

Interview Schedule (Semi-structured)

Personal information/Background

Name:

Age:

Occupation:

Contact number:

Address:

Features & patterns of agricultural transition (Rice-based systems) and migration:

1. Have you observed any change/transition in agricultural systems – like landlessness, land fragmentation, less profitability of farming, changes in cropping pattern, decrease in agricultural productivity, and on-farm employment opportunities - in this area? If yes,
 - a. When did such agricultural transition start to take place here?
 - b. Was such transition anticipated – were there signals and patterns over the years that indicated this or was it sudden?
 - c. In your view, what factors may have influenced such transition?
 - d. What do you know about the climatic shocks and/or stresses that have occurred historically in this locality? Please describe the intensity, frequency and how that might have changed over time. What is the current status?
 - e. Was there any interventions that could have reversed/stalled the transitions?
 - f. Has the transition generated any benefit to different groups [rich, poor; men, women, young, old and so on] of local people?
 - If yes, then in what form?
 - Why for any particular group?
 - Why not for other groups?
2. What are the non-farm employment opportunities available in this locality for the local people?
 - a. Are these alternative employment opportunities available, to a similar extent, to different groups [men, women, and poor, less-educated et.] of local people?
 - b. Are these opportunities regular or seasonal?
 - c. Is the wage structure of these alternative employments higher than the farming wage structure here?
 - d. In your opinion, who in the local communities is most likely to opt for these employment opportunities?
 - e. Are these employment opportunities large enough to employ all the people from this locality looking for employment?
3. Have you observed any migration by local people to other regions? If yes,
 - a. When did they start migrating from here? Why then?
 - b. Do people from different groups have a similar opportunity to choose to migrate – if they want to?
 - If no, then which group/s have the choice? Why so?
 - Who is the most likely to migrate from this locality – men or women or young or educated or others? Why so?
 - Does it help to have friends and relatives at the destination? How? Does it influence the decision as well as the opportunity to migrate? Why, how and to what extent?
 - Do the employment opportunities at origin influence the decision to migrate?
4. Are there any particular constraint/s that makes it difficult for the local people to migrate?
 - a. Do the constraint/s differ – depending on particular destination or for different groups of people within the locality? How and why?

- b. Does the selection of destination for migration differ among different groups of people? How and why?
 - Which destination is usually preferred the most? Why?
 - What factors influence the selection of a particular destination to migrate?
 - c. Do they migrate for longer period or seasonally? Why?
 - d. Who influences [most] the decision regarding who will migrate, where and for how many days - within household/s? Why that particular household member?
 - e. Do women migrate as much as men in this locality?
 - If no, why not?
 - Which women groups [based on age, marriage, family type, education, employment, religion, class, ethnicity, training, media exposure etc.] are more likely to migrate than others? Why so?
 - Are there any social norm/s that restrict women's migration
 - Do women want to migrate?
6. What are the benefits of migration that people experience and value?
- How is this different for different social groups?
 - What do the migrating people value most?
 - What do family members left behind value most?

Implications of migration on left behind and on Rice-based systems

7. Does the migration affect the labour availability for farming in the locality? How?
- a. If there is a shortage, how do farming households deal with it?
 - b. What changes have women experienced in terms of agriculture activities, roles and responsibilities as a result of male outmigration?
 - c. Do the socio-cultural norms restrict women to undertake certain activities in agriculture here? Why?
 - d. What changes have the women experienced as a result of the changes in roles on the farm and in the household?
 - e. Do women make more decisions on farm and in the household as a result of male outmigration?
 - f. Does this differ for women, depending on whether the migration is seasonal or long-term; on family type and household composition; farming, community participation and social norms within the locality?
8. Has it been burdensome for women to engage more in farming and perform the field agriculture activities along with their household management responsibility? Why?
9. Did the interaction of women with different household members as well as community members change?
- i. How and to what extent?
 - ii. Which factors influenced such change?
10. Did it bring any change in mobility of the women – in terms of access to market and market actors, and health services?
11. Do household members feel the absence of the migrant person (men) in their life?
- a. How does it impact the major aspects of children's lives due to the absence of father? Why and to what extent?
 - i. Any disturbance(s) experienced by children(s) in their ethical and cognitive development
 - ii. Change in school attainment of both girls & boys;

- b. How does it impact the interaction among household members? Why?
 - i. Interaction of daughter-in-law (migrant's wife) with her mother-in-law, father-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law [in case of joint family system], children, neighbors, development organizations, community members and labors in field agriculture.

Date:

Name of the facilitator: