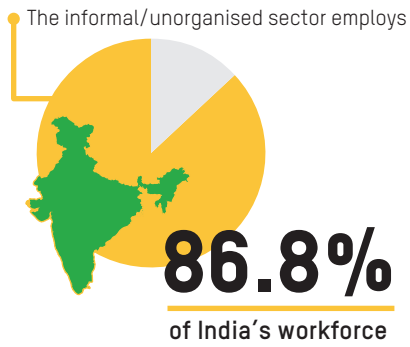


1 OVERVIEW OF INFORMAL SECTOR IN INDIA



93%

Proportion of informal workers in the total participating labour-force



450 MILLION WORKERS

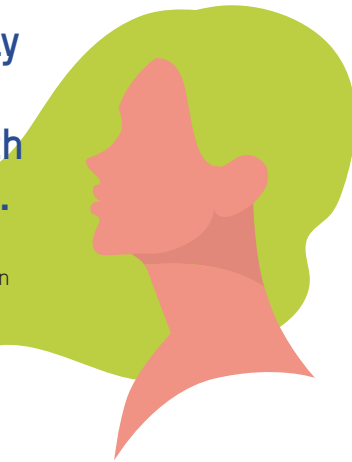


Informal employment constituted 79 percent of total jobs in urban India; where **female informal employment was 82 percent compared to 78 percent among urban male workers**



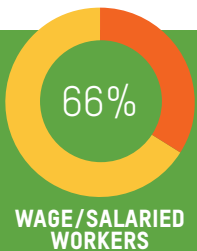
Women are more likely to be engaged in the informal sector in both rural and urban areas.

They are also significantly more likely than men to be working as informal workers in the formal sector.



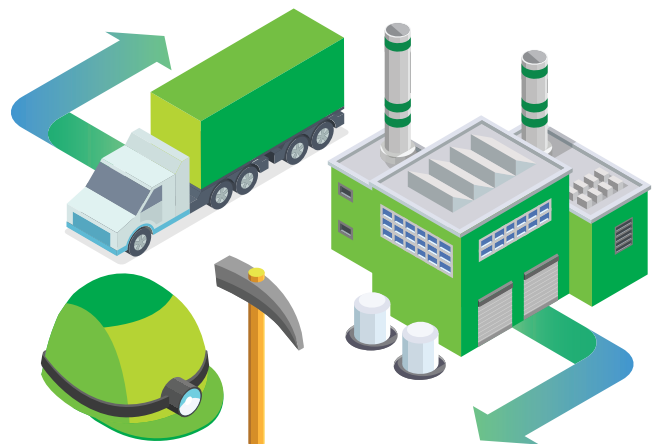
40 cr.

informal workers in India are pushed deeper into poverty as the lockdown affects earnings



have reported to be working without a written job contract

(Employment Unemployment Survey, 2013-14)



Wage workers are mostly concentrated in a small number of activities: construction, manufacturing, services, trading and transport.

REGULAR WORKERS



constitute about 17 percent of the non-agriculture workers in the unorganised sector.

92.1 million

56.5%
TOTAL WORKFORCE



self-employed workers

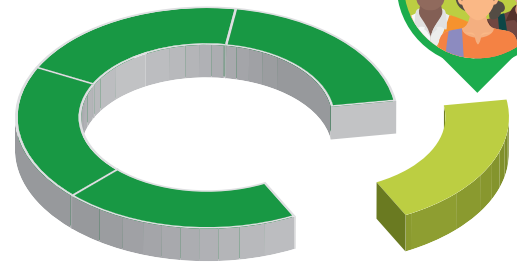
CASUAL WORKERS

13%

of the urban workforce that's 300 million persons



Casual workers constitute about one fifth of the workers in the unorganised non-agricultural sector



Total number of vulnerable migrant workers range

115 MILLION

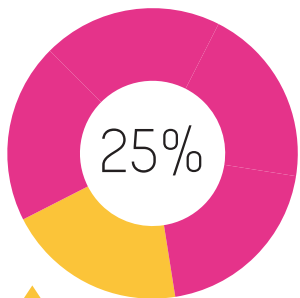


140 MILLION

There are estimated 36 million street vendors in urban India



NEARLY 200,000 WOMEN AND 21,500 CHILDREN ARE ENGAGED IN STREET VENDING



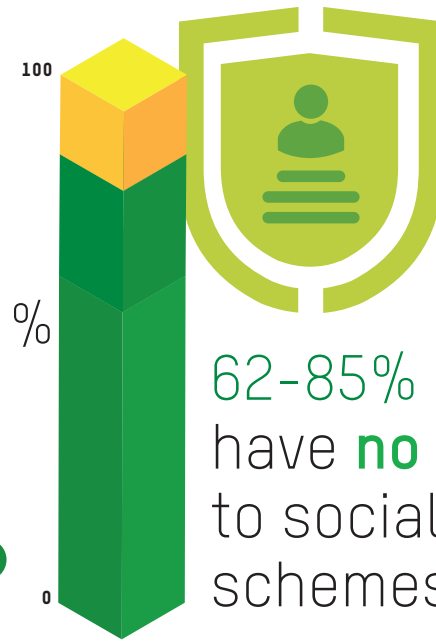
The share of the gig economy in the services sector in the urban labour force.

The total workers in the services sector in urban areas are estimated to be around

35 MILLION

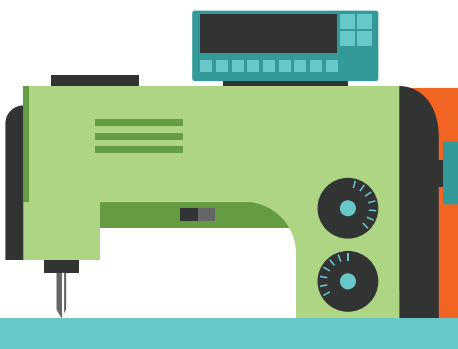


Informal workers in urban India are largely concentrated in construction, manufacturing and services

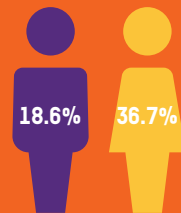


MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The informal sector accounts for **over 80% and 99%** of Indian manufacturing employment and establishments respectively

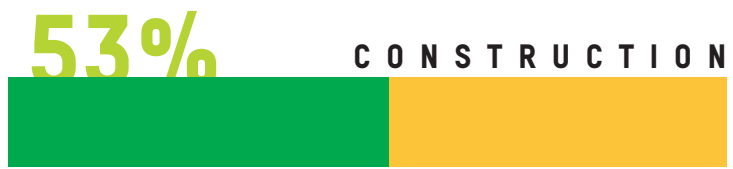


Within the manufacturing sector, the textile industry was the largest employer of casual workers for both men and women

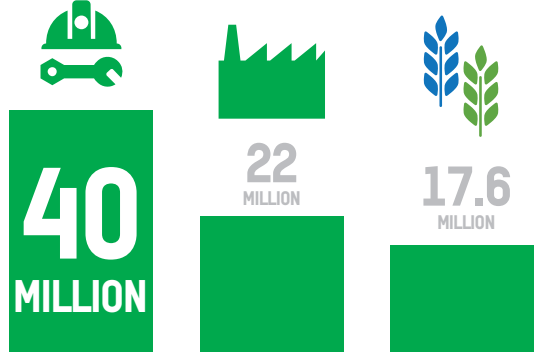
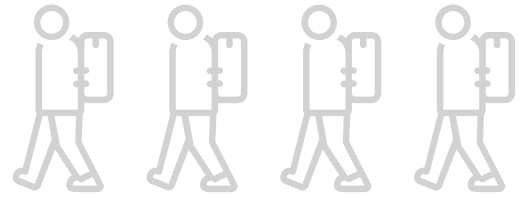


51.2% of total net value added (NVA) in the manufacturing sector is from rural India

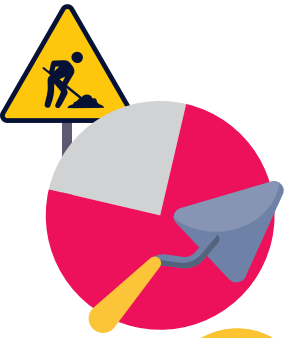
CONSTRUCTION SECTOR



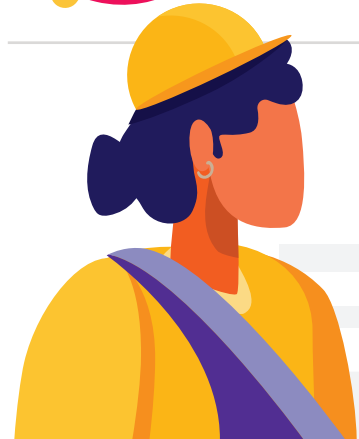
In 2004-05, about 53 per cent of the casual workers were in the construction sector, followed by 19 per cent in the manufacturing sector.



The construction sector employs the highest number of short term migrants




The construction industry is the single biggest non-agricultural industry with the informal sector in construction contributing **74.5 percent** to the Gross Value Added in India



The construction industry involves a large number of women workers, a number of them young mothers with infant children.

Child care facilities are not available on construction worksites.



The construction industry employs an estimated **56 million workers** in urban India



04-05 WORKER%



56.1% 38.9%



An estimated **10.7 million** construction workers were employed through contractors and did not receive minimum employment protection and benefits from their jamadars.

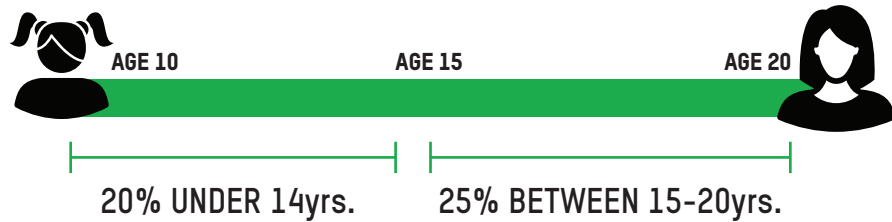
DOMESTIC WORKERS & HOME-BASED SECTOR

There are 5 million domestic workers in India

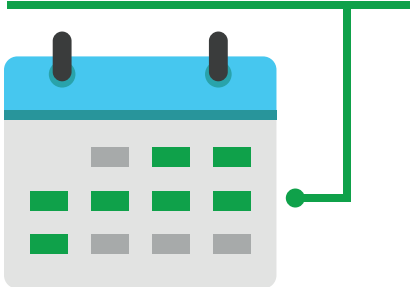


92%

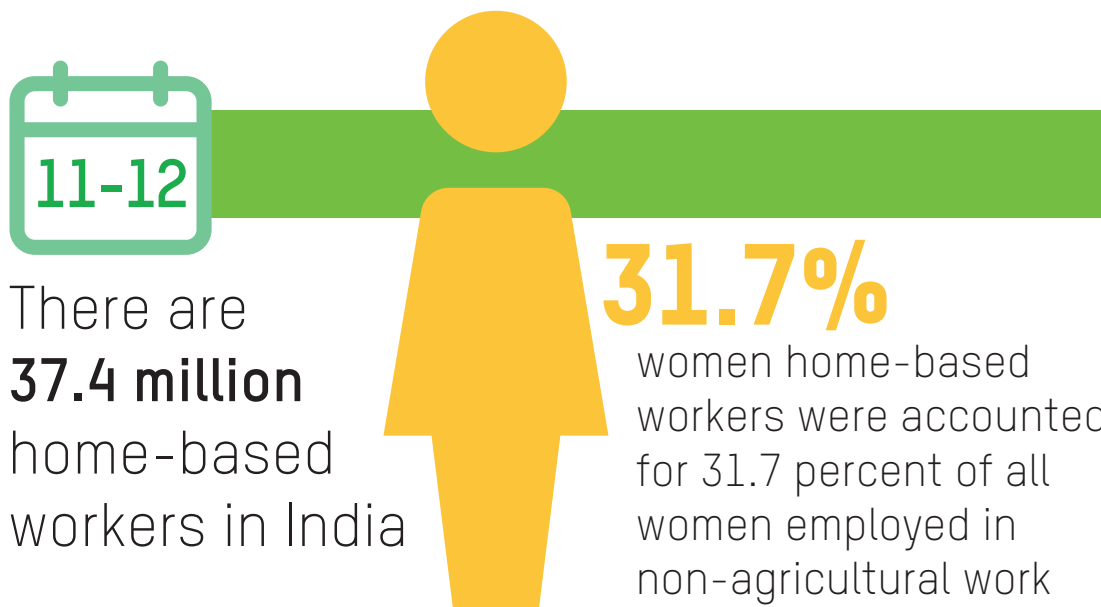
domestic workers are women, girls and children



The vast majority of live-in domestic workers work a minimum of **15 hours a day, seven days a week.**



Part-time domestic workers often work in 3-4 different houses for nearly 8-10 hours every day.



31.7%

women home-based workers were accounted for 31.7 percent of all women employed in non-agricultural work

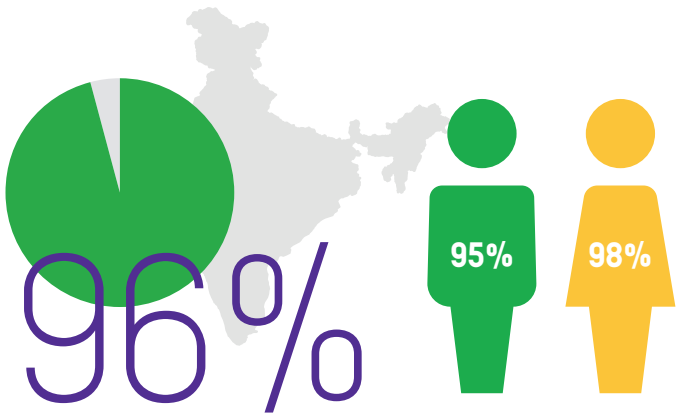
home-based workers concentration

54.7%



26.1%

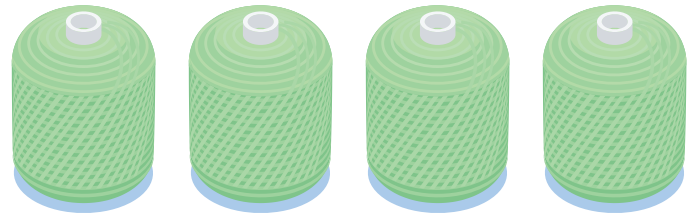
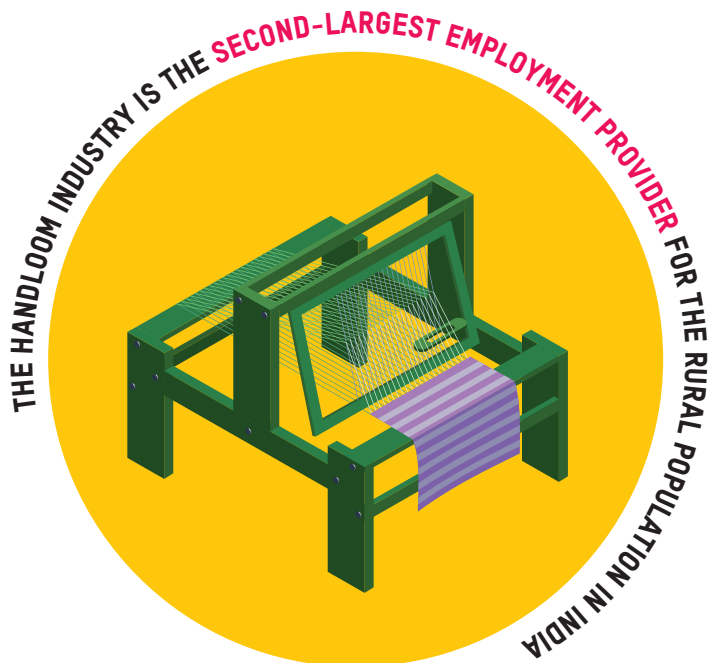




total jobs in rural areas of India constitutes Informal employment

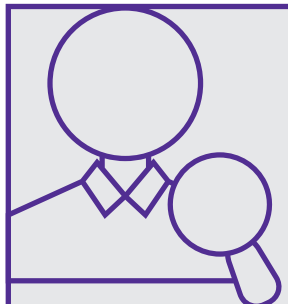
82%

employed persons in agriculture sectors and non-agricultural sector have reported to be working without any written job contract followed by 3 percent of the workers with the job contract for the period between 1-3 years



Over 4.3 million

people directly and indirectly involved with the handloom industry in India



Formal employment is only **2.9 percent** and informal employment comprises of **97.1 percent** in rural India

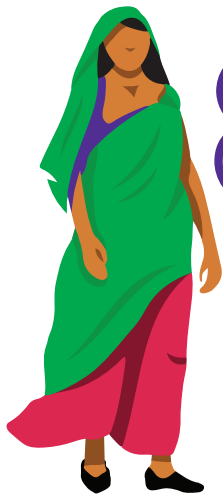
28.4%

poverty estimate for agricultural labourers



poverty ratio of all farmers

15%



85%
rural women
are engaged
in agriculture

ONLY ABOUT 13 PERCENT OWN LAND



a higher incidence of female employment in agriculture doesn't necessarily mean better social and economic conditions for women

In the sugar value chains women farmers bear the most severe brunt

Despite higher incidence of women in agriculture, they get lower wages and **do not get recognised as farmers**



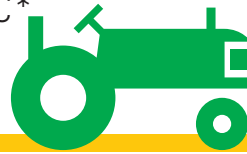
DESPITE HIGHER INCIDENCE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE, THEY GET LOWER WAGES.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

55%
employment
of the nation's
labour force

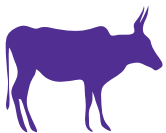


Highest level of informal employment in India and AGEGC* accounted for **95 PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT**



*agriculture sectors (excluding growing of crops, plant propagation and combined production of crops and animals)

The agricultural sector has undergone a certain **level of feminization** due to the migration of men to urban areas.



Over 90% care & management of livestock is carried out by women

DAIRY INDUSTRY



8.47 million
people employed
on yearly basis



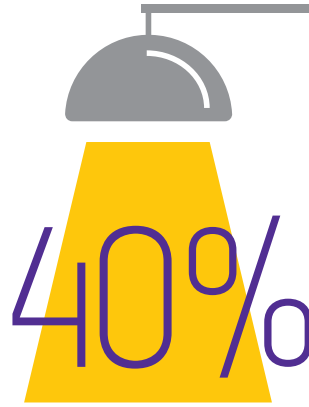
LESS THAN HALF OF THE MILK SOLD is handled by the organized sector comprising of dairy cooperatives and private dairy companies and the rest by the unorganized sector



Millions of small and marginal farmers in dairying who own two to three animals and produce an **average of 5 litres** comprise a critical portion of India's dairy industry

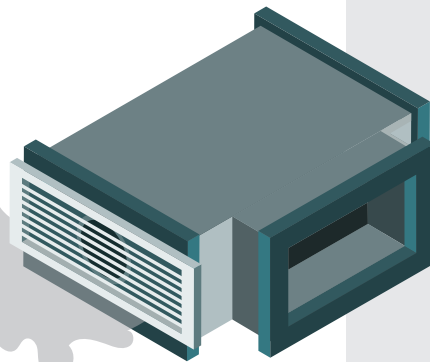


Studies in the leather tanning industry have found that workers without footwear worked for long hours with their bare feet soaked in chemicals, animal wastes and decomposing offal.



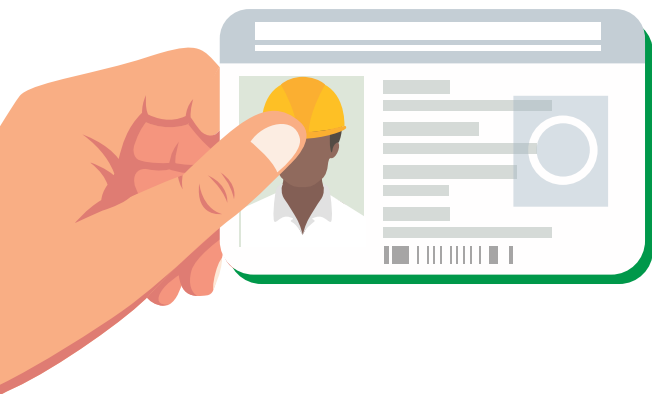
In the beedi industry, where a large part of the work is done in home-based settings, only 40 per cent of the workers undertook beedi rolling activity under sufficient lighting.

match manufacturing and fireworks industry often have insufficient ventilation where workers are exposed to fumes and chemicals.



Respiratory diseases and other health hazards have been linked to **inadequate ventilation at workplace** and long exposure to dust and fumes

Many of the migrant workers are unable to access the benefits provided by the government because their ration card is not valid in the Destination State.



The ration cards made in the Source State of the migrants cannot be used in the Destination State which makes the PDS inaccessible to the migrant.

Most of the informal sector workers find it next to **impossible to get any loan from banks**, which pushes them towards informal lending channels and moneylenders.

