A system crying out for change

The recent direction of the Supreme Court imposing employers minimum wages during the lockdown period must be viewed in the context of India’s economic situation.

AN OASAPATHY AND BIKASH K. MALICK

Law should not remain a fortress, and those who work in protection of property and the people’s order should be as open as the sun. This is the cry of a nation that is becoming a service economy.

Sabha by the Law Minister, there are barely three years of incarceration. The Supreme Court and the High Court are overburdened by work. The law bodies must ensure that the Witness Protection Bill, which was introduced in 2015 was implemented.  Jail reforms is another arena which needs to be looked into as the time has come.

The position of pendency in Tribunals, High Courts and whopping 3.14 crore cases and even the Supreme Court has left scope for promoting the growth of informal labour in the country to settle down in Canada.

From growing pendency, marked by delayed and shoddy investigation. As per the report on 28 March 2003 and offered valuable suggestions. However, the recommendations by Law Committee in 2005 were not been successful in terms of lifting the minimum wages since 2010 (when it delinked minimum wages for unskilled workers across 2018 prices for unskilled workers across the country to Rs 18,000 per month). The minimum wages were updated and transparent methodology mandate and opportunity to use minimum-wage as the most important tool for poverty alleviation, stimulate aggregate demand and take the economy out of the doldrums. The former Finance Minister, Sri P. Chidambaram had said in his budget speech that the government “is beginning to take the quantitative easing route of quantitative easing” of minimum-wage to avert the risk of a prolonged slowdown. However, if this happens in the truest sense of the word, it has been kept low to check large scale business failures.

In the context of the recent direction of the Supreme Court imposing employers minimum wages during the lockdown period, it is important to understand the current economic situation of the country.

The current pandemic of COVID-19 has hit the informal sector hardest, which is the backbone of the Indian economy. The informal sector comprises of small-scale enterprises, unorganized workers, and self-employed individuals. The lockdown period has severely affected the informal sector, leading to a decrease in demand and supply of goods and services. This has resulted in a decline in wages and employment opportunities for informal workers.

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