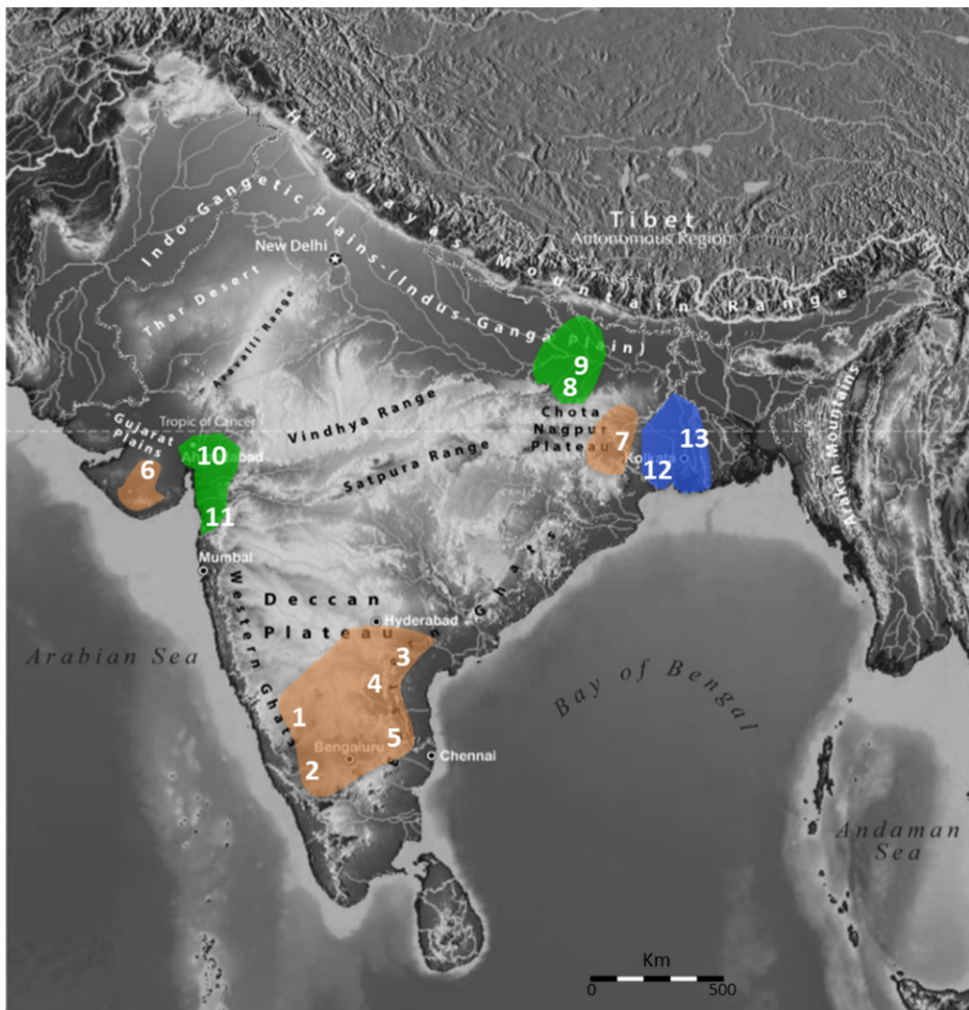


**PATRONAL FARMING AND INEQUALITIES
IN RURAL INDIA THROUGH THE LENS OF
COMPARATIVE AGRICULTURE**

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A RESEARCH ON LIVESTOCK FARMING IN INDIA, WITH 13 FIELD STUDIES (2014-2019)



PLATEAU and HIGHLANDS
Hard rock aquifer

KARNATAKA

1. Channagiri (Davangere District)
2. Gundlupet (Chamarajanagar District)

ANDHRA PRADESH

3. Vinukonda (Guntur District)
4. Banagana Palli (Kurnool District)
5. Palamaner (Chittoor District)

GUJARAT

6. Gondal (Rajkot District)

WEST BENGAL

7. Hirbandh (Bankura District)

ALLUVIAL PLAINS

BIHAR

8. Bodhgaya (Gaya District)
9. Ekangarsarai (Nalanda District)

GUJARAT

10. Petlad (Anand District)
11. Dharampur (Valsad District)

DELTA

WEST BENGAL

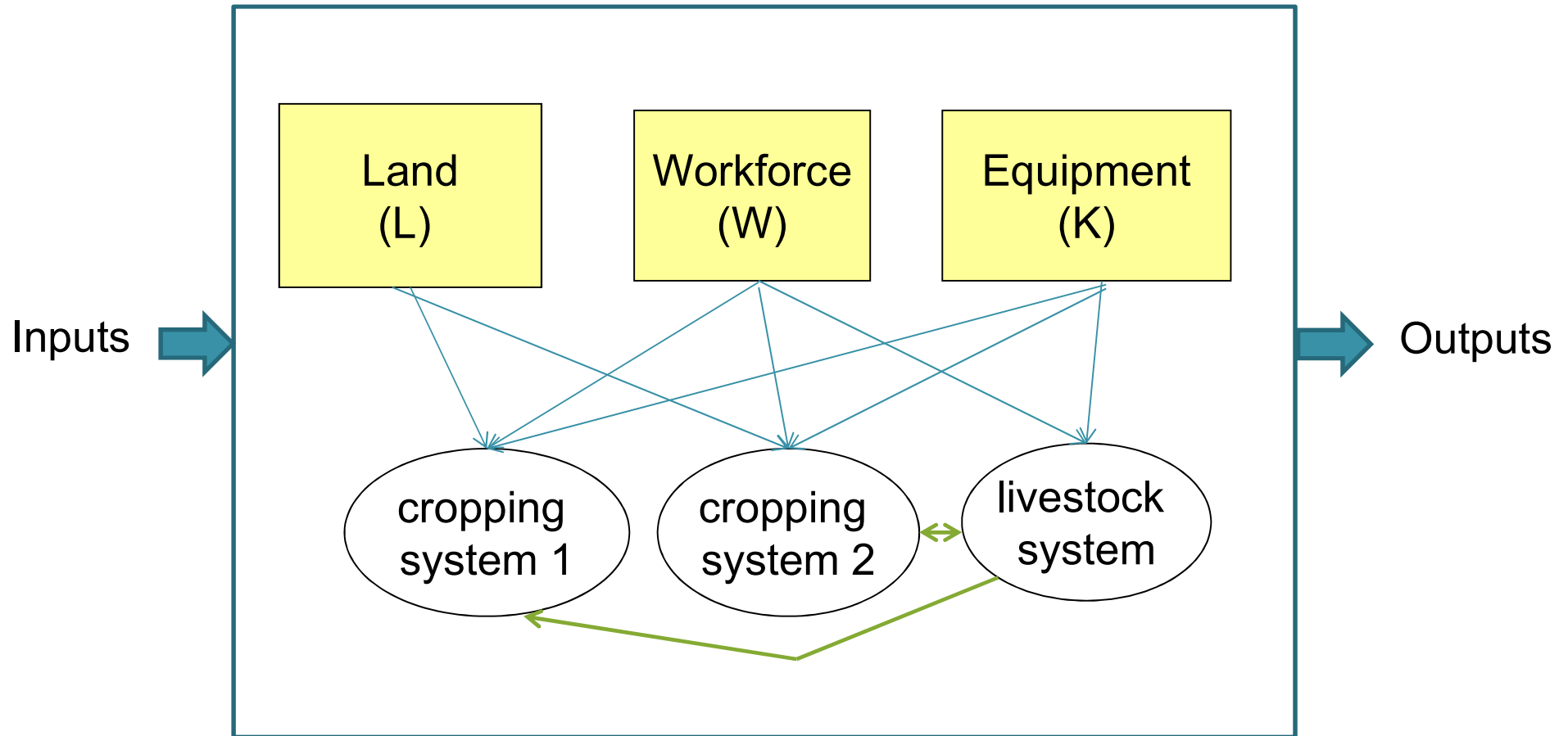
12. Debra (Medinipur District)
13. Bangaon (North 24 Parganas District)

THE “COMPARATIVE AGRICULTURE” APPROACH

- A conceptual framework at the interface between biotechnical and social sciences (Cochet, 2012; Cochet, 2015)
- Field work during 4-5 months, with ethnographic methods
- Step 1: Capturing the diversity of farms in the study areas through
 - the understanding of the biophysical environment
 - the reconstitution of the trajectories of farms over the last decades
- Step 2: In-depth analysis of the structure and the technical, economic and social functioning of each group of farms
 - => Modelling of farms diversity through the building of archetypes

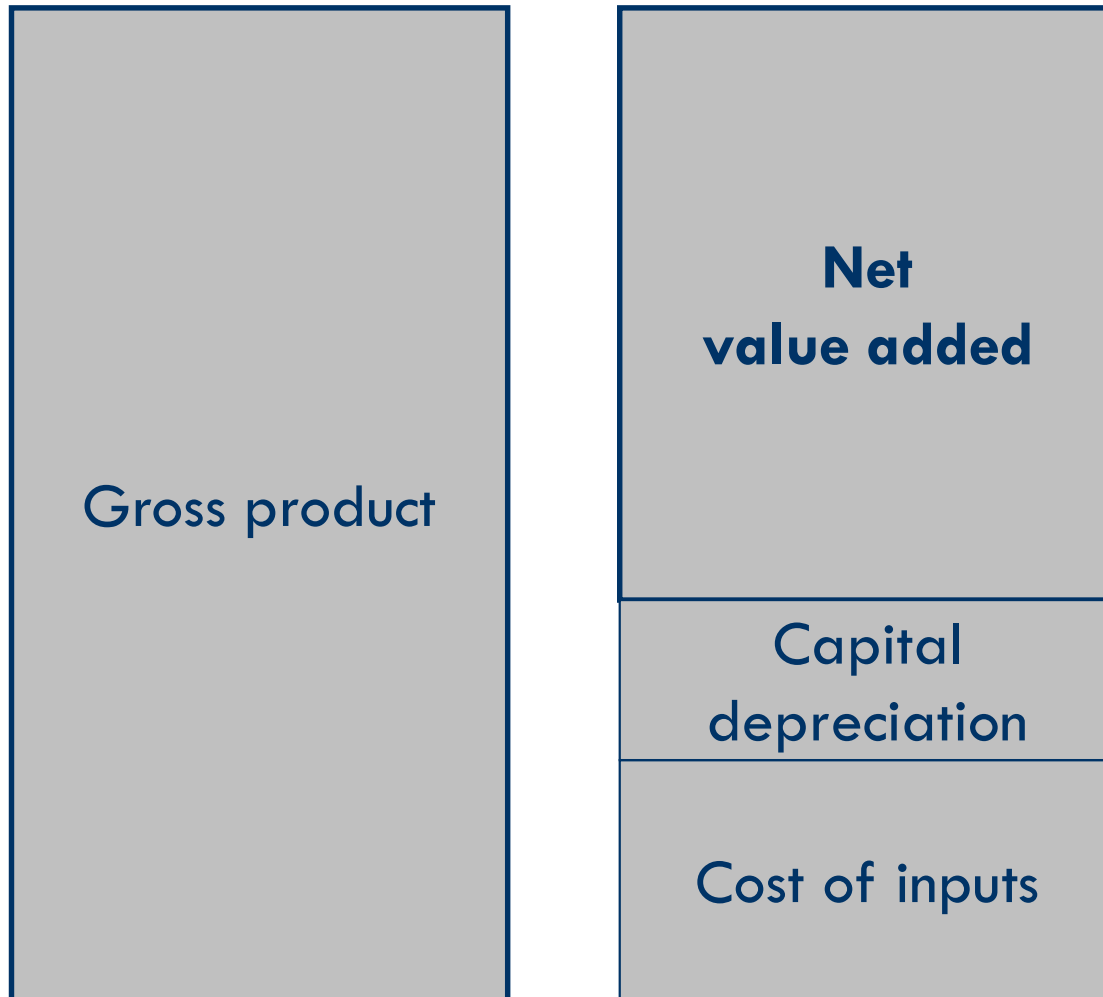


A production system = a type of farm



... in **relation** to others regarding land, water, labour, capital, inputs, outputs, etc.

Economic assessment (1)

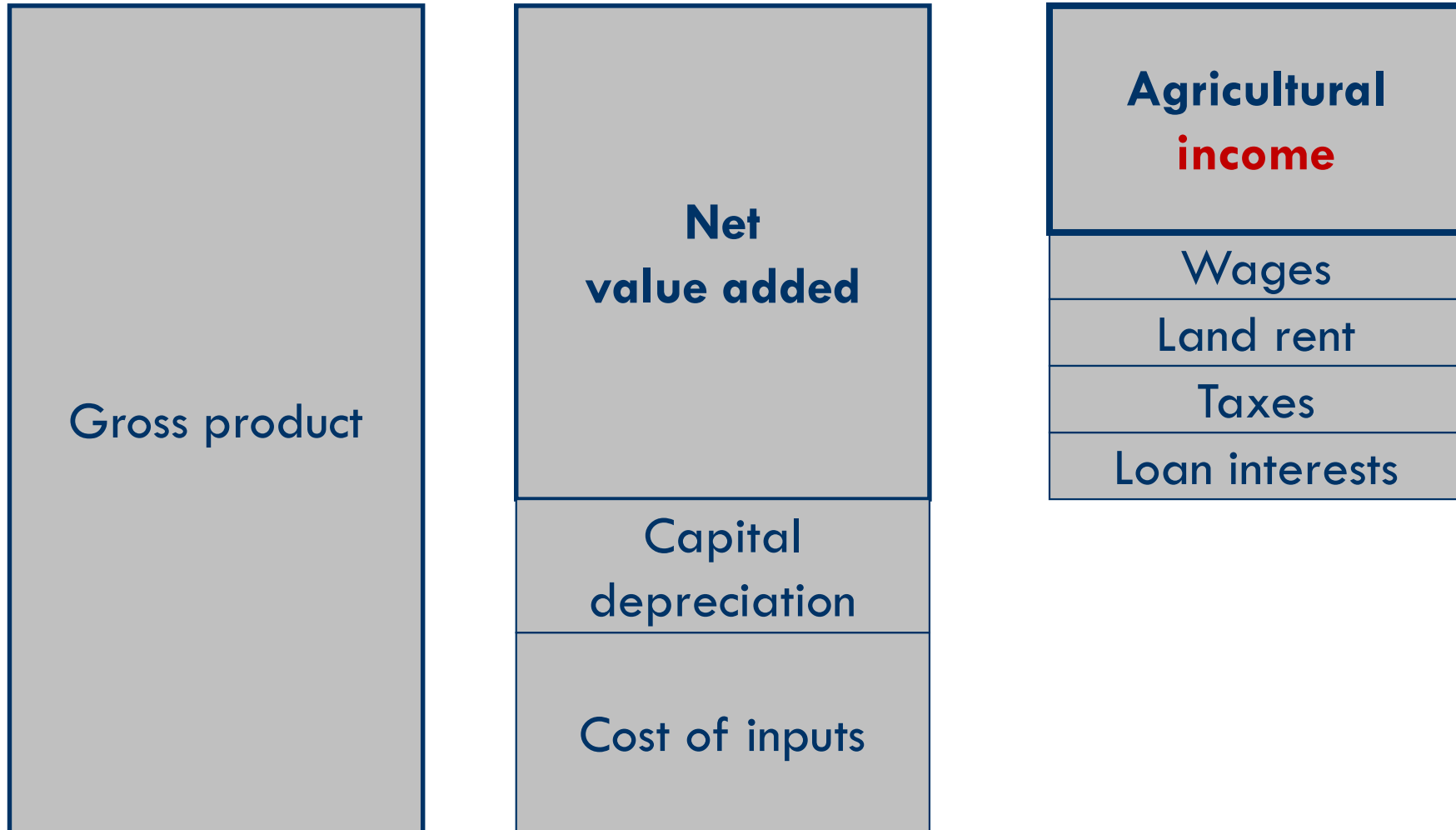


Two productivity indicators:

Land productivity:
Value added / ha

Labor productivity:
Value added / day of work

Economic assessment (2)



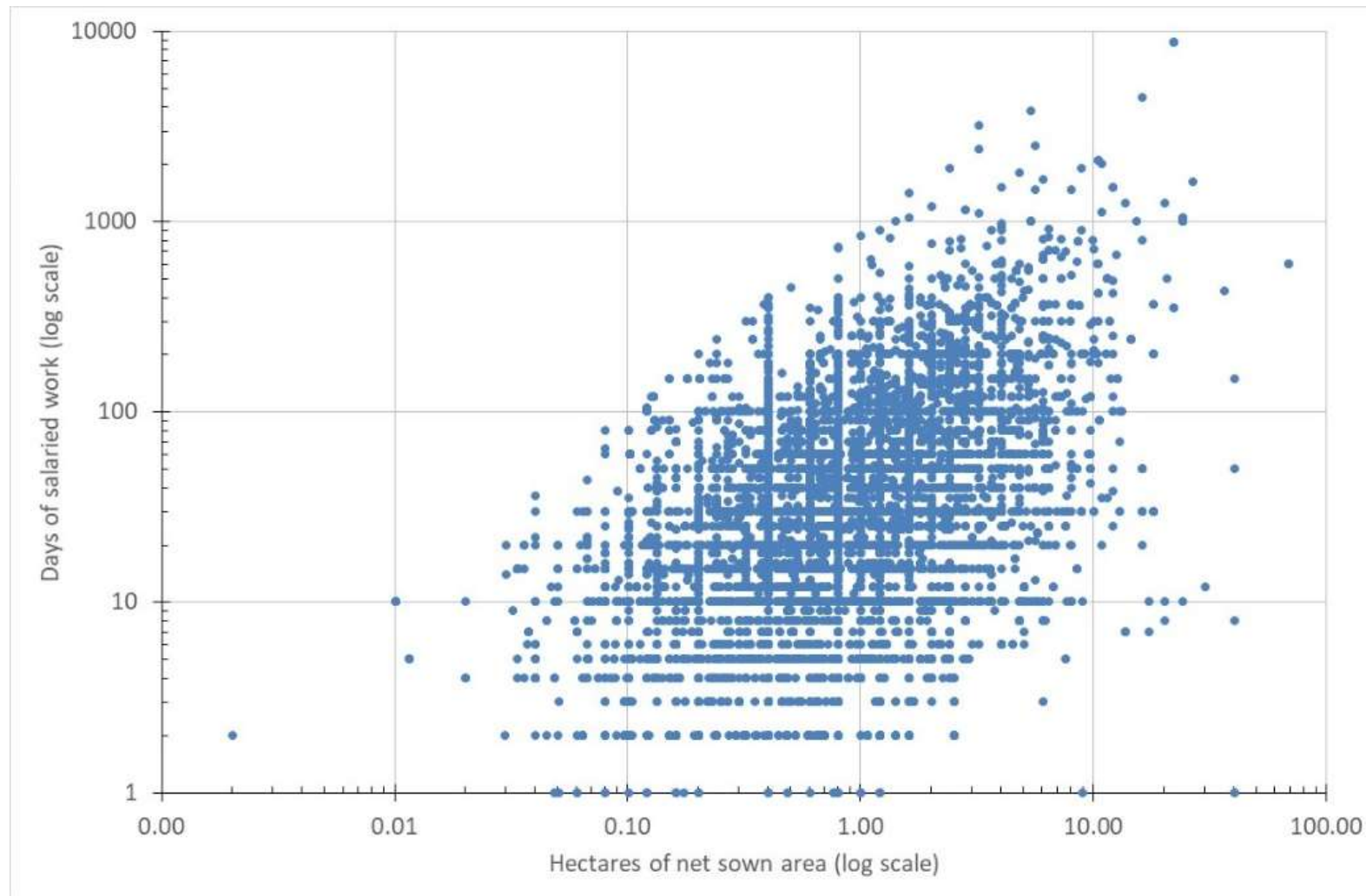
THE WIDE USE OF HIRED LABOUR: A STRIKING POINT IN ALL THE STUDY AREAS



The vast majority of farms employ workers, most often day labourers, to carry out up to more than half of the agricultural work.

Relationships between farm size and hired labour

Source: B. Dorin, based on IHDS-II and Dorin et al. (2019), n=16,475



DIFFERENTIATION PROCESSES OF FARMS

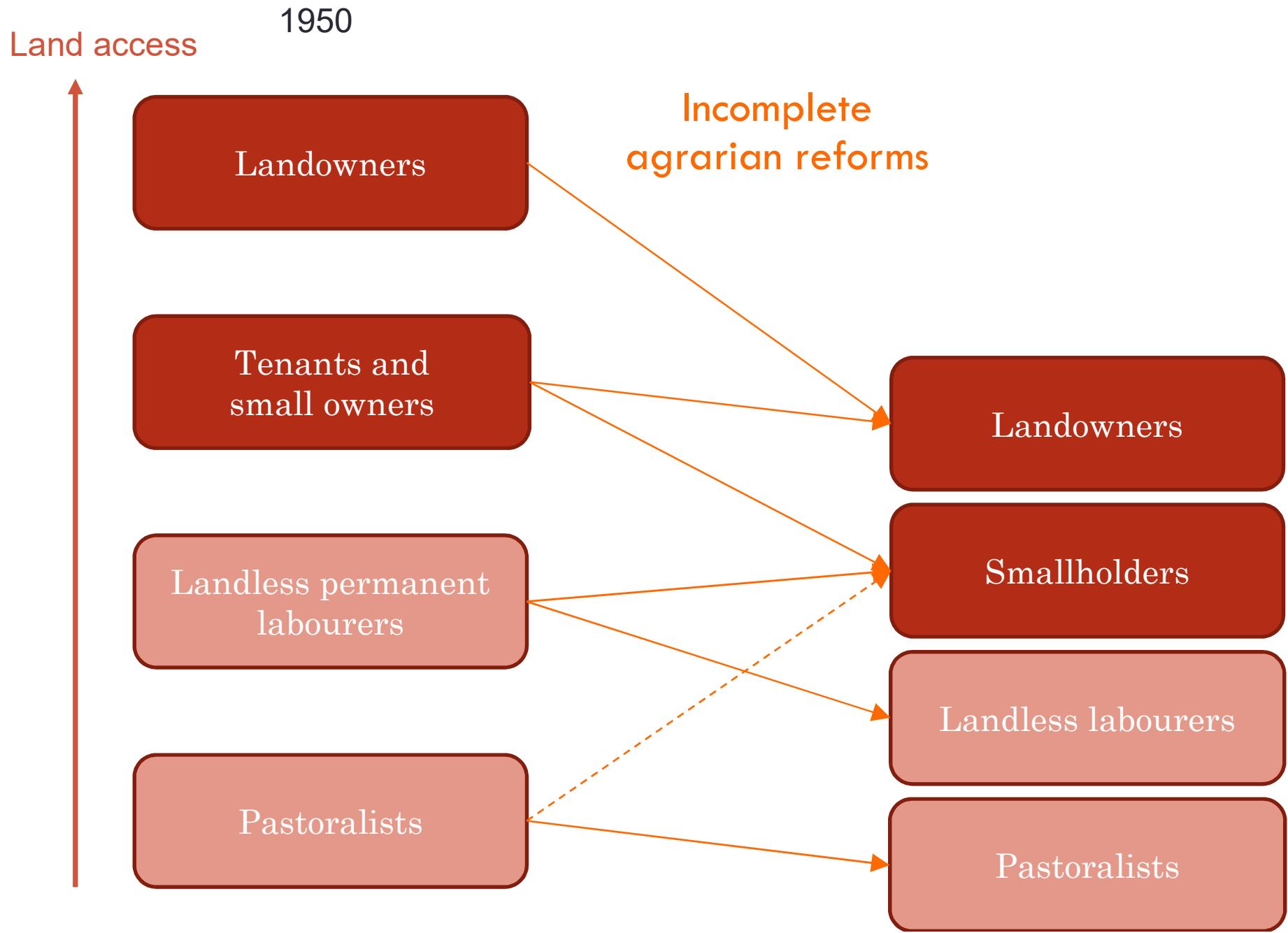
At the time of
Independence,
a wide social
differentiation
based on land

Landowners

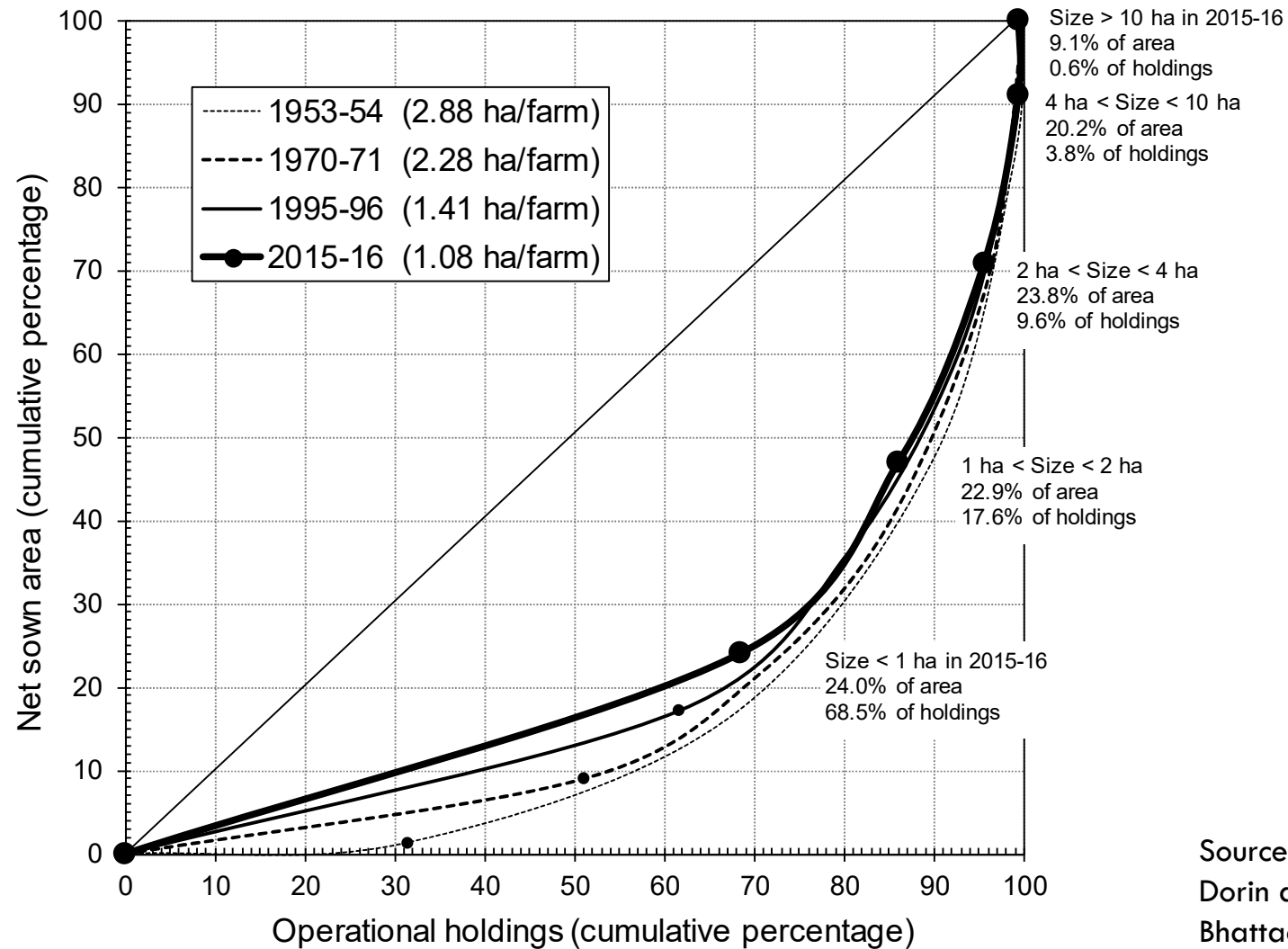
Tenants and
small owners

Landless permanent
labourers

Pastoralists

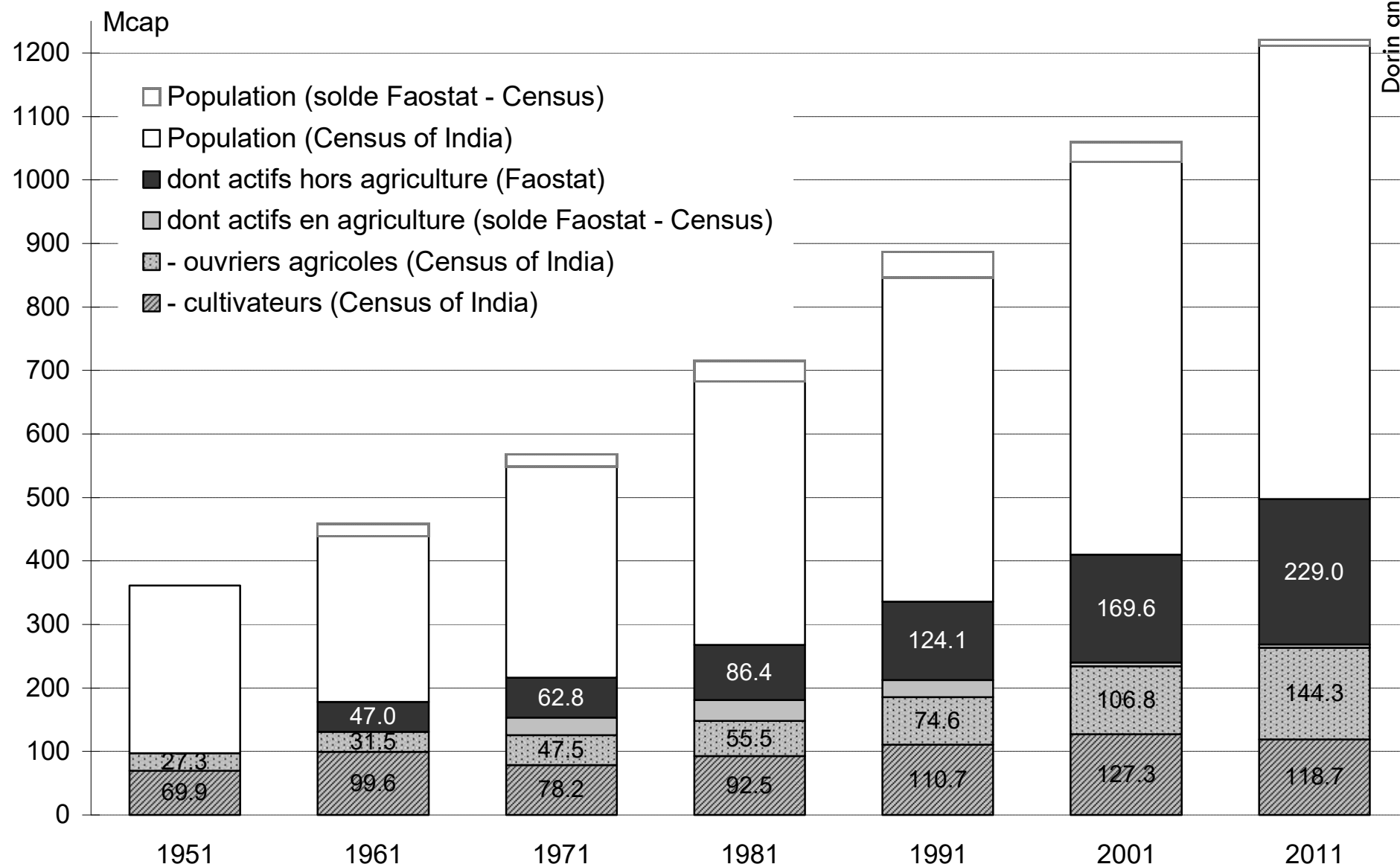


Very small farms and unequal distribution of land



Source : B. Dorin, based on Dorin and Landy (2009), Bhattacharjee (2020)

The weight of landlessness

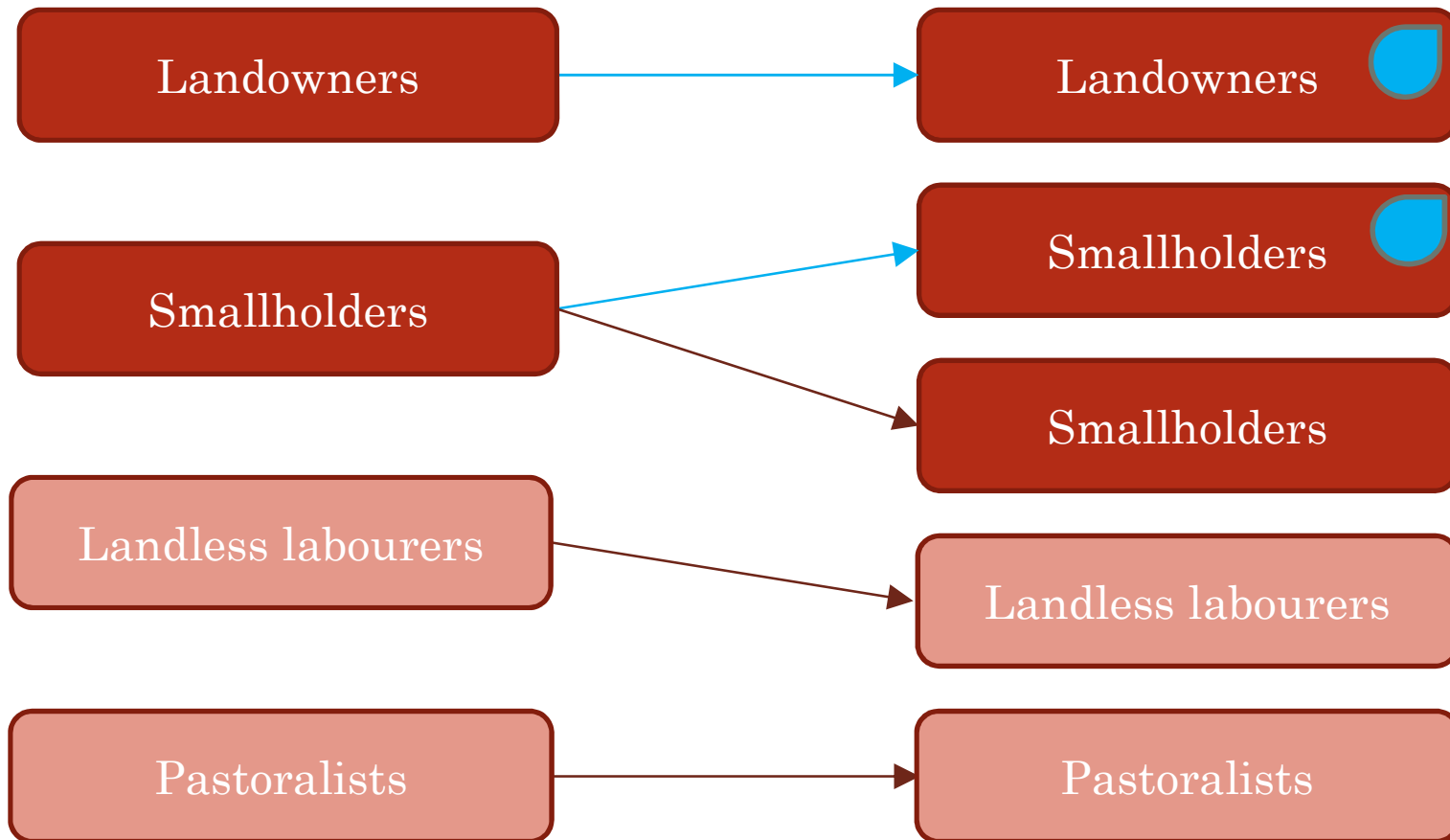




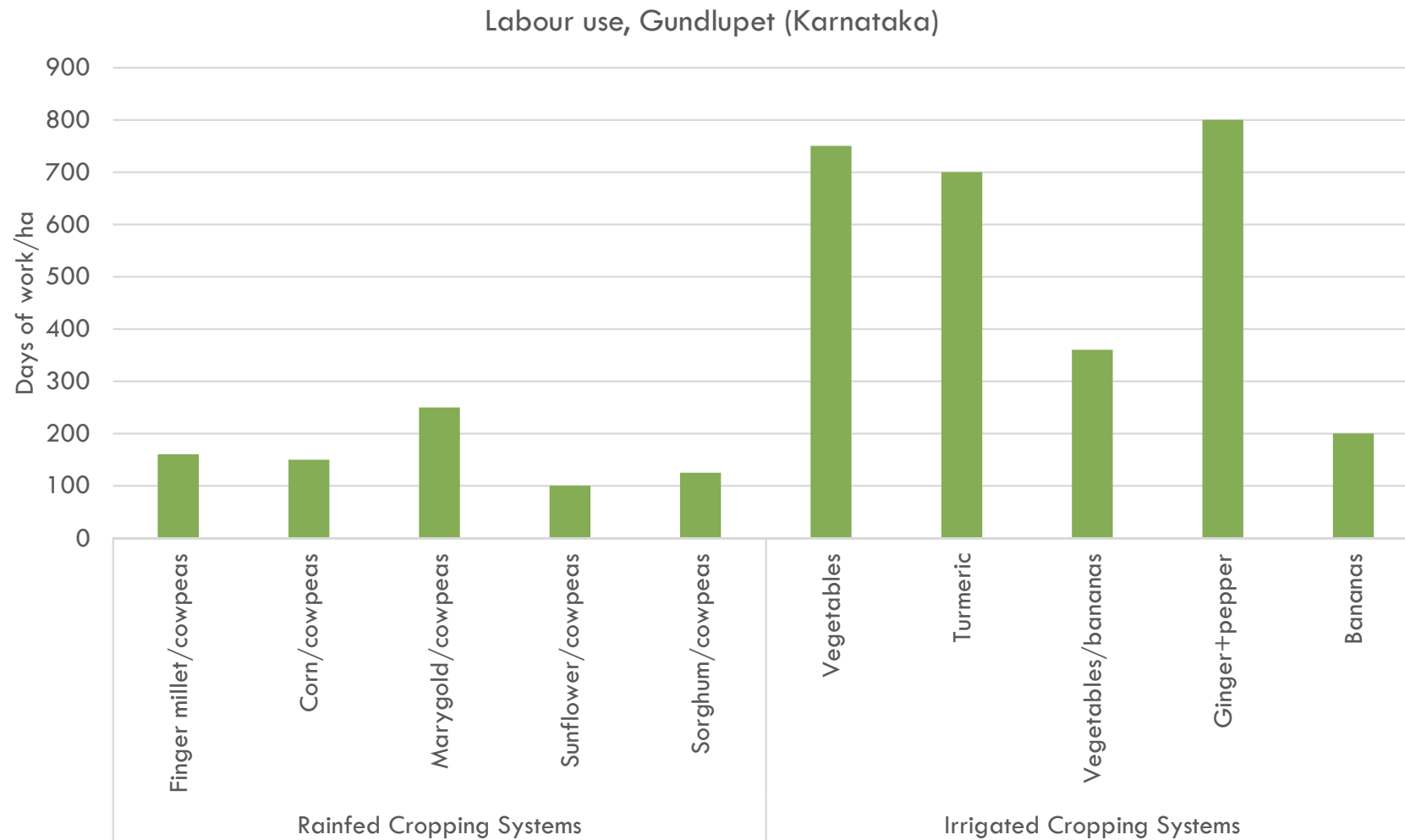
Land Access

Water Access

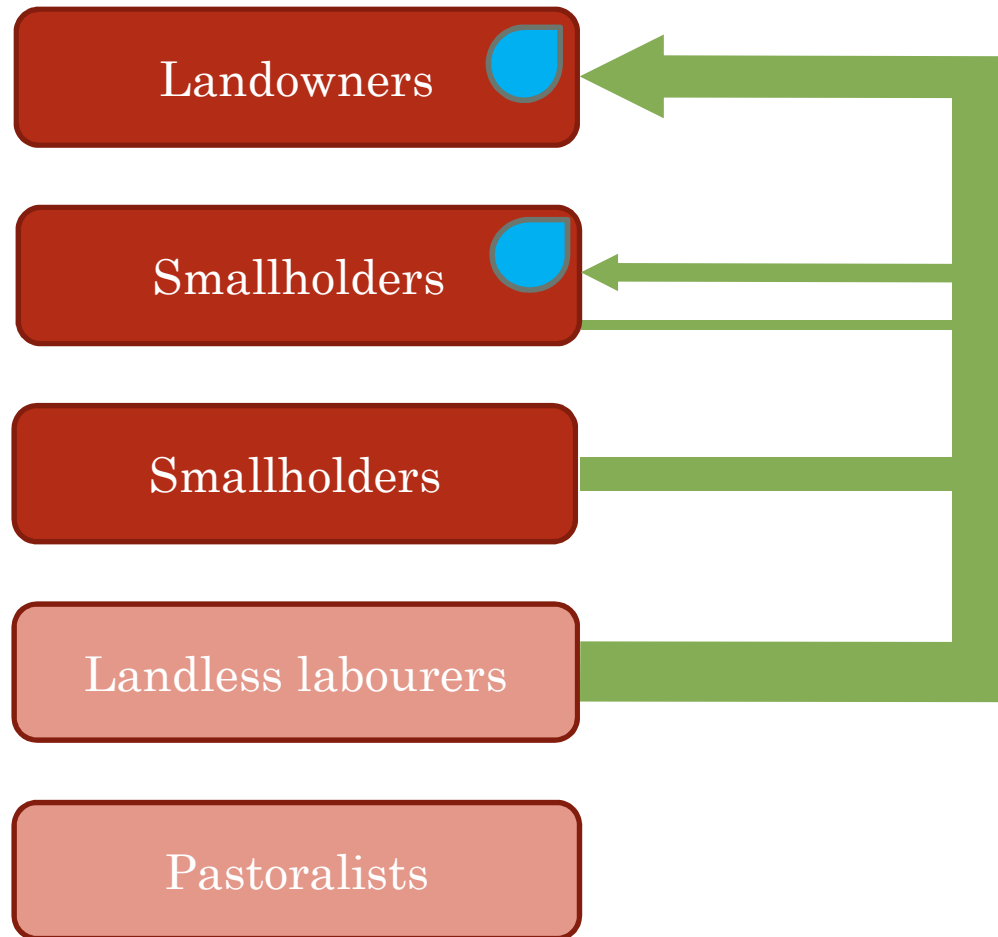
Green revolution and development of irrigation



The green revolution: more inputs, but also more labour



Labour force flows



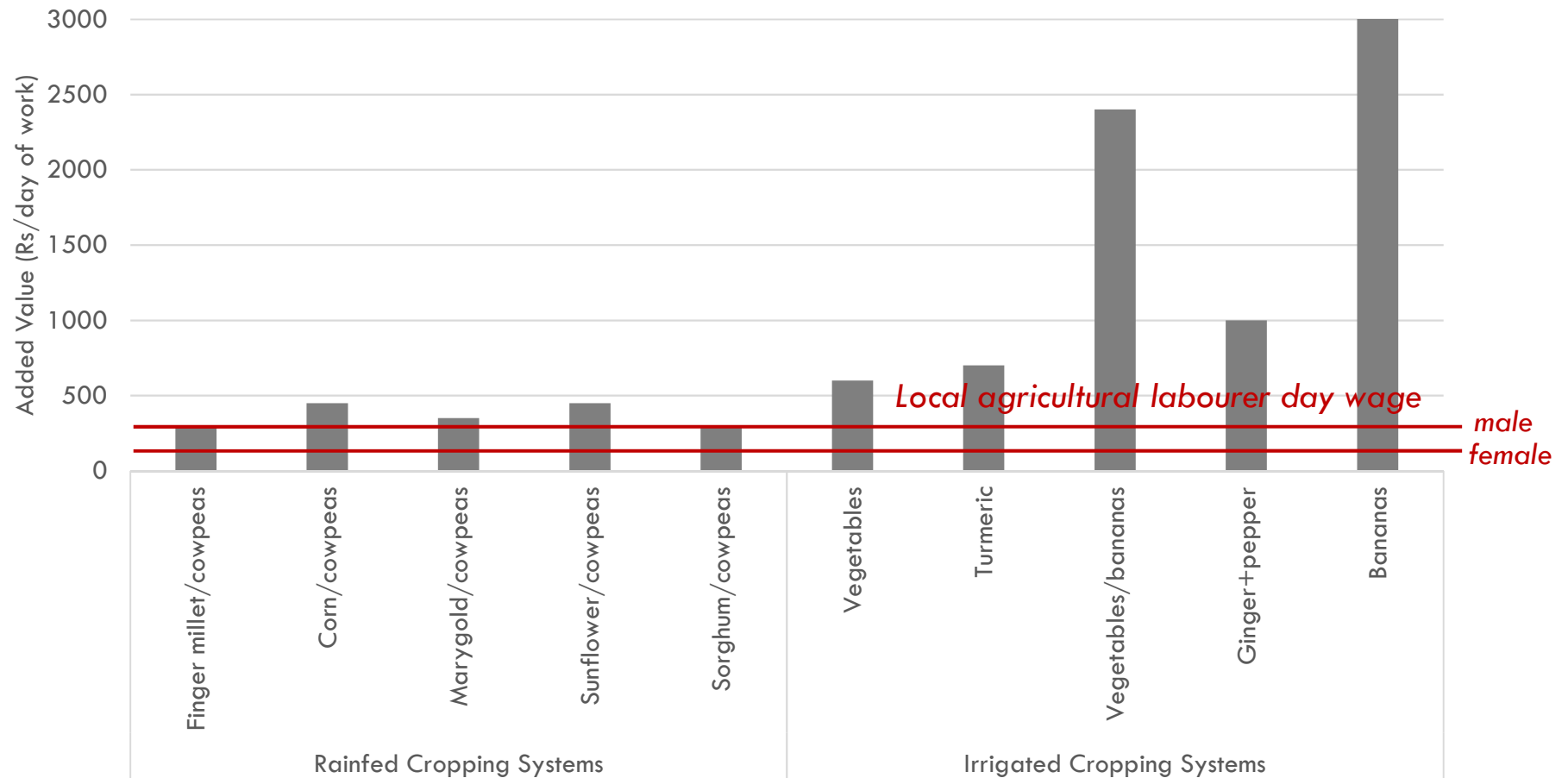
A differentiated involvement in livestock farming



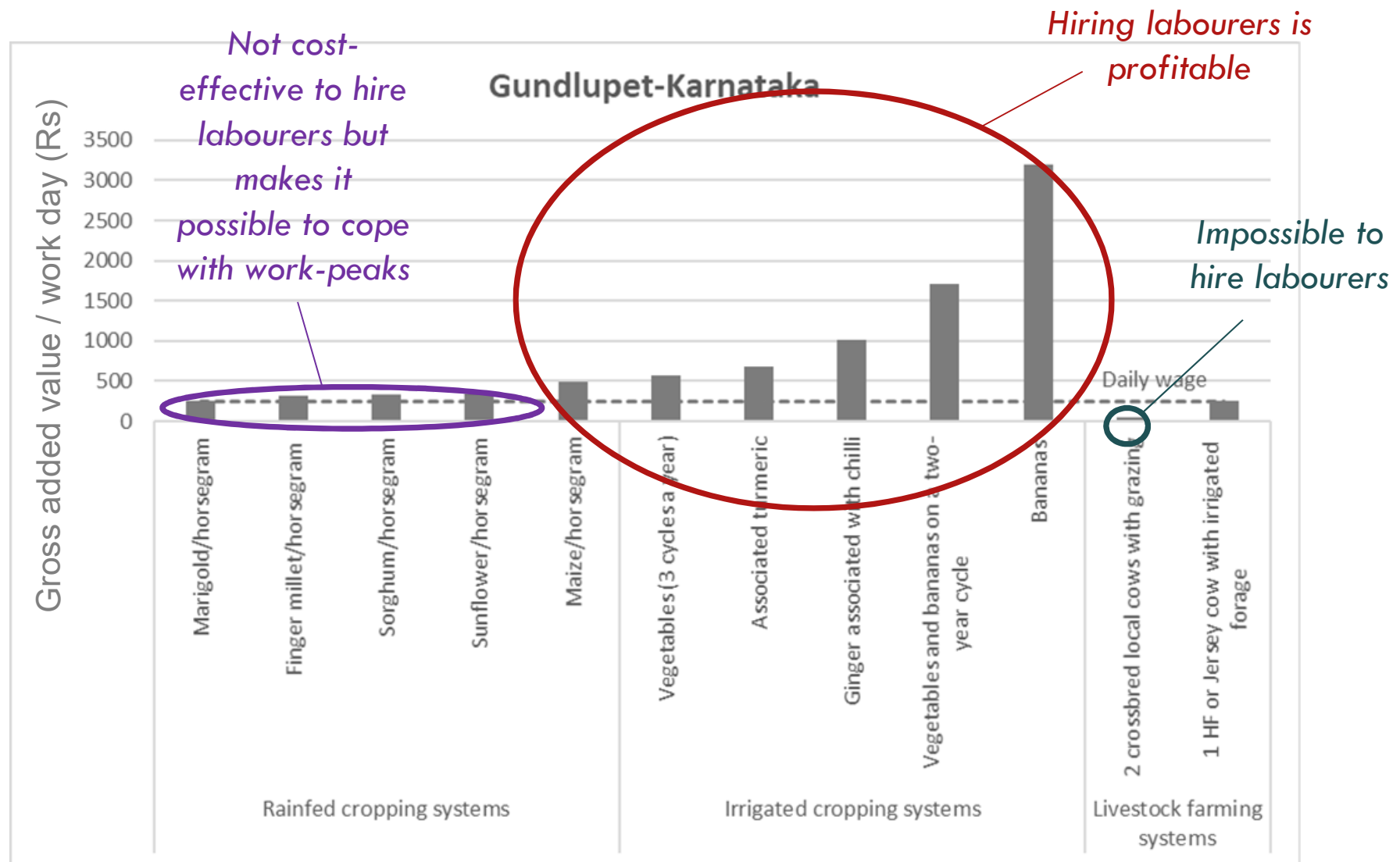
THE UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF VALUE ADDED AND THE “PATRONAL” FARMING MODEL

Comparing labour productivities

Gundlupet (Karnataka)

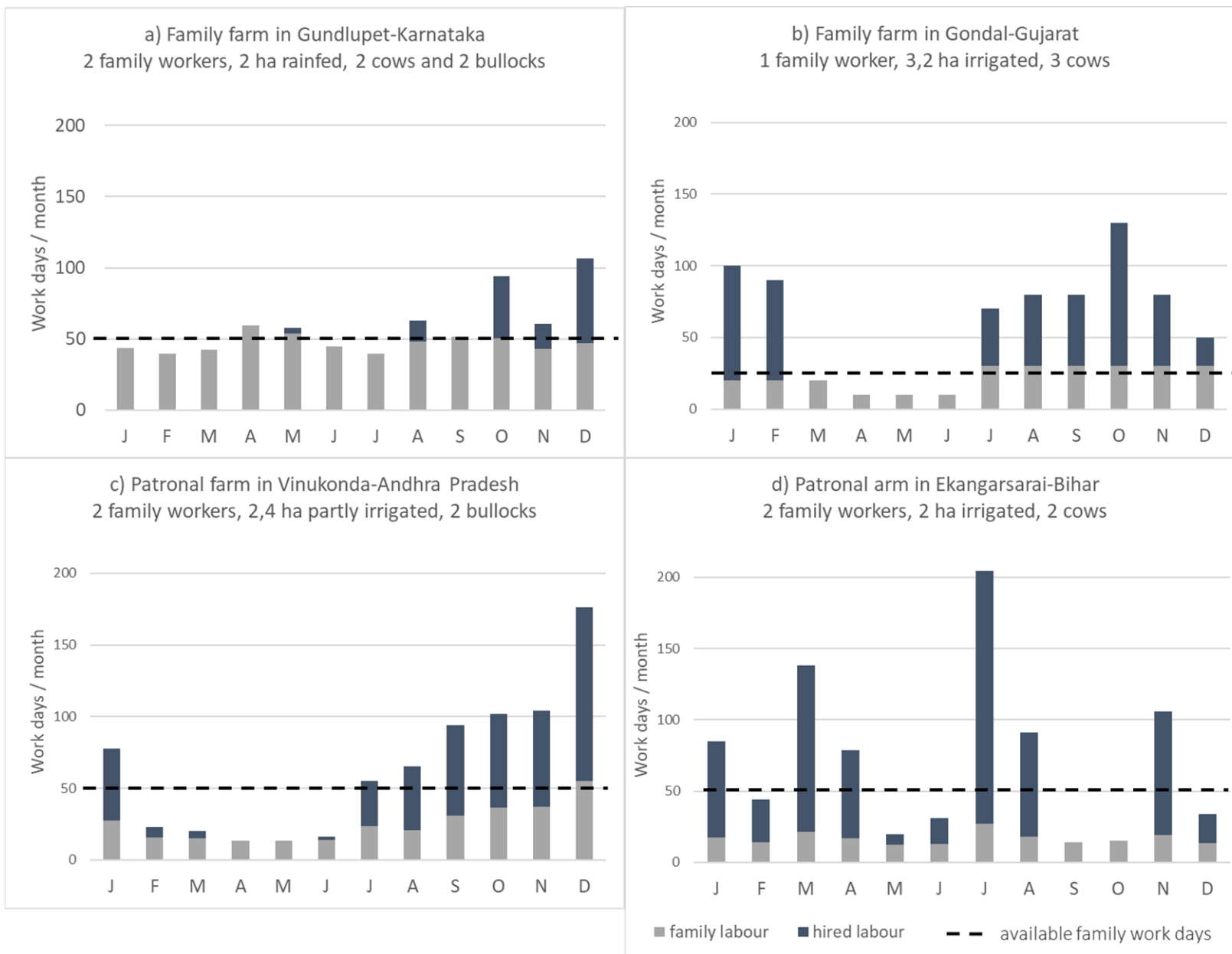


Hiring labour to secure full employment or to generate surpluses?



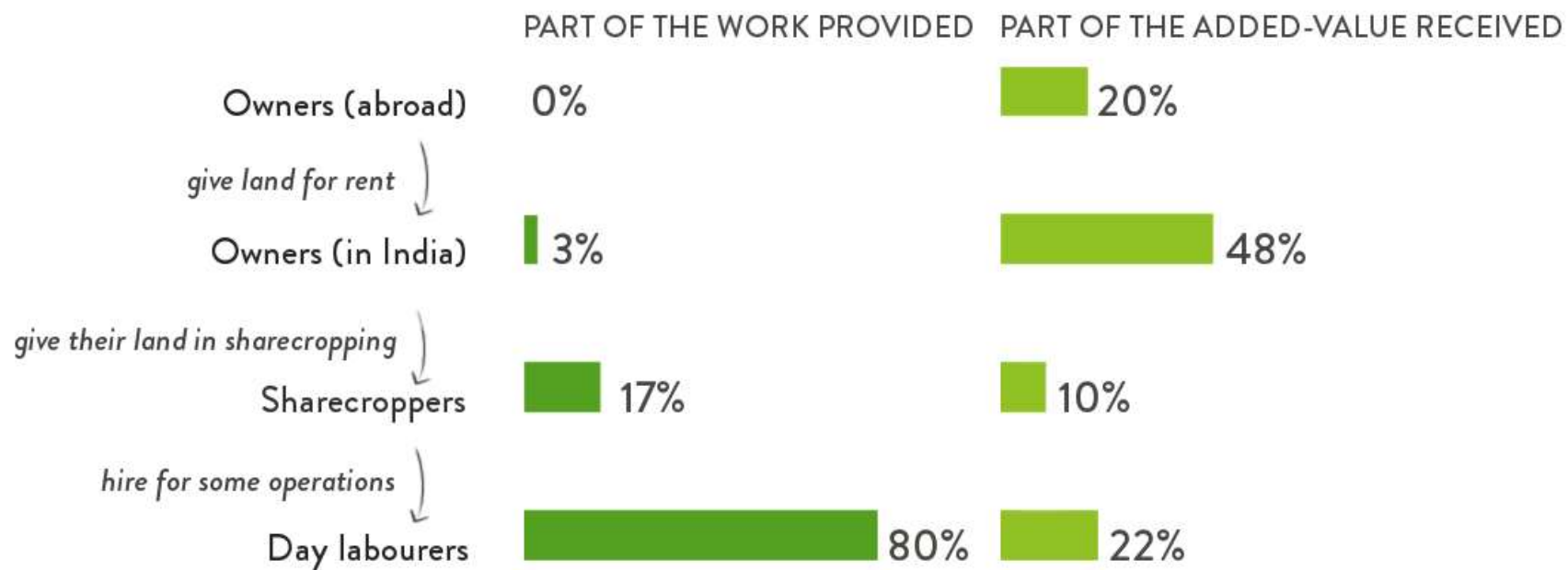
Family / Patronal farming: specific rationales

Working
calendars

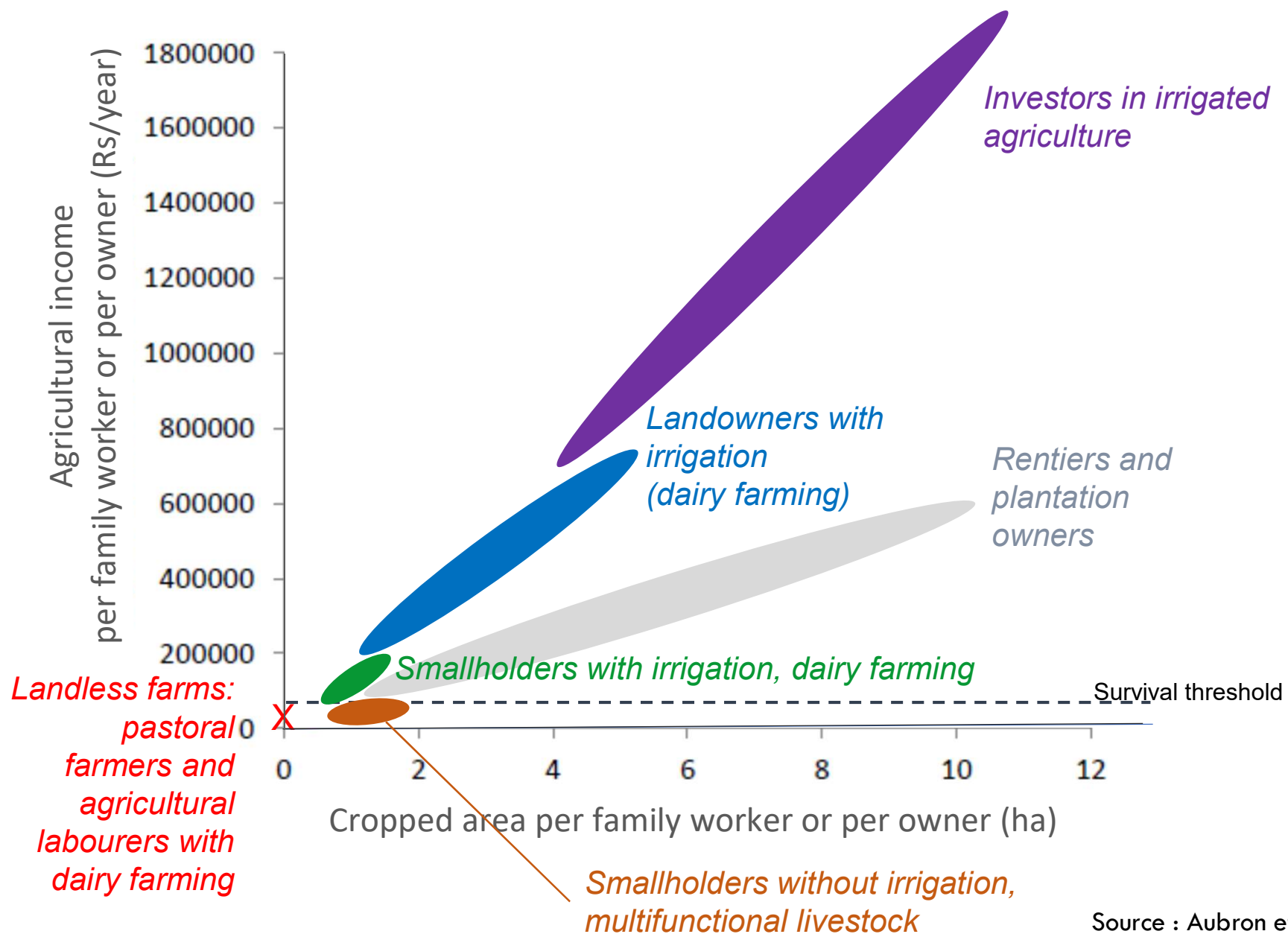


Source : Aubron et al., 2022

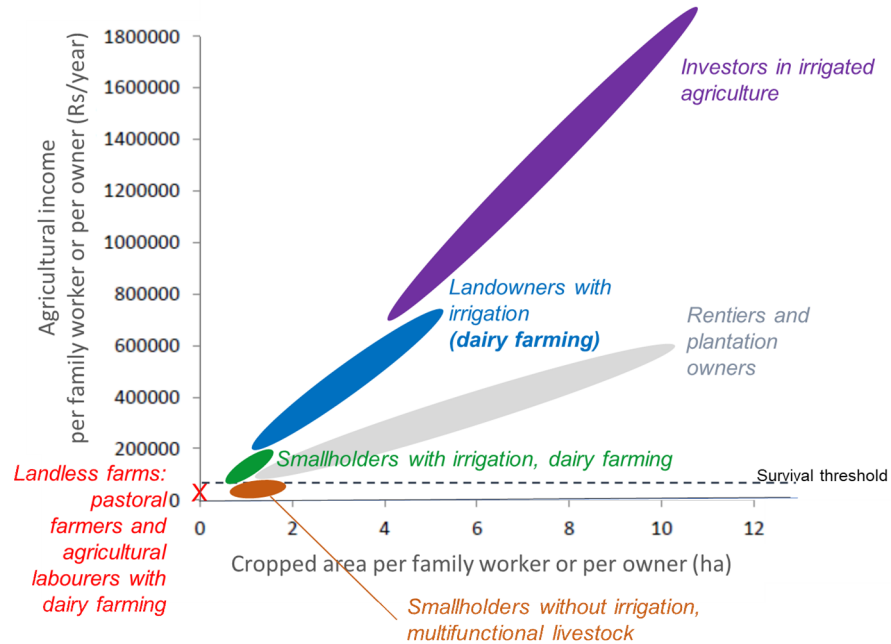
Contribution to labour and distribution of the added value between social groups, Petlad (Gujarat)



Large income disparities



AGRARIAN CRISIS: WHO IS CONCERNED?



TO CONCLUDE

- Overall coherence...
- ... but acute inequalities and extreme poverty
- A model recently called into question:
 - Liberalization and farmers' protest
 - Farm investors, moto-mechanization and herbicides: towards an agriculture relying on less labour?



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