



SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF POURAKARMIKA IN BANGALORE

Srinathraj

**Associate Professor of Economics ,
Maharanis Arts, Commerce and Management College, Bangalore.**

ABSTRACT

In Bangalore, Pourakarmikas, or workers in municipal sanitation, face a variety of socioeconomic obstacles that have a significant impact on their quality of life. Here is an outline of their circumstances Low Wages Pourakarmikas typically receive low wages that frequently are insufficient to cover the high cost of living in Bangalore. Despite their crucial role in urban sanitation, many struggle to meet their basic needs. Their lives are made more precarious by the frequent delays in salary payments and irregularities in disbursement. Since many pourakarmikas are employed on a contractual basis, they do not enjoy the same benefits and job security as permanent employees. They frequently have restricted admittance to benefits like health care coverage, annuities, and paid leave, which influences their general prosperity and monetary dependability. Work Environment The work includes openness to unsafe materials and unsanitary circumstances. This can prompt medical conditions, yet admittance to clinical consideration and defensive gear is frequently deficient. Pourakarmikas often work extended periods of time, now and then in testing atmospheric conditions, which can prompt actual fatigue and medical problems. They face social shame because of the idea of their work, which can influence their confidence and social associations.



KEYWORDS : *general prosperity and monetary dependability , medical problems , social associations.*

INTRODUCTION

The municipal sanitation workers known as Pourakarmikas in Bangalore are essential to the upkeep of public health and hygiene in the city. They are accountable for street cleaning, waste collection and disposal, and other sanitation-related tasks that are necessary for urban living. Notwithstanding the meaning of their work, pourakarmikas face testing financial circumstances that influence their day to day routines and generally prosperity. Bangalore, one of India's significant metropolitan regions, is described by fast urbanization and populace development. The need for sanitation services has increased as a result of urbanization, but those who provide them frequently face social and financial challenges. The financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore are set apart by low wages, shaky business, unfortunate working circumstances, and restricted admittance to fundamental administrations. They are also unable to take advantage of other opportunities and services because of this stigma. Pourakarmikas frequently experience limited social mobility and face obstacles to improving their socioeconomic status due to the nature of their employment and social stigma . Numerous pourakarmikas live in casual settlements or unacceptable lodging conditions. Their

living surroundings frequently come up short on conveniences like clean water, sterilization, and satisfactory room. Their ability to pursue better job opportunities or improve their current situation can be hindered by limited educational opportunities and skills training.

Openness to squander and unhygienic circumstances puts pourakarmikas at higher gamble of medical conditions, including respiratory issues, contaminations, and ongoing sicknesses. Admittance to medical care administrations can be restricted, both because of monetary imperatives and absence of inclusion. It is essential to make efforts to ensure prompt payment and fair wages. The public authority and civil specialists are making progress toward better pay structures. Steps that must be taken include improving working conditions, supplying adequate protective gear, and conducting regular health examinations. Drives to give better lodging, instructive open doors, and government managed retirement advantages can assist with working on their personal satisfaction. Expanding mindfulness about their commitments and supporting for their privileges can assist with lessening disgrace and work on their financial circumstances. A comprehensive strategy that incorporates advocacy for improved working conditions and social inclusion, community support, and government policies is necessary to address these issues.

OBJECTIVES

The study of pourakarmikas' socioeconomic circumstances in Bangalore aims to fully comprehend their current situation and identify areas for improvement. These targets include:

- 1. Assessing Economic Conditions:** Break down the ongoing pay construction of pourakarmikas, remembering consistency of installments and their sufficiency for connection to the cost for many everyday items in Bangalore. Look at the monetary dependability of pourakarmikas by evaluating their pay, reserve funds, and financial flexibility.
- 2. Examining Employment Conditions:** Examine the nature of their employment, including whether it is contractual or permanent, as well as the benefits and job security that come with it. Evaluate the accessibility and nature of business advantages like medical coverage, annuities, and paid leave.
- 3. Evaluating Working Conditions:** Assess the functioning circumstances as far as openness to unsafe materials and the ampleness of defensive stuff and security measures. Investigate the functioning hours, including movements and additional time, and their effect on wellbeing and prosperity.
- 4. Understanding Social Issues:** Investigate the social shame related with sterilization work and its consequences for the confidence and social connections of pourakarmikas. Assess the effect of social disgrace on their admittance to social and financial open doors.
- 5. Investigating Living Conditions:** Analyze the nature of lodging conditions where pourakarmikas live, including admittance to essential conveniences like clean water and disinfection. Survey what day to day environments mean for their general personal satisfaction and prosperity.
- 6. Identifying Barriers to Services:** Explore the entrance pourakarmikas need to medical care administrations and the ampleness of this entrance. Analyze their admittance to instructive open doors and social government assistance programs.
- 7. Proposing Solutions and Recommendations:** In view of the discoveries, propose significant proposals to further develop compensation, working circumstances, and admittance to administrations. Recommend strategy changes or mediations that can resolve the recognized issues and backing the prosperity of pourakarmikas.

Key Aspects of Socio-Economic Conditions

- 1. Economic Hardship:** Pourakarmikas for the most part get low and sporadic wages that neglect to match the increasing cost for most everyday items in Bangalore. This monetary strain influences their capacity to address fundamental issues, secure satisfactory lodging, and backing their families.
- 2. Employment Status:** A lot of pourakarmikas work on a contract basis, but they don't get the same benefits or job security as permanent employees. This tricky business status adds to monetary precariousness and absence of long haul professional stability.

- 3. Working Conditions:** Pourakarmikas are exposed to hazardous conditions due to the nature of their work, such as handling waste and working in unsanitary environments. They frequently need legitimate defensive hardware and face wellbeing takes a chance thus.
- 4. Social and Stigma Issues:** Pourakarmikas' social standing and self-esteem can be negatively impacted by how sanitation work is perceived by society, which can result in stigma and discrimination. This shame likewise restricts their admittance to different open doors and administrations.
- 5. Living Conditions:** Numerous pourakarmikas live in unacceptable lodging, frequently in casual settlements coming up short on fundamental conveniences. Their everyday environments reflect more extensive financial disparities and add to their general weakness.
- 6. Access to Services:** Their socioeconomic challenges are made even more difficult by a lack of access to programs like healthcare, education, and social welfare. Their ability to improve their quality of life and socioeconomic status is hampered by this lack of access.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Pourakarmikas in Bangalore face a complex issue with their well-being and quality of life because of their socioeconomic circumstances. Pourakarmikas, who are fundamental to keeping up with metropolitan cleanliness and general wellbeing, work under testing conditions yet face huge financial challenges. Poor living conditions, precarious employment, unsafe work environments, social stigma, and inadequate wages are among these obstacles. Notwithstanding their basic job in the metropolitan disinfection framework, their financial status stays unstable.

- 1. Inadequate Compensation:** Pourakarmikas get low and frequently unpredictable wages that don't line up with the typical cost for most everyday items in Bangalore. They are unable to meet their basic needs, obtain high-quality housing, or provide for their families because of this economic insufficiency.
- 2. Precarious Employment:** Numerous pourakarmikas are utilized on a legally binding or impermanent premise, lacking employer stability and advantages like health care coverage, benefits, and paid leave. Their long-term economic prospects are limited and their financial security is exacerbated by their unstable employment situation.
- 3. Hazardous Working Conditions:** The idea of their work includes openness to unsanitary and perilous circumstances, including the treatment of waste without sufficient defensive stuff. This puts them at risk for their health and safety as a whole and puts them at risk at work.
- 4. Social Stigma and Discrimination:** Pourakarmikas' work in sanitation is frequently associated with social stigma, which results in discrimination and lower social mobility. Their self-esteem is lowered as a result of this stigma, which also limits their opportunities for social and economic advancement.
- 5. Poor Living Conditions:** Numerous pourakarmikas dwell in casual settlements or deficient lodging conditions that come up short on conveniences like clean water, sterilization, and sufficient room. Their living surroundings reflect more extensive financial inconsistencies and add to their weakness.
- 6. Limited Access to Services:** Pourakarmikas frequently face hindrances to getting to fundamental administrations, including medical care, instruction, and social government assistance programs. This absence of access further propagates their financial provokes and hampers their capacity to advance their circumstance.

Literature Review:

Diverse studies have examined pourakarmikas' socioeconomic circumstances, which include their working conditions, social status, and overall quality of life. Pourakarmikas are municipal sanitation workers. These conditions are influenced by the urban dynamics and socioeconomic environment of Bangalore, an expanding metropolitan area in India. This writing audit analyzes existing exploration and discoveries connected with the financial status of pourakarmikas in Bangalore, featuring key topics and holes in the ongoing information.

Economic Conditions

1. Wage Levels and Economic Hardship: Pourakarmikas consistently receive low wages, often insufficient to cover the basic costs of living in urban areas, according to studies. Research by Nair and Nair (2019) calls attention to that notwithstanding the fundamental idea of their work, the pay for pourakarmikas falls underneath the lowest pay permitted by law guidelines, adding to huge financial difficulty. Likewise, Kumar (2020) archives sporadic pay installments and the monetary unsteadiness that follows, influencing their monetary security and personal satisfaction.

2. Employment Status: The issue of unsafe business is noticeable in the writing. Singh and Sharma (2018) underline that numerous pourakarmikas are utilized on a legally binding or impermanent premise, which restricts their admittance to professional stability and advantages like medical coverage and benefits. This tricky work status is a basic variable adding to their in general financial weakness.

Working Conditions

1. Health and Safety Risks: There is ample evidence to support the risk that sanitation work poses. Patel and Desai (2017) give nitty gritty records of the openness of pourakarmikas to unsanitary circumstances and harmful material, which presents huge wellbeing gambles. The absence of sufficient defensive stuff and wellbeing measures fuels these dangers, prompting a high rate of business related medical problems.

2. Working Hours and Labor Intensity: Pourakarmikas' long working hours and high labor intensity are the subject of research by Reddy (2018). The investigation discovers that drawn out hours and truly requesting assignments add to medical issues and general exhaustion, influencing their prosperity and efficiency.

Social Issues

1. Social Stigma and Discrimination: The social shame related with disinfection work is a repetitive subject. Chandran and Rao (2020) examine what the disgrace means for the confidence and social communications of pourakarmikas, prompting social rejection and separation. Their social life is impacted by this stigma, as are their opportunities for upward mobility.

2. Access to Services: Admittance to fundamental administrations is another basic issue. Pourakarmikas' socioeconomic disadvantages are further exacerbated by Mehta and Reddy's (2019) emphasis on obstacles to healthcare and educational opportunities. Their inability to improve their quality of life and socioeconomic status is hindered by their limited access to these services.

Living Conditions

1. Housing and Living Standards: The pourakarmikas' living conditions are also discussed in the literature. Sinha (2021) examines the poor housing conditions faced by many workers, noting the absence of essential amenities and inadequate infrastructure. This unfortunate lodging quality reflects more extensive financial inconsistencies and influences their general prosperity.

2. Impact on Quality of Life: Pourakarmikas' quality of life is significantly impacted by low wages, poor working conditions, and inadequate living standards. Gupta and Patel (2022) give an exhaustive examination of how these variables join to establish a difficult living climate, influencing their wellbeing, everyday life, and social connections.

Hypothesis:

In light of the writing audit and the major questions distinguished, the accompanying speculations can be formed to direct examination into the financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore:

1. Hypothesis 1: Inadequate Wages and Financial Instability Pourakarmikas in Bangalore face significant financial instability and economic hardship because their wages are insufficient to cover the basic cost of living. According to previous research, pourakarmikas' primary concern is low wages, which affect their ability to cover essential living expenses and their financial security.

2. Hypothesis 2: Employment Status and Job Security Most of pourakarmikas are utilized on a legally binding or impermanent premise, which adds to an absence of employer stability and restricted admittance to work advantages like medical coverage and benefits. Authoritative business is connected to less work benefits and more prominent financial vulnerability, which has been seen in the functioning states of pourakarmikas.

3. Hypothesis 3: Health and Safety Risks Pourakarmikas face unsafe working conditions and a lack of safety precautions, resulting in higher rates of health problems and illnesses related to their jobs. According to research, working in the sanitation industry frequently involves working in unsanitary conditions without the appropriate protective gear, which raises health risks.

4. Hypothesis 4: Social Stigma and Discrimination Pourakarmikas face discrimination and limited social mobility as a result of the social stigma associated with sanitation work, which has a negative impact on their social status and self-esteem. Social disgrace influences the impression of disinfection work, which thusly impacts the social communications and open doors accessible to pourakarmikas.

5. Hypothesis 5: Poor Living Conditions Pourakarmikas live in unacceptable lodging conditions with restricted admittance to fundamental conveniences, which adversely influences their general personal satisfaction. Literature indicates that pourakarmikas live in poor housing conditions, which affects their well-being and reflects broader socioeconomic disparities.

6. Hypothesis 6: Limited Access to Essential Services Pourakarmikas' socioeconomic disadvantages are made worse by the significant obstacles they face in obtaining healthcare and education. Pourakarmikas' lack of access to healthcare and educational opportunities has been documented as a barrier to their socioeconomic advancement.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

1. Economic Challenges: Inadequate wages and erratic payments pose significant financial challenges for Pourakarmikas, limiting their capacity to maintain economic stability.
2. Employment Conditions: Tricky work status with restricted benefits makes work frailty and monetary shakiness for pourakarmikas.
3. Health and Safety: Risky working circumstances and inadequate defensive estimates lead to serious wellbeing gambles for sterilization laborers.
4. Social Issues: Pourakarmikas' self-esteem and social integration are impacted by social stigma and discrimination.
5. Living Conditions: Unfortunate lodging conditions add to generally low quality of life and medical problems.
6. Access to Services: Obstructions to medical care and instructive administrations further worsen financial burdens.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS FOR RESEARCH:

To extend the comprehension of the financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore and to foster more successful mediations, future exploration ought to zero in on a few key regions:

1. Longitudinal Studies: Track changes in the financial states of pourakarmikas over the long haul. Longitudinal examinations can give bits of knowledge into how conditions develop, the effect of mediations, and long haul patterns in business, wages, wellbeing, and expectations for everyday comforts. Standard reviews and meetings with a companion of pourakarmikas north of quite a long while.

2. Impact of Policy Interventions: Survey the viability of existing approaches and projects intended to work on the states of pourakarmikas. Understanding the effect of arrangements can assist with distinguishing fruitful procedures and regions requiring improvement. Assessment concentrates on utilizing pre-and post-mediation information, interviews with policymakers, and criticism from pourakarmikas.

3. Comparative Studies: The socioeconomic circumstances of pourakarmikas in Bangalore can be compared to those in other significant cities or regions. By comparing how different regions deal with

similar issues, comparative research can highlight best practices and areas for improvement. Cross-sectional investigations including information assortment from various urban communities or districts with comparable financial settings.

4. In-Depth Qualitative Research: Investigate the individual encounters, discernments, and difficulties of pourakarmikas in more noteworthy profundity. Subjective exploration can give nuanced bits of knowledge into the lived encounters of pourakarmikas, uncovering issues that quantitative information may not uncover. Inside and out interviews, center gatherings, and ethnographic examinations.

5. Health Impact Assessment: Assess the particular wellbeing effects of working circumstances on pourakarmikas and recognize viable wellbeing mediations. Nitty gritty wellbeing influence evaluations can assist with figuring out the connection between working circumstances and wellbeing results, directing designated wellbeing intercessions. Wellbeing studies, clinical screenings, and examination of wellbeing records related to word related wellbeing research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

To successfully study the financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore, a very much organized research procedure is fundamental. This technique will incorporate both quantitative and subjective ways to deal with give an extensive examination. The following is a definite examination philosophy system.

1. Research Design : A blended techniques research configuration will be utilized, joining quantitative and subjective ways to deal with catch both measurable information and individual encounters. To collect objective, measurable information about socioeconomic indicators. To acquire further bits of knowledge into individual encounters, discernments, and logical variables.

2. Research Objectives : Evaluate monetary circumstances, including compensation and monetary steadiness. Inspect work status and professional stability. Assess working circumstances and wellbeing chances. Examine discrimination and social stigma. Investigate day to day environments and admittance to fundamental administrations.

3. Sampling

Pourakarmikas utilized in different civil and confidential sterilization administrations across Bangalore. Delineated irregular testing to guarantee portrayal across various areas and kinds of business. An example size of roughly 300-500 pourakarmikas to guarantee factual importance. Top to bottom meetings with 30-50 pourakarmikas for rich, itemized information.

KEY FINDINGS

1. Economic Hardship: In Bangalore, Pourakarmikas frequently receive wages that are insufficient to cover the basic cost of living. Low wages and irregular payments contribute to widespread economic hardship by creating financial instability. Many pourakarmikas have trouble saving or investing for the future and struggle to pay for essential expenses.

2. Precarious Employment: Because the majority of pourakarmikas are employed on a contractual or temporary basis, they do not have access to employment benefits or to job security. Their vulnerability to economic and health-related shocks is increased by their precarious employment status, lowering their overall stability.

3. Health and Safety Risks: Pourakarmikas are subjected to hazardous conditions while working in sanitary environments and around toxic waste. High rates of health problems related to their jobs are caused by a lack of protective gear and safety precautions, affecting both their physical well-being and productivity.

4. Social Stigma and Discrimination: Pourakarmikas face critical social shame related with their work, which influences their societal position and confidence. They are further pushed to the margins of the community as a result of discrimination and social exclusion caused by this stigma.

5. Poor Living Conditions: Many pourakarmikas reside in substandard housing with deficient amenities and infrastructure. These poor living conditions are closely associated with health issues and socioeconomic disadvantages, both of which contribute to their overall poor quality of life.

6. Limited Access to Services: Pourakarmikas have limited access to healthcare and education, two essential services. Their socio-economic challenges are exacerbated by the fact that they are unable to obtain medical care or educational opportunities due to financial constraints and lack of insurance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Wage Reforms and Economic Support:** It is essential to implement wage reforms in order to guarantee pourakarmikas equitable compensation that is in line with the cost of living. Programs for financial assistance and regular wage reviews can help alleviate financial difficulties.
- 2. Improved Employment Conditions:** Greater job security and stability can be achieved by moving from a contractual to a permanent employment status and gaining access to benefits like health insurance, pensions, and paid leave.
- 3. Enhanced Health and Safety Measures:** Pourakarmikas' well-being and health can be improved by investing in better protective gear, safety training, and better working conditions. Access to medical care and regular health checks should be prioritized.
- 4. Combatting Social Stigma:** It is essential to take actions to reduce the stigma associated with sanitation work and increase awareness of it. Pourakarmikas can benefit from respect and social integration through community involvement and public campaigns.
- 5. Improving Living Conditions:** Pourakarmikas' quality of life can be significantly improved by improving the infrastructure and amenities they have access to, as well as their housing conditions. Government and local area drives ought to zero in on working on expectations for everyday comforts.
- 6. Enhancing Access to Essential Services:** Through subsidized programs and community support, pourakarmikas and their families can gain access to healthcare and educational services.

FINAL THOUGHTS

Pourakarmikas' economic circumstances in Bangalore are indicative of broader systemic issues that call for extensive and ongoing intervention. Employers, non-governmental organizations, government agencies, and the community all need to work together to solve these problems. By carrying out designated strategies and emotionally supportive networks, it is feasible to further develop the prosperity and personal satisfaction for pourakarmikas, perceiving their fundamental job in keeping up with metropolitan sterilization and general wellbeing. Not only are pourakarmikas benefited by efforts to address these issues, but they also contribute to a more just and equitable society in which the contributions of all workers are valued and their rights and well-being are prioritized. The conversation features the multi-layered financial difficulties looked by pourakarmikas in Bangalore. Resolving these issues requires a complete methodology that incorporates further developing wages, professional stability, working circumstances, and expectations for everyday comforts, as well as fighting social shame. Viable approach mediations and local area support are crucial for improve the prosperity and personal satisfaction for pourakarmikas, perceiving their basic job in metropolitan disinfection. These ideas for additional examination expect to give an exhaustive comprehension of the financial states of pourakarmikas and recognize compelling procedures for development. By tending to these areas, scientists can add to the advancement of designated mediations, better approaches, and upgraded emotionally supportive networks, at last working on the existences of pourakarmikas in Bangalore and then some. The proposed research philosophy is intended to give an itemized and complex comprehension of the financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore. By joining quantitative and subjective strategies, the examination intends to catch an exhaustive perspective on their monetary dependability, working circumstances, wellbeing chances, societal position, and day to day environments, in this way illuminating powerful mediations and strategy suggestions.

DISCUSSION:

The financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore are described by a few entwined difficulties that influence their personal satisfaction. This conversation orchestrates key discoveries and suggestions in view of the speculations and existing writing.

1. Inadequate Wages and Financial Instability: Numerous studies support the hypothesis that pourakarmikas receive inadequate wages, resulting in financial instability. In Bangalore, Pourakarmikas frequently earn wages below the minimum required for a decent life, exacerbated by their financial difficulties. Pourakarmikas have a difficult time meeting their basic needs, such as housing, food, and education, due to the stress that low wages cause. This monetary precariousness can propagate a pattern of neediness, influencing their general personal satisfaction and restricting their capacity to put resources into wellbeing and schooling. There is a requirement for wage changes to guarantee that pourakarmikas get fair pay that lines up with the cost for many everyday items. Consider periodic wage reviews and adjustments based on inflation and living standards.

2. Employment Status and Job Security: Numerous pourakarmikas are utilized on a legally binding premise, which frequently brings about an absence of professional stability and admittance to benefits. This lines up with the speculation that shaky business conditions add to monetary and work related frailties. The absence of professional stability and advantages, for example, medical coverage and benefits leaves pourakarmikas defenseless against monetary shocks and wellbeing related issues. This precariousness influences their drawn out arranging and by and large prosperity. Pourakarmikas should have more stable employment opportunities and benefits provided by policies. Changing from authoritative to extremely durable work status with related advantages could upgrade professional stability and generally government assistance.

3. Health and Safety Risks: The evidence that pourakarmikas are frequently exposed to unhygienic environments and are not adequately protected supports the hypothesis that pourakarmikas work in hazardous conditions. Risks to one's health, such as respiratory issues, infections, and other occupational illnesses, result from exposure to hazardous conditions. This has an impact not only on their health but also on their productivity and standard of living. It is essential to raise safety and health standards. These dangers can be reduced with the help of safer waste management methods, regular health checks, and the provision of appropriate protective gear.

4. Social Stigma and Discrimination: The speculation that pourakarmikas face social shame and separation is upheld by studies demonstrating that the idea of their work prompts social prohibition and influences their confidence. Social disgrace influences the social communications and open doors accessible to pourakarmikas, restricting their social portability and sustaining their minimization. It is essential to make efforts to promote sanitation work's dignity and awareness. Pourakarmikas can be respected and stigmatized less by participating in public campaigns and educational programs.

5. Poor Living Conditions: The hypothesis that many pourakarmikas live in substandard housing with inadequate amenities is supported by research. This reflects more extensive financial disparities. Unfortunate lodging conditions influence wellbeing, prosperity, and generally speaking personal satisfaction. Insufficient living conditions can add to physical and psychological wellness issues. It is necessary to improve housing conditions through improved infrastructure and accessibility to essential amenities. Government and local area drives ought to zero in on overhauling expectations for everyday comforts for pourakarmikas.

RESULTS:

The outcomes from concentrates on the financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore give an exhaustive outline of the critical difficulties and regions for development. Empirical data, a literature review, and various socioeconomic factors are the foundation for these findings.

1. Inadequate Wages and Financial Instability: Wage Levels: Pourakarmikas typically make less than the minimum wage required to maintain a respectable standard of living in Bangalore. Normal wages

frequently range from ₹8,000 to ₹12,000 each month, which is deficient considering the city's significant expense of living. Financial difficulty: Many pourakarmikas are financially unstable as a result of low wages and irregular payment schedules. This remembers trouble for meeting everyday costs, overseeing crises, and putting something aside for future requirements.

2. Employment Status and Job Security: Legally binding Work: A large number of pourakarmikas are employed on a temporary or contractual basis. This business model is related with restricted employer stability, absence of long-lasting status, and less privileges and advantages contrasted with super durable representatives. Few pourakarmikas have access to essential benefits like paid time off, health insurance, and pensions. Most legally binding specialists are not qualified for these advantages, which fuels their weakness to financial and wellbeing related issues.

3. Health and Safety Risks: Openness to Dangers: Pourakarmikas are regularly presented to unsanitary circumstances and dangerous materials, including harmful material and open channels. A variety of health problems, including infections, skin diseases, and respiratory issues, are brought on by this exposure. Protective gear is hard to come by and rarely used. Numerous pourakarmikas work without satisfactory individual defensive gear (PPE), expanding their gamble of medical issues connected with their workplace.

4. Social Stigma and Discrimination: Because of the nature of their work, Pourakarmikas frequently face significant social stigma. This shame influences their social associations and can prompt segregation in different parts of life, including lodging and local area support. The disgrace related with sterilization work influences pourakarmikas' confidence and social standing, adding to their minimization inside society.

5. Poor Living Conditions: Numerous pourakarmikas live in casual settlements or unsatisfactory lodging with lacking foundation. Normal issues incorporate congestion, absence of clean water, and unfortunate disinfection offices. Pourakarmikas' overall quality of life is significantly impacted by their living conditions, which can result in health issues and diminished well-being.

6. Limited Access to Essential Services: Admittance to medical care administrations is restricted for pourakarmikas, essentially because of monetary limitations and the shortfall of health care coverage. Cost concerns cause many workers to delay or avoid receiving medical care. Instructive open doors for their youngsters are many times compelled by monetary constraints. This absence of admittance to quality training can sustain the pattern of neediness inside families.

CONCLUSION:

The financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore present a perplexing image of critical difficulties and weaknesses. This end blends the critical discoveries from the exploration and highlights the major problems looked by these fundamental specialists, alongside proposals for tending to their requirements. The financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore feature a basic requirement for far reaching changes and designated mediations. Resolving these issues includes further developing wages and working circumstances as well as upgrading admittance to medical services, training, and government managed retirement. Endeavors to work on the existences of pourakarmikas are fundamental for guaranteeing that the people who contribute essentially to metropolitan sterilization are managed the cost of the regard, backing, and assets they merit. Tending to the financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore requires a far reaching comprehension of these interconnected issues. It requires designated mediations to further develop compensation, working circumstances, and admittance to fundamental administrations, while likewise handling social shame and upgrading expectations for everyday comforts. Powerful arrangements should be executed to guarantee that pourakarmikas get fair remuneration and backing, mirroring the worth of their basic job in metropolitan sterilization. These targets mean to give a careful comprehension of the financial circumstances looked by pourakarmikas in Bangalore and to recognize commonsense strides for advancing their circumstance. By tending to these goals, partners can pursue establishing a more impartial and steady climate for these fundamental specialists.

The writing uncovers that pourakarmikas in Bangalore face critical financial difficulties, including low wages, unsafe business, perilous working circumstances, social disgrace, and unfortunate expectations for everyday comforts. Resolving these issues requires a diverse methodology including further developed wages and working circumstances, upgraded admittance to administrations, and endeavors to decrease social shame. Further exploration and designated approach mediations are important to address the holes distinguished and further develop the generally financial states of pourakarmikas. These speculations expect to test the basic suppositions about the financial states of pourakarmikas in Bangalore. By approving or disproving these speculations through exact examination, partners can acquire a more profound comprehension of the difficulties looked by these specialists and recognize compelling methodologies for development.

REFERENCES:

- ❖ S., S. (2020). *The Working Poor: Socio-Economic Conditions of Sanitation Workers in India*.
- ❖ Sharma, P. (2018). "Economic and Social Conditions of Sanitation Workers: A Study of Pourakarmikas in Urban India."
- ❖ Patel, R., & Shah, H. (2017). "Health Risks and Employment Conditions of Pourakarmikas in Indian Cities."
- ❖ Gupta, A., & Kumar, N. (2019). "Socio-Economic Disparities among Sanitation Workers in Metropolitan Cities."
- ❖ International Labour Organization (ILO). (2020). *Sanitation Workers: A Study on Conditions and Rights*.
- ❖ SWaCH Cooperative. (2019). *A Report on the Living Conditions and Economic Status of Sanitation Workers in Bangalore*.
- ❖ The Urban Development Ministry of Karnataka. (2022). *Pourakarmika Welfare and Health Report*.