



Middle Herder 1. (K.O.M.)

27 TEXT: Please tell us a little about the selective breeding of the domesticated animals in your unit in the past

Традиционал ман сонгон үрнүүлгийн тухай хэлнэ үү?
(traditionally). Ямарин нь яан сонгон үрнүүлэн үрсэн оргийн тухай.
Ний: Эхэт ман яан сонгодог байсан, сайн үрмийн ман
ямар оргаар үрнүүлэн, хаггалн, хамгаалн байсан тухай.
(type).

One of the importances in selective breeding of the animals in the past was selecting of the sires. They should be selected from other herds not from the same herd (flock). As is well known there is a proverb that "fatness livestock is useful in five ways".

The productivity of animals depends on:

1. Sires
2. Herders managing

The herder byself should choose the best pasture and should select the animals, abolishing the worse ones by slaughtering. The quality should be the most important, not the quantity. In the past it was the basic principle. But now we have a lot of animals without quality. The herders, they don't treat towards the animals according to the customs that there is no differences in animals.

In the past training of animals for use was better. For instance, for riding or luggage carrying. So the animals were more quiet, peaceful and so on. When the animals are peaceful they get better and easier fat. Also the fatness was more stable.

Training was even as early as after the birth when the animals are kid (small). I can mention a lot of evidences, but ~~of~~^{for} one of them let me talk about camels. After the birth the mother-camel was milking, then the baby-camel has got accustomed to men. Even than the baby-camel can be driven by men. When it gets 1 year old, it will be trained for use.

During the moving time to different pasture it will carry some luggage suitable for it. By this way it gets quiet enough. When it becomes adult camel, it will be strong, quiet and stable fatness. For the cattle and horses is as above mentioned. For the small ruminants we used them for milking quite enough. For them also the castrated males were very important. For instance 1 adult male was amounting to 2 females by his body condition. So it was possible to keep the herd structure by using the adult males (irghe, serh) for consumption or for sale. But during the collective period they have been disappeared. ...

At the present time the quality of animals is very bad. In other words the animals were (actually were) away from the herders.

Knowledgeable Old Man: Name: [redacted]

Place:

Date: Sept. 1992

Q2.11 Please specify some livestock breeding management activities in your unit in the past.

Зарим үетэй ман манлагаану үйт ажиллагаатай
 хоногдогтой үүргүүдийг уламжлалт ман ам ахуй
 эхлэх үед ямар байсан тухай сурвалж юу?
 At what age do the How long is the What is the Slaughter

Animals	following animals first give birth	breeding period	period between each birth	age slaughter
Ewes Эм хонь	Дараах манууд хэдэн настайдаа амь төлөгдөт.	Үрхүүл харгалзах хугацаа	Төрөл хөргөүгэмэй	Мэргэх нас
	3 (Denzhon)	3-10	every year	over 10 years old.
Cows Үхэр	3 years old	3-12	It was depending	11-12 years old.
Mares Гүү	3-11	3-23(25)	Almost every year	over 23 years old
Goats Эм ямаа	3-11	3-10	every year	over 9
Camels Умга	3-11	3-25(30)	every two years	over 25.

Pigs
Мэгж

Ямар үетэй эх ман насних тусмаа хэдэн
 авалт нь үхэр
 төрөгдүүт гүү-дөүгэр (үхэр гүү)

Note: At the present the first

Q2.13 TEXT: Please tell us a little about the management of male animals in your unit (castration or fertilization, breeding, usable age, etc. .) in the past.

Эрмэл маллагийг, аршигаа, хэрэглээний үлэмж олон
аргын тухай хэлнэ үү (засах, зүсэлт
тавих, үржүүлэх, хэрэглэх, хэдэн жил ашигладаг).
(type)

Q2.15 TEXT: Was there some natural calamity in your region during the last 5 years concerning the livestock damage? If there was please tell us a little about it; what happened (i.e. what did you do) when a disaster occurred?

Мал амь охуудад гоц хохирол учруулсан байгалийн гамшиг
байсан уу? Хэрвээ байсан бол түүний тухай
тавчлон дурданд хэлнэ үү.

During the last 5 years there
was not significant natural calamity.
But there are some wild animals
(ирвэс), and their number is
increasing during the last few years.

Note: At the present the first

Knowledgeable Old Man: Name: [REDACTED]

Place:

Date: Sept. 1992

Q 2.45. Please tell us a little about the different effects of different animals on the environment (that is, on the condition of Төрөл бүрийн мални хүрээлэн байгаа орчинг үзүүлэх pasture, the survival of wild animals etc....). Энэ бүрийн мөлөөний тухай

бүрэн хэлнэ үү (ННЬ: Бэлгээр, усны байганд зэрлэгт он амьтаны ерөнхий байдал төрөхг гэх үст).

Animals

Effects on grassland

Effects on animals

Sheep
Хань

Бэлгээрт үзүүлэх мөлөө

Бусад амьтанг үзүүлэх мөлөө

The relation to vegetation is very good. They graze more. ~~When they are full, they don't feel cold.~~ They graze less than sheep. So their moving is more. They use mountains very good.

They eat snake, when they feel tasty, so ~~where are the sheep there no snake~~

Goats
Амаа

Cattle
Үхэр

Horses
Аргы

Camels
Тэмээ

Rigs
Гэхай

Yaks
Сагнар

Other (specify).....

Бусад (зоо)

They use good pasture. When they are hungry they can eat everything.

Except other animals they can protect themselves from the predators.

They use clean pasture, so they can't use bad (dirty) pasture. They choose by themselves their pasture and water.

Somehow they can protect themselves. For instance ^{from} other

The same as horses.

There is no effect on the pasture for other animals. Also the effects on other animals depends on their owners.

They graze very low, so they choose the pasture by themselves.

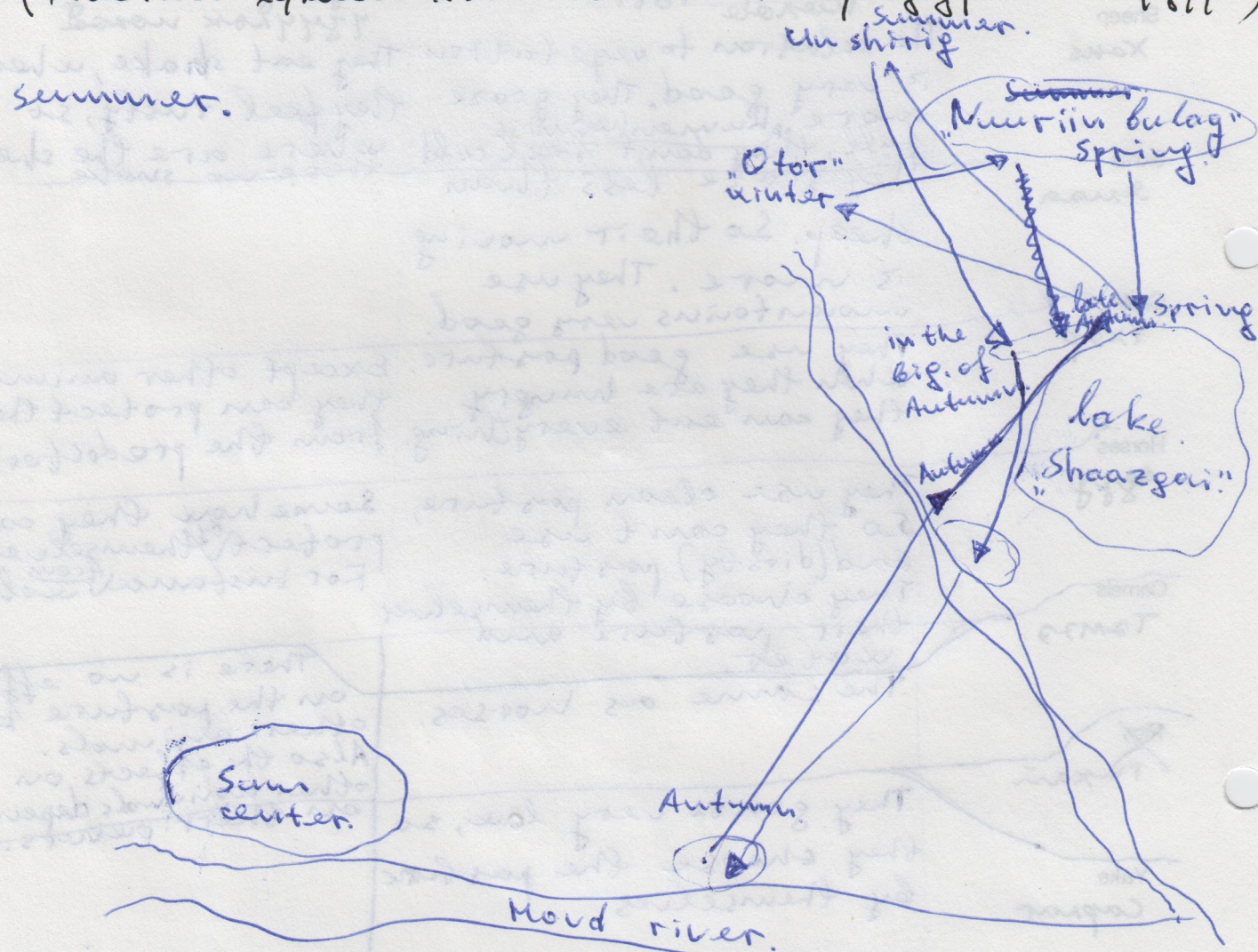
Knowledgeable Old Man: Name: [REDACTED]

Place:

Date: Sept. 1982.

Q.2.46 Please supply us with your unit's map concerning livestock management distribution, sheds and fences, water
Мал ам охуйн үйлдвэрлэлийн тархалт, хамсаа сойровч,
and natural soda places, pasture availability, households' movements, etc. (for KOM, draw on the map or make a new map
ус зүг, хушур гэвс, дэлгэрлийн байрлал, мангуйн
below according to his description). Иүүдэл зэргийг хамсаарсан

Танай нутгийн газрын зураглал хийнэ үү.
(Настай хүний хэлн байгаагаар зураглан үзүүн)



Knowledgeable Old Man: Name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992

Additional Question: Leader/KOM:- Please mark on the map any land in the sum that is now used for farming When did people start using this land for farming, and what was it used for before that? What has been the effect of this change?

1
Танай нутагт одоо хөдөө ашиг ахуйг (фермерийн ашиг ахуйг) хэрэглэн байгаа ~~ашиг ахуйг~~ газрыг газрын зураг дээр заа. Хэдмийг эхэлж хэрэглэсэн, түүнээс өмнө ямар замаар хэрэглэн байсан бэ? Өөрчлөлтийн үр дүн нь ямар бэ?

2
Additional Question: Leader/KOM:- What is the pasture like around the places marked on the map where you provide fodder for the animals, animal sheds, and wells. Please describe & mark on the map.

сарав, хүдэг үс, дэлгэр газрын зураг дээр яахыг харатгаж тухай бусад хэлнэ үү? Газрын зураг дээр зураглан дүрсэл.

Нашаа - Муруйн булаг (spring)

3
 Additional Question: Leader/KOM:- Are there times of the year when you have to keep animals close to water? How far can they go from the water for each of the four seasons? What is the condition of the grassland in this zone in the four seasons?
 Нүүний улир үед (ямар) та мангаа ямар ойрхон газар
 нарлах хэрэгтэй вэ? Нүүний гэрвэл ямар дүрт тортон
 дүртээр нутгийн (ямар ойрхон) байршил байсан
 Нүүний гэрвэл ямар ямаруу байсан тухай хэлнэ үү.
 water, pasture and natural seda (salt & thujar), (type).

they should be on the same line at every time. Because there is no time without their use. There is some relationship between water, nat. salt lick and grasses (hay). In winter time there should be added "Bunts" (sheep dung in the same place, dried, deep). Bunts is very important for keeping the fattness of animals during the unfavourable winter period.

Additional Question: TEXT: Have any of the changes in herding practice introduced in the collective period been particularly successful or unsuccessful?

✓ Өөрчлөлтүүд хүүхдүүдийн амьдралд ямар үр дагавартай байсан үү, мүү байсан үү? (type).

The herder doesn't need to make a difference between private and collective farms' animals. There is some good proverb, that "there is no outsider for animals, but there is - for people". This should be the basic principle for herding of any kind of animals.

I don't think that there was negative term during the collective period. If there was, it should be in connection with bad herders. In other words, they don't herd the animals as demanded.

When we have very good "bunts" the animals don't feel the cold. Mostly the animals lose their fatness during the cold winter time. So, these things should be chosen as possible as suitable.

Knowledgeable Old Man: Name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992

Additional Question: If a family has no sons to give substantial help herding, can it keep the same types of animals as families who do? Please explain your answer.

Хэрвээ танд ~~ор~~ ман маллагарам үйл ажиллагаанд зайшигч туслах өөрчлөх хүү байгаагүйнхэн бол та энэ байгалаар амжил үйлсээ эвчүүлн, сүргийнхээ бүтцийг хэргэлн гэдэг байсан үү? Энэ тухайгаа тайлбарла. (type).
In case of such this I should find somebody by myself or I should inform about it to the local government to get help.

Additional Question: Are there any sort of people (e.g. young men) who are best suited to herd the following animals?

Horses	30-35 years old good enough experienced people.
Sheep	These animals are manageable by every herder.
Goats	
Camels	The same as horses.
Cattle	The same as horses.

TEXT: Do you have a system whereby different family members herd different animals? Please describe it.

Ман гэр бүлийн энэ бүрлийн гүүнүүд энэ бүрлийн мал агуйлан маллагар ~~тн~~ хэвцэн (систем) танигч дүн юу? Энэ тухай гурван дүг.
We have some system whereby within our family. For instance the ~~the~~ head of household (old) herds sheep, and his 2 eldest sons care after the horses and camels, and other ones at home ~~to~~ care after the cattle and household work.

Additional Question: TEXT: KOM :- What are the main differences between herding practice before and after

коллективизация? Please comment on the following areas:-

гаргах гол ямаа нь юу вэ? Доорхи нөхцөл байдалд гаргуу тайлбарлан өгнэ.

1. The size of herds

Сүргийн хэмжээ

Before the collect.

the size of herds was somehow big

2. The mixture of animal species in herds

Төрөл бүрийн малт
ийлүүлэн, хослуулж
агуулан маллах

5 kinds of animals were
mixture in one household.

3. The pastures used for different herds

Бэлгээр эгз бүрийн
мал маллам хэрэглэдэг

Before the collectivization
the pastures used for different
herds. So the pastures were

4. The timing, routes and size of herd movement

отролх болон нүүх үеийн
сүргийн хэмжээ, үүргийн
түгэл, хугацаа

Herd movement was big, so then there were not so
many sheds or fences, but animal herding was
somehow better.

5. Protected or reserved areas

Халгаалж, ивэцэглэсэн
газар нутаг

6. The size of units involved in herding (e.g. a rich man and his helpers)

мал аж ахуйн итгэлийн хэмжээ
(Ннв: багш хүн түүний тулахуу)

protected. For instance for
winter pastures.

Knowledgeable Old Man: Name



Place:

Date: Sept. 1992

Additional Question: KOM:- Before collectivisation, what was the pattern of livestock ownership? (e.g. what proportion of animals were owned by the monastery, local prince, rich herdsmen, middle herdsmen and poor herdsmen).

Нэгдэлжихээс өмнө мань эмгэгчдийн хөдөөр ямар ямар байсан бэ?

(Ний: Сүм хийгдийн лам нар, нутгийн ноён, даягчид, дунд

Can you show me on the map which pastures were used by the different figures and sections of the society (e.g. the monastery) before collectivisation? гаршихан болон ядуучуудын сүргийн бүтэц, мань

төрөл, тас толгой, харочоо ямар байсан тухай). Та газрын зураг дээр ямар ямар

дэлгээр нутгийг ямар анги давхаргын хүчтэй

хэрэглэн байсан тухай заана уу (Ний: сүм

хийгдийнхний хэрэглээг газар, нутар гэх үст).

In the post by 1940-s the number of rich herders was just few. The reason of less number was

the biggest tax or „ulaan tölөлөгөө”. Then the rate of that tax was too high, including wool, hair,

meat, milk products and ect. And the tax rate was regulated by the number of owned

animals. It means that if you have more animals,

than it becomes worse. This was one of the

pressing methods to include rich herders to the

collectivisation. using the pasture by rich

herders was the same as others (poor & middle).

For instance, if there were about 3-5 rich herders

in one bag (bar) they were pasturing mixed

with all others. By the way, they had been helping

(feeding) the poor herders. For instance the poor

ones herd their animals using the productivity,

as milking, riding, using for meat consumption

and ect. This was one kind of payment for

them.

Additional Question 1: Are there herding tasks which young people cannot do these days? Why?

Одоо замьд хүмүүд (manning) хувицрахаар дайнаа тууш ман намарааг ахуй үзэж байна уу? Яарал? (type).

There are a lot of things which they can't do now. Because their aim of herding at the present time is just to keep the number of animals and to have a salary. Even I'm not satisfied of my herding tasks that I can't do all things as before my parents had been doing. Young people don't do these herding tasks from the bottom of their hearts, also they have no experience for pasture choosing. Also they have less knowledge about selection for improving of animal genealogy.

Additional Question 2: Please tell us about the burial customs today. Have they changed from when you were young?

~~Одоо~~ Одоо үеийн тэмдэгтүүр үзэх (opuyrax) үндэс заншил нь хэвч үү. Дээр үеийнхтэй харьцуулахад өөрчлөгдсөн байна уу? (Тамм замьд дахь үеийнхээ). (type).

I think in countryside there is no changes. But this is different in cities and towns. As I know this was different when there were lamas and temples. Before, burial customs was different. For instance they put what ever they want.

Additional Question 3: Five will be the best.

What is the real total number of livestock in you district or sub-district?

Уусн хэрт гэвч танай нутагт үнэт хэвч тогтотой ман дайнаа?

Тамм дөхөөр зүс нутагт хэр хэрт олон ман дайнаа хамгийн тохиромжтой вэ?

The number of animals in our district should be more than now. We have enough pasture and when the animals are more it will be good for the people.

For instance, this spring there was dead one old woman and her body was burned. This custom is good by the side of economic expenditure, as well as from the point of view of environment. In the past this custom has been used too. But for some time past, it was stopped.

Because of these shortcomings the animals are becoming with bad quality, less productivity and so on. In every case the sires should be chosen from the other herds.

Some of them pay an attention only on one productive indices (index). For instance camels should not be selected only for the wool.

The main reasons that are:

1/. There are many young people, herding without experience.

2/. They have not been trained in those tasks since their childhood, because all they should go to school (in summer). After the school all boys go to army.

By such this way the young people have been away for the animals.

Handwritten notes on a small piece of paper at the bottom right, mostly illegible due to fading and being upside down. Some words like "milk", "meat", "wool" are visible.

(HH3)

Name: [redacted]

Place:

Date: Sept. 1992

Q 2.20. Please tell us a little about the availability of water for your livestock during the year.

Ta манга ясаар хавт хөвдөгдөр тухайнгаа хэлнэ үү.

Animals Мангун Төрөл	How often do you water your animals (per week) Та манга хэдэн удаа ясаар 5? (7 хоногт)				From which kind of анам ясаар water sources* ясагар
	Spring Хавар	Summer Зун	Autumn Намар	Winter Овоон	
Sheep Ховь	once a day	2-3 times a day	1-2 times a day	twice two times for a week.	Sp. Spring Sum. River Aut. River. Wint. Spring
Goats Амаа	-	- "	- "	- "	The same
Cattle Үхэр	2 a day	2-3 t. a day	1 a day	once per week.	Sp. Spring, snow water Sum. River Aut. River Wint. Spring.
Horses Агьд Үхэр.	1 a day	2 a day	3 times a day	the use snow very much.	
Camels Тэмээ	once per week	once a day	twice a day	once per week.	
Pigs Тайв					
Other (specify)..... Бусад(заа)					

*water source examples: river, lake, well, spring, rain water, snow water, reservoir.

Үүнээс эх үүсвэр: гол, нуур, хөвдөр, булаг харз, дорно, часмун үс, үсн сонгим үс.

There are some unfreezeable springs, called "kharz" in Mongolian.

Q221. TEXT: Please tell us a little about the availability of natural and artificial soda for the animals in your household and how do you feed the different types of animals with the natural soda. How often do you feed them in the different

seasons? *Төрөл бүрийн малар хамт хушурдаг тухайтаа хэний үү?*

Энэ бүрийн гурван тэр хэдэн удаа хушурдаг э?
 The animals use the ~~salt~~ natural soda in every seasons. During the summer we bring nat. soda. In autumn we use a pasture with nat. soda. In winter when ~~is~~ there is snow we put nat. soda every day.

Q 3.5 (Sample: HH3) How do you think the changes in the structure & dimensions of agriculture since 1950 and 1970 have influenced the life of the people:

Та хэдэе ан ахуйн бүтэц (годоор тариалан) хэмжээнд 1950, 1970
онүүдтэй харьцуулан үзэхэд ямар өөрчлөлт гарсан гэж бодогдд?
Дайгаа да эрс хушурдаг ан амьдрал дахь нөлөөлөл юм үзэж байна?

Positively *Дерэт* What exactly *Чухам эанн*
 Negatively *Сөрөг* What exactly *Чухам эанн*

1. Economy
Эгийн засаг

2. Ecology
Хүрээлэн байгаа орчин

In the past we used to agricultural as grain. But after 1950 there was big difference, because than there has been becoming common supply of grain and flour by the state. So we produce flour for our own consumption. (By ^{fryed} grain)...

(HH3) Name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992 .

3.18. (Sample: HHSS) Which role does gathering play in your consumption? What are the effects on the environment?

Түүврийн ам ахуй (мөөг, сонгино түүх) тани өөрийн хэрэгцээнд ямар хэрэгтэй вэ? Энэ хүрээлэн байгаа орчинд яахнэ мөлөөлн байна?

now одоо	5 years ago 5-н жилийн өмнө	20 years ago 20-н жилийн өмнө
-------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

- Berries
Зэрлэг жимс
- Mushrooms
Мөөг
- Nuts
Самар
- Wild onion
эрсэг сонгино
- Other
Бусад

In case of wild onions there is big difference, so the wild onions are becoming less.

Q 3.26 TEXT: Is there any illegal hunting round here? Please describe.

Энэ хавьд хулгайн ам агнуур ашиглагддаг үү?
Энэ тухай дүгсэнд гурван хэлнэ үү. (type).

Illegal hunting is a well known fact. For instance last winter there (Otor) was happen some terribly illegal hunting. The guilty persons were arrested. There was as in a war, killing the animals (wild goats) with automatic arms. In generally there are very few specialized hunters, but in fact the illegal hunters are a lot. Because of these disorderly situations, the nature is being to pollute. Beautiful wild animals are becoming less. In other words their reproduction is reduced (wild goat, deer, arhar).

Q4.30 Note: Buryatia, Tuva & MPR only; answer only if the herder named above is part of a co-operative.

Зөвхөн Монгол, Тува, Буриадар.

Please describe your co-operative. When did it start? How many members are there? Are the members related by

Танай **Хоршоол** тухай хэлнэ үү. Хэзээ байгуулагдсан, хэд гишүүнтэй

kinship? What is the function of the co-operative? EXAMPLE: My name is X, age Y, from Z village. I am a member of a co-

гишүүнтэй хоорондоо урат төрлийн холбоо байгай эсэх. **Хоршоол**ын

operative started in May 1991. The co-operative has 5 families as members. The five families are my brother's family, my

үйл ажиллагаа ямар болох тухай. **ННЬ: 1991 онд энэ нэг**

sister's husband's family and 2 families of neighbours. The function of the co-operative is to irrigate our hay-fields. We

хоршоолол байгуулагдан 5 орх гишүүн болсон ба тэдгээр

have jointly bought a water pump costing X yuan/rubles/togrog, and we use it in turn once a week. We also help one

хоорондоо хамтаар садам хүлүүс ба хоршооллын үйл

another harvest the hay.....etc. etc.

ажиллагаа нэг хооронгийн төлдөй урлах гэх мэт

Тэгээр тэр хамтаар ямар нэгэн тоног төхөөрөмж

худалдан аваар хэрэглэн байгаа, заримдаа хүн

амьтан хөрсөн ажиллуулдаг гэх мэт. **Но.**

(HH3) Name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992

Q5.30 How would you rate the different animal species for risk, profitability and difficulty?

Та энз дүрүм манур аз гүнеси даңгар, анур онз, хыг хыгээр нати антуром үзгэр дэ?

Animal type	profitability Ашигтай том (high, middle, low) (ux, gyug, dara)	level of risk Аз гүнеси даңгар (high, middle, low) (ux, dara)	difficulty to keep Ан ахуй эрхэлэхэр хыг хыгээр даңгар (high, middle, low) (ux, gyug, dara)	necessary conditions Шооногарагай нохсон
horse Агуу	high.	high.	high.	It depends on their herders.
cattle Үхэр	middle.	middle	middle.	So this is the main point.
camel Тэмээ	high.	middle.	middle.	Camels we use for everything in summer when is sheared they feel cold very easy.
sheep Хонь	high.	low it depends on their herders	low	
goats Амаа	high.	middle	low	good pasture, winter time good "biurts"
yaks Сагнар	high	high	middle.	The main risk is snow.
pigs Гохай				
other (specify) Бууц				

Note: These things should depend on their herders management.

Q.5.31a What resources are most useful in counteracting the following disasters? What do you do in times of natural

Дараах гай гамууртай тэмцэхэд танд юу (ямаргүйн ашигласаг disaster? хэрэгтэй вэ? байгалийн гамууртай үед та юу хийж эг вэ?

disaster	Resources (Нөөц) Мөхөөр дайралт (юу)
rain гай гамуур	—
drought гам	I have to move to other pasture.
heavy snowfall Эг (их нас орох)	—
late frost их үрт өвөл болоход	—
animal epidemic малын гоч халдварт эвчин	vet. doctors help.

Q.5.31b TEXT: Who is best placed to obtain these resources and who decides who uses these resources.

Эгээр мөхөөр дайралт үед хэн гамууртай гаргах (гэтлэх) нөөцт хүссэн авахад тохиромжтой газар дайралт ба хэн үйлдэл ямар хүчтэй нөөцт ашигладаг вэ?

It depends on our own decision.

TEXT addition - "Are there disputes over the use of such resources, when do they tend to occur and how are they resolved?"

Мин үед мин нөөц баалаг ашиглах танаар нартандаа гаргал үү? Хэзэс минсрхүү юм хаусмин их тохиргоот болно ба хамт үйлдвэрлэгдэг вэ?

It depends on many things. For instance for pasture, it depends on the herders.

(HH3) Name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992..

Q5.47 If you have new energy sources, do you like them? If not or if so, tell us the reasons.

Хэрвээ танд цахилгаан гэрлэх зүйс төхөөрөмж байвал та

Note: include a short TEXT description of equipment/method used.

яах вэ? ~~.....~~

Wind generator	Solar Energy facilities	other	reason(s)
Салхин төхөөрөмж	Нарны гэрлээр ашигддаг юм.	Бусад	Шалтгаан

Use
Хэрэглээт

Like
Таалагдсан байна.

Don't Like
Таалагдахгүй
байна.

Description:
Төсөрхөйлөл:

There was given some chinese few years ago. But it gets broken very easy

Q5.51 How do you usually deposit your garbage?

Та хог хаягдлаа хэрхэн дэ?

Collected by cleaners	burning	scattering	burying	making manure	other:.....
Тусгай үйлчилгээ үрн авдаг	Шатаадаг	тараан сарниуцдаг	булгар	Боргоо хийдэг	Бусад

Q.5.51a TEXT: What do you do with your animal dung?

Та малчинхаа ялгагсаар юу хийдэг дэ?

Sheep & goats
Хонь ямаагаа —

Cattle
Үхэрүүн — dung.

Horses
Адууны — dung.

Camels
Тамсаагаа — dung.

Other:
Бусад

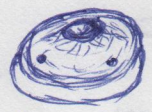

} for fire.

In fact they gather, so the dung can be not their animals.

Q9.11 Source of inherited property. Ask household heads, including one older and one young family; this family is

Уср залуу, уср настай гэр бүлийг оролцуулан эрхүүн
 Үср залуу / уср настай (delete as appropriate) (older)

Type of property Эг хөрөнгө	Husband/Wife Ихэр/Эхнэр	M'sM* Э.Э	M'sF* Э.А	F'sM* А.Э	F'sF* А.А	Collective Имгэрмүүн
	From his father					
Jewelry Үст эг	3					
Cattle Үхэр	10					
Horses Агуу	10					
Small livestock Бор мал	50					
Household utensils Гэр бүлд эг хэрэгсэл	-					
Working utensils Ажилд эг хэрэгсэл	+					
Other:						
Бугаг						
"teerem"	1					
"tsoh, tsohuur"	1					

teerem*: Hand mill made of stone.  (photo)
 tsoh, tsohuur*: The traditional utensils for cleaning of grain (corn) from the shell (seed-coat), made of wood.  (photo)

*Note: M'sM = mother's mother; M'sF = mother's father etc...

- Э.Э. = эгнүүн эгн
- Э.А. = эгнүүн аав
- А.Э. = аавын эгн
- А.А. = аавын аав

Q9.17 TEXT: What would happen to your herds if you decided to leave the countryside and live in the town? Explain why.

Хэрвээ та хараагаа орхиног хот газар амьдрахад авсан тохиолдолд таныг ман аах дэ? Үгүйт тайлбарла.

In this case I will give to my children.

Q9.21 Record the various marriages that happened in 3 families:-

Гурван гэр бүлд болсон энз бүрийн хуримын тухай бүт.

Clan (if any)	Name of partners	Age	Who arranged the marriage?	relationship between families (if any)	place of residence before marriage	residence after marriage
Овог (хэрвээ байвал)	Хосүүдийн нэр	Нас				
1	(♂)	25	The date of marriage was arranged by father (daughters)	No	with father's ger together	Together with husband's fathers ger.
	(♀)	23				
2.	(♂)	28	The date of marriage ceremony was arranged by daughters' father.	No	The new ger of partners was together with the ger of sons' fathers' ger.	Closed to the ger of father.
	(♀)	24				
3	(♂)	23	The same	No	The same	In the aimag centre (Ulaangom)
	(♀)	22				

Хуримыг хэн зохион байгуулсан (Гэрлэхийг хэн зохион байгуулсан)
 Хоорондын холбоо (хүү болон охины талын)
 Гэр барсан газар (хуримын өмнө)
 Хуримын гарсан гэрээг хаач барсан

(HH3) Name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992

Q9.22 What were the generally accepted beliefs about the wealth and status of the families involved?

Гэд бүгд мөн (орхуйн) баатар хөрөнгө, зарар зэрэгтэй өөрөөр ямар нэгэн хандан иргэдэн тухай хэрхэн үзэх?

Marriage 1
Хурим 1

I think all marriages were good.

Marriage 2
Хурим 2

Marriage 3
Хурим 3

Q9.23 Were any gifts given by the man's family? How much?

Хүүгийн танаас ямар даяар өрсөндэ? Хэр их?

	Given by man's family approximate value of gift	Who was this given to	Note
Marriage 1 Хурим 1	Хүүгийн танаас өрсөн дээр мөн ойролцоо өртөг 127000 tug. (This is the present value)	Хан өрсөн Ханг өрсөн Man's father, mother, sister, uncle, aunts, relatives, friends and others to the partners.	except of the gifts to the partner there are things what were put to the "hoshig"
Marriage 2 Хурим 2	119500 tug. ———	Man's father, mother, brothers (2), sister, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, uncle, aunt, relatives, friends and other to the partners	The same
Marriage 3 Хурим 3	123950 tug. ———	Man's father, mother, aunt, aunt's wife, relatives, friends and others to the partners	The same

Note: "Möshig tailah" → Gifts to the hoshig are separately and all people put something (different things or money) to it, from both sides. "Ömch ögöl" - Giving the property to the new family (household) is also separately.

Q9.24 Were any gifts given by the woman's family? How much?

Бэрүүн тараас амар дэлгүүг өрсөн дэ? Хар зарар?

	Given by woman's family approximate value of gift	Who was this given to	
Marriage 1 Хурим 1	Охины тараас өрсөн дэлгүүн айрелчээ өртөр 169940 tug. approx. (The present value)	Woman's father, mother, brothers(2), sister, brothers-in-law (2), sisters-in-law(2), uncles(2) aunts(2), relatives, friends and others to the partners.	Gifts to the "höshig"; Giving the property of the daughter and "gar tsailga" to the man's family.
Marriage 2 Хурим 1	57700 tug. ———	Woman's mother, brothers, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, aunts(2), relatives, friends and others to the partners.	The same.
Marriage 3 Хурим 3	105900 tug. ———	Woman's father, mother, sister, brother-in-law, uncles(3), aunts(2) relatives, friends and others to the partners.	The same.

Q9. 27 TEXT: (Ask both man & wife if possible) If possible, give the local myth regarding the origins of the first woman and (Боломштой бол эхнэр, нөхөр хоёулангаас нь асуу) Харвал болломштой man, and any myths explaining the differences between their roles.

Бол анхна эмэгтэй болон эрстэй хүний үүсэл бүгд болсон тухай домог болон тэдгэрийн анхны үүргийн ялгааны тухай амар нэгэн домог хэлнэ үү.

I don't know

Q 9.30 TEXT: What actions done by men inside the ger are 'forbidden'?

Гэр дотор юу хүнхүүг нөхөрт (эрстэй хүн) хориглосон байдаг дэ?

In the past it was different. For instance all kind of cooking and putting away the ash were forbidden.

(HH3) Name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992

Q9.31 What actions done by women inside the ger are 'forbidden'?

Эмэгтэйн хүмүүт гэр дотор ямар ажил үйлэ хийхгүйт хоригтосон байдаг уу?

Animal slaughtering.

Q9.33 List the main tasks that are considered "men's work" and "women's work".

Эрэгтэйн үүрэг болон эмэгтэйн үүрэг ямар гол гол ажил үүргийг гүйцэтгэх ёстой вэ? (Архивын ажил охгүйн хүрээнд)

Age group насны ангилал	Men's work эрэгтэйн үүрэг ажил	Women's work эмэгтэйн үүрэг ажил
5 - 9	collecting of dung, water and helping to the household works inside	The same
10 - 14	collecting of dung, water and helping to the household works inside and outside, and herding of small livestock	Helping to the mothers' works inside as producing of milk products, cleaning, washing and outside as milking of animals, working for skins ect.
15 - 19	Collecting of water in cold time, helping to the fathers works inside and outside herding the animals and collecting them, transporting, killing livestock ect.	cleaning, cooking, sewing, knitting, weaving and all kind of mothers' works as producing of milk products, milking animals ect.
20 - 49	All kind of fathers' works as care of animals, herding the animals, training and catching horses and camels killing animals ect.	All kind of mothers' works as care of home, producing the milk products, working of fur skins, care of children ect.
50 - 59	Some of livestock herding tasks, as herding of small livestock, collecting of large livestock ect.	Some of household works inside as producing milk products, milking small animals and cows, cooking and teaching to the young people about that.
60 +	And teaching to the young people about the tasks. Helping to the livestock herding tasks as can be done and teaching about it.	Helping to the household works inside as can be done and teaching to the young people about it.

Q 9.34 Note down instances of men doing "women's work" or of women doing "men's work".

Name	Sex	Type of work	Frequency & duration
Дайгаа	Тухай бүр	Анхны төрөл	Хэдэн удаа, хэр удаа

Q9.42 TEXT: How well do you think that your children are learning traditional rural skills and, if so, which skills?

Тонд хүүхдүүд уламжлал ёс заншил суралцаж байгаа тухай та гэдэг дэ? Тэдгэр тухай юугийг сайн суралцсан гэж байна? (type).

I think that this is very important. Moreover, the animal managing or breeding tasks also their attitude to the nature, to every thing should be learned

Additional Question: TEXT: Have any of the changes in herding practice introduced in the collective period been particularly successful or unsuccessful? (type)

Нэгдлийн үер гарсан мэдээний үйл ажиллагааныг ямар ямар амжилттай болгож мэдэх нь юу вэ? (type)

Filled above!

(HH3) Name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1999

Q9.43 TEXT: How important do you think it is to learn traditional rural skills? How important do you think it is to learn things taught in school? N.B. Ask teenagers aged 15 - 18 years.

Та уламжлалт зан заншиг суралцахыг ухаа гэн үзэн баймаау?
Сургуульд аригдан заасан юм суралцахыг та хэр-ухаа гэн үзэн баймаа? 4 дүг нэсний (15-18) хүүхдүүдээс асуу.

[redacted]

We think so. We like these new programs

Q9.16 Who looks after your herds if you have to go to town for a few days ?

Хэрвээ та хот суурин газар руу хэдэн өдрөөр явах болоход танин малч хам харцун тусалдаг дэ?

Name 1
Уор

[redacted] (sons)
--
--

Name 2
Уор

Q10.28. [Sample: OTH including religious specialist; ask women as well as men] Who slaughters domestic animals in your group? What attitude do you have to this? 2 дүг аялал та ямар хандлагатай дэ?

(type)

I have taught the slaughtering tasks of animals to my 2-3 sons. So, they know every thing, related with this and they do.

Q10.29. [Sample: OTH including religious specialist; ask women as well as men] Do you like the nomadic life? Why?

Мүгөмүн амсырагсаа та гыртань ой? Аарааг

I like, because the livestock managing depends on it (moving).

Q.10.30 [Sample: OTH including religious specialist; ask women as well as men] Are there any places where you prefer

Танг наа харуураахгүй дотх дээр та өөрөөр орох
not to herd or don't want to go? гыртань туним газар дотх ой?

There is some place. It depends on the quality of pasture. There is some "дырб".
I don't like, because the animals get ill.

Q.10.31 [Sample: OTH including religious specialist; ask women as well as men] What are the causes of drought &

Танг газаргаан болон цоршилтын үрхэм шалтгаан нь
desertification? ой бэ? (type).

I think that, this is related with natural phenomena. The causes of drought depend only on the natural phenomena itself.

There can be some natural catastrophe in connection with human activities.

For instance cutting the trees disorderly or killing the wild life. But this is not the natural misfortune, this is the human misfortune.

(HH3) Name: [redacted]

Place:

Date: Sept. 1997

Q10.33. [Sample: OTH including religious specialist; ask women as well as men] If a spring, river or lake is polluted, what

Хэрвээ дунд манг, гол мөрөн, нууран үе дүзардсан даиван та юу хийхсэн бол? Яагаар?

Сам санхи тавхи, ариутгаар.
Ямар наган үе дүдэрлэхгүй, цагад огуурахгүй.
Дун талдас нь үр хүүхэдээ захиш халгах.

Q10.34 [Sample: OTH including religious specialist; ask women as well as men] Are there any animal species (including

лхи, хөмөөн доромгүй тийм ямар ан амьтан дайна frogs, snakes, birds) which should not be killed? Why? (Ний: узахий, ногой, зарим мүүвүү)? Яагаар?

wild goat, deer, arhor they should ^{not} be killed.

Q10.36. [Sample: OTH including religious specialist; ask women as well as men] If the animal often get diseases, what

Хэрвээ тани манг авунтсаар даиван та яах дэ? do you do? Why? Яагаар?

First I will do, my things according to the tradition, as "san tavik".
Second I will call vet. doctor.

Additional Question: If a family has no sons to give substantial help herding, can it keep the same types of animals as

Хэрвээ танин ман маллахад шингэх өөрхөн хүү байгаагүй бол та энэ малгаараа маллаж, сүргийнхээ

families who do? Please explain your answer.
 Дүгнийг харгалжигаргах үү?
 Энэ тухай тайлбарлан хэлнэ үү?

Additional Question: Are there any sort of people (e.g. young men) who are best suited to herd the following animals?

Дараах сүргүүдийг маллахад ямар хүмүүс хамгийн тохиромжтой вэ?

Horses

Агуу

Sheep

Хонь

Goats

Ямаа

Camels

Тамээ

Cattle

Үхэр

TEXT: Do you have a system whereby different family members herd different animals? Please describe it.

Таанайг өрхийн энгдүрийн гишүүд энгдүрийн мал агуулах маллагд зохихдоо (систем) бүтэй юу?
 For the first time, or "one family"
 because I will call it, because

(HH3) Name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1999

1. Are there herding tasks to do in your household which cannot be done because there is not enough labour? What are these tasks?

Танайг хэдэн өрхтэй хүний хүрээлэнгээс боловч хийж амжихгүй байгаа тийм нэг малчлалын ажил үүрэг байна уу? 2 дугаар нь юу вэ? No.

2. Have the recent economic changes had any effect on women's tasks (for example, making things at home which they used to buy in shops a few years ago)?

Одоогийн энэ эдийн засгийн өөрчлөлт шинэчлэлт амьттайчүүдийн ажил үүрэгт ямар нэгэн нөлөө үзүүлсэн үү? (Ний: хэдэн жилийн өмнө галчүүрээс өвг дайсан юмныг одоо гэртээ хийж дэлгэх байсан гэх мэт) (type).

There are absent of some goods, which could be bought us few years ago. So, we have to do some of them by ourself. For instance, we spin the wool by hand and we knit some cloths as blouse, socks, we do mongolian shoes, also we do the flour (cooked flour ~ "bolser gyrid").

3. Do you buy any goods from town which were made at home by women 10 years ago? What are they?

10-аар жилийн өмнө амьттайчүүд гэртээ хийж байсан юмныг одоо тө галчүүрээс өвг байна уу? 2 дугаар нь юу вэ? No.

4. Do you prefer the home-made goods or the bought goods? Why?

Та гэртээ хийсэн юмныг дуртай юу худалдан авсанг нь илүү дуртай юу? Яагаар?

I prefer the home-made goods.

↓
These tasks were traditionally in the past, just now
are going to be restored because of these economic
changes.

Note: Making the flour (by fried grain ≈ barley) has not
been changed even during the common supply time.
They have been keeping the tools and using them.

(HH6) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992. 1 .

5.1 Which members of other households do you generally provide services for (e.g. look after their animals
Та бусад орхитн амаг гүүнүүдэд нь голдуу тусанги үйлчилгээг
if necessary)? (Нэм: лалын харуулыг өргөт гэх мэт).

	Name	relationship to H.H.	type of service	frequency
Summer	[redacted]	His wife's brother	shearing sheep wool	3
	[redacted]	friend	shearing sheep wool	2
Autumn	[redacted]	— " —	Felt making	1
	* "Hoshoo ail"	neighbourhood	felt making	1
Winter	[redacted]	Mrs wife's brother	combing out of cashmere (goat)	2
	"Hoshoo ail"	neighbourhood	— " —	1-2

* "Hoshoo ail" means "Saahad ail" or neighbourhood
The distance between the households is about 800 - 2000 m.

Q5.2 Which members of other households generally provide services for you (e.g. help with shearing)?

Taig өөр өрхтөн амаар гурмыг голдгы тусам, үйлчилгээг
 53?

	Name Нэр	relationship to H.H. Гэрмийн гэрлэлтэй амаар хэлдэстэй	type of service Мэжүүр	frequency Хэдэн аар
Summer Зун	[Redacted]	His wife's brother.	Shearing sheep wool	2
	"Hoshoo ail"	neighbourhood	shearing wool	2
Autumn Унаар	[Redacted]	— " —	felt making	1
	[Redacted]	son-in-law	— " —	1
	"Hoshoo ail"	neighbourhood	— " —	1
Winter Дун	[Redacted]	son-in-law	*winter hüns "gargah"	1
Spring Хавар	[Redacted]	His wife's brother	combing out of cashmere.	2
	"Hoshoo ail"	neighbourhood	— " —	2

* "Xinter hüns gargah" → slaughtering of animals
 for the winter and spring and making
 "borts"

Q5.6 What presents did you receive from members of other households the last time you received something?

Хамгийн сүүлчийн үеэр та ямар баяр буюу айвчлал хүмүүсээс
 өвсөн бэ?

Occasion	giver	relationship to giver	gifts	cost	date
Тохиролгоо: Marriage Хурим	баяр отогч	ямар хандоотой relatives	бэлгийн торт 1 tea 1 bottle arhi. 1 deel's coffee	үнэ үзүүс	өдөр
Age celebration Насхур ай			-		
New Year Усгаан сар		relative	money 4 deel's coffee.		
Housewarming (entering new house) Гэр бүрэлт					
Visiting relatives (e.g. visiting married daughter) Хамтааран сэдвигдээ оуцах					
Someone leaving or returning (e.g. to or from new job) Хэн нэгэн явж ирэхэд					
From neighbour Хоншо, хандоотой (хэнүү хавийнхнаас)					
Local festival (specify) Ором нутгийн баяр ёслол (зуа)					
Other (specify) буюу (зуа) (If regular gift note frequency)					

This year gifts are becoming money because of shortage of goods.

(HH6) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992. 5 .

Q5.7 -Religious transactions. What gifts or offerings did you make last year for religious reasons?

Өнгөрсөн жил та мангун хөндөгдөхтэй үйл ажиллагааны
юу зарсан (өрсөн) бэ?

Place	time	occasion	offering	cost	reason
байрлан Хүрээ	5. 1992	Тохиол Spring обод ceremony	Баруу 100kg. rice (1kg) 20kg.	160 160	мангун
oboo (specify) обод тахира					
Temple or monastery Сүм хүнр	1990.	establish. of sum monastery	300 kg.	300	
Holy image in home Тэр сүлдөө ном хүндүүлэх			20kg.	20	
Holy tree Мод тахиу					
Spring Бунар ус					
Other (specify) Бусад					

Q5.9 Have you made a contribution to someone's travel to a distant place?

Монгол тусламж
~~Бусад өсөлт~~ өгсөн үү?

Name of traveller	age sex	relationship to household head	destination	contribution	Reason
Юуны эвсан	20 M	Хүүхэд Холбоотой	Зарим газар хот	Юу өгсөн (Монго) 1000түг	Шалтгаан Religious reason Уламж шалтгаан Education & training (total) Боловсрол, сургалт(дүг) Educational fees (if any) Боловсролм төлөөс Other (specify:.....) Бусад Pocket money



Q 5.10 What was the last time you made a contribution to some social fund for the following purposes:

Place	time	offering	money value	reason
Сүүлийн үед та ямар нэгэн соёл хийгчийн үйл ажиллагаанд Газар(байршил) oboo овоо тахиула oboo restoration овоо саргалт new oboo шинэ овоо Clan (non-obao) овоо restoration of temple or monastery сүм хийг саргалт Temple holy images сүм хийгчийн тахиула Other temple equipment сүм хийгчийн бусад хэрэгсэл The local school Орон нутгийн сургууль Higher education иүү их боловсрол Religious education уламж боловсрол Medical services эмнэлгийн үйлчилгээ Other fund (specify) Бусад тусламж(заал)	Хугацаа 13.9.1992	Юу өгсөн 100 түг	Монгол 811 100	Шалтгаан Autism овоо ceremony
		300 түг	300	

(HH6) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept., 1992.

Ариунгааны үйл ажиллагаа.

Q5.11 Barter transactions. What objects did you barter last year? (e.g. an animal for vegetables, machines, winter fodder.

Өнгөрсөн жил та юу солилцож, амжилсан бэ? (Ний: малгай тугаа, нойр тэнгээл, машин хэрэгсэл гэх мэт бол хэн үнэмтэ амаар үзэгдэн or giving something for the use of someone's well, giving something for doing some work, fixing something etc.). NOTE

Багаж хэрэгсэл зэрэгчлэлээр оролцдог нь юм авах гэх мэт).

exclude animals bartered for other animals.

Мал малгай малгаар сольсон тухай бүт. No barter.

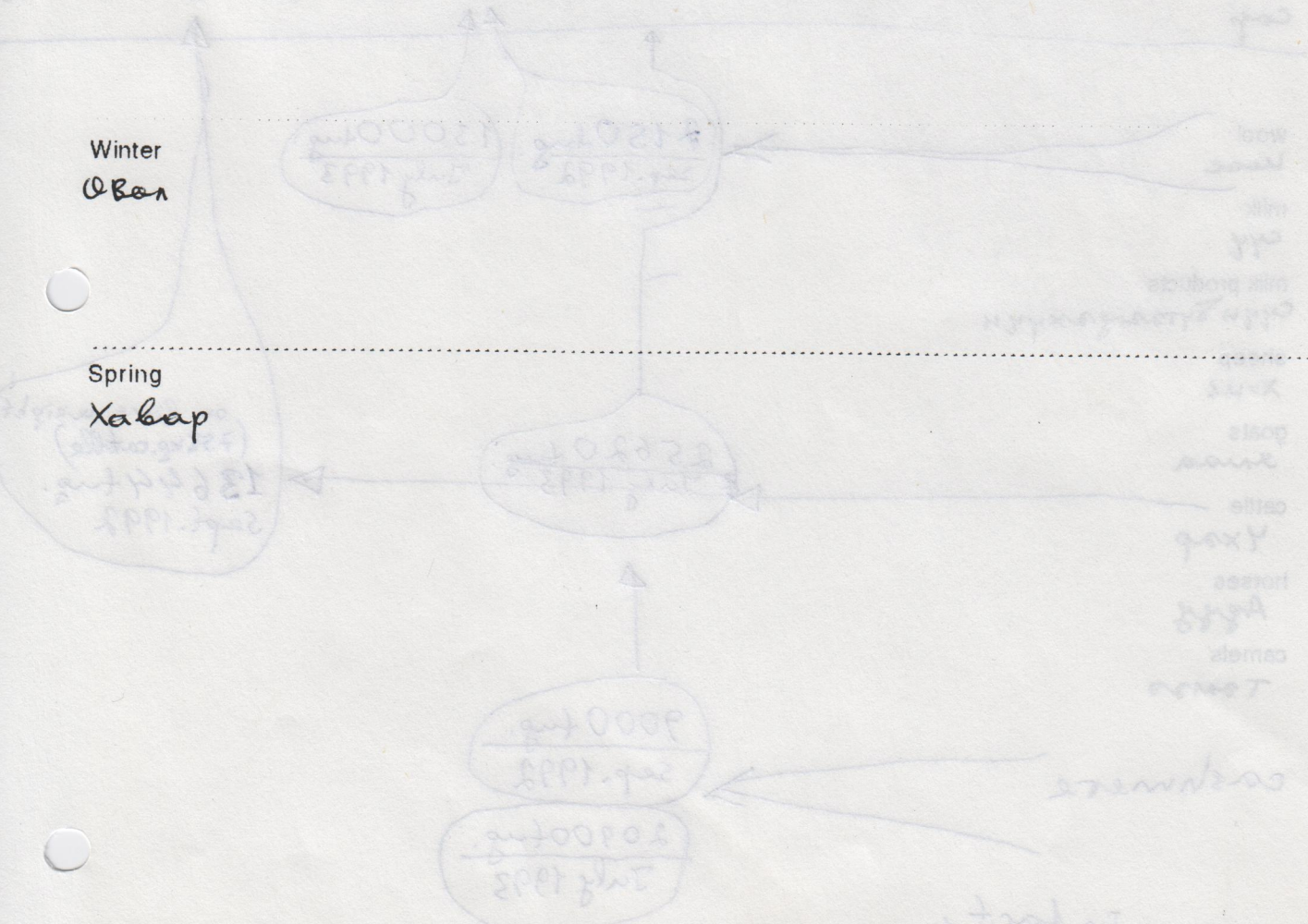
Object bartered	money value	with whom	relationship	for what?	money value (if any)
Сольсон Зүйл	Монгол Үнэмтээ	Хэнтэй	Амаар хондоотой	Юугаар	Монгол Үнэмтээ

Summer
Зуун

Autumn
Намар

Winter
Өвөл

Spring
Хавар



Note: For these cold goods he wasn't get money (cash) and instead of money he was receive...

(HH6) Name of HH: Place: Date:

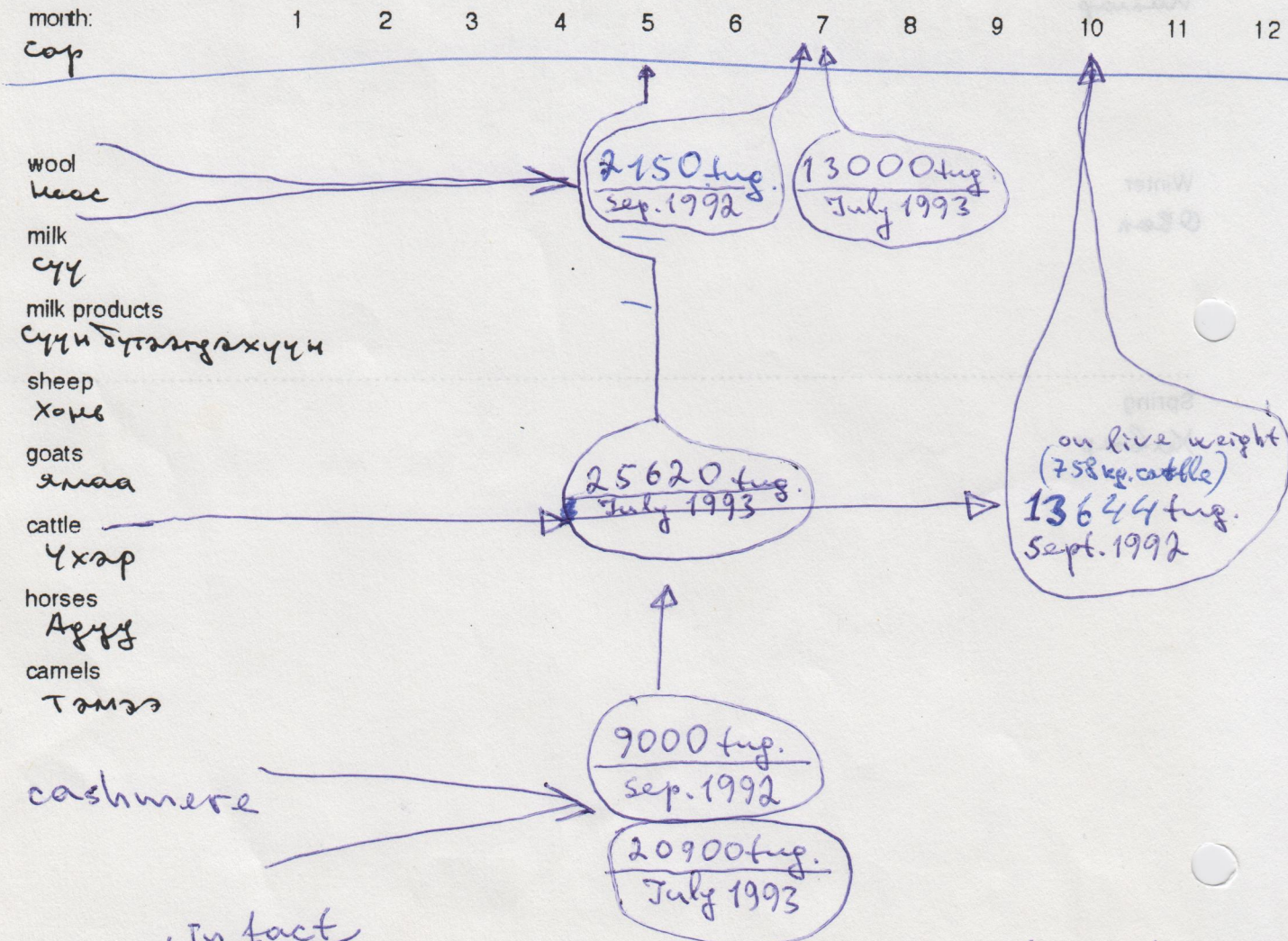
Q5.12 (Sample = HH6) Have you bartered animals for other livestock?

Та малайг өөр малгаар сольж ашигласан үү? **Үгүй**

Animals bartered	number	money value	animals gained	number	money value	date	reason
Солбсон мал	ТОО	Мөнгөн	Солбсон	ТОО	Мөнгөн	Өөр	Шалтгаан
		Орлог	Мал		Орлог		

Q5.15 (Sample = HH6) What did you sell last year? Please give the amount of money obtained.

Өнгөрсөн жил та юу зарсан вэ? Түүний мөнгөн орлогийн тухай хэлж үү?



Note: In fact For these sold goods he hasn't got money (cash) and instead of money he has received

Хүрм 2 / эдн / гурван толт толб 4000
 хос ногаз 1600
 эр. чаму 800 > 2

ах(тол) / хадаг мурдаг 8000
 хадаг 350 > 2

ах(дара) / эзэлтийн
 эзвүү 1800
 эзэлтийн тэргэ 2800 > 2

дэр эгч / орин дүтээлт 3000
 (тол) эр. чаму 750 > 2

хүрэн ах / 1 гүү 8000
 эзэлтийн тэргэ 2400 > 2

нагау эгч / ам. гутал 3000
 эзэл. эзвүү 1800 > 2

авга эгч / эзэл-и эзвүү 4000
 эзэлтийн тэргэ 2200
 ам. насаи чаму 1200 > 2

Хамгаалтан саран, нийгү мөхөр (10)
 1200 (гүүг). 12000 > 2

Хүрм 3 / оав / хивсамээр 20000
 хадаг 350 > 2

эдн / оёрлам нийгн 18000
 эр. чаму 800 > 2

эгч / гөр мурдаг 5000
 дүсний дүрдэн 1300 > 2

хүр. ах / эзэлтийн тэргэ 3000
 эр. чаму 800 > 2

авга ах / хүрэн аватч 4000
 эзэлтийн тэргэ 3000 > 2

авга ах (бата) / орин араг 2500
 6 хос дара (хатаг) 1800 > 2

авга эгч / сервиз (ийн дүрэн) 4500 > 2

нагау ах / орин дүтээлт 3000
 1000 тэргэ (1000) > 2

нагау эгч / эзэлтийн эзвүү 1800
 эзэлтийн тэргэ 2800
 мнээр 250 > 2

Хамгаалтан саран, нийгү мөхөр
 (16) 1500 - 2500 тэрг. үнэ дүсний мөхөр
 (2000 гүүг). 32000 > 2

Хурим 1 / аав / хивс 20000
 цогцон гоовуу 40 > 2

гэн / хурим абагч 4000
 / 2 хөс гэрл 9000 > 2

ах / оёрдмн машин 18000
 эрэгтэй чаму 800 > 2

эгч / хамгийн гэрл 1600
 гоовуу 4000 > 2
 4 хөс гүнд тува аага 800

хурим / орим арагз 3200
 ах (1) / ширээний гэрл 500 > 2

ах / хасат ширээт 8000
 (2) / хөс товаг (6) 1200 > 2

дэр эгч / гол, Иналз (хөс) 2800
 (1) / хөс шалаган норг 600 > 2

дэр эгч / иш дүрэм
 (3) / цайнмн сервиз 5000 > 2

хурим / хивсэн
 ах (2) / грош (4м) 25000 > 2

авга эгч / эсгн 5000
 (1) / эрэгтэй гоовуу 3800 > 2

авга эгч (2) / эрэгтэй тороо 3000
 эр. чаму 800 > 2

авга ах / орим дүрэм 3000
 2 аагатай гүч 800 > 2

нарау / 1 гүгатай үнс 15000
 ах / эрэгтэй гоовуу 4000 > 2

Хамнагатай саган, цай
 цохар (20) 1000-2000 (1500)
 (30000) > 2

№: Охином тороос хуримий тороо
 дагсаа дүх хүний гэрл
 шайлгах дэрл гэн гүсгээ
 дагсар. Үгүг хүүхдүүг мөн орно.

Охином тороос!

Хурим 1 / аав / хасаг ширээт > 8000
 2 дээлийн онго 6000 > хүү дэр хөёрт

Хурим 2 / аав / хүрэн авга 4500
 орин арагз 2800 > хүү дэр
 торго (4 эсн.) 3000
 бүсний дурдан 1200

2дн# / орин бүтээлт 3000
 бүсний дурдан 1500 > хошууланг
 дээлийн торго 3000

2дн# / гар ширээт 5000
 дээлийн зовуу 4200 > 2
 дээлийн торго 3450
 илжээртэй

хүүг-и / хивсэнээр 15000
 эгч, нөхөрсүйтэй / аага, таваг - 2500 > 2.

авга ах / орин бүтээлт 3000
 чай 700 > 2

хүүг. ах / гурван талт толб 3800
 (4) хятад авга (4) 1000 > 2
 зухар 300

авга эгч / эгчий донх 5000
 1200 > 2

дэр эгч / орин бүтээлт 3000
 гүч 1800 > 2

нагац эгч / дээлийн орос зовуу 4600
 дээлийн орос торго 3500 > 2

хүүг. ах / оёсон дурал 5000
 (2) дээлийн зовуу 4000 > 2

ойрши хамсаатан / ойролцоогоор 3000
 садан, дотгийн найз (20) > 2
 (6000)

нагац ах / хасаг ширээт 9500 > 2

хонин хамсаатан / 1200-800
 тачин (10) / тор. үнэ. юмса (1000) > 2
 (10000)

хүүгэн ах / толб → 2800
 эгч / дээлийн зовуу 2500 > 2
 дээлийн торго 3000

нагац эгч / орин бүтээлт 3000
 1 хятад най 450 > 2
 тува авга (2) 1200
 том

хамсаатан садан, найз, нөхөр (27) - дунд 2000 > 2
 (54000)

Хүүгийн төлөө

Хурим 3 / оав / манган арга - 13000
хурганар эрсам - 12250
дээл

дээл / гурван талт таль 4200
дээлийн дэвүүд 3800
дээлийн торго 3000

нагац / дээлийн дэвүүд 4000
ах / дээлийн торго 3200

нагац / бүсийн дүүрэг 1300
ахам / дээл. торго 3000
эхиср

Оффис хамгаалсан сэдэн
найт мөхөд (17) 3000
(51000)

Хуриманд оролцсон бүсэр
хүмүүс (12) 1200-3000
(2100)
25200

Note: Хэсэгт тэмдэглэх тухай
болон хэсэгт тавих дэвгийн
хувьд өөр юм. Энэ дэвгэнд
харьц гэнэ дэвхгүй, харин
хөсүүдэд өрсөн дэвгэнд заавал
харьц дэвх өгдөг журамтай!

Хуриман төлөө!

(HH6) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992 9 .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

- pigs
Tauxan
- chickens
Taxua
- eggs
ongor
- donkeys
Unhur
- fish
Zarac
- dung
Aprax (δγγε)
- wood
Mog
- furs
Apec
- felt
Zerun
- millet
Uap δγγαα
- oats
Obec
- wheat
Tapua
- barley
Apban
- sorghum
- vegetables
Koroo
- gathered produce
Tyxan zpin (moor, zapan, cantuno).
- (specify)
- other (specify)
Bycag

212 tug.
Sept. 1992

5320 tug.
July 1993

→ sell their products (goods).

→ some paper (receipt) which serves as cheque within this sum. But it is limited. Some goods as cashmere, furs are bartered for other goods for the household need. Mostly they receive some important goods as flour, tea (Russian or Chinese) * tobacco (zuanranxu), cloth (qanun, andy, xozyy), match, pressed green tea, candle and so on instead of money value from the units (private, co-operative or state) where they

Q5.19 What resources does your household use?

Тангтайх ямар усны баатар ашигласаар дээ?

Item	amount (specify unit)	owner	money value	amount of time used (per year)	length of time of use-rights
good pasture	Хэмнэгч (заа) 7300	Монгол	7314M	Хэрэглэсэн хугацаа	Хэрэглэх ёстой (хууч) ёсгүй гаруй хугацаа
average pasture	Дунд зэрэг баатар				
poor pasture	Муухам баатар				
good farmland	Сайн газар				
average farmland	Дунд зэрэг газар				
poor farmland	Муухам газар				
vegetable plot	Усасжуулах талбай				
machinery (specify)	Машин хэрэгсэл (заа)				
wells	Хүрээ				
other (specify)	Бусад (заа)				
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					
.....					

We use pastures, but the pastures are state.

... sell their products (goods).
 ... one paper receipt which serves as change within the sum, but it is limited, same goods as elsewhere but one bartered for other goods for exchangeable used. Mostly they receive same important goods as flour, tea (Russian or Chinese) tobacco (smoking), cloth (silk, wool, cotton), match candle and so on instead of money value from the units (private, co-operative or total) where they

(HH6) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992 .

Q5.22 Is your household part of a group that regularly organises productive activity? e.g. Is there a group of families that keep joint horse herds, and might that be different from the groups that cooperate for the herding of other animals?

Танайх бусад айлуудтай хамтаран ахь ахуй эрхэлдэг үү? No

Ний: Хэдэн айл хамтраар агуугаа нийлүүлдэг маллах ба могоо хэд нь үхэр хамтарч маллах гэх үст

Productive activity	other household heads involved	description
Үйлдвэрлэлийн амжиллагаа	Энд орсон бусад өрхийн тэргүүлэгчид	Тодорхойлол

No

Q5.28 TEXT: What do you think of privatisation, how does it compare with the collective period?

Хувьчлалын тухай та юу бодож байна, нэгдлийн үетэй харьцуулахад ямар байна. (type).

I think that the privatisation has been carrying out good. There is not big significant difference in comparison of collective period.

The main difference is may be that, by the privatisation each family, person have get private animals.

Q5.29 TEXT: What do you think the results of privatization will be in the future?

Та хувьчилсан үр дүн үрэлснээр ашигтай дуусно гэж
 бодож байна? (type).

I think that the results of privatisation will be good as was during the collective period. That is sure that these properties we received by the privatisation, we will not abolish. So we will do as good as profitable.

Q5.37 From what source(s) do you obtain your fuel? Enter the cost in local currency.

Types of fuel	State Supply	Unit Supply	Free Market	Gathered by Household
Түлүүм Торол electricity ХАХИРААН	Үлсээс авгаг	Орон нутгаас авгаг	Захаас авгаг	Өөрсдөө түүгээг
coal УУРС				
diesel ДИЗЕЛ				
gas ХУИ				
wood МЭГ				
straw & hay СҮРЭН, ӨВС				
dung Аргал, хөргөн				
other: БҮЕЭГ				
.....				
.....				

▷ +

▷ +

(HH6) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Septem. 1992.

Q7.28. Are there among your district leader's relatives those who occupy a high posts in the towns and Raion centre? If so, please note the position and the relationship to the district leader.

Танай орон нутгийн зургаатгэвчид цум, аймарт өндөр албан тушаал эзэлдэг хамаатан садан бий юу? Хэрвээ дайгаг бол тэргээрүйн албан тушаал болон тухаан орон нутгийн зургааттай ямар хөндөөтэй болохыг хэр
No

Q7.36. Do you think that a leader should learn the local language if he is not a member of the major local ethnic group? Хэрвээ танай орон нутгийн зургаатч гарнаа хүч бол танай нутгийн хэлнийг мэдэх хэрэгтэй үнэн та догдоог үү?

They should know

Q7.37. TEXT: (Tuva, Buryat, MPR only) Do you think the policies of your government represent the interests of the people? Танай засгийн газрын бодлогоо хүмүүсийн эсрэг үнэн та догдоог үү

(type). I think that the Government policies represent the interest of the people. Because every one should understand these economic changes. Personally I was agreed with the activities and policies of old ^{the} Government (Bijmbasurens). The tendency of the policy of the new Government (Zhastais) is to convert all into the private form.

Q8.35 Do you have a National healthcare service? Is it hard for you to see a doctor? Can you get the medicines you need? Do you need to pay medical fees? Та үеэс эмнэлгийн үйлчилгээг үйлдүүд үү? Та үеэс эмнэлгийн үйлчилгээг үйлдүүд үү? Та үеэс эмнэлгийн үйлчилгээг үйлдүүд үү? Та үеэс эмнэлгийн үйлчилгээг үйлдүүд үү?

Seeing a doctor
Эмнэлгийн үйлчилгээг үйлдүүд үү?

Getting medicine
Эмнэлгийн үйлчилгээг үйлдүүд үү?

Paying fees
Төндөг төлөх

Getting medicines is becoming difficult. Personally I don't go to the doctor.

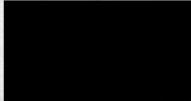
Q9.32 Has anyone in your household moved to a different area?

Танай гэр бүлээс (орхөөс) хэн нэгэн өөр газарт уулзах
 сүүхэн үү?

Name	relationship to household head	age sex	new location	occupation	reason for move (e.g. marriage)
Уср	Хнаар	Нас Хүйс	Орцон газар	ахуйн арга	Харвалз уулзах



сүү



Улаангом | in the fruit company - worker

He wanted to live in self-led place.

Q9.33 TEXT: Is there any problem of unemployment in your area? If so, please describe it.

Танай нутагт ахуйгүй хүний асуудал бүтэе үү? Хэрвээ байгаа бол дүгнэнг зөвөөр өгнө үү. (type).

Unemployment is one of the basic problems in our district, concerning mostly the young people (generation). There are several reasons, from which I can mention the following basic two:

Q9.39 Which of your children are most needed at home and why? NB. ask both man and wife.

Танай хүүхдүүдийн аль нь гэр орноо ахуй (ман ханаар) хамгийн ихээр байгаа ба яагаар? 2хнэр нөхөр 2-оос асуу

Man
Нөхөр



15 F.

She helps in all household work.

Wife
2хнаар



16 M

He is very hand-working

- 1) They don't want to work, in other words they don't work, even there is what to do.
- 2) There are less manpower resources, in other words there is surplus of people.

(HH6) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992

Q9.44 Do you have any animals that are herded for you by other households?
Танг өөр айны тавьна мануулам дайгаа мөн дүн юу?

Name of Other household's head	Relationship to Sample household's head	Number & type of animals
Манаа мануулам дайгаа аймун ерхүүн толгойлогч зүүн үср	Тантай ямар хөдөөтэй	Мануун тосол тао тортэй.

Note!

No

Q10.23. Attitude to Nature : [Sample: OTH including religious specialist; ask women as well as men] Do you ever cut trees

and grasses? How? Why? Байгалийг хангах хангалта: [мануун үсрэнхитэн, эрстэй, эмстэй аль альнаас нь асуу]

Та нар дорнод өвс ногоо тасална, тайргал уу? Яах? Яагаар? (type).

I don't cut green trees. For fuel we use garbage wood (branches) or already fallen down wood. But for getting hay we cut grasses (make a mow) in the point cut by the local government places and time.

(HH6) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992 17 .

3.24. Which kinds of animals are hunted most and what are the reasons for this?

Ямар төрмийн ан амьтан гол төрөл хамгийн их архаггар ба түүний шалтгаан нь юу вэ?

Animals
Ан, амьтан

Reason(s)
Шалтгаан

Increase in own consumption

Өөрсдөө хэрэглэх хэрэгцээ өссөн

Sale in exchange ("part-exchange")

Зарн, эрүүлнэхин тус

Marmota

marmota's fur is becoming very popular in our country and in Russia.

3.25. (Sample: HH3 from HHSS) TEXT: How have these processes influenced the number of animals?

Эдгээр үйл ажиллагаа нь ан амьтны тоо толгойнд яанх мөлөөлөв? (type).

These processes have influenced negatively the numbers of ^{those} animals. As I know in these processes are involved the members of the hunting association as well as not the members. Generally, there are involved the people who can't do this job and their amount is more than those can do. Because of this situation, the animals are being frightened and evacuated.

At the present time, almost every one is in interest to hunt and may be it influences quite negatively the wild life.

Additional Question: TEXT. Are you happy with your dwelling? Would you prefer some other kind of dwelling? Please explain.

■ Тоним амьдралч дүй гэр орон тунг тааламжтай үү? Үүгээр хэргээр тааламжтай үү? Үүгээр хэргээр тааламжтай үү? Үүгээр хэргээр тааламжтай үү?

I'm happy with my dwelling.

(HH6) Name of HH [redacted] Place:..... Date: Sept. 1992

Q.42. TABLE. (Sample: Head of HH6) Types of Mobility Dwellings in household.

Types of Mobility Dwellings:	Mobility Dwellings <i>Зөөврийн (Нүүдлийн) орон байр, оромни</i>								
	Ger <i>гэр</i>			Tipi (Anga) <i>нолом (оромни)</i>			Maykhan (Palatka) <i>Майхан</i>		
Number of Dwellings in HH (first, second...):	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Material of cover: <i>Югмаар</i> - Felt <i>Гөрүү</i> <i>Хүнсэн</i> - Tarpaulin (<i>Монор</i> - Mat <i>гөгөр</i>) - Wool - <i>Хөөс</i> - Skin - <i>Арьс</i>	1	1					-		
Do you use moving dwellings in migrations? <i>Зөвхөн үүсэх үед харагддаг үү</i>									
Original name on native language.	<i>гер</i>	<i>отор гер.</i>							

Q.43. TABLE. (Sample: Head of HH6) Types of Static Dwellings in household.

Types of Dwellings	Static Dwellings <i>Сүүрм оромни</i>				
Number of Dwellings in HH (first, second...) <i>Тоо</i>	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Where placed: <i>Хаана байр</i> - in settlement <i>Сүүрм газар</i> - in winter camp <i>дөрвөлц</i> - in spring camp <i>хабартаа</i> - in summer camp <i>зүснэн</i> - in autumn camp <i>манартаа</i>					
Building materials: <i>Баросан материал</i> - wood <i>мал</i> - stone <i>үзүү</i> - clay <i>кабар</i> - brick <i>төсрө</i> - hurdle <i>хэжмэн</i>					
Plan of Dwellings: <i>Анар сүүрэтэй</i> - rectangle <i>гопсөн тарт</i> - octagon <i>онон тарт</i> - round <i>гүрэн</i>					
Original name on native language.					

Note: Second ger is called "otryu ger" and is smaller than the first.
"Otryu ger" is used for moving the animals to distant good pasture.

(HH9) Herder's name: [redacted]

Place:

Date: Sept. 1992

Q: This herder is (please tick as appropriate):

Энэ малчин бол (амар болохыг заа)

Rich...
Бааш

Middle... +
Дунд зэрэг

Poor...
Яруу втар

Q2.24. How many animals do you herd?

Та хэдэн мал малладаг дэ? (нийт)

	Numbers of livestock				
	Sheep Хонь	Goats Амаа	Cattle Үхэр	Horses Агуу	Camels Тэмээ
Collective Компаний Нэгдлийн	161	104	-	3	4
Private Хувийн	70	22	18	17	2
State Улсын	-	-	-	-	-
Kins' animals Хамаатан сагны	30	-	-	-	-
Friends' animals Танил, найз нарын	100	-	-	-	-
Other institutions (specify) Бусад алдарт газрын (тагорхойлн заа)	-	-	-	-	-

Note: He has completely privatized in the beginning of the year (1993) and now he has got more than 400 private animals.

Q238. Please tell us about your use of pasture, fodder and concentrates for your livestock. NB. ALSO: Make or obtain maps of the sum and show pastures used by each herder.

Та дэлгээр, тэмгэл төрөл бүрийн хувт тэмгэлтг эант хэрэглээг тухайгад хэмнүү.

Тухаан сумин гэрин зураг хийгээр асуултанг сонгон авсан
 Quality of pasture/hay: Good Medium Poor

- Бэлгээрүйн ганаар/овс сайн Дунд зэргт Муухан
- 1. Pasture used +
 - Байгаа дэлгээрүйн хэмнээ +
 - land (size) +

- Spring **Хушур заагснн харууур, муур.**
Хавар
- Summer **Уу ширэг, гоонзуур.**
Зун
- Autumn **Муур, Ховд, Шивар, Ширээт**
Намар
- Winter **Отар**
Овон

2 Hay (quant.) **2000 kg**
Хадсан овс (ганаар)

3. Fodder **Тэмгэл (дүрүүн)**

4. Concentrates **Хувт тэмгэл**

Notes: He has completely pastured in the beginning of the year (1993) and now he has got more than 400 private animals.

(HH9) Herder's name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992.

Q2.39. TEXT Please tell us where you get your hay, fodder and concentrates from for your livestock?

Та хаанаас авч, тэмээл (дүүгүн тэмээл), хүмт тэмээл
авч хэрэгсэлт тухайгаа арума уу
I don't use fodder, I do some hay
mowing (2000-3000kg) by myself.

Q2.40. TEXT: Do you think that your pasture is enough for your livestock? If so, why? If not, why not?

Таны дунд хэрэгсэлтэй гэнэ гэнэ байна уу? Яагаад
I think so.

If you move different animals to different places please describe the below

Хэрэгсэлтэй гэнэ гэнэ байна уу? Яагаад
There is not pasture just for one kind of animal
for five kind of animals the pasture is one direction
(table)

Q2.41. How often, how far and by what means do you move during the year? Please mark on the map.

Та бүтэн жил нийгмийн готор яаж (юугаар), хэдэн удаа нүүдэг дэ?

Pasture (place) Бэлчээр (нүүдэг)	Days moving Нүүснээр (хонгор)	Distance Зай (айрамыг)	How Яаж	Staying period Уст нутагт байсан хонгор	Notes Тэмдэгт	Local Names Тухайн нүүгмийн орон нүүгмийн нэр.
Spring Хавар	2-3	65	by camels	15 (30)		Deed nuur
Summer Зун	2	30		25-30		Geozhuur
Autumn Намар	3-4	35		20-25		Hard gal Shireet Nuur.
Winter Овоо	2	15		90		Ömnö oter

* if you move different animals to different places, please describe this below:

Хэрвээ та тэрэг бүрийн малаар энэ бүрийн газар
оторлон нүүдэг бол тэр тухайгаа хэлнэ үү. (type).

There is not pasture just for one kind of animal
For five kind of animals the pasture ^(should be) is to one direction.

(HH9) Herder's name: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992.

Additional Question: TEXT: If the price of mutton doubled would you sell more sheep or less? Why? What would you do if the price of wool doubled? Would you change the way you herd? Would you keep more sheep or less? Would you sell more or less?

Хэрвээ махны үнэ 2 дахин нэмэгдсэн бол та илүү олон хонь(ман) зарах байсан уу, илг бол цөөхөн ман зарах байв уу? Яагаар? Хэрвээ нөсний үнэ дахин(2) нэмэгдэх тохиолдолд та яах вэ? Маллам дайгаа малшихаа сүргийн бүтэц, маллагааныхаа аргыг өөрчлөх үү? Үнийнхэндэл илүү олон хоньтай болох ч юм уу илг бол зарах, борлуулах аямаа ихэсгэх буюу багасгах гэх мэт. In this case the point is not to sell more animals, but the quality should be important.

Additional Question: Do you make any payment for use of land? How much? To whom do you pay it?

Газар(дээр) өмчлөхтэй дайгаагийнхон хувьд та ямар нэгэн төлбөр төлдөг үү? Төлбөр бол хэр зэрэг, хэнд төлдөг дэ?

No

Additional Question: Are there any products of your household economy which you produce only in order to sell them? Which?

Танайх зөвхөн зарч борлуулахын төлөө ямар нэгэн бүтээгдэхүүн хийдэг үү? Үнийнхэндэл юу? No

Additional Question: TEXT. What do you think about new reproductive technologies (for example, artificial insemination). If you do not like them, why not?

Та сүүлийн үеийн шинэ техник, технологийн талаар ямар үзэл бодолтой байдаг вэ (Шинэ зохиомол хээлтүүлт).
Хэргээр та уг талаар гэрэлтүүлж байгаагүй?

I don't know about it, because in our sum there is no such things.

Additional Question: TEXT. If you were given a gift of 1,000 (rubles, tugrugs, yuan), what would you do with them?

Хэрвээ та 10000 төгрөг бэлгэмэл өгнө гэж бодохад та юу хийх вэ?

I will use in my household property.

Q.44. TABLE. (Sample: Head of HH9) Fences and Sheds for animals in household.

Мажим хансаа, саравчим тухай

Төрөл Types of erections	Fences <i>Зэвсгэл хансаа</i>					Sheds <i>саравч</i>			Fences with Sheds <i>саравчтай хансаа</i>		
	st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Number of erections in HH (first, second...) <i>Тэгээсний тээ</i>											
Where placed: <i>Хансаа</i> -in settlement <i>сүүлэн газар</i> -in winter camp <i>ивэлийн</i> -in spring camp <i>хаваартай</i> -in summer camp <i>Зуны намартай</i> -in autumn camp <i>намаартай</i>									+		
Square, approximately <i>Тархай (ойролцоо)</i> (in Fences & Sheds) column to put square of Fence)									700 800 sheep		
Мажим төрөл Kinds of animals -sheep <i>хонь</i> -goat <i>ямаа</i> -cattle <i>үхэр</i> -camel <i>тэмээ</i> -horse <i>агуу</i> -pig <i>гохай</i> -poultry <i>ууьуу</i> -yak <i>бармаг</i> -donkey <i>улиур</i>											
Numbers of animals <i>Мажим тээ</i> → Building materials: <i>Барьсан материал</i> -wood <i>мөс</i> -stone <i>бууц</i> -clay <i>шавар</i> -brick <i>тосго</i> -hurdle <i>нахмэн</i>									+		
Орчин нэр <i>эвчн үсрлэгэр</i> Original name in native language.									<i>нашвар</i>		

(HH18) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992

Q.1. (repeat this question for ALL other people in the ger) Who lives together in the household or residential group?
 Таныг танай өрхний гуньдм бүс ямар хүм амьдардаг вэ?
 үср дон танай хот айнг?

Note the name of the head of the group: [redacted]

Өрхийн тэргүүлэгчийн нэр (хот айнг)

Note no. of officially registered households in this group: Note relationships between sub-households in group.

Танай хот айнгм ёсгоху андан ёсун өрхийн тосг зүүр, мөн эсгэснэ
 хоорондоо ямар хэлтсөтэй болнохир хэл.
 * this means 'dvor' ... for Buryatia and Tuva; 'xot-ail'...for Outer Mongolia; 'ail'...for Inner Mongolia and Xinjiang

List of Names Нэр	Age Нас	Sex Хүйс	Permanent member? Тогтмол гуньдм	Regular visitor Тогтмол зорногч	Occasional visitor Хэвхэл зорногч	Rel to group head (note adoption) Ямар холбоотай	Occupation Ажир анда	Education Боловсрол	Living here now Огос зүг амьдардаг
1. In the 'target' ger: Зөвхөн үср гол айнг (гэрт)									
[redacted]		M	+			household head	herder	little	+
[redacted]		F	+			wife	herder	little	+
[redacted]		M	+			son	herder	not compl middle	+
[redacted]		M	+			"	student	student	-
[redacted]		M	+			"	herder	completed middle	+
[redacted]		M	+			"	"	not comp. middle	+
[redacted]		F	+			daughter	at school	at school	-
[redacted]		F	+			"	"	at school	-
[redacted]		F	+			son	"	at school	-
[redacted]		F	+			daughter	"	at school	-

2. In other gers in this group:

Хот айнгм бүсг
 гэрт (хот айнгм
 хүрээнд бүсг
 өрхүүдэг)

[redacted]		M	+			son	at home		+
[redacted]		F	+			daughter	"		+
[redacted]		F	+			"	"		+

(question 9.1 continued.....)

List of Names	Age	Sex	Permanent member?	Regular visitor	Occasional visitor	Rel. to group head (note adoption)	Occupation	Education	Living here now
Уср	Уас	Хүнс	Тогтмол гишүүд	Тогтмол	Хаяа зохиогчид (ирэгчид)	Амар хөдөөтэй	Ажил анд	Боловсрол	Одоо энд амьдардаг

Q5.8 What services, if any, do you gain from lamas, shamans or other religious specialists and what do you give in return?

Лам, дээ, илсрэн түргэн болон нилэрхүү хүмүүсийн зүгээс
 амар үйлчилгээг хүлээхэд ба тэдгээр амар үр дүн гарч та хэрхэн
 үе үе эргэж дэ?

Specialist type	service	date	what was given in return	cost
Үйлчилгээний хүний төрөл (Амар хүн) local Lamo	Үйлчилгээ " Sou "	Өдөр some times	Та үүгээр 20 туг, butter.	Ойролцоо мөнгөн үс
+				
+				
+				

(HH18) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 3 .

Q5.13 Money transactions. Do you have any loans? (e.g. from the local bank, sum etc.)

Taag tabьсан газар дүн юу? (тухаан орон нутгийн банкнаас гэх мэт).

Name	from whom	relationship	date of loan & length	amount	% interest (note if informal)	purpose of loan
Уос	Хэнэгэ	хондоо	Засаг оворон сэрэг болон хугацаа	ТОО (хэд)	Амар хүүтэй (Амар ижил дүн бол тогорхой)	Амар зориулалттай

No loans

Q5.18 What does your household own? Таваг орох амар сурталтай вэ?

Item	number	date acquired (if possible)	present value
Үзүүрээт	ТОО	Боломжтай бол хэдгээ оворон(онсон)	Орлоомийн үнэ.
residential house(s) Том байшин	-		
ger гэр	2		
shed саравч	-		
other building (specify) Бусад баримт байгууламш (тогөрхөдлөх)		small building for luggage keeping ("ambocar") at bag center (winter).	
furniture Гэрүүн эг хогууш (модон табьлага)		5	(?!)
household utensils Орхүүн хэрэгсэл		+	
radio Хүрээм авч		1	
T.V. Зурагч		-	

Note: "Ambocar" is just for keeping of luggage.

In the end of ~~Aug~~ autumn they bring ^{to there} the things useable only in summer time, as tools related with ^{making of} milk products and some of summer clothes, and bring back the things in connection with winter time.

motorbike
моторушк

tractor
трактор

other motor vehicle
бусаг мотортай
шина

generator (specify)
генератор

carts

(specify)

July 1993

milk separator
сүүний машин

milk cows
сүүний үхэр 5

other female cows
бусад үхэр 2

oxen
уур 2

bulls
бүх 1

calves (under 3 years)
хүүхэд, дүүд 9

mares
м 3

geldings
5

stallions
агара 1

foals (under 2 years)
2

female camels
эм 1

castrated camels
аг 1

male camels
бүх 1

camels under 3 years
мотор, тором 1

	→	9
	→	8
	→	4
	→	2
	→	9
	→	10
	→	9
	→	1
	→	8
	→	2
	→	2
	→	1
	→	2

Note: "Amboor" is first for keeping of lodges.
In the end of Amboor autumn they drink the
things we make, only in
summer time, or tools related with milk product
and some of summer clothes, and bring back
the things in connection with winter time.

(HH18) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: Sept. 1992

ewes эм хонь	25	60
castrated sheep эр хонь	2	→ 35
rams хьш	1	→ 2
lambs (under 1 year) хүтрэ (тенет)	12	→ 120
female goats эм ямаа	10	→ 40
castrated goats эр ямаа	5	→ 25
male goats хьма	1	→ 2
kids (under 1 year) хүүд, дорнон	18	→ 60
pigs гохайн		
piglets (under 1 year) гохайн		
chickens тахиа		
donkey унхур		
dog нохойн	1	
herding equipment наарин хэрэгсэл	7 "эмсэл"	
plough "	7 "назар"	
other agricultural equipment бүхад х. а. у. хэрэгсэл		
(specify)		
jewelry хүст зэвсэг	3	
sewing machine оёрлын наарин	1	
bicycle хү. дугуйн	—	

agricultural land
pasture land
building land
gum
other (specify)
other (specify)

OS 18 TABLE: What was your annual income last year? Please list the amounts from family members...

enjoyment (in cities) and how whether these have changed...

INCOME FROM SAL (1989) (1989)

1989 13000 1450

1989 13000 1450

Comments (at which time of the year do they gain most of their income?)

2-7 calg.

(HH18) Name of HH: [redacted] Place: Date: ~~Sept. 1992~~
July 1993

Q.17 TABLE: What was your annual expenditure last year?

Танай өнгөрсөн жилийн зарлага хмар байсан бэ?

Amount
Хэмжээ

Details
Төгсгөсөн тэмдэглэл

Loan repayment (specify) Зээлийн эргэн төлөлт	—	
food Хүнс	40000 approx.	
alcohol Архи	—	
clothing Ойвчлал	20000 approx.	
furniture Гэрмийн тавьлага	→ Last year I built one per for my son. (October)	
cooking utensils Гал тогооны хэрэгсэл	—	
religious offerings Уугийн хөдөгдөхтэй юм	— 500	
gifts Эмгэг	→ 2000	
house repairs Гэр сузгах, засах	— 3000	
shed repairs Хамсаа, соровз засах	→ 2000 (animal tax)	
taxes (specify) Тайвар (заа)	→ 10000 (animal tax)	
(include taxes in kind) (Төгрөг хайлш, тийлдэр)		
rent (specify) Зээлчлэлт (заа)	—	
education (specify) Өсөнбсөрөлт (заа)	→ 2500	
recreation Боёр, ёслол	— 300	
transportation Тээвэрт	—	

machinery (specify)
машина техника -

household fuel (if any) 80 (as tax)
Түтүү

machine fuel (if any) -
машина түтүү

electricity -
сэхэнгээ

medicines (specify) - 200
Эрүүл сүх

animal fodder (specify) -
машина тэмдэг

purchase of animals (specify)
машина компус

fencing
Хамгаа

seed grain
Үр тэврээ

agricultural
Хөгжөө амь ахуй

utensils (specify)
Хэрэгсэл

fertiliser (specify)
Боргоо

irrigation costs (specify)
Усангааран үнэ

paid employees
Хөнгөн ашигчдаг
есен номтаг төндөр

~~gifts~~
Бэлэг

tobacco → 10000 (At the present time the price is 850 tug.)
Тамхи

religious & cultural expenses
машина соёлун
зөгжөө

Others (specify)
Бусад (зэр)

.....
.....

(HH18) Name of HH: [redacted]

Place:

Date: July 1993
Sept. 1992

25.20 Obtaining goods. TABLE: Where do you usually obtain the following goods from and how many do you use in 1 year? *Та ёорхи эг бараар хаанаас, хэр зэрэг, яахи авч, хэр year? хэрэгтэйгээр эг? (1 жилийн ёотор)*

	state shop Тасуун ёангуур.		market Зох		home-made Гаргас хийгэр		other (specify) Бусад	
	price yus	quantity хэмнээ (тоо)	price	quantity	price	quantity	price	quantity
boots Гутаа	3400	2	3000	2		10		
winter coat өмийн хувцас (гөөцүр)	-	-	-	-		12		
winter hat А. манай	-	-	-	-		8		
cloth (cotton-1m ²) Хувцас, ёоавуу	-	-	-	-		-		Some private shops sell for 72 tug, but the usually price is between 42-52 tug.
flour (Kg) Гууруу	-	400 kg	-	320 kg		160 kg		
wheat grain Тариа	-	-	-	200 kg		-		
rice grain Буурца	-	-	-	-		-		
mutton (Kg) Хон. мах	-	-	-	-		30 sheep.		
beef (Kg) Гх. мах	-	-	-	-		2 cattle		200 kg w. grain we bought for 4 sheeps.
alcohol (Kg) Архуу	-	-	-	-	7200	120 l.		
cigarettes (box of 20) Тамхи	-	-	-	-	-	-		
salt (Kg) Давс	-	-	400	50 kg		-		
tea (Kg) Усай	-	-	12000	24 kg		-		
sugar (Kg) Сахар	-	-	-	-		-		
butter (Kg) Мөч. тас	-	-	-	-	6000	30 kg		

They buy almost all things from the sum brocker (included to market).

cooking pot (large)
 10000 (тон)
 (санх)
 animal fodder (Kg)
 мануу
 тэмдэг
 other staple (specify)
 бусад

Q5.25 TABLE: Have you received any formerly collective property? (Хувьчлах үе!)
 Та ямар нэгэн нэгдсэн хийгээний өмч авсан үү (эрхэлсн үү)

Item	date acquired	nominal money value (when acquired)	money value now	method of acquisition
1 camel (F) 1 horse 1 mare 7 sheep 17 goats	Авсан өдөр 1991	Авсан үеийн өртөг 12000 → 22%	Өрсөм мөнгөн өртөг 38400 (sept. 1992)	Яагай авсан According to the local privatization
5 horses 8 cattle 17 sheep 20 goats	1992.	28000 13500 24500	101000 (sept. 1992)	

Q5.26 TEXT: What are the biggest problems you face in making a good living from your newly privatized property?
 Өдгөө энэ хувьчилсан авсан өмчийг эрхэлж тунгуйраахад саарал аюулгүй ажиллагааг тавих хамгийн том тулгарал асуудал юу байгаа болох вэ?

It will depend on our own work.

Q5.27 TEXT: Did you face any difficulties in gaining your private property? What were they, who caused them and why?
 Төмөр хувьчилсан өмчийг эрхэлж тунгуйраахад ямар нэгэн бэрхшээл тааралдсан үү? No.
 In the past I should have (for all households) 50 animals only.

Q. 5. 25

Add. privatization.

89 sheep	1993 March	84000 for 12 pr. shares (7000)	509000
24 goat			
16 horses			
10 cattle			
4 camels			

According to
the privatization

Орлон нутг-и сүрөлгөө хэмжэ

	Sept 1992	July 1993
хонь	1000	1800
амаа	700	1200
морь	6000	10000
үхэр	5000	8000
тэмээ	8000	15000

July 1993

H.H. [redacted]

Q.2.24

	sheep	coats	cattle	horses	camels
Private	220	120	33	30	6
King's animals	120	-	-	-	-
Friends	No				

Q.5.16

INCOME

animal	animal products	name	wages
[redacted] 25620	35000 5000	[redacted] (pension)	20000 approx.

(HH18) Name of HH: [Redacted]

Place:

Date: Sept. 1992.

Q7.35 TEXT: What kind of life would you prefer for yourself in the future?

Урсгыг та амаг наараг амьдрал хэсэнтэй бэ?
I'd like to have livestock and agricultural property.

Q9.8. Note seasonal variations in household membership (if appropriate). Who do they camp with?

Танай өрхтөн	төр дүмн	түүгд	дүх	хураанг	халт
дандаг бэ, нар	дан	хураан	идэвхтэй	сөрлөгтэй	дангаг бэ?
Name of household head	Aut.	Wint.	Spring	Sum.	
Өрхтөн тэргүүтэйгээр нар	намар	олон	халар	Зүү	
	+	+	+	+	

Q9.9. Who looks after children under the age of 5 years ?

5-аас эсвэл насны хүүхдүүдийг хэн асарч харч дангаг бэ?

(HH18) Name of HH: Place: Date: 12

in loco parentis	Aut. Намар	Wint. Олон	Sprig. Ховар	Sum. Зун	Reasons Уяатгаан
Mother Эм	+	+	+	+	
Paternal Grandmother Эмээ (авгийн талын)					
Maternal Grandmother Эмээ (эзнийн талын)					
Older sibling Том ах, эгч	+	+	+	+	
Other: Буцааг					

Q.9.suppl. Who are the people you rely on most for help outside your household? What is their relationship to you

Гэрлэн рүүгээр ашигтай болон хамгийн их амаар хүчирхэг
 таны туслахдаг ба? Тэр талтай амаар холбоотой ба?
 (friend, kin, neighbour, etc...)? Ask women as well as men.

Эхнэр, нөхөр хөёрөөс хөёрлөгөөс нь асуу

Names 





(sons)

.....

Q9.35 What tasks are done by your children? NB. under "Schooled?" enter Yes if child attends a school.

Танай хүүхдүүд амаар ашиг үүрэг гүйцэтгэдэг ба?
 Hours per

(Сургуульд ороогүй болон бага насны хүүхдүүд).
 812821x насны хүүхдүүд
 мен сургуулийн насны хүүхдүүд

(HH18) Name of HH: [redacted]

Place: [redacted]

Date: Sept. 1992

Season	Child	Age	Sex	List of Tasks	day/week/month	Is s/he Schooled?
Зима	Хүүхэд	Нас	Хүйс	Ажлаартайн хувиар	Өгсөт (7 хоногт, саяг) хэргээр	Сургууль элсэж, үгүйс
Summer ①	[redacted]	[redacted]	F	Making butter and arhi	3/week	Yes
Зун	[redacted]	[redacted]	F	washing clothes	3/week	Yes
				cleaning per	1/day	
				cooking	3-4/week	
				Milking cows, goats	2/day, 1/day	
②	[redacted]	[redacted]	F	Milking cows, goats	2/day, 1/day	Yes
③	[redacted]	[redacted]	M	Making butter & arhi	3/week	Yes
				cleaning per.	1/day	
④	[redacted]	[redacted]	F	collecting water	2/day 1/day	Yes
				Milking goats	1/day	
Autumn ⑤	[redacted]	[redacted]	M	collecting water	1/day	No
Хармаг	[redacted]	[redacted]	F	" " dung	1/day	No
				collecting dung	1/day	
				collecting dung	3-4/week	
⑥	[redacted]	[redacted]	F	collecting dung	1/day	No
⑦	[redacted]	[redacted]	F	collecting dung	3-4/week	No
Winter ⑧	[redacted]	[redacted]	M	Herding sheep, g.	3-4/week	No
Олоон	[redacted]	[redacted]		collecting water	3/week	
				collecting dung	3-4/week	
				collecting ice	1/month (by camel)	
			M	Cooking (making needle)	3-4/week	No
				collecting dung	1/day	
Spring ⑨	[redacted]	[redacted]	M	Herding sheep, goats	3/week	No
Хабар	[redacted]	[redacted]		Attending young l.	3/week	
				combing out cashmere	4/week	
				collecting water and dung	3-4/week	
			M	collecting water	1/day	No
				" " dung	1/day	
			F	collecting dung	1/day	No

Q9.36 What are the educational aspirations of your children?

Tanai хүүхдүүдийн боловсролын хувьд хүснэгтээр хувиар юу вэ?

Location of School	Child's name	Age	Sex	Expected age of ceasing education	relationship of child to host at school location	Aspirations
Ажлаар сургууль	Хүүхдийн нэр	Нас	Хүйс	Сургууль төгсөх нас	Хүүхэд болон хүүхдийн сургууль сүмд байгаа ах, дүүгийн хувьд ажлаар хариуцсан	Мөргөсөн, хүснэгтээр
[redacted]	[redacted]	18	F	18	Хүүхэд болон хүүхдийн сургууль сүмд байгаа ах, дүүгийн хувьд ажлаар хариуцсан	Header (Not sure)
[redacted]	[redacted]	18	F	18	at hostel	Driver
[redacted]	[redacted]	18	M	18	at hostel with relatives in sum center.	Doesn't know

Local sum school	Karankhiin	13	F	18	school hostel	doctor
------------------	------------	----	---	----	---------------	--------

Q9.44 Do you have any animals that are herded for you by other households? What do you give them in return?

Taang aining tabessi namnyulhi dantaa man dui uyu. Taang us ta uyu erget de? **No**

Name of household head Гэрлийн эзнийхэр	Relationship to household head Өрхийн татгалзот- той амаар хөдөөтэй	Number & type of animals махуй төрөл тоо тогтой	Payment (not necessarily money) Төлөх хэндэр
--	---	---	---

No

Q5.14 Do the members of your household have any savings?

Tanaai orkhiiin gunzygdeг харгаламна дий уу?

Bank or holder Амар банк	amount Хэмжээ	annual interest Нүүнийн хүү
-----------------------------	------------------	--------------------------------

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. | [Redacted] | 2500 | 8% (Sept. 1992) | 46% (July 1993)
↓ |
| 2. | [Redacted] | 2200 | 8% | |
| 3. | [Redacted] | 300 | 8% | |

at sum bank

(HH18) Name of HH: [redacted]

Place:

Date: Sept. 1992.

Additional Question: 18 HHSS: Are you ever short of some kind of food? Does this happen regularly, if so when? What is

Талайд ямар үсэг хүний бүтээгдэхүүн дутагддаг үү?

reason for this shortage? Collect data on yearly food consumption. Collect statistics on SEASONAL food supply and

хэрвэс тийм бол мэдээлж байгаагаар тохиолдон байдаг үү, хэрвэс тийм бол хэргэ? Үүний шалтгаан нь юу вэ?
infant mortality.

Бүтэн нэг жилд хэрэглэдэг хүний бүтээгдэхүүний тухай материал судлуул (нэг айлд хувьд) Үүнийг тус бүрийн хүний хамтаны тухай статистикийн тээ баримт ^{эвэх} боломж олгох хүүхдийн эсгээгдлийн тухай асуу? Flour.

Additional Question: TEXT. Do you have an informal helper for your work? Please explain what work he / she does? Is she / he a hired (paid) worker? Please explain.

Тагд алдан ёсны бүс туслагч бий юу? Ямар ажилд тусалдаг, та хэний харилцагч (төлөөт) тухайгаа хэлнэ үү? Сэтгэж тайлбарла. No.

Additional Question: TEXT. Please describe your usual daily meals: *Одөр тугтман хэрсэрээр*

1) in summer: *zyng* Tea with milk, milk products as aaruml, byaslag, öröm (several times/day) cooking with dried or fresh meat (once/day) Airoug (tarag ~ yoghurt) *хөөл, yugunxoo tyxai xanns 74;*

2) in winter: *obong* Tea with milk, sometimes dried aaruml, "boortsog" (several times) cooking with fresh meat and boiled meat.

Note: **** Throughout the time they use "bolson guril" with the tea, usually the adults. ****

"Boortsog" *** → Home made biscuits, fried ^(boiled) in fat.

"Bolson guril" **** → Home made flour, from fried grains. There are 2 ways of using; "Bolson guril" tsatsah, zurch idel. ...