



“EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS: A STUDY IN KALBURGI DISTRICT”

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ABSTRACT :

Construction industry provides a large volume of employment. Under the succeeding five-year plans, the importance of construction work has increased various in terms of employment generation. With the introduction of industrialization and modern developments, this worker is playing a key role in the construction of buildings, roads, bridges etc. construction workers is someone who is employee as part of a construction crew and perform many task that often involve physical labour on construction site, however, there are plenty of role that don't involve being on a construction needed to a construction become a work the definition, expected salary, and typical and qualification needed construction workers find out more information about become a general construction workers. The term construction workers can be used to cover a huge number of roles within the industry, but typically it refers to a someone who performer a variety of general construct tasks during all phases of construction workers.



KEYWORDS : Construction workers, building, site preparation, wage, heavy equipment operator.

1. INTRODUCTION

The workers involved in this construction often fall victim to several occupational disorders and psychosocial stresses. In India, the construction workers belong to the organized and unorganized sectors. But data in respect to their occupational health and psychosocial stress are very scanty. It is a fact that a sizable number of the workforce is from the unorganized sectors. The working hours are for more than the stipulated hours of work, the workplace is not proper, the working conditions are quite unfavorable in most of the cases and hence all these involve risk factors. Their wages are also not adequate, making it difficult for them to maintain their families. The hazards include handling of different materials required for construction and exposure to hard environmental conditions like hot sun, rain and cold weather. These adverse conditions result in coincidences and adverse health conditions causing psychosocial strain and stress. The Global construction Report, sponsored by Price Waterhouse Coopers, predicts that the volume of construction output will grow by more than 70% worth \$ 15 trillion worldwide by 2025. Income and employment in construction workers an analysis concerned with the relative levels of output, employment and worker price in not stable.

Meaning: A construction worker is a worker employed in the physical **construction** of the built environmental and its infrastructure

Definition: By some definitions, construction workers may be engaged in manual labure as unskilled or semi-skilled workers. These workers begin by attending to general tasks such as digging, cleaning, and unloading equipment. As they acquire experience, they start to specialize in areas of roofing, pipefitting,

2. Minimum Wage – Building and Other Construction Works in Karnataka:

1. Valid in July 2024
2. Minimum wage with effect from 1 April 2024.
3. Minimum wage with effect till 31 March 2025.
4. The amounts are in Indian Rupee (in Rs).

Table No. 3.1 CLASS OF EMPLOYMENT

Particular	Basic per day	VDA per day	Total per day	Basic per month	Total per month
Engineering Graduate Employee	-	-	-	Rs.27,864.76	Rs.29,659.96
Diploma in Engineering Employee	-	-	-	Rs.22,799.16	Rs.23,994.96
High skilled workers: Literate Laborer	Rs.647.15	Rs.69.05	Rs.716.20	Rs.16,825.97	Rs.18,621.17
Skilled workers: Blacksmith, Stone cutting, Mason or Brick Layer Class. I, Carpenter Class. I, Plumber, Tin smith, Foreman, Sarang, Painter, Fitter Class.I, Mechanic Class.I, Pneumatic driller, Engine Driver, Gas or Electric welder, Gauge Repairer, Laboratory Assistant, Machine operator, Turner, welder, Crane Driver, Stone Crusher, Jack Hammer driver, Blaster, Stone Cristler, Floor polisher, Riveter, Mason, Pump Driver, Stone Polisher, Bar Bender etc.	Rs.633.84	Rs.69.05	Rs.702.89	Rs.16,479.91	Rs.18,275.11
Semi-skilled workers: Cleaner, Asphalt sprayer, Driller, Savgani or chavli, White/colour washer, Sawyer, Helper to Fitter, Gardener, Cook, Dhobi, Caretaker, Hammerman, Lift operator, Bamboo maker, Helper to Carpenter, Gang man, Boatman, Jumper man, Brick moulder, Asphalt Boiler attendant, Limestone Burner, Mason & Bricklayer class-II, Carpenter class-II, Fitter class-II, Mechanic class-II, Wire man clerk Grade, Stone Voddar, Diesel Compressor operator, Fireman in Bricks Plant, Trained Mali with Certificate, Bisti with water bag, Horticulture Gardener, Glayer, Patkaries, Tile Layer, Mess man, Tracer,	Rs.613.88	Rs.69.05	Rs.682.93	Rs.15,960.82	Rs.17,756.02

3. Review of literature:

Alex Hijzen Richard Upward Peter Wright (Oct 2008) The researcher find out we use a new, organized worker-firm dataset for the United Kingdom to evaluation the income loss succeeding from firm closure and mass-layoffs. We track workers for up to nine years after the movement event, and the availability of pre-displacement features allows us to implement difference in estimators using

propensity score matching methods. Income losses during the first five years after the movement event are in the range 18%–35% per year for workers whose firm closes down and 14%–25% for workers who exit a firm which hurts a mass layoff. These losses are mostly due to periods of non-employment, which is reliable with previous work from Europe, but contrasts with that from the United States.

Aniruddha Shewale, Shyam Kalantri, Abhinav Rai and Abhijat Arun Abhyankar (April 2018) This article expose the study carried into light the exciting informal nature of construction industry with respect to construction workers. Though the sample area was limited it can be seen that the condition of workers is more or less the same all over India. The workers are deficiency a proper governing authority which can protection the interests of the workers and avoid their misuse by the contractors. There are regional authorities like

Anjum Shaheen (Aug 2015) This paper reviewed as preferences are given to unreserved practitioners for treatment as they are easily accessible and cost less at one time for occasional illness. But the case is just the differing for seeking care of chronic illness. They go for government hospitals. Most of the financial arrangements are made by themselves and at times they are helped by co-workers/relatives. In case of hospitalization borrowing of money is found in large number as it needs a good amount of money. This is leads to heavy toll of indebt. These migrant workers should also be cover under some sort of health schemes. It could save them from a number of vulnerabilities giving a sense of security.

Apraku K, Bondinuba FK, Eyiah AK and Sadique AM (2020) In this article researcher reviewed that, It can be concluded that WLC policies have a positive effect on the performance of the industry. That is when WLC policies are realized in several companies; it will help to increase efficiency of the company's anxiety. The absence of WLC policies in construction organizations can reasons low turnover of workers. The company should take care of employee's workload to balance the work life. Construction organizations that contemplate the uniqueness and pay attention to workers WLB policies and programs are likely to decrease workers family work struggle and therefore can increase efficiency in these organizations.

4. Objective of the study:

The main objectives of the study are:

- a) To studies the construction workers in Karnataka.
- b) To know the study of status the construction workers in kalaburagi district
- c) To examines the difference in the wage structure between Men and women to the study area.
- d) To analyses the employment, income, savings and living conditions of construction workers in the study area.
- e) To identify the problems face bye the construction workers in the study area.
- f) To suggest remedial measures to improve the condition of construction workers.

5. Research methodology:

Designing a suitable methodology and selection of analytical tools are important for a meaningful analysis of the research problem. An attempt has been made to describe the methodology which includes sampling procedures, period of study, and collection of data and tools of analysis. The study is made on the basis of the primary data collected from the construction workers in Kalaburagi district of Karnataka State.

5.1 Selection of study Area:

The Kalaburagi District is identified for the present study, 7 taluks selected namely Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chitapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi and Sedum these taluks have selected for the study i.e. to

be identified for area which are using Construction Workers Development by, Karnataka State Construction Workers Central Union (KSCWCU).

5.2 Data collection:

5.3 The present study is mainly based on both primary and as well as secondary sources there are two important sources of data collection the primary data have gathered with the help of a survey method suitable questionnaire has developed and collected the required information to the topic related.

5.4 Analysis of data:

Data collected through the suitable questionnaires is tabulated and annualized by using most common statistical tools like percentage, Chi-square tests, Cross analysis and ANOVA drawn to the hypothesis of the study and this data was analysed with SPSS software 16.0.

6. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

A study has been done on construction workers in Kalaburagi district in Karnataka State'. Therefore, **400 respondents** are selected through **simple random sampling** method for the overall study from all taluks of Kalaburagi district, for the study of the construction workers.

Primary data collected from study area Kalaburagi district, Karnataka and analysed the data according to respondent's opinion on construction working system.

Table No. 5.2.1 Gender wise of the respondents

Gender	Respondents	Percentage
Male	209	52.25
Female	191	47.75
Total	400	100.00

Sources: field survey

Above the table and graph shows that out of 400 respondents majority 209 (52.25%) construction workers are male and 191 (47.75%) respondents are female workers. The researcher find out majority of respondents are male working in the field of construction industries.

Table No. 5.2.2 Age of the construction Workers

Age	Respondents	Percentage
18-30	106	26.5
31-40	122	30.5
41-50	96	24.0
51-60	42	10.5
61 Above	34	8.5
Total	400	100.00

Sources: field survey

Table No. 5.2.2 explains that age of the construction workers in Kalaburagi district. Maximum 122 (30.5%) respondents are under the age group of 31- 40 followed by 106 (26.5%) workers were under the age group of 18 – 30, 96 (24%) respondents were under the age group of 41- 50, 42 (10.5%) construction workers were comes under age group of 51 – 60 and 34 (8.5%) respondents were above 60 years older

Table No. 5.2.3 Education Level of Workers

Education qualification	Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	98	24.5
SSLC	130	32.5
PUC (ITI/Diploma)	79	19.75
Under Graduation	86	21.5
Post-Graduation	07	1.75
Total	400	100.00

Table No. 5.2.3 illustrate that out of 400 construction workers, maximum 130 (32.5%) respondents are studied up to SSLC, 98 (24.5%) respondent are Illiterate workers they unable to educate because financial problems of respondents, 86 (21.5%) respondents are under graduated workers working as supervisors, engineers etc., followed by 79 (19.75%) workers are completed PUC (ITI/Diploma) and only 7 (1.75%) respondents are post-graduate completed.

Table No. 5.2.4 per day salary of workers

Per day Salary	Respondents	Percentage
Up to Rs.200	50	12.5
Rs.201 to Rs.500	251	62.75
Rs.501 to 1000	91	22.75
Rs.1000 Above	08	2.0
Total	400	100.00

The above table explains that per day salary of construction workers in Kalaburagi district. Majority 251 (62.75%) workers are told getting wages from Rs.201 to Rs.500 per day, 91 (22.75%) respondents told that Rs.501 to Rs.1000 per day wages receive from employers, 50 (12.5%) workers said up to Rs.200 only were getting wages per day and 8 (2%) respondents told Rs.1000 above salary getting per day it means these workers are monthly based salary receiver in the working of construction

Table No. 5.2.5 Migrated worker

Migrated worker	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	297	74.25
No	103	25.75
Total	400	100.00

Sources: field survey

The above table portrays that the migrated workers from different places to Kalaburagi district or within the district from one place to other place. Out of 400 construction workers majority 297 (74.25%) respondents were told migrated from other district, state and within district but living near to the construction area and 103 (25.75%) respondents told that we are not migrated workers since from many years we are living in this area so it helpful to come to do this work.

Table No. 5.2.6 Nature of employment

Nature of employment	Respondents	Percentage
Permanent	15	3.75
Temporary	241	60.25
Contractual basis	144	36.0
Total	400	100.00

Sources: field survey

The above table explains that the nature of employment in the construction industries in Kalaburagi district of Karnataka state. Out of 400 respondents, majority 241 (60.25%) construction workers were told working on temporary basis no guaranty job security, 144 (36%) respondents were told working on Contractual basis but little financial burden will solve in our family but less secure the job condition and 15 (3.75%) respondents were informed working as permanent workers in this field like engineers, machine operators etc.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Based on the analysis inferences were drawn and the findings emerged out of the study are listed below.

- Out of 400 respondents majority 209 (52.25%) construction workers are male and 191 (47.75%) respondents are female workers. The researcher find out majority of respondents are male working in the field of construction industries.
- Maximum 122 (30.5%) respondents are under the age group of 31- 40 followed by 106 (26.5%) workers were under the age group of 18 – 30, 96 (24%) respondents were under the age group of 41- 50, 42 (10.5%) construction workers were comes under age group of 51 – 60 and 34 (8.5%) respondents were above 60 years older.
- Maximum 130 (32.5%) respondents are studied up to SSLC, 98 (24.5%) respondent are Illiterate workers they unable to educate because financial problems of respondents, 86 (21.5%) respondents are under graduated workers working as supervisors, engineers etc., followed by 79 (19.75%) workers are completed PUC (ITI/Diploma) and only 7 (1.75%) respondents are post-graduate completed.

SUGGESTIONS:

On the basis of the findings the following suggestions are offered to improve the condition of the construction industry in Kalaburagi district.

- ❖ Labours who are working in construction work for excess hours or do over time work must be paid for overtime work, double the wage rate. Labourers should be given weekly holiday, insurance coverage and other service benefits to the construction workers.
- ❖ The basic living facilities such as toilets, bath rooms, bed rooms, clean drinking water in almost all the living places of the migrants were found insufficient. There is no security for labours or legal attachments between the employer and the workers. To safe guard the interests and rights of the construction workers, a fresh inclusive legislation to be framed, to regulate the industry, employment, wage, employer-employee relationship and ensure economic benefits and welfare to the workers.

CONCLUSION:

In Kalaburagi district researcher find out and concluded that the Construction workers are playing a vital role in developing the Infrastructure of a nation. Since most of them are not from organized background they are facing many controls such as poor work environment, Low wages, Health issues and less social security. The awareness level of construction workers on labour laws, Insurance schemes, Support from central and state government is low. This has resulted in their poor standard of living. The nature of the work and the work environment is affecting their overall health.

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