

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF NON-FARM WORKERS IN TIRUPUR DISTRICT OF TAMIL NADU

S.Malathi,

Assistant Professor

LRG Govt Arts college for women, Tirupur-641604

INTRODUCTION

"Non-ranch labourers" refers to individuals who complete routine tasks with little collaboration and advancement for the primary purpose of earning money and business. The Overall Society of Work Specialists divided non-ranch occupations into free work and non-ranch wage associations. Non-ranch independent work includes tasks carried out by have-account workers and family members who have been overlooked. The non-farm wage industry, which is utilized by formal or non-farm endeavours as well as by families, is made up of experts who work without formal plans, workers' benefits, or government retirement assistance. Non-ranch work is seen as a calling due to its adaptability and perfection. The group wants to get people to see the metropolitan areas as a place for untouchables who moved away from where they grew up in search of better wages in the metropolitan area over their low wages in horticulture. The group of non-ranch labourers differs significantly from the group of homestead labourers. They consolidate subcontracted and temporary plant labourers, street vendors, and loosely prepared experts, who are utilized in a variety of cash-related endeavours at restaurants. The various monetary activities in this area are at various levels in terms of development, capability, wages, and benefits. As a result, different positions will have different requirements for workers who need to resign under management's watch and different compensation limits for administrators. The various specialist classes won't notice much difference from a single pack.

IMPORTANCE OF NON-FARM SECTOR

The Non-Homestead Area The non-ranch area, particularly rural areas, has recently gained widespread esteem for the following reasons: a) Work improvement has not coincided with the Property region's overall advancement. b) A planned cycle for provincial non-ranch development might discourage a lot of people from moving to current, business-friendly metropolitan areas. c) When agriculture is outsourced, the rural and metropolitan monetary gaps will undoubtedly widen, which will have positive effects on different aspects of people's lives and goals. d) Ordinary businesses typically have greater responsibility and lower capital requirements. e) The agrarian turn of events suffers from the negative side effects of typical industrialization as well. f) The majority of places with a lot of non-ranch roads of work have less irregular compensation circulation; In non-ranch activities, backing from the lower levels of country social orders is essentially greater, but their responsibility is significantly less viable than that of the upper layers.

STRUCTURE AND GROWTH OF NON-FARM SECTOR

There are two types of non-ranch exercises: the size of units and scattering caused by geology. It lacks a uniform arrangement of activities regarding pay and proficiency levels as a result. According to Saxena, the non-ranch district is divided into three significant subareas. The essential subfield is made up of projects that make use of work that has a particular level of explicit refinement and are carried out in a very consistent manner with an emphasis on additional age and development. The second subsector consists of activities or activities that are frequently sporadic, run solely with the assistance of unpaid family work, employ rough innovation, and routinely manage the local market. Capital use rather than thing classes can distinguish these two subfields. The third subdistrict's paid experts are represented by low pay and a deteriorating labour market. Table 1 displays India's non-ranch work improvement rates.

Table 1
Growth rates of non-farm employment in India

Non-Farm Activities	2016-17 to 2017-18	2018-19 to 2019-20	2020-21 to 2021-22
Non-farm Self Employment	3.34	6.72	5.86
Non-farm Wage Employment	3.68	4.79	5.18
Rural non-farm employment	3.26	7.27	5.52
Urban non-farm employment	4.13	5.08	5.46
Secondary sector employment	3.91	5.64	5.70
Tertiary sector employment	3.27	5.67	5.35
Total non-farm employment	3.53	5.66	5.49
Non-farm GDP	9.11	8.22	10.71
Implied Employment Elasticity	1.31	1.65	0.45
Average real non-farm Wage Rate	6.03	1.13	3.77

Source: Economic Census All-India Report (2022), Govt. of India, Ministry of Statistics

SCOPE OF NON-FARM SECTOR

The non-ranch district represents a sizable portion of the non-plant region's workforce. Retail exchange, assembling and trade, social and individual associations, and the stated undertakings represented more than 60% of the business in the entire non-ranch area. The work's weight was managed by these drives. The work was coordinated in the smaller foundations because a portion of the non-ranch locale was responsible for approximately two-fifths of the work done by the entire foundation.

NEED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

The non-ranch district requires constant monitoring because it is a source of employment for the metropolitan and typical workforces. It is easiest to understand this region's role in rural jobs by looking at how much work it does and how much money it makes. Full-scale family centre gatherings organized by various associations demonstrate that the typical non-ranch business accounts for a significant portion of a family's income. Instead of receiving 20 to 25 per cent of business pay, normal families in India received somewhere between 25 and 35 per cent from non-ranch sources. The major issues that experts in the non-ranch field have been focusing on will become clear through a conscious and deliberate relative assessment with a financial focus on non-structure labourers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

India's accomplishments are enormous from a macroeconomic perspective. During the cash-related change, India's real public pay increased by 125%. appeared differently than 97% of previous periods of comparable length, from 1992-1993 to 2014-2015. The per capita pay has in like manner extended by 77% all through a comparative period. Recently, the annual rate of growth has exceeded 6%. The economy's save sponsors rate has increased from a long-term average of 24% to 30% over the past few years. Additionally, the speed of the hypothesis has extended by more than 30%. Thing

Progression indicates that the middle value has been valued at approximately 20% annually. In a similar vein, imports have grown at a rapid rate. Over \$300 million US dollars have been saved thanks to new financial arrangements. India has one of the lowest levels of external responsibility among emerging nations. Despite these factors, non-ranch district workers have not seen significant financial growth in the public economy. According to the findings of the 2011 Assessment, the majority of the non-farm workforce—92 per cent—is concentrated in the poor region, where conditions are detrimental to both non-farm workers and their supervisors. The majority of Indian workers continue to work in remote regions. They are shielded from the overall regulatory scheme and compensated through the system as well. Most of the people who live in the domain are forced to do shady non-ranch work because of the weakness of the rainstorm, which causes sad harvests, and the limited availability of sensible locations. The social gathering of labourers in turbulent non-farm regions is bolstered by low wages, low capital-concentrated strategies, a decrease in business security, horrifying working conditions, and other irksome issues that non-farm workers look for. In a difficult and perplexing monetary climate reflected by global competition, it is attempting to complete fulfilling business opportunities for non-ranch labourers, according to financial experts. It is normal for non-ranch labourers in the Tirupur Area of Tamil Nadu to receive financial consideration given the issues that have been investigated thus far. Therefore, the constant evaluation method intends to fill this evaluation gap by achieving the depicted objectives.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To investigate the money-related states of the non-ranch labourers close by the assessment.
2. To separate the components that, in general, affect the items produced by non-ranch workers close to the review.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. H1: Items and segments made by non-farm workers are unnecessary.
2. H2: The work that non-farm workers don't do has a say in the business.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The methodology includes the steps taken to select the study location and test workers, the isolating philosophies, the amount of information, the length of the diagram, and the assessment procedures and devices used in the consistent survey.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The layout strategy used both mandatory and optional information sources to review money related revolve around non-farm workers in the Tirupur Region of Tamil Nadu. The universe was examined by Tirupur Locale, the major units by Taulks, and the final units were examined by non-farm labourers using relative clashing evaluation. In addition, the investigation has acknowledged that non-farm employees constitute entrances to four-word-related social events. Non-ranch representatives who participated in fundamental techniques, non-ranch employees who helped with transportation, and non-ranch employees who were interested in food care are examples of these. The expert has chosen more than four word-related packs in light of the pilot study. Both the normal and metropolitan regions of the Tirupur Region have sufficient populations in just four activities. 206 models were chosen by the expert for the middle using the proportionate clashing evaluation method.

COLLECTION OF DATA

The consistent evaluation relies on both mandatory and optional data. The essential information was gathered from non-farm workers in the Tirupur District using a gathering strategy. The Region Official Office, customary papers, libraries, and other sources provided the additional data.

PERIOD OF STUDY

The field outline was completed from April to September 2022.

DATA PROCESSING

Treatment of the Data Following the Grouping of the Data, the Final Assembling Plan was precisely adjusted under Set it up for Action, the Tables were organized using SPSS Version 25 (Authentic Social Event for the Human Sciences), and the Tables were considered for additional Evaluation.

TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

The master has observed and depicted a variety of genuine devices to pinpoint a financial issue involving non-ranch labourers in the Tirupur District. The relationship that exists between various variables, such as age, religion, location, family size, arrangement level, and pay, has been examined using the Chi-square test.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The Objective of the Framework The Respondents' Reaction Levels Since respondents don't follow their compensation, there will undoubtedly be a couple of connections between the gathered data and study tendency. Obstacles to the Audit It is acknowledged that experts in non-farm regions who adhere to fundamental principles will be regarded as non-farm representatives. The steady progression of workers from one non-farm location to another and back again is steady. Because it was only driven in the Tirupur Area, the outline cannot be summarized beyond the boundaries of the survey location.

Table -1**Demographic factors of the respondents**

Demographic	Women Entrepreneurs	Frequency	%
Age	Below 20years	27	13.10
	Between 20-30 years	76	36.89
	Between 30-40 years	69	33.5
	Above 40	34	16.5
Caste Wise Distribution	SC/ST	35	17.0
	Most backward caste	40	19.40
	Backward caste	32	3.40
	Forward caste	99	48.06
Education	Middle school	97	47.10
	Higher Secondary	92	44.70
	Graduates andabove	14	6.80
	Technical	3	1.50
Maritalstatus	Unmarried	97	47.10
	Married	109	52.90
Total		206	100%

Table 1 reveals that 36.89% of workers are between the ages of 20 and 30 among the 13.10% of respondents who were younger than 20. 6.0% of the 33.5 per cent of respondents between the ages of 30 and 40 are short-trained professionals, 9.3% are lacking subject matter experts, 13.4% are routinely taught specialists, and 5.4% are self-employed. 33.5 per cent of labourers in free work, free work, typical work, and piece work are over 40 years old, according to the survey. This is because the current workforce is physically and mentally prepared for any job. According to the table, 19% of the 208 non-farmwork respondents participate in planned or scheduled social events. 19.40% of respondents who participated in non-ranch exercises live in the opposite district, while 3.40% live in the opposite standing. Piece workers make up 48.06 per cent of the 9.1 per cent of respondents who have a position with a forward location. According to the data presented in the table, 47.10 per cent of respondents had attended a middle school, 44.70 per cent had attended a higher level of partner planning, 6.80 per cent had a degree, and 1.50 per cent were truly organized arranged specialists. According to the examination, labourers make up 47.10 per cent of the 18.5% of the school staff. The status of the non-workers as well as the concept of their work are depicted on the table. According to the table, 52.90% of the 218 per cent of labourers who participated were married, while 47.10% were not married.

Table 2
Consolidation of Chi-Square Results

Variables	Degrees of Freedom	Calculated value of χ^2	Table Value of χ^2	Remarks
Personal Variables				
Age	12	14.33	21.0	Significant
Community	9	12.11	16.9	Significant
Religion	6	3.21	12.6	Not significant
Education	12	61.83	21.0	Significant
Marital Status	9	48.12	16.9	Significant
Size of the family	12	21.42	21.0	Significant
Job Related Variables				
Size of land holding	18	25.32	21.9	Significant
Seasonal unemployment	3	32.56	7.81	Significant
Land utilization	3	1.42	7.81	Not significant
Migration	3	5.62	7.81	Not significant
Economic Variables				
Income	18	69.42	28.9	Significant
Expenditure	18	56.14	28.9	Significant
Debt	21	12.64	32.7	Not significant

Source: Computed data

To form a coalition, the entire component is broken up into its parts, business-related factors, and financial factors. Individual factors include age, family size, marital status, education, religion, location, and advancement. In a non-ranch setting, age, classified status, arrangement, and neighbourhood influence the choice of occupation; however, the size of the family, religion, and progress influence the choice of business. Business-related factors include land use, regular business, the size of the land holding, and the distance from the working environment. Out of these, non-farm occupations are most affected by distance. The two money-related factors are obligation and pay, with obligation having a greater impact than pay.

Table 3
Test of contingency

Variables	Calculated value of χ^2	Test of Significance	Rank
Personal			
Age	112.36	4.52	I
Education	58.82	3.32	II
Marital status	46.85	2.21	III
Community	41.42	1.96	IV
Size of the family	18.23	0.91	V
Religion	5.42	0.34	VI
Job Related Variables			
Seasonal employment	69.41	3.52	I
Migration	65.27	2.64	II
Size of land holding	38.49	1.32	III
Land Utilisation	2.42	0.12	IV
Economic Variables			
Income	642.27	22.56	I
Expenditure	128.39	18.15	II
Debt	10.52	0.41	III

Source: Computed data

Additionally, the significance of the condition and the open-door test is used to evaluate it. The results were analyzed using the open-door test. Age affects several private factors, like education, marital status, neighbourhood, size, advancement, and religion. Liability, distance, size of landholding, and land use are the first pay positions, followed by business-related factors and accidental unemployment. As a result, it may be argued that compensation, continuous joblessness, and advancement over time establish the strategy and encourage delegates to take on jobs outside of the expanding business.

Table -4

Per-capita income of the sample respondents in construction works

Sl.No	Variable	Mean	SD	CV
1	Per Capita Income	192	821	43.2
2	Family Size	4.59	1.41	32
3	No. of Earning members	0.91	0.87	84
4	Level of employment	353	19.53	6.1
5	Productive Assets	191	216	111
6	Dependency Ratio	55.72	55.11	102

Source: Computed data

As shown in Table 4, non-farm workers have particular steady assets. The variables, the number of people to acquire, and the compensation per capita are listed below. The supporting resources offered a wide range of options when compared to other components. It was believed that the movement workers' per capita pay was significantly higher than that of other non-farm workers due to the differences between these groups. The findings of the study indicate that, compared to other non-ranch labourers, the per capita pay of parts added to propel workers is significantly higher.

Table -5

Per-capita income of the sample respondents engaged in transport works

Sl.No	Variable	Mean	SD	CV
1	Per Capita Income	205	764	41
2	Family Size	4.41	1.47	37
3	No. of Earnings members	0.89	0.84	88
4	Level of employment	353	21.36	12
5	Productive Assets	134	136	112
6	Dependency Ratio	60.91	60.91	100

Source: Computed data

As shown in Table 5, transport labourers gravitate toward various resources based on the number of individuals acquired and pay per capita. It was clear to the vehicle administrators that the fundamental resources were distinct from each other. According to the assessment, vehicle workers earn significantly more per capita than other non-farm workers. The investigation reveals: Transport labourers' per capita pay is influenced by a wider range of factors than that of other non-farm workers.

Table 6

Per-capita income of the sample respondents engaged in business

Sl.No	Variable	Mean	SD	CV
1	Per Capita Income	184	648	31

2	Family Size	4.02	1.36	28
3	No. of Earnings members	0.76	0.92	79
4	Level of employment	289	19.47	56
5	Productive Assets	115	126	108
6	Dependency Ratio	59.21	59.78	98.34

Source: Computed data.

As shown in Table 6, the fundamental work resources of the business are very mixed up. The number of secure individuals and the pay per capita follows. It is normal to observe that the company's firm resources were extremely adaptable and distinctive in different ways. The business workers' per capita pay was significantly lower than that of other non-farm workers when these social events were analyzed. The study found that more fundamental gatherings took place in a larger portion of the district, resulting in different per capita wages for business workers and other non-ranch workers.

Table -7

Correlation matrix pertaining to the selected variables of construction workers

Sl.N	Variable Y	Y	X ₁	X ₂	X ₃	X ₄	X ₅
1	Per capita income(Y)	1.000					
2	Family Size (X ₁)	-.6381	1.000				
3	Earning members(X ₂)	.2771*	.6194	1.000			
4	Level of employment(X ₃)	.0126*	.1096	.2138*	1.000		
5	Productive Assets(X ₄)	.3438*	.0457	.1016*	.1616	1.000	
6	Dependency Ratio(X ₅)	.1862	.4579	.8882	.3022	.1615	1.000

* Indicate the co-efficient are statistically significant at 5 per cent level

In the improvement region, single benefit (0.2771), work level (0.0126), and assets correspond to a family's for each per capita pay. It suggests that per capita pay would fundamentally be affected by any change in these factors. The size of a family has a negative (-0.6381) relationship with progress specialist families' per capita pay. It demonstrates that the alternative method of paying per capita is altered by any variation in these factors.

Table -8

Regression results of annual household consumption expenditure

Variables	Construction	Transport	Business	Food Processing
-----------	--------------	-----------	----------	-----------------

Intercept (β_0)	0.45625	0.43585	0.42681	0.41576
Annual disposable Income(β_1)	0.1501*	0.2068*	0.3441*	0.1251*
Family size (β_2)	0.1848*	0.3806*	0.1763*	0.2658*
No. of earners in the family(β_3)	0.5125	0.2066	0.1421	0.3166
Age of lead of household up to 25 (β_4)	0.0991	0.0939	0.0863	0.0621
Age of lead of household 25-35 (β_5)	0.2547*	0.3068*	0.3661*	0.4028*
Age of lead of household 35-45 (β_6)	0.1529	0.1489	0.1534	0.1563
Age of lead of household 45-55 (β_7)	0.1440	0.6211	0.2104	0.1761
Age of lead of household Above 55(β_8)	0.0926	0.4325	0.0087	0.0067
R ²	.2672	.1317	.1446	.1772
F-value	11.58	18.28	16.43	17.12
Number of Observation	126	70	52	35

* Indicate the co-efficient are statistically significant at 5 per cent level

Table 8 shows that the model all's blueprint factors together were obligated for a variety of 26.72 per cent in per capita use. The R² motivation for development workers demonstrates this. At a level of 5%, the factors of family size, annual income, and the top relative's age between 25 and 35 were really important and strongly related to use per capita. The maximum age of the family, which ranged from 25 to 35 years, had an impact on the number of construction workers employed per person. It demonstrates how a 1 per cent increase in this segment could result in a 0.719% (B₀+B₅) increase in per capita use. The various additions of 0.1848 per cent (B₂) and 0.151% (B₁) in per capita use could be affected by an increase of one per cent in family size and annual income. The F-regard demonstrated that the fitted model was a quantifiably large one at the 5% level. Because of the free factors as a whole, the annual per capita use of transport workers rose by 13.17 per cent. The model's most important aspects were the family's maximum age range of 25 to 35, optional capital, and size. The annual increase in real money had the greatest impact on per capita use, followed by the size of the family and the 25- to 35-year-old age group. With an additional level of each of these variables, the per capita use increased by 0.2068 per cent (B₁), 0.8019 per cent (B₀+B₅), and without reservation by 0.3806 per cent (B₂). The F-regard demonstrates that the fitted apostatize model was necessary at the 5% level.

Summary of Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

In light of the information and perspectives provided by non-farm workers, the following suggestions are made for developing them further. Even though non-farm workers receive virtually no training, the limit is seen as a sign of progress. Their business suffers as a result of their lack of trade limits. In that limit, non-farm labourers ought to obtain confirmed open power status. The prosperity of non-farm workers is crucial to the growth and improvement of their community. Thusly, non-farm specialists worked with and resources-based headway plans should be executed in each space of cash-related change. Non-ranch employees frequently become needy as a result of the impromptu nature of their work and the risks and dangers that come with it. Therefore, to lessen the difficulties faced by non-farm workers, the public authority needs to implement every necessary measure and modern structure to provide 240 modern business large entrances. Our country's money-related progression is

generally helped by non-ranch workers. Everything is in their hands. Nonfarm workers are developing, transportation, business, and food executives face a variety of challenges, such as a lack of business, low benefits, long working hours, lost wage parcels, a lack of co-strategy between owners and workers, government-supported retirement and support in friendly government help, old age, and joblessness. In this manner, the public authority ought to go to staggering lengths to ease up these issues. It is possible to evaluate any development plan drafted specifically for non-farm workers in the outline district by periodically evaluating their financial circumstances. Nonfarm workers should seek assistance from the state to obtain reputable work environments at low financing costs. It will help them with working on their lifestyle later on. In most cases, the nation's advantage in the age of advancement and its spread is limited to public space. Our innovative work structure, which is supported by people all over, is less open to individual requirements, as indicated by unlimited discernment. As a result, the screen agrees that data dissipating centres empowered by information improvement may be able to provide solutions to problems even to experts in distant areas.

CONCLUSION

With time, there will be both small and large shifts in the utilization and production of the Indian economy. To entice non-farm workers, one must convey confidence, respect, and the belief that they can find normal comfort in them. There are also indications that the nation's development efforts are shifting from the typical to the metropolitan areas. In the area, work in food, the board, business, and transportation has been skewered. This category includes business development, which is influenced by various developmental and sectional factors typically associated with the area's fundamental stages. It is fascinating to note that casualization and the concept of non-farm workers have developed similarly. The pay gap between metropolitan areas and common districts narrowed, and non-farm labourers' real wages consistently increased. It is suggested that the country's expansion of non-farm associations has been supported by both constantly shifting components. Additionally, non-farm workers' genuine worth and significant opportunities to improve their outcomes ought to be given top priority. For non-farm workers, strategies should be used that require the fewest working hours and longest periods of coverage allowed by law. The non-ranch locale's requirements ought to complete the retirement evaluations for public power.

REFERENCE

1. Cain and Glen, "Married Women in the Labour Force-An Economic Analysis", University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1966.
2. Fisher and Mahajan. "The Forgotten Sector: Non-farm Employment and Enterprises in Rural India", Intermediate Technology Publications, London, 1998.
3. Meller and John.W, "New Economics of Growth – A Strategy for India and the Developing World", a Twentieth Century Fund Study, Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1978.
4. Papola, "Urban Non-farm Sector in a Developing Economy", Vikash Publishing House, New Delhi, 1981.
5. Ramanamma and Usha, "Women in Indian Industry", Mittal Publications Delhi, 2006. Squire, "Employment Policy in Developing Countries: a Survey of Issues and Evidence", Oxford University Press, New York, 1981.
6. Sujata Gothoskar, "Struggle of Women at Work", Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1992. Tink Paul Bhatnagar, "Women Employment and Empowerment", New Centaury Publications, New Delhi, 2016.
7. Manoj Kumar, "Rural Non-farm Sector, the last Resort for Employment in India", Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai, 2008.

8. Mazumdar. "The Urban Non-farm Sector", World Bank Staff Working Paper, No.211, 1975, Washington. Mehta, "Non-farm Economy and Rural Development"
9. Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lacknow, Working paper, 2009. Murthy, rof "Rural Non-Agricultural Employment in India: The Residual Sector Hypothesis Revisited", Working Paper, Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad, 2015.