

Bondage Labour 1

General information

Data collected in 2010, Tamil Nadu (India)

Location: a small region, characterized both by dynamic agriculture and non farm labour, but also migration, part of which includes wage advances and leads to bondage

Unit: households

Sampling:

- 10 villages ; randomly selected with a stratified sample with two criteria: wet/irrigated and remoteness (distance from cities and quality of transport infrastructure)
- 405 Households ; randomly selected within a stratified sample along caste (low/middle/upper caste);

How this data base could be used?

Some households are involved in bondage, others are not and most bonded labourers come from the same villages.

First question: is the probability of being bonded related to the agro-ecological conditions of village sources?

Other possible questions

- We know the starting date of bondage for each household: is the evolution of bondage over time related to the evolution of agro-ecological conditions in the village sources?
- Bondage varies in intensity:
 - o Some households have only this kind of income source, while others have many
 - o Some households have only this kind of debt source, while others have many
 - o Households get varied amount of wage advance
 - o Bondage can be individual or family-based
 - o Each of this variable may give an indication of the intensity of bondage:
 - households who depends mostly on bondage, whether for income or debt, are more bonded
 - household bondage is more severe than individual bondage
 - large advance translate in more severe bondage (though the amount of advance may also mean a higher bargaining power)

Question: is the intensity of bondage related to agro-ecological conditions in the village source?

Variables

Bondage (B) : 0 = « No bondage », no family member involved in bondage
1 = « Bondage », at least one family member involved in bondage

Bonds people (D) : 0 = « Single Bondage », one family member only involved in bondage

1 = « Household Bondage », more than one family member involved in bondage

Type of bondage (E) : 1 = « Daily », daily wage.
2 = « Weekly », weekly wage.
3 = « Monthly », monthly wage.
4 = « Piece rate », piece rate .

Involved member family (F) : number of family members who are bonded

Intensity of Bondage-Other source of income : number of income sources within the household

Nature of debt : 1 = « Monetary debt » (all debts are monetary)
66 = « Irrelevant » (no bondage)

Annual income : total income (INR) of the household the year preceding the survey

Village code (J) : 1 = ELANTHALMPATTU
2 = GOVULAPURAM
3 = KARUMBUR
4 = KORATTORE
5 = KUVAGAM
6 = MANAMTHAVIZHINTHAPUTTA
7 = MANAPAKKAM
8 = NATHAM
9 = ORAIYURE
10 = SEMAKOTTAI

Caste (K) :

1 = Lower caste (SC, Arunthatthiyar)
2 = Middle caste (Vanniyar, Gramani, Asarai, Nattar, Kulala)
3 = Upper caste (Rediyar, Naidu, Settu, Muthaliyar)

Bonded Child (L) : 0 = no bonded child
1 = bonded child (none in the sample)
66 = irrelevant (the household is not bonded).

Number of outstanding loans (M) : Number of outstanding loans of the household at the time of the survey.

Intensity of Bondage-Other sources of debt (N): number of loan sources the household has access to at the time of the survey

How Long in bondage (O, P, Q, R, S, T): number of years for each household member involved in bondage (one column per household member)

Amount of wage advance (U): amount of advance (total amount in case there are several members involved in bondage)

Recruitment (V, W, X, Y, Z, AA) : 0 = direct
1 = Middle men