Economic activism

While labour laws protect some in the organised sector, financial repression has maintained the weight and power of a few, says DEEPAK

T he economic liberation of the 1980s and 1990s, with its concomitant growth spurt, has led to considerable progress in the organisation of the labour in the organised sector. But the number of workers in the unorganised sector has remained stagnant and the distribution of income has widened. This has led to widespread anger and frustration among workers in the unorganised sector. The government has been criticized for its failure to address the issues of the unorganised sector.

Villagers recognise the Gandhi Suicide law as a symbol of their struggle for freedom. The law was enacted in 1975 as a result of widespread public protests against the Emergency regime. It was later replaced by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy law, which was enacted in 1984.

The law was enacted in 1975 as a result of widespread public protests against the Emergency regime. It was later replaced by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy law, which was enacted in 1984.

In 1984, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Minimum Wages Act, 1985. This law provided for a minimum wage for workers in the organised sector.

In 1991, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Employment Exchange Act, 1991. This law provided for the functioning of employment exchanges to provide job opportunities for workers in the unorganised sector.

In 1992, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Child Labour Act, 1983. This law was enacted to protect the rights of children working in the unorganised sector.

In 1993, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Maternity Protection Act, 1994. This law provided for the protection of pregnant women and their children.

In 1995, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Equal Remuneration Act, 1996. This law was enacted to ensure that workers in the organised sector were paid equal remuneration for equal work.

In 1996, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Fixed Term Employment Act, 1998. This law was enacted to protect the rights of workers employed on a fixed term basis.

In 1998, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 1999, the government of India announced a new labour law, the National Minimum Wage Act, 1999. This law was enacted to provide a minimum wage for workers in the organised sector.

In 2000, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Right to Information Act, 2005. This law was enacted to provide for the right to information for workers in the organised sector.

In 2001, the government of India announced a new labour law, the National Human Rights Commission Act, 2003. This law was enacted to provide for the protection of human rights for workers in the organised sector.

In 2002, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 2004. This law was enacted to provide for the protection of civil rights for workers in the organised sector.

In 2003, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Prevention of Child Labour Act, 2003. This law was enacted to protect the rights of children working in the unorganised sector.

In 2004, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations Act, 2004. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2005, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 2004. This law was enacted to raise the minimum wages for workers in the organised sector.

In 2006, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2007. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2007, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2008. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2008, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2009. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2009, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2010. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2010, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2011. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2011, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2012. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2012, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2013. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2013, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2014. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2014, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2015. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2015, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2016. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2016, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2017. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2017, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2018. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.

In 2018, the government of India announced a new labour law, the Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 2019. This law was enacted to settle disputes between employers and workers in the organised sector.