

A Geographical Analysis of Socio-Economic Conditions of Brick Industry Workers in KaradTahsil.

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Abstract

In recent years brick industry is gaining very much importance as it provides important construction material to construction industry. In Western Maharashtra urbanization process is dynamic and hence construction of urban dwelling is increased significantly. Karad is one of the important fast growing cities. It gives momentum to growth of brick industry. There are more than 6 brick industry spreads around the Karad city. I have taken this region for geographical analysis. Brick workers are important components of production of brick industry. This research paper deals with the study of socio-economic conditions of brick workers. It also gives idea about the problems of the workers in this industry. The research is based on the primary data industry of Karad.

Keywords: Socio-Economic condition, Education, Classification of Work, Monthly income

Introduction: Brick industry is the oldest traditional industry and industry is known as small scale industry, rural industry, cottage industry. Brick industry is considered to be a major source of employment for the unemployed. The industry employs skilled and unskilled workers. Stacking, molding, landing and uploading, firing of bricks, brick transport While working on the kiln, they have to deal with many problems including education, low income, migration, living conditions, occupation, etc. They have to deal with many problems such as the economic and social status of the brick kiln workers. Social and economic study of brick kiln workers in tehsil has been done.

Study Area:

Karad city is one of the brick making region in Satara district. Karad city extends between 17° 18' north to 17° 38' north latitude and 73° 52' east longitude. Karad Tahsil including the 198 village. Karad is the brick manufacturing area. The socio-economic conditions of workers in the brick industry Karad study are based on information collect for respondents for 6 brick industry. The workers faces a lot of problems of workers to study all these facts researcher have chosen the same study region which will be more application for the study case.

Location Map:



Figure 1.1: Location map of Karad city.

Objectives:

The view “A geographical analysis of Socio-Economic Conditions of Brick Industry Workers in KaradTahsil” expected that the outcome result in Socio-Economic Conditions of Brick Industry Workers in KaradTahsil. The present research work has focuses on the situation of Socio-Economic Conditions of Brick Industry Workers. The primary aim of research work is toanalysis the socio-economic conditions of the brick workers around the Karad city, to find out the problems of brick workers and to give suggestion for solving the brick workers. In view of the above proposed work, following main objectives of the research are as follows.

- 1) Toanalysis the socio-economic conditions of the brick workers around the Karad city.
- 2) To find out the problems of brick workers.
- 3) To give suggestion for solving the brick workers.

Database and Methodology:

The proposed geographical research work is based on both primary and secondary data.

Primary Data:

The present researchwork is mostly based on the primary data.Primary data was collected with used questionnaires Karad city 158respondents forselected of workers.Collection of primary data studying the socio-economic conditions of workers in the brick industry Karad.The observation method is economic and socio condition of thebrick industry workers.The research has selected 6 brick industry inKarad city.

Secondary Data:

The source of secondary data have includes research related published reviews, statistical abstracts, climatic data, base map and imagery data, demographic data, socio economic data and some departmental unpublished records. The secondary data collected obtained the list of persons established in KaradTahsil office.

Methodology:

The research methodology includes the process of data collection and presentation. Percentage, classification, has been used for presentation of the data collected from research field work.

Socio-Economic Conditions of Brick Industry Workers in KaradTahsil:

A. Sex Composition:

Respondent's male and female workers works in brick industry. The Table 1.1 shows the sex composition of workers.

Table.1.1: Sex wise classification of worker.

Sex	Total	%
No of Male	85	53.80
No of Female	73	46.20
Total	158	100

Source: Primary data(Survey,2019-2020)

When studying the socio-economic status of brick kiln workers, out of 158 brick workers, 53.80 % are male workers and 42.20% are female workers. This is shown in Table 1.1. The proportion of females is 46.20% less than of male brick kiln workers.

B. Ethnic composition:

Different ethnic composition groups of workers working in brick industries. The Table 1.2 shows worker classifications based on Ethnic composition in the brick industry.

Table 1.2: Ethnic Composition.

Name of cast	Respondents		%
	No of Male	No of Female	
General	23	19	26.6
SC	39	34	46.3
ST	12	13	15.8
OBC	11	7	11.3

Source: Primary data(Survey,2019-2020)

According to the information in Table 1. 2 above, it is clear that the brick kiln workers in the SC category are 46.3 %, the workers in the general category are 26.6 % and the

workers in the ST category are 15.8 %, the workers in the OBC category are 11.3 %.The brick worker majority SC category worker 46.3% belong to caste group.

C.Classification of Work:

Brick workers in classification processes associated with brick manufacturing process presented by following Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: Workers Participation in various types Nature of Process.

Nature of process	Respondent		%
	No of Male	No of Female	
Moulder	29	28	36.6
Stacker	18	17	22.1
Fire	15	7	13.9
Loading and Unloading	13	16	18.3
Others	10	5	9.3

Source: Primary data(Survey,2019-2020)

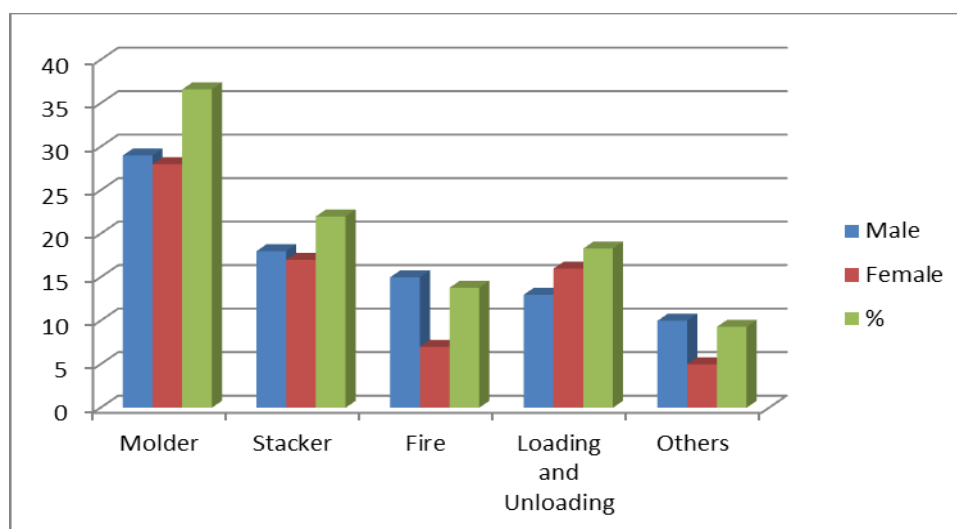


Table 1.3 is shows that in moulder, stacker, fire, loading, uploading and other types of work, about 36.6 % respondents work as moulders, 22.1 % workers asstackingworkers, 13.8 % responders as brick firings ,18.3 % are engaged in loading and unloading work, 9.33 % are engaged in other types of work in brick kiln.Brick kilns are involved in 36.6% moulding work in the classification of workers and work.

D.Education level of workers:

Educational level of the workers the literacy level of the brick workers.

Table 1.4: Education level of workers.

Level of Education	Respondents		%
	No. of Male	No. of Female	
Illiterate	32	22	34.17
5 th	21	24	28.48
8 th	14	15	18.45
10 th	11	7	11.39
12 th	7	5	7.59

Source: Primary data(Survey,2019-2020)

Considering the educational status of the brick kiln workers in Table 1.4 above, it is seen that 34.17 % female and male workers are illiterate, 28.48 % female male workers are educated up to 5th standard, and 18.45% female male workers are up to 8th standard. 11.39 % male and female workers are educated up to 10th standard and less than 7.59 % male and female workers are educated up to 12th standard. The illiterate brick workers are 34.17% and the workers with education up to 5th are points 28.48%.

E.Migration:

The following table information about where they come from to work in the brick industry occupation, considering that migration is very important in this occupation.

Table 1.5: Migration among the sampled brick workers in the brick industry.

Respondent	Migrants			Local
	Same district	Other district	Other state	
No of Male	14	39	22	10
No of Female	12	35	19	7
Total	26	74	41	17
%	16.4	46.8	25.94	10.7

Source: Primary data(Survey,2019-2020)

In Table 1.5 above, out of 158 respondents, 46.8 % of the workers are from other districts, 25.94 % are from other districts and 16.4 % respondents are from the same district and 10.7 % are from local areas. Considering the migration of industry workers, 46.8% of the workers are from other districts.

F.Monthly income:

Table 1.6 shows the monthly income of the workers paid by the brick industry workers.

Table.6-Monthly income of brick industry workers

Monthly income	Respondent	%
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	No of Male	No of Female	
Bellow 1500	4	8	7.5
1500-3000	8	9	10.7
3000-4500	11	10	13.9
4500-6000	35	31	41.7
6000-7500	25	14	24.6
Above-7500	2	1	1.8

Source: Primary data (Survey,2019-2020)

Interviews conducted by brick industry workers show that 41.7% the workers monthly income is between 4500 to 6500 RS.,24.6% of the workers monthly income is from RS.6000 to 7500 and the monthly income of 13.9% work force is RS.3000 to 4500,1.8%is the number of workers with Monty income of 7500 RS.,The13.9% of workers with a monthly income of RS.3000 to 4500 ,10.7% of the worker monthly income isRS. 1500 to 3000 and 7.5% of the worker monthly income is above 1500RS.41.5% of the workers get monthly income up to 4500 to 6000 and 1.8% workers get monthly income of RS 7500.

G. Types of house:

The following table describes the types of brick industry workers houses.

Table 1.7: Types of house of the sampled brick workers.

Types of house	Respondents		%
	No of Male	No of Female	
Kuchha	58	52	69.6
Hut	25	20	28.6
Sheet	2	1	1.9

Source: Primary data(Survey,2019-2020)

The classification of the above Table 1.7 is shows that the brick industry workers in thekuchha(brick and mud houses) houses are 69.6%, the workers in the hut are also 28.6% and the workers in the sheet house are 1.9%.69.9% of brick industry workers live in a house made of kuchha(brick and mud houses).

Problems of Brick Workers:

The brick industry manufacturing lot of problems are faced by brick worker.They effect and faced on labour,owned surrounding related areas people there are problems are social,economic and environmental major problems.The very important problems were found

out applying the survey and observational techniques and research asking the workers problems and the results are showed by following.

- **High illiteracy rate** :The brick workers are largely illiterate.
- **Educational facilities**:The child workers are lack of educational facilities.
- **Migrant workers**:The brick industry occupation involves a large number of migrant workers.
- **Small income**:Brick industry workers have a lot of hard work but return they are paid short income.
- **Time and payment**:The working time and payment the worker is not fixed the brick industry work.
- **Accidental problems**:Brick worker on the working time faced accidental problems.
- **Financial support**:Brick worker do not have sufficient financial support.
- **Condition of house**:The condition of brick industry workers house is not in good type.
- **Health condition**:The health condition of the brick industry worker is very poor.
- **socio-economic condition**:Brick worker living and socio-economic condition are poor.

Suggestions:

In present research work suggested some suggestions for the industry workers.

- **Educational facilities**:To provide educational facilities to the brick laborsChilds.
- **Housing facilities**:To provide adequate housing families' at the brick worker.
- **Schemes run by government**: Brick workers to SC,ST,OBC information should be and schemes run by government for their welfare.
- **Central and State government should set up institution**:Since the income of the workers of brick industry and state government will setup a separate organization by organizing brick industry.
- **Non formal schools**:There should be schooling for brick worker children and provision of non formal schools in the brick industry area. There should be adult literacy, vocational training with working families and brick worker children.

Conclusion:

While studying the social and economic conditions of brick workers in KaradTahsil, it is observed that there are problems and problems with brick industry workers. These brick industry workers have many problems in KaradTahsil selected for the present study there are

158 workers selected in 6 brick industry. In this case, the type of work being done by the gender, the education status, the migrants, the income of the family, considering the factors of the household, it shows that brick works make up the majority of male 53.8% and women 46.2% sex ratio. The proportion of 46.3% of brick industry workers is of SC workers and 15.8% is of ST category considering the category of brick industry workers. The proportion of SC workers is in high in this occupation. Considering the nature of brick industry, only 36.6% of the workers is involved in moulding work. Considering the educational status of the workers is 34.17% and the workers up to 5th are 28.48%. This shows that illiteracy among brick industry workers is high. The percentage of workers coming from other districts is 46.8% and the proportion of workers coming from local areas is 0.7%. Considering the monthly income of the brick industry workers, the monthly income of the workers from 6000 to 7500 rupees is 24.5%. While the monthly income of Rs. 7500 is the same as the 1.8%. The average monthly income of the workers is very low. Total 158 workers (69.6%) are brick workers living in kuchha houses. This shows that the working conditions of the workers are very poor. Considering all the above socio-economic factors, it is necessary to plan solutions on various issues of brick workers. There is a need to make policy changes at the country level.

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