত্তি অর্জন (Additional Property acquired)		
৬	গ্রাম সংসদ সভায় অংশ গ্রহণ (Attendance in Gramsabha meeting / Anganwari)			১৮ সরকারী দপ্তর থেকে সাহায্য (Assistance from Govt. Dept.)		
৭	রাসায়নিক বিষ ছাড়া খাদ্য গ্রহণ (Chemical and Pesticide less food)			১৯ ইম্পুট, দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি, সচেতনতা (Assistance from MKSP Project)		
৮	পারিবারিক শৌচাগার 'স্বচ্ছ ভারত' / নিজ Toilet in the family (Swachh Bharat)			২০ নেতৃত্ব দানে শক্তি অর্জন Leadership in SGH/ Producer Group/ Co /Sub cluster / Cluster/ Mahasanhga etc.		
৯	বিবাহের বয়স (মহিলা কিশাণের) Age of Marriage			২১ বাড়ীর বাইরে কাজে সদস্য সংখ্যা (Migration of family member)		
১০	ব্যাংকের খাতা (Linkage with Bank)			(ক) পুরুষের সংখ্যা ও কর্ম দিবস - বছরে		
১১	পরিবারের শিশুদের শিক্ষায় অংশ গ্রহণ (Education of the children)			(খ) মহিলার সংখ্যা ও কর্ম দিবস - বছরে		
১২	নিরাপদ জলের সংস্থান (Safe Drinking Water)			২২ সন্তানের জন্মের সময় মহিলা কিশাণের বয়স		

২ তথ্য সংগ্রহ সম্পর্কিত (Particulars of field operations)			
ক্রমিক নং	বিষয় : (Item)	তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম (Name of the Data Collector)	সুপারভাইজার (Supervisor)
১.	নাম : Name		
২.	তারিখ : Date (s) of	DD MM YY	DD MM YY
৩.	(ক) সমীক্ষা : (Survey)		
৪.	(খ) জমা : (Submission)		
৫.	(গ) পরীক্ষা : (Scrutiny)		
৬.	(ঘ) জমা : (Despatch)		
	সহি : (Signature)		





ব্লক ৪ এর কোডঃ

২. কৃষি-১, অকৃষি-২, কৃষি মজুর-৩, বাড়ীর ব্যবসা, অন্যান্য-৫

৪. ধর্মঃ হিন্দু - ১, মুসলিম - ২, খ্রীষ্টান - ৩, অন্যান্য - ৯

৫. সামাজিক শ্রেণীঃ ST-১— SC-২, OBC-৩, অন্যান্য-৩

১৬. আলো/জ্বালানীঃ কেরোসিন - ১, গ্যাস - ২, বিদ্যুৎ - ৩, কাঠ - ৪, কয়লা - ৫, অন্যান্য - ৯

২২. রেশন কার্ডের প্রকারঃ হ্যাঁ - ১, না - ২, NFSA - ৩, খাদ্যসাথী - ৪, অন্যান্য - ৫

২৭. মাটির স্বাস্থ্য - ১, SRI - ২, জৈব কীট - ৩, অন্যান্য - ৪

২৮. শৌচাগার - ১, বাড়ীর বাইরে - ২, সমান সমান - ৩

৫.০ খাদ্যের ব্যবহার চাল জাতীয়, চাল, ডাল, দুগ্ধ (বিগত ৩০ দিনে) : (Consumption of cereals, pulse, milk & milk products during the last 30 days ended)											
বিষয় Item	কোড Code	নিজ উৎপাদনের মধ্যে Home Produce		ক্রয় Purchase		মোট ভোগ্যের পরিমাণ Total Consumption		ক্যালরি Calorie	ভিটামিন Vitamin	প্রোটিন Protien	মিনারেল Mineral
৫.১. চাল জাতীয়		পরিমাণ (কেজি)	মূল্য (কেজি)	পরিমাণ (কেজি)	মূল্য (কেজি)	পরিমাণ (কেজি)	মূল্য (কেজি)	পরিমাণ	পরিমাণ	পরিমাণ	পরিমাণ
চাল - PDS চাল, রেশন (Rice - PDS Rice, Ration)											
চাল - অন্যান্য (Rice - others)											
চিড়া (Chira)											
খই (Khoi)											
মুড়ি (Muri)											
অন্যান্য চাল জাতীয় দ্রব্য (other Rice products)											
PDS গম/ আটা (রেশন থেকে) Wheat/Atta											
রেশন ব্যতীত (Wheat/Atta - other sources)											
ময়দা (Maida)											
সুজি (Suji)											
বেকারী রুটি (Bread Bakery)											
জোয়ার ও জোয়ার জাত (Jowar & its products)											
বাজরা ও বাজরা জাত (Bajra & its products)											
ভুট্টা ও ভুট্টা জাতীয় (Maize & its products)											
মিলেট ও মিলেট জাতীয় (small Millets & theie products)											
S.t.: চাল জাতীয় (মোট)											
৫.১.১. ডাল জাতীয় দ্রব্য											
অড়হর (Arhar, Tur)											
ছোলা (Gram)											
মুগ (Mug)											
মুগুর (Musur)Urd											
মটর (Peas)											
খেসারী (Khesari)											
অন্য ডাল (other Pulses)											
ছোলা থেকে প্রস্তুত											
বেসন (Besan)											
S.t.: ডাল জাতীয় (মোট)											
৫.১.২. বিষয় দুগ্ধ, দুগ্ধজাত দ্রব্য											
দুধ (তরল-লিটার)											
বেবি ফুড											
কৌটো দুধ											
দই											
ঘি											
মাখন											
অন্যান্য দুগ্ধ জাত দ্রব্য											
S.t.: দুগ্ধ, দুগ্ধজাত দ্রব্য (মোট)											

৫.১.৩ বিষয় : লবণ, চিনি, গুড়, ডিম, মাছ, মাংস, সবজি ইত্যাদি (বিগত ৩০ দিনে) (Consumption of Sugar & Salt during the last 30 days ended)											
বিষয় Item	কোড Code	নিজ উৎপাদনের মধ্যে Home Produce		ক্রয় Purchase		মোট ভোগ্যের পরিমাণ Total Consumption		ক্যালরি Calorie	ভিটামিন Vitamin	প্রোটিন Protien	মিনারেল Mineral
লবণ, চিনি, ইত্যাদি জাতীয় : (Sugar & Salt)		পরিমাণ (কেজি)	মূল্য (কেজি)	পরিমাণ (কেজি)	মূল্য (কেজি)	পরিমাণ (কেজি)	মূল্য (কেজি)	পরিমাণ	পরিমাণ	পরিমাণ	পরিমাণ
লবণ (Salt)											
চিনি - PDS -											
চিনি - অন্যান্য সূত্র থেকে											
গুড় (Gur)											
মিছরি (Candy, Misri)											
মধু (Honey)											
S.t.: লবণ ও চিনি (মোট)											
৫.২ বিষয় : ভোজ্য তেল (Consumption of edible oil)											
বনস্পতি (Vanaspati)											
সং তেল (Mustered oil)											
রিফাইন তেল (Refine oil)											
S.t.: ভোজ্য তেল (মোট)											
৫.৩ বিষয় : ডিম, মাছ, মাংস ইত্যাদি (Consumption of Egg, Fish and Meat)											
ডিম (সংখ্যা) (Nos. of Egg)											
মাছ (Fish)											
মাংস (ছাগল/ ভেড়া) (Goat Meat/Mutton)											
মাংস (গরু/শুকর) (Beaf/Pork)											
মাংস - মুরগী (Chicken)											
মাংস - অন্যান্য প্রাণী (others)											
S.t.: ডিম, মাছ ও মাংস (মোট)											
৫.৪ বিষয় : সবজি, ফল ইত্যাদি (Consumption of Vegetables and Fruits)											
আলু (Potato)											
পেঁয়াজ (Onion)											
টম্যাটো (Tomato)											
বেগুন (Brinjal)											
মুলা (Radish)											
গাজর (Carrot)											
শাক-পাতা (Palak/ other leaf)											
কাঁচা লক্ষা (Green Chillies)											
ঢেড়স (Ladies Finger)											
পটল (Patal/ Kunfru)											
ফুলকপি (Cauliflower)											
বাঁধাকপি (Cabbage)											
লাউ, কুমড়া (Gourd, Pumpkin)											
মটর (Peas)											
বীন (Beans, Barbati)											
অন্য সবজি (other Vegetables)											
S.t.: সবজি (মোট)											



৮.৩ বিষয় : অপ্রাতিষ্ঠানিক চিকিৎসাজনিত খরচ (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের) : Expenditure on Medical-Noninstitutional (last 365 days)	মূল্য (টাকা)
ক. ঔষধ	
খ. এক্সরে, ই. সি. জি., রক্ত পরীক্ষা	
গ. ডাক্তারের ফি	
ঘ. পরিবার নিয়ন্ত্রণ	
ঙ. বাড়ীতে ঔষধের খরচ	
চ. সাধারণ খরচ	
ছ. অন্যান্য খরচ	
S.t.: অপ্রাতিষ্ঠানিক চিকিৎসার খরচ (মোট)	

৯.০ বিষয় : বাড়ী ভাড়া, বিদ্যুৎ, জল ইত্যাদি (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের) : Expenditure on House Rent, Electricity, Water etc. (last 365 days)	মূল্য (টাকা)
ক. বাড়ী ভাড়া	
খ. জলের জন্য খরচ	
গ. ট্যাক্স ও সেস্	
S.t.: বাড়ী ভাড়া, বিদ্যুৎ, জল ইত্যাদির খরচ (মোট)	

১০.০ বিষয় : জামা কাপড় কেনার খরচ (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনে)
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০০ সম্পদ সৃষ্টি (বিগত ৫ বছরে) (Asset Creation)			
ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়		মূল্য (টাকা)
ক.	বাড়ী তৈরী/কেনা		
খ.	জমি (বিঘা)		
গ.	ব্যবসা (পুঁজি)		
ঘ.	কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি (সংখ্যা)		
ঙ.	পাম্পসেট (সংখ্যা)		
চ.	কৃষিবন (গাছের সংখ্যা)		
ছ.	অন্যান্য		
S.t.: সম্পদ সৃষ্টি (মোট)			

০০ অন্যান্য সম্পদ সৃষ্টি (বিগত ৫ বছরে)			
ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	সংখ্যা	মূল্য (টাকা)
ক.	রেডিও		
খ.	টেলিভিশন		
গ.	মোবাইল		
ঘ.	ক্যামেরা		
ঙ.	ভিডিও		
চ.	সংগীত যন্ত্র		
ছ.	ইলেকট্রিক পাখা		
জ.	ইনভার্টার		
ঝ.	জল বিশুদ্ধকরণ যন্ত্র		
ঞ.	সাইকেল		
ট.	মোটর সাইকেল		
S.t.: অন্যান্য সম্পদ সৃষ্টি (মোট)			

১২. পারিবারিক ব্যয়ের সারাংশ (Summary of consumption of consumer Expenditure)

ক্রমিক Sl.No. নং	বিষয়				খরচ Expenses (টাকা) Rs.
		Block	S.T.	Column	বিগত ৩০ দিনের (For 30 Days)
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)	(৫)	(৬)
১.	চাল জাতীয় (Cereals)				
২.	ডাল জাতীয় (Pulses)				
৩.	দুগ্ধ জাতীয় (Milk and Milk Pdts)				
৪.	লবণ, চিনি (Salt, Sugar)				
৫.	মোট খরচ (১-৪) (S.t.):				মোট খরচ (১-৪) (S.t.):
৬.	ভোজ্য তেল (Edible Oil)				
৭.	মাছ, মাংস, ডিম (Fish, Meat, Egg)				
৮.	সবজি (Vegetables)				
৯.	ফল (Fruits)				
১০.	মশলা (Spices)				
১১.	মোট খরচ (৬-১০) (S.t.):				মোট খরচ : (৬-১০) (S.t.):
					বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনে (For 365 Days)
১২.	হাসপাতাল / নার্সিংহোম (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের) (Health Related)				
১৩.	সাধারণ চিকিৎসা (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের) (Health Related)				স্বাস্থ্য - মোট খরচ :
১৪.	শিক্ষা সংক্রান্ত (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের) (Education)				শিক্ষা - মোট খরচ :
১৫.	কাপড় জামা কেনা (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের) (Clothings)				বস্ত্র - মোট খরচ :
১৬.	মোট খরচ (১২ - ১৫) (S.t.):				(স্বাস্থ্য শিক্ষা বস্ত্র) মোট খরচ : (S.t.):
	অন্যান্য (Others)				
১৭.	বাড়ী ভাড়া (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের)				
১৮.	বিদ্যুৎ খরচ (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের)				
১৯.	ট্যাক্স জাতীয় (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের)				
২০.	মোট খরচ : (১৭ - ১৯) অন্যান্য (Others)				মোট খরচ অন্যান্য (Others) :
২১.	পারিবারিক ব্যয় (Household Exp. )				
২১.১	ক) বিগত ৩০ দিনের (ক্রমিক নং ১১ X ১২ মাস) (30 Days)				মোট খরচ : (S.t.):
২১.২	খ) বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের (১৬ + ২০) (365 Days)				মোট খরচ : (S.t.):
২২.	সর্ব মোট পারিবারিক ব্যয় (২১.১ + ২১.২) (G.T.) :				সর্ব মোট (G.T.) :
২৩.	পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা (Household Members )				
● ২৪.	মাথাপিছু ব্যয় (বছরে) (২২ ÷ ২৩)				
	Per Capita Exp. ( Annual )				



## মহিলা কৃষিগণ সশক্তিকরন পরিকল্পনা (MKSP)

লোক কল্যান পরিষদ - কোলকাতা  
মহিলা কৃষানদের সশক্তিকরন সমীক্ষাপত্র



তারিখঃ .....

মহিলা কৃষিগণের নাম ..... এম কে কার্ড নং .....

ব্লকের নাম ..... গ্রাম পঞ্চায়েত ..... স্বনির্ভর দলের নাম .....

### ১। উৎপাদন ব্যবস্থার উপাদান সম্পর্কিত (Input Related) (হ্যাঁ / না)

শস্য উৎপাদন, প্রাণী পালন, মৎস্য চাষ ও অন্যান্য উৎপাদন বিষয়ের উপাদান সম্পর্কে আপনার মতামত গ্রহন করা হয় কি না? কিভাবে?

	এম কে এস পি পূর্বে (২০১৩-১৪)	বর্তমানে (২০১৮-১৯)
(ক) শস্য উৎপাদন	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(খ) প্রাণী পালন	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(গ) মৎস্য চাষ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ঘ) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ্য)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

মন্তব্যঃ

### (২) মালিকানা সম্পর্কিত (Ownership)

নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়ে (একক বা যৌথ), প্রতিষ্ঠিত কি না? (হ্যাঁ / না)

	বিষয়	কোড	এম কে এস পির পূর্বে (২০১৩ - ২০১৪)	এম কে এস পির পরে ২০১৯
১.	কৃষিজমি			
২.	অকৃষিজমি			
৩.	বাস্তু জমি			
৪.	প্রাণী সম্পদ			
৫.	কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি			
৬.	মোবাইল			
৭.	সাইকেল			
৮.	অন্যান্য			

মন্তব্যঃ

### (৩) জিনিসপত্র কেনা বেচা, ভাড়া দেওয়ার ব্যাপারে আপনার মতামত চলে কি না? (হ্যাঁ / না)(Attitude)

☐ ২০১৩ - ১৪ ☐ ২০১৮ - ১৯

মন্তব্যঃ



- (৪) ঋণ (Loan) গ্রহণ বা ঋণ শোধ বা ঋণের ব্যবহার সম্পর্কে আপনার মতামত গ্রহণ করা হয়? (হ্যাঁ /না)
- ☐ ২০১৩ - ১৪ ☐ ২০১৮ - ১৯

মন্তব্যঃ

- (৫) বিগত তিন বছরে আপনি বা আপনার পরিবার কোন ঋণ গ্রহণ করেছেন এবং পরিশোধ করতে পেরেছেন কি না? (Finance)

ক্রমিক নং	উৎস	প্রথম বর্ষ ২০১৩ - ১৪		দ্বিতীয় বর্ষ ২০১৫ - ১৬		তৃতীয় বর্ষ ২০১৮ - ১৯	
		গ্রহণ (টাকা)	পরিশোধ (টাকা)	গ্রহণ (টাকা)	পরিশোধ (টাকা)	গ্রহণ (টাকা)	পরিশোধ (টাকা)
১	ব্যাঙ্ক/ক্ষুদ্র ঋণ সংস্থা						
২	SHG কোঅপারেটিভ ব্যাঙ্ক						
৩	SHG ইন্টার লেন্ডিং						
৪	ব্যক্তি ঋণ দাতা						
৫	বন্ধু ও আত্মীয়-স্বজন						
৬	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ্য)						

বর্তমান ঋণের পরিমাণ (টাকা) :  
মন্তব্যঃ

- (৬) আয়ের উপর নিয়ন্ত্রণ (Control On Income) (হ্যাঁ /না)

(ক) পরিবারের অন্যান্য সূত্র থেকে আয়ের পরিমাণ আপনি জানতে পারেন কিনা?

☐ ২০১৩ - ১৪ ☐ ২০১৮ - ১৯

মন্তব্যঃ

(খ) আপনার উপার্জনের অর্থ দিয়ে আপনার ইচ্ছানুযায়ী কোন জিনিস কিনতে পারেন কিনা? (Liberty) (হ্যাঁ /না)

☐ ২০১৩ - ১৪ ☐ ২০১৮ - ১৯

মন্তব্যঃ

- (৭) গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সিদ্ধান্ত (Critical Decision)

নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়ে আপনি নিজে সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করতে পারেন কি না / পারতেন কি না? (হ্যাঁ / না)

২০১৩-১৪ ২০১৮-১৯

- |                                   |                          |                          |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (ক) নিজের স্বাস্থ্য               | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (খ) কন্যা সন্তানের জন্মদান        | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (গ) বাড়ির বাইরে কাজে যোগদান      | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ঘ) পুত্র/কন্যার পড়াশুনা         | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (ঙ) অসময়ে কন্যার বিবাহ           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (চ) শৌচাগার নির্মাণে আপনার ভূমিকা | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

মন্তব্যঃ

৬.০ বিষয় : ফল, মশলা, ইত্যাদি (বিগত ৩০ দিনে) শিক্ষা, চিকিৎসা (৩৬৫ দিনে) ( Fruits, Spices during the last 30 days )( Education, Health 365 Days)											
বিষয় Item	কোড Code	নিজ উৎপাদনের মধ্যে Home Produce		ক্রয় Purchase		মোট ভোগ্যের পরিমাণ Total Consumption		ক্যালরি Calorie	ভিটামিন Vitamin	প্রোটিন Protien	মিনারেল Mineral
বিষয় : ফল (Fruits)	পরিমাণ	মূল্য (কেজি)	পরিমাণ (কেজি)	মূল্য (কেজি)	পরিমাণ (কেজি)	মূল্য (কেজি)	পরিমাণ (কেজি)	পরিমাণ	পরিমাণ	পরিমাণ	
কলা (সংখ্যা/কেজি)											
কাঁঠাল (সংখ্যা/কেজি)											
তরমুজ (সংখ্যা/কেজি)											
আনারস (সংখ্যা/কেজি)											
নারকেল (সংখ্যা)											
কমলা লেবু (সংখ্যা/কেজি)											
মৌসুমী (সংখ্যা/কেজি)											
পেঁপে (সংখ্যা/কেজি)											
আম (কেজি)											
ন্যাসপাতি (কেজি)											
আঁড়ুর (কেজি)											
লিচু (কেজি)											
আপেল (কেজি)											
অন্যান্য ফল (সংখ্যা/কেজি)											
S.t.: ফল (মোট)											
৭.০ বিষয় : মশলাপাতি (Consumption of Spices)											
আদা (গ্রাম)											
রসুন (গ্রাম)											
জিরা (গ্রাম)											
ধনিয়া (গ্রাম)											
হলুদ (গ্রাম)											
গোল মরিচ (গ্রাম)											
শুকনো লঙ্কা (গ্রাম)											
সরিষা (গ্রাম)											
অন্য মশলা (গ্রাম)											
S.t.: মশলা (মোট)											

৮.০ বিষয় : শিক্ষা ও চিকিৎসা সংক্রান্ত (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের) : Expenditure on Education & Medical (last 365 days)	
৮.১ বিষয় : শিক্ষা সংক্রান্ত (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের) : Expenditure on Education (last 365 days)	
বিষয়	মূল্য (টাকা)
ক. বই : নতুন/ পুরানো	
খ. লাইব্রেরী সদস্য	
গ. খাতাপত্র	
ঘ. স্কুল / কলেজের ফি	
ঙ. প্রাইভেট টিউশন ফি	
চ. স্কুল বাস / ভ্যানের খরচ / সাইকেল সারাই	
S.t.: শিক্ষার খরচ (মোট)	
৮.২ বিষয় : প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক চিকিৎসাজনিত খরচ (বিগত ৩৬৫ দিনের) : Expenditure on Medical-Institutional (last 365 days)	
ক. ঔষধ	
খ. এক্সরে, ই. সি. জি., রক্ত পরীক্ষা	
গ. ডাক্তারের ফি	
ঘ. হাসপাতাল / নার্সিংহোম জনিত খরচ	
ঙ. অন্যান্য খরচ	
S.t.: প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক চিকিৎসার খরচ (মোট)	

(৭) অবসর সময় (Leisure)

(ক) প্রত্যেকদিন কত ঘন্টা বাড়িতে কাজ করেন ..... এবং বাড়ির বাইরে কত ঘন্টা .....

(খ) দিনে কতক্ষন আপনার নিজস্ব সময় আছে .....

(গ) বাড়ির গৃহস্থালীর কাজে আপনার সঙ্গে কে কে অংশভাগী হন?

২০১৩ - ১৪ -- স্বামী ☐ শাশুড়ি ☐ অন্যান্য সভ্য ☐

২০১৮ - ১৯ -- স্বামী ☐ শাশুড়ি ☐ অন্যান্য সভ্য ☐

মন্তব্যঃ

(৮) বাড়ির বাইরে কাজে অংশগ্রহণ (কর্মদিবসের সংখ্যা) (Migration)

(ক) 

দিবসের সংখ্যা	দিবসের সংখ্যা
২০১৩ - ১৪	২০১৮ - ১৯

গ্রামের মধ্যে .....

পঞ্চায়েত এলাকার মধ্যে .....

ব্লক এলাকার বাইরে .....

অন্য জেলায় (জেলার নাম) .....

(খ) স্বামীর মোট কর্মদিবসের সংখ্যা ২০১৩ - ১৪ ..... দিন ২০১৮ - ১৯ ..... দিন

(৯) নেতৃত্ব দান (Leadership)

(ক) নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়ে আপনার অবস্থান জানান (✓ চিহ্ন দিন)

ক্রমিক নং	বিষয়	এম কে এস পির পূর্বে ২০১৩ - ১৪	এম কে এস পির পরে ২০১৮ - ১৯
১	স্বনির্ভর দলের সদস্য	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
২	স্বনির্ভর দলের নেত্রী	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
৩	উৎপাদক দলের সভ্য / নেত্রী	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
৪	দলগত উদ্যোগের (ব্যবসা) নেত্রী	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
৫	সামাজিক দলের নেত্রী		
	(SC, ST, OBC) ইত্যাদি	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
৬	প্রোডিউসার কোম্পানীর সদস্য	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
৭	নারী জাগরণ সমিতির সদস্য	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
৮	অন্যান্য	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

মন্তব্যঃ

(১০) বাড়িতে নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলির ব্যাপারে অবস্থা - (হ্যাঁ / না লিখুন)(Situation)

২০১৩ - ১৪ ২০১৮ - ১৯

(ক) পারিবারিক হিংসা ☐ ☐

(খ) শিশু কন্যা বিবাহ ☐ ☐

(গ) স্কুল ছুট এর সংখ্যা ..... ☐ ☐

(ঘ) পারিবারিক সম্মান বৃদ্ধি ☐ ☐

(ঙ) খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা ☐ ☐

(চ) শৌচাগার ব্যবহার ☐ ☐

(ছ) নিয়মিত চিকিৎসা করা ☐ ☐

মন্তব্যঃ



(১১) আপনার অবস্থার পরিবর্তনে কোন্ বিষয়ের  
ভূমিকা সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ (ক্রমানুসারে সংখ্যা লিখুন)

- জমির ব্যবহার/ পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি :
- চাষের খরচ কমানো :
- বাজার জাতকরণ করার সুবিধা :
- প্রশিক্ষণের মাধ্যমে দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি :
- পারিবারিক সমর্থন :
- অন্যান্য (লিখুন) :

"I was told Indian women don't think like that about equality. But I would like to argue that if they don't think like that they should be given a real opportunity to think like that."



Amartya Sen

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**"There is no hope for that family or country where there is no estimation of women, where they live in sadness. There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of the women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing."**

*Swami Vivekananda*

