

Women Labours In Brick Industries

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ABSTRACT

Often referred to as "The non-farm economic activities" when discussing rural economies, the informal sector operates independently of official institutions. So, farmers and peasants aren't only working in the agricultural sector; they're also engaged in a wide variety of ancillary economic pursuits. Respect and deference are shown to women in their roles as mothers, wives, daughters, and daughters-in-law, but not in their capacity as autonomous individuals. Many of the difficulties and prejudices that women face in life originate from the fact that, from the moment of their conception until the very end of their lives, they must navigate a psychological landscape distinct from that of men. Workers may be demotivated, unhappy in their jobs, and more likely to skip work or call out sick if any of the aforementioned elements are missing from the workplace. The positive impact of workers' socioeconomic conditions on the establishment of amicable workplace relations cannot be denied. Within this context, an effort has been made to ascertain the socio-economic status of the female employees working in the chosen brick kiln plants in Gulbarga Taluka. Finding out what issues informal brick kiln units encounter is the primary goal of the research. In order to learn about the specifics of the jobs offered by the chosen departments. In order to gather information about the chosen units' employees' socioeconomic condition. Data collection and analysis are the cornerstones of the research methodology used in this study. The study makes use of both primary and secondary sources of information. Using an interview schedule, we gather primary data from the women who worked as brick kiln labourers. Secondary material comes from books, journals, and papers that have already been published.

Keywords: Unorganized, Peasants, Frustration, Resonance.

I. INTRODUCTION

Respect and deference are shown to women in their roles as mothers, wives, daughters, and daughters-in-law, but not in their capacity as autonomous individuals. Many of the difficulties and prejudices that women face in life originate from the fact that, from the moment of their conception until the very end of their lives, they must navigate a psychological landscape distinct from that of men. Women in the workforce, and those in the informal economy in particular, face a more precarious situation. Truthfully, the plight of women in the workforce is a barometer of the state of organised and unorganised labour in India. There are several facets to the debate around the issues of women's work, including the financial, political, psychological, social, and legal spheres. According to Neha Mittal (2012), as stated on page 183. In India, about 120 million women make up the unorganised workforce, which accounts for almost 400 million individuals (or more than 85% of the working population). Nearly 94% of India's working women are part of the informal or unorganised sector, whereas just 6% are part of the official sector, according to an estimate by the National Commission on Self-Employed Women (1988a). That women constitute the bulk of India's unorganised workforce is, therefore, not an exaggeration. But women in this industry have it bad: they work long hours for minimal pay, have no social security benefits, and have to deal with terrible working conditions. Often referred to as "The non-farm economic activities" when discussing rural economies, the informal sector operates independently of official institutions. So, farmers and peasants aren't only working in the agricultural sector; they're also engaged in a wide variety of ancillary economic pursuits.

One of the oldest manufacturing processes involves bricks. From 2500 to 1500 BCE, it predates the Indus Valley Civilisation. India is now the world's second-largest brick producer, behind only China, with annual output of over 200 billion bricks from its brick kilns. The Indian Brick Manufacturers Association estimates that over four million people are employed by the roughly one lakh brick kilns that are now operational in the country. Workers often hail from low-income and socially disadvantaged backgrounds, and the majority of them are migrants from economically depressed and undeveloped parts of the nation. (Page *ibid.*). One of the most vital construction materials used in India is the brick, which is produced annually by each unit in an unregulated small sector with a production capacity of 1 lakh to 10 million bricks. Those factories now turn out over 140 billion bricks. With a

current potential to employ over 6 million people, the brick sector generates about Rs 140 billion in revenue per year.

It is remarkable how consistent the pattern of worker recruiting in the brick kilns is throughout the nation, as are the processes of deployment, payment of advances, and salaries. Workers at these kilns generally earn less than the legally mandated minimum wage since they are located in rural regions, where they are mostly uncontrolled. In most cases, labour contractors will get a commission by way of an informal deduction from the salary of the workers they employ, however this practice varies among procedures. On page 100, it states (Ibid.).

Brick kilns employ women to provide for their families. A steady income is necessary so that people can take care of their family. Working women should have access to social services, a positive work environment, and good industrial relations. Workers may be demotivated, unhappy in their jobs, and more likely to skip work or call out sick if any of the aforementioned elements are missing from the workplace. The positive impact of workers' socioeconomic conditions on the establishment of amicable workplace relations cannot be denied. Within this context, an effort has been made to ascertain the socio-economic status of the female employees working in the chosen brick kiln plants in Gulbarga Taluka.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Vikash Agarwal; Rajeev Kumar Upadhya (2013), conducted research on musculoskeletal diseases among brick kiln sector employees. Occupational health hazards (OHH) and expected earnings are shown in this research. Rest break (RB), working hours (WH), switching over for alternative job (SOAJ), and working hours between two consecutive breaks (WHBTCB) were the four characteristics that were taken into account. For the purpose of this physiological evaluation, ten brick kilns industries, both large and small, in the surrounding regions of Etawah, Uttar Pradesh, India, were chosen. An artificial neural network (ANN) and a genetic algorithm (GA) were used to optimise the data pertaining to musculoskeletal diseases in various human muscles.

Manoharan P K (2012), claims that, regardless of the season, brick kiln workers are under constant pressure to increase output while decreasing resources and managerial abilities. Workplace physical discomforts aggravate this already stressful condition. Workers run the risk of experiencing pain, strain, and musculoskeletal diseases (MSDs) due in part to this. Two hundred sixty-four brick kiln workers from five different locations will participate in a psychophysiological research to identify physical risk factors for musculoskeletal injury. The workforce was divided into two genders: men and women. Using the same working parameters that impact productivity, the results showed that workers exposed to high physical risk in the clay and mould making process were significantly less exposed ($p < 0.15$) than workers exposed to the riming and clay making process and the brick drying and burning process, which result in the finished product (bricks).

Rao (1998) looked examined the macro-level characteristics of women working in India's beedi business. A kind of cottage industry, beedi manufacturing is at the corporate industrial level. What little money these ladies make is pitiful. They make as little as 40 rupees for 1,000 beedies rolled, working on a rate-per-piece basis. West Bengal, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu are the top three states in India for beedi manufacture. Workers in the beedi industry are at risk for respiratory illnesses, dust allergies, and infertility in young women because to their exposure to nicotine.

2.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY .

- Learn about the issues that informal brick kiln units encounter.
- In order to learn about the specifics of the jobs offered by the chosen departments.
- In order to gather information about the chosen units' employees' socioeconomic condition.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Data collection and analysis are the cornerstones of the research methodology used in this study. The study makes use of both primary and secondary sources of information. Women who worked as brick kiln workers were

the main sources of information gathered via an interview schedule, while secondary sources included scholarly articles, books, reports, and theses that had not yet been published.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Table no 1.1 Age of the Respondents:

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 25 years	7	15.00
26 to 35 years	15	30.00
36 to 45 years	20	40.00
46 to 60 years	5	10.00
60 and above years	3	05.00
Total	50	100.0

Table 1.1 shows that out of the total number of female employees, 7 (15%) are under the age of 25, and 15 (30%) are between the ages of 26 and 35. The age bracket of 36 to 45 comprises the bulk of the responders, or 20, accounting for 40% of the total. Based on the statistics, 5 (10%) of the respondents are between the ages of 46 and 60, while 3 (5%) of the female workers are over the age of 60. Due to their greater exposure to the current social context and their voluntary participation in the present survey, women in the younger and middle-aged age groups made up the majority, according to the data analysis.

Table no 1.2 Marital Status of the Respondents:

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
Married	30	80
Unmarried	9	4
Widow	7	14
Divorcee/separated/Alienated	4	2
Total	50	100.0

The information on the marital status of the female delegates is included in table No. 1.2. Approximately 30 respondents (or 80% of the total) are married, while 7 respondents (14% of the total) are widowed, 9 respondents (4% of the total) are single, and only 4 respondents (2% of the total) are divorced, separated, or estranged, according to the data shown in the table above.

Table 1.3 Government policy for the Respondents

Particulars	Frequency	Percent
IndiraAwas Yojana	4	2.00
Ambedkar Yojana	10	6.00
Ashraya Yojana	12	4.00
StreeShakti Yojana	16	60.00
None	08	26.00
Total	50	100.0

Similarly the data on type of the government policy from which the respondents were benefitted were collected and presented in table 1.3 . The table above indicates that 4 (2%) of the respondents were benefitted from Indira Awas Yojana, 10 (6%) were benefitted from Ambedkar Yojana, 12 (4%) of the respondents were benefitted from Ashraya Yojana, whereas 16 (26%) of the respondents were benefitted from Stree Shakti Yojana. Majority of the women workers in Brick Kilns had not been benefitted by the policies for the welfare of the women as seen in table.

V. CONCLUSION

Buildings for residential, commercial, industrial, and public use, in addition to other forms of physical infrastructure, are in high demand due to urbanisation and the expanding Indian economy and population. The Indian construction industry is projected to see a 6.6% annual growth rate from 2005 to 2030. Labour performed by hand is fundamental to the brickmaking process. When a country's women are empowered, the whole country can progress. Therefore, our government's first and foremost responsibility is to provide resources to improve women's lives. The government has taken a number of measures to ensure their safety.

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