



A Toolkit for Unpacking Gender Dynamics of Migration in Rice-based Agricultural Systems in South Asia

by
Rohini Ram Mohan and Ranjitha Puskur



International Rice Research Institute

A toolkit for unpacking gender dynamics of migration in rice-based agricultural systems in South Asia

The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) was established in 1960 by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations with the help and approval of the Government of the Philippines. It is supported by government funding agencies, foundations, the private sector, and non-government organizations. Today, IRRI is one of 15 non-profit international research centres that is a member of the CGIAR Consortium. The CGIAR is a global agricultural research partnership for a food-secure future.

This migration toolkit was produced and published by IRRI. The responsibility for this publication rests with the institute.

Copyright International Rice Research Institute 2021

This publication is copyrighted by the International Rice Research Institute and is licensed for use under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 License (Unported). Unless otherwise noted, users are free to copy, duplicate, or reproduce, and distribute, display, or transmit any of the articles or portions of the articles, and to make translations, adaptations, or other derivative works under the following conditions:

Attribution: The work must be attributed, but not in any way that suggests endorsement by IRRI or the author(s).

Non Commercial: This work may not be used for commercial purposes.

Share Alike: If this work is altered, transformed, or built upon, the resulting work must be distributed only under the same or similar license to this one. To view the full text of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>.

Citation: This publication will be cited as; Ram Mohan, R. and Puskur, R. (2021). A toolkit for unpacking gender dynamics of migration in rice-based agricultural systems in South Asia.

Mailing Addresses:

IRRI Headquarter: DAPO Box 7777, Metro Manila, Philippines
Telephone: +63 (2) 580-5600; Fax: +63 (2) 580-5699
Email: info@irri.org; Web: www.irri.org

IRRI India Office: 1st floor, Office Block, National Agricultural Science Complex, Dev Prasad Shastri Marg, Pusa, New Delhi 110012, India
Telephone: +91-11-66763000

October 2021

Acknowledgements

This work was undertaken as part of, and funded by, the CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets led by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). This publication has not gone through IFPRI's standard peer review procedure. The opinions expressed here belong to the authors, and do not necessarily reflect those of PIM, IFPRI, or CGIAR.

The CGIAR Research Program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM) leads action-oriented research to equip decision makers with the evidence required to develop food and agricultural policies that better serve the interests of poor producers and consumers, both men and women. PIM combines the resources of CGIAR centers and numerous international, regional, and national partners. The program is led by IFPRI.

CGIAR is a global agriculture research partnership for a food secure future. Its science is carried out by the 15 research centers that are members of the CGIAR Consortium in collaboration with hundreds of partner organizations. www.cgiar.org

We thank the team at Dev Insights for supporting the toolkit testing. We extend our gratitude to the participants of the study for their invaluable insights and time, which helped in refining the toolkit.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	01
About the migration toolkit	05
1. Gender and social dynamics of migration in rice-based systems	13
2. Village profile	39
3. Interview schedule	46
4. Capturing changing household dynamics in migrant household: Profiling tool	49

About the migration toolkit

Background

Studies exploring gender dynamics in migration have so far been wanting in methodological rigour. In the context of South Asia, mixed method studies continue to be few and lacking in interdisciplinary content. Prominent quantitative studies have dominated the assessment of gendered ‘impacts’ of migration in agricultural livelihoods, particularly that of male out-migration¹ (Paris et al 2005; Desai & Banerji 2008; Lokshin & Glinksya 2009; Singh et al. 2011; Maharjan et al 2012; Singh et al. 2014; Slavchevska et al. 2018), with the exceptions of a few qualitative studies (Gartaula et al. 2010; Datta & Mishra 2011; Tamang et al. 2014, Debnath & Selim 2009). Within these, most studies have been limited to themes of labour participation, distribution of household and farm roles, and household decision making dynamics in a few areas, highlighting a few mixed effects of migration. Despite the growing interest in the subject, there is an absence of conceptual clarity and innovative tools in framing gender, explaining and capturing the diversity of ways in which gender dynamics define experiences in migrant societies.

This toolkit was developed to support mixed methods research to explore how gender dynamics is constitutive of male migration, in the context of eastern India, in line with a conceptual framework developed to address the existing gaps in literature. Viewing migration as a prominent household livelihood trajectory, the scope of ‘gender dynamics’ explored in the toolkit and framework includes (i) Understanding of the power inequalities and the vulnerabilities that engender migration (ii) assets, capitals and resources that shape and are shaped by migration (iii) Habitus and (iv) Life cycle and interrelated trajectories.

Key concepts and definitions

The tools encompass a broader view of ‘gender’, attempting to study the cause and consequences of migration by reflecting on the dynamics between men and women of different age and social groups. Each tool and a combination of elements within these tools are used to extract and delve on the four major aspects that are intrinsic to the discussion of gender dynamics in migration. The operational definition and the underlying are discussed here briefly.

(i) Understanding of the power inequalities and the vulnerabilities that engender and perpetuate migration

Migration is viewed as a process embedded in a socially stratified context where hierarchies of class-status-power determine who, when and how people migrate. Social norms, caste and gender rules reinforce these hierarchies and determine what livelihoods can be pursued by men and women. Inability to expand livelihood portfolios or limited economic opportunities can drive out-migration in rural areas particularly when resources like land, livestock are tied to ethnic and caste and gender (status) identities. This is useful to contextualise out-migration and also assess whether out-migration impacts or reshapes class-status-power positions of migrant households and those who stay behind.

Livelihoods in rice farming areas have been shown to be highly susceptible to losses from climate hazards and households do not generate enough resources to cushion the impacts of these shocks (Duncan 2017). Migration emerges as a resilience trajectory in the light of these vulnerabilities for specific communities and socio economic groups. Vulnerabilities shape the nature of migration-short-term, long term, seasonal or marginal. Changes through migration and other outcomes of migration can also impact the extent of exposure to vulnerabilities and the resources of these households to manage these shocks. Vulnerabilities are both a driver and

¹ In the past 15 years.

outcome of migration. Mapping vulnerabilities through the tools in this kit enables surveying all aspects historically, agro-ecological and politico- economic, that render pressure on vulnerable households to consider migration as a livelihood trajectory. The tools help understand and identify specific and common vulnerabilities, which households are exposed to and assess to what extent they directly or indirectly shape migrant trajectories of men and women.

(ii) Assets, capitals and resources that shape and are shaped by migration

‘Capital’ refers to something of value to one’s livelihood which can be owned, mobilised, deployed or invested. ‘Assets’ more often are confined to something of value that is owned (collectively or individually) or has a legal status. ‘Resources’ refer to intangible and tangible things, including objects that one may be aware of but may not own (Van Dijk 2010). Migration (of men or women) can increase or decrease the CAR (Capital, Assets and Resources) owned, accessed or deployed. The toolkit enables the collection of information on both tangible and intangible assets and thus look closely at all forms of social, economic, human, natural and, physical capitals to enable a comprehensive understanding of how migration changes the dynamics of access and use of CARs and its implications for the gender dynamics within the households and communities.

(iii) Habitus

Habitus as an analytical construct draws from Pierre Bourdieu’s theory of practice (Bourdieu 1990). Habitus is identified as a generative structure of social action and thought, shaped by an individual’s beliefs and worldviews, internalised through years of socialisation. It is largely determined by an intersection of social structure and overlapping attributes like age, gender, caste, class, political power. It, however, positions women and men neither as passive products of patriarchal structure nor as free agents. Scope for improvisation and innovation within the limits of the habitus unravels possibilities of modifications to the existing patriarchal norms without completely challenging them. The tools in this kit help tease out the guidelines (*‘doxa’*) internalised by women and men in agricultural or rice-based systems and assess whether male out-migration provides room for innovation and bargain while acting on issues that are critical to their livelihoods. It also means assessing how far they can or cannot negotiate these terms, whether these negotiations have any implications on their access to CARs, or enhance their own self-perceptions, status or power to act upon situations within the limits of the patriarchal habitus. The qualitative components of the tool kit encompass elements that attempt to capture the shifting innovations and improvements in the habitus of men and women from different groups, if any. This includes assessing and comparing differences in household decision making dynamics and labour roles within migrant households and, between non-migrant and migrant households.

(iv) Life cycle and interrelated trajectories

An important analytical lens supported by this framework is that looking at migration as a trajectory instead of an intentional one-off strategy. This builds on livelihood theories that identified migration as an “iterative process” - where goals, preferences, resources and means are constantly reassessed. Life course changes, like changing age status of family members, marriage, death or larger changes in the family living arrangements, can trigger migration and even shift migration patterns.

The tools help open up a discussion on the migrant trajectories and other livelihood trajectories that are interconnected with the life cycle changes of other family members and their social positions.

Given the nature of elements and concepts of the framework, mixed method design was used and piloted. Key Informant Interviews were critical in obtaining information about the power

relationships in the village and the overall migration patterns, and the agro-ecological and economic vulnerabilities that shape and reinforce migration conditions. The quantitative survey was used to gain understanding of critical objective components of the habitus including decision making, labour changes, asset ownership, and various capital assets and resources that shaped and are shaped by the migrant trajectories. To understand life cycle, interrelated trajectories of the household and norms, in-depth interviews were used. The components of the toolkit are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1 Components of the ToolKit

Quantitative	Qualitative
1. Household questionnaire survey	2. In-Depth Interview to capture household transitions and implications of migration
	3. Migrant Household Profiling tool - using Focus Group Discussion
	4. Village Profile Tool - using Key Informant Interview

The village profile tool was used and tested first. Followed by the quantitative study. Following the quantitative study, a potential sample list of candidates for in depth interview and group discussions was selected randomly and were simultaneously conducted. With a larger time frame, researchers could also experiment with doing a short qualitative scoping study to better the context terms and scenarios of the region better to frame sharper questions for the survey. Consent forms in Hindi were signed by respondents and copies were provided of the same when requested.

While testing the toolkit, some advantages and limitations of the tools were observed. Based on this, some recommendations for refinement in the tool or its use have also been suggested.

Quantitative Component

Household Questionnaire Survey: A survey comprising of nine sections was administered to gather quantitative information that would yield itself to both analytical and descriptive analysis. This includes sections on the household demographics, migration incidence, remittances, labour use (before and current -for migration households), time allocation (9 key farm activities), resource access and control, financial services, access to credit, advisory services, participation in training and social groups, decision making authority (for 21 decision areas), farming systems, cropping systems and household food security and food consumption. The survey tool is designed to be administered to both genders, however, the information from the male counterparts is restricted to select sections of the questionnaire. Moreover, nuclear migrant households may not have male members during the time of the interview, in which case the study may reassess the feasibility of collecting data from male respondents. Retrospective components of 'before and after migration' based on recall are added to substitute for a longitudinal research design. If the study provides scope for longitudinal data collection, then it must be chosen as a preferred mode.

Sampling technique: A randomised sampling technique is highly recommended. The survey could yield best results when it covers a range of agro-ecological regions with notably high levels of migration.

Attempts must be made to ensure an equal representation of migrant and non-migrant households in the sample. To yield the best results, choosing a sample from an updated village household list or recent census is highly recommended. However, given the dynamic nature of migration this may be challenging in several contexts. Alternatively, investing resources in preparing village household lists and then sampling maybe a key consideration for successful randomisation.

Good Practices

- The quantitative tool was uniquely designed to obtain observations both on cross-sectional and retrospective perspectives of women respondents in male migrant households on decision making authority and labour and time use before and after migration of members. This allows for comparison between migrant and non-migrant households and additionally captures perceptions of changes within the household over the history of the household.
- The tool included a comprehensive set of indicators on assets (including ownership, sale and access) and also allowed for choices of husband dominated / wife dominated decisions when respondents cited that both spouses owned assets jointly. Moreover, multiple choices were allowed to accommodate multiple users /owners in case of assets.
- The tool was designed for both male and female to be interviewed, allowing for inputs from both genders.
- The study was not limited to merely examining spousal dynamics, but gender dynamics in the whole household. As a result, women from various age groups participated as primary respondents providing perspectives on the dynamics with a set of household members (including husband, in-laws, sons/ daughters, grandchildren).

Limitations observed on the field

- While there were some households where male members had not migrated in the recent past, qualitative studies revealed that they may have a history of migration dating back a few years while still identifying as non-migrant households. The categorisation of migrant/ non-migrant may need to be qualified with this observation.
- The most challenging issue, where we piloted the tools, was to find male counterparts in the household. Over 40% of the sample were nuclear families with no male member available to answer. Even within joint family households, tracking or waiting for the male members to return was delaying the survey and seemed largely impractical. So, in our case, given the cost and time implications and the social context, responses from men were not mandatorily recorded for households.
- The timing of the survey should ensure it does not clash with any major social activity and events including major local festivals or farming activities like sowing, harvesting and post-harvest activities.
- Use of phone-based data collection may hold additional challenges for the survey administration, given the complex and interlinked coding and the length of the survey.

Qualitative Components

Village profile tool: A Key Informant Interview in each village was conducted to profile the socio-economic context, the broad cultural and gender dynamics within the community. The tool provides a useful means to discuss the hierarchies in asset ownership, resources access and inequalities in the distribution of livelihood opportunities among different social groups. The tool captures information on agricultural changes, crops cultivated, climate stressors and shocks experienced, shifts in wages, opportunities for men and women of different age groups over a span of 5 years providing opportunities to evaluate the historical context of migration.

These profiles bring out the underlying vulnerabilities and inequalities that shape migration patterns in the locality. Key informants can be local elected representatives or village elders or teachers, but need not be limited to them.

In-Depth Interview: The In-depth interview (IDI) schedule is devised to capture transitions and implications of migration in specific rice producing households. The tool discusses changes in women's work, mobility, family responsibilities among others in detail to complement an understanding of the data points in the survey and delve into the processes key to the transitions and implications. The IDI is administered primarily to female respondents, and can be extended to a male household member of any age (above the age of 18). The IDI is also devised to be administered to non-migrant households to capture their perspectives on the implications of migration on their society.

While there is no fixed number of recommended interviews, ideally the sample size should represent women from different age and social groups.

Migrant Household Profiling tool: This is an interactive visual discussion tool to capture and identify changes in power relations typically in a household or community. The tool builds on examining how migration changes positions of members in the household vis-à-vis others, and how they manage their new roles, responsibilities and power. The tool is useful in gathering information about typical migration patterns, characteristics of the migrant, common patterns of shifting gender dynamics in migrant households by enabling a discussion on changing roles, decision-making influence (going beyond the decision-making authority questions in the survey tool) of members. It also yields information on the influence of life cycle events on migration, and how households respond to migration. When conducted in a homogenous (age and social) group, the tool helps construct a general idea of changes that occur in a typical migrant household. However, depending on age status and living arrangement, responses around the shifts may be heterogeneous, contradictory and building consensus on a typical household dynamic can be difficult. It is important, however, to note the conflicts and the variation. If these reported variations are large, it is suggested that the interactive profiling tool is combined with the IDI to create specific understanding of changing dynamics from the vantage of women in different age groups. This exercise also helps create 'types' or 'typologies' of migrant households based on their experiences and heterogeneous arrangements.

The ideal sampling plan for the group discussion is to have 5-6 women in a group but not more than 8 participants. If caste norms and spatial segregation is strong a more homogenous group of same caste group and age group can be selected.

Separate FGD for male members (mixed, migrant and non-migrant) depending on their availability, mixed FGDs are only suggested where gender norms are not rigid.

A suggested form of administering the tool is to hold discussions with two groups in each village, one with each age group or cluster and one addition with male members.

Good Practices

- The migrant household profiling tool was designed to facilitate discussions in a group on general experiences of a typical migrant household and used a set of visual aids to help the respondents and the interviewers engage in a deeper discussion on the power relations in the household and how they are affected by migration. The interactive element drew the attention of
- The IDIs were also a resource for delving into the life cycle of households, gender norms and individual circumstances that drove migration in different households. This resulted in some rich discussions particularly on decision making.
- In-depth- interviews were very useful in unpacking local terms and how opinions expressed by the respondents were justified and, what values and norms they wished to project.

Limitations

- The Profiling tool was seen to be less effective in a group setting. Women of different age groups had different perspectives on how the household was structured and there was difficulty in building a consensus on the household shifts etc. A few women raised that '*Hum apni hi baat bata sakte hai*' (we can only give the story of our household), which made it difficult to be administered during a group discussion with women of different age groups. There were no typical migrant households per say, each household cited unique circumstances depending on the family structure, changes due to death and illness of members etc. The use of the tool was, therefore, left optional and was facilitated by the interviewer depending on the comfort levels of respondents.
- Women (particularly young women) were uncomfortable sharing details of their 'private life', during group discussions. This could be due to the low levels of education, poor exposure and reservations about discussing household matters in front of other '*tola*' (community) members. Younger women also appeared to be reserved about discussing their private lives in a group where older women chided their responses and as such dominated the discussions.
- Women from Upper castes refused to participate in group discussions despite reaching out a few times. Caste norms were very strong in most villages.
- Women's low literacy levels and strong use of local dialects remained a challenge for the interviewers.
- While the Profiling tool was made relatable, women even in individual interviews, appeared to prefer discussing it directly or verbally, as opposed to interactively arranging the cards and material themselves due to time constraints as they preferred to be doing other work on the sides along with the interviews (Photos 1 & 2 capture a respondent's version of placing the cards and the notes there in).
- IDIs were extended to other household members if they were available. In some households, this enabled us to interview spouses, to get their perspectives on the changes. This however depended on availability of these members.

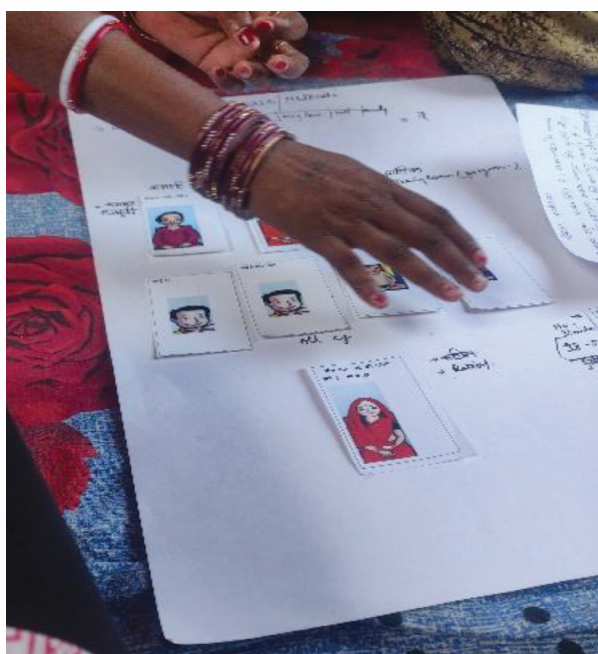


Photo 1: A respondent using the tool during in-depth interview in Darbhanga



Photo 2 : The tool capturing before and after and notes from the discussion

Recommendations for changes in the tool and administration process

Administration of the tool

- Profiling tool when used in a group can be administered to sets / groups of women belonging to similar age and caste, given that the perspective varies largely by age and caste. This is useful in circumstances where age based gender norms are strong and hierarchies limit participants from openly discussing household dynamics.
- The profiling tool can also be used as a family interview tool, to facilitate discussion and representation of different relationships visually where different family members participate and construct the 'before and after' scenarios. This would help understand how similar or different their views are on power relationships and gender roles and whose version is finally put forward.
- Doing a preliminary qualitative analysis before quantitative survey will help narrow down key local terms, such as household head (called guardian for instance instead of a direct translation- *mukhiya*), migrant (there may be a local term for it). This is also useful for planning data collection activities and assessing social norms and customs that might impede group discussions (with multiple communities together).
- Make sure to get female interviewers and enumerators who are well versed with the local dialect. This may be a key challenge, particularly in a context where literacy levels are low.

References

- Bourdieu, P. (1990) *"The Logic of Practice,"* Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Datta, A. and S. Mishra. 2011. Glimpses of women's lives in Rural Bihar: Impact of male migration. *International Journal of Labour Economics* 54 (3): 457 – 477.
- Debnath, P., and N. Selim. 2009. "Impact of Short-term Male Migration on Their Wives Left Behind: A Case Study of Bangladesh." In *Gender and Labour Migration in Asia*, edited by International Organization for Migration (IOM), 121–151. Geneva: IOM.
- Desai, S. and M. Banerji. 2008. Negotiated Identities: Male Migration and Left-Behind Wives in India. *Journal of population research* 25(3): 337–355.
- Duncan, J., Tompkins, E., Dash, J., and Tripathy, B. Resilience to hazards: rice farmers in the Mahanadi Delta, India. Mahanadi Delta, India. *Ecology and Society* 22(4):3.
- Gartaula, H.N, Niehof, and L. Visser. 2010. "Feminisation of Agriculture as an Effect of Male Out-Migration: Unexpected Outcomes from Jhapa District, Eastern Nepal." *International Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences* 5(2): 565-577.
- Lokshin, M. and E. Glinskaya. 2009. "The Effect of Male Migration on Employment Patterns. The Case of Nepal." *The World Bank Economic Review* 23(3): 481–507.
- Maharjan, A., Bauer, S. and Knerr, B., 2012. Do Rural Women Who Stay Behind Benefit from Male Out-migration? A Case Study in the Hills of Nepal. *Gender Technology and Development*. 16(1): 95–123.
- Paris, T., A. Singh, L. Joyce and M. Hossain. 2005. Labour Outmigration, Livelihood of Rice Farming Households and Women Left Behind: A Case Study in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 40(25): 2522-2529.

Singh, K.M, R. K. P. Singh, A. Kumar and A. Kumar. 2014. Migration, Gender and Farming Systems Male Worker Migration and Women Empowerment: The case of Bihar, India. 8th International Conference of Asian Society of Agricultural Economists (ASAE), Savar, Bangladesh, on 15th to 17th October, 2014.

Singh, N.P., R.P. Singh, R. Kumar, R.N. Padaria, A. Singh and N. Varghese. 2011. Labour Migration in Indo-Gangetic Plains: Determinants and Impacts on Socio-economic Welfare. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*. 24: 449-458.

Slavchevska, V., A. Kar, V. Stanley, R. Townsend, T. Sanna Lisa, R. Ciacchi, S. Kaaria, E. Mane and Hoberg, Y. 2018. Male outmigration and women's work and empowerment in agriculture : the case of Nepal and Senegal . Washington, D.C: World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/653481530195848293/Male-outmigration-and-womens-work-and-empowerment-in-agriculture-the-case-of-Nepal-and-Senegal>

Tamang, S., P. Krishna, and K. Shrestha. 2014. "Feminization of Agriculture and Its Implications for Food Security in Rural Nepal". *Journal of Forest and Livelihood* 12(1): 20–32.

1. Gender and Social Dynamics of Migration in Rice-based Systems

Enumerator's name		Date of interview	
Interview start time			

1. Basic information

Respondent details for reference in cases for data verification or for future research study. This includes name, location, GPS co-ordinates etc.

State:	Bihar
Division:	
District:	
Block:	
Village:	
Household ID:	
Respondent's Name:	
Respondent's Mobile Number:	11 digits limit in survey be
Religion:	(1) Hindu (2) Muslim (3) Christian (4) Others (Specify)
Caste:	(1) Scheduled Caste (2) Scheduled Tribe (3) Other Backward Classes (4) General (5) Others, specify
Does the household have a BPL card/status?	(1) Yes (2) No
GPS Coordinates:	
Reading 1 :	Longitude:----- Latitude:----- Accuracy (should be less than 8):
Reading 2:	Longitude: ----- Latitude:----- Accuracy (should be less than 8):

2. Household demographics

2.1. Demographics: This section collects the information on household's composition and its members' socio-demographic characteristics. Household members include family and non-family members who are living permanently in the house and taking food from the same kitchen and, those who have migrated but sending remittance to the household.

Mem No	Name (Including the respondent; Start with the household head)	Age (In completed years)	Sex ^a	Relation to household head ^b	Who is the respondent? (Tick box)	Number of years attended school (If age 5 years or older)	Is he/she currently enrolled in school?	Marital Status ^c	Does the member help in the farm? 1-Yes 2-No	Who among the household had gone away from the household as a migrant for work in the last 5 years? (Tick box)	Who among the members is currently away from the household? 1-Yes 2-No (If yes, answer next question. Proceed to Labour-section otherwise)	How many months in the last 1 year was <i>name</i> away from the household? (If >=3 months, answer next table. Proceed to Labour section otherwise)	Primary Occupation ^d	Years in the job/work. If 'None', how long the member has been without any work? (If age 10 years or older)	Aside from his/her primary occupation, is there any other income-generating work the member is doing? If yes, specify. ^d	Years in the job/work (If age 10 years or older)
1				(1) Self/HH head												
2																
3																
4																
n																

Codes:

<p>^aSex</p> <p>(1) Male</p> <p>(2) Female</p> <p>(3) Others</p> <p>^bRelation to HH head</p> <p>(1) Self/HH head</p> <p>(2) Spouse</p> <p>(3) Son/Daughter</p> <p>(4) Brother/Sister</p> <p>(5) Father/Mother</p> <p>(6) Grand son/Grand daughter</p> <p>(7) Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law</p> <p>(8) Brother-in-law/Sister-in-law</p> <p>(9) Grand father/Grand mother</p> <p>(10) Nephew/Niece</p> <p>(11) Other non-relative male/female member</p>	<p>^cMarital Status</p> <p>(1) Currently Married</p> <p>(2) Unmarried</p> <p>(3) Separated</p> <p>(4) Divorced</p> <p>(5) Widowed</p> <p>(6) Others, specify</p>	<p>^dPrimary Occupation</p> <p>(1) Rice/ Paddy production</p> <p>(2) Other crop farming (e.g., maize, millets, vegetable, other crops)</p> <p>(3) Fishing/Aquaculture</p> <p>(4) Livestock rearing</p> <p>(5) Farm family labourer</p> <p>(6) Agricultural casual labour/ Hired agricultural labourer on another's farm</p> <p>(7) Agri enterprise-reselling agri products, agri inputs, other agri-related products</p> <p>(8) Grocery store/ Self-employed business (wholesale/retail trade)</p> <p>(9) Snack making/ snack selling</p> <p>(10) Tailoring/Clothing business/ Weaving</p> <p>(11) Other self-employed business</p> <p>(12) Factory worker- tailoring, weaving, handicraft, etc.</p> <p>(13) Construction labour</p> <p>(14) Self-employed professionals (e.g., doctor, lawyer, dentist, related jobs)</p> <p>(15) Professional salaried job (teacher, govt employee, engineer)</p>	<p>(16) Driver</p> <p>(17) Call center, computer repair, and other IT work</p> <p>(18) Domestic worker/ Household helper on another household</p> <p>(19) Other service sector jobs (worker in hotels, restaurants and shops, security guards, etc.)</p> <p>(20) Retired/Pensioner</p> <p>(21) Student</p> <p>(22) None</p> <p>PRIMARY OCCUPATION IS DETERMINED BY THE AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT ON ANY ACTIVITY. FOR EXAMPLE, IF A MEMBER HAS TWO OCCUPATIONS--FARMING WHERE MOST OF THE TIME IS SPENT AND SECONDLY CASUAL LABOURER ON SOMEONE'S FARM WHERE HE/ SHE SPENDS COUPLE OF HOURS. ACCORDINGLY, THE PRIMARY OCCUPATION IS FARMING.</p>
--	---	--	--

2.2. Migration incidence: Ask these questions only for members who migrated away for at least 3 months and are currently away. (Autofill from Table 2.1)

Mem No	Name of migrant member	Relation	Year of recent migration	Year of first time migration	Destination ^a	If destination is outside Bihar or India, specify name of state or country	What were the reasons for [name]’s migration? (Multiple response possible) ^{b*}	Why did the member migrate in [destination], and not elsewhere or work in their village? (Multiple response possible) ^c	Who in household decided that the member should migrate? ^d (Tick the primary one. Probe whether it is decided by self or someone else in the household.)	How did the migrant learn about the job? ^e	Does the migrant know anyone at the destination? If yes, who? ^f	Number of times the migrant visited home in the last 12 months?

*This is a multiple response question. Allow the respondent to tell all possible reasons why the member/s in the household migrated. Reasons for migration are interrelated. For example, it is likely that respondent would say, “We are so poor... income from farming is very low nowadays. It is not enough to feed the size of our household. So my son has to go in the city for work” As the respondent narrates, select all reasons that apply. In the example given, reasons would be “1- To work/ find work; 3- Poor farm production...; 4- Being poor; 5- Large family size”.

Codes:

^aDestination 1. Within Bihar 2. Outside Bihar 3. Outside India	^bReasons for migration (Push) 1. To work/ find work 2. Low salary/ wage in our area 3. Poor farm production; low farm income 4. Being poor 5. Large family size	6. We are in debt; need to pay outstanding loans 7. To finance children’s/ member’s education 8. To finance medical needs of sick member 9. For marriage 10. For study 11. Others, specify	^cReasons for migration (Pull) 1. Higher salary 2. Better and more jobs available 3. Near our household 4. Many people from our area go and work there 5. Know someone in the destination	6. Someone referred about the destination 7. Spouse lives there 8. Better universities 9. No school available near our village 10. Others, specify
---	--	---	---	--

^d Mem No	Name of members including migrants	Relation	Who in household decided that the member should migrate? If self-decision, tick migrant's name. (Tick only one)	^e Job information source	^f Migrant's network	^g Remittance channel	^h Goods remittance	ⁱ Goods remittance channel
1				1. Family member	1. No	1. Cash while visiting	1. Food packages (milk products, chocolates, etc.)	1. Delivered during migrant's visit
2				2. Relative	2. Relative	2. Bank	2. Cellphones	2. Via Courier
3				3. Friends	3. Friend	3. ATM card (own)	3. Clothes and footwear	3. Through relatives/ friends
4				4. Ads- TV, radio, newspaper	4. Others, specify	4. Through relatives/ friends	4. Jewelries	4. Others, specify
n				5. Online- facebook, etc.		5. Western Union/ online money transfer	5. Cosmetics	
				6. Recruitment agency		6. Others, specify	6. Others, specify	
				7. Others, specify				

2.3. Remittance (Autofilled from Table 2.1)

Mem No	Name of migrant member	Relation	Total amount of remittance (in 1 year) sent to the household in the last 12 months (Rupees)	How many times did the migrant send remittance in last 12 months?	How did the household receive the remittance? ^g	Were any costs incurred to receive the cash remittance? If none, enter '0'. (If channel ==2, 4, 5)	Did the household receive any goods (e.g. cellphones, clothes) from [migrant] in the last 12 months? What are they? (Multiple response possible) ^h	How did the household receive the goods? ⁱ	Did the household send money to the migrant in the last 12 months? If yes, how much money was sent to the migrant? (Rupees) If none, enter '0'.	Who in the household received [migrant]'s remittance? (Tick box; multiple responses possible) ^j	Who in the household decided on the use of remittance? If the migrant decides, tick his/ her name. (Tick box; multiple response possible) ^k	How was [migrant]'s remittance used in the last 12 months used? Please estimate how much was spent on each item. ^l
1												
2												
n												

Codes:

Mem No	Name of members	Relation	^j Who in the household received [migrant]'s remittance? (Tick box; multiple responses possible) (Excluding migrants)	^k Who in the household decided on the use of remittance? If the migrant decides, tick his/ her name. (Tick box; multiple response possible) (Including migrants)
1				
2				
3				
4				
n				

How was remittance used in the last 12 months used? Please estimate how much was spent on each item.

Use of remittance	Was remittance spent for the following purposes? (Tick box)	Please estimate how much was spent to each purpose? (If ticked)*
Major food groups (carbohydrates, protein, fruits/ veggies, milk/ dairy products)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other food items including alcohols, beers	<input type="checkbox"/>	
School/ education expenses	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Health e.g. medicines, doctor's visits/ consultation	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Utilities e.g. electricity, water, gas	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Social purposes e.g. weddings, deaths, festivals	<input type="checkbox"/>	
House construction/ reconstruction	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Opening a business	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Farm material inputs e.g. fertilizer, pesticides, seeds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Buying machinery	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Buying agricultural land	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Buying homestead land	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Buying livestock	?	
Purchase of household assets (cellphone, refrigerator, tv, vehicle etc.)	?	
Loan repayment	?	
Savings	?	
Others specify	?	

*Total amount should be equal to amount of remittances received by the household for all migrants.

3. Labour Use during Kharif 2019

Before migration (Only if the household has a migrant)					
Farm Activity	Who in the household were doing the [farm activity] before the member migrated? Emphasize: What are the activities that the migrant was helping with before? (In relation to HH head; multiple responses possible; select members from Member roster) ^a	Did you use machinery in doing these activities? Was the machine rented or own? 1-Yes, rented; 2-Yes, own; 3-No	Did you hire labour for the following activities?		
			How many?	Composition ^b	Where are they from? ^c
Seedbed preparation					
Land preparation					
Transplanting					
Fertilizer application					
Pesticide application					
Handweeding					
Harvesting and threshing					
Hauling					
Post-harvest (including drying, storage, processing)					

Currently								Only if the household has migrant
Farm Activity	Family Labour				Did you use machinery in doing these activities? Is the machine rented or own? 1-Yes, rented; 2-Yes, own; 3-No	Did you hire labour for the following activities?		What farming activities did the migrant help with when he/she visited the household? Who among the short-term migrants help in [farm activity]? (For short-term/seasonal migrant household) 1-Yes 2-No
	Who in the household did this farm activity? (In relation to HH head; multiple response possible; select members from Member roster excluding international migrants) ^a	Male		Female		How many?		Where are they from? ^c
		Day	Hour	Day	Hour	Male	Female	
Seedbed preparation								
Land preparation								
Transplanting								
Fertilizer application								
Pesticide application								
Handweeding								
Harvesting and threshing								
Hauling								
Post-harvest (including drying, storage, processing)								

Codes:

^a Mem No	Name of members including migrants	Relation	Please tick	^b Hiredlabour composition	^c Residence of hired labourers	^d Mem No	Name of short-term migrants	Relation	1-Yes 2-No
1				1. Only male 2. Only female 3. Mixed, but more males 4. Mixed, but more females	1. Within village 2. Other village 3. Both	1			
2						2			
3						3			
4						4			
n						n			

4. Time allocation

Record all the activities, including even small activities such as travelling, walking to market, chatting with family/friends, overseeing children/ seniors in the family, watching TV etc., that you were doing yesterday from when you woke up until you went to sleep. Ask both the Husband and Wife of the household. If the husband is away, ask for other male member in the household of same age involved in rice farming. If the wife is away, ask for other female member in the household of the same age.

If the activity is done outside home, be able to capture the traveling activity. Activity is Travel, then further identify in 'Location' whether 'travel by walk' or 'travel by car'.

Record other activities that the wife or the husband is doing along with his/her main task. For example, the wife maybe cooking food for dinner while keeping an eye on children and washing dishes. In this case, the main activity is "Cooking/preparing meals and snacks", while secondary activities are "Watching or being an adult present for children, elderly, disabled, ill" and "Washing dishes".

If the respondent cannot decide on which is the main activity, decide which one demanded most of his/her attention or has the longest time.

Input the 3-digit codes presented in the table to answer the main and secondary activities of the member.

For whom in the household: Ask for whom the activity was done for. Is it for your own household, for other household, hired labourers, or the community. Further ask whether this is a paid (either in cash or in kind) or unpaid activity.

FEMALE MEMBER										
Time		What were you doing? ^a	What else were you doing along with the task (e.g. water collection while caring for infant)? (Multiple response possible) ^a	Time spent on each secondary activity (in minutes)	Persons helped/ assisted in doing the task (Tick)		For whom in the household or outside did you do the task? (Do not ask to Social, Leisure, Self-care activities) ^c	Location. Where were you?		
From	To				Alone/ with HH member ^b	With friends/ someone outside the hh		At home	Travel by foot	Travel by car/ vehicle

MALE MEMBER										
Time		What were you doing?	What else were you doing along with the task (e.g. water collection while caring for infant)? (Multiple response possible)	Time spent on secondary activity (in minutes)	Persons helped/ assisted in doing the task		For whom in the household or outside did you do the task? (Do not ask to Social, Leisure, Self-care activities)	Location. Where were you?		
From	To				Alone/ with HH member	With friends/ someone outside the hh		At home	Travel by foot	Travel by car/ vehicle

^aCodes:

1. Employment or production of goods or services for market or own final use 11. Crop farming 111. Seed cleaning, sorting, storing 112. Ploughing, preparing, clearing land 113. Sowing, planting, transplanting 114. Handweeding 115. Fertilizer/pesticide application, irrigating 116. Harvesting, threshing, hauling, storing 117. Farm supervision 118. Sale and purchase related activities 119. Travel to farm/ garden 12. Livestock husbandry 121. Tending big animals- grazing, grooming, bathing, feeding 122. Milking 123. Making dung cakes 124. Poultry rearing	125. Sale and purchase related activities 126. Travel to grazing area 13. Fishing, Gardening, Forestry, Fruit production 131. Fishing 132. Harvesting of fishes 133. Gardening/ Backyard cultivation 134. Harvesting fruits, vegetables 135. Sale and purchase activities 136. Travel 14. Post-harvest and processing 141. Food processing 142. Milling, pounding, grinding 143. Sale and purchase 144. Travel 15. Mining, quarrying 151. Mining, quarrying 152. Sale and purchase 153. Travel	16. Construction and repair 161. Construction, making furniture, repairing, tool making, welding 162. Sale and purchase 163. Travel 17. Manufacturing 171. Tailoring, weaving 172. Handicraft making, pottery, painting 173. Sale and purchase 174. Travel 18. Services, trade and business 181. Street vending, shoe cleaning 182. Grocery—keeping an eye on grocey 183. Driving 184. Government/private work, professional/ non-professionals 185. Other service work 186. Travel
---	--	---

2. Domestic services for household, family members, and other household/persons 201. Firewood collection 202. Water collection 203. Cooking/preparing meals and snacks 204. Washed dishes 205. Cleaned the house or surrounding; Prepared the beds 206. Washed laundry 207. Dried, ironed, folded clothes 208. Paid household bills 209. Shopped groceries, foods, etc. 3. Caregiving services for household and family members 301. Caring services (e.g. fed, bathed the children etc.) 302. Teaching/tutoring/training	303. Sending children to school or accompanying them to somewhere else 304. Accompanying sick/ disabled to somewhere else like hospitals 305. Accompanying other adults in the hh like in market, etc. 306. Watching or being an adult present for children, elderly, disabled, ill 307. Attending meetings/ functions 308. Taking care of guests or visitors 309. Travel 4. Socializing, participation in community events, and learning 401. Chatting with neighbor/ relatives 402. Attending meetings like SHG/ gram sabha meetings 403. Attending trainings	404. Attending social events like weddings, other celebrations 405. Religious activities 406. Travel 5. Culture, leisure 501. Watching TV, movies, listening to radio 502. Reading 503. Outdoor/ indoor sports/ gaming activities 504. Travel 6. Self-care and maintenance 601. Sleep 602. Eating and drinking 603. Personal hygiene and care 604. Exercise 605. Doing nothing, rest, relaxation 606. Travel related activities
---	--	---

^bCodes:

Mem No	Name of non-migrant members	Relation	Tick who helped/ assisted you in doing the task? If alone, only tick the name of respondent	For whom
1				1. For own household (unpaid)
2				2. For self-use/ own work
3				3. For other household (unpaid)
4				4. For other household (paid)
n				5. For labourers (unpaid)
				6. For labourers (paid)
				7. For the community (unpaid)
				8. For the community (paid)

Assess how the time use of members staying behind in the village has changed after household member's migration. Ask about the activities that the member has started/stopped doing when one member in the household migrated. It is possible that members are doing the same set of activities so we also ask the activities the member has increased/reduced use of his/her time.

Mem No.	Name of non-migrant members	Relation	Are there other activities that the member DOES NOT do when the migrant was present, but he/she is DOING now? What are these activities? (Multiple response possible)	What are the activities that the member has INCREASED use of his/her time on now?	Are there other activities that each member usually did before the member migrated, but he/she is NOT DOING now? What are these activities? (Multiple response possible)	What are the activities that the member has REDUCED use of his/her time on now?
1						
2						
3						
4						
n						

5. Resource access and control

5.1. Asset ownership, access, and decision-making

Asset	How many of the following does your household own?	Year of purchase	Who can use the asset? (Select from the member roster; multiple response possible) ^a	Who primarily owns the asset? (select from the member roster; multiple response possible) ^a	Who decides about its sale? ^b	Decision-maker ^b
Farm asset						1. Husband only
Cattle						2. H> W (Husband dominates)
Sheep/ goat						3. Both equally
Poultry						4. W>H (Wife dominates)
Pigs						5. Wife only
Irrigation pump						6. Daughter
Tractor						7. Son
Power tiller						8. Mother
Paddy transplanter						9. Father

Combined harvester-thresher						10. Daughter in law
Harvester						11. Son in law
Thresher						12. Sister in law
Farm land (in acres)						13. Brother in law
Warehouse/ farm house						14. Grandmother
Household asset						15. Grandfather
Residential house						16. Niece
Homestead land						17. Nephew
Cellphone						18. Other female
Gold jewelry						19. Other male
Television						
Radio						
Refrigerator						
Bicycle						
Motorized vehicle						

^a Mem No	Name of members including migrants	Relation	Who can use the asset? (In relation to HH head; multiple response possible) (Tick box) ^a	Who primarily owns the asset? (In relation to HH head; multiple response possible) ^a
1				
2				
3				
4				
n				

5.2. Mobile phone use

How many times in a month does the household connect with the migrant?	
How does the household connect with the migrant? (Select all that apply)	1- Call 2- Text 3- Whatsapp 4- Facebook 5- Others specify

5.3. Financial services- Access to loans/ credit sources

If you wanted to borrow money from a bank or other financial service provider (not including friends or relatives), would you be able to borrow money?

(1) No, (2) Probably not, (3) Probably yes, (4) Definitely yes, (5) Don't know

Has the household taken loan in the last 5 years? If yes, answer table below.

Amount of loan taken in the last 5 years? In Rupees. Indicate the amount of loan taken <u>each time</u> . Not the total amount of loan in past 5 years. (Add row per loan taken)	When was the loan taken? Indicate year.	Source of loan ^a	Primary reason for taking loan? ^b (Multiple responses allowed)	Who in the household decides on taking loan (in relation to HH head, multiple response possible)? ^c	Interest rate (in %)	Did you use collateral to avail loan? If yes, what did you use as collateral? ^d	Was the loan fully repaid? If yes, enter 0. If not, how much is the outstanding loan? (In Rupees)	If the household has migrant: Were the remittance received from the migrant used to pay the loan? 1-Yes, 2-No 3 –Don't Know

Codes:

^aSource of loan 1. Relatives 2. Friends 3. Trader 4. Government bank/ Private bank 5. NGO 6. SHG 7. Informal moneylender 8. Microfinance institutions/ MFI 9. Cooperative 10. Others, specify	^bPrimary reason for taking loan 1. Food 2. Education 3. Health 4. Utilities (electricity, water, gas) 5. Social events	6. House improvements/ construction 7. Farm inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides 8. Buying/ renting machinery 9. Buying agricultural land 10. Buying homestead land 11. Buying livestock	12. Purchase of household assets (e.g. cellphone, refrigerator, etc.) 13. To finance member's migration 14. Repayment of loans used for member's migration 15. Repayment of other loans 16. Savings 17. Others, specify	^cLoan decision-maker 1. Husband only 2. H> W (Husband dominates) 3. Both equally 4. W>H (Wife dominates) 5. Wife only 6. Daughter 7. Son 8. Mother 9. Father	10. Daughter in law 11. Son in law 12. Sister in law 13. Brother in law 14. Grandmother 15. Grandfather 16. Niece 17. Nephew 18. Other female 19. Other male	^dCollateral used 1. Land 2. House 3. Jewelries 4. Cellphones 5. Ref 6. Other hh durables 7. Others, specify 8. Don't know
---	---	--	--	---	---	---

5.4. Bank account (Autofilled from Table 2.1)

Mem No.	Name of members at least 10 years old	Relation	Who in the household has savings account? 1-Yes; 2-No	Under which financial institution/group was the account registered? ^a	Indicate year the account was opened	Estimated total amount of savings (INR)	What are the savings mainly used for? ^b	Who makes decision on the use of savings of the household? Please tick among the members. (Multiple response possible) ^c
1								
2								
3								
4								
n								

Codes:

^aAccount registration 1. Bank 2. Microfinance institutions (e.g. _____) 3. Cooperative/ SHGs 4. Others, specify	^bSavings allocation 1. Food 2. Education 3. Health 4. Utilities (electricity, water, gas 5. Recreation and culture (weddings, social events)	6. Househ improvements/ construction 7. Farm inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides 8. Buying/ renting machinery 9. Buying agricultural land 10. Buying homestead land	11. Buying livestock 12. Purchase of household assets (e.g. cellphone, refrigerator, etc.) 13. Loan repayment 14. Savings 15. Others, specify
---	---	---	---

6. Advisory Services, Trainings, and Social Groups

6.1. Access to information and advisory services

Type of information/ advice	What are the types of information accessed by the household before any member migrated? 1-Yes 2-No	Who in your household were receiving the advice / information? Emphasize: What are the information that the migrant member was receiving before he/ she migrated? (in relation to household head, Multiple response possible) ^a	In the last 12 months, what types of information are received by the household? 1-Yes 2- No	Source of information ^b	Who in the household received the information? Emphasize: Is there any information received by the migrant member? What is it? ^a
(1) Seeds/ Planting- e.g. new varietal release					
(2) Fertilizer- e.g. Types, Application					
(3) Pests/ Diseases management					
(4) Best management practices (e.g. erosion control, crop rotation, land mgt)					
(5) Post-harvest (storage, drying, processing)					
(6) Marketing/ Sales- input/ output prices, market channels					
(7) Livestock care					
(8) Job openings					
(9) Others, specify					

Codes:

^a Mem No	Name of members at least 10 years old including migrants	Relation	Please tick	^b Source of information	(5) Other farmers (e.g. progressive farmers)
1				(1) Government extension (in-person)	(6) Radio
2				(2) Private extension (dealers, traders) (in-person)	(7) Television
3				(3) NGO (in-person)	(8) Phone/mobile phone
4				(4) Community groups/ Social groups	(9) Others (specify)
n					

6.2. Training participation: Include all kinds of trainings attended in the past 2 years

Training	Have you or any of the household attended any of the training before member's migration? 1. Yes 2. No	Who were attending the training? Emphasize: What were the training that the migrant is attending before? (Multiple response possible) ^a	When was the last time that you or any member of the household attended the following training? If never had it before, enter 99.	Who conducted the training? ^b	Location of training ^c	Training number days	Who in the household attended the training? (Multiple response possible) ^d
1. Seed production							
2. Paddy/Rice production							
3. Vegetable production							
4. Farming system diversification							
5. Entrepreneurship/ Business training							
6. Livelihood training (e.g. tailoring, weaving, etc.)							
7. Livestock rearing							
8. Others, specify							

Codes:

^a Mem No	Name of members at least 10 years old including migrants	Relation	Tick box	^b Training agency 1. Govt office/ Dept 2. Private extension (e.g. seed companies, dealers, etc.) 3. NGO 4. Community groups/ social orgs 5. Universities 6. International org 7. Others, specify	^c Training location (1) Within the village (2) Outside village but same tehsil (3) Other tehsil	^d Mem No	Name of members at least 10 years old including migrants except international migrant	Relation	Tick box
1						1			
2						2			
3						3			
4						4			
n						n			

6.3. Social capital: Both male & female: The following information should be obtained from MALE and FEMALE members of the household.

Organizations/ Groups in the Community	Is there a [GROUP] in your community? 1-Yes 2-No (If yes, answer next questions)	Is this group composed of all male or female members or a mixed group? 1-All male, 2-All female, 3-Mix	Who in the household is a member of the group? ^a	What services of the organization do you have access to by being a member of the organization? (Multiple responses possible) ^c	To what extent can they influence decisions in the [group]? ^d	To what extent does the [group] influence life in the community beyond the group activities? ^d
(1) Agricultural / livestock / fisheries producer's group (excluding marketing groups)						
(2) Entrepreneurs'/ marketing group/ Vendors' association						
(3) Water users' group						
(4) Forest users' group						
(5) Credit or microfinance group (SHGs)						

(6) Mutual help or insurance group						
(7) Civic group (e.g. gramsabha, panchayat meetings)						
(8) Religious group						
(9) Others, specify						

^a Mem No	Name of members at least 10 years old including migrants	Relation	Tick box	Year joined the organization	Position in the organization ^b
1					
2					
3					
4					
n					

Codes:

^bPosition in the organization 1. Leader/Head/President 2. Officer other than the leader/head/president (e.g. secretary, treasurer) 3. Member	^cServices 1. Access to inputs (fertilizer, seeds, etc.) 2. Financial services like loans 3. Access to land 4. Access to machinery	5. Extension services such as training, seminar 6. Information such as market prices, market demand, weather 7. Output markets 8. Others, specify 9. Nothing	^dExtent of influence 1. Not at all 2. Small extent 3. Medium extent 4. High extent
---	---	--	--

7. Decision-making

Both male & female: The following information should be obtained from MALE and FEMALE members of the household. Ask the wife and husband in the household. In case any of them is not available, we ask the member of the same age.

Decision making – Who makes decisions on the following matters? Choose who the main decision maker is from the following. This should be asked from both the men and women members of the household.

	Before migration	Currently			
Who decides on the following?	<p>If household has migrant:</p> <p>Who made decision on the following before member migrated? <i>Probe where the migrant was the primary decision-maker before.</i> Select primary decision-maker:^a</p>	Who makes decision on these domains after the member migrated? ^a Select primary decision-maker.	What are the decisions taken by the migrant or asked for migrant's advice after he/she migrated? Tick the name/s of the migrant who you asked for advice. (If ticked, answer next question). ^b	If migrant decides, How do you seek advice from the migrant? Select all that apply. ^b 1-Call / Text 2-Facebook/Messenger/WhatsApp 3-During migrant's visit	<p>^aDecision-maker</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Husband only 2. H> W (Husband dominates) 3. Both equally 4. W>H (Wife dominates) 5. Wife only 6. Daughter 7. Son 8. Mother 9. Father 10. Daughter in law 11. Son in law 12. Sister in law 13. Brother in law 14. Grandmother 15. Grandfather 16. Niece 17. Nephew 18. Other female 19. Other male
Crop management related decision					
(1) Choice of crop e.g. what crop to grow, variety to use, etc.					
(2) Fertilizer application					

(3) Pesticide application/ pest-disease management					
(4) Irrigate crops					
(5) Whether to hire labour					
(6) On the allocation of labour in the farm					
(7) To rent machine					
(8) When to harvest the produce					
(9) To adopt agricultural technology or new practice					
(10) Allocation of labour in the household					
Investment/Expenditure decision					
(11) Money to spend on farm inputs					
(12) To purchase livestock					
(13) To purchase machinery					
(14) To buy land					
(15) To spend on food					
(16) To purchase household assets e.g. tv, radio, cellphone, ref, etc.					
(17) To spend on children's education					
(18) To allocate remittances					
(19) Marketing of produce e.g. when to sell, who negotiates price of produce					
(20) Food choices e.g. what food to eat, purchase					
(21) Whether to join a meeting, or a social organization in the village					

^b**Codes:**

Mem No	Name of all migrant members	Relation	Tick box	If migrant decides, How do you seek advice from the migrant? Select all that apply. 1-Call / Text; 2-Facebook/Messenger/ WhatsApp; 3-During migrant's visit
1				
2				
3				
4				
n				

8. Farming Systems

8.1. Land ownership and cultivation

	Before first migration	2019	Type of land ^a	Irrigation source ^b
	Total land under cultivation (acre; except fallow land)	Total land under cultivation (acre; excluding fallow land)		
Own land (excluding rented out land)				
Rented in land				
Rented out land				
Fallow land				

Codes:

^a**Land type:** (1) Upland (2) Midland (3) Lowland

^b**Irrigation source:** (1) Rainfed/ No irrigation (2) Electric tubewell (3) Diesel tubewell (4) Canal (5) Pond/ river (6) Lift irrigation (7) Others, specify

Does land title exist for the land? 1- Yes 2- No. If yes, answer below table.

Mem No	Name of members at least 18 years old	Relation	Whose name is the title in? (Tick box)
1			
2			
3			
4			
n			

8.2. Cropping system: Add row per crop.

Before first migration*					Currently*				
What are the crops grown by the household before one member migrated? ^a	Grown during Kharif? (Tick box)	Planted area? (in acre)	Grown during Rabi? (Tick box)	Planted area? (in acre)	What are the crops grown by the household after one member migrated? ^a	Grown during Kharif? (Tick box)	Planted area? (in acre)	Grown during Rabi? (Tick box)	Planted area? (in acre)

Crop (Autofilled from previous table)	If cultivated area decreased, why was there a decrease in area planted with [crop]? Or Why did you stop growing the [crop]? (Multiple response possible) ^b	Why did you stop growing the [crop]? (Multiple response possible) ^a	If cultivated area increased, why was there an increase in area planted with [crop]? (Multiple response possible) ^c	Why did you start growing the [crop]? (Multiple response possible) ^c

*Fallow area is automatically computed. Be wary about fallow area indicated from “Land ownership and cultivation” table whether these two values will be equal.

Codes:

^a Crops	^b Reason for decreased crop area/discontinued cultivation	^c Reason for increased crop area/ new cultivation
1. Rice	1. Labour intensive, less labour available in the household	1. Less labour intensive
2. Wheat	2. Less labour available for hiring in the village	2. Incurs less cost of labour
3. Pulses/ Legumes	3. Incurs high cost of labour	3. Incurs less cost of material inputs
4. Vegetables	4. Incurs high cost of material inputs	4. Owns larger area now after buying more land
5. Others, specify	5. Owns a smaller area now after selling portion of land	5. Owns larger area now after renting in more land
	6. Owns a smaller area now after renting out portion of land	6. High market demand/ market price
	7. Low market demand/ market price	7. Knowledge on its cultivation
	8. Not enough knowledge about its cultivation	8. To diversify production
	9. Others, specify	9. Others, specify

8.3 Rice production and utilization

	Before migration (Consider only Kharif)	Currently (Consider only Kharif 2019)
Total rice production (in kg)		
Out of the total rice harvested, how much is sold?		
How much is consumed?		
Others (Computed question)		

9. Food Consumption and Security

9.1. Food consumption: Both male & female. The following information should be obtained from both MALE and FEMALE members of the household.

Before migration			Currently	
Food group	Before the member migrated, how often the household is able to consume the following? ^a	Main food source ^b	In the past 30 days, how often have you eaten...? ^a	Main food source ^b
1. Grains (rice, chapatti, biscuit bread etc.)				
2. Roots and/or tubers (potatoes, cassava, etc.)				
3. Pulses/Legumes (beans, lentils, peas, and derivatives like tofu etc.)				
4. Vegetables/greens				
5. Fruits				
6. Eggs				
7. Meat- goat, sheep, chicken, liver, etc.				
8. Fish and seafood				
9. Dairy products-milk/milk products, cheese, yogurt excluding butter				
10. Sugar/Honey				
11. Oil, fat, or butter				

Codes:

^aFrequency of consumption 1. Never 2. Almost never (<1 time/week) 3. Once in a while (1-2 times/week) 4. Often (3-6 times/week) 5. Always (everyday) 6. Not eaten for religious or cultural reasons	^bMain food source 1. Own production 2. Hunting 3. Fishing 4. Gathering 5. Borrowed	6. Purchase 7. Exchange labour for food 8. Exchange items for food 9. Gift (food) from family relatives 10. Food aid (NGOs etc.) 11. Others, specify
---	---	---

9.2. Household Food Insecurity and Access:

	Before the member migrated...	In the past 30 days...	1. Never 2. Rarely (1-2 times) 3. Sometimes (3-10 times) 4. Often (>10 times)
Did you worry that your household would not have enough food due to lack of resources ?			
Were you or any household member not able to eat the kinds of foods you preferred because of a lack of resources ?			
Did you or any household member have to eat a limited variety of foods due to a lack of resources ?			
Did you or any household member have to eat some foods that you really did not want to eat because of a lack of resources to obtain other types of food ?			
Did you or any household member eat a SMALLER MEAL than you felt you needed because there was not enough food ?			
Did you or any household member eat FEWER MEALS in a day because there was not enough food ?			
Was there ever no food at all in your household because there were not resources to get more ?			
Did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food ?			
Did you or any household member go a whole day without eating because there was not enough food ?			
Interview end time			

Thank you very much for your time.

2. Village Profile (KII)

Enumerator			Date (YY/MM/DD): 20____/____/____
Name of respondent	Gram Panchayat	Village	Block

Information to be collected from interview with village/area leader (elder, chief, official, etc.)

A1	What is the approximate population and number of households in your village?		
	Population		Number of households
A2	<p>Of all the negative events, natural or socio-economic, that the village experienced over the last 5 years, which were the most damaging to people in your area (negative impacts on their households, livelihoods and/or agriculture/livestock)? What kind of households or individuals did it affect the most? why?</p> <p>Events can include but are not restricted to : floods, droughts, food shortage, famines, crop disease outbreak, human disease outbreak, livestock disease outbreak, food price increases, fires, riots, demonetisation etc.</p> <p><i>Record IMPORTANT details about each negative event (for up to 5 events), such as when it occurred, its duration, the impact on households and any recovery efforts by the community</i></p>		
	Event:	write in	Details:
Event:	write in	Details:	
Event:	write in	Details:	
Event:	write in	Details:	
Event:	write in	Details:	

A3	Please tell us the different ethnic and religious groups who reside in the community						
	Social groups(all) in village (indicate as ethnic group (<i>tola</i>) or <i>jaati</i> name) (W1.1)	Share of local population (record share) (W1.2)	Language (record language) (W1.3)	What are the key occupations of these groups? (list each against population) (W1.4)	Are there any groups that dominate in terms of economic class? Any dominant caste groups? (W1.5)	Indicate the percentage of migrants against the social groups (W1.6)	Type of migration Individual/ With family Female migration for work if any (W1.7)
	Group 1						
	Group 2						
	Group 3						
	Group 3						
	Group 4						
Key Cropping patterns							
A4	Main	Kharif (main and crops that may be grown apart from the main one in the village)	Rabi	Summers Others (Vegetables/ orchards, cash crops if any)			

Agricultural assets and land type and irrigation					
	Group / tola	Crops cultivated Denote the combination options (Rice + Rice) (Rice + fallow) (Rice + pulse) (Rice + pulse)	Type of land (Upland (U) lowland (L) – midland (M))	Type of irrigation Rainfed Irrigated	Size of land owned
B1	Group 1				
	Group 2				
	Group 3				
	Group 4				
	Group 5				
B2	<p>What employment opportunities are available in the non –farm sector for members of each social groups in the village or nearby villages or nearby cities Indicate / tick or circle S if seasonal and P if permanent</p>				
	(Group 1 :) Men _____(S/P)_ Women _____(S/P)			
	(Group 2:) Men _____(S/P)_ Women _____(S/P)			
	(Group 3:) Men _____(S/P)_ Women _____(S/P)			
	(Group 4:) Men _____(S/P)_ Women _____(S/P)			
	(Group 5:) Men _____(S/P)_ Women _____(S/P)			

Agricultural transitions					
C3	<p>We would like to understand changing patterns for wages for agricultural and non- agricultural labor in the community.</p> <p>Please complete the following:</p>				
	Wages for	Now – in Rs/day (with / without food) (W/WF)	5 years ago	10 years ago	Farm activities hired for
	Female agricultural labourer				
	Female non – agricultural labourer				
	Male agricultural labourer				
	Male non- agricultural labourer				
C4	<p>Have agricultural practices changed in the last 10 years in the village? Can you indicate 3-4 important changes? (only if the respondent is unable to answer , prompts : -no. of crops grown per year, type of crops grown, irrigation, machines like tractors, weeders, harvesters, threshers, fertiliser use, pesticide use, other technologies, access to markets, access to information – weather, market etc (e.g., use of mobile phones, TV, Radio), access to extension services, access to credit, coping mechanisms when climate shocks strike)-</p>				
	(1) _____				
	(2) _____				
	(3) _____				
	(4) _____				
<p>Why do you think these changes have occurred? Who (or which groups) have these changes affected most (both positively and negatively)? Can you indicate why?</p>					
	Key activities In agriculture	Social group	Who is involved Men (1) Women (2) Both (3) (W12.2)	What age group (W12.3)	(W12.4)
	Land preparation / Seed planting				
	Crop care				
	Harvest				
	Post harvest (marketing/ processing)				

	Migration timeline and trends			
D1	<p>Is there a history of migration of village in the village? If yes? When can you trace the first wave of migration? Where did they migrate? (Now)</p> <hr/> <hr/>			
	<p>(Then) (When? Who? Went where? How long? What kind of jobs)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
		Job pursued outside	Wages today	5 years back
	Male			
	Female			
D2	<p>Do all members from all the social groups that migrate have the same destination? If yes, why? If no why? (What influences the destination and indicate the different destinations)</p>			
D3	<p>Do members who stay back do so out of choice? What constraints or motivates different people from various groups to stay behind from migrating?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
D4	<p>Where do migrants get to know about opportunities for work in other countries/ cities/ towns? Do all migrants from this community get to know from the same source (Sources : Agencies, networks, relatives)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
D5	<p>Do the migrants, from this village contribute in the affairs of the household and the village after migrating? If yes how? (Including the contribution in labour, common assets purchased for the household, farm or village etc, help provided to others in the village, information and knowledge they bring back if any?)</p>			

Role of women and men			
E1	Have the opportunities and roles of women on farm and in the village changed in the last 10 years? Why do you think this happened?		
	Group 1	<div>Young single/ Married women</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Married Middle aged</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Elderly</div> <div>.....</div>	Remarks
	Group 2	<div>Young single/ Married women</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Married Middle aged</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Elderly</div> <div>.....</div>	
	Group 3	<div>Young single/ Married women</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Married Middle aged</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Elderly</div> <div>.....</div>	
	Group 4	<div>Young single/ Married women</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Married Middle aged</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Elderly</div> <div>.....</div>	
	Group 5	<div>Young single/ Married women</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Married Middle aged</div> <div>.....</div> <div>Elderly</div> <div>.....</div>	
E2	<p>How many households would you estimate are headed by women in the village? (distinguish between widows, divorcees/separated, women heading as the household men migrated out)_____</p> <p>What are the key challenges they face?</p>		

E3	How have the opportunities and roles of men in the farm and community changed in the last 10 years ?		
	Group 1	Young single/ Married men Married Middle aged Elderly	Remarks
	Group 2	Young single/ Married men Married Middle aged Elderly	
	Group 3	Young single/ Married men Married Middle aged Elderly	
	Group 4	Young single/ Married men Married Middle aged Elderly	
	Group 5	Young single/ Married men Married Middle aged Elderly	

3. 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?
 - and for you personally?

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. Do you consider these transitions as being positive or negative for you?
 - e. What positive changes has the transition generated for you?
 - f. Do you think any other people/groups (rich and poor, landed and landless, men and women, old and young) in your village or community benefited from it? Who are they? Why do you think these people/groups benefited and not others?
 - g. Did you experience any negative consequences of these transitions?
 - h. Do you think any other people/groups (rich and poor, landed and landless, men and women, old and young) in your village or community experiences negative consequences from it? Who are they? Why do you think these people/groups experienced negative change and not others?
 - i. Could something have been done to reverse/stall the transitions, if they had negative consequences for you?
2. What are the non-farm employment opportunities available in this locality?
 - a. If you or your family members wanted alternative employment opportunities, what kind of opportunities are available?
 - b. Are these opportunities regular or seasonal?
 - c. Is the wage structure of these alternative employments higher than the farming wage structure here?
 - d. Are these alternative employment opportunities available, to a similar extent, to different groups [men, women, and poor, less-educated et.] of local people?

- e. In your opinion, who in the local communities is most likely to opt for these employment opportunities?
- f. 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. Why?
 - b. When did your family member migrate? Why then?
 - c. Could any family member have migrated from your family, if they chose/want to?
 - If no, then who in the household has the choice? 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?
 - Did the employment opportunities at origin influence the decision to migrate?
 - Do the constraint/s faced in migration differ – depending on particular destination or for different members in the family? How and why?
 - Does the selection of destination for migration differ among members of household? How and why?
 - Which destination is usually preferred the most? Why?
 - What factors influence the selection of a particular destination to migrate?
 - Does your household member migrate for longer period or seasonally? Why?
 - Who influences [most] the decision regarding who will migrate, where and for how many days - within household/s? Why that particular household member?
 - Do women migrate as much as men?
 - If no, why not?
 - If women migrate, what are their characteristics generally [based on age, marriage, family type, education, employment, religion, class, ethnicity, training, media exposure etc.]? Why so?
 - Are there any social norm/s that restrict women's migration?
 - Do women want to migrate?
4. What are the consequences of migration that you experience?
 - What does your migrating household member consider positive benefit and negative benefit of migration?
 - What do you consider positive benefit and negative benefit of migration?
 - What do other family members consider positive benefit and negative benefit of migration?
 - If your family member / other in neighbourhood migrated because of a crisis, if things/situations got better at home, would you or other members who migrated, consider coming back?

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

5. Does the migration affect the labour availability for your farm? How?
 - a. If there is a shortage, how do you 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?
6. Has it been burdensome for women to engage more in farming and perform the field agriculture activities along with their household management responsibility? Why?
7. Did the interaction of women with different household members as well as community members change?
 - a. How and to what extent?
 - b. Which factors influenced such change?
8. Did it bring any change in mobility of the women – in terms of access to market and market actors, and health services?
9. Do you feel the absence of the migrant person (men) in your life?
10. Do other household members feel the absence of the migrant person (men) in their lives?
 - a. How does it impact the major aspects of children's lives due to the absence of father? Why and to what extent?
 - Any disturbance(s) experienced by children(s) in their ethical and cognitive development
 - Change in school attainment of both girls & boys;
 - b. How has it impacted the interaction among household members? Why?
 - 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.

4. Capturing changing household dynamics in migrant household: Profiling tool

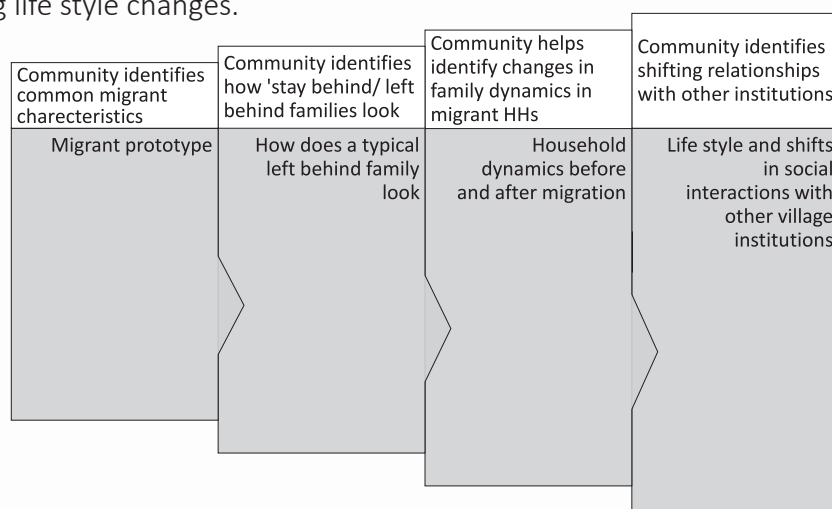
Note on the tool

The migrant household profiling tool is a qualitative tool to facilitate discussions around changing dynamics in migrant household and assess the impacts migration brings to the relationship of household members with the larger community. The tool is highly adaptable, depending on the context and peculiarities of the region where it is to be implemented. The central idea of the tool is to visually capture and identify power relationships changes and shifts either typically in a community or even specifically for a household. This ideally broadens the scope of discussion among participants about how they perceive decision making dynamics, and their own power and roles vis-à-vis others in the household and immediate surroundings, going beyond spousal dynamics and identifying other life cycle changes that shape the internal dynamics of migrant households. While the tool is designed to be administered to a group, to identify typical patterns in migrant households within a village or a community, pilot group discussions revealed that the tool brought out the heterogeneity of experiences of women of different age groups, which albeit made a consensus on typical patterns difficult, revealed various factors that rendered the perspectives of women staying behind in migrant households different. These factors include age status, family living arrangements and household economic situation. As such, thus, the tool can be used within homogenous groups to arrive at common patterns, and with heterogeneous groups to facilitate discussions on the diversity of situations and contexts in different households depending on the study 's research questions. However, a similar age group was seen to have a similar vantage point to changes. Alternatively, it can also be administered to individual respondents as a part of the in depth interview to enable a more interactive discussion. The latter is seen to work more successfully in a heterogeneous context and provides comprehensive complex interactions between roles, responsibilities and decision making influence and authorities.

Objectives of the tool

There are four objectives facilitated by the tool:

1. Identifying the typical profile of the migrant in the village.
2. Identifying the profile of left behind families.
3. Identifying changes in gender dynamics in migrant Households comparing before and after migration situations.
4. Identifying changes in the interactions with other social institutions and actors in the community and mapping life style changes.



Sample and Grouping rule

- 5-6 women respondents (2 members of each prominent caste group, similar age group preferably).
- If caste norms and spatial segregation is strong a more homogenous group of same caste group and age group can be selected.
- Separate FGD for male members (mixed, migrant and non-migrant) depending on their availability, mixed FGDs are only suggested where gender norms are not rigid.
- A suggested form of administering the tool is to hold discussions with two groups in each village, one with each age group or cluster and one addition with male members.

Discussion guide, materials, and steps for facilitation

To get the discussion started and set the tone for the discussion set, facilitators may ask whether there are a large group of migrants in the village. You may also general questions about the village demography, prominent social groups, historical information that might be useful in assessing the context of migration.

Step 1: Introduce cut outs of a man and women

Discussion:

- Is it common for men only to migrate? Or do women migrate too? Do they migrate as families?
- Among the families that migrate can you give us examples of who these families are and why they opt for moving together?

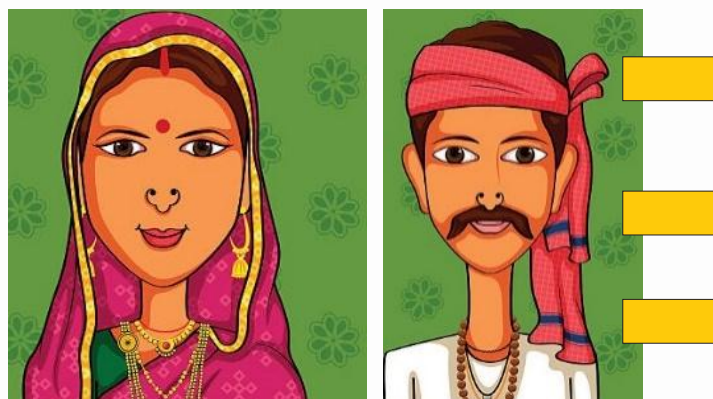


Figure 1: (Placing notes on the cut-outs on characteristics mentioned in step 2)

Step 2: Ask, fill and place cardboard slips/ or Sticky notes for each characteristic one by one.

Typically what is the Age, caste, land type or owned by the migrant¹ ? What is the duration of migration / common migrant destination of a typical migrant?

Discussion

- What are the circumstances under which this member migrates usually? Give examples.
- What would you say are his/ her main considerations when the individual decides to migrate?²
- Are these decisions taken as a household or just individuals?
- Among the aspects of the migrant's life we just listed – what are 1-2 key aspects that you believe influence the consideration to migrate for individuals or households?

¹ **Field note:** land ownership and caste can be overlapping, and often implicit in the responses. It is useful for the facilitator and interviewer to have a good understanding of the region and the power hierarchies relevant.

² **Field note:** This is often where consensus is challenging. Respondents highlighted the variety of reasons that influence the individual's decision. However, common patterns such as indebtedness, marriage of a family member etc. may come up as predominant causes and considerations. Many may often cite, generic reasons like 'no option but to migrate', or 'poverty'. Interviewer may spend some time probing the same.

Discussing variations

- Note disagreements between respondents of their peers on the reasons for migration, or the social and general characteristics of migrant.
- The disagreements reveal the extent of heterogeneity in migrant experiences and must be discussed to understand the range of experiences in the village or the community.

Step 3: How does a left behind family look like before and after?

- Take the migrant family member's cut-out on a blank sheet and introduce the participants to cut-outs of other members in the family.
- Ask respondents – Who are the immediate family members of the migrant, set aside the cut outs.
- Now construct a family diagram using these members before the migration of one or more members³.
- Ask the participants to place each member in relation to another in the order that signifies the decision making power of each member in the household or hierarchies in authorities within the household. They could be at par, above or below. Farther up from each member implies greater difference in power, closer implies more proximity and less difference in power⁴. Alternatively, the respondent may place themselves first and the facilitators may then identify give the cut outs to position different individuals. One example of the pattern is shown in Figure 2.
- At this stage, in a group discussion, facilitators may establish if there is a consensus on the typical household, if not this can be used to discuss other patterns and other arrangements.



Figure 2: (In this sample diagram, the respondent is married to the older son, and places herself below four other members in decision making authority. The mother-in-law is seen to be at slightly lower level than the male head of the family and the older son below her.)

³ **Field note:** One of the challenges in constructing the before / after family diagram was that some women cited that their husbands started working outside / or migrated before marriage and hence before they joined the family. One way of tackling that response is to ask if they could cite the circumstances/ situations when their husband returns for longer spells (If he is a short term migrant). In the cases of Bihar, migration was sporadic and often based on sudden needs of the household, this often entails extended periods of stay between visits.

⁴ The participant/s could require some assistance in assembling the family tool. Depending on the exposure to PRA tools, education level and comfort with external facilitators, participants may prefer different discussion techniques. Alternatively, the facilitator could rephrase step by step, asking who is the guardian, or household head and primary decision maker? How about other members? How would you rank and place them? Do two members placed at the same level, share same powers, authorities? What are their responsibilities? The interviewer may assemble the cut-outs for them clarifying each position.

Family profile maps after migration of a member

Discussion

- Now let us talk about the changes in the household after the migrant moves out of the house.
- What changes do you see happening in the household when the male member migrates? What happens to the roles, responsibilities of others⁵?
- How are they placed in relationship to each other? (principle of farther the distance greater the power difference).
- Remind the participant that distance of the migrant implies level of connection of the household member from the migrant⁶. An example of this is indicated below at figure 3.

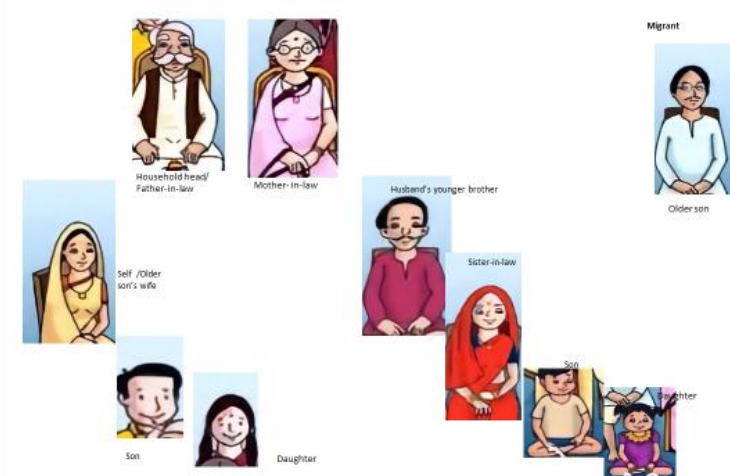


Figure 3: (A few shifts are noticeable⁷, mother-in-law and father-in-law⁸ are seen to be more equal, respondent (dominant group) shares similar responsibilities with her brother-in-law. These changes may be probed further.)

Discussion

- Take 3 or 4 prominent shifts / differences and ask: Why do you think their distance has reduced/ increased or unchanged?
- Have their individual roles in the running of the household shifted if yes why?
- Which family member's role has changed the most? Why?
- How has the workload of the members changed in these shifts you indicated?
- What about household tasks? Child care, elderly care / Household chores.
- How do different members cope with the new roles? Has that been easy / difficult? Why?

⁵ If in a group, start by discussing shifting roles responsibilities of the dominant age group, and progress gradually into decision making influence and authority. If being administered individually ask first about the respondent's own responsibilities and role which will lead up to a discussion on the roles of others.

⁶ This was found to be difficult to carry out. An option of doing this is to ask in reverse, how involved is your husband with household work and decisions when he is away? Do you inform him or do you ask him before taking decisions? What kind of farm work is the migrant involved in?

⁷ Where there are no visible shifts, probe further to understand why roles and positions don't change.

⁸ In case some respondents cite changes in the household, such as death or retirement of a family member, that leads to a bigger shift in their roles. These may not be directly attributable to migration but still shape the work burdens, decision making responsibilities in the household. Capture these changes and note how they specifically alter the context for their changed activities.

Step 3

- Take the family prototype from before migration.
- Now place the before chart in the new canvass, give the place cards for the different social institutions to the participants and ask them to draw connections of different family members with different groups and institutions. (See figure 4 for example)⁹.
- Now take the prototype for after migration and ask respondents how their connections have changed. Map these changes (See figure 5).

Discussion:

Observe the two scenarios:

- Would you say has the relationship between members and other important institutions in the village has changed¹⁰? How and why?
- Which family member's role and relationship with other institutions and actors has changed the most? Why?
- How have other members in the family reacted to this change?



Figure 4 and 5: Example comparing before (4) and after (5) interactions between family members and social institutions.

Discussion

Let us reflect on these changes. Can you tell if these changes in your household have affected your way of life, social life of household members? How has it affected consumption patterns, marriage customs? Family life? Health, habits?

Conclusion

We thank you for your time and inputs. Do you have any questions for us?

⁹ The respondents may reflect on who accessed bank accounts, how they may have depended on others in their community, who was involved in buying inputs and selling inputs in the markets?

¹⁰ **Field notes:** Respondents often revealed their greater dependence of neighbours and SHG for loans even before the discussion on institution commenced. In that case, facilitators can keep a note and arrange them in this section.

IRRI is dedicated to abolishing poverty and hunger among people and populations that depend on rice-based agri-food systems. Through its work and partnerships, it aims to improve the health and welfare of rice farmers and consumers; promote environmental sustainability in a world challenged by climate change; and support the empowerment of women and the youth in the rice industry. Visit www.irri.org for more information.

International Rice Research Institute

1st Floor, Office Block, National Agricultural Science Complex,
Dev Prasad Shastri Marg, Pusa, New Delhi-110012, India
Telephone: +91-11-66763000