

# An Analytical Study of Housing Conditions of Working Labour Force In Unorganized Sector (With reference to Bilaspur urban sector of Bilaspur district in Chhattisgarh state.)

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### Abstract

Unorganized or informal sector is the most Important for Indian Economy. Almost 92 per cent of work force and about 50 per cent of the National products are accounted for by the informal Economy. The labour force is involved in various sector, as a working- wage workers, casual workers, contract workers, self - employed in Unorganized sector of the economy, but the Economy – Socio conditions is very poor and Low wage income, low saving, low purchasing power and the labour force face the poverty ,unemployment , illiteracy and the also suffer the low health level. And the labour force are working in the informal sector without any benefit and social security.

**Keywords:** Housing Conditions of Labourer In Unorganized Sector.

#### **Introduction**

According to The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector (NCEUS) “ Unorganized workers consist of those working in the unorganized enterprises or households, excluding regular workers with social security benefits and the workers in the formal sector without any employment/ social security benefits provided y the employers”

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.

#### **Objective:**

A study of housing conditions of working labour force in unorganized sector.

#### **Methodology**

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.

#### **Review of literature**

Dr. Ipseeta Satpathy, Dr. B.C.M. Patnaik, Sri. Narayan Tripathy (May 2018) Labour is one of the factors of production. The importance of labour cannot be undermine for the development of the economy. The present paper tries to understand how the labour plays a role in the automobile sector and other sectors also. The review of literature has been made in three different parameters. They are socio economic aspect, working environment aspect and education and skill development context. The objective of the study is to understand the existing scenario of workers in automobile industry both in organized and unorganized sector and to undertake an empirical study on the same. Secondary data has been considered for the purpose of the study. The key findings which need to be addressed are basic education and skill, social security, need for self-help group for collective bargaining, improved wages and working conditions etc

Devi etal (2015) The authors tried to judge the working conditions of the people working in various organizations. Under present globalized working environment, it is important to make the employees The present study is a critical examination of. the selected cases exist in the literature on the

musculoskeletal disorders among the workers performing similar types of works in different industry, and answer the question whether types and level of musculoskeletal disorders among the workers engaged in these industries are same or not.

**Table 1 : Rooms available for workers**

Different economic activities	No. of rooms				total
	1	1 to 2	2 to 3	above 3	
Auto drivers	10 10%	78 78%	9 9%	3 3%	100
vegetable vendors	7 8.75%	64 80%	7 8.75%	2 2.50%	80
building construction workers	12 10%	96 80%	8 6.67%	4 3.33%	120
Total	29 9.60%	238 79.33%	24 8%	9 3%	300

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

In the above table 1 the rooms available for the workers has been mentioned. Out of the 300 worker respondents, 9.60% have single rooms, 79.33% of them have 1-2 rooms, 8% of them have 2-3 rooms, while 3% of them are having 3 rooms and above. The distribution of respondents category wise, as per their rooms availability are as follows:

**Auto Drivers**

In the above table it has been mentioned about the rooms availability for Auto Drivers. Out of 100 auto drivers, 10% have single rooms, whereas, 78% of them have 1-2 rooms, 9% of them have 2-3 rooms. Moreover, 3% of the respondents are having more than 3 rooms.

**Vegetable Seller**

In the above table it has been mentioned about the rooms availability for Vegetable sellers. Out of 80 Vegetable sellers, 8.75% have single rooms, whereas, 80% of them have 1-2 rooms, 8.75% of them have 2-3 rooms. Moreover, 2.50% of the respondents are having more than 3 rooms.

**Building Construction Workers**

In the above table it has been mentioned about the rooms availability for building construction workers. Out of 120 building construction workers, 10% have single rooms, whereas, 80% of them have 1-2 rooms, 6.67% of them have 2-3 rooms. Moreover, 3.33% of the respondents are having more than 3 rooms.

**Table 2 :Light and Toilet Facilities in house of the workers**

S N o .	Type of economic activities	Total	Facilities					
			Light			Toilet		
			Permanent	Temporary	No light	Kaccha	Pakka	Open
1	auto drivers	100	25 (25%)	73 (73%)	02 (2%)	70 (70%)	10 (10%)	20 (20%)
2	vegetable vendors	80	04 (5%)	68 (85%)	8 (10%)	28 (35%)	6 (7.5%)	46 (70%)
3	building construction workers	120	06(5%)	104(87%)	10(8%)	36(30%)	4 (3.33%)	80 (66.66%)
	Total	300	35 11.67%	245 (81.67%)	20 (6.67%)	134 (44.67%)	20 (6.6%)	146 (48.67%)

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

In the above table 2 the facilities related to light and Toilet, have been mentioned. Out of 300 worker respondents, 11.67% of them have permanent facilities, while 81.67% of the respondents have temporary light and 6.67% of them do not have light source. Regarding the using of the Toilet facilities of workers, it has been observed that 44.67% respondents have kachcha and 6.6% of pakka toilet facility, whereas 48% of the respondents have shared to have open toilets used by the workers.

The distribution of respondents as per the facilities regarding light and toilet, is as follows:

**Auto Driver**

In the above table (4.7) it has been mentioned about the facilities for auto drivers in their houses. Out of 100 worker respondents, 25% of them have permanent facilities, while 73% of the respondents have temporary light and 2% of them do not have light source. Regarding the using of the Toilet facilities of workers, it has been observed that 70% respondents have kachcha and 10% of pakka toilet facility, whereas 20% of the respondents have shared to have open toilets used by the workers.

**Vegetable Seller**

In the above table (4.7) it has been mentioned about the facilities for vegetable sellers in their houses. Out of 80 worker respondents, 5% of them have permanent facilities, while 85% of the respondents have temporary light and 10% of them do not have light source. Regarding the using of the Toilet facilities of workers, it has been observed that 35% respondents have kachcha and 7.5% of pakka toilet facility, whereas 70% of the respondents have shared to have open toilets used by the workers.

#### **Building Construction Workers**

In the above table (4.7) it has been mentioned about the facilities for Building construction workers in their houses. Out of 120 worker respondents, 5% of them have permanent facilities, while 87% of the respondents have temporary light and 8% of them do not have light source. Regarding the using of the Toilet facilities of workers, it has been observed that 30% respondents have kachcha and 3.33% of pakka toilet facility, whereas 66.66% of the respondents have shared to have open toilets used by the workers.

#### **Conclusion**

The rooms available for the workers has been mentioned. Out of the 300 worker respondents, 9.60% have single rooms, 79.33% of them have 1-2 rooms, 8% of them have 2-3 rooms, while 3% of them are having 3 rooms and above.

The facilities related to light and Toilet, have been mentioned. Out of 300 worker respondents, 11.67% of them have permanent facilities, while 81.67% of the respondents have temporary light and 6.67% of them do not have light source. Regarding the using of the Toilet facilities of workers, it has been observed that 44.67% respondents have kachcha and 6.6% of pakka toilet facility, whereas 48% of the

respondents have shared to have open toilets used by the workers.

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. The subject is very challenging for our society.

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