ent of country. Besides, the construction industry generates substantial employment and provides a growth impetus to other sectors through backward and forward linkages. Therefore, this vital activity is nurtured for the healthy growth of the economy. The Government of India has done massive investment in creating physical infrastructure during the 10th plan. Therefore, the construction industry would play a crucial role in this regard and it will gear itself to meet the challenges. In order to meet the intended investment targets in time, the current capacity of the domestic construction industry would need to strengthened. According to National Building Organization, India still needs more than 10 lakh houses and in Haryana needs more than 40 thousand houses.

The construction sector has major linkages with the building material industry since construction material account for sizeable share of the construction costs. These costs include cement, steel, bricks/tiles, sand, fixtures/fitting, paints, and chemicals, construction equipment petrol-products, timber, mineral products, aluminum, glass and plastics.

**The concept of construction**- Building construction is the process of preparing for and forming buildings and building systems. Construction starts with planning, design, and financing and continues until the structure is ready for occupancy.

Far from being a single activity, large scale construction is a feat of human multitasking. Normally, the job is managed by a project manager, and supervised by a construction manager, design engineer, construction engineer or project architect. For the successful execution of a project, effective planning is essential. Those involved with the design and execution of the infrastructure in question must consider the zoning requirements, the environmental impact of the job, the successful scheduling, budgeting, construction site safety, availability and transportation of building materials, logistics, inconvenience to the public caused by construction delays and bidding, etc.

**Definitions** -Building in this article is used as a noun as "...that which is built; a structure, edifice...". The distinction between a building and a non-building structure is not always clear but is sometimes determined if the structure has walls or by its size
or use. The Oxford English Dictionary includes that structure may be used for a large or imposing building.

Construction is a very general term meaning the art and science to form material or immaterial objects, systems or organizations, and comes from Latin constructional (from com- "together" and struere "to pile up") and Old French construction. Construction is used as a verb: the act of building, and a noun: how a building was built, the nature of its structure. Construction is often used as a synonym with building in its verb tense. As a noun, Russell Sturgis distinguished between architecture as being artistic structure, where a building is unadorned and can be "...poor...commonplace, ugly, insufficient, or otherwise of small importance;" and the use of the word construction as meaning built using scientific principles in a highly skillful way.

**Building construction** - Building construction is the process of adding structure to real property or construction of buildings. The vast majority of building construction jobs are small renovations, such as addition of a room, or renovation of a bathroom. Often, the owner of the property acts as laborer, paymaster, and design team for the entire project. However, all building construction projects include some elements in common – design, financial, estimating and legal considerations. Many projects of varying sizes reach undesirable end results, such as structural collapse, cost overruns, and/or litigation. For this reason, those with experience in the field make detailed plans and maintain careful oversight during the project to ensure a positive outcome.

Commercial building construction is procured privately or publicly utilizing various delivery methodologies, including cost estimating, hard bid, negotiated price, traditional, management contracting, construction management-at-risk, design & build and design-build bridging.

Residential construction practices, technologies, and resources must conform to local building authority regulations and codes of practice. Materials readily available in the area generally dictate the construction materials used (e.g. brick versus stone, versus timber). Cost of construction on a per square meter (or per square foot) basis for houses can vary dramatically based on site conditions, local regulations, economies of
scale (custom designed homes are often more expensive to build) and the availability of skilled trades people. As residential construction (as well as all other types of construction) can generate a lot of waste, careful planning again is needed here.

**Construction workers** - in the modern industrialized world, construction usually involves the translation of designs into reality. A formal design team may be assembled to plan the physical proceedings, and to integrate those proceedings with the other parts. The design usually consists of drawings and specifications, usually prepared by a design team including surveyors, civil engineers, cost engineers (or quantity surveyors), mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, structural engineers, fire protection engineers, planning consultants, architectural consultants, and archaeological consultants. The design team is most commonly employed by (i.e. in contract with) the property owner. Under this system, once the design is completed by the design team, a number of construction companies or construction management companies may then be asked to make a bid for the work, either based directly on the design, or on the basis of drawings and a bill of quantities provided by a quantity surveyor. Following evaluation of bids, the owner will typically award a contract to the most cost efficient bidder.

The modern trend in design is toward integration of previously separated specialties, especially among large firms. In the past, architects, interior designers, engineers, developers, construction managers, and general contractors were more likely to be entirely separate companies, even in the larger firms. Presently, a firm that is nominally an "architecture" or "construction management" firm may have experts from all related fields as employees, or to have an associated company that provides each necessary skill. Thus, each such firm may offer itself as "one-stop shopping" for a construction project, from beginning to end. This is designated as a "design build" contract where the contractor is given a performance specification and must undertake the project from design to construction, while adhering to the performance specifications.

Several project structures can assist the owner in this integration, including design-build, partnering and construction management. In general, each of these
project structures allows the owner to integrate the services of architects, interior
designers, engineers and constructors throughout design and construction. In response,
many companies are growing beyond traditional offerings of design or construction
services alone and are placing more emphasis on establishing relationships with other
necessary participants through the design-build process.

The increasing complexity of construction projects creates the need for design
professionals trained in all phases of the project's life-cycle and develop an
appreciation of the building as an advanced technological system requiring close
integration of many sub-systems and their individual components, including
sustainability. Building engineering is an emerging discipline that attempts to meet
this new challenge.