



# Changing Socio-Economic Condition Inconstruction Workers In Sivagangai District

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**Abstract:** India is the second highest population in the world. India's construction industry is large as well as visible and providing employment to 3.2 crore workers nationally. The present study analyses the changing pattern of socio economic condition of construction workers in Sivagangi District of Tamil Nadu. Also, the researcher attempted to found the socioeconomic condition, identified the problems of construction workers and working condition and health awareness of construction workers in the study area. This study was entirely based on primary data which were collected from 100 respondents. The samples were selected purposively. The researcher found that three aspect such as the socio economic condition, working condition and health problems of construction workers in the study area. The researcher find out 50 percent of the samples respondents were earned income of between one lakh to two lakhs and 34 percent of the construction workers were earned income of between two lakhs to three lakhs. Remaining 8 percent of the workers were earned below one lakh as well as above three lakhs in the study area.

**KEY WORDS:** construction work, population growth, socio economic condition, employment, health status, awareness.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Construction is a secondary sector and unorganized sector of an Indian economy. According Tamilnadu welfare Board(TNWB) pointed out more than 25 lakhs construction workers in Tamil Nadu. Construction works making more employment opportunity to poor as well as unemployed peoples. There are two classifications of construction labourer such as skilled labourer and unskilled labourer. First skilled labourer who is well known about this work skilled labourer such as Mason, centering foreman, flooring foreman, plumber, carpenter and fabricator, painter and unskilled laborers like Male and Female helping hands. Lack of adequate protection, non -payment of overtime wages, no leave, unhygienic and unsafe working conditions, vulnerability to various occupational diseases, accidents causing serious injuries, also resulting in death or disablement tendency to devalue the female work contribution, devalue the minimum wage and bring it closer to the poverty line or pauper wage etc. are the other very important unsolved problems faced by women construction workers. Thus, above all and other, so many problems are the permanent headache of female construction workers in the study area as well as outside the study area. All these problems are also applicable (more or less) to the female workers working in unorganized sector in general. The construction workers face a lot of problems such as lack of work security, low wage, more hours of work, and lack of social and medical welfare facilities. Generally construction workers face financial problems, health problems, diseases, mishaps and even loss of life. Moreover, lack of social welfare measures and social security and medical benefits affect the construction workers. The present study was changing pattern of socio economic condition of construction workers in Sivagangai District.

## **II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The researcher has followed by the specific objectives of the study

- To examine status of socio economic condition of construction workers in the study area.
- To study the current scenario of working condition and health awareness of construction workers in the study area.

## **III. METHODOLOGY**

The present study conducted in sivagangai district. This paper is wholly based on primary

data. The primary information collected from 100 respondents for the samples selected was purposively. The simple percentage method was used for analyzed purpose as well as other information collected from various journals and books etc. This study was focused the status of construction worker's income, problems and other activities at micro level.

#### IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Jeyalakshmi P (2016) study indicates that the socio economic condition of women construction industry in Visakhapatnam. She followed by economic factors such as living condition, wage differentiation, savings, loans as well as problems faced by women construction workers in the study area. She found that 34 percent of the total sampled women workers were demanded for increase in wages as the hike in wage may help them maintain the families. And 19 percent of women workers are demanded sanitation facilities for health protection purpose and remaining 11 percent are demanding safety and security measures at work place and 3 percent are asking precautionary equipment like Helmet, hand gloves shoes and season cloths etc.

#### V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study analyzed the demography profile, socio-economic status, work place condition and health problems of the sample construction workers in the study area.

**Table: 1 Age of the respondents**

S.No	Age	Name of the respondents	%
1	Below 20 yrs	25	25
2	20-30 yrs	34	34
3	30-40 yrs	26	26
4	40-50 yrs	15	15
TOTAL		100	100

Source: Primary data

The above table shows that the majority of 34 percent of the respondents come under the age of 20 to 30 years, 26 percent of the respondents are 30 to 40 years. Further, 25 percent of the respondents come under below 20 years and remaining 15 percent of the workers age of above 40 years in the study area.

**Table: 2 Hours of work per day**

S.No	HOURS OF WORK	No. of .respondents	%
1	Below 8 Hours	25	25
2	8-10 Hours	52	52
3	Above 10 Hours	23	23
TOTAL		100	100

Source: Primary data

It is observed from above table majority of 52 percent of the respondents were working hours between 8 to 10 hours and 25 percent of the construction workers were worked below 8 hours in the study area. Remaining 23 percent of the same workers worked in more than 10 hours in the same study area.

**Table: 3 Membership in construction workers union:**

S.No	Member	No. of .respondents	%
1	YES	65	65
2	NO	35	35
<b>TOTAL</b>		100	100

Source: primary data

The table 3 displayed that 35 percent of the construction workers joined as a member of in the board and remaining 65 percent of the workers does not member in the board for same study area.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Construction workers get employment continuously only when they cooperate with the owners or contractors and work to their satisfaction. 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. The researcher was noted that the most of them were worked 8 to 10 hours in working place. They were not aware of the different social security schemes. Awareness programmes including individual/separate counseling was essential for overall upliftment. Hence, it is the responsibility of the government to provide those facilities which protect the construction workers and improve their life in all respects.

## REFERENCES

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