



# A DEMAND FOR SOCIAL WORKERS AT NON-GOVERNMENT SECTORS

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## ABSTRACT

*Non-governmental organizations, also known as NGOs, have become an increasingly significant part of contemporary society. Contemporary Native American culture. Depending on the context, they may be referred to as the third sector, civil society, non-profits, the voluntary sector, or something else entirely. All of these descriptors are correct, to varying degrees, at different times due to the sheer variety of social formations that fall under the category of nongovernmental organisations (NGO). However, we would like to call attention to one aspect of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that is often overlooked: the role that NGOs play as workplaces, particularly for women. It is remarkable that there is so little discussion about the working conditions of unorganized employees of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), considering the large number of NGOs that have been registered and established in India, as well as the massive budget that pours into this sector for wages, salaries, and honoraria.*

*The study was guided by research question and hypothesis. The descriptive research design was adopted for the study. There is definite universe for the study of 437 social workers and definite universe for the study of 1000 social workers and social work job holders. The simple random sampling technique was used respectively. The interview schedule was used for data gathering statistics were used for data analysis. The findings showed that there was a there is a demand for social workers but they are paid less.*

**KEY WORDS:** *Demand for social workers, Ngos, job satisfaction.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Non-governmental organizations, also known as NGOs, have become an increasingly significant part of contemporary society. Contemporary Native American culture. Depending on the context, they may be referred to as the third sector, civil society, non-profits, the voluntary sector, or something else entirely. All of these descriptors are correct, to varying degrees, at different times due to the sheer variety of social formations that fall under the category of nongovernmental organizations' (NGO). However, we would like to call attention to one aspect of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that is often overlooked: the role that NGOs play as workplaces, particularly for women. It is remarkable that there is so little discussion about the working conditions of unorganized employees of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), considering the large number of NGOs that have been registered and established in India, as well as the massive budget that pours into this sector for wages, salaries, and honoraria. People who originate from low-income homes make up a sizeable portion of the workforce at the field level of non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This industry is distinct in terms of the type of work that is done and the financial flows that occur within it. The tasks and conditions of employment in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are frequently adaptable and open-ended, just as the nature of the work itself. Fieldworkers in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are frequently subjected to a significant amount of public contact, are forced to travel, and work flexible hours; all of these factors have particular implications for the employment of women. Since employees in the NGO sector are conveniently categorized as volunteers, project staff, or part-timers, and their payment is labelled an honorarium rather than a wage or salary, questions regarding minimum wages, benefits such as insurance and health care, and safe and dignified working conditions are rarely brought up. This is because minimum wages, benefits such as insurance and health care, and safe and dignified working conditions are rarely an issue. It is necessary to acknowledge that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are a source of employment for fieldworkers, despite the fact that the discourse of social work and volunteerism is pervasive in this sector. Many of these workers put in decades, or perhaps their entire productive lives, in organizations that provide them with either very little or no security, as well as no benefits. Ironically, higher levels of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), whose revenues are not regulated by reasons for volunteerism and social service, are gradually becoming more professionalized.

## 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To understand the socio-economic of social worker students.
- To understand the awareness of students on social work subject.
- To highlight the demand for social worker and job satisfaction.



### 3. HYPOTHESIS

Social work students you don't have huge demand in the market.  
Social work students lack in job satisfaction.

### 4. METHODOLOGY

The quantitative method was opted for in the study, guided by research questions and hypotheses. The descriptive research design was used for the study. The simple random sampling technique, the interview schedule was used for data gathering, and Chi Square ( $\chi^2$ ) statistics were used for data analysis.

### 5. SAMPLING DESIGN

The all university students who had done their graduation and post-graduation in social work were the universe and they are 1000 in number the sample size was 278 determined by following the method developed by Krejcie and Morgan (1970), and thereby, a simple random sampling was selected

### 6. STATISTICAL DESIGN

The current study was based on an interview schedule and a statistical tool known as SPSS latest edition simple frequency tables.

### 7. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Warangal, Hanamkonda, and Kazipet were once tri-cities that have a significant amount of legacy. Following the division of Telangana, two districts were formed, with Hanamkonda being one and Warangal being the other. Both of these neighborhoods have a rich history and are popular destinations for tourists. This region, which was once known as Orgallu, was governed by the queen rani Rudraamma Devi.

### 8. RESULTS

**Table No: 8.1 Age wise Distribution of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Age of the Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	23 to 25 years	200	71.53
2	25 years and above	78	28.05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

The data clearly show that, out of the total respondents 71.53 per cent of them fall in the age group of 23-25 years. But, very less number of respondents i.e. 28.05 per cent, fall in the age group of 25 years and above.

**Table No: 4.2 Gender wise Distribution of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Gender	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	100	35.97
2	Female	178	64.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

Above table reveals the gender wise distribution of the respondents. In the gender wise respondents, half of the respondents i.e. 64.02 per cent were Female students, whereas rests of the respondents i.e. 35.97 per cent were male students. Therefore, in the present study female respondents were more than male respondents.

**Table No: 4.3 Economic Status of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Economic Status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Above Poverty Line	112	40.28
2	Below Poverty Line	166	59.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table depicts the respondents' economic standing. The data revealed that (more than three-quarters of the respondents, or 59.71%) 59.71% of respondents were living below the poverty line. In contrast, respondents above the poverty line comprised nearly a quarter of all respondents, or 40.28 percent.



**Table No: 4.4 Religion wise Distribution of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Religion	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Hindu	218	78.41
2	Muslim	45	16.18
3	Christian	10	03.59
4	Others	05	1.79
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

The data presented above provide a clear picture of the distribution of respondents according to their religious affiliation. The majority of respondents, or 78.41% of the total, identify themselves as belonging to the Hindu religious community. Nearly one-fifth of all respondents, or 16.18 percent, identified as members of the Muslim community. The remaining respondents, or 3.59 percent and 1.79 percent respectively, identified as members of the Christian community and other communities.

**Table No: 4.5 Geographical Background of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Domicile	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Rural	180	64.74
2	Semi-Urban	40	14.38
3	Urban	58	20.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows that on geographical background of the respondents. It is found that, more than third of the respondents i.e. 64.74 per cent hails from the rural background. Nearly, one fifth of the respondents i.e. 20.86 per cent hail from urban areas. But, half of the one fifth of respondents i.e. 14.38 percent had from semi urban area. In the present study, it found that the influence of the social work education on the rural community.

**Table No: 4.6 Type of Institute**

Sl. No.	Type of Institutes	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	University Main Campus	125	44.96
2	University P.G. Centers	153	55.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table shows the nature of institution studying at. It is found that nearly half of respondents 44.96 per cent were pursuing their post-graduation degree in Social Work at university main campus from different universities. Whereas rest of the other majority of the respondents i.e. 55.03 per cent studying their master degree in social work in the university post-graduation center.

**Table No: 4.7 Education background of the respondents at Undergraduate Level**

Sl. No.	Education Background	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Social Work (BSW)	100	35.97
2	Non- Social Work (B.A and Others)	178	64.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

The current investigation's primary focus should be on gaining an understanding of the educational backgrounds of the participants at the undergraduate level, as this is the most relevant aspect. Because of this, it is imperative to investigate the respondents' levels of educational attainment. It can be shown that 35.97 percent of the respondents had a background in social work, while the remaining 64.02 percent have a background in something other than social work

**Table No: 4.8 Category wise distributions of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Category	Number of respondents	Percentage
1	Open category	70	25.17
2	Other Backward Classes	40	14.38
3	Schedule Caste	60	21.58
4	Schedule Tribe	58	20.86
5	Category – I	40	14.38
6	Minorities	10	03.59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>



Above table shows the distribution of the respondents in category wise. The data presented in the table, a little more of one fourth of the respondents i.e. 25.17 per cent belongs to open category, nearer to one fourth of the respondents i.e.14.38 per cent belongs to the Other Backward Classes Community. Following little above of one fifth of respondents i.e. 21.58 percent belongs to Scheduled Caste and rest of the respondents belongs to other communities namely, Scheduled Tribe respondents' below 20.86 per cent and Category – I respondents also less than one tenth of respondents i.e. 14.38 per cent. But, a little bit above of one tenth of the respondents i.e. 03.5 per cent belongs to Minorities community.

**Table No: 4.9 Distribution according Demand for job of the Respondents**

Sl. No.	Demand for job	Number of respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	198	71.22
2.	No	80	28.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table depicts about the demand for job in the market the respondents who said that there is demand for are 71.22, which shows that social workers have demand in the market, about 28.77percent of respondents said they didn't not find any job demand.

**Table No: 4.10 Distribution according job satisfaction of the Respondents.**

Sl. No.	Job satisfaction	Number of respondents	Percentage
1.	Yes	128	46.04
2.	No	150	53.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100</b>

The above table predicts that the job satisfaction among the social worker jobs the respondents who said yes are 46.04 percentage and the respondents who said no they don't have satisfaction are 53.95.

## 9. CONCLUSION

Despite the enormous demand in the Indian market, the ngo sector has become an employer and no longer faces the challenges it formerly did, such as a lack of resources and professional staff. As a result of being paid less than other professionals for doing the same task, social workers often feel dissatisfied with their jobs. Wages in India are low, work pressure is strong, and there is no job security, in contrast to the West, where social work requires a licensed and is considered one of the five core topics, where incomes are much higher and where jobs are more secure. Thus, the research papers suggest that despite a thriving job market, social workers are dissatisfied with their careers due to factors such as discrimination, low pay, and lack of job security.

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