

Appendix 10: Development of Questionnaire

To develop my questionnaire, I took several factors into consideration, primarily considering my topic and the nature of the study.

Constructing a Questionnaire

Everyone uses the required information about the problems to make decisions about its solution in the future. If we get accurate information then there is high probability of making a good decision. If our information is not correct then the chances of a correct decision is diminished.

Therefore, designing the perfect survey questionnaire is impossible. Before developing a survey questionnaire, researchers consult published compilations of survey questions, like those published by the Research Centers. This will help that how to develop your questionnaire, but you can make use of questions from surveys that reflect your own research. Since these questions and questionnaires have already been tested and used effectively, you will save both time and effort. However, you will need to take care to only use questions that are relevant to your study, and you will usually have to develop some questions on your own.

Questionnaire Design

Personally, I have done three research projects such as Afghan transit trade between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Economics of Onion, the case of district Rodat Nangarhar province and Marketing of Apple, the case of district Chak Wardak Province Afghanistan. I have also worked with DAI international organization where as Agri-business specialist in the marketing unit. We distributed wheat seed and fertilizer all over the Eastern region. Then, DAI has done a study to know about the impact of the seed distribution project on the yield before and after distribution. This complicated study design was made possible by my previous knowledge of research on the above topics and professional experience that how to do survey and collect primary data and used to how apply secondary data and also consulted with Assistant professor of Agri-Economics, and the advisor working in the private sector department, MIS department of the Ministry of Agriculture of Afghanistan, during the survey of this research and analyzing and writing the report.

Now, in this research project as usual focus on short and simple questions about the General information about the target group includes the producers of different commodities here I have consider the wheat growers which leads to socio-economic characters of farmers. First of all, I have a draft questionnaire as previously used for Economics of onion, the case district Rodat, Nangarhar province. As, I have previously the experience in one of my project how to make farm budget questions, as it has the same relation with production costs that how inputs are used, so this time after general information then my focus of the questions was on the farm budget of wheat growers that how inputs are used to have the complete picture of farm enterprise about the production cost. So, in this way the sub-question was operationlized. The primary data came from interviews with farmers. Furthermore, secondary information was used to operationalize the sub-questions and then these sub-questions leads to main research questions which was focus on competitiveness, comparative advantage and effects of policy. In this way first of all through operationlizing of the sub-questions, made the farm budget which leads to PAM budget because without farm budget you cannot make the PAM budget. When I completed the PAM budget then I achieved my objective which leads to the research problem.

So, in this way a short and straightforward questionnaire was developed. This type of questionnaire can directly achieve the research objectives. It provides complete and accurate information and easy for both interviewers and respondents to complete. It was designed to make sound analysis and interpretation possible and brief. Furthermore, the questionnaire about the

farm budget or to know about the economics of certain commodity, this type of questionnaire is mostly used to find the Benefit-cost ratio, to identify the production cost and net income and also in the Policy Analysis Matrix research projects. I have also consulted this with the advisor of the minister of Agriculture and Assistant professor of Economics back home before its empirical application.

The Steps in my Survey Project

First of all I initiated my survey with an introduction or welcome message. As, the people in the district already know me but still I along with my four assistants informed them about our goal and objectives because it is vital in Afghanistan otherwise they will expect a lot of incentives from any body coming from outside in the district. Most of the rural people consider them as NGOs workers and expect a lot of incentives in form of foreign aid or implementer of development project. So, its good to inform them about our intention that encouraged people to complete the survey questionnaire process. The following things are kept in consideration clear during the survey:

1. Establish Objectives of the project - What you want to learn?
2. Determine your sample - Who you will ask?
3. Choose interviewing methodology - How you will ask?
4. Create your questionnaire - What you will ask?
5. Pre-test the questionnaire, if practical - Test the questions.
6. Analyze the data - Produce the reports.

My single visit to the farms was usually sufficient to gain an adequate picture of cultivation practices. Because of time and cost constraints on the research project, the principal role for farm-level field work is the verification and modification of secondary data and the collection of appropriate private market prices. Interviewers asked farmers about labor utilization and intermediate input use. The data was required to construct a PAM budget include yields, input requirements, and the market prices for inputs and outputs. Additional data such as transportation costs, port charges and import parity price was also required from observation and secondary sources. First of all I have made farm budget because without farm budget we cannot make PAM budget. PAM budget contains output, labor, capital, tradable and profitability.

DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WHEAT

01. Name of farmer _____ 1.1. Interviewer _____

02. District _____ 2.1 Date _____

03. Village _____ 3.1 Tel no _____

04. Education level of the farmer _____ 4.1 Age of the farmer _____

05. Area Operated:

5.1 Total Area owned _____ Acre 5.8 Area under wheat _____ Acre

5.2 Irrigated _____ Acre 5.9 Varieties grown

(i) _____

5.3 Leased in _____ Acre (ii) _____

(iii) _____

5.4 Leased out _____ Acre

5.5 Net area operated _____ Acre 5.10 Sowing time _____

5.11 Harvesting time _____

5.6 Tenancy status _____

5.7 Source of Irrigation _____

6. Pre-sowing Operations

Operations	Units.	Quantity	Unit Cost Rs.	Total Cost Rs.
Ploughing with Tractor	Hrs.			
Ploughing with Bullock	Hrs.			
Ploughing, planking and leveling with Tractor	Hrs.			
Ploughing, planking and leveling with Bullock	Hrs.			
total				

7. Seed and Sowing

Operations	Units.	Quantity	Unit Cost Rs	Total Cost Rs
Seed used	Kgs.			
Seed treatment	Rs			
Sowing with Tractor	Rs			
Sowing with Bullock	hrs			
Transport charges for Seed	hrs.			
Labour charges	M. Days			
total				

8. Cost of irrigation

Operation	Units.	Quantity	Unit Cost Rs	Total Cost Rs
Canal / river / tube well	L/Sump.			
Labour cost of all irrigation and cleaning	L/Sump			
total				

9. Intercultural/Weedicides/ Pesticides (for whole crop)

Operation	Units.	Quantity	Unit Cost Rs	Total Cost Rs
Pesticides/weedicides/ fungicides	Bottles			
Hoeing	M. Days			
Spray Pumps	Days			
Labour	M. Days			
total				

10. Manures and fertilizers (for whole crop).

Operation	Units.	Quantity	Unit Cost Rs	Total Cost Rs
FYM + transportation	Tractor/Donkey Trolley			
Labour for FYM application	M.days			
DAP Bags	Rs			
Nitrophos Bags	Rs			
Urea Bags	Rs			
Labour for Fertilizer appli.	M. days			
total	Rs			

11. Harvesting and threshing charges.

Operation	Units.	Quantity	Unit Cost Rs	Total Cost Rs
Harvesting charges	M.days			
Threshing charges	Hrs			
Labour charges	M. days			
total				

12. Land use expenses

Operation	Units.	Quantity	Unit Cost Rs	Total Cost Rs
Rent of hired land	Acre			
Opportunity cost of land	Acre			
total				

13. Total Marketing

Operation	Units.	Price/Unit	No. of Application	Total Cost Rs
Transportation to home or warehouse	Rs			
Pesticides/Storage Charges	Month			
Loading and Unloading/Labour	Rs			
Commission	%age			
Total cost				

14. Total Production

Output	Units.	Quantity	Unit Price Rs	Total Revenue Rs
Irrigated area				
Grain	Kgs			
Wheat Straw	Kgs			
total				

15. Total output Utilization

Output	Unit	Household Consumption	Marketable surplus	Total
Grain	Kgs			
Straw	Kgs			

16. Net income = Total income – total expenditure
 _____ = _____

17. Do you face any problem?

a) During pre-harvesting stage

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

b) During post-harvesting stage

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

18. Any other suggestions
