

Chapter – IV

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND
OF WORKERS**

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This chapter deals with the data on workers with reference to age, education, marital status, type of family, monthly income of self etc.

4.1 Age :

The age of an employee has got an important bearing on his attitude towards employment. The sample consisted of the workers in age range of 18 to 50 years and above. The workers were distributed over four age group as shown in Table No. 4.1

Table No 4.1
Distribution of workers according to their age-group

Sr. No.	Age Group (Years)	No. of workers	Percentage
1	18-25	16	22.85
2	26-35	46	65.71
3	36-45	6	8.57
4	46-55	2	2.85
	Total	70	99.98

From this table it is clear that in general majority of the workers were in the age group of 26-35 years. The 22.85 % were in the age group of 18-25. Few workers were in the age group of 36-55 years. The trend of younger workers emerges from the table.

4.2 Marital Status :

The age of person is one of the related factor to marital status. Here, the attempt has been made to analyze the relationship between age and marital status. In this regard the number of workers are shown in table no. 4.2

Table No. 4.2
Relationship between Age and Marital Status

Age Group (Years)	Marital Status		Total
	Unmarried	Married	
18-25	9 (56.25)	7(43.75)	16
26-35	5 (10.86)	41(89.13)	46
36-46	-	6(100.00)	6
46-55	-	2(100.00)	2
Total	14(20.00)	56(80.00)	70

It is quite clear from the above table that, majority of the workers were married. Majority of the workers who are unmarried in the age group of 18-25 years, where as majority of the workers who are married were at the 26 and above years of age group.

Majority of the workers who were of 18-25 years age group were unmarried. This is due to the fact that these are freshly recruited at the initial stage of their earning. It's generally round about 25 and above years of age at which there is a tendency to get married and the data also confirms this.

4.3 Education:-

As the rate of illiteracy in India is still quite high. Knowledge is very essential and necessary in the life of man. Knowledge is the third eye of the man.

Taking into consideration of this importance education of the workers. The educational levels were analyzed. The level of education was ranges from primary to college level education. The levels of education were categorized and the data are presented in table No. 4.3

Table No. 4.3

Distribution of workers according to education

Sr. No	Educational Status	No. of Workers	Percentage
1	Primary	04	5.71
2	Secondary	50	71.42
3.	Higher Secondary	11	15.73
4	College	5	7.14
	Total	70	100

So far as educational status of the worker is concerned, this table clears that majority of the workers were having secondary level of education.

The proportion of workers having higher secondary education was more than primary and college level education.

4.4 Monthly Income And Satisfaction With Income

The data regarding the monthly income and satisfaction with income of workers are presented in table No.4.4.

Table No :- 4.4

Monthly Income and Satisfaction with Income

Sr. No	Monthly Income	Satisfaction with income		(Percentage) Total
		Fully satisfied	Partly Satisfied	
1	Rs.1000 to 2000	5 (62.5)	3 (37.5)	8 (11.42)
2	Rs.2001 to 3000	4 (66.6)	2 (33.3)	6 (8.58)
3	Rs.3001 to 4000	50 (90.9)	5 (9.00)	55 (78.58)
4	Rs.4001 to 5000	1 (100)	—	1 (1.42)
	Total	60	10	100

The data indicates that majority of workers were fully satisfied with their income.

The remaining workers were partly satisfied. They have reported that their income was not commensurable to their work.

It can be observed from the table that the majority of the worker were having their monthly income in range of Rs.3001 to Rs.4000/- Only one worker has monthly income in range of Rs. 4001/- to 5000/-. The remaining workers were having their monthly income in the range Rs. 1000 to 3000/- .

Majority of the worker were fully satisfied, irrespective of workers the increasing categories of monthly income. The trend is of higher percentage along with higher monthly income.

In the partly satisfied, the percentage of workers gets decreased along with higher monthly income. So monthly income is related to satisfaction of the workers.

4.5 TYPE OF FAMILY:

The data regarding the type of family of workers are presented in table No. 4.5

Table No 4.5
Type of family of the worker

Sr.No.	Type of family	No. of workers	Percentage
1	Nuclear Family	4	5.71
2	Joint Family	66	94.28
	Total	70	100

The table indicates that the majority of the workers were from joint family background. The number of workers coming from the nuclear families very low.

Thus the data indicates that joint family system is predominant. All workers lived in villages. Now a day in city area there are nuclear family but in villages there are many people who live in joint families.

4.6 Nature Of Job:-

There are two categories of workers i.e. skilled and unskilled. These categories were taken for interview. These are presented in the table No. 4.6

Table No. 4.6**Distribution of workers according to Nature of job.**

Sr. No.	Nature of Job	No of Workers	Percentage
1	Skilled workers	62	88.57
2	Unskilled workers	8	11.42

In all 427 workers were serving in Sut Girni. Out of 427 in which workers 70 workers were taken for sampling and majority of the workers were skilled and only few worker were unskilled.