



**AN ACTION RESEARCH REPORT ON CHILD LABOUR,
WOMEN WORKERS AND WAGE CONCERNS IN SEED
PRODUCTION IN THE STATES OF ANDHRA PRADESH,
TELANGANA AND KARNATAKA**

**Submitted by:
Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union - APVVU**

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Geeta Menon
Secretary, Stree Jagruthi Samiti

ACRONYMS

APVVU - Andhra Pradesh Vyavasaya Vruthidarula Union
APMC - Agricultural Produce Market Committee
FY - Financial Year
GVA - Gross Value Added
ILO - International Labour Organization
IMF - International Monetary Fund
INR - Indian Rupees
LPG - Liquid Petroleum Gas
LIC - Life Insurance Corporation Policy
MNC - Multi-National Corporation
MNREGA - Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act
OBC - Other Backward Class
READS - Rural Education And Action Development Society
SC - Scheduled Caste
ST - Scheduled Tribe
SAP - Structural Adjustment Programme
SHG - Self Help Group
USA - United States of America

1. INTRODUCTION

The survival and development of every Nation depends on food security. However, food security, in India today, is under threat largely because of a politically motivated agrarian crisis. Food security has also come under threat because agricultural practices have moved away from local subsistence farming to catering to global market needs, unleashing havoc on the farmer's economy.

India's New Economic Policy, in the late 80s, resulted in a new form of colonising. The terms of this New Economic Policy was dictated by India's debt, owed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and The World Bank. India, because of its mounting debt, was forced to accept unfavourable terms and conditions, under Structured Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) that had an adverse effect on its agricultural market and food security.

Food security is also critically dependent on seed security amongst farming communities. At the farm level, a push for seed security translates to value-added activities, that encourage the participation of farmers, and adds diversity to the seed sector. This in turn, leads to the development of robust national seed supply chains.

The advent of the green revolution, that took root in India in the early 1960s, undermined the centuries of indigenous and climate-friendly knowledge and skills practiced by farming communities in the area of seed development. Further, the introduction of labour saving technologies and the usage of chemicals and pesticides in place of organic manures and indigenous pest control methods forced farmers to either give up agriculture altogether or to adapt to new forms of bonded labour systems to ensure their survival in agriculture. The latter happened despite farmers embracing modern methods and technologies that the green revolution had brought about.

While the green revolution sharpened contradictions in third world agrarian societies, the present gene revolution has rigidly integrated farmers into the capitalist world economy. At the same time, it has led to the disintegration of farmers in seed production. The new market compulsions forced farmers to depend on high priced corporate seeds. It also restructured hierarchies in the sector. Farming got slotted as own land farming and lease/contract farming. This increased the vulnerability of landless, agricultural workers and especially led to an increase in migrant labour. A general upheaval occurred not just in the economic sphere but also on social and cultural fronts.

One of the serious impacts of green revolution on agricultural labour was the takeover of industrial corporations who internalised existing cultural feudal systems that resulted in the creation of new forms of bonded labour systems, increased instances of child labour, and encouraged exploitative and unequal wages. These industrial seed industries also promoted the production of high yielding variety seeds not only to meet the demands of domestic production but to also stake a claim in export markets. In the recent past, India has acquired status as a high growth industry for seed production and export particularly cotton, vegetable and fruit seeds. One of the reasons for the high growth of the industry is reduced labour costs that are a result of low wages, the involvement of child labour, and gaping wage disparities between men and women. Low labour costs are also possible because industrial corporations often enter into contracts with small land holders who, in turn, employ unpaid family labour.

Several studies have also revealed that, both, domestic companies and Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) are equally involved in exploitative, labour practices. At the time of this report, no State in India has implemented minimum wages in the agricultural sector.

However, there have been few steps in the positive direction in the recent past. In 2005, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was brought into force. This labour and social security law aims to guarantee the 'right to work' by providing at least 100 days of wage employment, in each financial year, to each rural household that volunteers adult labour. The introduction of this Act has helped reduce migrant, rural labour even when compared to the first decade of this millennium. Additionally, rural labour and women's organisations as well as Dalit and Adivasi organisations have been able to expose the rampant presence of child labour in the agricultural sector particularly in seed production.

Simultaneously, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international organisations have insisted on stringent measures to ensure child-free labour and have formulated instruments that assure

minimum wages. This has brought down instances of exploitative labour on seed farms. However, it is often observed, that low and unequal wages, that are still prevalent in the seed production sector, force families to send their children back to work at the seed farms.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE AS A NEO ECONOMY

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. Over 58 per cent of rural households depend on agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Between 2016 and 2017, the primary sectors* (including agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishery) contributed 20.4% to India's Gross Value Added (GVA), calculated at current prices. In the Financial Year (FY) 2018, it is reported that the primary sector added another 3% to the GVA. Among the primary sectors, agriculture contributed about 15 per cent to the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2016-17. These figures illustrate the key role agriculture plays in India's economy and also shed lights on how many workers, including cultivators and agricultural labourers, are employed by this sector.

CHANGING LAND OWNERSHIP, AGRICULTURAL, AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Changes in land ownership and control affected how crop failures impacted human lives. Before the British colonial period, agriculture in the Indian subcontinent largely consisted of subsistence farming that operated within small, village communities. The farmer usually only grew enough food to feed himself and the others in the village community who were involved in other occupations. Often, the farmer would exchange his harvest for other goods and services from the rest of community - putting in place a simple barter system. When crop production exceeded consumption because of favourable climatic conditions, he stored the surplus for use in the lean years.

The commercialisation of agriculture, in the 1860s, brought about changes in land ownership. Consumption patterns shifted from feeding the family and the community to contributing to the market, which revised cultivation practices. Cash transactions became the basis of exchange and largely replaced the barter system. In the first half of the 19th century, export items, from the Indian subcontinent, included, cash crops like indigo, opium, cotton, and silk. Gradually, raw jute, food grains, oil seeds, and tea replaced indigo and opium.

VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

When marketing fruits and vegetables, small farmers are heavily exploited by local traders. For instance, many traders offer lump sums as payments on standing crops - at the stage of flowering and fruiting - for crops like mango, cashew, orange, and sapota (a berry that grows in tropical environments). These lump sum payments often only offer low margins. But, in the absence of local demand and facilities for transportation and storage, small farmers find it hard to sell their produce in nearby urban markets and are restricted to making small profits. Therefore, it becomes important to strengthen the profitability of small farmers and to strengthen the value chains they operate in. This will include supporting steps to decrease the cost of production and helping them realise the value of their produce.

GROWTH OF CORPORATE FARMING

Today, there are many problems that loom large over the agricultural sector in India. The small-sized, fragmented, uneconomic landholdings and the lack of competitiveness amidst agricultural products are the main reasons for the eroding profitability of the agricultural sector. Simultaneously, increased grain exports have come at the cost of the hunger and starvation of millions while agricultural labourers and farmers suffer through job losses and steep decline in incomes. Rising input and credit costs for farmers along with exposure to global price declines are responsible for the low saleability and absorption of food grains in India and have contributed to the decline of the sector.

In this scenario, contract farming and corporate farming have been encouraged by the Government, in India, as possible solutions to the problems plaguing agriculture. State Governments, across India, including Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and many more are amending laws to encourage the practice of corporate farming. However, as of now, corporate farming has brought about few gains for farmers, especially small farmers. Corporate farming, in India, has reinvented age-old feudalist structures where they buy land from small farmers and employ them as contractual labourers. However, the small farmers, now landless, continue to be plagued by problems of hunger and debt. An increased casualization in labour has led many to give up agriculture and has forced farmers and agricultural labourers to migrate to urban spaces in search of informal work.

But this need not be the case. Corporate farming can be economically and socially beneficial if it gets the marginal farmer a fair remunerative price for his/her produce. It adds to the export capacity of the country by discovering international markets for fresh produce, fruits, vegetables and processed, primary, consumption

goods that can in turn lead to growth in agriculture. With Corporates operating in the agricultural sector, credit too can be easily accessed by farmers. Since big corporates have huge funds at their disposal as well as ample support from financial institutions and banks.



2. OBJECTIVES

APVVU, as a federation of agricultural workers, is concerned about the acute vulnerabilities faced by farmers, across categories, in the seed production sector which is why it saw the urgent need for this action report. It also aims to address the issues of child labour, low wages and unequal wages in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka, through this report.

The objectives of this study are to:

- Influence State and non-State actors to address issues faced by farmers in the seed production sector.
- Develop and strengthen the unionisation of workers.
- Build alliances between organisations that are concretely working on the issue of child labour and the issues of wage workers, across the South Indian States.
- Gather information to develop APVVU's next strategies and to understand the seed production supply chain so that APVVU can employ effective lobbying strategies while working with international seed companies.



3. METHODOLOGY

The study is based on, both, primary and secondary data. The primary data was collected through structured interview schedules and, the necessary secondary data was collected from various Government reports, journals and periodicals.

IDENTIFYING OF THE ENUMERATORS:

We had to initially identify potential enumerators for the survey, based on the following criteria:

- a) Field knowledge
- b) Subject/area knowledge

DRAFTING OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE:

In order to put together the field questionnaire, we reviewed a few formats used previously by the International Labour Organization, Agricultural University, Unions and Federations, Agricultural Production Survey by Liz MacPherson - Government Statistician, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, and Institute for Human Development. Then, a draft was put together and presented to the internal team for review. After the draft questionnaire was approved, the final copies were distributed among the enumerators for the field survey. The components of the questionnaire were as follows:

PART 1 BASIC INFORMATION

- (b) - Asset ownership and education
- (c) - Income details
- (d) - Benefits
- (e) - ONLY FOR Female Respondent
- (f) - ONLY FOR Child Respondent (CRC-up to 18 years)

PART 2 (A) - WORK AND WAGES

A separate set of questions for Lease Farmers (Seed Producers)

- (b) - Status of Family at the Workplace
- (c) - Occupational Details
- (d) - Right to Association

Part 3 (a) - Status in General - Health

Part 3 (b) - Status in General - Life Problems

Pilot Survey:

An initial meeting was held on the April 21, 2018, at the National Gallery of Modern Art in Bengaluru, Karnataka. The meeting was attended by Ms. Geeta Menon, Mr. Chennaiah, Dr. Anjula, Ms. Shobha and Ms. Jyoti. The questionnaire was presented and discussed. The team also addressed the clarifications sought by the enumerators and emphasised the aims and objectives of the study. After this, the pilot test was conducted. A sample of 50 from Andhra Pradesh and a sample of five from Karnataka

were collected. In May 2018, a meeting was held to review the samples and also discuss the challenges faced. The meeting was attended by Mr. Chennaiah, Ms. Geeta Menon, Mr. Prabhu as well as the enumerators - Mr. Balu, Ms Shobha and Ms Jyothi.

Feedback about the questionnaire:

1. The questionnaire is tedious and time consuming
2. There is very little focus on the individual perspective
3. The perspective of migrant workers, who are involved in seasonal work, is missing
4. Landless farmers need to be included in the third section
5. Time taken for the survey needs to be reworked
6. The format does not contain questions on discrimination
7. Company related information should be given in a separate section
8. The questionnaire should include farmer contact information

In the review meeting, that took place in May, it was decided that only 50 samples would be collected from Kolar district, in Karnataka, because the conditions in the districts matched those of the other locations short-listed for the survey. The sample size, from Kolar, was also restricted because, unlike Andhra Pradesh, accessible information on several crucial indicators, including, labour standards, wages, land holdings already existed. It was decided that a sample of 150 would be collected from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

It was also decided that 100 samples would be collected from Bellary in Karnataka. For this Rural Education And Action Development Society (READS) - an organisation working for the development of the socially disadvantaged and the vulnerable communities in rural, North Karnataka - was contacted. After a visit, a project orientation was undertaken and the team was familiarised with the questionnaire. However, due to time constraints the questionnaires could not be translated into the local language. But with the guidance of well-informed Board members from READS, the villages, involved in seed production, were identified and due assistance was provided to the enumerators.



SAMPLE CLASSIFICATION

- Karnataka - 50 Forms - Beans, Tomatoes, Ladies Finger (Okra), Drumstick, Mango
- Bellary - 100 forms - Chilly , Paddy, Groundnut, Onion, Sandoor, Fig, Sunflower, Cotton, Jowar (Sorghum), Pomegranate
- Andhra Pradesh and Telangana - 200 Forms - Tobacco, Maize, Cotton, Chilly and Brinjal (Aubergine)
- Total of Three States and a sample of 350 from 6 districts.

Data collection was followed by the data entry process that took a fortnight to complete. The data was entered into excel sheets and data from each region was entered separately. This was followed by data coding and analysis, done with the aid of the SPSS Statistics software.

4. FINDINGS

1. SOCIO-ECONOMICS STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The **Owner Farmers** are those who possess land holdings and these holdings are cultivated by the families that own them. Most of these land holdings have been passed down through the generations as ancestral property. This study found that 50.4% of owner farmers owned between one and two acres of land while only 4.5% owned 20 to 30 acres of land. It was also found that 52% of owner farmers belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. And that 26% of all owner farmers interviewed had completed their matriculation (10th Grade).

Surprisingly, many owner farmers had savings though they were proportionately lesser than their capacity. They also took a lot more risks when compared to other categories of farmers (detailed below) so they had made investments in banks, with the intention of reinvesting the interests they earned.

With owner farmer families, the onus of earning an additional INR 5,000 to 10,000 a month fell on the three to four earning members of the household.

If the families had more than three or four members who could take up jobs, the additional income could be pegged between INR 10,000 and 20,000.

Despite the additional incomes, owner farmers incurred debts between INR 20,000 and 50,000. These loans were largely spent on farming and came with high lending interests (between 20 - 30%). The owner farmers were also linked to benefits like life insurance schemes and the pension scheme. While these schemes do provide financial assurance, to farmer families, in case of death (life insurance) and when they approach old age (pension schemes), farmers cannot rely on these in the event of crop failure. They may also struggle to make substantial contribution to these schemes when they do not earn sufficiently or when their earnings have to be allocated to repaying loans or other pressing expenses. As assets determine the social status of the family, the findings revealed that while only a few owner farmers possessed four-wheeler transportation assets, a majority of the households did possess television sets and mobile phones. While counting livestock and animals, that contribute to the family income, as assets, cows and buffaloes were seen as contributing assets.



BOX 1: VALUE CHAIN IN PADDY SEEDS: THE CASE OF DUPONT PIONEER IN TELANGANA

Most studies on seeds and seed production recommend contract farming or corporate farming as the possible solution to the crisis in Indian agriculture. However, the case of DuPont Pioneer should serve as caution against the rampant corporatisation of agriculture.

For over 40 years, DuPont Pioneer, a company based in the United States of America (USA), has been developing and characterising hybrid seeds for farmers in India. During the course of this study, DuPont Pioneer prominently featured, in the data collected from Telangana, as a supporter/provider of seeds, especially paddy.

Our findings reveal that those in the DuPont Pioneer supply chain are all owner farmers, including, one, woman farmer. We interviewed 17 such farmers during the course of this study. These farmers own between 2 and 20 hectares of land and agriculture is their ancestral occupation. Even though these farmers are in the supply chain linked to the company, it's a very difficult existence for the farmers.

The DuPont Pioneer paddy seeds supply chain, in Telangana, is a fairly straight forward. DuPont Pioneer enters into a direct, often verbal, contract with owner farmers through a middleman company called Pioneer, that's located in Bangalore. Through their sister company - Pioneer - DuPont sources and provides farmers with hybrid seeds. Farmers plant the seeds and are paid a monthly remuneration. The farmers on an average earn an income of INR 4,000/- to INR 8,000/- per month. But many have loans ranging between INR 4,000 to INR 100,000/- (One Lakh). These loans have been procured at high interest rates and have been taken for agricultural purposes. Many of the interviewed farmers did not possess livestock.

This indicates a regressive economy, where the company only provides seeds and does little to aid the farmer - financially or even with technical support. To add to their woes, farmers are restricted to the cultivation of only one seed crop as mandated by DuPont Pioneer even if they are suffering losses. Farmers have reported losses for over four years and though the middleman company has promised to take up the matter with DuPont Pioneer, it has not done so. They also unanimously voiced that they routinely faced wage discrimination and that they did not have access to minimum wage. The company also did not extend social security benefits. The use of heavy pesticides, as is well documented in the case of DuPont Pioneer's operations across the world, has led to the rise in occupation-related health problems among the farmers.

In most cases, formal contracts were not drawn up. In the rare case where the farmer had a contract from the company, the contract is written in English, a language that the farmers do not understand, and they were forced to simply sign them. In the absence of a fair contract, more than 25% of the farmers interviewed reported that DuPont Pioneer routinely rejects seeds even after placing procurement orders, citing poor quality as a result of crop damage. This leads to substantial losses for farmers. When the seeds do pass DuPont's quality test, payments are delayed and irregular, forcing farmers to rely on non-institutional credit. This ensures that farmers remain in a cycle of debt. .

Even though farmers, working with DuPont Pioneer own ancestral land, their financial status is below par. Many live in low quality dwellings and work as daily wage labourers. For their daily wage, the women earn as little as INR 150 to 200 a day while the men earn around INR 200-300 per day. Even these are irregularly paid which forces a larger number of owner farmers (when compared to lease farmers) to take up work under MNREGA.

The **Lease Farmers** are those who acquire land on a contract-basis or on lease. They, then, cultivate the land themselves or, sometimes, hire agricultural labour. As per this study, 51.5% of lease farmers acquire land between two and five acres of land. A small section has also leased land between eight and ten acres. About 78% of those interviewed owned permanent houses. And 51.4% of the lease farmers interviewed belong to the Other Backward Class (OBC) category. Around 40% of those interviewed had completed their tenth grade - this is a higher percentage than owner farmers.

The Lease Farmers do save but their savings are meagre and they are mostly in the form of bank investments, with an eye on reinvestment. When it comes to earnings, three to four adult members earn an additional INR 5000 - 10,000 to add to the family income.

In the area of seed production, lease farmers do receive financial support from corporates. Around 59% confirmed that they had received finance and legal support. The pension scheme also benefits the lease farmers. However, in the case of damaged crops, no respite was extended to them.

When compared to owner farmers, a lesser percentage of lease farmers (54%) took up loans. These loans ranged between INR 75,000 to INR 200,000 (with an interest rate that ranged between 10 to 20%). These were largely spent on farming.

In terms of assets, 75% of lease farmers reported owning two wheelers. However, many more owned bicycles. A majority of respondents owned mobiles and television sets. Among the farmer categories, the lease farmers owned the highest number of LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) connections (used in households for cooking). Lease farmers also own livestock that contribute to their incomes. They own cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep.

Agricultural Workers (also known as Agricultural Labourers or Worker Farmers) are those who cultivate another's land. Increasingly, because of the agricultural crisis, many who also own land are forced to take up additional jobs as agricultural workers to make ends meet. However, 66% of the agricultural workers who participated in the survey were landless. A majority of these also belong to SC and ST communities. Our data also showed that a whopping 68% of agricultural workers have received no education with the sole exception of a single, male farmer who had completed his high

school education (12th grade). To supplement their income, three to four members, of the agricultural worker households, have to take up jobs to ensure sustenance. These members are able to earn between INR 5,000 and INR 10,000.

When it comes to building a secure future, however, the agricultural workers are left out cold. During the survey, 79% of interviewed agricultural workers reported that they have no savings. Those who do have savings have invested in gold because it offers them cash security. Despite their vulnerability, 69% of agricultural workers had taken up loans between INR 20,000 and INR 50,000. These were lent to them at high interest rates (between 20 - 30%). Forty-two per cent (42%) of those who had borrowed money also shared that they used the loan to cover medical expenses. During the interviews, it was also noted that a majority of agricultural workers were not linked to any State-sponsored welfare schemes like insurance or pension.

Asset ownership among agricultural workers was limited to owning bicycles. A majority of them owned televisions and mobile phones as they viewed these as necessities. Sixty-one per cent (61%) of those interviewed had fans installed in their homes. In terms of livestock assets, 58% of interviewed agricultural workers owned oxen while 30% owned poultry.

Apart from the agricultural workers who live and work near the lands they cultivate, there is another category of agricultural workers. These are migrant workers who participate in seasonal labour on another's land. They mostly migrate, from other parts of the State and the country, between April and September and are more vulnerable to exploitation.

Sixty-three per cent (63%) of migrant workers only had temporary housing. When it comes to wages, this study recorded substantial wage discriminations between men and women migrant workers, especially among the backward classes. While the men receive between INR 300 and INR 400 for a day's work, the women only get INR 150 for a day's labour. Another factor that causes discrepancies in wage patterns, among migrant workers, is the advance given to them by their contractors. At the start of their tenure, their contractor gives the migrant worker an advance - the bigger the advanced sum, the lower the wages. Often, the wage advances are given as packages for the entire family and include wages for the women and the children of the migrant family.

Considering that they are the only category of farmers or workers, who receive support (however limited) from seed production companies, it is evident that it is lease farmers who form the base of the industry. While this survey couldn't delve into the reasons, economic changes and land developments could be why lease farmers are increasingly absorbed into seed production.

The scope of this survey also did not extend to establishing the nature of relationships between the seed production companies and the lease farmers or the owner farmers. It also could not shed light on the linkages between the agricultural workers and their employees - the lease farmers and the owner farmers - as well as their relationship with the seed companies.

However, as Box 1 illustrates, farmers in Telangana are involved in the seed production supply chain. They work for DuPont Pioneer and have entered into contracts through a middleman company located in Bangalore. The contracts are for paddy seed production. And this type of supply chain, where middlemen are involved is increasingly becoming the norm. While the primary data only outlined these links, our conversations with the farmers revealed that participating in this supply chain - where they produce seeds for DuPont Pioneer, has resulted in losses for the past four years. The middleman company has, over these years, promised to present the farmers' woes to DuPont Pioneer but this has not happened. Additionally, the Government of Telangana had promised a compensation of INR 4000 to the farmers. This too has not come through.

From secondary data, this study came across the instance of farmers in Medak, Telangana, where farmers who have taken up seed production independently, without any tie-ups with companies, have prospered financially. However, a deep, comparative analysis on the Medak farmers is still to be done.

In Karnataka, our interviews with agricultural workers have helped us ascertain that there are no established direct links between seed companies and farmers. However, the State-backed Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) plays a crucial role in the seed production sector. And this has helped reduce the vulnerability of farmers. With the Government support them with supplies and marketing, the farmers, in Karnataka, find themselves in a better position of control over their farms lands and their incomes when compared to farmers working with companies.

2. WORKING CONDITIONS

This study demonstrated that, in the seed production sector, the ownership - the control the farmers have over their land - and their position in the supply chain impacts their wages and working conditions. In the case of owner farmers, their ownership over the land means that they have flexible working hours. On an average, they reported working six to eight hours a day. But only 40% stated that they get a mandatory weekly off. The owner farmers also have access to insurance and other social security benefits. However, they do not receive regular payments.

When it comes to lease farmers, since they were directly linked to the seed production companies, they received regular weekly payments and also a festival bonus (payment in the forms of gifts or kind). On an average, they work for five to six days a week and for six to eight hours a day. They reported that they had flexible working hours and were given a weekly off. They also got extended leaves for celebrations or other significant occasions at home. They also received life insurance cover and benefitted from a pension scheme.

For agricultural workers, their working conditions and wages are largely controlled by the owner or lease farmers they are working for. Around 58% of the agricultural workers, we interviewed during the course of this study, had spent 20 years or more in farming. On an average, these worker farmers put in six to eight hours a day, working in the fields. However, they only receive work for only three to four days a week. This directly translates to low wages and increased vulnerability.

The seasonal migrant, agricultural workers face a grimmer scenario. Travelling from different regions within the State and the country, a majority of migrant workers report that they receive no payments. Since they possess no negotiation powers, they also remain cut off from any social security benefits. When they do receive payments, it means that they have put in extra hours of work and are merely being compensated for the extra hours. Migrant, agricultural workers are also not guaranteed work. They are hired and fired easily and they receive no leave benefits. Taking a few days of work will most likely lead to loss of job for them.

2A: WAGES AND WAGE DISPARITY

This study slotted wages in three brackets and compared what men and women receive for their work on seed production farms. The study found that while 33% of women earn between INR 120 and INR 150 (for

a day's work), only six per cent of men earned this low wage. Nearly 32% of men, working on seed production farms, reported earning between INR 151 and INR 200, only 15% of women could earn this wage. The top-earning category was slotted between INR 400 and INR 500. In this category, eight per cent of men earned this wage while only two per cent of women could earn the same amount. Women also took up work in different arenas and scenarios. While 63% of them worked in agriculture, 15% women took up other jobs for five to six hours a day, and 22% worked for free at the farms and homes of money lenders. Almost, 90 per cent of women also reported working in more than one farm. Also, their household chores and care work remains unaccounted for and unrecognised.

While there is an obvious disparity in the wages that awarded to men and women, they work the same hours and for the same number of days in a week. Both genders also equally reported non-payment of wages and also shared that their incomes have not increased in the past two years.

2.B. GENDER DISPARITIES

To gauge gender disparities, this report examined two indicators - education and health. In the area of education, 81% of women reported never attending school. When compared to this, a higher percentage of men had at least completed their primary education and matriculation (10th grade).

When it came to health, 88% of women complained of occupational health hazards. And 35.3% of men have been affected by malnutrition. However, across the board, men and women reported that their health had been negatively impacted due to their exposure to chemical pesticides. To seek treatment, 76% of women reported visiting a Government-sponsored primary health care centre while 73% said that they went to traditional healers in the community when they faced a health problem.

This study showed that patriarchal norms are deeply entrenched in farming communities. Of the 347 farmers interviewed, 60 farmers were women. Of these 32 women (53.5%) were owner farmers, meaning, they owned land. Among the 60 farmers, there was only a single lease farmer who was a woman. This clearly indicates that it is the men who are in control of land and production.

Despite making substantial contributions to the farm and the family, women remain in the shadows. Although reluctantly, 70% of the women interviewed also reported suffering domestic violence and 24% said that they suffer due to their husband's alcoholism. Outside the home, 82% of the women said that they faced social discrimination. This can largely attributed to the fact that a majority of the respondents belonged to SC/ST communities.

2.C. CHILDREN AND SEED PRODUCTION

While the survey questionnaires, drafted for this study, did not directly address child labour, data enumerators witnessed several instances of child labour in farms. This included an instance where two children had to seek urgent medical care due to overexposure to chemical pesticides.

This study found that child labour was prevalent among all farmer categories. The owner farmers, who owned the land, involved their families, including their children, in farm work. Agricultural workers, especially the migrant workers, also brought in their families to work on the farms.

Our survey sample revealed that 165 children go to school, out of which only 47 are girls. In a year, the children of migrant, agricultural also did not attend school for six months. Apart from attending school, 74% of girls and 67% of boys contribute to the family's agricultural undertakings. The data also revealed that 40% of boys and 36% of the girls worked for one to two hours outside the farm space. A substantial percentage of boys worked outside the home for 2-4 hours while only a small percentage of girls spent these hours working outside the home. The study also revealed that while the number is minimal, there are girls and boys who work for 8 - 10 hours outside the home. The study also revealed that 175 women and children provided free labour in the farms of money lenders.

Many children, especially the girls, expressed their desire to study. While 165 children do go to school, it can be assumed that many also work in agriculture. The rest do not go to school and largely belong to migrant families, who come from other places, to take up work on farms.

CASE STUDY 1 **(BY READS, BELLARY)**

Name: Huligamma
Age: 16 years
Parents: Mr. Swamy and Mrs. Jayamma Swamy
Address: SC Colony, Nagalapura Post, Sandur Tk,
Bellary District

I am Huligamma. I am the oldest child of my parents and I have three siblings – two sisters and a brother. My family has two acres of dry land, where we cultivate maize, pearl millet and groundnuts, depending on the rains. As this is not enough to sustain the family, we take up agricultural labour too. Though I excelled at school, my father stopped my schooling after the 8th grade since the high school was in another village. My father never contributed anything to the family. My mother single-handedly managed each and every need of the household. When her earnings could no longer cover the household's rising expenses, my mother got me involved in daily labour at a farm. I started earning INR 100 to 120 per day for the work. I had dreamt of continuing my education and going to school, but when I saw my mother burdened with work and household chores, I stopped dreaming about continuing my education. I understood and accepted my fate. The employers expected me to work like an adult. Initially, it was very difficult for me to work in the field under the scorching sun. There used to be no shade in the vicinity. I took a strong decision to face all problems so I could support my younger siblings' education. I do not get work on a regular basis. Work is only available between November and April. Hence, I started looking for work on irrigated lands where work is available more consistently. As I am under age, my wage is lesser than adult labourers who earn INR 150 - 200 per day. I am compelled to work to support my family, at this age, rather than going to school like my friends. My health is also affected due to continuous work in the sun. My only solace is that I am able to educate my siblings.

CASE STUDY 2 **(BY READS, BELLARY)**

Name: Raja
Age: 15 years
Parents: Mr. Kumarappa and
Mrs. Gandemma Kumarappa
Address: Ambedkar Colony, Thaluru, Sandur Taluk,
Bellary District

There are six members in my family including my parents, two brothers, a sister and myself. I am my parents' third offspring. We have three acres of rain fed land where we cultivate maize, groundnut and cotton. If we do not get enough rainfall, we are not able to grow anything on our land. Hence, we cannot completely depend upon agriculture; we must opt for daily labour too. At times we do not get the actual price for our agricultural produce and my father ends up taking loans. We do not have the luxury of waiting for the right time, when we can sell our produce. In such a situation, my father also takes up work as a daily wage labourer to pay back the loan and its interest.

I had completed my 8th grade and was to pursue my higher education in another village. However, I was not studious enough and I was embarrassed to go to school and discontinued my studies. Hence my parents asked me to join them when they go to work as labourers. My parents were happy as I earn between INR 100 to 150 everyday, from the work, which I hand over to my father.

Though I am paid lesser than the adults, I perform the same tasks as them. Every evening, I feel immense fatigue after a hard day's work and feel that I need to go back to school. But since I am supporting my family, my parents don't want me to resume my education.

CASE STUDY 3 **(BY READS, BELLARY)**

Name: Girija

Age : 16 years

Parents: Mr. Kareppa and Mrs. Yamma Kareppa

Address: Ambedkar Colony, Badanahatti, Kurugode
Taluk, Bellary District

My parents have eight children. I am the sixth child and I have three older sisters and two younger sisters. I have two brothers who are older than me. My parents could not send my older siblings to school because they could not afford to. As we get only six months of work, we all need to work, to earn enough money to manage the household expenses for the entire year. I was in the fourth grade when my sister got married. She delivered a baby and they needed a person to take care of the child. Eventually, I was made to drop out of school to babysit, so that my sister could do other productive work. I lived in my sister's house to take care of her babies. After a while I came back home but I could not return to school, instead, I started accompanying my mother and began work as a daily wage labourer. It has now been three years since I left school. I get INR 100 to 120 a day whereas my mother gets INR 250 to 300 a day. Though our work is similar, I am not paid as much. I give all the money I earn to my parents while my brother only gives them half his earnings. The remaining half he spends as he wishes. If I keep even a small part of my earnings for myself, I am questioned whereas my brother is never questioned. I can't even question the discrimination.

I am 16 years and my parents are looking to get me married. I have been denied an education and I don't know any other work other than that of a daily wage labourer. And even the money that I earn does not cover the household expenses. I am frustrated with my present life.

3. ENTITLEMENTS AND BENEFITS

The working and living conditions of the farmers - where they find themselves in debt and in working relationships that come close to resembling bonded labour- gives rise to questions on the rights of farming communities and the actions they have recourse to, to ensure their rights. While exploring whether farmers had access to mechanisms of justice, we learned that almost all categories of farmers have former or are part of associations. While none of them were part of unions, the farmers, especially the lease farmers (65% of them), were part of self-help groups (SHGs). They had mostly sought membership in these SHGs because they were a convenient channel to access loans. Membership to these SHGs was not limited to the men. Around 78% of the women, we interviewed, were part of the SHGs. Around 63% of women avail these loans to invest them into avenues that offer self-employment. This means, that apart from farming, they also have to take up additional work.

Across the categories, majority of the farmers have acquired ration cards (that can be used at Government-backed ration shops to purchase food essentials at subsidised prices) and Voted Identity Cards. However, only a small percentage of farmers have acquired the much propagated Aadhaar Card (a citizenship card).

When it comes to securing their future, 27% farmers had life insurance. However, much of the money that is invested in life insurance is reinvested in farming when the policies mature, leaving little as savings for the future. The study has shown that 45% of agricultural workers are covered by Government schemes including old age pensions. This is heartening because the agricultural workers need it more than the other category of workers, Owner farmers and lease farmers do invest in crops loss insurance as a security measure. But agricultural workers do not avail this facility since they do not own land and 92% of them also work on more than one farm, indicating their economic vulnerability and their diminished bargaining power.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions can be drawn from this study:

First, the socio- economic status of the farmers and workers operating in the lower part of the seed production value chain is poor, and they are being pushed towards further poverty:

- Lease farmers are strapped with the risks of seed production.
- Migrant workers, who come with their families for seasonal agricultural work, are more vulnerable to discrimination both in terms of wages and benefits.
- Agricultural workers are landless and mostly belong to SC/ST communities.
- 68% of agricultural farmers are not educated and only one person has completed school (12th standard).
- Agricultural workers avail very few welfare schemes.
- Agricultural workers have no leave benefits and can be hired and fired without notice.
- No specific schemes or benefits related to health at the work place.

Second, inequality in wages and the consumption of loans by all farmers and workers, leaves them in debt. In fact, 1/3rd of their income goes in the repayment of their loans which are availed for weddings in the family and toward health treatments. Hence, they are in a debt trap:

- We find that incomes earned by all the three categories of farmers, range between INR4,000 to INR 8,000 per month but the loans taken are somewhere between INR 4, 000 and INR 200, 000.
- Further, delays in payment of wages force farmers to take non-institutional credit.
- The farmers receive wages as low as INR 150 - INR 200 per day for women and INR 200 - INR 300 for men. Most often these wages are irregular and there is huge wage discrimination. Minimum wages are not provided as well.
- Advances taken from the contractor also determines wages for migrant workers in several cases, families work for free for money lenders.

Third, gender disparity is evident. Socially and financially women are in a very vulnerable situation:

- The women put in more working hours outside the house i.e. as agricultural workers and working for free on lands owned by money and the hours they spend on household work goes unpaid and unrecognised.
- Not only is there a disparity in wages between men and women (INR 150 to INR 200 for women and INR 200 to INR300 for men), but also in working hours - 90% of women work in more than one farm.

- 81% of women have not gone to school whereas a higher number of men have at least completed their primary education, their matriculation and a few have even completed their higher education.
- 88% of women suffer from occupational sicknesses.
- Women do not own land.
- 70% of women face social and domestic violence, and with great hesitancy 24% women reported suffering due to their husbands' alcoholism.
- 82% women voiced social discrimination. This can be attributed to the fact that 78% of them belong to SC/ST communities.

Fourth, the Seed Companies do not follow basic decent work practices, as outlined by ILO:

- The role of the company is not clearly defined. The farmers are totally at the mercy of the company with no written contracts. When the farmers do enter into formal contracts, these are written in English, a language that is unknown to farmers.
- The company supplies seeds but does not provide any financial or technical support to the farmers.
- The company does not extend any social security benefits to the farmers.
- Exposure to pesticides causes health ailments among farmers.
- A major grievance among farmers is that seeds produced are rejected even after the company procures the output.

Fifth, child labour is involved in agriculture, however, it is hidden:

- Though we could not find direct data on child labour, anecdotal evidence suggests that children are involved in the agriculture both at their own family farms and as agricultural workers.
- During data collection, enumerators witnessed the presence of children while pesticides were being sprayed in the fields.
- 74% of girls and 67% boys support their families in agricultural work.
- Migrant famers, who come in for seasonal employment, travel with their children. These children miss school for at least six months in a year.
- Approximately 175 women and children work for free in lands belonging to money lenders, from whom they have taken loans.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. A detailed and specific study focussing on the seed production value chain is required to understand the sector. This study should involve specific companies and should chart the entire value chain, from the seed producers to the middlemen to the company. The study will also have to ensure the visibility of migrant families and their exploitation.
- b. Social Audits are a must and should ensure the participation of all farmers and workers. The Audit should focus on the gaps in social security, on the children who are out of school and the gender disparity, as well as the gap in health insurance and the absence of basic social justice mechanisms. The Social Audit has to examine and report the impact of pesticides on the health of children and adults. Safety or alternative measures will have to be seriously considered. Companies, who are pushing these pesticides onto farmers, have to be pulled up.
- c. Labour audits are also a must to determine the registration of Companies, and whether the Contract Labour Act is followed, where both the principal employer and the contract employer take responsibility. The disparity in earnings, as well as the gender disparity in wages, and wage and employment related issues regarding children or young adults should be looked into.
- d. It should be made mandatory for companies to provide the list of pesticides being used to, to farmers, and inform them about the dangers.
- e. Contracts drafted in the farmers' regional languages should be insisted upon in order to define the nature of employment and its terms and conditions. Trainings related to technical and financial up gradation should be provided.
- f. Need for awareness campaigns that highlight the need to strengthen farmer worker groups and transform them into unions and not just Self-Help Groups.
- g. A separate study done locally on the extent of child labour, as well as, a study on migrant workers and their vulnerability. There is also need to examine the Labour Act and contextualise it to the needs of children, agricultural workers and migrant labourers
- h. Farmers need to be exposed to other unions and movements related to agricultural practices as well as other unorganised workers' movements.
- i. Women's cells to be integrated into unions and organisations. These cells will address the issues of violence and discrimination that women face.

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ANNEXURE: DATA TABLES

BELLARI

SOCIO ECONOMICS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Age	Child (8-14)	1	0.7	Education	No education	84	62.1
	15-18	0	0		Till primary	31	23.2
	18-24	1	0.7		Till 10th	4	2.8
	25-35	20	10.1		Till 12th	4	2.8
	36-45	70	50.1		Graduate+	1	0.7
	46-55	38	20.8	Number of years in farming	1-5	5	3.5
	56 - 65	11	8.1		6-10	19	9.4
	66+	1	0.7		11-20	31	23.2
			21-30		48	24.8	
Caste	SC	80	57.1	31-45	32	23.4	
	ST	22	16.0	Gender	Male	137	96.5
	OBC	1	0.7		Female	5	3.5
	Male	137	96.5	Agriculture occupation	Ancestral	141	
	Gowda	3	2.1		Self started	1	0.7
	Upper caste	3	2.1	Government benefits	Ration Card	140	98.6
	Lingayat	8	6.4		Voter Id	138	97.2
	Backward	14	9.5		Driving license	18	12.7
Others	11	7.3	Aadhar Card		139	97.9	
Adults in the house	1-2	76	55.3		PAN Card	7	4.9
	3-5	47	23.8		Medical Insurance	30	21.1
	6-8	11	7.3		Old age pension	15	10.6
	9+	3	2.1		Life insurance	13	9.2
Children in the house	1-2	55	38.4	Widow pension	1	0.7	
	3-4	60	42.2	Job loss insurance	0	0	
	5-7	16	11.2	Religion	Hindu	142	99
	8+	4	2.8		Other	0	0
Worries	No land	58	40.8	House ownership	Own house	114	90
	Wages	92	64.8		Ancestral house	23	8.7
	Loans	40	28.2		Rented	3	2.1
	Own house	114	90	Type of house	Pukka	82	62.1
	Child education	61	43		Kaccha	60	33.7
	Old age	35	24.6				
	Food security	105	73.9				
	Financial security	47	33.1				
	Social discrimination	86	60.6				
	Social violence	25	17.6				

LOANS AND ASSETS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Loan taken	Yes	78	55.3	Assets	4 wheeler	139	96.9
	No	63	44.7		2 Wheeler	88	58.9
Rate of interest (%)	1.5 - 4	24	20.4	Bicycle	39	27.1	
	5 - 10	20	15.0	Autorickshaw	0	0	
	11-15	8	6.4	Fridge	3	2.1	
	15-20	10	8.0	TV	124	90.1	
Purpose of loan	House	13	9.0	Washing Machine	0	0	
	Equipment	9	6.3	Landline phone	1	0.7	
	Education	4	2.8	Mobile Phone	137	96.4	
	Marriage	5	3.5	LPG Gas	94	72	
	Medical	5	3.5	Electric Stove	3	2.1	
	Asset-car etc.	0	0	Gobar Gas	0	0	
Amount of loan taken	5000-20000	12	8.6	Fan	85	75.1	
	21000-50000	34	23.9	Cooler / Radio	0	0	
	51000-1,00000	24	16.0	Music System	2	1.4	
	110000-2,00,000	4	2.8	Harvesting Machine	3	2.1	
	2,00000-3,00000	2	1.4	Pump Set	6	4.2	
	3,00000+	1	0.7	Sowing Machine /	1	0.7	
% earning to pay loan	10-20%	58	40.8	Seed Drill			
	20-30%	12	8.5	No. of cows	31	22.6	
	50% +	1	0.7	No. of oxen	25	21.3	
FAMILY INCOME	Around 5000	69	51.5	No of goat/sheep	9	6.3	
	5000-10000	38	26.6	No of hen/duck	14	12.1	
	10000-20000	22	15.5	Earning members	1-2	38	26.7
	20000-25000	4	2.8	3-5	89	62.7	
	25000-30000	1	0.7	6-8	4	2.8	
				8+	1	0.7	

OCCUPATIONAL VARIABLES

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Formal contact	Yes	10	7	Social benefits by company	PF	1	0.7
	No	128	90		ESI	1	0.7
Easy fire and hire	Yes	5	3.5		Health insurance	0	0
	No	98	69		Life insurance	0	0
Terms of contract formalized	Yes	122	85.9		Accident insurance	0	0
	No	1	0.7		Mediclaime	0	0
Payment in kind	Kind (produce)	4	3		Hospital support	9	6.3
	Gift	27	19		Pension scheme	1	0.7
	Festival bonus	3	2		Sick Pay	2	1.4
Increase in wages since last 2 years	Yes	128	91		Extra pay during night work	138	97.2
	No	7	4.9	Paid holiday	0	0	
Leave	Once a week	34		Pay given when force stop of work	8	5.6	
	Once a month	1		Breaks during work	1 hour a day	75	45
	No set time/ occasionally	4			Twice a day	71	43
	Family event or function	106			Whenever needed	6	12
Association membership	Yes	21	14.8	Type of membership	Youth org.	3	2.1
	No	121	85.2		Women's gp	27	19
Benefits of assoiation membership	Subsidy	1	0.7		SHG	67	47.2
	Child education	11	7.7		Panchayat	1	0.7
	Employment	7	4.9		Village welfare	32	22.5
	Employment women	9	6.3				
	Loans/creditsa	47	33.1				

LEASE FARMERS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Land leased	1-2 acre	2	22	Company support	Financial	1	11
	3-5 acre	2	22		Human Resource	0	0
	6-8 acre	4	44		Legal	7	77
	8-10 acre	1	11		Technology	0	0
Agreements	For buying	1	11		Damage to crop	0	0
	For price	3	33				
	For seed quality	0	0				

KOLAR

SOCIO ECONOMICS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	
Age	Child (8-14)	0		Education	No education	3	6.1	
	15-18	0			Till primary	19	38.8	
	18-24	0			Till 10th	16	32.7	
	25-35	4	8		Till 12th	8	16.3	
	36-45	12	24.4		Graduate+	1	2.0	
	46-55	15	29.6		Number of years in farming	1-5	20	40.8
	56 - 65	13	25.1			6-10	21	32.7
	66+	5	10.2			11-20	3	6.1
			21-30	0		0		
Caste	SC	5	10.2	31-45	5	10.2		
	ST	3	6.1	Gender	Female	47	95.9	
	OBC	22			Male	2	4.1	
	Gowda	0	0	Agriculture occupation	Ancestral	1	2.0	
	Upper caste	18	42.8		Self started	48	98.0	
	Lingayat	1	2.0	Government benefits and scheme	Ration Card	49	100	
	Backward	0	0		Voter Id	49	100	
	Others	0	0		Driving License	47	95.9	
			Aadhar Card		43	87.8		
Adults in the house	1-2	2	4.1		PAN Card	44	89.8	
	3-5	28	57.1		Medical Insurance	4	8.2	
	6-8	11	22.4		Old age pension	26	53.1	
	9+	0	0		Life insurance	19	38.8	
Children in the house	1-2	2	4.1	Widow pension	1	2.0		
	3-4	5	10.2	Job loss insurance	15	30.6		
	5-7	4	4.1	Religion	Hindu	49	100	
	8+	0	0		Other	0	0	
Worries	No land	49	100		House ownership	Own house	34	69.4
	Wages	38	77.6			Ancestral house	12	24.5
	Loans	40	81.6			Rented	3	6.1
	Child education	3	6.1		Type of house	Pukka	49	100
	Old age	38	77.6			Kaccha	0	0
	Food security	3	6.1					
	Financial security	43	87.8					
	Social discrimination	3	6.1					
Social violence	2	4.1						

LOANS AND ASSETS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Loan taken	Yes	47	95.9	Assets	4 wheeler	2	4.1
	No	2	4.1		2 Wheeler	48	98
Rate of interest (%)	1.5 - 4	1	2.0		Bicycle	40	81.6
	5 - 10	0	0		Autorickshaw	0	
	11-15	1	2.0		Fridge	6	12.2
	15-20	0	0		TV	9	18.4
						Washing Machine	0
Purpose of loan	House	1	2.0		Landline phone	3	6.1
	Equipment	1	2.0		Mobile Phone	42	85.7
	Education	1	2.0		LPG Gas	34	69.4
	Marriage	38	77.6		Electric Stove	1	2.0
	Medical	0	0		Gobar Gas	0	
	Asset-car etc.	0	0		Fan	9	18.4
Amount of loan taken	5000-20000	0	0		Cooler / Radio	15	30.6
	21000-50000	0	0		Music System	0	0
	51000-1,00000	0	0		Harvesting Machine	2	4.1
	110000-2,00,000	1	2.0		Pump Set	0	0
	2,00000-3,00000	0	0		Sowing Machine /	4	8.2
	3,00000+	1	2.0		Seed Drill		
% earning to pay loan	10-20%	0	0		No. of cows	6	12.2
	20-30%	4	8.2		No. of oxen	45	91.8
	50% +	1	2.0	No of goat/sheep	47	95.9	
FAMILY INCOME	Around 5000	0	0	No of hen/duck	33	67.3	
	5000-10000	5	10.2	Earning members	1-2	9	18.3
	10000-20000	9	18.4		3-5	20	40.8
	20000-25000	3	6.1		6-8	0	0
	25000-30000	11	22.4		8+	0	0

OCCUPATIONAL VARIABLES

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Formal contact	Yes	0	0	Social benefits by company	PF	1	2.0
	No	49	100		ESI	1	2.0
Easy fire and hire	Yes	0	0		Health insurance	7	14.3
	No	49	100		Life insurance	36	73.5
Contract labour	Yes	2	4.2		Accident insurance	1	2.0
	No	47	95.9		Mediclaime	1	2.0
Payment in kind	Kind (produce)	0	0		Hospital support	1	2.0
	Gift	1	2.0		Pension scheme	40	81.6
	Festival bonus	28	57.1		Sick Pay	4	8.2
Increase in wages since last 2 years	Yes	49	100		Extra pay during night work	48	98
	No	0	0	Paid holiday	2	4.2	
Leave	Once a week	45	91.8	Pay given when force stop of work	0	0	
	Once a month	0	0	Breaks during work	1 hour a day	40	81.6
	No set time/ occasionally	2	4.2		Twice a day	9	18.4
	Family event or function	0	0		Whenever needed	0	0
Association membership	Yes	15	30.6	Type of membership	Youth org.	0	0
	No	34	69.4		Women's gp	42	85.7
Benefits of association membership	Subsidy	0	0		SHG	17	34.7
	Child education	38	77.6		Panchayat	23	46.9
	Employment	1	2.0	Village welfare	6	12.2	
	Employment women	11	22.4				
	Loans/credits	0	0				

LEASE FARMERS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Land leased	1-2 acre			Company support	Financial		
	3-5 acre				Human Resource		
	6-8 acre				Legal		
	8-10 acre				Technology		
	10-25 acre				Damage to crop		
Agreements	For buying						
	For price						
	For seed quality						

TELENGANA

SOCIO ECONOMICS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	
Age	Child (8-14)	1	0.3	Education	No education	181	52.2	
	15-18	1	0.3		Till primary	95	27.4	
	18-24	4	1.2		Till 10th	30	8.6	
	25-35	63	18.2		Till 12th	13	3.7	
	36-45	167	42.8		Graduate+	4	1.2	
	46-55	82	24.5		Number of years in farming	1-5	29	8.3
	56 - 65	36	11.2			6-10	46	13.3
	66+	11	3.3			11-20	94	27.0
			21-30	95		26.6		
Caste	SC	163	47.0	31-45	68	21.2		
	ST	35	10.1	Gender	Female	60	17.3	
	OBC	74	21.3		Male	287	82.7	
	Upper castes	41	11.8	Agriculture occupation	Ancestral	291	83.9	
Adults in the house	1-2	160	46.1		Self started	56	16.1	
	3-5	153	44.8	Government benefits and scheme	Ration Card	342	98.6	
	6-8	25	7.2		Voter Id	342	98.6	
	9+	4	1.2		Driving License	85	24.5	
Children in the house	1-2	152	44.4		Aadhar Card	337	97.1	
	3-4	110	31.6		PAN Card	60	17.3	
	5-7	18	5.2		Medical Insurance	81	23.3	
	8+	4	1.2		Old age pension	65	18.7	
Worries	No land	141	40.6		Life insurance	33	9.5	
	Wages	258	74.4		Widow pension	5	1.4	
	Loans	219	63.1		Job loss insurance	16	4.6	
	Child education	201	57.9	Religion	Hindu	331	95.4	
	Old age	167	48.1		Other	14	4.1	
	Food security	226	65.1	House ownership	Own house	244	70.3	
	Financial security	223	64.3		Ancestral house	66	19.0	
	Social discrimination	204	58.8		Rented	33	9.5	
	Social violence	124	35.7	Type of house	Pukka	184	53.0	
					Kaccha	163	47.0	

LOANS AND ASSETS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Loan taken	Yes	60	75.0	Assets	4 wheeler	7	8.8
	No	20	25.0		2 Wheeler	34	42.5
Rate of interest (%)	1.5 - 4	1	1.3	Bicycle	20	25.0	
	5 - 10	0	0	Autorickshaw	0	0	
	11-15	1	1.3	Fridge	2	2.5	
	15-35	48	58.8	TV	55	68.8	
Purpose of loan	House	4	5.0	Washing Machine	0	0	
	Equipment	42	52.5	Landline phone	5	6.3	
	Education	34	42.5	Mobile Phone	66	82.5	
	Marriage	7	8.8	LPG Gas	49	61.3	
	Medical	51	63.8	Electric Stove	0	0	
	Asset-car etc.	0	0	Gobar Gas	0	0	
Amount of loan taken	5000-20000	5	6.4	Fan	44	55.0	
	21000-50000	22	27.7	Cooler / Radio	2	2.5	
	51000-1,00000	18	22.7	Music System	0	0	
	110000-2,00,000	10	12.5	Harvesting Machine	0	0	
	2,00000-3,00000	1	1.3	Pump Set	0	0	
	3,00000+	4	5.2	Sowing Machine /	0	0	
% earning to pay loan	10-20%	14	17.5	/Seed Drill			
	20-30%	27	33.8	No. of cows	34	42.5	
	50% +	17	21.3	No. of oxen	3	3.8	
FAMILY INCOME	Around 5000	19	23.9	No of goat/sheep	15	18.8	
	5000-10000	56	69.9	No of hen/duck	18	22.5	
	10000-20000	5	6.3	Earning members	1-2	40	50.0
	20000-25000	-	-		3-5	32	40.1
	25000-30000	-	-		6-8	2	2.5
			8+		0	0	

OCCUPATIONAL VARIABLES

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Formal contact	Yes	-	-	Social benefits by company	PF	-	-
	No	-	-		ESI	-	-
Easy fire and hire	Yes	-	-		Health insurance	-	-
	No	-	-		Life insurance	-	-
Contract labour	Yes	0	0		Accident insurance	-	-
	No	80	100		Mediclaime	-	-
Payment in kind	Kind (produce)	-	-		Hospital support	-	-
	Gift	-	-		Pension scheme	-	-
	Festival bonus	-	-		Sick Pay	-	-
Increase in wages since last 2 years	Yes	-	-		Extra pay during night work	-	-
	No	-	-	Paid holiday	-	-	
Leave	Once a week	-	-	Pay given when force stop of work	-	-	
	Once a month	-	-	Breaks during work	1 hour a day	-	-
	No set time/ occasionally	-	-		Twice a day	-	-
	Family event or function	-	-		Whenever needed	-	-
Association membership	Yes	0	0	Type of membership	Youth org.	0	0
	No	79	98.8		Women's gp	2	2.5
Benefits of association membership	Subsidy	0	0		SHG	73	91.3
	Child education	3	3.8		Panchayat	0	0
	Employment	2	2.5		Village welfare	0	0
	Employment women	73	91.3				
	Loans/credits	73	91.3				

LEASE FARMERS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Land leased	1-2 acre			Company support	Financial	0	0
	3-5 acre				Human Resource	0	0
	6-8 acre				Legal	3	3.8
	8-10 acre				Technology	5	6.3
	10-25 acre				Damage to crop	3	3.8
Agreements	For buying						
	For price						
	For seed quality						

ANDHRA PRADESH

SOCIO ECONOMICS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	
Age	Child (8-14)	0	0	Education	No education	45	59.2	
	15-18	0	0		Till primary	20	26.3	
	18-24	1	5.3		Till 10th	6	7.9	
	25-35	10	13.8		Till 12th	1	1.3	
	36-45	41	56.5		Graduate+	0	0	
	46-55	18	23.6		Number of years in farming	1-5	0	0
	56 - 65	5	6.5			6-10	2	2.6
	66+	1	1.3			11-20	30	32.2
			21-30	27		30.5		
Caste	SC	23	30.3	31-45	20	29.8		
	ST	3	3.9	Gender	Female	14	18.4	
	OBC	33	43.4		Male	62	81.6	
	Upper caste	17	22.4	Agriculture occupation	Ancestral	19	25.0	
Adults in the house	1-2	37	48.7		Self started	57	75.0	
	3-5	35	46.1	Government benefits and scheme	Ration Card	75	98.7	
	6-8	1	1.3		Voter Id	75	98.7	
	9+	0	0		Driving License	14	18.4	
Children in the house	1-2	54	71.1		Aadhar Card	75	98.7	
	3-4	8	10.5		PAN Card	4	5.3	
	5-7	0	0		Medical Insurance	46	60.5	
	8+	0	0		Old age pension	3	3.9	
Worries	No land	61	80.3		Life insurance	1	1.3	
	Wages	58	76.3		Widow pension	1	1.3	
	Loans	63	82.9		Job loss insurance	1	1.3	
	Child education	64	84.2		Religion	Hindu	67	88.2
	Old age	42	55.3			Other	9	11.8
	Food security	56	73.7	House ownership	Own house	16	21.1	
	Financial security	65	85.5		Ancestral house	31	40.8	
	Social discrimination	52	68.4		Rented	27	35.5	
	Social violence	34	44.7	Type of house	Pukka	31	40.8	
			Kaccha		45	59.2		

LOANS AND ASSETS

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Loan taken	Yes	67	88.2	Assets	4 wheeler	3	3.9
	No	8	10.5		2 Wheeler	24	31.6
Rate of interest (%)	1.5 - 4	0	0	Bicycle	40	52.6	
	5 - 10	0	0	Autorickshaw	1	1.3	
	11-15	1	1.3	Fridge	0	0	
	15-20	66	86.7	TV	40	52.6	
Purpose of loan	House	1	1.3	Washing Machine	0	0	
	Equipment	10	13.2	Landline phone	1	1.3	
	Education	32	42.1	Mobile Phone	65	85.5	
	Marriage	12	15.8	LPG Gas	47	61.8	
	Medical	50	65.8	Electric Stove	1	1.3	
	Asset-car etc.	10	13.2	Gobar Gas	0	0	
Amount of loan taken	5000-20000	2	2.6	Fan	49	64.5	
	21000-50000	11	14.4	Cooler / Radio	5	6.6	
	51000-1,00000	22	28.2	Music System	0	0	
	110000-2,00,000	20	26.8	Harvesting Machine	0	0	
	2,00000-3,00000	6	7.9	Pump Set	0	0	
	3,00000+	11	14.4	Sowing Machine / Seed Drill	0	0	
% earning to pay loan	10-20%	8	10.5	No. of cows	13	17.1	
	20-30%	53	69.2	No. of oxen	3	3.9	
	50% +	4	5.3	No of goat/sheep	24	31.6	
FAMILY INCOME	Around 5000	3	3.9	No of hen/duck	38	50.0	
	5000-10000	47	61.7	Earning members	1-2	27	35.5
	10000-20000	18	23.7		3-5	30	39.4
	20000-25000	0	0		6-8	0	0
	25000-30000	0	0		8+	0	0

OCCUPATIONAL VARIABLES

UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Formal contact	Yes	2	2.6	Social benefits by company	PF	-	-
	No	0	0		ESI	-	-
Easy fire and hire	Yes	0	0		Health insurance	-	-
	No	0	0		Life insurance	-	-
Contract labour	Yes	-	-		Accident insurance	-	-
	No	-	-		Mediclaime	-	-
Payment in kind	Kind (produce)	-	-		Hospital support	-	-
	Gift	-	-		Pension scheme	-	-
	Festival bonus	-	-		Sick Pay	-	-
Increase in wages since last 2 years	Yes	0	0		Extra pay during night work	-	-
	No	1	1.3	Paid holiday	-	-	
Leave	Once a week	2	2.6	Pay given when force stop of work	-	-	
	Once a month	0	0	Breaks during work	1 hour a day	2	2.6
	No set time occasionally	0	0		Twice a day	0	0
	Family event or function	2	2.6		Whenever needed	0	0
Association membership	Yes	48	63.2	Type of membership	Youth org.	0	0
	No	5	6.5		Women's gp	0	0
Benefits of association membership	Subsidy	0	0		SHG	52	68.4
	Child education	0	0		Panchayat	0	0
	Employment	0	0		Village welfare	1	1.3
	Employment women	14	18.4				
	Loans/credits	49	64.5				

VALUE CHAIN - LEASE FARMER VERSUS CONTRACT LABOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES

		LEASE FARMER (20)		CONTRACT LABOURER (171)				LEASE FARMER (20)		CONTRACT LABOURER (171)		
UNIT	CATEGORY	NO.	%	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORY	NO.	%	NO.	%	
No. of years in farming	1-5	3	15	20	14.6	Education	No education	8	40	75	43.9	
	6-10	5	25	39	22.7		Till primary	6	30	48	28.1	
	11-20	5	25	30	17.6		Till 10th	3	15	20	11.7	
	21-30	4	20	40	23.5		Till 12th	2	10	12	7.0	
	31-50	7	35	30	7.6		Graduate+	-	-	2	1.2	
Worries	No land	5	55	51	29.8	Caste	SC	7	35	69	40.4	
	Wages	12	60	123	71.9		ST	1	5	22	12.9	
	Loans	13	65	64	37.3		Upper caste	5	25	22	12.9	
	Child edu.	2	10	61	35.7		Backward Class	-	-	2	1.2	
	Old age	6	30	71	41.5	Assets	4 wheeler	9	45	3	1.8	
	Food security	11	55	92	53.8		2 Wheeler	19	95	127	74.3	
	Financial security	16	80	90	52.6		Bicycle	7	35	77	45	
	Social bias	-	-	73	42.7		Auto rickshaw	-	-	-	-	
Loan taken	Yes	4	20	64	37.4		Fridge	1	5	3	1.8	
	No	16	80	107	62.6		TV	12	60	114	66.7	
	Rate of interest (%)	1.5 - 4	2	5	19		11.3	Washing Mch	-	-	-	-
		5 - 10	-	-	16		8.9	Land phone	-	-	1	2.3
		11-15	4	10	9	5.3	Mobile Phone	19	95	159	93	
		15-20	-	-	7	4.1	LPG Gas	-	-	115	63.5	
Amount of loan taken	5000-20000	-	-	8	4.8	Electric Stove	-	-	2	1.2		
	21000-50000	-	-	28	16.1	Gobar Gas	-	-	-	-		
	51000-100000	-	-	19	11.3	Fan	7	35	78	45.6		
	110000-200000	-	-	2	1.2	Cooler/ Radio	1	5	15	8.8		
	200000-300000	3	15	2	1.2	Music System	-	-	-	-		
	300000+	3	15	1	.6	Harvesting Mch	1	5	3	1.8		
Loan for	House	-	-	11	6.4	Pump Set	5	25	9	5.3		
	Equipment	1	5	10	5.8	Sowing Mch / Seed Drill	6	30	7	4.1		
	Education	-	-	4	2.3	Cows	11	55	71	45.5		
	Marriage	5	25	3	1.8	Oxen	3	15	24	14		
	Medical	-	-	5	2.9	Goat/sheep	2	10	9	5.3		
Type of house	Pukka	20	100	122	71.3	Hen/duck	1	5	46	26.9		
	Kaccha	-	-	49	28.7	House owner-ship	Own house	14	70	128	74.9	
FAMILY INCOME	Around 5000	9	45	75	43.9		Ancestral	5	25	35	20.5	
	5000-10000	3	15	29	17		Rented	1	5	6	3.5	
	10000-20000	6	30	23	13.5							
	20000-25000	2	10	3	1.8							
	25000-30000	-	-	12	7.0							

VALUE CHAIN 1 - ECONOMICS

ITEM	CATEGORY	LABOUR (NO LAND)		FARMER (LAND OWNER)		LEASE FARMER	
		N=119	%	N=221	%	N=37	%
Land ownership or	.1 to 2	0	0	103	50.4	0	0
	2 to 5	0	0	58	25	19	51.2
	5 to 7	0	0	9	4	0	0
	8 to 10	0	0	12	10	8	24.4
	10 to 20	0	0	29	15	8	24.4
	20 to 30	0	0	10	4.5	0	0
Savings	Yes	17	14.3	95	42.9	17	45.9
	No	95	79.8	122	55.2	19	51.4
Where are the LIC savings	4	3.4	5	2.3	4	10.8	
	Bank	4	3.4	83	37.6	12	32.4
	PO	2	1.7	4	18	2	5.8
	Gold	5	4.2	0	0	0	0
Asset	4 wheeler	0	0	13	5.9	1	2.7
	2 wheeler	44	37	14.6	66.1	28	75.7
	Bicycle	48	40.3	89	40.3	13	35.1
	Auto	1	0.8	0	0	0	0
	Fridge	0	0	4	1.8	2	5.4
	TV	80	67.2	143	64.7	23	62.2
	Washing machine	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Landline phone	0	0	10	4.5	1	2.7
	Mobile phone	107	89.9	197	89.1	33	89.2
	LPG	69	58.0	150	67.9	30	81.1
	Electric stove	1	0.8	2	0.9	0	0
	Fan/cooler	73	61.3	108	48.9	16	43.2
	Radio/music	0	0	2	0.9	0	0
	Harvest machine	0	0	3	1.4	1	2.7
	Pumpset	1	0.8	8	3.6	5	13.5
	Sowing machine	0	0	7	3.2	6	16.2
	Cow/Buffalo	10	8.4	110	49.8	19	51.4
	Ox	69	58.0	115	5.2	1	2.7
Goat/sheep	15	12.6	34	15.4	8	21.6	
Hen/duck	36	30.3	66	29.9	8	21.6	
Loans	Yes	82	68.9	122	55.2	20	54.1
	No	36	30.3	99	44.8	17	45.9
Amount of loan (INR)	5000-10000	1	0.8	5	2.3	0	0
	10000-20000	5	4.2	6	2.7	0	0
	20000-50000	27	22.8	39	18.1	2	5.4
	50000-75000	8	6.1	10	4.3	0	0
	75000-100000	19	16.2	27	12.2	6	16.2
	100000-200000	17	14.2	17	7.7	6	16.2
	200000-500000	4	3.3	14	5.8	4	10.8
	500000-1000000	0	0	2	1.0	0	0

ITEM	CATEGORY	LABOUR (NO LAND)		FARMER (LAND OWNER)		LEASE FARMER	
		N=119	%	N=221	%	N=37	%
Rate of interest on loan (%)	1-5	16	13.4	9	4.3	1	2.7
	5-10	3	2.5	16	7.3	0	0
	10-20	10	8.3	24	10.2	9	24.2
	20-30	44	36.9	34	15.4	7	18.9
	30-50	4	3.4	17	7.7	1	2.7
Reason for loan	House	10	8.4	7	3.2	0	0
	Farm	3	2.4	59	26.7	14	37.8
	Education	30	25.2	40	18.1	6	16.2
	Marriage	12	10.1	12	5.4	2	5.4
	Medical	50	42.0	56	25.3	3	6.1
	Asset like bike, car etc.	9	7.6	1	0.5	0	0
% earning to pay loan	10-20	26	21.8	45	20.4	7	18.9
	20-30	11	9.2	45	20.4	5	13.5
	50	44	37.0	25	11.3	9	24.3
Earning members	1-2	40	33.6	73	33.2	11	29.7
	3-4	61	51.2	93	42.0	14	37.8
	5-6	6	5.0	11	5.0	4	10.8
	7-8	1	0.8	0	0	0	0
	8+	0	0	1	0.5	0	0
Income	1500-5000	47	40.8	42	13.5	8	21.6
	5000-10000	56	45.0	76	34.5	10	27.0
	10000-20000	7	5.4	28	11.9	2	5.4
	20000-25000	0	0	13	31.4	8	21.6
	30000+	0	0	1	5.0	2	5.4

VALUE CHAIN 2 - WORKING CONDITIONS

ITEM	CATEGORY	LABOUR (NO LAND)		FARMER (LAND OWNER)		LEASE FARMER	
		N=119	%	N=221	%	N=37	%
Education	No education	81	68.1	98	44.3	13	35.1
	Upto Primary	26	21.8	68	30.8	15	40.5
	Upto 10th	4	3.4	26	11.8	5	13.5
	Upto 12th	1	0.8	12	5.4	2	5.4
	College	0	0	3	1.4	1	2.7
No of years in farming	1-5	3	2.5	26	11.8	3	8.1
	5-10	8	6.2	37	16.5	5	13.5
	10-20	39	32.7	54	24.9	9	24.4
	20+	171	58.5	104	47.7	20	52.4
Working hours	Fixed	6	5.0	14	6.3	3	8.1
	Flexible	51	42.9	154	69.7	21	56.8
Paid in Kind	Yes	2	1.7	1	0.5	1	2.7
Paid regularly	Yes	50	42.0	79	35.7	19	51.4
	No	60	50.4	47	21.3	10	27.0
Benefits by employer	PF	0	0	2	0.9	1	2.7
	ESI	0	0	2	0.9	1	2.7
	Health insurance	0	0	7	3.2	1	2.7
	Life insurance	0	0	36	16.3	3	8.1
	Accident insurance	0	0	1	0.5	0	0
	Mediclaime	0	0	1	0.5	1	2.7
	Hospital support	0	0	10	4.5	1	2.7
	Pension scheme	0	0	41	18.6	4	10.8
	Sick pay	0	0	01	0.5	2	5.4
	Extra working hours pay	49	41.2	83	37.6	9	24.3
	Paid if work stops	2	1.7	6	2.7	1	2.7
	Employer can fire easily	Yes	1	0.8	3	1.4	0
Terms of contract	Written	47	39.5	124	56.1	20	54.1
Wages same for 2 years	No	47	39.5	128	57.9	20	54.1
Paid in kind	Grains	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Periodic gift	13	10.9	14	6.3	0	0
	Festival bonus	1	0.8	29	13.1	10	27.0
Leave	Weekly 1 day off	7	5.9	72	32.6	15	40.5
	Monthly 2 days off	0	0	1	0.5	0	0
	Not fixed/ occasional	1	0.8	5	2.3	3	8.1
	During family function	43	36.1	60	27.1	6	16.2
Breaks per day	1 hour per day	23	19.8	92	41.6	12	32.4
	2 half hours per day	34	28.6	42	19.0	11	29.7
	Whenever I need	2	1.7	4	1.8	2	5.4
Hours of work	2-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4-6	6	5.0	4	1.8	2	5.4
	6-8	113	95.0	210	95.0	35	94.6
Work days/week	3-4	22	18.5	8	3.7	1	2.7
	5-6	50	42.0	88	39.8	18	48.2
	7	40	33.6	50	22.6	9	24.3

VALUE CHAIN 3 - SOCIETAL

ITEM	CATEGORY	LABOUR (NO LAND)		FARMER (LAND OWNER)		LEASE FARMER	
		N=119	%	N=221	%	N=37	%
Government identity	Ration card	118	99.2	218	98.6	37	100
	Voter ID	118	99.2	218	98.6	37	100
	Driving license	6	5.0	79	35.7	17	45.9
	Aadhar	0	0	212	95.9	37	100
	PAN	3	2.5	57	95.8	13	35.1
	Medical scheme	53	44.8	27	12.2	7	18.9
	Old age pension	6	5.0	57	25.8	7	18.9
	Life insurance	5	4.2	28	12.7	10	27.0
	Job loss insurance	0	0	16	7.2	3	8.1
Working in farm	1	4	3.5	10	4.5	26	10.8
	More	110	92.4	151	63.8	4	70.3
House type	Pakka	43	36.1			29	78.4
	Kachha	76	63.9			8	21.6
Association	Yes	51	42.9	111	50.2	24	64.9
	No	4	3.4	110	49.8	2	5.4
Association type	Youth	1	0.8	2	0.9	0	0
	Women	9	7.6	59	26.7	9	24.3
	SHG	68	57.1	137	62.0	24	64.9
	Panchayat	0	0	24	10.9	0	0
	Village welfare	16	13.4	23	10.4	13	35.1
Association benefits	Subsidy	0	0	1	0.5	0	0
	Child education	2	1.7	49	22.2	3	8.1
	Employment family	1	0.8	9	4.1	1	2.7
	Employment self	25	21.0	80	36.2	15	40.5
	Loan	61	51.3	104	47.1	14	37.8
Health	Malnutrition	42	35.3	17	7.7	4	10.8
	Old age	24	20.2	85	38.5	10	27.0
	Sickness	85	71.4	119	53.8	23	62.2
	Pesticide impact	97	81.5	161	72.9	30	81.1
General worry	Less/no land	92	77.3	48	21.7	11	29.7
	Income/wage	102	85.7	153	69.2	17	45.9
	Loan	79	66.4	139	62.9	24	64.9
	Education Child	77	64.7	120	54.3	16	43.2
	Old age	49	41.7	116	52.5	11	29.7
	Food security	101	84.9	119	53.8	15	40.5
	Finances	76	63.8	145	65.6	31	83.8
	Social discrimination	87	73.1	110	49.8	4	10.8
	Social violence	45	37.8	76	34.4	3	8.1

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

CHILDREN (AS TOLD BY PARENT)				WOMEN (AS TOLD BY SELF OR SPOUSE)			
UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Work outside - no of hours	2-4	11	0.3	Relationship	Wife	180	51.9
	5-7	52	15.0		Mother	1	0.3
	7-10	42	12.1		Daughter	6	1.7
Help family in	Agriculture	108	31.0		Daughter in law	2	0.6
	Petty shop	8	2.2	Work outside the house	Yes	189	54.5
	Livestock	16	4.5		Hours work outside	2-4	5
Want to study further	Yes	82	23.7	5-7		52	15.1
				7-10		46	13.2
				Men habits	Smoke	66	19.0
					Drink	82	23.6
				Nature of work outside	Agriculture	185	53.4
					Petty Shop	10	2.9
					livestock	8	2.3
				Work for free at money lender due to loans	Yes	79	22.9
NO OF CHILDREN GOING TO SCHOOL = 165							
UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Relationship with head of the family	Daughter	47	28.5	Hours of work outside home	1-2	67	40.6
	Son	81	49.1		2-4	32	19.4
	Brother/Sister	4	2.4		5-7	28	17.2
	Nephew/Niece	1	0.6		8-10	8	4.8
Support family in:	Agriculture	111	67.3	Desire to study	Yes	87	52.7
	Petty Shop	0	0		No	11	6.7
	Managing Livestock	7	4.2	Working conditions	Good	18	10.9
			Not good		20	12.2	
GIRL CHILD = 47							
UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%	UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%
Support family in:	Agriculture	35	74.5	Hours of work outside home	1-2	17	36.1
	Petty Shop	0	0		2-4	12	25.5
	Managing Livestock	1	2.1		5-7	8	19.1
Desire to study	Yes	28	59.6		8-10	0	0
	No	3	6.4				
GIRL CHILD = 47							
UNIT	CATEGORIES	NO.	%				
Work for free	Yes						
	No						
At money lenders for free	Yes						
	No						

