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## ANALYSIS OF COMPOSITION OF UNORGANIZED WORKERS IN CHENNAI, TAMILNADU – E-SHRAM

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### ABSTRACT

There is no proper database about the number of labourers working in unorganized sector in India. As well, collecting such data would be technically next to impossible in this huge populated country. Yet other challenge is the unstable work nature. If unorganized workers are categorized into different working groups, it would be still a question to rely the data as they are very much dynamic, as people keep moving from one type of work to another. As most of these works need less specifications, people adopt to do whatever work they are available with. Yet skill plays a crucial role but it is low in case of unorganized workers<sup>40</sup>. When the government, especially a welfare government as that of India, is going to implement a welfare scheme for such unorganized workers such as pension scheme, or accident claims, etc., the great hurdle is that the existence of such schemes should reach out such workers and proper channels of such communication has to be sort out.

For this, ultimately, we need to know the occupation of them along with yet other factors such as age, gender, locality, etc., so that a more effective method of communication can be implemented. In India, we have handful number of welfare measures but we need effective channels to reach out people and let them be cautious about the opportunities that they are provided with. One such step of collection of national data base of unorganized workers in the e-Shram portal whereby e-Shram cards are issued by the central government. This article gives a precise analysis of the people registered in e-Shram portal, with their occupation and yet other details, as on Feb 06, 2024 in Chennai District, Tamil Nadu.

**Keywords:** e-Shram, Unorganized labourers, National Data Base, Welfare schemes

### CHAPTER - I

#### INTRODUCTION

In India, there is a large number of labour sector who are employed in unorganized labourers and it amounts to around 90 percent of the labourers<sup>41</sup>. There are only very minimum number of organized workers who could avail social security benefits through various central and state legislations and schemes. In case of organized labours, they are provided with social security schemes under insurance and assurance policies. At the same time, in almost all cases of organized works, the employer who is responsible for the employee is certain and clear. Whereas, in case of unorganized workers, there is no surety of the existence of work throughout the year. It could be termed as uncertain employment, as there is no certainty of the work. The relationship between this organized and unorganized sector of labour is more of negative. In both the cases, sweat and shed of the employee is involved, in various forms, depending on the nature of the work.

But the benefits obtained out of it are way different. Though they give all their efforts, their life is without security to meet unexpected events. The major reason for this difference in this Indian society, could be the huge population and the difficulty in assessing and tracking the unorganized sector. But

<sup>40</sup> Tripathi, D. R. (2018, January). Unorganised sector in India. *International Journal of Academic Research and Development*, 3(1), 261-266. Retrieved from <https://www.multidisciplinaryjournal.in/assets/archives/2018/vol3issue1/2-6-370-848.pdf>

<sup>41</sup> Bhalla, S. (2003). *The Restructuring of the Unorganised Sector in India*. New Delhi: Institute for Human Development.



in this era of digitalization, the world has shrunk and we are able to communicate at a flash of time to people miles across. This article gives a note on the available online facilities as well discusses the composition of unorganized section of labours, collected through E-Shram portal, as on 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2024. Since it is a very dynamic data, it becomes essential to mention the date of analysis of the data. Getting into the limitations of the data, it is not the whole population of unorganized labours, yet this could be a precise sample for generalization. This data fetched by the portal, does not necessarily mention the number of people who have availed the beneficiary schemes under E-Shram Portal. For instance, 29,37,48,025 eShram cards have been issued, which says that so much population of unorganized labour has been registered. But the number of people who have subscribed for Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana, is only 49,82,488. One of the major difficulties in implementing these welfare schemes is that they are more of voluntary in nature and a daily wages labour with uncertain labour, is more concerned about his present than his future expected aging and unexpected happenings.

### LITERATURE REVIEW

The report on a project under the Planning Commission, by Sheila Bhalla published in 2003. Its primary goal is to present an overview of the unorganised non-farm sector's overall revenue and employment generating contributions, as well as the performance of each of its major subsectors separately. Second, it aims to pinpoint and characterise the historically noteworthy shifts that have marked the most recent reorganisation of India's unorganised non-farm economy. Thirdly, it offers convincing evidence at the state level of the close connections between the financial standing of workers in the unorganised non-farm sector and agricultural productivity.<sup>42</sup>

Research paper by S Sakthivel, shows that the economically and socially vulnerable groups have not received very much coverage from social security programmes. The recent reduction in the interest rate paid to provident fund subscribers is indicative of the current regime's pro-rich, pro-capitalist stance. They also argue that there are risks associated with switching from defined benefit pension fund schemes to defined contributing schemes. Finally, they contend that any social security scheme that primarily relies on a contributory foundation is certain to fail, given the low affordability and absence of an institutional framework.<sup>43</sup>

### OBJECTIVES

1. To analyze the composition of unorganized workers who have been registered in the e-Shram Portal which is a national data base.
2. To study the occupational sector of workers who have no clear awareness about the available welfare and beneficial schemes provided by the Government.
3. To quantify the reach of steps of the government among public

### SIGNIFICANCE

1. This research paper gives a quantitative analysis of the people registered in e-Shram, with respect to gender, district, age and occupation.
2. The occupation wise tracing of number of registrants in Chennai is detailed in this research paper, which gives a basic idea, as to which particular sector has to be focused for increasing the number of registrants and beneficiaries.

### METHODOLOGY

This is a doctrinal research paper. The open access data available in the national e-Shram portal has been taken in account for analysis and other secondary data such as Economic Survey Report, Reports available in Tamil Nadu government portal and Chennai district government portals, Press Information Bureau. Details about schemes and policies are taken from legislations and acts.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* note 2.

<sup>43</sup> S Sakthivel, P. J. (2006, May 27). Unorganised Sector Workforce in India Trends, Patterns and Social Security Coverage. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2107-2114.



## HYPOTHESIS

1. H1 – Chennai being a metropolitan city with a significant population has a large number of workers registered in e-Shram portal.
2. H2 – The greater number of registrants, doesn't necessarily mean that a large number of people are benefitted from the welfare schemes available. Still, there is a slow and steady increase and, the data with huge number of registrants, gives a presumption that they are aware about the existence of schemes.

## LIMITATIONS

1. This research is restricted to only the e-Shram portal
2. This paper is limited to Tamil Nadu state registrants alone
3. Only occupational and age wise registrants of Chennai are only taken into account.

## CHAPTER – II

### E-SHRAM PORTAL

On 26<sup>th</sup> August 2021, the central government has launched the common online portal, known as E-Shram portal under the Ministry of Labour & Employment, whereby, the people belonging to unorganized sector are expected to register themselves in the portal to produce a national data base of unorganized labours. Only when the population is assessed, the appropriate channel of application of any scheme and type of scheme, could be prescribed. Beforehand, we have various social security schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-SYM) (Old Age Protection), National Pension Scheme for Traders and The Self-employed Persons (NPS), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Atal Pension Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) – Old age Protection, etc., and employment schemes such as MGNREGA, Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojana, Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), etc., from the central government. The eligibility details for all such central schemes are made available on e-Shram portal.

The portal is also connected with National Career Service, Pradhan Mantri Shram-yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM), myScheme, and Skill India. The UAN (Universal Account Number) can be used as the common application number for applying various schemes. The open access data of the e-Shram, gives the number of applicants available in 30 different occupation sectors for more than 400 occupations<sup>44</sup>, having parameters of state, district, time period, gender, and age. The target was 38,37,42,394 people to have been registered and there is a registration of 29,37,48,503, as on Feb 06, 2024, which is 76.55%. As on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2023<sup>45</sup>, the target reached was 75.49% and there is an increase of 1.06% which means around 4 lakh people have registered in a span of 7 months. The number of people registered in e-Shram is almost 20.73 percent of the Indian population. It is really a huge number that has been reached in a short span of time. Though it is only a collection of data base, it is an undeniable fact that these 29 crores of people who have registered would now be aware of at least of one scheme that they could avail from this government as a reward of their contribution towards India's GDP. Creation of this awareness takes a huge effort but electronics has made it into huge bits.

### ONLINE PORTALS OF TN SCHEMES

The Tamil Nadu State Government is also providing welfare schemes under the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Work) Act, 1982 and the schemes enacted therein, through around 18 unorganised welfare boards as well<sup>46</sup>. The schemes are provided for manual and construction workers under 69 and 54 categories of employment respectively. The

<sup>44</sup>Press Information Bureau. (2023, Dec 07). Features of ESHRAM portal. Delhi. Retrieved from <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1983592>

<sup>45</sup>Press Information Bureau. (2023, July 27). Salient features of e-Shram portal. Delhi. doi:<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1943207>

<sup>46</sup> Commissionerate of Labour. (2022). Citizens Charter 2022. Retrieved from Tamil Nadu Government Portal: <https://labour.tn.gov.in/pdf/Citizens-Charter-2022.pdf>

schemes provide education, marriage, maternity, accidental death and yet other assistances as well as the unorganised workers can also claim for monthly and family pension (only in case of construction employees) as well. The online registration for availing these schemes was launched from 19<sup>th</sup> June 2020. The portal also contains grievance mechanism as well. The portal is well structured in the regional language of Tamil, for the convenience of the users. The facility of online registration has reached out 2,83,777 registrations through online as on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021.

**CHAPTER – III**

**COMPOSITION OF UNORGANIZED WORKERS REGISTERED**

**Table 1: Occupation wise distribution of number of applicants in Chennai District.**

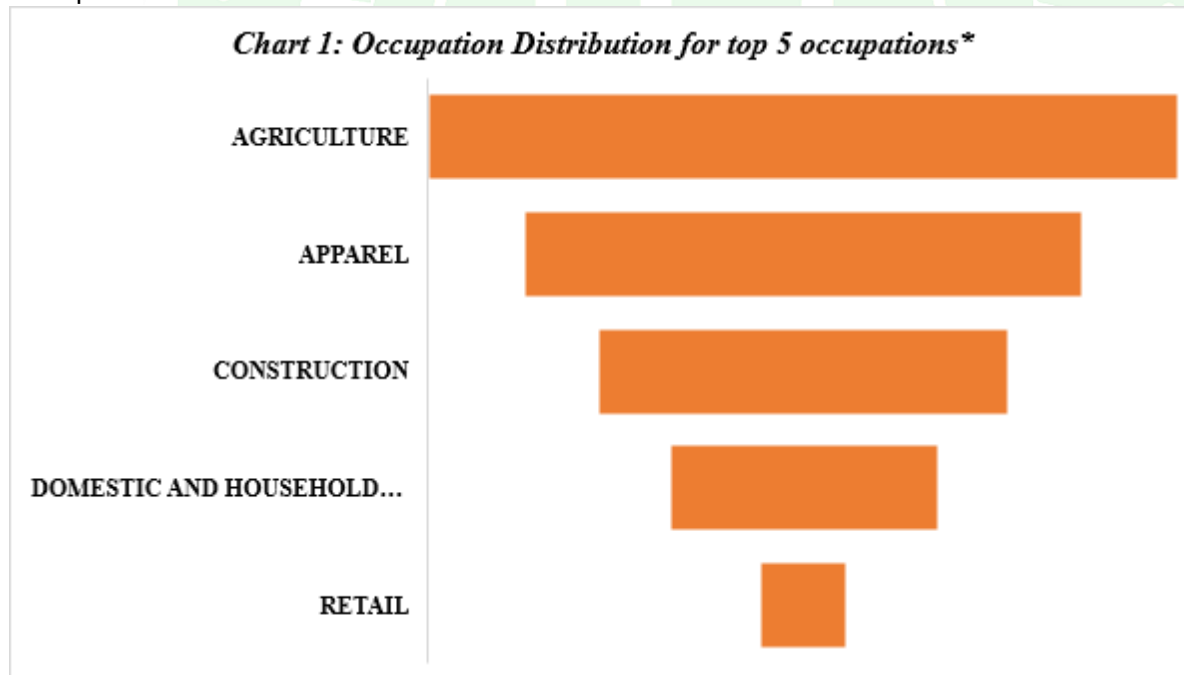
S.NO.	OCCUPATION	OCCUPATION TOTAL*	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	AGRICULTURE	19984	17.22
2	APPAREL	14892	12.83
3	AUTOMOBILE AND TRANSPORTATION	0	0.00
4	BEAUTY & WELLNESS	0	0.00
5	BFSI	60	0.05
6	CAPITAL GOODS & MANUFACTURING	0	0.00
7	CARPENTERS AND JOINERS	0	0.00
8	CONSTRUCTION	10939	9.42
9	DOMESTIC AND HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	7163	6.17
10	EDUCATION	1377	1.19
11	ELECTRONICS & HW	0	0.00
12	FOOD INDUSTRY	894	0.77
13	GEM & JEWELLERY	0	0.00
14	GLASS AND CERAMICS	0	0.00
15	HANDICRAFTS & CARPETS	0	0.00
16	HEALTH CARE	1161	1.00
17	LEATHER INDUSTRY WORKS	735	0.63
18	MINING	50	0.04
19	MISCELLANEOUS	24004	20.68
20	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	165	0.14
21	OFFICE ADMINISTRATION & FACILITY MANAGEMENT	0	0.00
22	ORGANISED RETAIL	176	0.15
23	PRINTING	819	0.71
24	PRIVATE SECURITY	711	0.61
25	PROFESSIONALS	600	0.52

26	RETAIL	2360	2.03
27	SERVICE	495	0.43
28	TEXTILES AND HANDLOOM	0	0.00
29	TOBACCO INDUSTRY	42	0.04
30	TOOL MAKERS AND RELATED WORKERS	0	0.00
31	TOURISM & HOSPITALITY	0	0.00
32	WOOD AND CARPENTARY	0	0.00
33	OTHERS	29444	25.37
	<b>TOTAL</b>	116071	100.00

Source: open data available on e-Shram portal, <<https://data.gov.in/resource/district-wise-demographic-data-unorganised-workers-registered-eshram-previous-day>>

\* Collected on 06<sup>th</sup> February, 2024

From the above table, we come to an understanding that there are two categories as miscellaneous and others. The others are the number of respondents who have not mentioned any occupation. Thus, a round of 46.05 percent of the labourers registered have not given proper details about their occupation in the Chennai District.



\*Source: Computed from Open Data available on e-Shram portal.

The next most registered occupation is agriculture with 17.22 percent of the e-Shram card holders in Chennai, followed by apparel works (12.83 percent). We also have other occupations which have zero card holders, such as, automobile and transportation, beauty & welfare, capital goods & manufacturing, carpenters, and joiners, etc., which is very that even a normal layman would be in an idea that there would be thousands of people working in this category of occupation. It means that either they are reluctant of the schemes available or they are not aware of the existing schemes.

Chart 1 shows the composition of the top five occupations which people have registered. From this it can be assumed that, people working in these sectors are almost aware of the existence of various central government schemes

It is appreciable that the application gives a specific option for transgenders, and 63 transgenders have applied in Chennai District. Among them 36 people have occupied in professionals (20.63 percent) followed by, apparel (17.46 percent), agriculture (7.93 percent), construction (4.76 percent), domestic and household workers (3.17 percent), education (1.58 percent) and retail (1.58 percent). (Refer chart 2)

**Table 2: Gender wise number of unorganized workers registered**

FEMALE			MALE		
OCCUPATION	NO. REG.	(%)	OCCUPATION	NO. REG.	(%)
APPAREL	13434	23.29	AGRICULTURE	10515	18.31
AGRICULTURE	9464	16.41	CONSTRUCTION	8213	14.30
DOMESTIC AND HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	6531	11.32	APPAREL	1447	2.52
CONSTRUCTION	2723	4.72	RETAIL	1202	2.09
EDUCATION	1169	2.03	PRIVATE SECURITY	668	1.16
RETAIL	1157	2.01	PRINTING	648	1.13
HEALTH CARE	780	1.35	DOMESTIC AND HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	630	1.10
LEATHER INDUSTRY WORKS	312	0.54	LEATHER INDUSTRY WORKS	423	0.74
SERVICE	229	0.40	HEALTH CARE	381	0.66
PROFESSIONALS	214	0.37	PROFESSIONALS	373	0.65
PRINTING	171	0.30	SERVICE	266	0.46
ORGANISED RETAIL	77	0.13	EDUCATION	207	0.36
PRIVATE SECURITY	43	0.07	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	147	0.26
TOBACCO INDUSTRY	39	0.07	ORGANISED RETAIL	99	0.17
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	18	0.03	BFSI	53	0.09
BFSI	7	0.01	MINING	46	0.08
MINING	4	0.01	TOBACCO INDUSTRY	3	0.01
	57680			57434	

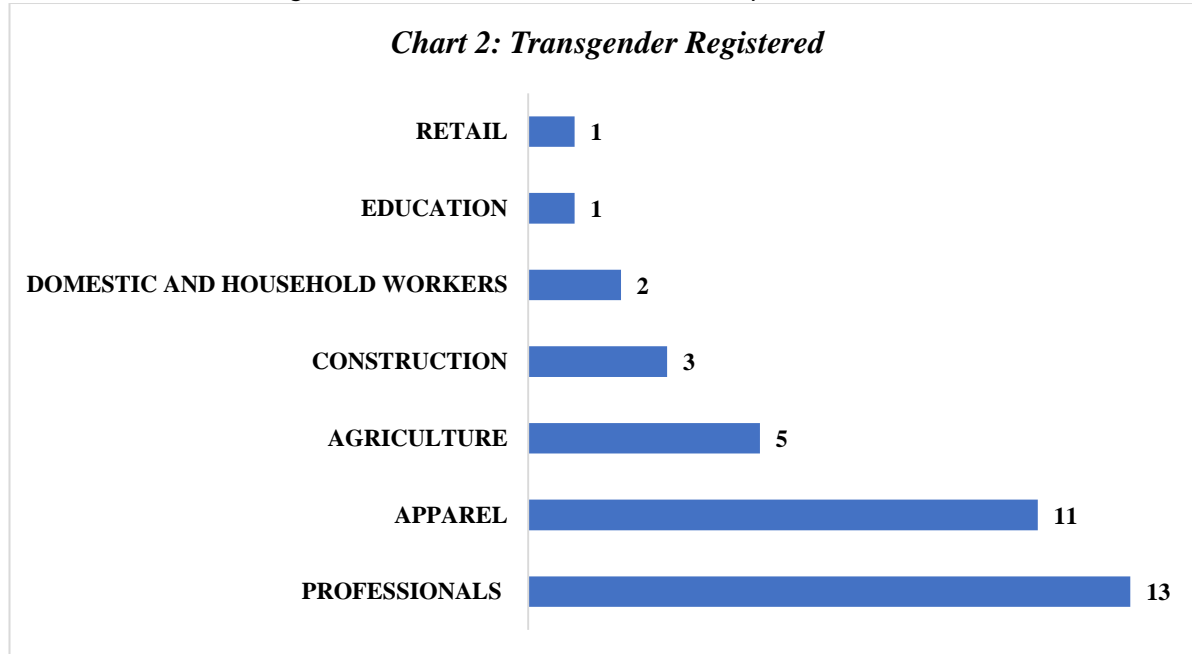
Source: Computed from open data on e-Shram

(Refer table 2) Gender-wise people registered in e-Shram in table 2, shows that the most registered is in apparel field (23.29 percent), in case of female, followed by agriculture (16.41 percent), household workers (11.32 percent), etc., In case of male, agricultural labourers (18.31 percent) are the first followed by construction (14.30 percent), apparel (2.52 percent), etc.

At the same time, there are very less registrants in case of tobacco industry (male – 0.01 percent and female – 0.07 percent), mining (male – 0.08 percent and female – 0.01 percent), BFSI (male – 0.09 percent and female – 0.01 percent), etc., Registrants in case of certain occupants, such as



construction, apparel, household works, etc., the gender-based difference in the number of applications also reflects that certain occupations are still gender oriented. Still, it is to be noted that a complete 100 percent data has not been collected yet. On getting the complete data, we could get a clear idea about the gender dominance in certain occupations. (Refer table 2).



Source: Computed from open data on e-Shram

**Table 3: Age group wise workers registered**

OCCUPATION	GENDER	AGE GROUP					TOTAL
		16 – 20	21 – 30	31 – 40	41 – 50	51 – 59	
AGRICULTURE	FEMALE	177	1549	3119	2920	1699	19984
	MALE	314	1975	3043	3292	1891	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	3	1	1	
APPAREL	FEMALE	227	2130	5439	4169	1469	14892
	MALE	16	82	275	630	444	
	TRANSGENDER	0	1	7	3	0	
CONSTRUCTION	FEMALE	23	283	900	933	584	10939
	MALE	122	835	2318	3162	1776	
	TRANSGENDER	0	1	2	0	0	
DOMESTIC AND HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	FEMALE	51	623	2119	2311	1427	7163
	MALE	14	90	173	223	130	
	TRANSGENDER	0	1	1	0	0	
RETAIL	FEMALE	42	221	376	337	181	2360
	MALE	38	166	311	409	278	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	1	0	0	



EDUCATION	FEMALE	119	377	367	234	72	1377
	MALE	45	62	56	25	19	
	TRANSGENDER	0	1	0	0	0	
HEALTH CARE	FEMALE	49	240	264	152	75	1161
	MALE	24	121	100	96	40	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	0	0	
FOOD INDUSTRY	FEMALE	6	34	114	141	65	894
	MALE	6	65	129	196	137	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	1	0	
PRINTING	FEMALE	5	31	74	36	25	819
	MALE	12	87	192	232	125	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	0	0	
LEATHER INDUSTRY WORKS	FEMALE	6	34	118	102	52	735
	MALE	11	97	117	117	81	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	0	0	
PRIVATE SECURITY	FEMALE	0	7	8	23	5	711
	MALE	8	69	112	205	274	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	0	0	
PROFESSIONALS	FEMALE	4	52	71	59	28	600
	MALE	13	68	98	107	87	
	TRANSGENDER	0	4	5	4	0	
SERVICE	FEMALE	2	17	84	86	40	495
	MALE	2	24	56	112	72	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	0	0	
ORGANISED RETAIL	FEMALE	5	21	32	17	2	176
	MALE	3	27	30	26	13	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	0	0	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS	FEMALE	1	4	6	5	2	165
	MALE	6	20	19	28	74	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	0	0	
MINING	FEMALE	0	1	3	0	0	50
	MALE	3	11	13	11	8	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	0	0	

TOBACCO INDUSTRY	FEMALE	0	4	2	15	18	42
	MALE	0	0	0	2	1	
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	0	0	0	

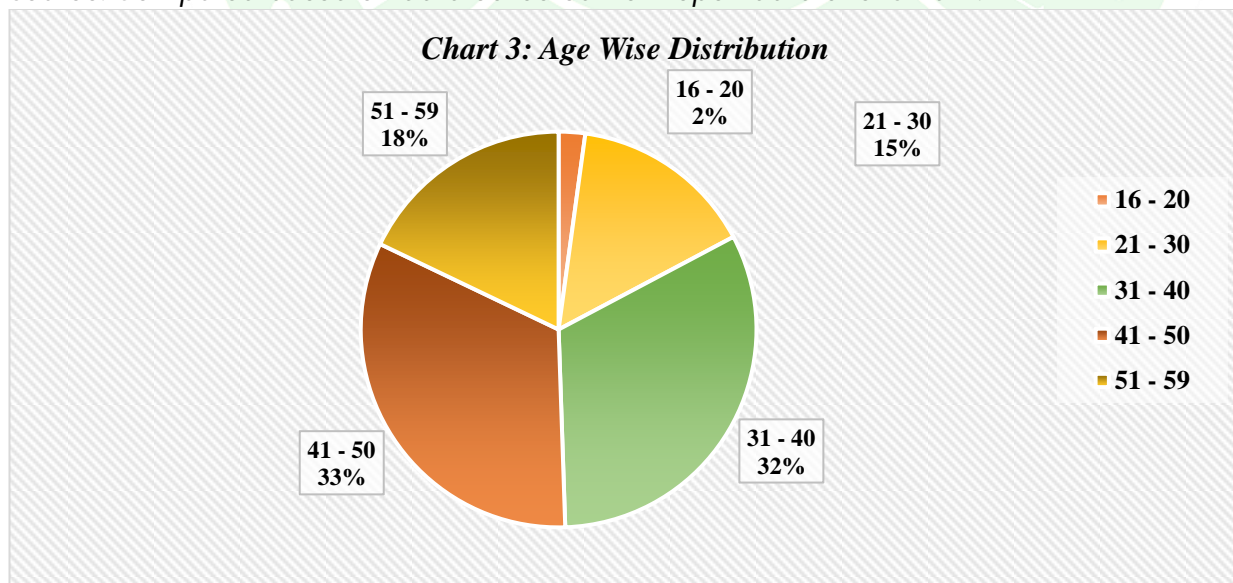
Source: Computed from open data on e-Shram

Table 3 shows the age wise distribution of the applicants in Chennai district. Chart 3 shows that, people between the age of group of 31 to 50 comprise 65 percent of the total number of applicants. Table 4 says a pictorial representation of the number of applicants which makes clear that the number of applicants in the age group 31 to 40 and 41 to 50 are more or less equal. The people registered in 21-30 and 51-59 are nearly the half of those in age group 31 to 40 or 41 to 50.

**Table 4: Age group wise distribution of top four occupations**

OCCUPATION	GENDER	AGE GROUP				
		16 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 59
AGRICULTURE	FEMALE	177	1549	3119	2920	1699
	MALE	314	1975	3043	3292	1891
	TRANSGENDER	0	0	3	1	1
APPAREL	FEMALE	227	2130	5439	4169	1469
	MALE	16	82	275	630	444
	TRANSGENDER	0	1	7	3	0
CONSTRUCTION	FEMALE	23	283	900	933	584
	MALE	122	835	2318	3162	1776
	TRANSGENDER	0	1	2	0	0
DOMESTIC AND HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	FEMALE	51	623	2119	2311	1427
	MALE	14	90	173	223	130
	TRANSGENDER	0	1	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		944	7570	17399	17644	9421

Source: Computed based on data collected from open data of e-Shram.



Source: Computed from open data on e-Shram

**Table 5: District wise and gender wise members registered**

S. NO	DISTRICT	F	%	M	%	T	%	TOTAL	%
1	CUDDALORE	308374	5.89	194414	5.92	47	6.92	502835	5.90
2	THANJAVUR	299492	5.72	164130	5.00	14	2.06	463636	5.44
3	TIRUVANNAMALAI	246709	4.71	172485	5.26	13	1.91	419207	4.92
4	VILLUPURAM	209191	4.00	156244	4.76	23	3.39	365458	4.29
5	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	218707	4.18	121923	3.71	43	6.33	340673	4.00
6	PUDUKKOTTAI	221043	4.22	110691	3.37	10	1.47	331744	3.89
7	MADURAI	197938	3.78	123414	3.76	40	5.89	321392	3.77
8	VIRUDHUNAGAR	210732	4.02	105771	3.22	25	3.68	316528	3.72
9	SALEM	184241	3.52	117471	3.58	63	9.28	301775	3.54
10	RAMANATHAPURAM	183450	3.50	98732	3.01	12	1.77	282194	3.31
11	THIRUVARUR	173792	3.32	98879	3.01	9	1.33	272680	3.20
12	THIRUVALLUR	181217	3.46	87621	2.67	16	2.36	268854	3.16
13	KRISHNAGIRI	153161	2.93	105345	3.21	19	2.80	258525	3.03
14	KANYAKUMARI	144201	2.75	95965	2.92	3	0.44	240169	2.82
15	SIVAGANGA	170782	3.26	63387	1.93	5	0.74	234174	2.75
16	KALLAKURICHI	134004	2.56	97310	2.96	19	2.80	231333	2.72
17	TIRUPPUR	128235	2.45	85581	2.61	21	3.09	213837	2.51
18	TUTICORIN	126717	2.42	80638	2.46	22	3.24	207377	2.43
19	MAYILADUDHURAI	76276	1.46	121884	3.71	6	0.88	198166	2.33



20	COIMBATORE	114907	2.19	80215	2.4 4	25	3.6 8	195147	2.29
21	DINDIGUL	121055	2.31	71785	2.19	8	1.18	192848	2.26
22	DHARMAPURI	111069	2.12	78578	2.39	16	2.36	189663	2.23
23	NAGAPATTINAM	110899	2.12	75815	2.31	5	0.74	186719	2.19
24	ARIYALUR	109754	2.10	67747	2.0 6	5	0.74	177506	2.0 8
25	THENI	103934	1.99	61182	1.86	9	1.33	165125	1.94
26	PERAMBALUR	101642	1.94	56097	1.71	6	0.8 8	157745	1.85
27	TIRUNELVELI	90909	1.74	62002	1.89	5	0.74	152916	1.80
28	CHENGALPATTU	92047	1.76	50278	1.53	27	3.9 8	142352	1.67
29	NAMAKKAL	81552	1.56	59911	1.83	9	1.33	141472	1.66
30	RANIPET	88861	1.70	48852	1.49	25	3.6 8	137738	1.62
31	ERODE	80603	1.54	53269	1.62	9	1.33	133881	1.57
32	TIRUPATHUR	73527	1.40	52870	1.61	11	1.62	126408	1.48
33	KARUR	79238	1.51	46758	1.42	9	1.33	126005	1.48
34	TENKASI	71123	1.36	53197	1.62	3	0.4 4	124323	1.46
35	KANCHIPURAM	76429	1.46	40309	1.23	23	3.39	116761	1.37
36	CHENNAI	57680	1.10	57434	1.75	63	9.2 8	115177	1.35
37	VELLORE	69138	1.32	38525	1.17	11	1.62	107674	1.26
38	THE NILGIRIS	33244	0.6 3	25289	0.77	0	0.0 0	58533	0.6 9
	TOTAL	523587 3	100	3281998	100	679	100	851855 0	100

Source: Computed from open data on e-Shram

Table 5 shows the gender wise people registered in every district. Among them, Cuddalore, has the highest number of registrants (5.90 percent), in which the highest number of male and female have registered. Chennai, being a metropolitan city, is the third last district in respect of people being registered. 2011 census says almost there are 4million people residing in Chennai. But only 1.15 lakh of them have registered the same. In Salem and Chennai, the most number of transgenders have registered (9.28 percent each).

#### RESULTS AND HYPOTHESIS VERIFICATION

- ✓ The number of applicants registered in Chennai is almost 1.15lakh and it is the last third district and Cuddalore has the highest number of registrants. In case of occupation, on the



whole, agriculture has the highest number of applicants, followed by apparel and construction. In case of female, highest number have been registered in apparel, followed by agriculture and domestic works. In case of male, the highest number of applicants are in agriculture followed by construction and apparel. This disproves the H1, making it as a null hypothesis.

✓ Though 29 Crores of people have registered in e-Shram only 47 lakhs have registered in PM-SYM, and only 53,800 have registered in National Pension Scheme for Traders. This proves the H2, the second hypothesis.

✓ The gender difference in household works, the gender specificity of the work can be seen in Chennai.

✓ Transgender within the age group of 31 to 40 have registered the most and in general, on a whole, almost 65 percent of the total registrants in Chennai, lie under the age group of 31 to 50.

✓ The minimum number of registrants in Chennai districts might be due to unawareness as well reluctant attitude of people. The busy and high cost of living in Chennai could be one of the major reasons for people's reluctant attitude. It is still amazing to know that people pursuing some common and location specific occupations such as beauty and welfare, jews, etc., have not registered their occupation.

#### CHAPTER – IV

#### SUGGESTIONS

✓ So, the most possible means of making people aware of the existing schemes and mandatory necessities, the employer who employs an employee must be mandated to inform and assist the employees in registering in this portal and avail the benefits.

✓ The public servants working in the municipality and corporations should make sure that each and all self-employed and yet other unorganized employees have registered in this portal as well, they should be informed of the existing schemes, along with the procedure to avail the same. One possible method of reaching people with these schemes would be media & serials.

✓ A visible building has to be constructed so that workers find easy to avail such benefit schemes.

#### CONCLUSION

The occupation, district, age and gender-based composition of the number of unorganized sector of workers in Chennai have been analyzed in this article, as on Feb 06, 2024. This portal being an online portal, it also shows the available number of employment and social security schemes for the unorganized sector of people. The portal also has been linked with NCS. The composition of the number of registrations in the portal, or the e-Shram cardholders, portrays that the number of registrants in Chennai district is comparatively very less. 11.80 percent of the population of Tamil Nadu have registered (the population as of 2011 census is taken into account), whereas the NCEUS report says that there are a total of 89.9 percent of unorganized workers.

The target set for Tamil Nadu was 2,17,95,554 but the target reached is only 85,18,550, which is only 39.08 percent of the set target. When the said target has been reached, we could presume that a considerable number of unorganised sect of workers are benefited out of these welfare schemes provided by the both central and state government. This target can be reached through the full-fledged working of the grassroot level government and as well, media which would promote together development of economy as well living status of human beings, as they are the most important.



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