

Report on
The Study on Working Conditions in the
Construction Industry-with Regards to
Safety,Health and Social Protection.
Prepared for Indo-German Focal Point
By Vivek Shekhar
Sponsored by BG BAU
(German Social Accident Insurance Institution
for the building trade)



Acknowledgements-

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Summary-

This study attempts to understand the extent to which workers in the construction industry are aware of and registered as beneficiaries of social protection schemes like those provided by the Building and other Construction Workers Welfare board. Along with that it also attempts to know whether safety protocols established under the Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Act are in place at the construction sites.

In pursuance of these goals, the study overwhelmingly establishes that measures concerning safety and health of construction workers are lacking. Enrollment of workers with the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board(BOCWWB) is also very low, leading to low coverage under the schemes of the Board.

To ensure better coverage under the Board and better implementation of measures concerning Health and Safety of construction workers, the study would suggest to make registration with the Board the responsibility of the Board itself. Further, keeping in mind that many workers are not educated properly, re-registration and updating of ID card at every new site should also be made seamless through use of smart cards and the Board should take up this responsibility as well.

Introduction-

Informal sector workers are the most vulnerable group of workers as they often have minimal to no social safety nets and work in physically straining and hazardous conditions. In India they account for the majority of the workforce constituting around 90% of the total workforce.

One of the largest group of such workers are in the construction industry. Therefore, any efforts towards addressing the needs of informal workers must include the construction sector.

Objectives of the study-

This study attempts to assess the reach of Social Protection schemes among construction workers and adherence to laws designed to ensure occupational safety and health of construction workers. The study also tries to present views of workers regarding improvements that need to be made at work along with their opinion on the need and implementation of various schemes. It tries to study the management system and risk assessment procedures implemented by employers at sites. Further, the study tries to investigate the employee training procedure adopted by the companies. Also, the study tries to understand the socio-economic background of the workers for better targetting of policies and schemes.

Methodology-

The study was carried out using primary and secondary sources of data. The primary data has been collected through a well formulated questionnaire. For the secondary data is based on the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. Simple random sampling has been applied for collecting data from the workers. The questionnaire comprises of both optional type and statements in the point scale. The responses on these sections has been obtained from the construction workers from projects in Khurda district, Bolangir district, in and around Bhubaneswar, Odisha, along with workers from Siwan district, Bihar.

The size of sample in the study is of 150 workers.

The Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Act, 1996-

In India a significant step towards regulating the industry was the enactment of the building and other construction workers act, 1996.

It provides for the creation of Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board(BOCWWB) by every state government. The Board is supposed to register workers as beneficiaries. Any worker with 90 days of work in a year and between the age of 18 and 60 is eligible to register as a beneficiary under the act. Upon registration the beneficiary shall be issued an Identity card under the act which needs to be updated by the employers with the details of the construction work done.

Under the act a building worker ceases to be a beneficiary once he/she reaches the age of 60(pensions to be paid) or has not worked in the construction sector for more than 90 days in a year. To remain a beneficiary the act requires beneficiaries to pay a certain amount of contribution as decided by the state government.

Functions of the Boards, among others, include provision of immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident; ensure the payment of pension to the workers once they complete the age of 60 yrs; Make provision for loans to the beneficiaries for the purpose of building a house; payment of maternity benefits, etc.

Apart from the creation of the Board, the BOCW act also regulates the condition of work for construction workers. For that it requires the registration of any establishment employing 10 or more workers in the past 12 months. The act requires the registration of establishments with the registering authority under this act within a period of 60 days from the commencement of work. The employer is also required to maintain a register of the workers employed.

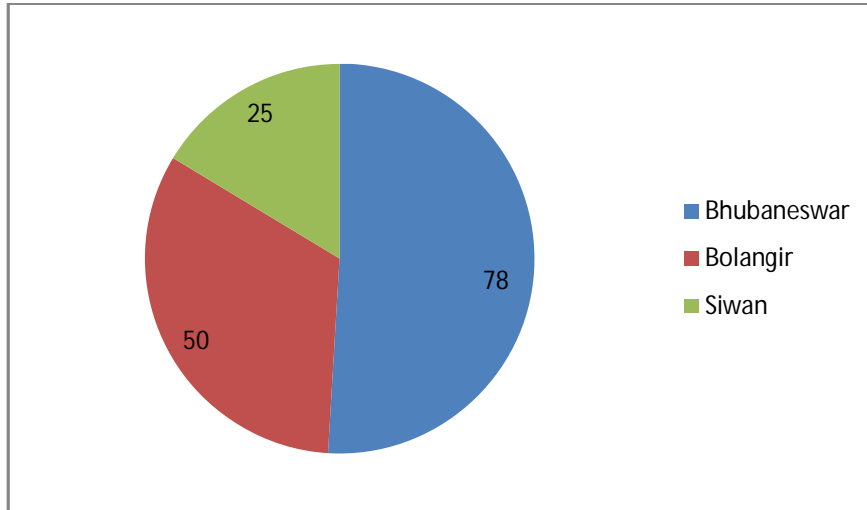
With regards to conditions of service for workers the act provides for- fixing wages, working hours, provision of drinking water, latrines and urinals at the sites, accommodation, etc.

Further, it requires employers to comply with the provisions of this act regarding safety. It provides for a safety officer and safety committee at establishments with 500 or more building workers. It also empowers the appropriate government to make rules concerning safety and health of building workers. The Act also provides for a central and state advisory committee to advise respective governments on matters related to the act. It also provides for the constitution of expert committees for advising govt. in coming up with the rules under the act. (Maharashtra Industry Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell, 2022)

Findings-

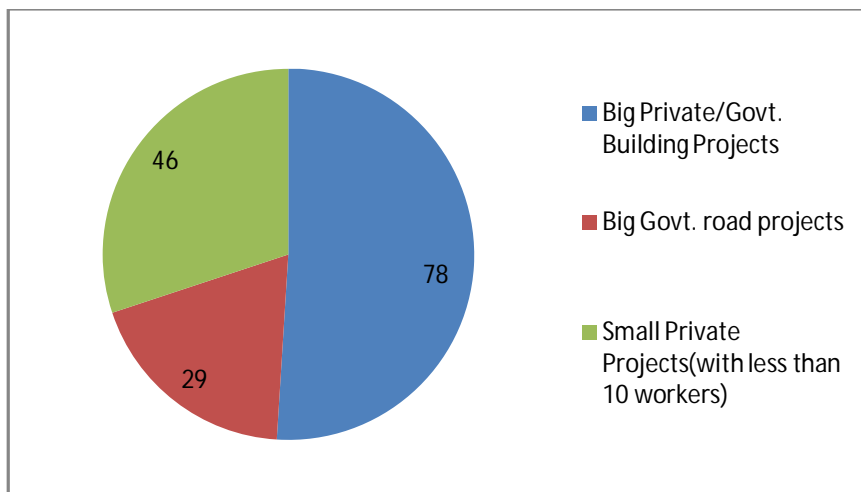
Break-up of the survey work by location-

A total of 153 people were interviewed for the study, with majority of the workers in and around Bhubaneswar, Odisha, followed by Bolangir, Odisha and Siwan, Bihar.



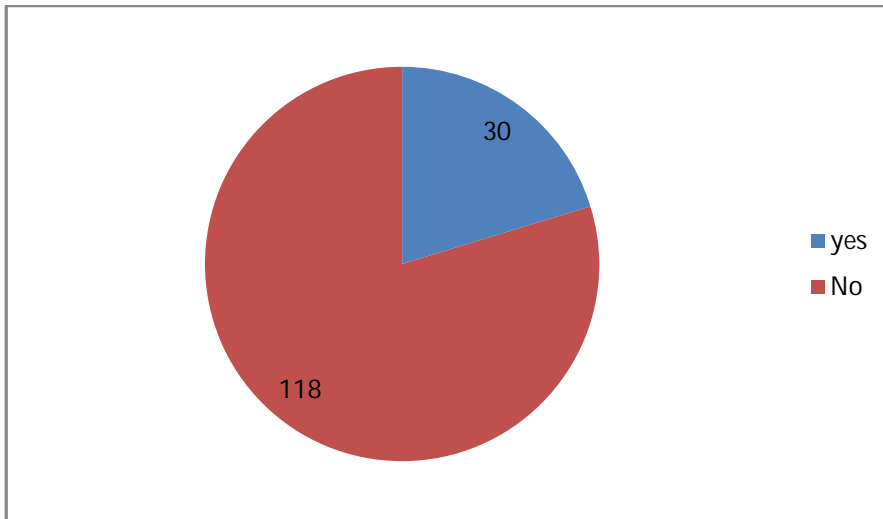
Break-up of the Survey work by kind of establishment-

The survey work covered a wide range of construction activities. Broadly they have been classified as Big Private/Govt. Building projects, Big Govt. road projects & Small private projects (with less than 10 workers).

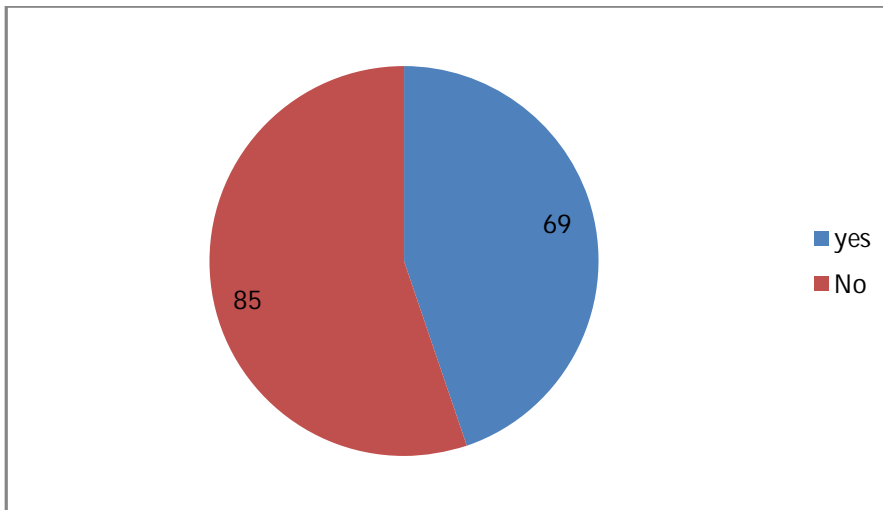


Question wise findings of the Study-

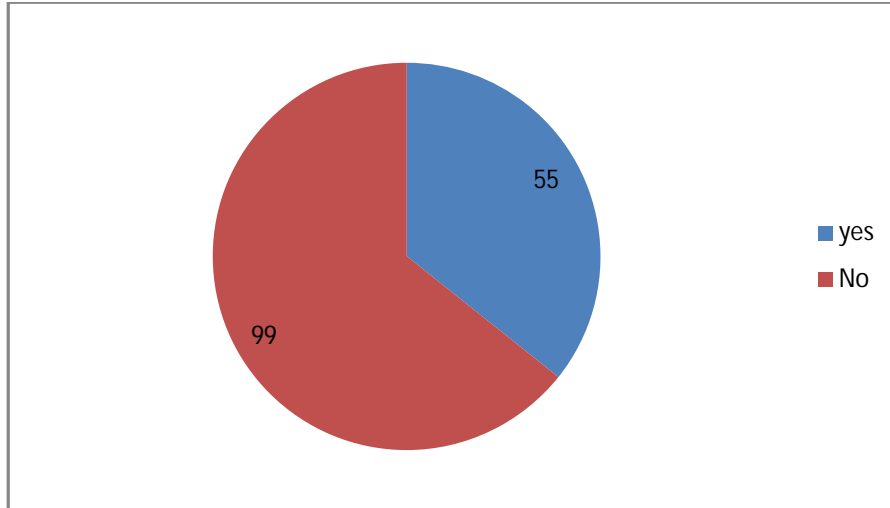
1. Have you been enrolled in BOCW or the state welfare board for construction workers?



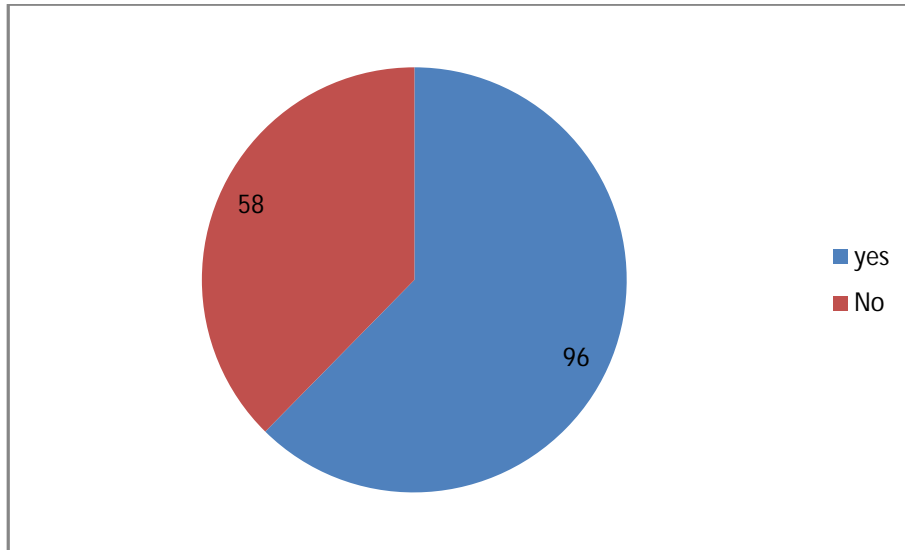
2. Are you aware of the E-Shram portal launched by govt. of India?



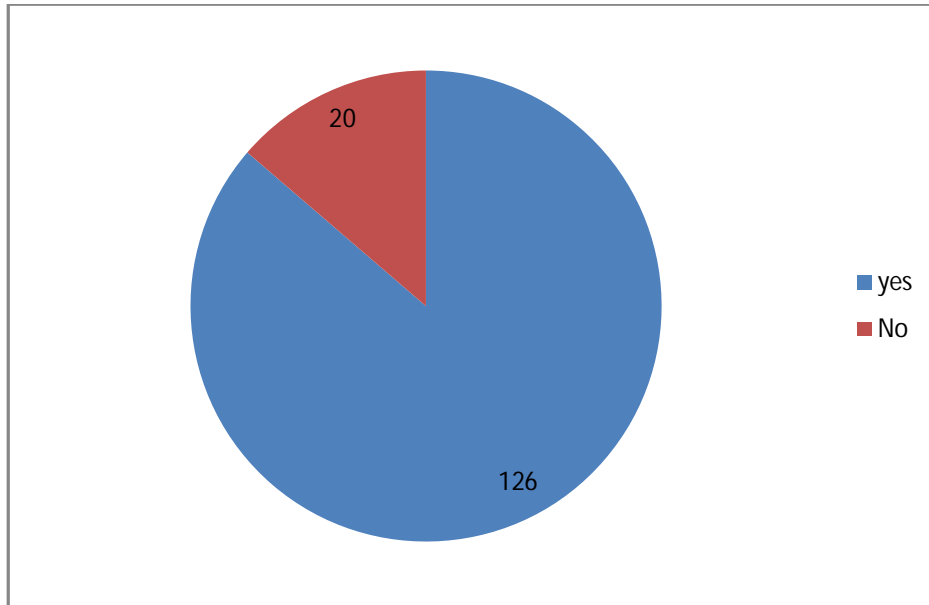
3. Are you registered under the E-Shram portal?



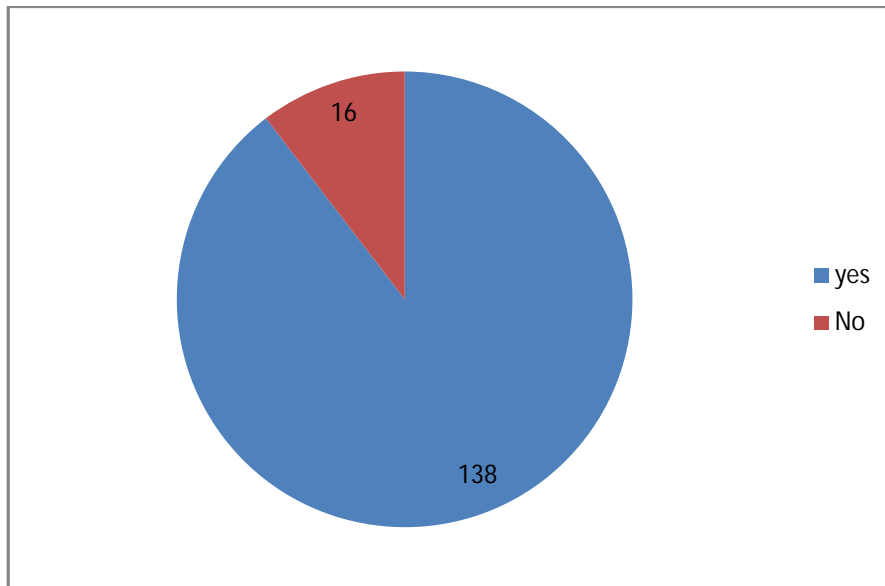
4. Whether worked for 8 hours a day or not?



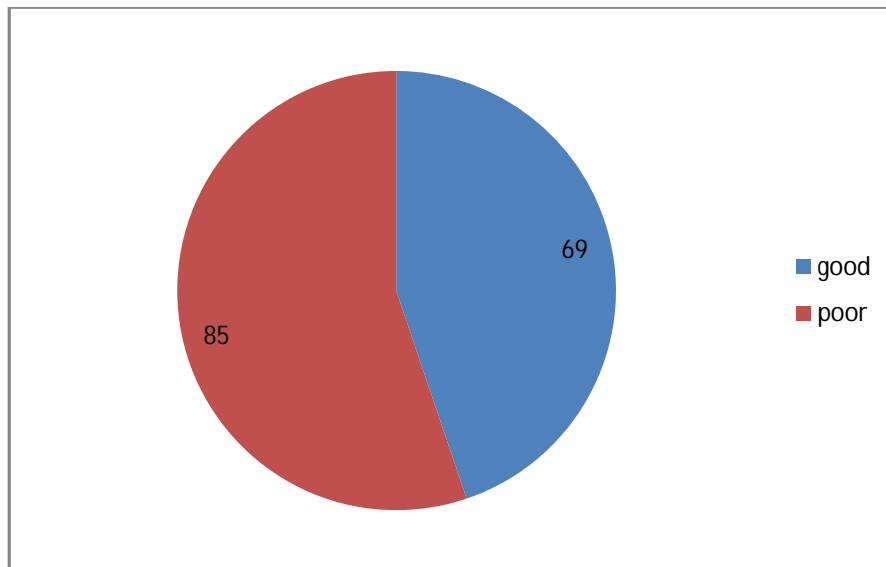
5. Whether overtime wages paid?



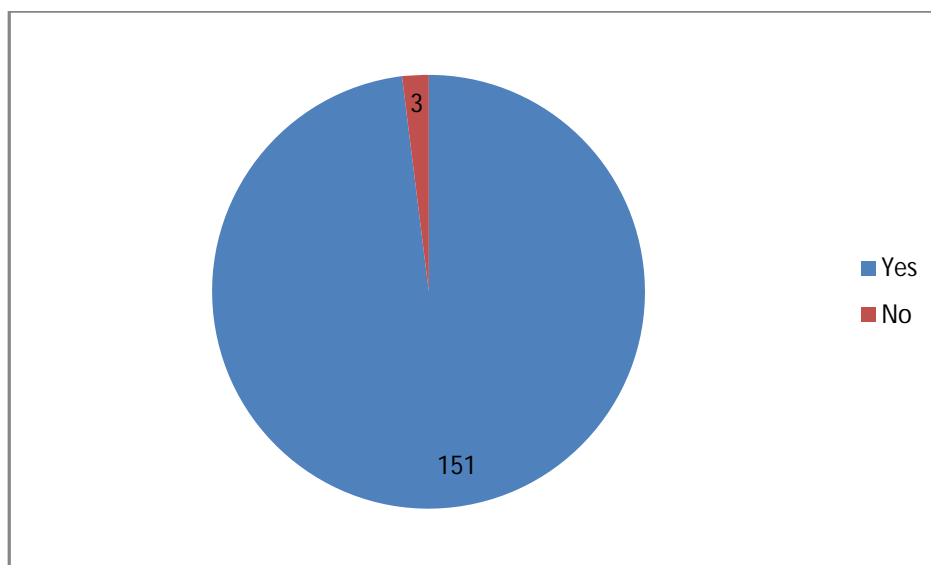
7. Whether wages paid on time or not?



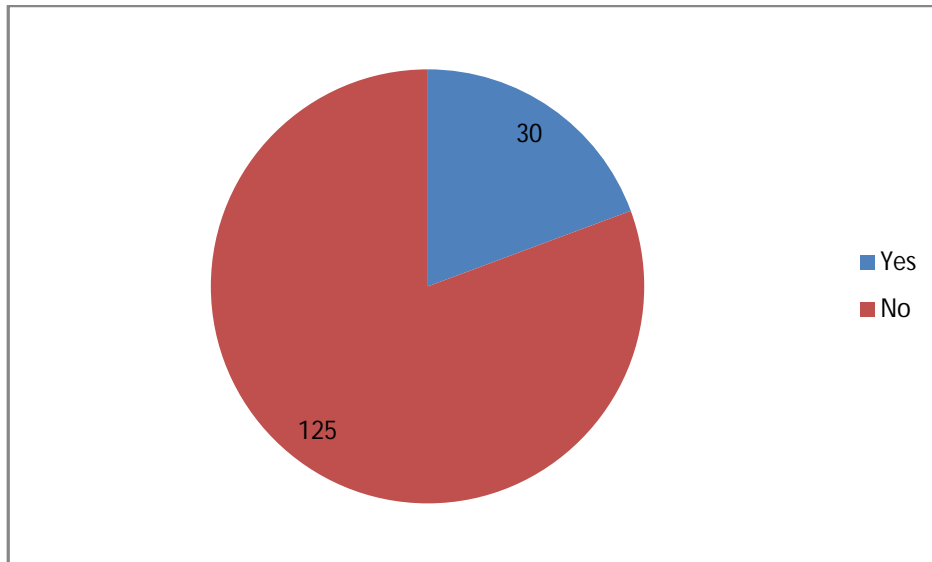
8. Is your accommodation good or poor?



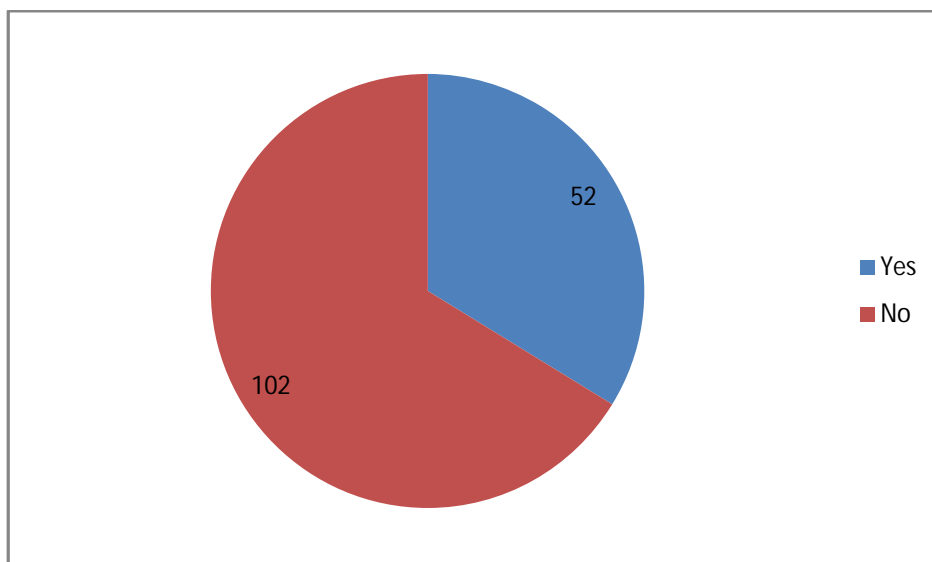
9. Do you get breaks during Work?



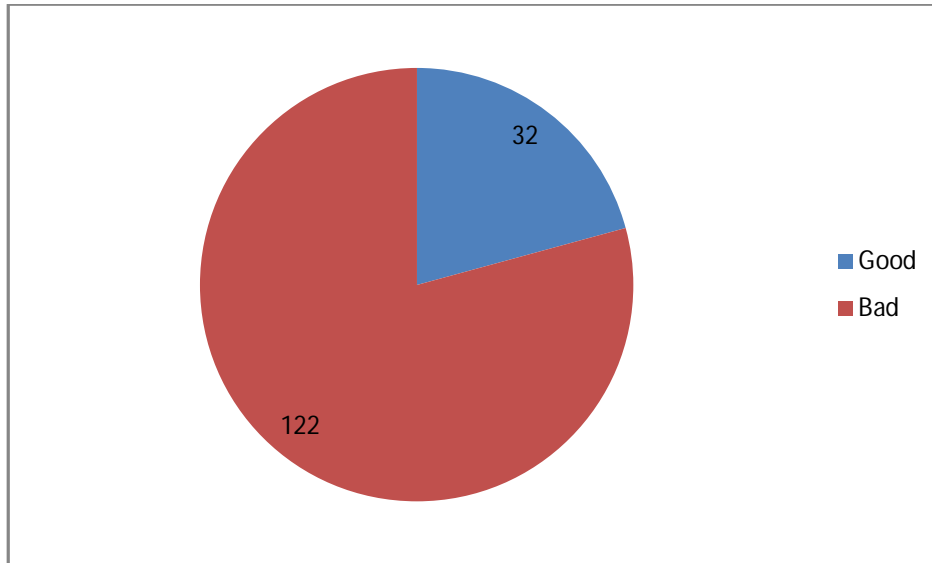
10. Are you covered under ESI/PF or any Insurance scheme?



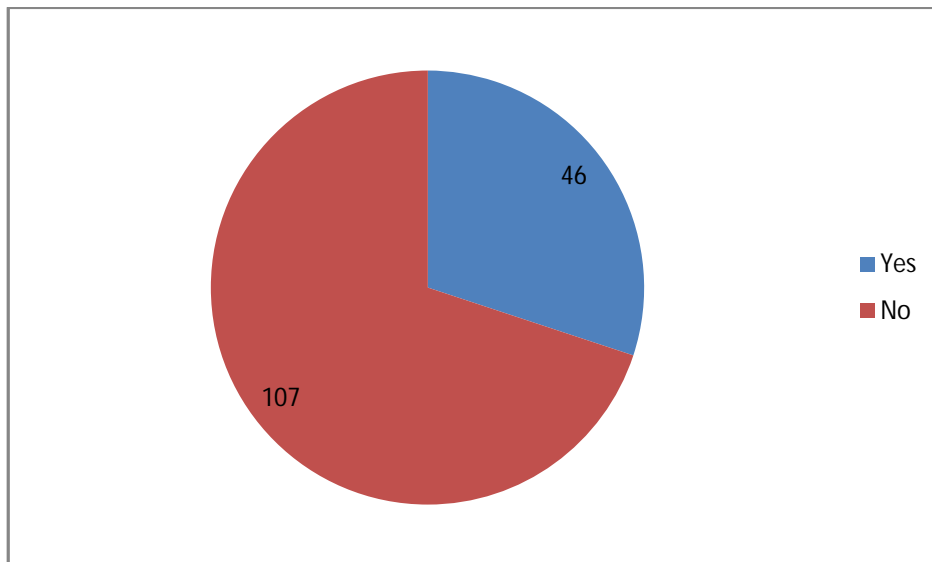
11. Whether pre medical check-up is being done?



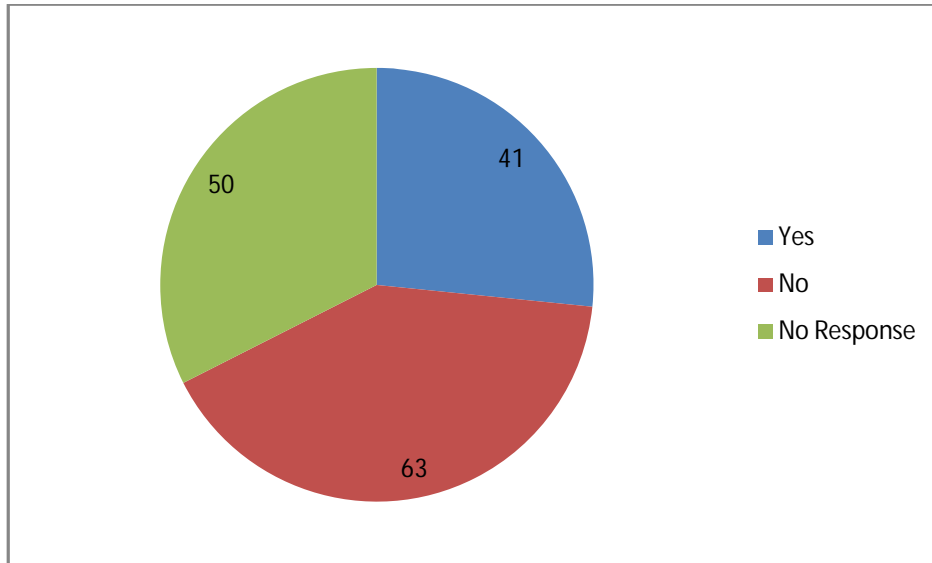
12. How is your Socio-Economic background?



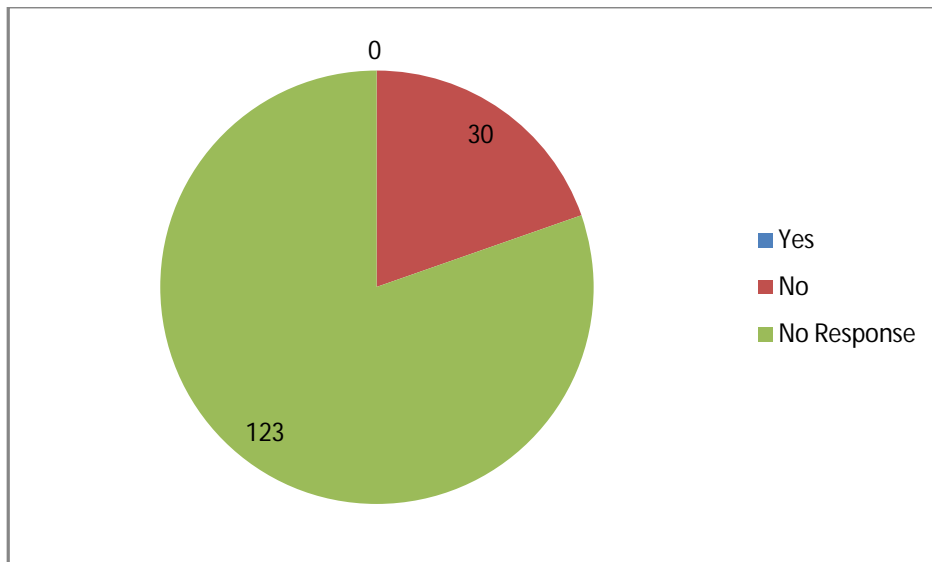
13. Whether safety and health ensured by employer?



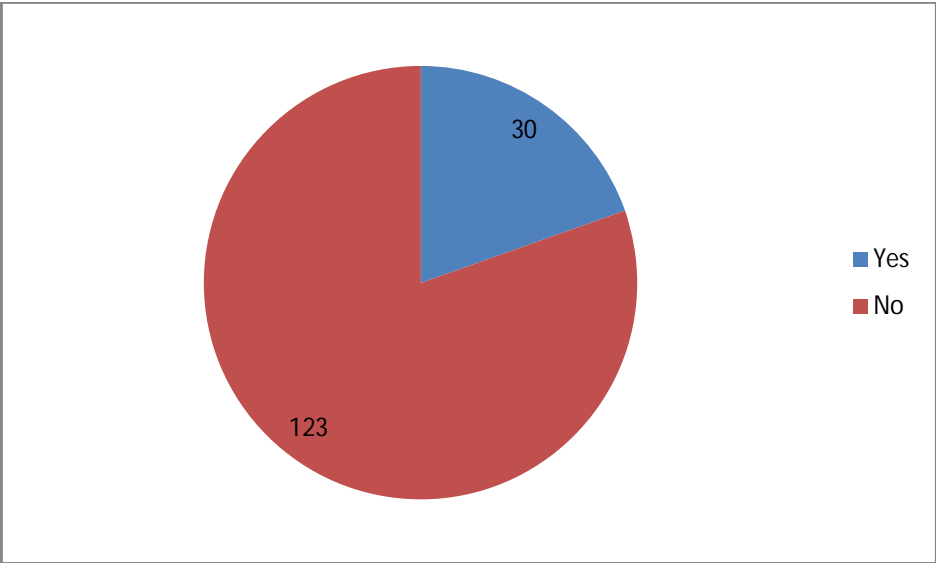
14. Training and qualification of the workers?



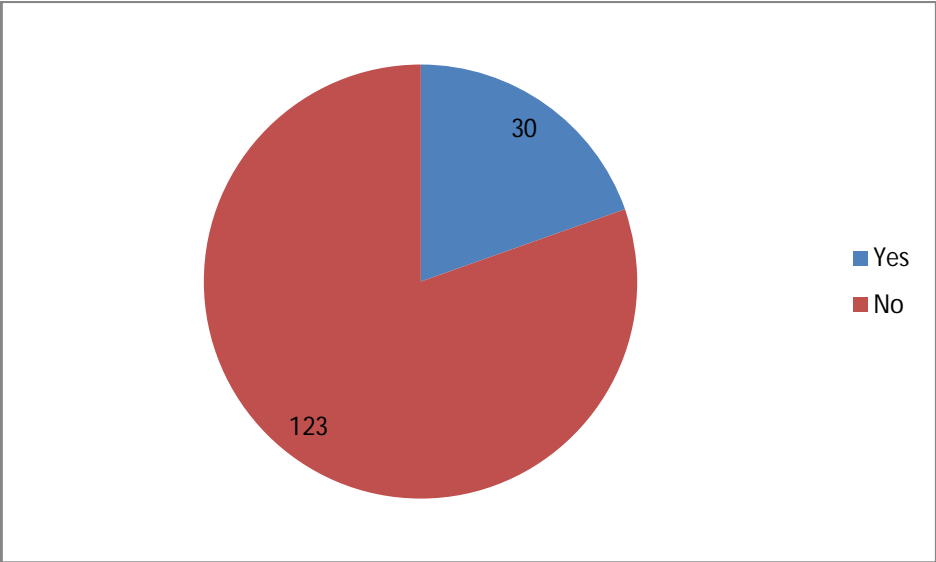
15. Whether BOCW social security schemes available?



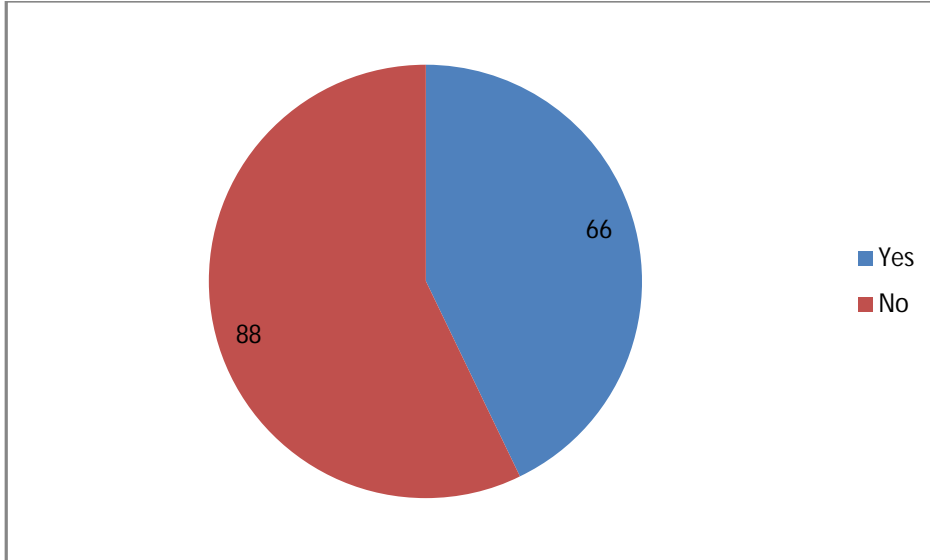
16.1. Whether Safety management systems available at work?



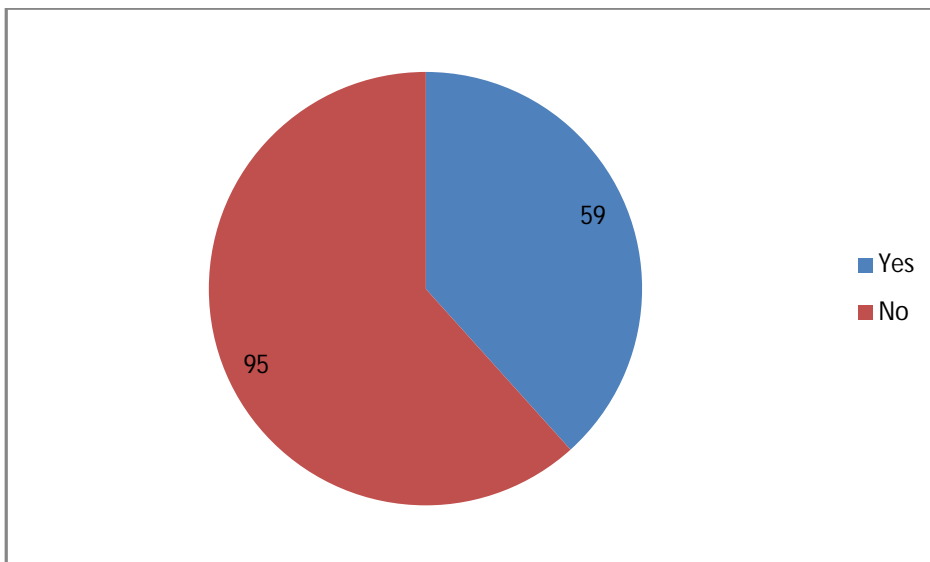
16.2. Whether risk assessment procedure adopted at worksite?



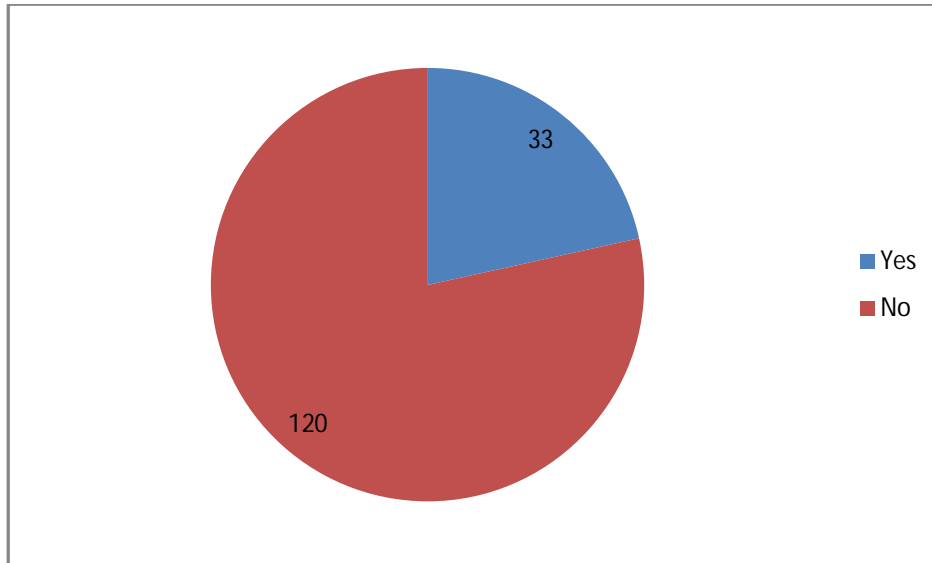
17. Whether maintenance of the latrines and urinals, washing facilities and canteens in a clean and hygienic condition ensured?



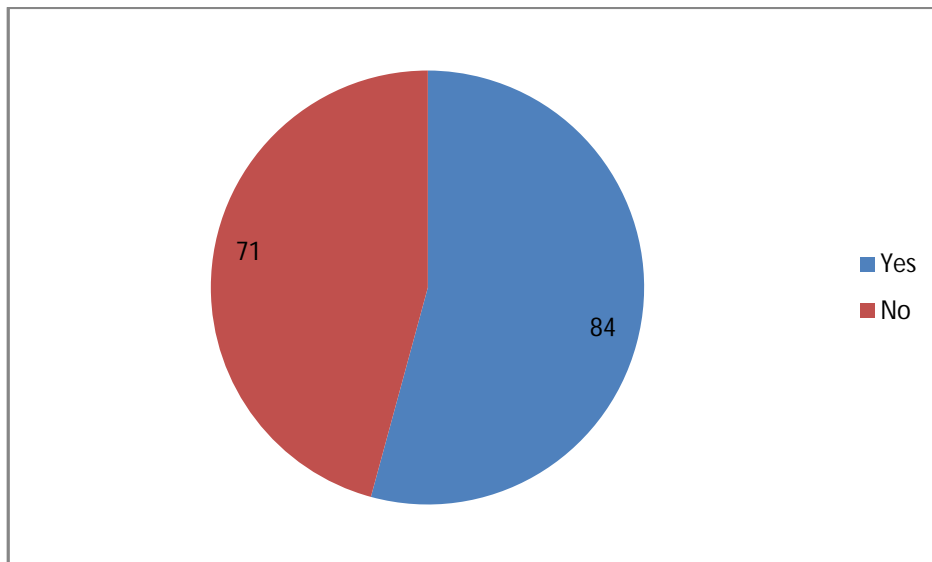
18. Is there excessive noise and vibration at the site?



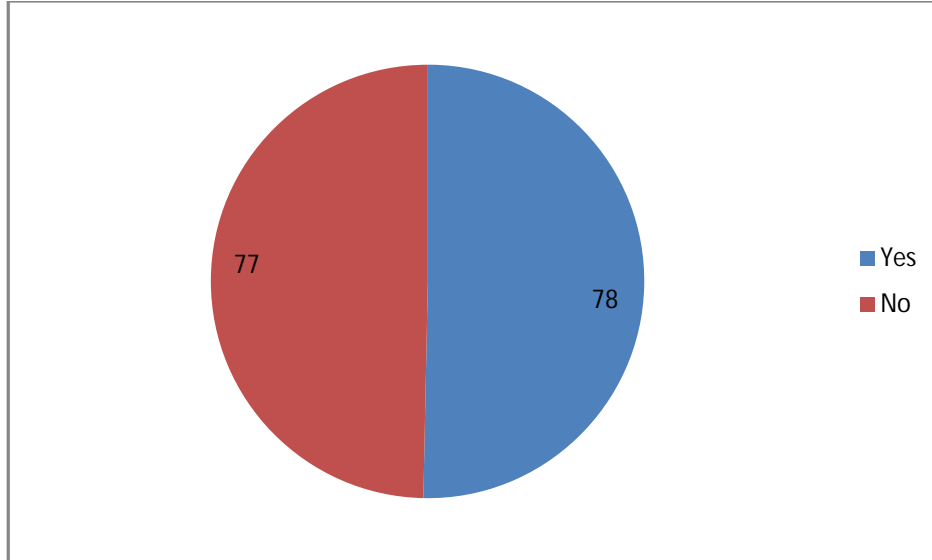
19. Whether fire extinguishing equipment with water supply at ample pressure available?



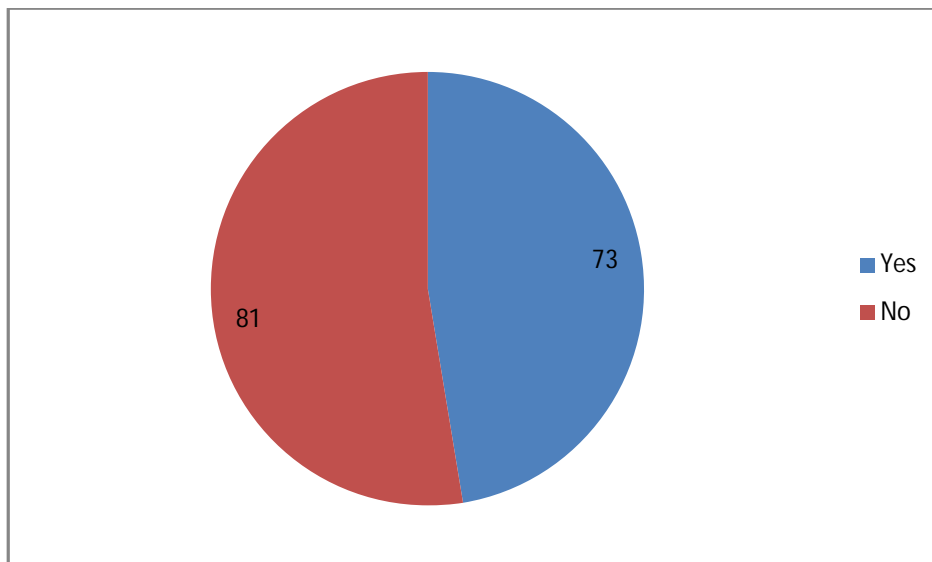
20. Whether asked to lift or carry excessive weight?



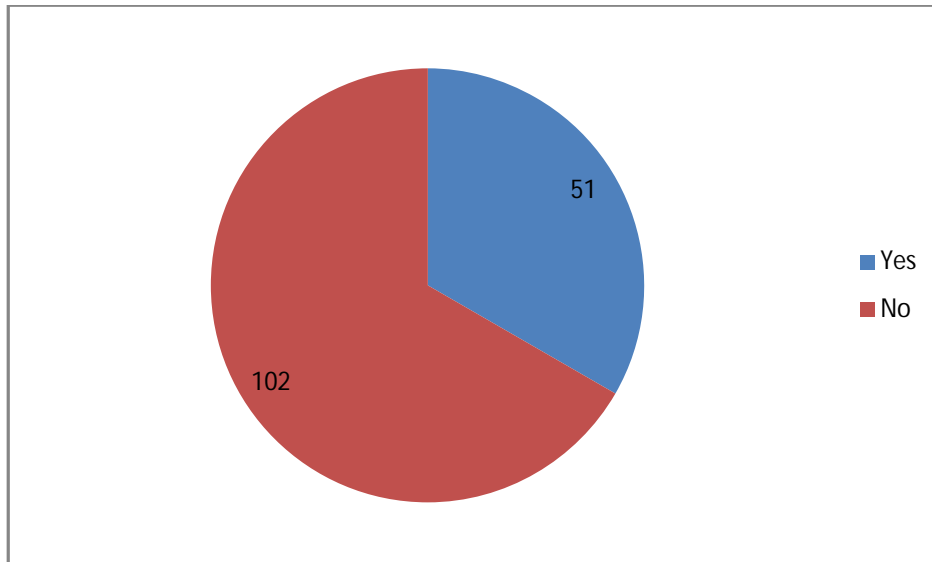
21. Is there accumulation of dust, debris or similar material or obstruction that may cause tripping?



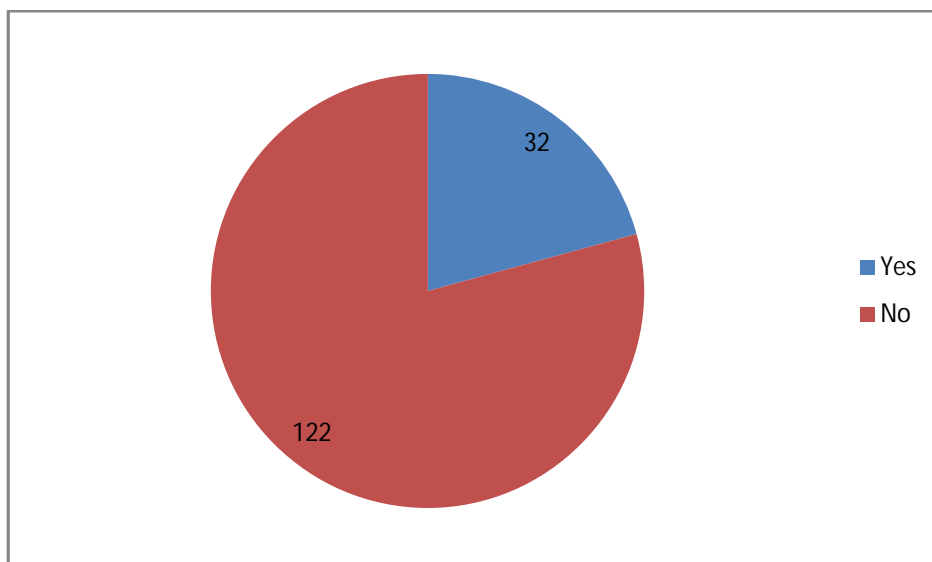
22. Is there slipping hazard?



23. Whether safety net to protect workers from fall is available?

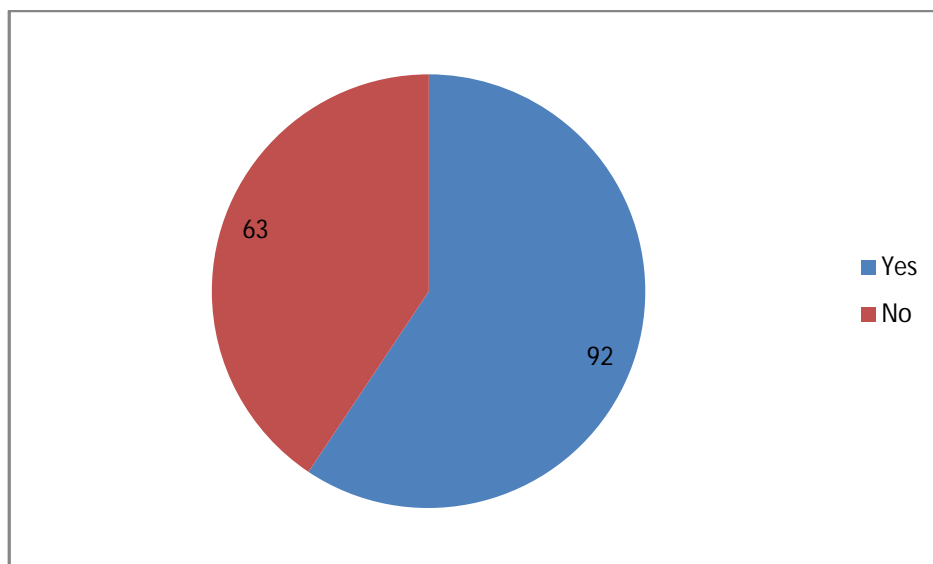


25. Whether need based personal protective equipment provided?

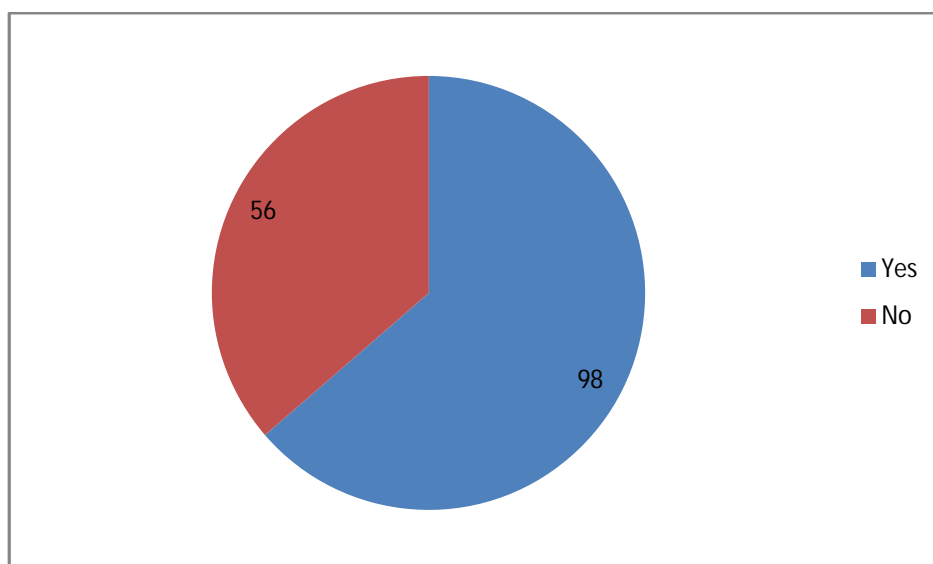


26. Electrical Hazards-

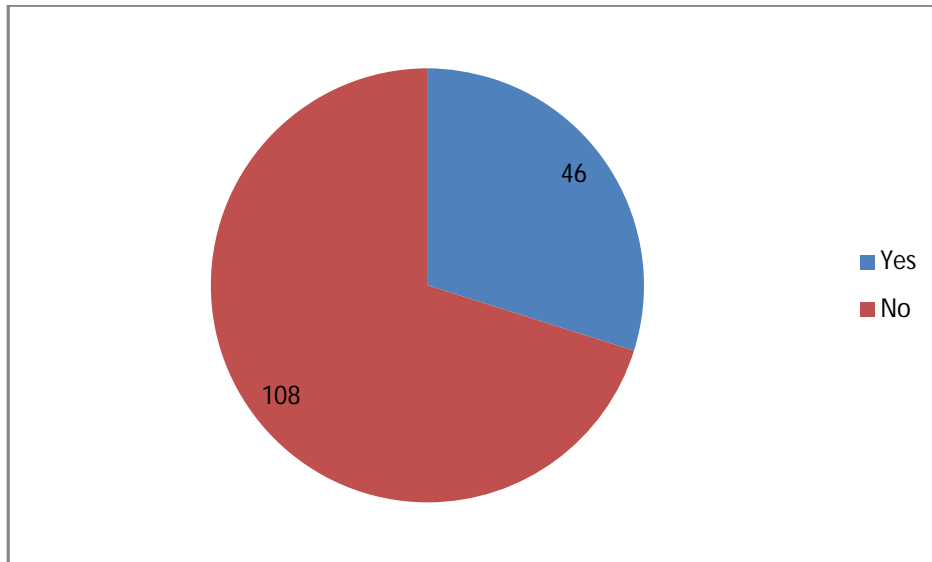
26.1. Is display of warning signs available?



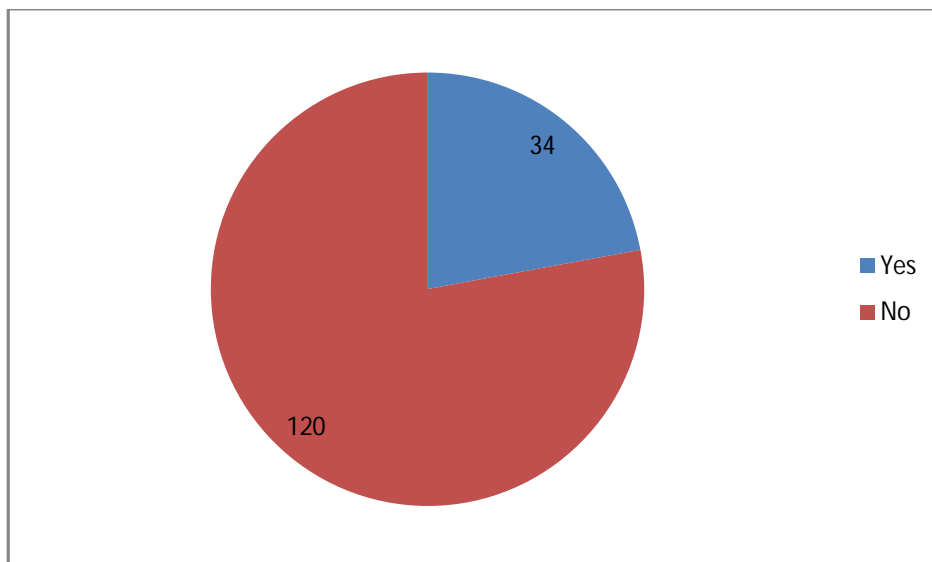
26.2. Are the electrical appliances properly and adequately earthed?



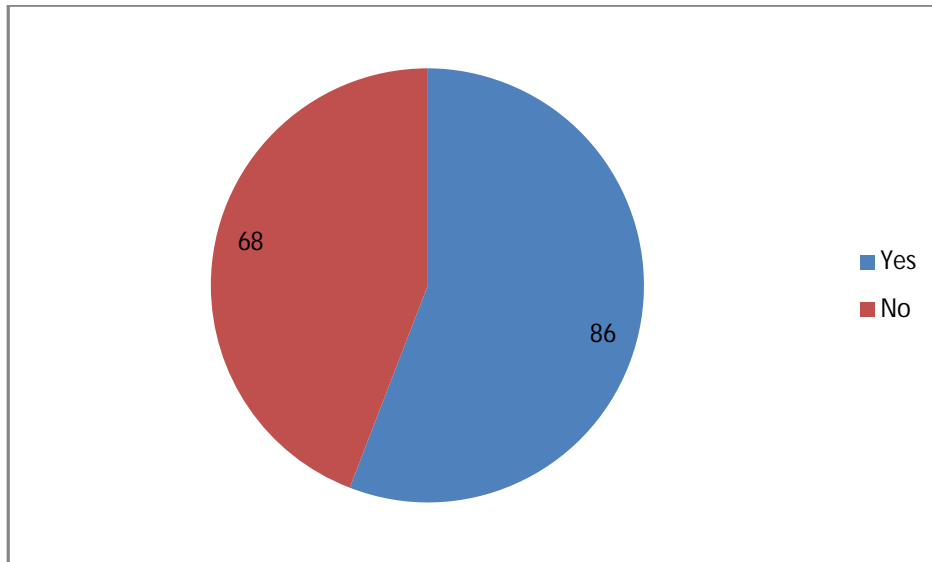
26.3. Are earth-leakage circuit breakers installed?



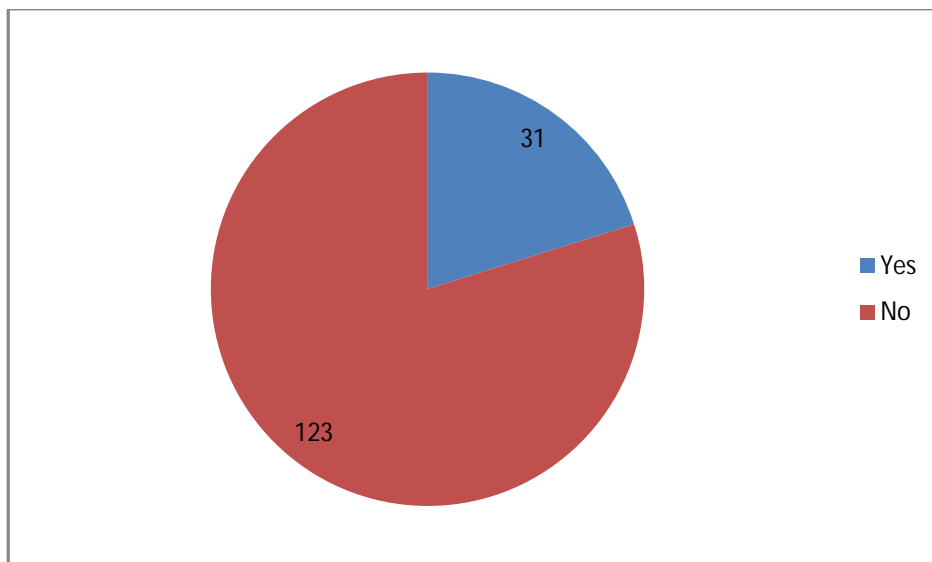
27. Are warning signs displayed for other hazards as well?



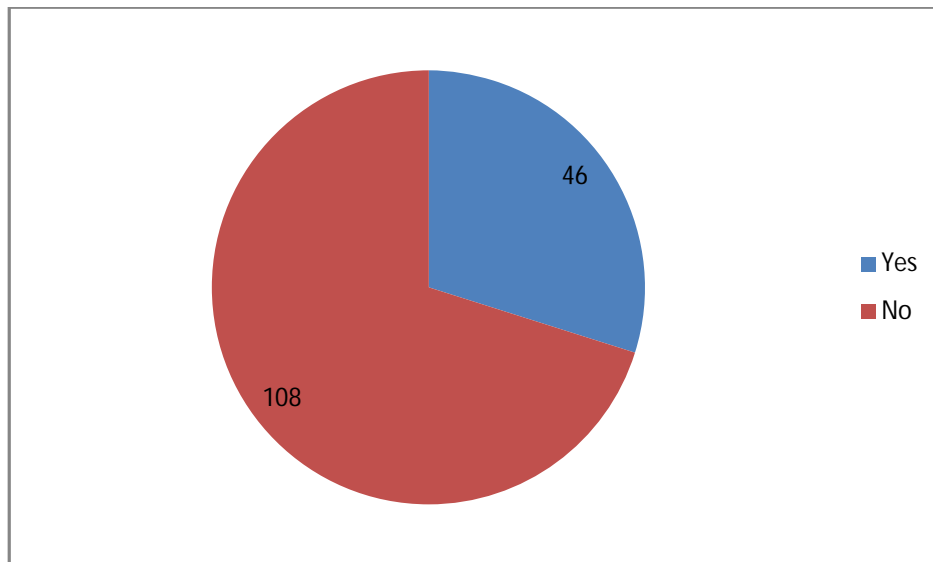
28. Are you aware of hazards at construction sites?



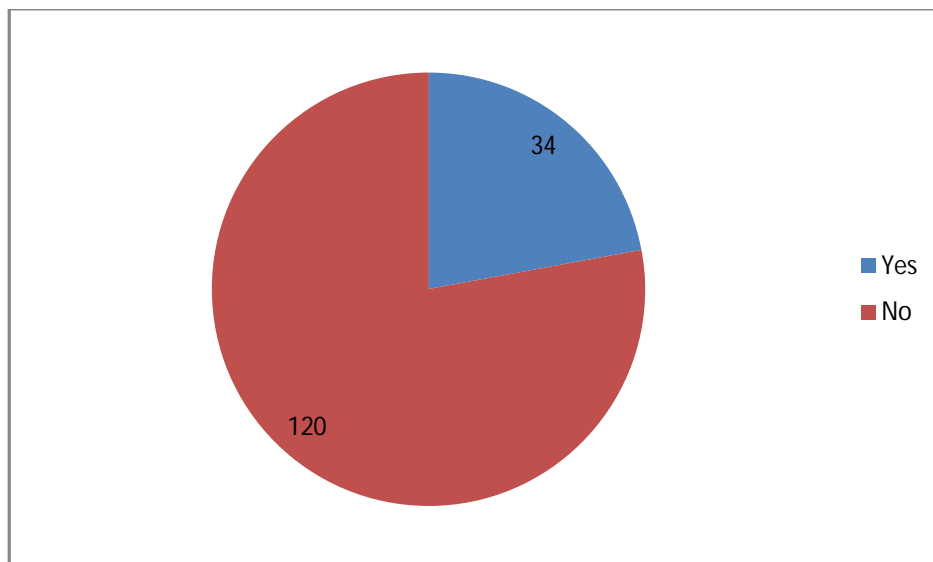
29. Have you met with an accident?



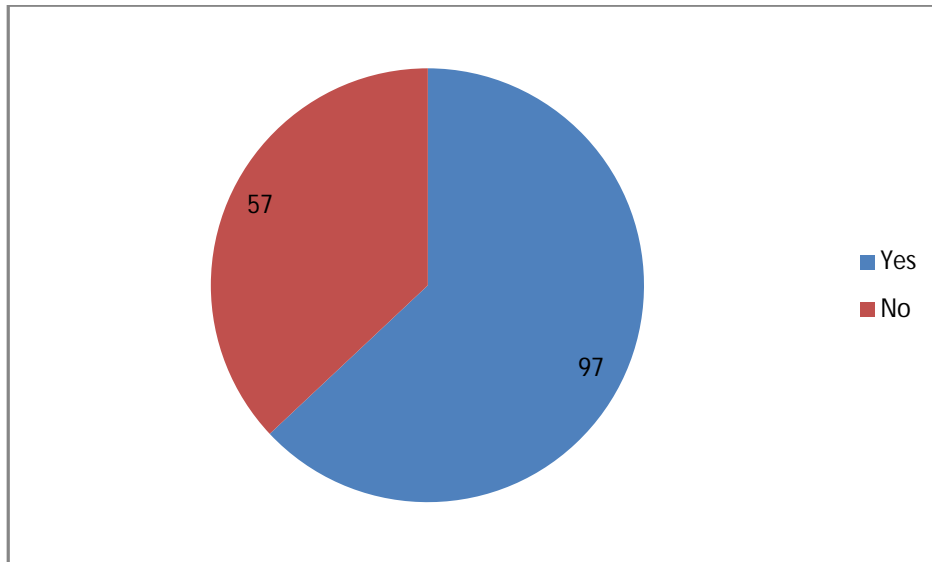
30. Is there a safety officer or safety committee?



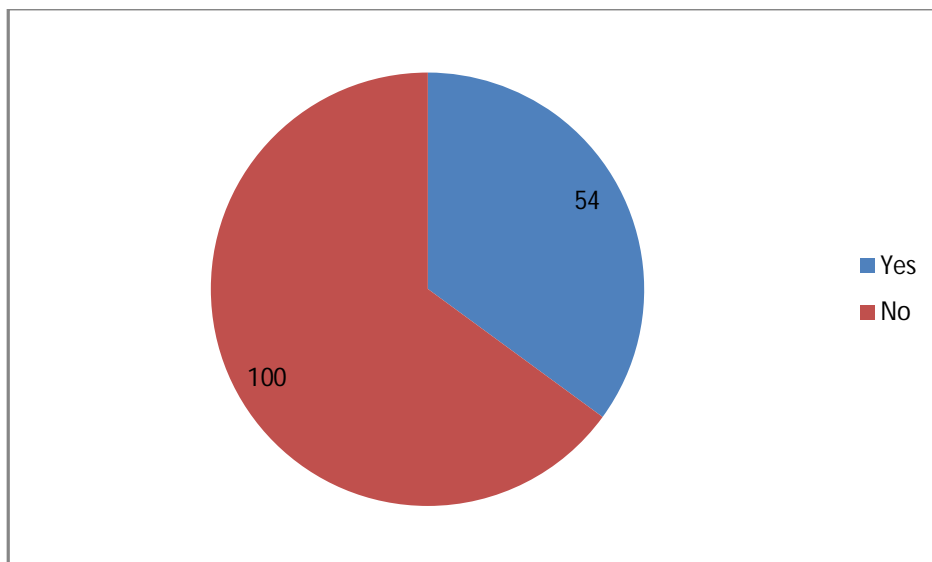
31. Whether safety or fire mock drills are being conducted?



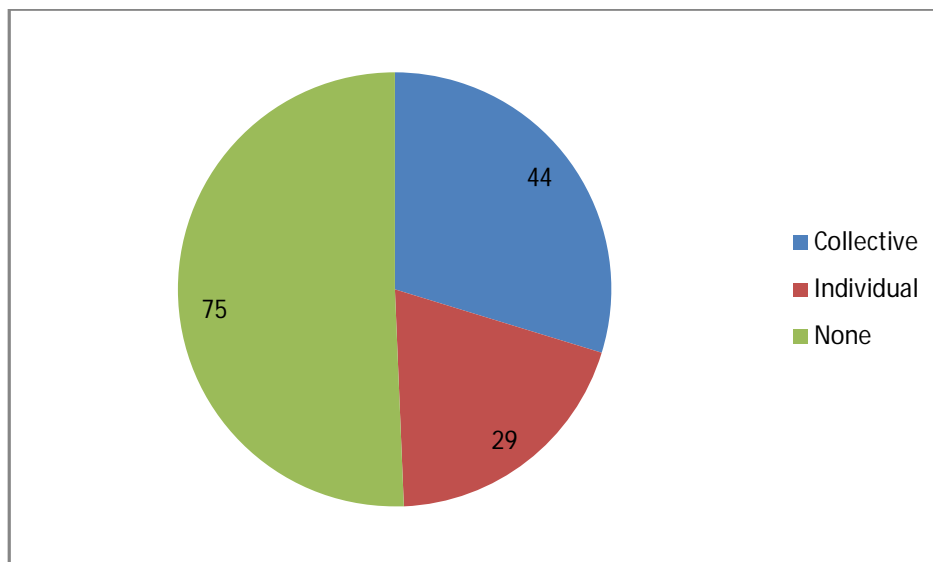
32. Do you feel a risk of fall sometimes?



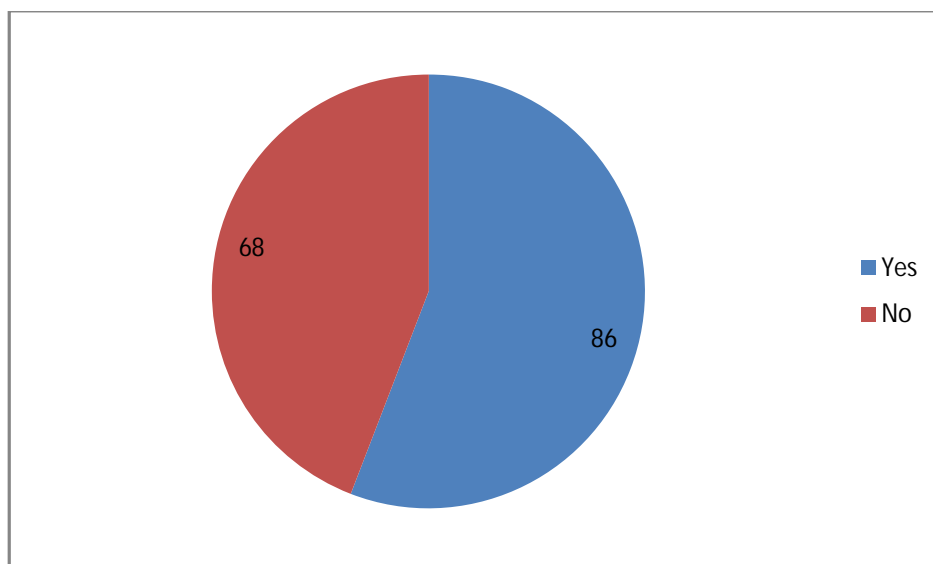
33. Are you using fall protection measures?



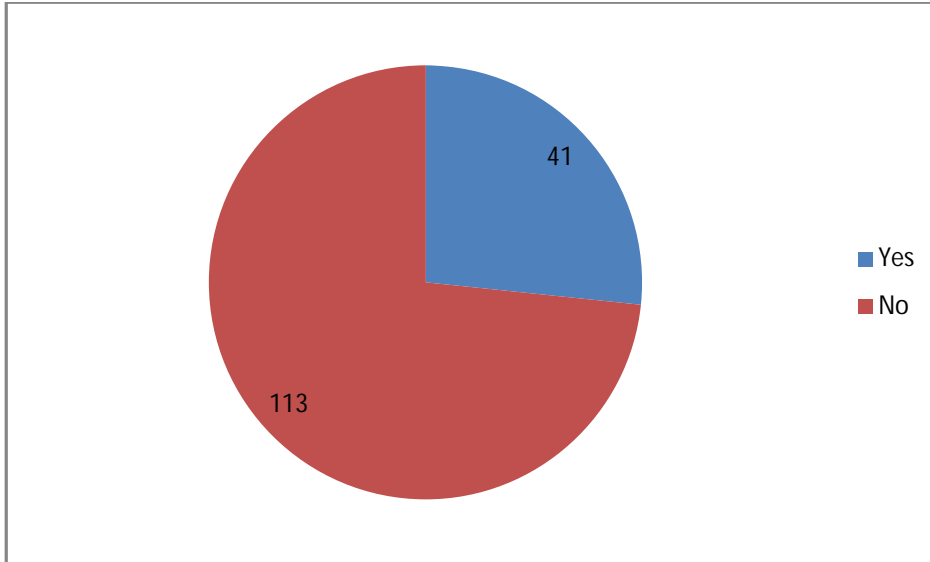
35. Are fall protection measures collective or individual?



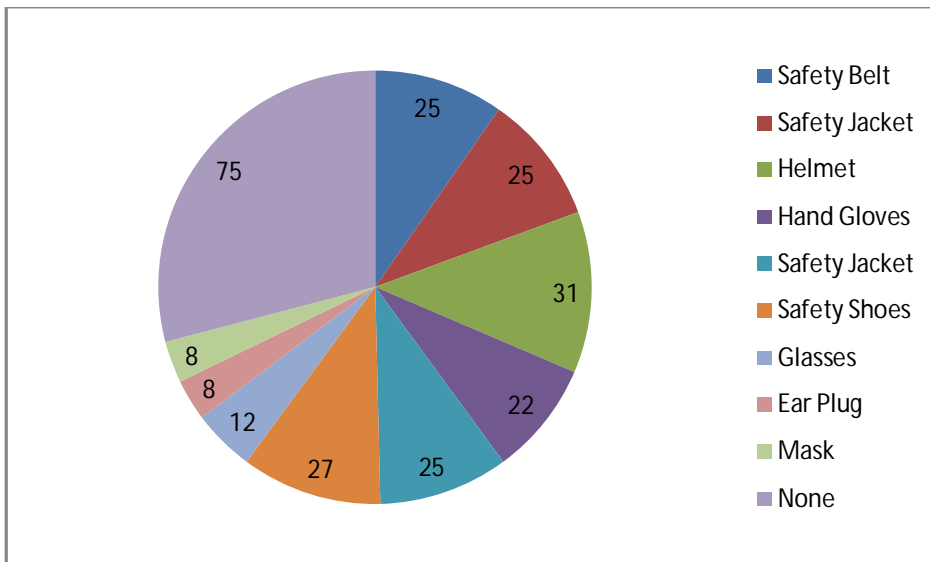
36. Are you aware of dangers coming from hazardous substances?



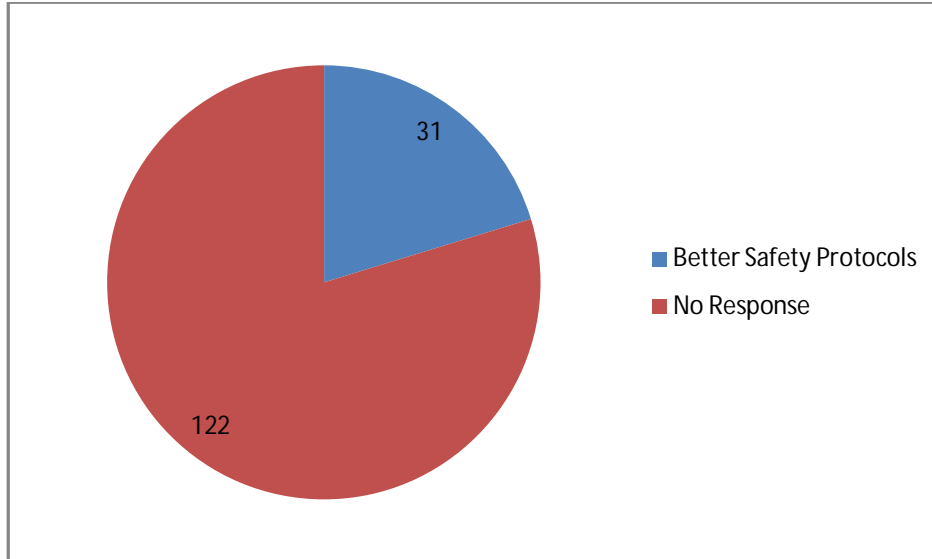
37. Does your employer provide you with personal protective equipment?



38. What Kind of personal protective equipment are you using?



39. What would you improve with regards to safety and health at workplace?



Conclusion-

It has been observed that at big sites, measure concerning Safety and Health of workers are in place for at least a third of the sites covered. Also, registration of workers with the BOCWWB is low at big sites. Apart from that registration under the E-Shram portal is roughly the same across big and small sites.

Overall, the working conditions at Small Private Projects, under the parameters laid down in the questionnaire, are extremely poor. Measures regarding safety and health are non-existent. This could partly be because projects with less than 10 workers are not covered under BOCW act.

With regards to regional variation in the data, it has been observed that the working conditions are good at big sites in and around Bhubaneswar. Whereas, In Bolangir, Siwan and small sites in Bhubaneswar the working conditions are extremely poor.

Specifically, presence of risk assessment procedures is largely there for big site in and around Bhubaneswar, whereas, it is almost non-existent for big sites in Bolangir and small sites everywhere. Same is the case for employee training procedures.

Suggestions-

Based on the outcomes of the survey along with the study of the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996, the study would like to suggest certain changes. These Include-

- Registration of establishment under the BOCW act and registration of beneficiaries by the BOCWWB should be synchronized.
- Registration of workers should be the responsibility of the BOCWW board or contractors, keeping in mind the low or non-existent educational qualification of workers. Also, it could be difficult for workers to lose a day's wage in order to register.
- Extending the coverage under the BOCWW board to all sites with no lower limit of workers employed, for broader coverage, as many small sites employ less than 10 workers.
- Through the use of technology, seamless updating of identity card at every new site should be ensured.

Challenges in the field study & lessons learnt-

- The progress in the study has not been without challenges. We have faced hurdles in identifying construction sites where workers can be interviewed. In some cases where sites were identified, we couldn't conduct interviews as management declined the request for the same.
- In terms of lessons learnt for big sites, it has been observed that contact with officials in touch with the management of construction sites is key in gaining access to the site.

Annexure-I. Questionnaire English

Questionnaire for the survey work on health, safety and social security of Construction workers



Name & Address of the Construction Site								
Name of Worker								
Type of construction	Building		Road		Dam		Others	
No. of workers engaged at the site								
Number of Male and Female Workers	Male		Female					
Age of the Worker								
1.	Have you been enrolled in Bocw or the State Welfare Board for construction workers?	Yes		No				
	If not why?							
	If yes, what benefits are you getting?							
	Do you have any suggestions to improve its working with regards to benefits provided?	Yes		No				
	Please Specify							
2.	Are you aware about the e-SHRAM Portal launched by Govt. of India?	Yes		No				
3.	Are you registered under the e-SHRAM Portal?	Yes		No				
4.	Whether worked for 8 hours a day? Overtime wages paid? Working Hours a day	Yes		No				
5.	Whether Overtime wages paid?	Yes		No				
6.	Working hours a day?							
7.	Timely payment of wages	Yes		No				
8.	Accommodation (Good / Poor)	Good		Poor				
9.	Do you get breaks during the work?	Yes		No				
10.	Are you covered under ESI / PF / any insurance scheme?	Yes		No				
11.	Whether pre-medical check-up is being done?	Yes		No				
12.	Socio-economic background of the construction workers	Good		Poor				
13.	Whether Safety & Health ensured by employer (establishment employing fifty or more)?	Yes		No				
14.	Training and qualification procedure of the workers							

15.	BOCW Social security schemes available to workers				
	i.	Medical care,	Yes		No
	ii.	Sickness benefit,	Yes		No
	iii.	Maternity benefit,	Yes		No
	iv.	Employment injury benefit,	Yes		No
	v.	Old age benefit,	Yes		No
	vi.	Invalidity benefit,	Yes		No
	vii.	Survivors benefit,	Yes		No
	viii.	Unemployment benefit,	Yes		No
	ix.	Family benefit,	Yes		No
	x.	Insurance schemes,	Yes		No
	xi.	Pension schemes, and	Yes		No
	xii.	Welfare funds,	Yes		No
16.	Safety measures available at work		Yes		No
	i.	Safety management systems	Yes		No
	ii.	Risk assessment procedures adopted at work site	Yes		No
17.	Maintenance of the latrines & urinals, washing facilities and canteen in a clean and hygienic condition.		Good		Poor
18.	Is there excessive noise, vibration at site?		Yes		No
19.	Whether fire extinguishing equipment with water supply at ample pressure available?		Yes		No
20.	Whether asked to lift & carry excessive weight?		Yes		No
21.	Is there accumulation of dust, debris or similar material and obstructions that may cause tripping?		Yes		No
22.	Is there slipping hazard?		Yes		No
23.	Whether safety net to protect workers from fall is available?		Yes		No
24.	What other fall protection methods applicable?				
25.	Whether need-based personal protective equipment provided?		Yes		No
26.	Electrical Hazards.-				
	i.	Is display of warning signs available?	Yes		No
	ii.	Are the electrical appliances properly and adequately earthed?	Yes		No
	iii.	Are the earth-leakage circuit breakers installed?	Yes		No
27.	Are warning signs displayed for other hazards as well?		Yes		No
28.	Are you aware of the hazards of the construction site?		Yes		No
29.	Have you met with an accident?		Yes		No
30.	Is there a Safety Officer or Safety Committee?		Yes		No

31.	Whether Safety or Fire Mock Drills are being conducted?	Yes		No	
32.	Do you feel a risk to fall sometimes (no fall protection measures at height)?	Yes		No	
33.	Are you using fall protection measures?	Yes		No	
34.	What kind of fall protection measures?				
35.	Are fall protection measures collective or Individual?	Collective		Individual	
36.	Are you aware of the danger coming from hazardous substances?	Yes		No	
37.	Does your employer provide you with Personal Protective Equipment?	Yes		No	
38.	What kind of Personal Protective Equipment are you using?				
39.	What would you improve with regards to safety and health at workplace?				

Annexure-II. Questionnaire Odia

ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାବଳୀ

ନିର୍ମାଣ ସ୍ଥାନର ନାମ ଏବଂ ଠିକଣା							
ନିର୍ମାଣର ପ୍ରକାର (କୋଠା, ରାନ୍ଧା, ଦନ୍ତ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ)		କୋଠା		ରାନ୍ଧା		ଦନ୍ତ	ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ
ନିୟୋଜିତ ଶ୍ରମିକଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା							
୧.	ଆପଣ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ବୋକୋ କିମ୍ବା ରାଜ୍ୟ କଲ୍ୟାଣ ବୋର୍ଡରେ ନାମ ପଞ୍ଜୀକରଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି କି?	ହଁ		ନା			
	ଯଦି ନୁହେଁ, କାହିଁକି?						
	ଯଦି ହଁ, ଆପଣ କେଉଁ ଲାଭ ପାଇଛନ୍ତି,						
	ଏହାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଉନ୍ନତି ଆଣିବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କର କୌଣସି ପରାମର୍ଶ ଅଛି କି?	ହଁ		ନା			
୨.	ଭାରତ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିବା ଇ- ଶ୍ରମ ପୋର୍ଟାଲ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାରେ ଆପଣ ଅବଗତ କି?	ହଁ		ନା			
୩.	ଆପଣ ଇ- ଶ୍ରମ ପୋର୍ଟାଲ୍ ଅଧୀନରେ ପଞ୍ଜୀକୃତ କି?	ହଁ		ନା			
୪.	୮ ଘଣ୍ଟା କାମ କରିଛନ୍ତି କି? ଅଧିକ ସମୟର ମଜୁରୀ ପ୍ରଦାନ ହୋଇଛି କି? କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସମୟ?						
୫.	ମଜୁରୀ ଠିକ୍ ସମୟରେ ଦିଆଯାଉଛି କି?	ହଁ		ନା			
୬.	ଆବାସ/ ରହିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା (ଭଲ/ଖରାପ)	ଭଲ		ଖରାପ			
୭.	ଅବକାଶ ସମୟ ଏବଂ ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନ	ହଁ		ନା			
୮.	ଆପଣ ଜର୍ମିନାଲ୍ ବାମା/ ଇତିହାସିକ ପାଣି/କୌଣସି ବାମା ଯୋଜନା ଅଧୀନରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ କି?	ହଁ		ନା			
୯.	ପୂର୍ବ-ତାଲରୀ ପରୀକ୍ଷା କରାଯାଉଛି କି?	ହଁ		ନା			
୧୦.	ନିର୍ମାଣ ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କର ସାମାଜିକ- ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ପୁଷ୍ଟକୂଳି	ଭଲ		ଖରାପ			
୧୧.	ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଏବଂ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ନୀତି ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କି (ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାନରେ ପଠାଣ କିମ୍ବା ଅଧିକ ନିୟୁତ)?	ହଁ		ନା			
୧୨.	ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କର ତାଲିମ ଏବଂ ଯୋଗ୍ୟତା ପଦ୍ଧତି						
୧୩.	ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସାମାଜିକ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଯୋଜନା						
	କ) ନିଶିକ୍ଷା ଯୋଜନା,	ହଁ		ନା			
	ଖ) ରୋଗ ଉପଚାର/ପୁର୍ବକ୍ରମା ଜନିତ ସୁବିଧା,	ହଁ		ନା			
	ଗ) ମାତୃତ୍ୱ ସୁବିଧା,	ହଁ		ନା			
	ଘ) ଆଘାତ ସମୟରେ ରୋଜଗାର ସୁବିଧା	ହଁ		ନା			
	ଙ) ବୃଦ୍ଧାବସ୍ଥା ସୁବିଧା,	ହଁ		ନା			
	ଚ) ଅବୈଧତା ସୁବିଧା,	ହଁ		ନା			
	ଛ) ମୃତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ପରେ ବଞ୍ଚିଥିବା ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ସୁବିଧା,	ହଁ		ନା			
	ଜ) ବେକାରୀଜନିତ ସୁବିଧା,	ହଁ		ନା			
	ଝ) ପାରିବାରିକ ସୁବିଧା,	ହଁ		ନା			
ଞ) ବାମା ଯୋଜନା,	ହଁ		ନା				

	ଚ) ଭରା ଯୋଜନା, ଏବଂ	ହୃଦ		ନା	
	ଠ) କଲ୍ୟାଣ ପାଣ୍ଠି,	ହୃଦ		ନା	
	ଡ) ସୁରକ୍ଷା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା,	ହୃଦ		ନା	
	ଢ) ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପରିଚାଳନା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ,	ହୃଦ		ନା	
	ଣ) କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ବିପଦର ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କନ ପ୍ରକ୍ରିୟା	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୧୪.	ପରିସ୍ରାଗାର ଏବଂ ଶୈତାଳୟର ରକ୍ଷଣାବେକ୍ଷଣ, ଧୋଇବା ସୁବିଧା ଏବଂ କ୍ୟାଣ୍ଡିନର ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକର ପରିବେଶ	ଭଲ		ଖରାପ	
୧୫.	ସେହି ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଶବ୍ଦ, କମ୍ପନ ଅଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୧୬.	ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ପରିମାଣରେ ଜଳ ଯୋଗାଣ ସହିତ ଅଧିକ ନିର୍ବାପକ ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ଉପଲବ୍ଧ କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୧୭.	ଭାର ବହନ କରିବାକୁ କୁହାଯାଇଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୧୮.	ସେଠାରେ ଧୂଳି, ଆବର୍ଜନା କିମ୍ବା ସେହିଭଳି କିଛି ପ୍ରତିବନ୍ଧକ ଅଛି କି ଯାହାଦ୍ୱାରା ପଡିଯିବାର ଆଶଙ୍କା ଅଛି ?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୧୯.	ଖସି ପଡିବାର ଆଶଙ୍କା ଅଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୦.	ଶ୍ରମିକମାନଙ୍କୁ ପଡିଯିବାରୁ ରକ୍ଷା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ଅଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୧.	ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ଭିତ୍ତିକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ପ୍ରତିରକ୍ଷା ଉପକରଣ ଯୋଗାଇ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୨.	ବୈଦ୍ୟୁତିକ ବିପଦ :-				
	କ) ତେତାବନା ଚିହ୍ନଗୁଡିକର ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନ ହୋଇଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
	ଖ) ବୈଦ୍ୟୁତିକ ଉପକରଣଗୁଡିକ ସଠିକ୍ ଏବଂ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ମାଟି ତଳେ ଅଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
	ଗ) ଆର୍ଥ ଲିକେଜ ସର୍କିଟ ବ୍ରେକର ସଂସ୍ଥାପିତ ହୋଇଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୩.	ନିର୍ମାଣ ସ୍ଥଳର ବିପଦ ବିଷୟରେ ଆପଣ ଅବଗତ କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୪.	ଆପଣ କେବେ ଦୁର୍ଘଟଣାର ସମ୍ମୁଖୀନ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୫.	ସେଠାରେ ଏକ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଅଧିକାରୀ କିମ୍ବା ସୁରକ୍ଷା କମିଟି ଅଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୬.	ସୁରକ୍ଷା କିମ୍ବା ଫାୟାର ମକ୍ ଟ୍ରିଲ୍ କରାଯାଇଛି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୭.	ଆପଣ ବେକେବେଳ ଖସିଯିବାର ବିପଦ ଥିବା ଅନୁଭବ କରୁଛନ୍ତି (ଉଚ୍ଚତାରୁ ନପଡିବା ପାଇଁ କୌଣସି ସୁରକ୍ଷା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ନାହିଁ)?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୮.	ଉଚ୍ଚତାରୁ ନପଡିବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ ପ୍ରତିରକ୍ଷା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଛନ୍ତି କି?	ହୃଦ		ନା	
୨୯.	କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର ପ୍ରତିରକ୍ଷା ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା?				
୩୦.	ବିପଜନକ ପଦାର୍ଥରୁ ଆସୁଥିବା ବିପଦ ବିଷୟରେ ଆପଣ ଅବଗତ କି?				
୩୧.	ଆପଣଙ୍କର ନିୟୁକ୍ତିଦାତା ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ପ୍ରତିରକ୍ଷା ଉପକରଣ ଯୋଗାଇଥାନ୍ତି କି?				
୩୨.	ଆପଣ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରକାରର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ପ୍ରତିରକ୍ଷା ଉପକରଣ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁଛନ୍ତି?				

Annexure- III. Bibliography

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https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://maitri.mahaonline.gov.in/pdf/building-and-other-construction-workers-act-1996.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjeyu6c7_r4AhVtTGwGHWyrBwcQFnoECAgQAQ&usg=AOvVaw2Fvcd9e7iBnmvB75ZvVwOw

Construction Sector in India- At a Glance

1. **Construction Sector is the 2nd Largest Employment After Agriculture in India.**
2. **Engaging about 40 Million constructions workers with almost 90% in informal unorganized sector.**
3. **Only 4 Million stand covered under Insurance/Social Security schemes.**
4. **Safety & Skill Development is mostly available to construction workers engaged in formal/organized industries.**
5. **Construction sector is an important economic activity world wide, with India being developing country is no exception. A booming industry contributing about 15% to nation's economy.**

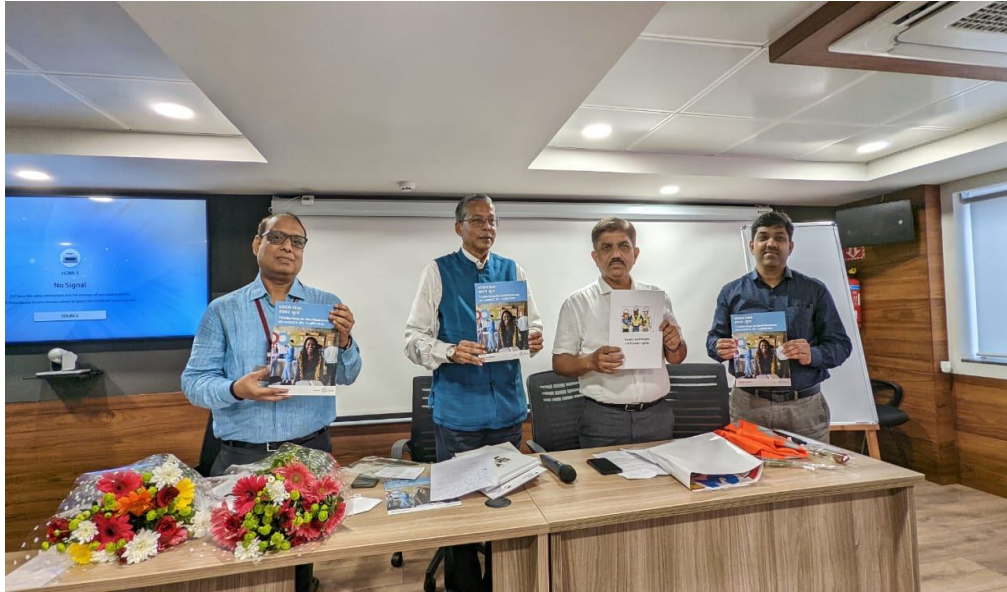
OSH Issues / Challenges of construction workers in India

1. **Lack of safety equipment at the workplace**
2. **Lack of minimum amenities like washroom / restroom**
3. **No health care facilities**
4. **No social security in case of accident or death**
5. **Lack of data involving number & registration of construction workers**

Why Safety , Social Security & Skill Development are Important

1. **Contractual jobs**
2. **Migrant workers - LPG Era**
3. **(LPG stands for Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization)**
4. **90% Unorganized workers**
5. **Prevents and alleviates poverty**
6. **Stabilizes during economic slowdown**
7. **Enhances productivity**
8. **Brings skilled development**
9. **Human dignity and social justice**
10. **Economic and social development**
11. **Prevents social unrest**

Source- Presentation @ ISSA C-Symposium @ Berlin June 2022



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DGUV

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INDIA**

Pledge to be Taken for
Program on Safety, Health & Nation Building



“We pledge to observe Covid -19 guidelines to achieve zero tolerance towards infections and overcome the pandemic

We also pledge to follow the 7 Golden Rules towards zero accidents @ workplace and make our workplaces , homes and roads a much safer place for us , our loved ones and the society at large”

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