

# An Analytical Study of Income and Employment of the Working Labour Force in Unorganised Sector

## Abstract

Socio-economic conditions are very poor of labour force in unorganized sector in our country. Almost 94 percent labourforce including in unorganised sector in our society. The Role of informal sector in Indian scenario is quite significant as its share has not been declining to a greater extent even after the measures taken by the Govt. to promote formal sector employment during the last three and half decades. The socio economic condition of labour force informal sector in india, have not been improved. There are low income, low saving, low investment and low purchasing power of labourforce. They are unable to fulfill the minimum basic requirement of life. So it should be expansion of growth and development program organization in rural and urban sector. A need of sufficient wage rate, education and health and house facilities should be provided by the government for public sector and private sector in our country. A study of income and imployment of unorganized sector in bilaspur district and including sample size 300 for research area.

**Keywords:** An Analytical, Socio-economic, Employment, Labour Introduction

Unorganised or informal sector constitutes a Pivotal part of the Indian economy. Almost 94 per cent of work force and about 50 per cent of the National product are accounted for by the informal Economy. A high proportion of socially and economically underprivileged sections of society are concentrated in the informal Economic Activities. The High levels of Growth of the Indian Economy during the past two decades are accompanied by increasing informal sectors.

There has been new dynamism of the informal economy in terms of output. Employment and earnings. Faster and inclusive Growth needs special attention to informal Economy. Sustaining high levels of growth are also inter-twined with improving domestic Demand of those engaged in informal Economy and addressing the Needs of the sector in terms of credit skills Technology Marketing and infrastructure. A 2007 Report by the state run National commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized sector (NCEUS) found that 20% of Indian or 236 Million people lived on Less than 20 rupees per day with most working in informal labour sector with no job or social security living in abject poverty.

The terms Unorganized and informal sectors are often used interchangeably. The informal sector may be broadly characterized as consisting of units engaged in the production of goods or services with the primary objective of generating, employment and income to the persons concerned. However, the socio-economic conditions of the Labour Force in Unorganised or Informal Sector in India, have not been improved. This subject is very challenging in our society and country.

### Aim of the Study

1. To study the Socio-Economic status of the working Labour Force in Unorganized sector.
2. To study of Income, employment and propensity to consume of the working Labour force in unorganized sector.
3. To study the satisfaction of the nature of working of the working Labour Force in Unorganized sector.
4. To render suggestion for Improvement in Living standard of working Labour Force in Unorganised sector.

A study of basis on the primary data in unorganized sector in bilaspur urban area. There are various types of activities witnessed in the unorganised sectors. However for the convenience sake the researcher

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would like to categories the activities into three segments. Thereare sample size is 300 labour force following is:-

1. Auto Driver-100
2. Vegetable sellers-80
3. Building Construction Workers-120

#### Review of Literature

**Mohanakumar and Surjit Singh, (May 28, 2011), Impact of the Economic Crisis on Workers in the Unorganised Sector in Rajasthan**

This article analyses the impact of the 2008-09 global economic meltdown on workers in the unorganised sector of the gem polishing and construction industries in Rajasthan. Based on a primary survey, it was found that in the initial phase of the crisis, workers trimmed their spending on their social life. This was followed by a reduction in expenditure on health and education. As the crisis persisted, they were left with little alternative but to cut down expenditure even on essentials like food, shelter, clothing, etc. Further, distress caused by unemployment and a drastic reduction of incomes exacerbated domestic conflict, violence and

depression, the brunt of which was experienced by women and children. The study finds that the impact of the crisis varied between gem polishing and construction industries and it was more severe for workers in the lowest income group in both industries. **KalyanSanyal and Rajesh Bhattacharyya, (May 30, 2009), Beyond the Factory: Globalisation, Informalisation of Production and the New Locations of Labour.**

This essay foregrounds the phenomenon of informalised self-employment and explores its implications for potentially new forms of labour activism. The relation which defines the new location of labour is one in which the labourer is no longer a source of surplus, rather he/she is an unwanted possessor or occupier of economic resources from which he/she must be divorced to free those resources for use in the circuit of capital. This process of dispossession without proletarianisation or exploitation is referred to as exclusion. The meanings of labour, the working day, work culture and indeed that of the labour rights as a whole.

**Table 1: Selection Place of Urban Sector In Bilaspur**

S.N.	Selection of the place	Types of Economic Activities			Total Workers
		Auto Driver	Vegetable Sellers	Building Construction workers	
01	02	03	04	05	06
1	Varihaspati Bazar	08	25	30	63
2	Shanichari Bazar	06	18	23	47
3	Magar para	05	0	05	10
4	Railway Station	30	12	0	42
5	Tifra	04	0	07	11
6	MandirChowk	08	01	03	12
7	Sarkanda	10	08	04	22
8	Ashok Nagar	07	02	15	24
9	MangalaChowk	05	03	08	16
10	Bus Stand	05	02	06	13
11	JagmalChowk	03	03	03	09
12	Gandhi Chowk	03	0	04	07
13	Koni	06	06	12	24
	Total	100	80	120	300

Source: - Field Survey conducted during, summer, Rainy & winter seasons of year 2013-2014

**Table 2: Working Hours of the Labourer**

S.N.	Type of Economic Activities	Working Hours				Total
		04 Hours	06 Hours Roji	08 Hours Contextual	Above 8 Hours	
01	02	03	04	05	06	07
1	Auto Driver	05 (5%)	22 (22%)	65 (65%)	08 (08%)	100 (100%)
2	Vegetable Sellers	18 (22.5%)	53 (42.25%)	25 (31.25%)	04 (5%)	80 (100%)
3	Building Construction	-	30 (25%)	75 (62.5%)	15 (12.5%)	120 (100%)
	Total	23 (7.67%)	85 (28.33%)	165 (55%)	27 (9%)	300

Source: - Field Survey conducted during, summer, Rainy & winter seasons of year 2013-2014.

Table 3: Income Level

Level of Income Per day Level of Income in Rupees	Type of Economic Activities			Total
	Auto Driver	Vegetable Sellers	Building Construction workers	
01	02	03	04	05
Below 100	0	04 (5%)	0	04 (1.33%)
- 101 – 150	02 (2%)	15 (18.75%)	35 (29%)	51 (17%)
- 151 – 200	07 (7%)	14 (17.5%)	45 (37.5%)	72 (24 %)
- 201 – 250	12 (12%)	20 (25%)	25 (21%)	50 (16.67%)
- 251 – 300	15 (15%)	13 (16.25%)	12 (10.3%)	36 (12 %)
- 301 – 350	17 (17%)	09(11.25%)	03 (2.5%)	27 (9%)
- 351 – 400	18 (18%)	7 (8.75%)	0	23 (7.67%)
- 401 – 450	16 (16%)	5 (6.25%)	0	20 (6.67%)
- 451 – 500	08 (8%)	04 (2.5%)	0	10 (3.33%)
- 501 and Above	05 (5%)	02 (2.5%)	0	07 (2.33%)
Total	100 (100%)	80 (100%)	120 (100%)	300 (100%)

**Source:** - Field Survey conducted during, summer, Rainy & winter seasons of year 2013-2014.

Table no. 5.3 presents the income level of the workers in the three categories.

As shown in the table it is observed that a majority of auto drivers (18%) earn Rs. 351-400/- per day and 17% auto drivers earn Rs. 301-350/- per day. It means 35% of them earn 300-400 rs. Daily. Similarly in the vegetable selling groups the maximum seller (25%) earn Rs. 201-250/- per day. While the building construction workers (37.5%) earn Rs. 150-200/- per day.

It implies that the auto driver have more demand by the public for transportation. While the vegetable seller depend on the production factors and still while the building construction workers fully depends on the builders.

#### Conclusion

An analysis of income level of labourers has been observed that a majority of auto drivers (18%) earn Rs. 350-400/- per day 35% earn Rs.300-400/- daily. Similarly in the vegetable sellers groups the maximum sellers (25%) earn Rs.200-250/-. While the building construction workers(37.5%) earn Rs.150-200/- per day.

An analysis of expenditure level of three category it has been observed that a maximum of 36% auto drivers spend Rs.2500-3000/- monthly. While a maximum 30% vegetable sellers and building construction workers spend Rs. 1500-200/- monthly.

An analysis of saving level of labourers. A maximum of 15% auto drivers save Rs.700-800/- followed by 14% auto drivers save Rs. 600-700/- in monthly. While a maximum of 17.5% vegetable sellers

save Rs. 500-600/- monthly and a maximum of 15% building construction workers save Rs.500-600/-.

However not improved in economic and socio conditions of the labour force in unorganized sector.

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#### Footnotes

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