

Informal Labor, Formal Politics, and Dignified Discontent in India

Since the 1980s, the world's governments have decreased state welfare and increased the number of unprotected "informal" or "precarious" workers. As a result, more and more workers do not receive secure wages or benefits from either employers or the state. What are these workers doing to improve their livelihoods? Informal Labor, Formal Politics, and Dignified Discontent in India offers a fresh and provocative look into the alternative social movements informal workers in India are launching. It also offers a unique analysis of the conditions under which these movements succeed or fail. Drawing from 300 interviews with informal workers, government officials, and union leaders, Rina Agarwala argues that Indian informal workers are using their power as voters to demand welfare benefits (such as education, housing, and healthcare) from the state, rather than demanding traditional work benefits (such as minimum wages and job security) from employers. In addition, they are organizing at the neighborhood level, rather than on the shop floor, and appealing to "citizenship," rather than labor rights. Agarwala concludes that movements are most successful when operating under parties that compete for mass votes and support economic liberalization (even populist parties) and are least successful when operating under non-competitive electoral contexts (even those tied to communist parties).

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For Carsten





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Acknowledgments

Nearly twenty years ago, I arrived on the front door of a women's organization in India, eager to begin my internship and oblivious to the journey I was about to begin. As I entered the office, a tall woman from Kutch stared at me with a perplexed expression. "Have you come for the march for rag pickers?" she asked. In response to my blank stare, she squatted next to me to explain the march and other activities of the trade union for informal women workers that I had unknowingly come to work for. The lesson continued for the next year and a half, where the members and staff of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) patiently introduced me to the informal workers I had seen but never noticed, challenged me to think beyond the development models I had so diligently learned, and inspired me to realize the voices that women workers were asserting every day. I thank SEWA, and especially Elaben, Reemaben, and Ushaben, for changing my worldview forever.

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Abbreviations

All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam ADMK **AITUC** All-India Trade Union Congress (CPI-affiliated)

BJP Bharatiya Janata Party

Confederation of Indian Industry CII

Congress of Indian Trade Unions (CPM-affiliated) CITU

Communist Party of India **CPI**

CPI(ML) Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)

CPM Communist Party of India (Marxist)

College of Social Work **CSW** Dravidar Kazhagam DK

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam DMK

GDP gross domestic product Government of India GOI

ICLS International Conference of Labor Statisticians

International Labour Organisation ILO

ILP **Independent Labor Party** Indian National Congress Party **INC**

INTUC Indian National Trade Union Congress (Congress-affiliated)

Kolkata Municipal Corporation **KMC**

Labour Progressive Federation (DMK-affiliated) LPF Member of Legislative Assembly (state government) MLA MP

Member of Parliament (national government)

National Congress Party NCP

NMPS Nirman Mazdoor Panchayat Sangam

NSS National Sample Survey on Employment and

Unemployment

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xx Abbreviations

NSSO National Sample Survey Organisation

OBC Other Backward Caste
PWP Peasants Workers Party
RPI Republican Party of India
SDP state domestic product

SEWA Self-Employed Women's Association

TMC All India Trinamool Congress

TMKTPS Tamil Maanila Kattida Thozilalar Panchayat Sangham

UF United Front

WBIDC West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation