

GIG WORKERS - GS III MAINS

Q. The gig economy presents both opportunities and challenges for workers and businesses alike. Examine (15 marks, 250 words)

News: Longer working hours & low earnings: How India's gig workforce fares

What's in the news?

• A recent study conducted by the People's Association in Grassroots Action and Movements highlights the working conditions and challenges encountered by app-based cab and delivery drivers/persons in India.

Key takeaways:

• The findings underscore the critical need for enhanced social security measures and regulatory oversight to safeguard the welfare of gig workers in the country.

Key Findings on Gig Workers:

1. Extended Working Hours:

• Approximately a third of app-based cab drivers work for over 14 hours daily, with over 83% working more than 10 hours and 60% exceeding 12 hours, reflecting the demanding nature of their work.

2. Caste-wise Impact:

• The study reveals a disproportionate impact on drivers from Scheduled Castes and Tribes, with over 60% working beyond 14 hours compared to only 16% from the unreserved category.

3. Financial Strain:

• More than 43% of participants earn less than ₹500 per day or ₹15,000 monthly after expenses, highlighting the precarious financial situation faced by many workers.

4. Financial Hardship:

• A significant majority (76%) of delivery persons struggle to meet their financial needs, indicative of the economic challenges inherent in the gig economy.

5. Other Challenges:

• Issues such as ID deactivation and customer misbehaviour further compound the difficulties faced by workers in the app-based transport and delivery sector.



Implications of the Report:

1. Social Disparities:

• Income disparities exacerbate existing social inequalities, particularly among workers from different caste backgrounds, perpetuating cycles of poverty and distress within these communities.

2. Health and Safety Risks:

- Prolonged working hours contribute to physical exhaustion and increased risk of road traffic accidents, compounded by pressure from e-commerce platforms to achieve rapid delivery times.
- Lack of social and job security adds to stress levels and poses potential health risks for workers.

Gig Economy:

- In a gig economy, temporary, flexible jobs are prevalent, with companies often hiring independent contractors and freelancers instead of full-time employees.
- Tech-enabled platforms connect consumers with gig workers for short-term services across various sectors.
- Sectors such as media, real estate, legal, hospitality, and technology are already operating within the gig economy framework, offering opportunities for self-employed individuals, freelancers, and part- time workers.

Key Drivers for Gig Economy Growth:

1. Changing Work Preferences:

• Millennials prefer flexible work arrangements over traditional full-time employment, driven by hectic lifestyles and a desire for autonomy.

2. Startup Culture:

• Startups hire contractual freelancers to reduce fixed costs associated with full-time employees, fostering the growth of the gig economy.

3. Freelancing Platforms:

• The proliferation of freelancing platforms facilitates connections between gig workers and businesses, enabling seamless transactions.

4. Post-Pandemic Transition:

• The pandemic has prompted laid-off employees to explore freelance opportunities, contributing to the expansion of the gig economy.

Advantages for Gig Workers:

1. Profit through Diversification:

• Gig workers can supplement their income by engaging in multiple gigs simultaneously.



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2. Empowerment and Flexibility:

• Women and retired individuals benefit from the flexibility offered by gig work, empowering them to balance work and personal responsibilities.

3. Cost Savings and Convenience:

• Work-from-home arrangements reduce travel costs and offer convenience to workers, enhancing their overall quality of life.

Advantages for Employers:

1. Efficiency and Productivity:

• Gig workers often exhibit higher efficiency and productivity compared to traditional employees, driving business growth.

2. Cost Savings:

• Employers save on benefits, office space, and training costs associated with full-time employment, optimizing resource allocation.

Challenges in the Gig Economy:

1. Lack of Employment Perks:

• Gig workers miss out on traditional employee benefits such as pension and gratuity, leading to financial insecurity.

2. Job Insecurity:

• Unfair termination and inadequate wages pose significant challenges for gig workers, contributing to job insecurity.

3. Legal Protections:

• Gig workers lack bargaining power and legal protections, making it difficult to negotiate fair terms with employers.

4. Access and Connectivity:

• The gig economy remains inaccessible to rural populations with limited internet connectivity and infrastructure.

WAY FORWARD:

1. Policy Reforms:

• The government must fine-tune existing social security policies to address the unique needs of gig workers, ensuring comprehensive protection and support.

2. New Legislation:

• The centre must thrive in from the Platform-Based Gig Workers (Registration and Welfare) Bill, 2023 recently introduced in Rajasthan Assembly.



3. Collaborative Efforts:

• Stakeholders across sectors should collaborate to establish industry-wide standards and best practices for gig work, promoting fair treatment and equitable opportunities.

4. Technology Integration:

• Leveraging technology can enhance access to gig opportunities and streamline processes for both workers and employers, fostering a more inclusive and efficient gig economy ecosystem.

The gig economy presents both opportunities and challenges for workers and businesses alike. By addressing key issues and fostering a conducive regulatory environment, India can harness the full potential of the gig economy while ensuring the well-being and rights of all stakeholders involved.

