

A Study of Bellary District Banjara Community's Unorganised Labour's (Social Work Perspective)

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Abstract: It is crystal clear that unorganized labours are living their life below the minimum standards level. Without a doubt, many informal workers are not in a position to meet their daily requirement. Ballari district in Banjara community's Maximum numbers of men and women worker are consistent victims of low wages when contrasted with men. There are number of legislations for the security of the labour force but those laws are routinely executed in organized sectors yet in actuality, it is not used methodically in unorganized sectors. So, here author has tried to focus on various problems of unorganized labour and the necessary solutions. The data were collected from different secondary resources like books, research paper, websites, and a range of accessible government reports and in addition to that various informations are also assembled after discussions with veteran government employees worked in this field Key words: Labour, Unorganized Act, Social security, Legislation and Schemes.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Human beings acquire a prominent place among all the living creatures of the universe. This is because he has the intellectual brain and the communicating power. He is making a brisk progress in every field and with his innovations into the impossibilities made an incredible achievement. Though man is stepping towards industrialization and globalization with his new quest and research, yet he is leading a pathetic life in the society.

The poverty is the main cause for leading a remorseful life. In this regard the labourers who are working on the base of daily wages are leading a disastrous life. When the labourers in their personal ground begins to sell themselves with physical work for low wages without considering the rules and regulations of work results in the birth of unorganized workers (laboures). Due to this the unorganized laboures are working under the daily wages and on contract basis without a security for their life. So there would be no systematic and specific statistical data of the laboures and their production in the industries they work. Due to this, the economic sector in which they work is regarded as unorganized workers sector. The word, 'Unorganized labour' is not used in statistical office or the national accounts statistic office. Instead it is used as 'Organized' and 'Unorganized labour'

According to united nations economic and social council acceptance of international interpretation, Informal labourers mean, the industries coursing employment ratio which is below predicated limit and all private unorganized industries or production of goods and the families dealing with sale or the services, labour acts in business etc. The 'Informal laboures' are those who laws the social protection and the employment benefits'. They are interpreted as employment/unorganized laboures. With associating these two the word, 'International laboures organizations informal economy' has come into existence.

Unorganized laboures are self-employed workers. It includes the workers of have industries or workers based on daily wages or alternative employees or accountants. It includes the laboures of organized sectors without the facilities of social security.

Labour commission defines 'Unorganized sector' as "the sector of employment where, the laboures through union cannot fulfill their interest.

The laboures in agricultural field, laboures of contraction work, involved in have industries, who work in preparing candles and incense stick and who are all involved in self occupation are all considered as laboures of unorganized sector.

It is mentioned by Damodar in his work 'Working conditions and improvement of livelihood' that the unorganized sector workers lack the privilege of safety, line in antigenic conditions, excess work lack of shelter and suffer from occupation related diseases Majority of Indians work in unorganized sector for their livelihood. They are exploited and are not facilitated in anyway. There will not be any legal agreement between the owners

and the workers and there will be no interference from the government. So they are not facilitated with any social security, insurance etc. They lack the employment throughout the year.

Their standard of life is too low with no guarantee of employment. So they suffer from overwork and low wages. In order to eradicate inequality, there is a need to provide unorganized labourers with employment and social security.

Majority of the unorganized labour are undergoing exploitation. They are addicted for consumption and intern are suffering from disastrous diseases like T.B, Cancer etc. Even the woman suffers from poverty and various dangerous diseases. Over all it can be analyzed that the unorganised labourers of Bellary district are securely facing the pathetic situation.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A study conducted by Rajarathinam (2001) on Dalit Unorganized workers are hailing from the village areas of Tirunelveli of Tamilnadu District. He mainly conveyed about the poor socioeconomic condition of Dalit Majdoor. Mathew Joseph, Nirupama Soundararajan, Manisha Gupta and Sanghamitra Sahu in their research paper Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Sector discussed on how unorganized sectors are being benefited by the limited numbers of retailers of the mini and megacities. They have also recommended few policies that will strengthen the relationship between large retailers and small suppliers. T. S. Papola in his research paper concerning to informal Sector: Concept and Policy discussed about various disadvantages of informal sectors and conveyed to reduce their problems they suffer, and also told to increase the absorption capacity of in- migrant works into the city to enhance their productivity and to develop working condition of workers. Silvia M. D. Mendonca Noronha (2005): In his thesis of "Migrant Construction Workers in Goa" discussed about migrant labourers working especially construction company, it has also been observed that maximum number of workers are engaged in constructing company. The author made an endeavour to find out the socio- economic of workers and its impact on economic situation of Goa. Elizebeth Hill in her Women in the Indian Informal Economy: Collective Strategies for Work Life Improvement and Development conveyed that resource based approach which is inappropriate in informal sectors. Neha Mittal (2012) in her Research Paper Women Workers In 'Unorganized Sector: Socio-Economic Perspective' has discussed about the problems of women worker. They working for long hours every day, chaotic working conditions, very low wages and above all they keep on working without proper social security measure. Tony Jacob in his research Paper "The Unorganized Sectors in India" has described minutely about their problems and challenges regularly because of seasonality nature of job. Workers are suffering from the indebtedness and bondage especially in the rural area. They do not even get proper guidance of Trade Union. Ashima Majumdar (2013) led a study named as "Social Security System and the Informal Sector in India: A Review". As per her view India's government managed social security since 1947, effective very negligible for the laborers of unorganized sectors whether in India maximum labour force comes under the informal sectors. This article surveys about monitory condition of the workers i.e. they do not have savings to keep themselves secure in a problematic situation. She also tried to convey that absence of standardize saving of this type of workforce mark on the efficiency of the whole Indian economy

The survey report provides a pathetic picture of unorganized labourers. They are being exploited in all the way. They suffer from poverty, injustice and insecurity with low wages and protective measures. They live in unhygienic condition to consumptions. They lack social status and even basic facilities

1. The unorganized labourers are living below poverty line. This state is absolutely pathetic and remorseful. Due to the poverty, in search of livelihood they have migrated to different states. They have to toil all the day. They have to work for more than the working hours. They work in human conditions. Their legal factors will not be considered while paying the wages. There is no rest time or the leaves will be sanctioned
2. There will be a lot of difference between organized and unorganized labourers. There will be no security for their life and they live in unhygienic conditions and no safety measures are undertaken for safeguarding them. The government should implement certain productive policies to safeguard the interest of the unorganized laborers. It is the responsibility of the government and the labour unions to uplift this lower section people. In this regard awareness programmes has to be introduced. Loan facilities have to be provided at the low rate of interest. A social security procedure has to be implemented. These unorganized labour face hardships throughout their life. They live below poverty line and are illiterate.

The wages they earn are invested in consumption with this they suffer from various diseases and they lack the money to visit a doctor for the treatment. They fuel to feed the family. The family members will be the worst sufferers. Their social and economic status is utterly disgusting. They lack all the provisions. There are various reasons for their involvement in the labour work. Poverty and illiteracy are the prime reasons. A suitable remedy is needed in this regard. The present study would be helpful to give justice to the group of unorganized labour.

Purpose:

1. To know the social and economic conditions of the Banjara community unorganised labourers of Bellary district.
2. To know the reasons for their pathetic sufferings.
3. To know the internal and external problems.
4. To know the measures taken by the government to eradicate their problem.
5. To know about the schemes of the government.
6. Remedies and suggestions for the eradication of the problem.

Scope

Scope is very important for making study systematic study. The study is confined to Bellary a district which covers Huvinahadagali, Hagaribommanahalli, Sandur, Bellary, Hospet, Kudligi and Kotturu. The study is made in the locations of Banjara who work as unorganized labourers.

It covers the adobes of Banjara's. Information on them is collected from the statistics and from taluk/ District social welfare office and District/taluk panchayat, Grama panchayat and other public private institutions.

10 families from each village that is 7 taluks which has more population and 7taluks with low population are considered. Totally 980 families are met during field work. A systematic analysis is followed.

Nature of study

The Banjara community people who are utterly backward work as unorganized labourers in the mining, hotel, coffee estates etc. They lack all the privileges that are facilitated to the organized labourers. They lack the medical, PF, ESI, facilities and suffer in the divesting situation. The present study covers six chapters. The first chapter includes purpose, Scope. Method, signification, nature and introduction of Bellary place, background of Banjara community and details of resurgences.

Research Methodology

In the light of the analysis for this study, the author has taken help of various books, research papers and various open sources where government information's are accessible in a Methodical way. In addition to that author has also read information's presented in different websites.

The information for the present study is collected from primary and secondary sources. During the field work, information is collected by interview and questionnaire. Personal visit gives lot of information on the labourers and it provides a precise picture of the condition of labourers. Information is also collected by the articles, reports, government statistics and other relevant sources. Secondary information will be collected from Gram panchayat, taluk panchayat, District Social welfare department and other sources. The collected information will be analyzed scientifically.

Signification

For the progress of the poor and the labourers the government has framed certain policies (for example IRDP, NREGP, SJRY, PMRY, TRYSM and Rural Employment Guaranteed Scheme etc). But this scheme has failed to reach the people. Though certain safeguarding ordinance has been passed by the constitution in safeguarding the unorganized labourers yet it has in no way improved the status of the labourers.

The study is significant as it tries to give justice for the labourers with various measures. There are continuous exploitation and suppression of the labourers. The workers of coffee estates, inlivestoks and in hotles are all unorganized labourers. In this regard training should be arranged to give awareness to these workers.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite providing many laws of social security in the constitution of India for organized and unorganized labour force, still the situations of unorganized labour remain same, only organized labours are enjoying the test of that fruits. There are lots of schemes have been framed by central as well as state government both, but unfortunately, most of the time Government has failed to apply those schemes at the time of their requirement. As far as various recommendations are concerned, regrettably, we are still far away to follow the very simple and authentic recommendations of the "First National Commission on Labour (FNCL) under the Chairmanship of Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar submitted its Report in 1969. The FNCL devoted attention to labour in the unorganised sector. The main recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission included:

- a) First hand detailed surveys from time to time to understand the problems of the different categories of unorganised labour.
- b) Legislative protection by the state for unorganised/ unprotected labour.

- c) Simplification of legislative and administrative procedures applicable to small establishments.
- d) Expediting education and organization in the field of unorganised labour.
- e) As there is no alternative to the existing implementation machinery, what exists should be reinforced, and the inspection system should be strengthened.
- f) Steps for the protection of workers against middlemen, and development of self-help through co-operatives. Co-operatives should pay adequate wages and bonus, and give employment opportunities to the underemployed and unemployed among them.

So far as minimum wage act 1948 is concerned, it is very much scanty and terribly varies from state to state. There is no exact provision to apply that law in a systematic mode for unorganized sectors; sometime it seems vague and ineffective. Social security act is considered as one of the most important act, which should be applied for the labours of any sectors but, for unorganized sectors no proper provisions has so far been prepared and applied except few guidelines.

Anyway, in recent circumstances, unorganized sectors social security nets(charts given above) shows few social security measures like - National Assistance program (Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme, National Family benefit scheme and Annapurna Scheme), Government sponsored Socially Oriented Insurance Scheme(LIC Administered Scheme, AICIL Administered Scheme and few others insurance scheme), Workers Welfare funds Act, National Rural Health Mission Scheme, National Pension Scheme Swavalamban, National Schemes for welfare of fishermen and training and extension. In addition to that few legislations have also been framed like The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Unorganized workers Social Security Act, 2008 and Domestic workers Social Security Act, 2008. Furthermore, government is planning to provide provident fund and pension scheme to unorganized sector constituent of 93% of India's huge labour force. Constituting the acts and framing of schemes are not enough for the advancement of labours working in informal sectors but, relatively needs of execution of those acts and schemes in a deliberate way. This should be the most imperative obligation of the government. Another give employment opportunities to the underemployed and unemployed among them.

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