

Industrial Training and Practical Exposure in Civil Engineering Construction: A Case Study of Bhairavnath Construction and Developers

Shaikh Karishma Lalu, Pote Priyanka Vilas, Prof. Pirmahamad Jamal Pathan, Prof. Akanksha Anil Mhaske, Dr. Ramesh Suryabhan Gadakh

Department of Civil Engineering, Sau. Sundarbai Manik Adsul Polytechnic, Chas, Ahilyanagar, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT

Industrial training is an essential component of Diploma-level civil engineering education because it connects classroom concepts with actual construction-site practices. This paper presents the practical exposure obtained during industrial training at Bhairavnath Construction and Developers, Ahilyanagar. The training covered site layout and preparation, excavation and foundations, reinforcement and concreting, masonry and brickwork, plastering and finishing, doors and windows, flooring, plumbing, electrical installations, site supervision, safety practices and construction quality. Students also observed the use of construction equipment, raw materials, hand tools and engineering software. Particular attention was given to reinforcement checking, concrete placement and compaction, material handling, personal protective equipment and coordination among engineers, supervisors and workers. The experience helped bridge the gap between theoretical learning and field practice and strengthened technical understanding, safety awareness, teamwork and professional discipline.

Index Terms—Industrial training, civil engineering, construction site, reinforcement, concreting, site safety, practical learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Industrial training provides civil engineering students with direct exposure to the sequence and management of construction activities. The training reported in the source document was undertaken with Bhairavnath Construction and Developers, with the principal objective of understanding how civil engineering activities are planned, executed, checked and supervised under working conditions. The observed activities included site layout, excavation, foundation work, reinforcement, concreting, masonry, plastering, plumbing, electrical work and finishing.

The training also emphasized construction materials, equipment, safety, quality checks, teamwork and coordination among engineers, supervisors and workers. The field observations and project photographs were used to document different stages and locations of practical exposure rather than representing every photograph as the same stage of a single building.

The organization described in the source report undertakes construction and development work, with the training exposure mainly related to residential building construction and associated site activities. Its reported address is SR No. 150, Plot No. 2, Kanade Mala, Saras Nagar, Ahilyanagar.

II. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE AND SITE LAYOUT

In civil engineering, organizational structure establishes reporting relationships, coordination mechanisms and role clarity across project teams. The source report identifies functional, project-based, matrix, flat and hierarchical structures as common organizational approaches. Key functions include planning and design, construction/execution, quality assurance and quality control, procurement and contracts, health-safety-environment, human resources and administration, and finance and accounts.

Typical responsibilities include project management, site engineering, structural engineering, quantity surveying, safety supervision, CAD drafting and labour supervision. A general construction-site layout is planned to improve safety, logistics and productivity. Important elements include site boundaries and access roads, temporary facilities, equipment placement, material storage

areas, safety and first-aid zones, and utilities such as water, power and drainage.

Site layout is affected by topography, project type and scale, environmental considerations, safety, accessibility and logistics. These factors determine the location and movement of materials, workers and equipment during execution.

III. INDUSTRY PROFILE AND TRAINING EXPOSURE

Bhairavnath Construction and Developers is described in the source report as a civil construction and development firm. The training exposure focused on residential building work, construction materials, site execution, supervision, safety practices and quality-related activities. The listed services include construction of residential and commercial buildings, structural repair and renovation works, and project management and consultancy services.

The source report does not use annual turnover as a basis for analysis and does not provide a numerical employee count. Instead, it records coordination among engineers, supervisors, skilled workers and labour teams according to the requirements of different construction activities. The site visited was identified as a residential apartment project with row houses nearby at SR No. 150, Plot No. 2, Kanade Mala, Saras Nagar, Ahilyanagar.

IV. EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, TOOLS AND SOFTWARE

The training report records exposure to construction equipment such as bulldozers, concrete mixers, concrete vibrators, material hoists/cranes and compactors. It also identifies cement, steel reinforcement bars, aggregates, sand, bitumen and first-class bricks as major construction materials. Hand and site tools included hammers, trowels, plumb bobs, head pans, measuring tapes, wheelbarrows and water levels, together with basic personal protective equipment.

The source report lists AutoCAD for 2D/3D design and drafting and MS Project for planning and scheduling. Other site machines include bar-bending machines, concrete vibrators and water pumps. Routine maintenance activities recorded include hydraulic-oil and track inspection for earthmoving equipment, blade cleaning and greasing of mixers, cleaning of vibrators, wire-rope lubrication and brake checks for lifting equipment, and vibration or engine checks for compactors.

Equipment/Material	Reported specification	Main use	Routine care/handling
Bulldozer	20–30 ton; 0.8–1.2 m ³ bucket	Earthmoving	Hydraulic oil, tracks, filters
Concrete mixer	10/7 drum; electric/diesel	Mixing concrete materials	Blade cleaning, greasing, motor check
Concrete vibrator	1.5 HP needle type	Removing entrapped air	Regular cleaning
Material hoist/crane	200–500 kg; up to 40 ft	Lifting materials	Rope lubrication, brake/load checks
Compactor	≈5 HP (3.7 kW)	Soil/murum compaction	Vibration and engine checks
Cement	OPC/PPC 43/53	Concrete, plaster, masonry	Dry covered storage
Steel rebar	8–32 mm	Concrete reinforcement	Rust prevention, stacking on sleepers
Aggregates	10–20 mm	Concrete production	Sieve/remove dust
Sand	River/M-sand, Zone I	Mortar and concrete	Moisture control, sieving

Bricks	First-class	Masonry and walling	Stack under cover
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V. CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES AND MATERIAL HANDLING

The training focused on construction-site processes rather than manufacturing operations. The observed sequence included site preparation and setting out, excavation, foundation work, reinforcement and concreting, masonry, plastering and finishing, followed by service installations and supervision. The report also records general material-handling approaches including manual handling with ergonomic practices, mechanical handling using hoists, cranes and conveyors, storage in organized areas, material tracking and the use of personal protective equipment.

For site layout and preparation, students studied drawings and layout markings and observed setting-out using total station and tape. Basic soil testing and safe bearing capacity concepts were also introduced. Foundation activities included footing excavation, depth calculations, dewatering, PCC laying and reinforcement. Reinforcement activities covered bar bending, cutting, tying and basic bar bending schedule (BBS) checking.

During concreting, attention was given to mixing, placing, compaction and curing. Masonry observations included brick types and bonds, mortar preparation, alignment, plumb and level checks. Plastering and finishing covered internal and external plaster, POP and wall-putty applications. Door and window frame fixing, tile and marble work, electrical conduit and switchboard layouts, and plumbing installations using PVC, CPVC and GI systems were also studied.

VI. TESTING, QUALITY CONTROL AND VERIFICATION

The report identifies visual inspection, functional testing, dimensional checks, load testing and non-destructive testing as important verification approaches. For raw materials, tensile, hardness and impact tests, chemical composition checks and non-destructive examinations are listed. Equipment-specific verification includes load, brake, rope, alignment and safety checks for lifting and material-handling equipment.

For construction practice, quality control was observed through reinforcement checking before concreting, dimensional and alignment checks during masonry and finishing, and attention to concrete placement and compaction. Verification of lifting and storage procedures includes checking load limits, sling arrangements, stack height, segregation, path clearance and securing of loads. PPE use, pre-start checks, hazard identification and adherence to standard operating procedures were also emphasized.

VII. SAFETY PROCEDURES AND SAFETY GEARS

Safety was treated as an integral part of site work. The report records the use of hard hats, safety glasses, gloves and steel-toe footwear, together with fall-protection measures such as guardrails, safety nets, harnesses and lanyards. Scaffolding stability, secure fastening, fire safety, regular inspections and worker orientation were identified as important safety practices.

Safety management also included proper stacking and segregation of materials and consideration of weather conditions when planning work. The listed safety gear covered head, eye/face, hearing, hand, foot and body protection. These practices reinforced the importance of hazard identification, communication and safe working procedures in civil engineering construction.

VIII. PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND TASKS UNDERTAKEN

The training duration recorded in the report was June 2026 to August 2026. The principal learning objective was to understand building construction processes and site safety. The practical tasks included studying plans and layout markings, observing setting-out, learning basic soil and SBC concepts, examining excavation and foundation work, reinforcement and concreting, masonry, plastering, flooring, plumbing, electrical work and daily site supervision.

Site supervision activities included daily progress monitoring, PPE usage, scaffolding safety and toolbox talks. The experience also

involved interaction with site engineers, supervisors and skilled workers. Such interaction provided practical understanding of work sequencing, coordination, construction quality and professional conduct.

The source report states that students gained hands-on familiarity with tools and machinery, an understanding of quality-control processes, experience in reading engineering drawings and technical documentation, and exposure to health and safety standards.

IX. SPECIAL AND CHALLENGING EXPERIENCES

A challenging activity reported during the training was reinforcement checking against the BBS before concreting. Long standing hours and dusty site conditions required sustained attention and endurance. Guidance from site engineers and senior workers helped improve practical proficiency.

The report records on-site learning, steel fixing, formwork, team-based work and supportive mentoring as positive experiences. It also notes limited rest areas during extreme weather and occasional long working hours as challenges encountered at the workplace.

X. LEARNING OUTCOMES AND DISCUSSION

The training demonstrated the value of integrating classroom learning with field observation. Concepts related to construction materials, reinforcement, concrete, masonry, site layout, measurement, safety and services became more tangible when observed in actual working conditions. The students' exposure to sequencing and coordination also highlighted the interdependence of different site activities.

The experience strengthened technical skills as well as communication, teamwork, time management and safety awareness. In particular, reinforcement inspection and concreting illustrated how theoretical requirements must be translated into accurate site practices before a subsequent activity can proceed. The training therefore supported professional discipline and confidence in future civil engineering roles.

XI. CONCLUSION

The industrial training at Bhairavnath Construction and Developers provided practical understanding of major civil construction activities including site layout, excavation, foundations, reinforcement, concreting, brickwork, plastering, plumbing and electrical installations. Exposure to equipment, materials, safety procedures and supervision helped connect academic concepts with real construction practices. The experience improved understanding of planning, quality, safety, teamwork and time management and contributed to the development of technical and professional skills.

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