

# Farmers Turned into Brick Workers: A study on their Social Status Change

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**Abstract-** Agriculture has become a tough task for the farmers due to various challenges before them. Infact they change their profession into various fields like building construction works, contract works, house keeping, hotels, wineshops & bars, daily vendors, transportation works, daily wages, brick works, etc. In this paper we study the social status change off a rmers who has change din to brick workers around the Villupuram town, using Combined Effect Time Dependent Data Matrix [CETDmatrix].

**Keywords:** ATDMatrix, RTD Matrix, CETD Matrix.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Fuzzy relations and fuzzy relationalequations have important applications in pattern classification, clustering, fuzzy information retrieval, preference and soon. In system models based on fuzzy set, one often uses fuzzy matrices to define fuzzy relations. Fuzzy matrix is a matrix with elements having values in the fuzzy interval. In this paper the unit interval [0,1] is called fuzzy interval.

Agriculture has become a tough task for the farmers due to various challenges before them. Infact they change their profession into various fields like building construction works, contract works, house keeping, hotels, wineshops & bars, daily vendors, transportation works, daily wages, brick works, etc. A research has been conducted to study the social status change of farmers who has change din to brick workers and inferences were drawn using fuzzy matrices.

## II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEMS

P<sub>1</sub> → Poor and inadequate electricity supply driven forcibly to change

P<sub>2</sub> → Source of water - rain, river, canal, bone failure through

P<sub>3</sub> → Little area of land does not help for more cultivation.

P<sub>4</sub> → Not affordable to invest more on fields but as worker can get advance amount.

P<sub>5</sub> → Shortage of labor problem and their higher wages forced them to change.

P<sub>6</sub> → Marginal profit is not enough to run the family in agriculture where as nominal pay in making and selling bricks, makes happier.

P<sub>7</sub> → Throughout the year work in the field is difficult where as season

al work like brick making makes more money.

P<sub>8</sub> → Profit earned in 3 months in brick making work is more than getting in the agriculture for a year.

P<sub>9</sub> → Make their own concrete roof of house, sending children to schools, neatly dressed, buying vehicles for works through brick making works.

P<sub>10</sub> → Living happier in making bricks rather than doing agriculture

Based on their land holding (in acres) the respondents were group ed into six categories as detailed below:

Category tabular column

| Possessing land (in acres) | Agriculture period (in years) | Brickwork making period (in years) | Number of respondents |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0-1                        | 8                             | 3                                  | 18                    |
| 1-3                        | 11                            | 4                                  | 13                    |
| 3-5                        | 7                             | 2                                  | 15                    |
| 5-6                        | 15                            | 2                                  | 7                     |
| 6-10                       | 10                            | 5                                  | 5                     |
| 10-15                      | 20                            | 4                                  | 2                     |

By taking the above six

categories as rows and the number of respondents suffering due to each of the ten problems as columns, a 6x10 initial raw data matrix called Time Dependent Matrix (TDMatrix) [4] is formed as given below:

Time Dependent Matrix (TDMatrix)

| Possessing land (in acres) | P <sub>1</sub> | P <sub>2</sub> | P <sub>3</sub> | P <sub>4</sub> | P <sub>5</sub> | P <sub>6</sub> | P <sub>7</sub> | P <sub>8</sub> | P <sub>9</sub> | P <sub>10</sub> |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0-1                        | 18             | 18             | 15             | 12             | 16             | 17             | 11             | 10             | 12             | 10              |
| 1-3                        | 13             | 13             | 9              | 7              | 12             | 13             | 8              | 8              | 12             | 10              |
| 3-5                        | 15             | 15             | 6              | 8              | 14             | 14             | 10             | 11             | 13             | 11              |
| 5-6                        | 7              | 7              | 1              | 3              | 7              | 5              | 4              | 3              | 4              | 2               |
| 6-10                       | 1              | 2              | 1              | 2              | 4              | 2              | 1              | 1              | 2              | 0               |
| 10-15                      | 2              | 2              | 0              | 0              | 0              | 1              | 0              | 1              | 0              | 0               |

The initial raw data matrix has been converted into the Average Time Dependent Matrix

(ATDmatrix) [4] (a<sub>ij</sub>) by dividing each entry with the width of the respective class - interval.

Average Time Dependent Matrix (ATDMATRIX)

| Land holding (in acres) | P1   | P2  | P3   | P4  | P5 | P6  | P7   | P8   | P9  | P10 |
|-------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|
| 0-1                     | 18   | 18  | 15   | 12  | 16 | 17  | 11   | 10   | 12  | 10  |
| 1-3                     | 6.5  | 6.5 | 4.5  | 3.5 | 6  | 6.5 | 4    | 4    | 6   | 5   |
| 3-5                     | 7.5  | 7.5 | 3    | 4   | 7  | 7   | 5    | 5.5  | 6.5 | 5.5 |
| 5-6                     | 7    | 7   | 1    | 3   | 7  | 5   | 4    | 3    | 4   | 2   |
| 6-10                    | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 1  | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0   |
| 10-15                   | 0.4  | 0.4 | 0    | 0   | 0  | 0.2 | 0    | 0.2  | 0   | 0   |

The average ( $\mu_j$ ) and standard deviation ( $\sigma_j$ ) of every column were worked out as follows:

|                                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Average ( $\mu_j$ )               | .6  | .65 | .95 | .83 | .16 | .03 | .04 | .82 | .83 | .75 |
| Standard deviation ( $\sigma_j$ ) | .91 | .87 | .19 | .95 | .22 | .59 | .65 | .36 | .05 | .53 |

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -10 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Using the average ( $\mu_j$ ) standard deviation ( $\sigma_j$ ) and a parameter  $\alpha$  from the interval  $[0,1]$  a fuzzy matrix called the Refined Time Dependent data Matrix (RTD Matrix) [4] as formed.

RTDMatrix for  $\alpha=0.75$

The RTD matrix with entries  $a_{ij}$  where  $a_{ij} \in \{1, 0, -1\}$  was formed using the following formula:  
 If  $a_{ij} \leq (\mu_j - \alpha * \sigma_j)$  then  $a_{ij} = -1$   
 Else if  $a_{ij} \in (\mu_j - \alpha * \sigma_j, \mu_j + \alpha * \sigma_j)$  then  $a_{ij} = 0$   
 Else if  $a_{ij} \geq (\mu_j + \alpha * \sigma_j)$  then  $a_{ij} = 1$

RowSum matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -10 \\ -9 \\ -10 \\ -10 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

By varying the parameter  $\alpha \in [0,1]$  any number of refined time dependent data matrices can be obtained. Three of such matrices obtained are given below:

By combining all these three matrices, the Combined Effect Time Dependent Data Matrix (CETD Matrix), which gives the cumulative effect of all these entries was obtained as follows:

RTD Matrix for  $\alpha=0.25$

RowSum matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \\ -10 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

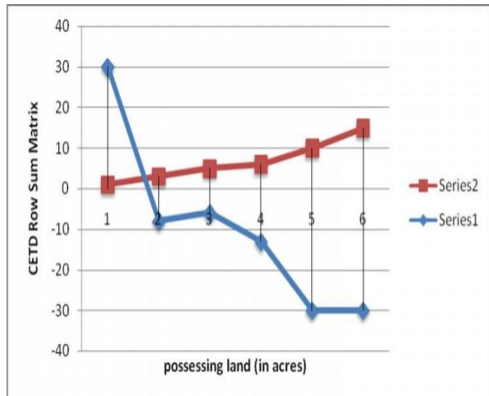
CETD Matrix

RowSum matrix

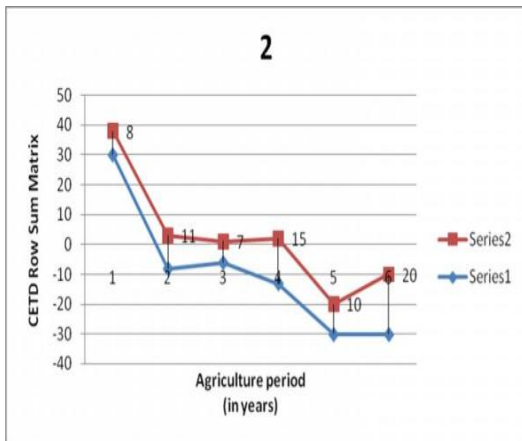
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -3 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ -8 \\ -6 \\ -13 \\ -30 \\ -30 \end{pmatrix}$$

TDM Matrix for  $\alpha=0.5$  Row sum matrix

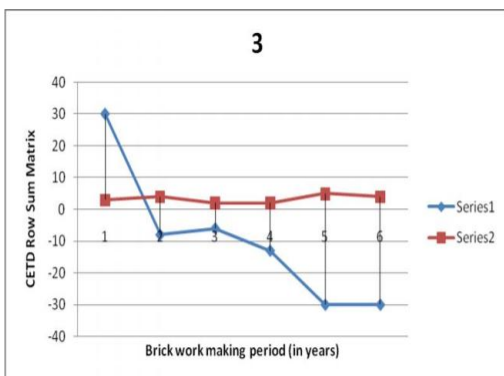
i. The graph shown below exhibited the group of respondents based on land holding.



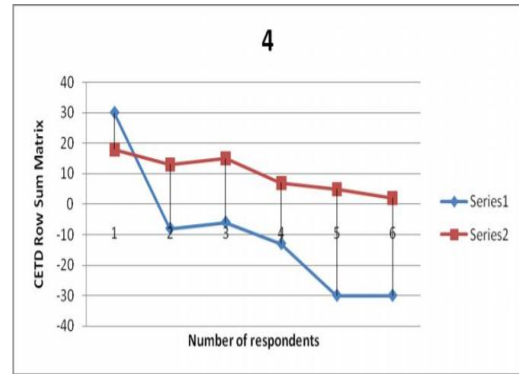
ii. The graph shown below exhibited the group of respondents based on the agriculture work period.



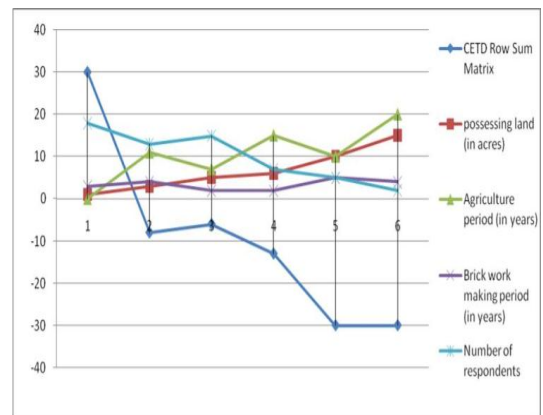
iii. The graph shown below exhibited the group of respondents based on the Brickmaking work period.



iv. The graph shown below exhibited the group of respondents based on the number of respondents.



v. The graph shown below exhibits the possible comparison of all the data.



### III. CONCLUSION

From the above graph it is understood that there are respondents having land up to 3 acres who have been benefited by the change of their profession from agriculture to brick-making. The social status was found to be satisfied for them. But if this continues slowly all farmers may turn to be diverted for other jobs which is a great loss for the nation in the agriculture sector. The government and other forums should come forward to save the farmers who are really in trouble.

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