



A PROJECT REPORT

ON

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURER IN  
JAIDOH VILLAGE

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF VI SEMESTER GEOGRAPHY PRACTICAL EXAMINATION,  
NEHU, SHILLONG FOR THE ACCADEMIC SESSION 2023-24

SUBMITTED BY

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Place: Nongstoin College

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This is to certify that Shri. Ricky Donal Thongni, Shri. Bankerborlang Mawtyllup, Smt. Ibadonbokshisha Marwein, Smt. Daphiwanri Khardewsaw and Smt. Habaphilari Kharbani the students of Sixth Semester, Department of Geography, Nongstoin College, Nongstoin has undergone a Group Project title 'Socio Economic condition of Agricultural Labourer in Jaidoh Village' for the session 2023-24 under the supervision of Shri Playingstar Dkhar, Head Department of Geography.

This group project is an original work of the students and it has not been published in any form whatsoever. Hence, this report may be placed for evaluation and consideration.

  
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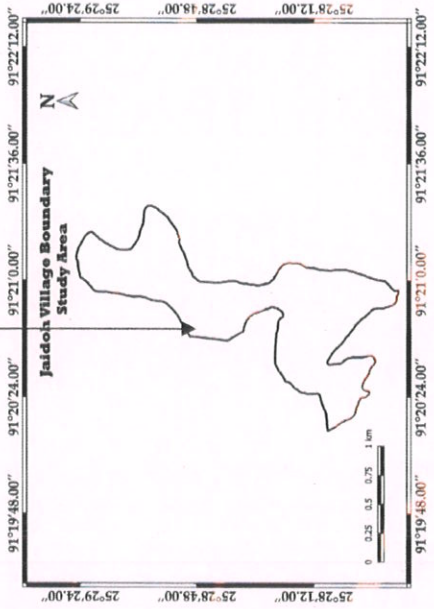
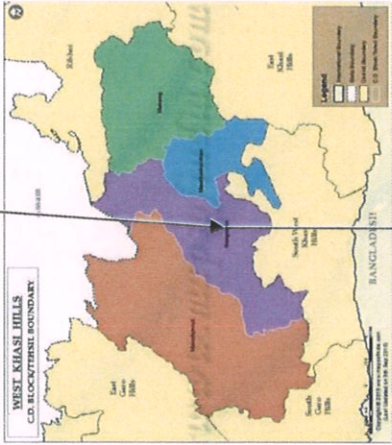
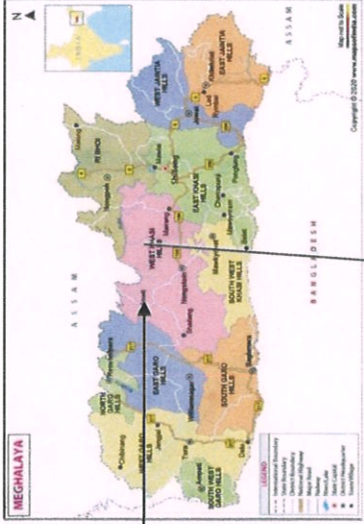
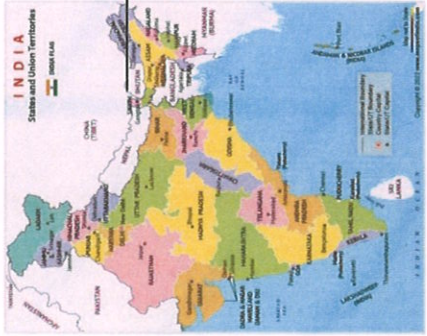
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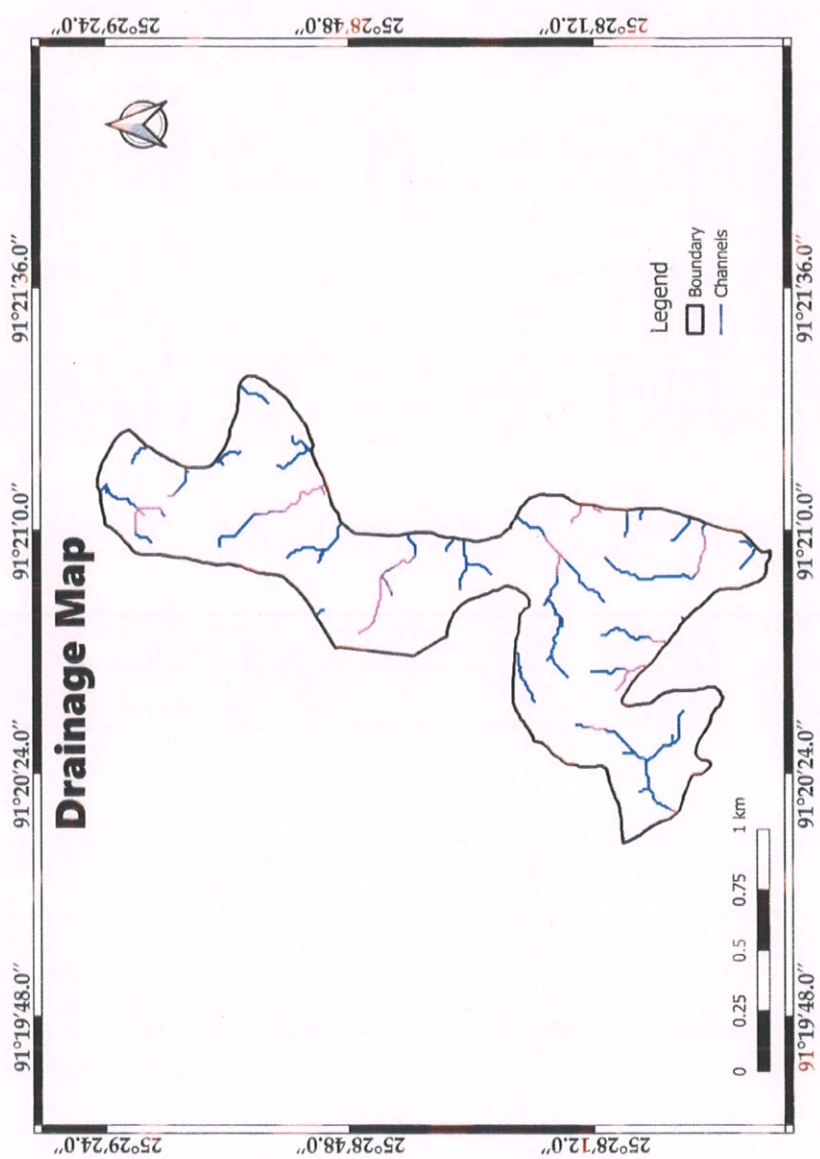
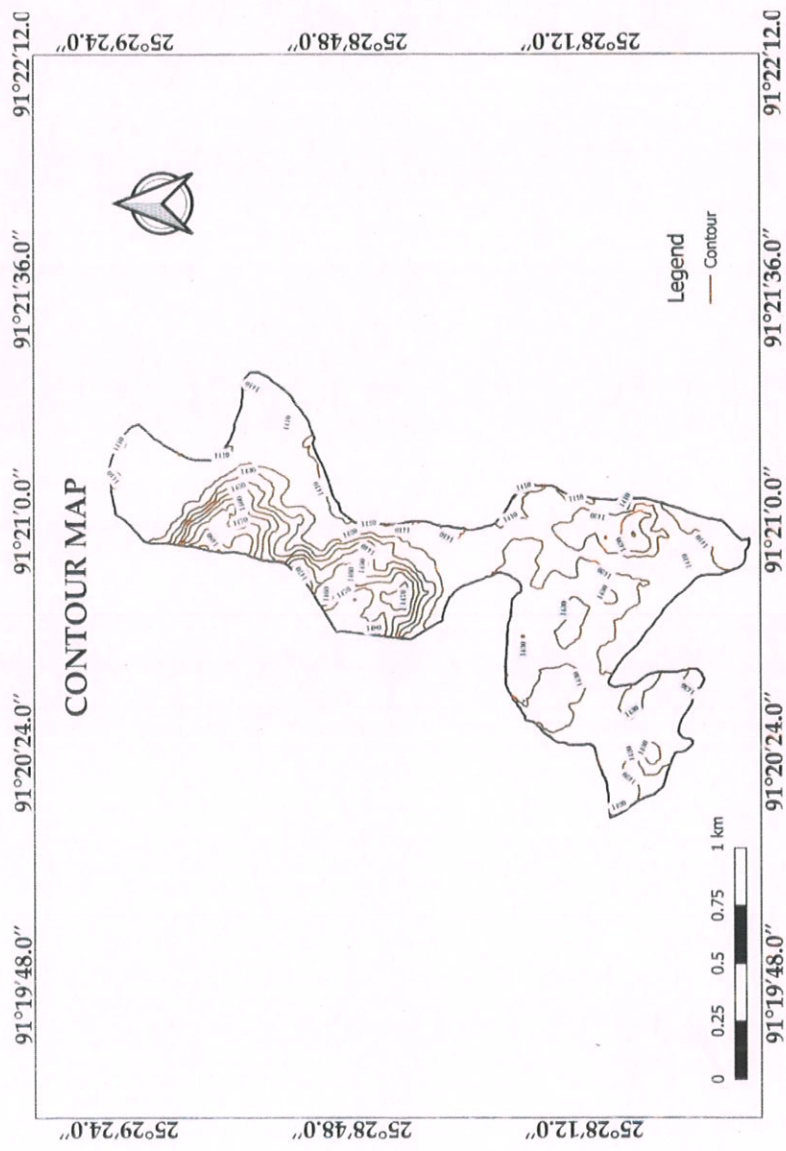
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## **CHAPTER-I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Introduction**

One of the most distinguishing features of the rural economy of India has been the growth in the number of agricultural workers, cultivators and agricultural laborers engaged in crop production. Agricultural workers constitute the most neglected class in Indian rural structure. Their income is low and employment irregular. Since, they possess no skill or training, they have no alternative employment opportunities either. That nearly about 53% population of India is engaged in agricultural activities. But agriculture in India is still at mercy of monsoon. Here, the condition of the farmers and agricultural laborers depend on the intensity of monsoon.

Agriculture labor is counted in the category of unorganized sector, so their income is not fixed. Hence they are living an insecure and underprivileged life and earning just Rs. 150/day along with full Agriculture plays a significant role in overall socioeconomic development. With the decreasing labor force in agriculture, increasing yield or productivity is the key to growth, which has to be accelerated. Agricultural laborers are socially and economically poorest section of the society.

Agricultural laborers are those persons who work on the land of others on wages for the major part of the year and earn a major portion of their income as a payment in the form of wages for works performed on the agricultural farms owned by others.

#### **1.2. Magnitude of Agricultural Laborers**

The census of 1881 showed that the total numbers of landless laborers were 7.5 million and in 1921 their number increased to 21 million which constituted nearly 17.4 per cent of the total working population of the country. The number of agricultural laborers has again increased to 27.5 million in 1951, 31.5 million in 1961 and 47.5 million in 1971. In 1981, the total number of agricultural workers has increased to 55.4 million which was only 22.4 per cent of the total working population. Again as per 1991 census total number of agricultural workers has increased to 74.6 million which constituted nearly 23.5 per cent of the total working population of the country.

#### **1.3. Types of Agricultural Labourers**

- According to Hemant Singh, agricultural labourers can be broadly divided into family labourers, hired labourers and bonded labourers.

- Hemant Singh classified landless labourers into two groups as Casual Labour and Attached Labour.
- Attached labourers are those workers who are attached to some other farmer households on the basis of a written or oral agreement. These attached workers are working as per the wishes of their masters and are not free to work at any other place. They are working both in the house and farms of their masters.
- On the other hand, casual labourers are those workers who are free to work in any farm on the payment of daily wages.

**1.4. Characteristics of Agricultural Labourers in India:** The major characteristics of Agricultural Labourers in India are the followings:

- **Agricultural Labourers are Unskilled and Lack Training:** Agricultural labourers, especially in smaller villages away from towns and cities, are generally unskilled workers carrying on agricultural operation in the centuries old traditional wages.
- **Unorganised Sector:** Agricultural labourers are not organized like industrial labourers. They are illiterate and ignorant. They live in scattered villages. Hence they could not organize in unions.
- **Low Social Status:** Most agricultural workers belong to the depressed classes, which have been neglected for ages. The low caste and depressed classes have been socially handicapped and they had never the courage to assert themselves.
- **Less Bargaining Power:** Due to all the above mentioned factors, the bargaining power and position of agricultural labourers in India is very weak. In fact, quite a large number of them are in the grip of village money lenders and landlords.

**1.5. Factors Responsible for the Poor Conditions of Farm Workers**

- **Agricultural Wages and Income:** In India, the agricultural wages are very low. Thus, the level of agricultural wages prevailing in India is very poor and thus the living conditions of agricultural labourers in India are indeed pathetic.
- **Low Social Status:** Farm workers mostly belong to depressed classes and thus they are lacking the courage to assert their basic rights.
- **Seasonal Unemployment:** As the agricultural operations are seasonal thus the farm workers are often facing the problem of seasonal unemployment and under-employment.
- **Working Conditions:** Workers will have to work from dawn to dusk as there are no fixed hours of work and there is no provision for leave and other benefits.

### 1.6. Problems of agriculture labour

- **Unorganized sector:** The landless labourers are unorganized. Most of them also don't know the laws and their rights. It prevents them from understanding what they should demand.
- **Wages and Income:** Agricultural wages and family incomes of agricultural workers are very low in India.
- **Low Wages for women in Agricultural Labour:** Female agricultural workers are generally forced to work harder and paid less than their male counterparts.

### 1.7. Objectives of the study

- To study the socio-economic conditions of the agricultural labourers in Jaidoh Village

### 1.8. Profile of the study area:

The Jaidoh Village is located in Nongstoin C&RD Block, West Khasi Hills district, Meghalaya. It has a total number of 130 household with a population of 812, (419 males and 393 female) which account 51.6% male and 48.3% female. The sex ratio of Jaidoh village is 937 female per thousand males which is lower than that of the national level which is about 943 female. The total literacy rate of the study area is about 73.2 %.

### 1.8.1 Location of the study area

The latitudinal extension of Jaidoh Village is 25°27' 45" North to 25° 29' 26" North and the longitudinal extension is 91°20'13" East to 91°21'23" East. It is a part of Nongstoin Block. It is about 12.5 km away from Nongstoin the district headquarter of West Khasi Hills District and 85.3 km away from Shillong which is the Capital of Meghalaya. It is bounded by Nonglwai in the east, Mawthunkper in the West, Nongkynjang in the North and Marshan Nongrim in the South. It covers an area of 1.878 Sq/ Km's.

### 1.8.2. Relief

Jaidoh Village covers mostly with gentle slopes, this covers the North, the north east and the south with height of 1410 meters above sea level to 1430 above sea level. The contour difference in the gentle slope is about 30 meters. Steep slope can be seen only in the north western part with a height of 1430 to 1480 meters above sea level. The lowest elevation of Jaidoh village is 1410 meters above sea level and the highest is 1480 meters above sea level.

### 1.8.3. Drainage

Drainage system is one of the main factors which shape agricultural land use. The main river of the study area is the Kynshi River which is situated in the eastern part of the village. This river goes through from north to south. This river is a perennial river. This river provides

water for many purposes, either for agriculture, drinking, and domestic uses or for other purpose. There are many small streams in the village, some of them are perennial streams, and some are non-perennial streams. When we look at the pattern of these streams, they are mostly dendritic pattern, this shows that these rivers go according to the slope of the land.

#### 1.8.4. Climate

The climatic conditions of the study area are similar to that of the West khasi Hills District. It experienced four distinct seasons that is, spring, summer, autumn and winter. Its climate is being affected the relief of the region. It experienced a monsoon climate with a warm rainy summer and a cold and dry winter. The average temperature of the coldest month and hottest month is 17°C and 24°C respectively. The region experience low rainfall during winter with 0 mm during December and the highest rainfall is experience during the month of July with 1567.6 mm.

**Table No 1 Monthly rainfall of Nongstoin in mm**

Month	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Rainfall	14.6	21.1	42.8	258	430.8	877.2	1567.6	401.2	752.8	293.8	11.4	0	4671.3

**Source: Directorate of Agriculture Meghalaya, 2020**

**1.8.5. Natural Vegetation:** Natural vegetation of the project area is fairly poor due to tremendous biotics such as recurring fire hazard, timber, fuel wood and charcoal burning etc. The area consists mostly of degraded and open forest with scattered pocket of trees.

## CHAPTER-II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Though the students have gone through a number of articles, research studies of many scholars, books, journals, Government data etc., only select reviews, which are closely related to the research topic, are presented in this Chapter.

#### 2.1 Government journals

- *First Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee* defined agricultural labourers as “those people who are engaged in raising crops on payment of wages”. A person, who engages on crop production on other’s land, for half or more of the total number of days, per year and getting remuneration in the form of wages, was termed agricultural labour. Further, either the head of the family or 50 percent of the family members engaged in agriculture works were also categorised into the clause of agriculture labourers.
- The *Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee* enlarged the definition of agricultural labourers and included the people, engaged in other related agricultural occupations like Dairy Farming, Horticulture, Raising of Livestock, Bees, Poultry etc, in the clause of agricultural labourers.
- According to “*National Commission on Labour*” agricultural labourer is one, who is basically unskilled and unorganized and has little for his livelihood. Thus persons, whose main source of income as wages, come under this category. This consists of two sub-categories: (1) Landless Agricultural Labourers and (2) Very Small Cultivators, whose main source of earnings consists of wage employment due to their small and sub marginal holdings.

#### 2.2. Books & articles

- *Memoria C.B.*, emphasised the need to uplift the agricultural labour, through the book, “Agricultural Problems of India”, According to him, agriculture labour population had increased drastically over a period from 1911 to 1991. The agriculture workers population was 121.4 million during 1911 and the same had increased to 180.5 million during 1991. The number of agricultural labourers, per 100 cultivators, also increased from 41 to 70 during the same period. According to him, the growth of indebtedness was due to low income, leading to transfer of lands to medium or big cultivators by low income group.

- *Pravin Kijha*, in his book, "Agricultural Labour in India", reported the fall in agriculture labour income as well as agricultural labour families. According to him, the wage rates, for casual male labourers, were Rupees 1.09 per day during 1952-51 and the same declined to Rs.0.86 during 1956-57, causing man-days of unemployment to increase from 90 man-days per worker in 1950-51 to 128 man-days during 1956-57 and this was reflected in decrease in average household income from Rs.442 to Rs.418.
- *Parthasarathy. G and Dasaradha Rama Rao.G* in the article, 'Minimum Wages Legislation for Agricultural Labour', examined the population of landless labourers and their working structure. According to the Census of 1991, 57 million workers were reported as agriculture labourers and mostly, they were landless and working as casual or attached labourers on wage basis. The study observed the wage difference among the workers and this varied from place to place and also varied, based on the dependency of these workers on land owners and big cultivators. Hence there is a need for wages, based on nature of work.
- *Joan Mencherin* in an Article, "Agriculture and Social Structure in Tamil Nadu", examined the number of landless agrarian population in the District of Chingleput. Chingleput is a well-known paddy belt, next to Tanjore District. According to 1991 Census, 57 percent of male agricultural labourers were engaged in the agriculture field, of whom 43 percent were landless labourers.
- *Desai.S.S.M.* in the study on, "Problems of Agricultural Labour and Rural Artisans", explains the characteristics of agricultural labourers in India in a very systematic manner. According to the study, the Minimum Agriculture Wages Schemes had become ineffective and failed to reach the targeted groups fully, due to powerful hold of rural elite classes in many villages. He explained about unskilled workers in many hamlets and mass of jobless agriculture labourers during non-harvesting season. With limited bargaining power, the daily wage rates, per agriculture labourer, was Rs.1.09 per day for male and Rs.0.68 for female labourer, during 1950-51. Though daily wage rates had risen up to Rs.3.24 for male and Rs.2.27 for female in 1974-75, the cost of goods and services, consumed by them had also risen equally, which resulted in rural indebtedness and made agriculture labourer's family always struggling to meet their survival and household needs.

- *Kulamani Padhi* published an article entitled, 'A Close Look on Agricultural Labour in India', which explained about classification of agricultural labourers and characteristics of agricultural labourers in India. He employed 1981 census data about total population and share of rural population. According to the study, the total number of agricultural labourers had increased from 92.5 million in 1981 to 110.6 million in 1991 and emphasised the importance of focus on social conditions of agricultural labourers. He mentioned about many steps and schemes implemented by the Government to improve conditions of agricultural labourers. He suggests better implementation of legislative measures, improvement of bargaining power, training required for farm labourers and regulation of working hours, to be essential for uplifting their socio-economic condition.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### **3.1. Selection of Study area:**

The study was undertaken with the main objective to find out the socio economic condition of agricultural labourer in Jaidoh village.

#### **3.2. Methodology**

The study adopted both descriptive and analytical approach. While describing the gradual decline of agricultural labour, the students adopted the historical perspective. But while assessing the perceived socio-economic status was concerned, the students undertook field study and hence analytical. The population of the study consisted of agricultural labourers, residing in Jaidoh village. Sample size was 50 respondents. The simple random method of sampling was adopted for data collection in Jaidoh Village. Questionnaires were used as instrument for data collection, for the study.

#### **3.3. Tools and techniques of data collection**

For this study, many books, journals, articles etc, were consulted. Questionnaire was designed in such a way that maximum details about the respondents' social life, economic conditions, living standards, their awareness on welfare schemes, could be gathered. Each of the selected agricultural labourers were personally contacted and interviewed with the help of interview schedule. The data collected were subjected to statistical analysis to get inferences.

#### **3.4. Selection of the Respondents:**

Total sample sizes of 50 agricultural labourers were selected for the study.

#### **3.5. Statistical Tools Used:**

The data gathered were quantified and tabulated for statistical analysis. Percentage analysis was applied for the study.

#### **3.6. Preparation of Report:**

On completion, the data were coded, tabulated, analyzed and presented in the form of tables in order to make the findings meaningful and easily understandable. The findings emerged from the analysis were duly interpreted and conclusions were drawn.

## CHAPTER – IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4. Analysis Pertaining to Socio- Economic Profile of the Respondents

Demographic information is imperative as it presents the profile of the entire sample taken for the study and helps the understanding of respondents working in the agricultural sector. The study examined the demographic variables such as gender, marital status, educational qualification, age, income etc, to find out their impact on the dependent factors.

#### 4.1. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

##### 4.1.1. Gender of the Respondents

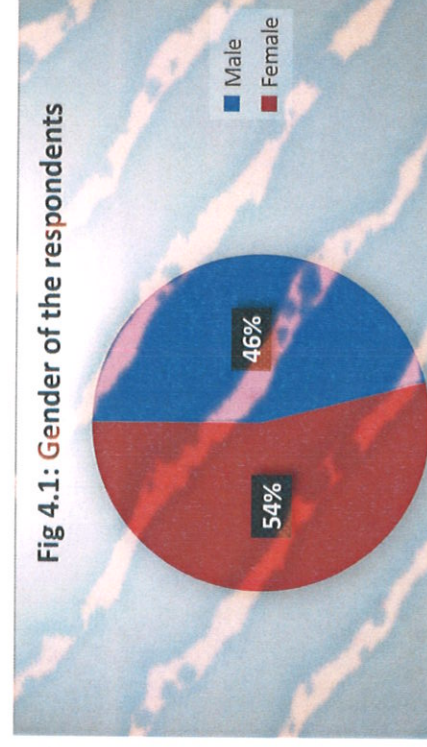
Gender is a key data when economic and social conditions are analysed. The frequency of female respondents was more than male respondents because males were always engaged in works, outside the village. It is surprising to note that almost all household activates were handled by women and they were fully aware of all household expenses, planning, cattle maintenance, savings etc. The following frequency distribution reveals the profile of male and female respondents in the sample.

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table.No4.1 Gender of the Respondent

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Male	23	46	46
Female	27	54	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey



#### Result and Discussion

From the Table – 4.1, it is inferred that the sample consisted of 46% male respondents, working as agricultural labourers and the remaining 54% represented the female respondents

in this sector. The village was dominated by female respondents. This gives us clear picture that participation of women in agriculture works is high on the contrary no improvements seen in their socio economic condition.

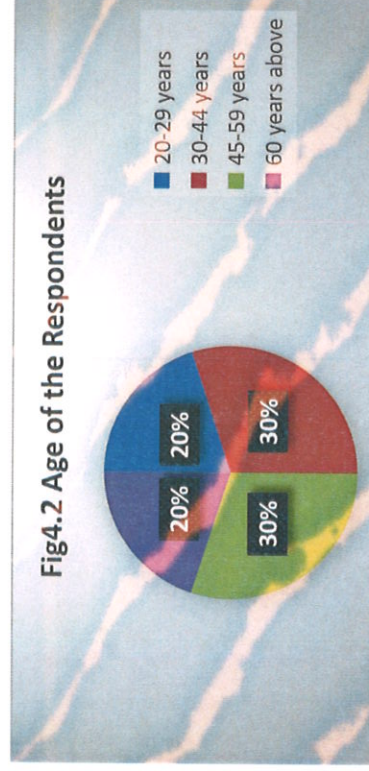
**Table.No4.2 Classification of the Respondent by Age**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
20-29 years	10	20	20
30-44 years	15	30	50
45-59 years	15	30	80
60 years Above	10	20	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### 4.1.2. Age Group of the Respondents

Age plays an important role in the personal profile of respondents in the agriculture sector and it plays a highly significant role in all aspects of output of produce and earnings. The age classification of respondents was as follows: 20 - 29 years, 30 - 44 years, 45 - 59 years, and 60 years above. The frequency distribution of age profile of respondents is depicted in the Table-4.2.



#### Result and Discussion

From the Table - 4.2, it is evident that 20% of respondents were in the age group of 20 - 29 years, 30% of the respondents represented the age group of 30 - 44 years, 30% were in the age group of 45 - 59 years, and 20% of labourers were above 60 years. The study area was dominated by the age group of 30-44 and 45 - 59 years. This predominant age group of respondents had mostly migrated from nearby villages once they were married. Agriculture had become the most preferred job for them once they got settled down in a new place and obviously, they are always prepared to work on other's land as agricultural labour.

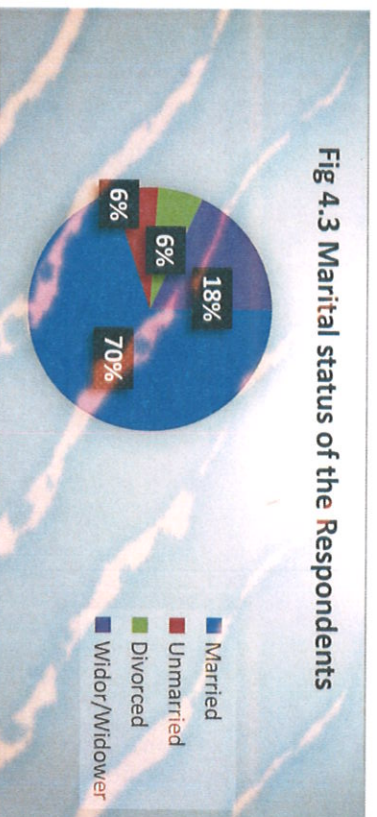
**Table.No4.3 Marital Status of the Respondent**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Married	35	70	70
Unmarried	3	6	76
Divorced	3	6	82
Widow/Widower	9	18	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey

#### 4.1.3. Marital Status of the Respondents

In our society, marriage is always considered as one of the religious obligations and also as a social responsibility. Marriage is a transition period for both genders and it changes the social and economic conditions of both. The marital status of respondents was as follows: Married, Unmarried, Divorced/Individual and Widow/Widower. The frequency distribution of marital status of respondents is depicted in the Table-4.3.



**Fig 4.3 Marital status of the Respondents**

#### Result and Discussion

From the Table – 4.3, it is evident that 70% of respondents were married, 6% of the respondents were unmarried, 6% of respondents were divorced and 18% of respondents were widow/widower. Married dominated the classification by the marital status.

**Table.No4.4 Religion wise distribution of the Respondent**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Hindu	0	0	0
Christian	50	100	100
Muslim	0	0	100
Others	0	0	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### **4.1.4. Religion**

Though India is a secular country it has its rich share of multiple religions. Majority religions are Hinduism, Christianity and Islam. The religious classification of respondents was as follows: Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Others. The frequency distribution of religion of respondents is explained in the Table- 4.4.

### **Result and Discussion**

From the Table – 4.4, it is evident that 100% respondents were Christians. It is evidence from the above table that Christian dominated the classification by religion.

**Table.No4.5 Caste wise distribution of the Respondent**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
ST	50	100	100
SC	0	0	100
OBC	0	0	100
Others	0	0	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### **4.1.5. Caste**

The caste system has become a part of the agricultural scenario and in many cases, it is a decision-making factor, impacting the economic conditions of labour. Hence this study. The frequency distribution reveals the caste composition of the respondents, in the study area. The caste classification of respondents was as follows: ST, SC, OBC and Others. The frequency distribution of caste of respondents is depicted in the Table-4.5.

## Result and Discussion

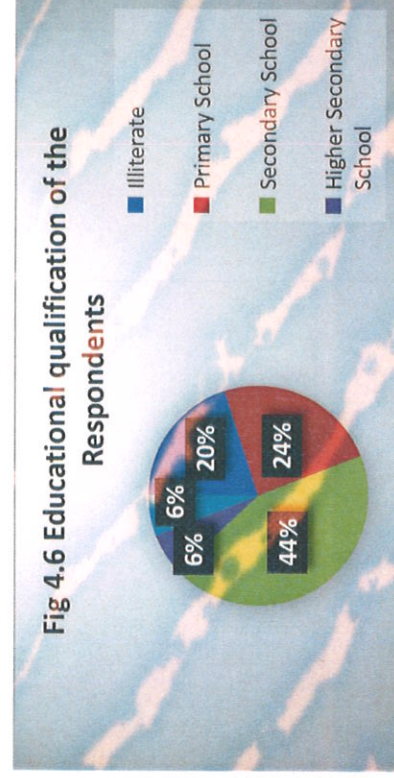
From the Table – 4.5, it is evident that 100% of the respondents belonged to ST. Scheduled tribe dominated the caste composition of the study area.

**Table.No4.6 Educational Qualification of the Respondent**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Illiterate	10	20	20
Primary School	12	24	44
Secondary School	22	44	88
Higher Secondary School	3	6	94
Degree Level	3	6	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**  
**4.1.6. Educational Status**

The educational qualification always enables the people to deal with any situation competently and in the process, it paves the way for the economic growth. The Tables-4.6 explains the educational qualification of respondents, who were either family head or family member. The classification of educational qualification divided the sample into Illiterate, Primary School, Secondary School, Higher Secondary and Degree Level.



## Result and Discussion

According to the Table – 4.6, majority of respondents were secondary education (44%), followed by 24% of respondents with qualification at primary education, 20% of respondents were Illiterate, 6% of the respondents had completed their higher secondary education and degree level respectively. The sample was dominated by the education group of secondary schooling. Lack of education is the main barrier for the growth of the rural population.

**Table.No4.7 Ration Card Details**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Below Poverty Line	27	54	54
Above Poverty Line	23	46	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### **4.1.1.7. Ration Card Status**

The following frequency distribution reveals the ration card status of the respondents in the sample.

#### **Result and Discussion**

From the Table – 4.7, it is inferred from the sample that 54% consisted of respondents, who were below the poverty line and 46% was above the poverty line in this sector.

**Table.No-4.8 Types of Family**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Joint	3	6	6
Nuclear	47	94	100
Independent	0	0	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### **4.1.1.8. Types of Family**

Types of family of respondents were classified into Joint, Nuclear and Independent. The frequency distribution of types of family profile of respondents is provided in the Table-4.8. Our traditional type of living style is nuclear Family system.

#### **Result and Discussion**

From the Table – 4.8, it is evident that 94% of the respondents were in the nuclear family, 6% respondents preferred the joint family. The study area was dominated by the nuclear family type.

**Table.No-4.9 Total Number of Family Members**

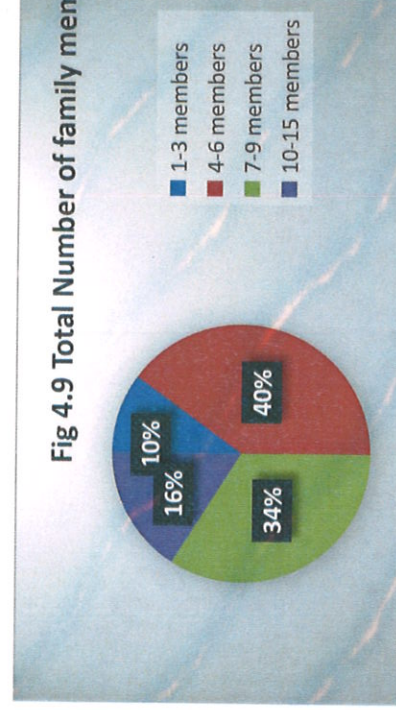
Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
1-3 member	5	10	10
4-6member	20	40	50

7-9 member	17	34	84
10-15 member	8	16	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey

#### 4.1.9. Total Number of Family Members

The total number of family members was classified into 1 – 3 members, 4 – 6 members, 7 – 9 Members and 10 – 15 Members. The frequency distribution table clearly expresses the total number of family members of the respondents.



#### Result and Discussion

From the Table – 4.9, it is evident that 40% of the respondents lived in a family of 4 – 6 members, 34% respondents, with 7 - 9 members, 16% of the respondents, with 10- 15 members and 10% of the respondents, with 1 – 3 members. The study area was dominated by the family of 4-6 members.

Table.No-4.10 Types of House of the respondents

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Hut	35	70	70
Tiled	3	6	76
Concrete Roof	12	24	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey



#### 4.1.10. Types of House

Types of houses are a clear sign of their economic status. The type of house provides appropriate ambience and protects the family against natural distress and against tough climatic conditions. The houses of respondents were classified into Hut, Tiled and Concrete Roof. The frequency distribution of house types of respondents is depicted in the Table-4.10.

#### Result and Discussion

From the Table – 4.10, it is evident that 70% of the respondents' house types were hut, 24% respondents were living in concrete houses, and 6% of the respondents were living in tiled houses. The study area was dominated by respondents in hut house.

**Table.No-4.11 Status of House of the respondents**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Own	45	90	90
Rented	3	6	96
Leased	2	4	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### 4.1.11. Status of the House

The status of the houses of the respondents was classified into own, rented and leased. The frequency distribution of status of the house of respondents is depicted in the Table-4.11.

#### Result and Discussion

From the Table – 4.11, it is clear that 90% of the respondents were residing in their own house, 6% of the respondents lived in rented houses and 4% of the respondents were living in leased houses. Own house dominated the classification of the status of the house.

**Table.No-4.12 Toilet Facility**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	50	100	100
No	0	0	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### 4.1.12. Toilet Facility

The frequency distribution of toilet facility is depicted in the Table-4.12.

#### Result and Discussion

From the Table – 4.12, it is evident that 100% of respondents reported toilet facility in their houses. A house, without toilet facility, will always be unacceptable in the modern period. People realise that toilet is an essential facility.

**Table.No-4.13 Water Facility**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Village Tank	27	54	54
Well Water	15	30	84
Other	8	16	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### 4.1.13. Water Facility

The frequency distribution of water facility, available to respondents, is depicted in the Table No-4.13.

#### Result and Discussion

From the Table – 4.13, it is evident that 54% of respondents reported that water supply was provided by the village tank, 30% of the respondents relied on well water and 16% of respondent's sourced water from other sources.

**Table.No-4.14 Availability of Public Transport Facility**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	49	98	98
No	1	2	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### 4.1.14. Availability of Public Transport Facility

The frequency distribution of Public Transport Facility, in the study area, is depicted in the Table No-4.14.

### Result and Discussion

From the Table – 4.14, it is evident that 98% of respondents were satisfied with the public transport and 2% of the respondents were not satisfied. In other words, majority opined that public transport facility was available in the study area. Though transport facility was available, frequency of transport was not satisfactory. In the absence of frequent services of transport, there were cases of waiting for more than one hour, to avail the public transport facility.

**Table.No-4.15 Availability of Schools**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	50	100	100
No	0	0	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### 4.1.15. Availability of Schools

The frequency distribution of availability of schools in the study area, is depicted in the Table No-4.15.

### Result and Discussion

From the Table – 4.15, it is evident that 100% of respondents reported that there were schools in their village. It is good to note that schools were available in the village. But these schools, available were limited up to secondary level of education. As a result, students who had passed secondary level, were forced to move from their village to nearby city, for pursuing higher education.

#### 4.1.16. Availability of Primary Health Care Centre

Primary Health Centre is the most essential part of health care and it is very much indispensable, especially in rural area, to ensure health for all. It also helps maternal – child health and provides basic sanitation. Better health is much associated with economic growth of any group of people, who work on the agriculture field and handle hazardous chemicals like pesticides and fertilizers. Though PHCs organize Health Campaign, at regular intervals, in all rural places, it does not serve emergency cases. The frequency distribution of primary health care sector, in the study area, is depicted in the Table No-4.16.

**Table.No-4.16 Primary Health Centre in the village**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	50	100	100

No	0	0	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey

### Result and Discussion

From the table 4.16 it reveals that 100% of respondents opined that there was a primary health care centre in their villages.

## 4.2. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

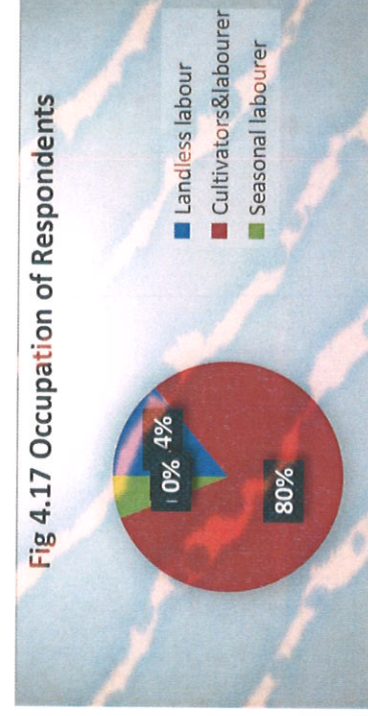
### 4.2.1. Occupational Structure

Occupation defines the economic condition of respondents. It acts as an important factor in the personal profile of the agricultural labour. The occupation of respondents was classified into Landless Labourer, Cultivator cum Labourer and Seasonal Agricultural Labour. The frequency distribution of occupation profile of respondents is described in the Table No-4.17.

Table.No4.17 Occupation of the Respondent

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Landless Labour	7	14	14
Cultivators &Labourer	40	80	94
Seasonal Agricultural Labour	3	6	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey



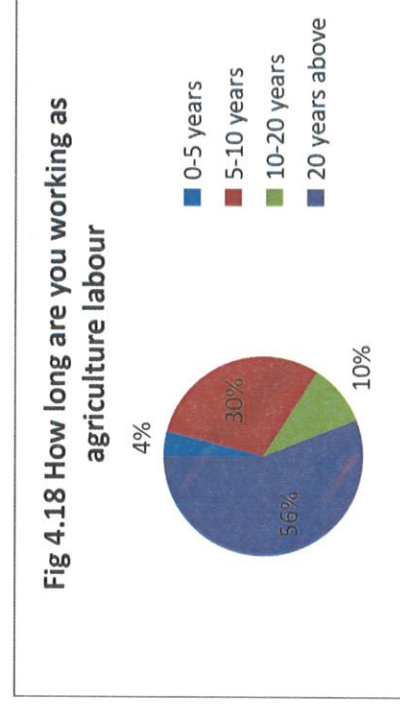
### Result and Discussion

Cultivators & Labourer formed the major group of respondents. Out of 50 respondents, 80% were reported to be Cultivators & Labourer. Landless labour constituted 14 percent of respondents. Seasonal Agricultural labours were mostly aged people and they engaged themselves in agriculture works only during the seasonal period. Normally, they were not engaged in other works than agriculture.

**Table.No-4.18 How long are you working as Agricultural Labour?**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
0-5 Years	2	4	4
5-10 Years	15	30	34
10-20 Years	5	10	44
Above 20 Years	28	56	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**



### Result and Discussion

Regarding the period of their occupation as agriculture labourers, 94 percent confirmed that they were working as agriculture labour since five years. The category, above 20 years of occupation period, constituting 56 percent of respondents, cited not knowing any other job, except agriculture, as the reason. The group, with 5 to 10 years of occupation period, constituted just 15 respondents in this category and many of them had already crossed the age of 50 and needed some income from any source, to meet the family burdens.

**Table.No-4.19 Hours Worked per day of the Respondents**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
5 Hours	5	10	10
6 hours	5	10	20
7 Hours	5	10	30
More than 8 Hours	35	70	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

### Result and Discussion

It is evidence from the study that 70 percent of the agricultural labourers worked more than 8 hours per day, and 10 percent of the agricultural labourers worked for 5 Hours.6 Hours and 7 Hours respectively.

**Table.No-4.20 Annual Income of the Respondents**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Below 50,000	10	20	20
50,000-1,00,000	40	80	100
1,00,000-1,50,000	0	0	100
Above 1,50,000	0	0	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

### Result and Discussion

Out of 50 respondents, 80 percent of respondent's annual total income was between 50,000 to 1,00,000 per annum, followed by 20 percent of respondent's annual income below 50,000 per annum.

### 4.2.2. Wages

Wages can be treated as the direct scale to measure and define economic condition of agriculture labourers. When the spending on daily survival needs is more than earning and the disbursement frequency of daily wage system is limited, the labour cannot plan for any savings. Further, limited job opportunities make the economic condition of an agriculture labour still worse during lean periods and drought conditions. It is evident from the study that 90 percent of the respondents receive wages in the form of money, and 10 percent receives wages in the form of farm produces.

**Table.No-4.21 Type of Wages of the Respondents**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Money	45	90	90
Farm Produces	5	10	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

### Result and Discussion

It is evident from the study that 90 percent of the respondents receives wages in the form of money, and 10 percent receives wages in the form of farm produces.

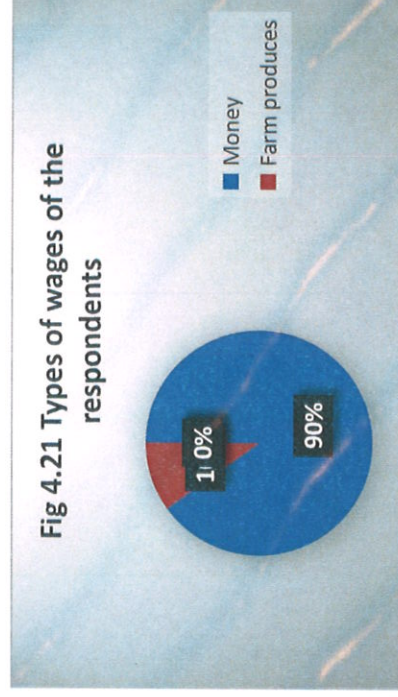
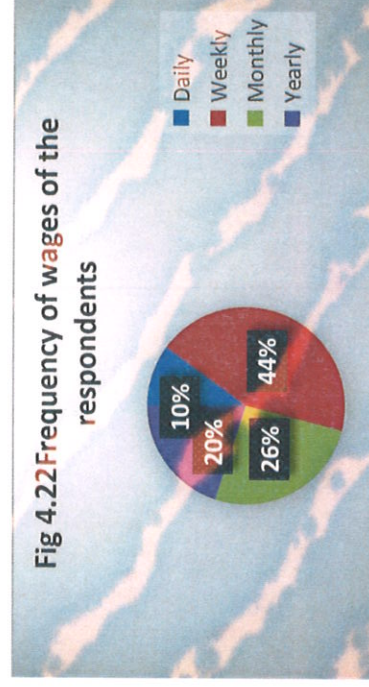


Table.No-4.22 frequency of Wages of the Respondents

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Daily	5	10	10
Weekly	10	44	54
Monthly	13	26	80
Yearly	22	20	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey



### Result and Discussion

From the study it revealed that 44% of the agricultural labourers receives wages weekly, 26 % receives wages monthly, 20% receives wages yearly and 10% of the agricultural labourers receives wages daily.

**Table.No-4.23 Saving Habits of the Respondents**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	15	30	30
No	35	70	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### **4.2.3. Saving Habits**

The frequency distribution of agricultural labourers' saving habit, is depicted in the Table No-4. 22

#### **Result and Discussion**

From the Table – 4.23, it is evident that 30% respondents reported saving habits and 70% respondents reported their inability to save. Savings is vital for any family, to meet any emergency situation and also to meet education and family function expenses. Unfortunately, 35 respondents reported that they did not have any saving habits. In other words, they did not have sufficient income to save.

**Table.No-4.24 Loan taken**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	20	40	40
No	30	60	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

#### **4.2.4. Purpose and Source of Loan**

The frequency distribution of loan, taken by agricultural labourers, is represented in the Table No.4.24.

#### **Result and Discussion**

From the Table – 4.24, it is clear that 40% of respondents had taken loan and 60% of respondents did not take any loans.

**Table.No-4.25 Do You Face Any Difficulties in this Present Work?**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	45	90	90
No	5	10	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**



#### 4.2.5. Difficulties in this Present Work

The difficulties experienced in the present work of the respondents, are shown in Table No-4.25. The classification of respondents was based on, Yes or No. From the Table – 4.25, it is clear that 90% of the respondents faced difficulties in their present work and only 10% of the respondents did not face any difficulties in their present work

**Table.No-4.26 Agricultural land holding of the Respondents**

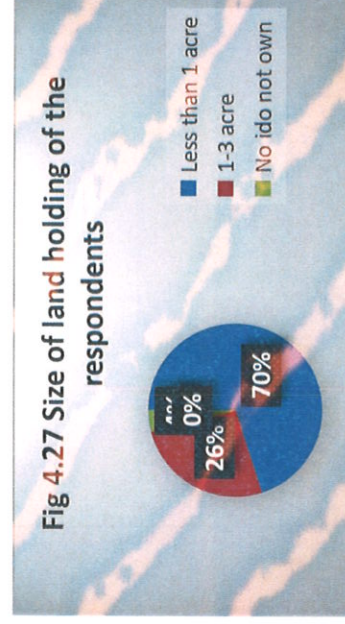
Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Yes	38	76	76
No	10	20	96
Others	2	4	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey

**Table.No-4.27 Size of land holding of the Respondents**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Less than 1 acre	35	70	70
1-3 acre	13	26	96
4-5 acre	0	0	96
More than 5 acre	0	0	96
No. I do not own	2	4	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey



#### Result and Discussion

The Table – 4.27 reveals that 70% of the respondents' land size was less than one acre, 26% of the respondents' land size was between 1 – 3 acres, and 4% of respondents reported that they did not own any land. Any land size less than one acre, might not be suitable for agriculture purpose as basic infrastructure related expenses will be on a higher side and at the end, net profit ratio would be marginal.

**Table.No-4.28** Types of land holdings of the Respondents

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Wetland	22	44	44
Dryland	13	26	70
Both	10	20	90
None	2	4	94
Others	3	6	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey Result and Discussion**

The Table – 4.28 reveals that 44% of the respondents' land holding was in the form of wetland, 26% in dryland, and 20% in both wetland and dry land. Mostly the yield had been utilised for their own consumption.

#### **4.2.6. Adaption of modern Techniques of Agricultural Practice**

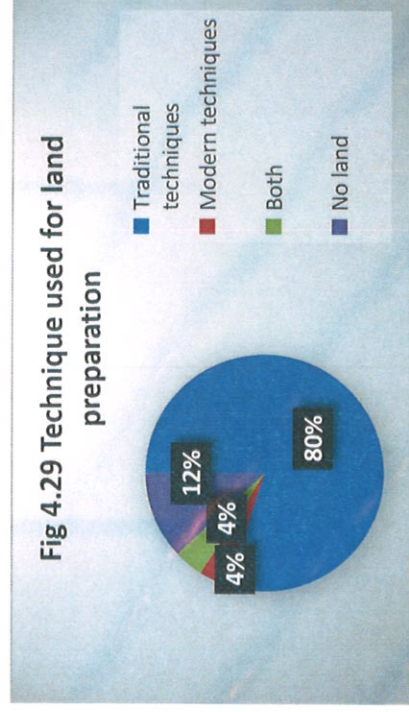
Irrespective of size of the land, almost all levels of cultivators, including big, small and medium size cultivators, have accepted modern techniques in the last two decades. Adopting to the latest techniques and modernisation has become inevitable and this results in higher production, in turn, yielding more profits but at the same time, the need for more labour is drastically reduced.

**Table.No-4.29** Technique used for land preparation

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Traditional techniques	40	80	80
Modern techniques	2	4	84
Both	2	4	88
No land	6	12	100
Total	50	100	

**Result and Discussion**

In the present day modern techniques are used very widely, especially in land preparation activities like ploughing, puddling and levelling. However, combination of both traditional and modern techniques is the most preferred one, by majority of cultivators, especially by medium and small farmers. Table No.4.29 reveal that 80% of farmers, using traditional techniques, and 4% of the respondents used Modern techniques



**Table.No-4.30 Harvesting technique**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Traditional techniques	43	86	86
Modern techniques	3	6	92
Both	1	2	94
No land	3	6	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

### **Result and Discussion**

From the table 4.30 it is evident that Traditional techniques is the most preferred Harvesting technique. The survey found that 86% respondents adopted traditional techniques, 6% adopted modern technique, and 2% respondents reported that they applied both Modern techniques and Traditional techniques. Considering the advantages and disadvantages between traditional and modern techniques, the students found that small size farmers and old age farmers preferred Traditional techniques only.

**Table.No-4.31 Techniques used for Manures, Fertilizers & Pesticides**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Traditional techniques	40	80	80
Modern techniques	3	6	86
Both	3	6	92
No land	4	8	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

### Result and Discussion

Traditional techniques are based on natural manures alone because it is highly safe for soil. crops and the person who handles the manures. People prefer modern technique for greater yield. According to Table No.4.31, 80 percent of respondents employed traditional techniques, 6% prefer modern technique and 6% prefer both traditional techniques and modern technique.

#### 4.2.7 Sources of Irrigation for Cultivations

The frequency distribution of sources of irrigation, by agricultural labourers, is depicted in the Table No.4.32.

**Table.No-4.32 Source of irrigation for cultivation**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
River	3	6	6
Bore well	3	6	12
Canal	7	14	26
Open well with pump set	0	0	26
Dam	0	0	26
Rainwater	37	74	100
Total	50	100	

**Source: Field Survey**

### Result and Discussion

According to the Table – 4.32, 74 percent of the respondents used rainwater as a source of irrigation, 14% of the respondents used canal as a source of irrigation, 12% of the respondents used river and bore well as a source of irrigation. Rainwater is the predominant irrigation source in the study area. The respondents also reported that they did not carry out cultivation activities, whenever water source from well, became inadequate.

**Table.No-4. 33 Types of seeds used for cultivation**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Local variety	40	80	80
HYV	3	6	86
Both	3	6	92
No land	4	8	100

Total	50	100
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Source: Field Survey

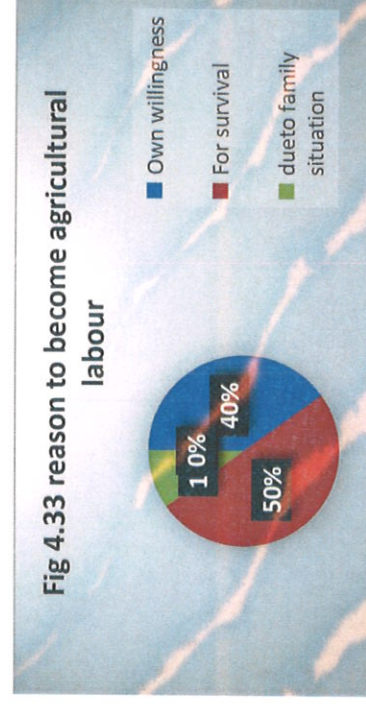
### Result and Discussion

According to the Table – 4.33, 80% of the respondents used Local Variety of seeds, 6% used High Yielding variety of seeds, and 6% used both Local Variety and High Yielding variety of seeds. The Government offers seeds, at 75% subsidy, to farmers who hold more than two and a half acres of wet land and this type of farmers are deemed to be big cultivators.

**Table.No-4.34 Reason to become Agricultural labour**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Own willingness	20	40	40
For survival	25	50	90
Due to family situation	5	10	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey



### Result and Discussion

According to the data, 40 percent of respondents had become agriculture labour on their own, further, about 50 percent of respondents declared that they were forced to become agriculture labour to meet their survival needs. Further, 10% of the people were forced to work as agriculture labour, due to the debts incurred by them to meet marriage, education and other house hold expenses and this reflected the poverty level of these people.

**Table.No- 4.35 Employment Opportunity per annum**

Options	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
25-45 days	1	2	2
46-65 days	3	6	8
66-75 days	5	10	18
76-95 days	13	26	44

96-120 days	28	56	100
Total	50	100	

Source: Field Survey

### Result and Discussion

Tables-4.35 display details about working days of the respondents. 56 percent of respondents confirmed that they could get a job for 96 to 120 days, per year while 26 percent respondents reported 76 to 95 days only. The reason for less number of employment days in agriculture was that cultivation had been seriously affected by poor rain fall.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

#### 5.1.1. Summary of the social conditions of agriculture labourers of Jaidoh Village

- It is evident from the study that 46% of male respondents working as agricultural labourers and the remaining 54% represented the female respondents.
- It is evidence from the study that 20% of respondents were in the age group of 20 – 29 years, 30% of the respondents represented the age group of 30 - 44 years, 30% were in the age group of 45 - 59 years, and 20% of labourers were above 60 years.
- From the study it revealed that 70% of respondents were married, 6% of the respondents were unmarried, 6% of respondents were divorced and 18% of respondents were widow/widower.
- It is evident from the study that Majority (100%) of the agricultural labourers were Christians.
- The study revealed that 100% of the respondents belonged Scheduled tribe
- Majority of respondents were secondary education (44%), followed by 24% of respondents with qualification at primary education, 20% of respondents were Illiterate, 6% of the respondents had completed their higher secondary education and degree level respectively.
- It is inferred from the sample that 54% consisted of respondents, who were below the poverty line and 46% was above the poverty line in this sector.
- It is evident that 94% of the respondents were in the nuclear family, 6% respondents preferred the joint family.
- The study revealed that 40% of the respondents lived in a family of 4 – 6 members, 34% respondents, with 7 - 9 members, 16% of the respondents, with 10- 15 members and 10% of the respondents, with 1 – 3 members. The study area was dominated by the family of 4- 6 members.
- It is evident that 70% of the respondent's house types were hut, 24% respondents were living in concrete houses, and 6% of the respondents were living in tiled houses.
- Majority (90%) of the respondents were residing in their own house, 6% of the respondents lived in rented houses and 4% of the respondents were living in leased houses.
- From the study it is evident that 100% of respondents reported toilet facility in their houses.

- The study also revealed that 54% of respondents reported that water supply was provided by the village tank, 30% of the respondents relied on well water and 16% of respondent's sourced water from other sources.
- The study revealed that majority (98%) of respondents were satisfied with the public transport and 2% of the respondents were not satisfied.
- It is evident that 100% of respondents reported that there were schools in their village.
- The study revealed that 100% of respondents opined that there was a primary health care centre in their villages.

### **5.2. Summary of the economic conditions of agriculture labourers of Jaidoh Village**

- Majority of respondents (80%) were reported to be Cultivators & Labourer and Landless labour constituted (14%) of respondents.
- The study revealed that 94% of the respondents confirmed that they were working as agriculture labour since five years.
- It is evidence from the study that 70 percent of the agricultural labourers worked more than 8 hours per day, and 10 percent of the agricultural labourers worked for 5 Hours, 6 Hours and 7 Hours respectively.
- From the study out of 50 respondents, 80 percent of respondent's annual total income was between 50,000 to 1,00,000 per annum, followed by 20 percent of respondent's annual income below 50,000 per annum.
- It is evident from the study that 90 percent of the respondents receives wages in the form of money, and 10 percent receives wages in the form of farm produces.
- From the study it revealed that 44% of the agricultural labourers receives wages weekly, 26 % receives wages monthly, 20% receives wages yearly and 10% of the agricultural labourers receives wages daily.
- It is evident that 30% respondents reported saving habits and 70% respondents reported their inability to save.
- The study shows that 40% of respondents had taken loan and 60% of respondents did not take any loans.
- From the study it is clear that 90% of the respondents faced difficulties in their present work and only 10% of the respondents did not face any difficulties in their present work



- The study reveals that 70% of the respondents' land size was less than one acre, 26% of the respondents' land size was between 1 – 3 acres, and 4% of respondents reported that they did not own any land.
- The study also reveals that 44% of the respondents land holding was in the form of wetland, 26% in dryland, and 20% in both wetland and dryland.
- It is evident that 80% of farmers, using traditional techniques, and 4% of the respondents used Modern techniques
- The survey found that 86% respondents adopted traditional techniques, 6% adopted modern technique, and 2% respondents reported that they applied both Modern techniques and Traditional techniques.
- 80 percent of respondents employed traditional techniques, 6% prefer modern technique and 6% prefer both traditional techniques and modern technique.
- It reveals that 74 percent of the respondents used rainwater as a source of irrigation, 14% of the respondents used canal as a source of irrigation, 12% of the respondents used river and bore well as a source of irrigation.
- 80% of the respondents used Local Variety of seeds, 6% used High Yielding variety of seeds, and 6% used both Local Variety and High Yielding variety of seeds.
- According to the study 40 percent of respondents had become agriculture labour on their own, further, about 50 percent of respondents declared that they were forced to become agriculture labour to meet their survival needs. Further, 10% of the people were forced to work as agriculture labour, due to the debts incurred by them to meet marriage, education and other household expenses and this reflected the poverty level of these people.
- 56 percent of respondents confirmed that they could get a job for 96 to 120 days, per year while 26 percent respondents reported 76 to 95 days only.

### **5.3. Suggestions:**

Suggestions for the improvement of agricultural labourers:

- Better implementation of legislative measures.
- Improvement of the bargaining position.
- Creating alternative sources of employment
- Improving the working conditions
- Regulation of hours of work

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## APPENDICES

A study on Socio-Economic condition of Agriculture Laborers in Jaidoh Village

- 1. Gender:**
  - a) Male
  - b) Female
- 2. Age Group:**
  - a) 20 - 29 years
  - b) 30 - 44 years
  - c) 45 - 59 years
  - d) 60 years above
- 3. Marital Status:**
  - a) Married
  - b) Unmarried
  - c) Divorced
  - d) Widowed/Widower
- 4. Religion:**
  - a) Hindu
  - b) Christian
  - c) Muslim
  - d) Others
- 5. Caste:**
  - a) ST
  - b) SC
  - c) OBC
  - d) Others
- 6. Educational Status:**
  - a) Illiterate
  - b) Primary school
  - c) Secondary school
  - d) Higher Secondary
  - e) Degree
- 7. Ration Card Details:**
  - a) Below Poverty Line
  - b) Above Poverty Line
- 8. Type of Family:**
  - a) Joint
  - b) Nuclear
- 9. Total Number of Family Members:**
  - a) 1 - 3
  - b) 4 - 6
  - c) 7 - 9
  - d) 10 - 15
- 10. Type of House:**
  - a) Hut
  - b) Tiled
  - c) Concrete Roof
- 11. Status of House:**
  - a) Own
  - b) Rented
  - c) Leased
- 12. Toilet Facility:**
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
- 13. Water Facility:**
  - a) Village Tank
  - b) Well Water
  - c) Other
- 14. Is there public transport facility available in your Village?**
  - a) Yes
  - b) No
- 15. Are there Schools available in your village?**
  - a) Yes
  - b) No

16. Is there any Primary health centre in your Village?  
a) Yes b) No
17. Occupation:  
a) Landless Labourer b) Cultivator & Labourer c) Seasonal Agricultural Labourer
18. How long are you working as agricultural labour? (in years)  
a) 0 - 5 b) 5 - 10 c) 10 - 20 d) Above 20
19. Hours worked per day:  
a) 5 hours b) 6 hours c) 7 hours d) more than 8 hours
20. What is your annual income?  
a) Rs. 50,000 below b) 50,000-100,000 c) Rs. 100,000 -150,000 d) 150,000 Above
21. Type of wages:  
a) Money b) Farm produces
22. Frequency of wages:  
a) daily b) weekly c) monthly d) yearly
23. Do you have saving Habits?  
a) Yes b) No
24. Have you taken any loan?  
a) Yes b) No
25. Do you have any difficulties in this present work?  
a) Yes b) No
26. Do you own any Agriculture Land?  
a) Yes b) No
27. What is the size of your land?  
a) Less than 1acre b) 1 - 3acre c) 4 - 5acre d) more than 5acre e) No, I do not own any land
28. What is the type of land holdings?  
a) Wet land b) Dry land c) Both d) Non e) Others
29. What techniques do you use for Land Preparation?  
a) Traditional Techniques b) Modern Techniques c) Both d) No land
30. What techniques do you use for Harvesting?  
a) Traditional Techniques b) Modern Techniques c) Both d) No land
31. What techniques do you use for Manures, Fertilizers and Pesticides?

- a) Traditional Techniques    b) Modern Techniques    c) Both    d) No land

**32. What is the source of irrigation used by you?**

- a) River    b) Bore Well    c) Canal    d) Open well with Pump Set    e) Dam

**33. What variety of seeds do you use?**

- a) Local Variety    b) High Yield Variety    c) Both    d) No land

**34. Reasons to become Agricultural Labour**

- a) Own Willingness    b) For Survival    c) Due to family situation

**35. Employment opportunity per annum**

- a) 25 – 45 days    b) 46 – 65 days    c) 66 – 75 days    d) 76 – 95 days    e) 96 – 120 days

LIST OF PLATES

Plate.1- Students interviewing



Plate.3- Students interviewing



Plate.2- Students interviewing



Plate.4- Students interviewing



Plate-5 Paddy Field



Plate.6- Students&teachers in Jaidoh Village.



