

A Study on Parental Economic Background of Software Professionals in Information Technology Sector with Special Reference to Chennai City

R.Bhavani

Residential Address: No:30, sundaram pillai nagar, 3rd mainroad,
Tondiarpet, Chennai-600081.

Ph:9176732735, Email:rajabhavani.87@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The economic conditions of the parents are the dominant factors which greatly influences the status of the children. The demographic and socio-economic backgrounds are the imperative for the development of any society. The standard of living of software employees depends on a significant degree of parental background of the employees. Hence, the attempt to understand the socio-economic character of sample software respondents will focuses more on parental background of the study. The Educational characteristics, occupation, income, nature of house are considered the predominant variable influencing the occupation of the professionals. These are all influenced the children to set foot in to the IT sector. In this study effort is made to understand the general characteristic features of sample software professionals which include sex, age, literacy status, educational standard and the marital status and also the socio-economic background of parents.

Key words: Economic background of parents, demographic details, Software professionals.

1. INTRODUCTION

India was ensuing in Information Technology services and still it faces a number of challenges in development strategy. As far the employment generation is concerned, the number of direct job created in the industry significantly increased to 3.86 million in 2016 -2017 in the industry. IT sector is concerned to be significantly different to the industrial activity. IT sector is based on intellectual capital. In the Information economy they give more importance to highly skilled labour.

The chief contribution of the development of software service companies in India's input advantages in the global information Technology and ITES industry is the availability of a rich high quality and money-making pool skilled knowledge workers. Information Technology sector plays a dominant role in both gross domestic product contribution and generation of employment. Information Technology sector has increased India's Gross Domestic product in the financial year 2017 was 7.7 per cent

Indian IT service perform as a grid generator of employment, it expected to reach 30 million vacancies in financial time 2020, it providing direct employment directly to employees about 3.86 million, and indirectly to the employees about 12 million in the financial year 2017. Finally, it proves a overriding thespian in the global out sourcing zone.

2. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Indian IT Sector is one of the most significant development contributors for Indian economy. It has made outstanding impact on the lives of millions skilled people. But entering in to the IT sector is the biggest challenge for the people who come from poor family background because of low income and the standard of living. Even though the talents in poor family have not honored and proving opportunities in IT sector because of penurious economic situation and poor government policy. People in poor family background do not get an opportunity to study in engineering colleges. The management of IT sector will play a crucial role not only improving the growth of the organization but also the welfare of the employees at all levels. This study aims to assist the government to frame a suitable policy for the motivation of poor people education.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Charles M.Beach and Roe E. Finnie (1998) estimates of family background effects on earnings of working-age men on the basis of a Canadian micro data file. In this paper five endogenous variables were included such as educational attainment, occupational status of current job, current earnings and also occupational status of first full time job and years of work experience. In direct effect of family background variables, the educational attainment has an important role in matching people with initial occupation and providing entrance to certain occupations, it is positive related and highly significant effect. occupation and education of father and time spent of mother working appear with persistent positive effects, while in indirect and total effect of family background variable shows decreasing direct affects across the endogenous variables of the model there appears to be greater reduction in the direct influence of mother's and sibling background variables over the son's carrier. Mother's direct influence is initially higher, then it reducing faster; while father's direct influence declines but continues to remain significant. They found that (i) the direct family background effect appear to be concentrated more in the education variable than any other.(ii) the indirect family background effect concentrated more in occupation and work experience through to earnings.

4. OBJECTIVES

1. To analyse the parental economic background of professionals working in Information Technology sector in Chennai City.
2. To analyse the demographic details of professionals working in Information Technology sector in Chennai City.
3. To suggest the suitable policy measures for the entry of engineering professionals in IT sector in Chennai city.

5. METHODOLOGY

The research has been analysed with the help of field survey. The primary data has been collected from 400 sample respondents by using simple random sampling method with the help of structured questionnaire. The study was conducted in 15 software companies in Chennai city with the population size (Employees) of the organization has minimum 380 was considered for the study.

**THE DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS AND PARENTAL BACKGROUND OF
THE RESPONDENTS
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT'S SEX**

SEXUAL CATEGORY	INCIDENCE	PER CENT	COLLECTIVE PER CENT
Male	225	59.2	59.2
Female	155	40.8	100.0
Total	380	100.0	

Source: Primary data.

TABLE NO 1

The employees in software sector constitute the majority (59.2) per cent of them are male. Remaining 40.8 per cent of them are female.

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE
RESPONDENT'S AGE**

AGE	INCIDENCE	PER CENT	COLLECTIVE PERCENT
Below 25	11	2.9	2.9
26-30	135	35.5	38.4
31-35	111	29.2	67.6
36-40	90	23.7	91.3
Above 41	33	8.7	100.0
Total	380	100.0	

Source: Field Survey.

TABLE NO 2

It is observed from the above table, out of total respondents more than one third of the respondents belongs to 26-30 years of age. 29.2 Per cent of the respondents belong to between 31-35 years of age. The age group of respondents between 36-40 years accounts 23.7 percent. Only 2.9 per cent of them belong to below 25 years of age. 8.7 per cent of them are above 41.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT'S EDUCATIONAL STATUS

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	INCIDENCE	PER CENT	COLLECTIVE PERCENT
B.E	205	53.9	53.9
M.E	25	6.6	60.5
B.Tech	45	11.8	72.4
M.Tech	22	5.8	78.2
M.C.A	53	13.9	92.1
M.sc	29	7.6	99.7
Diploma	1	.3	100.0

TABLE NO 3

Out of total respondents more than half (53.9 per cent) of them are accomplished B.E. Only 6.6 per cent of them finished M.E degree course; whereas 11.8 percent of the respondents and 5.8 per cent of them are completed B.Tech and M.Tech. The higher degree of M.C.A completed only 13.9 per cent of the respondents. Only 7.6 per cent of them from Arts College studied M.Sc degree course.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENT'S STATUS OF MARRIAGE

STATUS OF MARRIAGE	INCIDENCE	PER CENT	COLLECTIVE PERCENT
Single	117	30.8	30.8
Married	254	66.8	97.6
widow/widower	5	1.3	98.9
Divorced/seperated	4	1.1	100.0
Total	380	100.0	

Source: Primary Data.

TABLE NO 4

This table evidently proved them majority (66.8 per cent) of them are married, 30.8 per cent of them are single. Respondents, who are either widow/widower constitute 1.3. Just 1.1 per cent of them are divorced/ separated.

**DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATION STATUS OF THE FATHER OF RESPONDENTS
ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF COLLEGE STUDIED**

Source: Primary Data.

FATHER'S EDUCATIONAL STATUS	TYPE OF COLLEGE STUDIED		TOTAL
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE	PRIVATE COLLEGE	
Illiterate	6	2	8
	7.0	.7	2.1
Primary	10	17	27
	11.6	5.8	7.1
Middle school	28	91	119
	32.6	31.0	31.3
High school	26	116	142
	30.2	39.5	37.4
Higher secondary	11	46	57
	12.8	15.6	15.0
Graduate	4	17	21
	4.7	5.8	5.5
Post graduate	1	5	6
	1.2	1.7	1.6
Total	86	294	380
	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE NO 5

The major portion (37.4) percentage of the respondents' father has completed high school level. Respondents' father who have got education up to middle school level form 31.3 per cent and 15.0 per cent have attained education up to higher secondary level; 6.9 per cent of them have completed up to primary school and 5.5 per cent are graduates and 1.6 per cent are post graduates. Only 2.1 per cent of them are illiterate.

Majority of them (39.5 per cent) private college respondent's father have attained education up to High school level. Only 1.2 per cent of the government college's respondents fathers have attained postgraduate level. The father who have completed graduate 4.7 per cent of them from Government College and 5.8 per cent of them from private college. The fathers from government college respondents constitute 32.6 per cent and private college respondents 31.0 per cent have attained middle school level. Father who was illiterate constitutes 7.0 per cent of them from Government College and only .7 percent of them from private college.

It clearly understood that majority of the lower educated parents children has completed their professional course in Government colleges.

**DISTRIBUTION OF TYPE OF FAMILY OF THE FATHER OF RESPONDENTS
ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF COLLEGE STUDIED**

FAMILY TYPE	TYPE OF COLLEGE STUDIED		TOTAL
	GOVERNMENT COLLEGE	PRIVATE COLLEGE	
Poor	22	23	45
	25.6	7.8	11.8
Middle class	44	187	231
	51.2	63.6	60.8
Upper middle class	19	72	91
	22.1	24.5	23.9
Rich	1	12	13
	1.2	4.1	3.4
Total	86	294	380
	100	100.0	100

Source: Primary Data.

TABLE NO 6

Out of total respondents 11.8 percent of them are came from poor family background. 60.8 per cent of them from middle group family. 23.9 per cent of them are upper middle family and 3.4 percent of them are rich family background.

Majority of the respondents who came from poor background were completed their degree in government colleges. 63.3 percent of them who completed their degree course in private colleges were come from middle class group, whereas 51.2 per cent of them are from government colleges. The respondents from upper middle class constitute 24.5 per cent of them studied in private and 22.1 were completed in Government Colleges. The major portion of them

4.1 per cent from rich class has completed their degree in private colleges and remaining only 1.2 percent was completed in Government College.

6. RESULTS

The majority of software professionals are male with the age group of 26-30 and they are married. Most of them are completed B.E degree course and they belonging to middle class group and only few of them have come from poor background. The educational background of respondents' parents has attained education up to middle and high school level. It is evidence that only few have come from extremely poor family, and three forth of them are come from economically sound families with graduate level.

7. SUGGESTION WITH CONCLUSION

The employment generation in the IT sector is a one side way opened to the rich and to middle class group and not for poor people. This is apparent from the parental background of the respondents. The salaries paid to the professionals in the IT sector change their class structure from poor class to middle family group and middle family group to rich. Hence the IT sector plays a significant role to enrich the human resources in the society. It suggested that the suitable policy measures taken by the government should improve the quality of education in Government schools and colleges by teaching in English, providing free professional (Engineering) education for economically backward people and also provide scholar ship and other facilities to the people from poor background. The colleges must provide campus interview to the Government college students. The management of the organization should not receive training fee and any other security deposits for new entries.

8. REFERENCES

- [1] C.J.Fuller and Haripriya Narsimhan(2007): "Information Technology Professionals and the new-rich middle class in Chennai(Madras)". Modern Asian Studies Vol:41 No:1 Jan 2007.
- [2] Charles M.Beach and Roe E. Finnie (1998) "Family background in an Extended Earnings-Generation Model:Further Evidence". Eastern Economic journal Vol:14 No:1 Jan –Mar 1998.
- [3] Lund.T, Kivimaki.M, Christensen.K.B, Labriola.M(2009): 'Socio-Economic Differences and Association Between Sickness Absence and Mortality: The Perspective Dream Study of Danish Private Sector Employees', Occupational Environmental Medicine, Vol:66, No:3, pg no:150-153, March: 2009.
- [4] International Data Corporation-IDC's Manufacturing Insight Report 2012.
- [5] M.M.k.Sardana(2012) "India aims at becoming Global hub of the supply of skilled man power" ISID Discussion notes 2012.