



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## A STUDY OF LABOURS WORKING CONDITION IN TIMBER MARKETS OF NAGPUR CITY

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### ABSTRACT

*The labour force data from the Nagpur District. For this investigation, 617 labourers were selected. The statistical techniques employed to examine the collected data included descriptive statistics like frequency and percentage. The investigated data was arranged and categorised using tables with appropriate captions. The results were presented after every table was explained. The testing of hypotheses was also covered in this chapter's last section. In all tables and explanations below, N is the number of respondents; DF is the degrees of freedom; P is the p-value (significance).*



**KEYWORDS:** Timber Markets, Trade, Industry, Politics, Goods and service tax.

### INTRODUCTION

Labour problems directly affect on Trade, Industry, Politics and overall country and finally on public, although he is a Labour in the market, he is of general public, of consumer also that's is why, Labour reflects the financial condition, social status, culture at a country.

Recently Government has laid down new policy like Goods and service tax, prohibitory rules on timber cutting because of this Timber markets of Nagpur City are facing the crisis some of the timber marts in Timber markets in the country have been closed down so future of Labour connected to timber markets is in critical position they may lose their jobs. If timber marts are closed down, there culled not be enough timber for construction purpose, making furniture, as a result of this more demand and less supply of timber is lead to high cost. It is directly affecting the financial condition of a country and on the general public.

Wages is the remuneration paid to labours for their physical and mental work. It may be daily, monthly, weekly. It is the price given to labours for their efforts. Wages is the only source of income which their received, therefore their living depends on wages. There is a direct co-relationship between wages and their standard of living. Health, efficiency of the labours depends upon wage structure. Therefore, labour reflects socio-economic condition of any country.

Labour who works in unorganized sector they may not be benefited from minimum wages Act or Factories Act, maternity benefits (Leaves), provident fund, Gratuity, Bonus, Accidental claims, unfavourable working conditions are the facilities they do not get even we call our country as welfare state.

**Table 1: Information regarding availability of basic facilities at the workplace of labours**

| Do you get the following basic facilities at the workplace? | Yes |      | No  |      |
|---|-----|------|-----|------|
|   | N   | %    | N   | %    |
| Clean and potable drinking water                            | 21  | 3.4  | 596 | 96.6 |
| Safety attire   | 171 | 27.7 | 446 | 72.3 |
| Micro filter Mask   | 43  | 7.0  | 574 | 93.0 |
| First aid kit   | 189 | 30.6 | 428 | 69.4 |
| Ambulance   | 105 | 17.0 | 512 | 83.0 |
| Protective Shoes and Gloves                                 | 118 | 19.1 | 499 | 80.9 |
| Separate lavatory for male and female workers               | 256 | 41.5 | 361 | 58.5 |
| Lunch room  | 179 | 29.0 | 438 | 71.0 |
| Rest Room   | 261 | 42.3 | 356 | 57.7 |
| Cradle facility for women with child less than 3 years age  | 295 | 47.8 | 322 | 52.2 |
| Fire Extinguisher   | 205 | 33.2 | 412 | 66.8 |
| Adequate space  | 188 | 30.5 | 429 | 69.5 |
| Adequate lighting   | 206 | 33.4 | 411 | 66.6 |
| Leaves  | 232 | 37.6 | 385 | 62.4 |

Above Table 1 shows information regarding basic facilities at the workplace. It is apparent from the information that clean and potable drinking water is available at the workplace of only 3.4% labours whereas safety attire, first aid kit, ambulance as well as protective shoes and gloves is not available to 72.3%, 69.4%, 83.0% and 80.9% labours respectively. However, micro filter mask is available at the workplace of only 7.0% labours. Furthermore, separate lavatory for male and female workers, lunch room, rest room and cradle facility for women with child less than 3 years' age is not available to 58.5%, 71.0%, 57.7% and 52.2% labours respectively. However, fire extinguisher, adequate space, adequate lighting and leaves is not available to 66.8%, 69.5%, 66.6% and 62.4% labours respectively.

**Table 2: Information regarding behaviour of owner towards labour**

| How is the behaviour of owner towards worker? | N          | %               |
|---|------------|-----------------|
| Cordial                                       | 31         | 5.0             |
| Good  | 12         | 1.9             |
| Satisfactory                                  | 10         | 1.6             |
| Not satisfactory                              | 352        | 57.1            |
| Uncordial                                     | 212        | 34.4            |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>617</b> | <b>100.0</b>    |
| <b>Chi-s</b>                                  | <b>DF</b>  | <b>P</b>        |
| <b>761.063</b>                                | <b>4</b>   | <b>&lt;0.05</b> |

Table 2 above provides information on how the owner behaves with workers. It is obvious from the information that behaviour of owner towards 57.1% labours is not satisfactory whereas behaviour of owner towards 34.4% labours is uncordial. Furthermore, behaviour of owner towards 5.0%, 1.9% and 1.6% labours respectively is cordial, good and satisfactory. The Chi-square test findings clearly

reveal that there is a major difference in the attitude of owners towards the workers in the timber market (Chi-square value -761.063; df-4; P<0.05). Hence, it is observed that behaviour of owner is not satisfactory towards significant percentage of labours.

**Table 3: Responses of labours about being abused by the owner**

| Are you being abused by the owner? | N          | %               |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Yes                                | 377        | 61.1            |
| No                                 | 59         | 9.6             |
| Can't say                          | 181        | 29.3            |
| <b>Total</b>                       | <b>617</b> | <b>100.0</b>    |
| <b>Chi-s</b>                       | <b>DF</b>  | <b>P</b>        |
| <b>250.278</b>                     | <b>2</b>   | <b>&lt;0.05</b> |

Table 3 shows responses of labours about being abused by the owner. It is apparent from the information that 61.1% labours being abused by the owner whereas 29.3% labours are uncertain about abusing by the owner. Furthermore, percentage of labours did not abused by the owner is 9.6%. The Chi-square test results (Chi-square value = 250.278, df = 2, P < 0.05) reveal a significant difference in the likelihood of owner abuse among laborers working in the timber market. Hence, it is observed that significant percentage of labours being abused by the owner.

**Table 4: Responses of labours about satisfaction with the working conditions at work place**

| Do you satisfy with the working conditions at your work place? | N          | %               |
|--|------------|-----------------|
| Yes  | 47         | 7.6             |
| No   | 358        | 58.0            |
| Can't say  | 212        | 34.4            |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>617</b> | <b>100.0</b>    |
| <b>Chi-s</b>   | <b>DF</b>  | <b>P</b>        |
| <b>235.429</b>   | <b>2</b>   | <b>&lt;0.05</b> |

Table 4 above shows the workers' replies about their level of satisfaction with their working environment. The data indicates that 58.0% of laborers are dissatisfied with the working conditions at the workplace, while 34.4% are unsure about their level of satisfaction, and 7.6% are satisfied with the working conditions. The Chi-square test results (Chi-square value = 235.429, df = 2, P < 0.05) clearly show a significant difference in workers' satisfaction with their working conditions in the timber market. Hence, it is observed that significant percentage of labours are not satisfied with the working conditions at work place.

**CONCLUSION**

It is obvious from the result of Table 1 illustrates clean and potable drinking water is available at the workplace of only 3.4% labours whereas safety attire, first aid kit, ambulance as well as protective shoes and gloves is not available to 72.3%, 69.4%, 83.0% and 80.9% labours respectively. However, micro filter mask is available at the workplace of only 7.0% labours. Furthermore, separate

lavatory for male and female workers, lunch room, rest room and cradle facility for women with child less than 3 years' age is not available to 58.5%, 71.0%, 57.7% and 52.2% labours respectively. However, fire extinguisher, adequate space, adequate lighting and leaves is not available to 66.8%, 69.5%, 66.6% and 62.4% labours respectively. The results of Table 2 clearly show that the owner's attitude is unsatisfactory with regard to a considerable (Chi-square value-761.063; df-4; P<0.05) proportion of labourers. Table 3 clearly shows that a significant (Chi-square value-250.278; df-2; P<0.05) percentage of workers are being mistreated by their owners. The results of Table 4 show that a considerable number of workers are dissatisfied with their working circumstances at work (Chi-square value: 235.429; df-2; P<0.05).

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