

A Sociological Study of Sweepers Employed in Sanitation Operations

(With respect to rural areas of Petlad Taluka)

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• Abstract:-

Cleanliness is the basic necessity of human life. Cleanliness is achieved in two forms, one is external and the other is internal cleanliness. Food, clean house are the main and very essential requirements for human functioning and to make life easy and active. In this way, sweepers and sweepers engaged in sanitation work are one of the categories of workers. These sweepers engaged in sanitation work have to face many problems. Included in the present research are the difficulties faced by the sweepers involved in the sanitation system of the rural areas of Petlad Taluk, inadequate facilities for their needs. due to neglecting their health and doing cleaning work. So their health security is very less which is a problematic matter so that matter has been examined in this research.

• keywords :-

Cleanliness workers, cleaners, cleaning friends, survey ranking, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

• Introduction :-

Cleanliness is the basic need of human life. Cleanliness is the basic need of human life. It can be said about cleanliness that "cleanliness creates wealth, cleanliness creates happiness," bad health and cleanliness adversely affect the health of the people of the country. It affects the country's economic and It also affects the social environment. It can be said that India is lagging behind in terms of sanitation globally. Overcrowding in most parts of the country, improper water storage, inefficient disposal of excreta, drainage

projects polluted water, poor disposal of waste, lack of toilets, slums, There are dirty houses, polluted air etc.

Personal and public hygiene was the responsibility of the individual, the community and the state. Sanitation is the first goal of public health. But its management in India is very poor, the results are weak development, lack of legislation, lack of technology, incompleteness of goals, poor medical services, poverty, ill health etc. Which harms hygiene. Hygiene is very important to maintain our healthy lifestyle and standard of living. India is still a backward country in terms of attitude towards cleanliness. The perspective of cleanliness is unclear. Careless, irresponsible attitude creates many dangers. Cleanliness has found a place in various forms in folk literature and literature. In Indian folk life folk festivals, religious councils etc. there is a clear attitude towards cleanliness.

If we look at the selected rural areas of Petlad taluka, which is the research area presented, efforts are being made to improve rural hygiene by the officials of the health department and the employees of the gram panchayat. The cleaning workers are given safety materials like masks, gloves, jackets etc. to protect them from flying dust during the cleaning work.

• **Brief Introduction to Research Area :-**

Petlad taluk is located in Anand district of Gujarat state. Petlad taluk has a total of 57 small and big villages. According to the 2011 census, Petlad taluk has a total population of 2,87,924. Out of which 1,50,083 are males and 1,37, 841 are women. According to the census of 2011, there were 60,078 families living in Petlad taluk. Out of which 80.8% people lived in rural areas. Among them the literacy rate is 85.7%. In the present research some selected villages out of 57 villages of Petlad taluka is included.

• **Objectives of the research:-**

- ❖ To get information of employees engaged in sanitation work in rural areas
- ❖ Getting information about facilities available for scavengers.
- ❖ To evaluate the effects of efforts employed for sanitation and identify problems.
- ❖ To check the state of change in people towards sanitation practices.

• Study Method :-

The present study is based on primary and secondary data. For the collection of secondary data, purposive sampling method of cleaning workers engaged in cleaning work of selected village of Petlad taluk is used. This research is analytical. Interview schedule, hypothesis and personal study method are used. So that the right information is available. Conclusions have been drawn by classifying, tabulating and analysing the collected data, as well as data collected from government and non-government sectors, articles and records, newspapers, magazines have been studied and compiled.

• Hypothesis :-

The hypothesis of the present research is that Gram Panchayats provide adequate facilities and wages for scavengers.

• Collection, classification and analysis of facts :-

The present research is a compilation of primary and secondary materials. After collecting the material of this research by compiling the information obtained from the interview schedule through the interview method, the data obtained was classified and analysed on the basis of similarities and differences and some important findings were made.

❖ Number of sweepers working in selected rural areas of Petlad taluka :-

Table 1.

Table showing the number of scavengers working in rural areas

No.	Description	Number
1.	Daily wages	200
2.	Weekly Wages	150
3.	Monthly Wages	300

It is clear from the above table that among the employees engaged in cleaning work in the rural areas of Petlad taluka, there are 200 cleaners working on daily wages, 150 on weekly wages and 300 on monthly wages.

❖ **Minimum wages of sweepers working in rural areas of Petlad taluka:-**

Table 2.

Table showing minimum wages of sweepers working in rural areas of Petlad Taluka

No .	Description	Number
1.	on daily basisSalary	100-500
2.	On Weekly Wages	3000-4000
3.	On Monthly Wages	5000-8,000

From this table it is clear that daily wage workers are paid 100 to 500 rupees weekly wages 3000 to 4000 and monthly wages 5000 to 8000 workers.

❖ **Information about health scheme and safety system for the scavengers working in the rural areas of Petlad taluka:-**

Table 3.

Table showing information on health scheme and security scheme for sweepers working in rural areas of Petlad Taluka

NO.	Description	Frequency	Percent
1.	YES	30	60 %
2.	NO	20	40 %
		50	100 %

It is clear from the above table that among the cleaning workers working in the rural area of Petlad Petlad taluka, total 60% of the cleaning workers have knowledge of health plan and safety plan while 40% of the workers do not have this knowledge.

❖ **Difficulties faced by scavengers working in rural areas of Petlad taluka:-**

Table 4.

Table showing the difficulties faced by scavengers working in rural areas of PetladTaluka

NO.	Description	Version
1.	Health	40
2.	Security	50
3.	Housing	10
Total		100

It is clear from the above table that the main problems related to health, safety and housing are the main ones.

❖ **Information about the equipment provided to the scavengers working in the rural areas of Petlad taluka:-**

Table 5.

Table detailing equipment provided to sweepers working in rural areas of Petlad Taluka

NO.	Description	Version
1.	handcart	25
2.	rickshaws	50
3.	Tractors	10
4.	Dumper	20

It is clear from the above table that the sweepers working in the rural areas of Petlad taluka are being provided enough equipment and facilities by the Gram Panchayat and efforts are being made to do the work better.

• **Testing of hypothesis:-**

From the information obtained after the research work, it is clear that the village panchayats provide adequate equipment and facilities for the health and safety of the

scavengers, so after examining the facts obtained, it is found that the assumption of the researcher is correct.

• **Conclusion :-**

After the research work, it can be said that due to the cleaning workers involved in the cleaning work, the villages of Petlad taluka have performed very well in the sanitation survey and considering the health and safety of the cleaning workers, sufficient equipment and materials are provided by the panchayats and the cleaning workers are regularly inspected by the employees connected to the health sector. A health check is performed.

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