ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACED BY BONDED LABOURERS USING FUZZY NEURAL NETWORK SYSTEMS

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The socio economic problems faced by bonded labourers who work as tea pickers, weavers, brick makers etc., are very intricate and cannot be represented by real data. So at the outset we are justified in adopting fuzzy theory in general and fuzzy neural networks system in particular as the data involved in this study is an unsupervised one. We have in this paper analysed the data collected of the bonded labourers in places around Karumbakkam near Chengleput who do the job of brick making. These brick makers are bonded as labourers only for six months period usually from January to July with their entire family for Rs. 7000 to Rs. 10000. This money is paid first to the labourers by which they become bonded and do not pay back the money to them but instead they (the entire family) do an indentured labour for a period of six months. In fact they also pay as interest by doing extra bricks that is at a rate of 50 extra bricks for every 1000 bricks.
The problems faced by them are at the outset the children cannot have any type of education: they are compulsorily child labourers. Thus their children are denied not only education but they are made to work as slaves for six months. Secondly due to the work in slush they face several health problems for which the owner in most cases does not give any form of support. Their period of work in a day is invariably over ten hours. They, in spite of such hard labourer cannot have a square meal a day and they face several other problems. By adopting the neural network to this problem we arrive at the following conclusions:

1. The labourers become bonded due to acute poverty and family debts.
2. They work for more than 10 hours a day and face several health related problems and risks. Child labour is at its height because of bonded labour.
4. Government must provide alternative employment for these people without which the bonded labour can never be eradicated.