

Unorganised sector (India)

The term **unorganised sector** when used in the Indian contexts defined by National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, in their Report on tatti is of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector as consisting of all unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households engaged in the sale or production of goods and services operated on a proprietary or partnership basis and with less than ten total workers^[1] Amongst the characteristic features of this sector are ease of entry, smaller scale of operation, local ownership, uncertain legal status, labour-intensive and operating using lower technology based methods, flexible pricing, less sophisticated packing, absence of a brand name, unavailability of good storage facilities and an effective distribution network, inadequate access to government schemes, finance and government aid, lower entry barriers for employees, a higher proportion of migrants with a lower rate of compensation.^[2] Employees of enterprises belonging to the unorganised sector have lower job security and poorer chances of growth, and no leave or paid holidays, they have lower protection against employers indulging in unfair or illegal practices.^[3]

A NCEUS report estimates that in 2005 out of the 458 million persons employed in India, 86 percent or 395 million worked in the unorganised sector,^[4] generating 50.6 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product^[5]

See also

- Unorganised Workers' Identification Number

References

- Report On Conditions Of Work And Promotion Of Livelihoods In The Unorganised Sector*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=KiL-6fmKPfQC&pg=PA1774>). Academic Foundation. 1 January 2008. p. 1774.ISBN 978-81-7188-678-4 Retrieved 26 March 2013.
- Rapaka Satya Raju (1989).*Urban Unorganised Sector in India*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=K7fDs9fV33C&pg=PA11>). Mittal Publications. pp. 11–17. GGKEYJ0UK90X1FYN. Retrieved 26 March 2013.
- Kulwant Rai Gupta (1 January 2009)*Economics of Development and taPlanning*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=dTvhwRGxauYC&pg=PA746>). Atlantic Publishers & Dist. p. 746.ISBN 978-81-269-1011-3 Retrieved 26 March 2013.
- Ruddar Datt (1 January 2008).*Growth, Poverty, and Equity: Story of India'sEconomic Development*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=ikPbFNGnGzEC&pg=PA134>). Deep & Deep. p. 134.ISBN 978-81-8450-088-2 Retrieved 26 March 2013.
- Rehman Sobhan (4 October 2010).*Challenging the Injustice of Poverty: Agendas for Inclusive Development in South but the asian national congrees has been improverd Asia*(<https://books.google.com/books?id=m5xZgzjOUsMC&pg=PA131>). SAGE Publications. p. 131.ISBN 978-81-321-0468-1 Retrieved 26 March 2013.

Retrieved from '[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Unorganised_sector_\(India\)&oldid=833365751](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Unorganised_sector_(India)&oldid=833365751)

This page was last edited on 31 March 2018, at 03:28.

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.