

Social Exclusion of Sanitation Worker of Lucknow: Empirical observation from Field

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ABSTRACT

This paper intended to study the housing and sanitary conditions of Sanitation Workers bustees; where Sanitation Worker's families are inhabitant. Slums remained the one and only kind of settlement accessible and affordable for Sanitation Worker in Lucknow, where they can live in ghettos. Residential ghettoization on the basis of social origin is a recognized fact of the India. When the term "Scheduled Caste" was first used — that is, in link with the Government of India Act of 1935 — one of the important characteristic of people of the Scheduled Castes was described as residing in "social and physical isolation from the rest of the community" (Thorat 2009, P. 2; Sharma 1996, P. 2). This paper is the case study of how the housing segregation of sanitation worker in a Lucknow is associated with deprivation in access to adequate housing and basic amenities such as legal electricity connection, piped drinking water, toilets, street lighting, and drainage.

INTRODUCTION

In India, social exclusion has been principally castoff in understanding caste discrimination. Some occupational groups are caste-centred in India, identical that of sanitation worker organizes communally, economically, politically sensitively relegated segment of the society. The concept of sanitation in India needs to be implicit against the background of caste structure. Caste is well known institution of Indian society it controls social organization and this is the supreme extravagant procedure of societal stratification. It is utmost extensive and intolerable of identical exclusionary systems. Caste based segregations and exclusion are unambiguous in Indian society. Association and rank as well as status are decided by ascription there is a pecking order of social

superiority between the castes; there are boundaries on social and cultural interaction amongst the caste; castes are isolated and encrusted with respect to public and spiritual civil rights; accommodation or residence and occupation are demarcated by the caste. Persons traditionally left out and prohibited in society like India are generally a number of caste and communities considered under the Scheduled Caste the inferior echelons of caste Sanitation Worker. If we analyses exclusion in the Indian perspective it is multifaceted, extensive and manifold. It is rejection of genuine shared universe thus causing societal isolation as well as ghettoization, as in the case of the scheduled castes. It possibly will be the result of a lack of economic and social prospect, by approach of the Sanitation Worker. Residential Exclusion may perhaps furthermore be the outcome of the desertion of well-ordered sanitation structure. In the progression sanitation field have uneven sanitation worker and damaged the occupation mobility and negotiating influence of these employed class. Sanitation Workers are actual imperative section of the city informal and formal segment in India as well as Lucknow and the Sanitation Worker cheap labour engages in sanitation activity provides elementary needs to the society. Due to the self-same environment of sanitation work Sanitation Worker are discriminated against isolated residence and the appalling of Indian society. Social exclusion functions at personal level community level, association level, neighbourhood or residential level. Hence, there is a prerequisite intended for an un-accumulated methodology in appreciative the routs and practices of exclusion and the mainframe of the excluded community as scavenging community. A caste arrangement is the main eye of India, it replicates in societal life of individuals as well as economic and political life of persons are ruled by the caste structure. Caste is the individuality of an individual in Indian society. In India, exclusion in the residential isolation such as at all prestigious occupation to a certain individual or group is subject of his caste.

Scavenging in India as a custom of caste and occupation based social exclusion. A number of sanitation workers have tried changing their dwelling. But finally, they have to return to their ghettoised bustees because of a social boycott and the lack of support from society. According to Human Rights Watch (2014) that manual scavenging groups, unswerving with old-style housing arrangements, endure to reside in separate territories in village communities, and even in some urban areas. The situation of the Sanitation Worker bustee same as slum contingent on availability of elementary facilities such as housing and habitation; along with provision of safe water; and facilities for toilets, drainage, and light is not adequate there. Congestion in sanitation workers' bustee overpopulation and lack of basic needs and facilities are negative characteristics of Sanitation Worker bustee. Unhealthy surroundings circuitously clue to vigour glitches specially the communicable Disease.

RESIDENCE AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION OF SANITATION WORKER: PERSPECTIVE FROM FIELD

A roof over head is one of the elementary prerequisites of all human beings. Sanitary workers are often seen as the bottom level of the urban residents. A residence is bare minimum basic need but its type, quality, fixtures, and furnishing, depend on occupation because it decide ones economic condition. Being without a job, poor housing and poor health may be considered as the major problems faced by the Sanitation Worker in Lucknow. In spite of the efforts of the govt. there is far-reaching joblessness among them. Their dwelling ailment is pitiable in various bustees where they resided. It is a shared dwelling to find in study area more than one family existing beneath one roof, with separate kitchens and shared toilet. Sanitation Workers are habitually seen as the bottom level of the urban residents. Quality of life in slum is declined greatly and unfortunately it is underestimated as well as misrepresented. The lack of income constraints them to access facilities which are presented in Lucknow. Sanitation Workers are made to live in locations that are isolated from the rest of the village community. "In practice, the hierarchy of the society is made visible by the pattern of habitation of the people in the villages, town or cities. It begins with the upper castes occupying the decent locations followed by lower castes and then manual Sanitation Worker who are considered untouchables even within their own community"(UN Special Rapporteur on the human right February: 2014).

Scavengers outlook as not touchable, distant and are not permitted in the house apart from for sanitation work. All scavengers' bustees have all characteristics of slums but they are pucca slums. According to Citizens' Report Card on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in 25 slums of Lucknow estimates number of slums in Lucknow vary. Certainly, as the areas of poor housing are found on the fringes of the city, on the banks of river waterless nallahs near railway tracks, as well as other areas where land can be found. These slums are sometimes in large well defined settlements, but often in scattered clusters in the interstices between better housing zones. In Lucknow, presence of settlements of poor treated as illegal settlements categorized as illegal encroachers and they hardly considered in the city development planning rather plans are executed to evict them whereas provisions are made for the regularization of the illegal colonies in the City Master Plan (CRC, 2013, P. 7). The living areas of sanitation worker in Lucknow city are scattered and spread over in different areas of the city. Quality of life in sanitation worker's bustees declined largely and unfortunately it is underestimated as well as misrepresented. The lack of income works as an uncertain condition for sanitation workers of Lucknow city to access amenities which are easily in reach of others persons except sanitation worker. In Lucknow Sanitation workers are made to live in locations that are isolated from the rest of the society. In practice, the hierarchy of the society is made visible by the pattern of habitation of the people in the villages, town or cities" (United Nation, 2014). There are several

scavengers' areas identified in Lucknow where there are a large number of scavenging communities in habitat. Following Bustees of sanitation worker of Lucknow city has been visited to know the exclusion and segregation pattern existed in the study area related to ghettoization of scavengers. We can understand the nature of isolated bustees in terms of ghettoization using following analysis.

Lav-Kush Nagar: Lav-Kush Nagar is lies in near Indira Nagar Lucknow. It is also known as Jamadar colony for neighbouring residence. It is one of the biggest slumsituated on the outer edge of Survoday Nagar. It is Located in Dirty and filthy setting. Though almost all houses of this area are pucca. The condition of these houses is not adequate and satisfactory. The houses are located in dirty surroundings. In many houses nothing we can say it house. Only one room without kitchen bathroom and toilet. The locality is densely inhabited and populated. There is no drainage for sullage. In this locality hardly have personal toilet. The Sanitation Worker goes to (Kukrailnaala) A Rivulet for open defecation in night. There is Sahara Sankalp toilet found in this locality which is paid. There is Government primary school nearby this locality. Children having 5 to 10 years are going to school. The Sanitation Worker have easy access to drinking water. The social economic condition of Sanitation Worker in this bustee is batter in some extent. The Sbhaasad of this community is also belonging to Valmiki Community. There is some political awareness seems in locality.

SDA Colony: SDA colony or AishbaghSudarshanPuri is situated near Charbagh railway station. This is highly populated by Dhanuk community. Almost from all houses people engage in sanitation work. In this colony every third family work in Lucknow Nagar Nigam as contract bases some of them are permanent too. They are living in dirty physical environment as it appears from their condition. The doors are broken down. There is no space for windows in house. The drains are often choked with sullage which originates bed smell. There are hand pump lodged by Jal Nigam. But these hand pumps are not in working condition. In this locality almost houses have toilet but without flush and water. The doors are broken down. There is no space for windows in house. The drains are often choked with sullage which originate bed smell.

Mohan Making Road Valmiki Nagar: This is third populated bustee by Sanitation Worker. The locality consisted 500 houses. Most of them belong to Valmiki and Dhanuk caste. In this bustee it has found that almost all female are self-employed as sanitationworker and they are cleaning toilets or urinals as daily wages. That is additional source of income for their family. Those Sanitation workers who have good economic condition they have toilet in their houses. But those who cannot afford are forced to using community toilet.

Valmiki Nagar Peppermill colony:Valmiki Nagar Peppermill colony is a small colony sweeper colony in Lucknow. In this locality quarter provided to sanitation worker by the Nagar Nigam who are working as Safai

Karmi in Nagar Nigam Lucknow. There is dammar road leading to the colony. The sanitation workers are living in pucca houses. The environment and sanitary condition is better here any other scavenger bustee. The socio economic condition of sanitation worker's families appears to be good in terms of living style and dress. The localities have basic facilities like drinking water drainage and toilets.

SagraValmiki Bustee:ValmikiBustee situated near SagraswargDhamVikas Nagar Lucknow. It is located in dirty and filthy atmosphere. The Sanitation Worker living in teen shed houses and unplaster wall. These housed are appalling and deplorable conditions. The walls and roofs are shabby and exhausted. The houses have electricity through illegal sources some are using katiya for electric condition. There is no road and lane there is no street light .This bustee is densely populated. There is no drainage in this bustee, water frequently get logged in street. The area is 10 feet below from road; being a low land it's often submerged during rainy season. There is no municipal; and government Hand pump in bustee. Sanitation Worker of this bustee manages one tap from that tap whole bustee get water. There are 100 Valmiki families residing in this bustee out of them only 53 families have access to toilet. Other families go to open field for defecation in hewatt Jungle. There is no iterations of sanitation worker and other people living near the locality.

The standard of living gives the pictures of the economic status of scavengers' life. The houses of Safai karmis were made of temporary resources teen shed clay or brick floors. Over population viscosity at imperfect expanse offers little space per individual. Maximum scavengers' family lives in single rooms. It is there one room shared by 4 to 6 members of family. 50 percent respondents of the study have only one room. Same room is used for cooking, sleeping and living. The deficiency of elementary amenities, evident and open drainage the lack of lanes, the unrestrained throwing away of waste and unclean atmosphere is there. More or less Houses are constructed in sites which are not suitable for a human settlement; such as near Kudadaan or dumping cite. Unclean unhealthy poor drainage systems along with poor arrangement upsurge are part of life of scavengers of Lucknow.

CONCLUSION

Scavengers are usually resolute in urban zones and animate in ghettoized bustees in the utmost packed fragments of the towns and cities. The preceding analysis shows that scavenger's income and movable assets has been improved even though socio economic conditions have not been upgraded and improved; if it is looked at in broader perspective in their living conditions. Their income does not necessarily bring about a substantial change in their living condition unless a significant change is brought about in civic amenities for example drinking

water, toilet facilities, drainage system, and sanitation status. Similarly important is the social and physical surroundings in which they live.

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