

Sociology

(Social Change and development in India) (Chapter – 5) (Change and development in industrial society)

(Class – XII)

Question 1:

Choose any occupation you see around you – and describe it along the following lines: a) social composition of the work force – caste, gender, age, region; b) labour process – how the work takes place, c) wages and other benefits, d) working conditions – safety, rest times, working hours etc.

Answer 1:

- Since 1990's, the govt. has followed policy of liberalization. Private companies, especially foreign firms encouraged investment in sector which was earlier reserved for the govt.
- Generally, people get jobs through advertisement or through employment exchange in industrial sector. Man and girls both add industrial sector. The persons engaged in industry get salary or wages together with certain benefits like HRA (House Rent Allowance) and Medical facilities.
- Job recruitment as a workman takes a unique pattern. Within the past, many workers got their jobs through contractors or jobbers. Within the Kanpur textile mills, these jobbers were referred to as mistris, and were themselves workers. They came from the identical regions and communities because the workers, but because that they had the owner's backing they bossed over the workers.
- The mistri also put community related pressures on the workers. Nowadays, the importance of the jobber has come down, and both management and unions play a job in recruiting their own people.
- Workers also expect that they will pass away their jobs to their children. Many factories employ badli workers who substitute for normal permanent workers who are inactive. Many of those badli workers have actually worked for several years for the identical company but aren't given the identical status and security. This can be what's called contract add the organized sector.
- The contractor system is most visible within the hiring of casual labour for work on construction sites, brickyards then on. The contractor goes to villages and asks if people want work. He will loan them some money. This loan includes the value of transport of the work side.
- The loaned money is treated as an advance wages and therefore the worker works without wages until the loan is repaid. Within the past, agricultural labourers were tied to their landlord by debt. Now, however, by moving to casual industrial work, while they're still in debt, they're not bound by other social obligations to the contractor. In this sense, they're freer in an industrial society. They'll break the contract and find another employer. Sometimes, whole families migrate and therefore the children help their parents.
- Presently social composition of the hands in industry is worried, people from all caste and both gender from the people of fifteen to sixty work. Some regions of the country are having more industry than the opposite.
- Different workers have different working period in several industries in step with their qualification, experience, age and risk of the task. The contract labourers get fixed amount as per the terms and conditions of contract. In organized sector, pay and allowances are better than the unorganized sector.
- The govt. has passed number of rules to control working conditions. The Mines Act 1952 specifies the most number of hours an individual may be made to figure in an exceedingly week, they have to pay overtime for any extra hours worked and safety rules. These rules are also followed within the big companies, but not in smaller mines 'and quarries. Moreover, sub-contracting is widespread.
- Workers in underground mines face very dangerous conditions, thanks to flooding, fire, the collapse of roofs and sides, the emission of gases and ventilation failures. Many workers develop breathing problems and diseases like tuberculosis and silicosis.

Question 2:

How has liberalisation affected employment patterns in India?

Answer 2:

- Liberalisation caused availability of foreign products in Indian markets and shops easy. This is the major reason a number of the labour losing their employments and business.
- Many Indian companies are seized by multinationals. At the identical time some Indian companies have become multinational companies. An instance of the primary is when, Parle drinks was bought by Coke.
- The subsequent major area of liberalisation is also in retail. Thanks to coming of foreign companies and massive business. Indian houses very small traders, shopkeepers, handicraft sellers. And hawkers have lost their employment or their small business is adversely plagued by big mall, showroom or Reliance, Subhiksha, etc.
- The world's largest chains, including Wall-Mart Stores, Carrefour and TESCO, are seeking the most effective thanks to enter the country, despite a government ban on foreign direct investment in the market.
- Wall-Mart, Carrefour and TESCO to line up a retailing venture. India's retail sector is attractive not only thanks to its fast growth, but because family-run street comer stores have 97% of the nation's business. But this industry trait is precisely why the govt. makes it hard for foreigners to enter the market.
- The govt. is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies, a process which is thought as disinvestment. Many government workers are scared that after disinvestment, they'll lose their jobs.
- Companies are reducing the amount of permanent employees and outsourcing their work to smaller companies or maybe to homes. For multinational companies, this outsourcing is finished across the world, with developing countries like India providing cheap labour. It's tougher for trade unions to arrange in smaller firms.