

The Socio-Economic and Health Issues That Female Construction Workers Encounter on the Job

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I. INTRODUCTION

“Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal mental capacity...If by strength is meant moral power, then woman is immeasurably man's superior...If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with women”.

Mahatma Gandhi.

An extremely high percentage of India's workforce is estimated to be employed in the unorganized sector. According to the NSS survey round, (2019-20) out of the total estimated workforce of 457.5 million workers, 148 million are women (roughly 38 percent). Out of the total female workforce of 148 million, 142 million or nearly 96 percent of all female workers are in the unorganized sector; making an overwhelming proportion of women workers in low paid, unskilled jobs.

Workers in the unorganized sector, unlike their counterparts in the organized sector, have little or no social security, little negotiating power in terms of choice of work, are often 'unskilled' and work in poor conditions. However, the unorganized sector is extremely complex and there are wide differences in nature of work, employer employee relation, wage levels, degree of informality, size of enterprise and skill.

The construction industry is a major source of employment worldwide, arguably the second largest after agriculture, and generally the primary one in urban areas. Building construction (both new build and maintenance) are labour-intensive activities, generating many jobs per unit of investment both on and off the building site.

Construction workers are the backbone of the economy as they create the infrastructure necessary for industrial growth. In a globalizing economy, it is they who are constructing the new economy. India's

three crore construction workers are literally the builders of modern India. They contribute in infrastructural development of India by building the roads and highways, the railway tracks and airports and ports, the IT cities, the call centre's and mega malls that are creating new forms of wealth today. It is they who are laying the cables for a rapidly expanding country-wide telecommunications network that connect the vast sub-continent and make India one country, to shorting the distance and supporting the business activate in order to upgrade the economic development.

While men can move up the ladder of career in construction, women have no promotion or aspiration. Interests of patriarchy and entrenched gender inequities, rather than any inherent differences in physical capability, have drawn these divisions and made acquiring of any construction skills taboo for women in India. While men start work as helpers or coolies on construction sites, and gradually acquire and upgrade their skills on the job, it is unthinkable for a woman to do any other task than the ones she performed on her first day on the job. They join as unskilled workers and retire as unskilled workers. They earn very much less when compared to men. Men move up to be masons and then become supervisor and many even become contractors. But women are denied promotional opportunities. The male dominated construction sector does not encourage women to become masons.

Most women construction workers were hired in the rural areas by subcontractors. They were generally hired and paid through their husbands, which meant that their names were not listed in the payroll record of the subcontractors. The traditional, male-dominated social system in India, the nature of women's works as casual labourers and the subcontractors' unwillingness to disclose the number of women workers to avoid the obligation to pay

social costs, contributed to their invisibility.

The present study aims at identifying the major issues related to socio economic profile of women construction labourers, by analyzing the job satisfaction levels, wages, their economic status by finding out their savings, loans and also examining the status of these women in social ladder and recommending measures for mitigation of the problems.

II. CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

When it comes to worker status and welfare, the construction sector stands apart from most other industries due to a number of factors. Since most constructions don't require much maintenance after construction is over, most construction sites are of a transient nature. This aspect, which facilitates labour mobility in the construction business, poses unique challenges on building sites where welfare facilities must be provided with temporary arrangements. The unorganized sector includes those employed in construction. Their highly fractured and disorganized state limits their ability to combat injustice and bargain, even if they are not the only ones in this situation. Their employment and the labour they do at a specific location are both temporary or seasonal in nature. The supply of welfare facilities may also be impacted by the mobility of some building sites. Certain work sites, like those for building houses, are permanent, while others, like those for building roads, railroads, canals, and water mains, shift as the project is completed, making the site conditions even more ephemeral. Due to the nature of the construction industry, many building sites are occasionally located far from both the typical social and medical facilities connected to a town as well as the houses of the workers. In these situations, a variety of social amenities must be set up in addition to temporary accommodation, which may need meticulous planning and financial outlay.

Workers who move from other states and regions, abandoning their home villages in pursuit of daily employment, are known as construction labourers. Along with their families, they move from one work location to another, living in temporary shelters that are either provided by the construction company's owner or in a neighboring region. It is by its very nature disorganized. It gives the laborers direct

employment. The construction sector draws both qualified and unskilled labourers, and while there is potential for upward mobility, migrants from weaker castes and tribes typically stay in low-paying unskilled occupations.

2.1. Women in Construction Industry

Women make up a sizable share of the labour force in India's construction sector. Women are contributing significantly to the building industry as well. Due to their responsibility for caring for their spouses, elderly parents, and children, women in the construction industry face additional challenges on the job site. Additionally, the temporary housing they occupy demonstrates the absence of privacy and social stability. The majority of female construction workers are illiterate, and they are well-versed about the prevalence of workplace discrimination in the industry. It is also underlined that, depending on the relationship between employers and employees, women are paid less and face discrimination in their earnings as construction labourers. Numerous studies show that women employees in the construction sector face a number of issues, including their health. All professions and trades are impacted by the gender gap in the construction industry's general male-to-female employment ratio. Building is viewed by many men and women as "men's work." The persistent effects of these gendered perceptions are seen in the low number of women who try to overcome these obstacles and glass ceilings in order to climb the corporate ladder. Although they still make up a small and unknown portion of this workforce, more and more women are currently employed in urban building projects. Employers and legislators alike continue to fail to appropriately address the issues facing women in the workforce. The building industry in Tirunelveli city is booming, and this has led to a large migrant floating population.

The current study attempts to address the socio-economic and health issues that female construction workers encounter on the job. The primary aim of the research was to evaluate and characterize the socioeconomic position of women as well as their health. The study's findings have led to a number of recommendations being made to the Tamil Nadu government and other relevant parties, including contractors, in order to help them establish environments that are supportive of women. The

construction sector is a direct result of urbanization, industrialization, and modernization. The building industry has also benefited from the increased urbanization of small towns and cities. The rapidly expanding construction industry has drawn a lot of workers due to its general lack of better employment opportunities elsewhere and its rapid expansion.

Workers in the construction industry are labourers who move from other states and regions, leaving their home villages in pursuit of everyday employment. Along with their families, they move from one work location to another, living in either temporary shelters made by labourers or accommodations supplied by the owners. Their line of work allows them the greatest degree of mobility. Large-scale residential apartment building, road construction, industrial construction, retail center construction, and city beautification projects are among the tasks performed by these laborers. Even after seven decades of independence, these construction workers continue to be the most vulnerable members of the unorganized sector. The majority of migrant construction workers to cities and metro areas come from low-income families and lack formal education. Their options are severely constrained due to their lack of education and expertise. Upon arriving in large cities, they encounter numerous issues due to their inexperience and lack of training.

The goal of the current study is to evaluate the scope of issues facing construction workers. Where in the business class population is migrating more and the building industry is growing quickly. Since housing is a necessity, the building sector is likewise experiencing unprecedented growth. The urbanization of small towns and cities is driving growth in the building sector. Despite India's economic swings, the construction sector is nevertheless expanding at a quicker rate. Because of the growth in the construction sector, which creates new job opportunities an increased number of workers are drawn to the sector. Compared to other industries, construction in the building and civil engineering sectors carries a higher risk of gradually impacting workers' health and resulting in illness.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Major studies related to the present study have been reviewed thoroughly to find out the research gap.

Dalmia, (2012) in her book, "Women Construction workers in Delhi," conducted a study on powerful women with frail bodies and muffled voices among Delhi's women workers of construction. The goal of this research is to gain an understanding of the migratory community of women workers in a fast-changing metropolis and to bring forth their voices and tales. The women workers living in the Delhi are fraught with difficulties. Women are burdened and vulnerable due to lack of financial control, despite a fact that it is an earning control, and a lack of awareness and information about their rights and the city.

Choudhury, (2013) aims to study the women's mobility in Bangladesh is culturally limited, and women must negotiate with patriarchy in order to enter the male dominated labour market outside the house. A considerable percentage of males are averse to women working for pay, partly because to the societal norm of purdah and partly because they see it as a negative reflection on their skills as breadwinners, and hence on their masculine character. Women join full-time paid job while overcoming these barriers. However, both genders are rarely treated equally, and this is particularly true in construction industry. As a result, taking rewarded work is a difficult choice for women to make, and once they do, they face a variety of challenges

Tikoo, (2013) aim of his research was to determine the acceptability of workplace environmental parameters for women labourers and to determine the influence of workplace environmental parameters on women labourers in terms of occupational health concerns. This research has been performed in four districts of Haryana State (Gurugram, Faridabad, Ambala and Panipat). A total sample of 600 labourers has been chosen (150 from each district). Almost all women labourers in building were subject to fumes, direct sunshine, animal attack, mushroom soil, foggy and rainy weather and electric arc at site. There has been a substantial correlation between occupational health frequency issues and the adequacy of environmental workplace criteria in various districts.

K. Rajanna, (2015) finds in her research, construction business employs a huge number of people, making it

an important sector. All kinds of different activities are included in it. The construction of buildings, roads, bridges, and other infrastructure relies heavily on this business. A majority of women who work on low-wage are low skilled labourers. Around one-third of the workforce consists of women and children. Workplace discrimination and sexual harassment, poor working conditions, and low wages are just a few of the challenges that sector labourers face on the job. Women in construction business are subjected to appalling working conditions.

P. Jayalakshmi, (2016) her research paper aimed to explore the socioeconomic problems of women workers of Visakhapatnam. The main motive of study is to explore the working environment at the construction site and document issues like gender bias, wages, living conditions, their economic status like saving, loans etc. The data was gathered from one hundred and sixty women construction labourers of Visakhapatnam through a questionnaire. The study's finding is that the women labourers are suffering ample of issues like low earnings, gender discrimination, pathetic working conditions, and absence of social security. She suggested that government and real estate leaders must try to understand the circumstances of women labourers.

Jasna and Maneesh, (2017) The purpose of the study is to ascertain the challenges faced by women employed in the Kannur district as well as the social and economic standing of female construction workers. Using a random sampling technique, fifty females from the district were selected as the sample size. A response schedule that was well-organized was given. Regression analysis and basic percentages were used to interpret the data. According to the report, 82% of laborers have financial difficulties, 100% of laborers deal with health-related concerns, and 30% of laborers deal with other problems like a lack of hygienic facilities, access to clean water, and salary challenges. Employees frequently have allergies, asthma, coughing, and sore muscles, among other health problems. The total number of workers impacted by these problems is about 8%. Roughly 86% of female construction workers think that working in the industry has improved their social standing.

Kumar, Babu Praveen, (2019) research investigates certain statistics and observations about women staff at building sites to meet their basic needs. The thesis focused mainly on the psycho-social issues of women building staff. Many professional, as well as non-skilled labourers are provided with employment opportunities by the construction industry. There are many problems with labourers at work at the building sites. The researchers are concerned with certain topics relating to fitness, depression, and accidents at their workplace. The study is aimed at investigating the issues of women in Nellore's workforce. The main focus of the research is identifying important variables in the building sites for women labourers. Women are unqualified labourers and have various more challenges compared to men. The job world's key reasons are problematic for women and the work climate is sexual harassment, gender distress, and wage inequality. Even after working for many years, women stay at the same level.

Maheswari (2020) The majority of women begin their careers in the unorganized sector. In addition to working long hours in subpar circumstances in the unorganized sector, these women must raise their children and take care of household tasks alone, without assistance from men. The unorganized sector provides the most employment chances for women. Due to factors like poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, and a lack of skills, the majority of women labour for lower pay. Socially deprived women in the city have options to create jobs and make money in the unorganized sector. To make money, these women laborers from within and outside of the city work in this industry. Even though women who work in the unorganized sector get little money, it is their only source of income. The purpose of this study is to understand the socioeconomic status of female workers in the unorganized sector.

Sundari 's study (2020) found that, due to structural reforms in the economy, there is little quantitative or qualitative increase in jobs for women over time. The research found that women's work is weak in India. The concentration and vulnerability of women and economic inequality in the labour market in the farm industry as wage labourers, reduced incomes, large-scale informal jobs, low literacy, and most of them self-employed women employed as unpaid labourers

are signs. The growth of a nation relies on the participation of women in work. Furthermore, it's necessary to reap the benefits of population dividends and working women in economic empowerment.

IV. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To research the socioeconomic status of female laborers in the building sector.
2. To examine the main problems faced by female laborers in the construction industry and analyze pay rates and working conditions

V. HYPOTHESIS

- 1.The null hypothesis: There is significant association between socio- economic status and working conditions of women construction labour.
- 2.The alternative hypothesis: There is no significant association between socio- economic status and working condition of women construction labour.

VI. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

For this investigation, the researcher employed a descriptive design. The researcher is looking to conduct research on female construction workers. The goal of the study is to provide a description of the socioeconomic standing of female construction workers. For this study, a sample of 400 female construction workers from the Tirupur area was chosen. Both primary and secondary data form the foundation of the study. With the aid of an interview schedule, primary data was gathered from respondents, while secondary data was gathered from newspapers, journals, government reports, and websites.

VII. NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

Those who work in construction face a number of severe issues, such as physical stress, poor health, inadequate dietary intake, unsanitary conditions, low literacy, economic difficulties, and issues related to their line of work. The researcher is eager to learn about the issues faced by female construction workers in Tamilnadu's Tirupur city. The current study, in the researcher's opinion, will be useful in identifying the

issues facing female construction workers. It might be helpful in putting new welfare programs for Tirupur female construction workers into action. Thus, the primary focus of this study is on the socioeconomic and health issues facing Tamilnadu's Tirupur city's female construction workers.

VIII. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Women who work as construction workers in Tirupur city and district face a variety of issues, including low pay, health risks, sexual assault, exploitation, and denial of their rights. They also live as a community. Supervisors at the workplace take advantage of the women who work in construction. Their kids don't receive quality medical treatment or daycare. The female construction workers lack adequate lodgings for their stay. The researcher will be able to find issues with economic, occupational, and health status in the field study with the aid of this study on women in the construction industry. Women employed in construction have higher levels of workplace stress, which can result in a number of physical and mental health issues. In addition to workplace risks, women experience various types of overt and covert harassment, such as sexual harassment. The expansion of the construction industry and the increasing disorganized character of women's employment are to blame for the worsening working conditions.

IX. RESEARCH DESIGN

The current investigation is built upon a descriptive design. In order to characterize the current state of the phenomenon and provide information about women workers in construction, this study used a descriptive research design. Using a diagnostic methodology, the researcher examined the relationship between a few chosen personal characteristics and issues faced by female construction workers in Tirupur city. Even Nevertheless, a number of past research on the issues facing female construction workers may provide different insights into their living and working environments. This study attempts to concentrate on the unique health and occupational issues, with a primary focus on the exploitation that women workers experience, notably in the construction industry.

X. AREA OF THE STUDY

Since the region is selected for the “Smart City” and the bifurcation of the state, there is required to enhance infrastructure in the city, so, the construction works are increased at a greater rate. About 400 samples of female workers are chosen from thousands of construction sites. Identify the women a worker in construction sector is quite challenging. In Tirupur city, four locations are covered for 400 samples.

XI. SAMPLING

The researcher used a straightforward random sampling procedure to choose 400 samples.

11.1. Tools for data collection

An interview schedule was used as the study's data gathering instrument. The interview schedule was created based on the body of literature on the subject and with senior faculty advice. The interview schedule is divided into sections covering the respondents' personal information, problems at work, general health issues, and other issues they are facing.

11.2.Pre-Testing

To test the tool, the researcher interviewed 160 respondents (40 from each area east, north, south and west). Since the researcher has find out some changes in the interview schedule. It was re corrected, then and the researcher continued with the data collection.

Sources of Data: The data was obtained from two sources. The primary data was collected from the respondents working in construction site. They were interviewed (with the permission of contractor or site supervisor) face to face by the researcher using an interview schedule.

XII. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

12.1. Analysis of Socio-Economic conditions of women workers in Construction industry

The socioeconomic circumstances of women employed in Tirupur city's construction industry were the main focus of the study. To investigate the socioeconomic circumstances of female labourers involved in building projects, the subsequent analysis is provided.

Categorization of Labour	No of Labour	Percentage(%)
Road Repairs	50	10.50
House Construction	65	18.25
House repairs	59	13.75
Apartment Construction	110	28.50
Road construction	60	16.0
Office construction	56	13.0

Source: Survey report

In the above Table-1 400 respondents were interviewed from four areas (East, West, North and South) in the city. 430 sample were selected and interviewed but only 400 respondents were given required information so 400 sample was fixed for the study and collected information about their socio-economic conditions, causes of their employment in construction work and problems faced by them. After

survey was over, each of individual questionnaires were scrutinized and the data were processed in the tabulation form according to the requirement of various aspects of the study. In the above table 27.5 percent of 1respondents are engaged in apartment construction works, less percentage (12.5) of women are engaged in road repair works.

Table-2Nature of Employment in Construction Works

Nature of job	Number	Percent(%)
Contractual	67	16.75
Casual	289	72.25
Seasonal	31	6.75

Permanent	13	4.25
Total	400	100.00

Source: Primary data

Table-2 shows that the nature of employment in construction works are, 72.25 percent of respondents are casual in nature. Only 16.75 percent are contractual and very less (3.25%) percent are continuing as permanent workers

Table-3 – Age of Women Construction workers

Agegroup	No of workers	Percentage
Below-20	70	18.5
20-30	90	21.5
30-40	126	30.5
40-50	65	17.5
50-and above	49	12.00
Total	400	100.00

Source; primary data

Table-3 shows that, the age groups of total respondents among four areas. The highest percent 47.50 is in 30-40 year age group. In 60 and above age group is only 0.75 percent that to in only one area it is found. During 40-50 age groups only 22.75 percent was found.

Table-4 Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital status	Marital status	Total(%)
Married	336	85
Unmarried	33	7.25
Widowed	14	2.5
Divorced	17	5.25
Total	400	100.00

Source: primary data

Table-4 shows that, the marital status of the respondents is given. Out of total respondents 84 percent are married. Only 8.25 percent are unmarried. Widowed and divorced are 3.50 percent and 4.25 percent respectively in the study

Table-5 - Age at Marriage of sampled Women

Women Construction workers	Age at Marriage(Year)				Unmarried	Total Percentage
	Below-20	20-25	25-30	Above-30		
Number	129	176	57	05	33	400
Percentage	33.25	43.0	13.25	2.25	8.25	100

Source: Primary data

The above table -5 shows that the age at marriage of women workers engaged in sampled construction sites of Tirupur city. Out of 400 sampled women workers, 33 are unmarried. So the rest of 367 women workers are either married or widow or divorced. It can be said that, at one point of time 367 were married. Out of 367 women married workers, 129 (32.25 percent) got married within the age group of below 20 years. 176 (44.0 percent), 57 (14.25 percent) and 05 (1.25 percent) got married in the age group of 20-25 years, 25-30 years and above 30 years respectively as depicted in table-5

Table-6 Number of Children of each women worker amongst the sample

Women Workers	Number of Children				Unmarried	Total
	1	2	3	4 & above		
Number	107	204	37	19	33	400
Percent	26.75	51.00	9.25	4.7	8.25	100%

Source; primary data

The above table-6 depicts that 51 percent of women workers in the study have 2 children each, 26.75, 9.25 percent, and 4.7 percent of the women labour have one, three and four and more children each. Total Number of women workers is 400. Here 8.25 percent workers have been taken into consideration as they were unmarried.

Table-7 Sources of Family Income of the Construction women workers

Women workers	Sources of Family income						Total
	Agriculture works	Daily labour	Small business	Servant maid	School	Other type of work	
Number	32	120	76	80	55	37	400
Percentage (%)	8.0	30.0	19.0	20.0	13.75	9.25	100

Source; Primary data

The above table depicts that Daily labour and small businesses are the major sources of livelihood of the family members of the women workers in the construction industry. The next source of family income is servant maid job (20.0%). The family members are engaged in the above said activities to maintain the family for livelihood. They are depending on other activities, as the construction works are not available times. So, all the workers cannot depend solely on the work of construction industry, round the year. During not availability of construction works, they engage themselves either as servant maid, daily labour small business etc.

XIII. SUGGESTIONS

Based on the current study's findings, the following workable recommendations are made regarding the investigation of the socioeconomic and health conditions of women employed in construction in Tirupur City, as follows: The majority of respondents believe that a high level of social element suggests they are dealing with social issues at work. It is a result of poverty, social exploitation, and temporary employment. Higher-ranking supervisors have the ability to provide female employees with equal assistance and raises in their regular pay. Due to the stress of their jobs, they are also developing minor psychological issues, however they may still decompress by spending time with their families or going out on the weekends. In order to lessen the issues faced by female employees in the construction industry, supervisors and male co-workers can inspire

female employees.

- Raise awareness of women's rights in construction and establish redressal methods.
- Ensuring appropriate contract systems and good working conditions, as well as offering construction women and their children adequate health care.
- It is necessary for the government to take sufficient action to guarantee the wellbeing, security, and well-being of female construction workers.
- The proficient execution of labor regulations aimed at enhancing the well-being, security, and health of female construction workers.
- Set up free medical camps in areas with building works.
- To lessen the issues facing women who work as construction laborers, the government must conduct frequent and continuous inspections.
- To lessen the issues faced by women who work as construction laborers, the government must conduct ongoing inspections.
- Encourage the construction labourers saving habit by introducing banking awareness.
- Make sure women working in construction have sufficient insurance options.
- According to the survey, migratory women workers require sufficient medical assistance.
- Because most female workers are exposed to a lot of sun light at work, the employer is required to supply protective gear.
- A few participants report experiencing physical

harassment at their place of employment. Those responsible for harassing female employees must face harsh consequences.

- It was discovered that the respondents frequently suffered issues connected to heat stress, noise, dust-associated disorders, and stress at work.
- Raise awareness of the various government programs available to women who work in construction.

XIV. RECOMMENDATIONS

The research on the socioeconomic and health status of women workers in the construction industry in Tirupur city, Tamilnadu state, is recommended to be undertaken based on the study's findings and methodology. Women who work in the construction business are not unionized or affiliated with any associations. Through the formation of several unorganized labour organizations, people are able to forge their own identity and fight for justice, whether it is against exploitation or financial gain. In addition to organizing at the local level, they ought to associate with the state and national Federation of Women Construction Workers. They must get together under their organizations at least once a year to talk about the issues facing their areas of responsibility and come up with solutions.

Women employed in the construction industry should be eligible for a number of insurance plans, and the government should also cover the cost of the premiums. Payments must be made promptly following the worker's death or the accident. The government may also require the building's owners to contribute to the premium and provide compensation in the event that a worker is killed or seriously injured. The building owners should provide an interim wage payment to keep the workers in their positions if construction is put on hold for a while.

Housing schemes should be expedited in order to give women who work in construction access to housing. It is already clear that Tirupur city's sanitation, toilet, and clean drinking water facilities have improved along with the quality of housing built by women employed in the construction business. Furthermore, programs such as social sector incentives and electrical facilities should be implemented with thoroughness. The number of women employed in the construction business has increased relative to the

agricultural sector, as the former employs more women than the latter.

The majority of those surveyed are wed. Hence, in comparison to single workers, they are in a safer position. Workers, who are not married, widowed, or living apart from their families have all been shown to be exploited. Ensuring the safety and security of female construction workers can be achieved through the provision of counseling to co-workers and the implementation of legislation prohibiting harassment against women. Early marriage is typical of the economically disadvantaged groups. The labour classes ought to be subject to rigorous enforcement of the marriage age regulations.

The majority of female workers lack literacy, so there needs to be a special literacy campaign, especially for female construction workers. Raising women's literacy rates and increasing their knowledge will benefit them both financially and in terms of being able to educate their children. Programs like SSA (SarvaShikshaAbhayan) and RMSA (Rashitriya adhyamikaShikshnaAbhayan) are insufficient but informal education and the education of construction workers—especially women workers—should also receive priority from the government. Low pay and a lack of skills are caused by illiteracy, and the labour they do further depresses their salary level. In order to improve their social and economic standing, these workers ought to be trained in their fields via the national skill development program.

Given that the bulk of female employees are between the ages of thirty and forty. They essentially come from a lower social class. It is advised that the department of women and child welfare handle the delivery of all benefits to these groups. They should have access to medical services because many people in this age range suffer from common ailments like anemia.

In the construction industry, women workers are less satisfied with their jobs. They have been physically mistreated and harassed in addition to working long hours for little pay. The human rights commission ought to investigate the unethical behavior that is taking on in this industry and issue a warning against such abuses.

The majority of female construction workers has an elementary, secondary, and advanced secondary education degree. They can be convinced to continue their study by the Tamilnadu State Distance study

system, for which the government should pay for all costs.

According to this report, the majority of female employees are between the ages of 20 and 50. They primarily come from social groups with lesser economic standing, such as OBC, SC, and ST. It is advised that the Department of Women and Child Welfare handle the delivery of all benefits to these groups. They should have access to medical services because many people in this age range suffer from common ailments like anemia.

XV. CONCLUSION

One of the main drivers of the expanding Indian economy is the construction sector, which creates jobs and improves infrastructure. After the agriculture sector, the construction industry in India employs the greatest number of unorganized laborers. Women make up a sizable portion of India's labor force and a sizable portion of the unskilled labor force in the construction industry. In the construction industry, women are becoming more and more involved in the workforce. Numerous issues affect women who work in the unorganized sector, particularly in the construction industry. Respondents stated that they lacked access to both medical and bathroom facilities, which are fundamental utilities. The public water supply came next in order of supply, with bore wells coming first. The majority of people lived outside the site, then close by and inside the site. The study found that women in the construction business lacked skills and had a variety of health issues; as a result, government and non-governmental groups ought to create training programs. Their fundamental rights and responsibilities were infringed in numerous ways, including wage discrimination, sexual harassment at work, occupational risks, and inadequate safety precautions. These violations have a significant negative impact on women workers' mental health and their ability to perform their jobs with dignity. The current study's objectives are to review the body of research, examine the socioeconomic and health conditions of women employed in the construction sector in Tirupur City, and draw the conclusion that most of the women are illiterate, having only completed their primary education.

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