

Unorganized Sector Workers in India and Their Problems :A Social Perspective

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Abstract: More than 90 per cent workforce in India is part of the unorganized sector. Even the benefits of various schemes started for their welfare are proving ineffective due to poor implementation by the respective government authorities. According to statistics of Ministry of Labour (2008), UW is classified into four groups (1) By Occupation (2) By nature of employment (3) Service Category and (4) Special Category. Many issues plague unorganised labour. India's Ministry of Labour has identified significant issues with migrant, home or bondage labourers and child labour. Problems of Labour in Unorganized Sector :Insufficient labour laws, No social security, No guaranteed minimum wages etc. At present Government take some positive initiatives for all type of workers. As an example- Government plans maternity benefit for 10 crore women in informal sector. Rajya Sabha passed the Maternity Benefit(Amendment) Bill,2016,that provides for 265 weeks of paid maternity leave, against existing provision of 12 weeks for two surviving children. (Source: PTI, New Delhi: August 12, 2016). We hope, that some ray of hope; through economical infrastructural activities give some sunshine to the people of unorganized sector.

Keywords: Unorganized, Worker, Labour, Problem, Initiative, Economical Hope.

More than 90 per cent workforce in India is part of the unorganised sector. Even the benefits of various schemes started for their welfare are proving ineffective due to poor implementation by the respective government authorities. Unorganized workers (UW) in India have increased many folds post independence. Around 52% of UW's are engaged in agriculture & allied sector and they constitute more than 90% of the labour work force. UW also contributes 50% to GDP (according to National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector i.e NCEUS). So it is of utmost importance to look into the plight of this poverty-stricken and downtrodden class of India.

DISCUSSION

As per "Ministry of Labour and Employment " *Unorganized Sector* means an enterprise owned by individuals or self-employed workers and engaged in the production or sale of goods or providing service of any kind whatsoever, and

where the enterprise employs workers, the number of such workers is less than ten or a wage worker in the unorganized sector and includes a worker in the organized sector who is not covered by any Acts mentioned in Schedule II of the Unorganized Workers Social Act 2008. *Labour* is a subject under concurrent list. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) flagship program is not implemented through Labour and Employment Ministry (LEM) but is by Rural Development Ministry. The LEM has no say in MNREGA. Labour in India refers to employment in the economy of India. In 2012, there were around 487 million workers, the second largest after China, of these over 94 percent work in unincorporated, unorganised enterprises ranging from pushcart vendors to home-based diamond and gem polishing operations. The organised sector includes workers employed by the government, state-owned enterprises and private sector enterprises. In 2008, the organised sector