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Role of unorganised sector in sustainable development of India

Research scholar -: Shital J. Shinde

Research centre -: Gramonnati Mandal's Arts, Commerce & Science college,

Narayangaon, Pune

Department of Commerce & Research Centre (DCRC)

Introduction -:

The number of workers in the unorganized sector in the country is around 40 crores. That is 94% of the labour force works in the unorganized sector.

The number of workers in the unorganized sector in the state of Maharashtra is around 4 crores it means 88% of the workforce in the state works in the unorganized sector. According to the 2001 census, there are a total of around 14.09 lakh construction workers in state. According to the 2011 census this number is expected to be 17.50 lakh.

The unorganized sector has a crucial role in our economy in terms of employment and its contribution to the national domestic product; savings and capital formation. The informal sector plays a significant role in the economy in terms of employment opportunities and poverty alleviation. This sector generates income-earning opportunities for a large number of people. Generally, all enterprises which are either registered or come under the purview of any one of the acts like the Indian factories Act 1948 Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957.

India's unorganized sector is one of the largest, if not the largest in the post-industrial world. Informal employment that characterizes the unorganized sector comprises both the self-employment in informal enterprises (small and unorganised) and wages-based employment contract in both information and formal sector enterprises.

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In this sector includes Mathadi workers, Bidi workers, Porters, Domestic workers, Construction workers Miners, Loom workers shops and all workers in small sale industries.

Meaning of Building worker :-

“Building workers means a person who is employed to do any skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled manual, supervisory, technical or electrical work for hire or reward, whether the term of employment be expressed or implied, in connection with any building or other construction work but does not include any such person –

1] Who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity. OR

2] Who being employed in a supervisory capacity draws wages exceeding one thousand six hundred rupees per mensem or exercise either by the nature of the duties attached to the office.

In a simple word Building workers means “who engages in labour is a worker, so the methods of labour will be different, some will be physically labouring and some intellectually”.

“Who works and works for someone else gets paid. But in the absence of a position of authority he cannot determine the proper value and rules of wages or work; Any such living person is a worker”.

Unorganised sector :-

Working days and wages are not guaranteed, also no medical fund is provided, the sector which has no connection with the government and the terms of employment are not fixed is considered as unorganized sector. And no government rules and regulation are followed in this Area.

Almost 35% of the unorganized sector comes under construction workers and other construction sectors. Comparatively the number of people working in this field is more. The industrial sector in Maharashtra is to a large extent. Growing construction sector is seen as the largest expanding sector after industrial sector.

Since 2008, the construction sector has seen many new development changes; in that builder, landlord, engineers and top management element directly related to the construction sector are more affluent or rich but in reality, it appears that the manual labourer is somehow marginalized.

So, the total 30 schemes are implemented by the Maharashtra Building and other construction workers welfare Board: Assistance ranging from mid-day meal to house building is provided through these schemes

These include -:

- 1] **Welfare schemes**
- 2] **Social security**
- 3] **Health related facilities**
- 4] **Educational schemes**
- 5] **Safety at work place**

Through these schemes, construction workers are provided with education, health, accident and safety insurance schemes. There are government schemes that provide financial support from thousand to lakhs of rupees for various work like house construction and construction to get benefit from these schemes. Workers must be registered.

The criteria for registration are as follows.

- 1] Workers aged 18 TO 60 years
- 2] Workers who have worked as construction workers for more than 90 days in the previous 12 months.
- 3] Proof of age
- 4] Resident proof
- 5] Identity proof
- 6] Passport size photo graph

Workers are registered on the basis of these criteria and document. The construction workers get a smart card only after registration; and they are considered as an officially registered worker for claiming. Economic, social, educational development among workers. Many schemes are implemented through the Maharashtra Building and other construction worker welfare board; but the number of beneficiaries is relatively less and the benefits of certain schemes are given to the workers. Comparatively, coverage of insurance or health schemes is less.

Challenges for Maharashtra Building and other construction workers welfare board

- 1] As the system of registration of construction workers is online their complexity in that process.
- 2] As the labours is in uneducated peasant so this process is difficult and complex for them.
- 3] As the workers most oftenly on the move, they find it a waste of time and money and mental anguish to fill up the documents or update the online process.
- 4] It is not possible to reach the workers or the workers to come to the office because of the establishment of district wise board.
- 5] As the registration and benefit system is going online the number of beneficiaries is less than before.
- 6] Getting information about construction workers information and beneficiaries' status due to online system.

In order to improve the economic, social and security life of workers and stabilize their income, it is necessary to get enlightenment and guidance through the Maharashtra Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, for this it will be possible to reach the workers. Through the following means -:

- 1] Beneficiaries of government schemes to available the benefits of various schemes and they is considered as an officially registered worker. It is necessary to get guidance regarding necessary document and registration system.
- 2] Information and public awareness about the government schemes should be communicated to the construction workers; for this awareness and information should be given at work places through public places and advertisement.
- 3] Providing information about the schemes and its updates.
- 4] Necessary efforts to get maximum benefits like starting the online system through offline means.
- 5] Go to labour centres and advertisement to the workers together enlightenment through the cess Act 2008 as per section 3 (1) central government through notification has fixed a cess amount of 1% of the total project cost of construction. This accumulates crores of funds to the board. 95% of these the funds are to be spent on the employee schemes and the remaining 5% the funds are meant to be spent on the administration of the board, even through large fund are available for

the implementation of the schemes, the amount of benefit to the workers appears to be negligible.

For this meeting should be held at the district level to registration maximum number of construction workers. Special registration campaigning, street plays must be organised

This activity must be useful for the awareness of this sector.

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