Health Problems Faced by Brick Kiln Workers in Dharmapuri District in Tamilnadu

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ABSTRACT
Square is as old as human progress itself, returning to old Mesopotamia around 500 BC. The thick soil and mud spared by the Tigris and Euphrates streams were supported with straw and shaped into block by then dried in the sun. The Objective of the appraisal is to consider the Health Problems looked by Brick broiler workers. Clear examination framework has been used for this evaluation. Solace testing strategy was used to gather the data. The size of the model is 70. The essential data was accumulated through survey from the respondents of Dharmapuri District. For segregating the basic data, genuine contraptions, for instance, T.test, One Way ANOVA and Factor Analysis were used with the help of SPSS Software, The colossal finding of the evaluation is there is no gigantic partition between Health Problems and the Demographic components, Age, Gender, Educational Qualification, Occupation and Income are similarly influencing the Brick broiler workers in Dharmapuri District.

Keywords: Health Problems, Brick Kiln, Civilization

I. INTRODUCTION

Square is an old as human movement itself, returning to old Mesopotamia around 500 BC. The thick mud and mud put aside by the Tigris and Euphrates streams were fortified with straw and shaped into block in then dried in the sun. As time progressed, blocks were peddled in a grouping of tones and used to upgrade the
outside of the ziggurat, or spot of shelter tower, filled in as stairways to and for the awesome creatures. Unavoidably, and undeniably as a reaction to the confirmation that when wooden houses devoured, the square on the extra smokestacks had been braced, fire-set up squares began to abrogate adobe ones in India and the Middle East.

The archeological leftovers of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa which return over 4000 years show that square creation was usually made in Indian in bygone era. Mohenjo-Daro had mud-block and warmed square structures. Indian's square territory is depicted by standard conclusion headways rate; characteristic tainting; reliance on genuine work and low computerization rate; enormity of little degree block broilers with restricted cash related, explicit and regulatory breaking point; nature of single unrefined material (mud) and thing (solid mud square); and nonappearance of institutional cutoff concerning the improvement of the region.

Brick Kilns Industry in India

In Indian, the recorded scene of making blocks is in every practical sense, 5000 years old which is an old as the most solid known Indian human movement "Indus Valley Civilization". It is really inferable from the disclosure of Indus Valley Civilization. The people of that progress thoroughly used squares to lay complex mathematically designed metropolitan zones. A bit of these towns were basically around 3 miles in width and housed as much as 30,000 occupants. Unmistakably, even now, practically 5000 years a brief timeframe later, blocks are being used widely the country over, so much, that India is the second most conspicuous creator of squares after China. Square creation is especially gathered in four countries (- 75% all around creation): China 54% - 700-800 billion/year

- India 11% - 140 billion/year
- Pakistan 8% - 100 billion/year
- Bangladesh 4% - 50 billion/year
**II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

| Researcher Name                  | Research years | Research title                                                                 | Publication journal                                                                 | Result                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ruchi Chaundhary et al.          | 2012           | Reduction of Occupational Health Hazards of firer in Brick kiln industry      | International Journal of computer science and Communication Engineering. Page No. 51-55 | Using Artificial Neutral network and genetic algorithms. The main important result is switching over Alternative jobs.                                                                                                         |
| Vikas Monga et al.               | 2012           | Respiratory Health in Brick kiln workers                                        | International Journal of physical and social science. PageNo.226-224.                 | The main important result is mean respiratory Dust exposure in firing section was highest (19.51 mg / m3) while mean respirator Dust exposure in Mixing &Molding section was the lowest (10.08mg/m3). |
| Deepa kumar and Arun Varun       | 2013           | A study on Clinical-Social problems of Brick kiln workers in Gujarat            | National Journal of Community Medicines. Volume4, Issue3 page No. 503-507.             | In this study major result is workers were mostly illiterate or had Primary Education. Females were uneducated. These workers are getting daily wages and there is no Holiday as such.                                      |
| Niaz Mohammad and Alan           | 2010           | A Sociological study of Brick kiln workers in Peshawar, Pakistan               | Pakistan Journal of Life and Social Science. Page No. 19-23.                         | The study mainly focused on the nature of work, Socio-Economic causes and effects of bonded labour.                                                                                                                     |

**Importance of the Study**

The assessment investigates the Health issues looked by Brick flame broil workers. There have been distinctive investigates finished as for Environmental Pollution of Brick endeavors and Child work in Brick stove industry, regardless there are no masters which have inspected the Health Problems looked by Brick radiator Workers in Dharmapuri District. In such way the current evaluation fulfills the Gap in the examination and along these lines gain monster.
Statement of the Problem

This examination analyzes the Health issues looked by Brick heater workers in Dharmapuri District figuratively speaking.

The major problems Brick kiln workers are as follows:

- Lot of work for Rain Seasons.
- Low level of wages.
- No Bonus and Gifts.
- Lack of water, Mud, Clay.
- Not covered by insurance policy for workers.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To study the Health Problems looked by Brick heater workers.

Hypothesis

There is no undertone differentiation between Health Problems and the Demographic Variables.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The Present appraisal explore to the Health Problems looked by Brick radiator workers in Dharmapuri District. Clear assessment strategy has been used in this evaluation. Convenience testing procedure has been used in this assessment. The size of test is 70. The wellsprings of data were central equivalently as accomplice. The data amassed in the face book customer's assessment create essential data. Encouraged considers were set up with a complete objective of face book customers uninhibitedly for the appraisal. The information accumulated from book, journals, magazines, reports, and dailies was the helper data.

Statistical Tools

- Independent sample T-Test
- One way ANOVA
- Factor Analysis
Analysis and Interpretation of Data

**H0:** There is no suggestion contrast between Health Problems and the Demographic Variables.

| 1. Classification of The Respondent Based on Gender And The Total Injuries Problems (T.Test) | Hypothesis |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| **Gender** | **N** | **Mean** | **Std.Deviation** | **T.Value** | **P. Value** | **HO Accepted** |
| Male | 33 | 14.97 | 4.066 | 1.511 | 0.135 | |
| Female | 37 | 16.32 | 3.432 | | | |
| Total | 70 | | | | | |

| 2. Classification of The Respondent Based on Area And the Total Smoke/Dust Problems (T.Test) | Hypothesis |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| **Area** | **N** | **Mean** | **Std.Deviation** | **T.Value** | **P. Value** | **HO Accepted** |
| Semi-Urban | 13 | 21.38 | 3.124 | | | |
| Rural | 57 | 22.84 | 3.437 | 1.401 | 0.166 | |
| Total | 70 | | | | | |

| 3. Classification of The Respondent Based on Age And Total Illness Problems (Anova) | Hypothesis |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| **Age Group** | **N** | **Mean** | **Std.Deviation** | **T.Value** | **P. Value** | **HO Accepted** |
| 10-15 | 3 | 41.33 | 3.512 | | | |
| 16-25 | 5 | 42.80 | 7.155 | | | |
| 26-36 | 27 | 38.44 | 5.753 | 1.271 | 0.291 | |
| 36-47 | 23 | 40.00 | 4.406 | | | |
| Above 47 | 10 | 37.90 | | | | |
| Total | 70 | | | | | |

| 4. Classification of The Respondent Based on Education And the Smoke Dust Problems (Anova) | Hypothesis |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| **Education Level** | **N** | **Mean** | **Std.Deviation** | **T.Value** | **P. Value** | **HO Accepted** |
| Illiterate | 13 | 21.23 | 3.395 | | | |
| School Level | 48 | 22.62 | 3.437 | 2.136 | 0.126 | |
| Above Ug | 9 | 24.22 | 2.728 | | | |
| Total | 70 | | | | | |

| 5. Classification of The Respondent Based on Community And The Satisfaction Level of Wages (Anova) | Hypothesis |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| **Community** | **N** | **Mean** | **Std.Deviation** | **T.Value** | **P. Value** | **HO Accepted** |
| SC | 43 | 3.33 | 1.149 | | | |
| ST | 16 | 3.62 | 0.957 | | | |
| BC | 8 | 2.38 | 0.744 | 2.675 | 0.054 | |
| MBC | 3 | 3.67 | 0.577 | | | |
| Total | 70 | | | | | |

Sources: primary Data
Inference

1. Since P Value (0.135) is more than 0.05 the invalid theory is seen at 5% level of immense. Beginning now and for a significant length of time it is acknowledge that there is no enormous partition between the male and female regarding Injuries Problem.

2. Since P Value (0.166) is more than 0.05 the invalid speculation is seen at 5% level of monstrous. In this manner it is suspect that there is no gigantic capacity between Age pack concerning Smoke or Dust Problems.

3. Since P Value (0.291) is more than 0.15 the invalid theory is seen at 5% level of criticalness and exonerated the elective speculation. Accordingly it is expect that there is no monstrous ability between Age pack concerning Illness Problems.

4. Since P Value (0.126) is more than 0.05 the invalid theory is 1.10 seen at 5% level of tremendousness. Consequently it is understand that there is no fundamental division between Education concerning Smoke or Dust Problems.

5. Since P Value (0.054) is more than the table Value the invalid hypothesis is absolved and elective theory is seen. Therefore it is reason that there is immense capacity between Communities concerning Satisfaction Level of wages.

Factor Analysis

| KMO and Bartlett's Test |
|-------------------------|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy | 513 |
| Bartlett’s Test of Sphericity | Approx. Chi-Square | 520-455 |
| | Df | 153 |
| | Sig. | .000 |

Source: Computed Data.

Inference

From the table it might be seen that Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin extent of analyzing adequacy is 0.512 and Bartlett's preliminary of Sphericity assessed Chi-Square Value in 520-455 which are quantifiably basic at 5% level.
From the above table, it will in general be seen the 7 components are decreased to

3 otherworldly factors based the Initial Eigen assessment of more than 1, with consolidated characteristics in level of 69.366.

| Component | Initial Eigen Values | Extraction sums of squared loadings | Rotation sums of Squared Loadings |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|           |                      | Total | Cumula -tive % | Total | Cumula -tive % | Total | Cumula -tive % |
| 1         | 3.732                | 20.731 | 20.731         | 20.731 | 20.731         | 3.360 | 18.667         |
| 2         | 2.684                | 14.914 | 14.914         | 14.914 | 14.914         | 2.139 | 11.882         |
| 3         | 1.998                | 11.098 | 11.098         | 11.098 | 11.098         | 1.866 | 10.479         |
| 4         | 1.622                | 9.009  | 9.009          | 9.009  | 9.009          | 1.852 | 10.288         |
| 5         | 1.333                | 7.405  | 7.405          | 7.405  | 7.405          | 1.823 | 10.125         |
| 6         | 1.117                | 6.208  | 6.208          | 6.208  | 6.208          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 7         | .993                 | 5.515  | 5.515          | 5.515  | 5.515          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 8         | .874                 | 4.853  | 4.853          | 4.853  | 4.853          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 9         | .697                 | 3.874  | 3.874          | 3.874  | 3.874          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 10        | .650                 | 3.608  | 3.608          | 3.608  | 3.608          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 11        | .573                 | 3.182  | 3.182          | 3.182  | 3.182          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 12        | .420                 | 2.336  | 2.336          | 2.336  | 2.336          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 13        | .351                 | 1.952  | 1.952          | 1.952  | 1.952          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 14        | .316                 | 1.753  | 1.753          | 1.753  | 1.753          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 15        | .252                 | 1.401  | 1.401          | 1.401  | 1.401          | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 16        | .170                 | .944   | .944           | .944   | .944           | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 17        | .146                 | .811   | .811           | .811   | .811           | 1.426 | 7.924          |
| 18        | .073                 | .405   | .405           | .405   | .405           | 1.426 | 7.924          |

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
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|                |     |
|----------------|-----|
| Minor Cuts     | .874|
| Fever          | .695|
| Cough          | -.534|
| Body or Muscle ache | .680|
| Broken Bones   | -.659|
| Chest Pain     | .574|
| Backache       | .460|
| Diarrhea       | .791|

Sources: Computed Data.

From the above table, it might be seen that 4 factors together structure factor which can sensibly be named as "Wounds Problems". The Second factor is outlined with 4 elements which can be named as "Skin Problems" The Third factor is molded with 2 components which can be named as "Buildup Problems". The Fourth factor is outlined with 3 elements which can be named as "Infection Problems" The Fifth factor is molded with 4 components which can be named as "Anguish Problems". The Sixth factor is molded with 1 variable which can be named as "Food Poison".

V. SUGGESTIONS

- A huge bit of the workers has been typical Electricity should be given in the homes by the owners of the Brick Kiln.
- The Bonus should be given by the owners of the Brick radiator workers.
- The Wages should be connected by the owners of the Brick radiator workers.
- Exhaustive and wide supporting is immediately needed for overseeing working conditions, remuneration, structure, government help levels of the workers in the square warmers.

VI. CONCLUSION

The appraisal has analyzed that the Health Problems looked by Brick radiator workers in Salem District. This end relies on Survey and its evaluation. Most of the workers are have a spot with Scheduled Community. A lot of the workers are hitched in the Brick radiator fields. Most of the respondent there is no Satisfaction Level of the wages in these fields. There is no detachment among male and female are going toward the weight and wounds issues.
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