



A STUDY OF WORKING CONDITION AND ECONOMICAL PROBLEM OF LABOURS IN INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP IN NAGPUR MIDC

Prof. Prashant R. Gulhane

Women's College of Arts & Commerce, Nagpur.

ABSTRACT:-

There have been many studies in Nagpur MIDC working condition and economical problem of Labours as briefly outlined above. But the data is an aggregate and does not spell out how much it benefited the people in each sector. This study has the overall objective of analyzing the working condition of the Industrial workshop in Nagpur MIDC as such study has not yet been undertaken.

The present, study on the working condition and economical problem of Industrial workshop Labours has been carried out primarily by using the survey method. The study also made use of the secondary source review of Industrial workshop records. The survey method has, been used to collect information from the Industrial workshop and Labours; it was also employed to collect information from the government officials dealing with Industrial workshop.

KEYWORDS : economical problem of Labours , Industrial workshop.

INTRODUCTION

The Labors part of the Indian economy comprises of approximately 487 million Labors, the second biggest after China of these more than 94 percent work in unincorporated, chaotic endeavors running from handcart merchants to locally situated jewel and diamond cleaning tasks. The sorted out division incorporates Labors utilized by the administration, state-possession endeavors and private part ventures. In 2008, the sorted out division utilized 27.5 million Labors, of which 17.3 million worked for government or government possession substances.

A larger part of Labors in India is utilized by disorderly division (unincorporated). These incorporate family claimed shops and road sellers. Above is an independently employed kid specialist in the chaotic retail area of India.

More than 94 percent of India's working populace is a piece of the chaotic area. In neighborhood terms, composed division or formal part in India alludes to authorized associations, that is, the individuals who are enrolled and cover deals charge, personal assessment, and so on. These incorporate the traded on an open market organizations, fused or officially enrolled substances, partnerships, plants, shopping centers, inns, and enormous organizations. Disorderly segment, otherwise called casual area or own record ventures, alludes to all unlicensed, independently employed or unregistered financial action, for example, proprietor kept an eye on broad stores, handiworks and handloom Labors, country dealers, ranchers, and so forth.

India's Ministry of Labors, in its 2008 report, characterized the unorganised Labours in India into four gatherings. This order arranged India's unorganised Labours power by occupation, nature of business, particularly troubled classes and administration classifications. The chaotic word related gatherings incorporate little and minor ranchers, landless agrarian Labourers, tenant farmers, anglers, those occupied with animal cultivation, beedi moving, naming and pressing, building and development Labors, cowhide Labors, weavers, craftsmans, salt Labors, Labors in block ovens and stone quarries, Labors in observed factories, and Labors in oil plants. A different classification dependent on nature of business incorporates joined horticultural Labourers, reinforced Labourers, transient Labors, contract and easygoing Labourers. Another different class committed to troubled chaotic area incorporates drink tappers, scroungers, and transporters of head loads, drivers of creature driven vehicles, loaders and unloaders. The last unorganised Labours classification incorporates administration Labors, for example, birthing assistants, local Labors, hairdressers, vegetable and organic product sellers, paper merchants, asphalt sellers, wheel barrow administrators, and the unorganised retail.

Table 1: Distribution of Industrial workshop Labours according to their age

Sr. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Young (up to 35 year)	299	70.00
2	Middle (36 to 50)	106	25.00
3	Old (51 year and above)	21	5.00
	Total	426	100

Age:-

It is observed from the Table 1 that majority of the respondents (70.00%) were young aged, while 25.00% per cent of them aged were middle and remaining belonged to old age category (5.00%).

Table 2: Distribution of Industrial workshop Labours according to their education

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	46	10.87
2	Functionally literate	86	20.26
3	Primary school	18	4.23
4	Middle school	54	12.73
5	High school	178	41.67
6	College	44	10.24
	Total	426	100

Education:-

It is observed that 41.67 per cent of the respondents had studied up to high school, followed by 10.24 per cent each of them were having middle school level and college level education, while 4.23 per cent of them were having just primary school level education, respectively. While, 20.26 and 10.87 per cent of them were functionally literate and illiterates, respectively (Table 2).

Table 3: Distribution of Industrial workshop Labours according to their marital status

Sr. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Married	367	86.26
2	Unmarried	59	13.74
	Total	426	100

Marital status:-

It was noticed that 86.26 per cent of the respondents were married, and remaining 13.74 per cent were unmarried (Table 3).

Table 4: Distribution of Industrial workshop Labours according to their family type

Sr. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nuclear family	285	66.85
2	Joint family	141	33.15
	Total	426	100

Family Type:-

It is clear from Table 4 that a majority of the **Industrial workshop Labours** (66.85%) belonged to nuclear family and the rest (33.15%) belonged to joint family category (Table 4).

Table 5: Distribution of Industrial workshop Labours according to family size

Sr. no	Categories	frequency	Percentage
1	Small size (1-3)	32	7.51
2	Medium size (4-6)	272	63.78
3	Large size (above 7)	122	28.71
	Total	426	100

Family size

It could be noted from Table 5 that 63.78 per cent of the respondents belonged the medium size family, followed by 28.71 per cent of them belonged to large size family and remaining 7.51 per cent were found to have small family size.

Table No 6 Distribution no of years working in the workshop

Sr. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	1 – 5 years	187	44%
2	6 – 10 years	111	26%
3	11 – 15 years	90	21%
4	15 and above	38	9%
	Total	426	100%

Workshop Working

44% has been working in this workshop for less than 5 years category, with 26% respondents having been working here for within 10 years and above 10 years categories 21%. Lastly only 9% respondents have been in this workshop for more than 15 year.

Table no 7. Monthly income

Sr. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Less than 2500	51	12%
2	2500 –5000	98	23%
3	5000 – 7500	166	39%
4	7500 – 10000	73	17%
5	10000 and above	38	9%
	Total	426	100%

Monthly Income:-

It is clear from Table 7 that a majority of the **Industrial workshop Labours** (39%) belonged to monthly income, second majority of Labours income (23%) and the rest (38%) belonged to remaining category (Table 7).

Table No 8 Distribution of Union membership

Sr. No	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	51	12%
2	No	375	88%
	Total	426	100%

Union Membership:-

Table 8 that 12% per cent of the respondents belonged the union member, remaining 88% per cent are not belong to union membership

CONCLUSION

According to opinion taken from workshop owner and supervisor of Nagpur, one of the main problems in working condition is changes in the work, content of the job. The standards would have been set based on a specified method of working. Hence, whenever there is a methods change, the original standards would no longer be applicable. Such changes may be due to changes in methods of working, tools and equipment; working conditions, and other factors of Nagpur. The standard must be examined periodically, and kept up-to date. All economical agreements must provide a clause regarding revaluation and changes in standards in case of methods changes so that Labours can be able to understand.

REFERENCE

- 1) S. D. Mehta, The Indian Cotton Textile Industry, An economic analysis, Bombay -1953, p 27
- 2) V. B. Kulkarni, History of Indian Cotton Textile Industry, Ph. D Thesis submitted to Pune University, 1958, p 18.
- 3) Sheetal Shah, Textile Industry in India Ph. D. Thesis Submitted to University of Pune, January 1983 p 86
- 4) N. K. Kulkarni, An economic survey of textile industry in Ichalkaranji. Ph. D Thesis submitted to Pune University, 1983, p 212
- 5) Gandhi M. P., Indian Cotton Textile Industry, Calcutta, 1939, p 123
- 6) R. R. Ansari, Marketing Problems of Powerloom Industry in Malegaon, M. Phill Thesis submitted to Amravati University, 1979, p 189

- 7) D. Thakkar, Research Methodology in Social Sciences in Administration and Management, New Delhi. 1993 p 102
- 8) M. N. Borse, Research Methodology, Jaipur. 1999, p 98
- 9) Ibid p 159
- 10) K. K. Garg, Research Methodology, New Delhi, pp 111-112
- 11) Op.cit p187
- 12) Alexndar B. (1921). The Powerloom and the Art of Weaving Dundee: James P. Mathew & Co.
- 13) Ansari A.M. (2007). Critical study of the Powerloom Co-operative Societies in Malegaon (with special reference to the management, organisation and marketing problems) since 1990 – 2007 (Unpublished Ph.D. thesis). Pune University, Pune.
- 14) Ansari R.R. (1984). A Study of Marketing problems of Powerloom Industry in Malegaon City of Nasik MIDC (Unpublished M.Phil dissertation). Nagpur University, Nagpur.
- 15) B. Sahoo (1993). Problems and Prospects of Textile Industry. New Delhi: Mittal Publications, p.154
- 16) Babbie, Earl (2001). The Practice of Social Research. California: Belmont, WADA Worth Publication Co. Inc.