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**A STUDY ON HAZARDOUS LIFE OF A MANUAL SCAVENGER IN URBAN AREAS
AT DINDIGUL DISTRICT, TAMILNADU.**

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ABSTRACT:

This paper specifically deals with the socio-economic standing of manual scavengers those individuals clean the dry latrines manually. This practise was wanted to be abolished and therefore several acts was brought forth to absolve this downside. The foremost recent Act that was delivered to solve this issue in India was the “Prohibition of employment of manual scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013,” manual scavenging could be a profession that has been living since the human civilization. The inhuman observe of manually removing manure that involves removal of human excrements from dry bathrooms with clean hands, brooms or metal scrappers; carrying excrements and baskets to selling sites for disposal, isn't solely diabolic however maybe the best degree of human rights violation. This paper aims to check the socio-economic standing of manual scavengers when the enactment of the act.

KEY WORDS:Socio-Economic, Manual Scavengers, Social Discrimination, Occupation

INTRODUCTION:

Manual scavenging may merely be outlined as manual removal of body waste (night soil) from "dry toilets", i.e., rest room while not the electronic equipment flush system, particularly while not the water seal. An egalitarian society remains a dream; each society from the only to the foremost complicated has some type of social difference. Stratification is one type of social difference. It refers to the presence of social teams that ar hierarchical higher than each other, usually, in terms of power, prestige, and wealth their member possesses. The Indian class structure is one such type of stratification, hierarchically divided into four varnas or caste and an outcast. Caste is an ascribed standing given to a personal since birth and demarcates them in terms of their occupation. The fifth cluster of the grouping system or the outcaste is concerned in menial jobs like sweeping, discovering human body waste, and carrying manure on their heads and their occupation is understood as Manual Scavenging.

Manual scavenging could be a forced caste-based occupation, that remains a persistent reality in any a part of the country. Several Government initiatives have either failing or haven't been able to sustain themselves in protective the human rights of the manual scavenger community. The most objectives of the study ar to know the accessibility and affordability of wants among manual scavenging communities and to know the challenges Janus-faced by them to seek out another occupation. Manual scavenging isn't solely a violation of human rights however conjointly shatters the dignity of a personal. Once abundant technological advancement within the country throughout the twenty first century, there's still a community that's licensed to scrub human and animal body waste thanks to their ascribed caste.

Manual scavenging could be a term used primarily in India for the manual removal of untreated human body waste from bucket bathrooms or pit latrines by hand with buckets and shovels. It had been formally prohibited by law in 1993 thanks to it being considered a caste-based, dehumanizing observe (if not done safely). Despite a 2013 law prohibiting employment of manual scavengers, the survey known fifty four, 130 folks engaged during this job across India as of Gregorian calendar month 2019. In province, 334 folks do this work, and also the magnitude relation is incredibly high within the Erode district.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A Quantitative study was done to study the occupational hazards faced by manual scavengers: with special reference to application of social work intervention. The primary data was collected through an interview schedule with stratified random sampling method from 150 respondents in urban areas at dindigul district. By asking questions such as their personal information such as name, age, gender, educational status, etc., the study was done to gain an insight and understand the occupational related hazardous problem and psychological wellbeing status of the manual scavengers. The researcher also used and to facilitate the intervention process of the manual scavengers to came out their profession.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the social demographic profile of the respondents.
- To identify the health problems relates to the occupation of the respondents.
- To know the level of quality work life of the respondents.
- To provide feasible suggestions to improve their quality of work life.
- To know the various challenges faced by the manual scavengers.

The main aim of the present study is to assess the socio-economic condition among whom living scavengers at urban areas at dindigul town. The study objectives are to study the sociodemography profile, life style and find out economic condition status of respondent. Self-prepared questionnaire was used in the present study the questionnaire was developed by the researcher to measuresof socio-economic condition among scavengers. The study questionnaire dimensions are namely 1) opinion about occupation 2) Health 3) social status. The researcher conducted the direct interview method to collect the date form the respondent.

Distribution of the respondents of kind of work

Kind of the Workers	No. of Respondents
Sweeper	102 (68.00)
Latrine Cleaner	38 (25.33)
Sewer Cleaner	4 (2.67)
Railway Cleaning	4 (2.67)

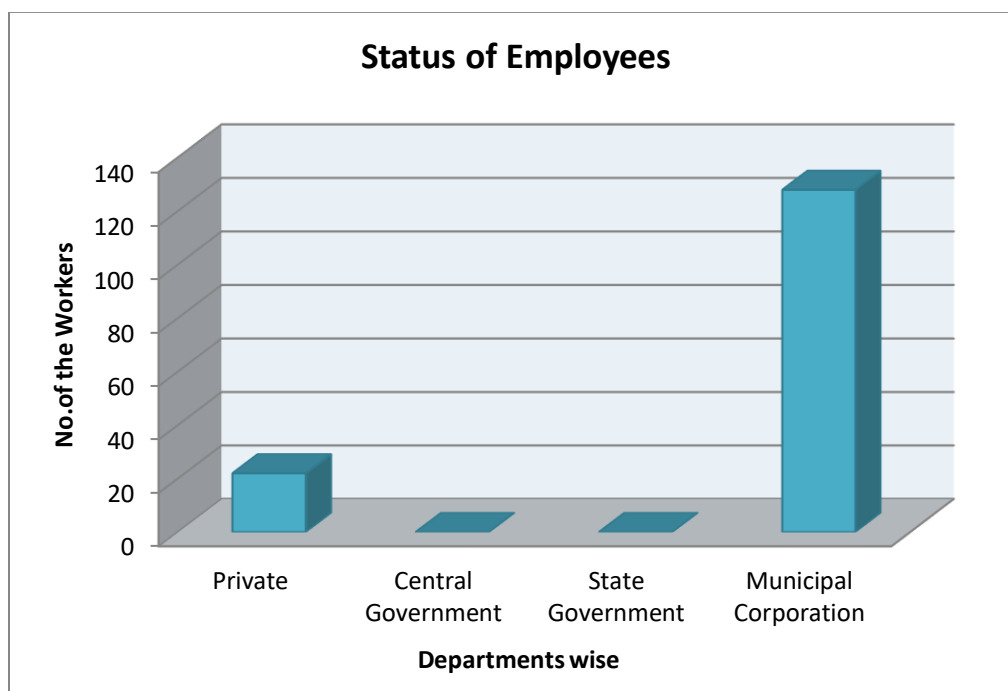
All	2 (1.33)
Total	150 (100)



The diagram shows that maximum number of the respondent said that society views their occupation bad. Because basically they are working in dirty place such as drainage, bath room, Toilet, hotel leaf taking and so on. So that people saying like that their occupation bad. The above Table inferred that out of 150 respondents, majority of 102 (68.00 per cent) of the scavengers are Sweeper and Latrine Cleaner 38 (25.33 per cent) and then Sewer cleaner, Railway Cleaner 4 (2.67 per cent) scavengers in dindigul town. 2 (1.33 per cent) of the scavengers are above the all kind of workers.

Distribution of status of employments of the Respondents

Employment	No. of the Respondents
Private	22 (14.67)
Central Government	0 (0)
State Government	0 (0)
Municipal Corporation	128 (85.33)
Total	150 (100)



The above table inferred that out of 150 respondents, majority of 128 (85.33 per cent) of the scavengers are municipal corporation and state government and central government none of the scavengers in dindigul town. 22 (14.67 per cent) of the scavengers are private employees.

Distribution of the respondents of Educational Level

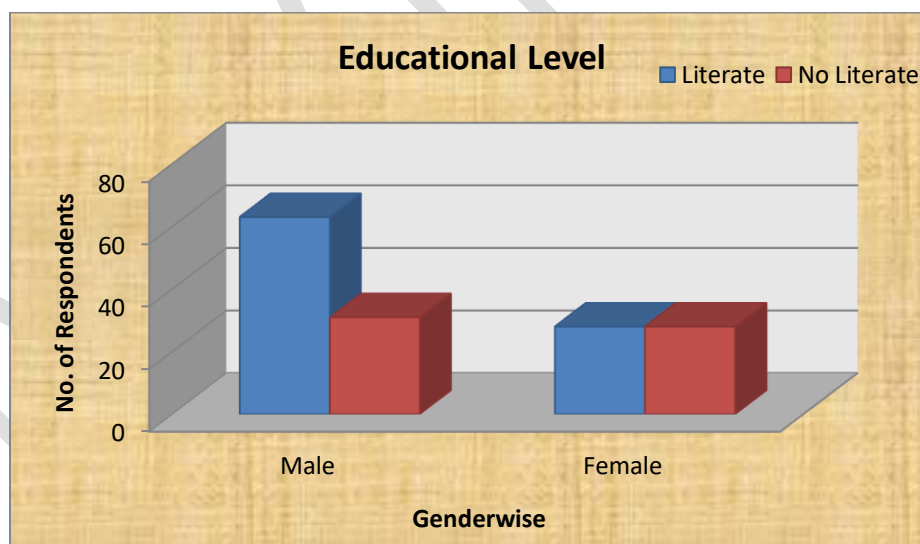
Educational Level	Male	Female	Total
Literate	63 (69.24)	28(30.76)	91 (60.66)
No Literate	31 (52.54)	28 (47.46)	59 (39.34)
Total	94 (62.66)	56 (37.34)	150 (100)

It is understood from above the table that out of 150 respondents, majority of 63 (69.24 per cent), of the male scavengers have education level from Literate and also majority of 31 (52.54 per cent), of the male scavengers have education level from No Literate respectively. In the case of female scavengers, out of 150 respondents majority of 28 (30.76 per cent) of the female scavengers have education level from Literate and also majority of 28 (47.46 per cent) of the male scavengers have education level from No Literate respectively.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4.000 ^a	2	0.135
Likelihood Ratio	5.545	2	0.063
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.241	1	0.265
N of Valid Cases	4		

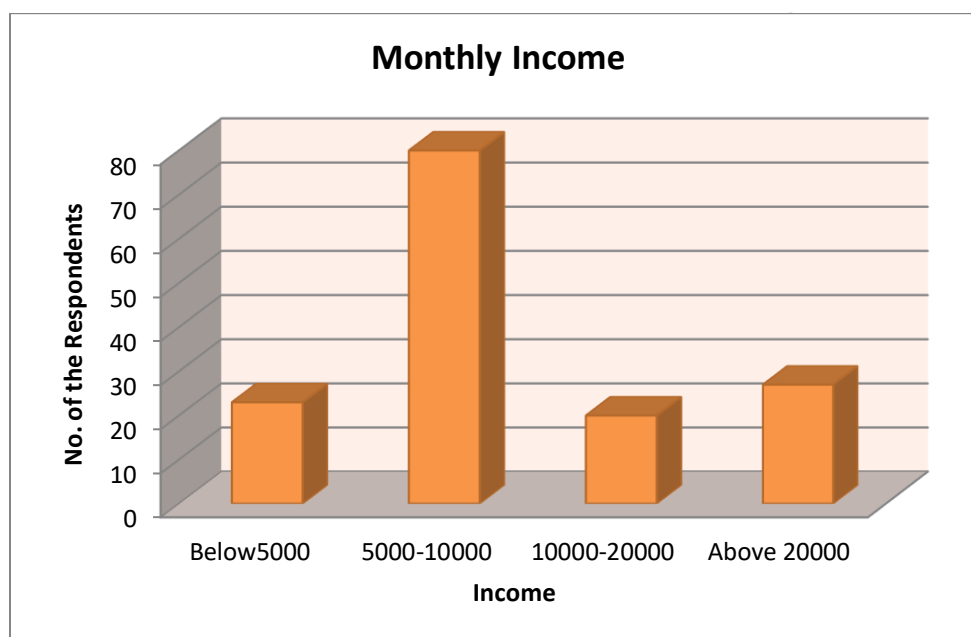
The Chi square test is applied for further discussion. By analysing the gender wise respondents, we used Chi square test which shows that there is no significant relationship between the educational level to summarized distributions respondents of literate and no literate. The Chi square value 4.00 at 95% confidence which is greater than its tabulated value at 5 percent level significance. Hence there is no significant association among educational level to summarized distributions respondents of literate and no literate.



Distribution of the respondents of Monthly Income

Monthly Income	No. of Respondents
Below5000	23 (15.34)

5000-10000	80 (53.33)
10000-20000	20 (15.33)
Above 20000	27 (18.00)
Total	150 (100)



The diagram shows that, very less number of the respondent getting their monthly above 5,000 rupees. Because basically scavengers have limited job and less other government job opportunity that is the reason they are getting low salary.

CONCLUSION

Manual scavenging practices exist in several forms and also the individual's happiness to regular caste community's are engaged in such practices. The Arunthathiyars, World Health Organization are engaged in manual scavenging, don't have different employment to renounce the scavenging practices. Within the electronic equipment times, the activity quality has hyperbolic for the agricultural caste suppressed lots to seek out different employment to possess dignified life. However less education, controlled occupation quality and restricted association of the cantered manual scavengers and also the poor inertia of law to get rid of the manual scavenging have pushed them to continue within the manual scavenging practices.

On the opposite aspect, supported their caste identity, the manual scavengers are forced to try to alternative menial jobs in their neighbourhood. They face numerous social discriminations primarily because of their birth in lowered castes. The Civil Societies got to strengthen the organisation of the manual scavengers to emancipate themselves from domination and oppression of the manual scavenging practices. There's an encouraging note that 2015 is said because the year 'Free from open defecation' by the govt of Tamilnadu. This declaration got to be exhausted full vigor and trigger in order that in might pave approach for eliminating and / or reducing manual scavenging follow in Bharat. Furthermore the new theme named 'NirmalThittam' (Nirmal plan) is additionally introduced in numerous components of the State Since June 2014. (The Hindu 29* Gregorian calendar month 2014) curtailing the menace of open excreting. The sole concern is that these sort programme and schemes should be enforced in letter and spar to realize the objectives. Hence, the Government's benevolent role is a lot of essential for the freeing of manual scavengers.

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