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:
  - Some households have only this kind of income source, while others have many
  - Some households have only this kind of debt source, while others have many
  - Households get varied amount of wage advance
  - Bondage can be individual or family-based
  - 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