

Golden Research Thoughts

Abstract:-

This paper attempts to study the social, economic and educational status of brick workers and also to determine the reasons for choosing this sector and level of satisfaction towards working conditions. For this a sample 50 workers of Brick sector in Gulbarga city has been taken for the study and data collected through Interview method. Results are computed and reported in the study.

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SOCIO - ECONOMIC STATUS OF BRICK WORKERS: A CASE STUDY OF GULBARGA CITY

eywords:

Socio-Economic Status , Brick Workers ,educational status , organization.

INTRODUCTION

Unlike the organized sector, in unorganized sector workers have not acquired a high profile, tasted the benefits that can be gained from organization, or derived the advantage following from high visibility. The 'unorganized sector' has been criticized as a low productivity area where the earnings are meagre. But in absolute terms, this sector contributes more to the economy and employment in India. Thus, in spite of their considerable contribution, the unorganized sectors lack adequate protection through labour legislation. Workers in this sector do not get social security and other benefits as their counterparts in the organized sector do and this applies to brick workers.

The problems of the unorganized sector workers, brick manufacturing works are generally will take place at the outskirts of the city and hence, there are no facilities for the women to stay secure and safe, as they are living in temporary stay. Further, the brick manufacturing sites will move from one place to another and hence, the education of the children and environmental variation are also the problems of these workers. Hence, the present study needed to intervene the problems of workers in brick manufacturing units and it is proved be an important in exploring different problems and to suggest suitable solutions to the problems of the workers in brick manufacturing in Gulbarga city.

BRICK SECTOR IN KARNATAKA

Karnataka is one of the industrially forward States of India. The State has a host of large industries ably supported by a strong base of Micro, Small and Medium Sectors. Due to inherent advantages of the State, the industry and trade sectors including service sector are propelling the overall economic development of Karnataka. Today, Karnataka is one amongst the industrially developed States in the Country. The State has all potential to stand out on the fore front and has been focusing on development of industries, trade & service sector in Karnataka. Due to the progressive policies and proactive measures of the Government and also the contribution of entrepreneurial fraternity and investors, today Karnataka has been recognized as one of the preferred destinations for both investment and to live in.

Monthly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Bricks and Tiles in India (Base Year : 2004-05=100) (April 2005 to December 2013)												
Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2005				104.2	104.4	105.0	105.1	105.1	104.4	105.4	106.0	106.2
2006	106.6	106.9	106.9	108.3	109.0	110.0	110.7	110.6	110.8	111.5	111.3	112.2
2007	113.4	115.0	115.4	117.5	117.9	118.6	118.7	119.6	119.6	120.3	121.6	123.1
2008	124.9	125.2	126.3	128.8	127.5	128.4	127.3	129.8	130.4	130.3	130.3	130.2
2009	136.1	136.7	137.8	141.2	142.5	143.4	145.9	146.4	147.2	147.3	148.5	148.3
2010	150.4	151.9	153.2	153.3	154.0	153.7	153.7	153.1	153.9	153.8	154.0	155.0
2011	158.4	158.1	162.9	163.0	166.3	167.7	171.8	173.5	175.4	176.5	177.4	177.8
2012	181.3	181.5	182.3	184.5	185.8	185.3	187.5	190.6	191.7	190.9	190.3	191.8
2013	192.6	193.0	193.2	193.9	199.1	200.6	202.1	203.6	204.1	204.5	203.9	203.9

Source : Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India.

Country-wise Exports of Mica (Bricks) from India (2005-2006 to 2009-2010)										
Country	2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010	
	Qty.	Value								
Countries	++	79	++	335	++	366	++	265	1	1289
Germany	-	-	-	49	++	65	++	119	-	-
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	64	-	-
United Kingdom	-	-	++	41	-	-	++	57	-	-
Korea Rep. of	-	-	-	200	-	-	++	19	1	113
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	6	-	-
United State of America	-	-	-	-	++	301	-	-	-	528
China	++	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	++	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	584
United Arab Emirate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Other Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Note : ++ : Negligible.

Source : Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India. (ON236)

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the study are

- To determine the socio-economic and educational profile of brick workers
- To understand the reasons for selecting Work in Brick Kilns
- To know salary to the respondents per month from the Work in Brick Kilns
- To identify number of hours spent on Work in Brick Kilns
- To know the level of satisfaction about conditions of work and salary

METHODOLOGY

The Survey Method is one of the most popular data collection methods in Social Sciences. Questionnaire method has been used to collect the data from the brick workers of Gulbarga city. After studying the different aspects of unorganized sector in general, the researcher selected 50 workers in brick kilns in Gulbarga city.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 25 years	30	60
25-35 years	10	20
36-45 years	5	10
46-60 years	5	10
Total	50	100

Table 2: Caste of respondents

Caste	Frequency	Percentage
Scheduled caste	30	60
Scheduled Tribes	10	20
Other backward classes	5	10
Others	5	10
Total	50	100

Table 3: Marital status of respondents

Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
Single	10	20
Married	30	60
Widow	5	10
Divorce/separated	5	10
Total	50	100

Table 4: Education level of respondents

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	15	30
Secondary	10	20
Undergraduate	5	10
Graduate	-	-
Illiterate	20	40
Total	50	100

Table 5: Reasons for selecting Work in Brick Kilns

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Low family income	10	20
Unemployment	10	20
Family occupation	20	40
Any other	10	20
Total	50	100

Table 6: Salary to the respondents per month from the Work in Brick Kilns

Salary per month (Rupees)	Frequency	Percentage
2000-3000	5	10
3000-4000	5	10
4000-5000	10	20
5000 and above	25	50
Total	50	100

Table 7: Number of hours spent on Work in Brick Kilns

Number of hours spent	Frequency	Percentage
Below 6 hours	5	10
6-8 hours	5	10
9-10 hours	30	60
More than 10 hours	10	20
Total	50	100

Table 8: Feeling about conditions of work and salary

Conditions of work	Frequency	Percentage
Comfortable	5	10
Satisfactory	5	10
Not satisfactory	40	80
Total	50	100

CONCLUSION

The unorganized sector is heterogeneous and it involves different activities such as brick manufacturing, construction, household work, domestic and household services, manufacturing, etc. Brick manufacturing sites will move from one place to another and hence, the education of the children and environmental variation are also the problems of these workers and effort be made by the government machinery and NGOs to improve the working conditions of brick workers.