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## **Socio, Economic & Cultural Influence of Paper Boys**

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### **Abstract**

*The study investigates the different affections of the current youth serving as paper boys in Tiruchirappalli District in south India. In the present situation, many students go on a part-time job, while continuing their studies. They use the money they get from this job for their family and education. All of them are under the unorganised categories of labour. The study is about the socio-economic and culture aspects of boys engaged in delivery of paper in Tiruchirappalli District. This information is gathered from 100 boys in Tiruchirappalli engaged in the above job. This also highlights how they are affected health wise and education wise as they do job while continuing studies.*

**Key Words: Unorganised Labour, Paper Boys, Studies and Health Affects.**

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**I. Introduction:** Unorganised labour can be categorized into four such as occupation, nature of employment, especially distressed categories and service categories workers. The world over, employed in sectors other than government and private are unorganised labour. They are in a majority in any country. There is no statistical data about them. Because, they are spread all over. They number change every year according to the seasons. In search of a living, they move places and do different types of the jobs. They even paper boys who deliver paper at our home are included in this. Now, newspaper publishing however, are increased in number. We take interest in reading newspaper daily in the morning in spite of technological development. Paper boys play an important role in delivering newspaper at our home early in the morning. Most of them are youngsters. Some are engaged in this job for quite a long time. Some other do this as a part time job. Many of the youngsters who deliver paper, continue their education in schools and colleges. They are forced to do this an account of poverty or inability to continue their education or to fulfil the personal needs. Only those who wake up early in the morning, can do this job. For this reason the sacrifice

the sleep. This in turn affects their health as many of them work while learning. They don't get time for any other activities including play also. They remind tired in the school or college throughout. Some students find it difficult to concentrate in their studies. Resulting in poor marks. Some other fail in punctuality for this reason.

**II. Related Literature:** Divya Pandey, (2016), examined the nature and types of migrant workers from Maharashtra. The finding of this survey was very alarming. These unorganized sector workers were working without any legal protection, long working hours, low wages, unsafe conditions and exploitation. She suggested an increasing in participation of NGO's and government support through programmes and policies to reduce the negative consequences of migration and other social problems. Anthony P.D'souza (2013), conducted a survey focused on the challenges faced by the youth in selecting a job and was found that a large number of workers were getting their livelihood from this sector and the employer played a vital role here. Dr.Vandana Dave, (2012), conducted a study to understand the socio economic conditions of women constructional workers who included agricultural labourers and domestic workers in unorganized sector. The result showed that a majority of them are engaged in construction industry and were exploited on hours of work and payment factor. It was their poverty, illiteracy and debts that had forced them to do such work. Kusakabe, (2006), reported that the informal sector workers face different problems based on the nature of work. In combodia street vending is illegal and even selling in trollies is prohibited. Those who fail to obey or fined. Padhi, (2007), observed that the conditions of agricultural labourers India and made suggestion for the improvement in the following areas, as wage bargaining position, working hours, working conditions, implementations of legislative measures, providing credit at cheaper rates of interest, repayment terms, and training for improvement their skills. Skinner, (2007), said that there were sporadic evictions in Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Harare was the most affected. Vendors were tortured and their sites were destructed. Santosh Nandal, (2006), conducted a study on construction women workers in Haryana. Many workers migrate across the states of India to seek employment. The construction industry entirely depends on migrant workers, a majority of who are women. They lead a very tough life and end up with playing the roles of rearing their children. Bhowmik, (2005), studied that, a vast majority of self-employed were street vendors who often goods for sale without any permanent structure or maybe stationary occupying space on the pavements are other public places.

**III. Problem and Objectives:** There has been no known research regarding the influence of two variables i.e., use on job affects study and job affects health among the serving students in Tiruchirappalli town of South India.

The formulated objectives of the study are as follows:

- ✓ To find out the personal profile of the respondents.
- ✓ To find out the influence of socio-economic and cultural variables of respondents and analyzing the same.

- ✓ To find out the physical health and difficulties in continuing of the regular study of the respondents.

**IV. Research Methodology:** The present research involves empirical testing of problem statements set forth for the study. The methodology adopted for carrying out the investigation of the present study is survey method and design used is descriptive in nature.

**Research Universe and Sample:** This research is focused on the current youth serving as paper boys in Tiruchirappalli town in the state of TamilNadu, south India. The sample of this study selected using purposive random sampling technique consists of 100 youths. A structured questionnaire was developed and field tested for the present study. The finalized questionnaire was used to collect the primary data from 100 students in the study area. The collected data was accumulated, treated and analyzed.

**Data Collection:** For the purpose of this research, structured questionnaire was used to gather the necessary information. The questionnaire was given to the serving youths individually. While answering the questionnaire any difficulty found by the respondents was solved by the researchers. Once the data were collected from the respondents, the researchers coded the data as given in the scoring keys along with the questionnaire. The scores are entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and later on for analysis with the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). T-test was done for analyzing the difference between dependent and independent variables of the study.

**V. Tests and Results:** The hypotheses for this study are all null-hypotheses only and these will follow now along with the relevant tests and interpretations. This task of the researchers is to accept or reject the null-hypotheses after the relevant tests.

**Table-1 Percentage Analysis Showing the Frequency Distribution of profile of the respondents**

Personal profile of the respondents	Category	Frequency (N=100)	(Percentage)
Age	15-18 years old	51	51.0
	19-25 years	44	44.0
	25 years and above	5	5.0
Marital Status	Married	7	7.0
	Unmarried	93	93.0
Religion	Hindu	78	78.0
	Islam	15	15.0
	Christian	7	7.0
Education Level	HSC	60	60.0
	UG or PG	40	40.0
Period of Payment	Monthly	80	80.0
	Weekly	16	16.0
	Daily basis	4	4.0

<b>Work Experience</b>	Upto 2 years	73	73.0
	3 years and above	21	27.0

The Table-1 presents the respondent's personal profile (Age, marital status, religion, educational level, period of payment and work experience).

**Hypothesis One:** There is no significant variation between the age of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their regular studies

**Table-2**

**Variation between the Age of respondents and their opinion about job affects their regular studies**

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
<b>Job affects their regular studies</b>	Between Groups	50.601	2	8.434	6.363	<b>Sig (0.01)</b>
	Within Groups	254.494	98	1.325		
	Total	305.095	99			

From the data analysis presented in table-2, it is concluded that there is significant variation between the age of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their regular studies. Hence, the formulated null hypothesis-2 is rejected and overall concluded that "there is significant variation between the age of respondents and their opinion about job affects their regular studies" of the study area.

**Hypothesis Two:** There is no significant variation between the age of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their normal health.

**Table-3**

**Variation between the age of respondents and their opinion about job affects their normal health**

		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
<b>Job affects their health</b>	Between Groups	59.470	2	14.868	10.685	<b>Sig (.01)</b>
	Within Groups	271.325	98	1.391		
	Total	330.795	99			

From the data analysis presented in table-3, it is concluded that, there is significant variation between the age of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their normal health. Hence, the formulated null hypothesis-3 is rejected and overall concluded that "there is significant difference between the age of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their normal health" of the study area.

**Hypothesis Three:** There is no significant difference between the education level of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their regular studies.

**Table-4**

**Difference between the education level and its influences on job affects their regular studies of the respondents**

	Education level	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T-Value	Level of significant
<b>Job affects their regular studies</b>	HSC	60	24.7107	1.29432	.056	<b>NS</b>
	UG or PG	40	24.7000	1.01779		

From the data analysis presented in table-4, it is concluded that, there is no significant difference between the education level and its influences on job affects their regular studies of the respondents. Hence, the formulated null hypothesis-4 is accepted and over all concluded that “there is no significant difference between the education level and its influences on job affects their regular studies of the respondents” of the study area.

**Hypothesis Four:** There is no significant difference between the education level of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their normal health.

**Table-5**

**Difference between the education level and its influences on job affects their normal health of the respondents**

	Education level	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T-Value	Level of significant
<b>Job affects their normal health</b>	HSC	60	36.7875	2.15555	2.821	<b>Sig (0.01)</b>
	UG or PG	40	37.8250	2.06171		

From the data analysis presented in table-5, it is concluded that, there is significant difference between the education level and its influences on job affects their normal health of the respondents. Hence, the formulated null hypothesis-5 is rejected and over all concluded that “there is significant difference between the education level and its influences on job affects their normal health of the respondents” of the study area.

**Hypothesis Five:** There is no significant difference between the work experience of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their regular studies.

**Table-6**

**Difference between the work experience and its influences on job affects their regular studies of the respondents**

	Work Experience	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T-Value	Level of significant
<b>Job affects their regular studies</b>	Upto 2 Years	73	36.9811	1.80466	-.096	<b>NS</b>
	3 Years and above	27	37.0106	2.53362		

From the data analysis presented in table-6, it is concluded that, there is no significant difference between the work experience and its influences on job affects their regular studies of the respondents. Hence, the formulated null hypothesis-6 is accepted and over all concluded that “there is no significant difference between the work experience and its influences on job affects their regular studies of the respondents” of the study area.

**Hypothesis Six:** There is no significant difference between the work experience of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their normal health.

**Table-7**

**Difference between the work experience and its influences on job affects their normal health of the respondents**

	Work Experience	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T-Value	Level of significant
<b>Job affects their normal health</b>	Upto 2 Years	73	36.9167	2.17394	-5.101	<b>Sig (0.01)</b>
	3 Years and above	27	38.8750	.99103		

From the data analysis presented in table-7, it is concluded there is significant difference between the work experience and its influences on job affects their normal health of the respondents. Hence, the formulated null hypothesis-7 is rejected and over all concluded that “there is significant difference between the work experience and its influences on job affects their normal health of the respondents” of the study area.

## **VI. Findings of the Study:**

### **General Findings:**

Some of the general findings pertaining to the personal profile of the respondents in the study area are:

- ✓ **Age Group:** Majority of the respondents (51 percent) are in the age group of 19 - 25 years, 44 percent of the respondents are in the age group between 15-18 years and only 5 percent of the respondents are in the age of above 25 years old.
- ✓ **Marital Status:** Majority of the respondents (93 percent) unmarried and 7 percent are married.
- ✓ **Religion:** 78 percent of the respondents belong to Hindu religion, 15 percent of the respondents are Islam and 7 percent of the respondents are Christian.
- ✓ **Education Level:** Most of the respondents (60 percent) are studied upto Higher Secondary Level (HSC), 40 percent are studies either Under Graduate or Post Graduate Degree.
- ✓ **Period of Payment:** Majority of the respondents (80 percent) are getting their salary on monthly payment, 16 percent of the respondents are getting their salary at end of every weekly and 4 percent of the respondents are getting in the wages on daily basis.
- ✓ **Work Experience:** Majority of the respondents (73 percent) are having the work experience between upto 2 years and 27 percent of the respondents are are having the work experience between 3-10 years.

### **Hypotheses Related Findings:**

The hypotheses related findings based on the cross tabulations and statistical tests are given below.

- There is significant variation between the age of respondents and their opinion about job affects their regular studies.
- There is significant difference between the age of the respondents and their opinion about job affects their normal health.
- There is no significant difference between the education level of the respondents and an influence on jobs affects their regular studies.
- There is significant difference between the education level and its influences on job affects their normal health of the respondents.
- There is no significant difference between the work experience and its influences on job affects their regular studies of the respondents.
- There is significant difference between the work experience and its influences on job affects their normal health of the respondents.

**VII. Discussion:** This concept discussed in this section new and different from the studies conducted earlier on this related studies. The present study was conducted to examine the relationship between influence of personal profile and factors affects the regular studies and normal health of current youth serving as paper boys. 100 youngsters are selected as participants in this study. The variables tested were age, education, demographic characteristics. Serving youths as paper boys was tested for two dimensions (Job affects their regular studies, Job affects their normal health). The age of youths who do serving deliver the newspaper has good influence on their studies and health. Because, school students do not have any personal expenses. Their parent take care of them. But in the case

of college students, they have to fulfill their personal needs and so they go for employment. The education level of serving youths who delivering newspaper has little influence on the effects of the regular studies and normal health.

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