

**Safety and literacy: Protecting the basic rights of
the children in the Brick Kilns at Akra,
Santoshpur, Kolkata**

Report Submitted to LGWCDC

BY



**Centre for Knowledge, Ideas and Development
Studies, Kolkata**

February 2016

CONTENTS

The families in the Brick Kiln cluster in Akra.....	1
Comparative demographic distinction.....	2
Comparative occupation and income pattern.....	4
Nature of Migration of the Kiln workers' families.....	5
Nature of labour contract for brickfield work.....	8
Literacy among families surveyed in the brick kiln and in the slum.....	8
Health and safety measures for children.....	10
Interaction of the migrant families in the locality.....	11
The LGWCDC initiatives.....	12
Observation.....	13

Safety and literacy: Protecting the Basic Rights of the Children in the Brick Kilns at Akra, Santoshpur, Kolkata



The report is based on a quick survey of the migrant households at the Kiln site. The purpose was to understand and identify the factors/issues required to be taken into account for a reasonably effective safety and literacy program for the children of the migrant labour families. LGWCDC has already initiated some work in the area. The purpose of the present study is also to see if the initiatives by LGWCDC can be more focused for enduring learning from the initiative.

The families in the Brick Kiln cluster in Akra

The cluster reportedly has about 40 Kilns, out of which 20 are operational. During our visit only three kilns (1,5 and 9) were active. The brick cluster is located near the locality called NayaBasti of mixed ethnic, linguistic and religious communities. There is no other industrial units or activities within five kilometers radius of the Basti. The LGWCDC project was to attract children in the age group of 6-14 years to basic schooling, introduce them to literacy through imparting basic education. The survey was designed to specifically understand the safety and literacy aspects of the children who accompany their family and also sometimes work in the kiln, and identify the attention needed. Table 1 shows the number of families working in these kilns, number of families having children in the age group of 6-14 years, and the number of families surveyed for the present report. Full enumeration of the families is given in the Appendix 1.



Discussion with the owners of the three Kilns revealed that the owner of Kiln no. 1 has a preference for labourer from Hindu Backward class from Jharkhand. Other owners don't have any such specific preferences.

Table 1: Worker family and Sample size

Brick Kiln	No. of total Household	No. of Family having children aged 6-14 yrs	Sample for primary survey	Household
1	20	3		3
5	43	6		6
9	41	10		7
Total	104	19		16

Note: There are 25 Muslim families in Kiln 9. Other two kilns do not have any Muslim families.

Workers' families are given shelters near the respective Kilns. The locality is generally perceived as peaceful, although there are reports of wide spread alcoholism and also criminal activities. There is a primary school and a MSK within 2 km. CBOs within 300 mtrs. The survey also included 10 families having children in the age group of 6-14 years from the NayaBasti slum cluster. The purpose was to see if there are any distinctive differences in the literacy and safety practices vis-à-vis the families working in the Kilns. Table two shows the number of school age children in the two cases.

Table 2: Distribution of sample Households having children age 6 to 14 yrs

No. of sample households in Brick Kiln	No. of children age group 6 to 14 yrs	No. of sample households in slums	No. of children age group 6 to 14 yrs
3	5	10	13
6	13		
7	16		
16	34	10	13

Comparative demographic distinction

As shown in table 3 in the selected households, Kiln workers' families are mostly Hindus (SC and ST), where as slum families are mostly Muslim. In both the cases, however, ST families are in majority as shown in table 4. The slum has larger share of families with Bengli as mother tongue, whereas worker families (including tribal families) are mostly Hindi speaking (table5). Average family size is about 6 for Kiln workers' families, whereas it is about 5 for the slum families. In both the cases about one third of the families is constituted of children in the

school-age group (6-14 years). However female members are much higher in number among kiln workers' families (see table 6).

Table 3: Distribution of Households by Religion

Religion	Migrated HHs at Brick Kilns	As %	Slum HHs	As %	Total	As %
Hindu	11	68.7	4	40.0	15	57.7
Muslim	5	31.3	6	60.0	11	42.3
Christian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	16	100.0	10	100.0	26	100.0

Table 4: Distribution of Households by Caste

Caste	Migrated HHs at Brick Kilns	As %	Slum HHs	As %	Total	As %
SC	1	9.0	0	0.0	1	6.7
ST	6	54.5	4	100.0	10	66.7
OBC	4	36.5	0	0.0	4	26.6
General	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	11	100.0	4	100.0	15	100.0

Table 5: Distribution of Households by Mother Tongue

Mother Tongue	Migrated HHs at Brick Kilns	As %	Slum HHs	As %	Total	As %
Bengali	6	37.5	6	60.0	12	46.1
Hindi	9	56.2	4	40.0	13	50.0
Others (Tribal)	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	3.8
Total	16	100.0	10	100.0	26	100.0

Table 6: Distribution of Household Member by Age & Sex

Age	Migrated HHs Members at Brick Kilns			Slum HHs Members			Total members	As%
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Below 6 Years	3	11	14	1	4	5	19	13.2
6 to 14 Years	17	17	34	7	6	13	47	32.7
15 to 18	1	3	4	3	3	6	10	6.9

Years								
19 to 35 Years	8	14	22	3	6	9	31	21.6
36 to 50 Years	8	5	13	7	5	12	25	17.3
51 to 60 Years	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	2.0
Above 60 Years	5	2	7	2	0	2	9	6.3
Total	42	53	95	24	25	49	144	100.0

Comparative occupation and income pattern

Table 7 and 8 present the general occupational pattern of the households surveyed. Of the 95 members of the 16 Kiln workers' families 35 work as labourers and 22 are students. While there is no other earning occupations reported by the Kiln workers' families, there are self-employed, employed in services, traders, and skilled workers among the families from the slum. As the table 9 shows there is difference, although not very significant, in income pattern between two groups of households. More than 80% of the Kiln workers' monthly household income is within Rs 10, 000. The slum families have higher presence in the within Rs 20, 000 income group.

Table 7: Occupational Pattern of Family members

Occupation	Members of Migrated HH at Brick kilns	As%	Members of Slum HH	As %	Total	As %
Cultivator	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Share-Cropper	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Agri-Labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Labor-in-Other field	35	36.8	1	2.0	36	25.0
Skilled worker	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	0.6
Self-Employed	0	0.0	6	12.2	6	4.1
Shop-Keeper	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trader	0	0.0	2	4.0	2	1.3
Service in Pvt. Sector	0	0.0	6	12.2	6	4.1
Aged/ Child	24	25.2	5	10.2	29	20.1
Manufacturer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Household Work	14	14.7	11	22.4	25	17.3
Driver	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	0.6
Student	22	23.1	16	32.6	38	26.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	95	100.0	49	100.0	144	100.0

All members

Table 8: Occupation of Main-Earner of Households

Occupation	Members of Migrated HH at Brick kilns	As%	Members of Slum HH	As %	Total	As %
Cultivator	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Share-Cropper	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Agri-Labor	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Day labor	16	100.0	1	10.0	17	65.3
Skilled worker	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	3.8
Self-Employed	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	7.6
Shop-Keeper	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trader	0	0.0	2	20.0	2	7.6
Service in Pvt. Sector	0	0.0	3	30.0	3	11.5
Aged/Child	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manufacturer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Household Work	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Driver	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	3.8
Student	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total Households	16	100.0	10	100.0	26	100.0

Note: It is reported that back to village their occupation remains the same.

Table 9: Monthly income pattern of the surveyed households

Monthly Income	Workers at Brick Kiln	As%	Slum Households	As%	Altogether	As%
2501/- to 5000/-	7	44.0	2	20.0	9	35.0
5001/- to 10000/-	6	38.0	4	40.0	10	39.0
10001/-to 20000/-	2	12.0	3	30.0	5	19.0
20001/-to 30000/-	1	6.0	1	10.0	2	7.0
Total	16	100.0	10	100.0	26	100.0

Nature of Migration of the Kiln workers' families

Home state of surveyed migrant families and their frequency of migration are shown in table 10. Bihar and Jharkhand are the major source of migrant labour in the brickfield. Table 11 shows the distribution of migrant labourer over three Kilns. Kiln 9 is the only Kiln having labourer from West Bengal. Families generally migrate with the members who can work in the field along with infants and children. In some cases children are kept with the elders in the family. Table 12 shows the pattern of migration for the surveyed families. Age group-wise migration pattern and work in the brickfield is shown in table 13. It is to be noted that people older than age 50 ears do not migrate for work in the field. Also children below 14 years constitute half of the members of the migrant families. There are two cases where children are

working in the brickfield. Most of the workers are in the 19 to 35 years age group. What is of interest from table 14 is that out of 23 children in the school-age group 14 do not work in the field because they attend school. Migration is seasonal and generally families go back and to their respective village and migrate back during the season (see table 15). While migration to work in the brickfield is a source of earning for the family, there are a few families who repeat migrate to fulfill their obligations for the advance taken (table 16).

Table 10: Migration from and frequency

Migrated from	Type of Migration (No. of HHs)		
	Every Year	First Time	Total
Bihar	1	3	4
Jharkhand	6	0	6
Chhattisgarh	0	1	1
South 24 Parganas	3	2	5
Total	10	6	16

Table 11: Migrant families in three Kilns

Brick Kiln	Migrated From	No. of Surveyed HHs
1	Jharkhand	3
5	Bihar	4
	Jharkhand	1
	Chhattisgarh	1
9	South 24 Parganas	5
	Jharkhand	2
Total		16

Table 12: Family migration pattern

Brick Kilns	No. of sample Hhs	No. of sample Families came with all members		No. of part migration families			As %
		No. of Families	Total member	Family came partly	Total Family member	Members came with family	
1	3	2	10	1	5	4	80.0
5	6	2	8	4	29	18	62.0
9	7	2	13	5	30	19	63.3
Total	16	6	31	10	64	41	64.0

Table 13: Age group and work in the brickfield

Age Group	No. of members migrated	No. of members work at Kiln	As %
Below 6 Years	14	0	0.0
6 to 14 Years	23	2	8.6
15 to 18 Years	3	1	33.3
19 to 35 Years	21	21	100.0
36 to 50 Years	11	11	100.0
Total	72	35	48.6

Table 14: Reasons for Not-Working at Brick Kilns (Multiple Responses)

Reasons	No. of Not-Working members	As %
Too young/old to work	15	40.5
House Keeping	9	24.3
Attending School	14	38.0

Table 15: Type of Migration by Number of households migrated

Migration Pattern	Number of households			Total
	First time	Every Year	Occasionally	
Seasonal(for 8 months)	6(100.0%)	9(90.0%)	0(0.0%)	15(93.8%)
Long time	0(0.0%)	1(10.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(7.2%)
Total	6(100.0%)	10(100.0%)	0(0.0%)	16(100.0%)

Table 16: Reason for Repeat Migration

Reasons	Number	As %
For more earning	6	60.0
Obligation of advance taken	4	40.0
Total	10	100.0

Nature of labour contract for brickfield work

The brickfield workers are recruited through labour contractor. Contract amount and advance is made according to the family size and frequency of migration (as shown in table 17). Contract is generally for six months. The owner of the Kiln does not directly deal with the labourer. The Kiln owner gives a certain amount of total contract value to the labour contractor weekly for food. (For surveyed HHs- weekly payment is maximum 2875/-, minimum 900/- depending on HHs size). The amount is paid after deduction of installment adjusted with advance paid. Table 18 provides contract details for each surveyed household.

Table 17: Contract amount for migrated Household at Brick Kiln by type of Migration

Migration Type	No. of Households Surveyed	Total Member Came	Average Member per Households	Total Contract Amount	Contract Amount per Households	Advance received per households
Every Year	10	47	4.7	515500/-	51500/-	9400/-
First Time	6	25	4.1	228600/-	38000/-	6800/-
Total	16	72	4.5	744100/-	46506/-	8425/-

Table 18: Contract Details by Household Size

Family Members	No. of Surveyed Households	Average Contract Amount
2	2	35500/-
3	2	42000/-
4	6	47000/-
5	4	48275/-
8	1	36000/-
10	1	78000/-
Total	16	46506/-

Literacy among families surveyed in the brick kiln and in the slum

About 60% of the migrant families are illiterate, and 27% has below primary level education. Scenario is slightly better for slum families where about 40% has secondary level education (see table 19). Out of 16 migrant families surveyed 10 families have children between 6 to 14 age group. 8 families out of 10 do not want to send their children to school. And reasons are mainly taking care of infants and household work to be performed by the children. Also children can help parents in some parts of the work in brickfield (see table 20 and 21).

Owners of Kiln no. 1 and 5 provide infrastructure support for children's education. of Educational Infrastructures and one(9No.) The owner of the Kiln no. 9 provides incentives to the families for the purpose of child education. The nature of incentive, however, is not clear.

Table 19: Literacy of the members of the migrant families

Education level	Members of Migrated HH at Brick kilns	As%	Members of Slum HH	As %	Total	As %
Illiterate	56	58.9	18	36.7	36	44.4
Below Primary Education	7	7.3	2	4.0	5	6.1
Primary level	26	27.3	8	16.3	18	22.2
Secondary Level	6	6.3	20	40.8	21	25.9
Passed Higher Secondary	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graduation level	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.2
Post Graduate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	95	100.0	49	100.0	81	100.0

Table 20: Willingness of Households about children schooling

Number of households having at least one child aged within 6-14 years and not attending school	Willing to send	Not willing to send
10	2	8

Table 21: Reason shown by Households for not-willingness (multiple response)

Reasons	No. of Responses	As %
Children take care of Infant	5	62.5
Certain parts of the job can be done easily by children	2	25.0
Household work	2	25.0

Health and safety measures for children

Children are left to themselves when parents go to work in the brickfield. And infants are left in the care of children. Its not a rare sight to see a five/six year old child is carrying or feeding an infant sibling. The shelters provided to the workers (no rent charged) are makeshift types; low roof, bare brick construction, uncommented floors, no windows or any other ventilation, with lone entry hole. One room for one family works as bedroom, kitchen, and store. Facilities available for the migrant families at the work site is shown in table 22.



Community toilets are provided near work sites. For Drinking Water one hand tube well is provided within the boundary of each Brick Kiln. There are two separate Pit Latrines (pucca types) inside the periphery of Brick Kilns no. 5 and 9. For Kiln no. 5 there is a 'Hanging type Latrine' with jute cloths walling. No drainage facility is available around the areas of workers' shelters. Garbage is thrown in a pit and burnt weekly. There is no electricity in Kiln 1. Kiln 5 provides electricity through generator free of cost. Kiln 9 has regular electricity connection. There is no waterlogging problem in the locality. The approach road is 'kucca' up to 1km.

As per as health facility is concern, there is no sub-center or primary health center within 2 km of the brick kilns. Children below five years have undergone complete immunization programme, as part of the government scheme (table 23). There are not many reports of labourer or members of their family falling sick. In known cases of sickness, owners supply medicine; not referred to the doctor. In Brick Kiln no. 5 owners provide medicines without Doctors' Prescription. The Kiln manager keeps records of supplied medicines to the labour. In Kiln no. 1 & 9 managers provide medicines according to doctors' advice. However, Kiln managers were not willing to part with the records on labourers' illness. Table 24 gives information on sickness collected from the households surveyed.

Table 22: Facility available at the work site

Facilities	No. of responses	As%
Housing	16	100.0
Electricity	7	44.0
Fuel for cook	16	100.0
Drinking water	16	100.0
Medical facility	16	100.0

Table 23: Universal Immunization for Children aged 0-5

Immunization	No.of children aged 0-5	As %
Completed /Ongoing	14	100.0
Discontinued	0	
Never-Immunized	0	
Total	14	100.0

Table 24: Number workers became sick during Migration Period by age group

Age group	Number	As %
0-5	1	25.0
6-18	2	50.0
Above 18	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0

Interaction of the migrant families in the locality

Migrant family does not seem to have many interactions with the local communities except in rare occasion of medical help (see table 25). The surveyed families consider the locality as peaceful. They had never faced any harassment of any kind from the local people. It is interesting to note from the table 26 that while all surveyed families have Voter ID cards, more migrant families have Adhar card and health card tyhan families in then slum.

Table 25: Interaction with Locality in the work site

Interactions	No. of Responses	As %
Mainly for provision	0	0.0
Social functions/ Political functions	0	0.0
Religious functions	0	0.0
Medical help	10	62.5
Child education	8	50.0
Any Others	0	0.0

Table 26: Having Identity Proofs

Identity Proof	Migrant HHs	As %	Slum HHs	As %
Voter ID	16	100.0	10	100.0
Health Card	2	12.5	0	
Ration Card	9	56.0	4	40.0
Registration No. of Labor department	0		0	
Job Card	5	31.0	0	
Adhar Card	9	56.0	2	20.0

The LGWCDC initiatives



The program "Protecting the Basic Rights of the Children-Safety & Literacy-Development in all aspects" has been mobilized from 2013. The prime goal of the program is to motivate and provide educational support of children who are basically either non-enrolled/drop-out or migrated for a certain times with other member of their families. The target children are in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

A coaching room about 300sft, near brick kiln, has been arranged to run informal school with the help of local educated boys.

At present about 30 children are attending the school. The number was 28 in the year 2014, and 25 in 2013. Out of 30 students, only 3 students are school dropout. 14 children (50%), who enrolled in 2014, are continuing till the end of 2015.

LGWCDC provides tiffin (Cake or biscuits) to the children attending school. Schooling is done using TLM along with different type of indoor games. Teaching is oriented to grow children's interest in the study.

Program Package:

- Duration-7 month
- Hour of the day-2.30hrs
- Language-Bengali/Hindi
- Teaching aid-Chart, Poster, Block
- Teaching materials -Khata, Pencil, Eraser, Black-board, Color Pencil

Program is managed by

- a. 2 male Instructor-Graduate- age 20
- b. 1 female Mobiliser –Graduate – age 28
- c. 1 female staff assistance

Summary

Most of the migrant families are repeat migrants. They arrive here every year, because either they are bound by the advance taken or they don't have any other better source of income. If not this brickfield they might migrate some other brickfields somewhere else. They do not find any other job because they do not have any other skill that would give them better sustainability. Their level of education does not allow them to think beyond their present social and economic boundaries; for themselves or for their children. Managing survival another season, literacy, or safety of their children is incidental. Being seasonal in nature, their stay in the locality does not get enriched through interactions with the local people, nor through interactions with migrant groups from other areas and communities.

From this perspective the initiatives from LGWCDC is an important inputs to the social lives of the migrant families.

Observation

During our brief visit to the workers' shelters in the Kilns, we discovered that labour groups from South 24 Parganas, mostly Muslim households are keenly interested in education of their children. They are also concerned about the health and safety of their children. Most of their children are regular school goers in their respective home localities. Even women members were forthcoming to express their willingness to send children to the school. This is unlike labour groups from Jharkhand and Bihar, who are either unconcerned and unaware or uninterested in child literacy and safety.

This gives us a lead in understanding the fine-tuning needed in the LGWCDC initiatives. The kind of programme being run by LGWCDC is likely to be useful for the above-mentioned labour group for continuing education when they are in the place of migration. The other groups are generally unaware and unconcerned about literacy and safety. There has to be a different approach to bring them to the fold of literacy campaign. We strongly feel that in such cases its not regular literacy campaign, but more fun filled activities, more oriented towards numeracy than literacy would be more effective. Efforts have to be to make them miss the school than lure them to the school. LGWCDC can seriously think of taking the help expert child educationist to formulate appropriate curriculum. The present people involved in the

programme might be committed to the programme, but in this case commitment would need expertise to handle such cases for fruitful outcome.

Safety is the first casualty in the brick kiln. Infants are left under the care of children who themselves need care. As we mentioned above it is not rare scene to see children are carrying infants; both left to fend for themselves. In the brickfield area children are safe only when they are in the LGWCDC shed where the school is run from. The school, therefore, can play most important role in making the children aware of the safety measures to avoid accidents, health hazards and sickness typical of the brickfield; dusty, compromised sanitation and garbage disposal, and absence of even first-aid and primary treatments for injuries and common ailments.

We also strongly feel that there is a need for regular awareness meetings with the parents of the children. In this case also LGWCDC would need personnel who can easily communicate with the people from the social and economic backgrounds that these migrant families belong to. The efficacy and importance of literacy and safety have to be the main focus of the interactions with the parents of the children. This would have long term implication on the lifestyle of the parents, many of whom are alcoholic to the extent of creating further financial vulnerability of the families. We think that arousing aspiration of a better life through safety and literacy has to be the orientation of the programme.

It has been our realization that owners and managers of the Kiln are not really opposed to safety or literacy initiatives. Owners of the Kiln have to be taken in to confidence for their active participation in terms of providing physical and human resources in particular and encouraging the families to participate in the programme in general.

Appendix 1

Enumeration of the households

Brick Kiln no-1

SL.NO	Head of the family	Total family member	Family having children aged 6-14	Sample
1	Mohan Hembram	8	1	1
2	HolongoBodra	4		
3	Girish Mali	2		
4	Ram Singh	5		
5	Ravi Sing Bodra	2		
6	Sree Singh Deogum	1		
7	Asmal	3		
8	Jamung	1		
9	MangalSuren	4		
10	DebuBodra	7		
11	Ladura	1		
12	TalamayZindaChatar	1		
13	SantiMahato	2		
14	ArjunBaran	4		
15	Sunil	1		
16	Sukuntala	2	1	1
17	Chandmuni	2		
18	Vishnu Bodra	1		
19	Sunamuni	1		
20	Ram Singh	4	1	1

Brick Kiln no-5

SL.NO	Head of the family	Total family member	Family having children aged 6-14	Sample
1	Nageshwar	3	1	1
2	LalitChouhan	3		
3	Uma SankarChouhan	4	1	1
4	SikendarMaji	4		
5	SurajChowhan	2		
6	Goutam Kumar	4		
7	Pradip	8		

8	Amrit Singh	3		
9	GanoriChouhan	3		
10	SreeChouhan	7	1	1
11	KesharMajhi	9		
12	Budhram	6		
13	Shibrya	1		
14	Baldeo	9		
15	Rabinder	3		
16	Ramu	8		
17	Manish	3		
18	Mithun	4		
19	Dharmender	3		
20	Shudhir	3		
21	Chottu	6		
22	Balchand	2		
23	Rajkumar	1		
24	Ramayan	5	1	1
25	Tikeshwar	4		
26	Manglu	3		
27	Santosh	3		
28	Kishor	2		
29	Mannu	3		
30	Natram	5		
31	Manju	1		
32	Ramesh	4		
33	Daruram	5		
34	Taresh	4		
35	Dilharan	5	1	1
36	Ravi	5		
37	Balma	4		
38	Krishna	3		
39	Birju	4	1	1
40	Sabitri	1		
41	SinilHasda	2		
42	Rubari	3		
43	Sunil	7		

Brick Kiln no-9

SL.NO	Head of the family	Total family member	Family having children aged 6-14	Sample
1	BijayGumuch	9	1	1
2	Monika	6		
3	Ali HussainMolla	3		
4	RosnarBibi	3		
5	MasuraBibi	4		
6	Sayed Ali Molla	4		
7	KutubGaji	3		
8	Shibnath	3		
9	SahabirLakra	4		
10	Nikhil	4		
11	Shibrya	1		
12	RajuMolla	2		
13	Momin	4	1	
14	Sitamoni	1		
15	Bondhan	1		
16	Shakun	3		
17	PrakashSurang	1		
18	BrishaUraw	1		
19	BudhuniMinz	1		
20	JagmohanYadav	2		
21	HasmanKashko	1		
22	Abdul Wahid	5	1	
23	IliasMolla	1		
24	SafuddinMolla	1		
25	Ashis Rag	1		
26	AzijulMolla	5	1	1
27	JiyarulMolla	7	1	
28	Shafi Ali Gazi	4	1	
29	DilwarMolla	1	1	1
30	Zairul	2		
31	AklimaBewa	2	1	1
32	QutimuddinTromdar	5		
33	ToyebMolla	4	1	1
34	Sara Ali Molla	4		
35	AzaruddinMolla	1		
36	FarukGaji	5	1	1
37	HananMolla	2		
38	Lal Muni	2		
39	BirshaSaiya	5		
40	SukraLakra	7	1	1
41	Dilip Kumar Tandan	2		

Appendix II



Situational assessment of working area of LGWCDC at Brick kilns, Akra, Santoshpur, for development of proposed strategic intervention by LGWCDC and supported by TdH Suisse

Questionnaire is in three parts.

Part A is for Introducing AKRA and SANTOSH PUR

Part B is for information on labourer families; to be collected from the head of the families.

Part C for the owners of the Brick Kiln

Part D for LGWCDC

**Situational assessment of working area of LGWCDC at Brick kilns,
Akra, Santoshpur, for development of proposed strategic
intervention by LGWCDC and supported by TdH Suisse**

Part A

1. Location of Brick Kilns : a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
2. Distance of Nearest Habitant from Brick Kilns: _____
3. Distance workers' Shelter from Kilns _____
4. Facilities Available surrounding Kilns(distance and accessibility)

Educational Centers(Nearest One)		
Primary School	K.m	Minute
SishuSikshaKendra(SSK)		
MadhyamikSikshaKendra(MSK)		
Anganwadi(ICDS)		
InformalCenter(CBOs,NGOs)		
Health Center		
Sub-Center		
Primary Health Center		
Other Facilities:		
Police Station		
Bus-Stop		
Daily Market		
Community Toilet		
Drinking Water Stand-Post		

5. Does Labor Contactor having any registration Number? Yes / No
6. Apart from Brick Kiln, are other Industries dominated in locality? Yes / No
If Yes, Type of Industries _____ approximate
No: _____
7. How many Brick Kilns are under operation, and how many are non-operational?
Under Operation: _____ Under Non
Operation: _____

8. Condition of social environment:[ask all questions]

1. Is the locality peaceful?	Yes	No	4. Is it violenceprone?	Yes	No
	1	2		1	2
2. Is it safe for women and children?	1	2	5. Problems of alcoholism	1	2
3. Is it criminal infested area?	1	2	6. Any other (specify)	1	2

Part B

2. Do you know how many groups (same state of origin) came in yoursite:

Group code	State of origin	Number of families in each group
Group 1		
Group 2		
Group 3		
Group 4		

3. Identification Particulars of families (group code)

3.1 Sample Sl. No. _____ 3.2 Village of origin _____ 3.3 Name of the head _____				
3.4 (ii) Caste/community (Code): SC1		ST 2	OBC 3	Others 4
3.4 (iii) Religion (Code): Hindu 1		Muslim2	Christian3	Others 4
3.4 (iv) Mother tongue (code): Bengali		1	Hindi 2	Others 3

4. Demographic Particulars of the family

Sl. No.	Name (first name only)	Relation to head (description)	Sex M/ F	Age (yrs.)	For all members					
					Education level? (up to what standard)	Whether the member came with you (Yes-1, No-2)	Whether work in the kiln (Yes-1, no-2)	If not why (code)	Primary Occupation (code)	Monthly Income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1		Self								
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										

Codes for column 9 - (1), employed under others (3) too young/old to work, (4) housekeeping (5) attending school (6) Physically incapacitated/handicapped (7) Other (Specify)

Codes for column 10- Cultivator-1, Share-Cropper-2, Agri-Labor-3, Labor in Other field-4, Skill worker-5, Self-Employed-6, Shop-Keeper-7, Trader-8, Manufacturer-9, Other Business-10, Service in Public Sector-11, Service in Private Sector-12, Other economic activity (specify)-13, Aged/Child-14, Handicapped-15, Household work-16, Others (Specify)-17

5. Background of the family

Sl. No.	Types of migration			Occupation before Migration(in village)		Primary Occupation when you back to village			
	1 – seasonal(for 8 months) 2 – Long term(more than8 months)	Repeat migration* Use code	Reason for Repeat Migration (Code)	Economic activity (code)	Non-Economic activity (code)	Cultivation in own land	Accompanied family business	Will do same work as worked early	Not yet decide
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									

Code of Repeat Migration: 1- Every Year(Last 3 Years), First time-2, Occasionally-3

Code for Reason Repeat Migration: 1- For more earning 2- For facilitating advance Lump-sum amount, Other Facilities provided by Employer(specify)-3

Code for Economic Activity: Cultivation-1, Day labor in Agri field-2, Day labor in non-agri field-3, Hawker-4, Contract labor-5, Others(Specify)-6

Code for Non-Economic Activity: Student-1, Enemployed-2, Household work-3, Others(specify)-4

6. Children of the family

Age group (years)	Nos.	In the kiln site		
		Work in the kiln (nos.)	Attend school (nos.)	House keeping (nos.)
Less than 6				
6-14				

7. Are you aware of Right to Education Act (siksharAdhikar for all) Yes/ No

a. If Yes, please specify _____

b. If No, Do you know that all children should go to school? Yes / No

Do you know that illiteracy of Child is punishable offence of parent ? Yes / No

Do you know that physical harassment by teacher is punishable offence? Yes / No

8. Responses to literacy

7.1 If the family is willing to send the children to school what are the expectations?

- Access the incentives like free food/snacks/meal

- To keep children away from the work site

- Safety of children

- Continuing education
- Any other

7.2 If not willing to send the children to school

- Children to do household chores when adults are away
- Children take care of the infants
- Children also work in the kiln, learn the skill for future livelihood
 - Part of the job contract
 - Certain parts of the job can be done easily by children
- Any other

9. Detail of the nature of the job contract and mode of payment (note down)

10. Details of the facilities available at the work site

11. Interaction with the locality in the work site

- Mainly for provision
- Social functions/political functions
- Religious functions
- Medical help
- Child education
- Any other (Additional income etc.)

12. Is there any harassment at the work place? Yes- 1 No- 2

13. If yes, what type of harassment?

Physical abuse- 1 Verbal abuse- 2 irregular payment - 3 others (specify)- 4

14. If any such problem is faced by the children what does the family do for their protection?

Nothing/don't know what to do	1	Complaint to police	3	Complaint to Political parties	5
Confronted the employer	2	Complaint to NGO/club	4	Others (specify)	6

15. Children <6 and their Mothers

15.1 Universal immunization of 0-6 children:

Name	Sex M/F	Age	Universal Immunization: for all				Pulse polio for under 5 only	
			Completed	Going on	Discontinued	Never Immunized	Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nos.								

16. Is there any pregnant and/ or lactating mother in the family? Yes 1 No 2

17. If 'yes' in Q 17 above, did they get the following care free of cost?

Answer type	Ante natal care			Post natal check-ups	Nutritional supplement at Anganwaricentre
	TT	Folic acid tablets	3 check-ups		
Complete					
Going on					
Stopped half way					
Not received at all					

18. If the family has any pregnant/lactating mother, did she ever get the benefit of JananiSuraksha Yojana? Yes 1 No 2

19. If anybody became sick during Migration period? Adult(above 18)_____ Child(0- below6)_____ Child(6-18)_

20. If sick, what action taken by Service Provider?

Allow to take rest -----1

Incentive given by owner for caring-----2

Supplied medicine without doctors' prescription-----3

Other(specify)_____ 4

None_____ 5

19. Having Identity Prove(tick) : Voter ID/ Heath Card/Ration Card/ Registration No. of Labor department/ Job Card/ Adhar Card

Part C

Responses from Owner/manager of the Kiln

1. Do they have preference for any ethno-socio-geographical group as labourer? If yes, reasons
2. Extent of repeat recruitment in terms of state, ethnicity family
3. Attitude to the child literacy
 - Very good initiative
 - Meaningless/superfluous
 - Loss for the company
4. If good initiative, are they willing to participate through
 - Providing infrastructure
 - Financial support to the drive
 - Incentives to the children
 - Incentives to the family
5. Supports provided / available to the labourer/family

5.1 Shelters and Environment

What is the nature of ownership of the present shelter/house?

Provided	1	Rented	2	Shared with others	3	Others (specify)	4
----------	---	--------	---	--------------------	---	------------------	---

5.2. If rented, what is the amount of rent per month? Rs _____

5.3 Type of structure:

Jhupri	1	Kutchra hut	2	Semi pucca	3	Pucca	4	other (specify)	5
--------	---	-------------	---	------------	---	-------	---	-----------------	---

5.4 Civic amenities received by the families

5.5.1. Sources of drinking water:

KMC stand post	1	Tube well	2	Pond	3	Dug well	4	other (specify)	5
----------------	---	-----------	---	------	---	----------	---	-----------------	---

5.5.2 Sanitation facility:

Location	Flush pour			Pit latrine		Hanging type		Open defecation
	Individual	Shared	Community	Individual	Shared	Individual	Shared	
Within premises	1	2	X	4	6	8	10	X
Outside premises	X	X	3	5	7	9	11	12

5.5.3 Drainage: open drain 1 closed drain 2 no drain 3

5.5.4. Does the household have electricity connection? Yes 1 No 2

5.5.5. Garbage disposal: KMC vat 1 Open space 2 KMC- mobile conservancy stuff 3

5.5.6 Nature of road in the locality:

Black topped /concrete 1 un-surfaced/Kutch road 2 No road 3

5.5.7 Is there water logging problem during rainy season? Yes 1 No 2

5.7 Healthcare services provided/around

5.7.1 Where does the family go when any member of family needs medication?

-Provided by the owner

- Facilities available in the locality

[Encircle all appropriate codes; More than one answer may come; Encircle all such]

Government hospitals 1	KMC Ward Health Unit 3	Anganwaricentre5
Private hospitals2	Private doctor 4	Any other (specify) 6

5.7.2 Records of medication of family members maintained by the owner Yes No

5.7.2.1 Avg Number of person fall sick while in the work: Adult _____ Child _____ Total _____

5.8 School Education available [SSK, MSK, Primary, Middle, Secondary]

Part D

Responses from LGWCDC

1. Main objective of the programme
2. When did the programme begin
3. Was there a base line survey? If yes, broad findings that formed the basis of the programme
4. How many children attended the literacy programme, since inception, year-wise.

Male Female Avg age Dropout (Male) Dropout (female)

5. Are there repeat attendants over the years? How many in different years?
6. How the programme is managed in the site

Manpower types Qualification Gender Age Volunteers/paid

Instructor

Field worker/mobiliser

Motivator

Any other

7. Do the enrolled children also carry their siblings? All mostly a few
8. What is the programme package?

- Duration
- Hour of the day
- Language
- Teaching Aid (specify)
- Teaching material (specify)
- Other incentives like, food and nutrition, health and hygiene, games, communication etc.

9. Whether the owners of kiln were approached for their support for
 - Infrastructure
 - Financial help
 - Health hygiene
 - Incentives (specify)

10. How do you rate or assess their response?

Name of Investigator: _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Checked by: _____ Date _____

Scrutinized by _____