

Problems & Challenges faced By Unorganized Sector in India

Vaishali Rajendra Dalvi

Research Scholar, Shri JJT University, Jhunjhunu(Rajasthan) India

1. Introduction

The Indian economy is characterized by the existence of a vast majority of informal or unorganized labour employment as per the survey carried out by the national sample survey organization country was of 46.5 crore comprising around 2.8 crore in the organized & the remaining 43.7 crore workers in the unorganized sector out of these workers in the unorganized sector there are 24.6 crore workers employed in agriculture, sector about 4.4 crore in construction work & remaining manufacturing & service the dictionary meaning or we can say the simple description of unorganized sector is termed as the unorganized of the economy refers to the household based manufacturing activity & small scale & tiny sector of industry an unorganized sector is one in which there is no stability in profits & gain it's product is limited & it is confined to limited area. It requires feels manpower & investment Government of India for the development & welfare of organized sectors & it's workers has established the national commission for enterprises in the unorganized sector (NCEUS) was established by the Government of India as an advisory body on the informal sector to bring about improvement in the productivity of informal enterprises for generation of large scale employment opportunities on a sustainable basis particularly in the rural areas the commission was mandated to recommend appropriate measures to enhance the competitions of the informal sector in the global economy & to link the sector with the institutional framework in areas such as credit raw material infrastructure technology up gradation skill development & marketing.

Definition & magnitude of unorganized sector:-

The unorganized sector has grown by leaps & bounds over the years. In India the term unorganized sector is used commonly in all official records & analyses changes in trade & technology, accompanied by greater global linkages between nations resulted in threat to workers income & is particularly in developing country as there is a rapid expansion of unorganized sector due to increase in employment of poor quality & India is not exception in nature Def of Kenneth king their unorganized derives from being uncorconised in Government employment statistics & operating in the main act of the make shift shelters on urban waste lands road sides & forest fringes. Unorganized sector could be described as that part of the work force who have not been able to organize in pursuit a common objective because of constraints such as.

- 1) Casual nature of employment.
- 2) Ignorance & illiteracy.
- 3) Small size of establishment with low capital investment per person employed.
- 4) Scattered nature of establishments.

- 5) Superior strength of the employment operating singly or in combinations.

2. Categories of Unorganized labour:-

The national commission on labour listed illustrative categories of unorganized labour which are as follows.

- 1) Contract labour including construction workers.
- 2) Casual labour.
- 3) Labour employed in small scale industry.
- 4) Handloom / power loom workers.
- 5) Beedi & cigar workers.
- 6) Employees in shops & commercial establishments.
- 7) Workers in tanneries.
- 8) Sweepers & scavengers.

3. Problems of Unorganized Sector:-

In unorganized sectors employee has less facilities than the employees of organized sector some are mentioned below.

- 1) Workers working in unorganized sectors get few wages.
- 2) There is no provision for overtime paid, leave, leave due to sickness etc.
- 3) Employment is a subject to high degree of insecurity.
- 4) A large number of people doing small jobs such as selling on the street or doing repair work come under sector.
- 5) It is a largely outside the control of Government.

4. Growing prominence of unorganized sector in India:-

Predominance of informal has been one of the central features of the labour market scenario in India while the sector contributes around half of the GDP of the country. It's dominance in the employment front is such that more than 90% of the total work force has been engaged in the informal economy. As per the latest estimation of a subcommittee of the national commission for enterprises in the unorganized sector (NCEUS) the contribution of unorganized sector to GDP is about 50% (NCEUS 2008)

5. Objective:-

- 1) To identify the problems of unorganized labour.
- 2) To study the existing legislative & regulatory farm work for unorganized labours.
- 3) To compare various sales promotion activities followed by retail stores in multi brand retail & exclusive retail.
- 4) To understand the challenges faced by managers during retail sales promotions.

- 5) To check challenges of material retailing in India.

6. Issued & challenge for unorganized labours:-

The working condition of labour at work place is not satisfactory in India workers are always in frustration & motivation level of workers is not good. As we know that man is by nature an organic system not a mechanical one the input of energy such as food water etc. are converted by him into output of behavior. This behavior is determined by relationship between his characteristics as organic system & the environment in which he move. The unorganized labours faces following issues & challenges:-

- 1) Insufficient labour laws.
- 2) No social security.
- 3) Guaranteed minimum wages.
- 4) Bonded labour (they don't complain about this because if they do their master may remove them considering their ignorance).
- 5) Child labour.
- 6) Working women issue of harassment at work place.
- 7) Low literacy among them.
- 8) Low incomes which they don't complain about.
- 9) Vulnerable to diseases.
- 10) Pain or injury from physical over extension repetitive manual take or working in upward positions.
- 11) Exposure to moulds, fungi & bird or rodent droppings.
- 12) Exposure to lead wood dust, asbestos paints solvents & other toxic chemicals or materials.
- 13) Noise.

- 14) Confined spaces.
- 15) Stree.
- 16) Working at heights.
- 17) Slips trips & falls.
- 18) Shift work or extended work days.

7. Conclusion

Unorganized sectors the sector of household manufacturing activities i.e. of small scale or tiny industries which hardly has any sustainability of profit or margin the unorganized sector and the workers of unorganized sector both can be termed as can be termed as intangible or visible because there recognition is very limited which is almost nil in comparison with the organized sector problems faced by unorganized workers are no social security sexual harassment at the place of work, low skill higher illiteracy rate low incomes etc. to overcome these issues National commission for enterprises in unorganized sectors was set up by the Government of India. Government of India has also made certain rules & acts schemes for the welfare & development of worker of unorganized sector. Although the schemes are being made by the Government but due to lack of awareness & the low literacy rate the workers of unorganized sectors are not able to prevail the benefits of the Government schemes are not able to prevail the benefits of the Government schemes made for them. Lack of awareness & low rate of literacy are the deep hurdles in the development of sectors which in return provides inadequate & vulnerable living conditions.

Reference

- 1) David K. 1992 "Human Behavior at work" Tata MC Graw Hill publishing company Ltd. New Delhi.
- 2) Gup Knight fily (1921) Risk uncertainly & profit Harper & Row New York.
- 3) Marshall A Principles of economic 1961.
- 4) Section 2(m) of unorganized workers social security Act 2008.
- 5) [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/unorganized_sector_\(India\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/unorganized_sector_(India)).