**UNORGANISED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR COLLECTIVES**

**Home for Migrants**

**Who?**

Unorganised and Unskilled labourers are those who mostly use their body as their labour force. Study shows that, 83% of informal economy is contributed by the Unorganised and Unskilled labourers. Loaders, deloaders,Tri-cycle loaders, construction workers, agricultural workers, Brick kiln workers, uppalam workers, Fishermen, tea plantation workers, wood-cutters, etc are the labourers who migrate within the state as well also from other states to Tamilnadu for menial, difficults and dirty works. We can easily identify them in the major cities, found near the street pavements, in the slums, in the CMBT bus stands, railway stations, in the labour sites, labour colonies, under the bridges etc.

**Where?**

Unorganised and Unskilled labourers were the ones who move from villages to the cities in search of their livelihood. Mobility takes place due to the Pull and Push factors. Attraction towards the cities and the increase in the wages pull people out of their villages to urban areas. Lack of livelihood, lack of employment push people out of their rural villages. When there is monsoon failure in the villages, villagers move out of their place for seasonal or circular employment .

**What?**

Basic services to these poor urban labourers have to be provided. Shelter, Food, Health care and education for their families are the basic fundamental rights of these labourers who toil for beautifying the urban infrastructure. Shelter, purified water, and Sanitation for these labourers are also to be taken care to live a dignified life in the cities. Setting up homeless shelters in the cities and near the labour sites, renting housing facilities for the labourers at minimal cost by the municipal corporations to be planned within the urban planning development programme.

**Why?**

Unorganised and unskilled labourer ceased to be a labourer if registeration is not done in the Manual or Construction Welfare Board. The labour rights of these labourers have to be respected, the wage negotiation and accident compensation has to be voiced out. These labourers are under the mercy of the contractors and owners. Negotiatingte permananecy of labour, decent work and working conditions, and social security welfare measures should be ensured. Federation mostly raise their protest out for the organized labour and their issues than the unorganized labour. The present government is planning to bring out Labour codes which suits only the employer and not the employee.

**How?**

Unorganised and Unskilled labourers have to be brought under one umbrella. We need to mobilize and organise all the labourers who are contributing to the informal economy. District wise sangams should be formed. All the districts will be unifed into a labour federation for labour rights. This endeavour will take place with the committed stakeholders who are involved in the migrants ministry within tamilnadu and in India. In our province we have 7 districts and one union territory, in all these places we need to initiate and form unorganized and unskilled workers sangam or sodality.

Procedures to be followed:

1. Establishment of Village Migrant Desk
2. Data base of the Unorganised and Unskilled Laboures in the villages (Registration of the unorganized and unskilled workers who work in the village and also who move to the cities )
3. Each community should facilitate a unorganized and unskilled forum, consists of 20 to 25 labourers
4. Communities who formed unorganized and unskilled labourers in a district will come together for registration of a sangam
5. All these sangams will merge into a larger federation of unorganized labourers in Tamilnadu

Migrant ministry will facilitate these works