

Title

"THE STUDY OF PHYSIOGRAPHY AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF AMBARNATH CITY"

By

DAS JHARNA AJIT KUMAR

A DISSERTATION

Submitted To

Department of PG Geography,
Nagindas Khandwala College of Commerce, Arts and Management Studies,
Mumbai- 400064

In partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts- Geography
Academic Year - 2021-22

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MALAD KANDIVALI EDUCATION SOCIETY'S
**NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS &
MANAGEMENT STUDIES and
SHANTABEN NAGINDAS KHANDWALA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE**
AUTONOMOUS

DEPARTMENT OF PG GEOGRAPHY

Certificate

This is to certify that **Das Jharna Ajit Kumar** has successfully completed the Dissertation as a part of the MA-II- Semester IV syllabus titled "**The Study of Physiography and Socio-Economic Status of Ambarnath City**" under the guidance of **Dr. Jayeeta Datta** during the Academic Year 2021-22.

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DECLARATION

I wish to state that the work embodied in this dissertation titled "**The Study of Physiography and Socio-Economic Status of Ambarnath City**" is my own contribution. The dissertation is carried out under the guidance of Dr. Jayeeta Datta in the academic year 2021-2022.



SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

PLACE : MUMBAI

DATE : 25- 04-2022

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

*With the kind support and assistance of many individuals, the research project “**The Study of Physiography and Socio-economic Status of Ambarnath City**” could become success. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to each and every one of them.*

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I express my thanks to my family, friends, and relatives whose affection, cooperation and constant encouragement made this effort worthwhile and possible.

I also thank all those persons who helped me directly or indirectly in successfully completing the research.

DEDICATED TO...

THIS RESEARCH WORK IS DEDICATED TO MY LOVING
FATHER LATE SHRI. AJIT KUMAR DAS AND MY
MOTHER SMT. SHANTANA DAS, ALWAYS A SOURCE
OF INSPIRATION AND MOTIVATION FOR ME THROUGH
MY
STUDIES AND CAREER

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Chapter 1

Introduction of the study area

1.1 Introduction

The study is about physiography and socioeconomic condition in Ambernath, Thane District, Maharashtra. The main objective is to understand the physiography of the study area as well as to understand the social and financial development of local people mainly unorganized sectors in Ambernath city and the surrounding area. The maximum population in Ambernath city has a low standard of living, which reflects the city's development outlook. This study also focuses on the changing pattern of per capita income and identified the factors that drive economic development.

The function of the unorganized worker is critical in changing Ambernath's socioeconomic pattern as well as the city's surrounding rural belt. The report focus on the functioning of unorganized sector in study region plays a significant role in the economic development of Ambernath. City's overpopulation is the identified problem problems in the Indian Scenario. The main challenges are the poor housing, sanitation, poverty, crime, illiteracy, conflict and violence, as well as the caste system and religious-related issues, in the study region. In the study location, the link between social behaviour and economics is a socio-economic issue. In order to build an economy, social economists look into how societal norms, ethics, and other social philosophies influence consumer behavior, as well as how history, politics, and other social sciences can be utilized to predict future events. The study also discovered that the growth of a city is a favorable indication of job creation.

1.2 Background of Ambernath

The ancient Shiv Mandir, "Ambreshwar" was the inspiration for the city's name. The temple, which was constructed around 1060 AD, is a one-of-a-kind specimen of Hemadpanthi architecture. The Shiv Mandir of Ambarnath is a historic 11th-century Hindu temple, still in use, at Ambarnath near Mumbai, in Maharashtra, India. It is also known as the Ambreshwar Shiva Temple and known locally as Puratana Shivalaya. It is situated on the bank of Vadavan (Waldhuni) river, 2 km away from Ambarnath railway station (East). The temple was built in 1060 AD beautifully carved in

stone. It was probably built by Shilahara king Chhittaraja, it may also have been rebuilt by his son Mummuni. The temple has been designated by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in India. The city is a major industrial centre. Ambarnath's M.I.D.C. boasts 162 large-scale manufacturing units, with numerous foreign businesses setting up shop. Ulhas Valley in Ambarnath is a wonderful area to visit during the monsoon season to enjoy the clouds and fog. Ulhas Valley was formerly one of the most popular tourist destinations, but it is slowly but steadily succumbing to pollution. During the British administration, an ordnance factory was established in Ambarnath, which made the city famous. This plant produces enormous quantities of weaponry, ammunition, and armoured vehicles for the Indian army and defence forces.



Plate 1.1 Ambarnath Shiv Temple

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/>

Ambarnath is divided into two sections: the west, which is recognised for its well-known firms and industries, and the east, which is known for its pure residential market. Because of its accessibility, education, hotel, and retail, the area is growing ahead of its neighbouring location in terms of both industrialization and the residential sector. It promises and provides all of the essential comforts that a large portion of the populace expects.

Residential property prices in urban areas are hitting all-time highs, making it impossible for a middle-class society to afford a home here. If you want to live in a house with a beautiful view, it's time to leave the fast-paced, congested world behind. With the expanding property market, purchasers might reconsider investing in houses in the maze of mountains and hills, which provide the ultimate escape from the city' pace.

Ambarnath has a higher demand for residential property due to its affordability. Job opportunities have increased dramatically, and the working population has a strong desire for inexpensive housing. Ambarnath is easily accessible by road and rail for them.

1.3 Geographical location:

The city of Ambarnath lies between the Sahyadri hills in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west is this region. It features a 113-kilometre-long coastline. In the eastern section of the state, it and 20°20' North latitudes and 72°45' to 73°48' East longitudes. Its East-West breadth is greatest in the south, which is nearly 100 kilometres long. Thane's district headquarters is about 25 kilometres from the international airport and 35 kilometres from the city's major downtown.

According to the 2011 census, Ambarnath covers the area 4214 square kilometres, accounting for 1.37 per cent of the state's total land area. If the area is taken into account, the city is ranked third in the state. The Ulhasnagar Taluka and Ambarnath Taluka and Badlapur have the smallest, with 13 sq. km (0.31%). The district's two talukas, Thane and Ulhasnagar, are totally urbanised.

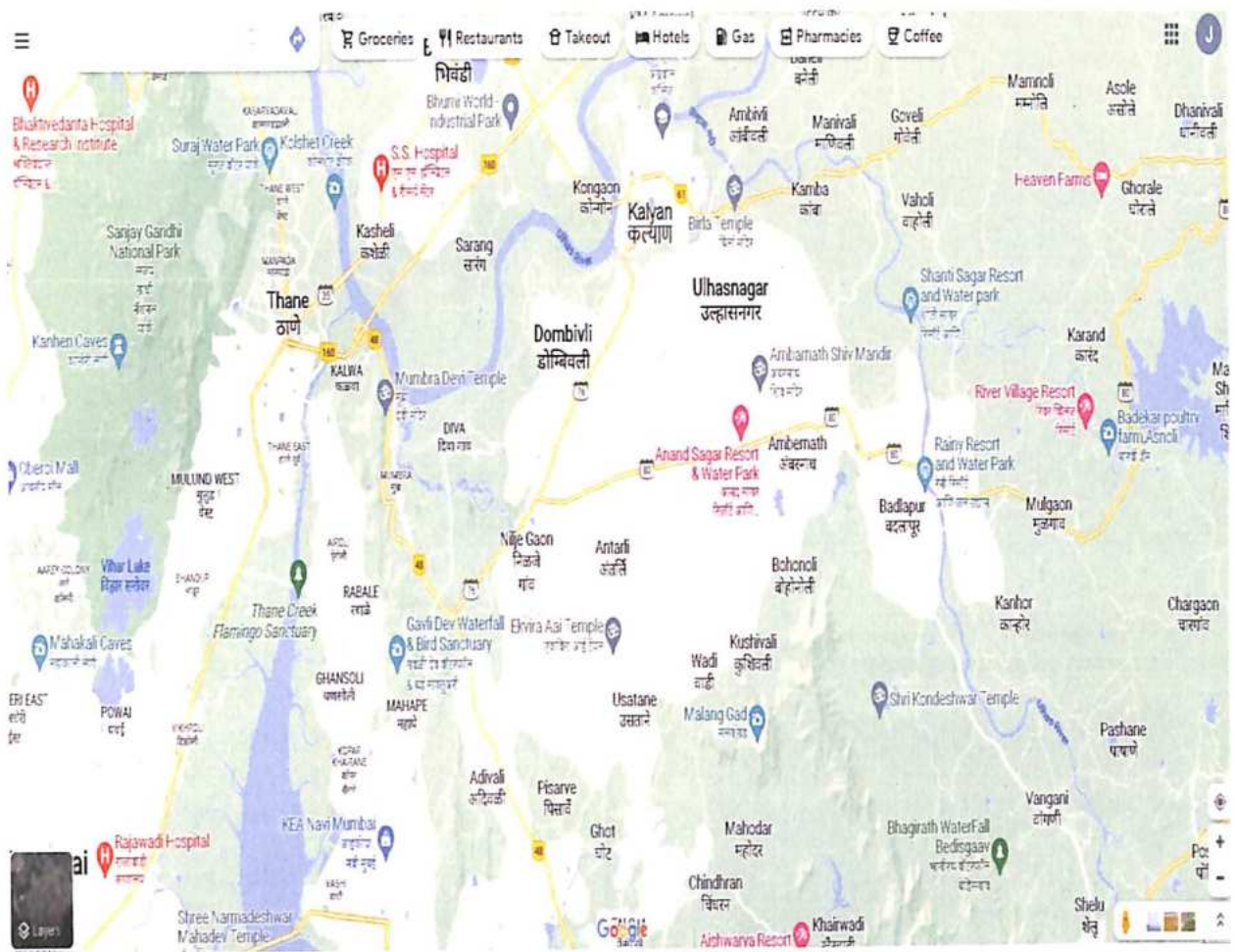


Fig. 1.1 Google Location Map of Ambarnath

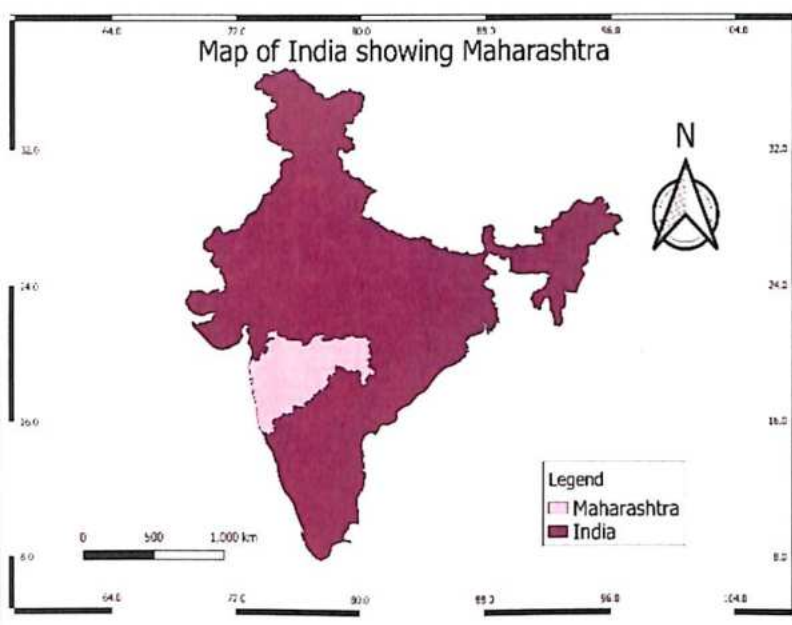


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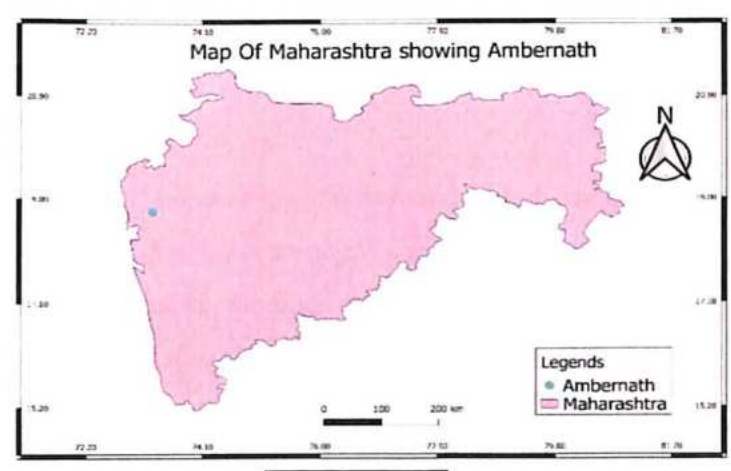


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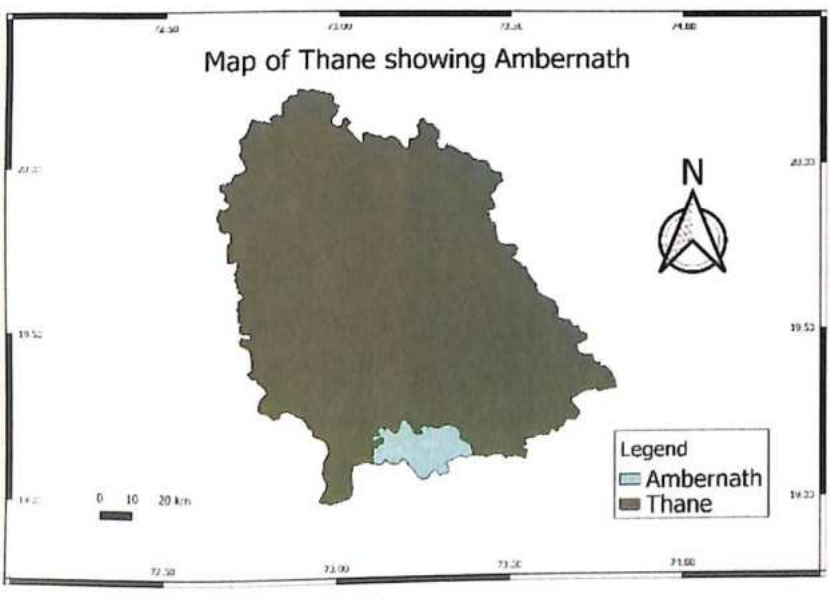


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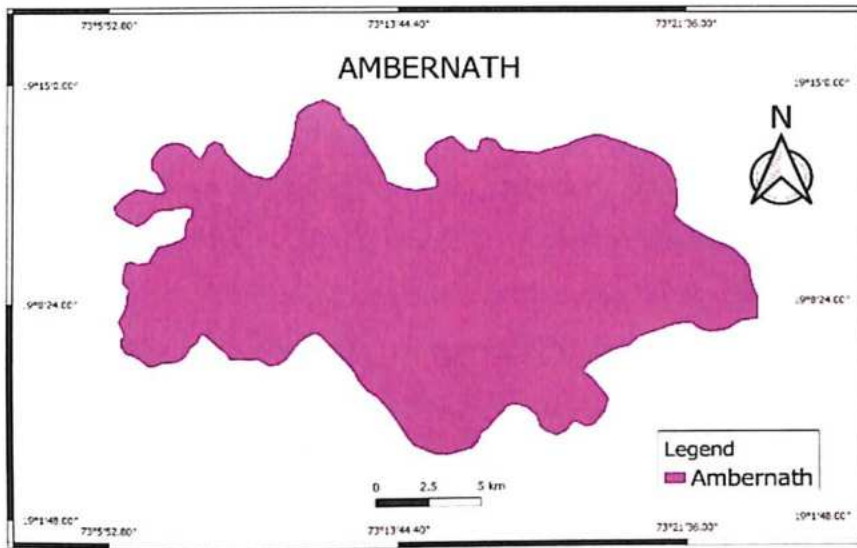


Fig. No. 1.5

1.4 Scope of the Study

The present study would be undertaken, to analyze the socio-economic condition of the Ambernath people. Moreover, it would also help us to understand the Ambernath people’s standard of living and growth level like income, literacy, investment, sex ratio, medical facilities, banking and infrastructure facilities. To analyze different parameters to measure the socio-economic condition of Ambernath peoples.

1.5 Research Methodology

The study is the socio-economic condition of Ambernath peoples and analyzed the growth income, living conditions, investment, social security, job security, health, sanitation, etc. using different socio-economic parameters such as investment patterns and different saving and investment opportunities in Ambernath, Income, and standard of living. The city have a good population in number. As it is growing smart city of the region, we have analyzed many organized and unorganized sectors of workers earning their livelihood. Most of the people are the migratory workers. It is also being observed that the most of the people are migrated in search of employment opportunities as they were living in poor conditions at their native town.

Pre-field – The present study was conducted on unorganised workers along with the different wards of Ambarnath. A well-structured questionnaire was prepared in Google form. Information

and data were collected from many places. Mostly secondary sources such as online journals, articles from Researchgate, Google Scholar, Wikipedia, Shodhganga, Economic and Political Weekly (EPW). Many information were also collected from newspaper, magazine, books from the NDLI, E-library etc. Data was collected from secondary sources such as online websites, journals, books, libraries and MMR Census Data of 2011. Apart from this the various other online sources was also referred. Ambarnath population census data 2011-2022, Ambarnath Taluka population, District Census Data collection, villages and towns of Ambarnath city profile. The sample size of the respondent was around 100 sample.

On-field - The field survey was conducted in the wards of Ambarnath. There is a total of 70 villages/ wards in the city of Ambarnath. Due to time constraints, the survey was conducted with a ground field survey as it is part of primary data collection. The field survey also reached at different villages in the study area to gather information via personal interviews. based on primary data collection conducted in the City of Ambarnath. Many visits and interviews were taken in the questionnaire format and were asked open-ended and closed-ended questions from the respondents. The information from the respondents was gathered using a random sampling procedure. As the research was conducted to study the socio-economic status of unorganised workers. Most of the respondents were illiterate and they were also not able to understand the language Hindi and English All the areas which were selected for the survey were surveyed. The survey was conducted in the month of February and March 2022.

Post field – The information gathered was separated, organised, tabulated, accessible, and analysed. A uniform questionnaire was delivered to 100 persons to obtain the primary data. Secondary data was acquired from numerous publications, books, and government sources via a Google form. After being gathered using convenient sampling procedures, the samples were validated and taken for further examination. Various statistical and technical tools, such as correlation and the T-test, were used to assess the acquired data. Secondary information was acquired from a variety of publications, books, and government documents. The shapefile was created using census data from Ambarnath for the years 2011-2022 as the base map. Thematic mapping was employed to analyse the data. The information was retrieved and tabulated in MS-

Excel format. Limitations have been identified, results have been analysed, and appropriate recommendations have been provided.

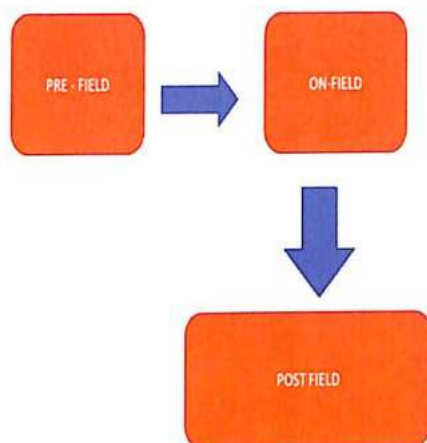


Figure. 1.6 Research Methodology

1.6 Data Processing and Analysis Method

Primary data was collected from different location from study area. It was collected through online mode i.e. from Google Form. Google form provides pie-chart which helps to understand the responses given by respondents in percentages. This allows the data to segregate in required manner. All the responses were pasted in Excel sheet. Later this data was converted into Pivot table. It customizes the data into a small table which is a detail representation of the information available in excel. Pivot table helps to create bar chart and pie chart easily. Tables and Graphs shows excellent representation of responses. Graphs also shows the changing trend of health issues due to environmental problems. Tabular and graphical representation helps to analyze the data and interpret it well. Interpretation was done by analysing and understand the problems related to the research topic. General estimation of responses was carried out. Given responses were Interpreted on the bases of researcher's logic.

Maps was prepared on the bases of Secondary data. The information required for the maps and required coordinates are collected from internet, census data, and authentic websites. Maps was processed in Q-GIS software. Co-ordinates (Latitude and Longitudes) required for data projection are acquired from Google Maps. I allow to prepare location maps. Base maps from internet allows

to made proper outlines of maps used in research. Grids, north arrows and legends were added later in Q-GIS to represent map properly.

1.7 Research objective

- To study the physiographic characteristics of Ambernath City and its surroundings.
- To investigate the socio-economic characteristics of the locals from 2011
- To identify the factors for economic development as well as problems associated to the socio-economic issues from 2011
- To provide some recommendations for future development.

1.8 Hypotheses

In light of the discussion in the preceding section, the following hypotheses are proposed.

Hypotheses 1

H1: There is a significant decadal change in income of Ambernath peoples from 2011

H0: There is no significant decadal change in income of Ambernath peoples from 2011

Hypotheses 2

H1: There is a significant difference in the investment of Ambernath peoples from 2011

H0: There is no significant difference in the investment of Ambernath peoples from 2011

1.9 Limitation of the study area

Every study has its own set of limitations, and this study is no exception. The following are the research's limitations:

- The language barrier was one of the major issues while conducting the survey.
- Most of them were not able to understand English, so it was quite difficult for the researcher to make them understand the things in their language and collect information.
- Many unorganised workers were not aware of their age due to illiteracy.
- Many of the respondents were hesitant to answer as they were afraid that the researcher might be a government employee (police, Municipal officer).

1.10 Review of Literature:

This research aims to examine the challenges and opportunities in organizing unorganized workers. This research focuses on the unorganized sector employees in Ambarnath, particularly unorganized workers (Mumbai)

Gupta (2021) One of the most important components of any person's daily routine is household duties. People from moderate and upper socioeconomic backgrounds have been witnessed outsourcing various household activities to women domestic employees, according to the author. Despite the fact that domestic workers make up a sizable component of the working class, they remain a socially and financially disadvantaged group. Working in other people's private areas is subject to little or no regulation, social protection, or assurance of good working conditions. The primary goal of this research is to determine the social well-being of Pune's part-time domestic employees. **Sharma, (2019)** The study looks at the growth and structure of formal and casual division workforces throughout genuine Indian states by one-digit industry. According to evaluations, as we climb the stepping stool of wage in the non-ranch segments, the offer of casual part-time work gradually reduces. Further investigation reveals that the incorporation of government-controlled savings schemes has largely disadvantaged economically and socially vulnerable groups. Although traditional specialist is generally protected by the provident reserve routine, the steadily growing army of flexible and provisional laborers, even in the sorted out area, appears oppressed, not to mention the entire self-employed, who account for a significant portion of the workforce. **Tambekar's (2020)**, goal of this study is to learn more about the socioeconomic issues that unorganized manganese mine workers face. According to the findings, unorganized laborers working in manganese mines in Bhandara District encountered discrimination from society. Tobacco, gutkha, pan, and alcoholism are among the poor habits of unorganized laborers working at manganese mines in Bhandara District. Unorganized laborers at manganese mines in Bhandara District were paid insufficiently to meet their family's requirements. When comparing the earnings of contract laborers working in mines to those of permanent laborers, contract laborers' earnings are significantly lower. **Sidra-Khan, (2020)** The report focuses on the unorganized sector, including issues with facilities, salaries, and job security. Employees who are not organized confront problems in India, ranging employment insecurity to dangerous working environment. The purpose is to talk about what the word "informal economy" means, as well as the circumstances and government measures to protect workers in unorganized industries. "People

working in unorganized companies or families, excluding regular workers who get benefits under the social protection program and do not have access to employers' employment / social security services, make up the unorganized labor force." Unorganized laborers work without proper benefits in tough conditions. For both economic and social success, security and assistance for workers in the unorganized sector are vital. Government policies to protect these workers should be actively applied in order to make genuine progress, and those who mistreat them should be harshly punished. **Rajasekhar (2006)**, focused on the promotional aspect of job security among non-unionized workers. First, job security is difficult to attain since promotional social security comes before protective social security. In some ways, it appears counter intuitive to consider preventative measures without knowing how much work is available. Workers are in possession of Second, the overwhelming majority of unorganized laborers lack experience. Any employer-provided security mechanisms are exposed.

Dhas (2008) investigates the goal of the study was to better understand the nature and growth of unorganized workers, as well as the social security measures aimed at them, as well as the unorganized workers' social security needs. Unorganized employees make up over 93 percent of the overall workforce, and this percentage has been continuously increasing over time. The workforce was also discovered to be disorganized. The corporation would expand even more as a result of globalization. The social security programs of the Centre, States, and non-governmental organizations have demonstrated that the needs are far more than the resources available, and that efforts must be focused and broad enough to reach the growing unorganized workforce. Food security, nutritional security, health security, and housing security are all threatened by unorganized personnel, according to this theory. Job security, income security, life and accident security, and long-term care security are all essential considerations.

(Source- According to supplemental statistics from the Census Bureau and the National Sample Survey Organization) **Jhabwala, (1998)** studies about the changing global economy and the demise of the welfare state, there is a lot of discussion about whether or not the informal sector needs social protection. There have been attempts in the past to extend advantages provided to the unorganized sector to the informal sector, but they have failed miserably. This article investigates the following possible social security mechanisms: insurance, social security funds, and government-sponsored child care. **Deshpande (1999)** the author said that under the current capitalist development pattern, social groups such as laborers are among the most marginalized.

Their presence is not acknowledged by society and does not grant them respectable status. Similarly, labor unions have reflected this mentality and, for the most part, have failed to organize them. The Panchayat has been working to build a broad-based political alliance of unorganized labor and the urban poor, pressuring both society and the economy to recognize their distinct identities and value their contributions to the economy and society. **Datta (1998)** The development of the nation has been harmed by a failure to take the benefit of social opportunities because of a lack of advancement in social security. To address this issue, it has been suggested that government intervention can play a key role in assuring the expansion and monitoring of social benefits. The case study of unionisation of Mathadi employees as a case of public action enabling this manual workforce in the informal sector to gain protective social security benefits is analysed and focussed on the mathadi labour market in Mumbai. **Singh (2011)** Here the author studies about the workers cut back on their social life during the initial stages of the crisis, as per the primary survey. Following that, health and education spending was cut. As the situation deteriorated they had little choice but to reduce spending on basic requirements such as food, clothing and shelter. Furthermore, domestic conflict, violence, and depression were worsened by unemployment and a sharp drop in salaries, with families bearing the brunt of it. **Chatterjee (2016)** It is obvious that unorganised workers are living below the minimum standards of living. Many informal labourers, without a doubt, are unable to meet their daily requirements. When compared to men, the majority of female workers are consistently victims of poor salaries. There are different labour-related rules, but while they are routinely implemented in organised sectors, and they are not applied consistently in unorganised sectors. **Anantha (2006)**. It is demonstrated that, despite having a clear awareness of the workers' circumstances and requirements, trade unions find it difficult to organise women employees to access statutory benefits in the context of the beedi industry's expanding unorganised component and limited membership base. A key result is that the growing production relations within the industry explain whether or not a worker is eligible for benefits. It is argued that as workers become more disorganised, trade unions' function in assuring collective bargaining of employees would become minor or non-existent. **Kumari (2018)** Bricklayers are one of India's most vulnerable unorganised labour groups. Brick workers frequently suffer from morbidities as a result of indecent work and an unsanitary living environment. Nonetheless, it is a subject that is understudied in India. As a result, the article examined the factors that contribute to morbidity among brick workers, the prevalence of sickness and household income spent on health care, and the demand for and supply

of public healthcare facilities. **Akram (2014)** The construction industry's unorganised workers confront a number of health risks. Due to the congruence of their inadequate living and working environments, the situation is doubly serious for migrant construction workers. This is a cross-sectional study from the standpoint of social epidemiology. It investigates occupational diseases, treatment patterns, and other public health concerns in western Uttar Pradesh's metropolitan areas. During the fieldwork, it employs a semi-structured interview schedule as well as anthropological observation. **Malathy (2019)** The paper discusses the role of unorganised sectors in India and claims that if the unorganised sector is regulated to become more like the traditional formal sector, the unorganised sector's proportion in the Indian economy will decrease. Since 2014, the overall allotment for the Ministry of Labour and Employment has increased. **Devi (2016)** The current study was conducted with women who work in the unorganised construction industry. The study makes an attempt to understand the socio-economic situation of female workers, the type of work they are performing, their working environment, income and, income discrimination, and other challenges they confront at work. According to the findings, the majority women who migrated from different states worked in the construction business and were exclusively employed in low-wage jobs such as coolies, labourers, and helpers. Women were exploited to a larger extent than men since they were paid less for equivalent work hours spent on the job. In the unorganised sector, the working conditions were shocking and the issues they faced were numerous. And that their illiteracy status, poor standard of living, and borrowing money or taking loans from different institutions pressured the migrant workers to work for lower salaries and in unequal conditions as a result of their illiteracy, poverty, and debt. **Borbora (2013)** The informal sector workers have little protection under India's social security system, which dates back to 1947. However, over time, the informal sector has absorbed a considerable portion of the Indian labour. The lack of social protection for this group of workers raises severe concerns about the Indian economy's productivity. In light of India's rising informal workforce, this article examines the notion of social security as it applies to emerging countries like India, and assesses the various social security systems for this group of employees. **Mathew, (2010)**, This is a study that tries to spot the obstacles and opportunities concerned in organising the unorganised staff and also the role of social movements in organising the unorganised sector. This study focuses principally on the unorganised sector staff, particularly girls staff, in Dharavi (Mumbai). **Datta, (2021)**. Author studies socio economic status of tea gardening in Duar, West Bengal. Tea is the most well-organized industry, provides large

employment and contributes a dominant role in the national economy. It is estimated that West Bengal alone employed more than a hundred thousand workers in the tea industry. Apart from the other competitors like jute, it fetches the highest amount of foreign exchange. In India, surveys have revealed that the tea industry has also provided indirect sustenance to many people by supporting several ancillary avenues of employment. **Goyal,(2021)** Because of their dispersed employment nature, unorganised labour is employed in casual, seasonal, and dispersed positions that are not unionised and do not benefit from any labour regulations. It's not that there aren't any labour laws in existence to protect the unorganised sector's safety and well-being. These rules apply to both organised and unorganised labour, but the criteria for their application are such that the unorganised sector is unable to meet them. Pensions, gratuities, workers' compensation, and employee state insurance are prohibited to unorganised workers, as are the advantages of labour legislation. **Maniar (2017)**, The unorganised sector is also referred to as the "informal" or "residual" sector. It's also known as the "unregulated" sector. This means that informal employees are exempt from any government regulations or legislation. As a result, their employment status is rarely covered by the law. Only those factories or institutions that employ a specific minimum number of workers are subject to these Acts. There is a lack of social security and welfare policies in this sector. This sector suffers from a lack of social security and welfare measures, as well as the denial of social standards and worker rights, as well as a lack of human capital (in terms of education, talent, and training) and a lack of government commitment.

1.11 Conclusion

This chapter is a basic introduction to the city of Ambarnath, Thane District and on the basis of the study that would be conducted. It also explains the objectives and the methodology that would be followed in the study. One of the most important components of any person's daily routine is household duties. People from moderate and upper socioeconomic backgrounds have been witnessed outsourcing various household activities to women domestic employees. Despite the fact that domestic workers make up a sizable component of the working class, they remain a socially and financially disadvantaged group. Working in other people's private areas is subject to little or no regulation, social protection, or assurance of good working conditions. The changing global economy and the demise of the welfare state, there is a lot of discussion about whether or not the informal sector needs social protection and social security. There have been attempts in the

past to extend advantages provided to the unorganized sector to the informal sector, but they have failed miserably. It is demonstrated that, despite having a clear awareness of the workers' circumstances and requirements, trade unions find it difficult to organise employees to access statutory benefits in the context of the expanding unorganised workers. A key result is that the growing production relations within the unorganised sector explain whether or not a worker is eligible for benefits.

CHAPTER 2

Physical, Demographic and Infrastructural Aspects Of The Study Area

2.1 Introduction

Thane District is located in Maharashtra, India's Konkan Division. It was the country's most populous district. Thane District will have a population of 11,834,886 people in 2022.

Thane District had a population of 11,060,148 people in 2011, according to the 2011 Indian census, with 5,865,078 men and 5,195,070 women. Thane is the administrative capital of the district. The district's significant cities include Navi Mumbai, Kalyan-Dombivli, Mira-Bhayander, Bhiwandi, Ulhasnagar, Ambarnath, Badlapur, Murbad, and Shahapur. This is the most industrialised district in India.

Ambarnath is a city in Maharashtra, India. It is also located within the Mumbai Metropolitan Region. Ambarnath is located in Maharashtra's Thane district. Ambarnath is well-known for its Shiv Mandir, or Lord Shiva Temple. The actual name, however, is Ambreshwar Mandir, from which the city derives its name. It is currently governed by the Municipal Council. The Naval Materials Research Laboratory is located on Ambarnath. This location has two ordnance factories that produce arms and ammunition for the defence services commissioned by the Ministry of Defence. The city is a major industrial centre. Ambarnath M.I.D.C. has 162 large-scale manufacturing units, and many international corporations have plants there. Ambarnath is another spelling of Ambarnath.

Table 2.1 Demographics of Ambernath

Country	India
State	Maharashtra.
District	Thane.
Area	38 Sq. Km.
Population	2.53 Lakhs (Census 2011).
Sex Ratio	912/1000
Literacy Rate –	87.22 %.

Source: Metro My City Info

2.2 Physical aspects

The district is separated into three sections based on topography: the center area, which has the Sahyadri hill ranges and slopes west, the Central Region, which consists of tiny hills and plains and the western section of the country is densely populated, with just a few areas drained by rivers and minor streams.

2.3. Topography

The district is separated into three sections based on topography. The center area has the Sahyadri hill ranges and slopes west. The Central Region consists of tiny hills and plains. The western section of the country is densely populated, with just a few areas drained by rivers and minor streams. Sahyadri hill encircled the district. Their major slant is west, with high-altitude mountain ranges towards the east. In the west, the elevation progressively drops. There are also some in the center area of the district. Malang Gad is a hill fort in the Matheran Hill Range of Maharashtra's Thane District. The Maurya Dynasty's King Naladev erected Malanggad in the seventh century. In the 17th century, the Marathas took the fort, which was eventually recaptured by the British.

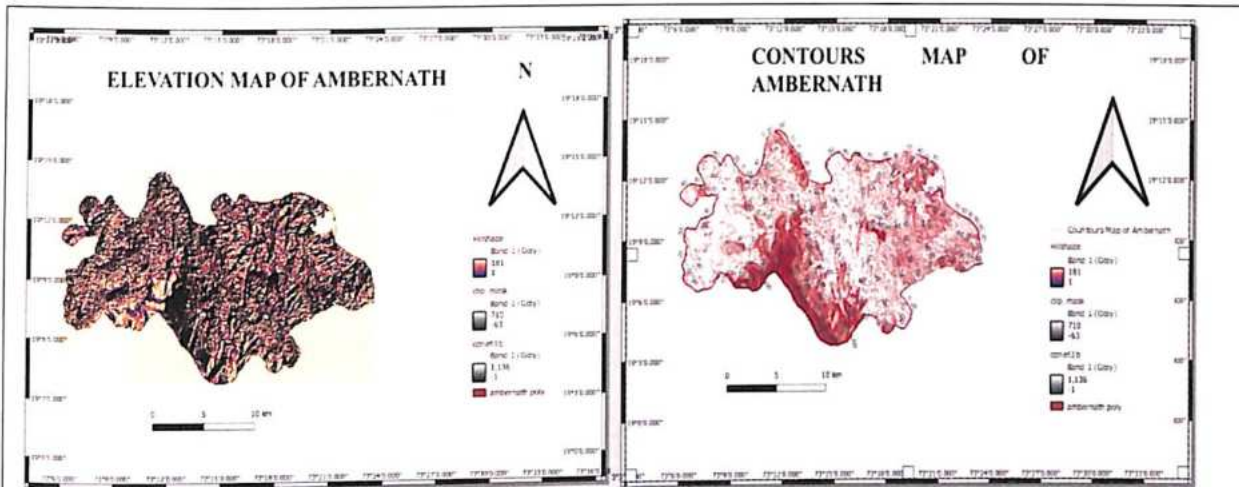


Fig. No. 2.1

Fig. No. 2.2

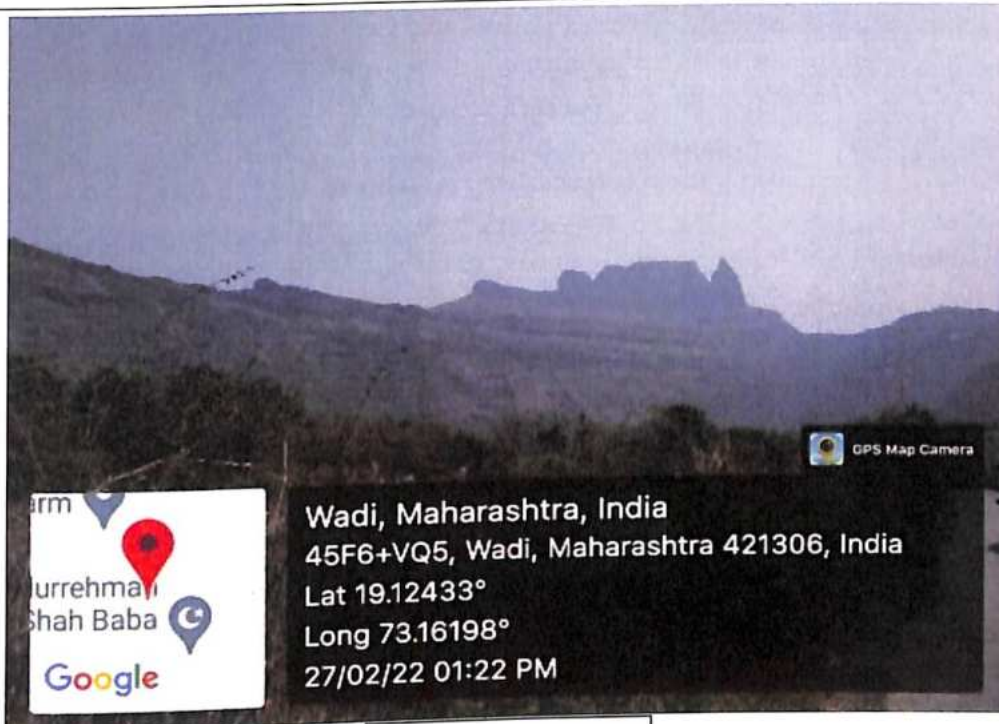


Plate.2.1. Haji Malang

Click by Researcher: Image of Haji Malang



Plate 2.2 Haji Malang

(Source: <https://kalyanmycity.com/>)

2.4. Rivers

The major drainage system in the Thane district is a dendritic system with an eastward flow to the west. The majority of the rivers are flowing to the west ranges. The western section is heavily urbanized, with only a few areas being drained by rivers and minor streams. The eastern section of the area, which is flanked by the Sahyadri hill ranges, has a trending north. And their greatest stumbling block is the ground surface is mainly separated into two portions depending on the type of land. There are numerous little rivers along the western shore where tidal waters overflow upstream and fill low ground. Several of them have been turned into mudflats thanks to human interference.

The two main rivers that travel through the district are the Ulhas and the Vaitarna. The Ulhas flows for a short distance before dipping through Borghat and hitting the sea at Vasai Creek near Lonavala, north of Tungarli. The Ulhas River is 135 kilometers long. The Barvi and the Bhatsa are two of the most important tributaries to the river (inside the district limits). The Vaitarna, the largest Konkan river, rises on the other bank of the river. The Vaitarna, the largest of the Konkan rivers, rises in the Tryambak Hills of Nashik district, opposite the Godavari's source. Before entering the Arabian Sea through a huge estuary off the coast of Arnala, the river passes through

the talukas of Shahapur, Wada, and Palghar. The Vaitarna River has a drainage system and is 154 kilometers long.

There are numerous little rivers along the western shore where tidal waters overflow upstream and fill low ground. Several of them have been turned into mudflats thanks to human interference. The Thane Stream is a sea-engulfed depression, not a creek in the classic sense. The northern part of Salsette Island is covered by Thane District, which is divided from the rest of the island by a canal.



Plate 2.3 Ulhas River

Source: Indian net zone



Plate 2.4 Waldhuni River

Source: indiatimes.com

2.5. Soil

Ground surface, mainly separated into two portions depending on the type of land. Thane taluka has a soil mix of black and sand. This land is rich and fertile. Rice, vegetable, and orchid cultivation are the most common uses. Brown lateritic soil is typically found on the Sahyadri Plateau's coastal stripes. Brick kiln industries use soil. Thane is located on the western slope of the Sahayadri hill range. This hill range runs through the district's eastern portion. A large portion of the district has a difficult and irregular landscape, with high hills and deep valleys.

Physiographically, the district is divided into two sections - the Undulating Hilly Tract in the east and the Coastal Plain in the west. Numerous streams and tributaries of the Vaitarna and Ulhas Rivers drain the area. The Ulhas River is the district's other major waterway. The district's mining activities are limited to stone and sand quarrying, which takes place primarily near urban areas in the Tehsils of Kalyan, Bhiwandi, and Thane. In the Thane District, there are limited mineral deposits.

2.6. Climate

The climate of Thane is primarily tropical, humid, and hot, with maximum temperatures ranging from 28 to 35 degrees Celsius and low temperatures ranging from 16 to 26 degrees Celsius.

In the district, there are four seasons. The winter season lasts from December to February, the summer season from March to June, and the post-monsoon season from October to November, when the environment in coastal areas is hot and humid. The average daily maximum temperature in the coastal area in the summer is 32.9 °C, while the average daily minimum temperature in the winter is 16.8 °C. The southwest monsoon season, which lasts from June to September, is responsible for over 94% of yearly rainfall.

The wettest month is July, which receives roughly 40% of the yearly rainfall. The yearly rainfall in the district does not vary significantly from year to year.

Table. 2.2 Climate of Ambarnath

Month	Day	Night	Rain Days
<u>January</u>	34°C	21°C	0
<u>February</u>	36°C	22°C	0
<u>March</u>	38°C	24°C	0
<u>April</u>	38°C	26°C	0
<u>May</u>	37°C	27°C	1
<u>June</u>	32°C	27°C	16
<u>July</u>	29°C	26°C	25
<u>August</u>	29°C	25°C	20
<u>September</u>	30°C	24°C	14
<u>October</u>	34°C	24°C	6
<u>November</u>	35°C	23°C	2
<u>December</u>	34°C	21°C	0

Day Temperature

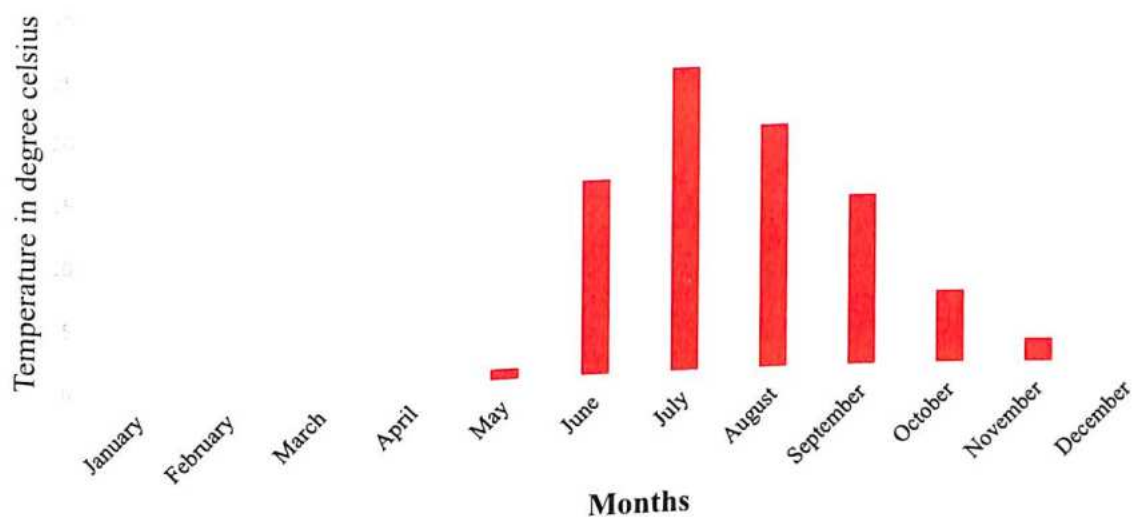


Fig No. 2.3 Day Temperature

Night Temperature

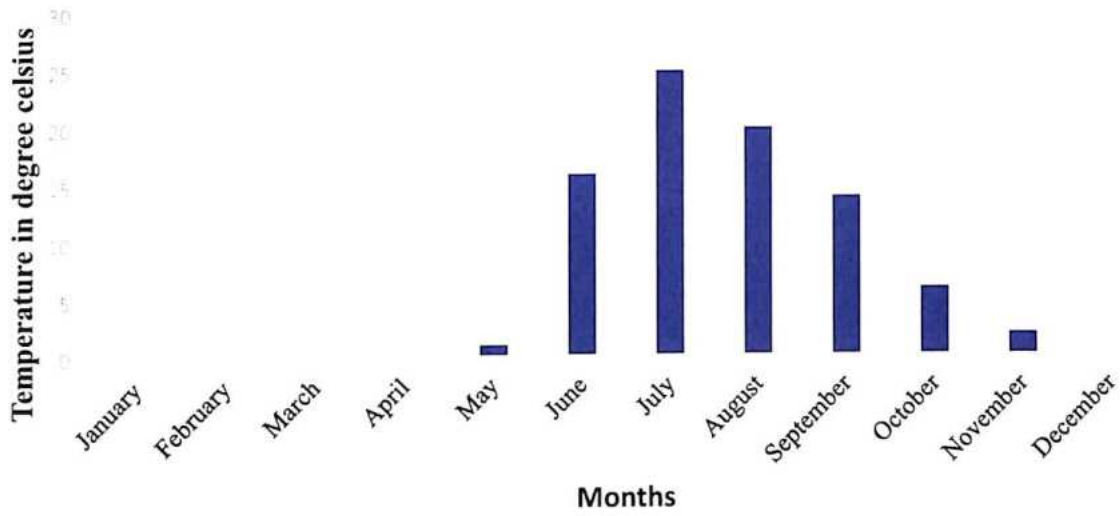


Fig. No. 2.4 Night Temperature

Rainy Days

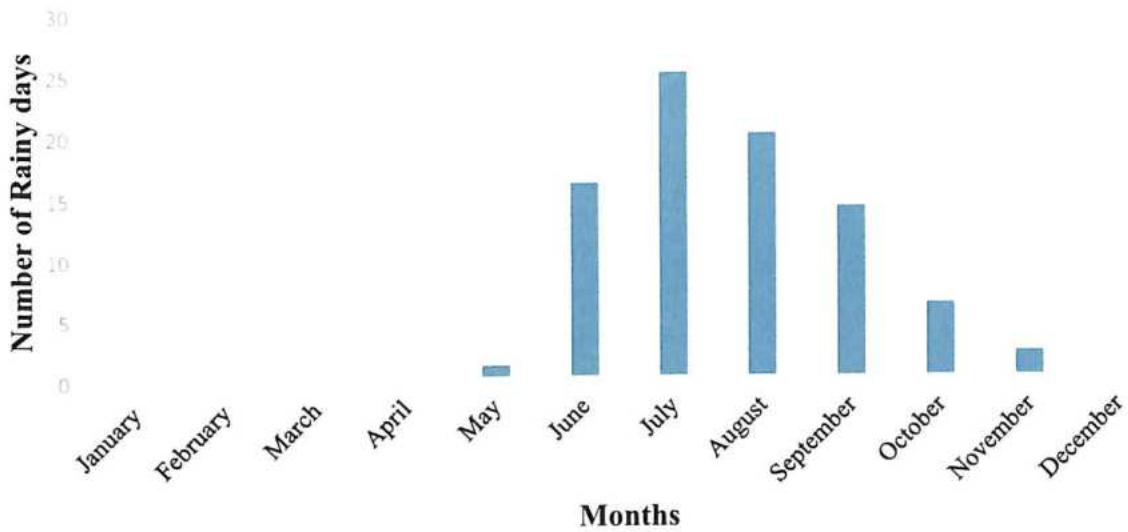


Fig. No. 2.5 Rainy Days

In the given table it clearly indicates that in the month of March, April May have the highest temperature in the day as well as night. As this month is summer month the temperature rises. Again in the month of October, November and December and January and February have the moderate temperature. Very Low temperature is recorded in the month of June, July and August and September. As this month is monsoon season. Hence the lowest temperature is been observed in the city of Ambarnath.

2.7. Demographic Aspects

Thane is the administrative center of the district, which is divided into seven talukas. The talukas are listed below, along with population estimates based on the 2001 and 2011 censuses. Ambarnath is a Municipal Council city in Thane district's Ambarnath taluka. The city of Ambarnath is divided into 50 wards, with elections held every five years. According to the 2011 Census, Ambarnath's Child Sex Ratio is 915, which is higher than the national average (912). Ambarnath is divided into 76 wards, with elections held every five years.

Table: 2.3 Ambarnath Taluka data as per Census 2011

Sr. No.	Village	Population	Literacy	Sex Ratio
1	Adivali Dhokali	6,910	85.88%	676
2	Ambarnath	-	-	-
3	Ambeshiv Bk	1,633	69.52%	958
4	Ambeshiv Kh	624	82.92%	926
5	Ambhe	1,124	65.63%	935
6	Amboshi	-	-	-
7	Ashele	22,946	88.92%	876
8	Asnoli	246	81.57%	836
9	Asode	-	-	-
10	Bandhanwadi	357	49.67%	909
11	Bendshil	943	52.94%	936
12	Bhal	2,232	78.21%	896
13	Bhoj	711	59.97%	1,079
14	Bohonoli	927	58.49%	884
15	Burdul	880	89.77%	905
16	Chamtoli	896	87.84%	982
17	Chandap	416	76.74%	1,049
18	Chargaon	3,436	67.79%	994

19	Chinchavali	825	56.56%	884
20	Chinchavali Bk	768	76.93%	979
21	Chinchpada	13,220	89.45%	875
22	Chirad	515	79.53%	886
23	Chon	1,249	65.78%	945
24	Dahivali	827	82.04%	1,057
25	Dapivali	516	80.32%	992
26	Dawrali	3,229	88.56%	961
27	Devaloli	461	81.07%	1,004
28	Dhavale	1,167	69.30%	929
29	Dhoke	793	82.88%	862
30	Dhoke	401	80.36%	995
31	Done	1,940	79.55%	853
32	Goregaon	1,579	66.87%	921
33	Gorpe	914	82.11%	1,031
34	Indgaon	844	64.52%	995
35	Jambhale	633	84.88%	907
36	Jambhilghar	548	74.74%	971
37	Kakadwal	1,879	81.75%	892
38	Kakole	597	78.85%	964
39	Kanhor	1,633	76.18%	831
40	Karand	911	71.63%	972
41	Karav	1,757	74.64%	840
42	Karavale Kh	1,237	72.62%	967
43	Kasgaon	1,320	77.87%	944
44	Kharad	1,030	73.94%	943
45	Khuntavali	-	-	-
46	Kudsavare	1,172	73.95%	993
47	Kumbharli	487	82.45%	888
48	Kushivali	1,019	56.98%	1,050
49	Manere	8,165	86.44%	908
50	Mangrul	1,941	82.19%	888
51	Mulgaon	2,121	61.36%	894
52	Narhen	1,341	77.91%	932
53	Nevali	2,496	71.24%	962
54	Pachon	82	68.18%	952
55	Padirpada	204	76.50%	889
56	Pali	686	83.91%	900
57	Pimploli	1,019	65.64%	952
58	Posari	1,279	87.66%	1,027
59	Rahatoli	1,425	75.59%	939
60	Sagaon	433	69.07%	916
61	Sai	1,344	84.61%	904

62	Sakharoli	-	-	-
63	Sape	15	84.62%	1,143
64	Savare	1,282	78.62%	880
65	Savaroli	320	54.89%	850
66	Shil	616	58%	931
67	Shiravali	600	77.58%	987
68	Sonavale	587	75.10%	773
69	Tan	43	48.65%	1,150
70	Umbroli	186	55.83%	918
71	Umbroli	946	81.38%	911
72	Usatane	1,197	82.74%	982
73	Varade	399	65.80%	1,015
74	Wadi	3,210	82.01%	927
75	Wasar	4,541	74.70%	966
76	Yeve	781	74.38%	838

Source: Ambarnath Census Data 2011

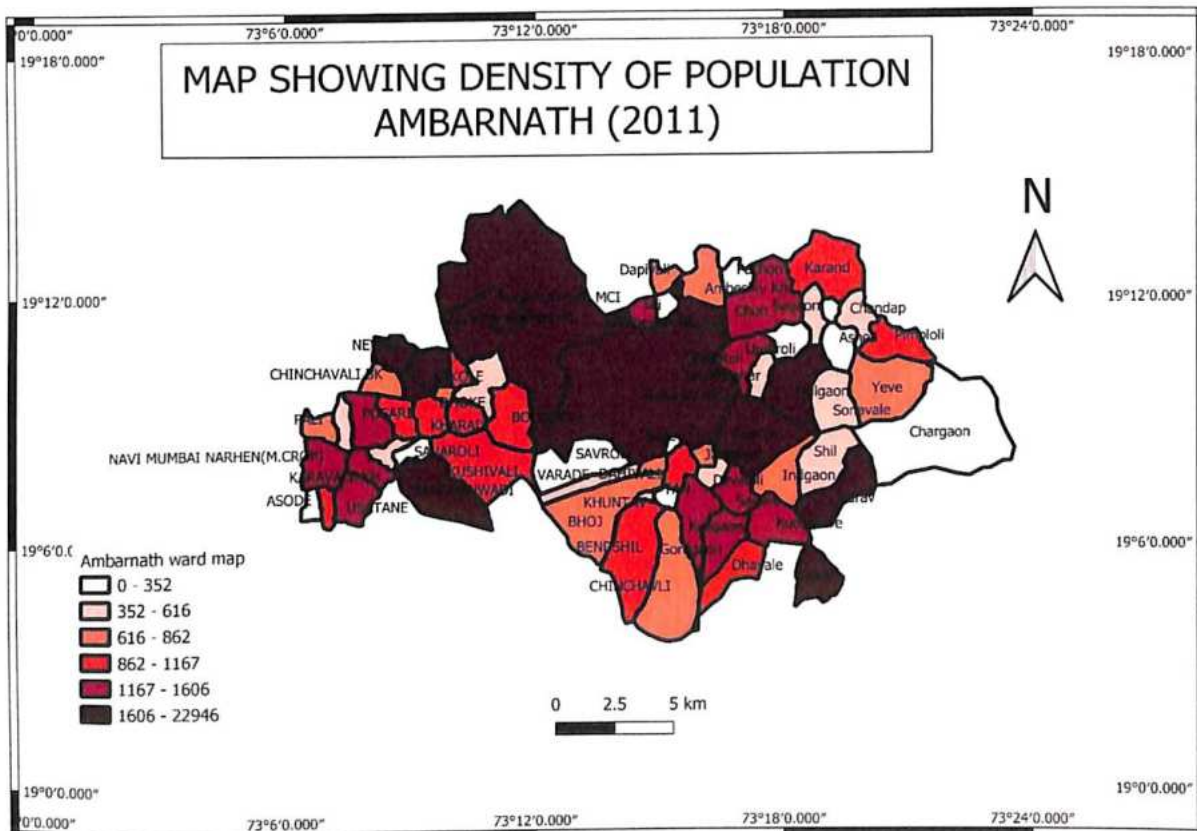


Fig.2.6 Density of Population in the city of Ambarnath

In the given map it is clear that the village having highest population in Ambarnath are Ambheshiv, Ambarnath R, Badlapur MCI, Done, Nevali, Mulgaon, Bandharwadi, Kanhore respectively are having the highest population ranging from 1606 to 22946.

Karavale Kh, Ustane, Posari, Kasgaon Savare, Chon, Sagaon Umbroli, Kudasare are the villages having the population of 1167 to 1606 which show that the density of the population is moderately scattered. Chinchavali, Kasgaon, Pimloli, Karand Sai, Karad, Savaroli, Kushavli, Yeve, Asode are the villages having the density of population is comparatively less than the other village. The density of population is 862-1167. Chargaon Chandap Dapivali Dhoke, are the villages having relatively less population.

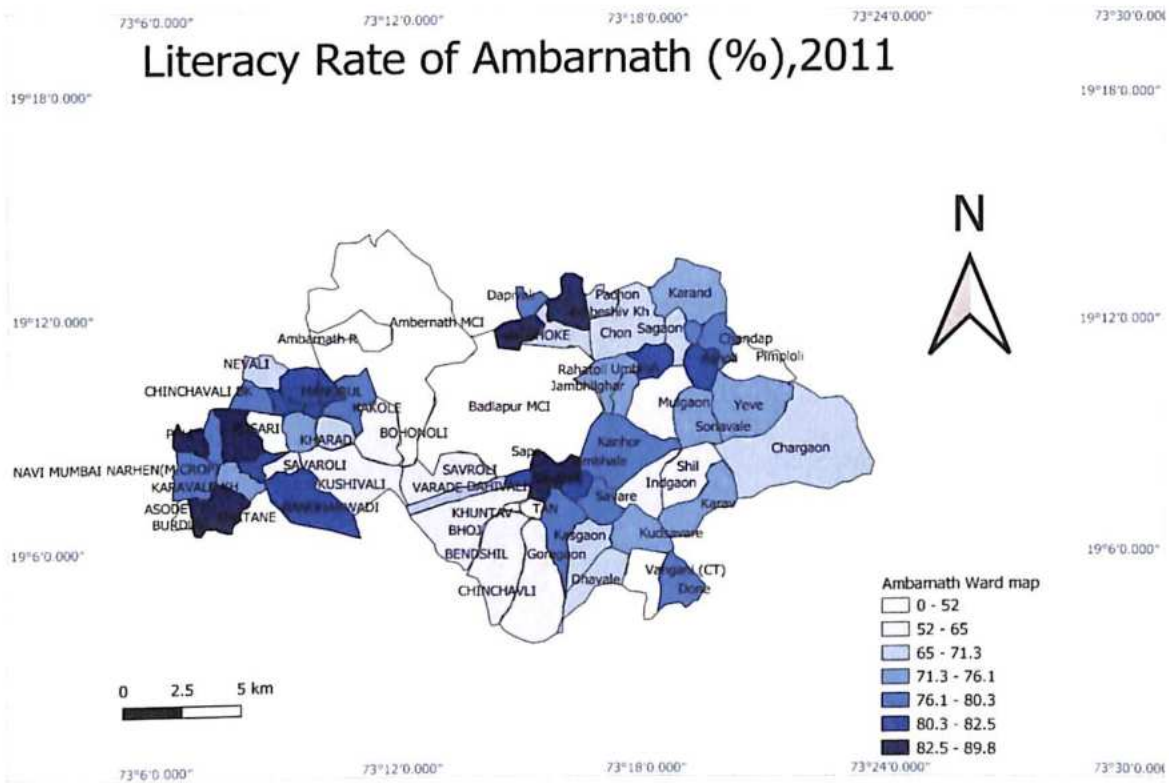


Fig. 2.7 Literacy rate in the city of Ambarnath

2.8. Literacy:

The total literacy rate of Ambarnath Taluka is 87.07%. The male literacy rate is 80.64% and the female literacy rate is 73.13% in Ambarnath Taluka. Average literacy rate of Ambarnath Taluka in 2011 were 87.07% in which, male and female literacy were 91.13% and 82.64% respectively. Total literate in Ambarnath Taluka were 435,622 of which male and female were 238,188 and 197,434 respectively. In the given map of Ambarnath, and the data collected from the census 2011, it is observed that the village Asode, Burdul, Devaloli, Sai, Posari, Pali, Ustane, Ambheshiv Kh, Jambhale have the high literacy rate of 82.5 and 89.8. Whereas Bandhanwadi, Mangrul, Asholi, Umbroli, Dahivali, have a literacy rate of 80.3 to 82.5. In the given Map it also shows that the area where the density of population is very high the literacy rate is low like Ambarnath MCI, Ambarnath R, Vangani (CT) Shil, Indgaon, Chinchavli, Bendhshil, Bhoj, Khuntavli, Savroli, Varade, Bhoj Kushivali, Bohonoli, have low literacy rate less than 0-52.

2.9. Sex Ratio:

Sex Ratio means the number of males per thousand females. The population's sex ratio is influenced by birth, death, and migration of the laborers. It is calculated as the ratio of the number of individuals of one sex to the number of individuals of the other sex. Natural selection patterns on sex ratio may be influenced by the quality, quantity and stability of the region as well as life-history traits, like competition, and dispersal, all of which affect local competition for to meet their resources.

2.10. Religion wise population:
 Religion is the light that dispels the darkness of ignorance. It is a disciplinary device that exerted control over people's thoughts when there was no civilization, no police, no military, and no government.
 Religion is made up of two primary components: beliefs and rituals. All religions, including Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, and others, have its own set of beliefs, rituals, and taboos. Religious bodies regulate their marriages, festivals, ceremonies, and other activities. Religion has an impact on an individual's day-to-day existence. The table shows the religious distribution of workers in the unorganized sector.

Fig.2.8 Sex Ratio in the city of Amarnath

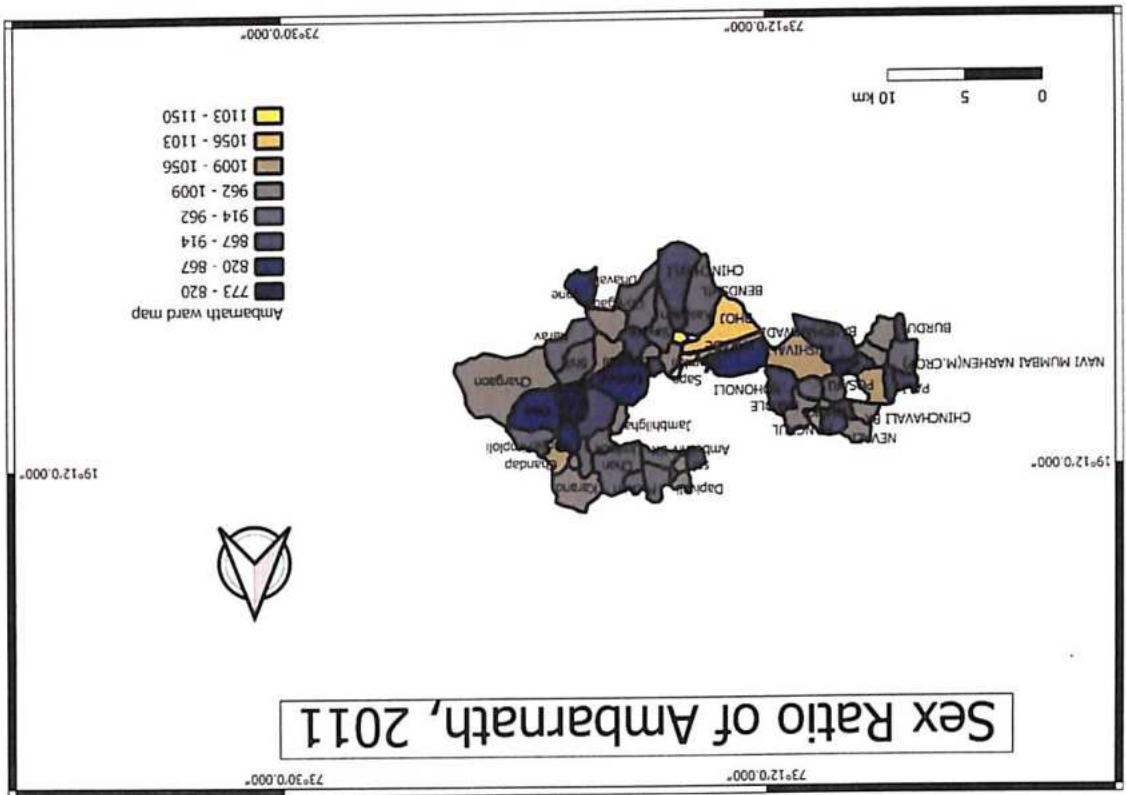


Table No. 2.4 Religion wise population of Ambarnath – 2011

Sr. No.	Description	Total	Percentage
1	Hindu	1,99,512	78.71%
2	Muslims	26,030	10.27%
3	Christian	11,662	4.60%
4	Sikh	712	0.28%
5	Buddhist	13,257	5.23%
6	Jain	1,586	0.63%
7	Others	120	0.05%
8	Not Stated	596	0.24%

Source: Ambarnath Census Data

Religion wise distribution of population in the city of Ambarnath

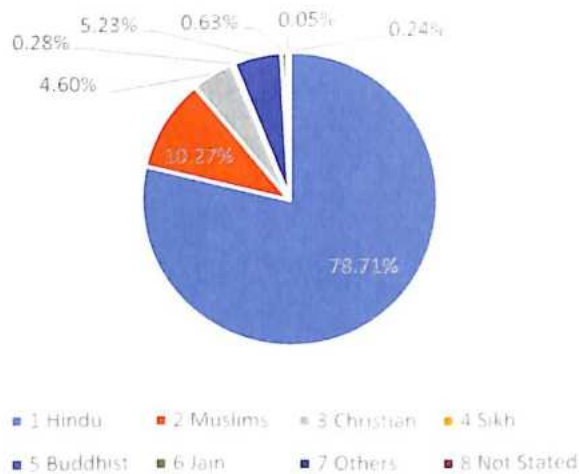


Figure No. 2.8 Religion wise population of Ambarnath, 2011

From the above table it is found that among the total number of workers from unorganized sector, the Hindus stand first 78.71% whereas Muslims with strength (10.27%). Among other religion i.e. Sikh, Christian and other, are in minor percentage found in this sector.

Schedule caste and Schedule Tribe population:

Caste is also an important varna in the Indian Society. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 13.4% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 6.4% of total population in Ambarnath Taluka.

Table 2.5 Caste-wise population of Ambarnath

Population	Total	Male	Female
Scheduled Caste	75,686	38,386	37,300
Scheduled Tribes	36,221	18,505	17,716

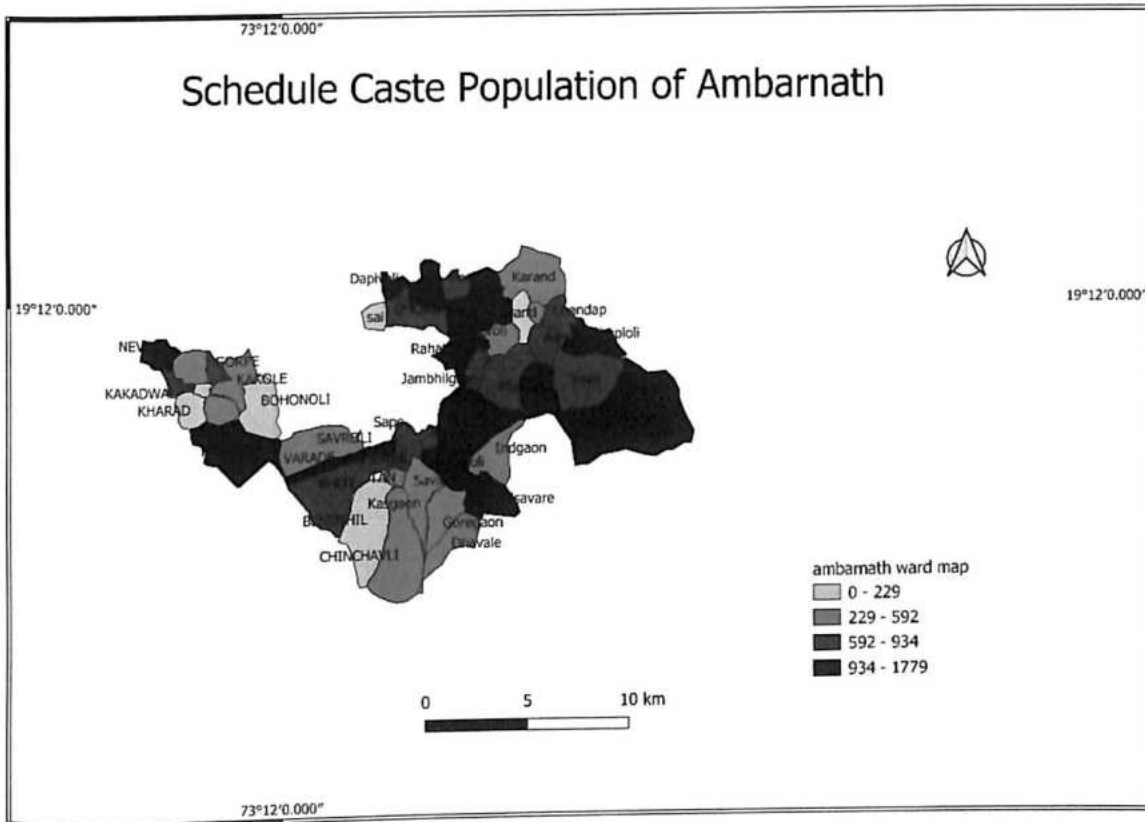


Fig.2.9 Schedule Caste Population of Ambarnath

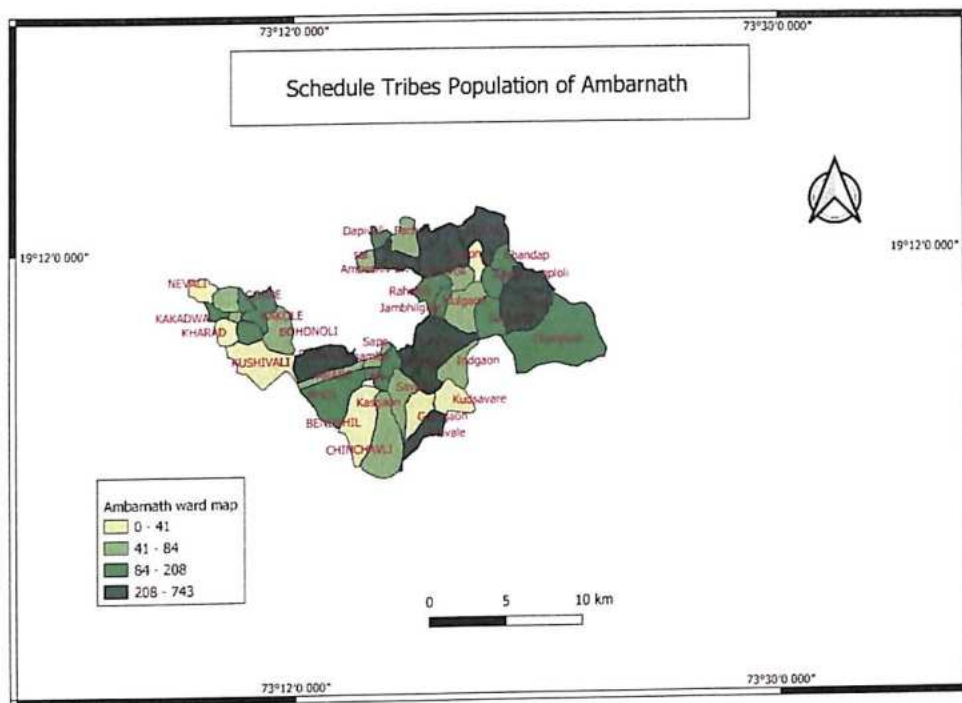


Fig. 2.10 Schedule Tribes population of Ambarnath

From the given data it is clear that the Caste wise population of Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes high in males and females whereas Schedule Tribes constitute very less of the total population in Ambarnath Taluka of Thane District. Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 13.4% while Schedule Tribe (ST) were 6.4% of the total population in Ambarnath Taluka.

Table 2.6 Working Population of Ambarnath Taluka

Occupation	Total	Male	Female
Main Workers	1,85,232	1,48,401	36,831
Cultivators	6,569	5,339	1,230
Agriculture Labourer	5,253	3,765	1,488
Household Industries	4,394	2,795	1,599
Other Workers	1,69,016	1,36,502	32,514
Marginal Workers	24,331	15,612	8,719
Non-Working	3,55,777	1,31,345	2,24,432

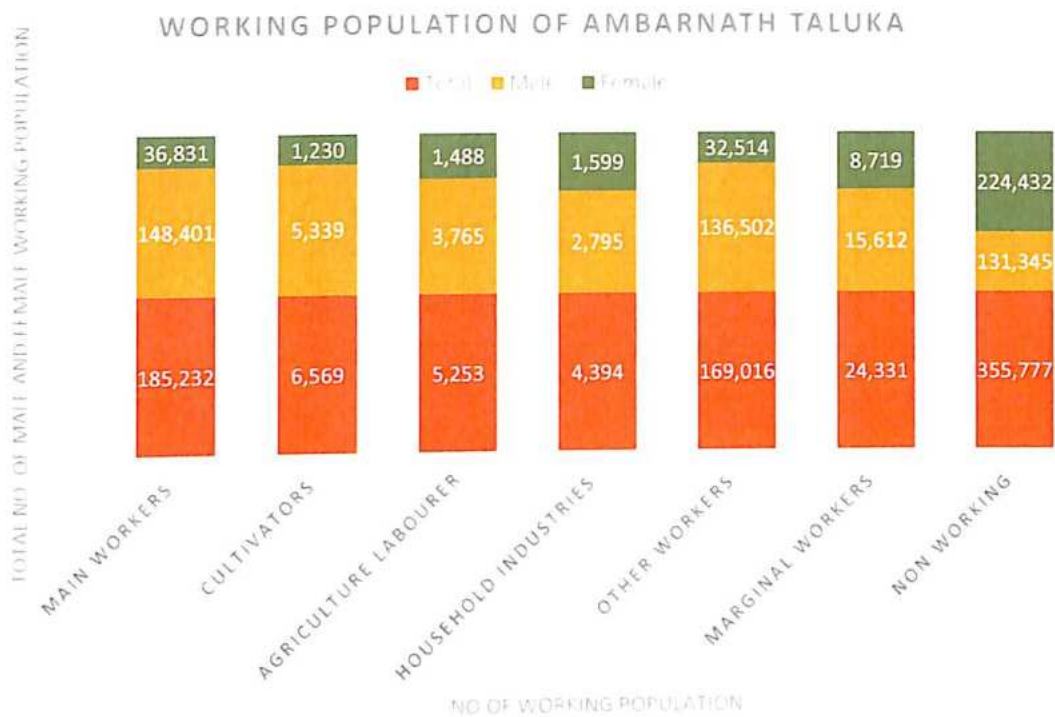


Fig.2.11 Working population of Ambarnath

Working Population:

The working population, the activities were carried out by main workers with a total population of 1,85,232 people in Ambarnath Taluka, out of a total population of 1,48,401 are male and 36,831 are female workers. Main workers are those employment or earning for more than 6 months. Cultivators are 6,569 out of the total working population. The male cultivators are 5,339 and the female 1,230 are agricultural laborers providing a livelihood for less than 6 months. And the other working population are household industries, marginal workers and other workers.

2.11. Infrastructural aspects

The railway divides Ambarnath into East Ambarnath and West Ambarnath, as it does all Mumbai suburbs. Ambarnath west, where residents also live in the Ordnance Estate which is named after the nearby Ordnance Factory which manufactures artillery and Bombshells. This city is situated in an industrial district with many small and large chemical companies. As Ambarnath is a small self-contained town, it has man schools and hospitals in the city.

- Bhausahab Paranjape Vidyalaya,
- InnerWheel School,
- Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), SICES,
- Fatima High School, and Mahatma Gandhi Vidyalaya.

According to the 2001 India census, Ambarnath also has two junior and senior institutions that offer bachelor's degrees in business, science, and the arts..

2.11.1. Railway: Ambarnath and Badlapur are both Central Railway stations on the Mumbai-Pune line. Badlapur is around 68 km (42.25 miles) from Mumbai, 34 km (21 miles) from Thane, and 10 km (6.2 miles) from Pune. Many Mumbai Suburban local trains stop at both Ambarnath and Badlapur.



Plate 2.5 Ambarnath Railway Station

Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>

2.11.2. Airport: Mumbai International Airport is the closest airport (approx. 65 km) • The Kalyan-Newali area is being explored for the Mumbai Metropolitan Region's second international airport (approx. 20 km).

2.11.3. Municipal Transportation: Ambarnath Bus Station, in Thane District, runs buses to practically all of Maharashtra's major cities on a regular basis. Ambarnath has frequent bus services to Kalyan, Thane, Matheran, and Murbad.

2.11.4 State Transportation: State transport buses are also accessible from Ambarnath and Badlapur. It should be mentioned that, particularly in Badlapur, the level of service is poor.

2.12. Conclusion

This Chapter is a detailed study about the physiography, demographic and infrastructural aspects of Ambarnath City. The study shows the physical, climate, hills, rivers, soil. Also, the study indicates the Population, Religion, Caste, Working population of the study area. The data collected from the study area will help us to investigate the analysis of the primary data collected. Caste wise population of Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes high in males and females whereas Schedule Tribes constitute very less of the total population in Ambarnath Taluka of Thane District.

Chapter 3

Socio-economic status of the workers living in Ambarnath

3.1 Introduction

Unorganized workers are the labour-intensive industry, which plays a predominant important role in absorbing the surplus labour, mostly unskilled. One of the features of this labour is that here product remains constant and the labour moves, because of this feature socio-economic conditions of these workers are different from those of the other sectors. Different stages of workers are undertaken by different groups of unorganized sectors.

The primary data collected from the city of Ambarnath relates to the exploration of the social and economic characteristics of the workers reveals that the majority of the workers are engaged in the informal sector, and these workers are socially backward, uninformed, illiterate, have unsatisfactory wage structure, unable to get benefits of social security schemes and living under poor conditions. The present chapter analyses the socio-economic profile of workers based on data collected from 100 respondents through the questionnaire method. To investigate the social conditions of workers, they have been categorized based on indicators like age, sex, caste, migratory status, educational level, marital status, etc.

Economic conditions have been explored with the help of categorization based on the type of work, nature of work, category of work, monthly income of the respondent as well as of the family, etc. The socio-economic situations of the respondents were examined based on the respondent's and family's average monthly income in several categories of social indicators such as age, sex, caste, level of education, and so on.

3.2 Hypotheses

In light of the discussion in the preceding section, the following hypotheses are proposed.

Hypotheses 1

H1: There is a significant difference in income of Ambarnath peoples from 2011 to 2022

H0: There is no significant difference in income of Ambarnath peoples from 2011 to 2022

Hypotheses 2

H1: There is a significant difference in the investment of Ambarnath peoples from 2011 to 2022

H0: There is no significant difference in the investment of Ambernath peoples from 2011 to 2022

3.3 Data Analysis:

The analyses and interpretation are based on randomly collected primary data. However, for the conclusion and recommendations, both primary and secondary data, as well as verbal suggestions and information from respondents, are used. The information gathered from these sources was analysed using various tools such as correlation and paired t-test methods.

Age, Gender, occupation and Incomewise Demographic Pattern of Ambernath city

Demographic Category of Investor	Parameters	Number of Representatives	
		Total Percentage (100)	
Gender	Male	60	60%
	Female	40	40%
Age	up to 25 years	35	35%
	26 to 35 years	25	25%
	36 to 45 years	15	15%
	46 to 60 years	15	15%
	61 years and above	10	10%
Occupations (Employment)	Self-employed Professional	65	65%
	Entrepreneurs	15	15%
	Salaried Employees	20	20%
Annual Income	Up to 3 Lakhs P.A	65	65%
	Rs. 3 Lakhs to 5 Lakhs P.A.	20	20%
	Rs. 6 Lakhs to 8 Lakhs P.A	12	12%
	More than 8 Lakhs P.A	3	3%

Table 3.1 shows, 100 numbers of respondents, 40% of the respondents are female, 60% of the respondents are male. 35% of the respondents up to 25 years, 25% of the respondents age between 26-35 year age group, 15% of the respondents 36-45 years and 15% of the respondents 46 – 60 years, above 61 years age group 10% respondents 65% of the respondents are Self-employed Professional, 15% of the respondents are Entrepreneurs, 20% of the respondents are salaried employees. 65% respondents income up to 3 lakhs P.A., 20% respondents income Rs. 3 lakhs to 5 lakhs, and 12% and 3% respondent's income Rs 6 lakhs to 8 lakhs P.A. and above.

Hypotheses 1

H0: There is no significant different in income of Ambarnath peoples from 2011 to 2022

H1: There is significant different in income of Ambarnath peoples from 2011 to 2022

Table no. 3.2 Income status of respondent, Ambarnath

t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances

	<i>Ambarnath people Income 2011 P.A.</i>	<i>Ambarnath people Income 2022 P.A.</i>
Mean	335000	660000
Variance	18106060606	58989898990
Observations	100	100
Pearson Correlation	0.285894452	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
Df	99	
t Stat	-13.44754907	
P(T<=t) one-tail	2.27327E-24	
t Critical one-tail	1.660391156	
P(T<=t) two-tail	4.54655E-24	
t Critical two-tail	1.984216952	

The p value for Ambarnath people income from 2011 to 2022 is more than 0.05 therefore our null hypothesis accepted and alternative hypothesis rejected. It may also show that there is no significant different in income of Ambarnath peoples from 2011 to 2022

Not only in this sector, almost each and every sector of work it is observed that workers who are working in same positions having different income.

Hypotheses 2

H0: There is no significant different in investment of Ambarnath peoples from 2011 to 2022

H1: There is significant different in investment of Ambarnath peoples from 2011 to 2022

	<i>Ambarnath people investment 2022 P.A.</i>	<i>Ambarnath people investment 2011 P.A.</i>
Mean	96140	60200
Variance	18534828687	7571757576
Observations	100	100
Hypothesized Mean Difference	0	
df	168	
t Stat	2.224349519	
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.013728701	
t Critical one-tail	1.653974208	
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.027457402	
t Critical two-tail	1.974185191	

Table No. 3.3 Investment Status of respondent, Ambarnath

The p value for Ambarnath's people income from 2011 to 2022 is less than 0.05 therefore our null hypothesis rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted. It may also say that there is significant different in investment of Ambarnath peoples from 2011 to 2022

Age Structure and Economic Conditions of the respondents

Age is a significant component that influences human efficiency and behaviour; for example, young people are generally more efficient, motivated, and passionate than older ones. In the lifespan of humans, youth represents the most energetic period of life. The following table shows the age distribution of workers in the unorganised sector by age.

Table no. 3.4 Age wise distribution of respondents workers

Sr. No.	Number of Respondents (%)	Age of the respondents
1	1.8	below 18
2	31.5	30-40
3	15.1	40-50
4	43.8	18-30
5	2.5	40-50
6	5.3	above 60

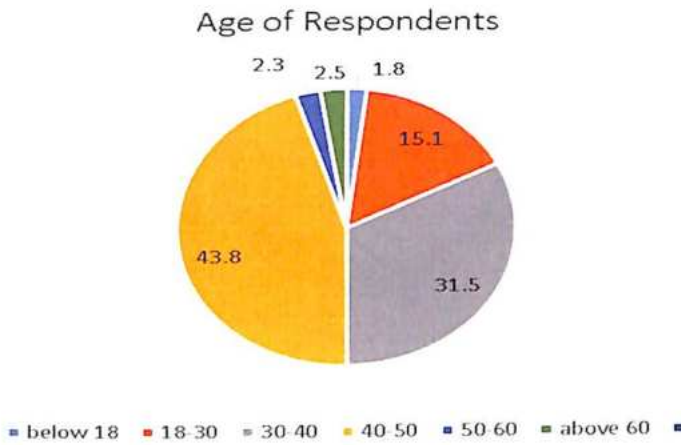


Figure No. 3.1 Age wise distribution of respondents workers

Age is a significant aspect that can influence a worker's employment status. Young and middle-aged persons appear to have a stronger physique than children and the elderly. Table 3.1 shows how the workers were divided into six different age groups. This classification is based on the working population's age distribution. The above table clearly shows that the more respondents i.e. 43.8 from the age group of 46 to 55 years. After this, 31.5 p, age group of 30 – 40 of the respondents, 15.1 per cent, comes in the age group of 26 to 35, 15 to 25, above 55 and 36 to 45 years respectively. Not a single respondent is found from the age group of 6 to 14 years during my research work. Senior and elderly workers make up only 2% of the total respondents.

Sr. No.	Gender	No. of Respondents (%)
1	Male	76.8
2	Female	23.3

Table No. 3.5 Gender wise distribution of the respondents

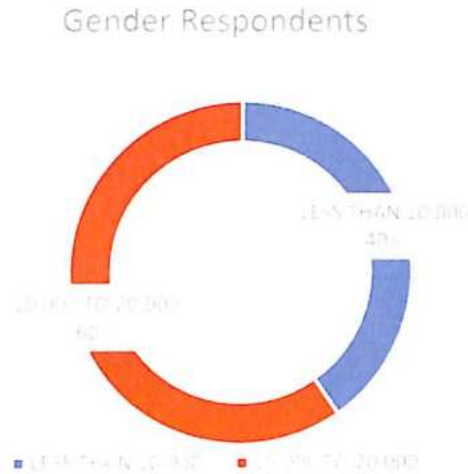


Figure 3.2 Gender wise distribution of the respondents

The respondent given in Table 3.2 have been divided into two groups: male and female respondents. This classification is based on the working population's distribution. The results in Fig.3.1 show that the bulk of the sampled workers are male (77%) and operate in the unorganised sector, with females coming in second (23 percent). Male respondents make more than these minimum salaries, while female respondents earn less. The bulk of people in the unorganised sector are men. They have poor working conditions since they are paid a low wage and are frequently not paid on time. They are required to work lengthy hours. They have less career opportunities and benefits.

Table 3.6 Caste wise distribution of respondent

Sr. No.	Caste	No. of Respondents
1	General	45
2	SC	31.9
3	ST	6.9
4	OBC	12.5
5	Others	2.8

CASTE WISE POPULATION OF RESPONDENTS

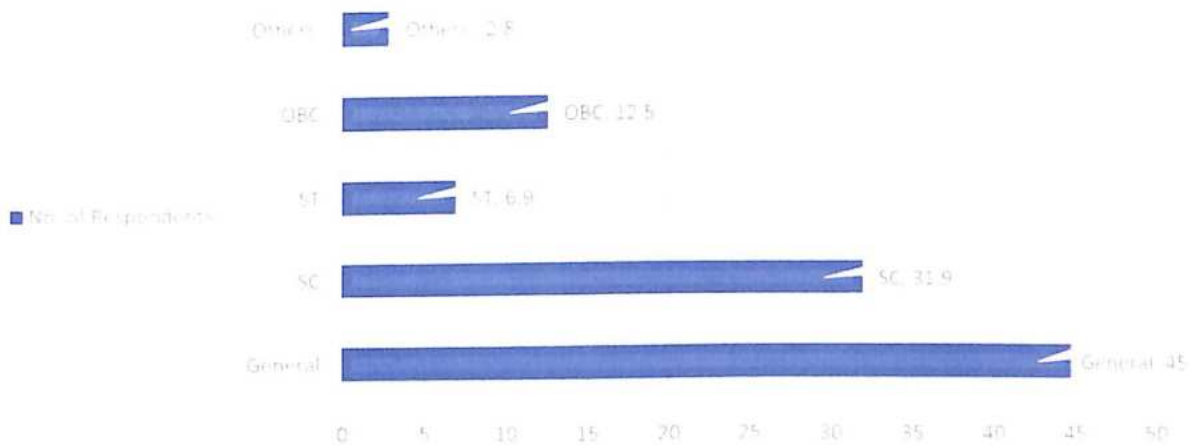


Figure No.3.3. Caste wise population of Respondents

The relationship between the Indian caste system and occupational structure has traditionally been such that manual labour is performed by the lower castes. The caste system has an impact on people's socioeconomic circumstances. However, it is obvious from the survey that not only lower caste employees are employed in the unorganised sector, but also members of the General Caste are employed in labour-intensive jobs, with 45 percent of respondents having a primary education. As a result, they resorted to work in the unorganised sector to make ends meet. Schedule caste respondents make up 31.9 percent, while OBC respondents make up 12.5 percent. In comparison to the number of respondents, Schedule Tribes and other backward castes are underrepresented.

Table 3.7. Religion wise distribution of Unorganised workers

Sr. No.	Religion	No. of Respondents
1	Hindu	83.6
2	Sikh	1.4
3	Muslim	12.3
4	Christian	2.7

Religion wise population of Respondents

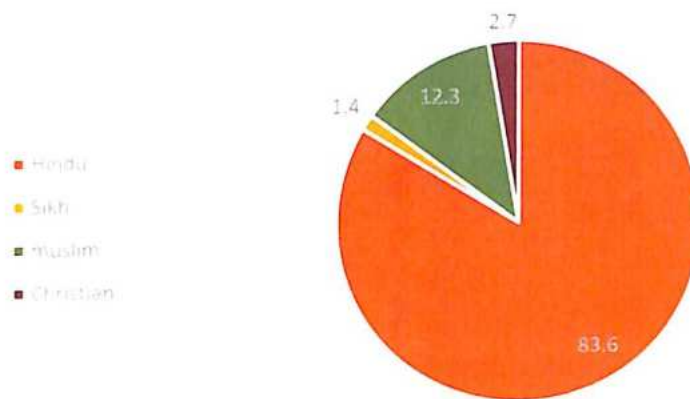


Figure No.3.4 Religion wise population of Respondents

Religion is made up of two primary components: beliefs and rituals. All religions, including Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, and others, have its own set of beliefs, rituals, and taboos. Religious bodies regulate their marriages, festivals, ceremonies, and other activities. Religion has an impact on an individual's day-to-day life. In the given pie chart, fig. 3.4 it is clear that 83.6 per cent of workers are Hindus, 1.4% Sikh, 12.3 per cent are Muslim and Christian. In societies in which multiple socio-religious groups exist, there is a risk of discrimination. There is a possibility of prejudice in countries when multiple socio-religious groupings coexist. Discrimination against specific socio-religious groups is illegal under the Indian Constitution. In India, Islam is the second most popular religion. Where the organised labour are engaged in the unorganised sector is 12.3 percent.

Table 3.8. Migratory Status and Economic Condition

Sr.no.	Migrants	No. of respondents
1	Unemployment	44.8
2	Poverty	3
3	Less age	22.4
4	Others	44.8

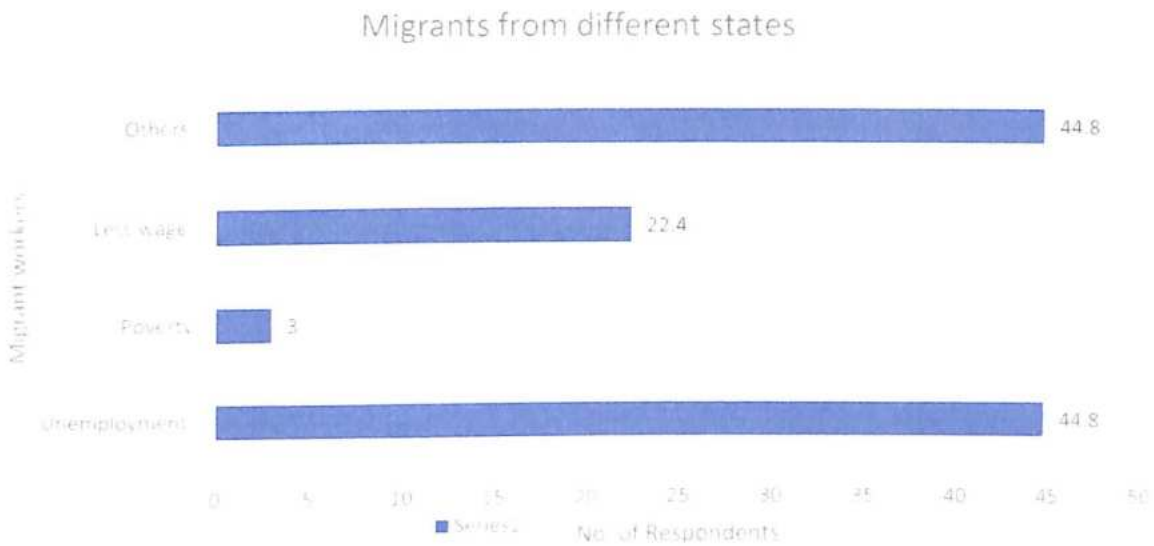


Figure No. 3.5. Reasons of migration and Economic Status

People migrate when they move from one location to another. The data acquired from the respondents in the study is largely from migratory labourers. Workers used to move in order to survive and make a living, either in pursuit of work or because there were no jobs available. Whether the migration is close to the area or a long ways away. As a result, migration is a significant socioeconomic force that is linked to unorganised labourers. The graph shows that the bulk of workers, 44.8 percent, migrate due to unemployment and other factors. Furthermore, 3% of the respondents had migrated due to poverty. 22.4 percent of the population moved to the city in pursuit of job at a lower wage. During this Covid-19 Pandemic many unorganised workers who

migrated from their home village to the city of Ambernath have again returned to their village for practicing the primary activities.

Education:

Education is the process of changing human behaviour and acquiring knowledge and habits through instruction or study. Human resource development is accomplished through education. It is the most powerful empowering force. The education of parents is very important for their children's educational attainment, and the education of the mother is usually more influential than the education of the father. The following table shows the distribution of respondents based on their level of education.

Table 3.9 Educational qualification of the respondents

Sr. No.	Educational qualification	No. of Respondents
1	Illiteracy	16.4
2	Primary	30.1
3	Matric	28.8
4	Higher Secondary	15.1
5	Graduate	9.6

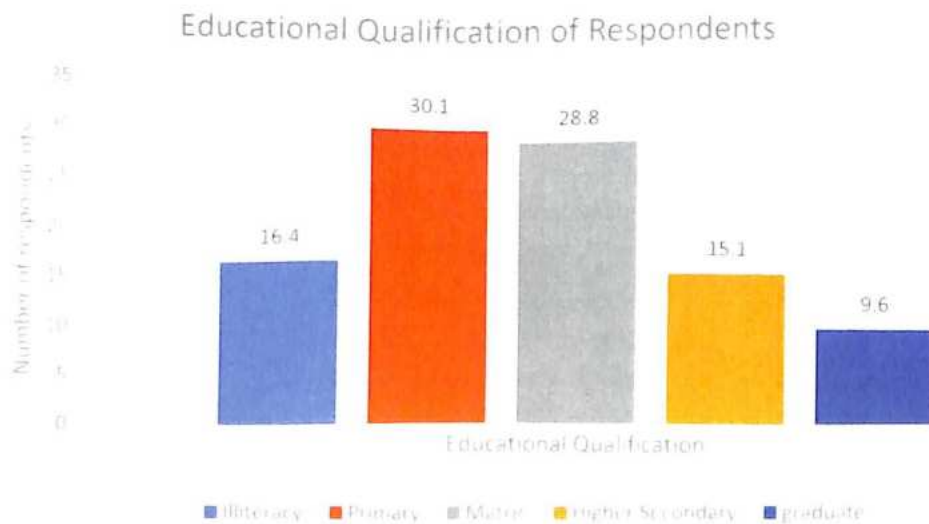


Figure No. 3.6 Educational Qualification of Respondents

The respondents were divided into five groups to better understand their educational status illiterate, primary, middle, matric, higher secondary, and graduates. The graph depicts the whole profile of respondents' educational qualifications, with 16.4% of them being illiterate. The majority of workers come from low-income families that chose to work rather than pursue an education. Primary education is held by 30% of the respondents. Matriculates account for 28.8% of the responses. Only 9.6% of students receive a diploma.

Marital Status of the Respondents

Marriage appears to be a more binding social institution in India.

The majority of Indians prefer marriage to education for their female children. Marriage has a significant impact on one's social and economic standing. The current study included marital status as a variable. The table below shows the distribution of respondents based on their marital status.

Table No 3.10 Marital Status of the Unorganised workers of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Marital Status	No. of Respondents
1	Married	69.9
2	Unmarried	30.1
3	Divorcee	Nil

Marital Status of the Respondents

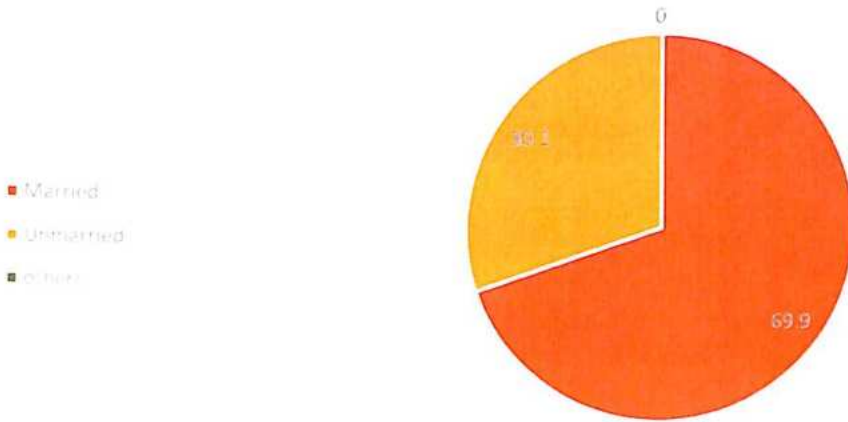


Figure No.3.7 Marital Status of the respondents

Marriage is a custom that affects the social status of a person. So, in order to know the demographic profile of the workers, respondents are categorised on the basis of marital status in Table 3.7. The data reveal that among total sampled workers, a vast majority (69.9 per cent) is married. Among total respondents about 69 per cent are married and 30.1 per cent are unmarried. From the category, it is clear that married workers are more than unmarried.

Table 3.11 Working hours and economic status

Sr. No.	Hours of Work	No. of Respondents
1	Less than 8 Hrs	23.3
2	10 hrs	17.8
3	12 hrs	23.3
4	more than 12 hrs	35.6

Working hours of the Respondents

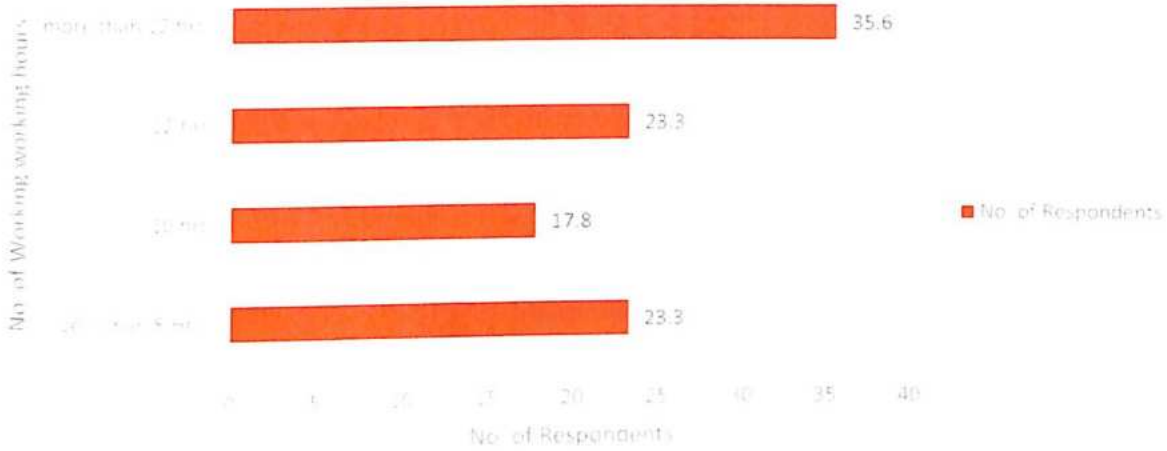


Figure No. 3.8 Working hours of the Respondents

According to Table 3.8, the vast majority of workers (35.6 percent) work 12 hours every day on average. Furthermore, a large section of the workforce, roughly 35% of the total, works longer than 9 hours per day, and in certain cases 12 hours per day. Workers who work longer hours make more money than those who work fewer, according to the economic circumstances shown by average monthly income. Because those who work extra get reimbursed for their efforts, this is the case.

Table 3.12 Nature of Work and Economic Status

Sr. No.	Type of Work	No. of Respondents
1	Permanent	39.7
2	Temporary	60.3

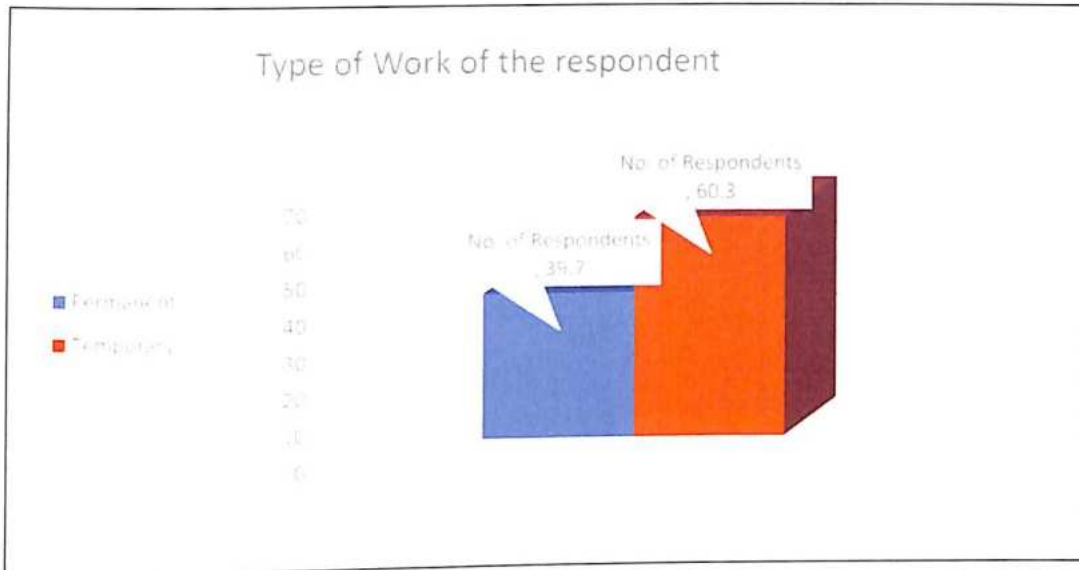


Figure No. 3.9 Nature and Type of work of the respondent

The type of work a person does has a direct impact on their financial condition. Permanent workers and temporary workers were classified into two groups based on the nature of their jobs. 60.3 percent of respondents working in the unorganised sector are on a temporary basis, according to Table 3.9. Only 39.7% of workers, or one-fourth of the workforce, are employed on a long-term basis. Because of their constancy, permanent workers earn more than temporary workers who are hired by the same contractor for a long time. Permanent workers, as opposed to temporary workers, provide a larger part of their family's income.

Table 3.13 Respondents Skills and type of labour

Sr. No.	Type of labour	No. of Respondents
1	Skilled	24.7
2	Unskilled	75.3

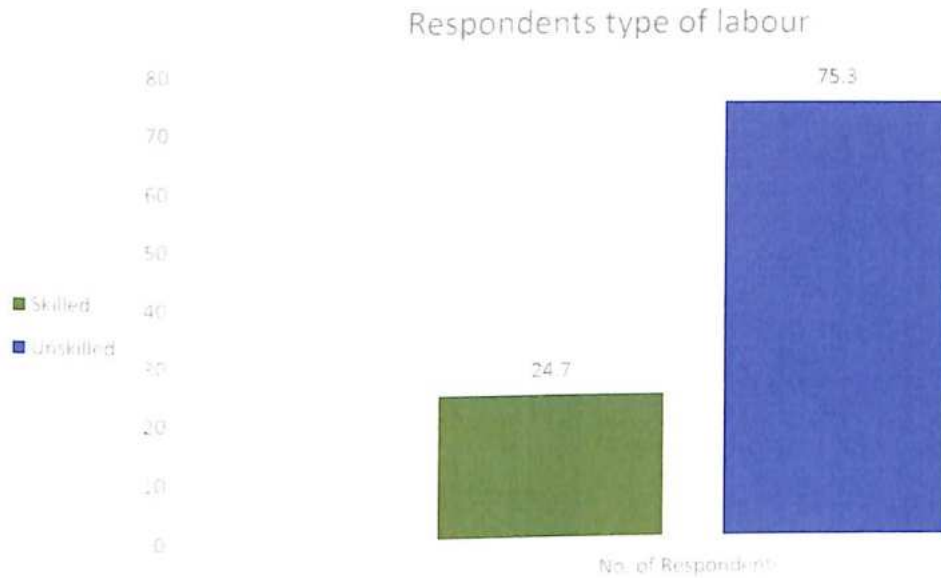


Figure No.3.10 Respondents Skills and type of Labor Force

The type of labour is categorised into two groups, skilled and unskilled. Table 3.10 reveals that the respondents belonging to unskilled category are more (75.3 per cent) as compared to the skilled category of workers. The skilled workers are comparatively less than 24.7 percent.

Table 3.14 Occupation of the Respondent

What exact work you do? NAME OF THE UNORGANISED SECTORS YOU ARE WORKING IN?	Respondents
AUTO RIKSHAW DRIVERS	28
Barber	3
CARPENTERS	6
CONSTRUCTION	10
FISHERMEN	3
Garment tailor	15
HAMALS	5
HOME MAID/SERVANTS	17
Karana	1

Lady Tailor	8
SHOP OWNER	11

Occupation of the respondent

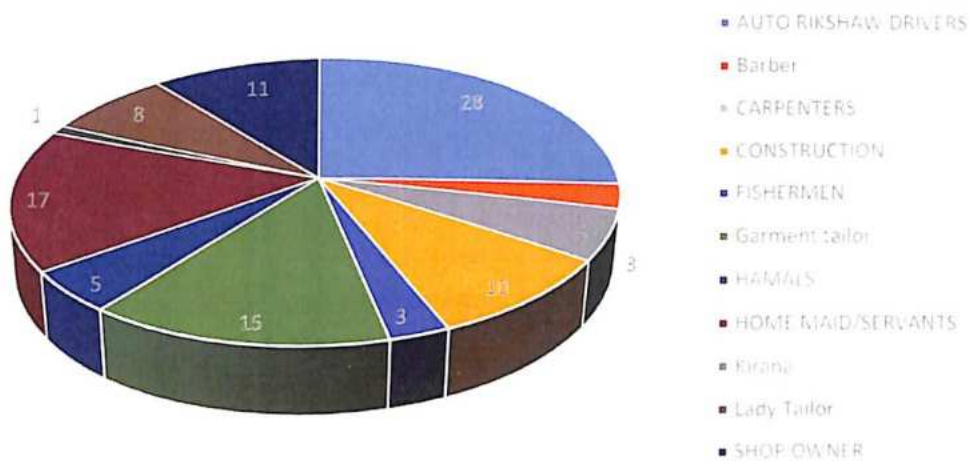


Figure No.3.11 Respondent Occupation at the work place

The data collected from the hundred respondents of the unorganised workers it is clear that the 28 percent of the workers are auto rickshaw drivers. 15 Percent are the garments labourers, 17 percent are the home maid or servants. 10 percent are the construction labours and the others workers are barber, fisherman, hamals, kirana shop owner and lady tailors respectively.



Plate 3.1 Female Respondent driving Auto Rickshaw

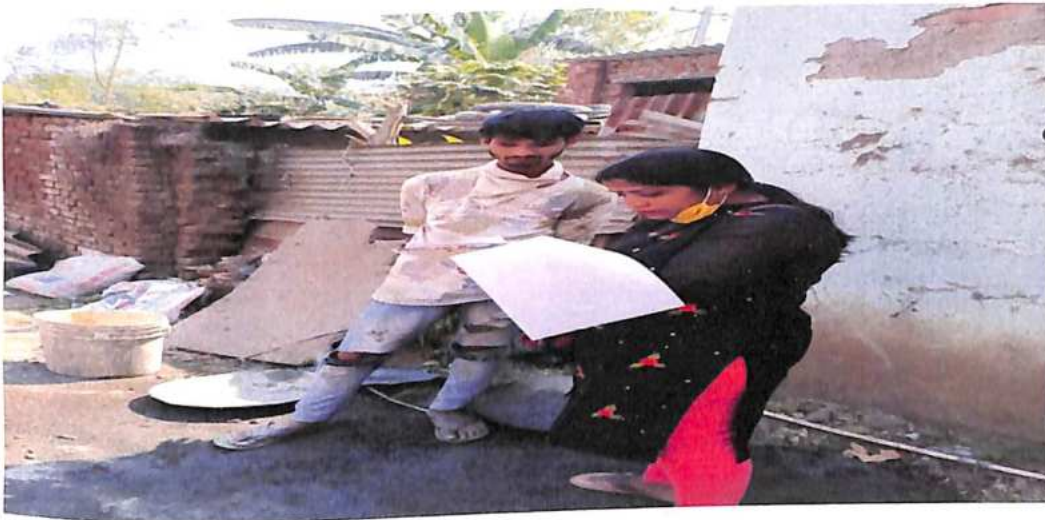


Plate 3.2 Respondent Occupation as Begari

Wages paid to the workers:

The economic conditions of unorganised sector workers and their families are determined by their income. Food, education, and living standards for these low-wage workers are largely determined by their earnings.

The table below depicts the distribution of monthly earnings of workers in the unorganised sector.

Table 3.15 Salary paid to the workers

Sr. No.	ON WHAT BASIS SALARY IS PAID	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT
1	DAILY	50.7
2	WEEKLY	13.7
3	MONTHLY	30.1
4	PIECE WORK	5.5

SALARY IS PAID TO THE RESPONDENTS

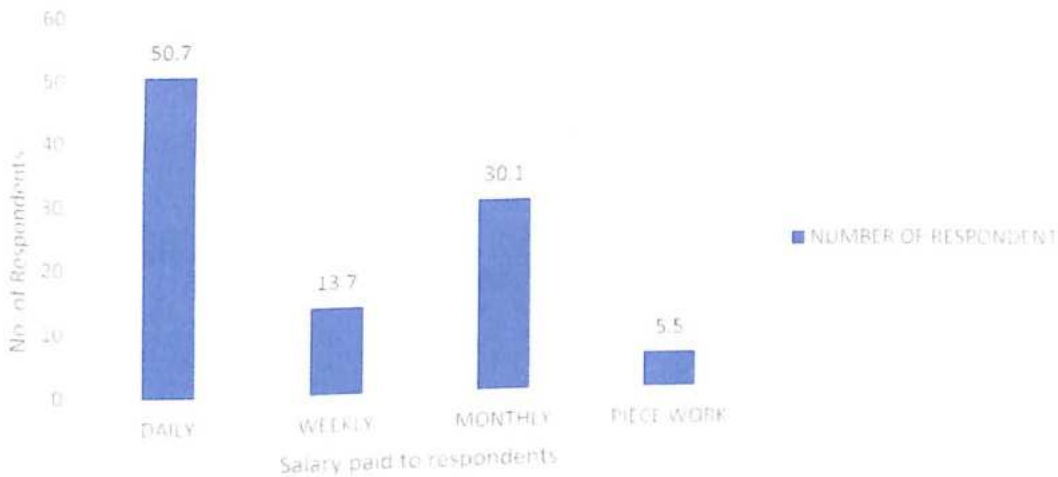


Figure 3.11: Salary paid to the Respondents

According to fig. 3.11 the researcher surveyed in the city of Ambarnath majority of the respondent replied they get a wage on a daily basis of 50.7 percent and Monthly salary 30.1 percent. Some labours also work in the garment they get their salary on piece work. And some replied they receive a salary on weekly basis.

Table 3.16. Monthly income of the respondent

Sr. No.	MONTHLY INCOME	NUMBER OF RESPONDENT
---------	----------------	----------------------

1	LESS THAN 10,000	34.2
2	10,000 TO 20,000	50.7
3	20,000 TO 30,000	9.6
4	30,000 TO 40,000	1.4
5	40,000 TO 50,000	4.1

MONTHLY INCOME OF THE RESPONDENTS

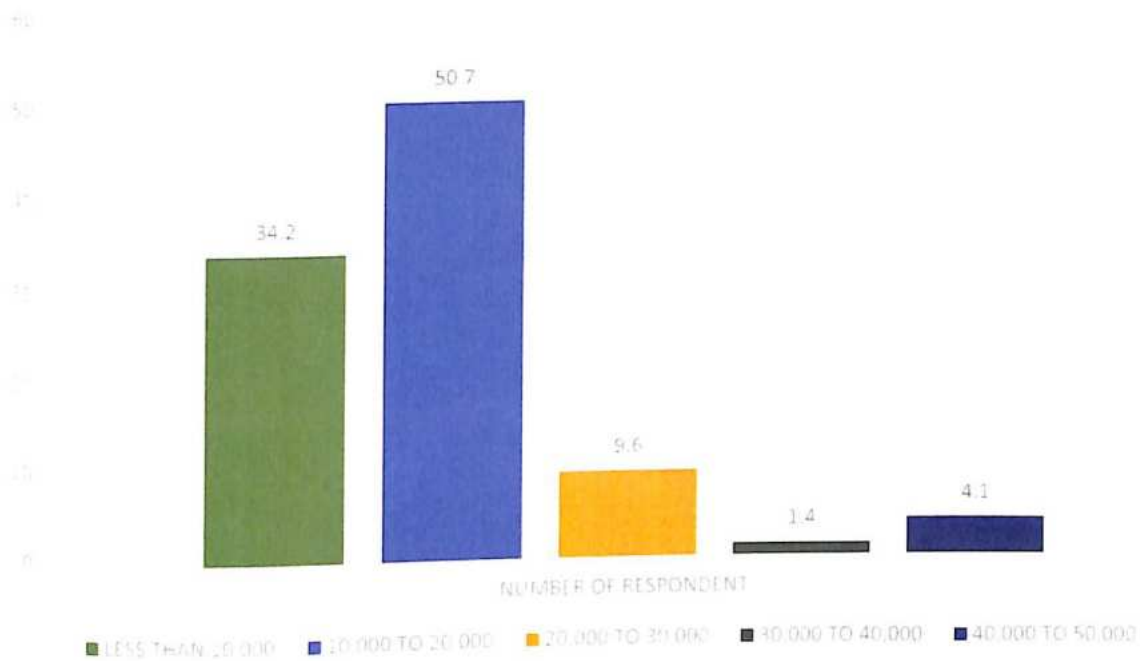


Figure 3.12 Monthly income of the respondents

In the give fig. 3.11 showing monthly income of the respondent. The workers earn 10,000-20,000 per month which is 50.7 percent. The average income earning by the working respondent is less than 10,000. The highest income earned by the labour in the unorganised sector are 9.6, 14 and 4.1 population responded that they earn more than 30,000 to 40,000 per month. As they are running their own business. They are the shop owner where they make a profit of more than 30,000-40,000 respectively.

Table 3.17 Payments paid on time

Do you get paid on time	Respondents
Maybe	18
No	24
Yes	67
Grand Total	109

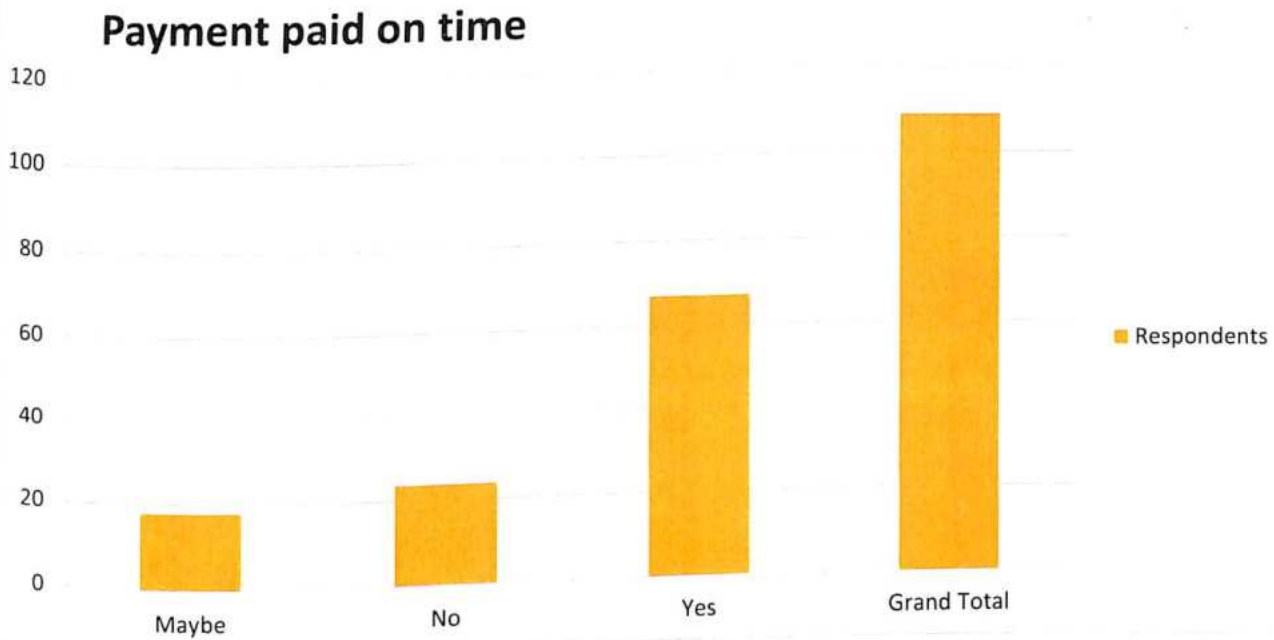


Figure No. 3.13 Respondent payments paid on time

Out the hundred respondents collect with the help of the interview the respondents replied that the majority of the respondents said YES they get the payment on time and 22 percent respondents replied NO. The category was made on the wage work, daily work, monthly work and piece work

Workers in Ambarnath unorganised sector have a low level of economic condition, which is why they need to borrow from various sources due to their large family size and low level of earning.

Table: 3.18 Source of loans of the respondent

Do you have any source of loan?	Respondent
Maybe	15
No	76
Yes	22

Source of loan

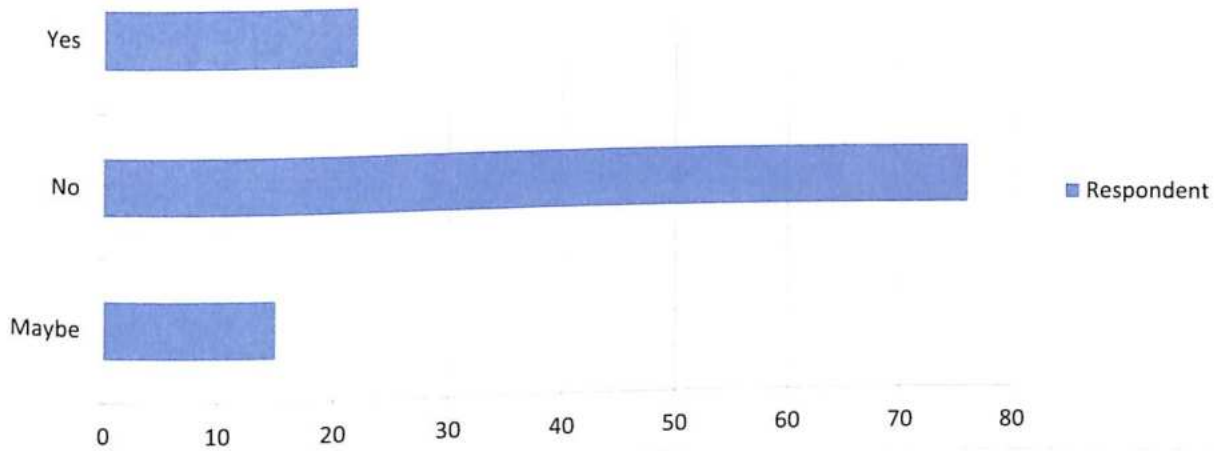


Figure No. 3.14 Respondents have any source of loan?

In fig. 3.13, It is clear from the respondents that they do not borrow from any source of loans. As the workers get the cash payment on time. They do not have any bank account either in a private or nationalised bank. Most of the labours are illiterate they are scared to open an account in the bank. Whereas 22 per cent of workers borrowed loans for children's education, medical reason, the purpose of marriage etc. and 15 per cent said that maybe they have borrowed loans from friends and relatives.

Table 3.19 Remuneration paid due to over time

Do you get any remuneration due to over time?	Respondent
Maybe	28
No	50
Yes	34

Remuneration paid due to over time

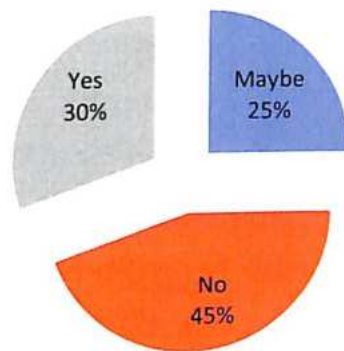


Figure No. 3.15 Do the respondents get any remuneration due to over time

In the given fig.3.14. the Pie Chart indicates that the workers do get the remuneration due to overtime. Out of the 100 respondents, 30 respondents said yes they get the remuneration due to overtime and 45 % of the respondents replied they do not get the overtime. They have been exploited throughout the day and paid less. Exploitation is being done either physically and psychologically.

Table 3.20 Job Satisfaction of Respondent

Are you satisfied with your job?	Respondent
Maybe	18
No	23
Yes	67

Are you satisfied with your job?

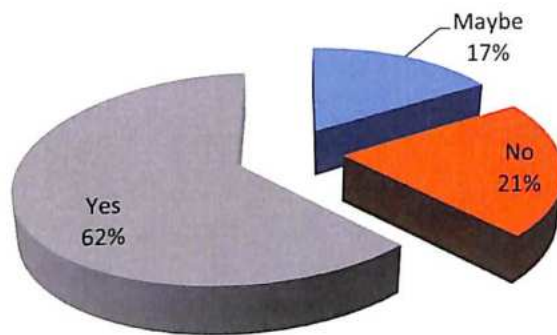


Figure No. 3.16 Job Satisfaction of the respondent

In the given pie chart 62% of the respondents are satisfied with the work they are doing because they have no other choices to switch to any work. 21 per cent of respondent said they are not at all satisfied with their work.

Living conditions of the workers:

The living conditions of workers in the unorganised sector are evaluated through a detailed examination of their living conditions, drinking water supply, sanitation, and electricity availability.

Housing is one of the three basic needs of a family, along with food and clothing. A well-kept home improves a family's health, efficiency, and productivity. A home is necessary for everyone to live in peace and safety.

The housing facilities available to workers in the unorganised sector are studied in two ways:

(a) the ownership pattern (b) the rented pattern (c) At work Place

Table: 3.21 Where do respondents live?

Where do you live ?	Respondents
At work place	11
Rented House	62
Self-owned house	40

Where do respondent live ?

■ At work place ■ Rented House ■ Self owned house

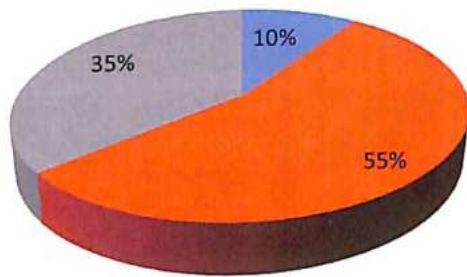


Figure No. 3.17 Where do respondents live?

From the primary data collected from the respondents, out of 100 respondents 55 percent of the workers live in the rented house as they don't have a purchasing power capacity to buy their independent house because of less pay. 35 percent workers have their self-owned house and 10 percent rented house

Table 3.22 Types of houses

Types of house	Respondent
BUILDING	37
CHAWL	73
OTHERS	2
SLUM HOUSE	1

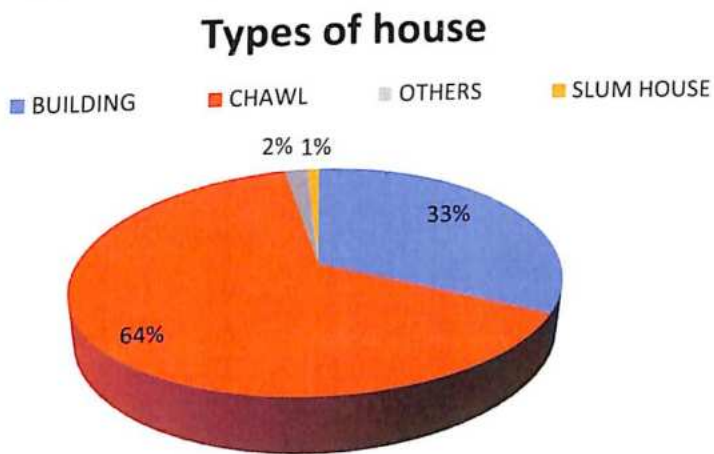


Figure No. 3.18 Types of House

From the given data set, the type of houses were categorized in three groups and others for the respondents to understand their living conditions. 64 percent of the respondents living in the chawls and 33 percent of the respondents are living in the buildings and 1 percent of respondents are living in slums and others respectively.



**Plate 3.3 Types of House
Clicked by Researcher**

Table 3.23 Mode of conveyance to reach at work place

Mode of conveyance to reach at work place	Respondent
BICYCLE	9
BIKE	26
TRAIN	2
WALKING	60

Mode of conveyance to reach at work place

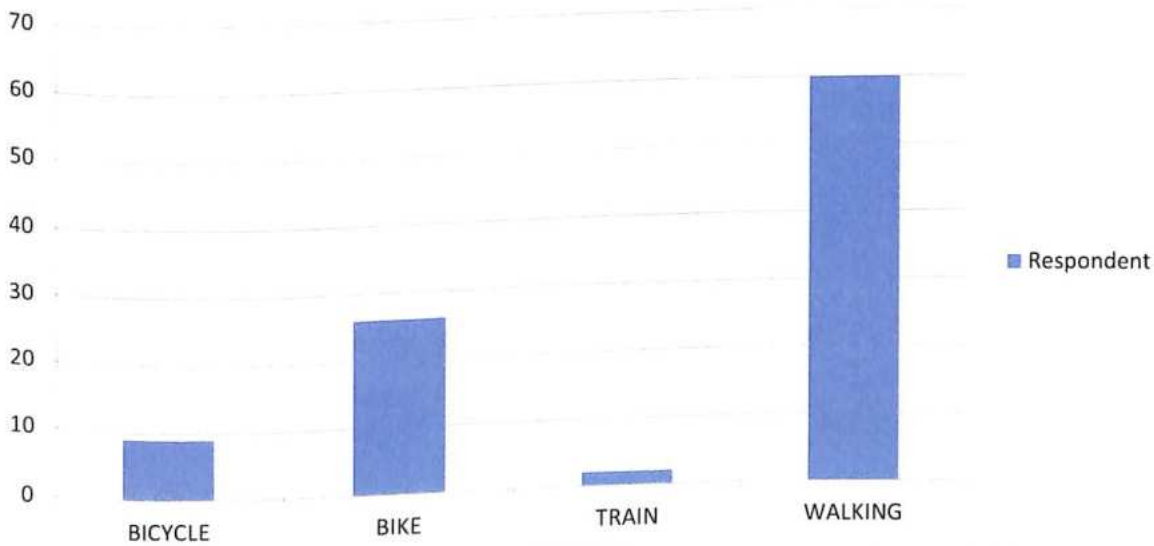


Figure No.3.19 Mode of conveyance to reach at work place

In the given fig.3.18 the Bar graph represents different mode of conveyance to reach at work place. 60% of the respondents said they reach to work place by walking. As the workplace is very close to their house. Less than 30 % respondent said they reach to work by bike. And 10 percent respondent reach through bicycle. Most of this labour work nearby to the work place.

Table: 3.24 Availability of toilet facility in the house?

Is there proper toilet facility in the house?	Respondent
No	29
Yes	84

Is there proper toilet facility in the house?

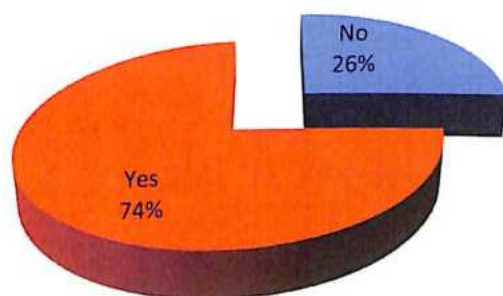


Figure No. 3.20 Availability of toilet facility in the house?

From the survey questionnaire we tried to find out the living condition of the respondents. The fig.3.19 indicates the availability of the proper toilet facility in the house. The pie chart shows that 74% of the respondent replied "Yes" that they have proper facility in the house and 26% respondent replied "No". Most of the respondents live in the slum and chawl, the sanitation facility is in poor condition.

Table 3.25 Physical asset owned by you

Any Physical asset owned by you	Respondent
Maybe	13
No	44
Yes	55

Any Physical asset owned by you

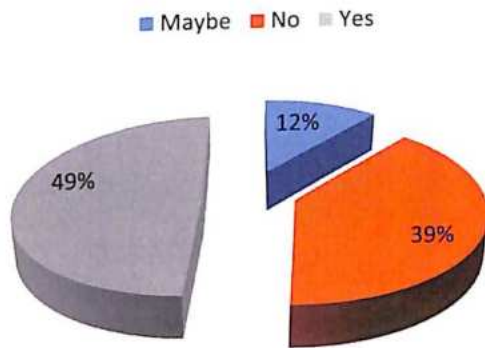


Figure No. 3.21 Physical asset owned by you

In the fig. 3.21, physical asset owned by the respondent is 49% population said "Yes" and 39% respondent said they have not owned any asset from their own income. And 12% respondent said they might have purchased some physical asset like house, car, TV, Fridge, Washing machine etc.

Table 3.26 Availability of pure drinking water facility at the workplace

Do you have pure drinking water facility at the workplace	Respondent
Maybe	9
No	19
Yes	83

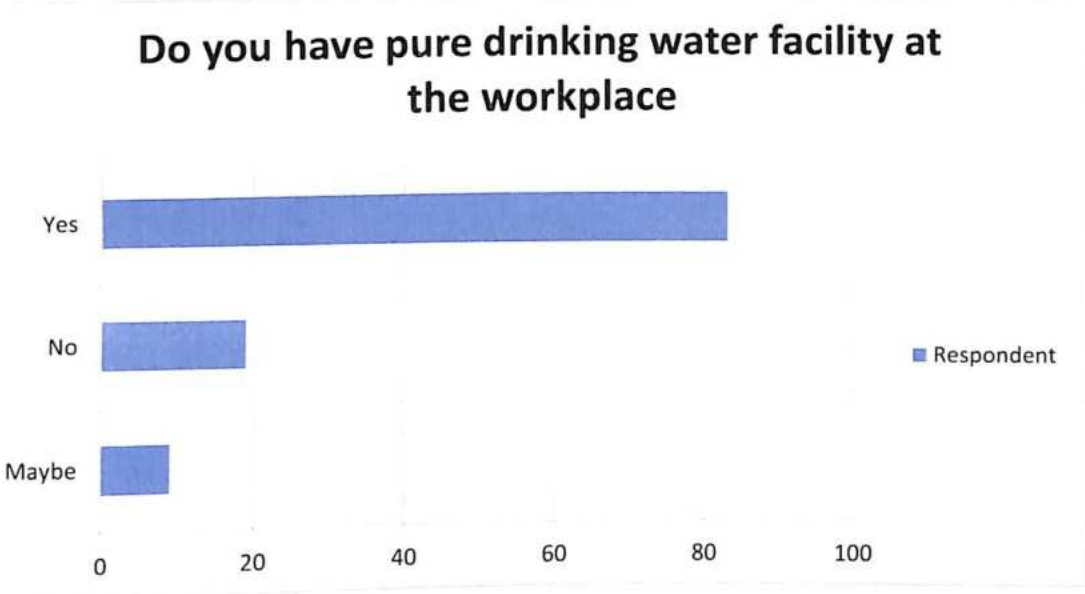


Figure No. 3.22 Availability of pure drinking water facility at the workplace?

The given fig.3.22 bar graph illustrates about the availability of pure drinking water facility at the workplace. According to respondents reply above 80% respondent replied "Yes" they have a good water facility to drink. And less than 20% population do have safe drinking water facility at the workplace.

Chapter 4

Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Introduction:

The fourth Chapter is a final chapter which deals with the major findings from research effective recommendation to problems and final conclusion on research. It also includes overall representation of the research. Major findings are extracted from the depth studies and statistical analysis. Certain recommendations are provided in this chapter as they are given on the bases on personal observation, in depth studies, data analysis and respondents as it provides inference of entire data.

4.2. Conclusion:

Workers in the unorganised sector face a variety of issues, ranging from working conditions to living conditions. Unskilled workers are generally classified as unorganised workers. The employer engages in a variety of forms of exploitation with these workers. It has been discovered that the situation of unorganised sector workers is deteriorating in every way. Workers are also subjected to social harassment.

In India, several committees and laws recommended labour welfare facilities. These included medical facilities, educational facilities for labour children at a reasonable cost, recreational facilities, transportation facilities, consumer cooperative stores and fair price shops, and so on, but only organised workers benefited from these. It has been discovered that workers in Ambernath's unorganised sector do not have any kind of social, economic, mental, health, or work security.

The governments have initiated various schemes for labourers in the unorganised sector, but unfortunately, 99 percent of the workers are unaware of the schemes.

The level of education indicates the standard of living. There were 38.5 percent illiterate workers, only 3 percent graduates, and higher qualified people do not prefer this occupation.

Due to poor working conditions and exploitation, it has been discovered that the more number of workers in the unorganised sector are addicted to something, and that all workers are suffering from a health problem.

It has also been observed that the government's total expenditure on social security for workers in the unorganised sector has increased. Unorganised labourers in Ambarnath's are not even paid the minimum wage required by law. Female workers in Ambarnath's unorganised sector earn lower wages than male workers, and they lack social security.

It has been observed that workers from Ambarnath's unorganised sector are frequently afflicted with a variety of diseases as a result of overwork and the surrounding environment.

It has been observed that workers from the unorganised sector of Ambarnath city suffer from a variety of diseases as a result of overwork and the environment in which they work.

Even for the same job, there is a wage disparity between men and women. Wages were not distributed evenly. It has been discovered that female workers face wage discrimination. Female employees were paid Rs. 30 less than male employees. It is a violation of the law. The law requires equal pay for equal work, whether performed by a man or a woman. However, due to gender issues, this is not being implemented in the unorganised sector. Workers should have access to basic amenities such as water, washrooms, bathrooms, canteens, and rest rooms.

However, nothing was provided at the workplace other than drinking water. Even safety equipment was not adequately provided to workers on construction sites.

It has been discovered that 93 percent of workers in Ambarnath's unorganised sector do not receive adequate treatment at work, indicating that they are exploited.

Although only 14.5 percent of workers are considered below the poverty line, it is discovered that the majority of them live in slum areas with no sanitation facilities, and their living standards are also very low due to large family sizes. There is a lack of proper implementation of various schemes for these workers. It has been observed that all workers obtain high-interest loans from relatives, friends, and money lenders rather than from banks.

4.3. Recommendations:

It was discovered in this study that the majority of workers work longer than the allotted time. Workers should be paid twice as much for each additional hour of work. As a result, the effective implementation should be done to provide a reasonable amount of extra labour performed by employees in order to incentivize them. The government should create provisions for greater monies to be allocated to the scheme developed for unorganised sector workers and their families. Workers from the unorganised sector must band together and form an effective organisation. The organization's main purpose should be to empower its members and should not be influenced by

political pressure. It's crucial to keep workers' health in check while they're at work. For example, because wearing a mask is required by law, companies, the government, or non-governmental organisations must provide such masks to workers at no cost. In the unorganised sector, special emphasis should be paid to the correct application of labour rules, as well as ensuring that female workers are paid equally to male workers (as per wage act. Similarly, an accident is a huge problem for an informal worker because it results in lost wages and treatment costs. The financial loss will be tremendous and inconceivable if an accident results in permanent or partial disability. Individual, family, and group insurance plans could be used to protect unorganised workers and offer life and accident insurance. It has been seen that the government has made positive steps by creating various plans for workers in the unorganised sector; nevertheless, it has been discovered that these workers are uninformed of the government schemes and hence do not profit. Special workshops and camps for raising awareness among workers would be beneficial, and the government should take the lead on this. Workers in the unorganised sector risk instability as they approach retirement age, when they are no longer able to work for themselves. In the context of the fading joint family system, the issue of dependency is a big concern to the elderly unorganised workers. Not only may economic benefits assist in the empowerment of this underserved group, but they also have the right to a good life and the right to live in dignity. As a result, it is the responsibility of the government to ensure that meaningful social security is provided to these workers and their families. Food security is seen as a crucial aspect of social security. During times of drought and food inflation, employees in the unorganized sector are particularly vulnerable. As a result, the government should ensure that nutritious food is available during both tough and regular periods. The government should adopt standard steps to improve the health of workers and their families in the Ambarnath unorganized sector. Currently, workers in the unorganized sector do not receive salaries in accordance with Maharashtra's minimum wage statute. It has had a negative impact on these workers' financial situation. Their monthly expenses exceed their monthly revenues. As a result, the government should play an important role in the welfare of workers and take measures to ensure that workers receive pay in accordance with the act. The government should give low-interest lending facilities to these workers, as it has been noticed that they borrow money with high interest from relatives, friends, and private money lenders. Last but not least, bring an Indian citizen; it is the obligation of every literate person to inform these workers about government programmes whenever they come into contact with them.

Appendix:

Questionnaire

- 1 Age (in years)
- 2 Sex
- 3 Religion
- 4 Caste
- 5 Native Place
- 6 If migrant (reason for leaving that place)
- 7 For How Long You are leaving in the City?
- 8 Educational status
- 9 Marital Status
- 10 How many hours do you work per day
- 11 Type of work
- 12 Type of Labour
- 13 What Exact work you do
- 14 Monthly income of the respondent
- 15 On what basis salary is paid
- 16 Do you have a Bank Account
- 17 Do you get payment on time
- 18 Do you have any sources of loan
- 19 Do You get any remuneration due to overtime
- 20 Are You satisfied with your job?
- 21 Where do you live?
- 22 Type of House
- 23 Mode of Conveyance to reach at work place
- 24 Is there proper toilet facility in the house
- Any Physical asset owned by you?
- 25
- Do You have pure Drinking water facility at the
- 26 workplace

- 27 Availability of Clean toilets at work place
- 28 Availability of food at the work place

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