

A Study Health Problems Faced By Women Sanitary Workers In Chennai City

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ABSTRACT:

The employment provides the empowerment in all aspects, the transition of women's states, brings many healthy and positive changes for them. Henceforth we cannot ignore or underestimate the inherent psychological and sociological problem of working women in general. In addition to the demographic factor, certain psychological and sociological factors influence the behaviour of working women in the culture context. Such factors remain unexplored and no one tries to make an attempt to study Indian working women. Moreover, research studies in the above said areas are attempted in this present study which aims to study the socio-economic background, standard of living, health, decision making and social attitudes with a view to prepare a prole of women sanitary workers. Majority (60per cent) of the respondents are facing discrimination based on gender. Majority 67 percent of the respondents having skin disease. Majority (81per cent) of the respondents are illiterate. There is a significant relationship between the age and years of experience and the domain 3 of quality of life of the respondents.

Key Words: Women, Empowerment, Social attitudes, Sanitary and Workers.

Introduction:

The rapid industrialization paves the way to one important factor namely, women employment. the undue importance to material wealth and the economic necessity attracted woman to take employment public and private sectors, which in turn has given rise to changes in their roles and status in India. Working women, especially the sanitary workers have to perform both the domestic (child- rearing, taking care of husband if married and home management) as well as occupational roles simultaneously which needs adequate adjustment within themselves.

Objectives:

- 1.To study the socio-economic conditions of women sanitary workers in Chennai municipal corporation.
2. To study the life status of women sanitary workers in Chennai municipal corporation.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Arunthathiyar is a scheduled caste community mostly found in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It was designated an umbrella term for the Arunthathiyar, Chakkiliyar, Madari, Madiga, Pagadai, Thoti and Adi Dravida communities; while the Office of the Registrar-General, which administers the census of India, does not recognise all of those communities as one. The 2001 Census of India reported that there were 771,659 Arunthathiyar in Tamil Nadu, being 6.5 percent of the Scheduled Caste population of the state. Due to their speaking Telugu and lack of mention in early Tamil texts, most scholarly authorities believe the community originated in Andhra Pradesh and migrated to Tamil Nadu in the 17th century. However, the community's own history is that they are originally Tamil kings who ruled the area around Tagadur (Dharmapuri), who were taken as captives in war to Andhra and Karnataka in ancient days and only returned in the 16th century as the Kannada-speaking Madiyars and Tamil-speaking Chakkiliyars. Therefore, they called themselves Adi Tamizhar.

This study also provides a platform for focusing on socio-economic conditions of women sanitary workers and effectiveness development programmes at the national, state, and district levels, institutional support for women sanitary workers, evaluation of programmes and policies related women entrepreneurship, case studies on successful examples of women entrepreneurship, who work in specific industries or service sectors, their businessman and rural based women entrepreneurship and its challenges.

Women is recognized as a powerful and important resource for the nation, one that possesses ability, knowledge, and intellectual capacity in various areas. One of the newer facets of the nation's economic development is entrepreneurship, which contributes to sustainable economic growth, employment possibilities, and the use of local resources. One of the essential elements in the current setting is understanding women entrepreneurship.

Descriptive research Design was adopted.

Chennai Municipal Corporation was the universe of the study in which 123 women sanitary workers are employed. The researcher adopted census method and selected all the women Sanitary Workers employed at Chennai Corporation. A self-prepared semi structured interview schedule was used to collect the socio- demographic details of the respondents. It consisted of personal details, family details and intervening questions. To assess the 'Quality of Life' of the respondent, the researcher used the WHOQOL-BREF instrument.

Results and Discussions:**Table -1 Distribution of the respondents by their Age**

S.No.	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Below 40 years	29	23.6
2.	41 to 49 Years	62	50.4
3.	Above 50 years	32	26.0
Total	123	100.00	

The above table reveals that half 50 per cent of the respondents are in the age group between 41 to 49 years, a little more than one fourth 26 per cent of the respondents are in the age group above 50 years and the remaining 24 per cent of the respondents are in the age group of below 40 years.

Table -2 Distribution of the respondents by their Education

S.No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	100	81.3
2.	Primary	18	14.6
3.	Secondary	5	4.1
Total	123	100.00	

It could be inferred from the above table reveals that majority 81 per cent of the respondents are illiterate, a little 15 per cent of the respondents are studied up to primary school level and the remaining 4 per cent of them completed their secondary school education.

Table -3 Distribution of the respondents by their Caste

S.No.	Caste	Frequency	Percentage
1.	MBC	31	25.2
2.	SC	18	14.6
3.	ST	74	60.2
Total	123	100.00	

From the above table indicates that majority 60 per cent of the respondents belongs to Scheduled Caste community, one fourth 25 per cent of them belongs to Most Backward Class community and the remaining non eligible amount 15 per cent of the respondents belongs to Scheduled Tribe community.

Table -4 One-way analysis of variance between Respondents Income and Quality of Life

S.No.	Income	N	Mean Std.	Std. Deviation	Statistical inference
1.	Rs. 10000 to 12000	33	83.3939	6.19949	F-.803 df-2, 120 Sig.0.450 p>0.05
2.	Rs. 12001to14000	66	84.6364	6.02976	
3.	Above Rs. 14001	24	83.2500	3.66238	
Total	123	100.00			

H - There is no statistically significant difference among the 0 income of the respondents in the mean score of Quality of life. F (2,120) – 0.803 p - Sig 0.450. Since p value = sig 0.450>0.05, H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. As per table-9, calculated F value is less than the table value at 0.05 level, the null hypothesis is accepted and concluded that “There is no statistically significant difference among the income range of the respondents in the Quality of life”.

Table-5 One-way analysis of variance between Respondents Years of Experience and Quality of Life

S.No.	Years	N	Mean Std.	Std. Deviation	Statistical inference
1.	Below 15 Years	44	84.9773	7.63861	F-1.016 df-2,120 Sig.0.365 p>0.05
2.	16 to25 years	72	83.4306	4.14466	

3.	Above 26	7	84.2857	5.15475	
Total	123	100.00			

H - There is no statistically significant difference among the 0 year of the respondents in the mean score of Quality of life. $F(2,120) = 1.016$ p - Sig 0.365. Since p value = sig 0.365 > 0.05, H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected. As per table-10, calculated F value is less than the table value at 0.05 level, the null hypothesis is accepted and concluded that "There is no statistically significant difference among the years of experience in the Quality of life." Majority (60 per cent) of the respondents are facing discrimination based on gender. Majority 67 percent of the respondents having skin disease. Majority (81per cent) of the respondents are illiterate. There is a significant relationship between the age and years of experience and the domain 3 of quality of life of the respondents. There is a significant relationship between the age and quality of life of the respondents but there is no significant relationship between the number of family members, income per month and years of experience and the quality of life of the respondents.

Conclusion:

Thee role performance of women sanitary workers they face many adjustments and problems when they play a dual role at their working places as well as their homes. Half of the respondents are in the age group of 41 to 49 years, majority of the respondents are illiterate, majority of the respondents are belonging to SC community and more than two third of the respondents are unmarried. All the respondents are reported that they are not associated with any trade union, majority of the respondents are reported that they are taking insurance policy, majority of the respondents reported that they don't have a knowledge about schemes of sanitary workers and they don't know about sanitary workers' policy. Various schemes and policies and NGO's and other funding agencies to up-lift the women sanitary workers in their economic conditions and empowerment to the society.

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