

D/S 5102

HB

3  
5



**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA**

---

**STUDY OF  
PLANTATION LABOURERS  
IN TEA ESTATES  
IN KERALA**

---

MANPOWER STUDY SERIES No. 52

**DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS**

JULY 1985



DES  
LIBRARY

013-335

G O V E R N M E N T O F K E

MANPOWER STUDY SERIES --52

A REPORT ON THE STUDY ON PLANTATION  
LABOURERS IN TEA ESTATES IN KERALA.

(A case study of Bonocaord Estate)

Man Power Division,  
Department of Economics  
and Statistics, Kerala.

July 1985



## P R E F A C E

AMONG the crops earning foreign exchange

Tea occupies an important place in the economy of the Nation. Large number of people, especially in the highland are engaged in the various activities in the Tea Estates. The Tea industry provides direct and indirect job opportunities to a large number of people, particularly the backward section of the population. It is one of the major organised sector located in the remote and economically backward area. India occupies top position among the tea producing countries in the World. However, available data show a declining trend in the production of Tea inspite of its increased demand at home and abroad. For increasing production, much attention is needed for the upliftment of labourers engaged in the production of Tea. Agriculture Department suggested to undertake a study in this regard utilising the services of the Man Power Officer in the Department. Accordingly, Shri K.K. Samanthabhadran has conducted a case study on plantation labourers in the Bonoccord Tea Estate. The study was confined to one Estate considering the paucity of funds and staff in the Man Power Unit. He analyses the Socio-economic aspects of the labourers engaged in the production of Tea. It is hoped that this study will be useful to the planners and other agencies interested in the welfare of Plantation Labourers.

(N. George John),  
DIRECTOR OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

Vikas Bhavan, Trivandrum,

15th July, 1985.



C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER 1	..	General description
CHAPTER 2	..	A case study of Bonaccaud Estate - Design, Methodology, etc.
CHAPTER 3	..	Findings of Study
CHAPTER 4	..	Summary & Conclusions

---





CHAPTER - I

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1.1 Tea Cultivation

Kerala accounts for about 8.5% of the National Tea production and 39% of the South Indian Crop. In 1979-80 area under tea in the State stood at 36,136 hectares. The area under the crop has declined by 10% during the last two decades in contrast to the trend of the neighbouring states. Weather conditions coupled with effect of a cut-back in normal cultural practices, eroding profitability, adverse agro-climatic conditions and crop diversification have been the main causes of a fall in tea cultivation. As the cultivation is concentrated in the high lands, the crop is unevenly distributed with Idukki district having more than 67% of the area and Kozhikode and Cannanore jointly another 15%. The remaining area is sparsely spread over in the other Districts. District-wise details of area under tea cultivation in the year 1979-80 is given in table 1.

TABLE 1

AREA UNDER TEA CULTIVATION IN DISTRICTS

(Figures in Hectares)

① District	1979-80	%
1. Trivandrum	1071	2.96
2. Quilon	2012	5.57
3. Alleppey	..	..
4. Kottayam	2268	6.28
5. Idukki	24124	66.78
6. Ernakulam	30	0.08
7. Trichur	442	1.22
8. Palghat	665	1.84
9. Malappuram	174	0.48
10. Kozhikode	3889	10.77
11. Cannanore	1451	4.02
Kerala	36126	100.00

+ South India  
+ India

74007 (19.8%)  
378447

② (Source: Statistics for Planning 1983. DES)

+ Revival and development Plan for Kerala Tea Industry UPASI.

Details for the year 1950 to 1980 is given in Appendix I.

1.2. Tea Estates in Kerala

There are 4081 Tea Estates as on 31-12-1983 in Kerala having a total area of 34,993.18 hectares. The District wise break up given in Table 2 shows that the maximum number of Estates are in Kottayam District followed by Idukki and Quilon Districts.

But more than 95% of the total estates are having an area of less than 8.09 hectares. Table - 2

No. of Tea Estates in the Districts of Kerala

Sl. No.	District	Less than 8.09	8.09 to 10 Hect.	10-49 Hect.	50-99 hect.	100 & above	Total
1.	Trivandrum	1	..	..	.1	4	6
2.	Quilon	89	..	8	5	3	105
3.	Alleppey	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.	Kottayam	3690	--	9	--	--	3699
5.	Idukki	100	3	20	7	72	202
6.	Ernakulam	2	--	--	--	--	2
7.	Trichur	--	--	--	--	1	1
8.	Palghat	28	--	1	--	3	32
9.	Malappuram	--	--	--	--	1	1
10.	Wyanad	4	2	8	3	16	33
		3914	5	46	16	100	4081

Source: Tea Board.

Note: District-wise number and area of tea estates in Kerala is given as Appendix III.

1.3. Tea Production.

Tea production is amphibious by nature. Partly it is agricultural and partly manufacturing. Even though the production of tea shows an increasing trend during 1961 to 1979 there is a fall in Tea production after 1979. It is evident from Table 3 that the fall in Kerala's share in the South has been from 48.8 per cent in 1961 to 41.4 present in 1971 and to 38.8 percent in 1981. The fall in Kerala's share in India has been from 11.2 percent in 1961 to 9.8 per cent in 1971 and to 8.5 in 1981.

Table - 3  
Tea Production in Kerala  
(Figures in 1000 Kg.)

Year	Kerala	South India	India
1961	39545	81092	354397
1971	42729	103137	435468
1979	58225	139360	543776
1981	47631	122637	560720

Source: Revival and Development Plan for Kerala Tea Industry, UPASI.

Time series data for 1950 to 1980 on production and yield per Hectare is given in Appendix II.

In spite of this declining trend in production, the internal consumption of tea had been increasing at the rate of 5.28% per annum during the past 10 years. According to the publication, statistics for planning 1983, published by the Director of Economics and Statistics foreign exports of Tea from the ports of Kerala has increased from 44286.24 Tonnes in 1978-79 to 50327.23 Tonnes in 1980-81. Assuming this trend to hold good in the near future internal consumption demand is likely to outstrip the projected supply of Tea for the domestic market. Hence Tea industry has to face the challenging situation of supplying increasing output levels. The demand prospect combined with inherent development potentialities are indicative of a better future for Tea Industry.

#### 1.4 Plantation Labourers.

Among the factors contributing to production, labour occupies a very important place. The production is highly labour intensive and plays a dominant role in extending employment principally to the unskilled labour force of the State. In this context it was found worthwhile to conduct a study of plantation labourers in tea estates in the State.

Due to the paucity of staff in the Manpower unit and high expenditure to be involved for conducting a comprehensive study covering all the tea estates in the state, it was decided to conduct a case study in one of the estates situated near head quarters. Accordingly Bonoccord Tea Estate in Trivandrum was selected for this purpose.

CHAPTER - 2

A CASE STUDY OF BONOCCORD ESTATE

2(1)

INTRODUCTION

BONOCCORD ESTATE was registered hundred years back in the name of "PONMUDI TEA & RUBBER COMPANY LTD." In 1967 it was sold to Non Such Tea Estate Limited, Nilgiris and Non Such Tea Estate Limited sold the Estate to M/s. Mahavir Plantations Private Limited during 1976. The headquarters of Mahavir plantations private Limited is at Cochin. The Estate is situated in Vithura Village, Nedumangad Taluk, Trivandrum District and the land extend from elevation of 1800' to 3500'. The total area of the Estate is 565.18 Hectares. But the area under Tea is only 377.62 Hectares. There are 762 persons working in this Estate during 1982 including 29 ministerial staff.

2(2)

OBJECTIVES

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To assess the labour involvement in different stages of Tea Plantations
2. To ascertain the socio-economic conditions of labourers engaged in this industry.

2(3)

METHODOLOGY

Of the 298 Male workers and 415 female workers employed in the Estate in 1982 a sample of 10% each have been selected through random sample method and all the 20 supervisors working at that time were also subjected to detailed enquiry for purpose of this study. A questionnaire (See Annex ure) have been got filled from the informants with the help of Estate Staff. Of the 92 persons (representing families) selected, only 71 have responded, the percentage of response being 77.2%. The details of category-wise response is given in Table 4.

TABLE 4  
CATEGORY-WISE RESPONSE

Category	No. selected	No. responded.	% age of response.
Supervisors	20	17	85.0
Male Workers	30	23	76.7
Female Workers	42	31	73.8
Total	92	71	77.2

2(4)

LIMITATIONS

The main limitation of the study is that as the workers were mainly Tamilians they required the help of their Supervisors to fill up the questionnaire in English, designed at the request of the Estate Authorities. Hence there is a livelyhood of bias in the information furnished by individual informants since the supervisors helped them in filling the questionnaire.

2(5)

PERIOD OF STUDY

This study could be completed within a period of 2 years due to administrative and technical reasons.

C H A P T E R - 3

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Religious Composition

The religious-wise classification of plantation labourers shows that majority of them are Hindus, followed by Christians constituting 41%.

TABLE - 3.1

Distribution of Plantation Labourers according to religion

<u>Religion</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
1 Hindu	41	57.7
2 Christian	29	40.9
3 Muslims	1	1.4
Total	71	100

3.2 Community/Caste

The Community/caste wise classification of Plantation labourers, given in table 3.2, shows that the majority belong to various backward classes (51%) - Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe constitute about 16% and 3% respectively.

TABLE - 3.2

Distribution of plantation labourers according to Community

<u>Community/caste</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>
1 Scheduled Caste	11	15.5
2 Scheduled Tribe	2	2.8
3 OBC	36	50.7
4 Others	22	31.0
Total	71	100

CONTD.....)

3.3 Mother tongue:-

As it is seen in table 3.3 majority (59%) of labourers in this border estate are tamil speaking.

TABLE - 3.3

Classification of plantation labourers according to mother tongue

<u>Mother tongue</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>
Malayalam	29	40.9
Tamil	42	59.1
Hindi	--	--
Total	71	100

3.4 Land Holdings

As revealed by, Table-3.4, about 82% of them are landless which is indicative of the comparative economic backwardness of these labourers in the plantation sector.

TABLE- 3.4

Distribution of plantation labourers according to holding size

<u>Extent of Land owned</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>
Land less	58	81.7
Below 1 Acre	10	14.1
1 - 5 Acre	3	4.2
Above 5 Acre	--	--
Total	71	100

(CONTD....)

3.5 House owner-ship

Table 3.5 reveals that nearly 82% of the labourers are having no house of their own. Which is another indicator of economic backwardness. The estate quarters provided to them give a temporary relief.

TABLE - 3.5

Distribution of plantation labourers according to ownership of Individual house

Category	No	%
With own house	13	18.3
Without own house	58	81.7
Total	71	100

3.6 Dependency burden

TABLE - 3.6

Distribution of plantation labourers according to Dependent members

<u>No. of dependent members</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>%</u>
Below 5	42	59.1
5 - 6	17	24.0
7 - 9	10	14.1
10 -	1	1.4
Above -10	1	1.4
Total	71	100

The above table shows that nearly 41% of the labourers have a high dependency burden and the needs\*

3.7 Age classification of members of labour households

Age classification of the family members of plantation employees (Table 3.7) shows that more than 40% are completely depending on the earners. 29% of the members who are in the age group 5-14, are in the school going age. This increases their economic burden resulting in the chances of their children not getting adequate education and compelled to join the child labour force.

(CONTD.....)

\*for increased awareness of Family Planning is to be emphasised in the plantation sector.



TABLE-3.7

Classification of family members of labour households according to Age.

<u>Age group</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
0 - 4	18	10.2	25	12.6	43	11.5
5 - 14	53	30.1	56	28.3	109	29.1
15 - 24	35	19.9	46	23.2	81	21.7
25 - 34	30	17.0	38	19.2	68	18.2
35 - 44	13	7.4	16	8.1	29	7.8
45 - 54	20	11.4	15	7.6	35	9.4
55 - 59	4	2.3	8	--	4	1.0
60 & above	3	1.7	2	1.0	5	1.3
-----	176	100	198	100	374	100

3.8 Activity status of member of labour Households

The activity status of the plantation household members (Table - 3.8) further emphasis the extreme dependency burden of this category of labourers

TABLE - 3.8

Distribution of family members according to activity Status

<u>Activity Status</u>	<u>Member</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>		
1 Students	41	41	82	21.9
2 Employed	59	62	121	32.4
3 Unemployed	39	43	82	21.9
4 Others	37	52	89	23.8
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<u>Total</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>100</u>

3.9. Educational status of members of labour household

Educational background of the members of the plantation labour households is given in table 3.9.

contd.....

TABLE-3.9

Distribution of Educational status of members of Labour households.

Education Status.	Number.			Percentage.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Illiterate.	54	76	130	34.8
Literate.				
(a) Primary	32	40	72	19.3
(b) Secondary.	52	44	106	28.3
(c) Metric.	5	4	9	2.4
(d) Intermediate.	4	..	4	1.
(e) Graduate and above.	..	..	..	
(f) Technical course	..	..	..	
Not reported.	19	34	53	14.2
Total.	176	198	374	100

More than 47% of the members of these labour households are below matriculates. Only 24% are matriculates. It is worthwhile to note that only 4 persons have got intermediate qualification.

3.10. Nature of Employment:-

The nature of Employment furnished in table 3.10 shows that nearly 44% are engaged in tea plucking and another 24% in tea cultivation. Only 8% is seen employed in the factory sector. All the selected women employees are engaged in tea plucking.

contd.....

TABLE. 3.10.

Distribution of plantation workers according to nature of Employment.

Nature of Employment.	Number.			%
	Male	Female.	Total.	
1. Supervision of tea-plucking & tea cultivation.	16	..	16	22.5
2. Supervision of tea Factory work.	1	..	1	1.4
3. Tea plucking		31	31	43.7
4. Tea cultivation.	17	..	17	24.0
5. Tea factory work.	4	..	4	5.6
6. Sweeper	2	..	2	2.8
Total.	40	31	71	100

3.11. Earning Members.

It is evident from the table 3.11 that 48% of the plantation labour households have only one earning member. In 41% of the household there are two earning members, 4% of the household having 3 earning members and the remaining 7% of the labour household have 4 earning members.

TABLE. 3.11.

Distribution of families according to number of earning members.

No. of earning members per family.	Number.	%
1. Earning Member.	34	47.9
2. ,, ,,	29	40.9
3 ,, ,,	3	4.2
4 ,, ,,	5	7.0
5 ,, ,,	..	..
above 5	..	..
Total.	71	100

3.12 Tenure of Employment.

All the selected Employees are permanent labourers. Their distribution according to length of services is given in table 3.12. Apart from the rich experience of labourers in plantation sector, gained through by years of service their dependence on their present work is indicative of the absence of alternative source of Employment.

TABLE-3.12

Distribution of Plantation Workers according to length of service.

<u>Length of service.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>%</u>
Below 5 years.	1	4	5	7.0
5.10 ,,	11	12	23	32.4
11.20 ,,	11	10	21	29.6
above 20 years.	17	4	21	29.6
Not reported.	—	1	1	1.4
<b>Total.</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

3.13 Earners in the Household.

More than 75 % are earning below Rs. 400/- per mensem as wages 7% of them are in the pay ranges 401-500 and only 8.5 % are earning above Rs. 500/- p.m.

contd....

TABLE 3.13

DISTRIBUTION OF FARMERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD ACCORDING TO  
THEIR MONTHLY EMOLUMENTS

Monthly Emoluments	Number		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
Rs. 300 and below	7	5	12	16.9
Rs. 301 - 400	17	26	43	60.6
Rs. 401 - 500	5	0	5	7.0
above Rs. 500	6	0	6	8.5
Not given	5	0	5	7.0
Total	40	31	71	100.00

3.14 Other Sources of income

Plantation labourers are depending entirely on their wage/salary income for their livelihood and only 3% of them have other sources of income.

Table 3.14

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTATION LABOURERS ACCORDING TO SOURCE OF  
INCOME

Category	Number	Percentage
Wage / Salary income	69	97.2
Other Sources	2	2.8
Total	71	100.0

(PTO)

3.15 - Indebtedness - Indebtedness of Plantation labourers given in Table 3.15 (a) reveals that about 53% of them are having debt of Rs.5000 and below. Table 3.15 (b) reveals that nearly 23% of them have borrowed money due to higher cost of living and 18% in connection with marriage/death etc.

Table 3.15 (a)

Distribution of plantation labourers according to the amount of indebtedness

Debt Amount	Number	Percentage
Below Rs. 500	2	2.8
Rs. 501 - 1000	5	7.0
Rs. 1001-5000	31	43.8
Rs. 5001-10000	2	2.8
Above Rs. 10000	4	5.6
Not reported	27	38.0
Total	71	100.0

Table 3.15 (b)

Distribution of plantation labourers according to reason for debt

Reason for debt	Number	Percentage
Domestic Expenses	1	1.4
Education Expense	5	7.0
Medical Expense	1	1.4
Marriage/death etc.	13	18.3
Higher Cost of living	16	22.5
Not reported	35	49.4
Total	71	100.0

3.16 Medical facilities.

The hospitals/ Dispensaries available in the area cater to the health needs of all its employees.

3.17 Union activities:

76 % of the plantation labourers are members of trade Union/Political party and 24 % of them have not taken any membership in any of the trade unions or political parties.

Table-3.16

Distribution of Plantation labourers according to trade Union activities.

Category.	No.	%
Member of trade union/ political party.	54	76.1
Not a member of Trade Union/Political party.	17	23.9
Total.	71	100

3.18 Employment Staisfaction:

93 % of the plantation labourers are satisfied with their present job enviornment, 7 % are seen discontented with their present employment situation in the plantation sector.

c ontd.....

Table-3,17

Classification of Plantation Labourers according to  
Employment satisfaction.

Category	No	%
Satisfied with employ- ment.	66	93
Not satisfied.	5	7
	71	100

• Three persons out of the five have stated that their present wages are very low when compared to the cost of living. One person finds that Government job is more better and the remaining one person stated that his relatives are better employed outside the estate.

contd....



CHAPTER-4.

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

4. (1) Kerala is an important tea producing state in India and this labour intensive industry plays a dominant role in extending employment to the unskilled labour force in the state. This sample study of Plantation labourers was conducted in the Bonocord Tea Estate of Trivandrum District with the main objective of assessing the labour involvement in this industry. Data collected from 71 informants, have been analysed.

4(2) Data on the socio-economic conditions reveal that majority of the plantation labourers (58%) are Hindus and more than 50 % belong to other backward communities. 82 % of them had no houses of their own, and depended on Estate Quarters. They had a high dependency burden and a highest percentage (29) of the family members were in the 5 to 14 age group are in the schoolgoing age. It is revealed that one third of their family members are illiterate and most of them are educationally backward. Details of labour involvement, as revealed by the study, shows that a highest percentage (44) is engaged in tea plucking and another 24 % in tea cultivation. It is interesting to note that all the females are engaged in tea plucking. The permanent tenure of employment of plantation labourers is indicative of the absence of alternate sources of employment for this group. The average emolument of them stood at Rs. 350/- and the higher income groups constitute only a small percent. 98% of them have no other sources of income. Almost all of them had debt and 53 % had debt of Rs. 5000/- and below. Medical facilities are

contd....

available to the labourers in the plantation sector. Though unskilled and less educated plantation labourers are trade union minded and most of them are members of political parties. Most of them (93%) are satisfied in present job environment.

4(3) Development of tea industry is a prospective employment area of our unskilled women labour force. The high dependency burden of plantation labour household warrants the need for reducing the size of the family by proper family planning measures. The increased awareness of small family norm by this category of labourers would help them to solve many of their existing problems. Therefore programmes suitable to them have to be chalked out by the concerned health authorities. The apparant educational backwardness of the plantation belt requires special notice. Facilities for primary education are available but unsatisfactory. The educational response of their children are not encouraged. Facilities for higher education is practically nil in this area and do exist beyond their geographical reach. Extension of facilities for higher education and motivation of their children and education are the immediate needs. The Estate management can step in the field of education to make their labour force literate.

.....

A P P E N D I X I

## AREA UNDER TEA IN KERALA - SOUTH INDIA &amp; INDIA

Year	Kerala	South India	India
1950	32949	67619	315656
51	33203	68277	316870
52	33543	69216	317916
53	33734	69806	318642
54	33797	70257	319478
55	33826	70606	320238
56	34043	71177	320588
57	39218	71410	323285
58	39256	72006	325357
59	39375	72988	326494
1960	39671	73998	330738
61	39784	74301	331229
62	39881	74407	332524
63	39921	74634	334036
64	39958	74776	337874
65	39921	74939	341762
66	39615	75135	345256
67	39241	75020	347653
68	38860	74685	351065
69	38037	74295	353359
1970	37554	74007	354133
71	37271	73787	356516
72	37348	73969	358675
73	37146	74055	360108
74	36907	74151	361663
75	36412	73800	363303
76	36327	74170	364275
77	36194	74361	366276
78	36151	74586	369184
79	36141	74823	373747
1980	36125	74967	378447

Source : Revival and Development Plan for Kerala Tea Industry UPASI

A P P E N D I X II

PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE OF TEA IN KERALA  
SOUTH INDIA AND INDIA

Year	Production (1000kg.)			Yield (in kg./Ha.)		
	Kerala	South India	India	Kerala	South India	India
1950	22298	44231	278212	679	654	881
51	25775	51874	285399	776	760	901
52	24522	50201	278671	731	725	877
53	25742	55756	278777	763	799	875
54	26972	58058	295519	798	826	925
55	26615	61436	307704	787	870	961
56	30736	60315	308719	903	847	963
57	35562	69929	310802	907	979	961
58	37031	73439	325225	943	1020	1000
59	35600	70142	325955	904	961	998
1960	38360	77775	321077	967	1051	971
61	39545	81092	354397	998	1091	1070
62	40879	83904	346735	1025	1128	1043
63	42088	88968	346413	1054	1192	1037
64	38686	82472	372485	969	1103	1102
65	43567	93128	366374	1091	1243	1072
66	44882	95596	375983	1133	1272	1089
67	42132	91131	384759	1074	1215	1107
68	40800	97232	402489	1050	1302	1146
69	41360	96025	393588	1087	1292	1114
1970	42764	101169	418517	1139	1367	1182
71	42729	103137	435468	1146	1398	1221
72	44903	103309	455996	1202	1397	1271
73	44898	103791	471952	1209	1402	1311
74	42161	99667	489475	1142	1344	1353
75	43215	106559	487127	1187	1444	1341
76	47913	111178	511817	1319	1499	1405
77	51663	128473	556267	1427	1728	1519
78	51287	130440	563846	1419	1749	1527
79	58225	139360	543776	1611	1863	1455
80	53614	131095	571661	1484	1749	1511
81	47631	122637	560720	1319	1636	1482

Source: Revival and Development Plan to Kerala Tea Industry

UPASI

@ Provisional

APPENDIX - III

NUMBER AND AREA (F TEA ESTATES (DISTRICT WISE) IN KERALA AS ON 31.12.1983

Sl. No.	District	Less than 8.09 Hectares	8.09 - 10 Hect. Area	10 - 49 Hect. No.	49 - 99 Hect. Area	99 Hect. No.	Above 100 Hect. Area	No.	Total Area				
1	Trivandrum	1	3.17	--	--	1	94.92	4	973.41	6	1071.50		
2	Quilon	89	138.26	--	--	8	170.26	5	343.94	3	774.41	105	1426.87
3	Alleppey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
4	Kottayam	3690	1816.44	--	--	9	192.13	--	--	--	3699	2008.57	
5	Idukki	100	193.26	3	25.95	20	481.94	7	617.79	72	22490.07	202	23809.01
6	Ernakulam	2	2.38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2.38
7	Trichur	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	447.04	1	447.04
8	Palghat	28	20.69	--	--	1	10.33	--	--	3	633.50	32	664.52
9	Malappuram	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	173.88	1	173.88
10	Wynad	4	18.84	2	18.32	8	237.50	3	163.67	16	4951.08	33	5389.41
	Total	3914	2193.04	5	44.27	46	1092.16	16	1220.32	100	30443.39	4081	34993.18

All the Tea Estates in Kozhikode and Cannanore District is now in the Wynad District.



## ANNEXURE

PLANTATION LABOURERS IN THE ESTATES IN KERALA  
A CASE STUDY

MAN POWER UNIT - DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - KERALA

QUESTIONNAIREPart I

- |   |  |        |  |
|---|--|--------|--|
| 1 | Name of labourer & Employment.                         | :      |  |
| 2 | Religion   | :      |  |
| 3 | Whether Sch.Caste/Sch. Tribe or other Backward Classes | Y<br>N |  |
| 4 | Mother tongue  | :      |  |
| 5 | Extent of Land owned by the family (Acre Unit)         |        | Wet land Acre<br>Dry land Acre<br><hr/> Total<br><hr/> |
| 6 | Does the family own a House ? If so, where?            |        | Yes/No   |
| 7 | Whether they staying in own house or Estate Quarters?  |        |  |

.....





P A R T II

8 Details of family (including the labourer)

Sl. No.	Male or Female	Age	Relation with the labourer	Married or un-married	Educa-tional quali-fi-cations	Nature of Job done	RE-MA-RKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

!+!-----

PART III

9. Details of employed persons(including the labourers)

Sl No.	Name	Nat-ure of work/job done	Whether employed in the Estate Yes/No	Leng-th of service	Perma-nent/ tempo-rary	No.of days worked during last month	Wage/ salary obtained during last month	Amo-unt obtained last year by Way	R E M A R K S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

@\* of requisition. Bonus, other allowances etc. other than salaries or wages.

10. Whether the labour has any other sources of income Yes/No.
11. If yes, give annual income from the above source
- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| Rs. | 1 |
| Rs. | 2 |
|     | 3 |
|     | 4 |
|     | 5 |
- 
- Total -----
12. Monthly expenditure of the family of the labourers
13. Whether the labourer has any debt. if Yes, amount in Rs.
14. Reason for debt
15. Whether getting ESI benefits Yes/No
16. Whether maintains good relation with the management Yes/No
17. Whether Member of trade union or political party Yes/No
18. Whether satisfied with the work in Tea Estates Yes/No
19. If not why ?
20. Name of labourer

Address

Signature

Place :

Date :

766

