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Brick kiln industry is one of the major demand based small-scale industry, which fulfill the growing demand of construction sector. Being situated in the remote country side, these units are remained as unorganized sector, providing economic opportunities too many people belong to the low category income earner group of the society. Indian Brick Industry is the second largest producer of the world, after China, having more than 150,000 operating units in all over the country and it is widespread and located as cluster. Burnt clay bricks are the most important building materials in India till now. All manufacturing units use good fertile alluvial soil as raw materials (locally available), which putting much pressure on agricultural production. Majority of Brick kiln industries manufacture bricks in conventional Bulls Trench Kilns, which are highly labour intensive, wasteful and create many environmental problems in surrounding areas.

Such manufacturing units are characterized by distinct division of labour with skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour. The inefficient and age old method like hand moulding and Sun drying bricks under open sunlight and the use of open clamp burning system force the Industry to operate for a period of 5 - 7 months only during a year. Entire manufacturing process depends upon the climate conditions, which made it a seasonal one. Coal is the only fuel use to burn bricks. Several air pollutants in the form of GHG (mainly carbon dioxide) particulate matter, Sulphur dioxides, carbon monoxide etc. are found as a result of coal burnt in the brick kiln. At local level (in the vicinity of a brick kiln) some of these gases are injurious to human health, animal and plant life. At global level, pollutions like carbon dioxide contributes to the global warming and climate change. Owing to its temporary nature, inefficient technology and polluting nature together with total absence of professional management including quality control, such industries are unorganized sector in its true sense.

The present study tries to study the present status of the industry, identify the existing production function of brick kilns. Analyze some aspect of the industry related to the cost, the efficiency and profit along with income and employment generation. An attempt also made to study the socio-economic condition of the brick kiln workers. All production units located in villagers’ paddy fields. So the study tries to explore the
involvement of the villagers in the industry and how they are benefitted and affected by kiln activity. Moreover, the study tries to identify the constraints of the industry and suggested some measures to overcome such problems. The present study is expected to help the unorganized sector turns to an organized one in a permanent structure with modern technology and with preventing measures of surrounding environment.

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