

A RESEARCH REPORT ON RAG PICKERS* OF JAIPUR, FOR ENHANCING QUALITY OF LIFE OF RAG PICKERS (BY DEEPAK SAXENA)

1. CONCEPT NOTE

Among the most disadvantaged, vulnerable and underprivileged class in the urban labor market, occupying the lowest rung of the poverty groups, is the class of rag pickers. This dynamic but unregulated sector in the expanding economy depends directly on retrieving waste for their livelihood.

The word rag picking has no precise meaning. However, it has been defined as a refuse occupation, which can support people when they have no other opportunity for earning. More precisely, the rag or paper picker is defined as one 'who makes his/her livelihood by picking up waste paper, plastic, rags, bottles, tins, metal pieces, discarded and broken containers from road side dustbins, streets, garbage heaps and sells them to nearby retailers.

Rag picking is one of the most inferior economic activities in the urban informal sector, largely undertaken by *children* belonging to weaker sections of the society, for the survival and for supplementing their family income. Rag picking is the profession mostly dominated by children aging 6 to 15 who do not have any other skill and thus by way of refuse collection contribute to household income or own survival. These are mainly children of slum dwellers and poor people. Some of them are abandoned or runaway children.

Almost all of them are undernourished, directionless, wear tattered clothes and roam in streets in search of rags or solid wastes as a survival strategy. Their place of habitation is usually slums, low-income residential areas, pavements, bridges, railway platforms, and waste collection shops their education levels are very poor.

The Rag pickers can be categorized, on the basis of collection peculiarity, into three groups,

- The major portion of this group consists of collectors collecting rags out of community dustbins, garbage heaps, open streets, market places and near railway stations and bus stands (inside not allowed). The major portion of this group consists of boys or men.
- The second group of collectors is made up of girls who like to work in groups or accompany their mothers instead of going alone, to pick rags on the street, because of constant fear of sexual abuse by adult male and older male child Rag pickers. They mainly depend on municipal and industrial garbage dumps to collect waste and sell them to merchants or second hand goods dealers, daily or weekly. The collectors thoroughly clean the dirty materials before selling them to fetch a higher price.
- The third group comprises of women or girls working as domestic servants and collect rags from the homes they work.

The Rag pickers pick out all the discarded pieces of broken glass, used plastic, quality paper and packing paper. Iron scraps, tablet papers, bottles, ferrous metals, tissue paper, foam, wood, cutlery, jewelry, shoes, clothes, cardboards, hard plastics such as combs, buckets, boxes, footwear, and rubber, wood and a variety of resalable material for recycling from waste. For Rag pickers there are no fixed hours of work. They go for collection whenever they find time. They normally start at 6 am, before the streets are cleaned by the municipal authorities and continue till 6 pm with about an hours break for lunch and rest. They walk about 10 to 15 kilometers per day carrying the growing load slung over the shoulders. Normally they don't stay away from work even for a day, unless they have a health problem.

Most illiterate, under age (child labor) and unaware rag pickers, are, exploited by the junk traders. The retail traders manipulate the weights to retain higher margin, or even deducts and discounts the weight sometimes on the pretext that it contains more dust, stones, and is wet or has moisture. The rag pickers are under obligation to sell to the junk retailers despite low margins as they depend to a large extent on the latter for advance money or loan. On an average (though the prices vary

according to the type of waste) if retailers give Rs. 4 per kg for a material he gets between Rs. 10-12 from the wholesalers.

The continuous exposure to garbage and hospital waste has led to various diseases, such as skin diseases, tuberculosis, anemia and scabies, lice, oozing ears, sore eyes, leprosy, distended stomach and worms and respiratory problems. As they walk barefoot in garbage dumps collecting iron and glass pieces with bare hands, they often cut their feet and hands and unattended wounds causes tetanus and septicemia. Many smoke beedi and cigarettes and some are also addicted to drugs and indulge in prostitution and homosexuality, robbery and gambling. All this has affected their lives in several ways and shortened their life spans considerably.

Interestingly, because of competition between retail buyers and wholesale dealers, the retailers extend attractive propositions like, tea/coffee money, money for movie once in a while, free food, interest free loans, and even clothes or a bonus during festivals.

Rag pickers face problems from officials such as policemen, municipal corporation officials and like. Sometimes police suspect them for thefts even when they are innocent. In extreme cases they even have to bribe (give a cut) to few officials to enable continue their means of livelihood.

The present research was targeted at identifying problems and conditions of these ragpickers and results in evolving concerns for policy makers to enhance quality of life of rag pickers as also streamline activities to provide them assistance to fulfill basic needs of life. Some of the problems that clearly emerged out of the preliminary survey are,

- Rag picking is considered an inferior activity because of which they command little or no respect and recognition in the urban economy.
- There is no proper shelter and accommodation
- They do not have any union or association because of lack of literacy, ignorance and mobile nature of the work
- There is no social security benefit available for them
- Their incomes are less than those legally prescribed under the minimum wages act.
- They have little or no access to institutional provisions such as health care, education, credit and civic amenities.

These off-hand findings of the pilot survey through unstructured research and secondary data was substantiated by further research to enable study intensity and depth of the problem both qualitatively and quantitatively.

*For an interesting insight into rag picking trade and homeless people in the international scenario it is recommended to read *The Good Earth* by Pearl S Buck and *The Street Lawyer* by John Grisham.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

To analyze the problems, lifestyles and present status of Rag pickers in the city of Jaipur, with a view to suggest strategies for their overall upliftment and betterment of life style.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 RESEARCH TYPE

1. **EXPLORATORY:** The problems, issues, and possibilities were explored to enhance the lifestyle and status of Rag pickers.
2. **CONCLUSIVE:** based on the findings, conclusions and recommendations as a result of primary data collection, strategies shall be formed to enable achieve objectives of survey.

3.2 LEVELS OF RESEARCH

The research was conducted in two stages:

- | | |
|---------|---|
| STAGE I | Primary data from Rag pickers regarding |
| | 1. Their problems |
| | 2. Lifestyle and family |
| | 3. Modus operandi of refuse collection |
| | 4. Earnings, expenditure and savings |
| | 5. Future dreams |
| | 6. Response about alternate skills/profession |
| | 7. Insurance |
| | 8. Health considerations |

3.3 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

The data was collected through

1. Using a questionnaire (made in English, administered in Hindi by the researcher)
2. Discussion

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size for the survey is 117. The sample size is an odd figure because initially survey was stated randomly with 100 as sample size and not considering the demographic (age) factor. Later it was decided to concentrate more on the children (15 years and less) so for proper representation of this segment additional sample was exercised. At the end, the sample configuration segmented on the basis of age is as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. 15 years and under | 56 respondents |
| 2. Over 15 years | 61 respondents |

Though no geographic segmentation is done as garbage collection is more or less evenly spread, based on the density of rag pickers and their accessibility area some areas were more approached than others. Because of extent and nature of spread no importance is given to the area for the purpose of any special bearing on the conclusions. Nevertheless, for the sake of concerted comprehension it is worthwhile to mention that the areas covered for this survey was Railway Station, Hathroi, Chandpole Area, Choti-Chaupar, Badi-Chaupar, Ramgunj, Jyoti Nagar, Bais-Godam, Malviya Nagar Kachchi Basti, Jhalana Doongri, Bai ji ki Kothi, Jagat Pura and others.

3.5 SAMPLING

Area Sampling followed by judgmental sampling to decide the densely representative population was undertaken. After deciding on the place random sampling for rag pickers was done

3.6 RESEARCH ANALYSIS

The findings of the research are analyzed qualitatively and is expected to form the guidelines/ starting point, to device strategies for betterment of rag pickers, by the esteemed policy makers of Center for Public Policy (CPP). It is expected to further, realistic propositions for achieving the objectives.

3.7 QUESTIONNAIRE

A copy of questionnaire used to collect the primary data is attached as annexure 3.

4. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 FOR THE SEGMENT 15 YEARS AND UNDER (SAMPLE SIZE 56) (ALL TABLE REFERENCES PERTAINING TO ANNEXURE 2)

4.1.1 Gender Distribution of Rag Pickers

Approximately 70 % of the Rag Picker children are males and the remaining 30 % are woman. The probability of time of survey affecting this data cannot be denied. A logical reason for this uneven distribution which is comparatively much less in the adult rag picker population could be daily chores expected of female child to enable make every member available for work. (Table 1)

4.1.2 Age Distribution Of Rag Pickers

The average age of Rag –Picker derived from the sample was 9.37 years. The youngest rag picker was of 2 years. It is a matter of great concern that teenage children below the lawfully permitted age of work are involved in the most menial and strenuous task of Rag picking . (Table 3)

4.1.3 Shelter at Night

Less than 2% of rag pickers in this segment have the fortune of having their own nest to come back in the evening. Nearly 20 % live in rented accommodation. A majority 78 % Rag Pickers have no place or shelter to spend night and irrespective of the season spend nights in/under rickshaws, awnings of shops or footpath/ railway station. (Table 4)

4.1.4 Stay in Jaipur

More than 55% of Rag picker children are staying in Jaipur for more than 5 years with and about 30 % being residents of Jaipur for less than 2 years (Table 5)

4.1.5 Family Size

On an average the respondents have five members in home with about 46 % falling in the family size group of less than 4. 16% have more than 10 persons in the family. (Table 6)

4.1.6 Educational Status

Most (90%) of the Rag picker children are illiterate. Other 10% of them are educated between standard one to five. A few have educated brother/ sister/ parents. (Table 7 & 8)

4.1.7 Family Residing Status

About 73 % of families of these children are residing in Jaipur. Others say their nearest families are in the Villages (Table 9)

4.1.8 Working Status

a little more than 17 % have one working member in their family. About 16 % have one more earning hand. Thus about one third ragpicking children's households are maintained by only one or two working members.

50% of families have 3 or 4 working members and remaining have as many as five or six working members. (Table 10)

4.1.9 Income

Approximately 84% of child rag pickers make less than Rs. 1000/- per month. Other 14 % are in the group of Rs. 1000/- -1500/- . The remaining 2% (1 respondent) make between 1500/-2000/- pm. (Table 11)

4.1.10 Indebtedness

though findings on indebtedness, if any, and causes of same does reveal that approximately 15 % children admit indebtedness of family on account of marriage, treatment or agriculture, the amount related question does not conform statistically to the previous issue of indebtedness. The findings in this surface about 11% families under debt of less than 10,000/- and about 7 % under obligation of 10,000/- to 30,000/- . However it is suggested not to consider this data as authentic as it has been collected from the segment which cannot be assumed to have such information. (**Table 12 and 13**)

4.1.11 Expenditure Pattern

62.50% of respondents eat at home. Out of the remaining the rag picker child spends a mean of Rs. 25/- on meals per day.

None admitted expenditure on liquor.

However, about 86 % of respondents spend Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 on gutka or other such tobacco based products.

There was a major (76%) non-response error on monthly expenses incurred on illness. The reasons can be attributed to unavailability of records, failure to recall, lack of health awareness, high tolerance or an attitude of hiding health problems. (**Table 14**)

4.1.12 Health Related Expenditure

Almost 70 % of respondents guesstimated an expenditure of less than Rs. 100/- on health related matters. However again in the view of age group considered, the data may be considered non conclusive (**Table 15**)

4.1.13 Ability to Meet Expenditure

40% said they are able to meet the medical expenses from their earnings. Remaining 60% expressed their inability to meet out the same (**Table 16**)

4.1.14 Issue of Borrowing Money

64% admitted borrowing money for treatment. 36% claimed they do not borrow money for medical concerns (**Table 17**)

4.1.15 Savings

An alarming 90% sample lives hand to mouth and do not (cannot) save even a penny. Out of the remaining half save between Rs. 500-1000/- per month. And other half between Rs. 1000/- 1500/- per month. (**Table 18**)

4.1.16 Stay in Profession

About 30% child rag pickers are in this profession for less than 6 months About 21% for a period of 6 months to 2 years now. As many as 30 % for between 2-5 years and others are in this profession for more than 5 years (**Table 19**)

4.1.17 Level of Satisfaction with the Current Occupation

82 % are not satisfied with their profession. 18 % are satisfied with most being so because there is nothing else they can do. (**Table20**)

4.1.18 JOB PREFERENCE (Alternate Skill)

28% of them wished to do some thing more respectable and and an equal number opting for studies. 21 % wanted to do other jobs like sweeper, driving, labour etc. Others wanted to do nothing . (Table 21)

4.1.19 Reason for Rag Picking

About 75% of respondents said that they do it for livelihood. Others because they have nothing else to do. (Table 22)

4.1.20 Weight of Bag

An average kid carries approximately 13 kgs of garbage on his back. The range of this varies between 0-5 kg for very small kids to 35-40 kgs for older kids. Two child rag pickers claim carrying between 20-30 kgs on their cycles whereas one said loading his garbage of about 35 kgs. on thela . (Table 23)

4.1.21 Rates of Rags

The Minimum and Maximum (depending on age/maturity of the rag picker and exploitative ness of the junk dealer) the minimum maximum rates for various types of garbage are as follows (Table 24)

Rates of Rags		
Material	Max	Min
Kagaz	5	1
Hard Board	2	1
Wax (Mom)	3	1
Plastic	8	4
Iron	5	2
Plastic Bottles	2	1

4.1.22 Immediate Purchaser

All 100% of child rag pickers sell the refuse they collect to the Kabadi. About 96.50 % do it on a daily basis. Others do it on a weekly basis (Table 25 & 26)

4.1.23 Rent of the Rag Bag

The most abysmal finding was that few rag pickers (10%) even have to pay rent for the bag that they use for refuse collection. About 5% claimed paying Rs. 10 per day for the bag. And other percentage was equally divided amongst respondents claiming payment of Rs. 5, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15. (Table 27)

4.1.24 Bribe to Public Office Holders

23% respondents said that they pay bribe to some officials like police to retain their means of livelihood. Others did not admit to paying bribe. (Table 28)

4.1.25 Insurance

All respondents were absolutely ignorant about Insurance policy. Only one expressed wish to subscribe to it . (Table 29)

4.1.26 Hopes & Aspirations

On being asked about their dreams one third respondents could not mention anything categorically but said it should be better . 41 % said “nothing”. About 15 % respondents wished for studying and others wished for a good spouse. (**Table 30**)

4.1.27 Health Status

Health status of rag pickers is perceived by them to be generally satisfactory though there is probability of lack of awareness and high level of tolerance thus less reflection of problems. 90% of them responded as having good health. Others said it is not OK. (**Table 31**)

4.1.28 Disease

A further probe on type of disease revealed that about 12.5% suffer from liver related diseases whereas 2% each suffer from skin and venereal diseases. (**Table 32**)

4.1.29 Type of Healthcare establishment approached

A still further probe revealed that about 16 % of them visit public hospital when sick, another 16 % take medicines from chemists. Some 35 % approach nearby private doctor, and about 9 % go to neem hakim. (**Table 33**)

4.1.30 Leisure Time

More than 75% children sleep in their free time. About 20% chat and the others spend time in socially unacceptable activity. (**Table 35**)

4.1.31 Access to Mass Media

About 16 % have access to news paper, 2% have access to radio, 12.5% to TV and 10% to cinema. 59% have no access to any of these things. (**Table 36**)

4.1.32 Help in Crisis

When in trouble they approach, family/ parents (37.50 %), or Kabadi (2%). 3.5% said they never required any help. The largest percentage approx. 55% look to God in times of crisis.(**Table 37**)

4.1.33 Suggestions

One third suggested facilitation for better work whereas about a quarter expressed wish for education. 15 % were in need of good shelter and others wanted both good work and studies. (**Table 38**)

4.2 FOR THE SEGMENT 15 YEARS AND ABOVE (SAMPLE SIZE 61) (ALL TABLE REFERENCES PERTAINING TO ANNEXURE 3)

4.2.1 Gender Distribution of Rag Pickers

Approximately 55 % of the ragpicker children are males and the remaining 45 % are woman. (Table 1)

4.2.2 Age Distribution Of Rag Pickers

The average age of Rag –Picker derived from the sample was 23.5 years
The youngest group of rag pickers in the age group 16-20 years was also the modal group having about 46% of sample coverage . (Table 3)

4.2.3 Shelter at Night

Less than 2% of rag pickers in this segment have the fortune of having their own nest to come back in the evening. Nearly 20 % live in rented accommodation. A majority 78 % Rag Pickers have no place or shelter to spend night and irrespective of the season spend nights in/under rickshaws, awnings of shops or footpath/ railway station. (Table 4)

4.2.4 Stay in Jaipur

More than 88% of Rag pickers are staying in Jaipur for more than 5 years with and about 6 % being residents of Jaipur for less than 2 years (Table 5)

4.2.5 Family Size

On an average the respondents have six members in home with about 33 % falling in the family size group of less than 4. 20% have more than 10 persons in the family. (Table 6)

4.2.6 Educational Status

Most (94%) of the Rag pickers are illiterate. Other 5% of them are educated between standard one to five. One was found to be X std. pass. A few (10 %) have educated brother/ sister/ parents/ children . (Table 7 & 8)

4.2.7 Family Residing Status

About 80 % of families are residing in Jaipur. Others say their nearest families are in the Villages (Table 9)

4.2.8 Working Status

About 23 % have one working member in their family. About 41 % have one more earning hand. Thus about two third rag pickers households are maintained by only one or two working members.

15% of families have 3 or 4 working members and remaining have as many as five or six working members. (Table 10)

4.2.9 Income

The average income of a rag picker is little above Rs. 1400/- per month. Approximately 64% (modal) of rag pickers make between 1000/- -1500/- per month . Out of the remaining about 13% earn between 1500/-2000/-

pm and an equal number less than 1000/- . others make more than 2000/- per month with a few (5%) claiming as much as 3500/- pm. (Table 11)

4.2.10 Indebtness

About 85% ragpickers answered in negative to the question of financial indebttness. Others mentioned the reason as marriage, treatment and agricultural loan. However a further probe identified about 88% respondents under some obligation of loan which is less than 10,000/- and about 10 % in the loan slab of 10-30 k (Table 12 and 13)

4.2.11 Expenditure Pattern

52.50% of respondents eat at home. Out of the remaining a rag picker spends an average of Rs. 41/- on meals per day.

About 75 % claimed spending less than Rs. 5 per day. Others varied in their responses on expenditure on liquor with 10 % saying Rs. 35-40 .

However, about 85 % of respondents spend Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 on gutka or other such tobacco based products. (Table 14)

4.2.12 Health Related Expenditure

Approximately 18 % of respondents guesstimated an expenditure of less than Rs. 100/- on health related matters. 15 % each claimed spending between Rs. 100-200/- and between Rs. 300-400. The modal frequency was at Rs. 200-300 and Rs. 500-600/-with 21% and 26% falling in these ranges respectively. (Table 15)

4.2.13 Ability to Meet Expenditure

30% said they are able to meet the medical expenses from their earnings. Remaining 70% expressed their inability to meet out the same (Table 16)

4.2.14 Issue of Borrowing Money

67% admitted borrowing money for treatment. 33% claimed they do not borrow money for medical concerns (Table 17)

4.2.15 Savings

An alarming 79% sample lives hand to mouth and do not (cannot) save even a penny. Out of the remaining 15% save less than Rs. 500/- per month. And others between Rs. 500/- 1000/- per month. (Table 18)

4.2.16 Stay in Profession

About 67% rag pickers are in this profession for more than 10 years. About 5% for a period of 6 months to 2 years now. As many as 16% for between 2-5 years and other11% are in this profession for 5-10 years (Table 19)

4.2.17 Level of Satisfaction with the Current Occupation

88.5 % are not satisfied with their profession. 11.5 % are satisfied with most being so because there is nothing else they can do. (Table20)

4.2.18 JOB PREFERENCE (Alternate Skill)

About 48% of them wished to do some thing more respectable. 38 % wanted to be a sweeper. About 6.5% wish to do other jobs like tea stall, driving, labour etc. Others wanted to do nothing . (Table 21)

4.2.19 Reason for Rag Picking

About 54% of respondents said that they do it for livelihood. Others because they have nothing else to do. (Table 22)

4.2.20 Weight of Bag

39 rag pickers carry an average load of about 26 kgs on his back. The range of this varies between 5-10 kg to 30-35 kgs . five rag pickers claim carrying between 20-40 kgs on their cycles whereas seventeen load their garbage of above 40 kgs. on thela . (Table 23)

4.2.21 Rates of Rags

The Minimum and Maximum (depending on age/maturity of the rag picker and exploitativeness of the junk dealer) the minimum maximum rates for various types of garbage are as follows (Table 24)

Rates of Rags		
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All 100% of rag pickers sell the refuse they collect to the Kabadi. About 90 % do it on a daily basis. Others do it on a weekly or half weekly basis (5% each).
(Table 25 & 26)

4.2.23 Rent of the Rag Bag

The most abysmal finding was that few rag pickers (20%) even have to pay rent for the bag that they use for refuse collection. About 15% claimed paying Rs. 15 per day for the bag. Others paid Rs. 5 per day. (Table 27)

4.2.24 Bribe to Public Office Holders

35% respondents said that they pay bribe to some officials like police to retain their means of livelihood. Others did not admit to paying bribe. (Table 28)

4.1.25 Insurance

All respondents were absolutely ignorant about Insurance policy. Only 5% expressed wish to subscribe to it . (Table 29)

4.1.26 Hopes & Aspirations

On being asked about their dreams **one third** respondents could not mention anything categorically but said it should be better . 46 % said “nothing”. About 13 % respondents wished for better careers for kids and others wished for a good spouse. (**Table 30**)

4.1.27 Health Status

Health status of rag pickers is perceived by them to be generally satisfactory though there is probability of lack of awareness and high level of tolerance thus less reflection of problems. 70% of them responded as having good health. Others said it is not OK. (**Table 31**)

4.1.28 Disease

A further probe on type of disease revealed that about 6.5% suffer from liver related diseases whereas 10% each suffer from skin and venereal diseases. (**Table 32**)

4.1.29 Type of Healthcare establishment approached

A still further probe revealed that about 36 % of them visit public hospital when sick, another 2 % take off the counter drugs from chemists. Some 56 % approach nearby private doctor. (**Table 33**)

4.1.30 Leisure Time

69% respondents sleep in their free time. About 31% chat. (**Table 35**)

4.1.31 Access to Mass Media

About 2 % have access to news paper, 5% have access to radio, 11.5% to TV and 2% to cinema. 80% have no access to any of these things. (**Table 36**)

4.1.32 Help in Crisis

When in trouble they approach, family/ friends (48 %), 13% said they never required any help. Approx. 38% look to God in times of crisis.(**Table 37**)

4.1.33 Suggestions

Two third suggested facilitation for better work whereas about 3% expressed wish for education. 3 % were in need of good shelter. An equal number (3%) wished for protection from police humiliation and others wanted good work, shelter and studies. (**Table 38**)

CONCERNS FOR POLICY MAKERS

In the view of above findings following issues need to be considered

1. People indulge in refuse collection because they do not have better employment opportunity due to absence of any other marketable skill. Some program for imparting alternate skills to these professionals, at least of impressionable age, arranging for job oriented short term courses, basic literacy program for children so that the whole genre of Rag Pickers can be influenced for good, are highly recommended. An effort on the lines of Lok Jumbish, Education for All, mobile schools in which used State transport buses are converted into classroom with boards and picture etc. or adoption of whole cadre of slums by social services / NGO's and other agencies could be further investigated. Many of the children have shown interest in the education and so have their parents.
2. The **Akshar School** (Under the Kuhad Charitable Trust) already catering to slum children can extend its facilities to street children too. The proposed day boarding school at Jhalana can cater to needs of these children too.
3. Accommodation/ stay is one of the immediate concerns as their present habitats are unhealthy & unhygienic and absolutely insufficient. Roofless shelters that are uncertain or streets that shelter these homeless are appallingly derogatory to basic human dignity. A common shelter, converting abandoned big buildings to suitable community accommodation, concept of mobile trailers, camps on the lines of 'raan baseras', special segregated areas for their accommodation with charity kitchens and time bound stay, etc are some initiatives that could be policised. Suitable state intervention for channelising appropriate professions for these people may be prioritized.
4. Health checkup camps need to be held. Suitable free health checkups and maintenance need to be arranged.
5. Preventive measures like providing gloves and masks need to be propagated. A similar measure was resorted to in New Delhi on initiation by Mrs Shiela Dixit, Chief Minister of Delhi (Reference Hindustan Times, New Delhi Edition, 14th September 2003).
6. An idea could be to industrialise this profession and treat these rag pickers as contract labour and protect their rights as per Industrial labour act of 1948 and the contract labour act.
7. The Oriental Insurance scheme wherein premium could be shared by the dealer and/ or state should prove to raise their quality of life.
8. Encouraging saving habits on the lines of provident fund or through self help banking practices could be a possible intervention
9. Community Kitchens being researched for the rickshaw pullers could also include these street squatters.
10. Some recognition card, like the BPL card should be expedited.
11. Public facilities or community facilities should be established.
12. The veterans and senior retired citizens should be mobilized to provide honorary services to this section specially children.
13. Working conditions as well as terms eg. Rent of bag, provision of equipment (thela etc.) to carry load beyond human dignity weight etc. should be streamlined

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