CHAPTER - V

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

The summary of the important findings and meaningful conclusions drawn on the basis of the statistical test’s have been precisely presented in this study. This study was proved to be a valuable and worthwhile one as the inferences drawn throw a good deal of light in understanding and gain meaningful insights in the selected components and aspects pertaining to the profile of the Women Sanitary Workers. Accepting that the universe of the study is limited, taking full cognizance of the fact that the study is limited to selected variables and areas and components and finally realising the need and scope for further research of areas not covered in this study, a few suggestions have been listed out for further research. However, it must be admitted that a comprehensive attempt - extensive and intensive research covering all the aspects of career women in general and women sanitary workers.

This study was conducted in Thanjavur District which is one of the biggest districts in Tamil Nadu. Since this study aims to have a research on sanitary workers, Thanjavur municipality was
chosen for the area of field study which is also big in size and population than other two municipalities, Pattukkottai and Kumbakonam of Thanjavur District. 270 sanitary workers were selected as Respondents by following Census Sampling method.

The data were collected by Interview Method. For statistical analysis, chi-square test was used.

This study mainly assesses the socio-economic and educational conditions of sanitary workers.

This study analyses the occupational conditions and the problems faced by the sanitary conditions.

The major findings, suggestions and conclusion of the study are as follows:

**Major Findings**

**Sex**

All the respondents studied in this study are females.

**Age**

Majority (63%) of the respondents belong to the age group of 31-50 years.
Religion

The majority of the respondents (87%) are Hindu religion.

Castes

All the respondents are Scheduled Castes.

Sub-Caste

Half (50%) of the respondents are Thoti Community.

Mother-Tonque

Mother Tonque of all the respondents is Tamil.

Education

More than half (53%) of the respondents are Illiterate.

Marital Status

A vast majority of the respondents (92%) are married.

Marital Condition

Majority (61%) of the respondents are living with their husband.

Age at Marriage

37 percent age of the respondents told that they have married between the ages of 16-20 years, 32 percentages of the
respondents revered that they have married even below 15 years and 31 percentages of the respondents married between the ages of 21-25 years.

**Present Work**

It is known that 26 percent of the respondents are Drainage cleaner, 25 percent of the respondents are Street cleaner, and another 25 percentage Waste carrier. Remaining 24 percentage of the respondents are involved in loading and unloading the wastages.

**Experience**

Nearly half (49%) of the respondents got 11-20 years experience.

**Type of Family**

The majority of the respondents (78%) belong to Nuclear family.

**Size of Family**

More than half (56%) of the respondents are living in medium size family.
**Family Properties**

Less than half (48%) of the respondents have the properties for the value of Rs.50,000.

**Monthly Income**

More than half (58%) of the respondents have monthly income of upto Rs.5000.

**Debt**

The majority of the respondents (66%) are having debts.

**Debt Details**

Nearly half (47%) of the respondents have less than of Rs.50,000 as debt amount.

**Repaying Debts**

More than half (58%) of the respondents are repaying debts with in a week.

**Monthly Expenditure**

The majority of the respondents’ (81%) monthly expenditure is upto Rs.5000.

**Savings Habits**

The majority of the respondents (78%) have savings habits.
**Savings Details**

The majority of the respondents (73%) have the amount of savings below Rs.500 monthly.

**Wearing Clothes**

More than half (56%) of the respondents are wearing low price clothes. They will purchase cheap rate and low quality dress material. They are so poor that they could not purchase good dress.

**House Facilities**

The majority (67%) of the respondents utilize the electricity facilities.

**Ownership of House**

The majority of the respondents (70%) are living in Government Quarters.

**Type of House**

Among the houses owned, majority (60%) of the respondents are living in huts.
Family Planning

The majority of the respondents (78%) have undergone family planning.

Health Affected by Job

The majority of the respondents’ (77%) health affected by their job.

Habit of Consuming Liquor

The majority (67%) of the respondents are not taking any kind of liquor.

Decision Making

More than half (56%) of the respondents are taking joint decision by having discussion with husband.

The Salary they spent to their Family

A vast majority (89%) of the respondents use their salary for their family purpose.

Family members changed their Food Habits for Work

The majority (79%) of the respondents changed their food habits due to their work.
Reason for choosing their Job

The majority (62%) of the respondents selected their job to run the family.

Working Hours

The working time of the respondents is from morning 5.30 am. to 10.30 am., and in the evening from 2.30 pm. to 5.30 pm.

Work Load

The majority of the respondents (71%) are having more work load.

Holiday

All the respondents told that the “Holidays” given to them are satisfied.

Leave Facilities

The majority (67%) of the respondents have leave facilities.

Promotion

For there who have passed VIII Standard will be promoted when the vacancies arise.
**Helps received from Male Colleagues**

The majority of the respondents (71%) get helps from their male colleagues in the work spot.

**Difference between Female Job & Male Job**

The majority (69%) of the respondents agreed that there is difference between their job and male job.

**Problems in their Job**

The majority of the respondents (70%) do not have any problem in their job.

**Satisfaction in their Job**

The majority (61%) of the respondents are not satisfied in their job.

All the respondents like to continue their work.

**Attitude on Age at Marriage**

The majority (74%) of the respondents have opined that the age from 21-25 years would be right age for marriage.

**Inter-Caste Marriage**

A vast majority of the respondents (81%) support inter-caste marriage.
**Widow’s Remarriage**

The majority of the respondents (70%) dislike the widow’s remarriage.

**Opinion on Dowry**

The majority of the respondents (74%) opined that they do not allow the dowry system.

**Finding Arrived through Statistical Analysis**

- There is no significant association between employment and caste.
- There is no significant association between Income and Type of house they live.
- There is no significant association between Income and Facilities available in a house.
- There is no significant association between Type of house and employment.
- There is no significant association between Employment and Educational qualifications.
- There is no significant association between Income and Ownership of house.
- There is no significant association between Ownership of house and Decision making.
- There is no significant association between Type of family and Decision making.
- There is no significant association between Educational qualification and Decision making.
- There is no significant association between Caste and Decision making.
- There is no significant association between Age and Decision making.
- There is no significant association between Body affected by job and Drinking habits.
- There is no significant association between Income and Drinking habits.
- There is no significant association between Savings amount and drinking amount.
- There is no significant association between marital status and Purchase of cloth.
- There is no significant association between Income and Purchase of cloth.

**Suggestions**

1. Special medical assistance (excluding from the salary) may be given to the sanitary workers which may be useful to improve their health condition.
2. The sanitary workers should be aware of legal protection. For that they may be allowed to attend legal awareness camps.

3. The government can provide better housing condition to all the sanitary workers.

4. More facilities should be provided to their children to peruse their education.

5. The Government can take necessary steps to give free quota to improve their children education.

6. The Government may give priority to their children’s jobs in order to develop their life style.

The Respondents’ Suggestions to the Government Regarding their Welfare

During data collection the sanitary workers suggested that the following may be provided by the Government for the welfare of sanitary workers.

1. They want proper housing facilities with more infrastructural facilities.

2. They insisted that the government should provide high amount of loan for family expenses which could be deducted from their salary because the private loans carry high rate of interest.
3. They want to have a decent salary with other benefits like P.F., H.R.A., Pension, D.A, etc.

4. They want that the Government may provide some opportunities for their children to educational condition.

5. They want that the government may provide 3 set of uniform and with rainy coat.

**Conclusion**

Due to the transition in the role performance of women sanitary workers they face many adjustment problems when they play a dual role at their working places as well as their homes. All the respondents are SC. Half of the respondents belong to Thoti Community. More than half of the respondents are Illiterate. Majority of the respondents are from Nuclear family. This implies that in this region the Joint Family system is slowly reducing its practice. Generally their monthly income is too meagre and is very difficult to run the family. They have more debts, and only few have some properties. There is no own place to reside for these persons. Most of the them live in Govt Quarters. Those people live in own house too reside in huts. They will purchase cheep rate and low quality dress material.
The respondents haven’t basic facilities in their dwelling place. Their health is also affecting owing to heavy work. They have not satisfied in their work. Since they need money they continue the jobs. Generally the sanitary workers’ community is socially and economically very poor. Thus the Government could take necessary steps for the betterment of Sanitary workers.