

An Analytical Study of Sex-Ratio and Marital Status of Working Labour Force in Unorganized Sector (With reference to Bilaspur Urban Sector of Bilaspur District in Chhattisgarh State)

Paper Submission: 15/06/2020, Date of Acceptance: 26/06/2020, Date of Publication: 27/06/2020



T.R. Ratre

Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Economics,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

Abstract

The research paper is an initiative to understand the various dimensions related to workers in unorganized sector. Majorities of the workers are noted that the unskilled workers mainly engage themselves in unorganized sector in India. The objectives of the research paper are to know the various issues related to unorganized sector workers. Primary data is used for the present study. Unorganized sector plays a significant role towards the development of an economy.

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.

Keywords: Geographical and Administrative Structure, Sex-Ratio and Marital status of Workers.

Introduction

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.

Review of literature

Mundle (2017)

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 county, 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.

Objective of the Study

1. To study the Socio-Economic status of the working Labour Force in Unorganized Sector.
2. To study the income, employment and propensity to consume of the working Labour force in Unorganized Sector.
3. To study the satisfaction Level of working Labour Force in Unorganized Sector.
4. To render suggestions for Improvement in Living standard of working Labour Force in Unorganized Sector.

Table: 3.1 Geographical and Administrative Structure

District/ Tehsil	Geographical area (in square K.M.)	No of Total Village	Gram Panchayat	Block	Municipal-Corporation	Nagar-Palik
District Bilaspur	5815.87	909	645	7	1	3
Teh. Masuri	739.2	173	126	1	0	0
Teh. Bilaspur	492.94	88	76	0	1	0
Teh. Bilha	385.96	86	63	1	0	1
Teh. Takhatpur	724.4	178	117	1	0	1
Teh. Kota	1165.98	162	101	1	0	1
Teh. Pendra Road	948.46	71	50	1	0	0
Teh. Pendra	349.21	51	39	1	0	0
Teh. Marwahi	1009.72	100	73	1	0	0

Source: Office of the District Statistical and Planning, Bilaspur district year 2024- 2015

.District/ Tehsil	Geographical area (in square K.M.)	Nagar Panchayat	Revenue Inspector Circle	Patwari Halka	Electricity Village	Water Facility Village
District Bilaspur	5815.87	8	12	294	904	904
Teh. Masturi	739.2	1	2	55	172	171
Teh. Bilaspur	492.94	1	2	41	96	96
Teh. Bilha	385.96	1	1	28	76	78
Teh. Takhatpur	724.4	2	2	54	177	176
Teh. Kota	1165.98	1	2	42	162	162
Teh. Pendra Road	948.46	1	1	28	70	70
Teh. Pendra	349.21	1	1	18	51	51
Teh. Marwahi	1009.72	0	1	28	100	100

Source : Office of the District Statistical and Planning, Bilaspur district year 2024- 2015

In the given table 3.1, it is clear that the total geographical area is 5815.87 k.m.², where in there are 8 tehsils, 7 Block Panchayats, one Municipal Corporation, 3 town councils, 8 town panchayats and 645 village (gram) panchayats.

Moreover, there are 12 revenue inspector mandals, 294 Patwari halkas, 904 electrified villages,

904 villages with drinking water facilities out of total of 909 villages. It is interesting to note that the biggest geographical area (1165.98 sq.km) is Kota Tahsil, whereas bilha Tahsil has the lowest (385.96 sq. km) area in Bilaspur district.

Table 4.2: Sex Ratio.

S.No.	Type of Economic Activities	No. of Person		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Auto Driver	100	0	100
		100%		100%
2	Vegetable Vendors	32	48	80
		40%	60%	100%
3	Building Construction Worker	55	65	120
		46%	54%	100%
	Total	187	113	300
		62%	38%	100%

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

The data demonstrated in the table 4.1 related to gender of the worker respondents. It is observed that out of 300 respondents, majority of them 62% are male and 38% female. The distribution of three economic activities, are as follows:

Auto driver

According to the table, It is noted that 100% auto driver respondents are male.

Vegetable vendors

Out of total 80 vegetable vendors, the majority of them (60%) are female and 40% male respondents.

Building construction workers

However, out of total 120 building construction workers, 54% are female and 46% male respondents.

On the basis of the above, it may be concluded that women have more involvement in vegetable selling and building construction work as compared to male workers, whereas none of the female auto drivers were found.

Table 4.3.1: Marital status of Workers

Different Economic Activities	No of Labourer						GrandTotal
	Male			Female			
	Married	Unmarried	Total	Married	Un married	Total	
Age Group							
Up to 25 years	32	17	49	27	3	30	79
	17%	9%	26%	23%	3%	26%	26%
25 to 30 years	63	4	67	44	0	44	111
	34%	2%	36%	39%	0%	39%	37%
Abover 30 years	70	0	70	40	0	40	110
	38%	0%	38%	35%	0%	35%	37%
Total	165	21	189	111	3	114	300
	89%	11%	100%	97%	3%	100%	100%

Source: Field Survey conducted during, Summer, Rainy & winter seasons of year 2014-2015 in Bilaspur urban sector.

The data demonstrated in the table 4.2.1 related to marital status of worker respondents. As regards to the 300 workers respondents, majority of them 92% workers are found married and 8% of them are unmarried. . However, out of 165 male respondents, majority of them (83%) are married and 17% are unmarried. Similarly It is also noted that 97% of the women are found married and 3% of them are unmarried belonged to the age group of up to 25 to above 30 years.

Data Analysis

Marital status and Non- Agriculture Workers

Marital status is a vital factor for the Demography and 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 marital status and age group of the Non- Agriculture Workers.

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

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

Table value = 9.487 @ 5% Significance level

- Calculated value $\chi^2 = 48.17 > 9.487$ of the table value

It is found that the calculated value of chi-square (48.17) is more than the table value (9.487) i.e. $48.17 > 9.487$, 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 marital status and age group of Unorganized sector workers.

Conclusion

1. 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.
2. Wage income of unorganized sector is more than the organized sector. The government has made many types of facilities like fixed salary, allowances and social security for the workers engaged in organized sectors, but there is no provision for any kind of above facilities for the workers in the unorganized sector.
3. It has been observed that out of 300 respondents, majority of them (62%) are male and 38% female members. It is noted that 100% of the auto driver respondents are male, and similarly out of total 80 vegetable vendor respondents, majority of them (60%) female and 40% male members on the basis of the table 4.2, however out of total 120 building construction workers, majority of them (54%) are female and 46% male members have been included in the research study.
4. It has been observed that out of 300 respondents, in which out of 100 auto driver respondents, most of them (90%) are married

and 10% are unmarried, and again out of 80 vegetable vendor respondents, majority of them (94%) are married and 6% are unmarried. Similarly out of 120 building construction workers, most of the respondents (87%) are male married workers and 13% are male unmarried workers whereas 97% are female married workers and 3% are female unmarried workers.

5. Unorganized sector does not have the necessary facilities in working place like that of education, health, house, rest house, drinking water, light and toilet etc.
6. There is lack of education among the workers, most of the workers have education up to primary school level. Whereas 19% the workers are illiterate.
7. There is a lack of employment in the unorganized sector, often workers are employed in agriculture and non agriculture sector, due to low wage rates in the sector, they have migrated in urban sector to village area in search of work, their socio-economic condition is very poor.
8. Now it workers are temporarily employed as a casual laborer and they do not get regular work, their wage rate is not fixed, and they do not get the wage rate according to govt. wage rate.

References

1. A. Srija & Shrinivas V. Shirke (2014); *An Analysis of the Informal Labour Market in India, Special Feature, CII Report, September - October 2014.*

2. B. Chandra Mohan Patnaik, Ipseeta Satpathy, Anirban Mandal (2014); *Working And Living Conditions Of Labor In Jhuggi Jhopadi (Slum), International Journal Of Management (Ijm), Volume 5, Issue 7, July (2014), pp. 62-72*
3. C. P. John (2004), *Social Security and Labour Welfare with Special Reference to Construction Workers in Kerala, Discussion Paper No. 65, Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, ISBN No. 81 -87621 -68-0.*
4. Dr. Muna Kalyani (2015); *Unorganized Workers: A Core Strength of Indian Labour Force: An Analysis, International Journal of Research in Business Studies and Management Volume 2, Issue 12, December 2015, PP 44-56, ISSN 2394-5923 (Print) & ISSN Dr.Pankaj 2394-5931 (Online).*
5. Fathima Adccla Beevi TKS (2014), *Problems And Prospects Of The Unorganized Sector In Kerala: Reference To Sales Women In Textiles, Abhinav National Monthly Refereed Journal of Research in Commerce & Management, Online ISSN-2277-1166, Volume 3, Issue 9, pp 35-39, (September, 2014).*
6. Gupta, K.Rai (2009) "economics of development and planning" Atlantic publication in Delhi.