



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION & WELFARE SCHEMES PROVISIONS OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN THE PIMPRI CHINCHWAD CITY

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Abstract:

The unorganised sector or the informal Sector of Indian Labour sector covers the large amount of gross domestic production of our society. This extended majority of workers occupy the 90% of National Labour force. According to unorganised workers security Act 2008; people who are working in a sector, that is made up of every unorganised private company owned by individuals and house holds engaged in the sale and production, with fewer than 10 employees of products and services conducted in a proprietary or collaboration manner. Even though there are various welfare provisions for the unorganised worker, they still face various socio - economic disadvantages and leading a miserable life.

The researcher initiate a quantitative research to understand the socio and economic scenario of unorganised workers in Pimpri Chinchwad city in Pune district. The respondent (n = 60) who had been selected at the study period based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria under the simple random sampling by using Survey method. The results of the study reveal that there is a significant relationship between the unorganised workers, socio-economic conditions and their problems faced during the working and living conditions.

Key words: Socio-economic & condition, living condition, unorganised workers, migrant workers.

Introduction -

Unorganised workers-

An overview

Indian economy had been going substantially from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy since independence. In addition it has witnessed changes in maintaining & making available of labour force almost in every sector. The growing population help to create an adequate supply of work force that is in the working age group. Indian labour sector has a dual characteristics where a large part of the labour force is in the unorganised sector amounting to 92% of the total working population & less than 10%.. are unorganised sectors. Thus the Indian economy has two segments where one group comes under the category of the organised sector & another group comes under the category of unorganised sector.

The informal sector is not located in any particular part of the economy. In the rural Sector, the presence of unorganised labour in agricultural and non agricultural activities is very high, and the situation is the same in urban areas. However, in terms of working conditions, the rural labour force is weaker than the urban labour force. The rural workforce is often engaged in domestic work and in most cases their work is voluntary & not adequately remunerated. This has led to the possibility of low incomes, low productivity & high levels of poverty. It also caused a shift in the workforce from one place to another.



Welfare Provisions for unorganised workers

The unorganised workers Social Security Act 2008 was implemented by the Ministry of Labour & Employment to guarantee the well-being of employees in the unorganised sector, which includes weavers, Indian textile worker, fishermen, toddy tappers, leather workers, agricultural labourers and beedi workers. The unorganised workers had defined in unorganised workers Social Security Act 2008 as home based worker, self-employed worker or a wage worker in the unorganised sector and includes a worker in the organised sector who is not covered by any of the acts," mentioned in Schedule-II of Act (Ministry of labour and welfare, 2014)

1. The Employee's Compensation Act 1923
2. The Industrial Disputes Act 1947
3. The Employees state Insurance Act 1948
4. The Employee Provident Funds Act.
5. The Maternity Benefit Act 1961
6. The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972.
7. E-shram
8. Safety, Health & Environment at work place
9. Shram Suvidha
10. PM shram Yogi maan dhani
11. Aam Admi Beema Yojana

Legislations for Unorganised sector:-

The major Legislation related to unorganised workers one given below. The social security & welfare measures are updated as these Legislations

- a. Unorganised workers Social Security Act 2008
- b. Code On Social Security 2020
- c. National Policy on Skill Development d. Safety, health and Environment at workplace.

Methodology:-

" The main objective of the study was to understand the socio-economic living conditions and problems of unorganised workers. Descriptive research design was used for the study. Simple random sampling was followed for the study. The workers residing in the Pimpri Chinchwad City at Pune district were selected as the target groups of the study. The data was Collected from 60 respondents by using Interview Schedule.

Major Finding

Table 1 Basic information of the respondents.



Components	Unorganised workers		Total
	Male	Female	
Age(in years)			
30	3(0.5%)	1(1.7%)	4(6.7%)
31-40	4(6.%)	9(15.0%)	13(21.7%)
41-50	5(8.3%)	11(18.3%)	16(26.7%)
51-60	16(26.7%)	11(18.3%)	27(45.0%)
Educational status			
Illiterate	0(0%)	2(3.2%)	2(3.3%)
Primary	6(21.4%)	5(15.6%)	11(18.3%)
Secondary	10(35.7%)	10(31.2%)	20(33.3%)
Higher secondary	8(28.6%)	5(15.6%)	13(21.7%)



Degree	4(14.3%)	10(31.2%)	14(23.3%)
Marital status			
Unmarried	5(17.9%)	2(6.2%)	7(11.7%)
Married	23(82.1%)	29(90.6%)	52(86.7%)
Separated	0(0.0%)	1(1.3%)	1(1.7%)

Socio-economic living conditions of unorganised sector.

Unorganised economic activity is very common in India. An informal environment now that embraces different features of life dominates India's socio-economic conditions. This sector is also containing a store trove of indigenous traditional knowledge. Informal labour was regarded as employment, self-employment & labour in small enterprises in the city engaged in traditional activities such as completely uneducated labour as well as labour whose use is not determined by any rules or regulations. Use of labour, Informal does not refer to any particular System or place. Use of Labour, informal work includes self-employment, temporary paid employment, regular paid employment and whether in the city or in the country side. The contribution of unorganised labour is over 90% of the labour force and about 50% of national production. It is considered in the informal economy; many socially & economically unsafe parts of society focus on Informal activities. We need close attention & awareness of informal Contributions

The term social Condition refers in this study, stated as an existing circumstance, situation or state affecting the life, welfare and relations of unorganised workers in Pimpri Chinchwad city. The factors determining the social status of unorganised workers are:-

1. Wage structure
2. Family support
3. Balancing the personal and professional life.
4. Membership in SHGs

The development of economy is contingent on potential of labour and the potential of labour depends on the facilities known by them. Labour is one of the necessary factors for taking production in any production area. It is all right if there is more or less availability of other factors but it is not workable if labour is less.

An economic condition refers in the study, present the state of economy of unorganised workers in Pimpri Chinchwad. The factor depending on economic status are:-

1. Wages
2. Income of family
3. Cost of living.
4. Ownership of a assets.
5. Facilities that can be availed.

6. Job security.

Living Conditions of Unorganized Workers:-

In Pimpri-Chinchwad the living conditions of an unorganised workers can be characterized by nature of employment, duration of employment, hours of work, rest intervals, partiate of wages with female - male workers amenities like clean drinking water, restrooms & toilets, accessibility to health care, housing provision, Social Security Provision, level of safety as an employee, hours of work, Safety & health standards etc.

The term living conditions can be defined by the researcher as the conditions upsetting how unorganised worker lives, particularly about their well-being and the affecting factors of living conditions of an unorganised worker at Pimpri- Chinchwad are:-

1. Insufficient wage structure
2. Long working hours
3. No proper education for children.
4. Deprived housing facilities.
5. Lack of safety measures.

Table 2. Availability of Safety Provisions

Welfare provisions	Responses		Total
	Yes	No	
Educational provision for children	9(15.0%)	51(85.0%)	60(100%)
Cultural provisions	11(18.3%)	49(81.7%)	60(100%)
Medical provisions	18(30.0%)	42(70.0%)	60(100%)
Financial provisions	7(11.7%)	53(88.3%)	60(100%)
Safety and skill development provisions	0(0.0%)	60(100%)	60(100%)

The table above shows welfare provisions getting from government and work places for their children education, pension scheme in labour welfare union etc. the medical provision including medical insurance, maternity beneficial scheme is one of the categories which is provided to unorganised workers around 30.0% of the respondents. The safety and skill development provisions is not sufficiently getting to workers of Pimpri Chinchwad area

The quantitative analysis of socio-economic and living conditions related to the workers you are just only for a daily wage other than a progressive individual or a family life. The schooling in childhood comprehending, strengthening capabilities of younger youth to attain higher education, knowledge about rules and regulations before entering into a work and adequacy of provisions in a professional space was more engaging than a usual misery of life of an unorganised worker.



Suggestions:-

It is extensively known that the unorganised people are the maximum susceptible and insecure segment of the society in spite of their exceptional contribution to the Indian economy. There has been an acceleration of unorganised workers and employees in the alarming charge however their simple troubles are remained unsolved. Though the Government of India has enacted dozens of acts pursuits at making sure social protection for the unorganised labours, however the act has not been able to achieve the predicted goals. A lot of social protection schemes have been Undertaken via means of authority. The major areas for more improvement and development programmes in the sector, specially focus from Pimpri Chinchwad area are:-

1. All workers should be aware of government provisions acts and Rules.
2. Equality of gender in workplace
3. SKill development programmes at workplace
4. Literacy education is the basic fundamental right of every citizen.
5. Safe drinking water and housing facilities for workers and labours. Scope for further research work:

The challenges and problems, opportunities in the industrial age, career opportunities for workers in Pimpri Chinchwad area, the impact of role of their family and work relationship. Other than the study there lies possibilities and scope in detail researching and various issues that are plauhing unorganised workers namely gender inequality and discrimination at workplace.

Conclusion:-

In order to make considerable changes in the unorganised sector in the Pimpri Chinchwad area it is important to respond with knowledge policies and program. It underline the commitment to respond to each worker productive engagement in the unorganised sector needs the whole community's economic growth and social development in the country. It recognises worker standard of living condition as a basic right without which they can neither play the roles as caretakers of their families nor as participants of the economic growth in social conditions of the development. The upliftment in workers socio-economic and living conditions and find a solution for their work place related issues should consider as the basic right and through this study it was aimed for being the voice of this voiceless people.

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