

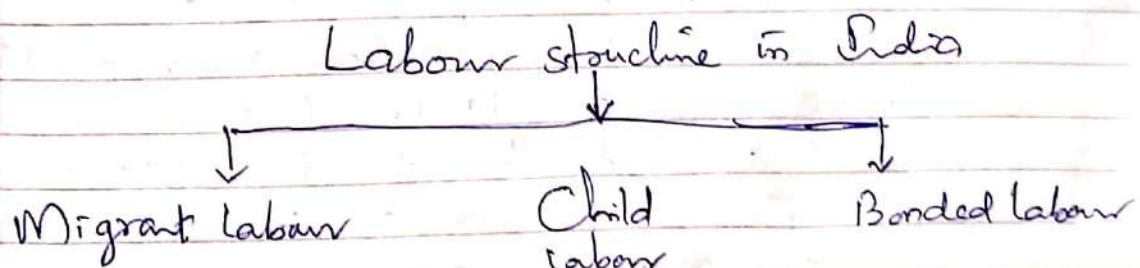
Unit-4 Industrial Labour - Notes

- ① Meaning of Industrial labour
- ② Labour Structure in India.
- ③ Unorganised labour issues
- ④ Labour problems.
- ⑤ Labour Unions.
- ⑥ Remedial Measures.

I Meaning: → Industrial labour refers to all those workers, who are employed in - Manufacturing units. workers employed in large scale village and small scale industries are considered. Industrial labour in general sense,

II Industrial labour in India :-

The growth of industries and the evolution of an industrial proletariat are comparatively recent in India. India has always been and still is a predominantly an agriculture country. the two important - factors that have been responsible for rural stagnation in India are pressure of population and lack of opportunity for work in non - agricultural occupation.



② Migrant labour :- Skilled and unskilled labours of India constitute about 40 to 55%. low wage working population in many parts of Middle East. They are credited to having built many of the notable buildings in arab countries.

(b) Bonded labour :- → Bonded labour is a forced relationship between an Employer and an employee, where the Compulsion is derived from outstanding Debt.

(c) Child labour :- According to 2001 Census, India had 12.6 million children aged 5-14 who work either parttime or full time. 60% work in unorganised agriculture sector, and the rest in other unorganised labour MKTs.

(ii) Unorganised Labour Issues :- → India's Minister of Labour in its 2008 report. Classified the unorganised labour in India into four groups.

- (a) Small and marginal farmers,
- (b) Fishermen engaged in Animal husbandry.
- (c) Domestic workers, barbers, vegetable and fruit vendors, newspaper vendors.
- (d) Low productivity and offer low wages.

Between 1950 and 1970 Labour disputes nearly tripled in India. from an average of 1000 labour disputes per year.

1975-77 when Indira Gandhi then Prime minister declared an emergency and amongst other things suspended many civil rights including the worker's right to strike.

Both Central and State govt. have enacted laws on labour relations and employment issue.

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Labour problems → India

(a) Surplus labour force a huge number of labours are rendered surplus due to lack of adequate demand arising out of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector. due to high growth of population.

(b) Unskilled labour - Another major problem of labour market in India is that there is a growing number of unskilled labours in the country.

(c) Lack of absorption of skilled labour - is also poor. a huge number of technically educated youths after completing their technical education like engineering & vocational courses.

(d) Imperfections: → also suffering from some imperfections such as a lack of adequate information regarding jobs, lack of proper manpower planning.

(e) work culture: - Among the Indian labour force is not at all good. whatever work force is absorbed in various productive sectors it is not adhered to healthy work culture.

(f) Unemployment: - serious problem of unemployment, a huge number of work forces of our country remaining partially or wholly unemployed throughout the year or some part of the season.

✓ Labour Unions in India.

" A Labour Union or trade Union is an organization of workers banded to promote, protect, and improve, through collective action, the social economic and political interests of its members.

Features of Indian Labour Union.

- (a) It is an organisation formed by employees or ~~workers~~ workers.
- (b) It is a permanent body and not a temporary one.
- (c) It is formed to protect and promote all kinds of interests - (Economic, political, Social)
- (d) It includes federations of trade unions also.
- (e) It is achieving objectives through collective actions and group effort.

Objectives of Labour Union :-

- (1) To improve the economic lot of employees by securing for them better wages.
- (2) To secure better working conditions for the workers.
- (3) To secure bonus for the employee
- (4) To secure welfare of Employee
- (5) To secure organisational stability, growth, and leadership.

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Remedial Measures - for solving
labour union problems.

The veteran trade Union leader
v.v. Giri has appraised the need
for strengthening the trade Union
movement in India by stating that
"if the trade Union movement is not
united and strong enough to achieve
its objectives.

- ① Maintaining Unity.
- ② Free from political Influence
- ③ workers education.
- ④ Adequacy of funds.
- ⑤ welfare activities for workers.

Yours
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