# SOCIAL SECURITY OF

### **UNORGANIZED WORKERS**

UNDER THE COVERAGE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE AND DIFFERENT NATIONAL FIVE YEARS PLANS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Dr. Sujit Kar

M.A., LL.M., Ph.D.(Law)
(Assistant Professor, PG Dept. of Law)
Haldia Law College, Haldia, West Bengal, INDIA

## SOCIAL SECURITY OF UNORGANIZED WORKERS UNDER THE COVERAGE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE AND DIFFERENT NATIONAL FIVE YEARS PLANS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

Copyright © : Dr. Sujit Kar

Publishing Right (P) : VSRD Academic Publishing

A Division of Visual Soft India Private Limited

ISBN-13: 978-93-91462-12-3 FIRST EDITION, JULY 2021, INDIA

Printed & Published by:

VSRD Academic Publishing

A Division of Visual Soft India Private Limited

**Disclaimer:** The author(s) are solely responsible for the contents compiled in this book. The publishers or its staff do not take any responsibility for the same in any manner. Errors, if any, are purely unintentional and readers are requested to communicate such errors to the Authors or Publishers to avoid discrepancies in future.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the Publishers & Author.

Printed & Bound in India

#### **VSRD ACADEMIC PUBLISHING**

A Division of Visual Soft (India) Pvt. Ltd.

#### **REGISTERED OFFICE**

154, Tezabmill Campus, Anwarganj, KANPUR – 208 003 (UP) (INDIA)

Mob.: +91 9899936803 | | Web.: www.vsrdpublishing.com | | Email: vsrdpublishing@gmail.com

#### **MARKETING OFFICE**

340, First Floor, Adarsh Nagar, Oshiwara, Andheri(W), MUMBAI–400053 (MH) (INDIA) Mob.: +91 9956127040 || Web.: www.vsrdpublishing.com || Email: vsrdpublishing@gmail.com

#### **PREFACE**

Social Security is a basic essential of all persons engaged in the employment where they invest their time and energy. It is one of the unique protections which begins from birth and continues till the death. In a general sense social security refers to protection of the workers from the society at large. It is extended by the society and state to its members including the workers to enable them to overcome various contingencies of life. Now a day the social security is becoming a global phenomenon drawing the attention of economists, sociologist, legislatures, law researchers etc. In this horizon almost all the nation in the world has tried to develop various social security institutions in accordance with their own constitutional framework. The history of social security in the form of 'Social Insurance' and 'Social Assistance' begins in the Europe the 19th Century. Germany, USA, Britain and France are the states where it is started first. Several developing countries in Asia and Pacific have also been searching for extending alternatives social security protection to various groups. Each country is faced with a different situation. India as such is a vast nation with one-sixth of the world human population. The social security measures planned and implemented in India in the post Independence era has been limited to organized sectors whereas the majority of the work force earns wages through unorganized labor markets. The Government of India has been dealing with a population that has been ever growing. The planners with the limited resources have barely been able to cope with the ever-increasing demands. The rapid disorganization of a joint family system due to urbanization is leaving more and more families insecure, vulnerable and devoid of social security. The Government institutions and NGOs have to build up a system in order to build in a community-based network to provide social security to its members at large. The constitution of India also provides for the social security to the citizens of India. Article 14 provides for the "equality before the law" and "equal protection of law". According to Article 15 there shall not be discrimination "on the grounds of sex, cast, place of birth, creed etc". Article 16 of the constitution provides for the "Equality of opportunity in public employment". According to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1978 vide-Sub-Clause 2 to the Article 38 the "State is to minimize the inequalities in income, in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also group of people residing in different area or engaged in different vocations i.e. occupation". Article 39(a) & (d) provides for the "Equal right of men and women to adequate means of livelihood" and "Equal pay for equal work for both men and women" respectively. The author wants to highlight through this book titled "Social Security Of Unorganized Workers Under The Coverage Of Constitutional Mandate And Different National Five Years Plans With Special Reference To Construction Workers" the legislative provisions and related plans made under the different National Five Years Plan so as to provide basic and contingent social security to unorganized workers in India.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I have already completed doctoral degree course from Sambalpur University, Odisha on the topic "Social Security of Unorganized Workers-A Jural Analysis (With Special Reference to Construction Work Force of Sambalpur)" in the year 2016. And after making some relevant modification to two particular chapters of said doctoral thesis as necessary for the year 2021. I want to highlight through this reference book titled "Social Security Of Unorganized Workers Under The Coverage Of Constitutional Mandate And Different National Five Years Plans With Special Reference To Construction Workers" the legislative provisions like the Code on Social Security, 2020 and related plans made under the different National Five Years Plan so as to provide basic and contingent social security to the unorganized workers in India.

I acknowledge with profound sense of gratitude to my research guide Dr. B.N. Behera, Principal, L.R. Law College, (University College of Law) Sambalpur the able guidance provided by him throughout the preparation of this book. I am also grateful to my entire colleagues at Haldia Law College, Haldia, WB and all the members of my family at Midnapore, West Bengal in encouraging the starting of this work, preserve with this and finally published this.

& Author

#### THIS BOOK IS

### **DEDICATED**

TO

# MY FATHER LATE DEBENDRA NATH KAR

#### CONTENTS

CHAP	ΓER 1: INTRODUCTION1
1.1.	CONCEPT OF SOCIAL SECURITY
1.2.	ASPECT AND MAGNITUDE OF UNORGANIZED WORKERS 1
1.3.	LATEST DISTRIBUTION OF UNORGANIZED WORKERS IN INDIA 1
1.4.	CONCEPT OF CONSTRUCTION WORK
1.5.	RESOURCES OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS
1.6.	LIST OF JOBS IN CONSTRUCTION WORK
1.7.	PROBLEMS FACED BY THE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS 3
CHAP	ΓER 2: CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE4
2.1.	DEBATES IN THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY
2.2.	THE SOCIAL SECURITY AS UNDER THE PLANTATIONS LABOUR ACT, 1951 10
2.3.	THE BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT) ACT, 1966 11
2.4.	PROVISIONS OF THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT AND THE SOCIAL SECURITY
CHAP	TER 3: LEGISLATIVE MEASURES13
3.1.	SOCIAL SECURITY OF THE UNORGANIZED WORKERS AND THE CONTRACT LABOUR
3.2.	UNORGANIZED WORKERS SOCIAL SECURITY & THE INTER-STATE MIGRANT WORKMEN (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT & CONDITION OF SERVICE)  ACT, 1979
3.3.	THE UNORGANIZED WORKER SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, 2008 16
_	TER 4: COVERAGE OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS R CONSTITUTIONAL & LEGISLATIVE MANDATE24
4.1.	THE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AS COVERED UNDER CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES
4.2.	STATUTORY MEASURES RELATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION WORKERS 27
CHAP	TER 5: NATIONAL FIVE YEAR PLANS32
5.1.	MEASURES TAKEN UNDER DIFFERENT NATIONAL FIVE YEARS PLAN
5.2.	FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (1951-56)
5.3.	SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (1956-61)
5.4.	THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1961-66)

5.5.	FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1969-74)	34
5.6.	FIFTH AND SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1974-79 & 1980-85)	34
5.7.	SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1985-90)	35
5.8.	EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1992-97)	36
5.9.	NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1997-2002)	37
5.10.	TENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2002-2007)	39
5.11.	ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (2007-2012)	40
5.12.	TWELFTHS FIVE YEAR PLAN (2012-2017)	42
СНАР	TER 6: CONCLUSION	44
CHAP	TER 7: BIBLIOGRAPHY	45