

Protecting the rights of unorganised sector in India: Issues and Challenges

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ABSTRACT

A country like India, which has a population of more than 1.3 billion, most of the people work under the unorganised sector, i.e., almost 90%. There are no rights or laws for protection of labourers in the unorganised sector which makes them vulnerable for exploitation. Most people working there, are doing so due to some or the other helpless reasons. Unorganised sector comprises of uneducated and economically weak people, there are higher chances of them not being aware of their rights and getting exploited in different ways- getting less wages, more working hours, no job security and many more. This sector doesn't get benefits like the other sectors get pension, gratuity, etc. It's the responsibility of the employer and the government to provide them with good working conditions and a good lifestyle, its necessary to make laws for their betterment. Government has made provisions and laws for protecting the rights of the unorganised sector labourers. Social security for labourers is necessary as most of them are under a constant threat of losing their work or lowering of wages. Since there is no formal hiring or contract of service, employers take benefit of the situation and try to fool the workers. The unorganised social security act, 2008 and later the code on social security, 2020 were enacted for the purpose.

This research paper is going to look into the various challenges faced by the government in ensuring protection of the unorganised labourer's rights and the problems faced by these labourers. What steps are being taken by the government and the judiciary to reduce these difficulties and making the unorganised sectors as efficient and protected as the organised sector. If there are any schemes present for the same and are they effective enough?

Keywords: Unorganised sector, labourers, employer, social security, exploitation

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INTRODUCTION

In a country like India, which has a population of more than 1.3 billion people, things get difficult to manage, which leads to loss of organization. In the labour sector also, there exists both organised and unorganised sectors. 90% of the labourers work in the unorganised sector and only 10% people work in the organized sector. These statistics make us ask many questions- When the organised sector has better facilities, then why majority of the labourers work under unorganized sector? Can we make unorganised sector as good as the organised sector? As the name 'unorganised' itself suggests that there are no specific rules in those places, no security, the employer treats the employees in whichever way he/she wishes.

The unorganized sector plays an important role in development of economy of any country. The labourers of the unorganized sectors are not self-sufficient, neither do they have enough means to provide security for themselves. Their difficult circumstances lead them to working in unfavourable conditions. They are ready to work in the unorganized sector and give up the benefits which other sectors provides. These labourers faces many difficulties like employment opportunities, employer-employee relationship, low wages etc.

For addressing these challenges, the government has enacted statutes and laws for the unorganized workers. Their aim was to ensure social security for the labourers and other benefits which every worker is entitled to. Social security means providing protection to the unorganized sector. Every citizen has the fundamental right of social security and no one should be devoid of it. Social security in the unorganized sector is not recognized and no one pays attention to it and it is the responsibility of the government to ensure it. The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 aims in providing a framework for welfare schemes for the unorganized sector. Social security for workers is important for the worker's families and for the community.

If unorganized workers face many problems like low wages, work hazards, etc. The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 is the legislation enacted by the government that provides social

security benefits to the unorganized workers which was then replaced by Code on social security, 2020. The Indian judiciary plays an important role in protecting the rights of the unorganized sector.

There are many schemes and policies for the unorganized workers that provides social security and many more benefits for the welfare of the workers. This paper focuses on the problems faced by the unorganized workers, role of judiciary for protecting the unorganized sector and policies formulated for the protection of unorganized sector.

Unorganised workers and working in unorganised sector

Working in the unorganised sector brings with it many problems and insecurities, even though people might think that unorganised sectors are easy to work in. More than the benefits of working under this sector, there are negatives of it. That is why the government has been trying to bring the unorganised sector at par with the organised sector. ¹

The various factors which makes a sector an unorganised sector are-

- Low organizational level;
- low in size, usually hiring less than 10 employees, and mostly from the immediate family;
- Heterogeneity in functions;
- Entry and exit easier than formal sector;
- Typically limited capital investment;
- little to no labour-capital division;
- Often labour-intensive jobs, requiring low-level skills;
- as workers learn on the job, there is generally no formal training;
- Labour agreements focused on casual work and/or social relationships as opposed to formal contracts;

¹ Labour.gov.in. n.d. *Unorganized Worker* | Ministry of Labour & Employment. [online] Available at: <<https://labour.gov.in/unorganized-workers>>.

- Relationship between employer and employee is unwritten and informal with little or no rights.²

Problems faced by workers in this sector

Unorganised sector's major defect is that this sector does not have the advantages or benefits of being called an organization. The thing is that unorganised sector isn't identified as a proper formal organisation, it just exists without any rights, benefits. As almost 90% of the people are working in this sector, it is believed that this sector must have lots of benefit and comfort for the employees but it is not so. Most of the workers are working due to some family obligation or had no other option left. And when people are eager to work to earn some money, they tend to do any work available without looking at the consequences of it. But even after so many defects in it, this fact can't be denied that this sector plays a crucial role in the economy in terms of employment.

To address the defects and making amendments, it is important to determine the problems and the reason behind such problem and vulnerability of the workers. The various problems which could be determined are-

1. Workers devoid of the prescribed minimum wages, mostly paid less than that-Wages in the unorganised sector is a major problem. Though minimum wages have been set by the government, but since the unorganised sector has large number of people working there and no proper regulatory authority, not everyone is getting the minimum wages, which they have a right to. There have been many instances where, by taking advantage of the economic situation of the labourers, employers oblige them to work on low wages and for longer hours than prescribed. The current situation of labourers tell us that the Minimum Wages Act is limited in scope and efficacy.

Workers in organised sector have proper defined wages. In that sector, there is no chance of exploitation or payment of low wages, but the unorganized sector are the ones which are given the least importance and workers there have the lowest income level. Even the statutes can't decide the wages for such a big and varied informal sector. There are disparities

² Damodaran, M., 2020. *Formalization of Unorganized Workers: The Need of the Hour*. [online] Blog | Risk Management | Governance | HR | Compliance. Available at: <<https://www.simpliance.in/blog/unorganized-workers/>> [Accessed 6 October 2021].

between state and central government's list of including jobs under different heads. But where the state government refuses to include a specific job in a particular sector, the Minimum Wages Act can't cover those jobs in that sector. In various cases, it has been held by the SC that where employer is paying salary below the fixed minimum salary, that employment is equal to forced labour, which is liable to be penalised.

2. No fixed working hours- In the unorganised sector, employers do not follow all the rules and knowing the situation of the workers, they take the benefit out of them. Even the workers, due to fear of losing work does whatever they are asked to. This leads to varied hours of work unlike that in the organised sector. These long and undefined working hours effect the health, family of the workers. Even the women workers have to comply with the orders of their employer which effects their homes in particular. It takes a toll on the mental and physical health of the labourers and they are unable to work to their full strength in the establishment. Also, their life outside of work cease to exist as they don't get enough time to even rest. In the unorganised sectors, labourers are used to the idea of working for long hours, they don't follow the concept of fixed times of work. The new Occupational health and safety code of 2020 states that per week a worker should be working for 48 hours maximum, but the unorganised sector tends to ignore these working hours rules. There is also almost no constraint on hours of service.
3. Non availability suitable working conditions for labourers at work- Most of the establishments under the unorganised sector do not have favourable conditions to work in. Again, the reason behind it is that no strict regulation or action has been taken or attention paid to the informal sector. Formal sector has proper hygiene, working washrooms, medical facilities, and safety equipment in their establishments, also importance is given to the facilities being provided there. The case is not the same for informal sector. There are no proper sanitary facilities for workers which can cause serious health problems for them. There are minimal equipment for sanitary and also there is no cleanliness or maintenance of the same. It is the sad reality that unorganised sector has been devoid of these basic facilities which effect the working of people there.

4. Profits being used for paying compensation to workers for work related disease or accident- For workers working in the unorganised sector, any sickness or injury due to employment causes major problems and acts as a hurdle for them in terms of income loss. These people who struggle every day for work will not get work because of the disease or injury caused due to working there and hence it is the liability of the employer to pay compensation to such victims, and the payment goes from the profits made by the establishment. The compensation includes medical treatment, hospital charges, money which the worker can't earn now due to the injury. The compensation is higher where the accident leads to partial or permanent disability than when the worker dies as the person now has to live a life of pain. When a worker who is also a breadwinner of the family dies, the compensation goes to the aggrieved family to help them out in the time of need.

5. Unaware of practice of Trade Unions and Labour Unions- Since the unorganised sector consists of mostly uneducated people, they are unaware of their rights as a worker which includes their right to form a union. Therefore they don't get access to these rights and can't claim anything as they don't know about the law of making trade union and other rights related to it. If there exists a trade union, the collective problems of the worker can be kept in front of the employer together and noticing that everyone is facing the same issues builds pressure on the employer to resolve it as soon as possible.³ It also settles any dispute which arises between the workers and the employer and working in the establishment becomes easier but unfortunately, they are not even aware of existence of a trade union unlike the formal sector's workers who exercise their rights with full knowledge.

6. Job insecurity- In the informal sector, there is nothing called as a permanent worker. The workers working in this sector do different jobs and this implies that the person is not satisfied with working at a single place and therefore needs to look for other jobs which means there is insecurity in the workplace. In case of labourers, a single job is not enough to sustain their needs. Also there are many jobs where no work takes place for months and the

³ Aishwarya Sandeep. n.d. *PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF UNORGANISED SECTOR*. [online] Available at: <<https://aishwaryasandeep.com/2021/07/04/protection-of-the-rights-of-unorganised-sector/>>.

employer is only required for a few months.⁴ So for the rest of the period they do other work to earn money and none of these jobs are secure, every day there is a chance that they may have to leave the workplace. Informal workers are always at risk of job loss, however, as nature and location are different.

7. Risk to health of worker- There is risk to the health of the worker as they are working in conditions which are not favourable for them. Especially in the unorganized sector, since all of them come from low economic background and coming from a family with many members, they can't afford a nutritious meal 3 times a day for everyone. They work for long hours without many holidays and with less food and unhygienic sanitary equipment, which is surely going to affect their health. In the long term, these things will take a toll on the worker and they can become vulnerable to diseases, injuries and sickness. Also, low wages and no fixed timings or duration of their work add to their deterioration of health. Adding to all these problems, the treatment costs them all their savings and hard earned money, taking away the little amount of food they used to have and putting their family's lives at risk too and often forces poor workers to become indebted.⁵

Working conditions are actually not at all good, rather terrible in some of the establishments, for example the tobacco and the salt pan sector for all the employees but especially the women employees.

Staff in unorganized industries, including fireworks and fireworks, leather and construction industries, etc., are therefore dangerous and endangered. Missing limbs and amputations often occur when staff use unguarded or insufficiently secured machinery.⁶ Workers in many industries of the unorganized sector also reported occupational disease and diseases.

Health risk to workers in the informal sector is a concern for the workers as then there is uncertainty related to job as to will the employer throw suspend him because the worker is not able to give his 100% to the job.

⁴ Id 3.

⁵ Labour.gov.in. n.d. *Safety, Health and Environment at Work Place | Ministry of Labour & Employment*. [online] Available at: <<https://labour.gov.in/policies/safety-health-and-environment-work-place>>.

⁶ Pillai, K., 1985. *A text book on labour & industrial laws*. Allahabad [India]: Allahabad Law Agency, pp.216-222.

8. Problem for aged workers, job insecurity- The aged workers also have their set of concern regarding their employment. The age of employees in the unorganized industry is a problem too. In many places where hard labour is required, old people cannot work and even if they are willing to work, the employer will not allow them to. Since labourers do not have access to the right to get provisional fund, especially the workers in the informal sector, they do not have long term savings and therefore need to work till they are able to, there's no concept of retirement after a particular age. Insecurities are there for the old people who are expected to be present in the future due to various reasons such as adult workers' inability to support their family's needs.

9. Lack of bargaining power with the employer- Due to lack of education and knowledge regarding their rights and claims as a worker of an establishment they don't know that if the employer has taken some decision or given some order related to work in the establishment, they have the right to bargain with the employer if they do not agree with the terms. This is properly followed in the formal sector as the labourers are well aware of this power, but in the informal sector there is a problem that the labourers are not well educated and not aware and therefore they think of themselves inferior and the employer taking advantage of the situation, compelling them to work according to their own terms. The lack of workers' rights and legal status in the unorganised sector has compelled them to accept whatever is being told to them even though the sector is now given a lot more importance than ever before. Despite the increased recognition of the informal industry and their huge contribution to the economy of the country, the workers are deprived of the various benefits which other workers have.

10. Lack of social security- Every worker faces some problems in their personal or family life. The problems such as illness, age related issues, death in family, accident or natural disasters are some of the cases where it is difficult for the worker to come back to work immediately and therefore needs a break of a few days. This time, during which they will not be returning to work, they need social security from the establishment as they will not be able to work economically. It is important that the establishment supports the worker in their time of need and provide some assistance in the form of social security so that they can resume their work

afterwards without any stress. Social security assures the workers that in their difficult times, when they are not in a state to work, the place where they work is there to assist and protect them from contingent and poverty. For cases of crisis such as unemployment or health problems, no steps are being enforced to cover risks and ensure that living standards are maintained.

11. Poverty and Debt- The unorganized sector workers are comparatively having a higher rate of poverty than the organised sector has. They are held in the cycle of taking loans and earning money to pay off their debts. This cycle is never ending and therefore they are left with no other option than to work wherever they find work, and in whichever condition they are asked to work regardless of low wages and precarious jobs in the unorganized market.⁷ Their only aim is to earn some amount of money, even if they unable to fulfil their basic needs and other social and cultural obligations.

12. Vulnerable Labour Groups- A bonded labour framework has been set up and is stretched out from child labour to labours among different age group. Notwithstanding anything, bonded labour and child labour are the most minimized and manhandled gatherings. Bonded labour requires an organization among account holder and bank. The leaser gives the labourers a credit and bonds it until the obligation is repaid. Obligation reimbursement is organized so that the worker won't reimburse the assistance of his boss in the course of his life.⁸ It is this component that recognizes neglected constrained work from fortified work. In addition to the home loan, yet additionally the agreements in a connected organization. The details of the obligation will be determined and deciphered singularly by the expert of the loan specialist. This is an instance of abuse and it is unlawful detainment not to permit provisional labourers to move.

WORDS SPEAK

⁷ Aishwarya Sandeep. n.d. *PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF UNORGANISED SECTOR*. [online] Available at: <<https://aishwaryasandeep.com/2021/07/04/protection-of-the-rights-of-unorganised-sector/>>.

⁸ Labour.gov.in. n.d. *Child Labour Policies | Ministry of Labour & Employment*. [online] Available at: <<https://labour.gov.in/childlabour/child-labour-policies>>.

These are just some of the many more problems which may exist but does not come in notice of everyone. The main reason behind all these issues are because of lack of organization or very minimal organization. And also the workers in that sector think that they are obliged to work on whatever conditions they are asked to and they do not have the power to disagree with the decision of the employer. That is why it is important to address these issues and try to bring this sector at par with the organised sector. From the above points, we can identify that the main barriers in organising this sector are long hours of work, the social alienation of refugees, the high rates of unemployment and the lack of education.

For most labourers in the unorganised sector, working and day to day environments are indivisible. Helpless framework and absence of essential offices add to helpless states of work. Better foundation and better fundamental administrations for casual labourers can prompt upgrades in working conditions. Coordinating casual labourers will assist with resolving issues depending on their functioning conditions, as they can take drives in self-improvement and connection workers to the institutional design offering types of assistance.

To request to reinforce motivators for work law authorization to the casual business, steps ought to be taken to expand familiarity with the idea of working environment relations and to alter labour laws observing casual area conditions.

Pandemic and the unorganised sector

There were already a lot of problems which needed to be taken care of, but when the pandemic started effecting our lives, things became more complicated for every sector. The pandemic has severely impacted everyone around the world- be it any working place or any group of people. But if we talk in terms of labour law, unorganised sector has had a great impact of the pandemic.

Migrant workers and the labour force- The previously declining market confronted a further decay because of the pandemic. Half of the workforce is independently employed. 24% were relaxed labourers with no monetary security and the excess 24% were standard pursued specialists. The

shock of the pandemic impacted the workforce inconsistent. The emergency emphasized the prior disparity in the work market. The progressive request of workers dependent on their earnings and government backed retirement is as per the following:

1. Regular formal employed
2. Regular informal employed
3. Self-employed
4. Casual workers

The ordinary formal utilized are the most un-impacted. Combined with work residency, significant compensations, and government backed retirement, they are in an agreeable position. They can partake in the advantage of telecommuting. The circumstance is pretty much comparative on account of ordinary casual business. The independently employed are likewise antagonistically impacted, yet relying upon the business, they get sufficient compensation to support themselves.

The less-taught easy going labourers who take part in low paying work are the most impacted. They work in temperamental conditions and are defenceless to cutbacks. Physical separating, security measures, alongside the dread of getting the actual infection, the relaxed labourers are passed on to confront the brunt of the pandemic. The CMIE(Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy) anticipated 112 million employment misfortunes from April-May 2020, most of which are the independently employed and the relaxed labourers. As per the World Economic Forum, India has around 139 million traveller labourers.⁹ The pandemic made extreme difficulties the travellers.

The majority of the travellers are easy going labourers or day by day wage labourers. With the lockdown essentially, many were jobless. The ILO anticipated that the pandemic would push 400 million labourers to neediness.¹⁰ Their regrettable circumstance constrained the transients to get back

⁹ Fleming, S., 2021. *The pandemic has damaged youth employment: Here's how we can help*. [online] World Economic Forum. Available at: <<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2021/07/pandemic-damaged-youth-employment/>> [Accessed 3 October 2021].

¹⁰ Ilo.org. 2020. *COVID-19 leads to massive labour income losses worldwide*. [online] Available at: <https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_755875/lang--en/index.htm> [Accessed 7 November 2021].

to their towns. Without cash, food, and transportation, numerous travellers either strolled or cycled on their return. Going in enormous numbers made physical removing inconceivable. In excess of 300 transient labourers passed on from different reasons like starvation, mishaps, and not getting ideal clinical consideration. There was a flood of transients as the states facilitated the lockdown limitations.

Online business/internet business sector- As opposed to different areas, the web-based business area saw a blast during the pandemic. The pandemic will take the internet based business industry to an astounding \$85 billion industry by 2024. The inconvenience of physical removing, the end of disconnected stores, and expanded interest for merchandise have driven the buyer to go to an internet based mechanism for buys. The enormous players like Amazon and Flipkart are enlisting phenomenal deals attributable to the pandemic. Productivity in conveyance, efficient, and broad admittance to the web have likewise added to their development. Online food administrations like Swiggy and Zomato have helped in conveying food as well as by utilizing many. The presence of online administrations for practically any need is a gift during these occasions. Value-based administrations like Gpay and Phonepay are protected, simple, and secure. Digitization of the neighborhood shops likewise facilitated the change towards an advanced economy.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - Miniature, little, and medium undertakings are ventures that have a speculation of different amount of money. The MSME area is one of the most noticeably awful hit areas. It utilizes 120 million individuals, produces 45% of the products, and contributes 37% of the GDP. In a circumstance loaded up with dread, brought down interest, and a prohibition on the offer of unimportant products, the MSME area is the most powerless. The key difficulties are to pay wages, leases, and squeezing lenders. Organizations like pieces of clothing, coordinations, and buyer products face a sharp decay. Organizations subject to imports like drugs, electronic contraptions, and buyer durables are declining because of disturbance in the worth chain.

Agriculture- India is an agrarian economy. Food and horticulture contribute 16.5% in the GDP, the most elevated by any industry. 43 % of the all out labor force of the nation is utilized in agribusiness.¹¹ The pandemic hit during the pinnacle of the Rabi season, likewise when the reap comes to the mandis available to be purchased by administrative offices. The non-accessibility of work has brought about longer reaping time, which brought about a spike of the day by day wage for collecting crops. Fields and homesteads with modernized gear got away from the pandemic solid.

¹¹ S., S., n.d. [online] Ijariit.com. Available at: <<https://www.ijariit.com/manuscripts/v6i6/V6I6-1145.pdf>>.

Limitations on the highway and intrastate vehicle additionally extended the issue. The powerlessness to supply the reaped merchandise, alongside inability to reimburse existing credits, further expanded the misfortunes.

Fishing- The fishing industry employs around 14 million people and contributes 1.1% in the GDP. 80% of the employed are small scale fishermen. The lockdown imposed restrictions on fishing, which reduced the supply to the markets. Higher prices of fish and other marine products, along with the pandemic, inflicted losses on the vendors. The non-availability of proper storing options worsened the situation. Reduced exports have severely impacted the fishing and other allied industries.

Restaurant and other food chains- India has a large number of restaurants in every city which amounts to around 500,000 barring the various side of the road slows down selling food. The coordinated restaurant industry produces an expected 4.2 lakh crores, utilizes 7.3 million individuals, and records for 3% of the GDP. Physical separating, limitations on business timings, and restricted seating limit add to the shortfall of individuals feasting in restaurants. Online food conveyance has helped the eatery business from complete destruction. Notwithstanding, the eventual fate of café eating isn't exceptionally splendid. Cooking at home, with the assistance of instructional exercises and recordings, became normal in each family. Servers and cleaning staff can start working provided that and when the pandemic dies down.

Unorganised Social security Act 2008 and the code on social security code 2020

Most of the measures for change proposed can be found in the draft labour **Codes on Social Security** and **Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions**, respectively. The first major change under both these Codes is in the definition of 'contract labour', it reads as follows: –

“Contract labour means a worker who shall be deemed to be employed in or in connection with the work of an establishment when he is hired in or in connection with such work by or through a contractor, with or without the knowledge of the employer and includes inter-State migrant worker...”

The point of the above incorporation is to make between state traveller labourers qualified for the advantages that are presently accessible to provisional worker. One more wanted impact of this change is to make an assortment of information on between state transient specialists simpler by

bringing them under the extent of provisional work first and afterward making a further characterization on their condition of beginning. At last, the main outcome of this proposed consideration is to regularize the work of between state traveller labourers, as they have been the most well-known casualties of double-dealing by mediators.

The draft Code on Social Security likewise presents definitions for terms, for example, 'gig labourer', 'stage specialist' and 'locally situated labourer', terms that are fundamental to characterize as the idea of work moves towards more autonomous contracting and remote work.

The draft Code likewise contains arrangements that vest powers in the Central Government to inform federal retirement aide plots explicitly for the sloppy area of the labour force. The Parliamentary report on the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code requires the making of a concentrated data set on India's labour force. The data set is to be made in a joint effort with the National Statistical Commission and its advantages remember ease for the dispensing of federal retirement aide benefits, cultivating of profiles with AADHAR to defend recipients just as forestall misrepresentation and definition of least wages dependent on a goal area insightful view.

Section VIII and IX of the Code on Social Security accommodates plans relating government backed retirement and cess identifying with building and other development labourers, and chaotic specialists, individually. The previous accommodates the assortment of cess for the government assistance of building labourers at a rate not surpassing two percent however at least one percent of development cost brought about by a business.¹² This should be saved to the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board that will use something very similar to support this class of labourers.

The Code on Social Security neglects to address the significant test looked by the current Cess Board which is dispensing these assets precisely and speedily. The ID card plan under the current plan has

¹² BTG legal. 2021. *New Labour Codes In India: Changes And Impact - Employment and HR - India*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.btg-legal.com/post/new-labour-codes-in-india-changes-and-impact>> [Accessed 11 October 2021].

fizzled according to an execution viewpoint. Additionally, the equivalent should be cultivated with AADHAR to take into consideration direct exchange of advantages and straightforwardness in recognizable proof of recipients, an angle which is inadequate in the plan imagined by the Code.

Part IX identifies with federal retirement aide for disorderly labourers and states that the Central Government will form and inform appropriate government assistance plans for chaotic specialists, for example, general media labourers, beedi labourers, gig labourers and so on These plans will relate to issues, for example, life and handicap cover, wellbeing and maternity benefits, advanced age security, instruction, lodging and different advantages that the public authority considers fit. The section vests comparative powers in the State Government to define and advise plans concerning diverse topic like fortunate asset, injury advantage, lodging, instructive plans, ability upgradation, memorial service help and so forth

By perusing it properly, it uncovers unmistakably that the public authority has isolated some topic yet has left others covering, like lodging. This may prompt disarray particularly when broke down with regards to the wellsprings of subsidizing, which incorporates focal and state assets as well as incorporate commitments from recipients/businesses and corporate social obligation reserves.¹³

In any case, enrolment of sloppy specialists under Chapter-IX varies from that under Chapter-VIII in that it makes arrangements for connecting of profiles with AADHAR numbers. There likewise exists a different arrangement empowering the Central Government to detail and advise plans identifying with gig and stage labourers covering life, handicap, wellbeing, maternity, and age-related advantages. Most quite, the Code expresses that each plan planned and informed may give the job of aggregators in the plan which is fundamental. This is helpful not just according to the point of view of following patterns and development of labourers from formal methods of work to casual/semi-formal modes yet additionally guaranteeing that the expense of giving advantages is disseminated across aggregators in order to forestall any interruption of their plan of action.

¹³ S.S Rana & Co. 2021. *INDIA: CHANGES IN NEW LABOUR CODES*. [online] Available at: <<https://ssrana.in/articles/india-changes-new-labour-codes/>> [Accessed 4 October 2021].

Subsequently, the above sections can be viewed as a reasonable change exertion on piece of the public authority to give the biggest lump of India's labour force with sufficient federal retirement aide benefits.

The mark of the above joining is to make between state transient experts qualified for the benefits that are at this point available to project workers. Another needed effect of this change is to make a grouping of data on between state transient experts easier by bringing them under the degree of temporary work first and thereafter making a further portrayal on their state of starting.¹⁴ Finally, the fundamental result of this proposed joining is to regularize crafted by between state explorer workers, as they have been the most notable losses of cheating by arbiters.

The draft Code on Social Security similarly presents definitions for terms, for instance, 'gig worker', 'stage trained professional' and 'privately settled subject matter expert', terms that are essential to describe as work moves towards more independent contracting and remote work.

The draft Code similarly contains plans that vest powers in the Central Government to exhort bureaucratic retirement associate plots expressly for the tumultuous space of the workforce. The Parliamentary report on the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code requires the development of a joined informational index on India's workforce. The data base is to be put forth in a joint attempt with the National Statistical Commission and its benefits recall ease for the administering of government supported retirement benefits, developing of profiles with Aadhar to shield beneficiaries similarly as prevent coercion and plan of least wages subject to an objective region adroit view.¹⁵

Chapter VIII and IX of the Code on Social Security, 2019 oblige plans relating government upheld retirement and cess relating to building and other advancement workers, and messy trained

¹⁴legalserviceindia.com, Protection of rights of unorganized workers

¹⁵ Goswami, Paromita "A Critique of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act", Economic Political Weekly, Vol - XLIV No. 11, March 14, 2009.

professionals, independently. The past obliges the collection of cess for the public authority help of building workers at a rate not outperforming two percent yet something like one percent of improvement cost brought about by a business. This ought to be put away to the Building and other Construction Workers' Welfare Board that will utilize something basically the same as help this class of workers.

This is by and large like the current cess hold regarded at approximately 45,000 crores of which around 4,500 crores have been utilized towards facilitating the trouble felt by voyager labourers as a result of COVID-19 lockdowns. The Code on Social Security fails to address the critical test looked by the current Cess Board which is apportioning these resources unequivocally and rapidly.

Chapter IX relates to bureaucratic retirement associate for messy workers and states that the Central Government will figure and tell fitting government help plans for confused subject matter experts, for instance, general media workers, beedi workers, gig workers, etc. These plans will identify with issues, for instance, life and impairment cover, prosperity and maternity benefits, old age affirmation, guidance, dwelling and various benefits that the public power thinks about fit. The segment vests practically identical powers in the State Government to characterize and tell plans in regards to assorted point like lucky resource, injury advantage, dwelling, educational plans, capacity up gradation, dedication administration help, etc.

By all appearances examining uncovers clearly that the public authority has isolated some point at this point has left others covering, such as housing. This might incite confusion especially when separated concerning the wellsprings of financing, which joins central and state resources just as fuse responsibilities from beneficiaries/supervisors and corporate social commitment holds.

In any case, enrolment of messy workers under Chapter-IX differentiations from that under Chapter-VIII in that it makes plans for associating of profiles with AADHAR numbers. There in like manner exists an alternate course of action engaging the Central Government to characterize and exhort plans relating to gig and stage workers covering life, inadequacy, prosperity, maternity, and age-related

benefits.¹⁶ Most very, the Code communicates that each arrangement figured and instructed may give the work with respect to aggregators in the arrangement which is major. This is useful not simply as per the perspective of following examples and improvement of workers from formal techniques for work to relaxed/semi-formal modes at this point also ensuring that the cost of giving benefits is spread across aggregators to prevent any aggravation of their game plan.

Accordingly, the above areas can be considered to be a sensible change effort on piece of the public power to give the greatest chunk of India's workforce with adequate government retirement associate advantages.

HOW TO OVERCOME THE CHALLENGES

The major challenges in front of the government before the Covid-19 pandemic were to look at the effects of the major steps that they had taken namely- demonetisation and the GST. Both of them were brought in a haste and people were still confused regarding their implementations and were just overcoming the aftereffects when the pandemic struck us. Now to ensure that these challenges are addressed properly, first we need to determine the areas of business and how diverse they are. Because every kind of establishment has to be dealt in a certain way. Businesses can be termed into casual business and casual area endeavours.

1. Casual business involves step by step wage laborers, autonomously utilized individuals, street dealers, etc. The deficit of normal remuneration and government oversight retirement is the norm.
2. Casual region attempts involve little shops, dials back, bistros. The entire business twirls around the owners. They might actually have a progressive development, need real stock, and talented subject matter experts, the most minimal compensation allowed by law rules are as often as possible not clung to, as the real organizations obtain close to no benefit. Another striking

¹⁶ prsindia.org

component of the turbulent region is the strong presence of used women. According to NCEUS (National Commission for Enterprises in The Unorganized Sector), 98% of the plant region, 75% in the advanced region, and 72% in the organizations region are busy with relaxed business. Improvement of the untidy region is major for better wages, ordinary conditions, and control of those used in it.

The issues should be addressed in 2 ways-

1. Some short term decisions- to immediately address the emergency situations short term decision is necessary.
2. Long term decisions- where permanent solutions have been found for something, long term decisions are useful.

Some short term decisions are in the form of quick help or suggestion by the public authority to help poor people and elderly people. Different arrangements incorporate giving pay to the financial disturbance to transient and development labourers, government assistance benefits, ensuring business, and appropriation of food.

The suggested measures which the government can take for overcoming the challenges-

- Substitute business sectors- Through decentralization and home conveyance, substitute business sectors can essentially decrease congestion and clog in metropolitan business sectors, in this way guaranteeing more noteworthy interest among ranchers and customers. Presenting better transportation offices will guarantee that better quality items will arrive at the area quicker. Embracing present day framework will expand the amount and nature of the put away produce.
- Rebuilding APMC (Agricultural Produce Market Committee) - The APMCs are old, incapable, and wasteful. There is a prompt need to rebuild the APMCs and supplant it with direct buy from FPOs (Farmer Producer Organization) as it is more proficient and compelling. Direct buy absolves the buyer from the market expense.
- Reinforcing computerized framework- The pandemic has uncovered advanced imbalance in our country. Jan Dhan and adhaar benefits have not arrived at everybody. Most of Jan Dhan

accounts are not even utilitarian. There is an insufficiency in the quantity of banks in provincial regions. Halting the computerized partition is essential for a bounce back.

- Better execution of the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008- Providing Electronic chip-based ID cards subsequent to enlisting with the Unorganized Workers Social Security Act will help the labourers in getting the advantages and ensuring their lawful privileges. The public authority upheld worker's guild could assist with unionizing the labourers and help them with enlistment and migration.
- Absence of helpless coordination between the middle and the states caused numerous difficulties during the lockdown. They should cooperate to guarantee uniform appropriation of food through the PDS (Public Distribution System). The states, through the PDS shops, ought to circulate the food.¹⁷
- Guaranteeing better friendly and wellbeing security- Labourers in the sloppy areas have next to zero social and wellbeing security. The shortfall of safety causes pressure and uncertainty as well as influences usefulness. The public authority should go to lengths to work on the business of its residents. The advancement of any nation relies upon the way of life of its residents.

CONCLUSION

Our country India has more than 90% unorganised sector and the major contributor to the economy of the country. These people do not have the facility of social security as neither the government nor the employer pays much attention to the unorganised sector. In our country only 10 % people, who are part of the organised sector enjoys the benefit of social security. Many developed countries have enacted new changes in the labour laws of their country and those changes have done wonders and major developments have taken place. If we need to do the best for the informal sector, the first thing which needs to be done is to find the loopholes in the current laws. When laws are made keeping in mind the loopholes, then only we can introduce the best laws for them and also ensure proper enforcement of those laws in every area. The government of India has time and again enacted new laws, social security act of 2008 especially focussing on the problems of unorganised sector. The latest laws made for the unorganised sector were made in 2020 which also ensured that issues related to the pandemic were also addressed. We need to address the main issues like right to organise, wage

¹⁷ SATHYA, P., 2016. [online] Worldwidejournals.com. Available at: <[https://www.worldwidejournals.com/indian-journal-of-applied-research-\(IJAR\)/special_issues_pdf/April_2016_1461058878__14.pdf](https://www.worldwidejournals.com/indian-journal-of-applied-research-(IJAR)/special_issues_pdf/April_2016_1461058878__14.pdf)>.

payment issues, Safety issues, security, etc. Once all these issues are taken care of, workers of the unorganised sector will have similar benefits and facilities as the organised sector and both the sectors will not have a large gap anymore.

