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**REVIEW ARTICLE**

**“INDIA’S RECENT FOCUS ON SOCIAL SECURITY  
TOWARDS UNDER PRIVILEGED REACTION”**

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# **“India’s Recent Focus on Social Security towards under Privileged Reaction”**

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On the eve of independence almost 70 years back Jawharlal Nehru in his ‘Tryst and Destiny’ speech addressed the creation of social political and economy institutions is to ensure justice and fullness of life to every men and women. But this visionary speech is still far away from reality. The predominant provider of social security until today remains in family.

In most of the welfare states like India public policies encompass as a critical part. The policy on different schemes on social security is critically linked with country’s economic growth& development and human development. But till the last UPA government, the inability of the government as confessed by the then finance minister P. Chidambaram was obvious in front of pushing ahead with further reforms in financial services specially in banking and insurance and the government is also failed to improve the delivery of mechanism for the social security programs for the set back of this program, for which bureaucratic loophole is mostly responsible and achieving the inclusive is getting retarded. In India large no of poor people’s rely on state for basic survival and protection. So the our national government initiative in promoting social security scheme demands higher need.

International bodies such as International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF, have focused the significance of social security in the global social summit held in Copenhagen in 1995. In this summit the proposal was adopted calling for the formation and strengthening of national policies and strategies to reduce inequalities and eradicate absolute poverty. But since labour market is becoming more deregulated and social systems are being trimmed globally. In such situation it is extremely difficult to establish a meaningful and trustworthy dialogue on social security and concept of welfare state between developed and developing countries.

At present India has many social security laws number of social assistances, welfare and social sector development programmes and schemes. There are promotional social security schemes which address

the immediate economic needs of peoples, provision of promotional measures and protective measures benefit the employees working under the organized sector mainly government employees. Out of 400 million in India of work force till 2000 , it is estimated that 37.2 million almost 93% belonging to unorganized sector. Therefore structure and cluster of social security have been classified into four. A large number of rural unskilled labour have been brought under National Rural Wage Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) who have been formally a part of government all over India. This employment scheme leads the generation of rural income which in turn would have hiked demand for additional goods and services in cyclic order of income generation process and would go on.

Rural road building, building the irrigation system through NREGA scheme will sustain rural economic development. Thus this social security scheme aims to empower the semiskilled and unskilled labour force socially and economically. In my study labour and industrial relation has been dealt with humanistic approach. This effort helps to recognize the importance of labour in fulfillment of the targets of plan and creating an economic order in India.

The Modi-led government has taken up some epoch making social security measures for underprivileged section. As for instance, unskilled and semiskilled workers belonging to private sectors would get benefited with the measure while The Union Labour ministry called for fresh amendment to the EPF and miscellaneous provisions of Act 1952 with the insertion of new section 16(AB) that would facilitate the switch from the EPF to the NPS (National Pension System) through a simple a simple application at PF office.

In Social Progress Index India ranks 101 out of 133 which is below Bangladesh and Nepal. In terms of GDP per capita India’s place is 93rd but it ranks 101

at Social Progress Index (SPI). It implies that GDP does not say whole facts of social progress.

Government aims with launching the new schemes for pension and insurance to provide universal social security. In drive to social security boost government launched three key schemes like Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna, Atal Pension Yojna and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna which were announced by the the finance minister Arun Jaitley in the 2015-16 Union Budget. With the introduction of these schemes the vision of the government to widen the span of benefits to social security towards the financially weakest section of people. If they are socially secured they would have participated more actively to the all developmental activities of India and this human would have proved themselves to be inevitable resource in the journey of country’s growth process.

To achieve the goal of accelerating growth process it is necessary that workers should completely eschew indiscipline, stoppage of production indifferent quality of work and to protect themselves from management’s threatening and realize legitimate demand workers must build strong democratic trade union.