

Problems of Unorganized Sector Workers in Tumkuru District**Dr.Chandrashekar C. Konkal**

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Abstract

This research paper on the Indian Society thrives on contradiction the present status unorganized sector plays a vital role in the development of an Indian economy. The workers in the unorganized sector constitute about 93% of the total work force in the country. Workers belonging to this sector have less job security, poorer chances for growth, Vulnerable to diseases and No leave or paid holidays. It is doubtless to say that majorities of them live under below poverty line and fails to fulfill their basic requirements. This study concentrated on various problems faced by unorganized sector workers for their daily needs and how they are facing problems in the work place. For this purpose, primary data was collected from 100 respondents. Data was tabulated and analyzed with the help of statistical tools to achieve the objectives of the study.

Keywords: Unorganized sector workers, Problems, Social security

Introduction

The study explicitly concerns with the problems and prospects of unorganized working class can hardly ignore the historical aspect of working class in general. Work emphatically occupies a central place in the life of individuals in particular source of lively hood no matter what the nature of work is all about. Origin and development of working class has been inextricably interwoven with what Karl Marx termed the 'mode of production' of economic goods and services which in turn determines the superstructure and the stunner stunt of human society. As a result, it took different shape, importance and significance under different socio-historical circumstances. The Indian economy is characterized by the existence of a vast majority of informal or unorganized labour employment. The increase of workforce in the unorganized sector has become a significant feature of Indian economy. The Ministry of Labour, Government of India has categorized the unorganized labour force into four groups based on the occupation, nature of employment, especially distressed categories and service categories.

Firstly, the occupational unorganized labourers are those labourers who are engaged in agricultural activities as small, marginal farmers, fishermen, beedi rolling, labelling, packing, animal husbandry,

building and construction workers, leather workers, etc. ; secondly, the unorganized labourers in terms of nature of employment are those labourers who are attached as agricultural labourers, bonded labourers, migrant workers, contract and casual labourers; thirdly, the unorganized labourers in terms of especially distressed categories are those labourers who are toddy tappers, scavengers, carriers of loads by head, drivers of animal vehicles, persons engaged in load and unload activities come under this category and fourthly, the unorganized labourers in terms of service categories are those labourers who are midwives, domestic workers, fishermen and women, barbers, vegetable and fruit vendors, and newspaper vendors come under this category.

The unorganized workers, work in a very unhygienic and overcrowded condition where there is no adequate sanitation and water facility in their working areas. They live in a very congested room. The nature of employment of unorganized workers is temporary. Their job is instable, casual and scattered. They do not get stable and permanent employment opportunity. Most of them are not aware about their occupational hazardous. They do not have the knowledge of high risk of factory's dust, toxic chemical, lauded sound generated from obsolete machine. They work in extreme temperature and cold which adversely affects on their health.

The Unorganized Worker's Social Security Act, 2008

The Government of India has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 in order to promote social security measures for the unorganized workers. This Act is exclusively designed for the unorganized workers to take up measures for unorganized workers relating to the matters covering life and disability, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefits determined by the central government. The act has various social security schemes for the unorganized workers like The Atal Pension Yojana (APY), The Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

Statement of Problem

The unorganized workers are the less protected workers than the organized sectors. They become the ultimate victim of ill-treatment, exploitation and deprivation. They are not paid equally for their equal works especially the women and child workers which they cannot complain. They cannot claim remuneration for their overtime duty and even cannot claim the benefits of paid holiday and paid leave. Poor economic background compels them to remain as unorganized workers. This study tries to identify the various problems faced by unorganized sector workers.

Objectives of The Study:

1. To know the socio-economic status of unorganised sector workers.
2. To identify the problems faced by unorganized workers.

Review of Literature:

Mittar Vishwa (1987) studied the wage structure in the informal sector and concluded that low level of wages coupled with poor working conditions are prevailing in the informal sector. He suggests that when policies for the uplift of the urban poor are formulated, the needs of the informal sector be given proper weight and consideration. He also suggests that there is a clear need to provide

greater attention to those households which provide female and child labour.

Mohanty (1986) has attempted to evaluate the state of industrial relations in small-scale industries. He concluded that the industrial relations at present in the small-scale industries are between the individual workers and employers instead of relations between employer and employees. He also concluded that this direct relationship between individual workers and employers enables industrial climate to be free from industrial strain or unrest.

Charyulu (1975) says that at present a common set of labour laws covers large scale as well as small-scale establishments with the result that the latter are not finding themselves in a position to comply with the provisions contained in them, and therefore try to find ways of avoiding them. Hence there is a need for a separate set of legislation for small industries, which recognized their distinct nature.

Patil (1985) made an exploratory study on brick workers in Bangalore. He studied the employment, working and living conditions of the brick workers and tried to understand their problems and also their relations with the employers. He concluded that the exploiting employer-employee relationship is not only reflected in the wages paid but also in the amount of work extracted. The long hours of work, oppressive wages, the extraction of continuous work without holidays, and rest under a very strict supervision amount to 'forced' labour characteristic of unorganised sector. He suggested that it is high time that the government of Karnataka should pay its attention to this group of workers and endeavour to regulate their working and living conditions as well as employment relations.

Mohammed Khaiser Ahmed (1997), the silk industry occupies a paramount place in the Karnataka's economy from the point of view of employment potential, income generation, and poverty alleviation and export earnings. However despite occupying such a unique place in Karnataka's economy.

R. Shiva Prasad (1987), this study of Bangalore notes that it is an ideal Indian city to understand the interplay of traditional, colonial and modern factors in it. It is also an ideal place to observe the interplay of caste and class and the mobility patterns that occurs in a fast developing industrial city. It is an emerging metropolitan city with many linguistic, religious and cultural groups living in it. Visitor's from other parts not only comment on the pace of its growth but also on its westernized character. Till 1947, a sizeable part of Bangalore city came under the military cantonment, directly administered by British government, where a considerable number of Englishmen and Europeans lived. The interaction between the civil and cantonment areas resulted in the city becoming exposed to western culture and values and as a result of which the city acquired several characteristics of westernization. The process was accelerated with the introduction of English medium schools communication, new technologies and industries. In addition due to rapid industrialization and urbanization, the city is also growing at a faster rate. This is what makes the study mobility in Bangalore very interesting.

Research Methodology

Primary Data: Primary data conducted from unorganized sector workers through an interview schedule. **Secondary Data:** The various secondary information sources used for the present research include the journals and magazines and websites. **Tools used for Data Analysis:** The data collected was analyzed through percentages, frequencies and Chi-square tests are applied for the analysis of data undertaken in Tumkuru district. **Sampling Design:** The study covers selected unorganized sector workers. In this study convenient random sampling technique has been used to collect the data from 100 respondents.

Limitations of The Study

1. Hesitation of the Respondents to provide the necessary information.
2. Only 100 respondents were selected for sampling.
3. Data is collected only from Tumkuru district.

Analysis And Findings:

The Primary data collected showed the demographic profile of the sample respondents states that Male respondents are higher than female respondents. Most of respondents falls in the age group of 26 – 40 and married. Primary level education qualifications are high as compared to other education groups. Most of the respondent's family monthly income is between Rs.10,000-Rs.15,000. Majority of the respondent's family have more than 4 members.

Table 1: Problems and Challenges faced by unorganized sector workers

SL. NO.	PROBLEMS	FREQUENTLY	RARELY	NEVER
1	Low wages	82	17	1
2	Ignorance of Occupational safety	66	29	5
3	Insecurity in job	68	30	2
4	Exploitation	78	19	3
5	Seasonal employment	49	37	14
6	Excess working hours	81	15	4
7	Lack of Health security	84	13	3
8	Poor working environment	67	29	4
9	Poor employer employee relationship	79	19	2
10	Lack of social security measures	69	29	2
11	Vulnerable to diseases	72	19	9
12	Sexual harassment	22	63	15

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 clearly shows that various problems faced by unorganized sector workers. Majority of the respondents facing the problems of lack of health security, excess working hours and getting low wages for their work.

Table 2: showing Chi-square value: Table value

	Significant value		Chi-square value (X ²)
Null Hypothesis 1	32.69	5%	32.69
Null Hypothesis 2	29.74	5%	37.43

Null Hypothesis 1: There is no significant relationship between Gender and problems faced by unorganized sector workers. Result: Thus, the χ^2 value is higher than the table value we reject the hypothesis. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between Gender and problems faced by unorganized sector workers.

Null Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between age and problems faced by unorganized sector workers. Result: Thus, the χ^2 value is higher than the table value we reject the hypothesis. Therefore, there is a significant relationship between Age and problems faced by unorganized sector workers.

Table 3: Health Issues faced by Unorganized Sector Workers

SL.N O.	HEALTH ISSUES	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Diabetes	12	12%
2	High/low blood Pressure	16	16%
3	Asthma	17	17%
4	Back/joint pains	19	19%
5	Allergy? Skin disease	13	13%
6	Anemia	12	12%
7	Depression	11	11%

Suggestions

Central and State government offer various insurance and benefit schemes to unorganized sector

workers but Lack of awareness among them are the reason of not enrolment in the various schemes offered by government. Therefore, the officials of central and state government should start awareness program and campaign for the unorganized sector employees to make them feel and be healthy.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Unorganized sector employees get very less returns of their work and they work in worst physical environment. For old age protection to unorganized sector workers including traders, shopkeepers and self-employed persons, the Government has launched two flagship schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan- DhanYojana and National Pension scheme for traders. Under the schemes beneficiaries are entitled to receive minimum monthly assured pension of Rs.3, 000 after attaining the age of 60 years.

Therefore, researcher recommend the local authority, Government, National Social Security Board, NGOs and all other stakeholders to come forward to help them for their upliftment. Government may conduct various training programs to disseminate the information regarding the scheme to the potential and eligible population.

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