Labours Managements -Janayogana Services using Centralized Web Application Portal

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Abstract: In India daily labourers are not getting their job on daily basis due non-availability of job available information on particular time period. Massive workers groups are moving from big cities to the remote areas for sack searching on jobs for daily wages. They even do not have idea whether they will get work on that particular day or not. It's really typical risky things they have to come across daily basis for their job searching. When they did not get work, they have to wait another entire day. It's collectively waste of time, money for their travelling expenses, energy, and all their effort .etc. So in this work deployed model website to get rid of these unwanted travelling expenses without getting job availability and to cut their profit of third party mediation charges.

Index Terms: Web Application, Labour Services Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

Main objective of this JANAYOJNA is to provide information availability of all available jobs to map with their search and needs for all daily labour. They probably can at most earn Rupees 300/- more or less amount per day as wages. Hence in this case here we try job available information data collection to map with their work and providing information to them on timely basis. And also help to cut third party profit by doing mediation charges for providing new jobs. So whenever third party gives jobs to them they will charge as mediator between job providers and the workers for their mediator contacts are utilized to gain charges without doing any hard work and efforts.

JANAYOJA website model will be acting connecting medium between workers needy people and labours that need of their new daily wages jobs. This connecting bridge between the job providers actually owners who do not have pool list of worker as per their demand and need on that particular day. This helps and benefits workers groups to get all details about job availability for that day.

As per the Human Development Index (HDI), this is focuses mainly on three major factors like life expectancy, per capita income of the individuals, their human resources educational background. As India is mostly constitutes of daily wages workers huge in numbers, and there is drop in HDI ranking India in global level due to fatal deaths of daily labour. No safety measures are followed in the most of the working environments like constructing building worksite; this leads fatal death high in numbers. Worker all well aware these problems but still working due to their poorness and for their daily needs as to be fulfilled without any troubles. Hence they are working such particular workplace even though it is dangerous for their health and leads risk of their life.

Very high human development

Rank		Country/Territory	HDI	
2018 rankings [1]	Change in rank from previous year [1]		2018 rankings [1]	Change from previous year [1]
1	—	Norway	0.953	▲ 0.002
2	—	Switzerland	0.944	▲ 0.001
3	—	Australia	0.939	▲ 0.001
4	—	Ireland	0.938	▲ 0.004
5	▼ (1)	Germany	0.936	▲ 0.002
6	—	Iceland	0.935	▲ 0.002
7	▲ (1)	Hong Kong	0.933	▲ 0.003
7	—	Sweden	0.933	▲ 0.001
9	▼ (1)	Singapore	0.932	▲ 0.002
10	—	Netherlands	0.931	▲ 0.003
11	▼ (1)	Denmark	0.929	▲ 0.001
12	—	Canada	0.926	▲ 0.004
13	▼ (1)	United States	0.924	▲ 0.002
14	—	United Kingdom	0.922	▲ 0.002
15	—	Finland	0.920	▲ 0.002
16	—	New Zealand	0.917	▲ 0.002
17	▼ (1)	Belgium	0.916	▲ 0.001
17	▼ (1)	Liechtenstein	0.916	▲ 0.001
19	—	Japan	0.909	▲ 0.002
20	—	Austria	0.908	▲ 0.002
21	—	Luxembourg	0.904	▲ 0.001
22	—	Israel	0.903	▲ 0.001
22	▲ (1)	South Korea	0.903	▲ 0.003
24	—	France	0.901	▲ 0.002
25	—	Slovenia	0.896	▲ 0.002
26	—	Spain	0.891	▲ 0.002
27	—	Czech Republic	0.888	▲ 0.003
28	—	Italy	0.880	▲ 0.002
29	—	Malta	0.878	▲ 0.003
30	—	Estonia	0.871	▲ 0.003

Figure: 1 HDI global ranking India placed at 130th position

Therefore we trying to focuses for better improvements of our website with medical emergency all details nearby to their work places which they can accesses it from JANAYOJANA.

Revised Manuscript Received on June, 11 2019.

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Medium human development

Rank		Country	HDI	
2018 rankings [1]	Change in rank from previous year[1]		2018 rankings [1]	Change from previous year [1]
113	▼ (1)	Philippines	0.699	▲ 0.003
113	▼ (1)	South Africa	0.699	▲ 0.003
115	▼ (1)	Egypt	0.696	▲ 0.002
116	—	Indonesia	0.694	▲ 0.003
116	▲ (1)	Vietnam	0.694	▲ 0.005
118	—	Bolivia	0.693	▲ 0.004
119	▼ (1)	Palestine	0.686	▼ 0.003
120	▲ (1)	Iraq	0.685	▲ 0.012
121	▼ (1)	El Salvador	0.674	▼ 0.005
122	—	Kyrgyzstan	0.672	▲ 0.003
123	—	Morocco	0.667	▲ 0.005
124	—	Nicaragua	0.658	▲ 0.001
125	—	Cape Verde	0.654	▲ 0.002
125	—	Guyana	0.654	▲ 0.002
127	—	Guatemala	0.650	▲ 0.001
127	—	Tajikistan	0.650	▲ 0.003
129	—	Namibia	0.647	▲ 0.002
130	—	India	0.640	▲ 0.004
131	▲ (1)	Micronesia	0.627	—
132	▼ (1)	East Timor	0.625	▼ 0.006

Figure: 2 HDI global ranking India placed at 130th position

India ranked 137th as per the latest rankings with under developed countries like Namibia and Guyana [01] [02]

II. LITERATURE STUDY

In present system the health tracking is done manual basis actually there is no automated system are designed for the tracking of workers health on the basis of working environments especially those who are getting affected in working places with various kind of disease. We need to focus on this by using tracking system for nature of work and type of workers working in the industry.

GoI are providing various schemes as per funding projects. Those facilities have to reach all workers in every village people for health problems are concerned. But such arrangements and facilities are not available to them properly. And Government of India also not focused in tracking all these issues and found the exact solution for the health problems of workers. All information of labors must record in software systems about the persons who are migrating from one place to another location for their sack of jobs. In such way all available is information helpful to track their health status as per every new working environment. This is simple way to track the illness person to provide the good medication treatment. It minimize the health based issues and less in number of death rate [03]

More number of working labours is basically from village location and their casual labour work places are different from location to other workplaces such as mines, pharmacy, textiles industries where they are exposed to dust and are at risk of fatal disease. Unskilled do have proper training and awareness of risk factors which is not exposed to them early phase. Basically workers not getting their regular and permanent type of job that they are supposed to migrate to various places wherever jobs are available. This is big challenge for their life safety and health issues of workers, as per workplace health issues are a significant challenge especially for a developing country like India. This always happens due to lack of information of workers where there working and their nature of work.

RFID which is used as data collection for tacking about human resources availability by data transmit with help of their identification using radio frequencies signals. RFID tag used for multiple useful data collection points. However, which does not work on manual scan systems, antennas which collects signals back which emitted by unique identification tag.[04] RFID used to register all new employee data entry to track for various purposes to serve in further all assigned works to them. And also useful to track their leaves records easily on timely basis any time location as per need the employer to handle all their human resources. [05][06]

III. IMPLEMENTED WORK

So much of data information is useful to collect for information pool, which provides region wise insightful information for all workers and owners as per need. In the need of the hour it is helpful resources for both ends. As per region wise different area resources like Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Vishakhapatnam...Etc., are listed in navigation WebPages for owners and workers. It is additionally helpful in terms of medical emergency information pool to track for their health issues.
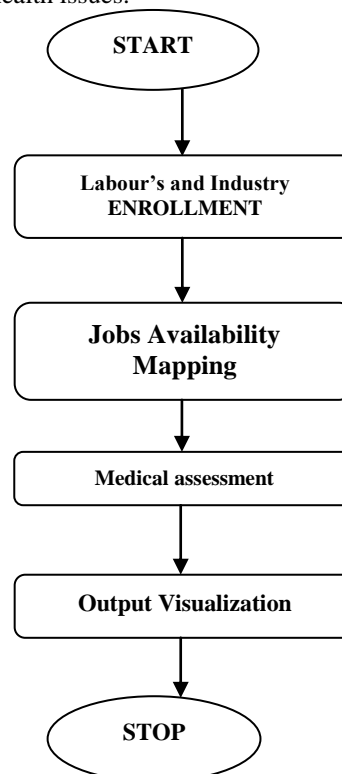

Figure: 3 Work Flow of JANAYOJANA Website Portal

In this application there are three modules are implemented which described as workflow in the above flowchart description diagram.
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- Labour Enrollment: In this enrollment form an individual and unique ID is generated for every worker. Using this ID they can work anywhere in the nation.
- Industry Enrollment: In this there are three categories of workers like skilled, semi skilled and non skilled and in this the nature of work and time period of work are included.
- Medical Assessment: After registration in the industry, based on the Unique Id of the worker and time of registration they can know the health status and they are sent to medical checkups in respective time periods so that their health status is followed up frequently.

Methodology

✓ Front End   : Html, CSS, Bootstrap
✓ Scripting   : JavaScript, PHP
✓ Database   : MySQL
✓ Web server   : Apache
✓ Big Data Tools : HDFS, PIG

In this proposed work, process will be happens in different stages. Data gathering, Data Analysis and visualization modules.

Data gathering: Here we are getting the information from different sources likes' workers, industries and government schemes. Every one of the information can be stacked into appropriated record framework (hdfs). With help of ETL apparatuses we have to do the information cleaning and combination prepare before putting away into to hadoop framework.

Data Analysis module: With help of Apache Pig data analysis done. Apache Pig is a dataflow language that is built on top of Hadoop to make it easier to process, clean and analyze "big data" without having to write vanilla map-reduce jobs in Hadoop. It has also a lot of relational database features. Pig could be used for ETL (Extraction Transformation Load) tasks naturally as it can handle unstructured data.

Visualization: The outcomes which are come back from the analysis module will be shown in this module in an imagined mode. Showing complex information with outlines and charts is a fundamental piece of the information data analysis process, and we make utilization of apparatus to make delightful and one of a kind information visualizations.

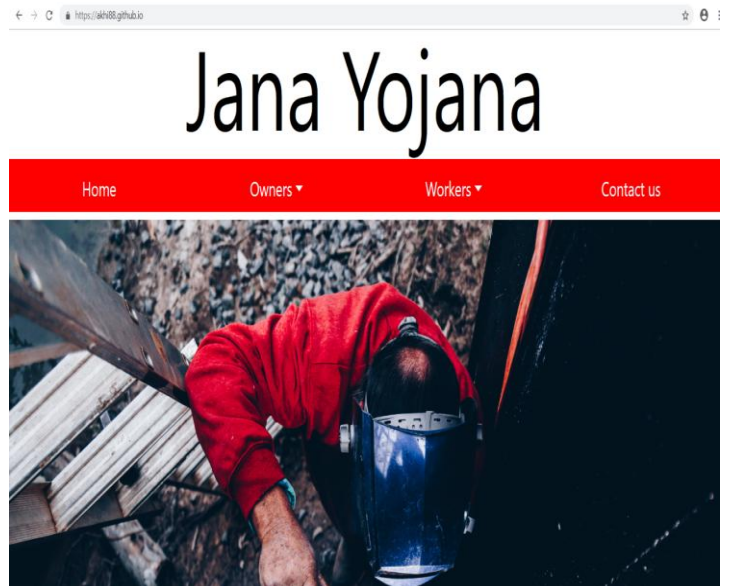## IV. IMPLEMENTED RESULTS: LABOUR SERVICERS WEBSITE PORTAL

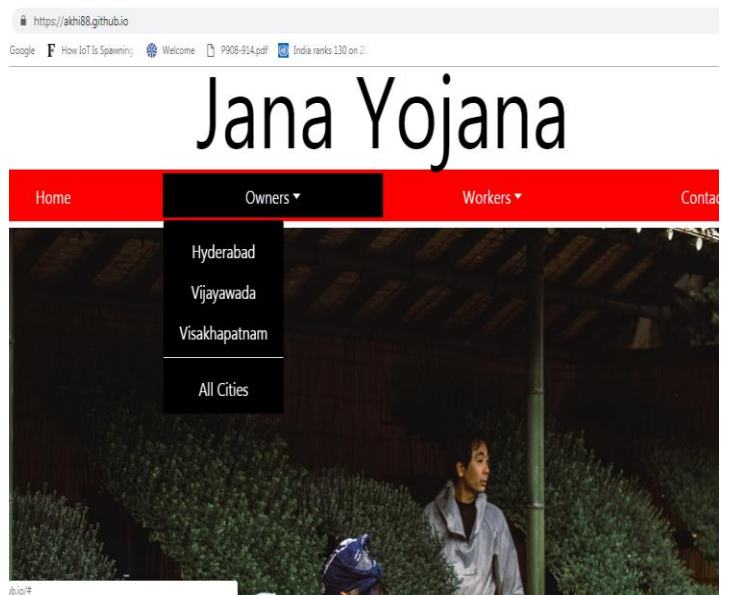Figure: 4 Website Portal Home Page

Figure: 5 Website Portal Home Page with listed cities

Implemented result listed the most importance of labour services for improving their job availability to reduce loss of regular income. Some of the very major points like avoiding broker servicer charges, then able to exposing sources of labour human resources availability, which helps government to increase expected outcomes of human development index in better way.
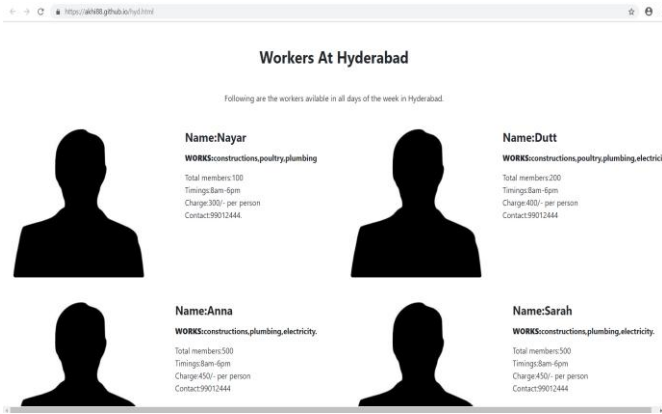
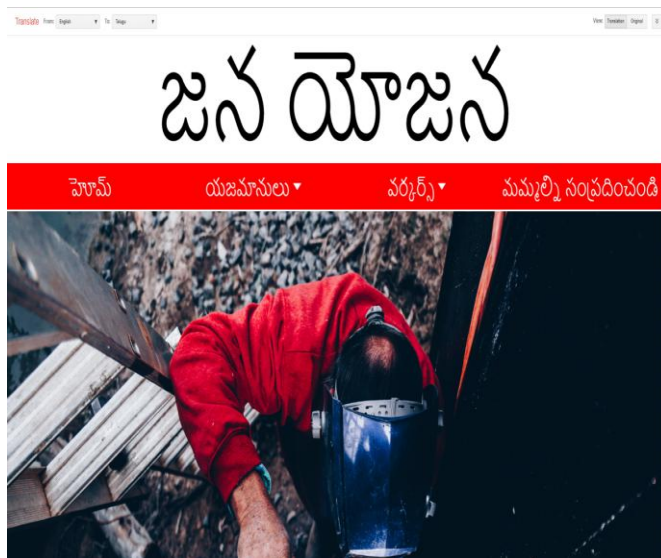Figure: 6 Website Portal Worker listed page with locality of city

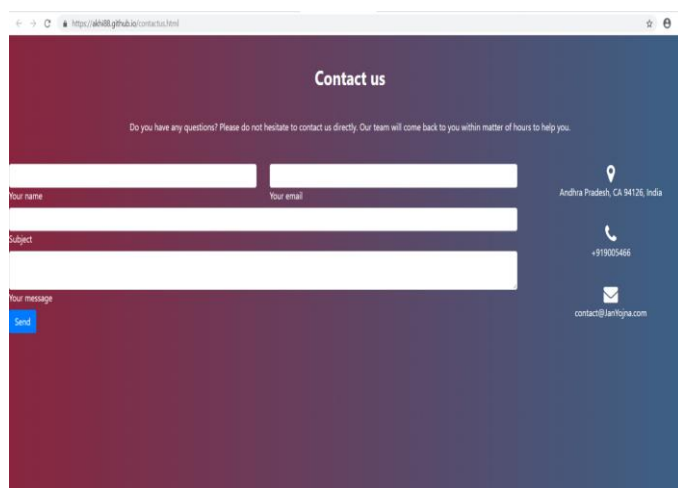Figure: 7 Website Portal Home Page with language compatibility

Figure: 8 Website Portal Contact Us Page

Outcomes of Labour Servicers Management

- ✓ Avoiding mediation charges
- ✓ Exposing native skilled workers to global standards

- ✓ Finding workers at finger tips for Owners
- ✓ Finding work for workers at finger tips
- ✓ Improve Human Development Index

V. CONCLUSION

Ultimate objective is to provide all jobs availability information on particular time period. Massive workers groups are moving from big cities to the remote areas for sack searching on jobs for daily wages. Whenever easily mapping found with their need of jobs and their placed current locality they can get new work. It's collectively time effacing, money for their travelling expenses, energy, and all their effort .etc. This deployed model website is to utilize as per maximum trusted data entry in the portal to avoid unwanted mess-up in providing wrong information job needy poor workers. And also helpful to cut their profit of third party mediation charges.

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