

# PROBLEMS OF UNORGANISED LABOURS WITH REFERENCE TO ORATHANADU TALUK, THANJAVUR DISTRICT, TAMILNADU, INDIA.

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## ABSTRACT:

In India, 487 million labours worked in unorganised sector their occupations were small and marginal farmers, landless agriculture labours, construction workers, workers in quarries, workers in the mill, beedi and cigarette rolling and etc. According to the National Commission for the Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) unorganised labours participating 50.6% in Indian GDP. This research is all about problems of unorganised labours in Orathanadu (Thanjavur) with 100 respondents with 58 males and 42 females.

**Keywords:** Unorganised Labours, Problems Of Unorganised Labours, Saving Schemes, Awareness

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Unorganised labours they were working everywhere in this country (India). India contains 90% of the labour workforce this is the second highest after China. They are facing many problems in their day to day life such as low literature level, harassment, working stress, injuries, disease, minimum wages etc.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEWS:

**Sathya (2016)** conducted a research on issues of unorganised labours in India and the researcher using secondary data to collecting information, The research result was that the government need to do awareness about the welfare funds and motivate the unorganised labours.

**Madhu Balaji and Girija Anil (2017)** made a survey on labours and their problems in the unorganised sector in

India and the researcher using secondary data for collecting the information, The outcome of the research was that inexperience and the working environment are the big problems of the labours.

**Antony Rubani (2017)** did a research on the problems of women in the unorganised sector with special reference to agriculture and the author using primary data collection method from 150 respondents the research reveals that women workers are considered as less employed in many times in a year.

**Shakeel Ahmed and Mohd Talha Ahmed (2017)** conducted a survey on the problems faced by unorganised labours in Maharashtra and the author using secondary data collection for this research and the study's outcome is the fundamental problems facing by the informal labours are from urban because of many of them not in good work.

**Prabaharan(2018)** did survey on informal workers and social security analytical overview with special reference to Thirupur city of Tamilnadu. The author collecting the data from 150 respondents and the research outcome is organised working is to provide the welfare of workers and also government take certain actions for unorganised labour.

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

#### Method of data collection:

Primary and secondary data collection has used for this research

#### Primary data:

The primary data was collected from orathanadu(Thanjavur) by using questionnaires.

#### Secondary data:

The secondary data was gathered from articles, journals and newspapers.

#### Sample size:

The data has collected from 100 unorganised labours in orathanadu(Thanjavur) there was approximately 10474 population in orathanadu by using "Roasoft" got 100 respondents. The data has collected by Questionery interview method.

#### Tools Used For Analysis The Respondents:

Data analysing tool is ANOVA: Single factor

#### 3.1. HYPOTHESIS:

**H0:** There is no significant relationship between savings among unorganised labours.

**H1:** There is a significant relationship between savings among unorganised labours.

### 4. DATA ANALYSIS

**TABLE:4.1 ANOVA TABLE:**

Source of Variation	Ss	Df	Ms	f	p-value	f-crit
Between rows	0	9	0	0	1	2.12
Between columns	5688	40	142			
<b>Total</b>	<b>5688</b>	<b>49</b>				

The above table shows that the calculated value of F is 0 which is less than the table value of 2.12 at 5% level, According to the ANOVATABLE the value of P is 1 so accepts the null hypothesis (H0).

**TABLE:4.2 MEAN TABLE:**

VARIABLES	SA	AG	N	SD	D
Unable to save money	25	34	10	24	7
Not able to invest	26	34	14	13	13
Don't have access to microcredit for business	44	17	13	7	19
Unsatisfied wages	20	32	37	6	5
Don't have fixed jobs	31	33	17	6	13
Poor working environment	29	31	26	6	8
Insufficient laws	34	39	21	2	4
Not able to pay children school/college fees	16	25	25	26	8
Harassment at workplace	22	33	20	14	11
Living condition is not good	34	16	25	10	15
<b>MEAN</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>

The above table clearly shows that the mean value of Agree(AG) 29.4 then followed by the mean value of Neutral(N) 20.8, so in orathanadu undoubtedly there were no savings among the unorganised labours so accepted Null hypothesis(H0).

#### FINDINGS:

In Orathanadu the unorganised labours (According to the 100 respondents) they were didn't know about any saving schemes and also the social security schemes. Even

they weren't able to pay their children education fees, but they are managing to borrow money and pay their children education fees. So many unorganised labours didn't have any fixed jobs in Orathanadu, even they were harassed in their work such as forced to do certain jobs, physically abused, and criticizing by their owners and many more.

## 5.CONCLUSION:

The both central and state government of India already have lots of saving and security schemes for unorganised labours, the schemes were **The Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-dhan scheme-PMSYM, The 5-year post office recurring deposit account(RD), Atal Pension Yojana, Janshree Bima Yojana, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Yastriya Swathya Bima Yojana, Unorganised Workers Social Security Act 2008.** But the government need to create more awareness among the unorganised labour and also should initiate some specific schemes to support the unorganised labours and their necessities and requirements. Based on the above evidence there were so many problems faced by the unorganised labours because of the lack skills, illiterate, stress factors and many things so already governments have enough schemes, but they need to make some awareness to solve the problems of unorganised labours.

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