

A Statistical Study on Women Street Sweepers in Puducherry

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Abstract

A street sweeper or street cleaner may refer to a person's occupation, or a machine that cleans streets. A street sweeper cleans the streets, usually in an urban area. Street sweepers have been employed in cities since sanitation and waste removal became a priority. A street-sweeping person would use a broom and shovel to clean off litter, animal waste and filth that accumulated on streets. Later, water hoses were used to wash the streets. the occupational related problem of women street sweepers in Puducherry was carried out from women street sweepers, then, it is manually emptied into a bigger container having a volume of 8 m³ or into are fuse truck. Workers are less protected in all efforts of refuse collection. Neither pre-employment nor periodical medical checkups are inaccessible to this group of workers. In this present the study was carried out and many of the findings are very interesting and more information.

Keywords: Street Sweeper, Occupation, Sanitation, Life Style, Public Relation.

Introduction

A street sweeper or street cleaner may refer to a person's occupation, or a machine that cleans streets. Street sweepers have been employed in cities since sanitation and waste removal became a priority. A street-sweeping person would use a broom and shovel to clean off litter, animal waste and filth that accumulated on streets. Later, water hoses were used to wash the streets. The occupation sweeping is vigorous task that involves sweeping of assigned areas such as roads, foot paths, parks, markets and open settlements the help of long-handled brooms and wheelbarrows and deposition of waste in nearby community dustbins. The waste awaiting collection is readily available to insects and rodents and scavenging animals which are potential carriers of enteric pathogens. It also transferred from any kind of household container into sacks or directly into a pushcart which is often pushed over rough unpaved or cobbled, inclined roads to collection sites. Then, it is manually emptied into a bigger container having a volume of 8 m³ or into are fuse truck. Workers are less protected in all efforts of refuse collection. Neither pre-employment nor periodical medical checkups are inaccessible to this group of workers.

Methodology

Population

All women street sweepers who are working under swachh Bharath and Public Work Department in Puducherry district.

Sample

There are two municipalities in puducherry city taken as sample. Pondicherry Municipality and Ozhuvarkarai Municipality. Each municipalities considered to be a cluster and one cluster i.e., Ozhuvarkarai municipality is selected by using Simple Random Sampling, Lottery Method. There are 92 women workers working in Ozhuvarkarai municipality cluster. Data has been collected from all the units (workers) in this cluster.

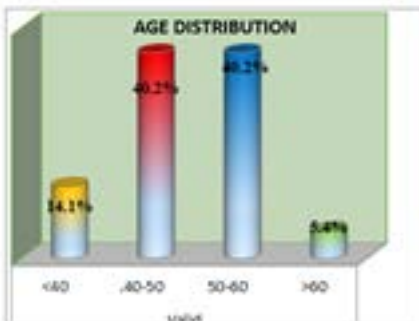
Sample Size:92

Data Collection

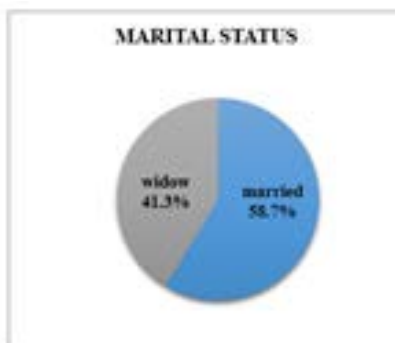
Primary data method: A questionnaire which is consisting of 30 questions constructed relating to the life style of women street sweepers is constructed and is validated through the pilot study.

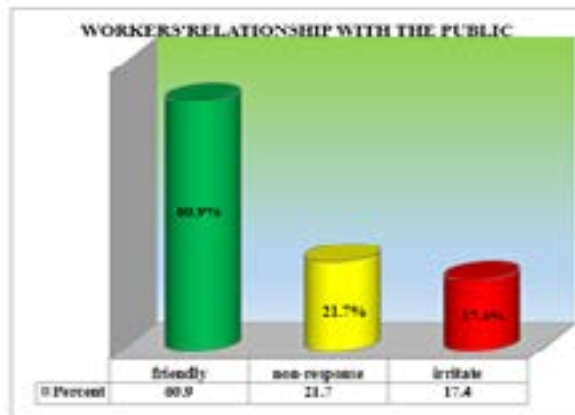
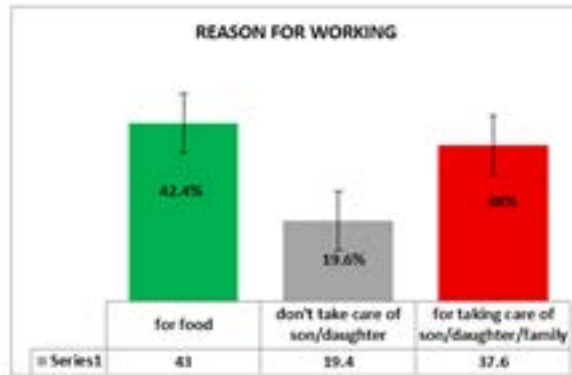
Objectives

- The following objectives are used in this project:
- To find the age distribution of women street sweepers.
- To find the reason behind the choice of occupation.
- To find the familial and marital status of street sweepers.
- To find out their emotional and physical response during the job.
- To find out the relationship between the workers and the public.



		Frequency	Percent
Valid	<40	13	14.1
	40-50	37	40.2
	50-60	37	40.2
	>60	5	5.4
	Total	92	100.0





Summary and Conclusion

A statistical study on the occupational related problem of women street sweepers in Puducherry was carried out from women street sweepers, the study was carried out and many of the findings are very interesting and more information. Our study reveals that, out of 92 women, 14.1% of women within the age <40, 40.2% women within the age group of 40-50, 40.2% of women within the age group of 50-60, 5.4% of women within the age group of >60. So we conclude that maximum number of women workers within the age group 40-50 and 50-60. Our study reveals that, Out of 92 women, 58.7% of women are married and 41.3% of women are widow. 42.4% of women working for food, 19.6% due to desertion by the children and 38% of women working for to take care of their family. So we conclude that the maximum number of women workers are married, even though they working for food, desertion by the children and to take of their family. Our study reveals that, out of 92 women, 60.9% of women workers treated friendly by the public, 21.7% not response the street sweepers and 17.4% irritate the street sweepers.

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