

I. Socio-economic Surveys of Different Segments of Labour

As a follow up of the Zero Base Budgeting exercise of the schemes of Labour Bureau, the Ministry of Labour and Employment merged the erstwhile four Plan schemes of Labour Bureau into one scheme titled "Socio-economic Surveys of Different Segments of Labour" from 2001-02. The segment - wise detail of the schemes is as under: -

(i) Survey of Working and Living Conditions of Workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Communities in Urban Areas.

The Working Group on Labour Statistics (Fourth Plan) in its meeting held on February, 1964 recommended collection of data on certain aspects of Working and Living Conditions of Labour belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Communities with a view to assess ways and means to be adopted for their welfare development. The Planning Commission had also observed that paucity of such data had been causing great difficulty in planning and formulating effective measures for ameliorating their living standards. The National Commission on Labour (1969) too had emphasized the importance and need for collection of data concerning the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Labour.

In pursuance of the above recommendations, the Ministry of Labour and Employment entrusted this work to Labour Bureau for the conduct of the following two studies:

Working and Living Conditions of the Scheduled Castes Workers engaged in four unclean occupations: i) Sweeping and Scavenging, ii) Flaying and Tanning iii) Bone-crushing and iv) Shoe-making in Urban Areas. On the directions of IDDC, the scope of these surveys has however, been extended to cover clean occupations and the adjoining rural areas as well. This has been done with the start of the survey at Jaipur centre in 2003.

(ii) Survey of Working and Living Conditions of Workers engaged in unorganised sector of Industries.

National Commission on Labour (1969) recommended the conduct of detailed technical surveys on working and living conditions of unorganised workers. Accepting the recommendations, the work was assigned to Labour Bureau to conduct detailed surveys on the working and living conditions of workers engaged in various industries in Unorganised Sector for amelioration of their conditions. Labour Bureau initiated action for conducting these surveys in the year 1977-78. So far 31 such surveys have been conducted under the scheme and reports in respect of all the surveys have been released. Latest survey in

unorganised sector was conducted in Leather industry including Footwear and other Art works, the report for which has been released.

(iii) Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Industry.

The Scheme, "Socio-Economic Conditions of Women Workers in Industry" was taken up in the year 1975 as a part of the research programme of the Bureau. The scheme aims at collecting data on Women Workers with a view to study their working and living conditions and Welfare facilities available to them vis-a-vis the labour laws. Earlier the scheme covered women workers employed in organised sector viz Mines, Plantations and Factories covered under the respective Acts only. Later on, the scope was, however, enlarged to unorganised sector also as it employs large number of women workers. After covering the industries of the organised sector, viz. Mines, Plantations and Manufacturing industries in the first instance, Surveys were conducted in unorganised sector viz. Building and Construction, Khadi and Handloom industries, (Haryana, U.P., Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bihar and Gujarat) Beedi Making, Readymade Garments, Agarbatti, Lime and Cashew nut Processing Industry. So far 22 surveys of women workers have been conducted in various industries and all the reports have been released.

The Latest 22nd Survey on Socio Economic Conditions of Women Workers in Match Industry was conducted in the month of May, 2014 in Tamil Nadu and Kerala States and the report thereon released.

(iv) All India Survey on the Evaluation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The Scheme aims at evaluating the extent to which the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 has been implemented in various scheduled Employments in different parts of the country. So far, 12 Evaluation Studies have been conducted in agricultural sector in 11 States viz. Gujarat, Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh except Eastern Districts Meghalaya and West Bengal. Further the studies have also been conducted in 'Bauxite Mines', and 'Building and Construction' in the Central Sphere; Beedi Making Establishments in 6 States viz. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka and Building and Construction Establishments in 4 States viz. Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra in the State sphere and Stone Breaking & Stone Crushing Industry in Karnataka & Gujarat. So far a total of 27 surveys have been conducted and reports released.

Main findings of the Survey Conducted in the year 2014.

Survey on Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Match Industry

During the year 2014, a survey was conducted under the component of Socio Economic Condition of Women Worker in Match Industry. The 22nd Survey on “**Socio Economic Conditions of Women Workers**” in Match Industry was launched in the month of May, 2014 in Tamil Nadu and Kerala states. The report has been released in the month of August, 2014. The survey has been conducted in two States namely Tamil Nadu and Kerala as these two States contribute more than 85 per cent of the total match production in India. Among these two State Tamil Nadu alone contributes about 75 per cent of the total match production. The main findings are as under:-

- ❖ A total of 170 employer schedules and 1255 worker level schedules have been canvassed during the survey.
- ❖ The field work was launched in last week of May, 2014 and completed by mid of July, 2014.
- ❖ Overall, women workers share 74 percent of the total workforce employed in match production in the States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- ❖ Women workers are mainly engaged in manual works like match box filling or packing, printing and labeling of match boxes.
- ❖ About 91 percent of the match box filling or packing works are being done by women workers. In case of Kerala State, all the splints collection or match box filling works are carried out by women workers only.
- ❖ The average daily earnings of a women worker in matchbox filling/packing in the State of Tamil Nadu is found to be Rs 113.8/- per day whereas in Kerala, the average daily earnings of a women worker in collection of Splints is found to be Rs 336/- per day.
- ❖ About 30 percent of the women workers are aware of Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in all the sampled units.
- ❖ Average monthly saving of a women worker in Tamil Nadu State is about Rs. 1124/- whereas in the Kerala State the average monthly saving is Rs. 770/- .

Annexure-I

List of Reports Released under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Surveys

Reports on the Working and Living Conditions of Scheduled Caste Workers

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Report release Year
1.	2.	3.
1.	Agra (U.P.)	1978
2.	Sholapur (Maharashtra)	1982
3.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	1987
4.	Patna (Bihar)	1987
5.	Indore (M.P.)	1995
6.	Ghaziabad (U.P.)	1997
7.	Asansol (West Bengal)	1999
8.	Jalandhar (Punjab)	2001
9.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	2005

Reports on Socio-economic Conditions of Scheduled Tribes Labour

1	Rourkela (Orissa)	1989
2.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	1991
3.	Surat (Gujrat)	1991
4.	Bailadila (M.P.)	1992
5.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	1994
6.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	1998
7.	Barbil (Orissa)	2001
8.	Valsad S.T. Belt (Gujarat)	2006
9.	KBK ST Belt (Orissa)	2008-09

List of Industries Covered Under the Unorganised Sector

1. Workers in Bidi Industry (1978)
2. Zari industry in Surat, Gujarat (1978)
3. Fireworks industry in and around Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu (1979).
4. Match industry in and around Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu (1979).
5. Building construction industry in Delhi (1977-78)
6. Metalware industry in Jagadhari, Haryana (1980).
7. Working Conditions of Domestic Servants in Delhi (1981)
8. Hosiery industry in Ludhiana (1981).
9. Agarbati industry in Karnataka (1981).
10. Metalware industry in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh (1982).
11. Brick Kilns industry in Chandigarh (U.T.) (1982).
12. Bricks Kilns industry in Haryana (1982).
13. Rice shelling industry in Haryana (1982).
14. Rice shelling industry in Punjab (1982).
15. Cashewnut processing industry in Kerala (1982).
16. Indigenous sugar industry in Uttar Pradesh (1982).
17. Bricks Kilns industry in Punjab (1983).
18. Carpet manufacturing industry in India (1984-85).
19. Handloom industry in India (1986-87).
20. Powerloom industry in India (1988).
21. Saw Mills, Oil mills, Dal Mills in India (1990).
22. Readymade Garment in India (1991).
23. Toys and Dolls industry in India (1992).
24. Bakeries industry in India (1993).
25. Stone quarries industry in India (1994).
26. Beedi rolling in India (1995).
27. Man-made Fibre Textile Industry (1996).
28. Marine Fishing Industry in India (1997).
29. Artistic Metalware industry in India (1999).
30. Licensed Railway Porters at Five Selected Centers (2003)
31. Leather Industry (2007)

List of Survey released under Socio-Economic Conditions of Women Workers.

1. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Mines (1976-77).
2. Socio-economic Conditions of Workers in Plantation (1978).
3. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Textiles, Khandsari and Sugar Products Industries (1982).
4. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in manufacturing of Chemicals and Chemical Products and Food Products (except Tea, Coffee and Sugar) (1983).
5. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Raw leaf Tobacco, Zarda and Cigarettes, Brick Kilns, Tiles, Stone dressing and Stone Crushing, Electric and Miniature Lamps, Radio and Television Sets and Fountain Pens and Ball Pens Industries. (1985).
6. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Tea Processing, Coffee Curing, Paper and Paper board, Match splints and Veneers and Bobbins, Rubber and Plastic Products, Chinaware and Procelainware, Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances, Electronic Goods and Components (Except manufactories of Radio and T.V. Sets) Industries (1986).
7. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Building and Construction Industry (1988).
8. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Handloom Units in Panipat (Haryana) (1990).
9. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Handloom and Khadi Units in Uttar Pradesh (1989).
10. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Handloom and Khadi Units in Delhi and J & K (1989).
11. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Handloom and Khadi Units in Tamil Nadu (1990-91).
12. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Handloom and Khadi Units in Karnataka(1991).
13. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Handloom and Khadi Units in Bihar (1993).
14. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Handloom and Khadi Units in Gujarat (1994).
15. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Beedi Units in India (1994-95).
16. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Garments Units in six centres (1995-96).
17. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Agarbathi Units in selected States (1996).
18. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in selected Lime Manufacturing Units in selected States (1997).
19. Socio-economic Conditions of Women Workers in Cashewnut Processing Industry (1997-98).
20. Socio Economic Conditions of Women Workers in Food Processing industry including Sea Food and Marine Products.
21. Socio Economic Conditions of Women Workers in Plantation industry.(2009)
22. Socio Economic Conditions of Women Workers in Match Industry (2014)

Note: Years given in brackets relate to period of study

Evaluation Studies on the Implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Agriculture Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Study/Survey	Year of Study
1.	Gujarat	1982
2.	Bihar	1982
3.	Karnataka	1983
4.	Rajasthan	1984
5.	Andhra Pradesh	1985
6.	Orissa	1986
7.	Districts or Eastern Uttar Pradesh	1987
8.	Kerala	1987
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1989
10.	Meghalaya	1993
11.	Uttar Pradesh(except Eastern Districts)	1996
12.	West Bengal	1997

Mines Sector

13.	Bauxite Mines in the country	1988
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Building and Construction Industry

14.	Employment in the Central Sphere	1990
15.	Employment in Union Territory of Delhi	1995
16.	Employment in Madhya Pradesh	1998
17.	Employment in Maharashtra	2000
18.	Employment in Tamil Nadu	2000

Beedi Making Establishments

19.	Maharashtra	1991
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1992
21.	Andhra Pradesh	1996
22.	Karnataka	1997
23.	Chhattishgarh	2003
24.	Madhya Pradesh	2003

Stone Breaking and Stone Crushing

25.	Rajasthan	2006
26.	Karnataka	2007-08
27.	Gujarat	2007-08