

## **CHAPTER II**

### **Literature Review**

#### **2.1 Introduction:**

Brick industry plays a very important role in the industrial scenario of an economy. It plays a vital role regarding employment and income generation. The owners of the Brick industries invest a considerable amount in their industries as a result the industry secures 2<sup>nd</sup> position in the world ranking just after China. But the industry is basically under unorganized sector so; it fails to draw proper attention of scholars and researchers in our state. As a result, the problems of the industry are not appropriately addressed. Though the study on the industry is not sufficient but then also some of the authors highlighted various sides of the brick industries in such a way that we get a numbers of information regarding the industry.

#### **2.2 Literature review relating to migration and employment in brick industries:**

G.C. Mathur (1990) stated that brick industry in India provided employment opportunities to about 3 million rural unemployed people which were on a seasonal basis. Though the industry provided employment opportunities to a large number of people, yet there was the shortage of skilled labour which had retarded in the development of the brick industry. So, training facilities were necessary for unskilled labour so that the productivity of the industry could be increased.

N. Kumar and A.S Sidhu (2005) tried to identify various pull and push factors affecting inter-state migration of workers. The study was conducted by visiting 25 brick kilns located in 3 districts of Punjab. A sample of 200 workers was drawn from these 25 brick kilns. The study found that industrial development, better job opportunities and comparatively higher wages in Punjab were the most important pull factors which motivated the labours to migrate. Again, lack of development, inadequate agricultural land and poor economic conditions of family forced the

labours to leave their native places of work. The study found that in the process of migration, economic factors were more significant than non-economic factors.

G.S Kainth (2009) tried to analyze the causes of migration in brick kilns. Migration was a global phenomenon caused by many factors such as economic, social, political, cultural, environment, health, education etc. The study was based mainly on primary data. Data was collected from migrant workers with the help of well drafted pre-tested structured interview schedule. The study was made by selecting 3 districts of Punjab namely Amritsar, Jalandhar and Ludhiana. For collecting the data, a sample of 200 workers were taken. 60 migrant workers were interviewed from Amritsar district, 70 from Jalandhar district and remaining 70 from Ludhiana district of Punjab state. Majority of the migrant workers were young in age, illiterate or having low level of education and belonged to SC/ST. Better job opportunities, industrial development and comparatively higher wages in Punjab attracted the brick kiln workers whereas lack of job opportunities at native place compelled them to migrant.

H. Sinha and P. Mishra (2012) made an attempt to analyze the type, pattern, cause and effect of migration to brick kiln and impact of such migration on children. The study was based on the sample survey of 12 villages from Bero and Itki blocks of Ranchi district in Jharkhand. Study was qualitative in nature and the data was collected through Focused Group Discussion (FGD) and Participatory Learning Appraisals (PLA).

B. Majumder (2015) tried to examine the reasons of internal migration of the underprivileged labourers to brick kilns in Uttar Pradesh. For the study, the author randomly selected 2 districts of Uttar Pradesh namely Siddarthnagar and Shrawasti. From these 2 districts, 32 brick industries were visited and one owner or manager from each industry was interviewed. Again, 608 migrant labours engaged in these industries were interviewed.

T. Sakthivel and G. Ravi (2017) tried to study on the seasonal migration of workers in brick industries and the purpose of the workers to work in the selected brick industry in Tamil Nadu. The study was mainly carried out to identify various factors

behind migration of the workers to the selected brick industries in Tamil Nadu. The study highlighted that poverty was the main reason of migration of the workers. The study revealed that because of the poor economic conditions of the families, the workers took advances from the owners of the industry. The workers had to work in the brick industries until these advances were returned. This process of taking advances made the workers as bonded labour and the workers found it difficult to break the trap of vicious circle of poverty. The study also tried to analyse the working conditions of the workers in brick industry.

### **2.3 Review of literature relating to socio-economic condition of workers:**

D.P Singh (2005) stated that brick production depended almost entirely on migrant workers. Half of the workers in brick industries were women. The author tried to examine the socio-economic status of the women workers and their families in the brick industry of Haryana and underlined the fact that these workers had a very tough life. The study was made to examine various aspects of the lives of women workers working in 547 brick kilns situated in five districts of the Hissar division of Haryana (Jind, Bhiwani, Hissar, Sirsa and Fatehabad). For the study, a sample of 410 women workers was drawn using multi-stage random technique.

S.K Roy (2012) stated that brick industry was a labour intensive industry. It provided employment opportunities to millions of workers. Large portion of the workers were women. But the women workers did not get the same status which the men workers enjoyed. Women were exploited in a number of ways. The paper was an attempt to study the socio-economic condition of the women workers. For collecting the data, 30 brick kilns situated in Nadia district of West Bengal were selected. The required data was collected by selecting 90 women workers randomly.

Santha and Athena (2013) revealed that brick industry in India employed a large number of migrant workers including men, women and children who worked in the kiln on a temporary contract and at low wages. The living conditions of brick workers were very poor. So, there was an urgent need for social concern to frame

measures to improve the living and working condition of brick kiln workers for inclusive growth.

P. Rabial et.al (2013) stated that poverty was a very serious and critical issue almost in all developing countries of the world. For the study, data was collected from the areas of district Gujrat especially in Shadiwal and Lalamusa. From a total population of 50 bricks industries and 100 families, 20 brick industries' workers and 25 families were selected. For the measurement of poverty, the calories approach, World Bank poverty line, and Basic Need Approach were used. The survey highlighted that borrowing, unemployment, lack of education, lack of awareness of the rights were the main reasons of poverty.

The economic condition of migrated brick workers on the river Haora, West Tripura district, Tripura was studied by S. Das (2014). For collecting the data, 10 brick fields were selected. To know the economic condition, 100 brick workers were interviewed. The survey showed that the workers had to spend almost all their income on consumption. They hardly had any saving. They bought ordinary food items from the market. Their diet was normal. As a whole, the study showed that the economic condition of the workers in the brick field was not at all satisfactory.

I. Khan and R. More (2015) tried to find out the socio-economic conditions of female workers engaged in the selected brick industries in Karad, Maharashtra. For conducting the survey, 6 brick industries were selected and the required information was collected by visiting 100 women workers by preparing structured questionnaire. Along with the women workers, owners and contractors of the industries were also interviewed. The study was undertaken to get information about the socio-economic aspects such as work experience of the women workers in brick industries, size of the family of the women workers, religion, marital status, number of earning members of their families, other sources of income of their families, annual income of the families of the women workers etc. At the end of the study, the authors suggested some remedial measures in order to improve the socio-economic conditions of women workers engaged in brick industries.

R. Das (2015) made an attempt to examine the socio-economic conditions of female workers engaged in Brick Kilns. The author described brick industry as a labour intensive industry. The study was based both on primary and secondary information. For collecting primary information, 23 brick kilns situated in Khejuri CD Blocks of Purba Medinipur in West Bengal were visited. From the 23 brick kilns visited, 1241 women workers were interviewed. Again, owners of these selected 23 industries were also interviewed to get some information and views on brick kiln matters and socio-economic conditions of the female workers engaged in these industries. The study also made some recommendations for the wellbeing of the women workers.

P. Naik (2017) made an attempt to analyze the socio-economic conditions of women workers engaged in selected brick industries in Harihar, Davangere District in Karnataka. The study was based on both primary and secondary information. For conducting the study, 23 brick industries situated in different parts of Harihar, Davangere district in Karnataka were selected and the required information was collected from 1241 women workers out of 4891 working women through interview. Apart from women workers, 23 owners of the selected industries were also interviewed to get information relating to brick industries. In order to know about the socio-economic conditions of the women workers, various aspects such as marital status, age at marriage, number of children, size of family, educational status, migration, monthly income, types of houses etc. of the women workers were studied. At the end of the study, the author also made some recommendations and suggestions for improving the status of the women workers of brick industries.

#### **2.4 Literature review relating to health and other problems of workers in brick industries:**

S. Sahu et.al (2010) revealed that in developing countries like India, teenage girls coming from low socio-economic background worked to add to the family income. A field study was conducted in 4 brick kilns of West Bengal, India. The job of the girls were to carry 8-10 unbaked and sun dried bricks from the brick field to the kiln top and again carry the baked bricks from the kiln to some other corner of the field

under the hot sun. 86% of girls suffered from work related pains in different parts of their body. These types of works were deteriorating their health conditions.

K. Pandey and A. Vats (2012) tried to investigate the self reported work-related musculoskeletal disorders by male and female workers during individual raw brick making activities and to analyze the causes of discomforts related to various postures adopted by the workers. Workers suffered from discomfort and pain in different parts of their body especially in neck, back, knees and elbow regions. All these hampered their normal physical activities and helped in the development of serious musculoskeletal disorders in near future.

The extent of various musculoskeletal disorders and discomforts suffered by the brick kiln workers in rural Southern India was tried to find out by L.R Inbaraj et.al (2013). The authors conducted cross sectional study among unorganized brick kiln workers in the villages of Vellore district in Tamil Nadu. The study was conducted on 310 brick kiln workers who were engaged in brick industries for more than 1 year. Modified Nordic Questionnaire was used to survey the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders and the intensity of pain was assessed by the Body pain discomfort scale. At the end of the study, the authors also recommended some measures to reduce the morbidity due to musculoskeletal disorders.

The research study undertaken by S. Srivivasan and P. Ilango (2013) focused on occupational health problems of migrant women workers. Migrant women workers were referred to those women workers who migrated to Thogamalai Block from other district of Tamil Nadu and worked in the quarries situated in Thogamalai Block. These migrant women workers faced various problems such as low wages, health hazards, sexual exploitation and denial of their fundamental rights. The study was undertaken to identify the occupational health problems and exploitation faced by the women migrant workers. The study was based on descriptive research design. Data was collected from 100 respondents by directly interviewing the respondents. The study also recommended some suggestive measures for improving the health condition of the migrant women workers.

Occupational stress among female moulders engaged in different brick kiln of West Bengal was analyzed by B. Bijetri and Sen. D (2014). Physical parameters such as body weight, height, occupational status based on socio-economic profile, physiological parameters like pulmonary status, biomechanical assessment were studied. For the study, 55 brick moulders having minimum 2 years of working experience was selected randomly.

An attempt to study the role of women workers in bringing the brick industries as a rising industry of Bilasipara town of Dhubri district of Assam was made by C. Rahman and R. Islam (2014). The paper was also an attempt to find out how the women were engaged in brick industries and what were the problems faced by them. The authors also tried to find out the solution of the problems faced by the women workers. The research was conducted as a case study. For conducting the study, both primary and secondary data were collected. For collecting primary data, a questionnaire was prepared for the women workers of brick industries and the information regarding the socio-economic development was collected.

S.M Choudhury et.al (2014) tried to examine the socio-economic, anthropometric status and health morbidity profile of tribal and non-tribal female brick field workers of Pachim Medinipur district. For conducting the study, 30 brick fields of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal were selected and the required data was collecting by selecting 300 tribal and non-tribal brick field women workers randomly. The age groups of the selected women workers were between 18-30 years. The data was collected by adopting oral questionnaire method. The survey revealed that most of the women workers in the selected brick fields were illiterate. Both tribal and non-tribal women workers of the selected brick industries were living below poverty line. But the survey highlighted that the economic status of tribal female workers were poor as compared to the non-tribal female workers. The intakes of nutrients, protein, calcium, iron etc. of the female workers of brick fields were significantly lower as compared to the standard ICMR RDA.

A study relating to health problems of workers engaged in Brick kilns in Salem district was undertaken by T. Thirupathi and M. Anthonisary (2015). The study was mainly based on primary data. For collecting primary data, a structured

questionnaire was prepared and the required information was collected from 70 samples. For the study, descriptive research method was used. For analyzing the primary data, various statistical tools such as Independent Sample T-Test, One Way ANOVA, Factor Analysis were also used. At the end of the study, some suggestions were also put forward for improving the conditions of the workers in brick industry.

V.G Vaidya et.al (2015) tried to find out the occupational health hazard of women workers involved in brick and construction industry. For conducting the study, a cross sectional study was carried out in both brick as well as in construction industry during summer and winter season in Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC) area of Pune district during 2008-2010. For the study, total 103 working women were selected. Among 103 women workers, 40 women workers were selected from brick kilns and 63 were selected from constructed industry. The study revealed that both carbon monoxide exposure and dust exposure caused severe health problems such as headache, eye irritation, cough, breathlessness etc. both to the workers in brick industry and construction industry.

The health status of the workers in brick industries in Wardha district of Maharashtra was analysed by M.A Prasad et.al (2016). A cross sectional study was carried out at brick industries situated in selected areas in Wardha district of Maharashtra. A total of 100 workers from the age group of 18 years and above were interviewed from the selected brick industries. The study revealed that musculoskeletal and respiratory problem and weakness were some of the common health problems faced by almost all the workers in brick industries. At the end, the study also recommended some suggestive measures for improving the health status of the brick kiln workers.

## **2.5 Literature review relating to problems and prospects of brick and small scale industries:**

P.K Ghoshal (2008) tried to bring to the forefront various aspects of brick industry such as product and productivity, marketing, financial analysis, work force etc. The study was based on both primary and secondary sources of information. For collecting primary information, a structured questionnaire was prepared and the

required information was collected by interviewing different persons or representatives of different agencies related to the production, marketing and finance of the brick industry. Information and data were collected from 26 production units from different parts of Tripura state. The study had highlighted some of the important problems of brick industry. The various problems associated with brick industries were problem of getting input (raw material, fuel and labour), institutional problem, technological problem, financial problem, scarcity of land, environmental issues, psychological problem of the entrepreneurs and socio-economic problem.

T.K Reddy (2008) tried to analyze various problems of small scale industries and also provided some suggestions regarding these problems. Though the small scale industries contributed in the development of Indian economy in terms of production, export, employment generation etc, yet these industries were facing various problems such as problem of sickness due to under utilization of capacity which was caused due to shortage of working capital, non-availability of raw materials, lack of demand, lack of proper infrastructural facilities, lack of proper management ability and adequate technical skills etc. These problems associated with small scale industries got more and more widened due to the increased competition from large scale industries and multinational companies. In order to overcome the problems faced by small scale industries, it was essential that the competitive strength of these industries should be increased. The government should also formulate a comprehensive policy framework so that various issues relating to small scale industries could be dealt with properly and these industries could contribute in the development of Indian economy in terms of increasing national income, employment and export.

S. Saidapur (2012) stated that brick industries played an important role in the Karnataka economy. Brick industries were considered to be the foundation of the North Karnataka economy. The study was an attempt to focus on the problems and prospects of brick producing industries of North Karnataka region. For collecting the data, survey method was adopted. The data was collected from brick kiln manufacturers in Gulbarga and Dharwad districts of North Karnataka, covering 110 brick kiln manufacturers in each district of the urban areas.

Pranmalai and Ramaswamy (2014) made attempts to study the socio-economic status of traditional brick unit entrepreneurs in Madurai district, to analyze the cost function (cost-output relations) of the traditional brick units in terms of their location and production size, to examine the nature of labour employment and wage structure, to find out the optimum production size of the traditional brick units. The study was also an attempt to identify whether the traditional brick units were facing any problems and if so, the study provided some suitable suggestive measures for improving the operational efficiency of traditional brick units. The study was confined to the traditional brick units which were functioning in seven taluks namely Madurai South, Madurai North, Melur, Vadipatti, Usilampatti, Thirumangalam and Peraiyur of Madurai district, Tamil Nadu. The study was based mainly on primary data which was collected by interviewing 307 traditional brick units' entrepreneurs in Madurai district.

S.G. Patil and P.T Chaudhari (2014) stated that though the small scale industrial sectors played a pivotal role in the development of a developing country, yet these industries were facing several problems while competing with the large scale industrial sectors. The main objectives of their study were to analyze the growth and performance of small scale industries and to highlight various problems associated with small scale industries. The various problems highlighted by the authors associated with the small scale industries were the problem of getting skilled manpower, lack of adequate credit assistance, problem of getting the regular supply of raw materials, lack of proper organized marketing facilities, inadequate machinery and equipments, lack of adequate infrastructure facilities, competition from large scale industries and many others.

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