REVIEW ARTICLE

A STUDY ON SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF TEA PLANTATION WORKERS IN VALPARAI TALUK, COIMBATORE

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Socio-economic condition is indicates the development of human life, like this tea plantation workers development also. They are depends the earnings form tea plantation, it help them to run their family. This study focuses about socio economic conditions of workers, in this case no significant relationship in age and gender. Hence, in the economy factor is no improvement of monthly income and monthly expenditure. Even though job opportunity avail for the workers. India is also such a country, where about 70 per cent of the labour force is employed in the agriculture sector. Although in the recent years the share of agriculture in Gross Domestic Product is coming down, still agriculture is the dominant sector of the economy and it impacts the well being of the other sectors.

INTRODUCTION

Tea plantation industry is one of the most important in India it creates employment opportunities, foreign exchange earnings and contribution to the national economy. The cultivation of tea in India has an extensive history; cultivation of tea is an agricultural activity. It provides employment opportunities to more than two million people. Economic conditions only determine the every one's life at the same time like a country. Even though, in this study to analyze the tea plantation workers socio-economic condition. Economic condition is base for tea plantation workers, because it needs to run their life. The plantation workforce, however, has been among the most exploited workforce in the organized sector.

Plantation

The Section 1 (4) of the Plantation Labour Act (PLA) 1951 provides a legal definition for the plantations. It states: A plantation is any land used or intended to be used for growing tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona, cardamom which measures 5 hectare or more and in which fifteen or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months.

Statement Of Problem

Most of the Indian tea estates located in hills area. The tea estate labourer faces many troubles like, rain,

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winter, and animals. The study mainly focuses socio-economic conditions of the tea estate labourer in valparai taluk.

Objectives of the study

1. To find socio economic conditions of the tea estate labour among the Valparai Taluk, Coimbatore.
2. To find monthly income and savings of the tea estate labourer among the Valparai Taluk, Coimbatore.

Review Literature

Parbin R Akhtar(2013), " Need of education among the tea tribe women in the Udalguri district of Assam, India". This study reveal about education and economy of tea estate women workers, Girls in the tea gardens help their families economically by working in the gardens, and they accept positively in 69.5% woman. They also play their vital role in economic development.

Pallabi Devi (2014), " socio-economic status of the tea garden women workers in assam a case study with special reference to sonitpur district ." this study concluded tea garden women workers are still lagging behind in terms of socially, economically and culturally. Most of them are illiterate and for that they are working only for their livelihood of their family.

Sohrab Ansari and Zebasheereen (2016), "socio-economic condition of tea garden worker in Alipurduar district West Bengal" this study attempt to analyze that most important

Table-1

	ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*Df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	2.016667	1	2.016667	9.307692	0.003438	4.006873
Within Groups	12.56667	58	0.216667			
Total	14.58333	59				

Source: Primary Data (CV>TV=R)

Table – 2

	ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	1.24E-14	1	1.24E-14	8.65E-14	1	4.006873
Within Groups	8.333333	58	0.143678			
Total	8.333333	59				

Source: Primary Data (CV>TV=R)

Table 3

	ANOVA					
Source of Variation	*SS*	*Df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	0.016667	1	0.016667	0.126638	0.723235	4.006873**
Within Groups	7.633333	58	0.131609			
Total	7.65	59				

Source: Primary Data (CV<TV=A)**

Table 4. Inter-Correlation Matrix

	C1	*C2*	*C3*	*C4*	*C5*	*C6*	*C7*	*C8*	*C9*	*C10*
C1	1									
C2	0.450443	1								
C3	0.705443	0.616953	1							
C4	0.361158	0.801784	0.684917	1						
C5	0.183892	0.408248	0.542489	0.691023	1					
C6	0.728117	0.718421	0.869416	0.576018	0.293294	1				
C7	0.810643	0.365148	0.571863	0.29277	0.149071	0.590243	1			
C8	0.810643	0.365148	0.571863	0.29277	0.149071	0.590243	1	1		
C9	0.710981	0.320256	0.501557	0.256776	0.130744	0.517678	0.877058	0.877058	1	
C10	0.569747	0.985073	0.69793	0.789816	0.402155	0.808698	0.480069	0.480069	0.421049	1

Source: Primary Data

problem in the tea garden is the lower wages which is he major hindrance in the development of the tea garden worker and led them to live a pathetic life.

Hypothesis

1. There is no Association between age and gender among the members of tea estate labor.
2. There is no association between monthly income and monthly expenditure among the members of tea estate labourer
3. There is no association between monthly income and savings among the members of tea estate labourer.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected from various tea estate labourer of valparai taluk, Coimbatore district with the help of Interview schedule. The secondary data were collected from various journals, books and websites.

SAMPLING DESIGN

In the present study the researcher found more number of tea estates in valparai taluk. The researcher visited the place and conducts 30 respondents for this study. The researcher adopted convenient sampling method.

FRAME WORK ANALYSIS

Various statistical tools were used for analysis, such as Analysis of variance, and correlation matrix.

Age and Gender

Hypothesis

There is no Association between age and gender among the members of tea estate labor.

It is seen from the above table 1 that the calculated value is more than the tabulated value, and hence the above hypothesis is rejected and it is established there is no significant association between types of members and there is no improvement of in socio economic conditions.

Monthly Income and Monthly Expenditure

Hypothesis

There is no association between monthly income and monthly expenditure among the members of tea estate labor. It is seen from the above table 2 that the calculated value is more than the tabulated value, and hence the above hypothesis is rejected and it is established there is no significant association between Monthly income and expenditure, hence there is no improvement of in socio economic conditions tea estate labor.

Monthly Income and Savings

Hypothesis

There is no association between monthly income and savings among the members of tea estate labor. It is seen from the above table 3 that the calculated value is less than the tabulated value, and hence the above hypothesis is accepted and it is established there is significant association between Monthly income and savings, hence there is improvement of in socio economic conditions tea estate labour. It is seen from the above table the correlation between the explanatory variables C1–C10 are highly significant and positive. Further it is also seen that all these explanatory variables are highly, significantly and positively correlated with the dependent variable Savings (C10)-Y

Conclusion

Income and expenditure is determine the human life, it include savings. In the tea plantation labourer having a very low level wages compared with other work.

This wages system is not satisfied to the tea labourer, because that amount is not enough to their day-to-day life. This Economy is the very important for all, in this study reveal the real economy conditions of the tea estate labourer. Though they get job opportunity everyday but it is economically insufficient to run their family.

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