



**ODM**

EDUCATIONAL GROUP

Changing your Tomorrow ■

# WELCOME TO ECONOMICS CLASS

**SUBJECT : ECONOMICS  
STD-X**

**CHAPTER: THE SECTORS OF INDIAN ECONOMY  
PERIOD:6**

**SUB-TOPIC:**Division of sectors as organised and unorganised, How to protect the workers in unorganised sector.

**CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW**

# WHAT WE EXPECT TO LEARN?

1.The student will be able to understand the features of organised sector and unorganised sectors.

2.They will realise the importance of the workers those who are working in the organised sector.

3.They also will realise the difficulties of the workers those who are working in the unorganised sector.

4.They will come to know who are more vulnerable workers of rural and urban areas working in the unorganised sector.

## Recapitulation of the previous class

1. What is the new name of NREGA?
2. What is the main objectives of NREGA(2005)?
3. How did NREGA 2005 bring upliftment of the rural people?  
Explain.
4. What is the disguised unemployment?
5. Differentiate between Frictional and Structural unemployment.
6. Define unemployment.
7. What do you mean by seasonal unemployment?

# Division of sectors as organised and unorganised

Division of sectors on the basis of working conditions at employment

Organised sector

The sector which carries out all activity through a system and follows govt. regulations.

Unorganised sector

The sector that evades most of the laws and is outside the government control

# ORGANISED SECTOR



## Organised Sector

People have assured work and terms of employment are regular.



# UNORGANISED SECTOR



Workforce in Crores

NSSO-2011 round

13

Urban

34

Rural

47

Total

Out of Total workforce

organized  
17%

Unorganized  
83%

Mrunal.org

<b>Organised sector</b>	<b>Unorganised sector</b>
<p>(a) Workers have job security.</p> <p>(b) Workers get regular monthly salary.</p> <p>(c) Rules and regulations are followed here.</p> <p>(d) Workers get benefits like provident fund, paid leave and medical benefits.</p> <p>(e) Working hours are fixed here.</p> <p>(f) It is called the organised sector because it has some formal processes and procedures.</p> <p>(g) Working conditions are favourable.</p>	<p>Workers do not have job security.</p> <p>Workers get daily wages.</p> <p>Rules and regulations are not followed here.</p> <p>Workers do not get any such benefits.</p> <p>Working hours are not fixed here. Sometimes, workers work for 10-12 hours straight.</p> <p>There are not formal processes and producers here.</p> <p>Working conditions are not favourable.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>(any five)</i></p>

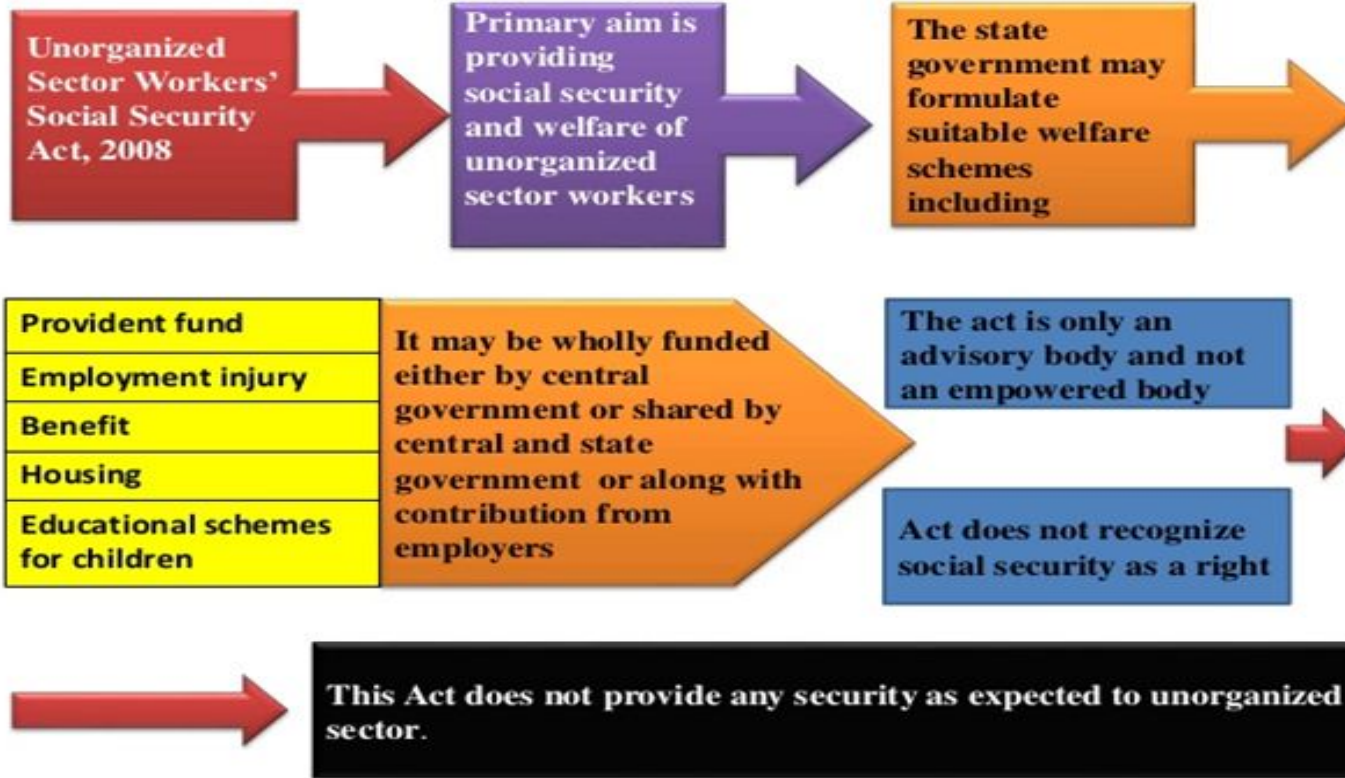


ORGANISED AND UNORGANISED SECTOR



Manav has no fixed working hours and gets no overtime

# HOW TO PROTECT WORKERS IN UNORGANISED SECTOR



# Problems of Unorganized Sector

- Problems from the Organized Sector
  - Unfair competition (Walmart, Reliance)
  - Loss of employment
  - Legal “bullying”
  - Buyer preference for the “cleaner” retail stores
  - Financial aid not available to the unorganised sector easily to compete



Government of India  
Ministry of Labour

# Category of Unorganized Labour

## Occupation

Small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers, fishermen, those engaged in animal husbandry etc.

## Nature of Employment

Attached agricultural labourers, bonded labourers, migrant workers, etc

## Distress

Toddy tappers,, Carriers of head loads, Drivers of animal driven vehicles, etc.

## Service

Midwives, Domestic workers, Fishermen, Barbers, Vegetable and fruit vendors, News paper vendors etc.



# How to protect the workers of unorganised sector?

- In Rural areas

In rural areas, people like cobblers, small and marginal farmers, weavers, carpenters etc work in unorganized sector. They can be protected by:

- a) Providing loans at low rate of interest.
- b) Providing inputs at subsidized (low) rates.
- c) Giving adequate storage and transportation facility.
- d) Providing marketing outlets for sale of goods.

## How to Protect Workers in the Unorganised Sector ?

In the rural areas, the unorganised sector mostly comprises of landless agricultural labourers.

These farmers need to be supported through adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural inputs, credit, storage facilities and marketing outlets.

In the urban areas, unorganised sector comprise mainly of workers in small-scale industry

Small-scale industry also needs government's support for procuring raw material and marketing of output.

## HOME ASSIGNMENT

1. What constitutes the unorganised sector in urban areas? Why do workers in this area need protection?
2. How can the workers in the unorganised sector be protected?
3. What are the disadvantages of unorganised sector?
4. What are the advantages of organised sector?
5. Workers are exploited in the unorganised sector. Do you agree with this view? Give reasons in support of your answer.



**THANKING YOU**  
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