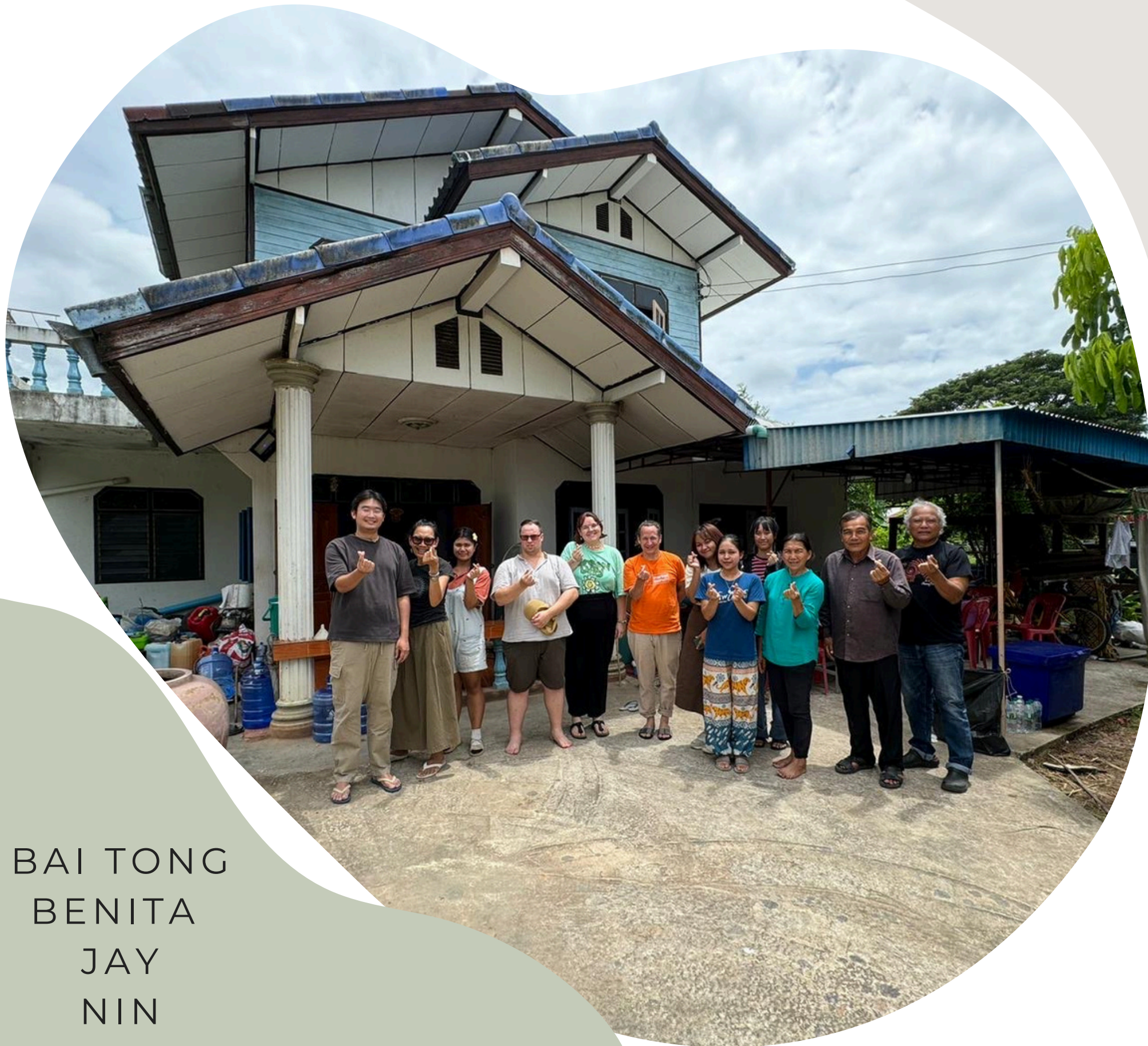


# Agrarian Transformation in the sugar cane village Ban Nong Pan



BAI TONG  
BENITA  
JAY  
NIN  
PROAD  
YEEN



A photograph of a dirt road with deep tire tracks leading towards a large, tall tree in the middle of a field. The sky is clear and blue. The image is used as a background for a presentation slide.

# Introduction

- Ban Nong Pan
- The coming of sugarcane mill
- Sugarcane



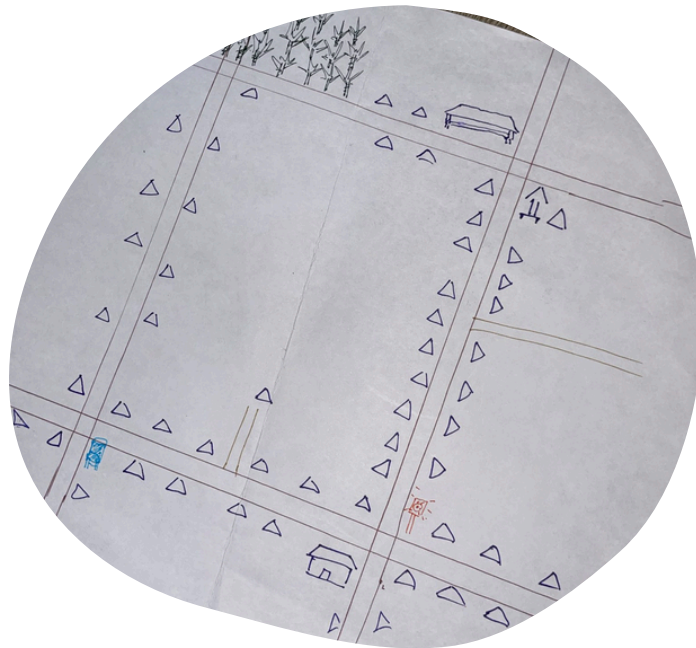
# Theoretical Framework

- Agrarian Transformation
- Labour Geography
- Political Ecology





# Methods



Transect walk



Biographical  
Interviews



*Semi-structured  
interview*



Small group  
discussion



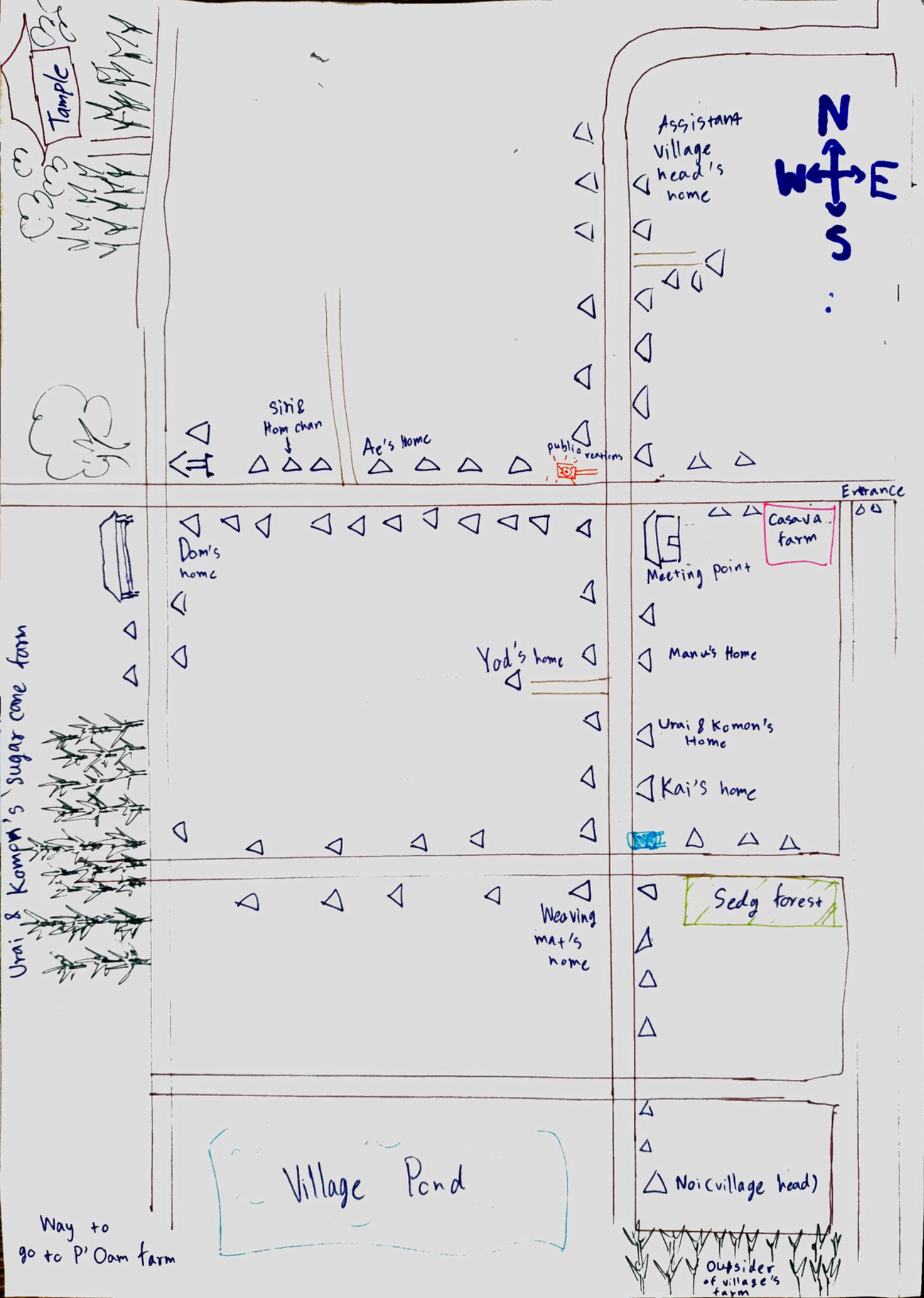
non-paved path



paved street



transect sleep



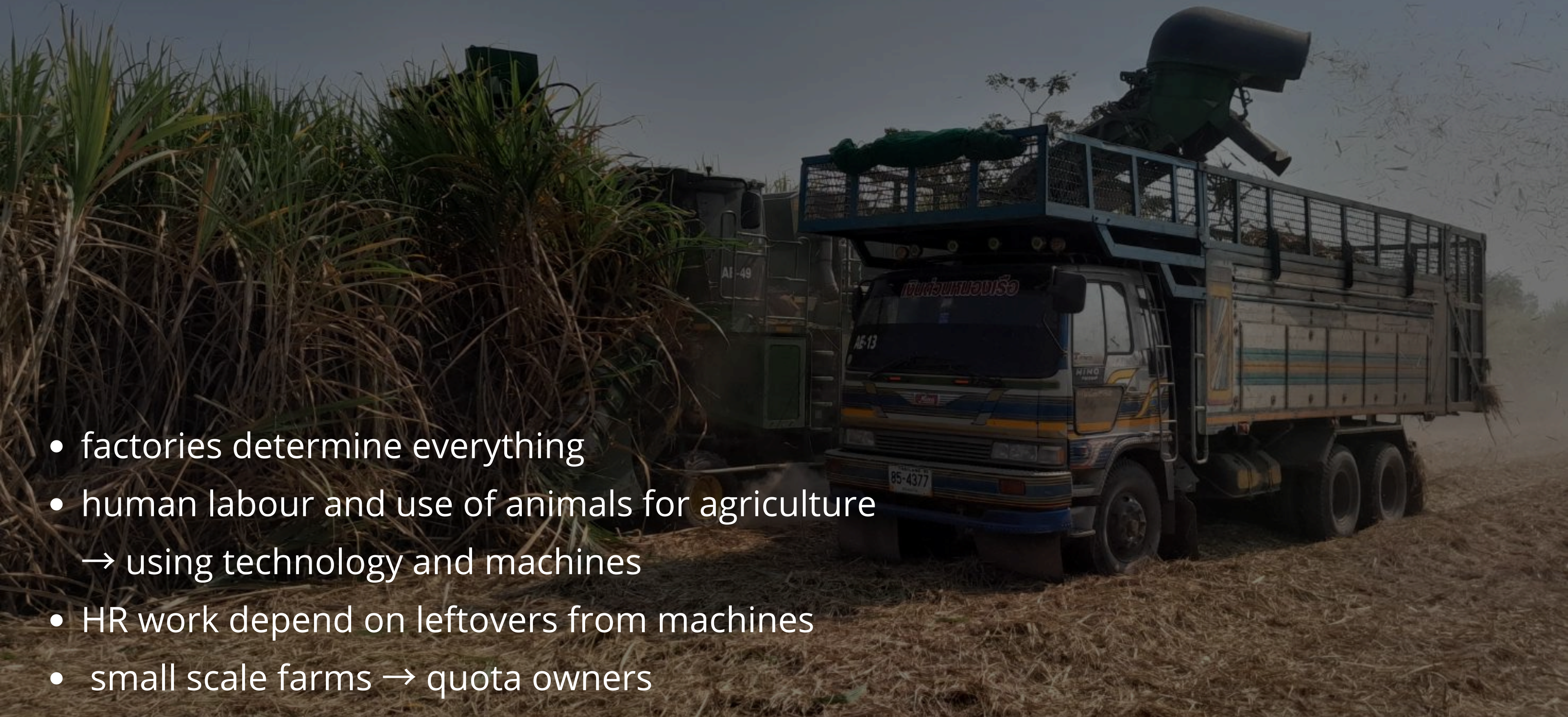
# Transect walk





# Agrarian Change

- factories determine everything
- human labour and use of animals for agriculture  
→ using technology and machines
- HR work depend on leftovers from machines
- small scale farms → quota owners





# Intersectionality

## Inequality

- financial power
- connection to factories
- determine the amount of payment

owners

- poorest families work as harvesters
- precarious work
- more demanding work but same income

workers

## Migration

- few people in the village → need migrants

- are has not enough jobs
- living in camp nearby the field for months
- domestic migration
- burmese migrant → emotional burden

## *Environment*

- harvesting annually
- burning method
- chemicals
- wastewater

- owners & factories have the power to decide
- biodiversity is affected by chemicals

## *Health*

- wear PPE

- 
- provide PPE and first aid

- PPE and tools
- health risks
- symptoms
- accidents
- animals at work



# Reflection

- Intersectionality
- Agrarian transformation
- capitalist system

	Agrarian transformation	Inequality	Migration	Environment	Health
OWNERS	<p>human labour → machines</p> <p>variety of crops → mostly SC</p> <p>cost: labour is expensive</p> <p>machines: less expensive</p> <p>→ less time / faster</p> <p>→ efficient</p> <p>Small scale farmers → squatter owned</p> <p>→ subsistence</p>	<p>PPE not provided</p> <p>no contract</p> <p>financial power</p> <p>own tractor</p> <p>Workers get money in advance</p> <p>→ workers don't show up</p> <p>connections to factories</p> <p>→ easier to rent machines</p> <p>discount on pesticides / chemicals</p>	<p>few people in the village → need migrants</p>	<p>harvesting annually</p> <p>stop burning, just because machines are more efficient</p> <p>still use a lot of chemicals</p> <p>→ it increases</p> <p>burning is illegal since 1992</p> <p>→ still practiced burning</p> <p>→ way of life</p> <p>→ when PM2.5 increased</p> <p>→ wanted to stop</p> <p>→ efficient harvesting bc of machines</p> <p>→ now higher price for fresh</p> <p>back: higher price for burnt</p>	<p>Wear PPE</p> <p>→ low health problems</p> <p>don't provide gloves, PPE</p> <p>but provide long sleeves</p> <p>sometimes provide first aid</p>
Authorities	<p>more sugar cane fields when factories arrived</p> <p>→ high price</p> <p>→ high demand</p> <p>→ development, roads, electricity</p> <p>developed by the factories</p> <p>outsiders buy land</p> <p>→ majority of land belongs to outsider</p> <p>→ large SC fields belong to Ban Thua Na</p> <p>→ has expanded into the village area</p>	<p>Reflection</p> <p>connection to theory</p> <p>Agrarian transformation</p> <p>→ technology, factories</p> <p>resulting problems / main issues</p> <p>explain evaluation</p> <p>criticize capitalist system</p>		<p>Wastewater from factories discharged into SC fields</p>	<p>Wastewater</p> <p>→ bad smell</p> <p>→ affects people in the village</p> <p>little public health</p> <p>VHV take care of villagers</p>
Workers	<p>arrival of factories</p> <p>→ development, roads, electricity</p> <p>change of burning</p> <p>less human labour, bc technology</p> <p>Using animals → using machines</p> <p>part 80%, now 30-40% hum. lab.</p> <p>factories are involved in every step of production</p>	<p>no PPE &amp; tools provided</p> <p>no contracts</p> <p>only poorest families do harvest work</p> <p>Workers have to set fires</p> <p>→ if they can't control it, the workers are responsible</p> <p>Precarious work</p> <p>→ just get hired when machines can't be used</p> <p>get food &amp; drinks</p> <p>→ if they don't want more money don't get it</p> <p>more demanding jobs, but same income</p> <p>go in debt → have to pay off</p> <p>subsource labour as cheaper labour</p>	<p>have area, area has not enough jobs</p> <p>living in a camp for months</p> <p>separation of family</p> <p>Migrant (Burmese)</p> <p>→ illegal migrant</p> <p>→ hard to find work</p> <p>→ can't open bank account</p> <p>→ no pension</p> <p>→ high emotional burden</p>	<p>owners of factories have the power to decide</p> <p>→ factories use dry leaves</p> <p>→ electricity used &amp; soil biodiversity is affected by chemicals</p> <p>stop</p>	<p>have to prepare PPE by them + tools</p> <p>workers higher health risks than owners (inequality)</p> <p>Symptoms: body pain, fever, headache</p> <p>small accidents: wounds, back, joint</p> <p>animals at work (e.g. snakes)</p> <p>car accidents: streets are more crowded bc of trucks → can't be at night</p> <p>PPE, but still get affected</p>
Factories		<p>subsource labour as cheaper labour</p>	<p>green washing</p> <p>→ organic farm</p>		<p>safety officers: train, PPE, first aid kits</p>