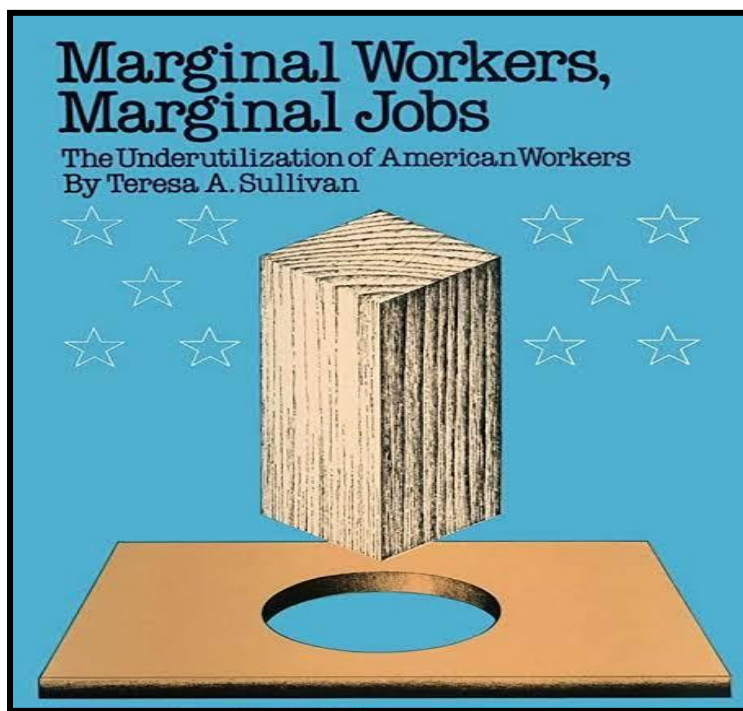


Marginal Workers in India Jobs



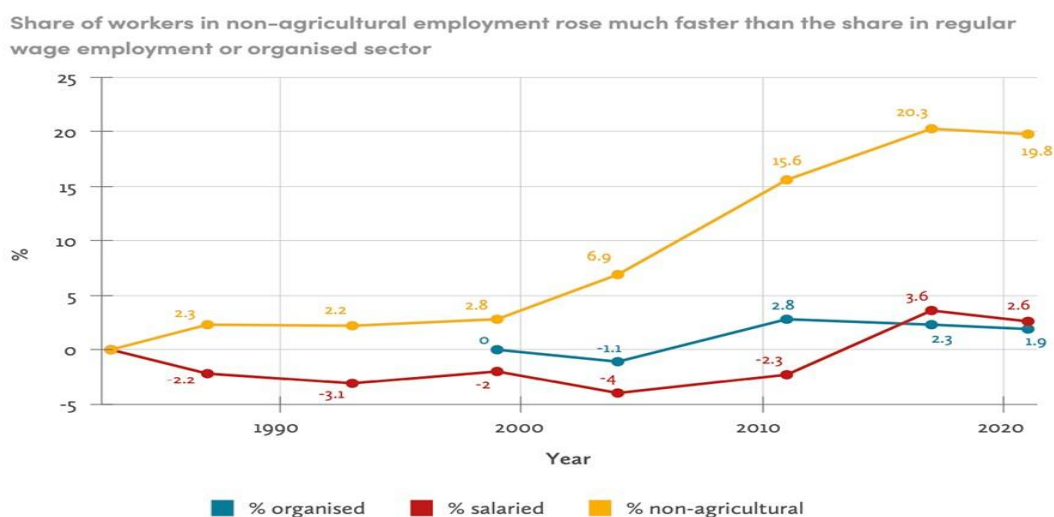
INTRODUCTION

- Main worker is a person who has worked a major part of the year, i.e. for 183 days or more or, in other words, for 6 months or more.
- Marginal worker is a person who might have done some work any time during the previous year, but not for the major part of the year.

State of Working India 2023

- The Indian story of economic growth and structural transformation has been one of significant achievements as well as continuing challenges
- On the one hand, the economy has grown rapidly since the 1980s.
- drawing millions of workers out of agriculture.
- And the proportion of salaried or regular wage workers has risen while that of casual workers has fallen.
- On the other hand, manufacturing has failed to expand its share of GDP or employment significantly.

- Instead, construction and informal services have been the main job creators.
- Further, the connection between growth and good jobs continues to be weak.



- The report makes use of official datasets such as the NSO's Employment-Unemployment Surveys, the Periodic Labour Force Surveys.
- the National Family Health Surveys, the Annual Survey of Industries, and the Economic and Population Censuses.
- The researchers also make use of a unique primary survey carried out in rural Karnataka and Rajasthan, the India Working Survey.
- This year's report goes further than our earlier three editions and makes extensive use of regression analysis to offer more precise estimates of the impacts.
- structural change on employment conditions and outcome gaps.

Marginal Workers in the Total Workforce in India

Context 1:

1. main and marginal workers, the rural WPR with respect to main workers category had, in fact, shown a decline since 1991.
2. whereas there was a corresponding increase in WPR of marginal workers in rural areas during the same period.

3. It resulted in increase in share of marginal workers in the total rural workforce, that too particularly since 1991.

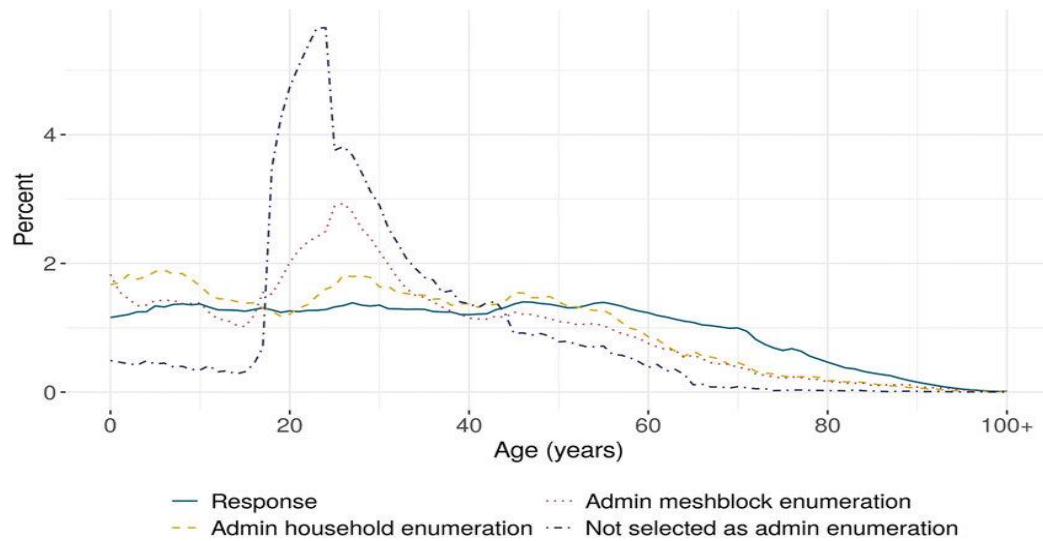
Context 2:

1. the Census data to a large extent, reflects such a phenomenon with a potential evidence of unemployment and/or under-employment. In respect of under-employment.
2. when we separate the total rural workforce into the main and marginal categories and look into their proportions in the total.
3. one can observe that more than one-fourth of rural workforce in India is of marginal category .
4. In other words, it is the percentage of workforce who worked less than six months in a year.

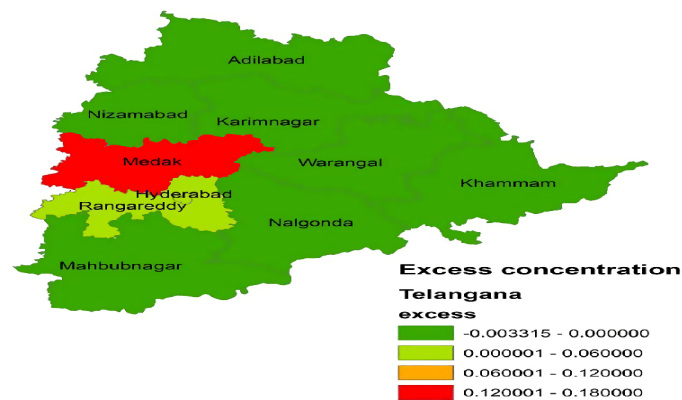
Context 3 :

1. also means that the percentage of marginal workers in the total workers in rural India is fast increasing from a very low base especially among the male workforce.
2. cent in 1980s to more than one-fourth of total workforce in rural India in 2011.
3. It increased from around 10 per .Although there is a marginal decline in percentage of marginal workers in rural female workforce during 2001-11.
4. yet it is as high as 44.4 per cent in 2011.

Source publication



Age distribution of census usually resident population count, by unit record source.



- Choropleth map of excess employment concentration of highly concentrated KTI .
- .industries within Telangana urban area.
- Source: Own computations using ArcGIS software by considering the Economic Census (2013) data.

Working conditions of key workers

- How key workers are valued is reflected in their pay and other working conditions.
- Deficiencies in any of these areas typically reverberate across other areas.

- Elevated OSH risks. Physical and biological hazards, as well as psychosocial risks, more commonly affect key workers.
- During the pandemic, the incidence of verbal abuse and threats increased sharply for all key workers.
- Over-reliance on temporary contracts.
- Nearly one in three key employees is on a temporary contract, though there are considerable country and sectoral differences.
- Long and irregular working hours. More than 46% of key employees in low-income countries work long hours
- Choropleth map of excess employment concentration of highly concentrated KTI .
- while a substantial share of key workers around the world has irregular schedules or short hours.
- Low pay. On average, 29% of key employees are low paid regardless of countries' level of development.
- Key employees earn 26% less than other employees.
- Under-representation, especially in a few key sectors.
- Unionization rates in several key sectors are significantly lower than average rates in developed and developing countries alike.
- Deficits in social protection, including paid sick leave.
- Nearly 60% of key workers in low- and middle-income countries lack some form of social protectio.
- Insufficient training. Less than 3% of key workers in low- and lower-middle-income countries received training during the preceding 12 months.

Average
29%
20%
Low-income countries
44%
31%
Lower-middle-income countries

	33%
	21%
Upper-middle-income countries	
	28%
	19%
High-income-countries	
	19%
	13%

Source: Analysis based on ILO Microdata Repository (ILOSTAT), 2019 or latest year.

Specific challenges faced by the eight key occupational groups

- Specific groups of key workers are exposed to particular hazards or insecurities:
- Food system workers regularly face high levels of working poverty, endure OSH risks, and overall are poorly covered by labour and social protection.
- Health workers face significant OSH challenges, including exposure to psychological risks.
- Working conditions in occupations such as care work reflect women's gender segregation, low remuneration and pay gaps.
- Most key retail workers in developing countries are self-employed, often without social protection coverage.
- Globally, many key retail workers have irregular work schedules,
- while half of this occupational group in lower-middle and low-income countries work long hours.
- Security workers face elevated risks of violence and harassment, and more than one third work excessive hours.
- They are at greater risk of developing physical and psychological illness as a result of their work.
- Warehouse work has expanded with the boom in e-commerce, yet the work entails comparatively low pay.
- A high prevalence of temporary contracts and subcontracted work, high worker turnover, and few prospects for training and career progression.

Employee Management System using Python

- The task is to create a Database-driven Employee Management System in Python that will store the information in the MySQL Database.
- The script will contain the following operations :
 - Add Employee
 - Remove Employee
 - Promote Employee
 - Display Employees
- The idea is that we perform different changes in our Employee Record by using different functions for example the Add_Employee will insert a new row in our Employee.
- we will create a Remove Employee Function which will delete the record of any particular existing employee in our Employee table.
- This System works on the concepts of taking the information from the database making required changes in the fetched data and applying the changes in the record which we will see in our Promote Employee System.

Getting Started

- For creating the Employee Management System in Python that uses MySQL database we need to connect Python with MySQL.

id	name	post	salary
1	sumit	manager	70000
2	rahul	assitant manager	40000
3	neha	receptionist	30000
4	manish	electrecian	20000
5	parul	accountant	50000

- The idea is that we keep all the information about the Employee in the above table and manipulate the table whenever required.

- So now we will look at the working of each operation in detail.

Check Employee Function

- The check employee function takes employee id as a parameter and checks whether any employee with given id exists in the employee details record or not.
- For checking this it uses cursor.rowcount() function which counts the number of rows that match with given details
- . It is a utility function, and we will see its use in later operations like Add employee function, etc.

PROGRAM:

```

PYTHON3

Function To Check if Employee with
given Id Exist or Not

def check_employee(employee_id):
    # Query to select all Rows from
    # employee Table
    sql = 'select * from empd where'

    # making cursor buffered to make
    # rowcount method work properly
    c = con.cursor(buffered=True)
    data = (employee_id,)

    # Executing the SQL Query
    c.execute(sql, data)

    # rowcount method to find
    # number of rows with given value
    r = c.rowcount

    if r == 1:
        return True
    else:
        return False

```

Add Employee Function

- The Add Employee function will ask for the Employee Id and uses the check employee function to check whether the employee to be added .

- already exist in our record or not if employee details do not already exist then it asks for details of the employee to be added like Employee Name
- Post of Employee and Salary of the employee.
- Now after getting all such details from the user of that system it simply inserts the information in our Employee details table.
- PROGRAM

```
# Function to mAdd_Employee
```

```
def Add_Employ():
```

```
    Id = input("Enter Employee Id : ")
```

```
    # Checking if Employee with given Id
```

```
        # Already Exist or Not
```

```
        if(check_employee(Id) == True):
```

```
            print("Employee already exists\nTry Again\n")
```

```
            menu()
```

```
        else:
```

```
            Name = input("Enter Employee Name : ")
```

```
            Post = input("Enter Employee Post : ")
```

```
            Salary = input("Enter Employee Salary : ")
```

```
            data = (Id, Name, Post, Salary)
```

```
    # Inserting Employee details in the Employee
```

```
    # Table
```

```
sql = 'insert into empd values(%s,%s,%s,%s)'
```

```
c = con.cursor()
```

```
# Executing the SQL Query
```

```
c.execute(sql, data)
```

```
# commit() method to make changes in the table
```

```
con.commit()
```

```
print("Employee Added Successfully ")
```

```
menu()
```

