

# **CHAPTER - IV**

## **CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS**

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This study is intended to describe the sociodemographic, economic, educational, occupational, and health aspect of the adolescent female ragpickers. In doing so the researcher has covered number of other aspects related to the above mentioned variables and detailed discussion was given in earlier chapters.

The conclusions drawn from the present study are consolidated and presented in this chapter.

#### Conclusions

- \* Most of the ragpicking girls (95 percent) were found from the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe category.
- \* Most of the ragpicking girls (46 percent) have an occupational influence of their parents.
- \* If given a chance many of them (80 percent ) were willing to change their present occupation.
- \* Though all the ragpicking girls were earning 15 to 20 Rupees per day about 15 percent did not have power to spend their income.

\* Majority of the adolescent ragpicking girls (90 per- cent) were facing problems due to negative attitude of the society towards them.

\* Because of the stressful job, adolescent ragpicking girls came accross different health hazzards such as skin diseases, bronchites, anemia, worm problem etc.

\* On an average adolescent ragpicking girl works 6 to 8 hours per day.

#### **Suggestions**

\* For improving the hazardous conditions of the adolescent ragpicking girls the Government may pay more attention by introducing different facilities of free meal and books along with free education. And for carrying out these services smoothly the help of Non-Governmental organi- zations who are working among child labourers can be taken.

\* Irradication of ragpicking is an unrealistic thought. The ragpicking girls may be identified in the whole city. Also they may be provided different sacks to differentiate between wet and dry rags, as it affect their skin while carrying the sack load.

\* The ragpicking girls may be checked after definate period by the medical practitioners and immidiate medical

services may be provided to them and these checkup camps can involve non-governmental organizations and voluntary doctors. These services can be provided to them at their leisure.

\* The ragpicking girls are undeprivileged children, since co-operative helps to those people economically weak, a co-operative society of the ragpickers can be established and may be governed by non-governmental organization so that they can collect the rag together and directly contact to the wholesaler.

\* Encourage well settled families to sponsor one or two ragpicking girls and take special interest in their welfare by occasional visits to their families and by inviting them to their families. This would enhance social and psychological, economic and environmental and spiritual perception of the underprivileged adolescent ragpicking girls.

\* There is a need to establish a counselling centre for ragpicking children where problems faced by them can be mitigated and it can be run by the professional social workers interested in the respective area.

\* The provision of the non formal education through the non-governmental organizations, specially working among the children from vulnerable section of the society can be include these ragpicking girls.

### **Suggstions for further research**

The present research is limited to socio-demographic, working and economic, aspirations and health conditions of the adolescent ragpicking girls. It has not covered the male ragpickers and also the psychological and environmental aspects of their life. Hence intensive, comparative study on the adolescent girls and boys, covering social, psychological, economic aspects can be attempted.