

Appendix - I

A brief note on questionnaire and survey methodology

For the purpose of this study two villages i.e., Silandagudi (first village), and Siriyur (second village) of Sivaganga taluk of Ramanthapuram district were chosen. Among the seventeen taluks of the district, based on indicators of development, the second most backward taluk, Sivaganga was chosen. Out of the 128 villages in this taluk two medium sized villages were chosen in the population range of 500-1000 were chosen. Care was taken to see that the villages were not too close to each other and were relatively away from urban influences. On the basis of information provided by 1971 Census, it was found that in terms of availability of drinking water, electricity, school, road and nearness to bus and railway halt etc., these two selected villages were of similar characteristics of any other village in the region.

The first round of survey was conducted in the month of May 1981. This period happened to be a slack season and also coincided with severe drought in the region. A supplementary survey was conducted in the month of February 1982, after a gap of 9 months. During this period the agricultural activity in the region was at its peak due to favourable rains.

The data collected through the questionnaire in the first survey was supplemented by the information collected in the second survey through a slightly modified version of questionnaire of the first survey.

Form I of the first survey on general information was not used in the second survey. As it was felt that the migration characteristics of the villages may not drastically change over a short span of nine months, form II of the first survey on migration was not repeated in the second survey. Question on annual non-food expenditure included in the first survey was not included in the second survey as the already collected information pertained ^{to} a period of one year. However to the questionnaire for the second survey, an appendix was attached to collect details of agricultural production and commercialization. Additional employment details were sought about the availability for additional work and reasons for unemployment. This was substantiated by questions on employment in relief works and wage rates for different agricultural operations.

Though it was our intention to collect information from all the households from both the villages, it was not possible, as some household had migrated and were not available for enquiry at the time of survey. However in the first survey, all the available households (104) from the first village were surveyed. From the second village, 86 households were surveyed.

In all 190 households were surveyed. When the supplementary survey was conducted, coincidentally the total number of households from both the villages had not changed. But some of the households surveyed during the first survey were not available for enquiry during the second survey. They migrated for jobs. In the same way, some households which were not available for survey in the first survey, were interviewed in the second survey. For the sake of uniformity and analytical convenience, only those households which were included in both the surveys were taken up for analysis. The average of both the surveys were used as the basic data for this study. Henceforth these data were considered as the source of our analysis in this study and indicated as "The household survey 1981-82".

The questionnaire used for the first survey was in five parts. The first part collected information on the general socio-economic and cultural background of the household. Details were collected about the different assets and liabilities of the household. To understand the nature of contact with outside world, the purpose of visit to nearby places and their distances were taken note off. Though this information was collected individually from households, there was consensus among the households about the place of visit for certain specific functions. The second schedule of the questionnaire

canvassed information on migration. Here though various details about migration were collected, of course not always directly from the migrants, as most of them were not available for direct enquiry at the time of survey. In the first village, it was given to understand that ^agood many of workers used to migrate to Kerala in rainy season for snake catching. However the respondents did not reveal this information while answering question, except in case of one or two of them. In the second village the Christian Nadar households were mainly toddy tappers. Though prohibition was in force in the state at the time of first survey, these households did not conceal information about toddy tapping. However, the details about the wages earned at the destination by the migrants was not clearly reported. This may be due to absence of migrants for direct enquiry. Further in the case of urban migrants, as their remuneration include certain perquisites like food, clothing etc., it was not possible to compute total income, accurately. The third section in the questionnaire was used to collect details about employment. Here data on the occupation, economic activity status were collected for all the members of the family. If they were actually in labour force, then information about their employment in the week preceding survey (current status) was collected. Similarly the number of days employed in the year (usual status) preceding the survey was also taken note of. In addition to this information on the

number of days worked in a month during the busy season also was collected. Though attempt was made to collect details of employment intensities by half day (less than 4 hours of work) and full day (more than 4 hours of work), it was found to be difficult and hence given up. Hence importance was given to time-criterion of employment in terms of number of days. By usual activity, it was found that no person in the labour force had remained fully unemployed. They worked for some days in the year. However, by the current (weekly) status, there were persons who remained without work throughout the week. The number of days employed in a month for the peak period was not utilised for our analysis.

The form IV of the questionnaire was on weekly consumption expenditure details. The various food and non-food items that were consumed in the week preceding the survey was collected in terms of quantity. Provision was made to make distinction between items of consumption in terms of self-produced goods, cash purchased items and items received in lieu of wages. Due to lack of perception on the part of respondents to make clear cut quantitative distinction in their items of consumption, the above distinction could not be maintained in the survey. Only the total quantity consumed was noted in Kilogram wherever local units of measures were reported, appropriate conversion procedure was used to bring it to standard weight. The money value was imputed on the basis

of price reported by the respondents. These prices coincided with the price quoted in the nearby retail market centres. For essential items like rice, sugar, and kerosene, the fair price fixed by the government was reckoned, since these items were distributed mainly by the civil supplies department. The considered items of food consumption were mostly the representative of local consumption. The food expenditure included expenses on eating at places other than the house also, i.e., food taken from restaurants, tea, and coffee consumed from stalls. The data on expenditure on ⁱⁿgan, tobacco and intoxicants were collected for the study. Data on the expenditure on fuel, matches and toiletⁱⁿces were also collected.

The form V was used to collect information on annual expenditure on clothing, utensils, education, health, entertainment, rituals etc. But reporting was found to be exaggerated. Hence much reliance was not placed on these details.

For the supplementary survey two schedules from the questionnaire used for the first survey were used with an appendix on additional items of requirement. Form I was used to collect general and employment details for each member of the household. Form II was used to collect information on weekly per capita consumption expenditure on food and non-food items of the household. In the appendix questionnaire information on crop production, reasons for unemployment, information

about additional work in terms of relief operation and the wage rates for different agricultural operation were collected.

On the whole it appeared that the reporting in the second survey was better than in the first survey, may be due to better economic conditions. The additional information sought on agricultural production and commercialization of agriculture did not yield much useful information. The reason for unemployment cited also were more or less the same in all cases. Almost all of them said that they were willing to work though work was not available. In the regions around the surveyed villages relief work was not taken up that extensively. The wages reported for different occupation were of more or less in the same range.

For the first survey in the first village, the villagers meeting ^{was convened} ~~was convened~~ and the purpose of the survey was explained. After getting the consent of the villagers only the survey was conducted. In the second village during the first survey rapport with the villagers was established through an active educated young man of a dominant community, who acted as contact person and helped in the smooth operation of the survey. During the time of second survey, as the villagers were already familiar, the response was relatively better.

The questionnaires are reproduced in the following pages.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Village:

**Survey of Poverty, Unemployment and Migration in
Silandagudi and Siritur Villages of Sivaganga Taluka in
Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu**

Date of Survey :

Street:

House No.:

GENERAL: Form I

1. Name of the Head of the Household :		Male		Subsidiary	
2. Age (in completed years)					
3. Marital Status :		1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widower 4. Divorcee 5. Deserted			
4. Mother Tongue.		1. Tamil 2. Telugu			
5 Religion :		1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian			
6. Caste:		1. Backward Community 2. Scheduled Caste 3. Scheduled Tribe 4. Others			
7. Size of the Household :					
Adult					
Children upto 15 years :					
Primary School going					
Middle School going					
Higher School going					
Not going to school					
Total					
8. Housing :					
I. (a) Owned					
(b) Rented					
II. (a) Kutchha					
(b) Pucca					
i) Thatched					
ii) Tiled					
iii) Terraced					
9. Bread Winning Occupation of the Household					
1. Cultivator 2. Agricultural Labourer 3. Dairying					
4. Poultry 5. Household Industry 6. Manufacturing					
7. Business 8. Service					
9. Artisan 10. Others					
10. Land held by the household in Hectares					
(1 acre : 0.4 Ha)					
1. Total Land Held					
2. Total cultivable Land					
a. Irrigated					
b. Unirrigated					
11. Asset Particulars (in Nos.)					
A) Livestock :					
1. Cow					
2. Buffalo					
3. Bull					
4. Sheep/Goat					
5. Pig					
6. Poultry					
7. Others					
B) Agricultural Tools :					
1. Plough					
2. Leveller					
3. Sickle					
4. Spade					
5. Others					
C) Equipments :					
1. Car					
2. Tractor					
3. Cycle					
4. Scooter					
5. Car					
6. Well					
7. Motor/Oil engine					

D) Other Assets :		Purpose Loan :	
1. Gold/Silver ornaments		1. Purchase of Food	
2. Real estate		2. Seasonal Agri. Expenses	
3. Loans advanced Rs.		3. For rituals	
4. Bank Balance & Cash on hand Rs.		4. Settling old debts	
5. Agricultural & Non-Agri. stock including food		5. Purchase of fixed capital asset like land	
6. Others		6. Education	
12. Family's Total Debt in Rs. incurred in the past one year		7. Medical	
Amount		8. Purchase of durable asset	
Rate of interest %		9. Others	
Source			
1. Money Lender			
2. Absentee Landlord			
3. Big Peasant			
4. Co-op. Society			
5. Bank			
6. Government			
7. Others			

13. Particulars of Visits to nearby towns

Sl. No.	Purpose	Name of Place	Mode of Transport	Distance in kms	Location	Size of the town by Population
1	Secondary Education					
2	Medical & Health					
3	Small Purchases					
4	Bulk Purchases					
5	Purchase of Agri. Inputs					
6	Agricultural Marketing					
7	Co-op. & Bank Work					
8	Revenue & Court work					
9						
10						

Form IV

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Description of Items Consumed	Weight in gms. of the Consumed items			Total Quantity consumed in weight (kgs.)	Price of the item purchased in cash Rs. per kg.		Total weekly consumption Expenditure in Rs. (cols. 6 & 7)		Remarks
		Purchased in Cash	Self Produced (including free goods)	Received in kind for work done		Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
1	CEREALS: Rice					Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
	Wheat									
	Cumbu									
	Ragi									
	Jowar									
	Maize									
	Small millets									
	Sub-Total									
2	PULSES Jowar									
	Gram									
	Others									
	Sub-Total									
3	Nuts & Dry Fruits Groundnut									
	Others									
	Sub-Total									
4	Milk									
5	Milk Products									
6	Ghee									
7	Vanaspathi									
8	Edible oil (gingelly, groundnut, coconut)									
9	Meat (Mutton, beef, pork, chicken)									
10	Fish									
11	Egg									
12	Vegetables (includes leafy)									
13	Fresh Fruits Banana									
	Others									
14	Salt									
15	Spices									
16	Sugar/Gur/Jaggery									
17	Tea (leaf)/Coffee (powder)									
	Sub-Total									
18	Pan									
19	Tobacco (chewing, snuff, beedi, cigarette, cigar)									
20	Nira/Toddy/Arrack									
21	Cash expenses on readymade eatables & beverages									
	Sub-Total									
22	Fuel (firewood, cowdung, charcoal, kerosene)									
23	Matches									
24	Others (toiletries-oil, soap, powder)									

Weekly Total for all // X52

Annual Total

Form V

**Non - Food Consumption Expenditure Incurred in the Past one year
preceding the date of enquiry**

Sr. No.	Item	No./ Quantity	Total Expenditure		Remarks
			Rs.	P.	
1	Cloth				
2	Footwear				
3	Utensils - Metal - Brass/Aluminium/Stainless Steel				
	Clay				
	Glass				
4	Rent				
5	Domestic Electricity Charges				
6	Educational expenditures (books, etc.)				
7	Medical & Health expenses (fees, medicines)				
8	Travelling expenses				
9	Religious expenditures (rituals, donations)				
10	Expenditure on social events like birth, death, marriages etc. (gifts)				
11	Entertainment expenses				
12	Expenses on Ornaments				
13	Expenses on durables (cycle, torch, umbrella, radio)				
14	Expenses on livestock & poultry (purchase & maintenance)				
15	Amount saved during the year				
16	Debt repaid during the year				
17	Loans taken during the year				
18	Interest payment on borrowings				
19	Others				

Total annual expenditure

Total annual expenditure carried over from Form IV

Total annual consumption expenditure to the whole household

Household Size

Annual per capita consumption expenditure

Supplementary Survey - Questionnaire
Form III I

General Information and employment details about
all the members of the family

Date of survey :

Village :

Street :

House No. :

Name of the Head
of the household :

Serial No.	Name	Relationship to the Head of the household	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Age in completed years	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widower 4. Divorcee 5. Deserted	Residing at the place of enumeration 1. Yes 2. No	Educational Standard 1. Illiterate 2. Primary 3. Middle School Edn. 4. Secondary 5. Higher Secondary 6. Technical 7. College 8. Post Graduate 9. Private	Economic Status 1. Employed a) Employer b) Employee c) Own w/c Worker d) Unpaid Family Worker 2. Unemployed a) Seeking Work b) Not actively seeking Work 3. Not in Labour Force a) Student b) Beggar c) Pensioner d) Beggars & above e) 60 Yrs. & above f) 15 Yrs & below g) Disabled h) Social & religious restrictions	Bread Winning Occupation 1. Cultivator 2. Agri. Labourer 3. Dairying 4. Poultry 5. Household Industry 6. Manufacturing 7. Business 8. Service 9. Artisan 10. Others Main Subsidiary	Number of days worked in the past seven days On own account As hired hand Total	No. of days looked for full time work in the past seven days at prevailing wages	No. of days did not go for work voluntarily in the past seven days	Reasons for abstaining from work 1. Holiday 2. Household duty 3. Social Commitment 4. Fatigue 5. Sickness 6. Any other	Number of days worked in a month during the last busy season On own account As hired labour Total	Extra No. of days over which looked for work in a month in the busy season	Total No. of days unemployed in a month in the busy season	Total No. of days not in labour force in a month in the busy season	No. of months worked in the past one year		
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28																				

* Full day = more than 4 hours

* Half day = less than 4 hours

Form II

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Serial No.	Description of Items Consumed	Weight in gms. of the Consumed items			Total Quantity consumed in weight (kgs.)	Price of the item purchased in cash Rs. per kg.	Total weekly consumption Expenditure in Rs. (cols. 6 & 7)		Remarks
		Purchased in Cash	Self Produced (including free goods)	Received in kind for work done			Rs.	P.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	CEREALS					Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
	Rice								
	Wheat								
	Cumbu								
	Rapt								
	Jowar								
	Maize								
	Small millets								
	Sub-Total								
2	PULSES								
	Tuwar								
	Gram								
	Others								
	Sub-Total								
3	Nuts & Dry Fruits								
	Groundnut								
	Others								
	Sub-Total								
4	Milk								
5	Milk Products								
6	Ghee								
7	Vanaspathi								
8	Edible oil (gingelly, groundnut, coconut)								
9	Meat (Mutton, beef, pork, chicken)								
10	Fish								
11	Egg								
12	Vegetables (includes leafy)								
13	Fresh Fruits								
	Banana								
	Others								
14	Salt								
15	Spices								
16	Sugar/Gur/Jaggery								
17	Tea (leaf)/Coffee (powder)								
	Sub-Total								
18	Pan								
19	Tobacco (chewing, snuff, beedi, cigarette, cigar)								
20	Nira/Toddy/Arrack								
21	Cash expenses on readymade eatables & beverages								
	Sub-Total								
22	Fuel (firewood, cowdung, charcoal, kerosene)								
23	Matches								
24	Others (toiletries-oil, soap, powder)								

Weekly Total for all

X52

Annual Total

FOR SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY IN 1. SILANDAGUDI AND 2. SIRIYUR VILLAGES

APPENDIX TO QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Crop Production and sale:

Season	S. No.	Name of the crop.	Area under the crop in Ha. (1 acre = 0.4 Ha)	Mode of Irrigation	Cost of irrigation in Rs.	Type of seed used.	Total quantity produced in Quintals (100kgs)	Total Quantity sold in Quintals	Sale Price per Quintal in Rs.	Total value realised from sale in Rs.	Mode of sale:	Place of sale
I Khariff	1	(Rainy season)		1. Tank	on	1. Traditional					1. Retail	1. Within the village.
	2	(July to Oct.)		2. well	1. Electricity	2. High yield					2. Wholesale	2. Outside the village.
	3			3. Rain fed.	2. Diesel oil							
	4				3. Others							
	5											
II Rabi	1	(Winter season)										
	2	(Nov. to Feb.)										
	3											
	4											
	5											
III Zaid	1	(Summer season)										
	2	(March to June)										
	3											
	4											
	5											
Total	*						***	***	***		***	***

2. Employment:

Category	Sr. No. of persons	Reason: 1. Work, not available. 2. Low wage. 3. Household duty 4. Sickness. 5. Not interested in work.	Willing to take additional work if available? 1. Yes. 2. No.	If yes, at what wage rate per day? in Rs.	Work sought for how many days.	Location choice: 1. Outside the village. 2. Within the village.
I. For persons, who worked for less than 30 days.	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					
II. For persons, who worked for more than 30 days but less than 90 days.	1					
	2					
	3					
	4					
	5					
	6					

Additional Employment in Relief Works: (Viz.: Rural works Programme)

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	No. of days worked.	Wage per day in Rs.	Reasons for not availing : 1. Tiresome Job 2. Low wage 3. Distance 4. Poor working condition 5. Any other: Specify
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

4. Which one of the following is the most important factor, which will improve your economic condition? (Choose only one)

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. More Land | 2. More Equipment | 3. More credit, machinery, input and service. | 4. Better Training | 5. Any other: Specify |
|--------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|-----------------------|

5. Usual Activity Status of Wage Labourers (Employees):

1. Casual Wage earner.
2. Attached/Regular salaried.

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6. Wage Rates

a) As an employer: How much will you pay for others?

Sr. No.	Operation	Wage Rate in Rs. per day.			
		Adult Male	Adult Female	Male	Child Female
1.	Ploughing				
2.	Sowing				
3.	Transplantation				
4.	Weeding				
5.	Harvesting				
6.	Field Labour				
7.	Other Agricultural Labour				

b) As an employee: How much you will get, when you work in other people's farm?

Sr. No.	Operation	Wage Rate in Rs. per day			
		Adult Male	Adult Female	Male	Child Female
1.	Ploughing				
2.	Sowing				
3.	Transplantation				
4.	Weeding				
5.	Harvesting				
6.	Field Labour				
7.	Other Agricultural Labour				