Socio-Economic Profile of IT Professionals in Bangalore City: A Sociological Study

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ABSTRACT: *The present paper entitled "socio- economic profile of IT professionals in Bangalore city- A Sociological Study" seeks to probe empirically into the indicate realities pertaining to the working in IT (Information Technology) and BPO (Business Processing Outsource) industries of Bangalore city. In doing so, it focuses on the socio-economic background, marriage, age, income, health, education and social relationship. The present investigation also probes into the details of social traits of information technology professionals in the light of which their education and their economic status could be viewed with a view to ascertain the possible implications of the former for the latter. The study seeks to provide an empirical portrait of typical Indian information technology professionals an organized sector and analyze the socio-economic traits and their determinants. The main objectives of the study are: to find out the social and economic background and to study the problems of the information technology (IT) professionals in organized sectors of urban setting. The sample size of the present study is 100 information technology (IT) professionals working in IT and BPO industries located in Bangalore city in the state Karnataka.*

Keywords—Business, Industries, Information Technology, Occupation.

I.   INTRODUCTION

The sociology of the professions has emerged as a significant field of study and research within the general frame of sociology. The attention of more and more sociologists and social scientists was drawn to the systematic study of work, occupations and professions with the rise of industrial urbanism, division of labour and specialization in Western Europe. Durkheim (1933) in formulating his premises of "division of labour" touched some of the basic issues related with occupations and professions. The emphasis on the need for a separate field to study professions. During the last six decades, concerted efforts have been made to analyze occupations and professions from the historical, structural and functional prospective. The modern professions are closely linked with their pre-industrial settings in Europe. The professions Western medicine, law and university teaching spread to North America, Latin America, Asia, Africa and Australia from Europe. It is therefore, essential that in analyzing modern professions, their pre-industrial roots in Europe and "dependence" of the "Third World" must be kept in mind. In some of the ancient civilization like India, China and Arab countries, there is a visible "duality" between traditional and modern professions.

II.   THE CONCEPT OF PROFESSION

The professions and the professionals have been approach to take up an arrangement of lack of respect and significance in current society which is unparalleled in the past. It is a difficult task to offer a inclusive meaning of a profession not only has the view of profession a selection of meanings emotionally involved to it but also the collection of occupations called profession has been conflicting nations and cultural point of view. In general 'profession means those occupations which are based on follow and philosophy of people who call their occupations a profession and relations positive prerogatives, and in replace, they offer or clan to offer positive armed forces due to the knowledge they take by way of specific preparation. A profession is a homogenous and organized society of practitioners distribution a general individuality and positive among themselves on what their reason is what their occupation must be, and who be theoretical to or must not be admitted to relationship. A second classification says professions are homogeneous consisting of not one but many different specializations, as in medicine and engineering (Miller, 1974).

III.   REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Carol Upadhya (2006) The information technology (IT) services and IT enabled services (ITES) industries in India have become highly visible nodes of the global economy, attracting substantial attention from international media and business interests as a prime destination for outsourcing and off shoring. The success of

these industries, as well as the recent ant outsourcing backlash in the U.S., have produced a new global image of India as a rising economic power. It has also created the figures of the Indian 'techie' and call centre agent as low cost (but 'high quality') technical workers who represent the main threat to American and European IT-related jobs in the current decade.

C. J. Fuller (2007) since 1991, when the policy of economic liberalization began in earnest, the size and prosperity of India's middle class have grown considerably. Yet sound sociological and ethnographic information about its social structure and cultural values is still sparse, and as Andre Beteille (2003a: 75) comments: 'Everything or nearly everything that is written about the Indian middle class is written by middle-class Indians. [Who] tend to oscillate between self-recrimination and self-congratulation' (cf. Beteille 2003b: 185). The former is exemplified by Pavan Varma's The Great Indian Middle Class (1998),

Dr John Southwick 1997 A disciplined group of individuals who adhere to high ethical standards and uphold themselves to, and are accepted by, the public as possessing special knowledge and skills in a widely recognized, organized body of learning derived from education and training at a high level, and who are prepared to exercise this knowledge and these skills in the interest of others. Inherent in this definition is the concept that the responsibility for the welfare, health and safety of the community shall take precedence over other considerations (Dr John Southwick 1997).

IV.   METHODOLOGY

The study was undertaken to analyze the socio-economic profile of IT professionals in Bangalore city. Equally primary and secondary data have been used to complete the objectives of the study. The macro aspects of the study is based on the published and unpublished works on the subject etc. absolutely in the study, books, journals and bulletins are measured to collect data.

The primary data was collected by administering the controlled questionnaire and interview-schedule in an informal environment to the IT professionals. 100 IT professionals were chosen random sampling method is used automated software is used to send mail to randomly picked users from a database/mailing list of large number of users. The respondents are currently working with organization as Dell Inc, IBM, HP, Infosys, and Wipro, The study being purely descriptive, no complicated models and tools were used. The sample statistical tools like percentages and averages used to analyze the data.

V.   OBJECTIVES

In view of the present study intends to address the following objectives as the main objective of the present paper is to identify the socio-economic profile of IT professionals in Bangalore city of Karnataka state.

VI.   SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF IT PROFESSIONALS

The present paper entitled "socio- economic profile of IT professionals in Bangalore city- A Sociological Study" seeks to probe empirically into the indicate realities pertaining to the working in IT (Information Technology) and BPO (Business Processing Outsource) industries of Bangalore city. In doing so, it focuses on the socio-economic background, marriage, income, age, education and social relationship and Industry nature of career profile. This would not only facilitate us to describe the socio-economic profile of IT professional but also to examine professional and other individuality with deference to the socio-economic order.

Table No-1.1 Industry Nature of Career Profile of the Respondents

Career Profile			
Type of Industry	Junior level Management	Senior level management	Total
IT	33	29	62.00
BPO	25	13	38.00
Total	**58**	**42**	**100.00**

Source: Field Survey 2012

The investigation data from the above table no 1.1, the software employees are working in IT industries on junior level management of the respondents are 33 per cent and senior level management 29 per cent professional's career. While in BPO 25 per cent of the respondents are junior level management and 13 per cent of respondents are senior level management.

VII. AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Age of the respondents is measured as a significant demographic up-and-down in the present woke. It is understood that age of the respondents may manipulate in ascertaining the profession. The present study, age of the respondents is classified into four groups as 20-25 years, 26-30 years, 31-35 years, and 36 years and above. Data pertaining to age of the respondents are presented in the following table.

Table No 1.2 Age of the respondents

Sl. No	Particulars (in years)	No. of respondents	Percentage
01	20-25	47	47
02	26-30	35	35
03	31-35	11	11
04	36 and above	07	07
Total		**100**	**100.00**

Source: Field Survey 2012

The Table No. 1.2 reveals that the age of the respondents are majority of the respondents belongs to young aged professionals respondents are more, i.e., 47 per cent is age between 20-25 years and followed by the respondents under the age group of 26-30 years is 35 per cent professionals. Respondents belongs under the age groups of 31-35 years is 11 per cent, the respondents belongs under the age groups of 36 years and above is only 07 per cent. It clears that young aged professionals respondents are more middle aged respondents are a little not as much of and only old aged respondents are very not many in number.

VIII. EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Education plays a significant role in influential affecting and molding the life of individuals. Due to highly technological and professionals environment of the occupation in IT industry it is preferred to hire professionals with proper educational qualification. This ensures that the excellence of the work provided is not compromised with in a few cases.

Table No-1.3 Educational Background

SI. No	Educational Background	No. of respondents	Percentage
01	Graduate	67	67.00
02	Under Graduate	03	03.00
03	Post Graduate	30	30.00
Total		**100**	**100.00**

Source: Field Survey 2012

The investigation data from the above table no 1.3, the respondents once asked about their educational background 67 per cent have completed their graduation, 30 per cent of them have completed their post graduation and 3 per cent of them are under graduate. Therefore indicates the abundant ability lake that determines the increase of IT industry in Bangalore. The similar has also leaded to go up in Institutions as long as scientific education in and across state.

IX. INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS

Earning capability plays a significant role in the life of an individual. The software professionals are the very high salaries they earn. Compared to the other in the same occupation and similar age and educational background. It improves living conditions, changes their attitudes, life styles, increasing their self-assurance, gives decision making power and creates awareness etc., the following table show the income of the respondents is as follows.

Table No-1.4 Individual Income of the respondents

SI. No	Individual Income	No. of respondents	Percentage
01	1-5lakhs	48	48.00
02	5-10 lakhs	34	34.00
03	15-25 lakhs	11	14.00
04	More than 25 lakhs	01	02.00
Total		**100**	**100.00**

Source: Field Survey 2012

The investigation data from the above table 1.4, suggests that annual salary drawn by software professionals shows that 48 per cent of the software professionals surveyed draw about 1 lakhs-5 lakhs, 34 per cent of the software engineers draw 5 lakhs-10 lakhs, 14 per cent of them draw 15 lakhs-25 lakhs, 2 per cent of the software respondents mentioned of drawing salary in excess of 25 lakhs per annum.

X.MARITAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Individual may suppose to get a change left from habitual norms linked to masculinity and marriage along with IT professionals; somewhere there are large numbers of women, working simultaneously very much for long hours and where they expose to western and sophisticated society.

Table No-1.5 Type of Marriage

Sl. No	Type of Marriage	No. of respondents	Percentage
01	Married	28	28.00
02	Unmarried	54	54.00
03	Love marriage	08	08.00
04	Arrange marriage	10	10.00
	Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2012

Since the data in table no 1.5, 54 per cent of the respondents are unmarried. 28 per cent of the respondents are married, the respondents 10 per cent of them had arranged marriage, and 08 per cent had love marriage. Therefore present is not distinguishable difference in expressions of their thought towards marriage.

XI. WORKING CONDITION OF THE RESPONDENTS

It is extremely significant for the human being regarding both their working conditions organizing sector and unorganizing sector go after set of laws formulated by government of India. On the subject of working conditions in the organization and unorganized sector. For the most part for IT professionals depending upon scheduled time work must be provided to IT professionals. The subsequent table shows the working environment of respondents is in under table No. 1.6

Table No. 1.6 Working Condition of the respondents

Sl. No	Particulars	No. of respondents	Percentage
01	Day Shift only	48	48.00
02	Night Shift only	36	36.00
03	Day and night shift	16	16.00
	Total	100	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2012

The table No.1.6 shows that the working conditions of the respondents. Greater part of the respondent's day shift only work 48 per cent and followed by 36 per cent of the respondents night shift work. Only 16 per cent respondents are ready to work in tragedy time like especially occurrence and organizational work and so forth.

XII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Under the IT professionals young aged respondents are more middle aged respondents are vaguely less and old aged respondents are very little in numbers. The educational background of the respondents is more graduates, and the post graduates are very less and very small number of the respondents is undergraduates. The income of the respondents shown the most of the respondents are economically sound from their families. The marital status of respondents shows that unmarried is more, and married professionals are few numbers, and love marriage and arranged marriage are very few numbers. Most of the respondents are predominantly for IT professionals are occupied in day shift work. Night shift workers are few in number. Some time exceptional occurrence works is assigned by the organizational is less works complicated to IT professional workers.

XIII. CONCLUSION

The IT industry has been booming because of the enormous human resources belonging to middle class. This is obvious from the parental background of the respondents. Also adding more value to the labour pool is the education qualification of the respondents, knowledge of English and some degree of westernized social orientation. The workforce that has been created for the industry, and that is its primary resource, is down

from this social segment existing class structure. IT industry is slowly changing the class structure of the society by pulling at least some people from other social strata into the 'new middle class'. IT professionals are also a significant factor to be considered for the development of society. In a 21st century IT professionals is a new phenomenon under those software professionals is a major services to human beings. It is suggested that particularly for the income of the respondents shown the most of the respondents are economically sound from their families. IT workforce has been assigned with any definitive and purposeful role at play in socio-economic progress; this year of women employment compare to male counterparts has been very small.

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