

A Comparative Study of Ranchi Labourer Life

Saraswati Rani¹, Thiyam Kiran Singh^{2*}

ABSTRACT

Labour is a social class of group comprises of those who do manual labour or work for wages. A thousand of labours every day migrate in Ranchi city and they work whole day at daily wages and back to home in evening. Here we see, there are many people who were well educated (6% male labour) like graduate or post graduate and they were working as a labour only because of lack of job and poor economical conditions. At present scenario money is important for every one's life so everyone works for money. Labors worked mostly in unorganized sectors at daily wages and their rule is "no work no wages". **Method:** A total sample of 87 normal populations (50 male and 37 female labours) were selected using purposive and consecutive based sampling method from the area of Morabadi Ground (Labour Market), Ranchi. Socio demographic data sheet and life satisfaction scale were used to find out significant difference in socio-demography and life satisfaction between male and female. **Result-** In the socio demographic profile, a significant group differences were found in age, education and Religion in both groups. Again, significant group difference was found in the total score of Life Satisfaction between both sex (male and female labourers) indicating male labourers had better life satisfaction in comparison to the female labourers. **Conclusion:** Some results showed that labourers (Male & Female) had poor life satisfaction and they are surviving with many problems like – poor education, poor health and dissatisfaction of job. Current finding shows that the male labourers have better life satisfaction in comparison to female labourers.

Keywords: Labour, Daily wages, life satisfaction, Ranchi.

There are too many problems of labourers even though the government implemented lots of labours welfare and policies but still at ground the results are still very poor. Majority of textile workers were satisfied with their job. However private sector units have the maximum number of satisfied workers whereas the cooperative sectors have maximum number of workers dissatisfied with their jobs (Goyal, 1995). Ranchi labourers (male and female) mostly tribes population were

¹ Psychiatric Social Worker, RINPAS, Ranchi, India

² Associate Professor, Clinical Psychology, Department of Psychiatry, Government Medical College & Hospital, Chandigarh, India

[*Responding Author](#)

Received: April 2, 2017; Revision Received: April 20, 2017; Accepted: April 29, 2017

A Comparative Study of Ranchi Labourer Life

involve in daily wages. They belongs to rural area of Ranchi, they daily migrate to Ranchi city and worked in different types of construction work. In 2015, their daily wages were Rs. 250 to 400 per day and also depend upon work, area and gender. Female labourers had low wages then male labourers. Most female labourers were not satisfied with their work and life. They don't get proper facilities and security in all work areas except some places. Study of 57 male and female employees, working in a major Thermal Power Station in Vijayawada, Andrapradesh, India reveals that the women working employees have poor life satisfaction than male working employees (Devi and Rajasekhar, 2015). Ranchi labourers (male & female) faces many problems of health, they have very poor income and poor quality of life. Most male and female labourers consume Indian liquor (like: Hariya, Mahua and desi pouch). Hariya (Rice Alcohol) was a traditional drink and accepted by the tribal society, some male & female labourers consume hariya for relaxation and enjoyment but few uses for good health. They mostly waste their income in Alcohol. 96% male and 100% female labourers suffer from family history of alcohol dependents. Labourers (male/female) are a very poorer people in the society; they and their family depend on daily wages. In this study an attempt is made to focus the labourers (male/female) problems on their work place, differences in wages due to gender, stop their education at their earlier stage of life and indulge in drinking habits. The study also attempt to focus on the commonest in tribe society and also brief regarding how poverty forces them to do labour work. This study could be beneficial to those policy makers to have an insight and thought of implementing the policies in ground level to reach to unreached people who are in need for support.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Objective:

- To study the Socio-demographic details and life satisfaction of Ranchi labourers (Male & Female).

Sample:

The total sample consisted of 87 labourers (50 male and 37 female labourers). They were selected using purposive and consecutive based sampling method from the area of Morabadi Ground (Labour Market), Ranchi.

Inclusion Criteria:

1. Male and female labourer.
2. Those who can give their consent for study.

Exclusion Criteria:

1. Patient of Psychiatric illness at diagnostic Level according to ICD-10.
2. Those who were uncooperative for the study.

A Comparative Study of Ranchi Labourer Life

Tools Used:

1. **Socio-demographic data sheet** was used to collect details such as; Gender, age, education, religion, monthly income, domicile, family types, family history of mental illness, family history of alcohol and intake of alcohol.

2. **Life Satisfaction Scale.**

Life Satisfaction scale was developed by Alam, and Srivastava (1996). This scale contains 60 items related to six areas, viz., Health, Personal, Economic, Marital, Social and Job. The responses are given in yes/no. Higher score shows higher satisfaction level. Test retest reliability of the test was found to be .84 and validity is .74.

Procedure:

A total sample of 87 labourer was selected from Morabadi Ground (Labour Market), Ranchi by using purposive and consecutive based sampling method. They were distributed into two groups; one group had 50 male labourers and another group had 37 female labourers. They were given consent form and also explain the purpose of study properly. It was emphasized that participants in the study should be voluntary and they could withdraw any time if they are not willing to continue. Participants who fulfilled inclusion criteria were administered socio-demographic data sheet and Life satisfaction scale to assess their socio-demographic variables and life satisfaction of them.

Statistical Analysis:

Statistical analysis was done with the help of Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS-20.0). Chi square, Mean and Standard Deviation were calculated followed by t- test in the study.

RESULTS

Table-1, Socio-demographic variables of male and female labourers group.

Groups	Variables	Male N (%)	Female N (%)	Df	X ²
Age	Below 18	12 (24)	10(27.02)	2	.003
	18 to 35	20(40)	25(67.57)		
	35 to 45	18(36)	02(5.41)		
Education	Primary	06(12)	25(67.57)	3	.000
	Secondary	31(62)	09(24.32)		
	Intern	10(20)	03(8.11)		
	B.A. & Above	03(06)	00		
Domicile	Rural	50(100)	33(89.19)	1	.081
	Urban	00	04(10.81)		
Marital Status	Married	33(66)	28(75.68)	1	.330
	Unmarried	17(34)	09(24.32)		
Religion	Hindu	12(24)	00	2	.001
	Christen	03(06)	09(24.32)		
	Others (ST)	35(70)	28(75.68)		

A Comparative Study of Ranchi Labourer Life

Groups	Variables	Male N (%)	Female N (%)	Df	X ²
Income	Upto 5000	08(16)	15(40.54)	1	.010
	Above 5000	42(84)	22(59.46)		
Type of Family	Nuclear	09(18)	15(40.54)	1	.010
	Joint	41(82)	22(59.46)		
Family history of mental illness	Yes	06(12)	01(2.7)	1	.115
	No	44(88)	36(97.3)		
Family history of alcohol dependents	Yes	48(96)	37(100)	1	.218
	No	02(04)	00		
Participate intake of alcohol (Hariya/ Mahua and Indian Liquor)	Yes	42(84)	27(72.97)	1	.209
	No	08(16)	10(27.03)		

Table shows the socio demographic details of the study, a significant group differences were found in terms of age, education and religion. In age group, highest male labourer (40%) belongs to 18 to 35 years similarly female labour (67.57%) belongs to same group. In education group 62 % male labour passed secondary and 20% passed inter-mediate. Whereas 67.57% female labour educated as a primary and 24.32% female labourer passed intermediate. In terms of religion 70% of male labourer belongs to others (Schedule Tribes) and 24% belongs to Hindu whereas 75.68 % female labour belongs to schedule tribes and 24.32% belongs to christen. No significant group differences were found in terms of domicile, income, marital status, types of family, family history of mental illness, history of alcohol and participant intake alcohol.

Table 2: Group difference between male and female labourer.

Variables	Group		t	df	p
	Male labour M±SD	Female labour M±SD			
Life Satisfaction Scale (LSS)	43.340±8.198	35.378±6.188	4.952	85	.000

Table found a significant group difference in the life satisfaction scale between the group of labourer (male & female). In male labourer group the mean and SD score was 43.340± 8.198 whereas in female labourer group the mean and SD are 35.378±6.188. This indicates that male had better life satisfaction in comparison to the female group.

DISCUSSION

The present study focused on Ranchi labourers (male and female) problem, mostly tribes (ML 70% & FL 75.68%) population was involved in daily wages. They were belongs to rural area (ML100% and FL 89.19%) of Ranchi, they daily migrate to Ranchi city and worked in different types of construction work. In 2015, there daily wages are 200 to 400 Rs per day. Female labour got a low wages then male. The study found males are more educated than female group. This

A Comparative Study of Ranchi Labourer Life

may be because due to poor financial condition female labourers are unable to educate in higher standard class. They start working as a labourer at their early age of life in-order to support the financial condition of family (Vijayabhaskar, 2002).

The study also proclaimed that male are more satisfied in life than female it may be because female got less wages, suffer from many health problems, poor economic condition disturbed her personal social and marital life. In support Nath (2009) highlighted that women wage of labourers are less comparatively to male labourers. Working in extreme conditions has led to a number of health risks both due to the heavy work burden and nature of their work, they sufferings from many health problems like; muscular aches and pains, injuries, exhaustion, weakness, fever and swelling of feet were quite common which leads to poor life satisfaction. Similarly, another study of Yadav (2015) found life Satisfaction of male labourer had better life satisfaction in comparison to the female labourer. Patel et al. (2012) found poor condition of female labourers in different unorganized sectors. They got the low wages then male labourer.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded from the findings that the female labourers are less educated and poor life satisfaction than male labourers. Females have suffered from all areas of Health, Personal, Economical, Marital, Social and Job domains. Females suffered from many health problems and poor economical condition which disturbed her personal, social and marital life. Due to lack of proper education their quality of life becomes poor which leads to intake of alcohol (Indian liquor/Hariya specially) in family were common in labourers society. They spent their money (wages) in drinking (Hariya). It hampered to the growth of the children education and whole family quality of life. According to literature 24% male and 27.02% female labour belongs to below 18 years of age group. They work as a labourer with low wages to improve their family economic condition and stopped their study.

Acknowledgments

The author appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interests: The author declared no conflict of interests.

REFERENCES

- Alam, Q. G. & Srivastava R.(1996): Life satisfaction scale, construction and standardization. *National psychological Association, Agra.*
- Devi, R., & Rajasekhar, T. (2015). Job satisfaction and life satisfaction among Male and Female employees in a Major Thermal Power Station. *Research Journal of Management Sciences*, 4(7), 8-10.

A Comparative Study of Ranchi Labourer Life

- Goyal (1995). *Labour welfare facilities and job satisfaction*. Retrieved from http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/12615/10/10_chapter%205.pdf on 30/03/2017.
- Nath, A. (2009). Health Services Missing for Women Workers in India. *One World South Asia*. Retrieved from <http://southasia.oneworld.net/news/health-services-missing-for-women-workers-in-india#.WN0zrWclGM8> on 30/03/2017.
- Patel, H.C., Moitra, M., Moin, M.I.H., & Kantharia, S.L.(2012). Working conditions of male construction worker and its impact on their life: A cross sectional study in Surat City. *National Journal of community medicine*, 3 (4), 652-656.
- Vijayabhaskar, M., (2002), 'Garment Industry in India', in Gopal Joshi (ed.), *Garment Industry in South Asia: Rags to Riches: Competitiveness, Productivity and Job Quality in Post MFA Environment*, *International Labour Organisation*, South Asia Multidisciplinary Advisory Team (SAAT), New Delhi.
- Yadav, M. (2015). *Socio-economic conditions of Women Workers in Construction Industry*. *IJRSI*,2 (7), 37-39. Retrieved from <http://www.rsisinternational.org/Issue16/37-39.pdf> on 30/3/2017.

How to cite this article: Rani S, Singh T (2017), A Comparative Study of Ranchi Labourer Life, *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, Volume 4, Issue 3, ISSN:2348-5396 (e), ISSN:2349-3429 (p), DIP:18.01.036/20170403