

1952 - Govt policies

2. Governments & firms must come together to provide necessary labour rights to gig workers. Discuss.

↳ NITI Aayog report shows gig economy has 7.7 mn workers, projected to increase 23.4 mn by 2029-30, comprising 4% of overall livelihood. Potential to act as engines to drive economic growth.

Challenges at present Level - Gig Economy

1. unlike traditional Employer-Employee relationship, since gig workers falls outside this they will miss out in labour rights → Employee benefits & security.

2. Report shows majority gig workers are low skilled, and scarce less, few opportunities to transform to better jobs.

Measures - proposed

1. Regulation - classifying the gig workers - differentiating from unorganised and self employed and then design solutions for each category.

Data → 31% - Low-skilled eg: car drivers.
(gig workers) 47% - Medium skilled eg: plumbing &
rest are high skilled.

Government must take into account these differences.

partnerships with the firms and make available the schemes (benefits) of government to the gig workers.

2. Services sector → Low & medium skilled for domestic work and high skilled for global market
↳ High skilled gig workers - have potential to increase export of services. For this Government must invest in sectors like education, financial services, medicine etc to make high skilled workers capable for global market.

New ways of promotion eg: Free trade Agreement
UK → suffers from labour shortage.

Thus, partnership between government & firms for social security & access to global market by high skilled workers realise employment opportunities to gig workers