

A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF SANITARY WORKERS

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Abstract

Responsibilities of the sanitary workers in the corporate area are sweeping the street and cleaning the drains etc. These workers are exposed to infectious diseases and hazardous chemicals and sharp objects while working. This study covers the socio economic condition of sanitary workers. These study 150 samples were selected with the help of some statistical tools were adopted and stratified sampling method used. They do their perform clean. But they have no recognition in the society. Their livelihood is very backward.

Keyword: Corporation, sanitary workers.

1. Introduction

Sanitary workers perform their duties every day with social responsibility but did not get recognition for them in the society. They have no low safety shield maximum risk, no vacation, no pay, sickness and death can strike at any time that is the situation of sanitary workers in India. This is the work of cleaning road, cleaning bus stand, cleaning of public toilets and school toilets and opening the drain, there is not enough salary and their status in the community has not improved. The sanitary workers expressed their pain and frustration. They are considered as permanent employees in the municipality like or in the panchayats, but none of them get the corresponding benefits. They were not given that rehabilitation relief. Contract workers, permanent workers, temporary workers are paid less and their living by borrowing from their relatives and neighbours with no way to borrow they will go to interest collector bank also did not land because there was nothing to mortgage the land.

In most parts of the country the sanitary workers clean up the country's overall waste such as open air toilets, dry toilets, the railway track, public toilets sewers, latrines and garbage dumps. Anaemia allergies, reparatory problems, tuberculosis, pneumonia and eye diseases, which are the diseases that every sanitary workers faces in their life, go unnoticed because the sanitary workers, loses a few days of his life every time he sinks into a poisonous pit. Sanitary workers do not get their recognition in this society and their livelihood is in a very badcondition.

2. Objectives

- ✓ To examine the nature of the work of sanitaryworkers.
- ✓ To study the socioeconomic status of sanitaryworkers.
- ✓ To explicit the satisfaction level gets from the sanitaryworkers.
- ✓ To reveal findings of thestudy.

3. Hypothesis

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the sex of the respondents and their level of satisfaction.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their

level of satisfaction.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the educational status of the respondents and their level of satisfaction.

4. Methodology of the Study

The methods and practices followed in the research are presented under the following heads.

4.1. Sources of the study

The information required for this study was obtained from as well as primary and secondary data. The primary data were collected directly from the respondents and the secondary data were collected through published Journal, Books, Magazines, URL's.

4.2. Sampling Design

The total numbers of the samples were 150 from the respondents adopting satisfied random sampling method is used to select samples. It's divided into 50 from permanent workers, 50 from Temporary workers and 50 from Contract workers in kovilpatti Taluk.

4.3. Tools for analysis

After the completion of the survey of this study, the researcher thoroughly checks the data and then finishes, using the some methods to handle. This study is calculated and expressed in percentages in the table with the help of some statistical tools like percentage, chi-square and mean score analysis.

5. Data analysis and interpretation

Analysis of data is a common ways of involving the number of closely related to processing. Which are performed with the purpose of summarizing the collected data, organizing those in such a manner that they answer the research questions. This will present a study on socio economic status of sanitary workers.

5.1. Gender wise classification of the sanitary workers

Gender is one of the main roles to all process, then that is, men are working more too comparing women. Gender wise classification of the respondents is presented in table 1.

Table 1

Gender wise classification of the respondents

S.No.	Genders	Permanent workers	Temporary workers	Contract workers	Total
1	Male	31 (60)	24 (59)	30(52)	25 (57)
2	Female	20 (40)	17 (41)	28 (48)	65 (43)
	Total	51	41	58	50

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 explains about the gender of the respondents among 150 respondents. 57 per cent of the respondents are male and 43 per cent of the respondents are female.

Among the permanent sanitary workers 60 per cent of the respondents are male, 39 per cent of the respondents are female.

Among the permanent workers 60 per cent of the respondents are male, 40 per cent of the respondents are female,

Among the temporary workers 59 per cent of them male and 41 per cent of them female.

Among the contract workers, 52 per cent of them male, 48 per cent of them female. Here the majority of the respondents are male totally 57 per cent.

5.2. Age – wise classification of the respondents

There is age discrimination in all process of work. Age is one of the reasons for experience in job. The age wise classification of the respondents is presented in table2.

Table 2
Age wise classification of the respondents

S.No.	Age	Permanent workers	Temporary Workers	Contract workers	Total
1	20-30 years	12(23)	14(29)	17(34)	43(29)
2	30-40 years	24(50)	20(42)	22(44)	68(45)
3.	Above 40 Years	14 (27)	14 (29)	11 (22)	39 (26)
	Total	52	48	50	150

Source: Primary data

Table 2 elucidates that the gender wise classification of the respondents, 29 per cent belong to the age group form 20-30 years, 45 per cent belong to the age group from 30-40 years 26 per cent belong to the age group of above 40years.

Among the permanent workers, 23 per cent belong to the age group from 20-30 years, 50 per cent belong to the age group from 30-40 years, 27 per cent belong to the age group of above 40years.

Among the temporary workers 29 per cent belong to the age group from 20 – 30 years. 42 per cent belong to the age group from 30-40 years. 29 per cent belong to the age group of above 40years.

Among the contract workers, 34 per cent belong to age group from 20-30 years. 44 per cent belong to the age group from 30-40 years. 22 per cent belong to the age group of above 40 years.

5.3. Educational status of therespondents

Education is very important to determine human behaviour educational status of the respondents are presented in Table 3

Table 3
Educational status of the respondents

S.No.	Education	Permanent workers	Temporary Workers	Contract workers	Total
1	Illiterate	22 (49)	24 (48)	34 (62)	80
2	Litirate	23 (51)	26 (52)	21 (38)	70
	Total	45	50	55	150

Source: Primary data

Table 2 elucidates that the educational status of the respondents, 53 per cent of the respondents are illustrate, 47 per cent of the respondents are literate.

Among the permanent workers, 49 per cent of them illiterate, 51 per cent of the literate
Among the temporary workers, 48 per cent of the illiterate, 72 per cent of the literate
Among the contract workers, 62 per cent of the illiterate, 38 per cent of them literate

6. Chi-square Test

Table 4

Gender wise classification of the respondents and their level of satisfaction

Types	Gender	Hs	S	No	Ds	HDS	Total
Permanent	Male	12	15	18	18	12	75
Temporary							
Contract	Female	18	18	13	15	11	75
Total		30	33	31	33	23	150

Source: Primary Data

Chi square Test: D.F@ 5% Level.

Result: Hence the calculated value is 2.56 is lower than the table value 9.48

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the gender of the respondents and their level of satisfaction. The null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 5

Age wise classification of the respondents and their level of satisfaction

Types	Age	Hs	S	No	Ds	HDS	Total
Permanent	20-30 Years	11	8	10	12	11	52
Temporary							
Contract	30-40 Years	14	10	9	11	4	48
	Above 40 Years	12	10	8	9	11	50
Total		37	28	27	32	26	150

Source: Primary Data

Chi square Test: D.F @ 5% Level.

Result: Hence the calculated value is 8.69 is lower than the table value 15.50

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the age of the respondents and their level of satisfaction. The null hypothesis is accepted.

Table 6

Educational status of the respondents and their level of satisfaction

Types	Gender	Hs	S	No	Ds	HDS	Total
Permanent	Illiterate	19	22	18	11	8	78
Temporary							
Contract	Literate	12	16	20	10	14	72
Total		31	38	38	21	22	150

Source: Primary Data

Chi square Test: D.F @ 5% Level.

Result: Hence the calculated value is 4.18 is lower than the table value 9.48

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the education of the respondents and their level of satisfaction. The null hypothesis is accepted.

7. Findings of the study

1. Majority of the respondents are male 57 percent
2. Majority of the respondents are 45 per cent belong to the age group from 30-40years
3. Majority of the respondents are 53 per cent of the illiterate

8. Conclusion

This study focuses on the socioeconomic status of sanitary workers. Their doing job in a clean manner. So this study accurately reveals their economic status and have handled some techniques and methods and it reveals result Hypothesis were framed and formulated and finally has been expressed result.

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