

Analyzing the impact of the transportation sector on employment opportunities

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Abstract-This study expresses the role of the transportation sector in generating employment opportunities across various regions and economic levels. It examines how investments in the infrastructure, expansion of transportation networks (road, rail, air, and maritime) and technological advancements contribute to both direct and indirect job creation. The analysis also considers as logistics, manufacturing and tourism by identifying trends, challenges and growth potential. The study aims to significance in promoting economic development and reducing unemployment. The transportation system in India comprises of district services such as railway, roads, shipping, air lines etc. so the process of road sector is the key to employment generation. Economic wellbeing rests on advancement of infrastructure especially on the socio economic infrastructure which brings qualitative changes in the life of the people.

INTRODUCTION

The transportation sector plays a pivotal role in shaping the global economy, influencing both the movement of goods and the mobility of people. Its influence extends far beyond the immediate transportation services it provides, affecting various industries, regions, and labor markets. The sector's significance is particularly pronounced when examining its impact on employment opportunities, which can range from direct jobs within the sector to indirect and induced employment across other industries. Employment within the transportation sector is not limited to driving and logistics roles. It spans a broad spectrum of job types, from vehicle manufacturing and maintenance to IT and management positions, offering diverse career paths. The growth and modernization of transportation infrastructure—such as the expansion of roadways, rail systems, airports, and ports—create numerous job opportunities in construction, engineering, and urban

planning. Furthermore, the shift toward more sustainable transportation options, such as electric vehicles (EVs) and public transportation systems, has opened new avenues for specialized labor and innovation. Analyzing the relationship between transportation and employment is crucial for understanding regional development and the broader economic landscape. It offers insight into how changes in transportation policy, technological advancements, and environmental considerations can either foster or hinder job creation. Moreover, as globalization accelerates the need for efficient supply chains, the demand for transportation services has become even more intertwined with global labor markets. This analysis will delve into the various ways the transportation sector affects employment, examining both the direct and indirect job creation mechanisms, as well as the potential challenges and opportunities that arise as transportation systems evolve. By understanding these dynamics, we can better gauge the sector's role in shaping the workforce of today and tomorrow.

Roads provide access to the outside world. Roads are the conduit of life's activators roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and employment –opportunities and growth and bring important social profits India has awarded road contracts at a “break neck pace” in 2018 raising the proposed that orders will reach a record this financial year. Orders from the wetland highway authority of India may close rs1 lakh crore (\$15.3 billion) in the 12 month through March climbing from rs60,000 crore a year ago ministry of road transport and highways and NHAI has gone about in very structured and methodical fashion to address key sector issues working out ways to address stalled projects to get than back into the system. India's road infrastructure

has seen consistent improvement in the last few years connectivity has improved and road transportation has become focus of rapid development. Roads are providing better access to services ease of transportation and freedom of merchant to people recognizing the significance of a reliable and swift.

Road network in country and the role it plays in influencing its economic development ministry of road transport and highways has taken up the responsibility of building overlay roads and highways across the country. The government has already fast tracked at least 24 roads and highways projects and is under planning to approve nearby 10000kms of national highway more over NHAI plans to build 50000km of roads worth \$250 billion by 2022 as part of a long term goal of doubling the length of the national highway network to two lakh kilometers the government is implementing various projects across the length and breadth of the country to solve woes of the common man. The ministry has introduced notable trends that will make India number 1 in road infrastructure in the coming times

NEED OF STUDY

It is expected that the Bharatmala will bring down logistic cost, impacting exports and investment, govt's marquee Bharatmala scheme will create 100 millions man days of jobs during the construction phase and 22 millions permanent jobs due to the increased economic activity triggered by it. The govt experts the road construction progressive in pipeline including Bharatmala will generate 142 millions man days of jobs Bharatmala will not only boost the economic activity but the number of road accident deaths will reduce by half as per the honorable minister Nithin Gadkari according to the ministry of road transport and highways a combination of factors such as human errors, road defects manufacturing defects in vehicles and worsening traffic congestion is raising the land human vulnerability to accidents

Roads built under India's ambitious Bharatmala programme will increase vehicle travelling speed around 20-25% there by helping reduce logistics costs this will turn world help reduce India's supply chain cost to 6% from the present levels of 18% and will create 2 lakhs crore jobs as per Mr Gadkari union minister of ministry for road transport highways and shopping and

water resources river development and ganga rejuvenation.

The govt has cleared several project proposals and offered a one-time capital infusion to revive those short of funds including hybrid annuity model, where it community up to 40% of the project cost. It is acknowledged that roads hence mobility taking people out of isolation and therefore poverty. The road transport industry is the backbone of strong economies and dynamic societies it is therefore legitimate and indispensable to safeguard an industry that is vital to economic growth, social development prosperity and instrumental in interconnectivity all business to all major world markets driving trade and creating employment opportunities. Roads are a means of delivering services at the door steps from 14th April to 15th May 2018 the government of India had launched the Grama Swaraj Abhiyan objectives of the campaign entailed spreading across about pro-poor initiatives of govt and achieving saturation of eligible households persons under seven flagship programmes in more than 20,000 debarred villages VIZ, 1) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwale Yojana 2) Saubhagya 3) Ujala 4) Unnat Jeevan by Affordable LED's for all scheme 5) Pradhan Mantra Jan Dhan Yojana 6) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyothi Bima Yojana 7) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana 8) Mission Indradhanu.

A country's level of human and economic development is closely related to its level of achievement in infrastructure development. Infrastructure is an important determinant of domestic production capacities with state-of-the-art rail, road, port, airport, energy communication, and housing and sanitation facilities along with increased urban development. Enhanced investments in infrastructure sector helps in creating employment opportunities.

According to World Bank, about 13 million people enter the working age every year but only 3 million new jobs are created every year the demographic advantage being Pradhan Mantri in the rural areas the need of the hour is to improve the skill set of the labor force such that they are productively engaged in the job roles emerging from digital India rural road connectivity development of smart cities excess ways swachh Bharat-Grameen etc.

The ministry of rural development has been implementing the rural self-employment training institutes (RSETs) for the youth which seeks to diversity household items of rural poor. Deena dayal upadhayaya grameea kaushalya yojana (DDV-GKY) is a placement linked skill training programme to empower rural poor youth will employable skills and facilitate their participation in the labour market. Pradhan mantra skhaj bhijile her ghar yojana (SAU BHAGYA) aim to empower and uplift the rural youth the ministry of skill development & entrepreneurship with initiated vocational training of rural youth

CONCLUSION

More so far, a country like India where 13 million youth are estimated to enter the job market annually. There is another reason too which makes “skill building” an imperative for the growth of country’s economy where the labor force in the industrialized world is expected to decline by 4% in our country it will increase by 32% in 20 years’ time. This is an indicator that India is poised to become a hub for skilled labor force. Taking into account the estimated requirement of skilled man power in future the gov’t has set a largest of creating 50 million strong skilled man power by 2022

In adhesion to fast track and upgrade existing skill development programs, several new schemes has been initiated with timelines for achieving the set targets. Later PMKVY was approved for another four years on 2nd of October last year on improving placement opportunities through high quality training under this scheme. Training and assessment fees are fully borne by the gout. The scheme being implemented through the national level skill development corporation (NSDC) in visages limiting aptitude, aspiration, and knowledge of the skilled workforce it creates with employment opportunities and demands in the road sector the five year scheme is expected to witness setting up of more than 2500 enterprises that will create more than 23.0 lakhs direct and indirect jobs in the country

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