Bridging the Knowledge Gaps in Sustainable Construction: A Study of **Stakeholder Perspectives** in Hyderabad Real Estate Sector

By Prabhav Dabriwal



7-10 Analysis and Discussion

11 Conclusion

12-14 References

ろ



Background of the Study

This study investigates knowledge gaps in sustainability among key stakeholders in Hyderabad's real estate sector. A survey of builders, developers, and consumers explores their understanding of sustainability and its importance in real estate purchases, aiming to identify differences in awareness between these groups.

This paper aims to critically explore the following research objectives:

• Assess the understanding of sustainability among various stakeholders in Hyderabad, Telangana.

• Examine the extent to which consumers consider sustainability as a key factor influencing their decision when purchasing real estate properties.

Identify the relative knowledge gaps and differences in understanding sustainability between different stakeholders.

Past Research

Sustainability and Sustainable **Development Goals**



- The implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) faces challenges due to misalignment with national priorities, poor coordination, weak leadership, and inadequate financing.
- Many Fortune Global Top 500 companies align existing practices with SDGs but lack concrete strategies or tools to measure progress, with European firms leading in SDG engagement.
- Strong governance and public awareness are critical for SDG success, with countries like Denmark excelling, while India struggles with health and environmental sustainability.







Sustainability in construction, integrating economic, environmental, and social dimensions, has gained attention since the 1987 Brundtland Declaration, with initiatives like LEED (1998) and the Indian Green Building Council (2004) promoting green practices.

The sustainable construction market, valued at \$476.19 billion in 2023, is growing at 9.64% annually, with Europe leading the market; 75% of organizations are increasing sustainability investments.

Despite progress, construction remains the third-largest polluting industry, facing challenges such as high costs, limited eco-friendly materials, lack of awareness, and inadequate industry-wide commitment to low-carbon strategies.

Past Research

The role of consumers in promoting sustainability in construction



- Building owners' choices during construction significantly affect energy use, resource consumption, and disposal, making consumer attitudes and understanding crucial for sustainable development.
- A 2023 YouGov study highlights key barriers to adopting sustainable lifestyles, including cost (62%), lack of interest (58%), and insufficient information (50%), with consumer understanding of sustainability being highly subjective.
- A survey was conducted to assess consumer knowledge and motivations about sustainable building products, aiming to improve communication strategies and better align industry practices with consumer expectations.



The Indian Government and its role in promoting sustainability



The global sustainability movement began with the 1987 Brundtland Declaration and saw key milestones like the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, the 2000 Millennium Development Goals, and the 2015 Paris Agreement, with India initiating efforts in 2008 through the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).

By 2024, sustainability is increasingly integrated into India's corporate and governmental strategies through ESG practices and alignment with the SDGs, but the country remains behind on key indicators such as access to basic services and child health.

Despite Hyderabad's rapid urban growth, it ranks 11th in Niti Aayog's SDG India Index, facing significant sustainability challenges in construction and architecture amidst booming development.

Methodology

The methodology aimed to understand how different stakeholders-builders, engineers, architects, and consumers—perceive and implement sustainability in construction. A quantitative online survey was used to assess the knowledge and attitudes of both producers (builders, architects, engineers, and real estate employees) and consumers in Hyderabad.

Two tailored questionnaires were created: one for producers, which included a section on their perception of consumer knowledge, and another for consumers. These responses were compared to identify knowledge gaps.

Both surveys covered demographics, construction experience, sustainability knowledge, implementation, and marketing strategies. Distributed via Telegram, WhatsApp, and LinkedIn, the data was analyzed using Excel and DataTab for hypothesis testing.

1 - Demographics Sect

	#	Question	Answers Provid
	1	What is your name ?	
	2	To which age group do you belong ?	<18; 18-2
	3	What is your educational qualification?	High school Graduate
			Above
Ĵ	4	What is your present occupation?	
_			

4	What is your present occupation?	·	20	Which criteria is most important when	Sustainability : Facilities : Price : Location
ditional Questions for Only Producers				buying / planning a property ? (Rank in order of Relevance)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
			21	Which of the following features are/were	Storm and Rain Water Management ; Waste Manager
5	Do you have any experience in	Yes, via an internship ; Yes, via higher educational studies		present in projects you have seen/bought?	and reduction ; Energy Management through impro
	the construction industry, if so what kind?	; Yes, via my profession ; Yes, via a real estate purchase ;			construction site processes and renewable energy sou
		No, no experience so far			; Maximum utility of natural lighting and cooling syst
6	How many years of experience do you have	0 to 3; 4 to 6; 7 to 9; 10 + years			Green roofs and rain garden ; Health and Safety
	in the construction industry?				Performance
7	What kind of construction projects have	Residential : Commercial : Both	22	What do you think prevents you from	Restrictions on expenditure and reluctance to incu
,	vou worked?	Residentiar, commerciar, bour		buying sustainable properties / adding	higher capital cost when needed ; Lack of understand
	you worked?			sustainability to a property?	awareness or clarity ; Insufficient Information ;
8	Do you have any experience in the field of	Yes, via an internship ; Yes, via higher educational studies			insufficient/inconsistent policies ; Lack of incentives
	sustainable architecture and construction,	; Yes, via my profession ; Yes, via a real estate purchase ;			commitment by leadership
	if so what kind ?	No, no experience so far	23	In which of the following stages are you	Purchase Of Land ; Purchase Of Land ; Building Desi
9	How many years of experience do you have	0 to 3 ; 4 to 6 ; 7 to 9 ; 10 + years		likely / integrate to choose sustainability?	Final Structure ; Interiors
	in the sustainability industry?				

Section 2 - Understanding of Sustainability

Open End	What do you perceive as sustainability ?	10
Alw	Do you consider the sustainability of	11
	products in your daily life?	
Open End	In what kind of products do you look for	12
	sustainability ?	
Alw	Do you care about sustainability when	13
	buying/creating a real estate property?	
Highly Awa	Are you well informed about sustainability	14
	and green buildings?	
Alw	Do you believe sustainability influences	15
	your decision when buying a real estate	
	property?	
LEED ; BREEAM ; Vin	Which of the following green building	16
	certifications are you aware of?	
Green/Recycled constru	What do you understand by the words	17
Cost saving constructio	"sustainable building"? (Rank in order of	
Harvesting)	Relevance)	
Energy Saving through i	What do you understand by "energy	18
Sourcing energy from R	management" in a property? (Rank in order	
energy efficient lamps a	of Relevance)	
lighting a		
Permeable pavements	What do you understand by "water	19
roofs ; Rain Gardens	management" in a property ? (Rank in	
	order of Relevance)	

ded in the Questionnaire

7: 28-40: 41-60; >60

; Undergraduate; Post Graduate; Post Graduation

ded Short Answers avs-Never.

ded Short Answers

avs-Never.

re – Not at all Aware

ays-Never.

Rivers ; Cradle to Cradle ; IGBC ; None

ction material; Energy efficiency ; on ; Water Efficiency (Rain Water ; Waste Management

mproved construction processes ; enewable Sources ; Use of LEDs, nd appliances ; Maximise natural nd cooling systems

; Rainwater Harvesting ; Green

; Maintaining site topography

ction 2.5 – ONLY FOR PRODUCERS

24	Do you believe customers care about	Always - Never
	sustainability when buying a property?	
25	What percentage of consumers do you	0 to 5 % ; 6 to 10% ; 11% to 20% ; 21% to 30% ; 31% to 5
	believe, are looking for sustainability?	50% and above
26	Are consumers well informed about	Highly Aware – Not At All Aware
	sustainability and green properties?	

ction 3 – Preferred Marketing Tools

27	Which attribute is most likely to indicate to	Certificates/ Labels ; Appearance and design ; Detail
	you that sustainability criteria are being	product information by builder
	fulfilled?	
28	What are your preferred marketing tools	Social Media ; Articles and Magazine ; Info Events a
	when buying a piece of real estate?	Trade Fairs ; Face to Face meeting with the builder
		Advertisements ; Personal Networks
29	Do you think green buildings are good for	Strongly Agree – Strongly Disagree
	economic growth ?	
30	Why would you buy a sustainable property?	Tax Breaks ; Product appeal ; Environmental protecti
		Energy Efficiency/Cost Saving : Regulations

Analysis

By the end of August 2024, 46 people participated in the consumer survey, with 59.6% female and 40.4% male. Most respondents (63%) were aged 41-60, 28.5% were over 60, 6.1% were 28-40, and 2.04% were 18-27. Those under 18 were excluded due to their lack of legal business decision-making rights. In terms of education, 43% held undergraduate degrees, 39% had postgraduate degrees, 12% were high school graduates, and 6% had higher-level qualifications.

The developer survey conducted in August 2024 had 19 participants, predominantly male (94.7%) and aged between 41-60 years (63.2%). Most respondents held undergraduate (57.9%) or postgraduate degrees (36.8%), with the majority (89.5%) having over 10 years of experience in the construction industry. Around 68.4% had experience in both residential and commercial construction, while 47.4% had direct experience with sustainable architecture, and 42.1% had no such experience. Only 5.3% learned about sustainable architecture through higher education.

A Chi-square test revealed no significant correlations between age, gender, or educational background, and the personal relevance of sustainability.







 \bullet

This consumer knowledge gap contributes to a lack of regulation in the construction sector, reflecting broader challenges in sustainability awareness and adoption.

• A significant gap exists between consumers and developers in Hyderabad regarding sustainability knowledge, with 43.5% of consumers unaware of key green building certifications like LEED and IGBC.

• All real estate developers surveyed were familiar with at least one certification, demonstrating their industry expertise in sustainable construction.

Analysis And Discussion

Stakeholders' Associations with Water Management





Both consumers and developers recognize the relevance of sustainability in "Sustainable Real Estate," rating criteria like Green/Recycled Construction Material and Energy Efficiency similarly, indicating a shared acknowledgment of its importance despite knowledge gaps.

• While consumers rated Rainwater Harvesting as highly relevant, they lacked understanding of associated techniques like "Maintaining Site Topography" and "Permeable Pavements," highlighting a significant knowledge gap compared to developers.

• Both groups demonstrated similar awareness of energy efficiency, with a small margin of error (0.5), reinforcing the idea that energy-saving is a shared priority in sustainability discussions.

Analysis And Discussion



Both consumers and developers shared similar views on sustainability, but consumers lacked understanding of certain techniques like "Maintaining Site Topography" in rainwater harvesting, while developers had a better grasp.

• A gap emerged in marketing preferences: consumers prioritized "Certificates/Labels" (40.8%), while developers focused on "Detailed Product Information" (54.65%), underestimating the importance of certifications.

Despite developers accurately predicting consumer preferences with a 5% margin of error, the mismatch in specific priorities like sustainability certifications shows room for better alignment.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study highlights a general alignment between consumers and developers in Hyderabad regarding the relevance of sustainability in real estate, particularly in areas like energy efficiency and the use of green construction materials. However, a significant knowledge gap persists, especially in consumers' understanding of specific sustainable practices, such as rainwater harvesting methods like "Maintaining Site Topography" and "Permeable Pavements."

Additionally, while developers have a good overall grasp of consumer preferences, evidenced by an anticipated margin of error of 5%, there is a misalignment in marketing priorities. Consumers place more importance on sustainability certifications ("Certificates/Labels"), whereas developers focus more on providing "Detailed Product Information." These insights suggest that developers need to adjust their marketing strategies to better align with consumer expectations, particularly in promoting sustainability credentials.

Ultimately, bridging these gaps in both understanding and communication will be key to advancing sustainable construction practices and meeting consumer demand in rapidly growing urban centers like Hyderabad.





References

Magdoff, F. (2013). The depletion of the world's natural resources: Is population the problem? Monthly Review Press, 13-28.

https://www.uvm.edu/~fmagdoff/The%20Depletion%20of%20Natural%20Resources.pdf

Cambridge University Press. (n.d.). Sustainability. Cambridge Dictionary. https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/sustainability

Jarvie, M. E. (2016, May 20). Brundtland Report. Encyclopedia Britannica. https://www.britannica.com/topic/Brundtland-Report

World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). Our common future. United Nations. www.un-documents.net/our-common-future.pdf

Thiele, L. P. (2024). Sustainability (3rd ed.). Polity Press. https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Nvj6EAAAQBAJ

United Nations. (n.d.). Sustainable development goals. United Nations. sdgs.un.org/goals

United Nations. (n.d.). Transforming our world: The 2030 agenda for sustainable development. United Nations. sdgs.un.org/2030agenda

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. (n.d.). The Paris agreement. United Nations. unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement

Gutberlet, J. (2021). Grassroots waste picker organizations addressing the UN sustainable development goals. World Development, 138, 105195. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.105195

Jain, R., & Winner, L. (2016). CSR and sustainability reporting practices of top companies in India. Corporate Communications: An International Journal, 21, 36–55. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292946082 CSR and sustainability reporting practices of top companies in India

Dutta, R. (2022). Sustainability and India - A primordial review. Indian Journal of Sustainable Development, 8, 19-29.

progress and planning for net zero. CDP. ress-and-planning-for-net-zero

World Benchmarking Alliance. (n.d.). Buildings benchmarking: Rankings. World Benchmarking Alliance. https://www.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/publication/buildings/rankings

United Nations Environment Programme, & Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction. (2023). Global status report for buildings and construction - Beyond foundations: Mainstreaming sustainable solutions to cut emissions from the buildings sector. https://wedocs.unep.org/20.500.11822/45095

Backes, J. G., Traverso, M., & Horvath, A. (2023). Environmental assessment of a disruptive innovation: Comparative cradle-to-gate life cycle assessments of carbon-reinforced concrete building components. International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment, 28, 16-37.

Anupam, B. R., Chandrappa, A. K., & Sahoo, U. C. (2022). Sustainable pavements for low-impact developments in urban localities. In K. R. Reddy, R. K. Pancharathi, N. G. Reddy, & S. R. Arukala (Eds.), Advances in sustainable materials and resilient infrastructure (pp. 159–184). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-9743-2

Suer, J., Traverso, M., & Jäger, N. (2022). Review of life cycle assessments for steel and environmental analysis of future steel production scenarios. Sustainability, 14(14131). https://doi.org/10.3390/su141414131

Bennetts, H., Radford, A., & Williamson, T. (2002). Understanding sustainable architecture. Taylor & Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203217290

Sustainability Integration Toolkit. (n.d.). The five domains of sustainable intensification. https://sitoolkit.com/assessment-framework/the-five-domains-of-sustainable-intensification

Ruiz-Zafra, N., & Noguera, A. (n.d.). Construction process. ScienceDirect. https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/engineering/construction-process

changing. Forbes. nd-whats-changing

CDP Worldwide. (n.d.). Research reveals building sector is dangerously behind on climate

www.cdp.net/en/articles/media/research-reveals-building-sector-is-dangerously-behind-on-climate-prog

Lynch, S. (2021, August 25). The construction industry is getting greener: Why, how, and what's

https://www.forbes.com/sites/sap/2021/08/25/the-construction-industry-is-getting-greener-why-how-a

Salama, M., & Hana, R. (2010). *Green buildings and sustainable construction in the United Arab Emirates*. Association of Researchers in Construction Management, ARCOM 2010 - Proceedings of the 26th Annual Conference.

Weniger, A., Del Rosario, P., Backes, J., & Traverso, M. (2023). Consumer behavior and sustainability in the construction industry—Relevance of sustainability-related criteria in purchasing decisions. *Buildings*, *13*(638). <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/buildings13030638</u>

Al-Kodmany, K. (2022). Sustainable high-rise buildings: Toward resilient built environment. Frontiers in Sustainable Cities, 4, Article 782007. <u>https://doi.org/10.3389/frsc.2022.782007</u>

Goel, A., Ganesh, L. S., & Kaur, A. (2019). Sustainability assessment of construction practices in India using inductive content analysis of research literature. *International Journal of Construction Management*, 21(8), 802–817. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/15623599.2019.1583851</u>

U.S. Green Building Council. (2024, July 14). *Mission & vision*. https://www.usgbc.org/about/mission-vision

World Green Building Council. (2024, July 11). World Green Building Council. https://worldgbc.org/

Indian Green Building Council. (2024, July 15). Indian Green Building Council. https://igbc.in/

Deloitte. (2024, July 18). New Deloitte research on sustainability investments. <u>https://www.deloitte.com/global/en/about/press-room/new-deloitte-research-on-sustainability-investme</u>nts.html

Mittal. (2024, July 5). *How sustainability will shape India's construction industry*. *Economic Times*. <u>https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/small-biz/sustainability/how-sustainability-will-shape-indias-con</u><u>struction-industry/articleshow/106042273.cms?from=mdr#</u>

The Brainy Insights. (2024, July 23). Sustainable construction market. https://www.thebrainyinsights.com/report/sustainable-construction-market-14104#summary

Howell. (2024, July 14). *Top 7 most polluting industries*. The Eco Experts. <u>https://www.theecoexperts.co.uk/blog/top-7-most-polluting-industries</u>

Baloi, D. *Sustainable construction: Challenges and opportunities*. Eduardo Mondlane University, Campus GIU, P. O. Box 257, Maputo, Mozambique.

United Nations. (2024, July 19). *Sustainable development goals*. <u>https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/</u>. Accessed 10 Aug. 2024.

Mostaque, L. (2016). Moving forward with the SDGs: Implementation challenges in developing countries. https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.26189.69609

Guan, & Zhang. (2023). Sustainability and environmental research: Public health. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(5), Article 4031. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20054031</u>

References

Glass, L.-M., & Newig, J. (2019). Governance for achieving the sustainable development goals: How important are participation, policy coherence, reflexivity, adaptation, and democratic institutions? *Earth System Governance*, 2, Article 100031. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esg.2019.100031. Accessed [July 12 2024].

Song, L., et al. (2022). How much are global business sectors contributing to sustainable development goals? *Sustainable Horizons, 1*, Article 100012. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.horiz.2022.100012</u>. Accessed [August 15 2024].

World Health Organization. (2024, July 29). Sustainable development goals. https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/sustainable-development-goals#:~:text=The%20United%20 Nations%20Sustainable%20Development.achieve%20by%20the%20year%202030

Prabhakar, M. C. D. Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, School of Management Studies, Vels University, Pallavaram, Chennai.

Ölander, F., & Thøgersen, J. (1995). Understanding of consumer <u>behaviour</u> as a prerequisite for environmental protection. *Journal of Consumer Policy*, *18*(4), 345–385. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01024160</u>

Othman, A. (2014). An international index for customer satisfaction in the construction industry. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Project Management*, 4, 17–32. <u>https://doi.org/10.6106/JCEPM.2014.4.4.017</u>

Deloitte. (2024). Sustainable consumer. *Deloitte*. https://www.deloitte.com/uk/en/Industries/consumer/research/sustainable-consumer.html

United Nations. (2024). United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992). United Nations. <u>https://www.un.org/en/conferences/environment/rio1992</u>

United Nations. (2024). Millennium Development Goals. United Nations. https://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/

Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. (2024). Climate change programme. Department of Science and Technology. <u>https://dst.gov.in/climate-change-programme</u>

Kothari, A. (2013). Development and ecological sustainability in India: Possibilities for the post-2015 framework. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 48(30), 144–154. http://www.jstor.org/stable/23527999

Rizwan, M. (2024). Corporate sustainability practices in India: A review and analysis. *The Review of Contemporary Scientific and Academic Studies, 4*, article 10.55454/rcsas.4.05.2024.00.

United Nations. (2024). India. Sustainable Development Goals. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/india#:~:text=Acting%20on%20its%20nationally% 2Ddetermined.energy%20and%20restore%2026%20million.

Subramanian, A., Kumar, C., Chi, J., & Rajpal. (2023). Progress on sustainable development goal indicators in 707 districts of India: A quantitative mid-line assessment using the National Family Health Surveys, 2016 and 2021. *The Lancet, 13*, 100155. https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lansea/article/PIIS2772-3682(23)00015-X/fulltext.

Leiserowitz, A., Thaker, J., Verner, D., Goddard, D., Carman, J., Rosenthal, S., Modala, R., Talwar, P., Deshmukh R. Shukla P. Marlon I. Ballew M. & Goldberg M. (2024). Climate change in the Indian mind. 2023. Yale Program on Climate Change Communication. https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/publications/climate-change-in-the-indian-mind-2023/?utm_sou rce=Yale+Program+on+Climate+Change+Communication&utm_campaign=cd84615d89-EMAIL_CAMPAI GN 2024 05 14 05 34&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_-cd84615d89-%5BLIST_EMAIL.

Take a step to make a positive impact, by reducing our carbon footprint to Supporting sustainable products.

its time to take action.

