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ATTITUDES INFLUENCING THE PERSONAL, LIFE STYLE AND ECONOMIC CONDITION OF CARPENTRY WORKERS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCES TO THENI DISTRICT

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Abstract
The present study is undertaken to explore the level of attitude towards on carpentry workers in the study area. The main objective of the study is to know the perception and opinion of respondent's carpentry workers and their data analysis and interpretation of carpentry workers in the study area. Random sampling has been adopted for the study.Three hundred samples have been selected from the universe by using the Lottery Method. Chi-square analysis has been applied the carpentry workers. Finally conclusions were drawn and suggestions were offered.

Key words: Carpenters, Level of attitude, Chi- Square

INTRODUCTION

Carpentry industries are labor intensive and have high potential in employment generation. Thus they help to solve wide spread problems of disguised unemployment existing in the rural area. By providing employment, the carpentry industries also have high potential for income generation in rural areas. Thus they help in reducing disparities in income both rural and urban areas. The carpentry industries encourage dispersal of economic activities in the rural area which in turn promote a balanced regional development.The carpentry industries also help in protecting and promoting the art   and creativity. Carpentry industrialization fosters economic development in rural areas. This checks–rural-urban migration on one hand and reduces the disproportionate growth in the cities, growth in slums, social tensions and atmospheric pollution on the other.Development of industries in rural areas help in building up carpentry Republics. Carpentry industries are environment friendly and lead to development without destruction which is the need of the hour.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In a developing country like India, a favorable socio-economic environment could helping the technical wise talent among the carpentry workers. Increasing use of concrete and steel construction, especially for floors and roots, means that the carpenter plays a smaller part in making the frame work of building except for houses and small structure. On of the other hand, in the construction of temporary form work and shuttering for concrete buildings, the carpenter's work has greatly increased. The study focuses on the Socio – Economic Conditions of Carpenters. The locally available to resources should be utilized to satisfy the ultimate needs of public. Moreover the skill of local people of the village shall be utilized and developed to the requirement of modern world. They are less educated, economically poor, homeless they lack awareness about banking facilities, unemployment and underemployment. Hence an attempt has been made.

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OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1.To examine to overall view about the data analysis and interpretation of carpentry workers during the study period.

2. To offer the suggestions for carpentry workers

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Beth Peterson (2009) in his article "Surface Decoration and Finishing Techniques", highlighted that its surface decoration finishing techniques is a compilation of articles drawn from past issues of ceramics monthly and pottery making illustrated magazines. In a very real sense, knowledge is power when it comes to surface decoration. If you have ever wanted to expanded your surface decoration repertoire or wanted to explore your clay surfaces in a more conscious manner.

Frederick L. Olsen (2010) in his study titled "The Kiln Book Materials Specification & construction", stated that it covers all aspects of kiln design and construction and does so with highly organized writing and a host of accompanying diagrams and a photographs. My one disattitude with the book is the paper that is used a distinct shadow not only from one side of a sheet to the other, but also from sheet to sheet.

Anderson Turner (2011) in his study on "Ceramic Book Extruder Mould and Tile Forming Technique", concluded that it is a compilation of articles drawn from past issues of Ceramics monthly and pottery making illustrated magazines. Editor Anderson Turner found some immanently usable, practical and inspirational articles for inclusion. This book certainly lives up to its name. Articles range from the short, direct on how to make a draw knife for easy beveling of clay slab edges, to the experiential based articles speaking about individual people's explorations with these under often appreciated techniques.

SAMPLING

Random sampling has been adopted for the study. It refers to the technique of sampling in which each and every item ofpopulation. Six hundred and twenty four carpenters are located in the study area. The list has been collected from society of the carpenters. Three hundred samples have been selected from the universe by following the Lottery Method300 samples were selected.

COLLECTION OF DATA

For this study primary and secondary data were collected. The primary datawere collected bythe interview method respondents. The interview schedules were prepared and necessary data were collected. The secondary data from sources of journals, magazine, and websites.

TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

Chi-square test is used to find out the personal factors and level of attitude the respondents in the study area.

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Classification of Respondents on the basis of Level of Attitude

The sample respondents are divided into three categories based on their respective sources. The classification of respondents according to their Level of Attitude is presented Table 1

Table 1
Distribution of Respondents based on the Level of Attitude

Sl. No	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage to Total
1	High Level	78	26
2	Medium Level	162	54
3	Low Level	60	20
	Total	300	100

Source: Primary data

Table 1 shows that out of 300 respondents, 54 per cent of them experienced medium level satisfaction. They are followed by 26 per cent 20 per cent with high level and low level satisfaction respectively.

Relationship between Age and Level of Attitude of Respondents

Age is identified as one of the variables that may have significant relationship with the level of attitude of the respondents.

Table 2
Age and Level of Attitude of the Sample Respondents

S. No	Age	Level of Attitude Towards carpentry Workers			Total	Chi- Square Test
		High	**Medium**	**Low**		
1	20-25	24 (47.1)	18 (35.3)	9 (17.64)	51 (100.0)	
2	26-30	18 (35.0)	24 (46.0)	10 (19.0)	52 (100.0)	
3	31-35	24 (42.10)	24 (42.10)	9 (15.8)	57 (100.0)	44.35
4	Above 35	12 (8.57)	96 (68.57)	32 (22.85)	140 (100.0)	
	Total	78 (26.0)	162 (54.0)	60 (20.0)	300 (100.0)	

Source : Computed Data

Table 2 calculated value of X^2 for 6 degrees of freedom at 5 per cent level of significance is 12.6 and calculated value of X^2 (44.35) is more than the table value. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected.

Relationship between Area of Residence and Level of Attitude of Respondents

The area is considered an important factor influencing the attitude of the human being. Hence the study was made here to assess the relationship between the area of respondents and their level of attitude in which respect to carpentry workers.

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Table 3
Area of Residence and Level of Attitude of the Sample Respondents

S. No	Area of Residence	Level of Attitude Towards carpentry Workers			Total	Chi-Square Test
		High	Medium	Low		
1	Rural	24 (33.3)	30 (41.7)	18 (25.0)	72 (100.0)	
2	Semi-urban	36 (24.6)	78 (53.4)	32 (21.9)	146 (100.0)	9.94
3	Urban	18 (21.9)	54 (65.8)	10 (12.19)	82 (100.0)	
	Total	78 (26.0)	162 (54.0)	60 (20.0)	300 (100.0)	

Source : Computed Data

Table 3 calculated value of X^2 for 4 degrees of freedom at 5 per cent level of significance is 9.49 and calculated value of X^2 =9.94 the calculated value is more than the table value. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected.

Relationship between Religion and Level of Attitude of Respondents

The presence of many religions lead to social harmony and peaceful living. Religions are practiced in the human society. They are practical dimension of values practiced in the human society.

Table 4
Religion and Level of Attitude of the Sample Respondents

S. No	Religion	Level of Attitude Towards carpentry Workers			Total	Chi-Square Test
		High	Medium	Low		
1	Hindu	42 (23.07)	108 (59.3)	32 (17.5)	182 (100.0)	
2	Muslim	26 (48.1)	18 (33.3)	10 (18.5)	54 (100.0)	21.43
3	Christian	10 (15.6)	36 (56.2)	18 (28.1)	64 (100.0)	
	Total	78 (26.0)	162 (54.0)	60 (20.0)	300 (100.0)	

Source: Computed Data

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Table 4 calculated value of X^2 for 4 degrees of freedom at 5 per cent level of significance is 9.49 and calculated value of x^2 =21.43.The calculated value is more than the table value. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected.

Relationship between Community and Level of Attitude of Respondents

Community is one of the important social profiles of the respondents. The community plays a vital role of determining the occupation of an individual.

Table 5
Community and Level of Attitude of the Sample Respondents

S. No	Community	Level of Attitude Towards carpentry Workers			Total	Chi-Square Test
		High	Medium	Low		
1	BC	54 (25.7)	120 (57.1)	36 (17.5)	210 (100.0)	4.15
2	SC	24 (26.7)	42 (46.7)	24 (26.7)	90 (100.0)	
	Total	78 (26.0)	162 (54.0)	60 (20.0)	300 (100.0)	

Source: Computed data

Table 5 calculated value of X^2 for 2 degrees of freedom at 5 per cent level of significance is 5.99 and calculated value of x^2 =4.15 the calculated value is less than the table value. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted.

Relationship between Literacy and Level of Attitude of Respondents

Literacy level is always a deciding factor in understanding the pattern of utilization of any modern technology in communication field. Literacy is the basic needs for employees.

Table 6
Literacy and Level of Attitude of the Sample Respondents

S. No	Literacy	Level of Attitude Towards carpentry Workers			Total	Chi-Square Test
		High	Medium	Low		
1	Up to 8th	39 (26.5)	90 (61.2)	18 (12.24)	147 (100.0)	
2	SSLC	9 (14.2)	36 (57.14)	18 (28.57)	63 (100.0)	
3	ITI	10 (27.0)	12 (32.4)	15 (40.5)	37 (100.0)	26.41

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| 4 | HSC & Above | 20 (37.7) | 24 (45.2) | 9 (16.9) | 53 (100.0) | |
| | Total | 78 (26.0) | 162 (54.0) | 60 (20.0) | 300 (100.0) | |

Source: Computed data

Table 6 calculated value of X^2 for 6 degrees of freedom at 5 per cent level of significance is 12.6 and calculated value of $X^2 =26.41$.The calculated value is more than the table value. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected

Relationship between Marital Status and Level of Attitude of Respondents

The marital status is considered to be an important factor in forming the attitude towards the performance of carpenters...

Table 7
Marital status and Level of Attitude of the Sample Respondents

S. No	Marital Status	Level of Attitude Towards carpentry Workers			Total	Chi-Square Test
		High	Medium	Low		
1	Married	66 (30.6)	102 (47.2)	48 (22.2)	216 (100.0)	
2	Unmarried	12 (14.3)	60 (71.4)	12 (14.3)	84 (100.0)	14.62
	Total	78 (26.0)	162 (54.0)	60 (20.0)	300 (100.0)	

Source: Computed data

Table 7 calculated value of X^2 for 2 degrees of freedom at 5 per cent level of significance is 5.99 and calculated value of $X^2 =14.62$ the calculated value is more than the table value. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected.

Relationship between Family status and Level of Attitude of Respondents

The family status is considered to be an important factor in forming the attitude of the human being. Hence the study was made here to assess the relationship between family status of the respondents and their level of attitude with respect to their carpentry work.

Table 8
Family status and Level of Attitude of the Sample Respondents

S. No	Family Status	Level of Attitude Towards carpentry Workers			Total	Chi-Square Test
		High	Medium	Low		
1	Nuclear	60 (30.3)	96 (48.5)	42 (21.2)	198 (100.0)	

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| 2 | Joint Family | 18 (17.6) | 66 (64.7) | 18 (17.6) | 102 (100.0) | 7.85 |
| | Total | 78 (26.0) | 162 (54.0) | 60 (20.0) | 300 (100.0) | |

Source: Computed data

Table 8 calculated value of X^2 for 2 degrees of freedom at 5 per cent level of significance is 5.99 and calculated value of X^2 =7.85the calculated value is more than the table value. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected

Relationship between Family size and Level of Attitude of Respondents

The size of the family is an independent variablesthat is likely to influence the opinion level of the respondents can also determine the level of attitude.

Table 9
Family size and Level of Attitude of the Sample Respondents

| S. No | Family size (Members) | Level of Attitude Towards carpentry Workers | | | Total | Chi-Square Test |
		High	Medium	Low		
1	2	12 (20.0)	36 (60.0)	12 (20.0)	60 (100.0)	
2	3	18 (25.0)	36 (50.0)	18 (25.0)	72 (100.0)	
3	4	18 (15.8)	78 (68.4)	18 (15.8)	114 (100.0)	40.7
4	Above 4	30 (55.6)	12 (22.2)	12 (22.2)	54 (100.0)	
	Total	78 (26.0)	162 (54.0)	60 (20.0)	300 (100.0)	

Source: Computed data

Table 9 calculated value of X^2 for 6 degrees of freedom at 5 per cent level of significance is 12.6 and calculated value of X^2 =40.71the calculated value is more than the table value. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected

SUGGESTIONS

Following suggestions are useful for the policy makers to enhance the socio-economic conditions of carpenters in Theni District

1. Private contract of carpentry work shall be regulated by imposing regulated measure.

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2.New and existing carpenters shall be given training for making new types and design of furniture in order to compute with machine made furniture.

3. Health care and employees welfare shall be given due significance in their work.

4. Governments shall extent financial assistance, concession and subsidies for improving the performance of the carpenters.

5.Necessary training centers may be opened in Theni district so as to attract the new carpenters to undertake the job.

6.When an individual carpenter produces furniture, government should make necessary arrangements for marketing their produce. It instills confidence in the minds of carpenters.

7.There is a need to improve the communication among carpenters, academics and artistic in the area of carpentry making.

8.Tamil Nadu government has to create a welfare board to look after the carpenters who are engage in the carpentry work.

CONCLUSION

The locally available resources should be utilized to satisfy the ultimate needs of public. Moreover the skill of local people of the villages shall be utilized and developed to the requirement of modern world. They are less educated, economically poor, and homeless, they lack awareness about banking facilities, unemployment and underemployment. To sum up, carpenter's Socio-Economic conditions in Theni district is not up to the mark. They are very poor and they lead hand to mouth living. Their improvement will go a long way to improve the standard of living, enhancement of per capita of income and live with good health conditions. Both State and Central government has to take necessary steps to improve the Socio-Economic conditions. The future research work may be carried on the economic condition inTheni district, efficiency of carpenters in this place, study of contract labor in carpentry industry and so on

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