

## CHAPTER -5

### FIELD STUDY AND ANALYSIS

#### FIELD STUDY

5.1 While conducting the study, the methodology has been given prime importance and accordingly methodological framework has been divided into three forms on the basis of which the entire research is conducted. At the beginning of the research, a pilot survey was done and on the basis of the pilot survey the three districts i.e., the district of Kamrup(Rural), Lakhimpur and Cachar of Assam were selected for the purpose of investigation . These three districts selected for the study represents three geographical regions of the state of Assam which is also mentioned in one of previous chapters. The three geographical regions represented by the study area are-a) Kamrup(Rural) district represent lower part Assam in the Brahmaputra valley, b) Lakhimpur district represent upper Assam and c) Cachar district represent the Barak valley. Therefore, one of the reasons behind selection of these districts for the study is to find out whether the trends available in terms of food security are identical or different in all the parts of the state. Then the second form of the methodological framework designed for the research is field survey. During the course of my investigation the field survey was undertaken for the purpose of collecting primary data from the already selected study area- Kamrup(Rural), Lakhimpur and Cachar district. Then in each district three villages were selected for the survey on the basis of purposive sampling method. All the villages in the three districts were identified on the basis of concentration of Scheduled Tribe (ST), Scheduled Caste (SC) and General Caste population. In Kamrup(Rural) district villages namely Nadiapara, Monpur and Sonapur were visited. In Lakhimpur district Salmora, Gharmora and Dhenudhoria were selected for the purpose of field survey. In the Cachar district Kalabori, Debipur and Shivpur villages were visited for the study.

DISTRICTS	ST Village	SC Village	General Caste Village
Kamrup (Rural)	Nadiapara	Monpur	Sonapur
Lakhimpur	Salmora	Gharmora	Dhenudhoria
Cachar	Kalabori	Debipur	Shivpur

Table 1.1

A total of 300 respondents(women) were selected on the basis of random sampling and questions were asked in reference to the schedule attached herewith in Annexure I for the purpose of collecting relevant primary data. In each district total respondents were 100 which belongs to the three villages selected in the district for the investigation. The 100 respondents were then divided among the three villages in all the three districts as the number 30, 30 and 40. 30 from ST village, 30 from SC village and 40 from General caste village in each district on the basis of random sampling method. The main reason behind selecting the three villages in each district on the basis of concentration of ST, SC and General caste population is to make a comparison and find out whether there exist any difference in terms of access to food among the respondents who belong to three different communities who are culturally different from each other. That is cultural diversity is one of the basis of selection of the villages and comparison in the study. Again, economic status of the sample was also taken into account while conducting the survey which is considered to be also an important factor in the research and to find out the role of economic factor in relation to women's food security status and it is one of the objectives of the research. The economic status is also not identical among the sample population and therefore, it was also another reason for selection of the respondents belonging to the three different communities with different economic status too. Moreover, for the purpose of the study empirical approach was used so that the research become more relevant for future study and also it provided a systematic information in the process of investigation. At the same time, the tool of observation was also been extensively used in the process of collecting data in the study area. Second hand data was

also collected by visiting libraries, hospitals, institutions, etc. having information relevant for the study.

Regarding the third form of methodology that is, post-field survey, the data collected was processed and analysed and various diagrams are used to show the analysis more precisely and also the appropriate statistical tool –SPSS was also used to compute simple averages and percentage.

1.1 While procuring the data attempts were made to know about the level of literacy among the respondents. It shows literacy rate altogether is not very low in the sample population.

#### Kamrup (Rural) district: Literacy Rate

Villages	0 (illeterate)	Upto class 5	Upto class10	HSLC	HS	Above HS
Nadiapara sample=30	23.33%	6.66%	56.66%	3.33%	6.66%	3.33%
Monpur sample=30	23.33%	26.66%	50%	0%	0%	0%
Sonapur sample=40	7.5%	7.5%	52.5%	1%	17.5%	5%

Total=100

Table 1.2 Village wise literacy rate in Kamrup(Rural) district

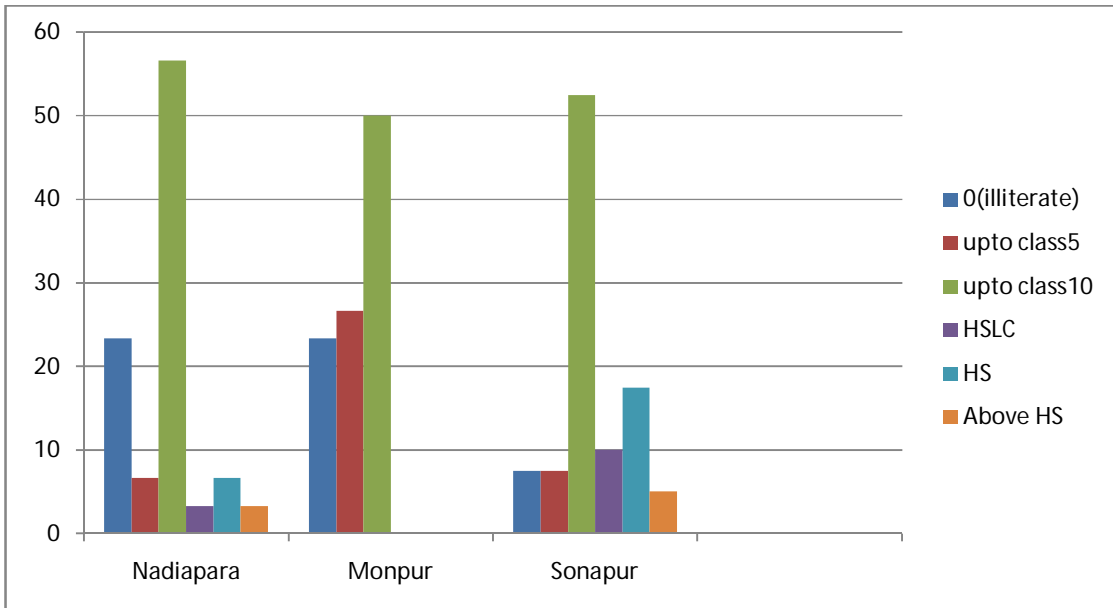


Diagram 1.1: Level of literacy of women respondents in Nadiapara, Monpur and Sonapur in Kamrup (Rural ) district

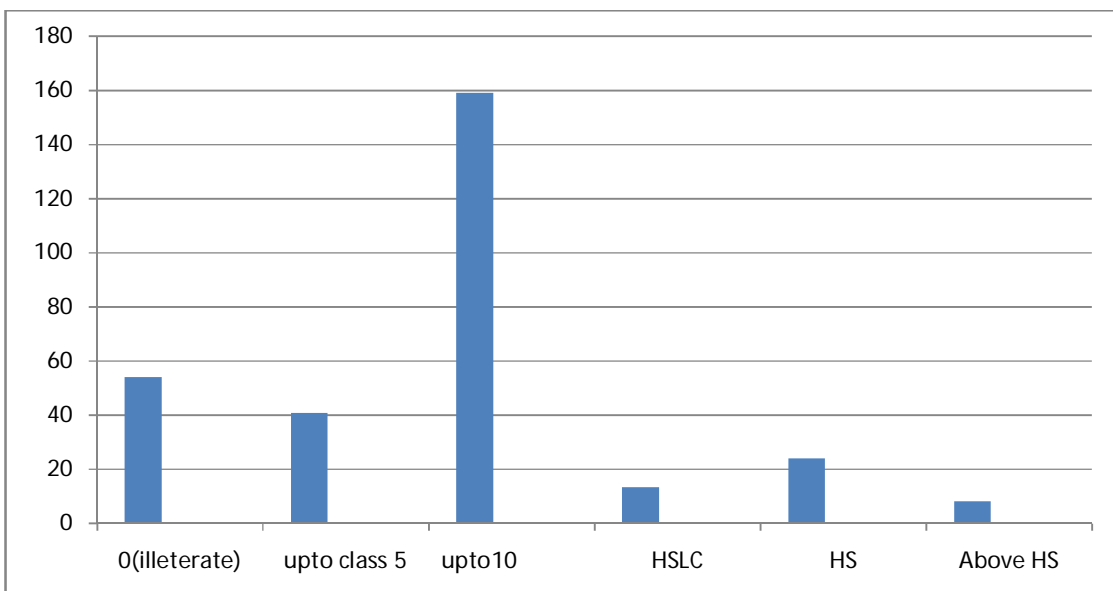


Diagram 1.2: Level of literacy of women respondents in total in Kamrup (Rural) district

### Lakhimpur district: Literacy Rate

Villages	0 (iliterate)	Upto class 5	Upto class10	HSLC	HS	AboveHS
Salmora sample=30	40%	6.66%	26.66%	13.33%	10%	3.33%
Gharmora sample=30	0%	3.33%	40%	26.66%	13.33%	16.66%
Dhenudhoria sample=40	7.5%	2.5%	20%	32.5%	22.5%	15%

Total=100

Table 1.3: Village wise literacy rate of women in Lakhimpur district

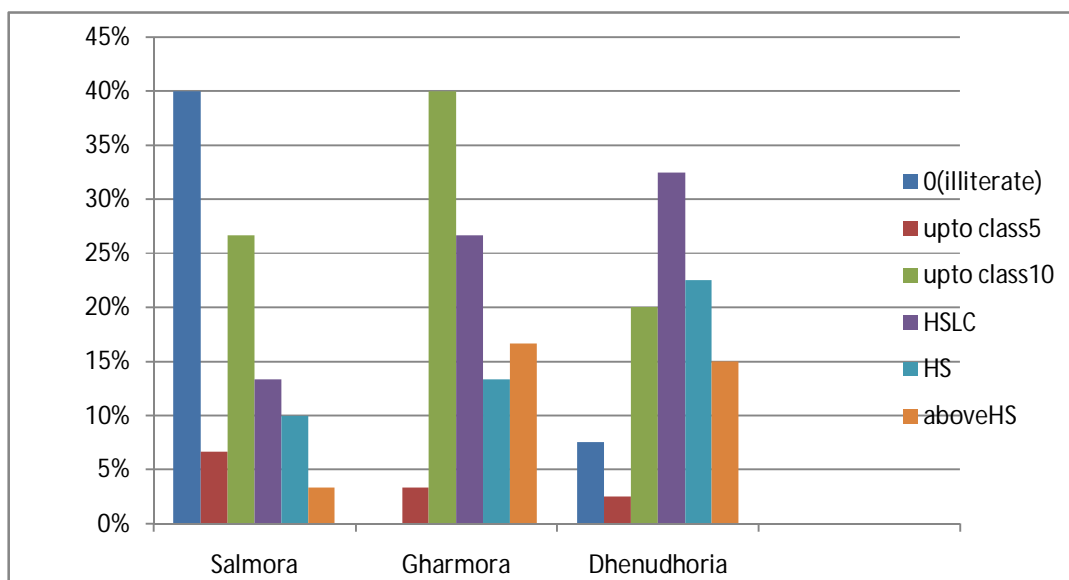


Diagram 1.3: Level of literacy of women respondents in Salmora, Gharmora and Dhenudhoria village in Lakhimpur district

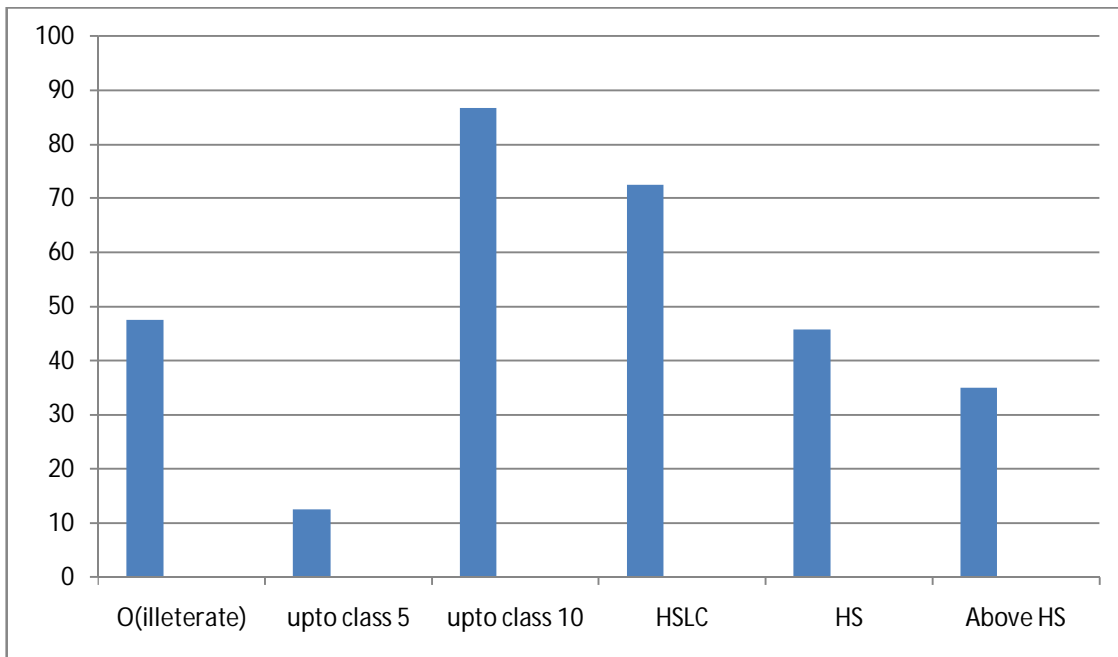


Diagram 1.4: Level of literacy among women respondents in total in Lakhimpur district

### Cachar district : Literacy Rate

Villages	0(illiterate)	Upto class5	Upto class10	HSLC	HS	AboveHS
Kalabori sample=30	20%	20%	13.33%	23.33%	6.66%	16.66%
Debipur sample=30	20%	40%	40%	0%	0%	0%
Shivpur sample=40	5%	20%	50%	10%	10%	5%

Total=100

Table 1.4: Village wise literacy rate in Cachar district

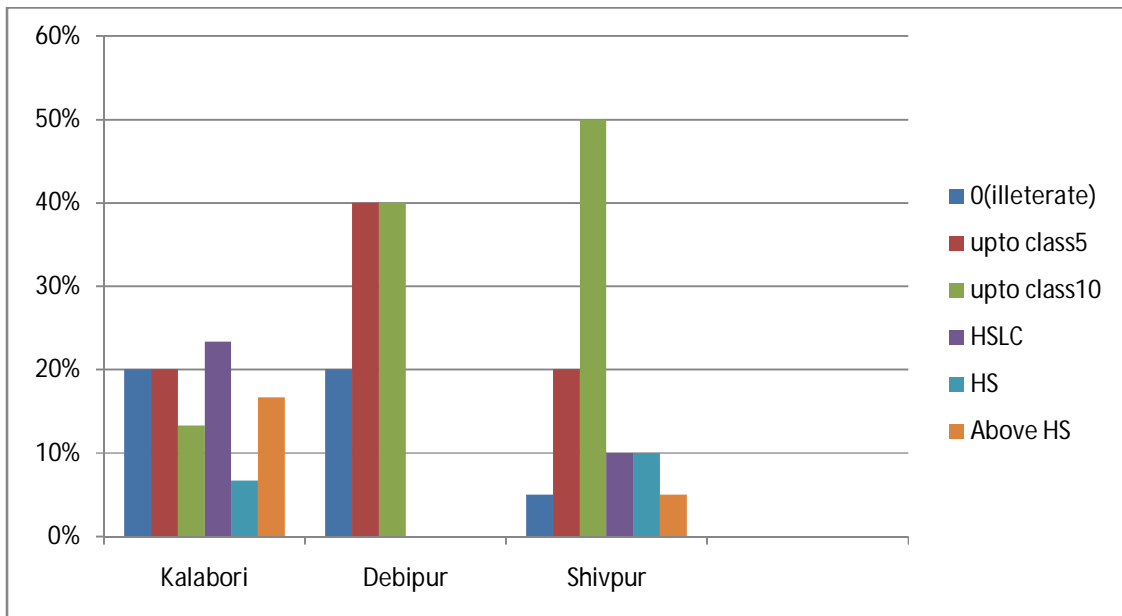


Diagram 1.5: Level of literacy among women respondents in Kalabori, Debipur and Shivpur in Cachar district

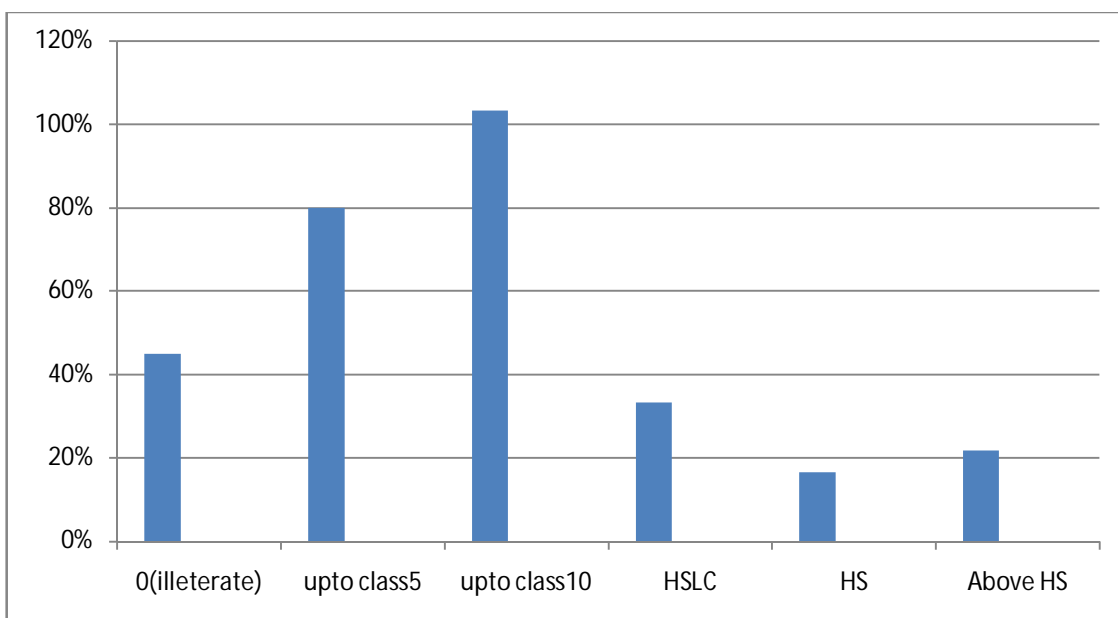


Diagram 1.6: Level of literacy among women respondents in total in Cachar district

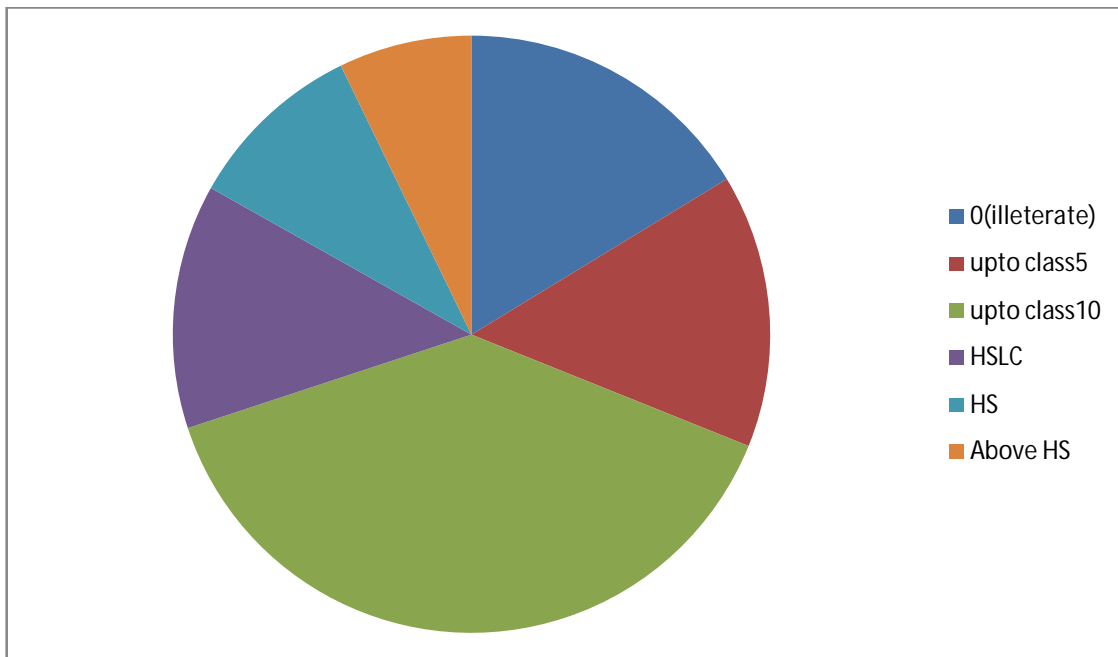


Diagram 1.7: Level of literacy of women respondents in total in the district of Kamrup (Rural), Lakhimpur and Cachar

1.2 The nutritional knowledge of women is considered to be relevant to the study and therefore in the process of the field study nutritional knowledge of women is also taken into account and the respondents are interviewed accordingly as per the schedule. The information collected shows a discouraging picture. It shows that in all the three districts a great number of women respondents of the study do not have the knowledge of a balanced diet required for a woman nor knowledge of special food requirements of expecting mothers is satisfactory and also knowledge of nutrition fulfillment of cooked food items daily is also very low.



Nutritional knowledge of women in Kamrup (Rural) district

Villages	Knowledge of proper diet for a woman		Knowledge of special food requirements of expecting mothers			Knowledge of nutrition fulfillment of cooked food items per day		
	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No	
Nadiapara sample=30	10%	90%	50%	50%		0%	100%	
Monpur sample=30	3.33%	96.66%	56.66%	43.33%		0%	100%	
Sonapur sample=40	15%	85%	62.5%	37.5%		10%	90%	

Total=100

Table1.5: Village wise rate of women who have knowledge of a proper diet for a woman, special food requirements of expecting mothers and nutrition fulfillment of cooked food items daily in Kamrup (Rural ) district

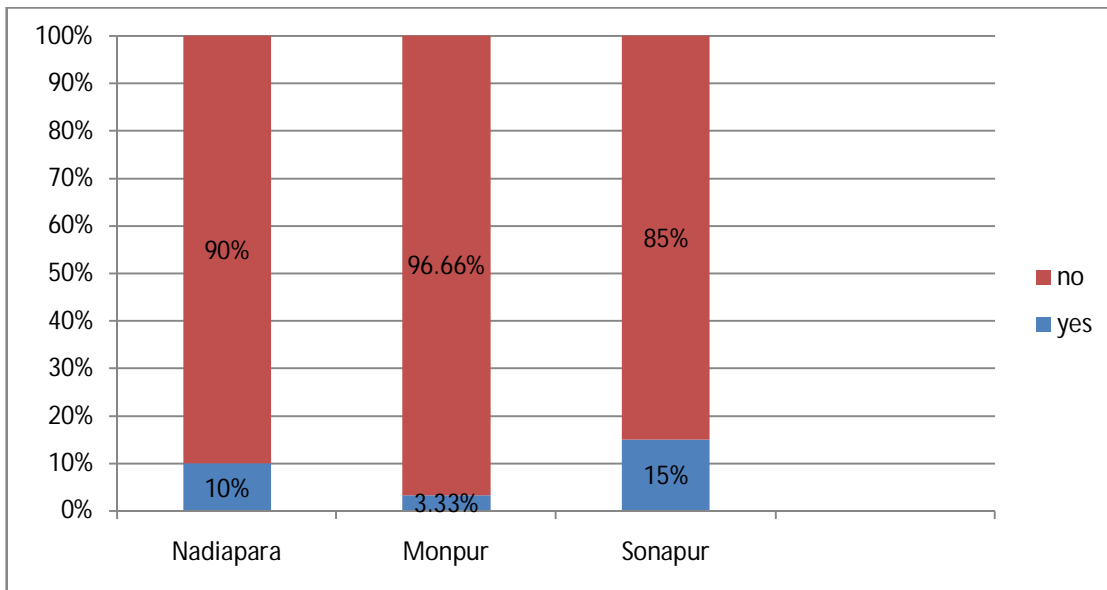


Diagram 1.8: Village wise level of knowledge of women respondents of proper diet for a woman in Kamrup (Rural) district

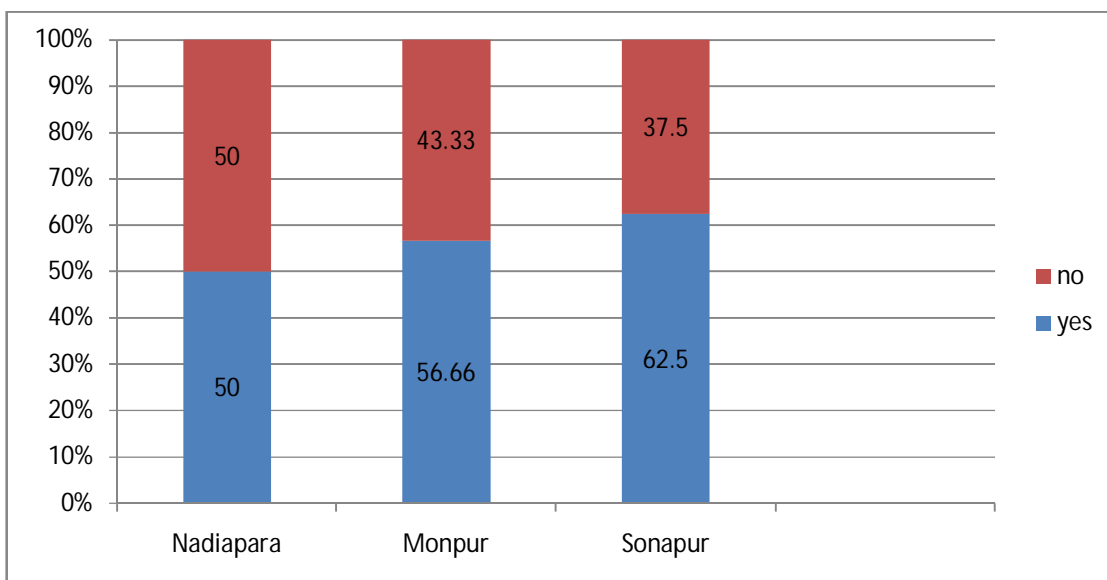


Diagram 1.9: Level of knowledge of women respondents village wise of special food requirements of expecting mothers in Kamrup (Rural) district

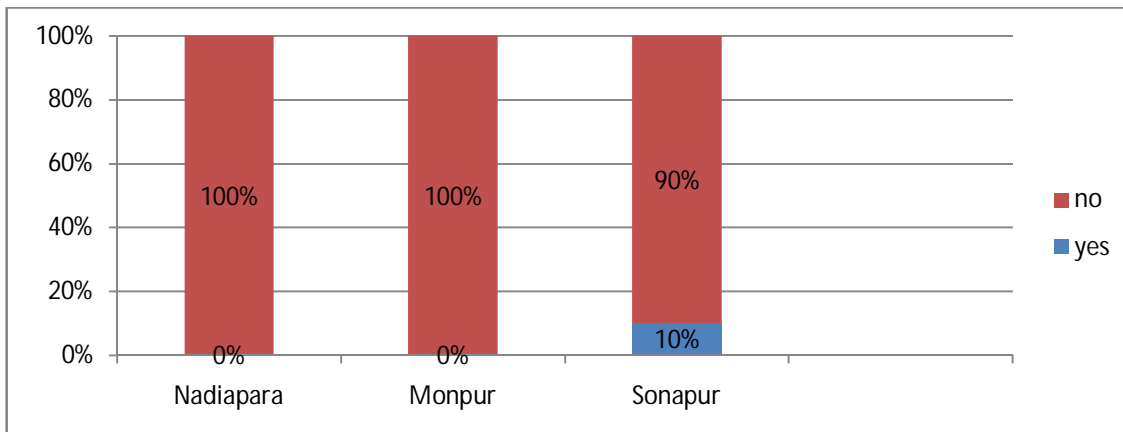


Diagram 1.10: Village wise level of knowledge of women respondents of nutrition fulfillment of cooked food items daily in Kamrup (Rural) district

### Nutritional knowledge of women in Lakhimpur district

<u>Villages</u>	Knowledge of proper diet for a woman		Knowledge of special food requirements of expecting mothers		Knowledge of nutrition fulfillment of cooked food items per day	
	Ye s	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Salmora sample=30	10%	90%	13.33%	86.66%	6.66%	93.33%
Gharmora sample=30	10%	90%	30%	70%	10%	90%
Dhenudhoria sample =40	10%	90%	30%	70%	10%	90%

Total= 100

Table 1.6: Village wise rate of women who have knowledge of proper diet for a woman, special food requirements of expecting mothers and nutrition fulfillment of cooked food items per day in Lakhimpur district

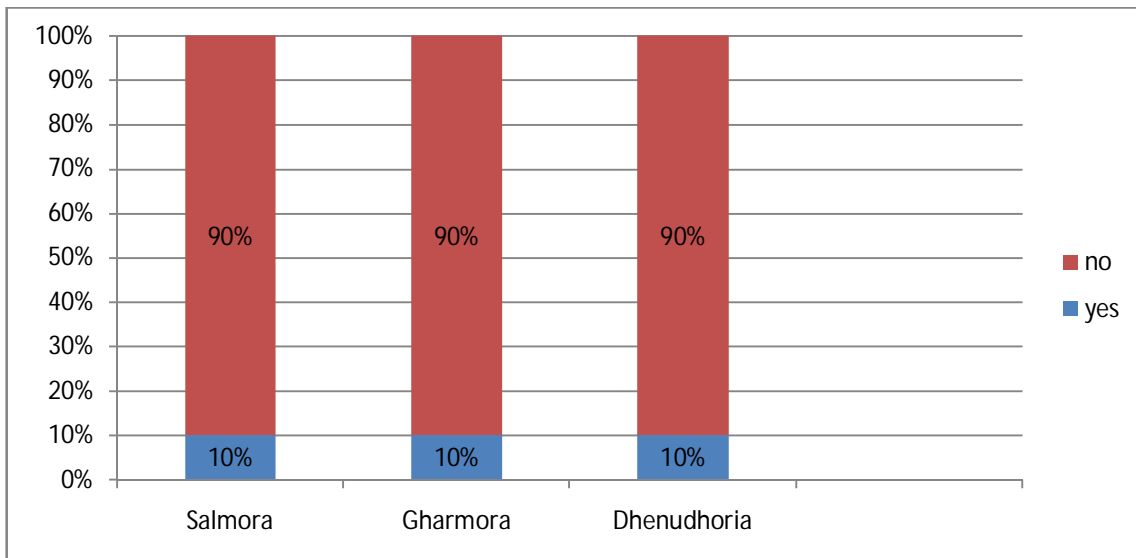
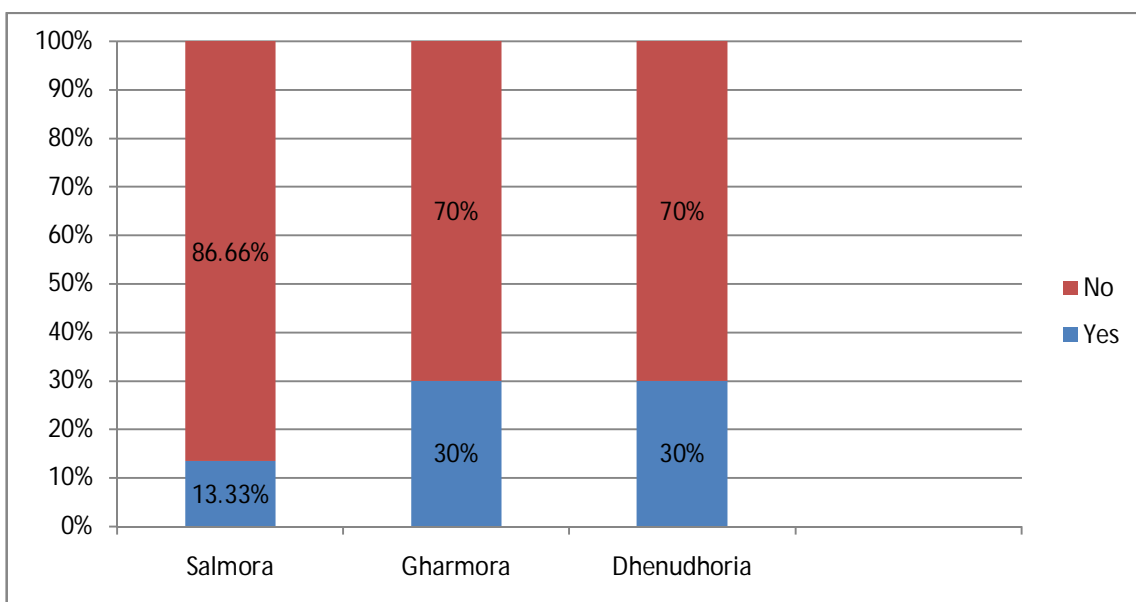


Diagram 1.11: Village wise level of knowledge of women respondents of proper diet for a woman in Lakhimpur district



1.12: Village wise level of knowledge of women respondents of special food requirements of expecting mothers in Lakhimpur district

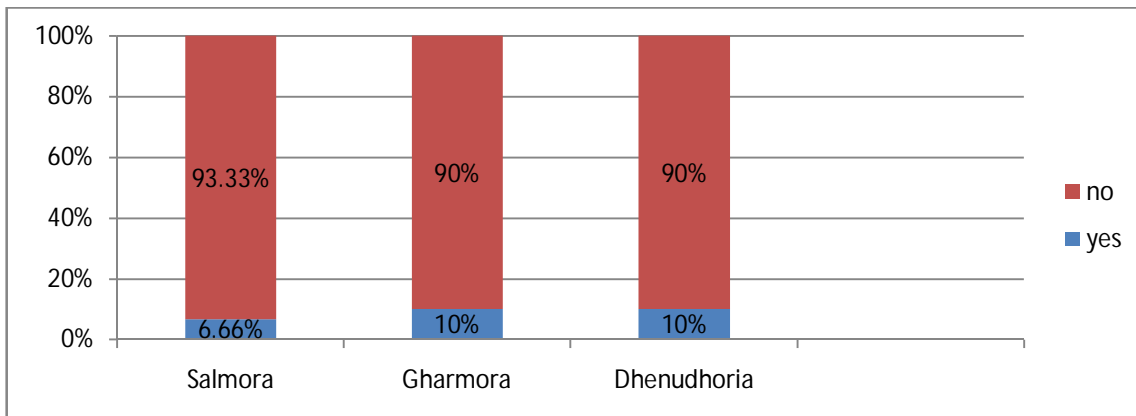


Diagram 1.13: Village wise level of knowledge of women respondents of nutrition fulfillment of cooked food items per day in Lakhimpur district

Nutritional knowledge of women in Cachar district

Villages	Knowledge of proper diet for a woman		Knowledge of special food requirements of expecting mothers		Knowledge of nutrition fulfillment of cooked food items per day	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kalabori sample=30	10%	90%	13.33%	86.66%	3.33%	96.66%
Debipur sample=30	0%	100%	6.66%	93.33%	0%	100%
Shivpur sample=40	5%	95%	17.5%	82.5%	2.5%	97.5%

Total=100

Table 1.7: Village wise rate of women respondents who have knowledge of proper diet for a woman, special food requirements of expecting mothers and nutrition fulfillment of food items per day in Cachar district

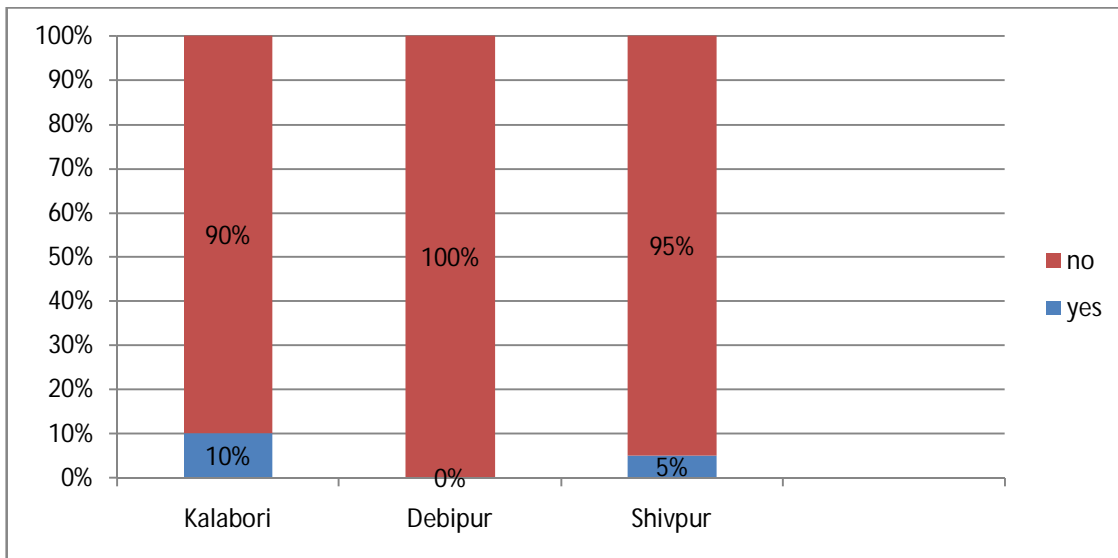


Diagram 1.14: Village wise level of knowledge of women respondents of proper diet for a woman in Cachar district

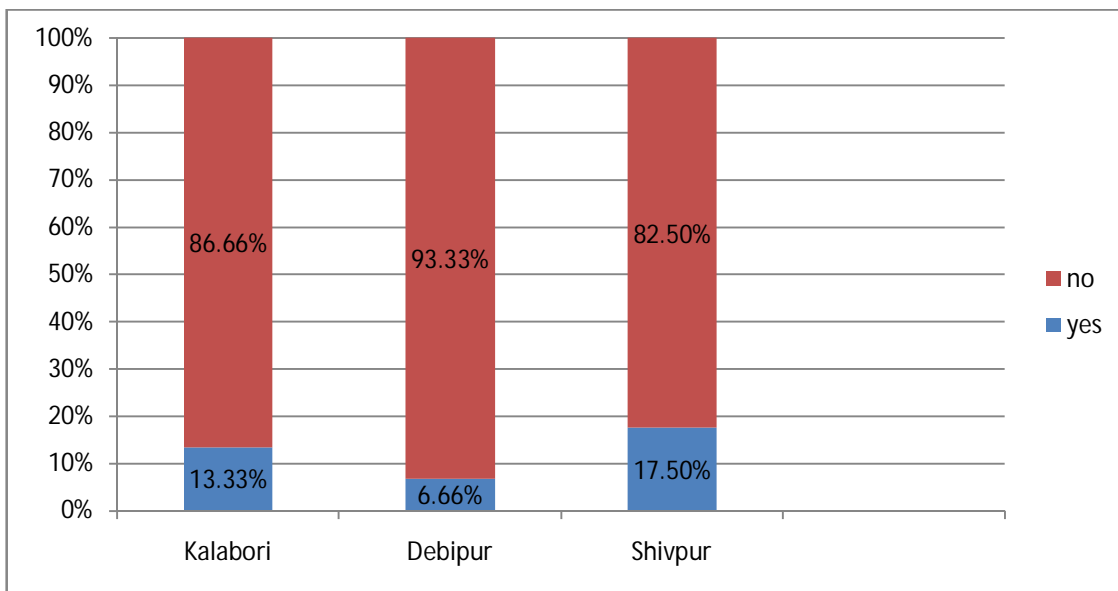


Diagram 1.15: Village wise level of knowledge of women respondents of special food requirements of expecting mothers in Cachar district

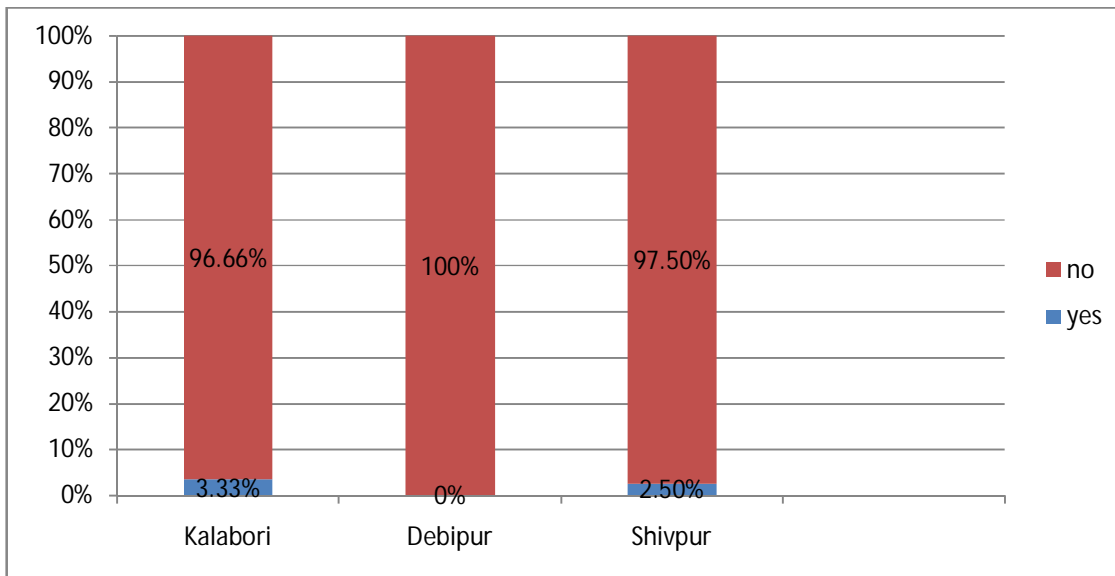


Diagram 1.16: Village wise level of knowledge of women respondents of nutrition fulfillment of cooked food items per day in Cachar district

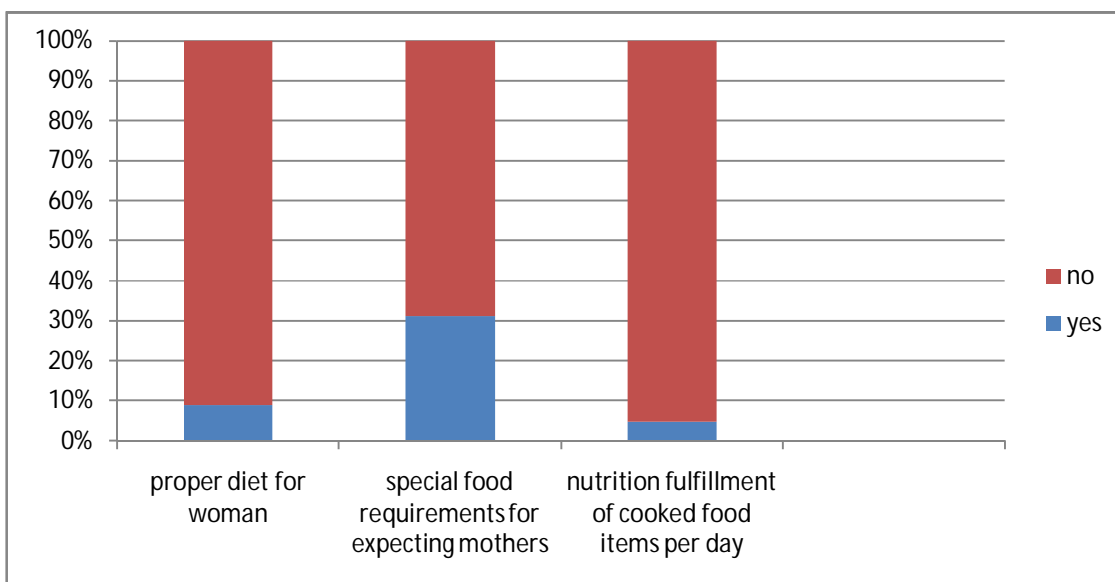


Diagram 1.17: Level of nutritional knowledge of women respondents in total in Kamrup(rural), Lakhimpur and Cachar district in Assam

1.3 During the course of the field study data on who eat last is also collected among the sample population in all the selected three districts for the study. The data shows that most of the women of the sample eat last whether it is lunch or dinner or breakfast and especially in SC and General Caste populated villages of the three districts the number is even more than the ST populated villages.

### Kamrup (Rural) district: Eat last

Villages	yes	no
Nadiapara sample=30	53.33%	46.66%
Monpur sample=30	56.66%	43.33%
Sonapur sample=40	60%	40%

Table 1.8 : Village wise rate of women who eat last in last in Kamrup(Rural) district

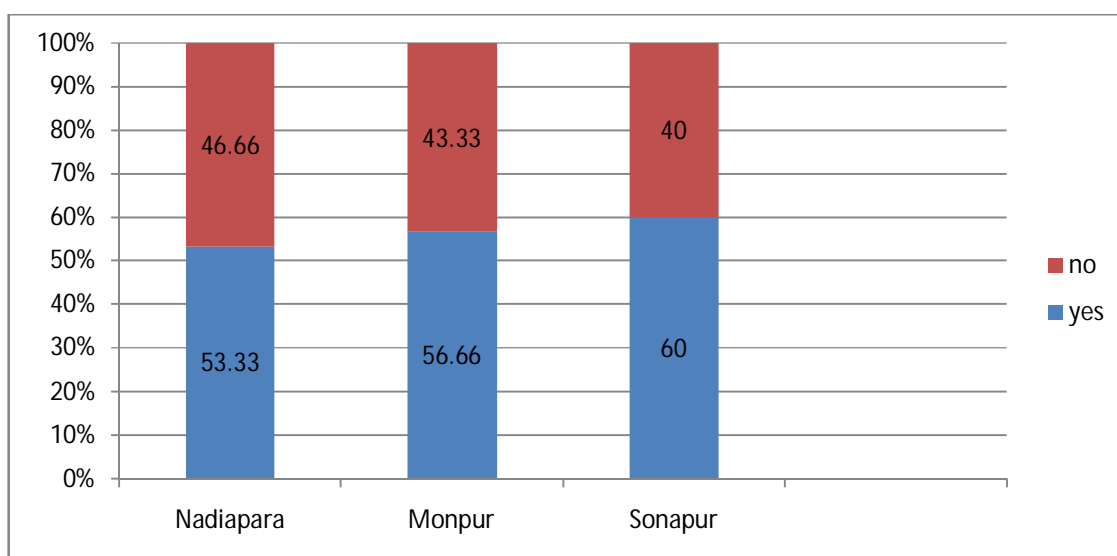


Diagram 1.18: Level of women respondents who eat last and who do not eat last in Kamrup (Rural ) district



### Lakhimpur district: Eat last

Villages	Yes	No
Salmora sample=30	26.66%	73.33%
Gharmora sample=30	86.66%	13.33%
Dhenudhoria sample=40	67.5%	32.5%

Total=100

Table 1.9: Village wise rate of women who eat last and who do not eat last in Lakhimpur district

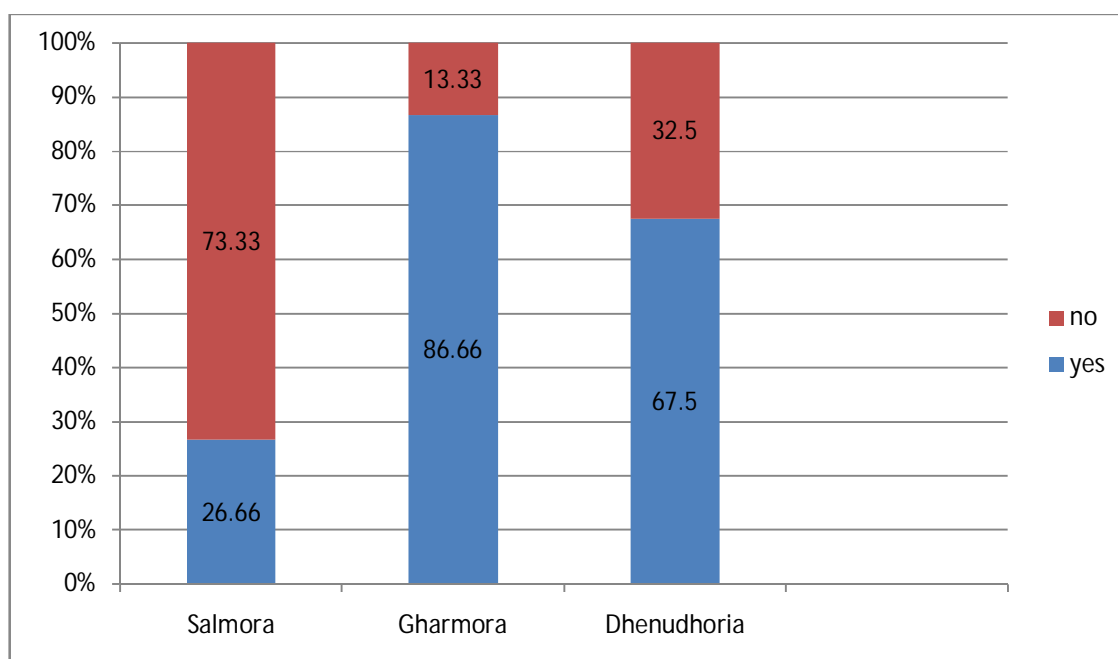


Diagram 1.19: Level of women respondents who eat last and who do not eat last in Lakhimpur district

Cachar district: Eat last

Villages	Yes	No
Kalabori sample=30	36.66%	63.33%
Debipur sample=30	90%	10%
Shivpur sample=40	85%	15%

Total=100

Table 1.10: Village wise rate of women who eat last and who do not eat last in Cachar district

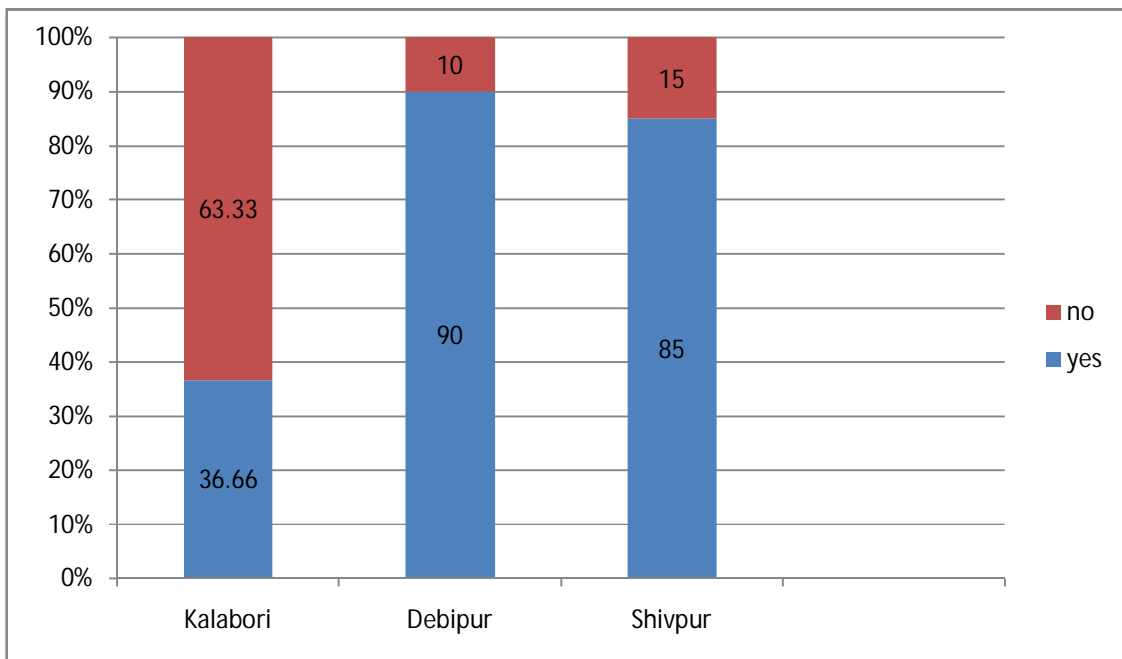


Diagram 1.20: Level of women respondents who eat last and who do not eat last in Cachar district

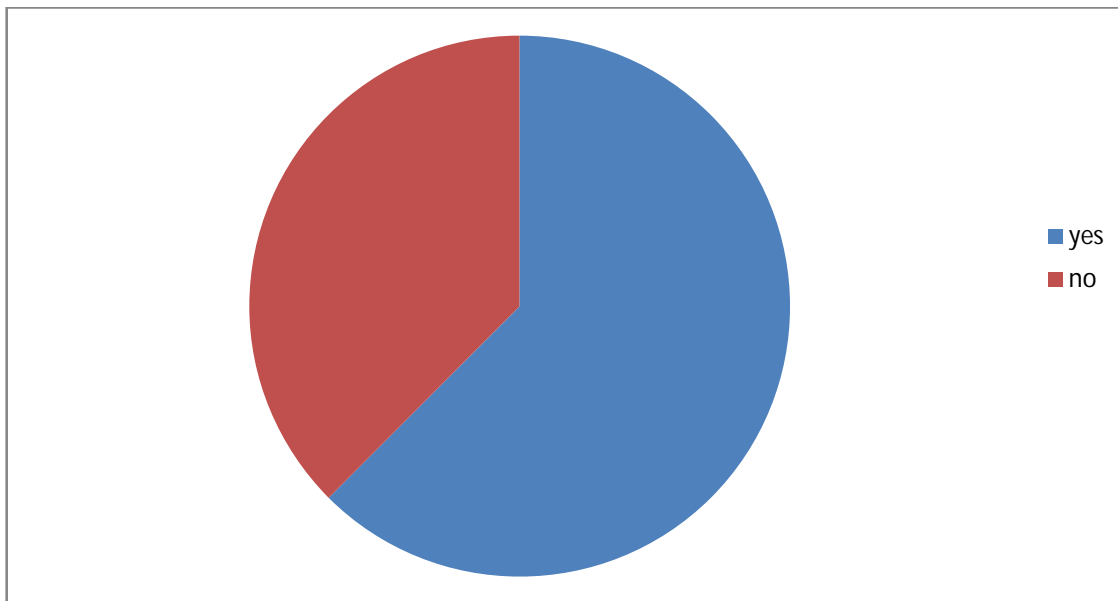


Diagram 1.21 : Level of women who eat last and who do not eat last in total in Kamrup(Rural), Lakhimpur and Cachar district

1.4 Apart from taking information regarding who eat last an attempt is also made to know from the respondents who get sufficient food to eat and it is one of the implications of eating last. The data collected on it shows that although rate of women who get sufficient food to eat daily is more than who do not get still the level is not satisfactory

Kamrup (Rural) district:

Villages	Yes	No
Nadiapara sample=30	43.33%	56.66%
Monpur sample=30	53.33%	46.66%
Sonapur sample=40	60%	40%

Total=100

Table 1.11: Village wise rate of women respondents who get sufficient food to eat daily in Kamrup (Rural ) district

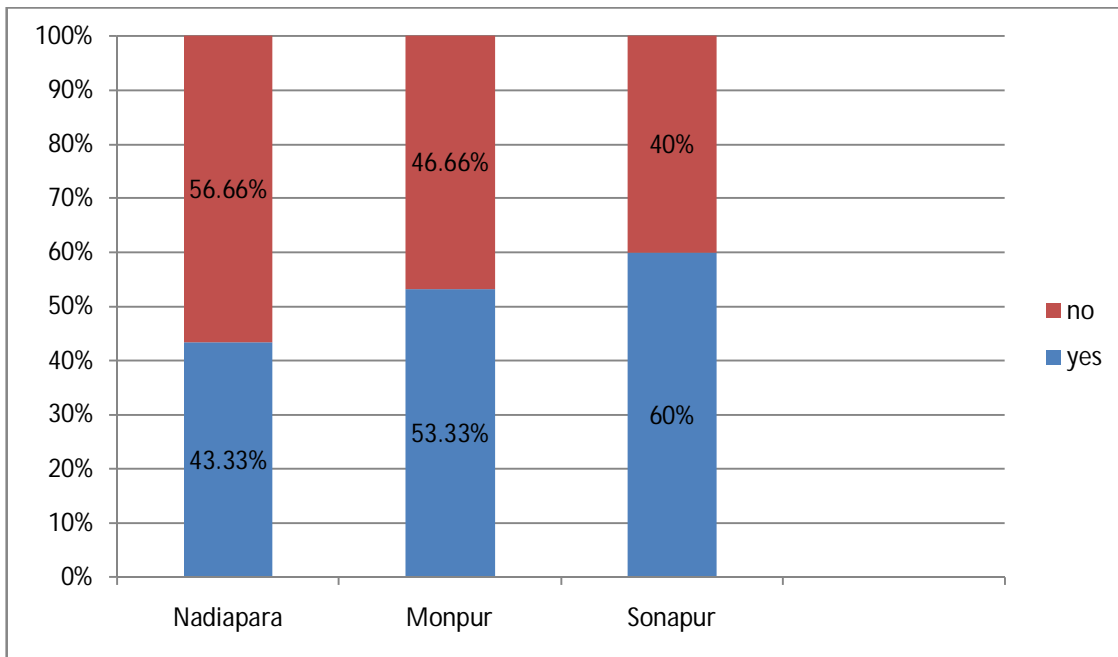


Diagram 1.22: Level of women respondents who get sufficient food to eat daily in Kamrup (Rural) district

Lakhimpur district:

Villages	Yes	No
Salmora sample=30	70%	30%
Gharmora sample=30	46.66%	53.33%
Dhenudhoria sample=40	50%	50%

Total=100

Table 1.12: Village wise rate of women who get sufficient food to eat daily in Lakhimpur district

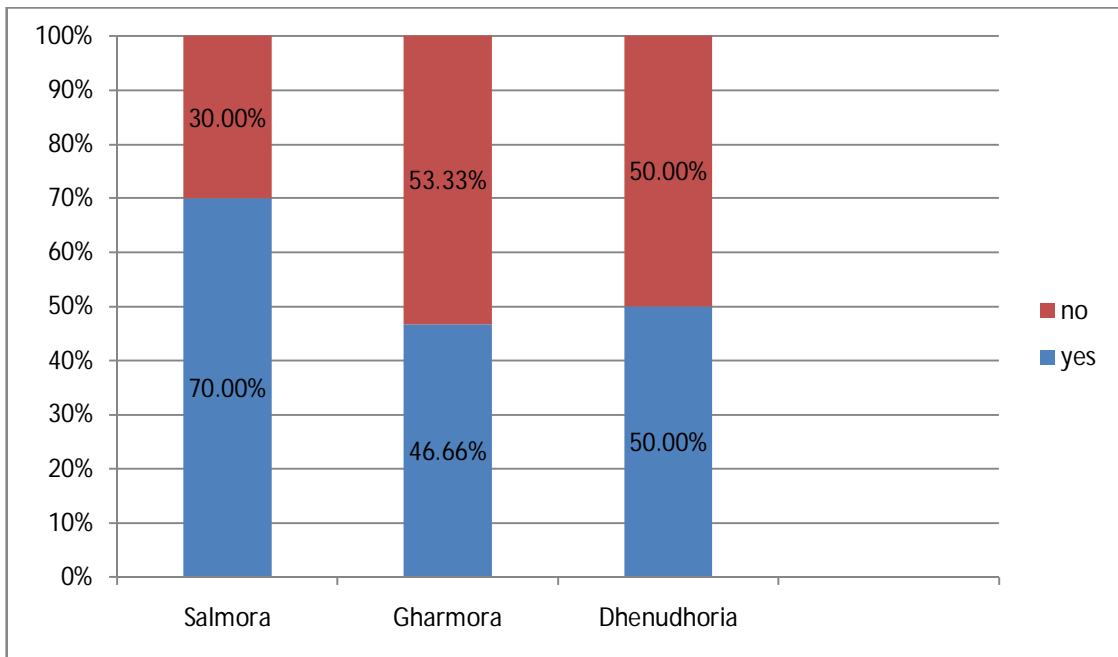


Diagram 1.23: Level of women respondents who get sufficient food to eat daily in Lakhimpur district

Cachar district:

Villages	Yes	No
Kalabori sample=30	100%	0%
Debipur sample=30	40%	60%
Shivpur sample=40	75%	25%

Total=100

Table 1.13: Village wise rate of women respondents who get sufficient food to eat daily in Cachar district

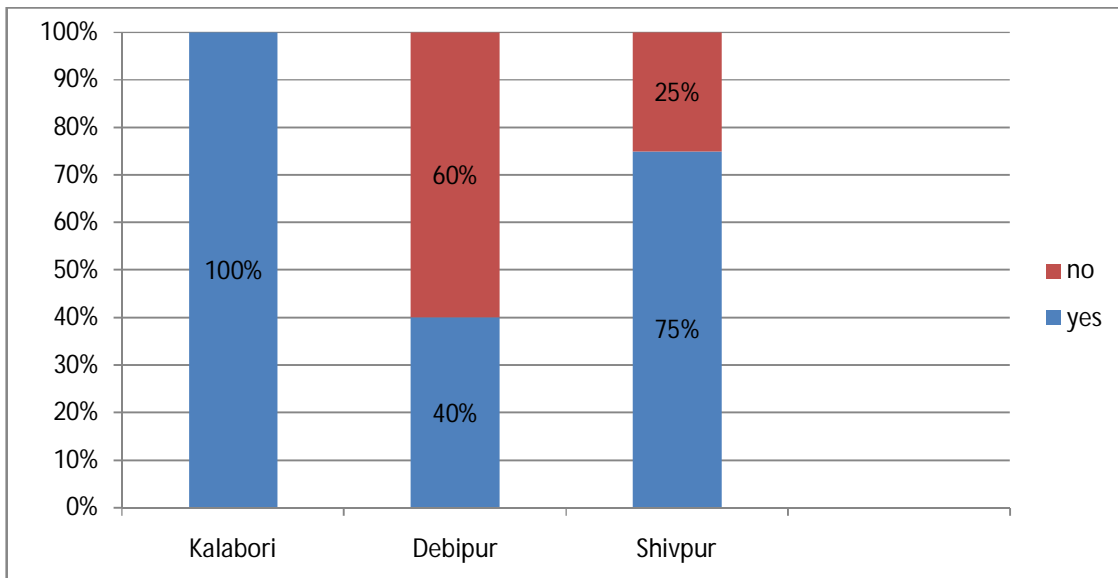


Diagram 1.24: Level of respondents who get sufficient food to eat daily in Cachar district

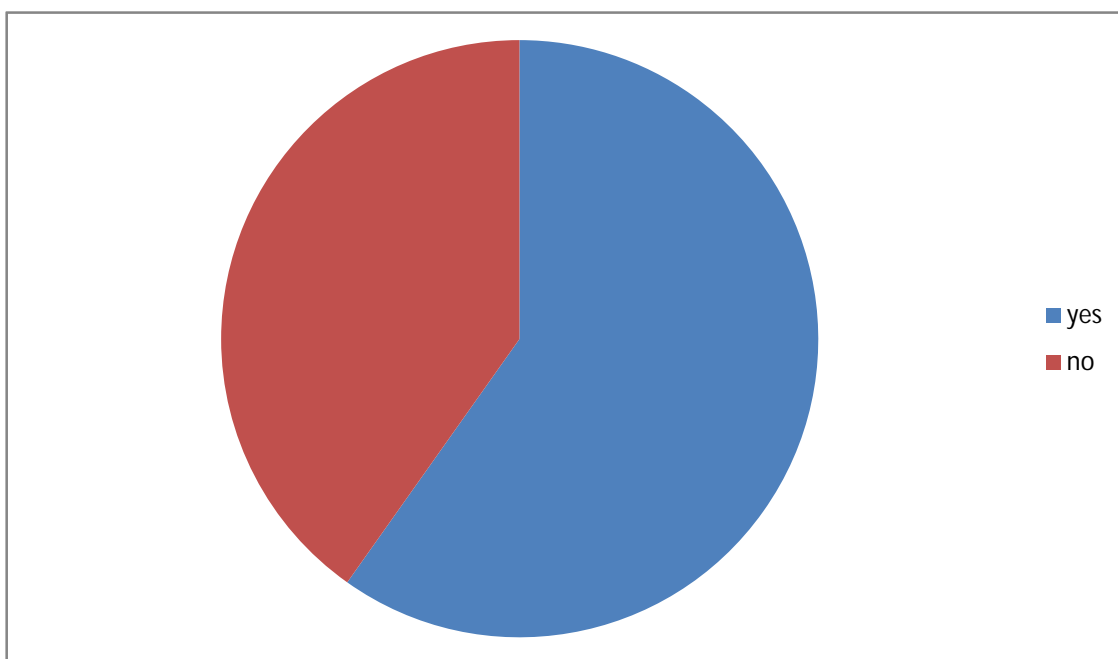


Diagram 1.25: Level of women respondents who get sufficient food to eat daily and who do not get in total in Kamrup (Rural), Lakhimpur and Cachar district in Assam

1.5 In the process of the study an attempt is also made to know whether the women respondents have any health problem as it is also identified as an implication of eating last and accordingly data is collected. The picture after collecting data shows that most of the women suffers from many serious health problems like low blood pressure, gastric, headache, vision and hearing problem, nerve problem, body pain,etc. which have direct relation to lower intake of sufficient and appropriate food. Infact, number of women who have health problems is more than who do not have.

Kamrup (Rural) district: Health Problems of Women

Villages	Yes	No
Nadiapara sample=30	33.33%	66.66%
Monpur sample=30	66.66%	63.66%
Sonapur sample=40	80%	20%

Total=100

Table 1.14: Village wise rate of women who have health problems like low blood pressure, headache, gastric, hearing and vision problems, nerve problem, body pain, nutritional problems during pregnancy,etc. in Kamrup (Rural) district

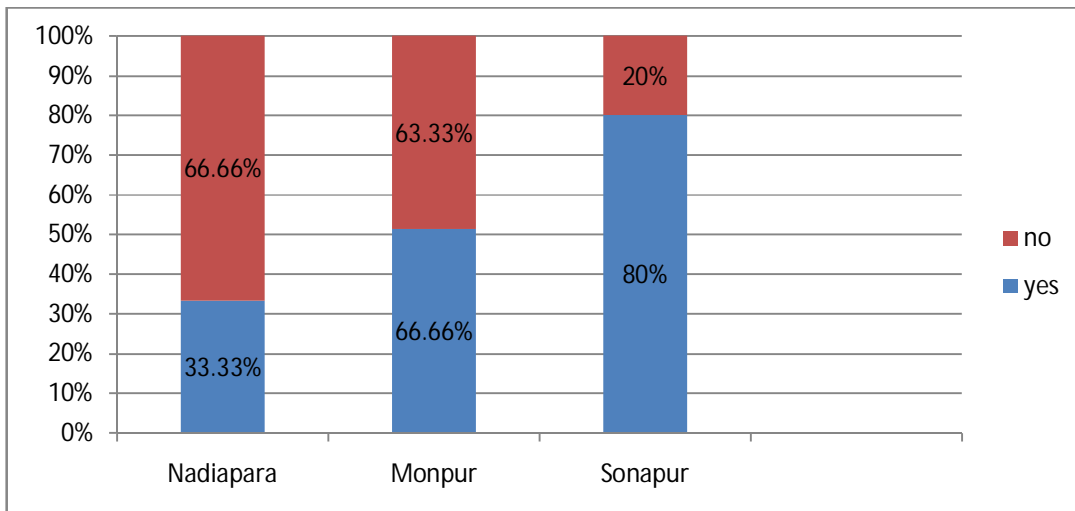


Diagram 1.26: Level of women respondents who have health problems like low blood pressure, headache, gastric, vision and hearing problem, body pain, nerve problem, nutritional problems during pregnancy, etc. in Kamrup (Rural) district

Lakhimpur district: Health Problems of Women

Villages	Yes	No
Salmora sample=30	33.33%	66.66%
Gharmora sample=30	53.33%	46.66%
Dhenudhoria sample=40	70%	30%

Total=100

Table 1.15: Village wise rate of women who have health problems like low blood pressure, headache, gastric, vision and hearing problem, body pain, nerve problem, nutritional problems during pregnancy, etc. in Lakhimpur district



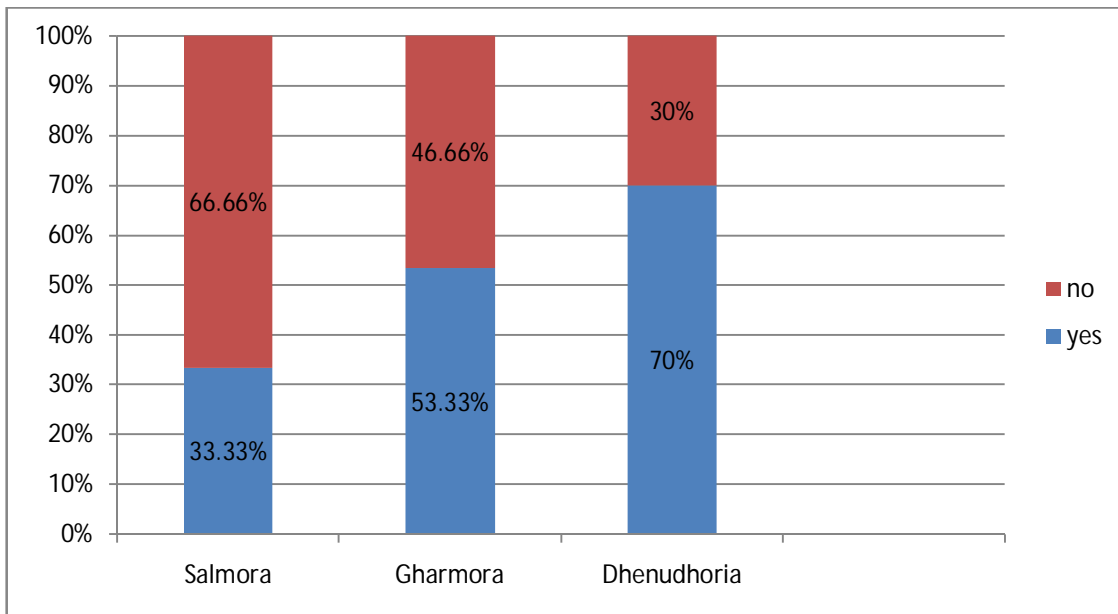


Diagram 1.27: Level of women respondents who have health problems like low blood pressure, gastric, headache, vision and hearing problem, body pain, nerve problem, nutritional problems during pregnancy, etc. in Lakhimpur district

### Cachar district: Health Problems of Women

Villages	Yes	No
Kalabori sample=30	40%	60%
Debipur sample=30	30%	70%
Shivpur sample=40	50%	50%

Total =100

Table1.16: Village wise rate of women who have health problems like low blood pressure, gastric, headache, vision and hearing problem, body pain, nerve problem, nutritional problems during pregnancy,etc. in Cachar district

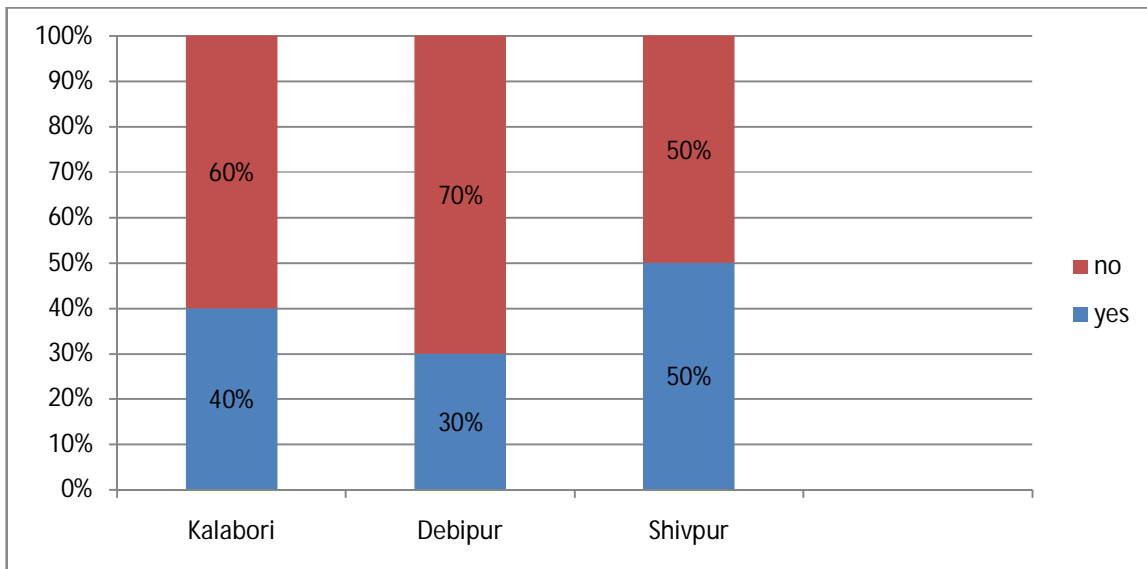


Diagram1.28: Level of women respondents who have health problems like low blood pressure, gastric, headache, vision and hearing problem, body pain, nerve problem, nutritional problem during pregnancy,etc. in Cachar district

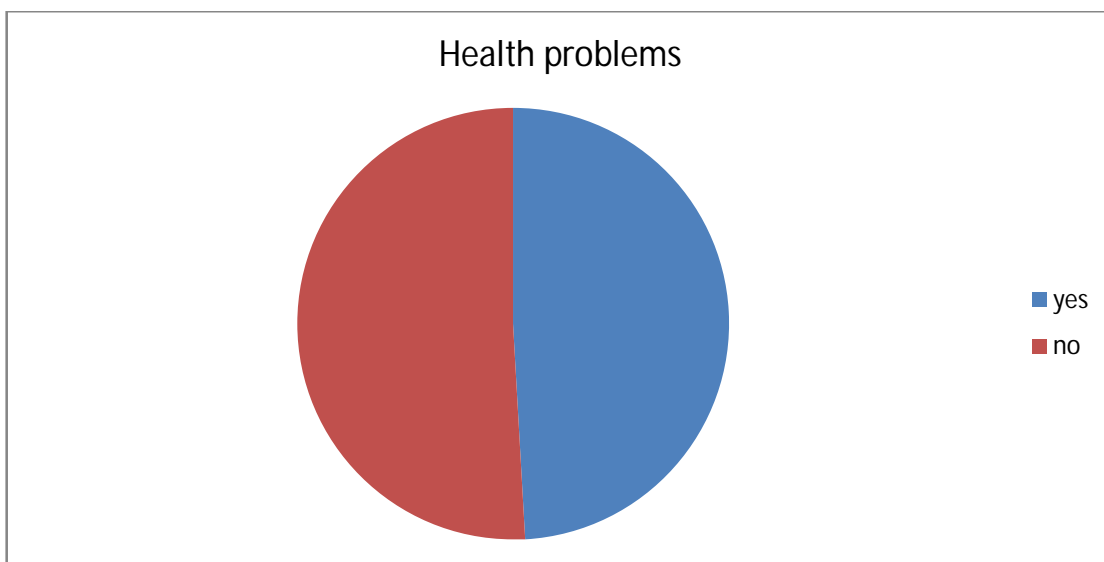


Diagram 1.29: Level of women who have health problems in total in Kamrup(Rural), Lakhimpur and Cachar district in Assam

1.6 An attempt is even made to find out whether economic factor is responsible to the problem of food insecurity of rural women in Assam and accordingly data is collected on monthly income of women's households in all the selected districts and then again data is also collected regarding monthly food expenditure of women's households. The picture after collecting the information on income and food expenditure shows that the monthly food expenditure of many households selected for the survey is to a great extent is high and in proportion to the income of the households. Further, it is also seen from the data collected in this regard that economic factor is not the main factor in relation to food insecurity of rural women as monthly income and monthly food expenditure of many households is high and economic factor is only partially related to food insecurity of some women not fully in all the three selected districts of Assam.

#### Kamrup (Rural) district: Monthly Income of Women's Households

Villages	Less than 5,000(in rs)	5,000- 10,000(in rs)	10,000-20,000 (in rs)	Above 20,000 (in rs)
Nadiapara sample=30	10%	43.33%	23.33%	23.33%
Monpur sample=30	23.33%	40%	26.66%	10%
Sonapur sample=40	10%	37.5%	20%	32.5%

Total =100

Table 1.17: Village wise rate of women whose household's monthly income is less than Rs 5,000, Rs 5,000- Rs 10,000, Rs 10,000 - Rs 20,000 and above Rs 20,000 in Kamrup(Rural) district

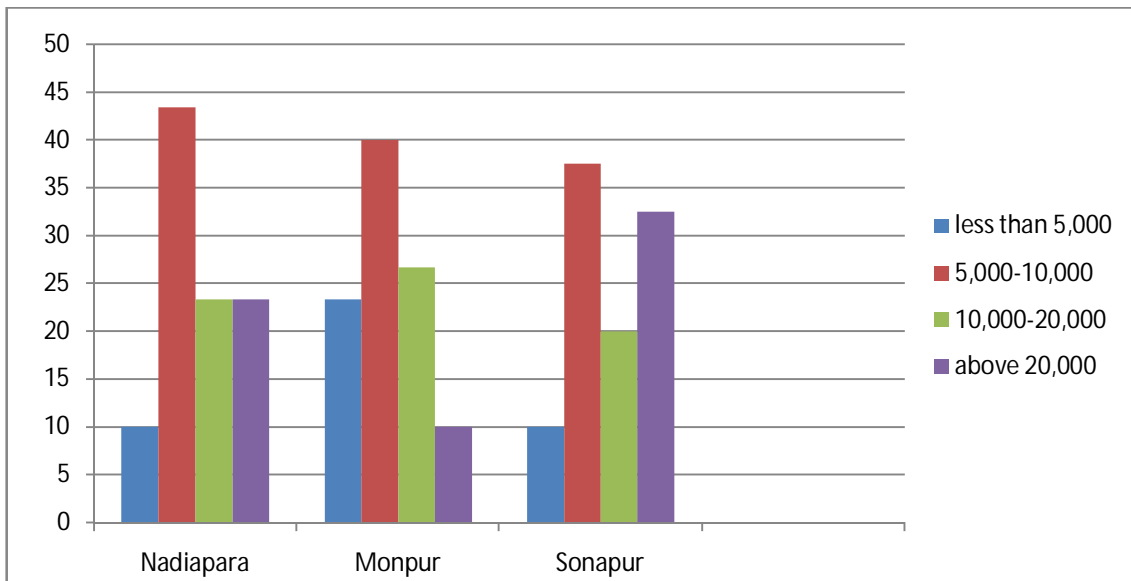


Diagram 1.30: Level of women household's monthly income in Kamrup(Rural) district

### Lakhimpur district: Monthly Income of Women's Households

Villages	Less than 5,000(in rs)	5,000- 10,000(in rs)	10,000- 20,000(in rs)	Above 20,000(in rs)
Salmora sample=30	13.33%	46.66%	33.33%	6.66%
Gharmora sample=30	3.33%	36.66%	26.66%	33.33%
Dhenudhoria sample=40	2.5%	42.5%	20%	35%

Total =100

Table 1.18: Village wise rate of women whose household's monthly income is less than Rs 5,000, Rs 5,000- Rs 10,000, Rs 10,000- Rs 20,000 and above Rs 20,000 in Lakhimpur district

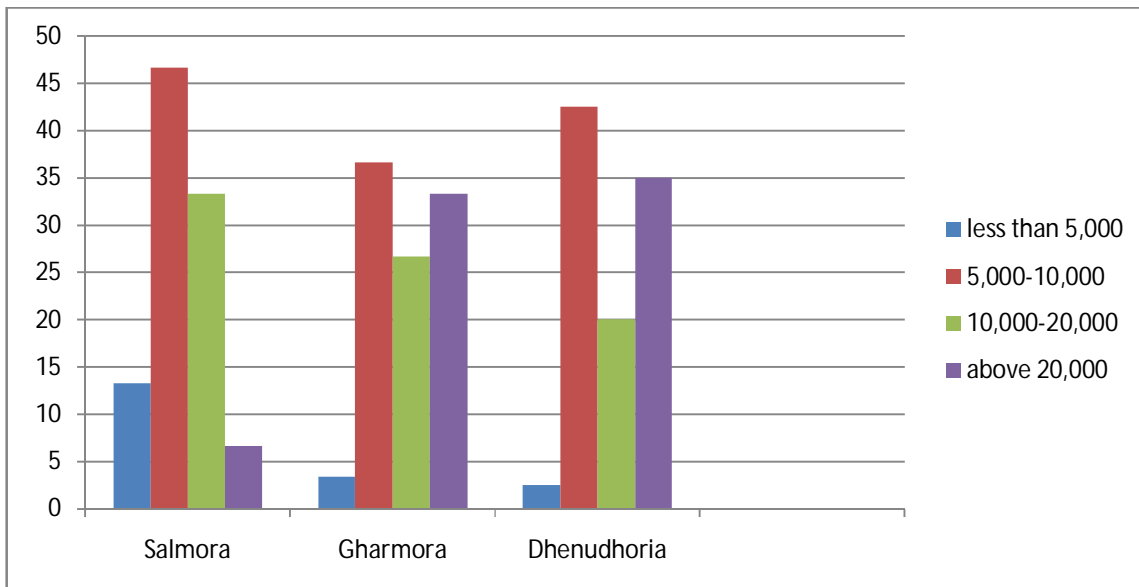


Diagram 1.31: Level of women household's monthly income in Lakhimpur district

### Cachar district: Monthly Income of Women's Households

Villages	Less than 5,000(in rs)	5,000-10,000(in rs)	10,000-20,000 (in rs)	Above 20,000 (in rs)
Kalabori sample=30	0%	16.66%	40%	43.33%
Debipur sample=30	53.33%	36.66%	10%	0%
Shivpur sample=40	20%	45%	22.5%	12.5%

Total =100

Table 1.19: Village wise rate of women whose household's monthly income is less than Rs 5,000, Rs 5,000- Rs 10,000, Rs 10,000- Rs 20,000 and above Rs 20,000 in Cachar district

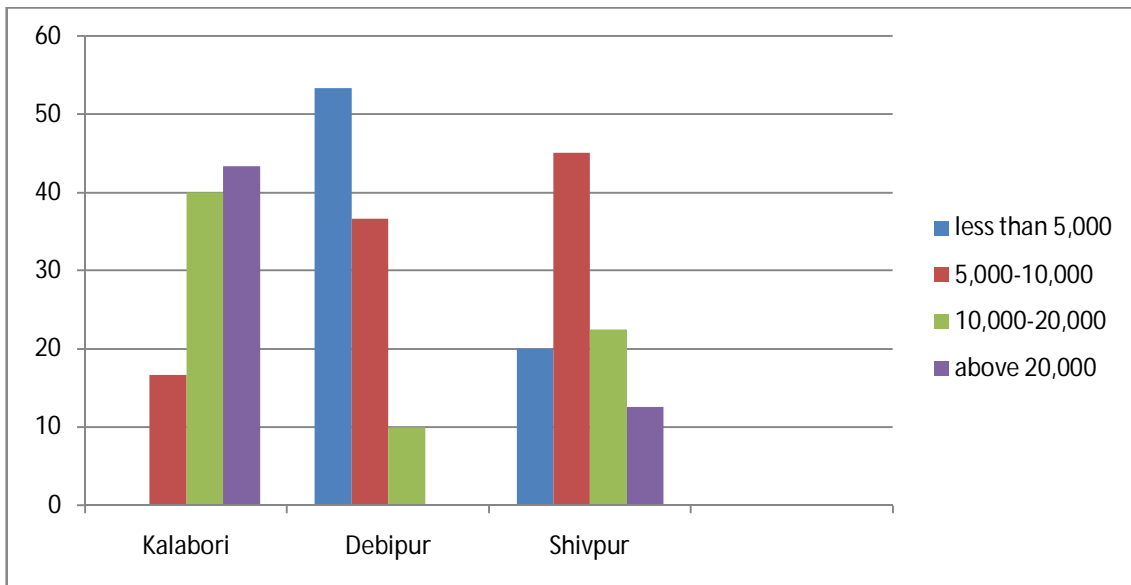


Diagram 1.32: Level of women household's monthly income in Cachar district

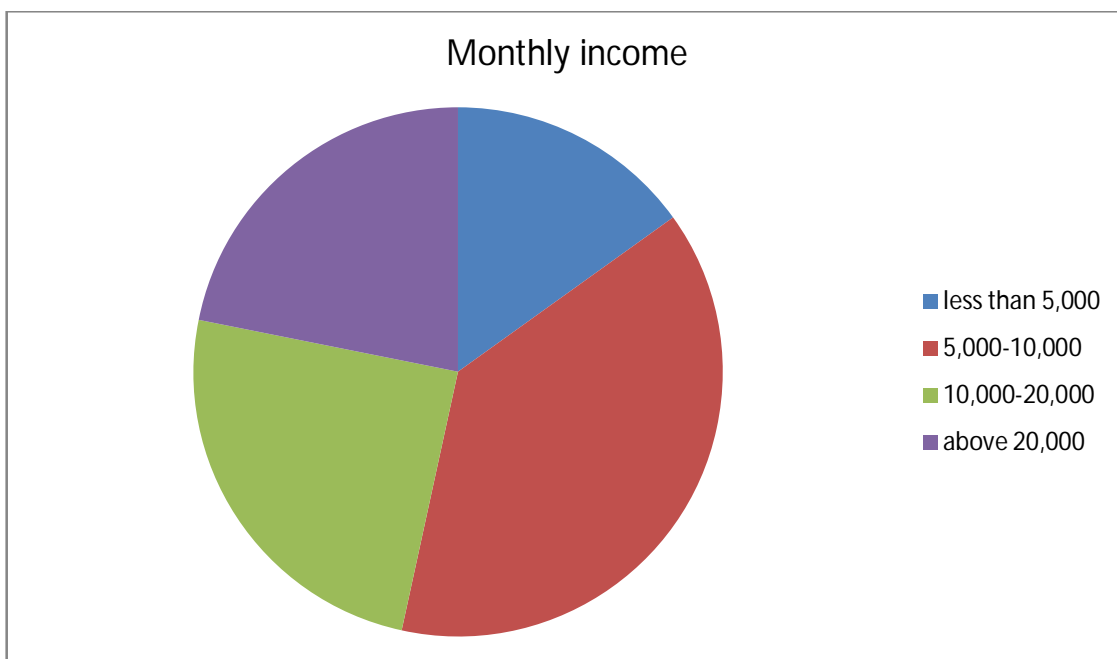


Diagram 1.33: Level of monthly income of women's households in total in Kamrup(Rural), Lakhimpur and Cachar district

Kamrup (Rural) district: Monthly Food Expenditure of Women's  
Households

Nadiapara (ST) Village( sample=30)

Monthly income		Monthly food expenditure	
Less than 5,000(in rs)	10%	Less than 2000(in rs)	10%
5,000-10,000(in rs)	43.33%	2,000-3,000(in rs)	43.33%
10,000-20,000(in rs)	23.33%	3,000-5,000(in rs)	23.33%
Above 20,000(in rs)	23.33%	Above 5,000(in rs)	23.33%

Table 1.20: Rate of monthly food expenditure in Nadiapara(ST) village in Kamrup(Rural) district

Monpur (SC) Village(sample=30)

Monthly income		Monthly food expenditure	
Less than 5,000(in rs)	23.33%	Less than 2,000(in rs)	23.33%
5,000- 10,000(in rs)	40%	2,000-3,000(in rs)	40%
10,000-20,000(in rs)	26.66%	3,000-5,000(in rs)	26.66%
Above 20,000(in rs)	10%	Above 5,000(in rs)	10%

Table 1.21: Rate of monthly food expenditure in Monpur (SC) village in Kamrup (Rural) district

Sonapur (GeneralCaste) Village (sample=40

Monthly income		Monthly food expenditure	
Less than 5,000(in rs)	10%	Less than 2,000(in rs)	10%
5,000-10,000(in rs)	37.5%	2,000-3,000(in rs)	37.5%
10,000-20,000(in rs)	20%	3,000-5,000(in rs)	20%
Above 20,000(in rs)	32.5%	Above 5,000(in rs)	32.5%

Table 1.22: Rate of monthly food expenditure of women’s households in Sonapur(General caste) village in Kamrup (Rural) district

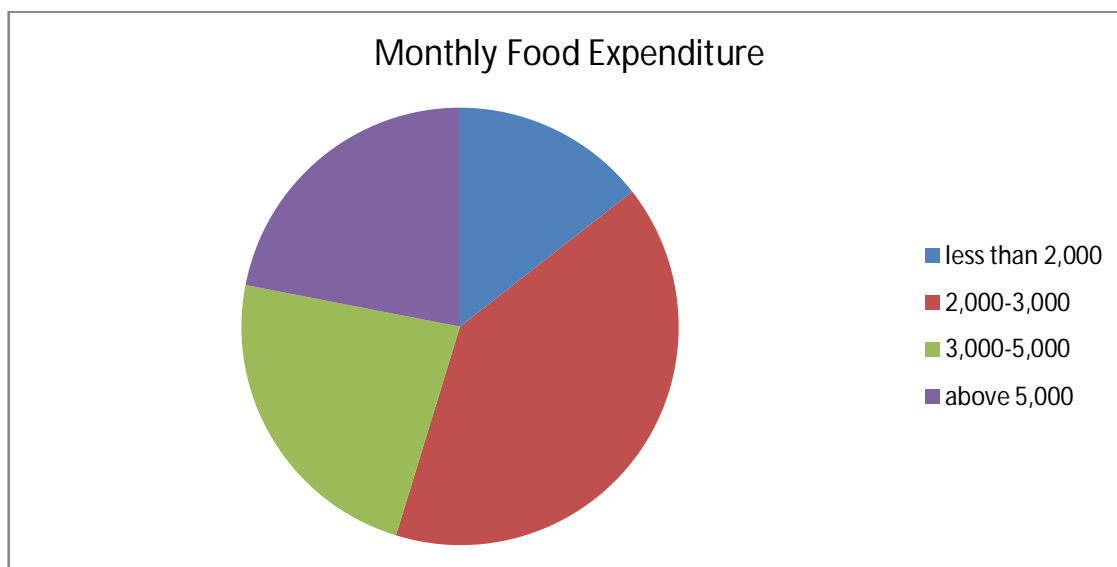


Diagram 1.34: Level of monthly food expenditure (in rs) of women’s households in total in Nadiapara, Monpur and Sonapur village in Kamrup (Rural) district



### Lakhimpur district: Monthly Food Expenditure of Women's Households

#### Salmora(ST) Village (sample=30)

Monthly income		Monthly food expenditure	
Less than 5,000(in rs)	13.33%	Less than 2,000(in rs)	13.33%
5,000-10,000(in rs)	46.66%	2,000-3,000( in rs)	46.66%
10,000-20,000(in rs)	33.33%	3,000-5,000(in rs)	33.33%
Above 20,000(in rs)	6.66%	Above 5,000(in rs)	6.66%

Table 1.23: Rate of monthly food expenditure of women's households in Salmora (ST) village in Lakhimpur district

#### Gharmora(SC) Village(sample=30)

Monthly income		Monthly food expenditure	
Less than 5,000(in rs)	3.33%	Less than 2,000(in rs)	3.33%
5,000- 10,000(in rs)	36.66%	2,000-3,000(in rs)	36.66%
10,000-20,000(in rs)	26.66%	3,000-5,000(in rs)	26.66%
Above 20,000(in rs)	33.33%	Above 5,000(in rs)	33.33%

Table 1.24: Rate of monthly food expenditure of women's households in Gharmora(SC) village Lakhimpur district

Dhenudhoria(General Caste) Village (sample=40)

Monthly income		Monthly food expenditure	
Less than 5,000(in rs)	2.5%	Less than 2,000(in rs)	2.5%
5,000- 10,000(in rs)	42.5%	2,000-3,000(in rs)	42.5%
10,000-20,000(in rs)	20%	3,000-5,000(in rs)	20%
Above 20,000(in rs)	35%	Above 5,000(in rs)	35%

Table 1.25: Rate of monthly food expenditure of women’s households in Dhenudhoria (General caste) village in Lakhimpur district

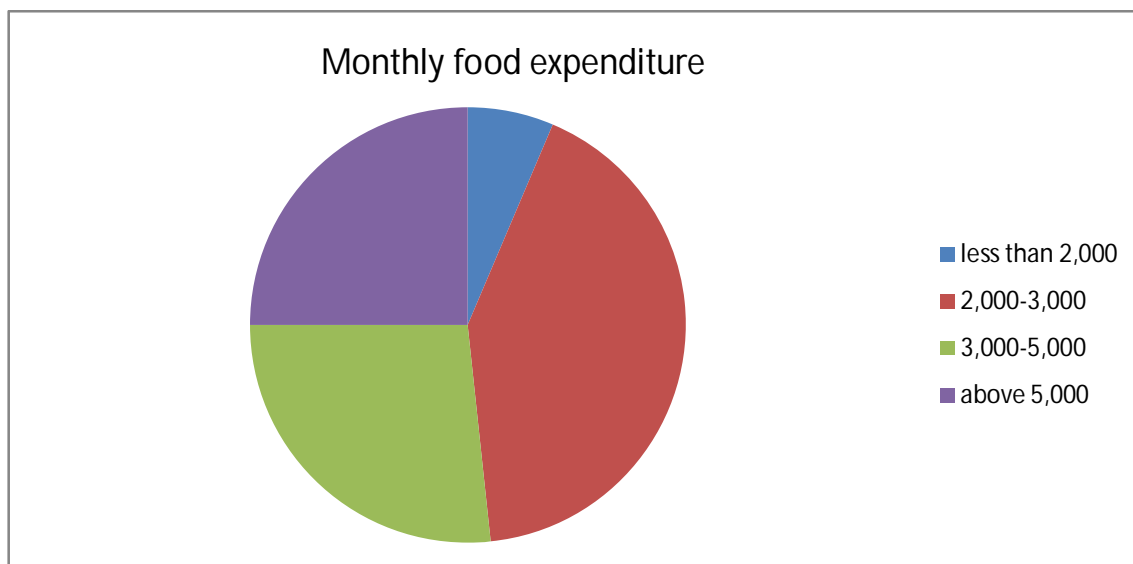


Diagram 1.35: Level of monthly food expenditure(in rs) of women’s households in total in Salmora, Gharmora and Dhenudhoria village in Lakhimpur district

Cachar district: Monthly Food Expenditure of Women's Households

Kalabori (ST) Village (sample=30)

Monthly income		Monthly food expenditure	
Less than 5,000(in rs)	0%	Less than 2,000(in rs)	0%
5,000- 10,000(in rs)	16.66%	2,000-3,000(in rs)	0%
10,000-20,000(in rs)	40%	3,000-5,000(in rs)	16.66%
Above 20,000(in rs)	43.33%	Above 5,000( in rs)	83.33%

Table 1.26: Rate of monthly food expenditure of women's households in Kalabori(ST) village in Cachar district

Debipur (SC) Village (sample=30)

Monthly income		Monthly food expenditure	
Less than 5,000(in rs)	53.33%	Less than 2,000(in rs)	0%
5,000-10,000(in rs)	36.66%	2,000-3,000(in rs)	3.33%
10,000-20,000(in rs)	10%	3,000-5,000(in rs)	76.66%
Above 20,000(in rs)	0%	Above 5,000(in rs)	20%

Table 1.27: Rate of monthly food expenditure of women's households in Debipur (SC) Village in Cachar district

Shivpur (General Caste) Village (sample=40)

Monthly income		Monthly food expenditure	
Less than 5,000(in rs)	20%	Less than 2,000(in rs)	0%
5,000- 10,000(in rs)	45%	2,000-3,000(in rs)	5%
10,000-20,000(in rs)	22.5%	3,000-5,000(in rs)	52.5%
Above 20,000(in rs)	12.5%	Above 5,000(in rs)	42.5%

Table 1.28 : Rate of monthly food expenditure of women’s households in Shivpur(General Caste) village in Cachar district

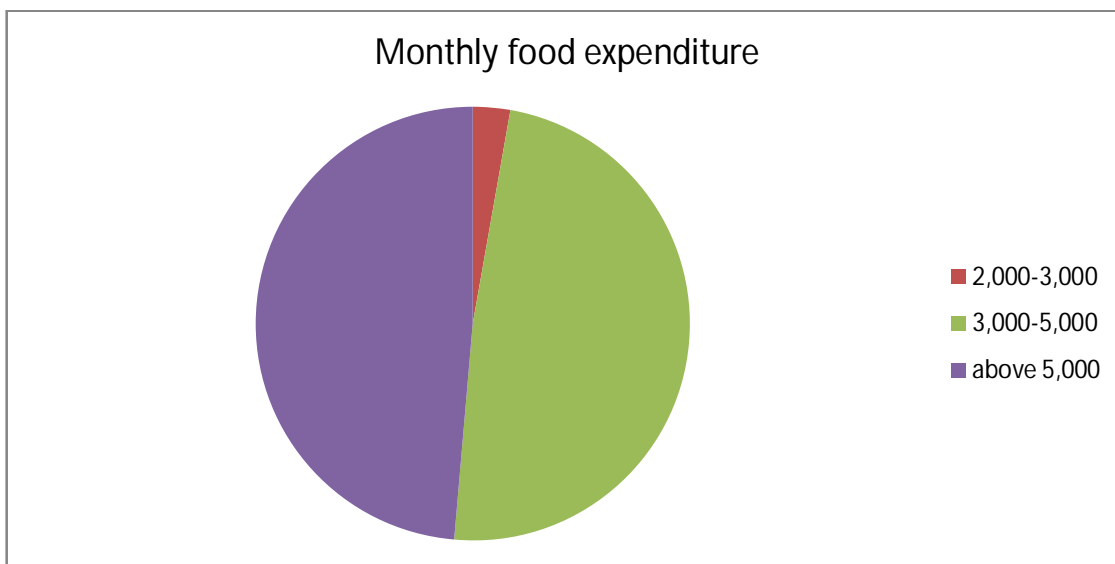


Diagram 1.36: Level of monthly food expenditure (in rs) of women’s households in total in Kalabori, Debipur and Shivpur village in Cachar district

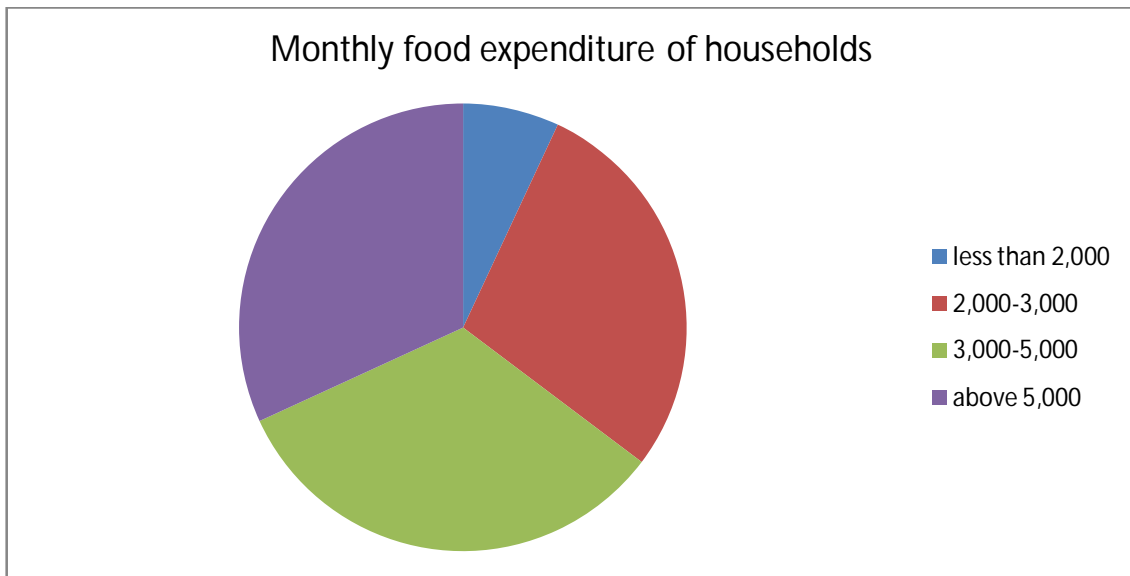


Diagram 1.37: Level of monthly food expenditure of women's households(in rs) in total in Kamrup (Rural) , Lakhimpur and Cachar district in Assam

After proper analysis of the data collected through adopting empirical approach and also spot observation during the field survey, it has been found that cultural diversity among the respondents does not make any difference among them in relation to access to food and their status of food security. Moreover, economic status is also quite satisfactory in majority of the households in all the three districts. But despite this, food security status of the sample population is not found in proportion to their economic status. Again, in majority of the cases, the social factor- 'gender' is found to become an obstacle in the path of achievement of food security of the respondents of the study. To make the analysis of the findings more scientific and clear, statistical analysis was done for the purpose of the research that is, SPSS method was used which is discussed in detail in the next chapter- Chapter 6.