

**Impact
Factor
3.025**

ISSN 2349-638x

Refereed And Indexed Journal

**AAYUSHI
INTERNATIONAL
INTERDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH JOURNAL
(AIIRJ)**

UGC Approved Monthly Journal

VOL-IV

ISSUE-IX

Sept.

2017

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Women Sanitary Workers in Belagavi City; A Sociological Study**Mr. Shivanand. D.Kenchai**

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Abstract

The status of women in India has been subject to many positive changes over the last thousand years. Indian women are like that socially, politically and economically they are weaker than men. According to the 2011 population, 15.4% of Indian women are employed in the economy. Many women do the Work of Cleanliness. At the same time, the health of a hygienic worker is normal unhealthy conditions. They are deprived of proper education and food that has a detrimental effect on sanitation workers especially women. In this context, the current study seeks to assess the socio-economic conditions of sanitation workers. The study was conducted at Belagavi Municipal Corporation where 500 women sanitation workers were employed. Among them are 150 women sanitation workers are randomly selected.

Key words-status of women, women sanitation worker, conditions, health and hygienic.

Introduction

The status of women in India has been fluctuating. The 20th century saw the dynamic change in the global, economic, scientific, and social spheres. We have made a remarkable step in all aspects of life where the most exemplary person has ever been in the social sphere. Women are given equal opportunities to compete with men and to compete. In the last century and the early part of the 20th century, women were sent back home, and their place was kitchen. The 20th century saw great freedom and independence in many lands. Women have always fought for equality for freedom. They want and find educational equality and there is a secret to their success. The education and awareness that comes with it has allowed the sexes to fight against their goals. They came out of their kitchens and took their places and the men became the breadwinners. This has led to the removal of the work from the truth - because they can now become "Managers" of their home and family and part of the workforce. They are involved in almost every field of work and are prominent in all walks of life be it education, health, politics, science, social work or law. Today's women are partners in the global system. Indian women have their place even in the police, in the military and now the first group of pilots has emerged.

Women - The name sounds very powerful. From time immemorial, women have played a more important role than men and that is no exaggeration. India has the largest number of professionally trained women in the world. The status of women in India has been subject to many positive changes over the last thousand years. Indian women are weaker socially, politically, and economically than men. According to the 2011 population, 15.4% of Indian women are employed in the economy. The status of women must begin with the social framework, social structures, cultures and values systems that undermine public expectations regarding the conduct of men and women and determine the roles of women and their positions in society. Making money alone does not boost women's economic equality in India.

Economic power combined to greatly enhance the development of poor women in India. The hardships of Dalit women are not only due to their poverty, economic status, or lack of education, but

also the direct result of the harsh exploitation and oppression of the elite, as authorized by Hindu religious texts. According to the Indian Ministry of Labor, 85% of Dalit women have menial jobs and work as agricultural workers, butchers, sweepers, and human waste disposal workers. Many dalit women do the Work of Cleanliness. They are also deprived of proper nutrition, which has a detrimental effect on sanitation workers, especially women. Sanitation is under the category of public health protection. It is yet another independent project to be undertaken by the municipality.

Social Issues For Working Women

When women are out of work or economically personal reasons or reasons, are often the subject common and for the sake of ordinary money the need. While they they pull themselves together to share the sorrows of men's lives, they find them quickly themselves in the midst of responsibilities and eventually they end up in trouble performing commitments are usually male. The social problems facing working women are varied. Many problems remain unresolved in their own home as an active game, from the moment they came out of the four walls of nakedness their boxing home. Their problems are different. See have trouble adjusting time schedules with other staff elders in the family, want privacy in freedom and greatness to participate in financial management and the desire to balanced health. Although our constitution provides for those equal rights and chances are, their problems remain unresolved and these it cannot be resolved by rules alone. The state of some problems varies with the type of category in which women work it belongs to them, the greatness of their personality, their ability to work, theirs the ability to promote performance and adapt to family circumstances.

Kalhan (1972) notes, on performance issues women, that both husband and wife go to work is common today. This naturally creates problems. In fact, it is a woman's problem because she is a working wife, when she returns from his job, he has to make sure his family doesn't face anything reduction. The family must be nurtured and cared for. He notes, "The fortune of an Indian woman who works in this regard it is much harder than her husband in other countries, where all industries are designed to get rid of boredom in the house work. There are never any nests where he can lay children and expect them to be cared for until he returns at work and take care of him (1972)". For a happy home, it is important that the working hours are women do not agree with those of men and children. Husband and children feel neglected and upset when working hours for women are like keeping them away from at home where their children and their husband come from or go to school and office. Single working women also have a number of problems in this community. When they take on a job, they are very socially responsible apparently for the first time and this creates a fix problem. There's growing independence, both financially and rethinking the action revolves around the way to choose a life partner. The working long hours makes it very difficult for them to stabilize a game planned by parents. Finding the right one accommodation in a hostel or with family or friends is another problem.

Sanitary Workers In Karnataka

In Karnataka, people are employed in all kinds of garbage collection, sewage treatment, sewage treatment, and the disposal of human and animal waste, and handling and disposing of human waste from dry toilets, open sewers, sewers, and public openings using brooms. , metal plates, baskets or buckets without protection. These degrading forms of waste management are mainly carried out by Dalit community groups, often by the Madiga community.

The 'Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines [Prohibition] Act' was introduced in 1092 and enacted in 1997, more than 40 years after India's independence. A number of awareness campaigns have sought to eradicate the practice of 'hand fraud' and government programs have been launched to revitalize and improve their living and working conditions. A new law called 'Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Bill'. 2012 'suspended by

Parliament, despite its shortcomings. Encouraged widespread dialogue to give dignity to a society focused on exploitation. However, there has been little improvement in the social status of sanitation workers. Reports and media studies reveal the deplorable state of sanitation workers in relation to their work's precarious situation leading to premature death's 'critical state' of their health problems, job insecurity, low wages, and their ongoing social pressure. There are no official statistics available for the deaths or illnesses of sanitation workers in India. There are a few epidemiological studies on the type of health risks and the severity of the disease burden of sanitation workers from the major cities of Mumbai and Delhi but none from the small Indian cities, where the sewage system is an open sewage system.,

The Context Of The City

Belgavi is the oldest city in Karnataka rich in culture and history. This is the second largest city in the province and the largest urban center in Karnataka. The city is also the center of education and business in the province. Belgavi has been selected in the first round of 20 cities, as one of the largest Indian cities to be developed as a smart city under smart cities Mission

Objectives

- To understand the Socio-Economic conditions of Municipal Women Sanitary Workers.
- To study the Status of Municipal Women Sanitary Workers.
- To analyze the level of Decision-Making in the Family.
- To analyze the health hazards in the job.
- To give suggestion for the improvement of sanitary workers.

METHODOLOGY

The study is researching the social and economic status of hygienic women workers. The research design of the current study explains. Clean sanitary workers working under Belagavi Municipal Corporation. A total of 150 women workers working in the sewers work under the Belagavi Municipal Corporation. From the list of female hygiene workers it was decided to randomly a sample for further research.

Key Findings of Women Sanitation Workers in Belagavi city.

The study found a strong correlation between category, lack of education, and a lack of professional agency for female hygiene workers in the city. They are often employed as contracted and outsourced workers, suffering more from low compensation with no benefits at all. Employers have shown a lack of accountability for their physical and mental health. Awareness among women who work in sanitation is about laws, policies or strategies designed to protect them and their rights are very low.

Basic Profile of Women Sanitation Workers Interviewed

S.NO	PROFILE	BELAGAVI
1	AGE	80% BETWEEN 30 TO 40 YEARS
2	CASTE	98 %PERCENT BELONG TO SC CASTE
3	EDUCATION	33% PERCENT ILLITERATE

Many aspects of their life and work contain the concept of sex, however ensured that male and female workers were treated equally; if their work was not there up to the mark, they would be dragged

out like a male laborer. Women are like that they have been assigned tasks mainly as house sweepers and garbage collectors. This it prevents their movement from going up even though they have worked for many years. Managers, sanitation inspectors and circuit inspectors were all men. Women an interviewer at Belagavi confirmed that they had never seen a female manager. Trading unions are also represented by men, who never bring the voice of women sanitation workers in large squares.

The division of labor by sex is historically found in the patriarchal system there men control the work of women and children in families and institutions. A Capitalist The economy divides the labor market, keeps women's wages low, and makes them work it depends on the men. Women are expected to take care of household chores - of course She is "allowed" to work outside the home under the circumstances provided by her household bonds remain unaffected. Men in charge of institutions such as municipalities, state-led policies and the power of family change..

Recommendations For Government Institutions:

- A comprehensive policy aimed directly at the protection of sanitation workers must be made and implemented which would cover entitlements, rehabilitation and specific directives of occupational health for permanent as well as contractual/ ad-hoc sanitation workers.
- The waste management plan of each urban/semi-urban body must be inclusive of all sanitation workers engaged in the collection, transportation and conversion of waste into other products. It is important that policies not only suggest but also ensure safe and hygienic handling of waste, and that municipalities regularly dispense good quality safety gear to all workers, whether or not there is demand for them from the workers. It is vital to involve the community at large to ensure that regulators provide such gear to the people involved in all kinds of sanitation work. OP/2019/004E 24 Participatory Research In Asia
- The dignity associated with 'salary' must be conferred on all workers. A logical and fair wage chart must be drawn up; keeping in mind that the work done by all types of sanitation workers is similar and large wage gaps between them is unacceptable. It must also be remembered that the contractual workers are the most vulnerable, since they currently receive no benefits whatsoever despite working equal hours.
- The issue of lack of pay slips and wage books to all categories of workers must be addressed immediately and a system of surprise checks for the dealing clerks must be set.
- Medical insurance or partial support must be initiated as a policy, keeping in mind the constant danger from physical injuries.
- Sanitation workers and waste pickers integrated in the door-to-door collection schemes of contracted-out models must receive government-mandated benefits like paid holidays, schemes such as EPF/Society Fund/maternity leaves/payslips to improve their earnings and working conditions, and transform their status from that of waste pickers to service providers.
- Fair and independent workers unions should be established to promote 'substantive rights' – wages, hours of work, working conditions, and minimise income inequalities between the different categories of sanitation workers.
- Local councillors (parshads) and leaders must organise regular information dissemination and awareness generation sessions about the rights and entitlements of sanitation workers. Such meetings should reflect upon the review of local councillors and their competency, failing which their role should come under scrutiny by the local governments.
- The persistence of manual scavenging must be acknowledged by local bodies, followed by thorough inspection of its incidence and steps must be taken to end the practice and rehabilitate those earning their livelihoods through it.

- Women sanitation workers need to be integrated into programmes such as Skill India and National Skill Development Mission to enable them to shift towards better paying and dignified jobs. This must happen simultaneously with mechanising the cleaning of drainage and sewerage systems. However, this must be done gradually so that the sanitation workers are not displaced from their jobs abruptly before they are integrated into alternative vocations

Conclusion

Due to the changing role of women's hygiene workers face many repair problems there they play a dual role in their workplaces and in their homes. Half of the respondents are in the age group of 41 to 50 years, the majority of respondents were illiterate, most respondents belong to the SC community and more than two-thirds married respondents. All respondents reported that it was not affiliated with any of the unions, most respondents are reported to be taking insurance, the majority of respondents reported that have no knowledge of sanitary worker schemes and do not know about sanitary personnel

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