



Socio-economic aspects of female ragpickers involve in informal sector in urban area of district, Sirsa Haryana

Dr. Abhey Singh Godara, Meenu Rani

Department of Economics in Chodhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa, Haryana, India

Abstract

Trash picking is an inferior and exploitative economic activity in the urban informal section. Rag pickers collect the waste items like paper, iron, cutlery, metal objects pieces and plastics for their livelihood. Data is collected from the primary source. This research paper is design to examine the socio-economic conditions and demographic conditions of female ragpickers. In this study the exploratory research design is used. The random sampling technique is used; about 120 respondents (i.e. female trash pickers) in the age group of 17 to 55 years were selected. A well designed schedule (structured) questions was used to collect the response from the respondents.

Keywords: social, economic, occupation and demographic structure

Introduction

Trash picking is probably one of the most dangerous and dehumanizing activity in India. Female regpickers are working in filthy environment surrounding by dogs, pigs and hen. The term chiffonier is also used for the regpickers. The regpickers belong to the singikaat and siribandh community. In the ancient time the regpickers used the traditional techniques in piles sprain related skin problem by using horns of deer and cows. But as time spans their techniques lag behind the modern techniques, as said by laymen. And they are compels to choose the job of waste picking for their livelihood. Female regpickers search waste times without using any safety instrument like hand gloves and shoes. On a global level approximately two thirds of a kilogram of waste per person per day generated. Yet the difference between high and low income countries was considerable, especially in terms of composition. Risk occurs at every step in the process from the point where regpickers handle waste in the home for collection to the point of ultimate disposal. Health risk from the wastes including the wastes is caused by many factors, including the nature of waste as it decomposes the handling of waste. Some regpickers live in semi-pakka house and others in shed house in dumpyard. Their life begins and ends only in a atmosphere surrounding by garbage and stretch. The female regpickers also faced the problem like dog bites and skin infections. According to the mumtaz regpickers of sirsa, each one of them collect approximately 10-20 kg of waste per day. Every kilogram of polythene about 10 rupees kg and iron objects get them 10 rupees kg. Most of them are illiterate and desperate for employment; their choice is either die of hunger or collect waste items. Most of them, do not have ration card and adhaar card. Due to this they faced problem in medical treatment, in open an bank account and enrolled their children in govt schools. They do not have the facilities of electricity and good quality drinking water. There is no proper maintainece of roads, street light and drainage problems. In

developing countries significant portion of waste pickers found at open dumps are children and pregnant women. Some times the childrens of the female regpickers helpless to eat the things drawn from garbage. Some female working during the pregnancy period. There is no maternal facility for female and new infant also lies in unhygienic conditions. During the anysis, I found that the house of the females is just like the dumpsite and unhygienic. Even they did not have personal hygiene also. Husband of the female regpickers involve in the activites like cobbler, mochi, rikshaw pullers, kabadi and doing leather work. Female regpickers not much awared about family planning. Most of female not enrolled their childrens in govt schools. Only few females provide education to their childrens only up to 8th level.

Need of the study

1. This study need to know the social-economic equality.
2. Basic facilities like education, drinking water facilities, electricity, roads are provided.

From the above mention points, it is found that these females ragpickers did not reach the social benefits, rights, education. So there is need and scope is arise to study about this section of the society.

Importance

1. This study is important to check on the social and economic policy implication of the govt.
2. This study is provided the demographic conditions of female ragpickers.
3. This study is important from social and economic perspectives.

Objectives

1. To analyze the social aspects of female ragpickers.
2. To explain the Economic condition of female ragpickers.

Methodology

- Exploratory research design has been used.
- The present study is related to urban area of Sirsa for year of 2016-2017.
- Primary source of data collection has been used.
- Sample of 120 female Rag pickers was taken purposive randomly.
- Interview schedule method has been used.
- Simple percentage and average method has been used for analysis.

Result and Discussion

The present study deals with the final results related to the Socio-Economic Conditions of Female Ragpickers.

Residential status of respondents: The furnished result related to Residential Status of Respondents is depict in table 1. It found that 91.67 per cent female ragpickers have been native while 8.33 per cent have migrant. The most influential reason of migration of female ragpickers is marriages.

Table 1: Residential status of household

Status	Respondent	Per cent
Native	110	91.67
Migrant	10	8.33
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Reason for the adoption ragpicking: The furnished result related to reason for the adoption ragpicking is depict in table 2. It has been found that 93.33 female ragpickers have choose that activity to supplementing their family income. 4.17 per cent have been observed to doing that job for buying eatable things and 2.5 per cent female ragpickers choose that job for own expenditure.

Table 2: Reason for the adoption of Ragpicking

Reason	Respondent	Per cent
Supplementing family income	112	93.33
Buying eatable things	5	4.17
For own expenditure	3	2.5
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Sample population across age groups: The furnished results related to sample population across age groups is depicted in table 3. The demographic structure of the female ragpickers shows that 12.5 per cent female ragpicker lie between the age group of 18-30 years, 70.83 per cent female ragpickers belong to the age group of 31-45 years, and 16.67 per cent female ragpickers lie between the age group of 46-60 years. It is because in this age female are not able to working properly due to health diseases.

Table 3: Sample population across age groups

Age group	Respondents	Per cent
18-30	15	12.5
31-45	85	70.83
46-60	20	16.67
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Educational qualification of respondents: The furnished results related to educational qualification of respondents is depicted in table 4. It is found that 93.3 per cent females are illiterate, 5 per cent females are educated up to primary level and only 1.67 per cent females have attained the secondary level education. The reason behind the low level of education and illiteracy is that they have lack of resource, poverty and grim ignorance.

Table 4: Education Qualifications of Respondents

Education Level	No. of Respondents	Per cent
Illiterate	112	93.3
Primary level	6	5
Secondary level	2	1.67
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Marital status of the respondents: The surfaced result related to marital status of the respondents is show in table 5. It is found that 25 per cent females are unmarried, 61.67 per cent females are married and 13.33 per cent females are widow. Female ragpickers get married in the early age of life due to social bondages. It is also worth mentioning here that the Main reason for the migration have been marriage of female ragpickers.

Table 5: Marital status of the Respondents

Status	No. of Respondents	Per cent
Unmarried	30	25
Married	74	61.67
Widow	16	13.33
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Husband Occupation: The surfaced result related to husband occupation of respondents is show in table 6. It is also observed that from the furnished result that husbands of the females ragpickers are occupied only the job like cobbler, kabadi, rikshaw puller, and leather work. Of the ragpickers, 38.3 per cent have been found to be owner of the kabadi shop. It is also revealed from the result that none of the ragpickers employed in Govt. and private jobs.

Table 6: Husband Occupation

S. No	Occupation	No. of Respondents	Per cent
1.	Govt. job	0	0
2.	Private job	0	0
3.	Feriwala kabadi	40	33.3
4.	Kabadi shop	46	38.3
5.	Cobbler	14	11.67
6.	Leather work	20	16.67
	Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Respondents whose children are getting education: The surfaced result related to respondents whose children are getting education is depict in table 7.

Table 7: Respondents whose children are getting Education

S. No	Type of school	No. of Respondents	Per cent
1.	Govt. school	41	34.167
2.	Private school	14	11.67
3.	Not getting education	65	54.167
	Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Nature of work: It is surfaced by the furnished result in table 8. It explore that 58.33 per cent female ragpickers have adopted ragpicking activity as part time job and 41.66 per cent female ragpickers have chosen that job as a full time basis.

Table 8: Nature of work

Nature of work	No. of respondents	Per cent
Part time	70	58.33
Full time	50	41.66
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Income earned by female rag picker per day: The surfaced related to income earned by female ragpickers is depict in table 9. It is also found from the final result that 20 per cent female ragpickers have been observed to earned the income less than 100 rupees in a day while 23.3 per cent female ragpickers have been the respondents who have found to earned income 200-300 rupees in a day. It is also worthwhile to note here that no one female ragpickers have been noticed to earned income above 300 rupees per day.

Table 9: Income Earned by Female Rag picker per day

S. No	Income	No. of Respondents	Per cent
1.	Less than 100	24	20
2.	100-200	68	56.6
3.	200-300	28	23.3
4.	Above 300	Nil	Nil
	Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Quantity of trash pick and sale of items and segregation of waste: The furnished result related to quantity of trash pick and sale of items and segregation of waste is depict in table

Table 11: Durable Goods and Availability of food

Durable goods	No. of Respondents	Per cent
Goods like cycle, tricycle, bed, watch, fan etc.	60	50
Goods like TV, mobile, refrigerator, cable operate,	25	20.83
Not any	35	29.167
Total	120	100
Availability of food		
2 time in a day	90	75
3 time in a day	30	25
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Basic Amenities: The furnished result related to basic amenities is show in table 12. It is found that 91.67 per cent female ragpickers do not have basic amenities like electricity at

10. It is reveal that 24.17 per cent female ragpickers collect the trash items more than 30 kg in day. It may be fluctuated during the festival season. Of the ragpickers, 58.33 per cent female ragpickers sell the trash items on the same day. Of the total ragpickers, 73 per cent segregated the waste items at home and 58.22 per cent ragpickers segregate the waste item on the same day.

Table 10: Quantity of trash pick and Sale of items and Segregation of Waste

S. No	Content	No. of Respondents	Per cent
1.	Trash pick		
	10-20 kg	40	33.33
	21-30kg	51	42.5
	More than 30 kg	29	24.17
	Total	120	100
2.	Sale of item		
	Same day	70	58.33
	Week	30	25
	Month	20	16.67
	Total	120	100
3.	Segration of waste		
	At home	84	73
	At dum site	36	30
	Total	120	100
4.	Duration payment		
	Same day	70	58.22
	Week	30	25
	Month	20	16.67
	Total	120	100
5.	Duration payment		
	Same day	70	58.22
	Week	30	25
	Month	20	16.67
	Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Durable goods and availability of food: The furnished results related to durable to durable goods and availability of foodis depict in table 11. It is found that only 50 per cent ragpickers having basic durable goods like watch, fan, bed, tricycle, and cycle. In some cases, female ragpickers have been used the tricycle to collect the trash items. It is also surfaced by the figures presented in table 3.1.12 that 75 per cent respondents have been found to avail the facility of food 2 times in a day.

home because they don't have much fund to pay the electrify security charges and bill. From the study, it is also found that 95.83 per cent female ragpicker don't have separate kitchen at

home due to lack of proper space and funds. They settled their kitchen in room and some have settled their kitchen in open area near around drains. Of the ragpickers, 94.17 per cent female ragpickers don't have the separate toilet at their home and they use the toilet of their neighbor and some of them have been noticed to go defecation in open.

Table 12: Basic Amenities

Conditions		Respondents	Per cent
Electricity	Yes	10	8.3
	No	110	91.67
Total		120	100
Separate kitchen	Yes	5	4.17
	No	115	95.83
Total		120	100
Separate toilet	Yes	7	5.83
	No	113	94.17
Total		120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Availability of clothing and footwear: The furnished results related to availability of clothing and footwear Is depict in table 13. It is found that only 33.33 per cent female ragpickers have clothes to wear in the winter season because they do not have proper amount of money. Of the total ragpickers, 96.67 per cent female ragpicker don't have the clothes to protect them from the rain and heat. Of the ragpickers, 87.5 per cent female ragpickers don't have the clothes for different occasions.

Table 13: Availability of clothing and footwear

Availability		Respondents	Per cent
Warm clothes	Yes	40	33.33
	No	80	66.67
Total		120	100
Clothes to protect from rain/heat	Yes	4	3.33
	No	116	96.67
Total		120	100
Dresses for spread occasion	Yes	15	12.5
	No	105	87.5
Total		120	100
Footwear	Yes	25	20.83
	No	95	79.17
Total		120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Debt: The surfaced result related to debt on female ragpickers is depict in table 14. It is found that 50 per cent female rag pickers takes loan from local land lord and 70 per cent do not have any debt on them. In such conditions female ragpickers are not awared about the govt loan schemes and avoid it due to so many formalities.

Table 14: Debt on female Rag pickers

S. No	Debt	No. of Respondents	Per cent
1.	From bank	Nil	
2.	From local landlord	50	41.67
3.	No debt	70	58.33
	Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Female ragpickers experience from NGO: The furnished result related to female ragpickers experience from NGO is shown in table 15. It is found that 100 per cent females ragpickers do not have any experience form the NGO working in their areas. And they were totally deprived of the facility provided by NGO.

Table 15: Female ragpickers experience from NGO

Services Avail	Respondents	Per cent
Yes	Nil	Nil
No	120	100
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey and Secondary data

Suggestions

- As per the family background of ragpickers, poverty is main factor which compels these to undertake this work. There income generation programme to raised economic condition.
- Government, non- govt organistion and voluntary welfare agencies need to provide female and informal education which is per their needs and flexibility.
- In the urban areas, the vocational training center like steaching, beauty parlor etc. should be provided.
- As social services center, well equipped with the facilities of health check up, treatment and other services need to opened in the urban slum area.
- Ration card and Aadhar card should be provided as early.
- Bank accounts opened at minimum balance that helps that creat banking habits among them with small portion of their income.
- Jobs should be provided as meet their livelihood needs.
- Govt should provided the safety instrument to regpickers at low cost.
- Female ragpickers who lived in shed or jopri type house, govt should provided the house at minimum cost.
- Clean drinking water provided.
- Public latrines are establish for them.
- Proper severage, roads and street lights are provided.

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