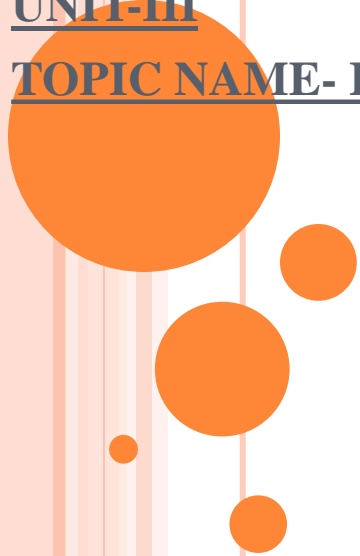


**SOS POLITICAL SCIENCE AND**  
**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**  
**MBA HRD – 204**  
**SUBJECT NAME: INDUSTRIAL**  
**WELFARE**

**UNIT-III**


**TOPIC NAME- Industrial Labour In India (Organised and Unorganised sector)**



# INDUSTRIAL LABOUR IN INDIA (ORGANISED AND UNORGANISED SECTOR)

## Meaning of Organised Sector

Organised Sector, which is registered with the government is called an organised sector. In this sector, people get assured work, and the employment terms are fixed and regular. A number of acts apply to the enterprises, schools and hospitals covered under the organised sector. Entry into the organised sector is very difficult as proper registration of the entity is required. The sector is regulated and taxed by the government.



# Function of organised sector-

There are some benefits provided to the employees working under organised sector like they get the advantage of job security, add-on benefits are provided like various allowances and perquisites. **They get a fixed monthly payment**, working hours and hike on salary at regular intervals.



## Unorganised Sector-

which is not registered with the government and whose terms of employment are not fixed and regular is considered as unorganised sector. In this sector, no government rules and regulations are followed. Entry to such sector is quite easy as it does not require any affiliation or registration. The government does not regulate the unorganised sector, and ***hence taxes are not levied***. This sector includes those small size enterprises, workshops where there are low skill and unproductive employment.



## Function of Unorganised sector-

The working hours of workers are not fixed. Moreover, sometimes they have to work on Sundays and holidays. **They get daily wages for their work**, which is comparatively less than the pay prescribed by the government.



# Outline

- Census: Economic Census for both Organised and Unorganised sector
- **Surveys on Organized Sector**
  - Annual Survey of Industries
  - Survey of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
- **Surveys on Unorganized Sector**
  - Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) Enterprises
  - Unorganized Manufacturing Sector in India
  - Informal Sector and Conditions of Employment
  - Home-based Workers in India




# Economic Census

- Economic Census is conducted to collect information on number of establishments and number of persons employed therein, activity wise, from all the sectors (excluding crop production, plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security) of the economy.
- The basic purpose of conducting the economic census is to prepare a frame for follow up surveys intended to collect more detailed sector specific information between two economic censuses.



## Economic Census (2)

- This is a complete enumeration. The overall responsibility for organization and conduct of Economic Census rests with the Central Statistics Office. The Directorates of Economics and Statistics of respective States and UTs are made responsible for conducting the field work and preparing the report concerning their States.
  - Enumeration Blocks (EBs) are formed in both rural and urban areas. Broadly 200-230 households form one EB in rural areas whereas each Urban Frame Survey is treated as one EB in urban areas. Data are collected on voluntary basis by contacting head of the unit/household or from responsible persons.
- 



## Economic Census (3)

- For the 5 th Economic Census held in 2005, about 400,000 enumerators were deployed to collect information from about 42 million establishments. Establishments with fixed premises were covered at the place of their operation. On the other hand, economic activities that are carried out without any fixed premises or location were covered through households.
- Major items of inquiry are type of establishment, ownership type, social group of owner, size class of employment, power/fuel used, source of finance, etc.
- The gender perspective is included with the gender of the owner of the proprietary establishment and workers being recorded.
- All the employment figures are sex-wise



# Annual Survey of Industries

- The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the principal source of industrial statistics in India.
- It provides information about the composition and structure of organised manufacturing sector comprising activities related to manufacturing processes, repair services, gas and water supply and cold storage.
- The Survey is conducted annually under the statutory provisions of the Collection of Statistics Act 2008



# Annual Survey of Industries (2)

## Scope and Coverage

- The ASI extends to the entire country. It covers all factories (i) employing 10 or more workers using power; and (ii) those employing 20 or more workers without using power, cigar manufacturing establishments, electricity undertakings and certain servicing units. Frame

The ASI frame is based on the lists of registered factory / units maintained by the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) in each state and those maintained by registration authorities in respect of cigar establishments and electricity undertakings. Unit of Enumeration

- The primary unit of enumeration in the survey is a factory in the case of manufacturing industries, a workshop in the case of repair services, an undertaking or a licensee in the case of electricity, gas & water supply undertakings and an establishment in the case of bidi & cigar industries.



# Annual Survey of Industries (3)

## Gender Perspective

- All the employment figures are sex-wise
- For proprietary/ partnership factories, ownership are shown as male and female



# **Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**

## **Objective**

- Main objective is to strengthen the database for MSME sector - statistics are collected in respect of number of units, employment, production, extent of closure/sickness and other relevant economic parameters including Data on enterprises owned and/or managed by women.

## **Coverage**

- Census was conducted under the following broad parameters:  
(i) A complete list of establishments registered under various organizations was prepared, called Registered Sector, for complete enumeration of establishments. (ii) Enterprises not covered under the Registered Sector were covered on a sample basis under the sub-sector Unregistered Sector.




# Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

## (2)

- The overall responsibility for organization and conduct of the census rests with the Office of the Development Commissioner, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The State/UT Directorates of Industries are made responsible for conducting the field work.

### Gender Perspective

- Percentage distribution of enterprises by gender of owner in urban and rural areas
  - Percentage distribution of enterprises by gender of owner and sector
  - Distribution of employment by type of enterprise and gender
- 

## **Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) Enterprises**

### **Objective**

- To get estimates of various economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in manufacturing, trade and other service sector (excluding construction) at national and State level.
  - Economic characteristics: Average number of workers, fixed assets, outstanding loans, total receipts, total operating expenses and gross value added separately for ‘Own Account Enterprises (OAEs)’ and ‘establishments’.
  - Operational characteristics: Ownership, nature of operation, location, status of registration, etc.



# **Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural (excluding Construction) Enterprises (3)**

## **Gender Perspective**

- For proprietary enterprises, percentage distribution of trading enterprises by type of ownership and gender
- Percentage distribution of 'other services' enterprises by type of ownership and gender
- Distribution of employment by type of enterprise and gender.

