

# An Analytical Study of Educational Level of Working Labour Force in Unorganized Sector

(With reference to Bilaspur Urban Sector of Bilaspur District in Chhattisgarh state)

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**T. R. Ratre**

Assistant Professor,  
Dept. of Economics,  
Guru Ghasidas Vishvavidyalaya  
Bilaspur, C.G, India



**S. Kisspotta**

Assistant Professor,  
Dept. of Economics,  
Guru Ghasidas Vishvavidyalaya  
Bilaspur, C.G, India

## Abstract

Almost 92% labour force involved in unorganised sector and 50 percent of the national gross product is accounted for by the informal economy. Workers faced major problems like - low wage rate, low income and saving and poor educational and health facilities, harassment, long working hours, socio economic conditions is very weak. They are suffering in the working period and not covered for social security and benefit by the government the subject is challenging for our society.

**Keywords:** Educational level of the workers in unorganized sector

## Introduction

Unorganised workers refer to workers who are employed whether in the informal sector but are not improvement in socio- economy conditions. They are unable to fulfil the basic requirement .A 2007 report by the state run national commission for enterprises in the unorganized sector (NCEUS) found that 20% of Indian are 236 million people lived on less than 20 rupees per day with most working in informal labour sector with no job or social society living in abject poverty.

## Objectives of the Research study

To study the Socio-Economic status of the working Labour Force in Unorganized Sector

## Methodology

1. This study is based upon primary data. The survey has been conducted from April 2014 to March 2015 keeping aside the urban sector in Bilaspur. For doing so, a 'schedule' has been developed to elicit the required information for research study. A total of 300 workers selected in unorganized sector [auto pullers -100, vegetable vendors-80, building construction workers-120] have been taken into basis on the convenience sampling and consideration out of which there are 38 % female and 62% male workers.
2. There are 13 working places selected for the purpose of study. The interview has been conducted among the auto drivers, vegetable vendors, and building construction workers keeping the above-mentioned objectives in mind
3. The data so collected has been used to arrive at the result about the economic-social and income and Employment conditions of the respondents. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches have been used to analyze the impact of different economic activities. This section briefly raises challenges that researchers face in terms of identification, measurement, modeling and interpretation.
4. For the employment figures the usual status approach has been used because it is considered as the best suited measure of economic activities in an economy for expressing seasonal fluctuations in employment. Simple descriptive statistical tools – Tabulation, Graph, Mean, Standard deviation, Standard error, Chi-Square (  $\chi^2$  ), Z-Test have been used to bring out the factors which have a bearing on morbidity among the respondents.

**Review of Literature**

Mundle (2017-18) The authors focused on the living condition of the workers in formal and informal sector of the automobile sector. It was found that education and training plays an important role for the productivity. The social factors cannot be ignored. It should be addressed for improving the standard of living of the employees.

Kalyani (2015) in this article author has analyzed the condition of the unorganized workers who generally considered as the core strength of Indian labour force. According to a survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in 2009-10, the total employment in the country is of 46.5 crore comprising around 2.8 crore in the organized and the remaining 43.7 crore workers in the

unorganized sector. It has been identified that majority of informal employment has been one of the central features of the labour market scenario in India now a days. While the sector contributes around half of the GDP of the country, its supremacy in the employment front is such that more than 90% of the total workforce has been engaged in the informal economy. It is widely acknowledged that the informal sector in India suffers from a low productivity disorder, compared to the formal sector. Author has suggested by improving the security needs of the unorganized sector like Food, Nutrition, Health, Housing, Employment, Income, Life and accident, and old age. Still the exclamation of the unorganized sector drives unattended with the governments.

**Table 1 :Educational Level of the workers in unorganized sector**

Education Level	Different Economic Activities						
	No. of workers				Percentage of workers		
	Auto Drivers	Vegetable Vendors	Building Construction workers	total	Auto Drivers	Vegetable Vendors	Building Construction workers
Illiterate	5	16	34	55 (18.33%)	5%	20.00%	28.33%
Primary School	28	30	57	115 (38.33%)	28%	47.500%	47.5%
Middle School	33	17	18	68 (22.66%)	33%	15%	15%
High + Higher School	25	15	10	50 (16.66%)	25%	8.33%	8.33%
Under Graduate	8	2	1	11 (3.66%)	8%	.08%	0.08%
Post Graduate	1	0	0	1 (0.33%)	1%	0	0%
Total	100	80	120	300 (100%)	100%	100%	100%

Source: - Field Survey conducted during, Summer, Rainy & winter seasons of year 2014-2015 in BILASPIR CITY.

From the above table it has been clear that out of the total 300 respondents 38.33% of them have the educational level upto the primary school, while 22.67% of them have had completed their middle school. Similarly, 16.66% respondents had their high schooling while 3.67% had the opportunity to have their undergraduate level education. Only one (0.33%) respondent is lucky enough to get his/her post graduate degree. It has been noticed that a good percentage (18.33%) of the respondents were illiterate. The distribution of the respondents as per the educational level under the three categories is as follows:

**Auto Driver**

Out of the total 100 auto driver respondents, 28% persons are educated up to primary school level, 33% of them had their middle school education, whereas 25% of them reached the high school and higher secondary level. Moreover, it was observed that 8% had the opportunity to do the undergraduate study, while 5% of the respondents are found to be illiterate. However, one of the respondents had done his post graduate study.

**Vegetable Vendors**

Out of the total 80 vegetable vendor respondents, 47.5% persons are educated up to primary school level, 15% of them had their middle school education, whereas 8.33% of them reached the high school and higher secondary level. Moreover, it is observed that 0.08% had the opportunity to do their undergraduate studies, while 20% of the respondents are found to be illiterate.

**Building Construction Workers**

Out of the total 120 building construction worker respondents, 47.5% persons were educated up to primary school level, 15% of them had their middle school education, whereas 8.33% of them reached the high school and higher secondary level. Moreover, it was observed that 0.08% had the opportunity to do their undergraduate studies, while 28.33% of the respondents are found to be illiterate.

On the basis of the above findings, it may be concluded that only 3.67% of the respondents had their education up to college level.

**Data Analysis****Educational level and Non- Agriculture Workers**

Education is a vital factor for the socio economic development. An education not only widens knowledge but also helps a person to make use of rational and scientific approach to solve problems. In Bilaspur areas, most of the Non- Agriculture Workers (e.g. Auto Drivers, Vegetable Vendors & Building Construction workers) have been observed about literacy percentage. Therefore, it is expected that there may be a relationship between Educational level and no. of the Non- Agriculture Workers.

Hence, an attempt is made to examine the relationship between the Educational level and the Non- Agriculture Workers classified into three groups' according to their educational level.

Distribution of the unorganized sector workers on the basis of no. of workers and their Education level. The calculated value is –

Table value = 9.487 @ 5% Significance level

- Calculated value  $\chi^2 = 19.83 > 9.487$  of the table value

It is found that the calculated value of chi-square (19.83) is more than the table value (9.487) i.e.  $19.83 > 9.487$ , for degrees of freedom- 4 at 5 percent level of significance. Hence, the hypothesis is not accepted. Therefore, it is evident that there exists a significant relationship between the Educational level and no. of the unorganized sector workers.

**Conclusion**

The above table 1 gives a picture of the Educational level of workers. 95% drivers, out of the 100 are educated and 5% of the drivers are illiterate. Similarly, 73% vendors, out of the 80 are educated and 27% of the vendors are illiterate. And 72% construction workers, out of the 120 are educated and

28% of the workers are illiterate. Most of the workers have studied primary school.

workers faced some major problems like - Low wage rate, Low income and saving, poor education and health condition, difficult working life, harassment, inadequate and unequal wage structure, long working hours, poor housing facilities, lack of safety measures and proper education for children of construction workers, lack of employment and technology, market orientation and poverty is more and no social security, benefit are provided to workers. Overall economic - socio conditions are very weak among the workers in unorganized sector.

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