

Issues And Challenges Of Construction Industry Workers.

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The basic characteristics feature of construction industry labour like to come from poor families with illiteracy, migrating from village to some urban areas in search of work, ignorance, family conditions, poor health, more members in the family frequent employment of whole family at most of inherent work, more involvement of female labourers in road making, stone breaking due to low income and family issues making them to work in the construction industry.

Key words: construction workers, industry, government, unskilled labour.

Introduction

The construction industry is the single largest employer of migrant and nomad laborers, the poorest of the poor, in India they are they moving one work place to another work place in search of work. The construction industry is an important sector of the country's economy. It is an important sector that contributes greatly to the economic growth of a nation at least providing livelihood. It also creates investment and employment opportunities across various related sectors and vital to the achievement of national socio-economic objectives such as poverty eradication to control income wealth concentration. The sector is labour intensive and, it provides direct employment and indirect jobs, provides employment to more than 49.5 million people. The construction sector is visualized to play a vital role in economic growth. economic development has a direct relationship with the environment. government undertaking to meet go abroad economic objectives such as price stability, high employment and sustainable growth, such efforts include financial and economic policies, regulations of financial industry trade and tax policies which is indirectly influenced by construction industry. since about 36% people who are living urban and semi urban areas therefore construction industry saw a sharp rise in employment due to the increase in demand for labour and people looking for 'better work opportunities' in urban areas rather than the rural areas. Since decrease in rain fall and non-availability of land and sub division and fragmentation of land holding. due to increase in population. To meet this demand there is need for labour intensive industry rather than capital intensive. So, construction industry will help the increase in employment should have actually promoted steadiness in the labour industry. Instead, given the vulnerability of the labour industry that had always existed, it tends to grow more over time. Many agricultural laborers shift hastily towards the construction industry in anticipation of regular and/or additional income to meet their increased demand. The increase in the share of construction sector in GDP has primarily been on the account of increased government spending on physical infrastructure in the last few years, with programmes such as National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) and PMGSY/Bharat Nirman Programme receiving a major fillip of late. The construction industry is experiencing a great upsurge in the quantum of the work load, and has grown at the rate of more than 8 percent annually during the last five years. Although various steps have been taken to strengthen the construction industry, it is crucial to take necessary measures in order to prepare the industry to meet the challenges of growth. The important changes started hiring people from remote villages in the promise of a better lifestyle by in modern arena. However, once brought to the city, workers were left to fend for themselves and provided almost no training, education or safety mechanisms to protect themselves or their families and children's will be taken care in the nearby Govt.Schools and colleges. The present study is to analyse the construction laborers problem in Mangalore, Karnataka in which the residential construction business is booming is a vast proportion and there is a greater migration of business class people, officers from different department, Oil refinery employees, health sector students from across country and teacher's and tourism development Since, the need of accommodation is essential, the construction industry also finding their business in its highest level.

Objectives of the study.

The present study is focused on the following objectives

1. Highlight the features construction industry workers.
2. Enlist trends and issues of construction industry workers.

Methodology

Interpretative phenomenological analysis (IPA) of qualitative, and percentage method of research methodology has been used in this research. The study was conducted a district of Karnataka and income to understand issues and Challenges faced by industry workers. Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted among with general public and varies project workers across urban and semi-urban areas.

History of Construction Industry.

The construction industry in India is booming. With huge ongoing project opportunities, it is the third largest contributor to economic growth. Moreover, the industry employs more than 40 million people and has a large pool of low-cost workers. Besides, various governmental flagship programs like 'Housing for All' and 'Atal Mission for Urban Rejuvenation and Transformation' (AMRUT). Larsen & Toubro Limited. Larsen & Toubro is the top construction company in India. It was founded in the year 1938 in Mumbai, Maharashtra by Henning Holck-Larsen and Soren Kristian Toubro who are Danish engineers. Again, one more professional consultancy company, National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC), was set up in the public sector in 1954. Subsequently, many architectural, design engineering and construction companies were set up in the public sector (Indian Railways Construction Limited (IRCON), National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC), Rail India Transportation and Engineering Services (RITES), Engineers India Limited (EIL), etc.) and private sector (M N Dastur and Co., Hindustan Construction Company (HCC), Ansals, etc.). The period from 1970 to mid 60's witnessed the government playing an active role in the development of these services and most of construction activities during this period were carried out by state owned enterprises and supported by government departments. In the first five-year plan, construction of civil works was allotted nearly 50 per cent of the total capital outlay. The important construction industries are L&T Engineering Construction & Contracts Division (ECC), Larsen & Toubro Infrastructure Development Projects Limited (L&T IDPL), Reliance Infrastructure Limited, Tata Projects Limited, AFCONS Infrastructure Limited, NBCC, IRCON International Limited, Shapoorji Pallonji & CO. Ltd., GMR Infrastructure Limited, J Jaiprakash Associates Limited, Nagarjuna Construction Company Limited Hindustan Construction Company DLF Limited along with the main industry also there are supporting industry they are Building Equipment Doors and Windows, Engineered wood & equipment Glass & glazing products Highways, Street & Bridge Construction Material & allied products Mechanical, Electrical & Plumbing equipment (including pipes for construction) Residential remodels Roofing & Flooring products Structural steel & pre-cast steel contractors so all these are contributing for the growth of construction industry.

An analysis of Indian construction Industry.

India Construction has accounted for around 40 per cent of the development investment during the past 50 years. Around 16 per cent of the nation's working population depends on construction for its livelihood. The Indian construction industry employs over 30 million people and creates assets worth over ₹ 200 billion. Construction industry has a major impact on the overall economic development of India. The construction industry is the second largest employer of labour in India. It is the second largest economic activity next to agriculture. The construction industry has contributed an estimated US\$ 67.4 billion (8%) to the national GDP in 2010-11 (Business maps of India, 2012). Construction in India has accounted for more than 40% investment on development over the past 50 years. Nearly 16% of India's working population depends on construction for its livelihood (The Indo Italian chamber of commerce and industry, 2008). It contributes

about 78% to the gross capital formation (Iyer and Jha, 2006). The Indian construction industry's impact on employment, interconnection with other sectors, and major contributions to GDP highlight its importance and also stress that any further inefficiencies could contribute to the economy's eventual decline. Indian construction industry contributes more than 8 per cent to the nation's GDP and 78 per cent to the gross capital formation. Total capital expenditure of state and central govt. will be touching ₹ 8,021 billion in 2011-12 from ₹ 1,436 billion (1999-2000). The share of the Indian construction sector in total gross capital formation (GCF) came down from 60 per cent in 1970–71 to 34 per cent in 1990–91. Thereafter, it increased to 48 per cent in 1993-94 and stood at 44 per cent in 1999–2000. In the 21st century, there has been an increase in the share of the construction sector in GDP and capital formation. GDP from Construction at factor cost (at current prices) increased to ₹ 1.745 billion (12.02% of the total GDP) in 2004-05 from ₹ 1,162.38 billion (10.39% of the total GDP) in 2000–01. The main reason for this is the increasing emphasis on involving the private sector infrastructure development through public-private partnerships and mechanisms like build-operate-transfer (BOT), private sector investment has not reached the expected levels. The Indian construction industry comprises 200 firms in the corporate sector. In addition to these firms, there are about 120,000 class A contractors registered with various government construction bodies. There are thousands of small contractors, which compete for small jobs or work as sub-contractors of prime or other contractors. Total sales of construction industry have reached ₹ 428854 million in 2004-05 from ₹ 214519 million in 2000–01, almost 20% of which is a large contract for Benson & Hedges.

Future of the Indian construction industry and development in Mangalore

The future growth of the industry depends upon Population growth, urbanization, industrialization and rise in disposable income are key growth drivers of the construction industry. The India organised and unorganised construction market is expected to grow CAGR of 6% over the forecast period, 2018 – 2024. Infrastructure sector plays a vital role in the growth of employment, eradication of poverty and overall development of the Indian economy. Nearly, 9% of India's GDP is spent on Infrastructure services. Construction industry in Mangalore expected vertical growth. In India, at present, there are close to 16,000 ongoing construction projects at the pan India level. These engage a workforce of around 8.15 million only in construction work.

Findings of the study

The important findings of the study are from the unstructured interviews, some inhibiting factors were identified which discourage construction workers from undergoing training. Furthermore, to recognise the causes of the inhibiting factors, in the Indian construction industry the study identified challenges such as lack of synergy, material shortage, unethical practices, unstable price of materials, project delays, poor quality of skill among the workers and poor management. These challenges are categorised into industry, firms, project, and government-based changing the projects delay in releasing fund commonly noticed which is affected labour skill and abilities. Practical solutions including compulsory continuing professional development, incentives, insurance needed, proper safety management is needed labour laws to be imposed in strict manner and establishment of construction material price monitoring units were proposed.

Conclusion

The industry grows 9% per annum. The Indian construction industry has long been responsible for a less injury and fatality rate. To address these limitations an in-depth study was launched to explore the perceived challenges that impact the safety of construction workers. Susceptible to an internal pressure to complete work quickly and neglect safety based on their experiences in their home country, assigned more dangerous tasks because of Sex and discrimination, some are willing to accept dangerous work for fear of losing their jobs, less likely to provide feedback to their supervisors and co-workers for fear of negative personal reactions, more likely to be distracted by family issues while at work because of their strong and broad family ties. The construction industry in India suffers from major time factor and over expenses. Delay in releasing funds government and industry reports suggest that projects suffer from 15-20 percent time and are expensive. Waste of resources has been identified as a major source of inefficiency in construction industry. The traditional methods adopted in the Indian construction industry may not adjusted with present needs of this dynamic environment, the objective of this paper is to discuss and analyse the economic concerns, inefficiencies and investigate a model that both explains the Indian construction industry structure and provides a framework to improve efficiencies by solving the issues and of construction workers of India.

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