



# A Diasporic Description of Collar Jobs and their Significance in the Contemporary World

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## Abstract:

After the Industrial Revolution around the world, numerous new industries arose. Consequently, a number of Workers categories found their Existence in the societies. These categories were basically classified as per the colors of collars distinct workers wore at work. This project's primary purpose is to analyze the varied colors of the collar of workers in different sectors that prevail in the world and at the same time invigorate one's occupation and even gender at times. Our research confers about how these apportionments help to distinguish between the workers who perform manual labor from those who are into Professional jobs. Along with this, it even incorporates adequate ideas about the earnings and Education level of these workers. Out of the Bounteous colors of collar jobs that stand in the world today, we have selected some major ones namely: WHITE, BLUE, GREEN, GOLDEN, PINK and GREY COLLAR JOBS. Aspects such as importance in Business world and a list of jobs under each allocation, have been discussed.

**Keywords:** Jobs, Profession, Occupation, Bounteous Colors of Collar Jobs, Education Level, Significance In Business World.

## I. INTRODUCTION

We are quite in commonplace with the colorful distinction of the different employment sectors. For the last couple of years, the distinct colors of the collar of the workers have expanded axiomatically, in the areas of Labor Law and Human Resource. In this Article we assembled, the most paramount, existing colors of the workers or employees' collar and even searched, whether such colors make real and meaningful differences among the various jobs.

The White-Collar work is commonly understood to be the work that is primarily mental rather than physical. It incorporates Salaried professionals and Clerical workers. The Blue-Collar Employment accommodates those who are into doing Physical labor. Other types of colored categories encompass Pink collar, Green collars, Golden collars, etc. Dissimilar to White and Blue collars, other classes are not derived from the workers wearing any particular color of shirts. For Example, historically it was considered that women were associated with running households, but in today's world, where the Empowerment of women is intertwined with the respect for human rights, a new sector is emerging and is growing both in popularity and support, The Pink Sector. Usually, this employment sector associates with women. Any organization that seeks to improve working conditions for women is considered "Pink" and if it even employs them then it is termed as "Pink Sector". In the 1920s and 1930s, the turned down collar was usually not used to discriminate the various occupations by their status but nowadays it seems to discriminate between occupations with that perspective.

The article would like to give a comprehensive overview of the different types of work which are named after the collar of the employees.

The Types of Collar jobs Discussed in this Research are:

- 1.1 White Collar Jobs
- 1.2 Blue Collar Jobs
- 1.3 Green Collar Jobs
- 1.4 Golden Collar Jobs
- 1.5 Pink Collar Jobs
- 1.6 Grey Collar Jobs

## II. WHITE COLLAR JOBS

The people in white collar jobs are usually salaried professionals, typically office workers and management. The embarkations of these white-collar works were given by an American Writer, Upton Sinclair. The uppity White-collar job was the first one in the list of various color collar jobs, in the 1920s and the examples of it being used then came from a Wall Street Journal Article in the 1923s. In the book "White Collar: The American Middle Classes", written by an American sociologist, Charles Wright Mills in 1951, it was mentioned that estrangement among the white-collar workers was the most because they had to not just sell their time but even their personality with a smile on face <sup>[1]</sup>. The usage of white color has been associated to the fact that during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, office workers had to probably wear white colored shirts, but when we compare the contemporary world with this, we observe varying degrees of latitude in the dressing sense of the employees.

White-collar occupations require at least a Bachelor's Degree and at times even an advanced degree such as a Master's or a Doctorate. The occupations in this sector promise the workers a secure future. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) predicts that employment in these sectors will grow much faster than the occupations in other sectors, between 2016-2026. Each organization in this sector has a large number of employees and promises an add-on in the number, in the future.



Fig.1

Some extraordinary and most ambit white collar jobs are:

- (i) Accountant or Auditor
- (ii) Market Research Analyst
- (iii) Management Consultant
- (iv) Financial Manager
- (v) Medical or Health Service Manager
- (vi) Personal Financial Advisor
- (vii) Civil Engineer
- (viii) Operations Research Analyst
- (ix) Administrative Services Manager
- (x) Cost Estimator, etc.

### III. BLUE COLLAR JOBS

Classifications of the workers according to the color of their shirt's dates back to the early 1920s and at that time those workers who were into doing work that included physical labor were grouped as The Blue-Collar Workers. It includes members who execute works associated with manual labor and earn an hourly wage. Workers in this sector may be skilled or unskilled and this sector usually comprises manufacturing, maintenance, or repairing works. The Popularity of the color Blue in the manual labors is in contrast to the ubiquitous white dress shirt that is a standard attire in the office environment. The element of the work that distinguishes it from the others is that it does not require a formal academic education or an expertise in the slated job field.



Fig.2

Due to the advancements in the technology, The Blue-collar workers are nowadays seen in the areas such as aeronautics, filmmaking, electronics, and even energy. In the 1970s the blue collar was a 31.2 percent of the total nonfarm income, but gradually its demand decreased to 13.6 percent in 2017-18. Also, with the move of western nations towards a basis of the service economy, the number of Blue-collar works have steadily decreased<sup>[2]</sup> There was even a decline in these sorts of employment in the west, due to the information revolution. As the Nations in the world are developing apace now, many low-skilled manufacturing jobs have been outsourced. Consequently, the class of blue-collar workers is transforming nations from an agrarian region into industrial bases. Some of the most lucrative jobs that find shelter under the Blue Sector are:

- (i) Bricklayer
- (ii) Chemical Plant Operators
- (iii) Dental Hygienists
- (iv) Derrickman
- (v) Executive Housekeeper
- (vi) Firefighters
- (vii) Locomotive engineers
- (viii) Medical Laboratory Technicians
- (ix) Personal Trainers

### IV. GREEN COLLAR JOBS

The term Green Collar was first used by Patrick Heffernan in 1976. The Workers in this sector, serve the environmental sector of the economy. It at the same time, relates to those products and services that are environmentally friendly, hence some people even claim that Green collar jobs are Blue Collar Jobs, in the Green Business. The organizations who amalgamate these environmentally friendly practices are termed as "Green Sector" and the jobs that stem out of this Green policy are The Green Collar Jobs<sup>[3]</sup>. Akin to the other sectors, even the Green sector involves designing, manufacturing, operating, installing, etc. What consolidates all sorts of Green collar jobs is that all of them are associated with manual labor which primarily aims at improving the environmental quality.

These jobs have a relatively low impediment to entry and at the same time are of a higher quality. It at times acts as a good source of low-income jobs for men and women. Generally, Green collar jobs are requiring workers with a middle-skill, that is, they require an education level higher than a diploma from school and lower than that of a bachelor's degree. Though these jobs aspire to perk the environment but are not successful in providing an income with which the employees can support their families and household<sup>[4]</sup>. Due to a switch in the climate over years, and with the beat of reducing the targeted emissions responsible for polluting the environment, new jobs emerged in order to approbate greener, cleaner and more sustainable occupation.

The advancements of the green-collar jobs have mostly been transpired in the developed countries. It is now being assumed that the green economy can generate some more prudent and befitting jobs in future. A pre-eminent advantage of these jobs is that they can never be outsourced overseas and hence they corroborate that they are positive for local economies<sup>[5]</sup>. Also, the renewable energies often include the profound use of labor as compared to the fossil fuel and hence generation more employment.



Fig.3

It is now conspicuous that moving off from polluting work and towards works that are environmentally recuperative, will bring momentous changes and immediate benefits to the workers, communities and to the society at a large<sup>[6][7]</sup>

Some esteemed jobs under the Green sector include:

- (i) Hydrologist
- (ii) Environmental engineer
- (iii) Pest control technician
- (iv) Conservation Biologist
- (v) Toxicologist
- (vi) Pollution Control Technician
- (vii) Fundraising director



Some jobs that are listed under the Grey sector are:

- (i) Police Officers
- (ii) Firefighters
- (iii) Skilled trade people
- (iv) Technicians
- (v) Typists
- (vi) Teachers
- (vii) School administrators
- (viii) Emergency services
- (ix) Stenographers

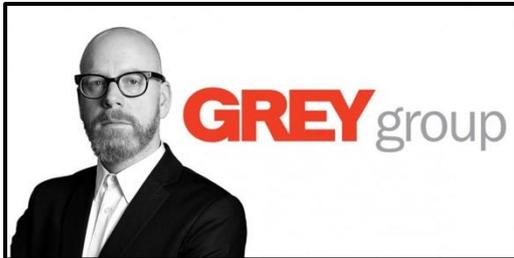


Fig.6

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