REAL ESTATE & CONSTRUCTION SECTOR SET TO CREATE MAXIMUM JOBS

Dr. Ranjeeet Mehta

Demand for real estate has been one of the drivers of growth in construction sector over the last 10 years. Improvement in economic conditions has also created demand for real estate, as housing continues to be a favoured investment asset among Indian househoulds. Real estate is, therefore, a critical sector for India's economy due to its large potential for employment generation, capital attraction and revenue generation. It is one of the fastest growing sectors contributing about 11 percent of India's GDP. According to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), real estate and construction sector is set to become the prime employment generator in India, registering the maximum rise in human resource requirement during 2013-2022.

The Indian real estate sector has backward and forward linkages to approximately 265 ancillary industries. The sector continues its metamorphosis from being largely fragmented and unorganized to becoming structured and organized as its peers in developed economies across the globe. The growing prominence of India in the global scenario has had a positive impact leading to increased expectations and responsibilities on this sector.

The Central government has identified 305 cities and towns under the Housing for All Mission, also called the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. It has been estimated that this will target to build 2 crore homes for urban poor by 2022. Of the cities and towns identified, 74 are in Madhya Pradesh, 42 in Odisha, 40 in Rajasthan, 36 in Chhattisgarh, 30 in Gujarat, 34 in Telangana, 19 in Jammu & Kashmir and 15 each in Kerala and Jharkhand. The other states that have signed the Memorandum of Association (MoA) include Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Uttarakhand. This Mission is expected to need 38 million workforce by 2030 from 29 million at present and is predicted to be the key job creator.

After the initial boom and euphoria in real estate development and investment activities, the sector witnessed a full in business activities in recent years owing to global factors and policy logjam in the country. With 31 out of every 100 people in the country living in cities or towns, India has a higher number of people living in urban areas (377 million) than the entire population in the US (around 314 million). It is estimated that this number will increase to 590 million people, who will live in around 60 cities (from 42 currently), by 2030.

India has the largest rural population (857 million) in the world, followed by China (635 million). However, with growing urbanization, our cities need to gear up to the shift as the rural population decreases and moves to them. The urban sector currently contributes around 60 percent of India's GDP. The link between the economic performance of cities and the national economy is only likely to get stronger as the rate of urbanization increases. India's growth rate will, therefore, largely depend on that of its cities. The need for efficient cities that offer a good quality of life is even more relevant in this age of digital connectivity due to increasing interlinking of urban centers around the world that are now competing to attract talent.

The construction sector is one of the largest seasonal employment providers in India next only to agriculture, creating more than 45 million jobs either directly or indirectly. The sector is highly unorganised, and is the principle industry employ-

JOBS HIGHLIGHTS

INDIAN RAILWAYS
Railway Recruitment Cells invite applications for recruitment of 1884 posts under Special Recruitment Drive for Persons with Disabilities for Group ‘D’ posts.
Last Date : 31.01.2016 (pg 14-16)

DRDO
Defence Research & Development Organisation requires about 1142 Senior Technical Assistant ‘B’, Technician ‘A’, Junior Translator, Stenographer Grade II etc.
Last Date : 08.02.2016 (pg 29-33)

UPPSC
Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission notifies Asstt. Conservator of Forest Examination-2015
Last Date : 30.01.2016 (pg 5-13)

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CAREER IN ELDERLY CARE

Dr. R. Giriraj

In India the size of the elderly population, i.e. persons above the age of 60 years is fast growing. The elderly, who accounted for 6.7 percent of total population are expected to grow over 10 percent by 2021. For a developing country like India, this may pose mounting pressures on various socio-economic fronts including pensions, old-age homes, health care expenditures, fiscal discipline, savings levels etc.

Again this segment of population faces multiple medical and psychological problems. There is, therefore, an emerging need to pay greater attention to age-related issues.

Although elderly Care is inbuilt in the value system of Indian culture, taking care of the elderly in terms of social, economical, medical and psychological aspects has become a challenge. This is despite improved health care system and supports for unprecedented longevity. In order to create a supportive environment for the well-being of elderly, Government of India is fully committed and is playing a vital role in formulating and implementing policies in order to create an enabling environment for the older persons to lead an active and productive life. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, as the nodal Ministry with regard to ageing issues, provides basic policy guidelines and the roadmap for their implementation. It also coordinates with stakeholders such as the other Ministries of the Central and the State Governments, NGOs, civil society institutions etc.

Magnitude of the problem

Currently, Asia has the largest number of world's elderly. This pressure of increasing number of elderly is expected to intensify in the next 50 years. In India as per 2011 Census, the population of Senior Citizens is 104 million constituting 8.6% of the total population. By 2026, the population of Senior Citizens is expected to reach 173 million constituting 12.4 per cent of the total population.

The share of people aged 60 years and above in the total population as per Census 2011, works out to 10.38 crore out of 121.05 crore female population, 5.28 crore out of 85.74 crore female population, 5.28 crore are females constituting 8.99 per cent of total female population.

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Continuous increase in life expectancy means that more people are now living longer. General improvement in the health care facilities over the years is one of the main reasons for continuous increase in proportion of population of older persons. However, the older persons do not merely live longer, but lead a secure, dignified and productive life is a major challenge.

Constitutional and Legislative Provisions

Article 41 of the Constitution provides that the State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted in December 2007 to ensure need-based shareable maintenance for parents and senior citizens and to secure them. The Act provides for (a) Maintenance of Parents/senior citizens by children/relatives made obligatory and justifiable through Tribunals, (b) Revocation of transfer of property by children/siblings under the Act, (c) Legal safeguards against exploitation and abuse, and (d) Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens.

National Policy on Older Persons

Government of India announced the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) in 1999 to reaffirm its commitment to ensure the well-being of the older persons. The Policy intends to provide support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of the older persons through development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of life of senior citizens.

National Council for Older Persons

A National Council for Older Persons (NCOP) was established under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment to oversee the implementation of the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) under the Scheme. The NCOP, financial assistance up to 90% and in case of UP 75%, such project cost is provided to Government/Non-Government Organizations/ Panchayati Raj Institutions/ Municipalities/ Private Initiatives etc. for establishing and maintaining old age homes, day care centres and mobile medical units. Several innovative projects have been added as being eligible for assistance under the Scheme, some of these are Maintenance of Respite Homes and Continous Care Homes, Running of Day Care Centres for Alzheimer’s Disease/ Dementia Patients, Physiotherapy for older persons, Help-lines and Counselling Centres for older persons, Sensitizing programmes for children particularly in Schools and Colleges, Regional Resource and Training Centres, Training of Caregivers to the older persons, Awareness Generation Programme for Older Persons and Care Givers, Formation of Senior Citizens Associations etc.

Programs of Other Ministries

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare provides the facilities for senior citizens to the extent of their economic capacity and development, protect against exploitation and abuse, and provide adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens.

Elderly care givers has more job potential in metropolitan Cities. Earlier, the elderly care used to be provided by family members. This practice is still intact in the rural areas. However, in urban areas like Delhi, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh there have been a large number of senior citizens without their children to look after them. Given the fact that 70 per cent of such elders live with one or other multi-generation family, the Ministry provided support for performing their Activities of Daily Living-(ADL). Elders affected with terminal illness, People living with special form of Parkinson’s disease etc., require specialized person centric care. Therefore Ministry of Health and Family Welfare advised the States/UTs to take necessary action for this purpose.

There is job opportunity in the field of elderly care. The Old Age care Division of National Institute of Social Defence is a unique Institution which offers courses and training to community volunteers and other professionals. The Younger generation can take this as a career, exploration and earning. The Institute is also exploring more options to cater to the emerging needs of the elderly.

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6. Month Certificate Course on Geriatric Care is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

7. One year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

8. Month Certificate Course in Sound and Vision for Those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

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12. Year Certificate Course in Sound and Vision for Those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

13. One year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

14. Two year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

15. Three year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

16. Four year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

17. Five year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

18. Six year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

19. Seven year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

20. Eight year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

21. Nine year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

22. Ten year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

23. Eleven year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

24. Twelve year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

25. Thirteen year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

26. Fourteen year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

27. Fifteen year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

28. Sixteen year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

29. Seventeen year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

30. Eighteen year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

31. Nineteen year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.

32. Twenty year Post Graduate Diploma in Integrated Geriatric Care (PGIDGC) is offered for those who have completed their graduation, the course is highly potential in Old Age Homes/Day Care Centres including palliative care units to work as Geriatric Care nurses, doctors, counselors, nurses and helpers and supervisors in related NGOs.