

# A Baseline survey report

Of Brick Kiln Workers in Azamgarh, U.P.



Submitted by

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## Executive Summary

This Baseline study has been conducted to know the Socio-economic status of Brick kiln Workers' population in Azamgarh district, which is the main project area. Under the study, total 3 Blocks of the district has been undertaken.

The scope of the study is limited to thirty four (34) Gram Panchayats (GP) and forty nine (49) revenue villages (RV) of three Blocks Tarwa, Jahanaganj, and Menhnagar in Azamgarh district.

'ROSA' conducted a baseline survey of these villages with a view to evaluate the socio-economic status of Brick kiln Workers' population. The objectives of the study are also to highlight the status of these workers' population's accessibility of government schemes, education level etc.

Primary data was collected from all thirty four GPs of three Block locations using questionnaire-based surveys. Census method was adopted to conduct this survey. Therefore all 2816 household data was considered for the analysis. The research was supplemented by one-on-one interviews with these households in order to gain an insight into the factors which motivated their participation, their experience of conducting the survey, and their overall learning.

## Base line Data Report of Brick kiln Workers' Population in Azamgarh

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### **Background:**

The following report represents a baseline study of 3 selected blocks , 34 GPs and 49 villages in the Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh. The report aims to assess the socio-economic status of Brick kiln workers' population in these 3 Blocks through an analysis of survey data. It concludes with a summary of key findings and a brief synopsis of the emerging directions for future action.

### **Objectives:**

1. addressing the issue of slavery in eastern part of UP
- 2- Creating positive environment among children and women to reduce The cases of unsafe distinction and exploitation.
3. Creating the environment for complete development with integral approach for the community and making them aware of access of rights & entitlements properly.
4. Linking the children with schools in appropriate classes according to their age with a view to obtain proper education.
5. Access over livelihood resources and government schemes and benefits of these workers' Families available government benefits.

### **Demographic Profile of Azamgarh district:**

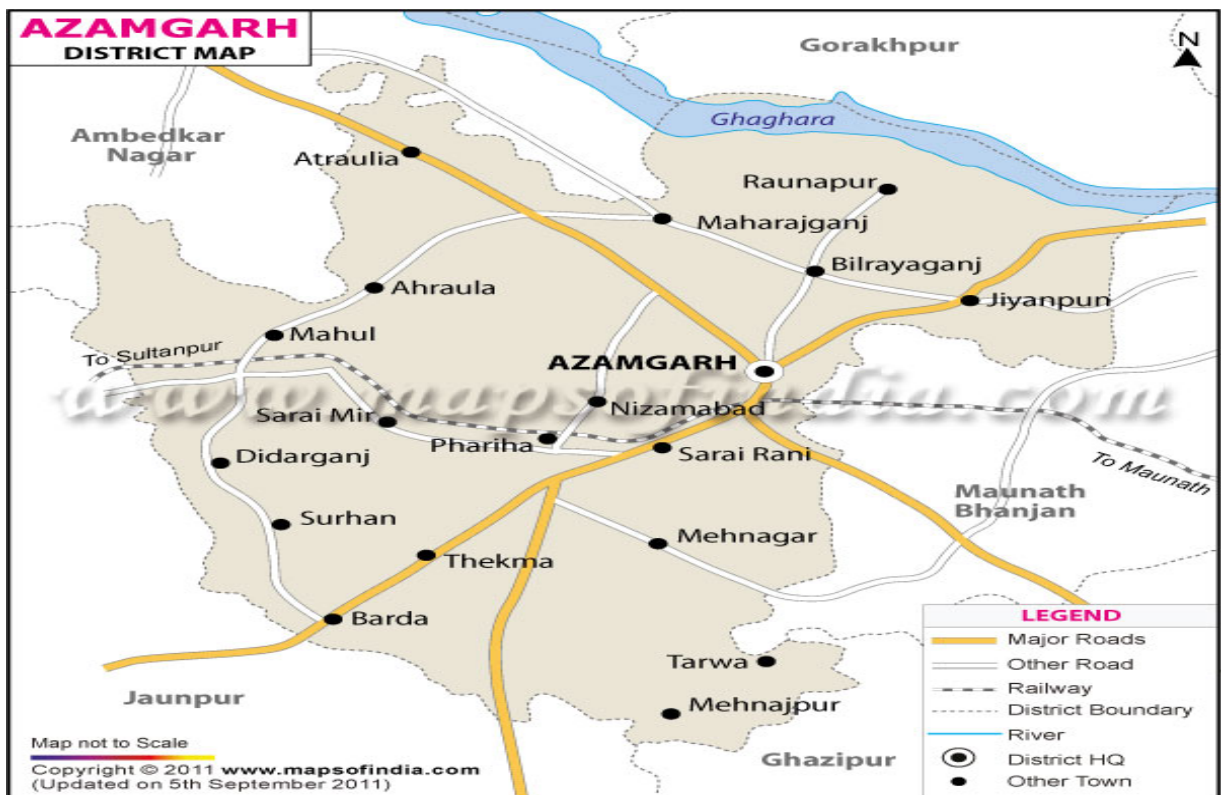
Azamgarh.district is spread in over 4054 square kilometre and population as per census 2011 is 4,613,913. Azamgarh is municipality, district headquarter and a division of Uttar Pradesh state. District consists of 7 tehsils and 22 developmental blocks.

Out of the total Azamgarh population for 2011 census, 8.53 % lives in urban regions of district whereas 91.47 % lives in rural areas. Sex Ratio in urban region of Azamgarh district is 945 and 1026 in rural area as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Azamgarh district was 920 in 2011 census. Average literacy rate in Azamgarh district Urban as per census 2011 is 77.31 % of which males and females are 82.60 % and 71.74 % literates respectively. In actual number 260,774 people are literate in urban egiion of which males and females are 142,957 and 117,817 respectively.

**Demographic details of Azamgarh District: (Source: Census 2011)**

Description	Rural	Urban	Total
Population (%)	91.47	8.53	
Total Population (Nos)	4,220,512	393,401	4,613,913
Male Population	2,082,707	202,297	2,285,004
Female Population	2,137,805	191,104	2,328,909
Sex ratio	1026	945	1019
Child Sex Ratio	919	920	919
Average Literacy Rate	70.33	77.31	70.93

**Map1. City Map of Azamgarh (Source: Maps of India)**



## Analytical Report

This report is based on simple statistical analysis of a household census data of migrant workers in Azamgarh District. Altogether, 2816 household data was considered for the analysis. Simple statistical treatments like; mean, average and percentage were chiefly used to derive basic characteristics of the population by considering multiple variables. The report is specific to the sample population considered. It has been able to bring out the situation of brick kiln workers with respect to existing laws, policies and programs in more details. Certain findings on impacts of age and gender stereotypes in realizing fundamental human rights and access to entitlements may guide future policy exercises on livelihood and rights issues of these segments in the district.

## Basic profile of the Brick Kiln workers' population in Azamgarh

1. Total no. of household surveyed: 2816<sup>1</sup> belonging to 49 villages under 34 Gram Panchayats under 3 Blocks Jahanaganj, Mehnagar, and Tarwa of Azamgarh district in UP.
2. Total population of 2816 households is 15738 persons which include 8744 persons above 18 years including 4693 males (30%) and 4051 females (26%), and 6994 persons below 18 years including 3680 males (23%) and 3314 females (21%).
  - a. Out of the total population persons above 18 years is 56% and those below 18 years is 44%.
  - b. Total males are slightly more (53%) than total females (47%) in the population
  - c. Data shows more males above 18 years than females live in the study area.
3. Average members per household is 5.6 meaning there are at an average 5 to 6 members in a household in the workers population.

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<sup>1</sup>Actual no. of Household is 2817. The last entry in the datasheet bearing ID 2817 has been excluded from the analysis as total member of household is highest (21). For this size of the household there is no adequate supporting data related to type of works and total workers. Inclusion of this household could distort the results of this survey.

**Table-1: Block-wise distribution of GPs, Households and population**

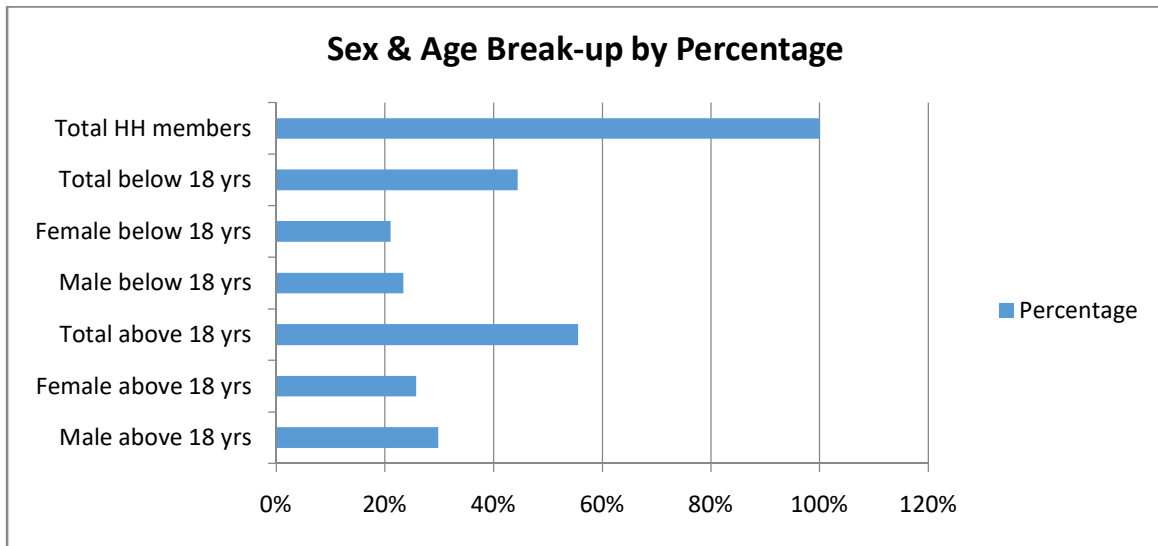
Block	Categories	Gram Panchayat	No. Of Households	Populations
1	1	13	921	5168
	2	5	231	1390
	Block-1 Total	18	1152	6558
	%	(36.7%)	(40.9%)	(41.7%)
2	1	15	1080	5942
	2	7	33	174
	Block-2 Total	22	1113	6116
	%	(44.9%)	(39.5%)	(38.8%)
3	1	7	528	2949
	2	2	23	115
	Block-3 Total	9	551	3064
	%	(18.4%)	(19.6%)	(19.5%)
	Total	49	2816	15738

Workers' population came from 3 Blocks and 49 Villages. 40.9% of the total households with 41.7% populations came from a total of 18 villages under Block-1; 39.5% of the total households with 38.8% of the total population came from 22 villages under Block-2 and 19.6% of the total households with 19.5% of the total population came from 9 villages under Block-3.

**Table-2: Sex & Age Break-up of the population**

Sex & Age Groups	Total persons	Percentage
Male above 18 yrs	4693	30%
Female above 18 yrs	4051	26%
Total above 18 yrs	8744	56%
Male below 18 yrs	3680	23%
Female below 18 yrs	3314	21%
Total below 18 yrs	6994	44%
Total HH members	15738	100%

**Graph-1: Sex & Age break-up of the population**



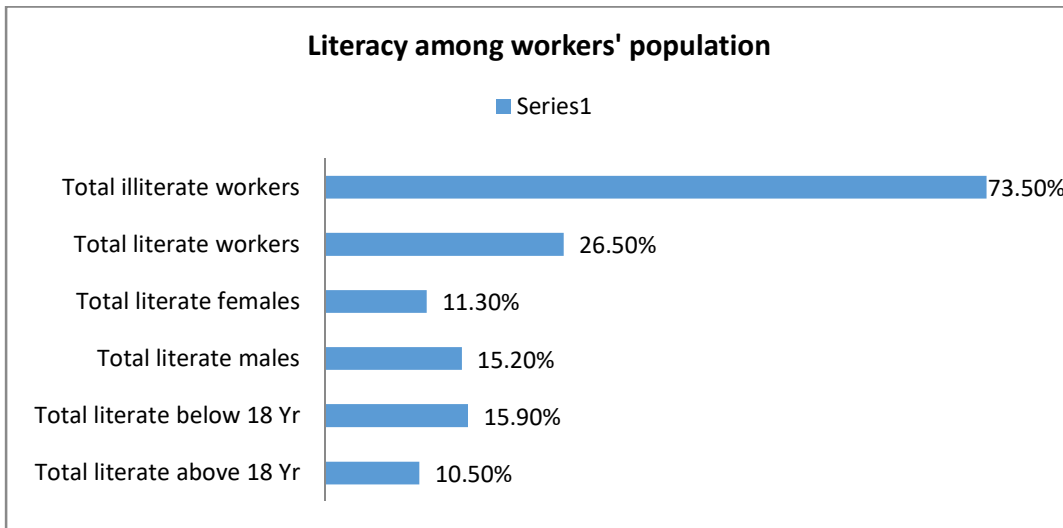
**Table-3: Literacy among the workers' population**

Block	Population	Above 18 yrs		School Going	
		Male	Female	Boys	Girls
1	6558	588	360	585	505
%	(41.7)	(8.9)	(5.5)	(8.9)	(7.7)
2	6116	310	143	514	465
%	(38.8)	(5.1)	(2.4)	(8.4)	(7.6)
3	3064	152	98	237	207
%	(19.5)	(4.9)	(3.2)	(7.7)	(6.7)
Total	15738	1050	601	1336	1177
%	(100)	(6.7)	(3.8)	(8.5)	(7.5)
Total literate above 18 years					1651
Total School-going children					2513
Total literate males					2386
Total literate females					1778
Total literate among workers' population					4164
Total illiterate workers					11574

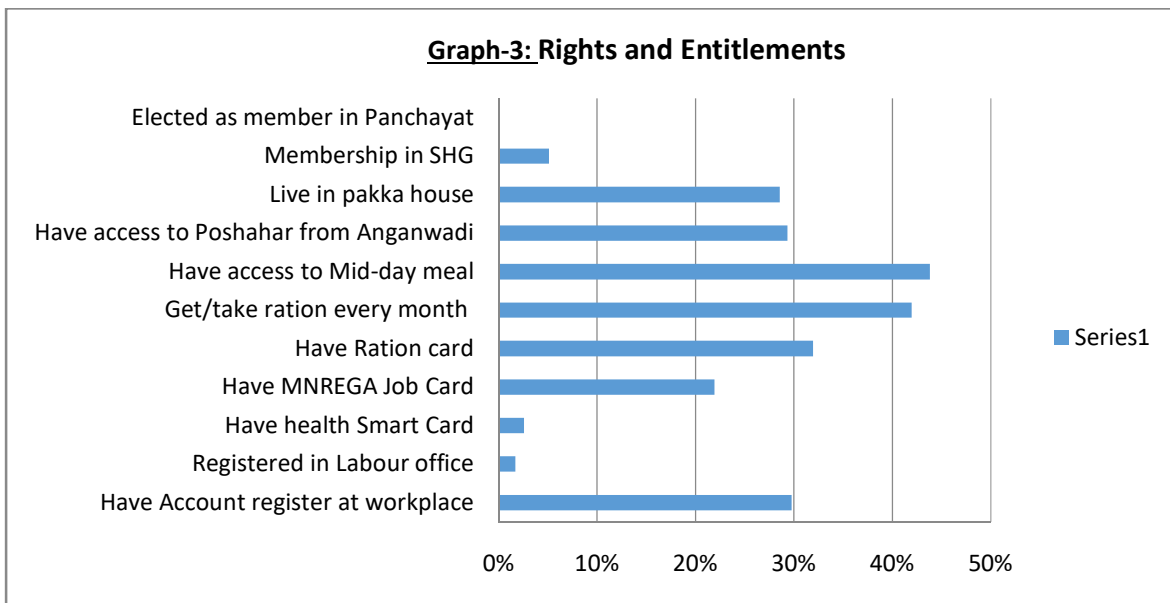
Out of the total population only 26.5% of them are literate which means large majority of workers are illiterate (73.5%). Children population below 18 years (15.9%) are more literate than those above 18 years (10.5%). More boys are school going (15.2%) than girls (11.3%)



**Graph-2: Literacy among workers**



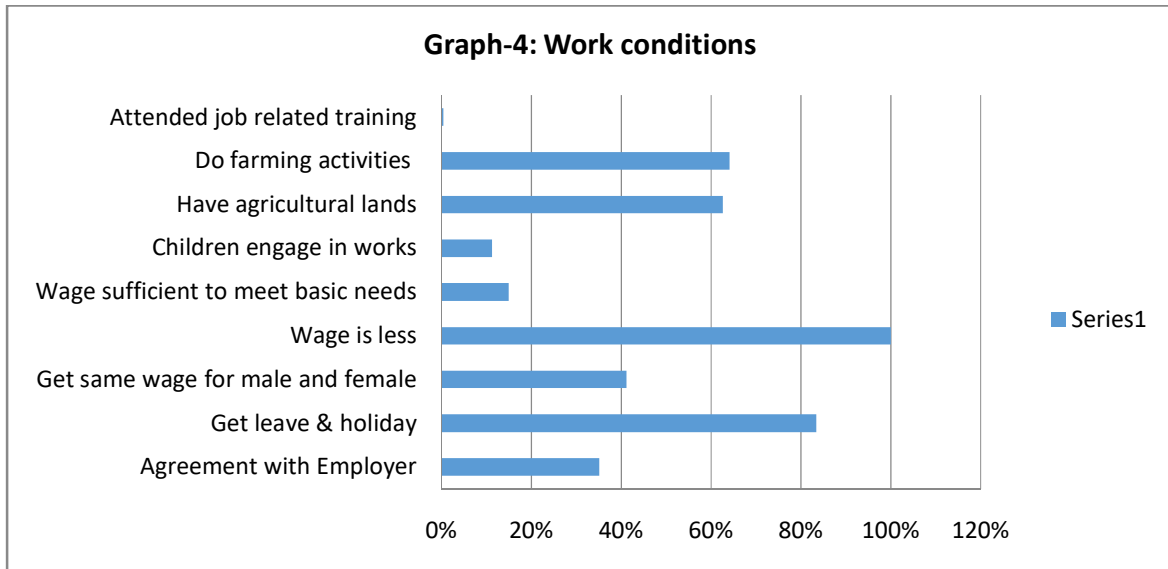
**Graph – 3: Rights and Entitlements**



Rights and entitlements of the workers' population are not fully realized. Data shows a very few workers have been able to participate in Gram Panchayat election in their workplace. Less than 30% live in Pakka house and around 5% of the households are link to and participate in the SHG. Around 43% of the total 2816 households have access mid-day meals and less than 30% have access to supplementary nutrition. Around 32% households have ration card but 42%

household get ration every month. Around 23% households have MNREGA Job cards; only 3% households have Health Smart Card and only 2% workers households are registered at Labour Department. But around 30% have registered accounts at workplace.

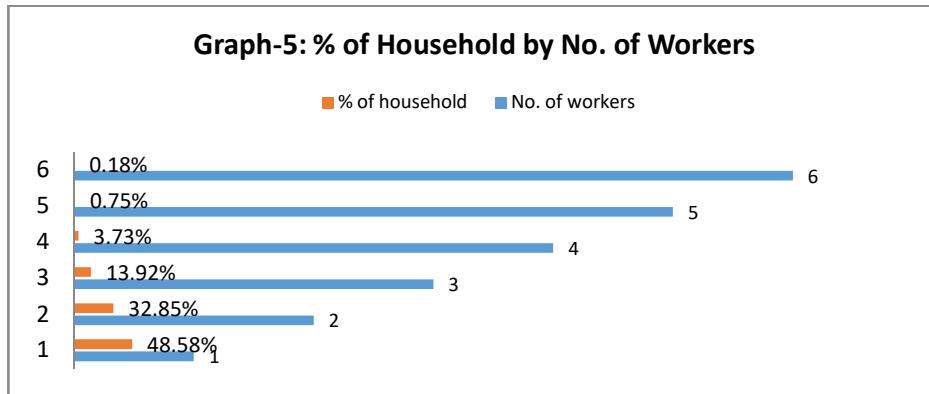
### Work conditions



Almost the whole population of workers are untrained for the works they do. 100% workers household says wage is not adequate to meet their daily basic needs though 41% households get same wage for both male and female. 13% children are engaged in wage labour. Around 33% of them have some agreements signed with their employers. 82% of the get leave and holidays. More than 60% have lands and engage in farming activities also.

### No. Of workers in different sizes of household

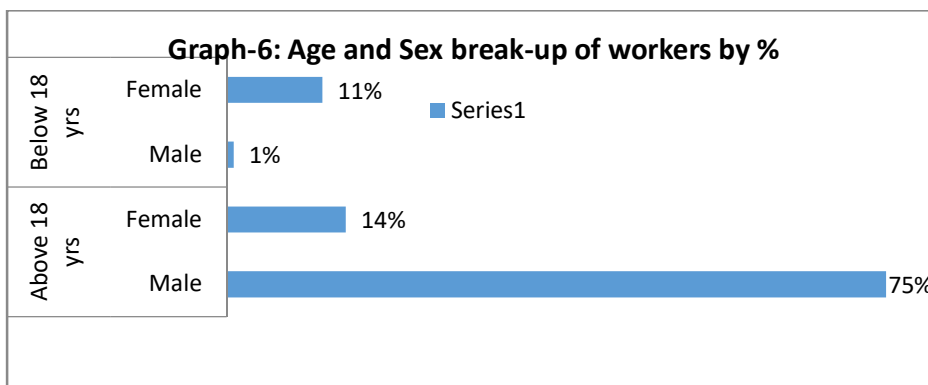
It is observed that more numbers of households have lesser number of workers. In other words, lesser numbers of households have more number of workers.



Households having 6 workers are just 0.18% of the total population of household whereas households having only 1 worker make as many as 48.58% of the total population. Altogether households having 4-6 workers is 4.68% of the total population compared to those having 1-3 workers per household are the maximum (95.32%).

### Age and sex break-up of the workers' population.

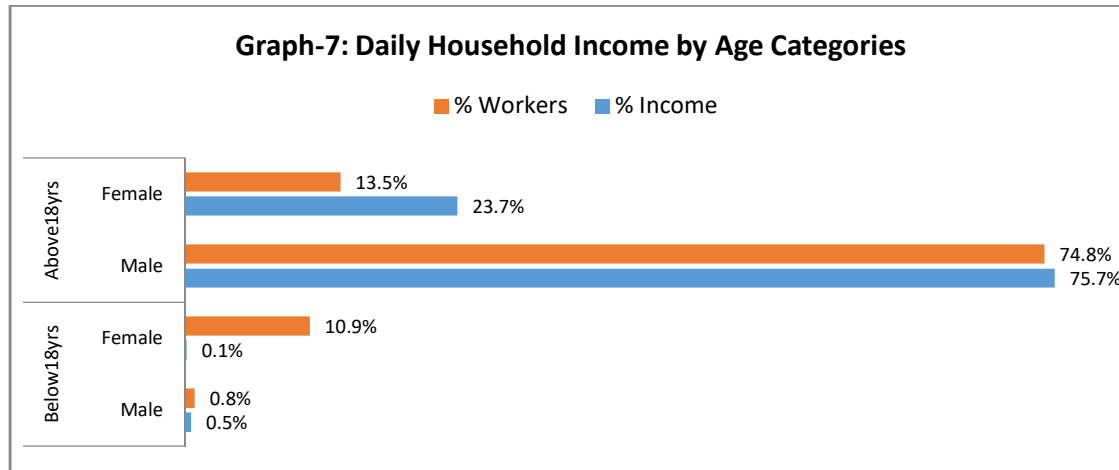
More female below 18 years are working compared to male. As per the data, around 90% of the workers' population belong to above 18 years age group and among the 75% are male workers. Only around 15% of workers above 18 years are female. Around 12% of the workers belong to below 18 years category and among them more female (11%) are working than their male counterparts.



### Daily household incomes

2816 households having 4949 workers earn a total of Rs 6, 97,493 monthly. Every family earns an average of income of Rs 140.9 per day or 247/- per household per day. This shows average earning of the household ranges between 4500/- to 7500/- with minimum one family. Major portion of income comes from workers who are above 18 years and adult. Above mentioned earning comes during the favourable season. In other words, we can say that jobs are accessible

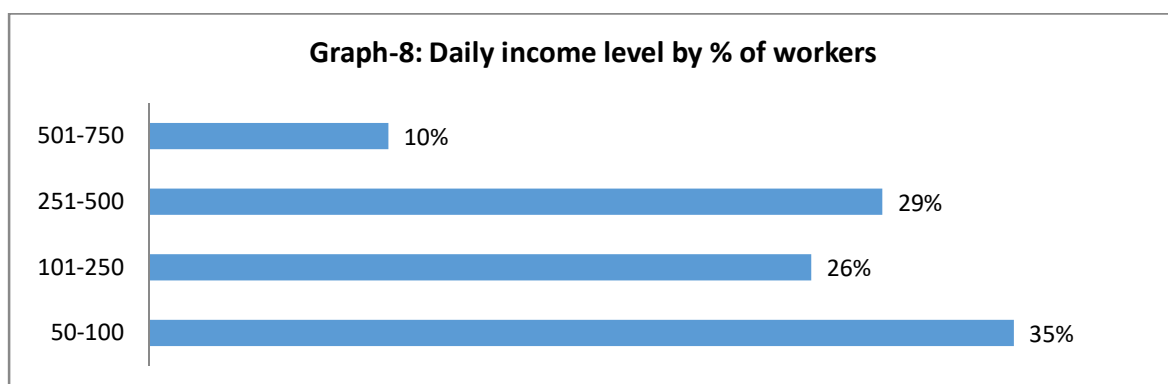
during this period and workers are able to meet their daily needs. However, in the odd season they are not able to fulfil their needs and tend to starvation.



The male above 18 years make maximum household income. Out of the total above 18 years workers 88% are male workers and they earn 99% of the household income. Only 11-12% workers are below 18 years and they contribute only 0.6% of household income. Among those below 18 years number of female workers are lesser than male but female workers daily income far exceeds the male workers (Graph-7). 316 (11.6%) workers households reported engaging children below 18 years in works for earning.

### Daily income levels

Daily income of workers households can be analysed by different levels of income. There are as many as 35% of households whose daily income is between Rs 50 and 100 and those households who earn Rs 500 and 750 daily is just 10% of the total household population. Households who make between Rs 101 and 250/- daily comprised of 26% and those who make a daily income of Rs 251 and 500/- are 29%.



## Access to Government social-welfare schemes

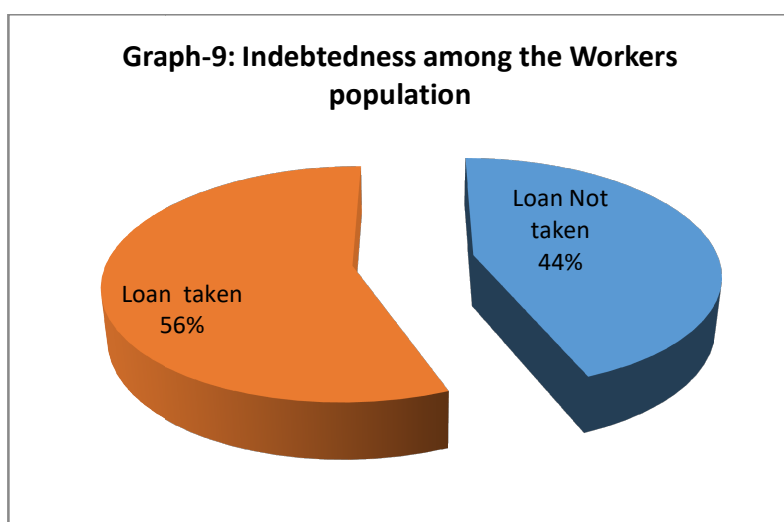
2448 households (87%) of the workers' population do not have access to any Government social welfare schemes in their place of residence. 13% who have access include 88 household benefitted AWAS Yojana, 59 of them having pensions; 6 households having Ration card; 40 households having MGNREGA card; 1 registered at Labour office; 2 having health smart card; 27 households having Shauchalaya and 145 households having access to hand pumps.

**Table-4: Access to Government schemes**

Government Schemes	No. Of households
AWAS Yojana	88
Pension card	59
Ration card	6
MGNREGA Job Card	40
Registered at Labour office	1
Health Smart Card	2
Sanitary latrines	27
Hand pump	145
<b>Total</b>	<b>368 (13%)</b>

## Indebtedness

As many as 1566 (56%) households were reported having taken loan/Advance (**Dadni**) and only 263 households or 21% of those we had taken returned the loan. The remaining 79% of loanees were indebted. Loan taken by the workers household ranged between Rs 5000 to 1,00,000/- as detailed below;



Details of unpaid loans with workers households are below. 56% of the migrant workers had taken nearly Rs 4 Crores of loan from different sources. At an average each household had taken a loan of Rs 25,000/-.

**Table-5A: Loanees and Loan size**

Loan categories	No. Of Loanees	Average	Total Avg Loan amount
Rs 5,000 – 10,000	804	7,500	6030000
Rs 10,001 – 15,000	111	12,500	1387500
Rs 15,001 – 20,000	52	17,500	910000
Rs 20,001 – 25,000	63	22,500	1417500
Rs 25,001 – 30,000	85	27,500	2337500
Rs 30,001 – 35,000	23	32,500	747500
Rs 35,001 – 40,000	83	37,500	3112500
Rs 40,001 – 45,000	7	42,500	297500
Rs 45,001 – 50,000	124	47,500	5890000
Rs 50,001 – 55,000	4	52,500	210000
Rs 55,001 – 60,000	50	57,500	2875000
Rs 60,001 – 65,000	5	62,500	312500
Rs 65,001 – 70,000	20	67,500	1350000
Rs 70,001 – 75,000	9	72,500	652500
Rs 75,001 – 80,000	20	77,500	1550000
Rs 80,001 – 85,000	5	82,500	412500
Rs 85,001 – 90,000	9	87,500	787500
Rs 90,001 – 95,000	0	0	0
Rs 95,001 – 1,00,000	92	97,500	8970000
Total Loanees	1566	Total Avg Loan	3,92,50,000
Average loan per household Rs			25,064

As many as 1303 households had not repaid the loans at the time of this survey. Details of unpaid loans are given below. By the time this survey got over 1303 households had not repaid loans they had taken. At an average every household was indebted for Rs 23,260/-

**Table-5B: Indebted Loanees**

Loan categories	No. Of Loanees	Average	Total Avg Loan amount
Rs 5,000 – 10,000	704	7,500	5280000
Rs 10,001 – 15,000	89	12,500	1112500
Rs 15,001 – 20,000	46	17,500	805000
Rs 20,001 – 25,000	51	22,500	1147500
Rs 25,001 – 30,000	70	27,500	1925000
Rs 30,001 – 35,000	18	32,500	585000
Rs 35,001 – 40,000	72	37,500	2700000
Rs 40,001 – 45,000	2	42,500	85000
Rs 45,001 – 50,000	99	47,500	4702500
Rs 50,001 – 55,000	3	52,500	157500
Rs 55,001 – 60,000	36	57,500	2070000
Rs 60,001 – 65,000	5	62,500	312500
Rs 65,001 – 70,000	14	67,500	945000
Rs 70,001 – 75,000	6	72,500	435000
Rs 75,001 – 80,000	14	77,500	1085000
Rs 80,001 – 85,000	5	82,500	412500
Rs 85,001 – 90,000	5	87,500	437500
Rs 90,001 – 95,000	0	0	0
Rs 95,001 – 1,00,000	64	97,500	6240000
Total Loanees	1303	Total Avg Loan	30437500
Average loan per household Rs			23360

## **Working conditions: workers' rights and entitlements**

### **Documents with job providers**

1828 households (65%) had no any paper with their employers. Only 988 households had documents like dairy.

Only 28 workers got their jobs through Middlemen

74 workers (2.6%) are involved in traditional works and rests are engaged in non-traditional works.

294 (10.4%) have family lands; the rests of the workers population did not have lands.

Only 43 workers (1.5%) faced atrocities from employers; the rests did not have such problems

Only 7 met with accident at their workplaces

2348 workers (83.3%) reported getting weekly holidays from their employers

2422 workers (86.1%) reported getting holidays and leaves for attending social functions from their employers

2271 workers (80.6%) reported getting rest time during working hours at their work places

1236 workers (43.9%) stay at their respective work places

1940 workers (68.9%) felt their work conditions were safe for them

838 workers (2.9%) reported having registered account at their workplace

31.9% (899) of the population have ration cards and 41.9% (1182) of the workers' population get ration on monthly basis

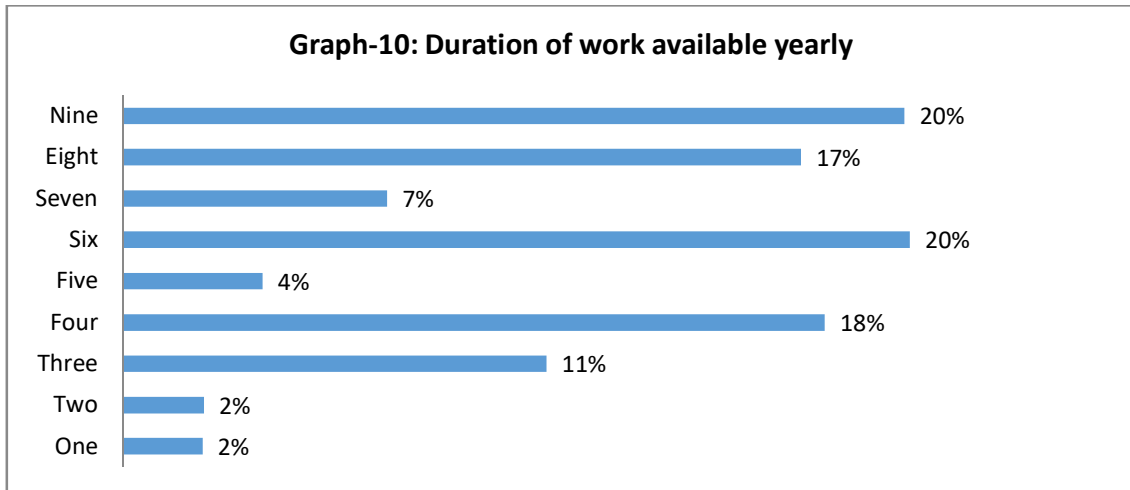
### **Assets and access to social welfare schemes**

- 1762 (62.6%) of the total population reported to have agricultural lands among them 1569 (55.7%) do farming activities
- Only 804 (28.5%) out of the total population have pukka houses. Most of these houses are single-room houses.
- 1609 households (57.2%) keep livestock at home to supplement their income
- Only 144 (5.2%) participated in SHG activities
- Only 12 attended job related trainings
- Participation & representation in local self-governance
- 3 workers are reported to have been elected as members of Panchayat
- 2253 workers (80%) reported they are eligible for all the Government schemes
- 560 workers felt (19.9%) they are eligible for AwasYojana
- 161 workers (5.7%) felt they were eligible for Pension yojana
- 611 workers (21.7%) felt they were eligible for Ration card
- 193 workers (6.8%) eligible for MNREGA Card
- 115 were (4.1%) registered wage labourers
- 6 eligible for health smart cards
- 607 households (21.5%) had souchalaya (Sanitary latrines)
- Only 3 had hand pumps



- 1233 households (43.8%) have access to mid-day meal
- Only 48 are registered at Labour office but only 3 of them get some benefits.

**Graph – 10: Duration of Work**

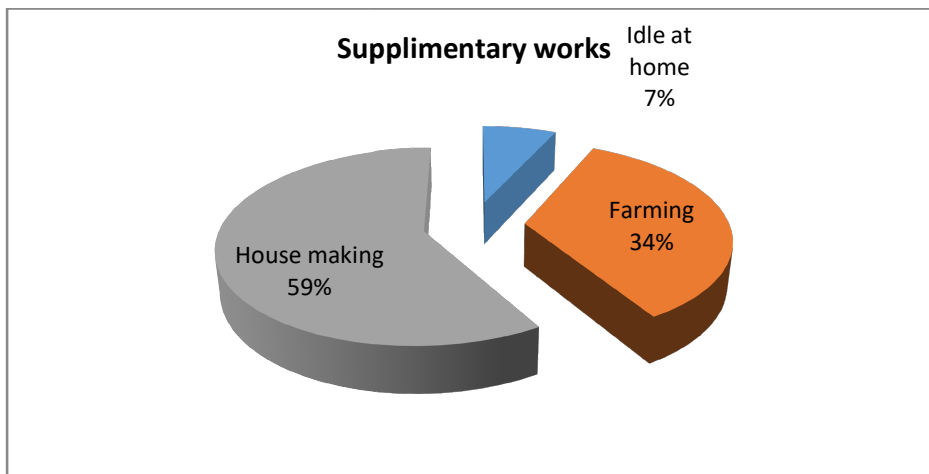


Workers get work for different durations ranging from one to nine months. Those who get one or two months' work are few. 64% of the workers population get work for longer duration in a year ranging from six to nine months and remaining get less than 5 months. None has work for the whole year.

### **Supplementary works**

Those who do not get adequate work or less than six months work from the employers supplement their income by taking up farming and house-making works and other sit back home. 59% of the total workers population engage in house-making and 35% others in farming activities to supplement their earning.

**Graph 11: Supplementary Works**



1994 workers (70.8%) get their wage at the end of every month while others do not get it on month-end.

**Wage deduction:** 340 workers (12.1%) reported deduction from the wages at the time of payment compared to majority others who did not report deduction from their wages. All wages are given in cash.

**Wage for women:** 1658 respondent workers (58%) reported wages of male and female are not the same while the remaining (42%) reported same wages.

**Adequacy of wage:** 2397 households (85.2%) out of 2816 households said their income was not enough to meet the basic needs of their households. Out of 1303 households who were indebted 1133 households said their income was not enough to meet the basic needs of the households. However; out of 1303 , 170 households were indebted and bound to take the loan to meet their emergency needs.

### **Gender disparities among the workers**

Of the total workers only 15% were female above 18 years and rests male. Female workers earned almost half the wage of their male counterparts. Average income per month for the females workers was Rs 2475 compared to Rs 4262 for male workers. Female workers contributed 19% of total daily household income.

**Government benefits:** Of the total male workers only 10% received some benefits from Government schemes compared to 14% among the female workers.

**Indebtedness:** More female workers are indebted than male workers. 64% of female workers had taken amounting to Rs1,07,34,220 and 42% of male workers had taken loan amounting to almost Rs 4 Crores.

**Repayment record:** Only 17% of male and female workers had repaid part of the loans. Male workers had returned 13% of the total loan taken and female workers had returned only 11%.

**Traditional work engagements:** More females are engaged in traditional works. Only 2% of male workers were engaged in traditional works compared to 15% females who were engaged in traditional works.

**Atrocities from employers:** More women experienced atrocities at workplace than male workers. Only 1% among the male workers reported atrocities from employers while 4% of the female workers reported atrocities against them.

**Workplace safety:** More female (56%) compared to male (52%) felt workplace was safe for them.

**Access to agricultural lands and farming:** both male and female workers equally have access to agricultural lands and also engaged in farming activities.

**Health access:** Only 7% of the entire male and female workers population but more women 5% have access to health smart card than male workers 2%

**Job guarantee:** Only 17% of workers have access Job cards. More female (23%) workers have Job Cards (MNREGA) than male workers (16%)

#### **Work place and months of work per year**

Three of these households work in village and one in district. They get 4 to 9 months of work and they are engaged, Farming and Labour work when they don't have works.

### **KEY FINDINGS**

- In total population of Brick kiln workers, 56% are above 18 years. Out of which 53% are male and 47% are female.

- Out of the total population, only 26% are literate. That means majority of workers are illiterate (73.5%)
- More boys (15.2%) are school going than girls (11.3%)
- Very less population of workers are able to access their entitlements.
- Very few workers are able to participate in Gram Panchayat election
- Only 43% of targeted population of these three blocks have access Mid-day meals and 30% have access to Poshahar.
- Only around 32% households have ration card and rest are not able to access under public distribution system.
- Only 23% household have Manrega Job card.
- Only 3% households have health smart card, which clearly indicate that these brick kiln workers suffer a lot in case of illness.
- Only 2% workers' household are registered with labour
- Department that means 98% are unable to get benefit of government.

- Only 30% workers have registered accounts at work place.
- 100% workers' household believe that their wages are not adequate even to meet their daily needs.
- More than 60% workers' household have lands and are engaged in farming activities also to meet their daily needs.
- 13% children are engaged in wage labour.
- 1-3 workers per household are the maximum percentage (95.32%) who are engaged in brick kiln wages. However; 6 workers per household are very less i.e. only 0.18%
- More females below 18 years of age working as compared to male below 18 years of age. However; in above 18 years of age group more males (75%) are working than female's counterpart i.e. 14%.
- Average family income per household per day ranges between Rs. 141.00 – 247.00. It shows that average earning per month per family ranges between 4500/- to 7500/- .
- It is observed in the study that maximum earning comes in favourable season only and in odd season they are not able to fulfil even their daily needs and tends to starvation.

- Workers below 18 years only contribute 0.6% of household income.
- Maximum household income (35%) ranges between Rs. 50-100. However; 10% households earn between 501/- to 750/- per day.
- 87% of the workers population do not have access to any government social welfare scheme like Awasojna, Pension, Ration card, MANREGA job card, Health smart card, Shauhalaya, hand pumps etc.
- 56% households have taken advance (DADNI), which ranges between Rs. 5000/— 1,00,000/- . out of this 56%; only 21% have returned the loan and rest 79% of loanees were indebted.
- At an average, each household had taken a loan/ advance (DADNI) of Rs 25000/-
- Children population below 18 years (15.9%) are more literate as compared to the population above 18 years.
- More boys (15.2%) are going school as compared to the girls (11.3%)
- It is observed that more numbers of households have lesser no of workers. In other words, lesser no of households have more no of workers.
- Only 804 (28.5%) out of the total population have pukka houses. Most of these houses are single room houses.

- Only 12 workers have attended the job related training.
- Most of the workers' population get work for different durations ranging from one to nine months. None of them has worked for the whole year.
- During non-availability of work, these workers' population engaged themselves either in house making / mason (59%) or farming (35%) activities. However; 7% sit idle at home during this odd season.
- 29.2% workers don't get their wage at the end of the month.
- Almost all workers (879%) reported that no deduction is made from their wages except 12.1%.
- 58% of total workers' population, reported variation in the wages of male and female.
- Total workers' population, only 15% were female above 18 years.
- Female workers earned almost half the wages as compared to their male counterparts.

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