

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORKERS



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Authors Short Profile

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ABSTRACT :

India's construction industry is large and visible, engaging 3.2 crore workers nationwide. For most of these workers, the construction industry is their "principal" source of employment. Thus the construction workers come under the unorganized sector. The term unorganized sector has been defined as those areas which has no proper means and ways of doing works in a systematic way or in organized way. The unorganized sector workers suffer from the cycle of excessive seasonal employment; there is no formal employer and employee relationship; because there is also lack of social security and protection. Unorganized industry workers in

India include:- small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural laborers, share croppers, fishermen, and those engaged in animal husbandry, beedi rolling, labeling packing, building and construction workers, leather worker, weavers, workers in bricks kilns and stone quarries, workers in saw mills and oil mills etc. and so on. Construction is the sector which has registered a large increased in employment in the post reform decade. In construction, an estimated 10.7 million construction workers, accounting for 83 per cent of all construction workers in India in that year, were employed through contractors and did not receive minimum employment protection and benefits whatsoever The present examination of "Financial states of Building development laborers" is the first investigation of this sort in study zone. The example was chosen from development family units from Solapur City, 500 talented and incompetent respondents are chosen, the investigation done to comprehend the financial states of house development laborers, and furthermore to dissect the laborers financial status by utilizing the classification of work for example gifted, un-talented premise. The outcomes shows the issues of development laborers, as low wages, , absence of government disability, abuse from temporary workers and debased economic wellbeing and furthermore the issues from cash banks. By utilizing organized poll information was gathered, results are examined and proposals are offered for improving the monetary states of development laborers.

KEYWORDS : construction workers , social security and protection.

INTRODUCTION:

Since the presentation of the casual segment idea, conclusion has been partitioned as to its financial sway. There are creators who emphatically call attention to the quickened move in business designs away from horticulture and towns to urban areas and towns in the Third World since the mid-twentieth century. Be that as it may, even on the off chance that the majority of vagrants flooding into urban regions were lucky enough to set up an a dependable balance, the tremendous lion's share of them could pick up no entrance to the conventional part. It was still too little to even consider coping with the persistent inundation of newcomers.

The more basic investigation of scientists, who have seen that the proper area remained difficult to reach for reasons other than the substandard nature of the new urbanites' work, and their different imperfections, rejects such an idealistic view. The disappointment of the newcomers' endeavors to discover stable, conventionally paid and honorable work is right now due predominantly to an improvement procedure that, notwithstanding abundance supply, tries to keep the cost of work as low as could reasonably be expected, permits no space for aggregate activity to lessen these people's weakness and will not give this footloose workforce open portrayal. To put it plainly, the absence of enrollment, association and assurance doesn't have its starting point in the free play of social powers, however it's the intentional result of financial interests that profit by the condition of casualness where a wide scope of exercises in all parts of the economy are kept, efficiently and for a huge scope, through avoidance of work laws and tax assessment.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

1. To know the pay variety between sexual orientation.
2. To know the Building development laborers working condition
3. To contemplate the security plans at development segment.
4. To know the extent of execution of a few Acts material to related development laborers

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS IN INDIA

since the post liberalization period. One of the indicators of such disparity is the ratio between the highest and lowest state per capita income, which, represented by Punjab and Bihar in the period 1980–83 and Maharashtra and Bihar in the period 1997–2000, witnessed a rise from 2.6 to 3.5 over the same period (Srivastava, 2003). The same ratio, represented more recently by again Bihar and Haryana, further rose to 4.78 for the period 2008–10. As the state has moved away from the elements of regional policy to encourage agglomeration economies in and around the pre-existing growth centres in advanced regions, such regional disparities have only got accentuated in the post-reform period (Srivastava, 2009b). Almost one-third of India's population still lives below the poverty line and a large proportion of poor live in rural areas. A great majority of rural poor are concentrated in the rain-fed parts of eastern and central India, which continue to have low productivity in agriculture. Generally, the rural poor in India possess meager physical and human capital and also tend to be concentrated among the socially deprived groups such as SC and ST and religious minority such as Muslims.

In 200405, scheduled castes and tribes accounted for 80 percent of the rural poor although their share in total population is smaller. As some of these resource-poor regions fall behind in their capacity to support populations, poor households participate extensively in migration (Connell et al., 1976). India has a long history of internal migration, with urban pockets like Kolkata and Mumbai receiving rural labour mainly from the labour catchment areas like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa in the east and some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka in the South (NCRL, 1991; Joshi and Joshi, 1976; Dasgupta 1987). Though such pattern of migration continued unabated

even after independence, increased labour mobility and migration have become more prominent in the national economy in the recent years. That migration has been a significant livelihood strategy for poor households has been confirmed by some more recent studies. The importance of migration as a livelihood strategy has, however, been belied by official statistics such as Population Census and NSSO, which grossly underestimate some migration flows such as temporary, seasonal, and circulatory flows, both due to conceptual and empirical difficulties. However, a closer examination of migration pattern from the perspective of poverty and livelihood requires a focus on temporary and short-duration migration, because such migrants lack stable employment and sources of livelihood at home. Moreover, the socio-economic profile of the temporary/ seasonal migration is very different from the other migrants, as most of them are more likely to be from socially deprived and poorer groups, have low levels of education, and are more likely to be engaged in casual work. Data from the migration survey carried out by NSSO in 2007/08, though poor in coverage, indicates some broad patterns of such short-duration migration.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Construction activity is one of the important activity of human need. The economics of this industry indicates that this industry is very useful to urban and rural skilled and unskilled unemployed persons. One can do the construction activity / work on minimum skill and at low investment of budget and can break the vicious circle of poverty. House construction industry has ample backward and forward linkages. The significance of the house construction activity can be stated with the help of following points – 1. It creates skilled and unskilled employment opportunities. 2. It is base of brick making, cement manufacturing and iron / steel industry. 3. Construction activity has number of backward linkages like employment and income generation, process in transportation, in brick making industry and in cement and iron industry, etc. 4. It also have number of forward linkages like employment and income generation process in paint industry, plaster of paris decorating industry and solar system industry, etc. 5. It employs local resources. 6. No training expenditures. 7. Increases the Demand for civil need.

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTIONS

Several type of construction activities were going on in the study area. Some of these are as follows –

1. Shopping Centres
2. Residential Apartments
3. Commercial Apartments / Blocks
4. Hotel Construction
5. Governments Administrative Buildings
6. Girls and Boys Hostels
7. Pools and Bridges
8. Road Side Show Pieces
9. Park and Garden Decorations
10. Temples
11. Houses etc.

MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM NUMBER OF WORKERS

House construction industry provides employment to skilled workers; skilled workers include mason, Centring Foreman, plumber, carpenter, tiles fitter / flooring foreman and fabricators. Whereas unskilled labours do the job of helpers and work under skilled workers. 7 The number of scope of helping hands is changed as per the need of skilled worker following chart will put the focus on requirements of unskilled labour per single skilled worker.

TOTAL POPULATION OF UNSKILLED WORKERS

To determine total number of unskilled worker is a very difficult task before researcher, because of the following reasons.

1. As there is lack of maintained written record
2. No body is interested in calculating them
3. No record with KMC
4. No record with Engineers and Architectures Association
5. No census with Maharashtra Chamber of Housing Industry

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The present investigation of “Economic conditions of house construction workers in Kolhapur city” is the first study of this kind in study area. It is very necessary to understand the nature of house construction activity and its socio economic impact on house construction workers, and to assess their problems. It is estimated that recently 18.75 million workers were engaged in construction sector in India, and about 50,000 workers were engaged in Kolhapur city. The construction activities require simple technology, manual methods of preparing and providing mall / material, forming of bricks and binding steel etc. Construction activity are slack in rainy season i.e. July to September; otherwise this sector provides year-round employment to the construction workers. So far, house construction workers organisation are not officially registered, hence they are unorganised in nature. Only engineers and architectures have their association. Maharashtra Chamber of Housing Society, Mumbai looks after this industry in general. House construction workers work with the simple tools like shoves, hand gloves, baskets, sponge, trowel, plumb line, water tube, scale, balancing tool, etc. Construction workers contribute in building up the high class buildings and bungalows. Yet they do not receive much respect in the eyes of people.

METHODOLOGY:

The legitimacy of an exploration relies upon the methodical strategy for gathering information and investigating the equivalent in a consecutive request. In the present investigation, both essential and auxiliary information were utilized widely. The territory of research work is bound to Building Construction Business in Solapur city.

CONCLUSION:

At long last it is inferred that the idea of the house development action is occasional, thus, specialist occupied with house development were jobless in slow time of year. It is in this manner, basic to give them an all year business. Building temporary worker and Government should accomplish something positive right now. What's more, arrangement for reasonable wages ought to be made for laborers in the house development. Government should take lead for the arrangement of pay obsession board of trustees for the laborers working in development division to inspire the financial state of the laborers, and Care ought to be taken in execution of different work laws.

The socio-economic status of the workers showed that they were poor. They are daily wage earners and maintain their family with small income with difficulty. It was noted that most of them were literate. They were addicted to alcohol, smoking bidi, cigarette. They did not consume adequate amount of nutritious food. In most of the cases it was found that they lived in kacha houses. A good proportion of workers cook their food in the same room in which they live. They used wood for cooking their food. The source of drinking and cooking water was public tube wells or taps. Latrine facility was available in most cases. Their monthly income was less due to which they had to borrow from relatives or neighbours for fulfilment of their needs. They were not aware of the different social security schemes. Awareness programmes including individual/separate counselling was essential for overall upliftment.

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