

SOS POLITICAL SCIENCE

AND PUBLIC

ADMINISTRATION

MBA HRD – 204

SUBJECT NAME:

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

UNIT-III

**TOPIC NAME- Industrial Labour In India (Unorganised
sector)**

National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector provides definition of unorganised sector as follows:

- Unorganised Sector:

“The unorganised sector consists of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale and production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis with less than ten total workers”.

- Unorganised workers:

“Unorganised workers consists of those working in the unorganised enterprises or households, excluding regular workers with social security benefits, and the workers in the formal sector without any employment/social security benefits provided by the employers”.

Categories of unorganised labour force

- **Under Terms of Occupation:**

Small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, share croppers, fishermen, those engaged in animal husbandry, beedi rolling, labelling and packing, building and construction workers, leather workers, weavers, artisans, salt workers, workers in brick kilns and stone quarries, workers in saw mills, oil mills, etc. come under this category.

- **Under Terms of Nature of Employment:**

Attached agricultural labourers, bonded labourers, migrant workers, contract and casual labourers come under this category.

- **Under Terms of Specially Distressed Category:**

Toddy tappers, scavengers, carriers of head loads, drivers of animal driven vehicles, loaders and unloaders come under this category.

- **Under Terms of Service Category:**

Midwives, domestic workers, fishermen and women, barbers, vegetable and fruit vendors, newspaper vendors, etc., belong to this category.

Outline

- **Surveys on Unorganized Sector**

- Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) Enterprises

- Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India

- Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment

- Home-based Workers in India

Economic Census

- Economic Census is conducted to collect information on number of establishments and number of persons employed therein, activitywise, from all the sectors (excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) of the economy.
- The basic purpose of conducting the economic census is to prepare a frame for follow up surveys intended to collect more detailed sector specific information between two economic censuses.

Economic Census (2)

- This is a complete enumeration. The overall responsibility for organization and conduct of Economic Census rests with the Central Statistics Office. The Directorates of Economics and Statistics of respective States and UTs are made responsible for conducting the field work and preparing the report concerning their States.
- Enumeration Blocks (EBs) are formed in both rural and urban areas. Broadly 200-230 households form one EB in rural areas whereas each Urban Frame Survey is treated as one EB in urban areas. Data are collected on voluntary basis by contacting head of the unit/household or from responsible persons.

Economic Census (3)

- For the 5 th Economic Census held in 2005, about 400,000 enumerators were deployed to collect information from about 42 million establishments. Establishments with fixed premises were covered at the place of their operation. On the other hand, economic activities that are carried out without any fixed premises or location were covered through households.
- Major items of inquiry are type of establishment, ownership type, social group of owner, size class of employment, power/fuel used, source of finance, etc.
- The gender perspective is included with the gender of the owner of the proprietary establishment and workers being recorded.
- All the employment figures are sex-wise

Annual Survey of Industries

- The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India.
- It provides information about the composition and structure of organised manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, gas and water supply and cold storage.
- The Survey is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act 2008

Annual Survey of Industries (2)

Scope and Coverage

- The ASI extends to the entire country. It covers all factories (i) employing 10 or more workers using power; and (ii) those employing 20 or more workers without using power, cigar manufacturing establishments, electricity undertakings and certain servicing units.

Frame

- The ASI frame is based on the lists of registered factory / units maintained by the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) in each state and those maintained by registration authorities in respect of cigar establishments and electricity undertakings.

Unit of Enumeration

- The primary unit of enumeration in the survey is a factory in the case of manufacturing industries, a workshop in the case of repair services, an undertaking or a licensee in the case of electricity, gas & water supply undertakings and an establishment in the case of bidi & cigar industries.

Annual Survey of Industries (4)

Gender Perspective

- All the employment figures are sex-wise
- For proprietary/ partnership factories, ownership are shown as male and female

Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Objective

- Main objective is to strengthen the database for MSME sector - statistics are collected in respect of number of units, employment, production, extent of closure/sickness and other relevant economic parameters including Data on enterprises owned and/or managed by women.

Coverage

- Census was conducted under the following broad parameters: (i) A complete list of establishments registered under various organizations was prepared, called Registered Sector, for complete enumeration of establishments. (ii) Enterprises not covered under the Registered Sector were covered on a sample basis under the sub-sector Unregistered Sector.

Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India

- Manufacturing sector is one of the important sectors in the Indian economy. During 2006-07, the manufacturing sector had a share of about 16% in the GDP at factor cost.
- For the purpose of data collection, manufacturing sector has been broadly sub-divided into two categories i.e. organised (covering units coming under the Factories Act 1948) and unorganised.
- While data for organised manufacturing sector are collected through Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), the same for the residual non-factory unorganised manufacturing sector are collected periodically through National Sample Survey as follow-up surveys of Economic Censuses (EC).
- The unorganised manufacturing sector has roughly onethird share in the total contribution by the manufacturing sector in the GDP.

Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India (2)

Objective

- To collect information on various operational characteristics of enterprises like location of enterprise, nature of operation, maintenance of accounts etc. in detail.
- To collect information on employment, assets & borrowings, input, output & value added of unorganised manufacturing enterprises at all India level for different industry groups and at the level of States / UTs for all the industry groups taken together.

Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment Home-based Workers in India

- The Employment and Unemployment Surveys of National Sample Survey (NSS) are the primary sources of data on various indicators of labour force at national and state levels.
- The results of EU surveys are brought out in several reports. 'Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment in India' and 'Home-based Workers in India' are two such reports.

Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment Home-based Workers in India (4)

Gender Perspective

- In both the reports, ‘Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment’ and ‘Home-based Workers in India’, all the major indicators are available with male-female categorization.