

Relevance of question

• deducting Marks for Exceeding word limits.

• Keep pointer short and precise

Structure of Answer

• Underline keywords and important pointer

Content

Content in both the answers is overly written.

Presentation

Chose wisely what to write and what to leave

→

10/20

* Sociological answers
are incomplete

5/10

Q. How do formal and informal organisations of work influence labour mobility? Explain with examples. = = .

Word limits
largely exceeded

Soln

Work can be defined as carrying out of tasks which require physical or mental effort for the manufacture, distribution, consumption of goods and services that are meant for human needs. Sociologically work can be organised into formal and informal sectors.

Formal sector

Work in this sector is characterised by

- proper rules and regulations
- High specificity of function & high ~~DA~~
- Division of labour
- limits decided for activities of individuals
- Proper hierarchy
- Messages conveyed through scalar chain.

Formal sector employments

are governed by rules and regulation laid the organization and hence worker enjoy security of employment.

- With development of better skillsets worker can move to higher level.
- Most of the employees either belong to the same location or are settled in the location of their workplace permanently.

Sociological perspective

add another context

Workers are governed by rules regarding transfers to other branches in different places. eg: Employee of SBI Delhi branch transfer to Mumbai branch

Simultaneously the workforce cannot be undertaking any other employment elsewhere. eg: An employee of TCS solutions, cannot work in IBM.

worker

Rishta

petty

→ low payment job

→ easy entry

→ immigrant labour

→ low skillset.

• Informal sector contributes to 90% of employment in India

• Most of the workers in this sector belong to backward regions who have migrated to bigger cities in search of work.

eg: "Bangla" colony "Pezumbavoo"

*Casualization
of Labour*

In the city of Kochi in Kerala, ~~Pezumbavoo~~ is a place that has thousands of migrant labourers from backward regions of the country.

• They shift their jobs based on better prospects available.

*gender
differences*

eg. The same construction worker who is in Delhi today would have been

Mobility

working an year back in Mumbai. ~~Worker can~~ also work at multiple places simultaneously in part time jobs.

Thus informal sector gives higher mobility to workers be it out of their choice or compulsion.

Word limit

Avoid paragraph form of writing.

Keep pointers short & precise

Q.2 Because of pandemic induced changes the world has seen a sudden surge in work from home as well as free lancing of gig workers. Examine the recent changes and its impact on well being of workers.

Soln

Segregation of contents can be under gig workers proved to be unrecognized heroes during the covid Pandemic. When the entire nation was in lockdown and movement was restricted, gig workers came to the rescue with delivery of essential articles. This led to beginning of a new culture where free lancing and gig working was to become prominent.

- advantages lockdown induced unemployment
- As the world entered into lockdown, a large number of factories were shut and good number of earlier employed
- conclusion

became jobless.
Gig economy provided them alternative source of income in this period and many continued it.

Emergence of Newer avenues

Pandemic brought change in attitude of people towards various services.

eg: (i) Earlier education was believed to be acquired only from offline centres.

With the advent of pandemic online classes and coaching witnessed a boom thus creating many jobs in education sector.

(ii) People who earlier used to buy groceries and fresh vegetables from 'local mandis' could now adjust to online it only.

This post pandemic period witnessed a good number of changes that favoured freelancing and gig employments.

Advantages to workers

(i) Flexibility of timing

- Low entry barriers,
- Multiple income from multiple platforms
- Gives time to develop creative skills
- Leaves out monotony from single job.

Disadvantages

However gig / freelancing also has its cons.

- No permanent source of income
- No social security features
- Risk associated with job.
eg: Food delivery workers often face accidents trying to comply with fast delivery policies.
- Low paid jobs.

It is hence important that government should bring in rules for ensuring safety of gig workers in the model of Rajasthan state government.