

Role of Bricks Industries in Rural Employment – A Geographical Study of Block Joya, District Amroha

Abstract

Bricks industry is a seasonal industry in rural area that provides employment in rural area. Its provide 9 month employment and 72000 Rs. annual income of an employee in a year. The development of bricks industries depends on the infrastructure development in rural and urban area. Such types development provides opportunity to employment in rural and urban area. Rainy season is a obstacle in the development of its industry because the rain ruined the raw bricks in the plot of making bricks. Not only bricks industry provides employment in rural area but also controlled the migration. Market facilities are available at local area and transportation facilities play an important role in the development of the bricks industries because these facilities provide extra opportunity in urban area to sale their products.

Keywords: Bricks, Industry, Development, employment, Income, Migration.

Introduction

The problem of employment is present in the rural area. Agriculture sector is unable to provide the employment of every hand in the rural area. Secondary and Tertiary sector are not in developed position in the rural area. So the youth are moving towards the urban area for employment. Migration is the result of unemployment in rural area. Agricultural sector provide seasonally employment and poor income to the employees. Agricultural based industries are not sufficient to generate the employment in rural area against the requirement. So we need to establishment the industries on minerals, soil and forests etc. We want to control the problem of unemployment in rural area. So we need to establishment the multi-products industries in rural area. Technical workers are very few in the rural area due to lack of technical education. so the secondary sector is not developing in the rural area. Finance and transportation facilities are another problems in rural area to establish the industry.

Aims of the Study

The main aims of present research study are–

1. To analyse the role of bricks industry in rural employment.
2. To analyze the spatial pattern and organization of the bricks industries in the study area.
3. To analyze the bricks industries workers structure and income in the study area.

Hypothesis

The study is conducted to test the following hypothesis–

1. Bricks industries are not playing an effective role in rural employment.
2. Number of female workers are engaged very high than the male workers in the bricks industries.
3. Mostly bricks industries are situated on the road side.

Data Base and Methodology

The present study is based on primary and secondary data. Basic data and information has been collected from Block Joya and from villages of the study area. Primary data has been collected from the study area by the field survey and sample method. Statistical methods have been used to find out the result. Secondary data has been collected from the statistical magazine of Block Joya and village information diary.

Study Area

Block Joya has been selected to complete the present study. It is a part of district Amroha and situated between Block Amroha and district



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Sambhal. It has covered 442.63 Km² geographical area and have 213 villages and 11 Nyaypanchayats. It has 3.25 lac populations.

Spatial Pattern of Bricks Industries in Study Area

The development of the bricks industry in the study area depends on the transportation facilities and the demand of bricks in rural and urban area. Mostly

bricks industries are present in developed Nyaypanchayats. The quality of soil is another factor in the development of bricks industry because it is the raw material of its industry. Cheap and easy employment is available on the local area in the study region. The spatial pattern of the bricks industries of the study area is given below in the table—

Table-1
Spatial Pattern of Bricks Industries in Block Joya (2017)

S.No.	Nyaypanchayat	No. of Villages	Units	Ratio of Villages and Bricks Industry
1.	Papsara	27	14	0.52
2.	Chandnagar	16	6	0.38
3.	Deorhi Urf Hadipur	25	11	0.44
4.	Kakrali	12	5	0.42
5.	Patai Khalsa	18	12	0.67
6.	Sivora	21	8	0.38
7.	Jalalpur Ghana	19	10	0.53
8.	Salamatpur	21	8	0.38
9.	Rajabpur	19	10	0.53
10.	Shahpur	20	7	0.35
11.	Deeppur	15	6	0.40
Total		213	97	0.46

Computed by the Author on the basis of Primary data, 2017

According to the above table we find out that the ratio of villages and bricks industries in the study area. It is 1:0.46 in the study area at present (2017). In the present study, we find out that 14.43% bricks industries are present in Nyaypanchayat Papsara, 6.19% in Chandnagar, 11.34% in Deorhi Urf Hadipur, 5.15% in Kakrali, 12.37% in Patai Khalsa, 8.25% in Sivora, 10.31% in Jalalpur Ghana, 8.25% in Salamatpur, 10.31% in Rajabpur, 7.22% in Shahpur and 6.19% in Deeppur.

Employment in Bricks Industries in Study Area

Secondary sector is not developed in the study area so the pressure of the employment is on the agricultural sector. Sample method has been used to find out the result. There are 150 workers engaged in every unit. This is the mean value of the workers which are worked in the bricks industry in study area. Total no. of bricks units and workers are given in the table, which is given below—

Table-2
Employment in Bricks Industries in Block Joya (2017)

Sr. No.	Nyaypanchayat	No. of Units	Total Workers	(%)	Male	(%)	Female	(%)
1.	Papsara	14	2100	14.32	1900	15.49	200	8.76
2.	Chandnagar	6	900	6.19	765	6.24	135	5.92
3.	Deorhi Urf Hadipur	11	1650	11.34	1410	11.49	240	10.52
4.	Kakrali	5	750	5.15	625	5.09	125	5.48
5.	Patai Khalsa	12	1800	12.37	1520	12.39	280	12.27
6.	Sivora	8	1200	14.43	965	7.87	235	10.30
7.	Jalalpur Ghana	10	1500	10.31	1268	10.34	232	10.17
8.	Salamatpur	8	1200	14.43	976	7.96	224	9.82
9.	Rajabpur	10	1500	10.31	1260	10.27	240	10.52
10.	Shahpur	7	1050	7.22	834	6.80	216	9.47
11.	Deeppur	6	900	6.19	745	6.07	155	6.79
Total		97	14550	100	12268	100	2282	100

Computed by the Author on the basis of primary data, 2017

According to the above table we find out that bricks industries provide employment in rural area. In the present study, we find out that 14550 workers are engaged in the bricks industries in the study area. These workers get employment directly from the bricks Industries. 85% workers belong to local and 15% workers are outsider. There are engaged 15.68% female workers and 84.32% male workers in the bricks industries in the study area. Female workers are not greater than the male workers in the bricks industries. So the hypothesis no. 2 is not proved on the basis of the data.

Employees Structure In Bricks Industries

Due to lack of employment in the rural area people work against their qualification. The weaker section of the study area is highly engaged in the non-technical work. They have no source of income besides its because they have no land for farming. So they are totally depend on the wages which is provided by the agricultural and secondary sector. The employees structure of the bricks industries of the study area is given below in the table—

Table-3
Employees Structure in Bricks Industries in Block Joya, 2017

S.No.	Category	Employees in Percentage		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	General	7.25	5.87	1.38
2.	OBC	22.40	16.84	5.56
3.	SC/ST	70.35	61.61	8.74
Total		100	84.32	15.68

Computed by the Author on the basis of primary data, 2017

On the basis of the above mentioned data we find out that the structure of the employees which is engaged in the bricks industries that 7.25% employees belong to general category, 22.40% other Backward castes and 70.35% SC/ST category. The female workers of general category are 1.38%, OBC 5.56% and SC/ST 8.74% in the bricks industries in the study area. The female workers of general category are very less than the SC/ST and OBC category

because they are engaged in other industrial technical works in the study area.

Income Structure of The Employees

According to the work of the employees the salary provide to the workers in the bricks industry. Every worker has different work and get respectable salary against the post. Kinds of employees post and their per month income (in Rs.) is given below in the table-

Table-4
Income Structure of the Employees of Bricks Industries in Block Joya (2017)

Sr.No.	Employees	Income Per Month (In Rs.)
1.	Account Man	14000
2.	Watchman	6000
3.	Pump Operator	6500
4.	Bricks Filled Man	9000
5.	Bricks Unfilled Man	9000
6.	Woodcutter	7000
7.	Fireman	8000
8.	Bricks Maker	7500

Computed by the Author on the basis of primary data, 2017

According to the above table we find out that the income group of the employees is differ from each other. The account man get highest salary 14000 Rs. per month and watchman get lowest salary 6000 Rs. per month in bricks industry in the study area. Income of the employees depends on their work because there is no limitation of work hours, so they can get more income from the bricks industries.

spacing (in km.) of the bricks industries is 2.30 km² in the study area. Spatial organization of the bricks industries has been calculated from the E.C. Mather's model of mean spacing. The model is given below-

$$D = 1.0746 \sqrt{\frac{A}{N}}$$

Where,

D = Mean spacing in unit length (km)

A = Area of the study region

N = No. of bricks industries in a given region

1.0746 = Spacing constant

Spatial Organization of the Bricks Industries in Study Area

It is a method to know the distance between one unit to another unit. On the basis of the spatial organization of the industry, we find out that the mean

Table-5
Spatial Organization of the Bricks Industries in Block Joya (2017)

S.No.	Nyaypanchayat	Geographical Area (km ²)	No. of Units	Mean Spacing (Km ²)	Population Dependency
1.	Papsara	62.69	14	2.27	41625
2.	Chandnagar	36.43	6	2.65	16895
3.	Deorhi Urf Hadipur	40.67	11	2.07	31953
4.	Kakrali	38.70	5	2.98	25953
5.	Patai Khalsa	34.17	12	1.81	34850
6.	Sivora	46.38	8	2.59	38998
7.	Jalalpur Ghana	32.61	10	1.94	23052
8.	Salamatpur	40.52	8	2.42	18086
9.	Rajabpur	43.50	10	2.24	24552
10.	Shahpur	32.45	7	2.31	32902
11.	Deeppur	34.51	6	2.58	36958
Total		442.63	97	2.30	325820

Computed by the Author on the basis of primary data, 2017

According to the above table, we find out that the spatial organization of the bricks industries is 2.30 km² in the study area. In the study area we find out that the bricks industry is situated 1.81 km² to 2.98 km² from each other. Nyaypanchayat Kakrali (2.98 km²), and Chandnagar (2.65 km²) Sivora (2.59 km²) and Deepur (2.58 km²) are in high distance group. Papsara (2.27 km²) Deorhi Urf Hadipur (2.07 km²), Salamatpur (2.42 km²), Rajabpur (2.24 km²) and Shahpur (2.31 km²) are in medium distance group. Patai Khalsa (1.81 km²), and Jalalpur Ghana (1.94

km²) are in low distance group. A lot number of bricks industries are present in the Patai Khalsa and Jalalpur Ghana, so the distance of the every unit from each one is very low.

Age Structure of the Workers

To find out the result on the basis of the age group of the bricks industries workers, we have selected the sample age group 15 to 65 years people which are engaged in the bricks industries. The age structure of the workers is given below in the table–

Table-6
Age Structure of the Bricks Industries Workers in Block Joya (2017)

Age Group (In Years)	Male	Female	Total
15 – 25	2355 (19.20%)	386 (16.91%)	2741 (18.84%)
25 – 35	4586 (37.38%)	718 (31.46%)	5304 (36.45%)
35 – 45	2834 (23.10%)	585 (25.64%)	3419 (23.50%)
45 – 55	1628 (13.27%)	362 (15.86%)	1990 (13.68%)
55 – 65	860 (7.01%)	236 (10.34%)	1096 (7.53%)
Total	12268 (100%)	2282 (100%)	14550 (100%)

Computed by the Author on the basis of Primary Data, 2017

According to the above table, we find out that the 36.45% workers are 25 – 35 years age group which are engaged in the bricks industries in the study area. Only 7.53% workers are 55 – 65 years age group. We find out that the 57.1% female workers are in the age group of 25 – 45 years. There are engaged 10.34% female workers 55 – 65 years age group in the study area. Due to non-technical works female workers prefer this work in the study area.

Findings

In the present study we find out that the bricks industries provide employment in rural area. We find out that 14550 workers are engaged in the bricks industries in the study area. Average monthly income of a worker is 8375 Rs. and get 9 month work in the bricks industry. 15.68% female workers are engaged in the bricks industries. Schedule caste/schedule tribes employees prefer this work than the other category workers. There are 97 units present in the study area and each unit is situated 2.30 km² to each other unit. 59.95% workers are 25 – 45 years age group which are engaged in the bricks industries in the study area.

Conclusion

Unemployment is a serious problems against the youth in the rural area. Dependency of employment on agricultural sector is increasing rapidly day by day. But agricultural sector is unable to provide the employment of every hand. Small and cottage industries are not in developed position in the study area due to finance problem. So the problem of employment is present in the study area. There are 97 bricks industries which provide the employment to 14550 employees in the study area. Mostly workers are male and belongs to SC/ST category. There are 84.32% male, 15.68% female, and 70.35% SC/ST employees engaged in the bricks industries in the

study area. Mean spacing distance of the bricks industries is 2.30 km² in the study area. Account man is obtained maximum salary 14000 Rs. per month than others employees which are engaged in the bricks industries. Annual income of an employee is 75375 Rs. and get 9 month employment from this industry in a year. This is a seasonal industry because rain works against it and ruined the raw bricks in the field. Markets facilities are available at the rural area and urban area and transports facilities provide extra opportunity in its development.

Suggestion

Some suggestions are made for the development of employment and bricks industry in the study area. Which are given below–

1. Finance and subsidy facilities should be provide to the establishment of the industry by the government.
2. Prefer the bricks to development the infrastructure than other material in rural and urban area.
3. Permanent shelter should be created by the owner for covered the raw bricks and materials from rain.

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