

Socio-Economic Status of Unorganized Workers Trained by Central Board for Workers Education at Nagpur District

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Abstract: The present study was carried out with unorganized workers trained by Central Board for Workers Education at Nagpur district. An attempt has been made in the paper to understand the socio-economic conditions of unorganized workers, nature of their work, income, housing, education occupation, water supply, amenities and facilities available with them. Both probability and non-probability sampling techniques was applied to collect data from 300 unorganized workers from Nagpur district. Finding show that majority of the unorganized workers were engaged in Farm labour, Casual labour, Mines labour, Construction labour and domestic labour having worker's per capita income was between Rs. 2001/- to Rs. 3000/-. The majority of unorganized workers were below the higher secondary education but they were computer illiterate. They were having basic amenities facility like fan, cell phone, television, LPG gas, washing machine and computer. Majority of workers family's having electricity connection and water connection.

Keywords: Unorganized workers, Socio-economic status, Central Board for Workers Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

Unorganized Labour System is in existence in the society from the times immemorial in its various forms. Bonded labour system is one of the crude forms of unorganized labour. To eradicate this social evil from the society, our government has taken various steps in this direction by way of making legislative provisions. As unorganized labour originate from different sources like bonded labour, contract labour, agricultural labour, domestic labour, landless labour, quarry workers, etc. It is very much difficult to say precisely which one of the forms is purely unorganized labour. But it is clear from the foregoing discussion that the class of unorganized labour is the most exploited and oppressed class in rural hierarchy. The market in India is among other things characterized by having a big unorganized sector. Studies show that the unorganized sector is characterized by lower wages, less security, low productivity and lower skilled workers (Felipe et al 2006).

“Unorganized Sector means an enterprise owned by individuals or self employed works and engaged in the production or sale of goods or providing service of any kind whatsoever, and where the enterprise employs workers, the number of such workers is less than ten” (According The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 (Chapter I, Section 1)

Unorganized manufacturing has been defined through some of its common features, such as, the smaller size of production units scattered over a wide areas, use of lower levels of technology with high labour absorption, prevalence of piece-rate wage payment and the pivotal role played by intermediaries between the workers and the ultimate employer.

The Central Board for Workers Education (CBWE), an autonomous body under Ministry of Labour and Employment, implements the Workers Education Scheme in India since 1958 through a network of 50 Regional Directorates, 9 Sub-Regional Directorates spread across the country. The CBWE conducts an array of training programmes to reach different segments of workforce in the country. The ultimate purpose is to empower workers so that they become dynamic force in

the nation building endeavour and understand their important role, duties and rights and conducts the various types of training for the workers of organized, unorganized and rural sector.

The CBWE covers a whole range of skill and knowledge, which contribute to the harmonious development of a worker's personality, his role in the society and the knowledge and attitudes required for such roles. Workers Education is a special kind of adult education designed to give workers a better understanding of their status, rights and responsibilities as workers, as union members, as family members and as citizens.

2. MATERIALS AND METHOD

This is an empirical study and focus on the socio-economic status of the unorganized workers who are trained by CBWE and the untrained unorganized workers in which several types of questions have been asked to know about their socio-economic status which gives the knowledge of workers background. In the present study Socio-economic status means a position on social and economical factor which is influenced by income and social participation of the individual and availability of basic amenities such as housing, education, health and medical services, occupation, water supply, sanitation, communication and power supply etc. The study was conducted with the objective "to understand the socio-economic profile of the unorganized workers." The study was descriptive cum analytical in nature. The geographical area of this study is Nagpur District. The Universe was divided into two categories. First the workers who had taken training from Central Board of Workers Education, Nagpur during 1st January 2012 to 31st December 2012 and second the untrained workers working in the same villages of the trained workers. The total sample size was 300 which were equally divided into two categories. First category of the respondents was trained workers who got training from Central Board of Workers Education, Nagpur and second category of the respondents who did not get training by Central Board for Workers Education means untrained workers working in the same villages of the trained workers. 150 respondents had been selected from each category.

The study was conducted in 10 blocks of Nagpur district who had undergone the training conducted by the Central Boards for Workers Education (CBWE). Sampling technique used for selecting the respondents was mixed and multistage in nature. Both probability and non-probability sampling techniques for selecting the respondents was used. The Interview Schedule was used to collect the data. Interviewing was the method of data collection.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study covered 300 unorganized workers (female -300). The given study was about Socio-Economic Status of Unorganized Workers Trained by Central Board for Workers Education at Nagpur District. Based on the findings of the given study, it can be concluded that there are equal number of trained and untrained unorganized workers and after that a comparison was made between these two categories of workers on various aspects. Majority of the workers (48%) belonged to the age group of up to 30 years. Almost all of them are from rural place and from Maharashtra State because the study was conducted in Nagpur district and CBWE focus to conduct the training programmes in rural & remote areas. Majority of the workers (96.3%) were from the reserved category and they speak Marathi language. It was found that the 88.66% workers were married. Majority of the workers (63.24%) have 1 to 2 children due to family planning and unable to maintain large family and very few workers' (10.67%) child died before age of five means they are aware about the health & vaccination. Most of the workers' (87.35%) children go to the school and attending private tuition means they have positive attitudes towards the education and have aspiration to get the job for their future. Most of the families (61%) are nuclear family due to urbanization & modernization and unable to maintain the large family. It is generally considered that the labourers of unorganized sectors are usually poor and illiterate. This study revealed that about 92.34% workers had studied below the higher secondary educational level but 89.67% workers were computer illiterates because they have to work and earn the money to maintain their family.

The study showed that 97.6% workers were belonged to the different types of labour work i.e. Farm, Casual, Mines, construction and domestic labour because this job is easily available and not special skills are required. Majority of the respondents' family size (47%) was small having 2 to 4 members. It was noted that the 40% worker's per capita income was between Rs. 2001/- to 3000/- and 69% family having two earning members in their family. They mainly lived in Concrete house with tiled (57.67%) and this house owned by any other member of the family (62%). Most of 51% workers' family head was their husband.

The somewhat amenities were available in their house Fan (91.7%), Cell Phone (86.7%), Television (82.3%), LPG Gas (74.3%), Cycle (55.3%), Scooter (47.7%), Fridge (26.3%) CD player (10%), Washing Machine (8.3%) and Computer (6.7%). Means their economic status are good and afford basic amenities. Most of workers 94.7% were using electricity. Separate latrine facility was present in 81.3% houses. Majority of them (72.7%) were having water connection and 8% having well or bore well.

Most of the respondents 49.3% were taking sufficient food three times in a day – breakfast, lunch and dinner to maintain their health means they are aware about health nutrition and having sufficient money to get proper food.

Very few 25.33% workers had taken the loan from Bank, Microfinance, Money Lender and relatives or friends to fulfill their financial needs. Most of workers had taken the loan for construction the home.

4. CONCLUSION

On the basis of the findings of the given study it can be concluded that majority of the respondents belongs to the age group of up to 30 years because the CBWE conducts the programmes for the young adults groups and new job holders and less trained so that actively come forward to participate in these training programmes. Almost all of them were from rural place and Maharashtra State because the study was conducted in Nagpur district and CBWE focus to conduct the training programmes in rural & remote areas. Majority of the respondent were from the reserved category because of the CBWE conducts the special training programme for scheduled caste and schedule tribe workers and speaks Marathi language. Most of the respondents were married because all the respondents were female unorganized workers and in India, early marriage system is adopted. Majority of the respondent have 1 to 2 children due to family planning and unable to maintain large family and very few respondents' child died before age of five means they are aware about the health & vaccination. Most of the respondents' children go to the school and attending private tuition means they have positive attitudes towards the education and have aspiration to get the job for their future. Most of the families are nuclear family due to urbanization & modernization and unable to maintain the large family. Majority of the respondents' education were only below the higher secondary because they have to work and earn the money to maintain their family. They did not have knowledge about computer literacy due to unawareness about computer education. Most educated members of the family are their spouse with higher secondary means men are educated than female respondents because of negative attitudes towards women education. Majority of the respondent's occupation is farm labour because this job is easily available and not special skills are required. Majority of the respondents' family size is small and earning member are two only i.e. husband and wife. The per capita income of the respondents are Rs. 2001/- to 3000/- per month because two members are in the family to earn.

Most of the respondents have basic amenities and facilities like fan, cell phone, television, Gas connection, cycle, electricity, toilet and water connection means their economic status are good and afford basic amenities. Most of the respondents are taking sufficient food to maintain their health means they are aware about health nutrition and having sufficient money to get proper food.

The socio-economic status of unorganized workers trained by CBWE is good due to the effectiveness of training programmes. They are taking efforts to get basic amenities and facilities to survive their life and they are ready to acquire special skills to earn more money. The socio-economic status of unorganized workers who were not trained by CBWE is average and not taking any efforts to participate in these training programmes.

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