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A Mirage

Assessment of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and SWM Rules 2016:
Wastepickers Perspective Across India

Credits

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Prepared by:

Solid Waste Management Round Table (SWMRT), Bengaluru

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The Alliance of Indian Waste-pickers

Contents

Abbreviations

ADB: Asian Development Bank

AICTSL: Atal Indore City Transport Service Ltd.

AIW: Alliance of Indian Wastepickers

ALF: Area Level Federation

AusAID: Australian AID

Bio-CNG: Bio Compressed Natural Gas

BOT: Build-operate- Transfer

BMC: Bombay Municipal Corporation

BPL: Below Poverty Line

BSPCB: Bihar State Pollution Control Board

BUIDCO: Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation

CBO: Community Based Organisation

CCEA: Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs

CDP: City Development Plan

CEPI: Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index

CHF: Cooperative Housing Foundation

CHO: Chief Health Officer

CIG: Common Interest Group

CII: Confederation of Indian Industry

CITB: City Improvement Trust Board (CITB)

CLC: City Livelihoods Centre

CLF: City Level Federation

CMMU: City Mission Management Unit

CPA: Critically Polluted Area

CPCB: Central Pollution Control Board

CPHEEO: Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation

CSE: Centre for Science and Environment

CSP: City Sanitation Plan

CRP: Community Resource Person

DAY-NULM: Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission

DBRC: Dalit Bahujan Resource Centre

DLF: Delhi Land and Finance

DMC: Delhi Metropolitan Region

DPR: Detailed Project Report

DR: Doctor

DRCC: Dry Resource Collection Center

DTDC: Door to Door Collection

DWCC: Dry Waste Collection Centers

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

EDP: Entrepreneurship Development Program

EPR: Extended Producers Responsibilities

ESC: Empowered Standing Committee

ESI: Employees State Insurance

ESTP: Employment through Skills Training and Placement

FGD: Focus Group Description

GAP: Gender Action Plan

GIZ: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

GoI: Government of India

GOK: Government of Karnataka

GPS: Global Positioning System

GSM: Global System for Mobile Communications

HDPEHigh-density polyethylene

HPEC: High Powered Expert Committee

HSIDC: Haryana State Infrastructure Development Corporation

HUDA: Haryana Urban Development Authority

IB: Itinerant Buyers

ICON SWM: International Conference on Sustainable Waste Management

ID Cards: Identity Cards

IEC: Information Education and Communication

IEBCC: Information, Education and Behavior Change Communication

IGSSs: Indo Global Social Service Society

IL & FS Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services

IMC: Indore Municipal Corporation

INR: Indian Rupees

ISWM: Integrated Solid Waste Management

IWP: Informal Waste Pickers

JNNURM: Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

JUSCO: Jamshedpur Utility Services Company Limited

KKPKP: Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat

KMC: Karnataka Municipal Corporation

MBO: Member based organisation

MCC: Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh

MCC: Mysore City Corporation

MCF: Municipal Council of Faridabad

MCG: Municipal Council of Gurgaon

MCT: Municipal Corporation Tirupati

MEAL: Meghalaya Environment Active Legislators

MFF: Multitranche Financing Facility

MM Act: Meghalaya Municipal Act

MIS: Management Information Systems

MoEF & CC: Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

MoHUA: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

M oSJ & E: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

MoUD: Ministry of Urban Development

MNRE: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

MPSPCB: Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board

MRC: Material Recovery Centre

MRF: Material Recovery Facility

MSW: Municipal Solid Waste

MUDA: Mysore Urban Development Authority

NAPCC : National Action Plan for Climate Change

NDMC: New Delhi Municipal Council

NDTV: New Delhi Television Limited

NEP: National Environment Policy

NEERI: National Environmental and Engineering Research Institute

NERCCDIP: North Eastern Regional Capital City Development Investment Programme

NGO: Nongovernmental organisation

NGT: National Green Tribunal

NITI: National Institution for Transforming India,

MIUA: National Instuite of Urban Affairs

NMMC: Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation

NOS: National Occupational Standards

NSDC: National Skill Development Corporation

NSDM: National Skill Development Mission

NSKFDC: National Safai Karamacharis Finance Development Corporation

NSPL: Nidan Swacchdhara Private Limited

NSQC: National Skills Qualifications Committee

NULM: National Urban Livelihood Mission

ODF: Open Defecation Free

OHSAS: Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series

O & M: Operations and Maintenance

OWC: Organic Waste Convetor

PCA Act: Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Act

PCC: Plastic Collection Centre

PET: Polyethylene terephthalate

PF: Provident Fund

PIB: Press Information Bureau

PMC: Pune Municipal Corporation

PMKVY: Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

PPE: Personal Protective Equipment

PPPs: Public Private Partnerships

PPT: Power Point Presentation

PtMC: Patna Municipal Corporation

PWM Rules: Plastic waste Management Rules

RDF: Refuse Derived Fuel

RPL: Recognition of Prior Learning

RTE: Right to Education

SALAH: Social Action for Literacy and Health

SBA: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

SBM (U): Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)

SC: Scheduled Caste

SCA: State Channelising Agencies

SCC: Smart City Challenge

SCGJ: Sector Councils for Green Jobs

SEP: Self-Employment Programme

SHEL: Sunil Hi Tech Engineers Limited

SHG: Self Help Group

SIPMIU: State Investment Planning Management and Implementation Unit

SLB: Service Level Benchmarking

SLA: State Level Advisory

SMEC: Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation

SMS: Stree Mukti Sanghatana

SPCB: State Pollution Control Board

SPV: Special Purpose VehicleSS: Swachh Survekshan

ST: Scheduled Tribe

SWM: Solid Waste Management

SWMRT: Solid Waste Management Roundtable

SWM Rules: Solid Waste Management Rules 2016

TPD: Tons Per Day

UDD: Urban Development Department

ULB: Urban Local Bodies

UT: Union Territory

VGF   Viability Gap Funding

WIEGO: Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing

WTE: Waste to Energy

YUVA   Youth for Unity and Volunatary Action

ZWM: Zero Waste Management

Operational Definitions

Door- to-door Collection

"Door to door collection" means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices , institutional or any other nonresidential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society , multi storied building or apartments , large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises;.
(SWM Rules 2016)

Dump Sites

"Dump sites" means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles
of sanitary land filling; (SWM Rules 2016)

E-Waste

Electronic Waste

Garbage pile/Heaps

Means an accumulation of garbage/trash in the middle of the neighbourhood or market

Group D work

Includes technical and non-technical posts (List as per the Railways)

Informal waste collector

"Informal waste collector" includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials; (SWM Rules 2016)

Itinerant Buyer

Itinerant buyers are those who purchase small quantities of
scrap from households, offices, shops and other small commercial
establishment (Draft National Policy for Ensuring Decent Livelihoods in the Recycling Industry August 2008)

Materials recovery facility

"Materials recovery facility" (MRF) means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any other entity mentioned in rule 2 or any person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the local body or entity mentioned in rule 2for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal; (SWM Rules 2016)

Secondary storage

"Secondary storage" means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility; (SWM Rules 2016)

Transfer station

"Transfer station" means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection areas and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities; (SWM Rules 2016)

"Waste picker"

"Waste picker" means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood. (SWM Rules 2016)

Waste sorter

A person or a group of persons engaged in the process of sorting waste by category, type, kind and within that stream could be engaged in secondary sorting

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Preface

Mirage: an optical illusion caused by atmospheric conditions; especially the appearance of a sheet of water in a desert or on a hot road caused by the refraction of light from the sky of heated air.
The Oxford Dictionary

"Wastepickers integration", has become a catchword with policymakers, post the Solid Waste Management Rules 2016, and the introduction of the Swachh Survekshan - a survey to rank cities on various sanitation and cleanliness parameters under Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) in January 2016. In the race to be number one, are cities being true to the spirit of inclusion and integration, or is it just playing safe and attempting a bureaucratic tick box exercise? Is understanding and interpretation of the Rules and the Rankings uniform across different stakeholders? What is the level of comprehension?

These were some of the questions that needed to be answered among the members of the Alliance of Indian Wastepickers (AIW), an all India Network of organisations working with and for wastepickers empowerment. They approached the Solid Waste Management Roundtable (SWMRT), in May 2018, to conduct a study to assess the perception of the SBA with respect to solid waste management among the wastepickers and suggest appropriate interventions. SWMRT is registered trust consisting of SWM practitioners working towards the cause of sustainable decentralised waste management in Bangalore, since 2009.

Twenty cities were surveyed, and a total of 1869 wastepickers were interviewed by the member organisations of AIW. At SWMRT, we felt that in order to understand wastepickers inclusion into the country's waste management system, it is essential to go beyond only studying the perception of wastepickers. It was important to also visit a few cities, hold discussions and meetings with partner organisations, wastepickers groups and municipality officials vis-à-vis the SBA Guidelines, SWM Rules 2016 and the Swachh Survekshan.

We also believe that no study of waste pickers can be done without understanding the existing system of dry waste management practices at two levels: The formal system led by the municipality and the way the informal waste sector have been organised around the dry waste collection, outside or complimenting the existing municipal services. The study has aimed to take a holistic view of a city level, particularly those that have been ranked in the top five consistently like Indore and Mysore.

Our journeys through the visits to different cities and our personal experiences of Bengaluru have led us to question if a mirage exists? Embracing a concept "integration of wastepickers" is a long way from actually being implemented in practice. Acceptance is the first step towards change, and there needs to be continued and focused approach to move from "paper" to "participation". The question also arises if ULB efforts are being retrofitted, to tick the box of becoming the best performing city in the National Rankings of SS? What is it that we are actually

seeing? A rising tide (read inclusion) or is it a mirage? What are the new practices and developments that are emerging?

This Report seeks to look past the narratives of the rankings, looks closer at the letter and spirit of the Rules, dwells on the efforts made so far, explores the possible reasons for actions not happening and presents both an overview and a detailed discussion on the realities of the implementation and the present day status of the wastepickers in India.

Pinky Chandran, Sandya Narayanan, Dr Umashankar Subramanian, from the Solid Waste Management Round Table (SWMRT), Bengaluru

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ಸ್ವಚ್ಛ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣ್ 2018
4ನೇ ಜನವರಿ 2018 ರಿಂದ

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1 **Introduction**

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) was launched in 2014, as a nationwide campaign with the vision to achieve twin objectives of an Open Defecation Free (ODF) and Clean India. In March 2016, the Ministry of Environment Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) Government of India (GoI), notified the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Rules 2016, & the Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules 2016 and in a firsts of sorts acknowledged 'wastepickers and other informal waste collectors', by defining them and recognising their role in recycling. Prior to that, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs launched The Swachh Survekshan SS - a survey to rank cities on various sanitation and cleanliness parameters under Swachh Bharat Mission –Urban (SBM-U) in January 2016, with the aim of promoting healthy competition towards the concept of 'swachhata'. Within this rating the ULBs are also rated on the Percentage of Informal Waste Pickers formally integrated into Sustainable Livelihoods through Self Help Groups/ Cooperatives/Contractors/NGOs. The 2019 results proudly states 83,898, informal workers across the whole country have been formally integrated into sustainable livelihoods. There have been instances where using the SBA framework the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have worked in tandem with waste pickers organizations and ensured their inclusion and there are other instances where it has not.

A step back into history and from anecdotal evidence one sees a pattern of indifference, denial, rejection or ignorance of the existences of wastepickers. As a consequence, wastepickers have been socially and economically marginalised, with low earnings, lack of social status and access to finance, technology or other social security. (Chikarmane, Dr. Deshpande and Narayan 2001)

SMS in Mumbai, (late eighties), KKPKP in Pune (early nineties), and Chintan in Delhi (early 2000) have spearheaded mobilization of wastepickers for livelihood development, the need for formal recognition and have championed methods of integrating wastepickers into the city's solid waste collection directly or through partnerships such as SWaCH Cooperative and KKPKP in Pune. Thus began the long struggle, where informal waste workers have been collectively mobilising for rights including:

• Right to Identity and Recognition (Occupational identity cards)

• Right to Waste (Access to clean, segregated dry waste)

• Right to Organising (Formation of collectives, Trade unions, cooperatives, SHGs, social enterprises etc.)

• Right to Sorting Spaces (Earmarking infrastructure spaces in the city)

• Right to Representation (Governments to ensure that wastepickers are

consulted and are part of various boards, or committees that make policy or recommendations)

• Right to Training, Capacity Building and Skill Building

• Access to social security (medical insurance, scholarships for children, access to credit etc) (Chikarmane and Narayan, Rising from the Waste – Organising Wastepickers in India, Thailand and the Philippines 2009)

Over the years, numerous committees, commissions, reports and legislation have acknowledged the contribution of wastepickers and have made recommendations. Refer Box 1:

1995: The Planning Commission constituted a High Power Committee on Solid Waste Management under the Chairmanship of Prof. J.S. Bajaj, Member, Planning Commission, Government of India, 1995,

1999: Recommendations for The Modernization of Solid Waste Management in Class I Cities in India : By Report of The Committee Constituted by The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

2002: The Report of the Second Indian National Labour Commission-2002
2006: National Environment Policy 2006,

2008: National Action Plan for Climate Change 2008

2008: The Performance Audit Report on Management of Waste in India submitted by the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) (December 2008)

2008: The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act 2008 has several definitions, schemes and acts relevant to the informal waste sector.

2008: The High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) for estimating the investment requirement for urban infrastructure services set up by the Ministry of Urban Development in May, 2008

2009: The Asian Development Bank (ADB) retained ICRA Management Consulting Services Limited (IMaCS) to develop the Toolkit for implementation of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) sector.

2010: Report of the Committee to Evolve Road Map on Management of Wastes in India, MOEF 2010

2010: Report of the committee set up to frame National Sustainable Habitat Standards for the Municipal Solid Waste Management

2010: The Ministry of Urban Development circular dated March 2010 Circular

2011: 2011: E Waste in India, Research Unit (LARRDIS) Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi , June, 2011, recognising the contribution of the

Box 1.1: Legislation & committee reports on wastepickers' contribution & recommendations for integration

The SWM Rules 2016 that was released in March 2016, called for celebration, as for the first time the contribution of wastepickers was acknowledged. (Waste Narratives 2016). The lead up to this inclusion has been slow, yet incremental and this forms the necessary primer, for any study.

Municipal practices have also seen a paradigm shift in the last decade with more emphasis and focus on moving away from mixed waste collection and dumping to mandating segregation at source and the emphasis on the implementation of door to door waste collection. Visual cleanliness is now accorded a priority and there have been efforts to improve resource recovery through wet and dry waste management systems. (SWM Rules 2016) Despite the progress, municipal solid waste management continues to be bogged down with poor understanding of the system, lack of appreciation of the people component thus leading to slow implementation on the ground. The Service Level Benchmarking (SLB)[1] and the subsequent SBA and SS have contributed to municipalities streamlining processes around waste management. There have been some notable efforts by some Municipalities like Pune and Bengaluru with regards to contractual agreements, infrastructure creation and identifying the need for wet and dry waste management systems and identifying wastepickers.

There have been instances where using the SBA framework, ULBs have worked in tandem with waste pickers organizations and ensured their inclusion and there are cases of extreme dislocation and exclusion of the waste pickers, status quo in the form of continued sifting from dumpsites and new threats in the form of competition for recyclable materials from new players and corporations.

In this context it was felt that it is vital that wastepickers' share their perception about SBA and how it has worked for them or against them. AIW approached SWMRT, in May 2018 to conduct a study to assess wastepickers perception of SBA and suggest necessary interventions. The study aims to present a detailed overview on the implementation of the SWM Rules and present the current status of wastepickers.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

Two broad focus areas were identified- waste pickers and waste practices. Under each of them two and three objectives were identified, respectively. The objectives were designed with a focus on assessing the ground realities vis-à-vis the compliance of the Municipalities to the requirements prescribed to them by the SBA and the SWM Rules 2016:

a. Perception & Knowledge of Waste pickers on SBA

   - To assess the knowledge of SBA among waste pickers

   - To assess the perception of SBA among waste pickers

b. Assessment of Waste Practices of the City

   - To assess the practice of waste collection and segregation among waste pickers

   - To enumerate the factors influencing the practice of waste collection

   - To assess the prevalence of informal waste pickers formally integrated into SWM in respective city and India as whole

1.2 Conceptual Framework

The following were identified as necessary in the framework for engagement:

Figure1.1: Conceptual framework of the study

1.3 Methodology

Given that the aim of the study is to assess waste picker's perception of SBA and perceptions which include opinions, beliefs and attitudes based on experiences vary, we were of the belief that no single research method can do justice about the nature of perception and hence used the following methods:

Research Method:

- Study Design: Cross Sectional Study

- Data : Qualitative and quantitative

- Both Primary and Secondary Data

Primary

- Formal Survey to gauge wastepickers profile and knowledge of SBA

- Focus Group Discussions with wastepickers on perception and knowledge of SBA

- Site Visits, Photo documentation, in-depth interviews and field observations, to document waste practices.

Secondary

- Desk Review, which includes published research articles, newspaper reports, key legislations – national, state and municipality level.

Process Involved

To start with a series of meetings were held to finalize the technical aspects, objectives and methodology of the study with the AIW representatives. AIW was represented by Mr. Kabir Arora and SWMRT was represented by Ms Pinky Chandran, Ms Sandya Narayanan, and Dr Umashankar Subramanian.
It was decided that, a cross sectional study shall be undertaken across cities where AIW partner organisations are located, representing North, South, East, Central, West and North East India. Cities were categorised based on the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure 2015[2] that is, Category X (City with population 50 lakh and above), Category Y (City with population 5 to 50 lakh, Category Z (Cities with Population less than 5 lakh).

Category X City	Category Y City	Category Z City
Bengaluru	Vijaywada	Chamrajnagar
Mumbai	Guntur	Shillong
Pune	Mysore*	Tenali
New Delhi	Indore	Thane
	Bhopal	Tumkur
	Nagpur	Kalyan
	Nashik	Balaghat
	Jaipur	Yavatmal
	Kolhapur	Wardha

Box 1.2: Categorisation of Cities

* Mysore and Mysuru have been used interchangeably throughout the document. The official name is Mysuru

The sample size for the study was calculated based on size of the city population. The survey was conducted in 22 cities and covered 3800 wastepickers.

Proforma for data collection (survey questionnaire)

A draft proforma for data collection was prepared by the team of SWMRT on the basis of the TOR and objectives agreed on the inception report. Once the questionnaire was designed, a pilot study was conducted with surveyors from Hasiru Dala in June 2018. This helped provide feedback to refine the questionnaire further. It was then sent to AIW for approval, and based on feedback the questions were reduced, keeping in mind the difficulties of surveyors on field.

The final version was sent to IGSSS, to develop an app. The app was tested by SWMRT members and feedback provided. Following that field testing was done with representative members of Hasiru Dala, for feedback and inputs. The final version was then released to members of AIW, with instructions to download and operate. Post the download training for same was provided by respective staff of the AIW organizations to data enumerators.

The proforma consists following sections.

- Identification (particulars of respondents)

- Informed consent

- Section 1: Household characteristics

- Section 2: Household income and expenditure

- Section 3: Healthcare

- Section 4: Waste collection sorting and Selling

- Section 5: Occupational support and consumables

- Section 6: working condition

- Section 7 : Social security and other benefits

- Section 8: Knowledge about SBA

- Section 9 : Perception about SBA

Focus Group Discussions

The purpose of the field visit was to conduct FGD with wastepickers in eight cities (Mysore, Panchkula, Indore, Patna, Guntur, Shillong, Mumbai and Bengaluru)[3] to explore the waste picker perception of SBA in depth – to get views and ideas, understand the on ground issue and look at feedback and suggestions for improvements. A pilot FGD was conducted in Mysore on 13th July 2018. This helped refine the questions for the FGD and the one-on-one interviews. The following themes were adopted:

Theme 1: Warm Up and Introductions:
Theme 2: AIW member organisation association and thoughts on formal and informal workers
Theme 3: Awareness and Perception about SBA
Segment 4: Conclusions and Expectations of SBA
A total of 199 wastepickers participated in the FGD.

Case Study

Case Study was done with the following objectives:

- To assess the integration and role of Waste Pickers within the Municipality

- To assess the Dry waste Management system set up by the Municipality

This included field observations, one-on-one interviews with key stakeholders and visits wastepickers colonies, dumpsites and other processing units. Five cities have been profiled – Patna, Gurugram, Mysuru, Indore and Shillong.

1.4 Limitations

- Not enough verifiable official Swachh Survekshan data was available to do with enumeration and integration of waste pickers.

- The Municipal officers, who were interviewed, requested that they remain anonymous.

- There were limitations to the survey numbers.

- The survey, though planned to be translated into regional language, was not undertaken. A perception study is very dependent on the surveyors and their understanding of the questions.

- The Survey questionnaire was restricted to waste picker collection and perceptions.

1.5 Structure of the Report

The report contains seven chapters including the introductory and concluding chapters. Chapter two is a literature review of existing studies on waste pickers, waste practices and existing legislations and an understanding of registration and integration.

Chapter three and four is the report of the survey and FGD and consists of the methodology, results and findings of the survey. Chapter five focuses on five case studies- Patna, Gurugram, Mysore, Indore and Shillong. Ch 6 discusses the findings and draws the conclusions. Chapter seven provides specific recommendations for AIW member organisations and for Municipalities on inclusion of wastepickers in SWM functions.

RECYCLING STATION

Only pre-sorted recyclable dry waste may be deposited in respective bins. Food Waste must b[e] directly into Food Waste Bin (Green Trolley) WITHOUT a Plastic Bag Liner. Paper Liner is pe[rmitted]

Dumping Of Mixed Waste Here Is Illegal And Offenders Will Be Fined

| PAPER & CARDBOARD | PLASTIC BAGS | HARD PLASTICS | METALS | G[LASS] |

2 Literature Review

This literature review has been prepared with the two fold objective of supporting the findings and outcomes of this study and to improve our understanding of the deep seated nature of the problems that will have to be addressed by the government if the status of the waste pickers is to be actualised as visualised in the SWM Rules 2016 and the SBA. In line with the objectives to ascertain the status of wastepickers post SBA and SWM Rules 2016, we narrowed down our literature review to a review of all Government legislations, policies, and other government documents between the years 2016 and 2019 with the exception of SBA.

In our initial readings, articles, theses/dissertations, conference proceedings, were looked at, but since most of it focused on the state of wastepickers, need for identity and identity cards and made a case for their inclusion in the SWM Rules, it was decided not to include them. A case in point is the document Untapped Potential: Securing livelihoods dependant on 'Waste', which provides a detailed review of the law and policies framework governing the waste and recycling industry. (Madhav 2010). The SWM Rules 2016 clearly acknowledges the term waste pickers, other informal waste collectors and mandates that the municipalities start a scheme for registration of wastepickers. While we acknowledge the body work prior to March 2016, we feel it is important to limit the scope of the review*4.

2.1 Existing Legislations, Policies and Other Government Orders, Documents, Reports

In this segment we look at the legislations in chronological order from the year 2014, as the SBM sets the tone for this chapter. We have also looked different bye laws prescribing inclusion and integration of wastepickers.

2.1.1 Swachh Bharat Mission

Launched in 2014, the Swachh Bharat Mission put the spotlight on MSW, with twin goals of cleanliness and sanitation. The Guidelines for SBM released by the MoUD, GOI have a mention of special focus groups, urging state governments to pursue the cause of wastepickers:

2.5.5 In their efforts to streamline and formalize SWM systems it shall be the endeavor of ULBs that the informal sector workers in waste management (rag pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of SWM in cities. (Chandran, Radio ActiveCR 2019) The guidelines did not provide any concrete guidelines on the workings of this priority focus, leaving the state governments a clear hand in interpretation, design and implementation. It also makes no mention of the need to strengthen the informal recycling industry through the implementation of Extended Producers Responsibility. The guidelines instead incentivise waste to energy and are technological solutions oriented. (Arora 2015)

2.1.2 Plastic Waste Management Rules

On 18th March 2016, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, notified the Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules 2016. The rules defined, *"waste pickers" as individuals or agencies, groups of individuals voluntarily engaged or authorised for picking of recyclable plastic waste.", a modification from the Plastic Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2011, which defined wastepickers as individuals or groups of individuals engaged in the collection of plastic waste* (MoEF 2011). The emphasis of the 2016 Rules was on the phrase "authorised for picking recyclable plastic waste". This questions if only those who are authorised can pick plastic waste.

The overall thrust of the rules is on plastic waste minimization, source segregation, recycling, involving waste pickers, recyclers and waste processors in collection of plastic waste fraction either from households or any other source of its generation or intermediate material recovery facility … (PWM Rules 2016) and Section 6 of the PWM Rules states the responsibility of local body is to engage with civil societies or groups working with wastepickers and the Section 8 states the responsibility of waste generator is to handover segregated waste to the ULB or Gram Panchayat or agencies appointed by them or registered wastepickers, recyclers or collection agencies". While these provisions are good on paper, in reality is leaves a lot of scope for interpretation. Two contentious phrases "segregated waste (plastic)" and "registered waste pickers and recyclers", goes against the Karnataka High Court directions in December 2015[5] which states that all wastepickers have first right to waste. In this case to be read as first right to recyclables. Second the responsibility of registration is not explicitly mentioned. It assumes that wastepickers have been registered. Again with recyclers, the onus is with the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). Rule 13, section states, "Every person recycling or processing waste or proposing to recycle or process plastic waste shall make an application to the State Pollution Control Board or the Pollution Control Committee, for grant of registration or renewal of registration for the recycling unit,", what it fails to consider are the number of actors before this, that lead up to the recycler. The Form VI- which the State Governments have to submit for the Annual Report asks a question on the number of unregistered Manufacturing or Recycling Units (in residential or unapproved areas), making informal recycling illegal and unauthorised, and thereby criminalising existing operations. What is needed is an appreciation of the informal recycling pyramid and the actors and the need for co-existence as stated in the National Environmental Policy (NEP) that "there should be efforts to give legal recognition to, and strengthen the informal sector systems of collection and recycling of various materials [and] in particular, enhance their access to institutional finance and relevant technologies". (NEP 2006)

2.1.3 Solid Waste Management Rules 2016

Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules were revised and published titled SWM Rules 2016, on 8th April 2016. The Rules for the first time recognised the terms "waste pickers" and other "informal waste collectors". Section 11 of the Rules, states; "The Urban Development Department (UDD) will have to prepare State Policy in consultation with stakeholders including representatives of wastepickers, acknowledging the primary role that the entire informal recycling chain plays in managing waste and to provide broad guidelines on integration into the waste management system, including door to door waste. It also states the UUD will have to start a scheme to register wastepickers and waste dealers and to strengthen implementation; they have to constitute a State Level Advisory (SLA) committee that includes representative of wastepickers and other informal recycler and one representative from the recycling industry.

Section 4- Under duties of waste generator, it states; "All resident welfare, market association, gated communities, institutions, bulk generators, hotels and restaurants shall handover segregated recyclable material to authorised wastepickers or recyclers, which is significant step in providing access to waste. Further, Sec 15 again puts the focus on the ULB /Village Panchayats to recognise establish a system to integrate wastepickers and facilitate their participation in SWM, including door to door collection. It states that they must also direct waste generators to hand over segregated waste to authorised wastepickers or waste collectors. A significant clause under 15, (h) is that directs ULBs to set up material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste provide easy access to wastepickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities". (SWM Rules 2016). This clause in essence recognises informal free roaming wastepickers and also emphasis first right access to waste.

2.1.4 Swachh Bharat Mission Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management

The Swachh Bharat Mission Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management – 2016, by CPHEEO, MoUD, GoI was released in June 2016 after being revised to align with the SWM Rules 2016, PWM Rules 2016, C & D Rules 2016, and E-Waste Rules 2016. The Part 1 of the manual draws attention to the relevance of informal waste workers:

• Reflecting on the ISWM framework it highlights gender equity and informal sector integration -two key components of a successful SWM system. It also recognises job creation possibilities through recycling, the need for organising, acknowledging them as partners, the need to access social security, loans, tax exemptions, and reserving land for decentralised processing, skill development and offering service contracts. See Box 3

Chapter 2, Sec 2.2 Options for enabling conditions and supportive actions for this inclusive approach involve:

- *involvement of informal sector workers into formal system with legal recognition, reflection in relevant policy decisions and membership based associations (cooperatives, SHGs);*

- *officially recognising these informal associations as viable partner organizations for solid waste management (SWM) service delivery;*

- *motivating private sector, NGOs, SHGs to involve these informal associations in SWM service delivery by upgrading them from being waste pickers on streets to waste collectors from source;*

- *promoting schemes to provide social security and health benefits to members of these associations;*

- *providing low-interest loans to registered organizations of wastepickers (e.g., SHGs) seeking to bid for tenders and contracts;*

- *providing incentives to encourage participation of informal sector associations through excise and tax exemptions and other fiscal concessions;*

- *giving priority to these associations in taking up small contracts of waste collection and small-scale processing as informal sector enterprises;*

- *reserving land in development plans for decentralised processing of biodegradable waste, and for setting up material recovery facilities;*

- *Supporting capacity development programmes for informal sector Associations, especially catering to the special needs of women.*

Box 2.: Excerpt from chapter 2- Swachh Bharat Mission Manula on Municipal Solid Waste Mamagement

- The manual also lays down the steps involved in preparing the solid waste management plan and highlights the need for stakeholder consultations, clearly outlining the need for inclusion of marginalised or vulnerable groups of people who are all part of the MSWM process. (Chapter 2, Section 2.6)

- The Manual also highlights the need for access to adequate and appropriate personal protective equipment, as one of the outcomes of professionalising SWM services is that the workers work in safe and healthy conditions. It also states the importance of training. (Chapter 2, Section 2.7)

- Chapter 2, Section 11 is devoted to the role of the informal sector; it clearly recognises the valuable role they place in subsidizing costs, environmental impacts and highlight the need to integrate into the formal SWM system. In the key message for decision makers, it specifies that informal sector should be encouraged to work in either centralised or decentralised MRFs, while ensuring environmental, health and safety safeguards, with social identity, social security, health care benefits and stable livelihoods. It goes on to mention that they should be engaged in door-to-door collection.

- Chapter 4 Section 3.1, in the classification of MRFs recognises that small scale units are typically owned, operated and managed by the informal sector

- Under Section 10, within the IEC programme, one of the key target groups includes the informal sector and also stresses that for effective communication community participation is a must.

Part 2 of the Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management provides guidance to ULBs in planning, designing and monitoring of municipal solid waste management systems.

- The Chapter 1 provides stepwise guidance to local authorities in preparation of MSWM plans.

- Section 1.2.4 page 7, talks about integration of the informal sector- *"Creation of livelihoods, social acceptance, and security for informal sector workers and regularising the recycling sector are all benefits of integrating the informal sector"*. The section also emphasises the need to empower them to work as entrepreneurs so that in future, they can own small recycling facilities.

- In the Section 1.4, page 38, 39 under the Table 1.4 **Matrix for Collection of Baseline Information** Under Institutional Aspects specify the need for identification of Stakeholders which includes list of known recyclers in the ULB, approximate number of wastepickers and persons involved in the kabadi system within the ULB jurisdiction and identification of NGOs, voluntary groups, SHGs involved in SWM.

- Section 1.4.5.9 page 100 Arrangements for Informal Sector Integration, mentions policy directives that have existed in order to integrate waste pickers and under enabling conditions and supportive actions to promote integration lists *" Encouraging informal sector, NGO and CBO through linkage to National Urban Livelihoods Mission".* Under the Scope for Informal Sector Integration in Municipal Solid Waste Management Activities, the chapter recommends the following: Door-to-door collection, Sorting of recyclable waste, Collection and segregation of recyclable material, Manual sorting at the conveyor belt in a material recovery facility, Setup and management of recyclable or reusable waste take-back or buy-back facilities supported by adequate and appropriate skill enhancement arranged for by the urban local body (ULB) or other concerned departments, Waste sorters in processing facilities (e.g., at the sorting conveyor). Under Capacity Building and Training of Informal Sector for Providing Municipal Solid Waste Management Services, page 102, the following are listed: Improvement of managerial skills (business management, accounting, marketing, negotiation skills), Maintenance of work ethics and organisation or team work, Training in sorting, processing, recycling techniques, and value added services, Formalisation requirements for waste worker organisations, Environmental and health aspects of waste management activities, Occupational hygiene and safety, Business support services linked to large scale formal recycling industries.

- In the Section 2.1.5, developing a waste minimisation programme in ULBs, the section makes a mention for the need for forward and backward linkages and states the need to develop an institutional mechanism with all relevant stakeholders to facilitate implementation. *"Identification and registration of scrap dealers and recyclers is a pre-requisite to assess the viability and sufficiency of recycling facilities in the ULB".*

- The Section 2.3.7 - Role of the Informal sector in primary waste collection, starts by quoting the Clause 15 c, d and h of the SWM Rules 2016 and highlights the role the informal sector plays in recycling, resource recovery . Scrap dealers are also acknowledged are compared to micro-entrepreneurs. *This section states that the aim must be to raise the status from waste pickers to waste collectors and provide them with working tools and PPE.* The section also stresses the need to institutionalize the process to ensure rights of workers supported by appropriate local policies and bye-laws. The section also states the need for the state to consider provision of social security and welfare benefits – including health check-ups, medical health care and treatment facilities. *"Care must be taken to ensure that workers (be they contractual or otherwise) have access to proper facilities such as separate toilets for men and women, storage space for their belongings, etc."*

- The Section 3.1.6 Informal Sector Involvement In Recycling page 222, states the multiple contributions the informal recycling sector makes – including supplementing the formal system, making their various different types of waste, employment, the linkages with formal economy through the recycling chain offsetting carbon emissions and like the earlier sections mentions the need to organise them, provide them with an identity card and access to social security.

2.1.5 Draft Model Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling, Cleanliness and Sanitation Rules/Bye-Laws in September 2016, by MOUD, GOI

The SWM Rules 2016, 15 (e), directed the ULBS to frame Bye-laws to notify the rules within one year of the announcement of the Rules. The MoUD, GOI, released the Draft Model Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling, Cleanliness and Sanitation Rules/Bye-Laws in September 2016 (2016). The draft model byelaw is inadequate and has not kept up with the progressive suggestions detailed by the SWM Rules 2016 or the Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management 2016 by CPHEEO. There is no mention of wastepickers registration in the bye law, assuming that the State/ City policy will take it into account. Section 5.4, under of delivery of segregated premises waste, and 6.5 under point-to-point waste collection service state; "deliver waste to wastepickers / waste collector of others", without explicitly ensuring access to waste, thereby leading to interpretation which opens up competition from non-wastepickers into the sector. Section 5.10 acknowledging the need for a separate vehicle for dry waste, makes no mention of wastepickers operating or accessing them. Section 6.9 talks about Dry waste Sorting Centers being manned/ operated by registered cooperative societies of waste-pickers, not in line with the Manual or the SWM Rules 2016. (Draft Model Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling), Cleanliness and Sanitation Rules /Bye-laws 2016)

2.1.6 Swachh Survekshan 2015 to 2018

In October 2015, 73 cities were given two months preparatory time to be a part of an extensive survey which was conducted by Quality Council of India and titled 'Swachh Survekshan'. (PIB 2016) The survey ranked municipalities on two broad themes

– ODF and SWM and also included Information, Education and Behavior Change Communication (IEBC) activity. The actual survey was conducted 5th January 2016 and 20th January 2016 **and the results were declared on 15th February 2016** with Mysore, Chandigarh and Tiruchirappalli clinching the top three slots.

The Swachh Survekshan 2017 was conducted among 500 cities with a population of 1 lakh and above and had six components in Part 1 for a total score of 900. There was no requirement on waste picker integration as a separate assessment criterion. (Swachh Bharat Mission n.d.) In the following sections listed below, it was only recommended what the ULB could do to maximize scores:

Sections	Points	What the ULB could do to maximize scores
1.1.7. Extent of Coverage of Door to Door Collection from Commercial Areas.	Upto 18 points for 100% ward coverage	ULBs could integrate informal waste pickers in the door to door collection system by issuing Identity cards, medical insurance and providing them with necessary infrastructure and equipment.
1.1.8. Segregated Waste Collection System from Commercial Bulk Generators	Upto 12 points direct collection system for bulk garbage generators in commercial areas?	ULBs should identify and authorise the waste pickers/recyclers and ensure that recyclable material is handed over to authorized waste pickers/recyclers.
1.1.14. Ward Wise Coverage of Door to Door Collection in Residential Areas	Upto 23 points for 100% door to door collection in residential areas	ULBs could integrate informal waste pickers in the DTD collection system by issuing identity cards, medical insurance and providing them with necessary infrastructure and equipment. To know more, watch the e-course tutorial on Mainstreaming Waste Pickers in SWM, Pune Municipal Corporation (link:http://goo.gl/hgl64l)
1.1.15. Extent of Decentralised Waste Management by Bulk Generators in Residential Areas	Upto 12 points if more than 75% of bulk generators manage themselves	ULBs should identify and authorise the waste pickers/recyclers and ensure that recyclable material is handed over to authorized waste pickers/recyclers.

1.2.2. Availability of Mechanical Secondary Segregation of MSW Before Processing / Treatment	upto 45 points if technologies used for segregation before processing for treatment	For ULBs which have a strong presence of waste pickers in the city, they should tap the potential of such resource by formalizing them through provision of identity cards, medical insurance and other equipment.

Box 2.2: Excerpt from SS 2017

The SS 2017 Report has a legend which says Informal Waste Picker Engagement with three colour schemes: Green for Fully Achieved, Yellow for Partially Achieved and Red for Not Achieved. The top 9 cities have been marked green, as compliant.

1. Indore (All wards engage informal waste pickers for solid waste management and undertake sweeping twice a day)

2. Bhopal

3. Vishakapatnam (More than 75% of wards engage informal waste pickers for SWM, and undertake sweeping twice a day in all notified commercial areas, including all festivals and Sundays)

4. Surat (More than 70% of wards engage informal waste pickers for SWM, and undertake sweeping twice a day in all notified commercial areas, including all festivals and Sundays)

5. Mysuru

6. Tiruchirappalli (There are informal wastepickers engaged by the ULB for solid waste management and covers more than 70% of the wards

7. NDMC

8. Navi Mumbai (More than 70% of wards engage informal waste pickers for SWM, and undertake sweeping twice a day in all notified commercial areas, including all festivals and Sundays)

9. Tirupati (SS Report 2017 n.d.)

Swachh Survekshan 2018, was significant as for the first time, the Survekshan rated cities based on the Percentage of Informal Waste Pickers formally integrated into SWM in the city, as per SWM 2016 Rules and awarded up to 32 Marks, if 100% were integrated. The means of verification included Copy of survey/study report for identification of waste pickers in the city, ward wise list of wastepickers with ID numbers issued to them, copy of contract, if wastepickers were integrated with an outsourced form or a copy of the contract with SHGs that have enrolled informal waste pickers in their groups and list of ward allocations by wastepickers.

Another significant criteria was in Section 2.4 percentage of dry waste collected/ treated by either decentralised or centralised processing for 50 marks, which listed one of the means of verification, from the five points listed as Survey report indicating total wastepickers in the and dry waste collection centers in the city.

In Part 2 of the Independent Validation, for Section 1.6, A sample of randomly selected wastepickers from the list of registered waste pickers would be asked if they have received an ID and have a contract/work order. If 2 or more answered No, then the ULB would receive -11 score for this indicator. However for 2.4, the validation did not look at number of wastepickers operating the center nor did it look at presence of wastepickers. In the Direct Observation or Citizen Feedback the wastepickers did not feature. The Survekshan was conducted between January-March 2018, and covered 4203 ULBs. (Swachh Survekshan 2018 n.d.)

In the National Fact Sheet of the SS 2018, only 7% percent of all ULBs had registered informal waste pickers and issued ID cards. In the Section Cleanest City of India, the following cities had a mention of wastepickers:

• For Chandigarh ranked 3, the comments were- *"From formalising all identified informal waste pickers to transformation of garbage vulnerable points and successfully keeping a track of its garbage collection vehicles and awarding the best performing drivers– Chandigarh has been striving to maintain stipulated standards underlined by the Swachh Bharat Mission"*.

• For Vijaywada ranked 5, the comments were 100% of the identified Informal Waste Pickers (IWP) are integrated by the ULB in the formal system and are deployed in all the wards.

• For Greater Mumbai Municipal Corporation ranked 18, 100% of the identified Informal Waste Pickers (IWP) are integrated by the ULB and are deployed in all the wards (SS Report 2018 n.d.)

The SS 2018, in a way set the tone, for visible cleanliness, capital intensive models over sustainable waste management practices and citizen driven decentralised initiatives.

2.1.7 Empowering Marginalised Groups - Convergence Between SBM and DAY-NULM

In March 2018, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs released a document titled "Empowering marginalized groups- Convergence between SBM and DAY-NULM", which could be seen as an example of a win-win narrative. The aim is better utilisation of resources and to expedite the achievements of two national missions. Recognising the critical role of the informal sector in the sanitation and waste management value chain, the SBM Urban, made the integration of wastepickers into the city's SWM as one the scoring parameters. The DAY-NULM, also implemented by the MoHUA which aims to reduce poverty and enable the urban poor to access gainful employment, developed the convergence document, with a view to create institutional framework for jobs as well as to create a skills ecosystem for sanitation and waste management sector. In the introduction of the document, it states that the note which outlines the different components of DAY- NULM, indicative financials and infrastructure and operational structures is meant for state governments and ULBs to adapt these models as per their local contexts. Convergence is envisioned through:

• Skills training: Through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) or Sector Councils for Green Jobs (SCGJ)

- Social mobilization and institution building: In the form SHGs, as well as services through City Livelihoods Centers (CLCs). Higher up in the structure through Area Level Federations (ALFs) and City Level Federations (CLFs)

- Financial inclusion and self-employment: By converging with ongoing programs under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to improve financial access such as the NSKFDC. And through the Entrepreneurship Development Programs (EDP) under Self Employment program(SEP)

- Capacity building: By constituting a Convergence Task Force comprising of Sate Mission Directors of Day –NULM and SBM-U. In additional ULBs to engage with Civil Society Organisations for training workers and SHG members for SBM-U in roles defined by the National Skills Qualification Framework

The document lists the Responsibilities of ULBS and the City Mission Management Unit (CMMU) which includes:

- The identification of wastepickers , issue of identity cards and registration of wastepickers at the CLCs

- Skill Training of Marginalised groups and Enterprises by validation of city level skill gap- by mapping existing informal workers, wastepickers, preparation of detailed project reports (DPRs) for specific waste management projects, facilitate training, preparation of City Livelihoods Plan to explore the options of livelihoods and to conduct Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for informal workers as per the advisory issued by DAYNULM in convergence with Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

- Formation and handholding of common Interest Groups (CIG) of marginalised groups through community resource organisations, and access to finance by establishing a revolving fund through Day NULM, appointment and training of Bank Mitras and micro enterprise community consultants and to facilitate bank linkage and access to subsidized loans.

- Identification of projects where ULBs have insufficient human resources, they can outsource activities to SHGs/CIGs by appointing SHG members as "Swachhagrahis", and the ULB can also allocate funds to them from the SBM-U budget for IEC activities for behaviour change campaigns

- Under Monitoring mechanisms, it lists the need to set up systems to monitor convergence and ensure responsible waste management practices, including land holding support for regular payment of loan installments.

Key elements under Livelihoods for identified vulnerable groups for informal /itinerant wastepickers, but not limited to:

- Mobilization and training regarding safety, counselling regarding substance abuse, and enrolment into existing service frameworks of the ULB.

- Registration and provision of ID cards.

- Allocating space for dry waste collection centres/ material recovery centres, composting.

- Engaging them in door-to-door waste collection contracts.

- Allowing them to earn income through waste recovery. (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs 2018)

This convergence document in essence helps put into action, many of the asks from the wastepickers groups, and organisations.

2.1.8 The Swachh Survekshan 2019

The Swachh Survekshan 2019 increased the scoring in the parameter that looked at percentage of Informal Waste Pickers formally integrated into Sustainable Livelihoods through SHGs/Cooperatives/Contractors/NGOs to 40 points. It graded ULBs that demonstrated convergence between SBM (U) and NULM and Skill Development. The means of verification though is not substantial; it lists copy of the survey report of on field assessment of waste pickers in the city and specifies that the survey must be not more than a year old. What would be interesting to look into is a comparative of the survey undertaken by the ULBs for the three year period and track the integration progress against the parameters listed in the Convergence Document of SBM-U and Day- NULM. (Swachh Survekshan 2019)

The National Fact Sheet of the SS 2019 lists *"537 ULBs have identified & integrated 1.2 Lakh Informal Waste Pickers within their cities into sustainable livelihoods"*.

- Mysuru ranked 3rd in SS 2019 states 100% of the identified Informal Waste Pickers (IWP) are integrated by the ULB and are deployed in all the wards

- Ujjain ranked number four, states where, with the help of self-help groups/NGOs 100% of Informal Waste Pickers are formally integrated into sustainable livelihoods. 100%

- Chennai ranked number 61, states Under Service Level progress, it was witnessed that 100 % of informal waste pickers were integrated within the ULB. (SS Report 2019)

The report does not acknowledge the convergence document, nor does it state integration as an important criterion, again falling back on visual cleanliness. Again with the 100% integration there are no best practices that are showcased.

2.1.9 NGT on the Compliance of SWM Rules 2016

In the affidavit submitted by the CPCB, on 6th March 2017, in compliance of the NGT order dated 1st March 2017, *"All the State Government/Union Territories shall file their response to the report to Central Pollution Control Board. The Central Pollution Control Board shall examine such responses and submit their comments/ recommendations to the Tribunal. The State Government/Union Territories who have filed their response and compliance report to the judgment of the Tribunal in Almitra H Patel Vs. Union of India case, and if they have been received till date by the Central Pollution Control Board, then they would be examined and report-cum-recommendation be submitted to the Tribunal"*. (CPCB, Affidavit on Behalf of the Central Pollution Control Board, in compliance of this Hon'ble Tribunal's Order dated 1st March 2017 2017) The affidavit stated that the CPCB had received 16 responses and they had provided comments on the Action plan submitted by States for SWM. In the consolidated document only Maharashtra had mentioned, "regarding involvement

of waste pickers and waste dealers mentioned in the proposed state policy." (CPCB, Comments on Action Plan Submitted by States for Solid Waste Management (In compliance of the Hon'ble NGT order dated 22.12.2016 & 07.02.2017) n.d.)

In the matter of Compliance of Municipal Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 O.A. No. 606/2018 the revised order corrected on: 31.08.2018 stated that though the rules were framed in the year 2016 implementation on ground hasn't taken off. The order quoted from CPCB's Annual Report of April 2018 and stated that there have been serious deficiencies in the reports of most States, in spite of being two years into the rules.

In the order of this Tribunal dated 22.12.2016, directions were issued for implementation of the Rules, 2016. Direction was issued for the action plan to be prepared in terms of the Rules, 2016 within four weeks. Action under Rule 6(b) and 15 of the Rules, 2016 was directed to be taken by January, 2017 which was to be complied by 01.07.2017.

In the order the MoHUA suggested the need for Performance Audit. A point to be noted is that within the parameters listed for monitoring "integration of waste pickers was not listed". Point 16, was on the Notification of Bye Laws: Frame bye-laws incorporating the provisions of MSW Rules, 2016 and ensuring timely implementation. (National Green Tribunal 2018)

2.1.10 Bye Laws/State Policies/Action Plans

Based on the NGT Order, we decided to look at the Bye-Laws of various cities that were ranked in the top 15 of SS 2019.

The State Policy and the City Bye Laws seek to implement the Rules and the vision outlined. The three specific rules of the SWM Rules which address the inclusion of waste pickers are:

• Rule 11 which provides recognition and acknowledgement of the waste pickers, by ensuring their representation in stakeholder meetings, by providing guidelines for integration, access and municipal infrastructure support

• Rule 15, to facilitate their participation in the door to door collection, set up facilities for dry waste management and provide access to the waste picker for operations and benefit from the revenue

• Rule 4 to ensure that bulk generators so identified by the Rules shall handover recyclable material to the authorised waste pickers

Some key indicators were identified and verified for in the legislations in the form of bye laws, policies, action plans

1. Definition of wastepickers

2. Registration of wastepickers

3. Plan for dry waste that includes wastepickers

4. Integration of wastepickers in the door to door collection

5. Access provided to the wastepickers by the Municipality

Based on the information in public domain we could only find Bye Laws of Indore, Mysuru, NDMCM, Navi Mumbai and Tirupati. In addition we chose Chandigarh, Chennai that were judged as Best State Capital/UT in 'Solid Waste Management' and Fastest Mover' State Capital/UT respectively. We chose Uttarakhand, as Gauchar was adjudged as the Cleanest Ganga City for the first time. Even though, according to the CPCB report, Uttarakhand was classified as one of the worst states in the country in terms of solid waste management. (Jha 2018). Lastly we also chose Pune and West Bengal, as Pune has been a champion of waste picker integration and West Bengal as an example for complete exclusion.

1. Indore Municipal Corporation Solid Waste Management Bye Law 2018

Indore is probably one of the few cities which have issued all the four byelaws at the same instance in 2018. The SWM byelaws identify in particular the need for collection of segregated waste in separate streams using fixed compactor transfer stations. Also identified is the process of setting up sweeping beats with the use of both manual and mechanical sweepers. Overall there seems to be a particular focus on processes and systems supported by automation. The bye laws also give importance to decentralised processing through home composting and on site processing, supporting it with incentives like awarding and recognition and rebates in property tax.

The plastic byelaws specify in great detail the requirement of the producers, importers and brand owners to lay out a plan for collection, submission of used multi layered plastic sachet or pouches or packaging by this plan with time lines and the need to phase out the use of non-recyclable multi-layered plastic within two years' time. It also plans to carry out surprise checks, enforcement squads in each ward and the need for publicity for compliance on use of plastic.

There is no definition of wastepickers listed, however in the section on responsibilities of the IMC, it lists that incentives may be provided for recycling to the informal waste sector, it also speaks of the need to streamline and formalize wastepickers and are accorded priority to upgrade their work conditions, and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of SWM.   (Indore Municipal Corporation 2018)

2. Karnataka Municipal Corporation Model Solid Waste Management Bye-laws, 2018

It is to be noted that though the draft, are in public domain, the same has been withdrawn by the State Government at the State Level Advisory Board Meeting following opposition by stakeholders for not following due diligence on 2nd February 2019. (SWMRT 2018) (UDD 2019)

3. New Delhi Municipal Council Solid Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2017

The NDMC's bye law focuses is on user fee for implementation of waste management services, penalties for littering and non-compliance. Chapter II section 4 has provisions listed out in SWM Rules 2016, but it fails to take into account the component on integration of wastepickers. In Section 5, it mentions that in order to implement door-to-door collection as outlined in SWM Rules 2016, they will integrate the informal door to door collection system with NDMC collection system. And that the NDMC or authorised waste collectors shall be responsible to cover all streets/lanes of each zone

for the primary collection. Given that the definition of Sanitary Worker is listed, and is separate from the other terminologies used but not defined waste pickers, waste collector, one can only make assumptions. In Section 6 x, it states that all Dhalaos(Community Waste Storage Bins), will be converted into Recycling centers for Dry Waste and that authorised agents or waste dealers will be allowed to operate, dispose and sell, failing to take into account access to wastepickers. The other problematic clause in Sectiion 8 iv under processing of waste NDMC shall ensure that recyclables such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile etc. go to authorized recyclers. (New Delhi Municipal Council 2018)

4. Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation Cleanliness and Sanitation Bye Laws 2017

The Byelaws quote from Maharashtra Municipal Act or Environment Protection Act 1986 and the Municipal Solid Waste(Management and Handling) Rules 2016 and Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable (Proper Scientific Collection, Storing Disposal in the areas of Municipal Corporation) Act 2006 notified under Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Control (Garbage) Act 2006, for words and expressions used in these bye laws but not defined shall have the meanings.

The Municipal bye laws have in addition to the overall aspects has particularly laid emphasis on the aspect of dry waste collection and on visual cleanliness. In order to regulate and facilitate the sorting of the recyclables and non-recyclable waste the bye laws provide for as many dry waste sorting centers as possible and required, to be operated by waste pickers and their cooperatives. It makes a reference to the Rule 3(2) (i) of Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Solid Waste (Proper & Scientific Collection Storing and Disposal in the area of Municipal Corporation Rules 2006), for handling of non-biodegradable waste and prohibits the throwing of biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage in public drains , sewage lines , natural or manmade lakes , wet lands , restriction or prohibition on use of certain non-biodegradable material.

The bye laws have identified several aspects which affect the visual cleanliness like car parking on the roads which interfere with street sweeping, sticking of posters and painting on walls, encroachments, use of plastic carry bags, pamphlet distribution, and advertising on premises/vehicles. (Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation 2017) (Environment Department, Government of Maharashtra 2006)

5. Municipal Corporation Tirupati Solid Waste (Management & Handling), Cleanliness Rules/ByeLaws 2018

The bye law defines that the collection from source should be done based on a Micro Pocket. This is defined as the smallest work area and the basic sanitation unit in a ward/division for maintaining sanitation and handling of solid waste, which has been identified as comprising of 300-400 households. The bye laws have further identified the number of public health workers that have to be deployed per micro pocket. The bye law directs the setting up of a web based grievance redressal system, bio metric / smart card technologies for recording attendance and creation of transparency and public accessibility. The bye law proposes to promote home composting while incentivising through awarding, recognition and further by offering rebates. Under responsibilities of MCT, it lists the same as the Indore Waste Management Bye Laws that incentives may be provided for recycling to the informal waste sector, it also

speaks of the need to streamline and formalise wastepickers and are accorded priority to upgrade their work conditions, and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of SWM. (Municipal Corporation Tirupati 2016)

6. Final Draft Public Health Bye-Laws for the Surat Municipal Corporation of Gujarat State, May 2016

The Surat Municipal Corporation has a very broad focus on public health. The bye laws specifying the responsibility of the State lays down its objective towards environmental protection, raising the level of nutrition , standard of living and public health , scientific management of all kinds of waste ; effective legal and administrative framework for municipal authorities to regulate implementation of municipal waste management and sanitation facilities. The Bye - Laws covers solid waste management, liquid waste management, air & noise pollution, and other sanitation and public health aspects like food, sanitation, community and public toilets, open defecation, manual scavenging, water and vector borne diseases etc. Municipal Solid wastes have been classified into 30 different categories, which include plastic waste, E - waste, bio - medical waste, c & d waste etc. Generators of waste have been classified into 21 different categories, which include residential, commercial, government, heritage residential and commercial building & premises, market places, slaughter houses, dairy and cattle sheds etc. It has been made compulsory to segregate waste into dry and wet waste for all the generators of waste. The Bye Laws make it extremely difficult for wastepickers to access any kind of dry waste, as the entire emphasis is on agency, authorised agent, and individual or private safai workers. In essence there is no identification, acknowledgement or recognition of wastepickers or other informal waste workers. (Surat Municipal Corporation 2016)

7. Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh Solid Waste Management Byelaws 2018

Chandigarh's Bye Laws defines waste pickers, and waste traders. On the whole the bye laws have shown compliance with the Rules 2016 by identifying all requirements under the law. However the overall thrust in the bye laws appears to be towards collection and transportation to centralised facilities, even though there are mentions of decentralised composting and bio-methanation facilities. The bulk generators have been identified and directed to process on site. At the same time the schedule of user fees for handing over to authorised waste collectors. There is some disincentive by charging additional user fees linked to weight of waste generated per day, which may act as a deterrent and force bulk generators to process on site. In the case of dry waste, waste pickers have been recognised for sorting and handling of dry waste at the MRF or sorting sheds. At the same time it is planned that recycling centres will be set up in multiple locations where all the dry waste must be deposited. The bye laws however states that these recycling centres will be managed by authorised agents or waste dealers who will also sell the recyclables and keep the sale realisation. Under responsibilities of MCC, it lists the same as the Indore and Tirupati Waste Management Bye Laws that incentives may be provided for recycling to the informal waste sector, it also speaks of the need to streamline and formalize wastepickers and are accorded priority to upgrade their work conditions, and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of SWM. The bye laws therefore well intentioned appear to be ambiguous on certain aspects. (Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh

2018)

8. The Greater Chennai Corporation, Solid Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2016

The bye laws issued in 2016 appears to have a central focus on decentralised processing, the purpose of which is defined as 'for maximising processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables and minimising of transportation of waste and its disposal'. It identifies the setting up of composting and bio methanation plants in all suitable locations including markets. In fact it goes a step further to identify that the landfilling of mixed waste should be stopped and the goal should be zero waste to landfill. To this end it also supports in a big way maximising of onsite by recommending that the building plans should be scrutinised for space allocation for collection, storage and processing on site. The bye laws also recommend the integration of SHG and waste pickers in the door to door collection. It also recommends a setting up of a Citizen Resource base which will prepare and publish lists of experts, solution and service providers, officials' guidance and assistance which is a welcome inclusion. A not so well thought out aspect seems to be on dry waste management , where localised dry waste collection centers, sorting sheds or MRF is not given an equal thrust like that for bio degradable waste. Further the scope of EPR appears to be problematic, which identifies as responsible for even the recyclable materials like packaging products such as plastic, tin, glass and corrugated boxes for environmentally sound management till end of life of packaging products. (The Greater Chennai Corporation 2016)

9.Urban Municipal Solid Waste Management Action Plan for the State of Uttarakhand August 2017

The Action Plan for the State of Uttarakhand states the vision for a Swachh Uttarakhand is in line with the Swachh Bharat Mission. …*to ensure hygienic, clean and litter free environment across the state, where waste is treated as a resource, managed scientifically in an environmentally sustainable manner and zero waste reaches landfills by 2040.* It identifies thirteen guiding principles which identify the importance of segregation at source, public participation, resource recovery and recycling. It also recognises that waste pickers play a critical role in recycling and EPR should be used for incentivising recycling. Focus is also given to ensuring that project implementation is done in a way that is financially self-sustaining based on the principle of "Polluters to Pay". Very high in the list of strategies identified is the need to set up a scheme to integrate waste pickers into door to door collection and set up material recovery facilities where waste pickers will recover recyclable waste. Keeping in view the goal of zero waste to landfill the EPR strategy requires disbursement of fees from the producers to the collectors, mainly waste pickers and informal sector individuals in addition to other agencies in order to incentivise the collection of the recyclables which are currently ending up in the landfill. (Urban Development Directorate Dehradun 2017)

10. Pune Municipal Corporation Public Health and Sanitation Bye- Laws 2017

Pune Bye Laws drafted in 2017 have been published as a Public health and Sanitation bye laws and is in essence, very comprehensive in its approach. It has included aspects of Public health, pollution, mitigation by disease prevention along with different types of waste management solid, liquid, C&D, bio medical and e-waste. 21 types of waste and 13 types of waste generators have been identified, which is similar in

approach to Surat Waste Management Bye Laws. This is the only bye- law which has mentioned integrated waste picker door to door collectors along with the other types of Municipal staff. In addition to all the overall specified conditions for proper collection and transportation of segregated waste to the respective decentralised or centralised facilities, , stringent conditions for certain categories of non-residential bulk generators like hotels, restaurants, wedding halls, slaughter houses, chicken ,fish and mutton shops, hospitals and health care institutions, private gardens and dairy and cattle sheds, for carrying out on site wet waste processing has been laid down. Residential societies or complexes with over 200 units or occupying over 0.4HA have been identified as bulk generators. Property tax rebate has been provided to those carrying out on site processing. The bye law has very comprehensively looked at plastic waste management. The bye law looks at recognising existing informal waste collection / aggregation facilities as MRF, subject to compliance of conditions. Unlike other bye laws the subject of EPR has been elaborated by identifying two models for allocating EPR credit where the Corporation would enter into a 5 year contract with Producers towards meeting their EPR obligation. The bye laws also directs for self-compliance form to be filled in annually by the institutional generators, retailers and recycling treatment plants. (Pune Municipal Corporation 2017)

11. State Policy and Strategy on Solid Waste Management for Urban Areas of West Bengal

The policy of West Bengal in an attempt to rectify and improve the various existing problems in the waste management processes. They have identified the setting up of fixed compactor transfer stations as an intervention to improving efficiency of collection and transportation. The policy also draws to attention both the municipalities and private outsourced organisations have been unsuccessful in managing solid waste. Therefore the policy aims to enable self-help groups who will be formed into cooperatives to carry out collection. Secondary storage bins are planned and it is proposed that the waste pickers will be deployed at the secondary storage for sorting and recovering of plastic items, e waste, sharps, glass, and metal scrap. The Policy expresses caution in the ability to collect segregated waste even though it is the rule. It there appears that the sorting from the secondary storage bins would take place from mixed waste. No other reference is made to dry waste sorting sheds or material recovery facilities. (Urban Development & Muncipal Affairs Department, Government of West Bengal n.d.)

Based on the review of these Bye Laws / State Policy/Action Plans, (Refer Annexure Table) we have classified the City/State into 3 categories:

Highly inclusive: Pune where every indicator requiring mention of wastepickers was fulfilled, Uttarakhand is featured here because of the commitment stated to the integration of waste pickers in the strategy , also the only legislation which has gone as far as looking at compensation to the wastepickers for the non-recyclable waste collected through EPR

Medium inclusion: Tirupati, Chennai, NDMC, Indore and Chandigarh with mention of at least 2 or 3 of the 5 indicators are included.

Total Exclusion: Surat, Navi Mumbai, and West Bengal are exclusionary in their legislations. The wastepickers find least /no mention in almost all the indicators.

2.1.11 NSKFDC and Interventions for Wastepickers

The NSKFDC, which is a Government of India undertaking under the aegis of Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, decided to include wastepickers as target group for providing financing and self-development skills. In the letter dated 30th August 2016 addressed to the AIW, it said, *"It is informed that the Ministry of SJ&E, GoI vide its letter No. 19014/03/2016 –SCD-IV (SRMS) dated 23rd June 2016 conveyed the approval for following amendment of definition of Safai Karamcharis and inclusion of definition of sanitation work in the Article of Association of NSKFDC. The definition of Safai Karamachari means a person engaged in or employed for any sanitation work and includes rag pickers, but excludes domestic worker and manual scavengers. Sanitation work includes cleaning of drains, platforms and the work which involves collection, handling and disposing of garbage, sweeping and such other sanitation work"*.

The letter details that after the inclusion of wastepickers as a target group of NSKFDC, all existing guidelines and schemes available to Safai Karamacharis, Scavengers will be applicable to them. The schemes are channelised through State Channelizing Agencies (SCA), Regional Rural and Nationalised Banks. The SCA are nominated by State/UT governments. They offer loan based and non-loan based schemes including skill development, workshops, awareness programmes and job fairs. With the loan based scheme, there is Green Business Scheme at a cheap credit at an interest rate 4 % per annum. (NSKFDC 2016)

2.1.12 Green Skills Council

The Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ), a not for profit, independent society, aligned to the NSDM and promoted by MNRE and CII, was established in 2015. Under the Sector Green Jobs, and sub sector Solid Waste Management:

1. The Qualifications Pack for "Recyclable Waste Collector & Segregator", which was drafted on 10th March 2016, was finally given NSQC Clearance on 19th December 2018. The four compulsory modules includes four National Occupational Standards (NOS): Collection of Recyclable Waste (which prepares the applicant to be competent on understanding waste- signs, symbols and colour codes for SWM, types of generators, understand collection and transportation including precautions to be undertaken); Segregation of Recyclable Waste (which includes identifying different types of recyclables, understanding and segregation recyclable and non-recyclable waste, the physical and chemical properties of waste and handling these waste); Personal Health and Work Safety (this module is about the use of PPE and personal hygiene); Entrepreneurship which is about economics and finance in recycling and take the participant through ascertaining different prices of materials, choosing aggregators based on market situation and the calculations of trade margins. All the sessions include theory and practical components. The course duration is 160 Hours and one of the criteria for eligibility is a minimum of two years of work experience (SCJG, QUALIFICATIONS PACK - OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS FOR GREEN JOBS Recyclable Waste Collector & n.d.) (SCJG 2017). This module is good for cities for where the ULB has informal arrangement with informal waste collectors and in places where organisations and institutions are working with informal waste workers.

2. The second pack is titled Manager-Waste Management with three electives – Biomass Depot, Compost Yard or Dry Waste Center and the eligibility is for graduates with two years of experience. The pack was drafted on 7th February 2017, reviewed on 27th March 2018 and hasn't yet received NSQC Clearance. The compulsory module in this pack includes Carrying Out Market Analysis, preparation of Business plan (operational plan), understanding existing laws and policies and health and safety at workplace. (SCJG, Qualifications Pack- Manager-Waste Management (Electives: Biomass Depot/Compost Yard/Dry Waste Center) n.d.) (SCGJ, Model Curriculum Manager- Waste Management (Electives: Biomass Depot/Compost Yard/Dry Waste Center) 2018). This pack was be expanded to include Scrap Dealers and Medium Scrap Traders/Dealers and any Waste Picker running a Dry waste Collection Center, given that they have been in the business. This module must be expanded to those without formal education, who have been in the waste business for over five years.

3. The third pack is titled "Waste Picker". The job description listed is in line with the SWM Rules 2016. This pack was drafted on 28th February 2017, reviewed on 7th April 2017 and received the NSQC clearance on 19th December 2018. The minimum age for eligibility is 16 years. The four compulsory module includes Searching and Collecting Waste (This is for at the basic level, for someone entering into waste picking), Preparation and Sale of Recyclables (This talks about choosing the right aggregator, value addition etc), Collection of waste from door-to-door (apart identifying generators, it also includes do's and don'ts , support in collection and transportation), the last module is on Maintaining Personal Health and Safety. (SCGJ, Qualifications Pack- Waste Picker n.d.) (SCGJ, Model Curriculum Waste Picker 2017). In the document justifying the need for this qualification, the SCGJ says that Smart Cities and SBA provide opportunities for improving health, hygiene and safety with waste management and given that the country has 82,609 wards, assuming that each ward could take in 10 waste pickers, the estimated requirement for this job is about 8,26,090. (National Qualifications Register 2018) In June 2018, SCGJ met with members of AIW to discuss training of 3000 waste pickers.

2.2 Conclusion

Looking at the evolving framework from 2014, it is apparent that by 2018 wastepickers integration has received emphasis in the central legislations and rules. The state and city policies and byelaws looked at briefly in this section also reflect in some cases the intent of the law. An understanding of this review is therefore important to understand, compare and contrast the implementation and if it adequately reflects in the status of the wastepickers.

3 Result and Findings

The results of the survey study are presented under following sub chapters:

- Socio-demographics
- Waste practices
- Social security
- Knowledge and Perception of SBA

3.1 Socio-Demographics of the Respondents

The Study covered a total population of 2202 including survey, FGD, and interviews. The survey alone covered a total population of 1894 waste pickers from selected 20 cities across India, which included category X, category Y and category Z. Of the 1894 waste pickers contacted 1869 agreed to participate in the survey. Maximum waste pickers surveyed were from Guntur or practical purpose Guntur includes data from Yelur, and Vijaywada also (269 participants, 14.4%), followed by Delhi (228 participants, 12.2%), and least were from Chamrajanagar (3 participant, 0.2%) and Navi Mumbai (7 participants , 0.4%).

City	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)	City	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
Balaghat	53	2.8	Mysore	149	8
Bengaluru	174	9.3	Nasik	106	5.7
Bhopal	102	5.5	Navi Mumbai	7	0.4
Chamrajnagar	3	0.2	Pune	122	6.5
Delhi	228	12.2	Shillong	60	3.2
Guntur	269	14.4	Tenali	32	1.7
Indore	114	6.1	Thane	65	3.5
Jaipur	96	5.1	Tumkur	31	1.7
Kalyan	59	3.2	Wardha	25	1.3
Mumbai	149	8	Yawatmal	25	1.3

Table No 3.1.1: City wise distribution of respondents
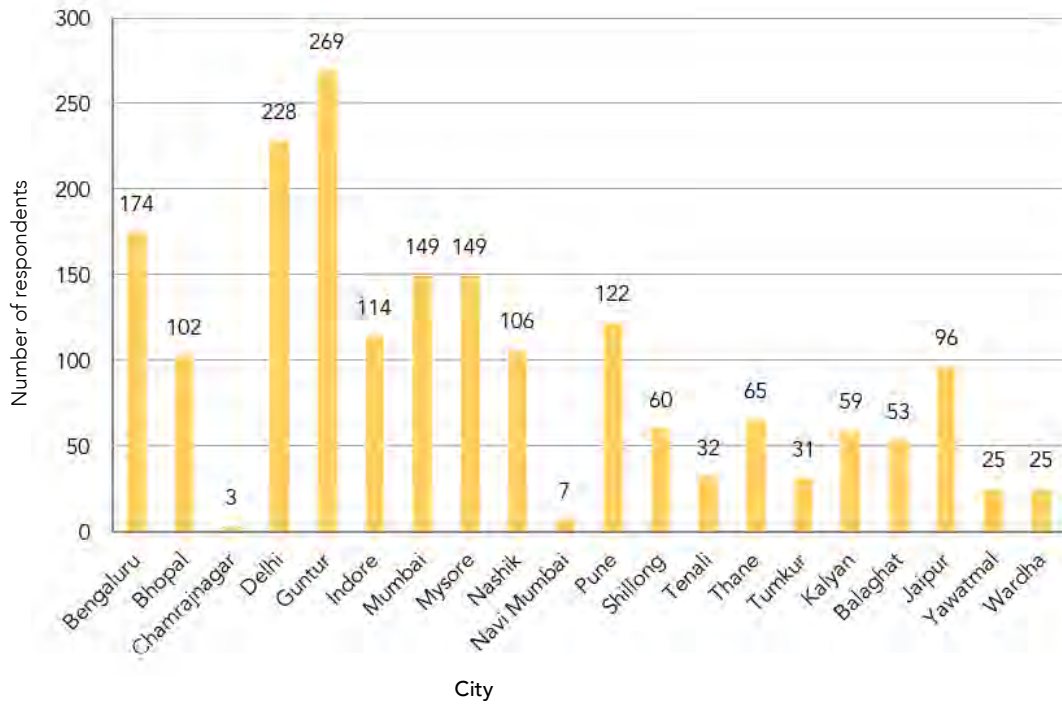
Figure 3.1.1 City wise number of respondents

Type of Waste Picker

The survey intended to cover all types of waste pickers and people working in waste collection. As reported by the respondents 66% of them are free roaming independent waste pickers, door-to-door collectors (19%), waste sorter (7.5%), free roaming migrant waste collectors (3%) and about less one percent were itenerant buyers(0.6%).
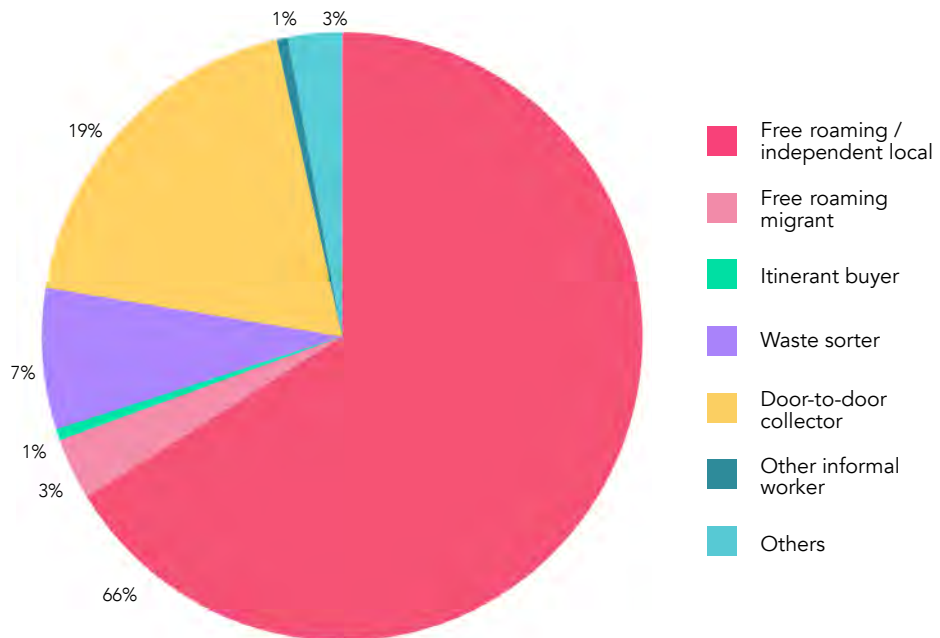
Figure 3.1.2: Distribution of respondents according to type of waste picker

City Wise: In almost all the cities free roaming local are maximum except in Delhi and Pune. Among the cities number of respondents who are free roaming independent local in Balaghat (91%), Bengaluru (53%), Bhopal (53%), Guntur (89%), Indore (75%), Jaipur (95%), Kalyan (51%), Mumbai (81%), Mysore (88%), Nashik (99%), Shillong (53%), Tenali (63%), Thane (88%), Tumkur (90%), Wardha (100%) and Yawatmal (100%).

In cities of Delhi (67%), Pune (98%), Bengaluru (19%), Bhopal (29%), Jaipur (5%) are Door-to-door collectors.

Maximum waste sorters are in Kalyan (47%), Shillong (47%), Tenali (16%), Indore (13%), Thane (12%), Bengaluru (10%), Guntur (7%), Balaghat, Bhopal, Delhi, and Mysore are 4% each.
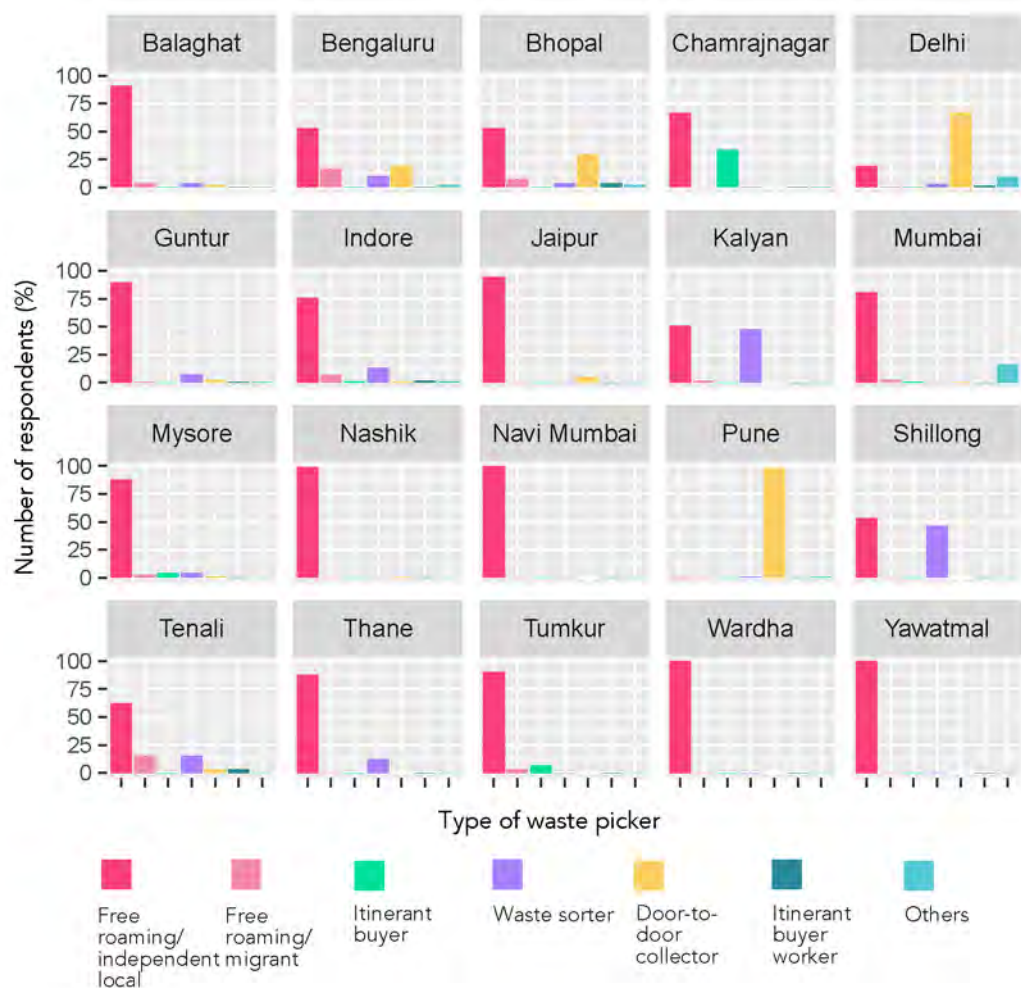
Figure:3.1.3 City wise distribution of respondents and type of waste picker

Socio-Demographics	Particulars	Number of Respondents (N=1869)	Percent (%)
Age-Group (years)	Upto 20	133	7.1
	21 to 30	598	32
	31 to 40	549	29.4
	41 to 50	335	17.9
	51 to 60	188	10.1
	61 to 70	57	3
	71 and above	9	0.5
Gender	Male	588	31.5
	Female	1280	68.5
	Transgender	1	0.1
Social L Distribution	Backward Caste	200	10.7
	General	130	7
	Scheduled Caste	1014	54.3
	Scheduled Tribe	525	28.1
Religion	Hindu	1182	63.2
	Muslims	254	13.6
	Christian	159	8.5
	Jain	1	0.1
	Buddhist	223	11.9
	Others	50	2.7
Family type	Joint Family	335	17.9
	Nuclear Family	1467	78.5
	Single Person	67	3.6

Table 3.1.2: Socio-demographic of the respondents

3.1.1 Waste Pickers Socio Demographics-Age, Gender, Social Distribution, Religion, Family Type

Age:

The sample consisted of waste pickers from various age groups, ranging from 13 years to 83 years. For convenience they were grouped by 10 years class interval. Majority of the waste pickers were in age group between 21 to 30 years (32%) followed by 31 to 40 years (29.4%), it was observed that there were waste pickers above 60 years of age (3.5%).
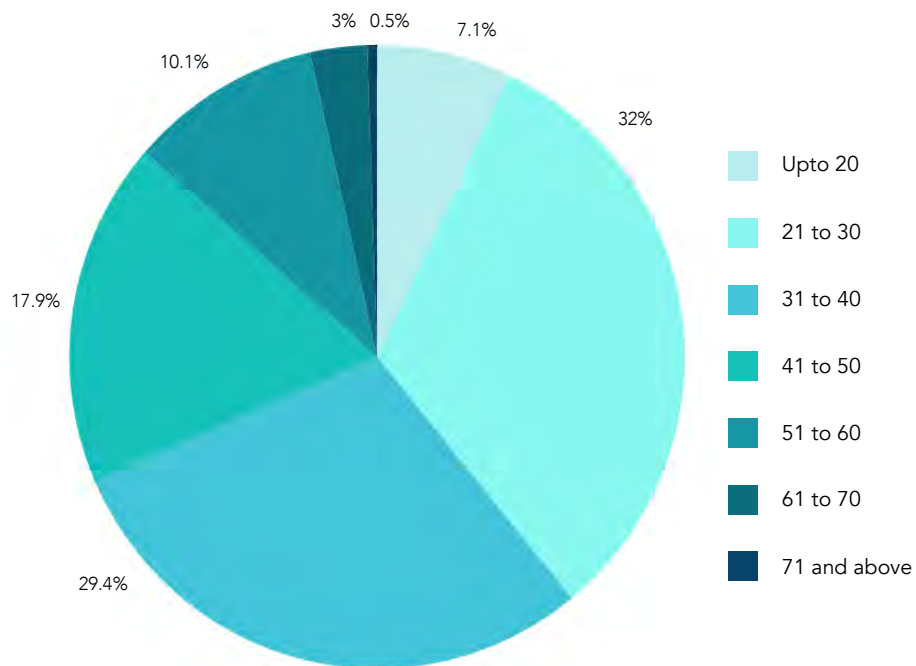
Figure :3.1.4 Overall distribution of respondents age group

City wise age distribution of the waste pickers according to age group revealed that in cities of Balaghat, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Delhi, Guntur, Kalyan, Jaipur, Nashik and Yawatmal majority of the waste pickers were from age group of 21 to 30 years 68%, 37%, 40%, 40%, 47%, 55%, 40%, 29%, and 36% respectively. In cities like Indore, Mysore, Pune, Thane, majority of waste pickers were in middle age i.e. 31 to 40 years, 36%, 28%, 32%, and 40% respectively. In Mumbai (37%) and Shillong (38%) were elderly waste pickers in age-group of 41 to 50 years.

WP type Among all type of waste pickers maximum resondents are in age group of 21 to 30 years. Specifically looking at free roaming/ independent local maximum 21 to 30 years (31%), 31 to 40 years (28%), 41 to 50 years (19%), 51 to 60 years (10%), above 60 years (5%) and less than 20 years (7%). Similarly free roaming migrant also in same age group but with lesser in number. Among Door-to-Door to collectors 21 to 30 years (35.5%), 31 to 40 years (29%), 41 to 50 years (14.5%), 51 to 60 years (8%), and less than 20 years (11.3%).
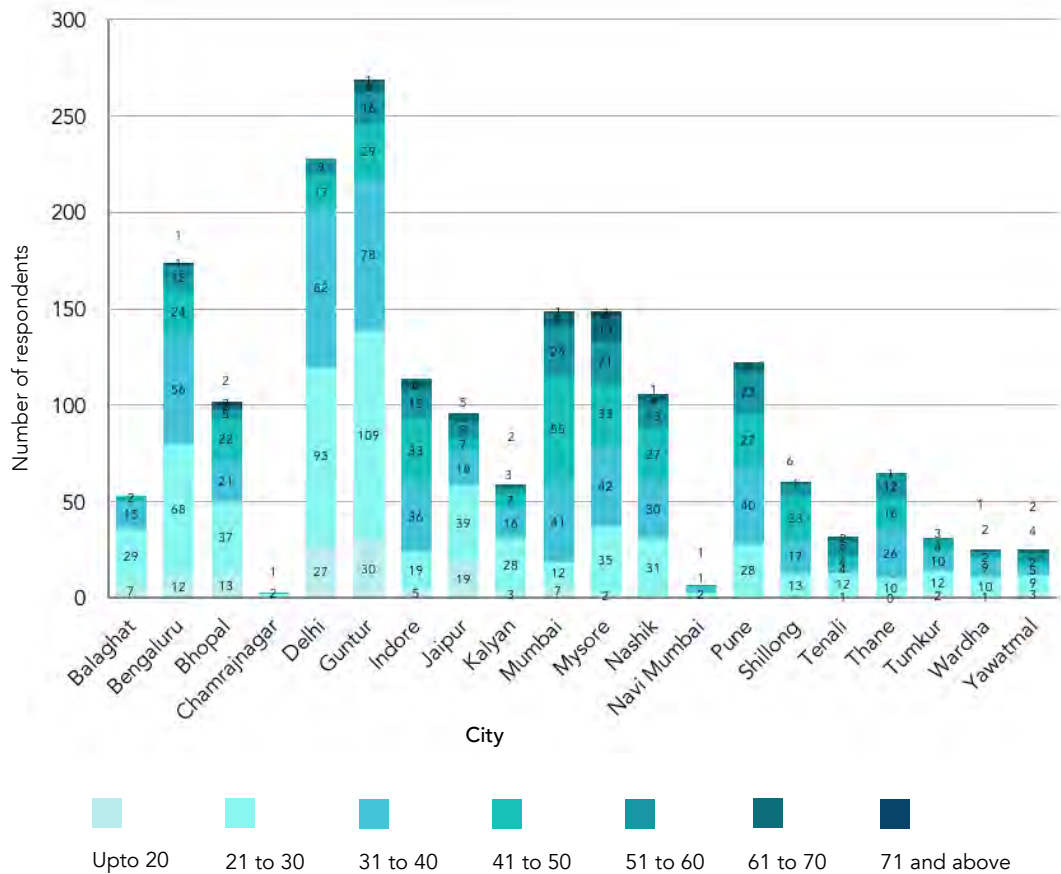
Figure 3.1.5 : City wise distribution of respondents and age goup (years)

Gender

With regard to gender, the respondents were from all genders, Male, Female and Transgender. Majority were female respondents 1280 in number (68.5%), one-third of the respondents were males 588 (31.5%). There was one transgender waste picker also.
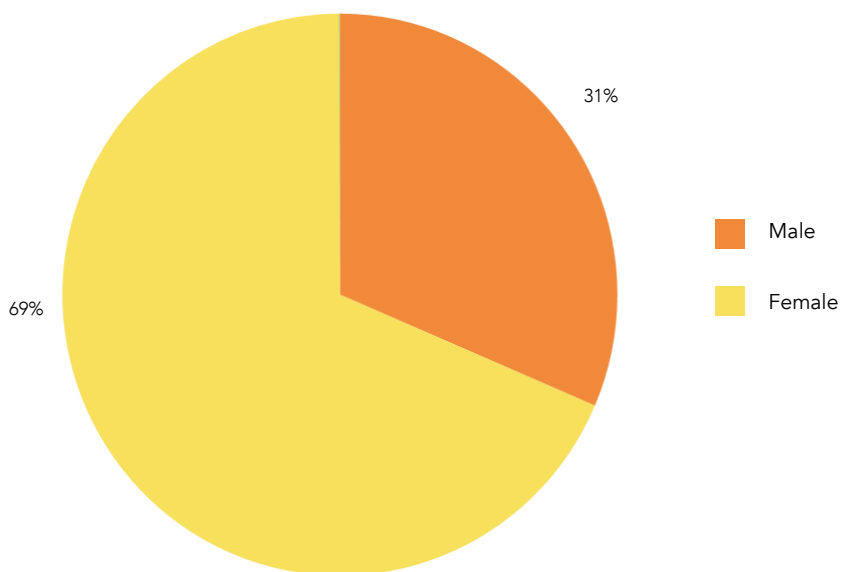
Figure :3.1.6 Overall distribution of respondents according to gender

Almost all cities have more females as waste pickers, except Delhi where there were more males (60%).
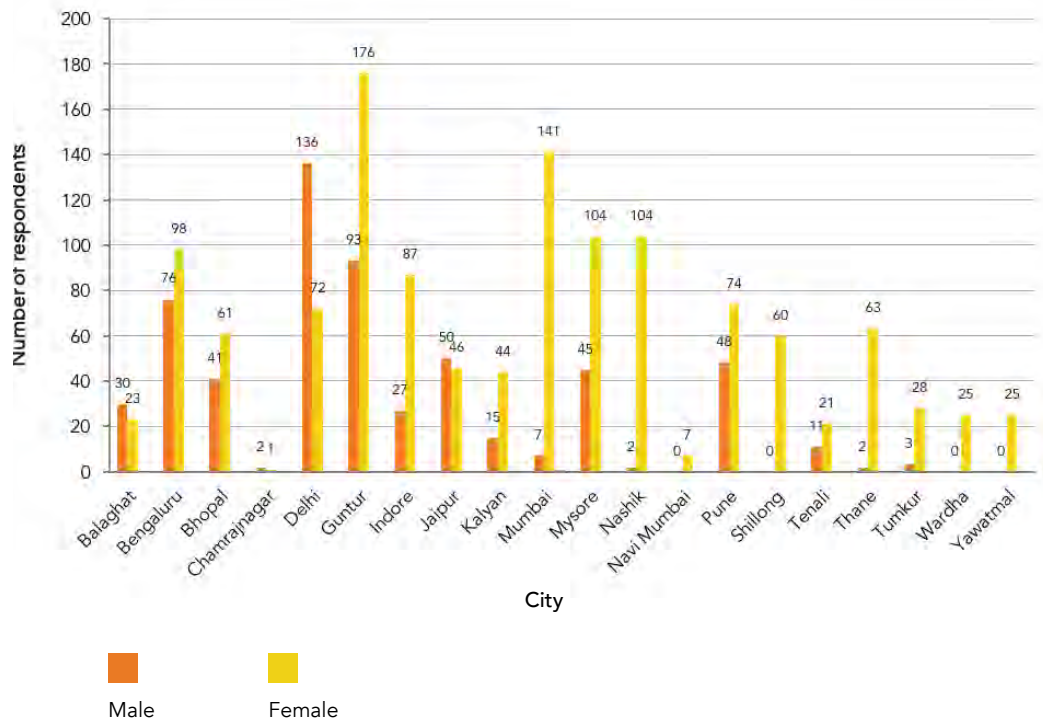
Figure:3.1.7 City wise distribution of respondents and Gender

Gender wise distribution of the type of waste picker reveals that female waste pickers are more in number among free roaming /independent local (75.5%) and waste sorter (68%), males are more in among free roaming migrant (56.5%) and Itinerant buyers (67%). Amongst the door-to-door collectors both male and females are equal 50% each. There is only one free roaming waste picker who has identified herself as trangender

Social Distribution

Little more than half of the respondents belonged to scheduled caste (54.3%), nearly one fourth belonged scheduled tribe (28%), and one-tenth were from backward communities, also least from General category (7%).
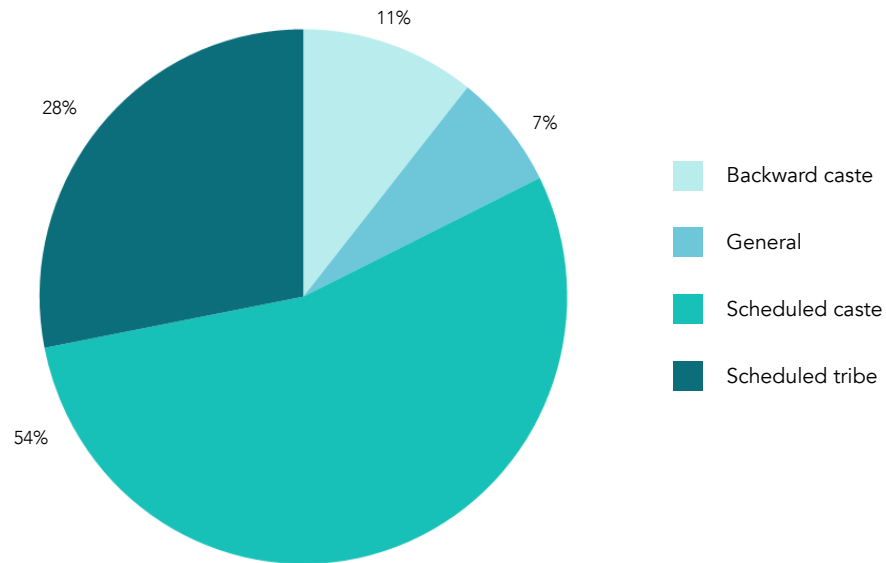
Figure 3.1.8 : Overall distribution of respondents and social distribution

City wise: Social distribution reveals that in most of the cities of Bengaluru (35%), Indore (61%), Jaipur (95%), Mumbai (93%), Mysore (83%), Nashik (100%), Pune (70%), Thane (91%), Tumkur (61%), Wardha (100%), and Yawatmal (100%) waste pickers belonged to scheduled caste. In cities, Delhi (56%), Guntur (45%), Kalyan (64%), Shillong (100%) of waste pickers belonged to Scheduled Tribe. Followed by Backward caste, waste pickers from backward caste were present in cities in all cities except Delhi, Nashik, Shillong, Tenali, Wardha and Yawatmal.   Waste Pickers from General category were present only cities of Bhopal (1%), Bengaluru (32%), Delhi (12%), Guntur (11%), Mumbai (4%), Pune (7%), and Kalyan (2%).

Type of waste picker: On comparing type of waste picker and Social Distribution it shows that maximum number of free roaming/ independent local (59%), free roaming migrant (34%), Itinerant buyer (50%), door-to-door collector (51%) are scheduled caste. Maximum numbers of waste sorter (51%) is scheduled tribe. Among general category free roaming migrant are highest (29%) and itinerant buyers are higher among backward caste (4.2%).
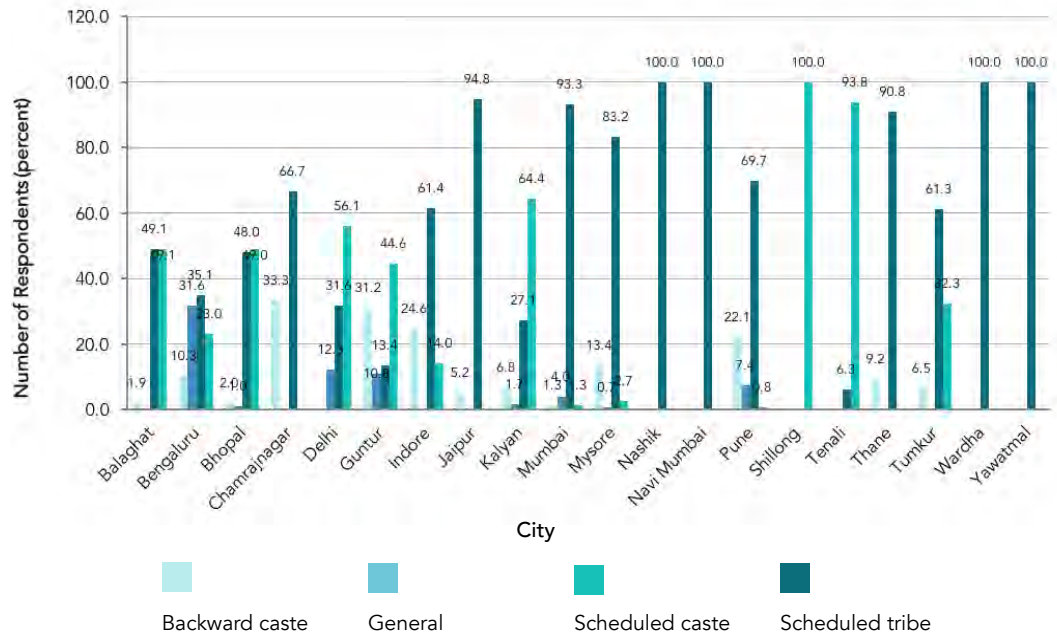
Figure3.1.9: City wise distribution of respondents and social distribution
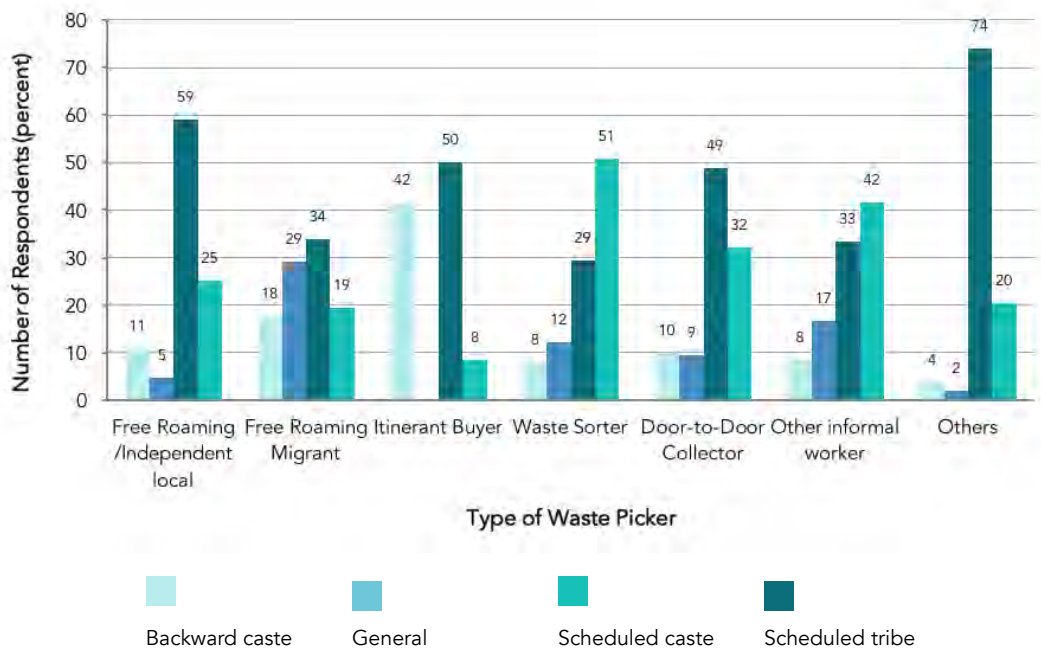
Figure 3.1.10: Distribution of respondents based on type of waste picker and social distribution

Religion

Among all the respondents about 63.2% were Hindus, 13.6% Muslims, 12% Buddhist, 8.5% Christians. There was also one waste picker from Jain Community
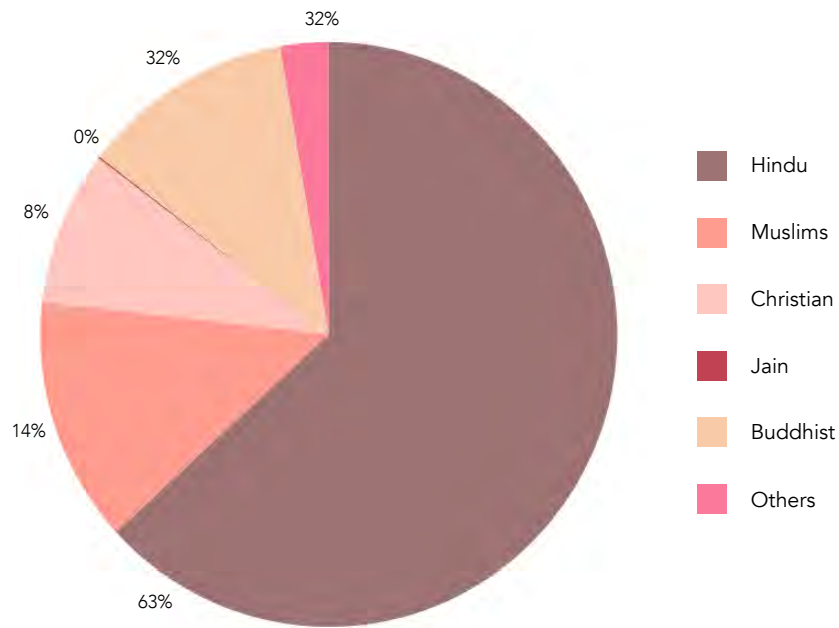
Figure 3.1.11 : Overall distribution of respondents and religion

City wise: In most of the cities there are more Hindus expect in Delhi and Shillong. In Delhi maximum are Muslims (71%) and in Shillong there are Christians (100%). Muslim waste pickers were only seen in cities of Bengaluru (24.7%), Delhi (71%), Mumbai (5.4%), Mysore (13.4%), Pune (3.3%), and Jaipur (5.2%). Buddhist were present in Bhopal (35.3%), Mumbai (76.5%), Nashik (4.7%), Pune (4.1%), Thane (81.5%), Kalyan (3.4%) and Yawatmal (20%), all in cities and towns of Maharashtra
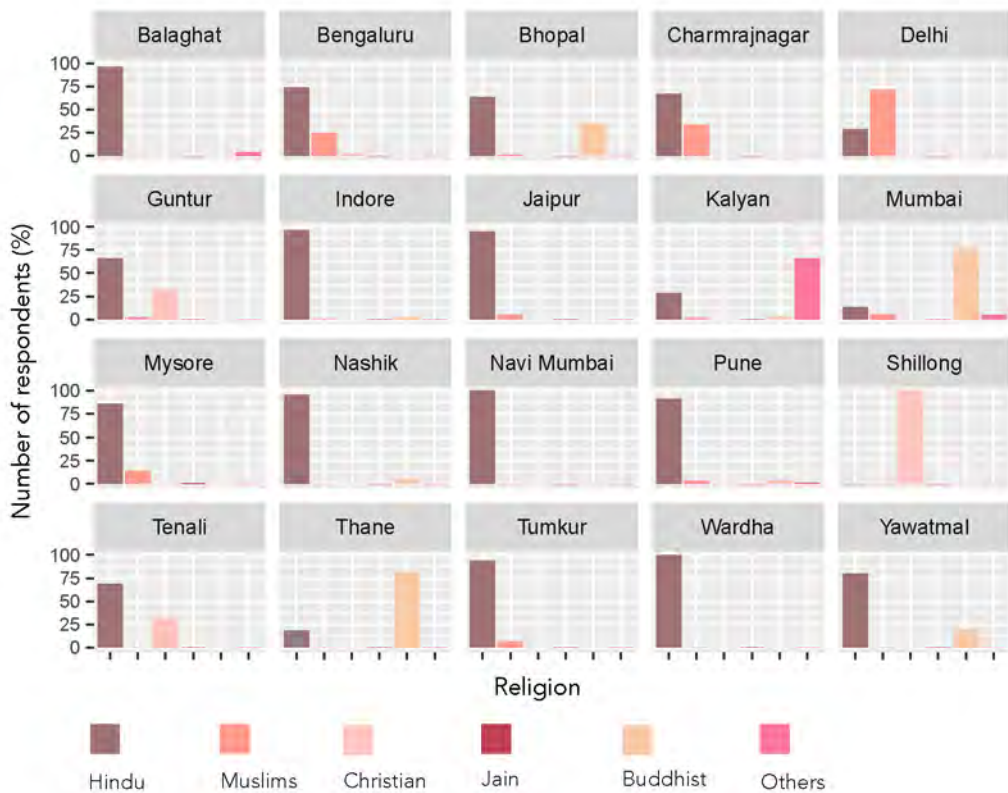
Figure 3.1.12: City wise distribution of respondents and religion

Family Type

More than two-third of the waste pickers were from nuclear family, only about 18 percent lived in a joined family, nearly about 4 percent of them were living alone without any family members, this includes those who were living away from family and also those do not have any family at all.
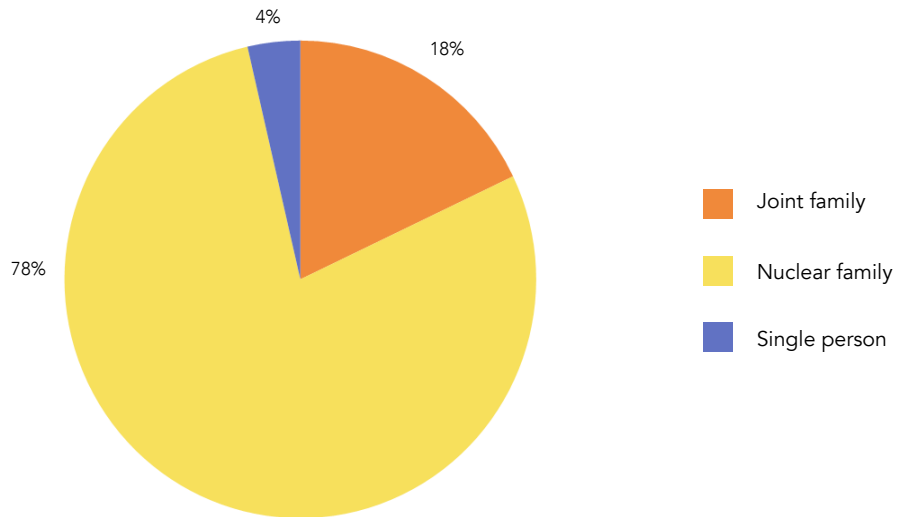
Figure 3.1.13: Overall Distribution of Respondents and Family Type

In cites of Pune, Indore, Mumbai, Bhopal and Bengaluru waste pickers were living in both joint family and nuclear family. In all other cities they were there were living as nuclear family. There were no persons living as single / or without family in Bhopal, Indore, Mumbai, Shillong, Thane, Balagat and Wardha
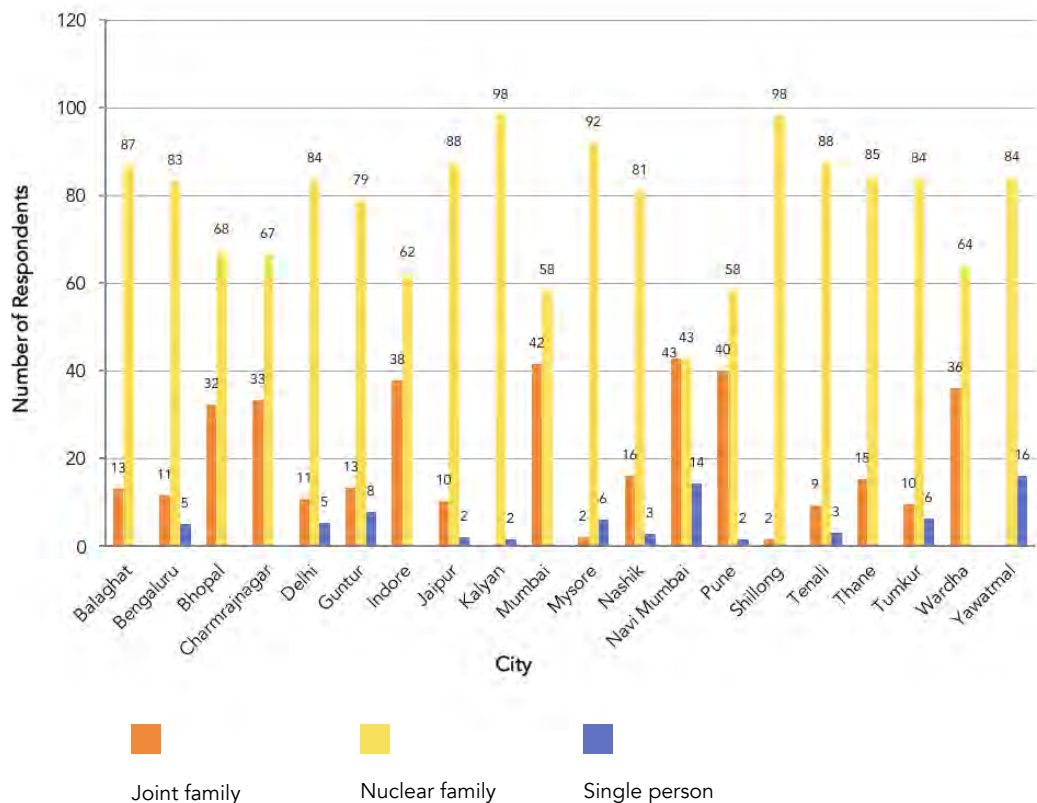
Figure 3.1.14 : City wise Distribution of Respondents and Family Type

3.1.2 Waste Pickers Socio Demographics - Residence, Phone, Land Ownership

Socio-demographics	Particulars	Number of Respondents (N=1869)	Percent
Place of residence	House	1574	84.2
	Scrap Dealer Shop	34	1.8
	Relative's House	3	0.2
	Friends' House	2	0.1
	Godown	40	2.1
	Facility Provided by scrap dealer	18	1
	Streets	28	1.5
	Government Shelter	107	5.7
	Shifting places everyday	5	0.3
	Others	58	3.1
Location of dwelling	Slum Colony	1278	68
	Government Land	264	14
	Private Land	223	12
	Regular Colony	67	4
Possession of Phone	Others	37	2
	Normal GSM	1617	86.5
	Smart Phone without internet	56	3
	Smart Phone with internet	196	10.5
Ownership of Land	Own Land	275	15
	Do Not own land	1594	85

Residence

Among the respondents 1574 (84%) lived in their house, 5.7% lived in one or other Government shelter, 1.8% in scrap dealer shop, nearly about 2% resided in godowns and 1.5% lived on the streets. Very negligible percentage of waste pickers stayed in relatives house and friends house or shifted places every day, its around 0.2%, 0.1%, 0.3% respectively.

City wise: In all the cities maximum percentage of respondents stay in their house, Bengaluru (68%), Bhopal (66%), Delhi (91%), Guntur (94%), Indore (95%), Mumbai (99%), Pune (91%), shillong (100%), Tenali (97%), Tumkur (97%), Kalyan (100%), Jaipur (76%) and Yawatmal (100%). Only in cities of Bhopal (25%), Jaipur (6%), Mysore (43%), and Pune (1%) waste pickers stayed at Government shelters. Among the respondents from Japur (17%) stay at scrap dealers shop and waste pickers in Bengaluru, Mysore, and Tenali (3% each). In Bengaluru (4%), Mysore (7%) and Jaipur (1%) respondents lived in facility provided by scrap dealer
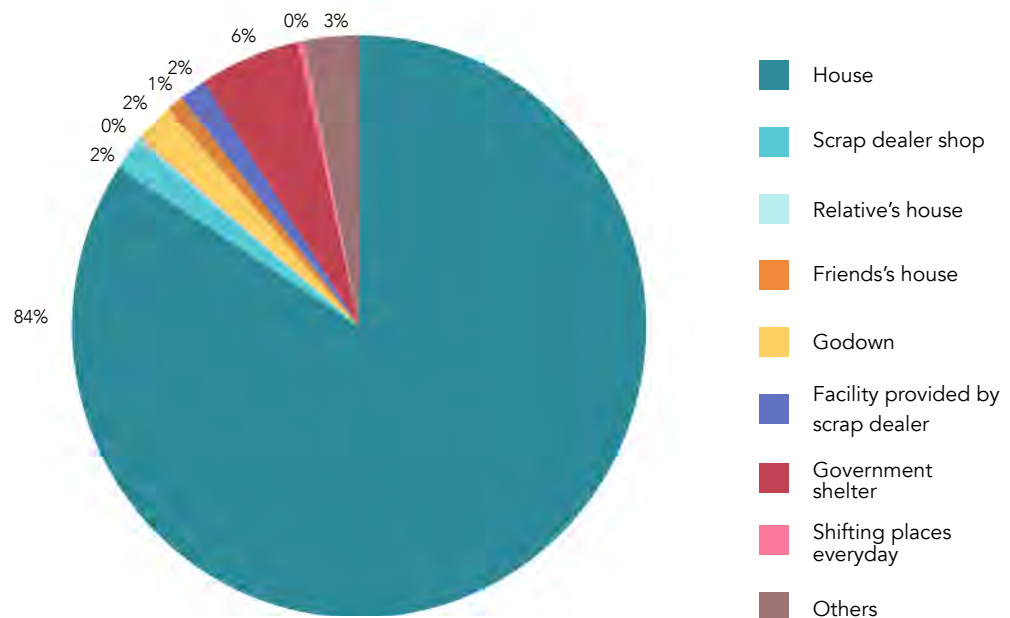
Figure 3.1.15: Distribution of respondents and place of residence
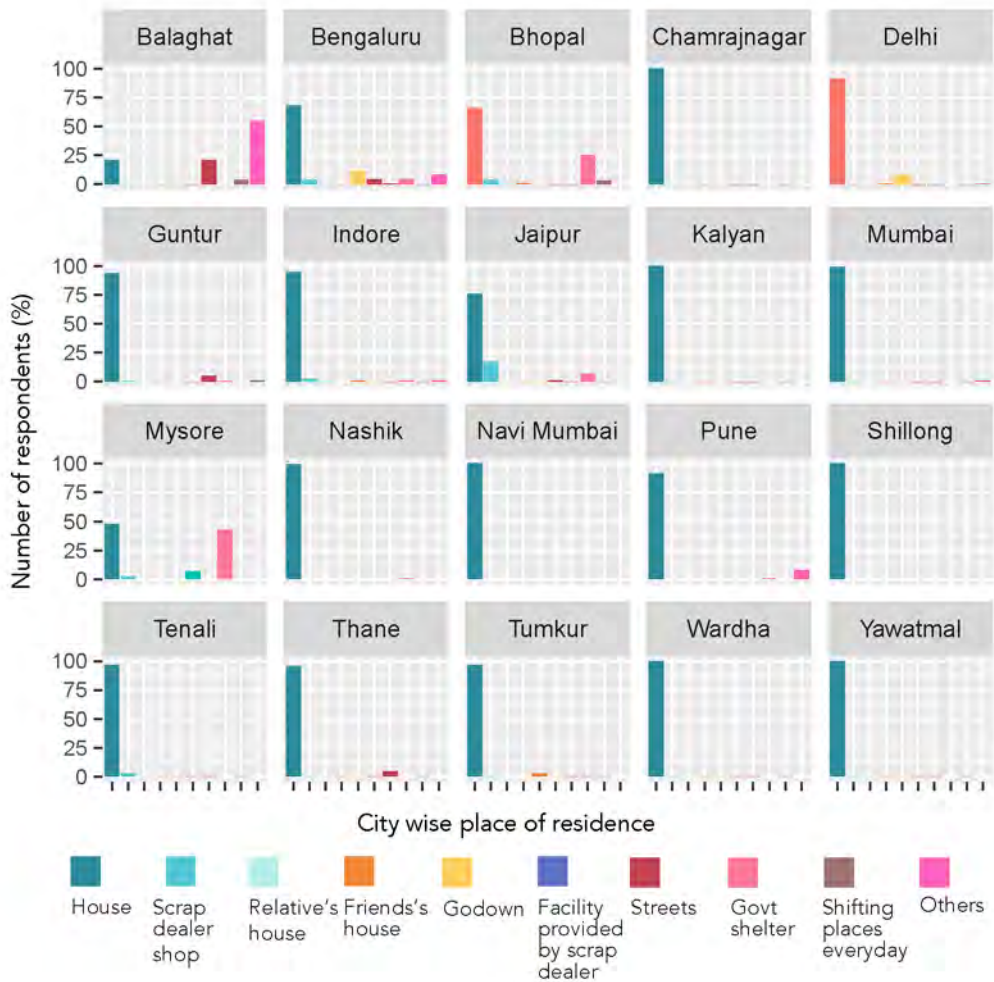
Figure 3.1.16: City wise distribution (percentage) of place of residence

On looking at their area of dwelling 68% were located in slum colony, and 14 % in government land, 12% in private land. Only about 4% if the respondents dwelling are in regular colony.
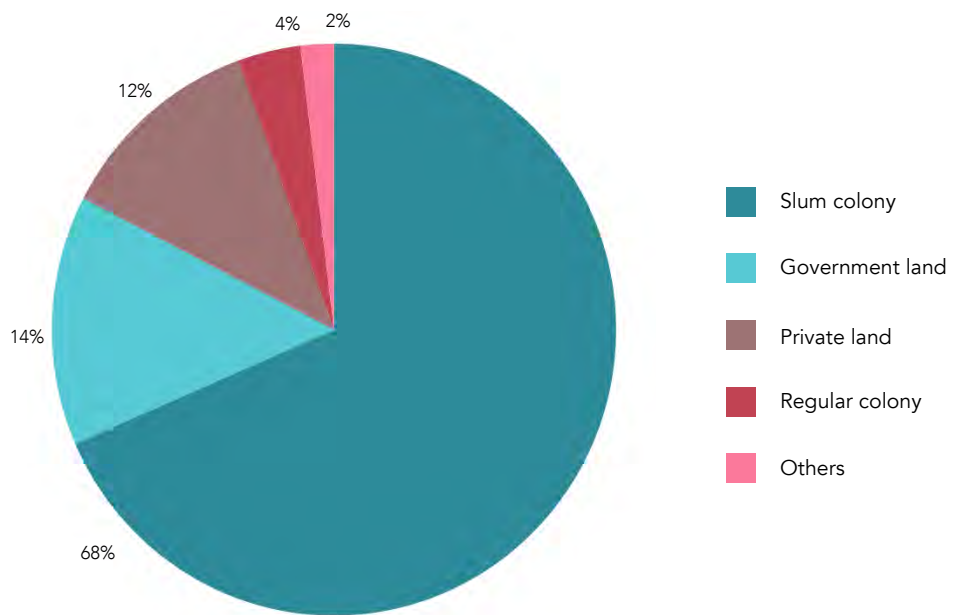
Figure 3.1.17: Distribution of residence and area of dwelling.

City wise: Majority of waste pickers dwelling in Bengaluru city (60%) and Shillong (100%) are in private land, rest other cities most of the waste pickers dwelling are in slum colony. In cities of Jaipur (48%), Indore (76%) and Balaghat (77%) Majority of waste pickers dwelling are in Government land. Only in cities of Bengaluru (5%), Bhopal (15%), Guntur (3%), Indore (2%), Mysore (1%), Pune (5%), Thane (4%) and Jaipur (5%) waste pickers' dwelling are in regular colony.
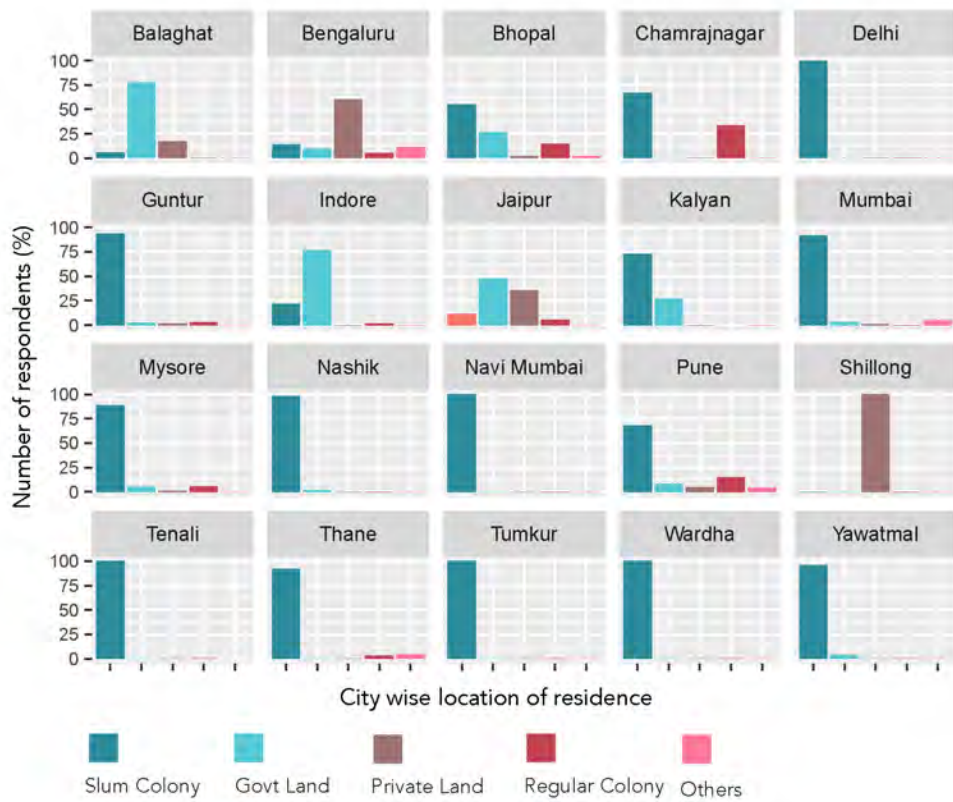
Figure 3.1.18: City wise distribution of residence and area of dwelling.

Phone

All the waste pickers are using cell phone (100%). Among them 86.5% are using Normal GSM phone, one-tenth of them use smart phone with internet.
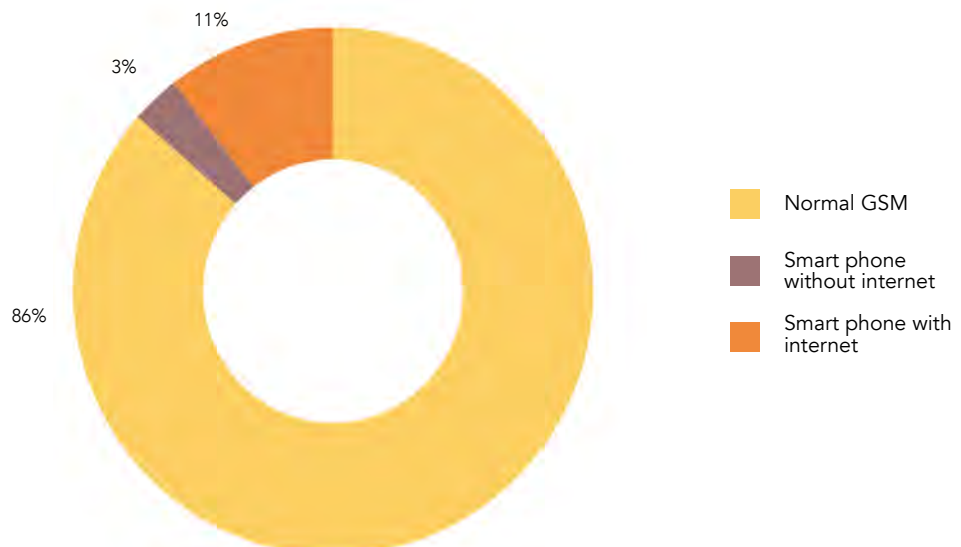
Figure 3.1.19 : Distribution of respondents and mobile phone use

Maximum waste pickers form all the cities use normal GSM phone. Waste pickers who use Smart phone with internet are in cities of Bengaluru (28%), Bhopal (14%), Delhi (34%), Indore (6%), Mumbai (9%), Shillong (22%), Thane (23%). Its in same cities are smart phone users without also but with little lesser percentage.

Figure 3.1.20: City wise distribution of respondents and type of mobile phone use

Land Ownership

Only about 15 % of the respondent own land 85% of respondents' households do not own land. Waste pickers who own land are in cities of Kalyan (51%), Mumbai (40%), Jaipur (34%), Thane (34%), Indore (20%), Delhi and Bhopal (19% each), Tumkur (16%) and Bangalore (4%).
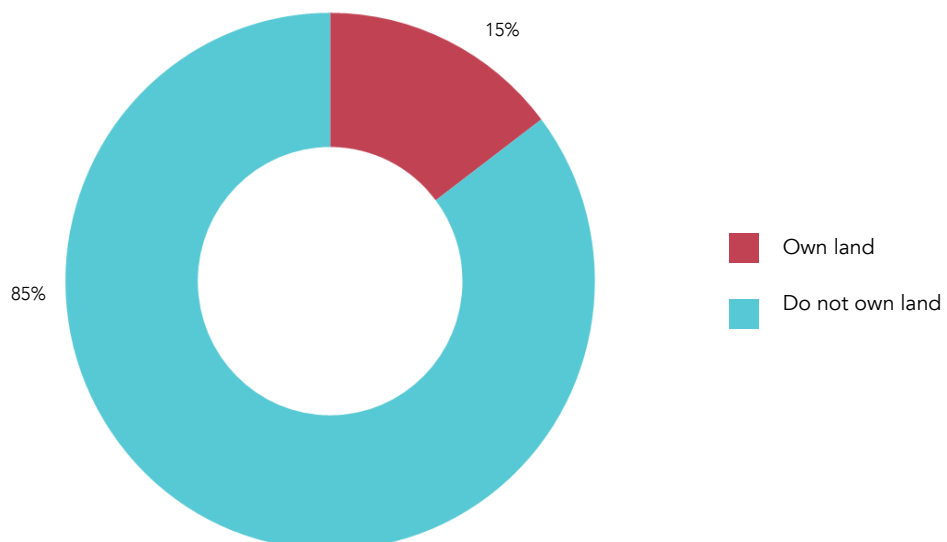
Figure 3.1.21 : Distribution of respondents and land ownership.
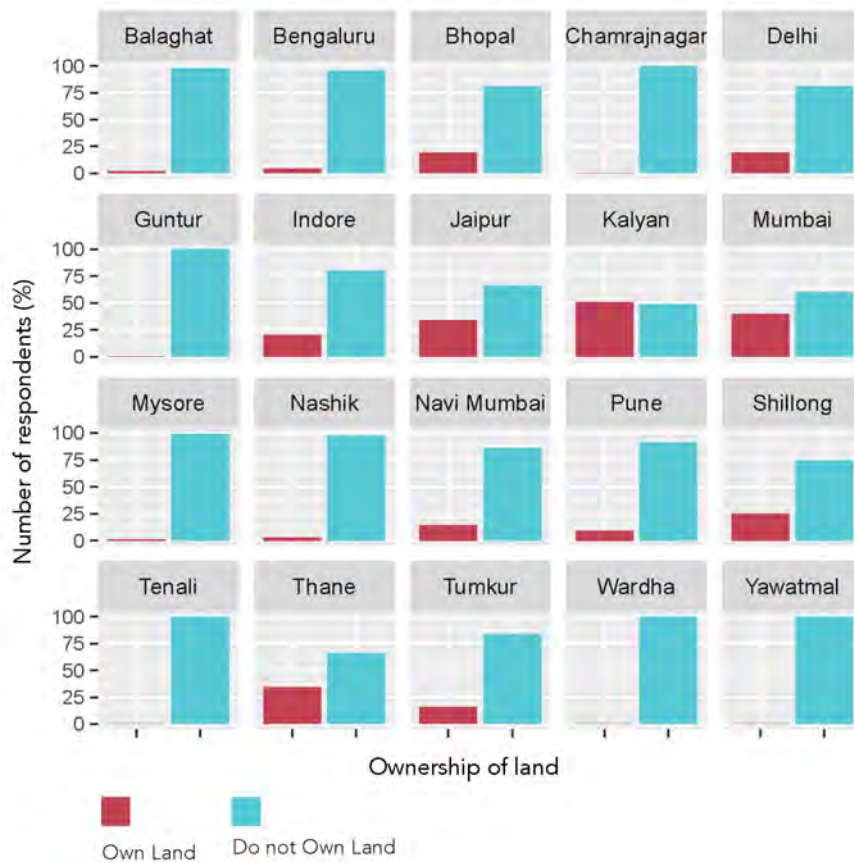
Figure 3.1.22: City wise distribution of respondents and land ownership

3.1.3 Waste Pickers Socio Demographics – Source of Income/Monthly Income

Source of Income-Main

Majority of the respondents main source of income was waste collection (93%), about 4.8 % were working for salary in waste collection/sorting, only about 1% were scrap dealers.
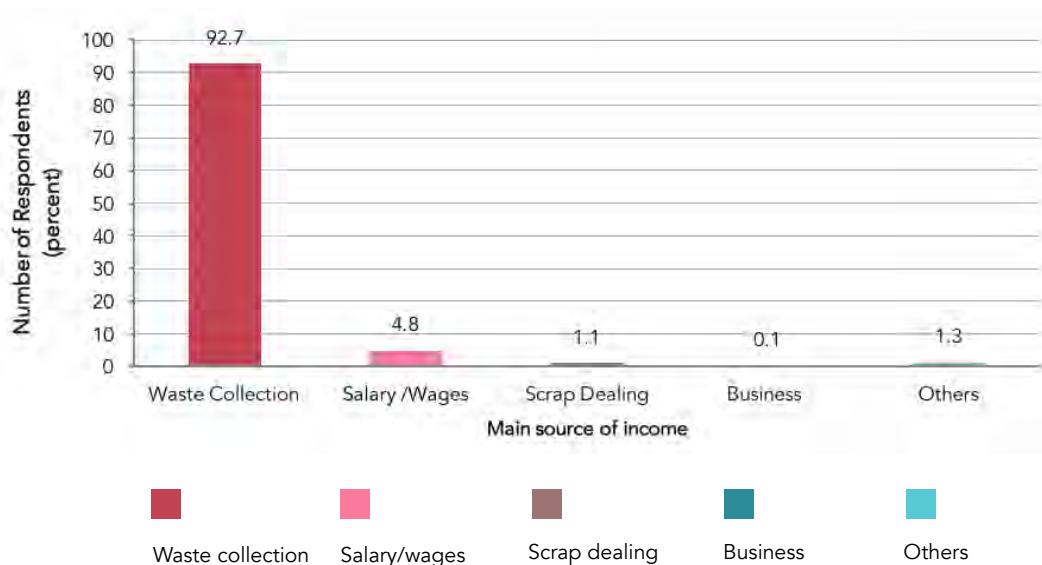
Figure 3.1.23: Distribution of respondents and main source of income

Majority of the respondents from all the cities their main source of income was from waste collection, Only in respondents from few cities ie Gutur (14%), Bengaluru (13%), Indore (12%), Tumkur (6.5%), Bhopal (6%), and Delhi (2.2%) also were getting income from salary/ wages. Similarly very minimal percentage of waste pickers from Bhopal (7%), Indore (4.4%), Bengaluru (3%) and Tumkuru (3.2%) earned from scrap dealing.
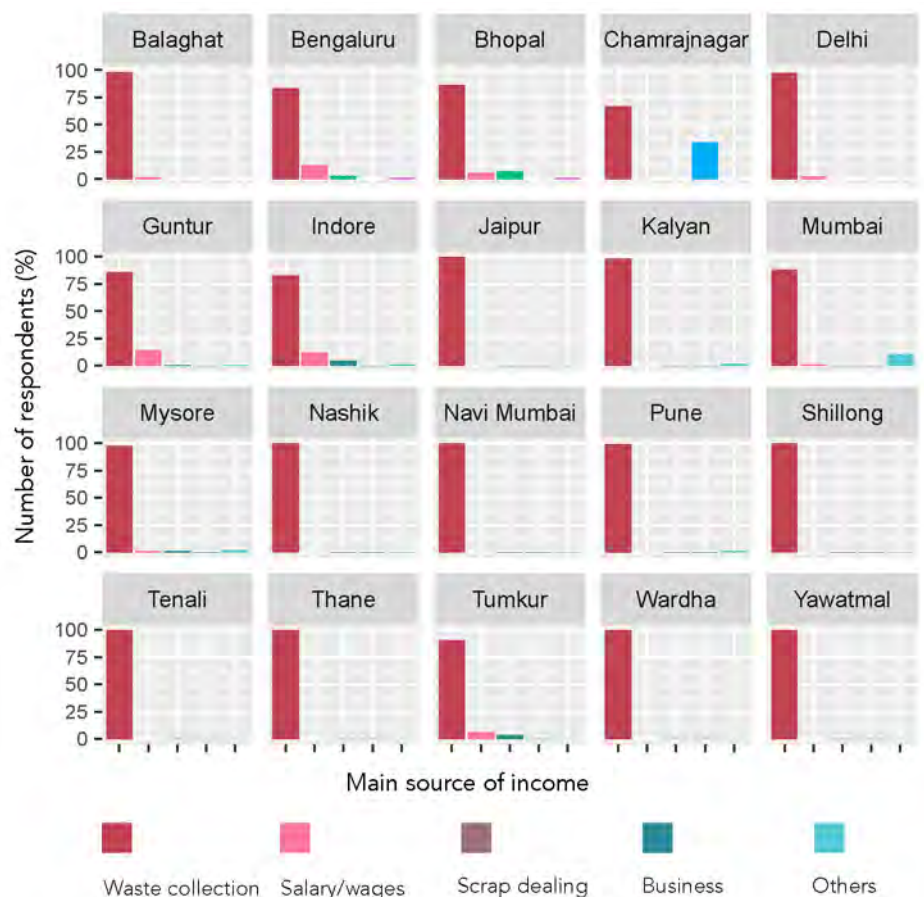
Figure 3.1.24: City wise distribution of respondents and main source of income

Source of Income-Others – (Occupation Apart From Waste)

About 12% of the respondents worked in other occupation apart from waste collection. Among who work in other occupation almost all them were working as group D/ sweepers in some company.
Waste pickers do not depend on only waste collection as their main source of income, some waste picker also work in other occupations for their regular monthly income. Maximum respondents from Nashik (63.2%) worked on other occupation apart form waste collection, Mumbai (19.5%), Pune (19%), Bhopal (16%), Tenali (12.5%), Bengaluru (12.1%) and Delhi (9%).

Total Monthly Income

Monthly income of respondents range from 500 to 40000 INR. Most of the respondents earn between 5000 to 10000 INR (38%), follwed by 1000 to 5000 INR (37%). Nearly 12% of them earn monthly income between 10000 to 15000 INR. Only about 2% earn above 25000 INR.
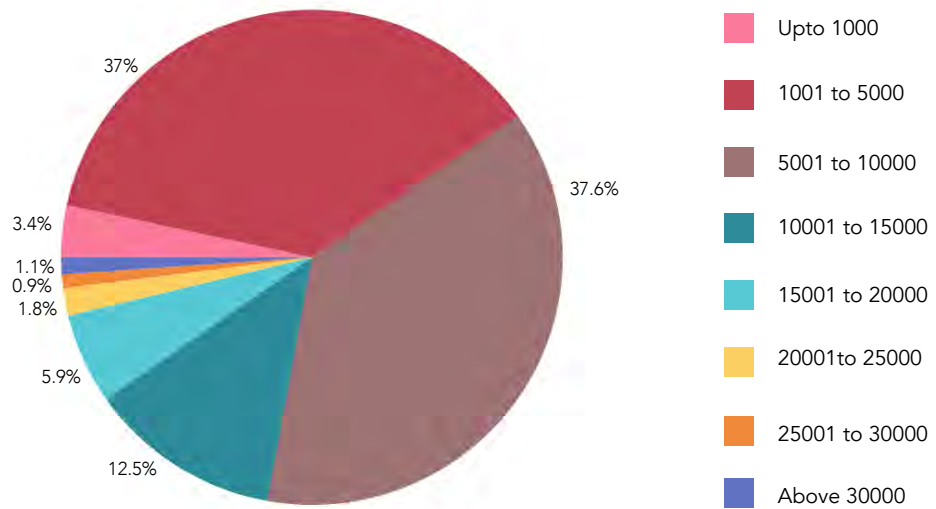
Figure 3.1.25: Distribution of respondents according to their monthly household income (INR)

City wise comparing the household monthly income shows that maximum number of waste pickers from the city of Bengaluru (33%), Bhopal (54%), Delhi (75%), Indore (39%), Mysore (50%), Thane (35%), Tumkur (90%), Kalyan (68%) and Jaipur (50%) earn on an average income rage between 5000 to 10000 INR.   Maximum waste pickers from cities of Guntur (53%), Nashik (96%), Shillong (100%), Tenali (62.5%), Balaghat (98%), Yawatmal (96%) and Wardha (88%) earn monthly income ranging between 1000 and 5000. Few respondents from cities of Bengaluru (14.4%), Bhopal (2%), Delhi (6.1%), Guntur (3.3%), Indore (19.3), Mumbai (23.5%), Mysore (45.6%), Pune (33.6%), Thane (24.6%), Tumkur (3.2%), Kalyan (1.7%) earn monthly household income range between 10000 to 15000 INR. One-fourth of the Waste pickers from Mumbai (25%) , two-fifth from Pune (19%), and Bengaluru (1.7%), earn above 20000 INR.

Figure 3.1.26: City wise distribution of respondents and monthly household income (INR)

WP type On comparing the type of waste pickers, about 44 % of the free roaming local waste picker earn between 1000 to 5000 and 34% earn between 5000 to 10000 INR. One-tenth of the free roaming waste pickers earn between 10000 to 15000,5% between 15000 to 20000 and only 2% above 25000 INR. Among the waste sorters 47% earn 1000 to 5000, and 42% between 5000 to 10000, 8% 10000 to 15000 INR. Among the Door-to-Door collectors 50% earn 5000 to 10000 followed by 18% 10000 to 15000 INR, 16% 1000 to 5000, 4% between 20000 to 25000 INR. There were 4% of the door to doo collectors who earn above 25000, some earn as high as 40000. Among those who earn above 25000 INR majority of them are door-to-door collectors.
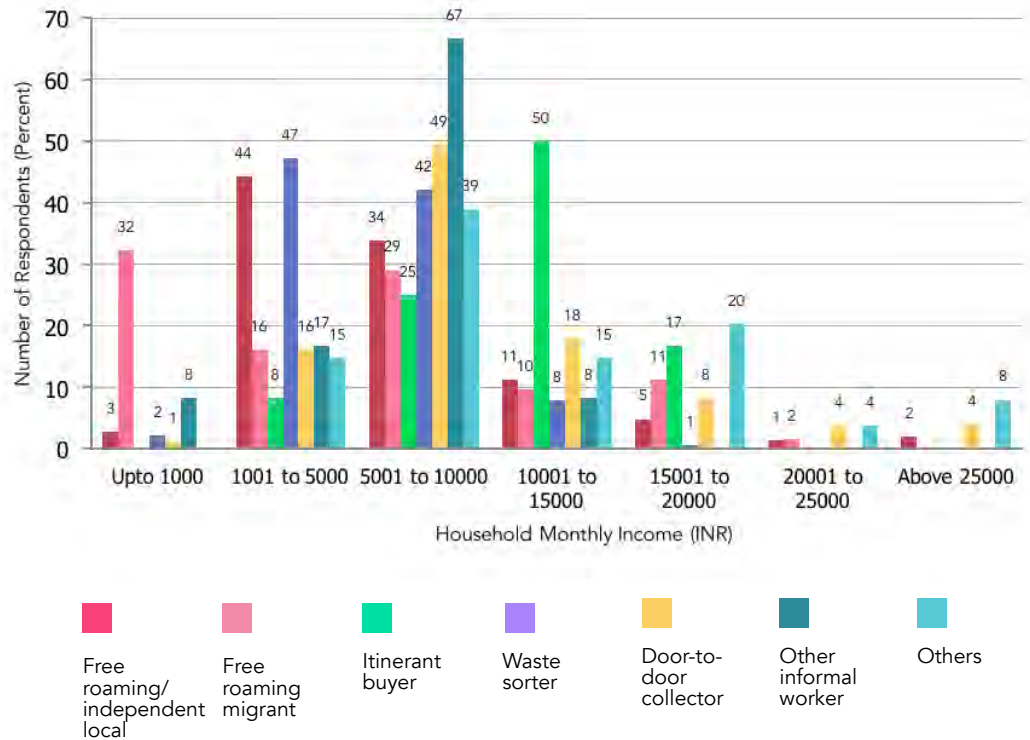
Figure 3.1.27 : Distribution of type of waste pickers and household monthly income

Monthly Income From Waste Collection

Monthly income from waste collection range from 500 to 40000 INR.   About 45% earn between 5000 to 10000 INR, 40% between 1000 to 5000 INR, 1% earn above 20000 INR.Similar to findings of household monthly income , maximum number of waste picker earn between 5000 to 10000 INR.
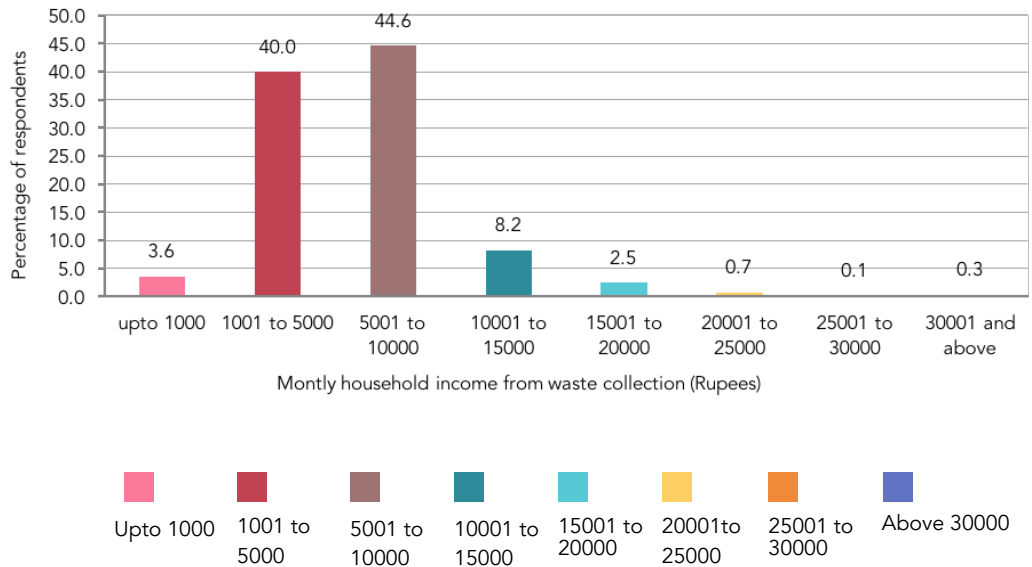
Figure 3.1.28: Distribution of respondents according to household monthly income (INR) from waste collection

City wise comparing the data of income from waste collection shows that Maximum respondents from cities of Guntur (48.5%), Nashik (91%), Shillong (73.3%), Tenali (62.5%), Thane (51%), Balaghat (94.3%), Yawatmal (100%), and Wardha (56%) earn between 1000 to 5000 INR. Maximum respondents from cities of Bengaluru (45%), Bhopal (48%), Delhi (76%), Guntur (40%), Mumbai (50%), Mysore (52%), Pune (38.5%), Tumkur (64.5%), Kalyan (95%) and Jaipur (50%) earn about 5000 to 10000 INR monthly. Few waste pickers from Bengaluru (24%), Bhopal (9%), Delhi (4%), Guntur (2.2%), Indore (38%), Mumbai (14.8%), Pune (16.4%), Thane (3.1%), Kalyan (3.4%), earning monthly income of 10000 to 15000 from waste collection.Expect waste pickers from Bengaluru (7.5%) , Pune (5%), and one individual from Guntur none other citiy waste pickers earn above 20000 INR from waste collection.

Figure 3.1.29: City wise respondents and household monthly income (INR) from waste collection /sorting

A city wise income representation shows income slabs of the waste pickers in each city

Bengaluru (45%) waste pickers earn between 5000 to 10000 INR, then followed by 10000 to 15000 INR (24%), and 15% between 1000 to 5000 INR and above 20000 INR (7.5%), maximum among all cities.

Bhopal majority of them earn between 5000 to 10000 INR (48%), 1000 to 5000 INR (41.2%), 10000 to 15000 (8.8%).

Delhi again maximum repondents' income range from 5000 to 10000 INR (76%), 1000 to 5000 INR (17.5%), 10000 to 15000 INR(4%) and 15000 to 20000 (2.2%).
Guntur maximum respondents earn between 1000 to 5000 INR (48.3%), 5000 to 10000 INR (46%), 15000 to 20000 (2.6%) and above 20000 only one individual.

Indore is the only city where majority (38%) of the respondents earn between 10000 to 15000 INR from waste collection, 1000 to 5000 (32.5%), UP to 1000 (4.4%) and 15000 to 20000 (2%).

Mumbai again majority of the waste earn between 5000 to 10000 INR (50%), upto 1000 INR (21%), 10000 to 15000 (15%), 1000 to 5000 (11.5%) and 15000 to 20000 (2.7%).
Mysore earn from waste collection is only in two range ie 5000 to 10000 INR (52%) and 1000 to 5000 INR (48%).

Nashik it was between 1000 to 5000 (91%) and up to 1000 (9%).

Pune city waste pickers earning between 5000 to 10000 INR(38%) is little higher

compared to 1000 to 5000 INR (30.3%), 10000 to 15000 INR (16.4%), 15000 to 20000 INR (10%) and above 20000 INR (5%).

Shillong Maximum waste picker earn monthly income from waste is ranging between 1000 to 5000 INR (73%) and 5000 to 10000 (27%).

Tenali , similar to Shillong, also maximum waste pickers are earning between 1000 to 5000 INR (62%) and 5000 to 10000 INR (31%).

Thane city shows the same pattern but difference between the range is very minimal 1000 to 5000 INR (50%), 5000 to 10000 INR (46.2%) and only two members earn between 10000 to 15000 INR.

Among the smaller cities Kalyan waste pickers are much better off, majority earn between 5000 to 10000 (95%) and 10000 to 15000 INR (3.5%). Whereas in Balaghat maximum member income range from 1000 to 5000 INR (95%) and 5000 to 10000 INR (6%). Situation is different in Jaipur, almost is 50 % each between 1000 to 5000 and 5000 to 10000 INR

WP Type Comparing the type of waste picker and monthly income from waste collection reveals that maximum number of free roaming indepent local earn between 1000 to 5000 INR (48%) and followed by 5000 to 10000 INR (39%), very few of the free roaming indepent waste picker earn between 10000 to 15000 INR (6%). Among the free roaming migrant maximum earn between 5000 to 10000 (53%), 10000 to 15000 INR (18%). Itenerant buyers also is similar to migrant maximum earn between 5000 to 10000 INR (50%), 1000 to 5000 INR (42%) and around 8% earn between 10000 to 15000 INR. Door-to-door collectors are better off among all, maximum percent of the respondents earn between 5000 to 10000 INR (55%), 1000 to 5000 INR (23%), 10000 to 15000 INR (11%), and above 20000 INR (4.2%).
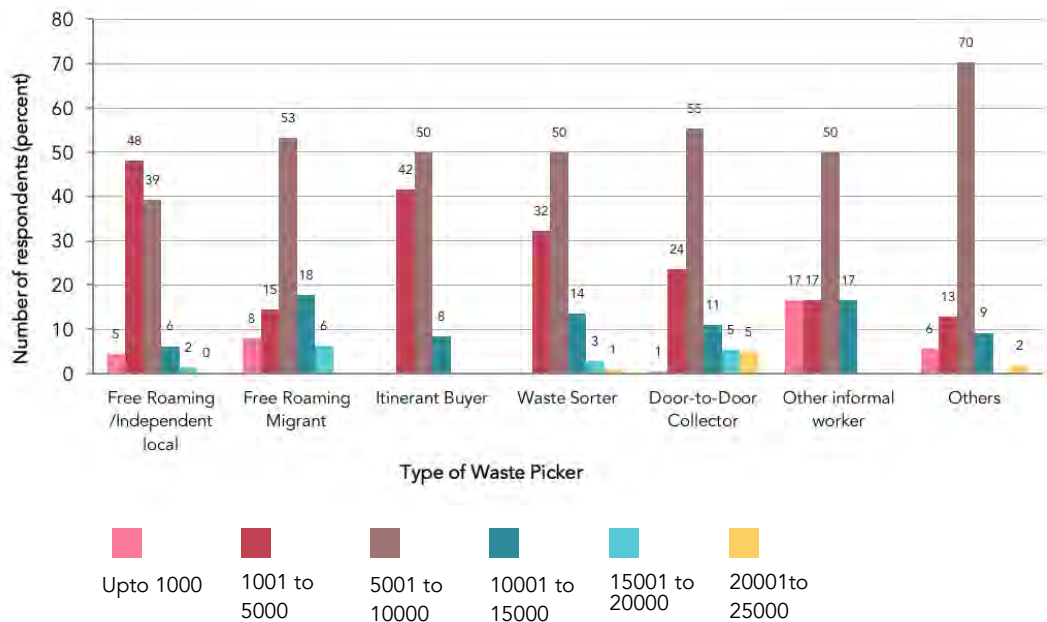
Figure 3.1.30 :Distribution of repondents according to type of water picker and monthly income (INR) from waste collection

3.1.4 Waste Pickers Socio Demographics – ID Card/ Bank Account/SHG/Loan

Identiy Card

Almost Nighty eight percent of the respondents had one or other identiy card, only 2 percent did not posses any. Among those who had ID card 89% of them had Adhar card, 65% voter ID card, 50% ration card. Nearly 37% of the respondents even had pan card.
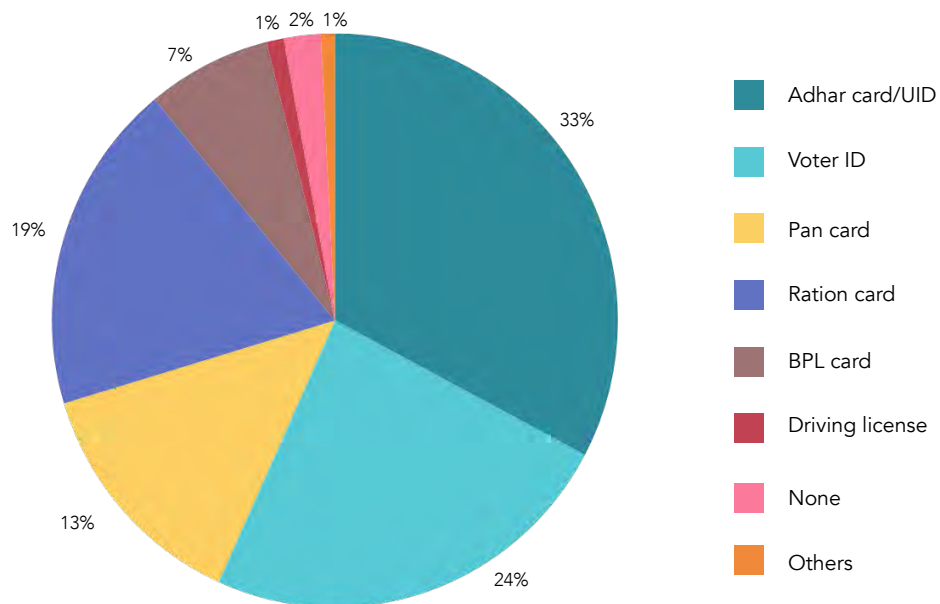
Figure 3.1.31: Repondents and possesion of identity card

City wise From the data it is observed that majority (more than 90%) of the waste pickers from all the cities posses adhar card, except in cities of Bengaluru (87%), Delhi (85%) and Shillong (38%). Those respondents who posses pan card maximum are from Mumbai (81%), Nashik (73%), Pune (71%), Thane (77%), Kalyan (78%), Bengaluru (43%), Delhi (38%), Guntur (14.5%), Mysore (42%) and Tumkur (25%). Similarly respondents from these also posses ration card, among these lowest percentage of respondents who have ration card are from Delhi (21%), other cities are little better.
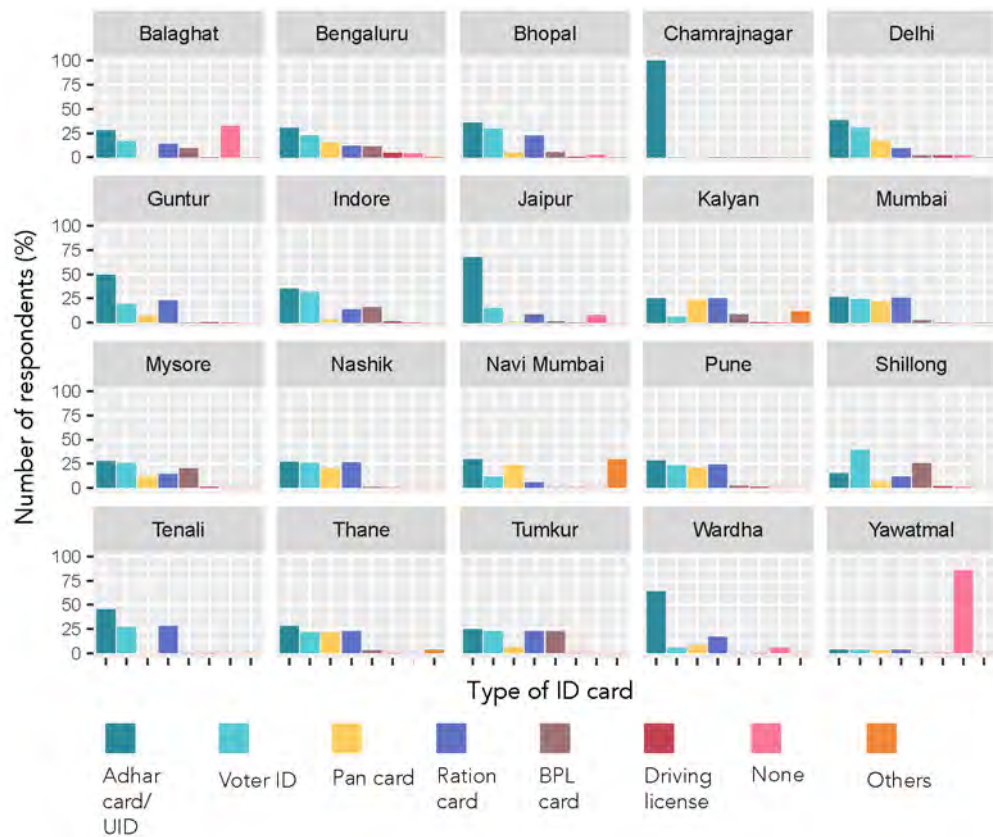
Figure 3.1.32: Distribution of respondents and posession of identity card

Bank Account

Availability of Bank account : About 58% of the waste pickers have bank account.
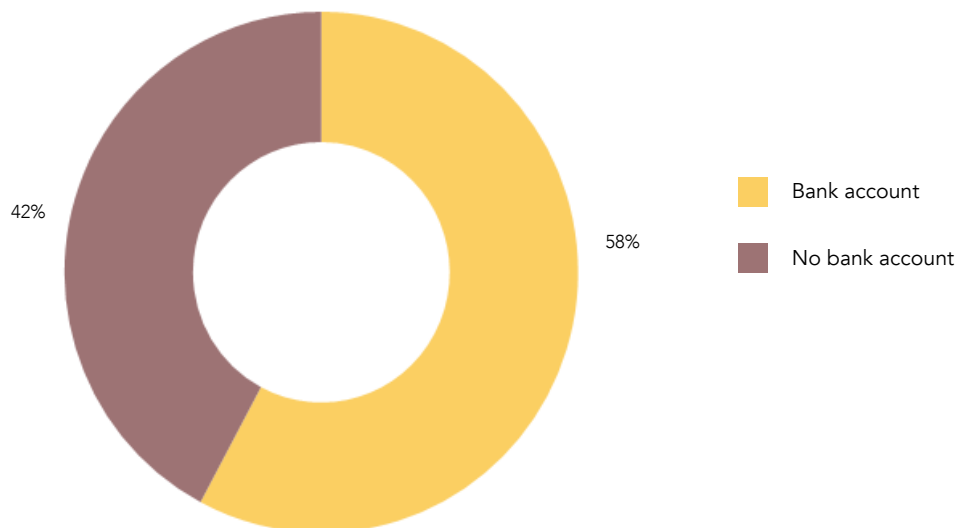
Figure 3.1.30 :Distribution of repondents with bank account

City wise Majority of the waste pickers from Pune city (94%), Indore (82%), Mumbai (85%) have bank account. Very least percentage (6 to 15%) of Waste pickers from Tenali, Balaghat and Jaipur posses bank account.
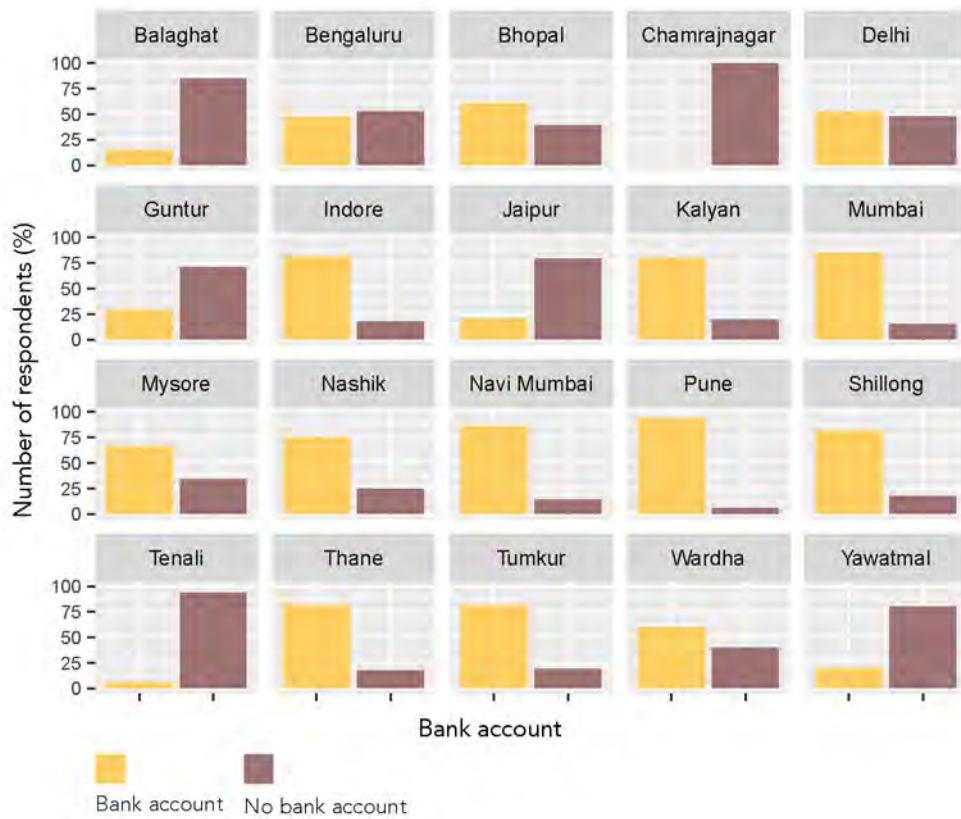
Figure 3.1.34: City wise distribution of respondents with bank account

Waste picker type Among the type of waste pickers eighty three percent of itenerant buyers, seventy five percent of door-to-door collectors, 58% of waste sorters, 53% free roaming local waster pickers have savings account one or other type of bank.

Type of Bank Account: Among those who posses bank account 56% have a account in nationalized bank, 19% each in cooperative bank and Jan Dhan Yoja account. Only about 4% have account in post office.
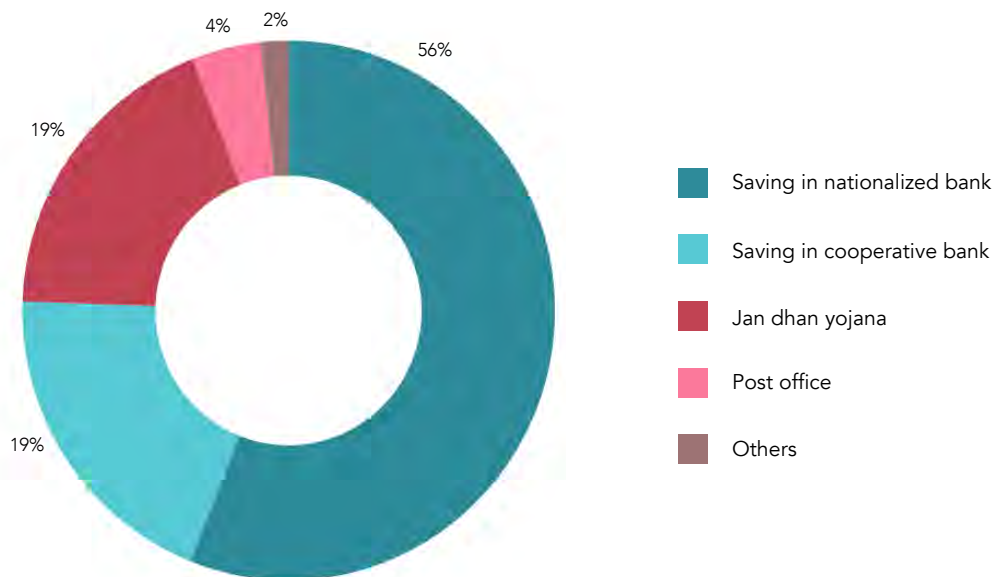
Figure 3.1.35: Distribution of respondents and type of bank account

City wise Maxmimum waste pickers in Bengaluru (92%), Delhi (66%), Guntur (75.3%), Indore (44%), Mumbai (75.6%), Pune (80%), Thane (92%) posses acount in Nationalized banks. Maximum waste pickers from Bhopal (53.2%) and Shillong (81.6%) have their account in Cooperative Banks. Almost 97% of waste pickers from Nashik have Jan Dhan Yojana account. Only in Mysore city maximum waste pickers have savings account in Post Office.   From the data it suggests that the post office is least preffered for saving bank account, and Nationalized banks are highly preferred.
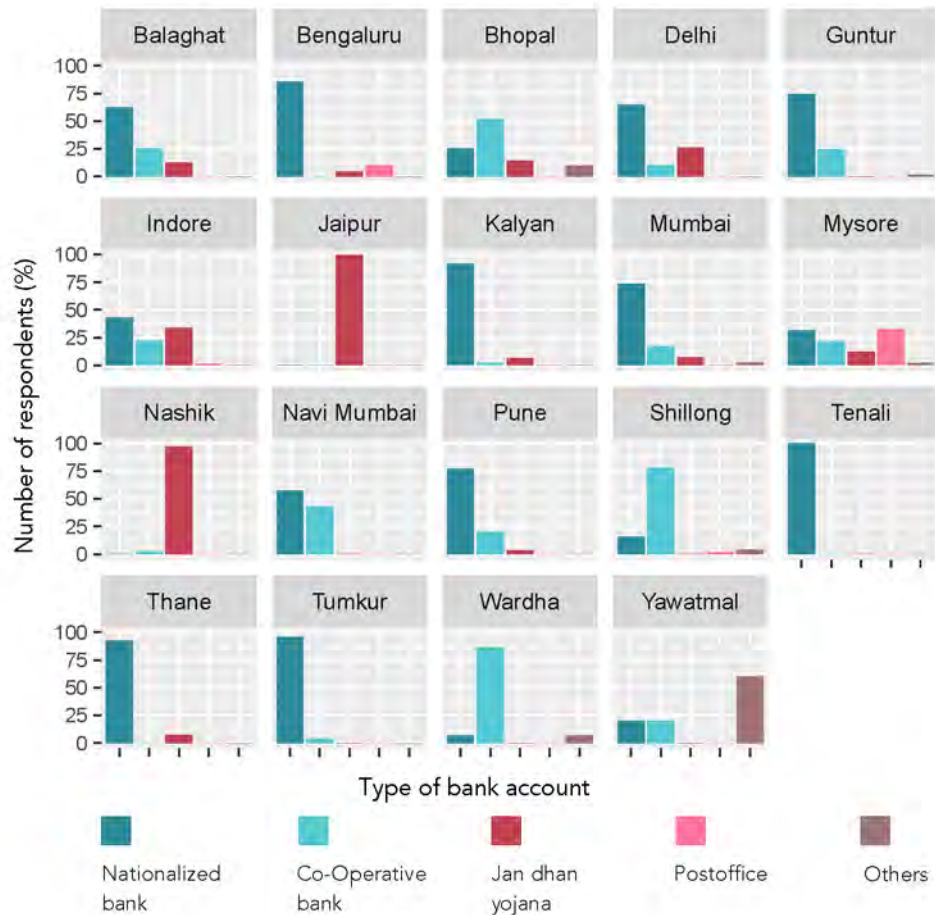
Figure 3.1.36: City wise distribution of respondents and type of bank account

WP Type On comparing waste picker wise bank account, it shows that almost all types of waste pickers have bank account in one or other type of banks. Amongst them majority of the itenerant buyers (83%) and Door-to-door collectors (75%) have account in banks.   About 53% of free roaming/independent local and 43% of free roaming migrant hold bank account.
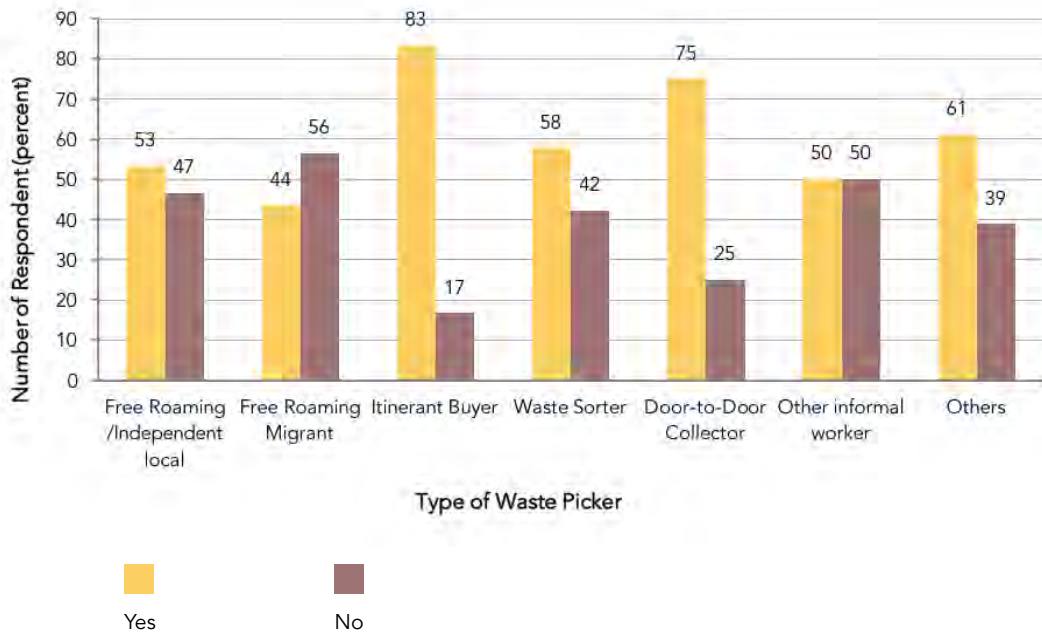
Figure 3.1.37 : Distribution of type of waste pickers and of bank account

Bank Type Looking at the bank account holders based on account in type of bank, Nationalized bank is the prefered type of bank for their account. Maximum respondents of free roaming have account in nationalized bank (53%), 18 percent in cooperative bank, 24% in Jan Dhan Yojana and 6% in post office. Similarly migrant waste pickers also have in nationalized bank (59%), cooperative bank (26%), Jan Dhan Yojana (15%) and none in post office. Percentage of Waste sorters who hold account are 58% in nationalized bank, 31% in cooperative banks and only 4% in post office. Maximum percent of door-to-door collectors have account in nationalized bank (72%), cooperative bank (17%), Jan Dhan Yojana (12.5%) and Post Officer (2%). Itinerant buyers have accound in nationalized (60%) and cooperative banks (40%).
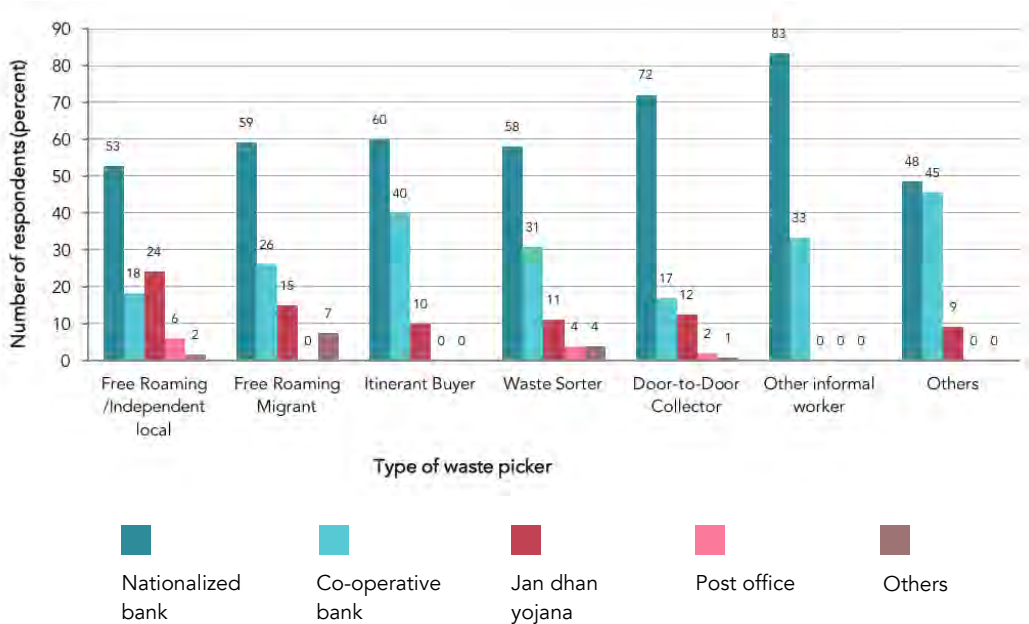
Figure 3.1.38: Distribution of type of waste picker and account in bank (type)

SHG

About 30% of the respondents are part of some Self Help Group(SHG).

70%

30%

- Part of self help group

- Not part of any self help group
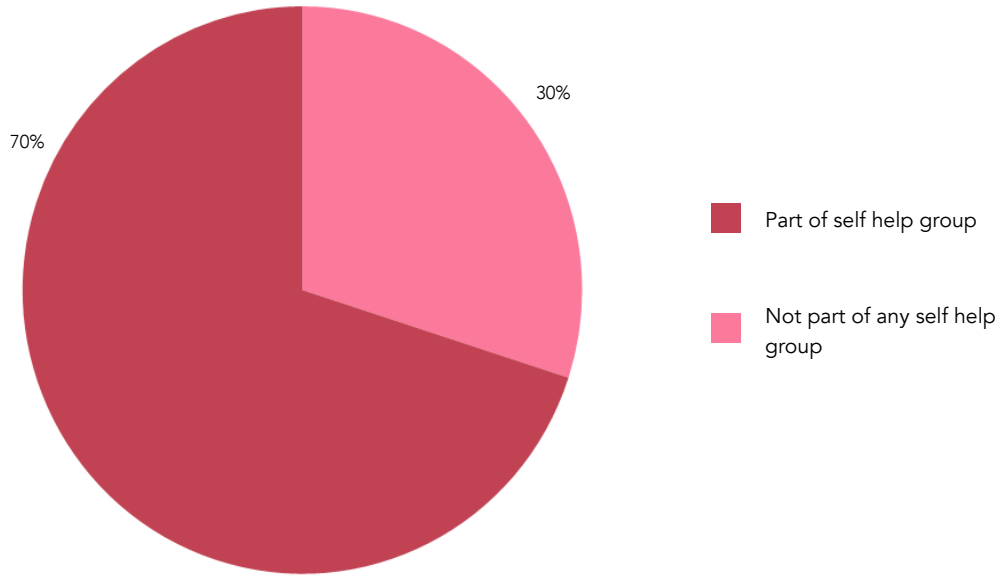
Figure 3.1.39: Distribution of respondents (percent) and Self Help Group.

City wise Maximum waste pickers from Mumbai (87%), Nashik (83%), Thane (85%) are part of one or more SHG. None of the respondents from Jaipur, Yawatmal and Balaghat are part of any SHG.   Respondents from other cities are minimal. Percentages in other cities are as follows Delhi (26%), Pune (30%), Guntur (10%), Shillong (20%), Indore (40%), Tenali (66%), Mysore (17%), Tumkur (58%), Kalyan (12%) and Wardha (1.8%).

Part of self help group   Not part of any self help group

Figure 3.1.40 : City wise distribution of respondent who are part of SHG
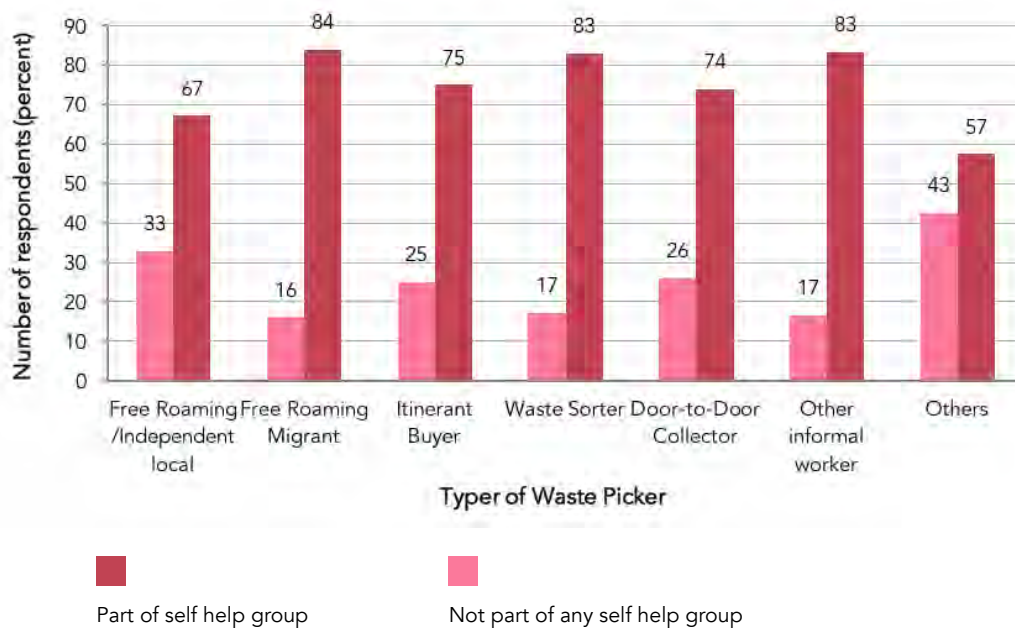
Figure 3.1.41: Distribution of respondents according type of waster picker and SHG

Waste picker Type Among those who are part of SHG majority are free roaming local waste picker (73%), but very few of Door-to-Door collectors(16%), waste sorter (4.3%) and itenerant buyer (0.5%) are part of SHG. Nearly one-forth of the itenerany buyers, one-third of the free roaming local, 16 % of free roaming migrant, 17% of waste sorters and one-forth of the Door-to-door collectors are are part of SHG.
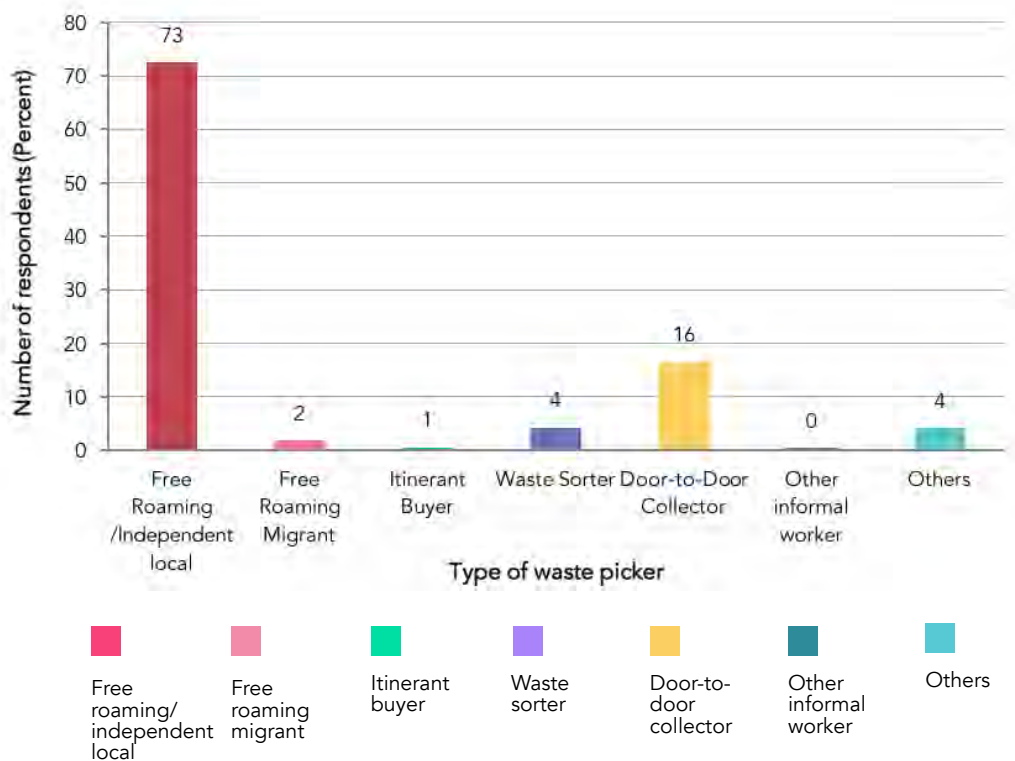
Figure 3.1.42: Part of SHG and type of waste picker

Loan

Source of Loan

Only about twenty two percent of the respondents have availed loan from any sources. Among those who have availed loan their main source is from Self Help Group (28%), followed by Microfinance (18%), friends (14%), and money lenders as well as scrap dealers (13%). Only minimum (7%) of respondents have availed load from any nationalized bank.
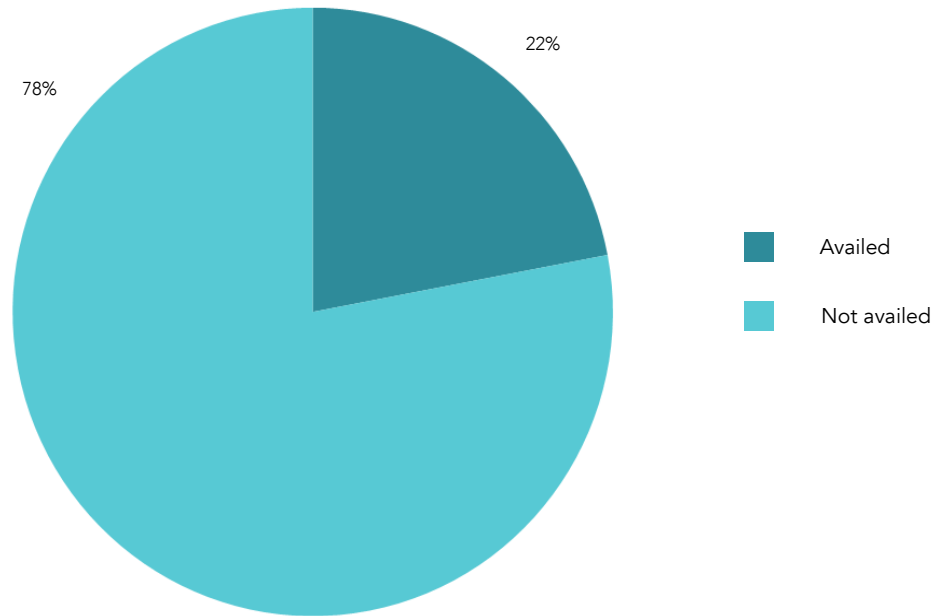
Figure 3.1.43: Distribution of respondents and loan
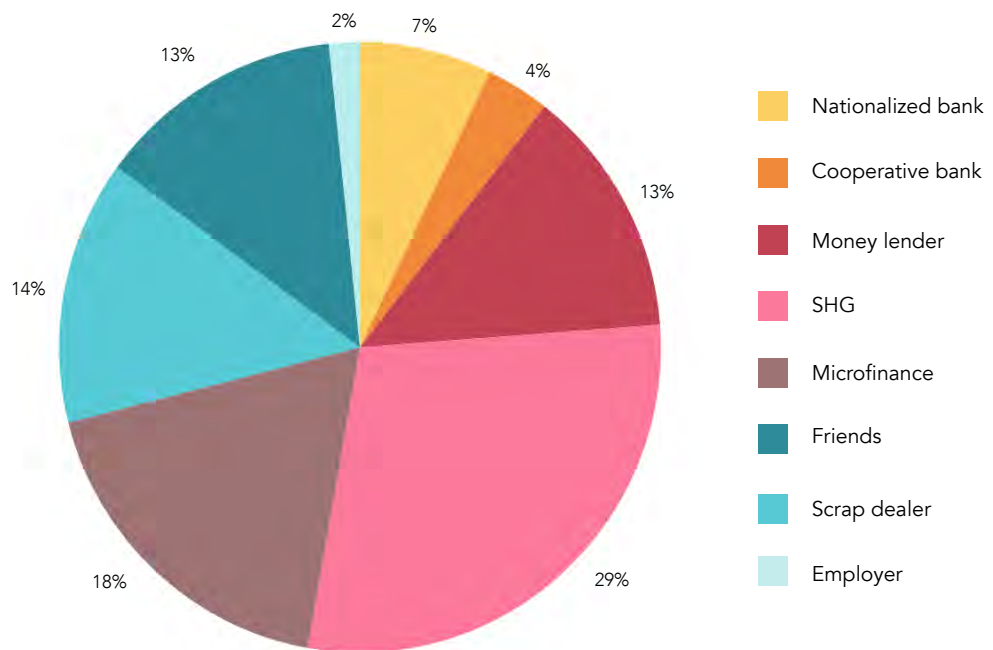
Figure 3.1.44: Source of loan

City wise data on availing loan reveals that respondents from Mumbai (76.5%) have availed loan from one or other sources and least is from Shillong (5%). Repondents from Yawatmal, Nashik, and Kalyan have not availed any loan. Few respondents from other cities also have availed loan, Bengaluru (15%), Bhopal (37%), Delhi (7.5%), and Guntur (8.9%).
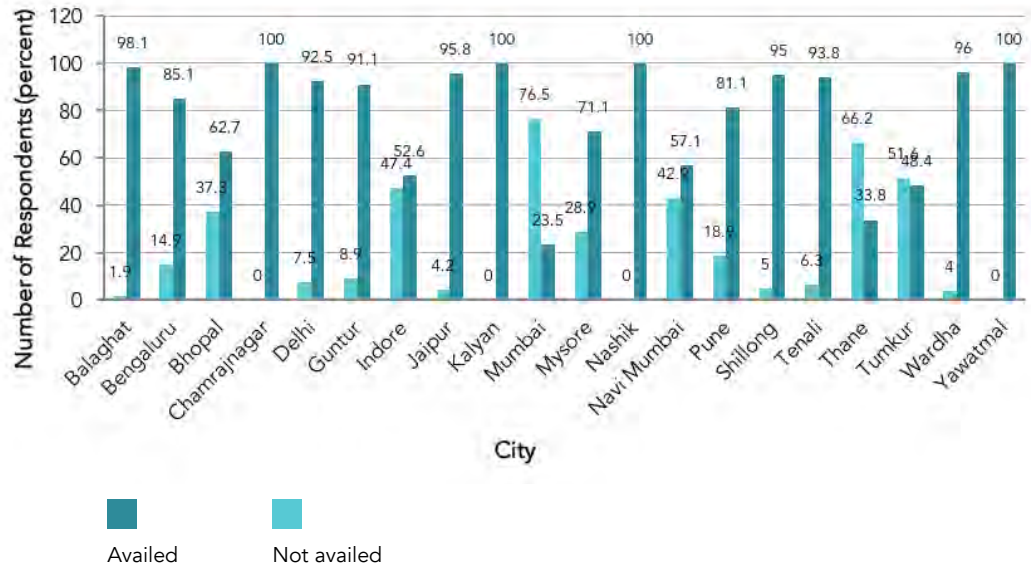
Figure 3.1.45: City wise percent of respondents availed loan

Waste Picker Type Among the type of waste pickers, free roaming local waste pickers have recevied loan from their employers(90%), money lenders(87%), SHG (84%), friends (74%), Microfinance (70%), Co-operative society(57%). Only about fifty one percent have availed loan from nationalized banks. It's the door-to-door collectors who avail from nationalized bank maximum (30%).
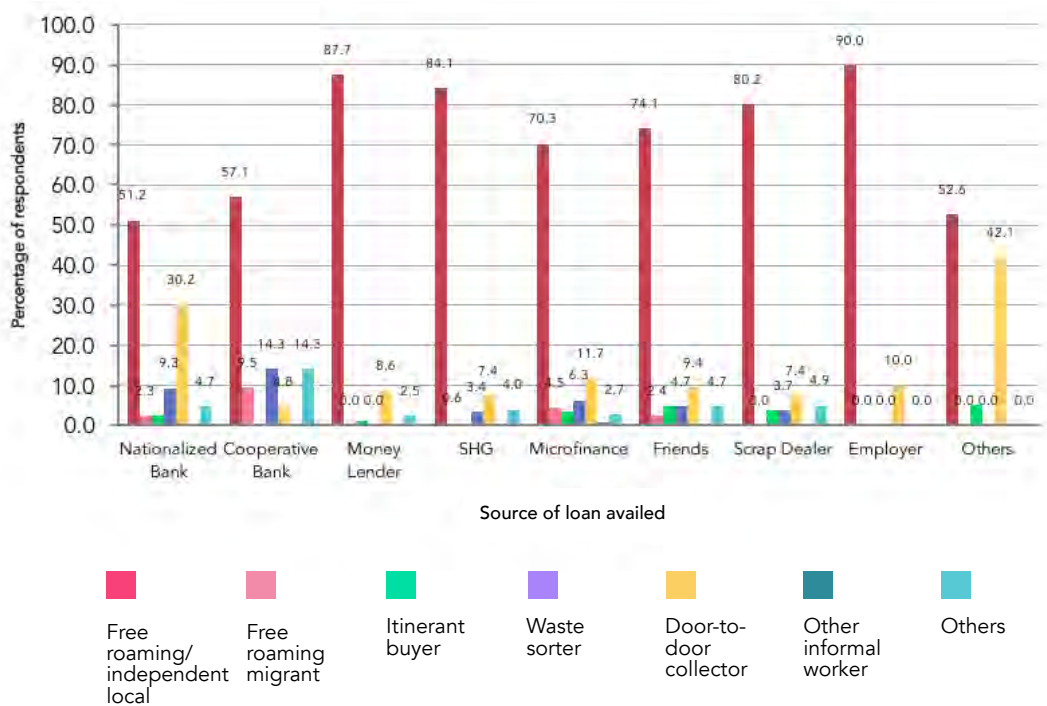
Figure3.1.46: Distribution of respondents based on source of loan and type of waste picker

Purpose of Loan

Respondents who have availed loan said the Main reason for availing loan was for house (21%) and health (20%), marriage and health (11% each), family business (12%) , business and vehicle (6 and 5% respectively).
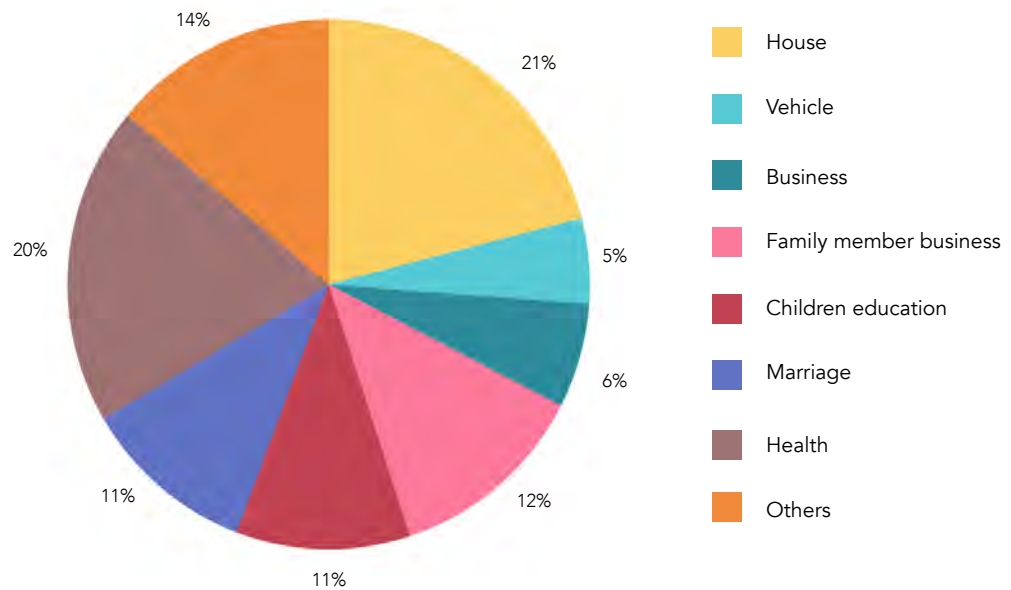
Figure 3.1.47 : Purpose of loan

3.1.5 Waste Pickers Socio Demographics – Health

Health

The data collected revealed that fifty four percent of the respondents in last three months have had one or other health issues due to their current occupation of waste collection. Among those who had health issues complained of skin complaints (22%), minor cuts (20%), backache/bodyache (20%), Animal and insect bite (14%). About two percent of the waste pickers had permanent damage to body parts.
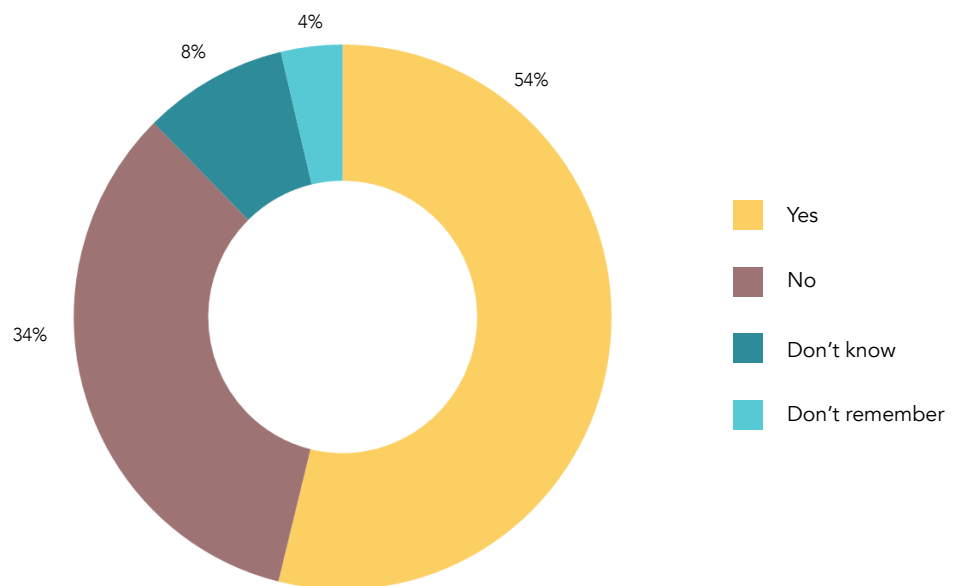
Figure 3.1.48: Health issues due to waste collection (percent)
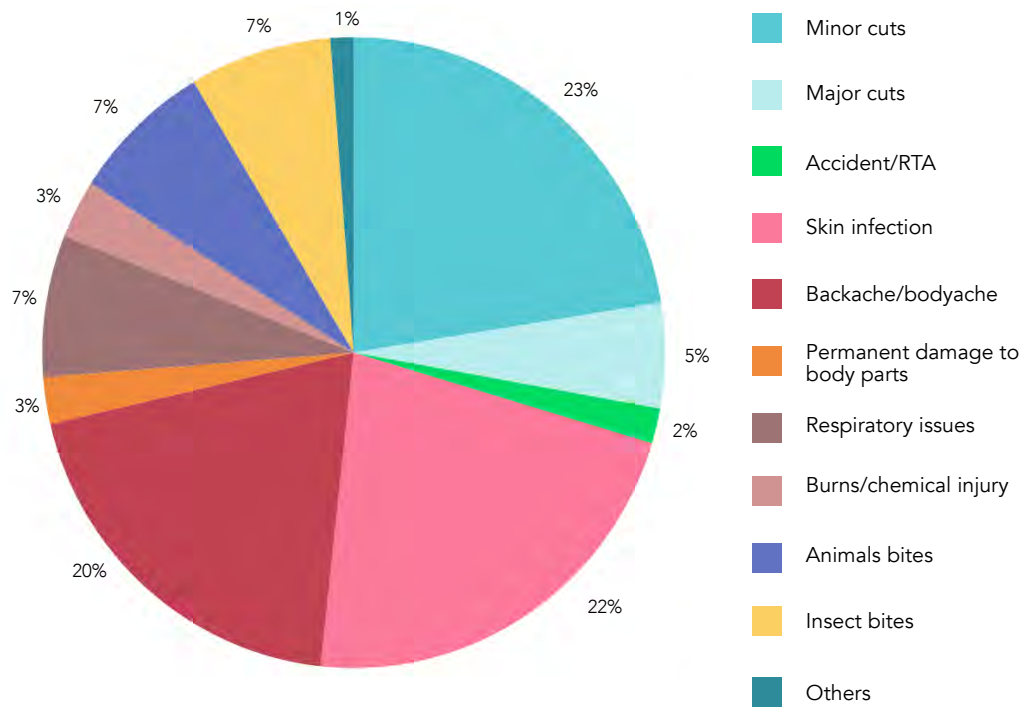
Figure 3.1.49 : Type of health issues due to waste collection

3.2 Waste Practices

3.2. 1 Type of Waste/Model of Collection/Place of Collection/Time of Collection

This section describes the results of waste collection, sorting and selling practices of the waste pickers.
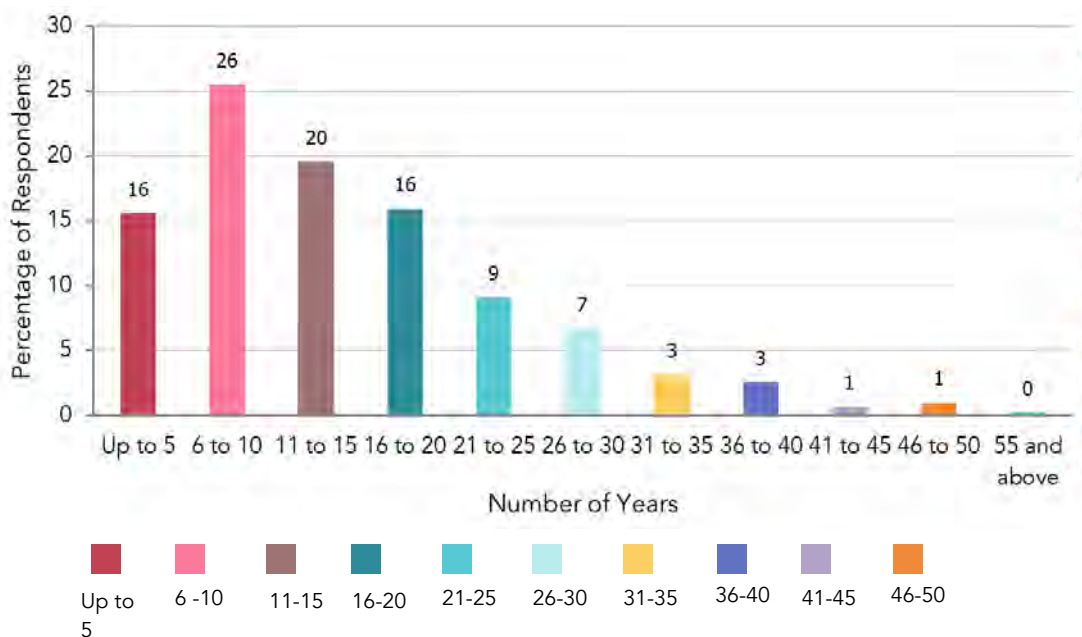
Figure 3.2.1: Distribution of respondents and number of years in waste collection

Number of years waste pickers in the current occupation of waste collection, sorting and other related work range from 1 year to 60 years. About one-fourth of the respondents were in waste collection occupation since six to ten years, about twenty percent of the waste pickers are working around 11 to 15 years and 16% were involved over past 16 to 20 years.   Near 5 % were working for nearly 40 to 50 years.

City wise data In cities like Pune, Delhi, Shillong and Kalyan a higher number of waste pickers were found to be working between 11 to 15 years. Over seventeen percent of the respondents are in their first year of waste collection, and about 20% in their second year. In most of the cities , a majority of the waste pickers are working for 6 to 10 years in waste collection with Balaghat at a maximum (68%) followed by Bengalore (20%), Bhopal (26%), Guntur (35%), Mysore (32%), Pune (34%), Shillong (27%), Tumkur (32%), Jaipur (30%) and Wardha (52%). In the next grouping working between 11-15 years the highest number of waste pickers were found to be in the cities of Kalyan (30%) and Delhi (28%) followed by Bengaluru(20%), Bhopal (16%), Guntur (20%), Indore (16%), Mumbai (10%), Nashik (12.3%), Pune (32%), Shillong (23%), Tenali (31%), Thane (14%), Jaipur (25%), Yawatmal (16%) and Wardha (20%). Maximum number of respondents in the cities of Indore (25%), Mumbai (25.5%), Nashik (26%), Thane (21.5%), and Yawatmal (20%) are working between 16 to 20 years in waste collection. Waste picker working between 31 to 40 years were found to be maximum in Yatwal (20%), Mumbai (16%) followed by Nashik (14%), Thanke (11%), Indore (10%), Shillong (6%), Bengaluru (4%) Mysore (9%), Wardha (4%), Jaipur (3%), and Bhopal 3%.   Waste pickers from Mumbai (8.7%), Indore (4.4%), Thenali (3%), Mysore (3.4%) and Jaipur (2.1%) are working above 40 years in waste in waste collection.

Waste Picker Type: Among the free roaming/independent local , a maximum number of respondents are working in waste collection between 6 to 10 years (26%), followed by 11 to 15 years (19%), 16 to 20 years (18%), 21 to 25 years (11%), 26 to 30 years(8%), and 31 to 40 years (7.4%). Only about 1.4% of the free roaming/indepent local waste pickers have started waste collection recently less than one year, and about 2.4% between 2 to 3 years.   Among the free roaming migrant maximum are working between 6 to 10 years (21%) followed by 4 to 6 years and 6 to 10 years 18% each, about 11% are working since 11 to 15 years, 10% upto one year, very few are working above 30 years (3.2%) in waste collection. Among the itinerant buyers, one third of them (33%) are working between 6 to 10 years, 25% between 16 to 20 years, 21 to 25 years (17%), 8.3% each between 26 to 30 years and 4 to 5 years.   There are no itinerant buyers in last 3 years. Waste sorters are working for more number of years, among them maximum 11 to 15 years (18%), followed by 6 to 10 years (16.4%), 16 to 20 years (15.7%), and about 8% have started sorting less than one year.
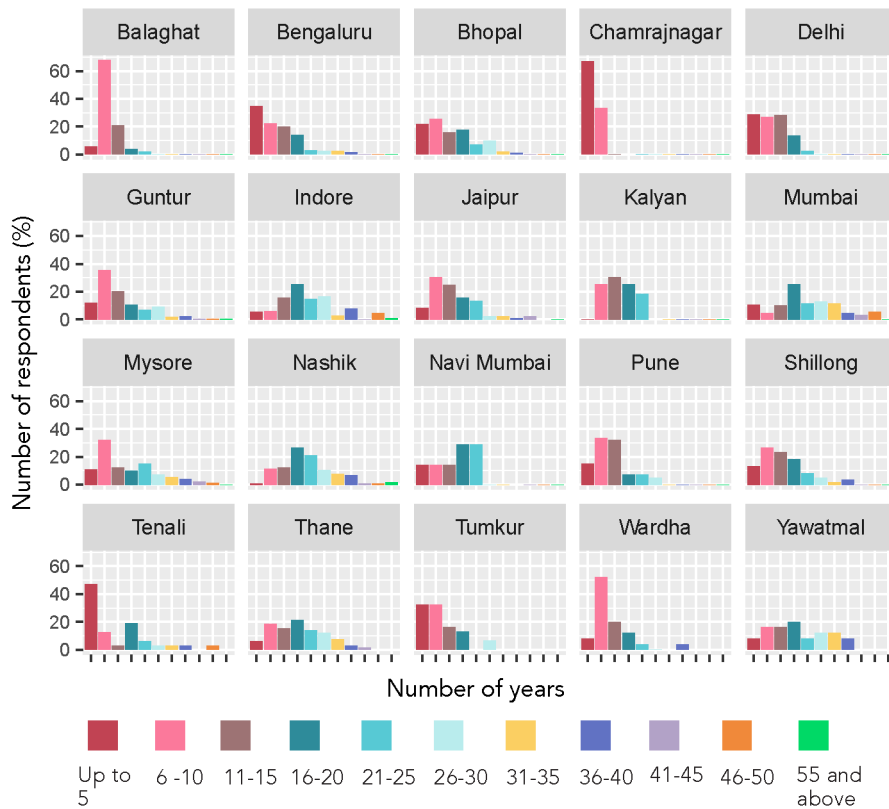
Figure 3.2.2: Distribution of respondents and number of years in waste collection

Type of Waste

According to the data received from waste pickers majority of them collect all type of waste/ mixed waste (dry waste only) which includes paper, plastic, metals etc. There are some waste collectors who collects only few materials specifically either single or few combined such as paper (39%), Cardboard (35%), plastics (41%), Metals (34%), others collect Glass, Clothes/textile, E-waste, 23%, 13% and 14 respectively. There few who collect only hair and bone (3%).
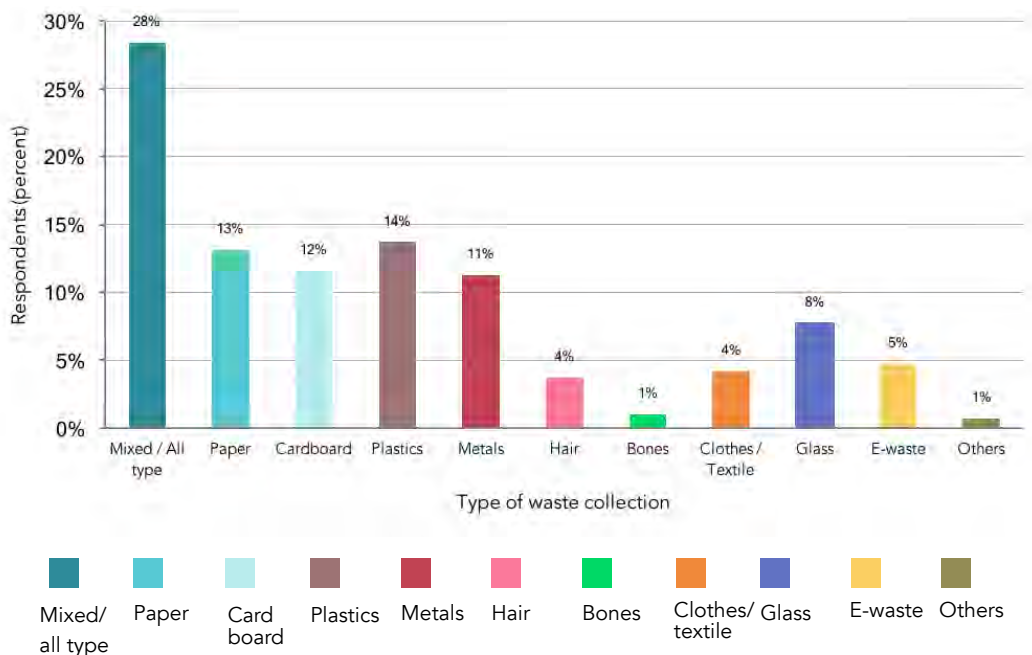
Figure 3.2.3: Distribution of respondents and type of waste they collect

City wise data In almost all cities majority of the the waste pickers collected all type of waste, except for Thane and Wardha where they collect only specific items.

Balaghat and Jaipur: collect only mixed type (100%),

Bengaluru : majority collect all type of waste (82%), paper (69%), cardboard (67%), plastics (66%), metals (48%), Hair (24%), Bones (5%), Clothes/textile (26%), glass (47%), and E-waste (25%).

Bhopal : majority collect paper and cardboard (75%), followed by all types and plastics (72%), hair (50%) metals (72%), bones 24%, glass (40%) and ewaste 23%. The collection of hair was found to be the highest in Bhopal .

Delhi : Maximum (nearly 97%) collect all type, paper (19%), Cardboard (16.2%), plactics (21%), metals (3%), and hair (3%).

Guntur: All types (88%), paper (4.5%), Cardboard (4%), plastics (14%) and metals and hair (3%).   Indore : Maximum collect all types (95%), paper, metals and plastic (51%), hair (40%) next highest among all cities, bone (3%), clothes (31%) , glass (48%), and E-waste (7%).

Mumbai: Maximum waste pickers collected plastics (78%), followed by paper (75%), cardboard (71%), e-waste (70%), metals (69%), all type (68%), bones (6%), hair (5%) and clothes/textiles (54%).

Mysore: Maximum collect paper (79%), plastics (78%), cardboard and all type (77%), hair (25%), bones (7%), cloth (23%), glass(32%) and E-waste (21%).

In Shillong, Tumkur and Thenaili 100 % waste pickers collect all types, in Pune almost all 99% collect all types. Majority waste picker in Thane collect plastics (95%) and metals (94%), cardboard (94%).

Waste picker type: Almost all type of waste pickers collect all types.

Free roaming independent collect all types (84%), paper (41%), cardboard (37%, plastic (42%), Metals (37%), hair (10%), bones 2.2 %, clothes 12%, glass 24%, and e-waste (16%).

Free roaming migrant: maximum waste pickers collect all types (74%), paper and plastic each (73%), cardboard (68%), hair (65%), bones (31%), clothes (23%), glass (53%), and E-waste 55%.

Door-to-door collectors: Maximum collect all type of waste, followed by plastic (21%) paper (21%) cardboard 19% and 12 % collect hair.

Mode of Collection

For all the waste collection, main mode of collection is walking on foot carring bag (70%), next prefered mode was E-Cycle (10.3%), followed by push cart (9%), bicycle (6.6%). The mode of collection also suggests reason for occupation health such as bodyache/backache
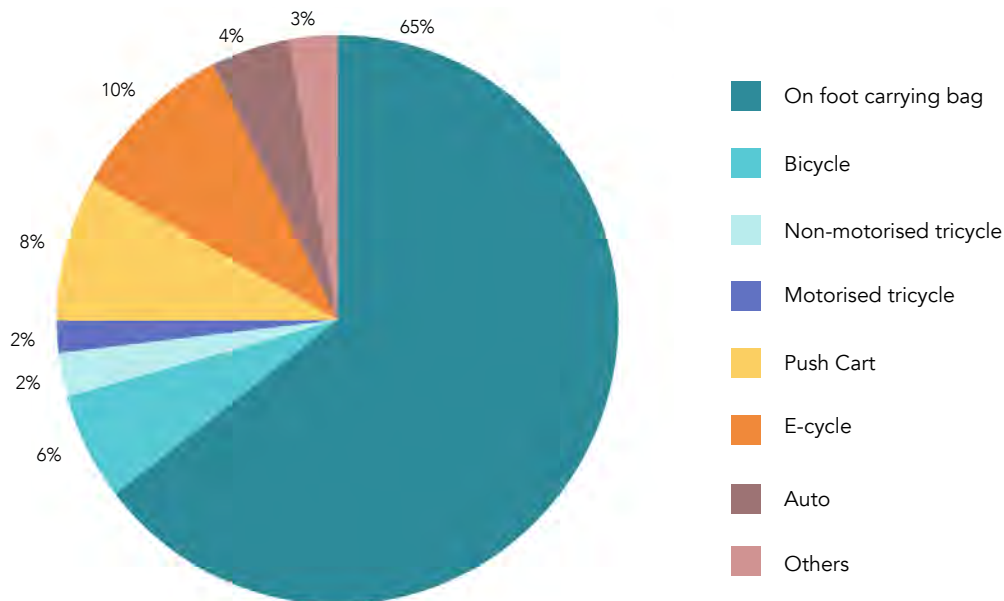
Figure 3.2.4: Distribution of respondents and mode of collection

City wise data: In almost all the cities the main mode of collection of waste is on foot, carrying a bag. This is except in Delhi and Pune where the main mode is E-cycle in Delhi and and by push Cart in Pune.

Balaghat: Majority of waste picker collect on foot (79%), bicycle (19%), non motorised tri-cycle(2%). Bengaluru : Majority on foot (55%), followed by auto (22%), and bicycle (15%).

Bhopal : About 63% collect on food, and 20% on non motorised tricycle, bicycle (18%), 7% on push cart and about 3% use motorised tricycle.

Delhi : Majority collect on E-Cycle, on foot, bicycle, and non mortorised its about 6% each.

Guntur: Collection here is mainly on foot(80%) and push cart (12%)

Indore: Almost 98% collect on foot and only about 2% on push cart.

Pune : 79% collect on push cart and about 23% by auto.
In cities of Kalyan, Nashik, Shillong, Tumkur, Yawatmal and Wardha everyone collect only on foot.
Waste picker type: Almost all type of waste picker collect waste on foot carrying bag except for door-door to colletor 36% on e-cycle and push cart (30%) .

Place of Collection

About fifty seven percent of the waste picker collect waste from the same area they live in. Only about one-third (35%) collect in other areas also. Nearly about one third of the respondents said they collect anywhere on the streets as they walk or where ever they go. Only about 17% collect from households. There were only 7.5% of the waste pickers who collected from the areas approved by municipality door-to-door. This also demonstrates that integration of waste pickers has not been implemented properly by the municipalities. There are still about 10% of people who collect waste materials from landfills
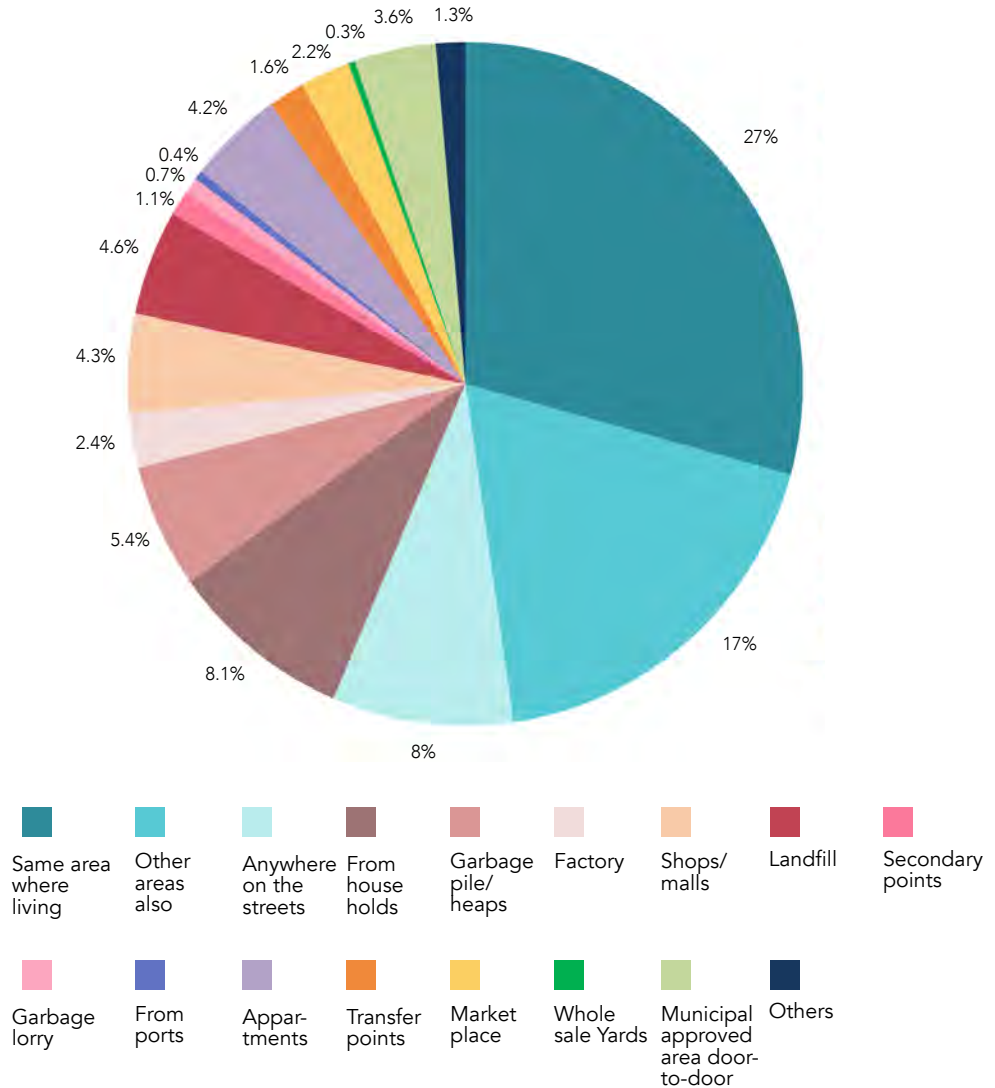
Figure 3.2.5: Distribition of respondents (percent) according to placeof waste collection

City wise data : In the cities of Bengaluru (97%), Delhi (60%), Guntur(47%), Mumbai (48%), Nashik (98%), Tenali (72%) and Jaipur (96%) majority of the waste pickers collect waste from the same areas where they live. In cities of Bhopal (53%), Indore (70%), Mysore (87%), Balaghat (87%), and Yawatmal (96%) majority of waste pickers collect waste in other areas. In Shillong, its anywhere on the streets, without any boundary,

and Tumkur (65%) collection from transfer points was the highest. Waste pickers from Pune (18%), Guntur (10%) Bengaluru (12%), and Bhopal (22%), collect in municipal provided area.

Bengaluru: apart from same street waste pickers collect from other places (55%), house hold (14%), shops/malls (6%), market place (7%), apartment (5%).

Bhopal: majority collect from other areas (53%), same area (44%), and anywhere on the street (31%), from garbage pile (33%), municipality provided area (22%), household and landfill (18% each), shops and mall (20%) and apartment (17%).

Delhi: Majority waste picker collect in same area they live in, from other areas (34%), household (28%), apartment (24%), anywhere on the streets (12%), landfill (9%), and market place (6%).

Guntur: Most of the waste pickers collect in same area (47%), other areas (36%), anywhere on the streets (30%), municipality provided area (10%), house hold (7%), Garbage, factory and shops/ mall (4% each).

Indore: Majority collect in other areas (70%), anywhere on the street (42%), Garbage piles (25%), same area (19%), factory (9%), household (8%), shop / mall and landfill (4% each).

Mumbai : Majority collect in same area (48%), other areas (25%), anywhere on the streets (19%), landfill (11%), factory (10%), transfer points (9%), shop/malls (5%), market place and apartment 3% and 2 % respectively.

Mysore :Waste pickers collect waste from almost all possible sources, majority of waste pickers collect from other areas they live in, same area (66%), anywhere on street (70%), house hold (46%), garbage heap/pile (27%), shops/malls (25%), factory (22%), secondary point (23%), garbage lorry (17%), transfer point (9%) market place (8%) and from landfill its about (15%).

Nashik: Most of the waste pickers collect in same area (98%), other areas (15%) anywhere on the streets (53%), shop/mall, (10%), garbage pile (9%), land fill (8%), transfer point and municipality provided area 3% each.

Pune :Maximum waste pickers collect from source . Majority collect from house hold (67%), apartment (57%), municipality provided area (34%), shops/malls, and on the streets (4% each), same street, least among all cities (2%).

Shillong : Waste pickers collect on the streets, and maximum from landfill (47%), and same street (45%).

In cities of Jaipur, Yawatmal and Wardha almost all wastepickers collect on the street, Tenali, maximum same street (72%), anywhere on the street (50%), and landfill, garbage and factory was 3% each.

Time of Collection

Generally waste pickers have their own time of collection on their convinience and need. Among the waste pickers who participated in the survey around 38% of them collect waste full day, and equal percentage (37%) collect early moring. Few of the waste pickers collect only half day (17%), evening (2.3%) only. Less than 1 % collect only at night, about 3% of the respondents did not have specific time of collection, they collected at their convieneince.
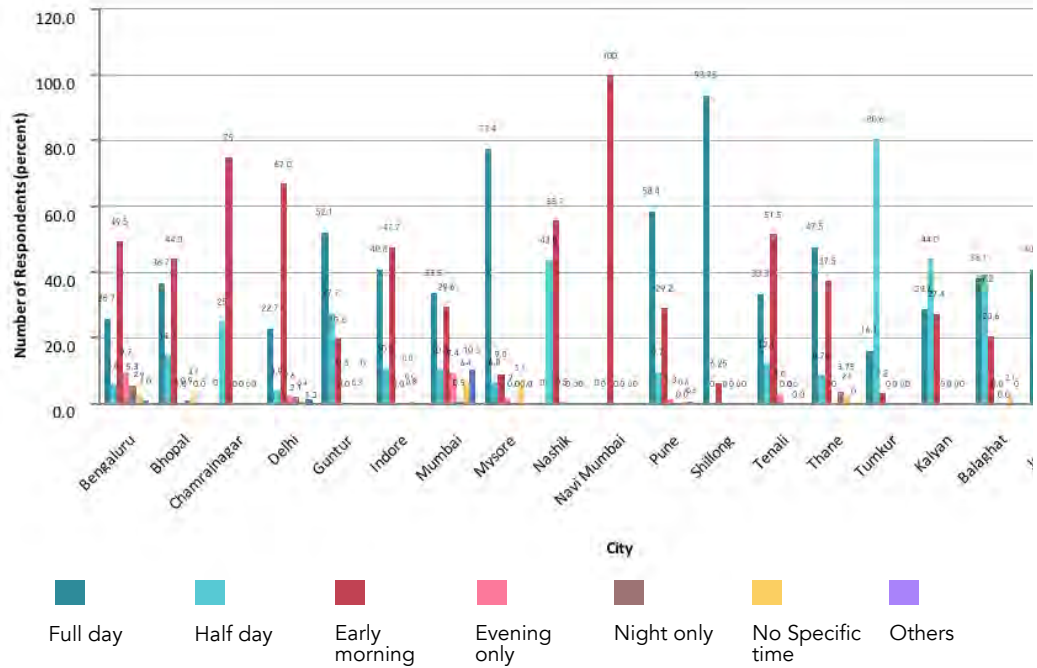
Figure 3.2.6: General time of waste collection
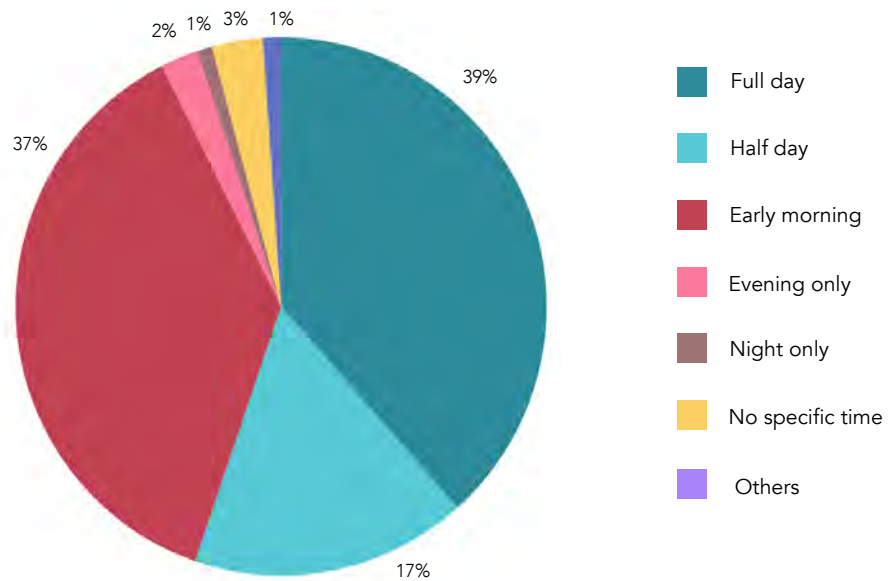
Figure 3.2.7: Distribution of respondents (responses) and time of waste colleciton

City wise data : Majority of the waste pickers from Guntur (52%), Mysore (77%), Pune (58%), Shillong (94%), and Thane (47%) collect waste full day. Most of the waste pickers from other cities such as Bengaluru (49.5%), Bhopal (44%), Delhi (67%), Indore (48%), Nashik (56%), Tenali (51%) and Wardha (71%) collect waste early morning. Majority of waste pickers from Tumkur (80%), Kalyan (44%) and Balaghat (39%) collect only half a day.
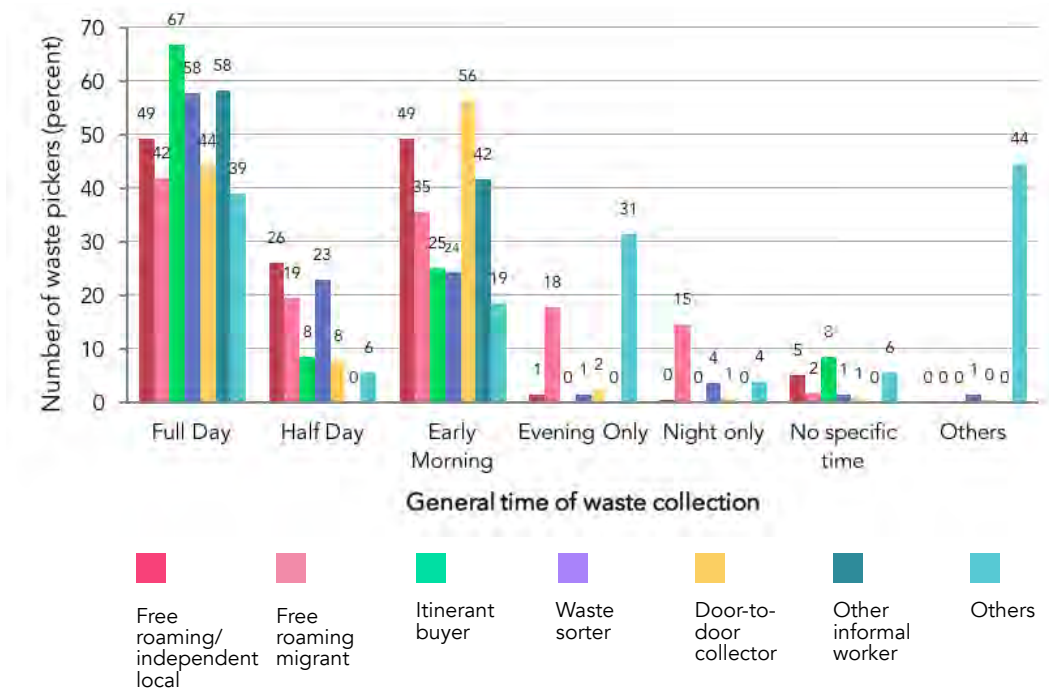
Figure 3.2.8: Type of waste picker and time of waste collection

Waste picker type: Almost all type of waste picker collect waste either full day or early moring. Among them those who collect full day are maximum itinerant buyers (67%), waste sorters (58%), free roaming /independent local (49%), door-to-door collector and free roaming migrant (42%). Marjority of door-to-door collectors (56%) and free romaing/independent local(49%) collect early morning. About one-fourth of itinerant buyers, waste sorters and one-third of free roaming migrant waste pickers collect waste early morning.

The reason people collected in specific time were different, they said they collect in that specific time as they were able to collect more waste (50%), another 16% collect before waste gets cleared. About 8.5% of respendent collected inspecific time because they were working in some other occupation, there was also restrictions from municipality (6.7%), and residents (4.2%). For some waste pickers (5%) it was their official working hours. There were other reasons also such as restrictions from waste pickers (3.2%), contractors (1.1%), and from police(1.1%).
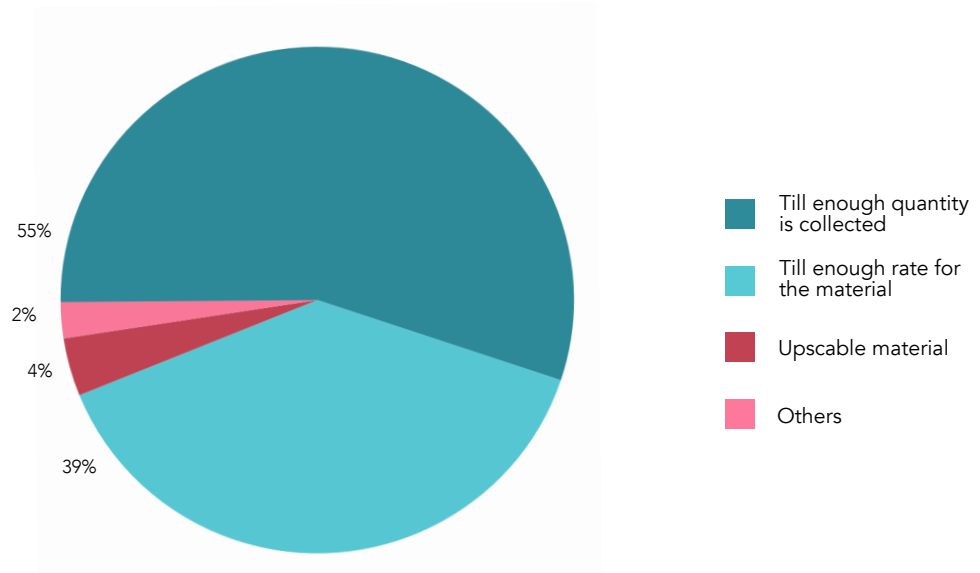
Figure 3.2.9: Reason of collecting waste in specific time

City wise data : Almost in all the cities majority of waste pickers collect in a specific time in order to collect maximum waste except in Pune it's because of their official timing. In Mysore city they collect in specific time as they are working in some other occupation also. In cities like Pune, Mumbai, Thane, Nashik, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Delhi, Indore, Kalyan and Yawatmal another reason being the waste gets cleared early, therefore they collect in the specific time.
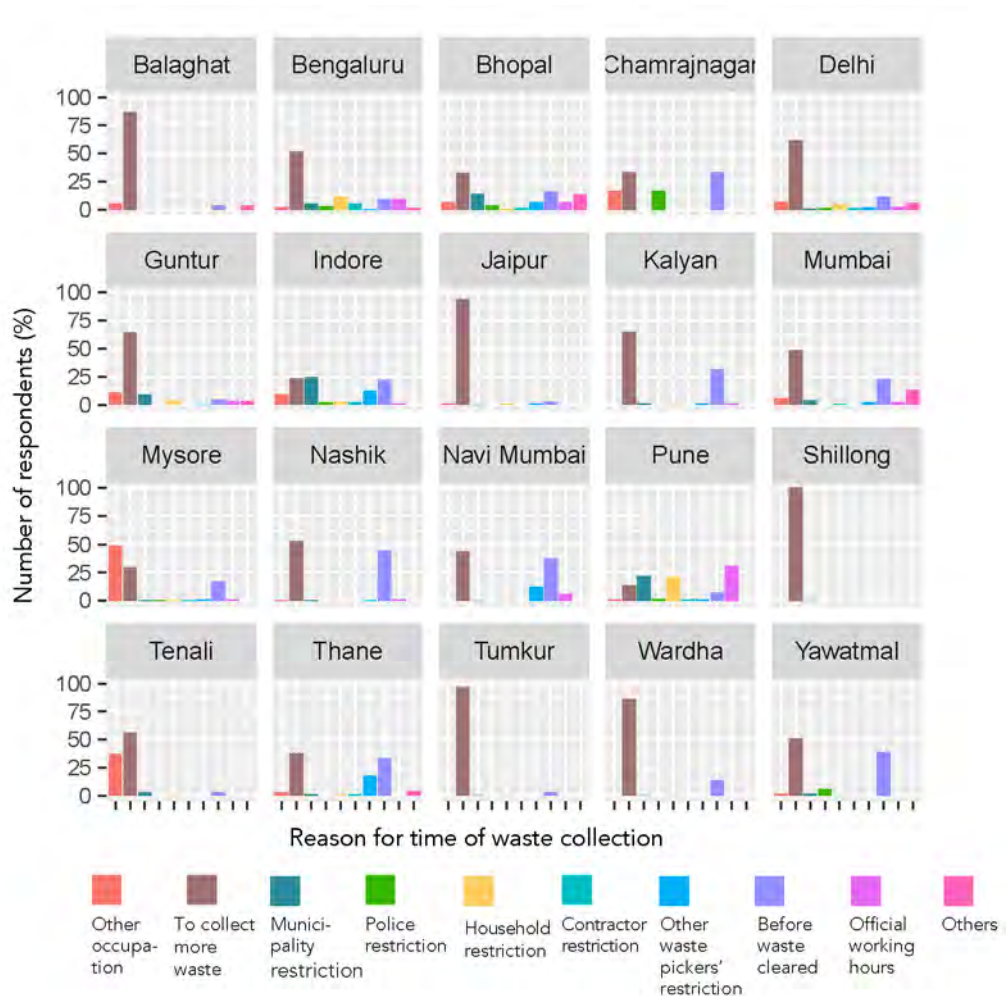
Figure 3.2.10 :City Wise distribution of respondents and reason for specific time of waste collection

Waste picker type : Majority of the free roaming waste picker (74%) mentioned that they were able to collect more waste in that specific time, about 27% collect before the waste gets cleared and nearly 11% working in other occupation therefore they have to collect only morning, evening or at night. Few (7%) of the waste pickers also mentioned there were restrictions from municipality.   Similarly even free roaming migrant (69%) expressed that they were able to collect more waste that specific time, over 19% working in other occupation as well. Like others 48% of the door-to-door collectors were able to collect more waste, for about 23% of the door-to-door collectors it was their official timing, nearly one-fifth of them said there were restriction from municipality and equal percentage (19%) mentioned restriction from household.

Working Hours

General working hours of the respondents range from one hour to 13 hours per day, but most of them work 8 hours a day (30%), followed by 6 hours per day (15%), 5 hours per day (12%). Nearly 7% of the respondents worked 12 hours per day. Only about 1.5% worked less than 3 hours per day.

3.2.2.Waste Storage/Sorting/Sale

Storage

Among all the waste collectors, 50 % of them do not store their collection, they sell on the same day. About 32% store for a day or more, nearly about 17% store waste occasionally. Those who store most of them store at their house (42%) and Godown (22.5%). Less than one-fifty (18%) store in some vacant land nearby to their place. Only about 11 % of the waste pickers store in municipality provided area. Nearly about 3% of the respondents store the collected materials on the streets. The waste pickers who store (n=604) the waste, store for atleast for a day to over a month. One-fifth of them store for 2 days, one-tenth of them store for a week, and 13 % store for a fortnight, only about 10% store for a month or so. On equiring the reason for storage, majority of them 55% (74% of cases) stored till enough quantity is accumulated so that they can be sold in the market. Nearly 39% (52% of cases) store till they get proper rate/value for the material collected. Some also said that they upscalable materials (30%) so then can store for long.
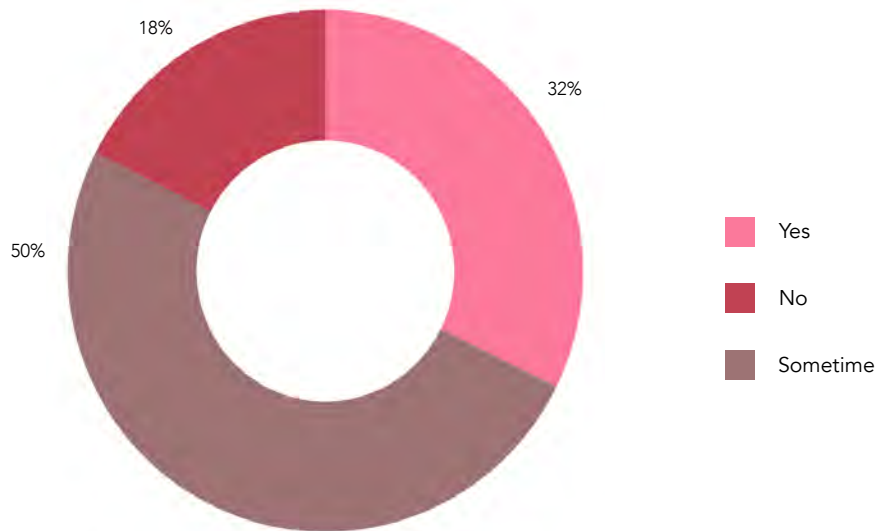
Figure 3.2.11: Number of respondents store waste

City wise data : Out of the waste pickers who store, majority of the waste pickers from Delhi (53%), Indore (60%), Jaipur (77%), Mumbai (77%), Mysore (81%), Nashik (100%), and Wardha (89%) store their waste collected at their house. Most of the waste pickers from Balaghat (67%), Bengaluru (71%), Tumkur (80%), Thane (50%) store in godowns. Most waste pickers from Pune (38%) and Shillong (100%) store in municipal provided area, similarly waste pickers from Bhopal (73%), Guntur (44%), Kalyan (71%), Tenali (100%) store in vacant land. Few of them from Balaghat (33%), Guntur (11%), Mumbai (3%), Pune (15%) and Tumkur (20%) store on the streets.
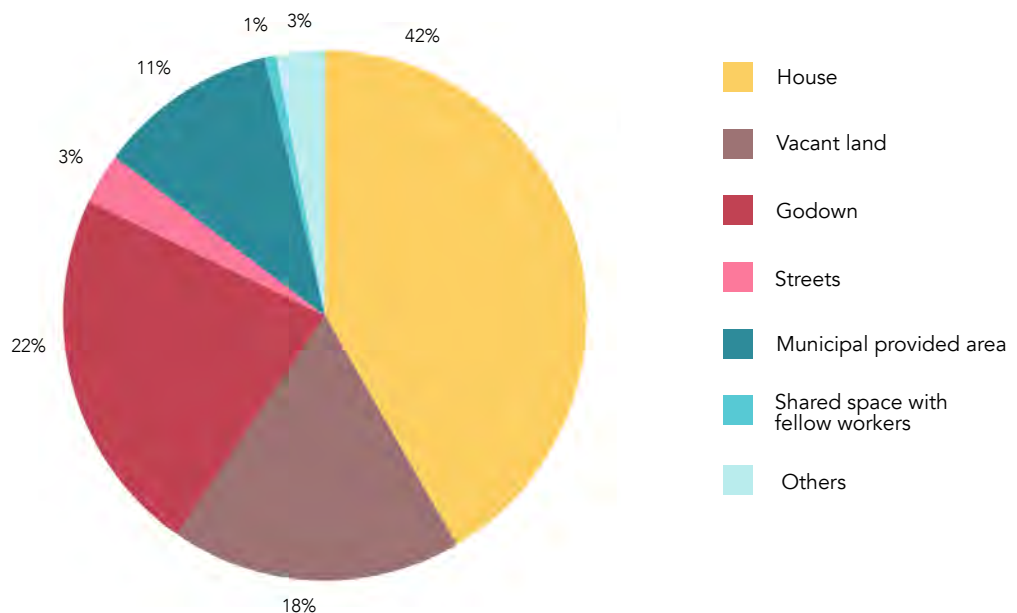
Figure 3.2.12: Storage of waste collection

Waste Picker type : Majority of the free roaming/independent local (57%) and door-to-door collectors (36%) store at their house. Most of the free roaming migrant(76%) and Itinerant buyers (57%) store at godown. Among the waste sorters (50%) and all other informal workers store at municipality provided area. Nearly 25% of the free roaming store at vacant land, 12% in godowns, free roaming migrant also store at house (15%) and vacant land (9%).   Similarly itinerant buyers store at house (29%) and on the streets. Among the door-to-door collectors store at multiple locations, vacant land (5%), godown (31%), streets (5%) and municipality provided area (15%).

In almost all city they store till enough material is collected
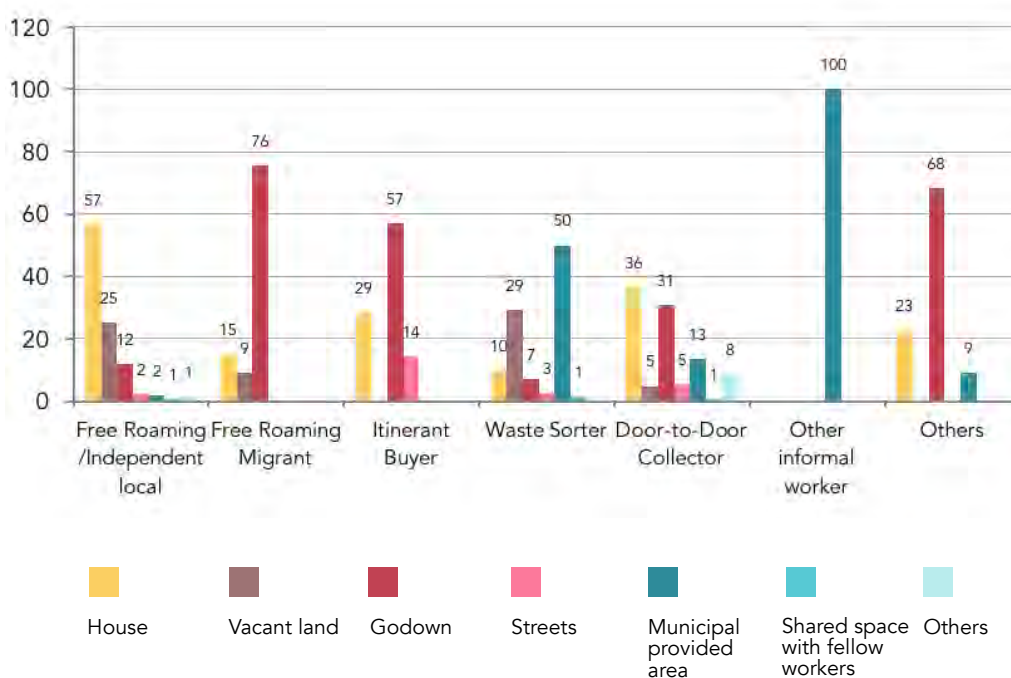
Figure 3.2.13: Type of waste picker and place of storage

Sorting

As per the data majority of the waste pickers (84%) sort their waste collected, some collect segregated waste. Those who sort (n=1576) most of them sort at their residence (45% of the respondents, 37% of the responses), few sort (31% of respondents , and 25% of responses) in front of the shop they sell their products, around 19% of respondents (15% of respondses) sort on the streets. Only those who store in municipality provided area sort in the same place.
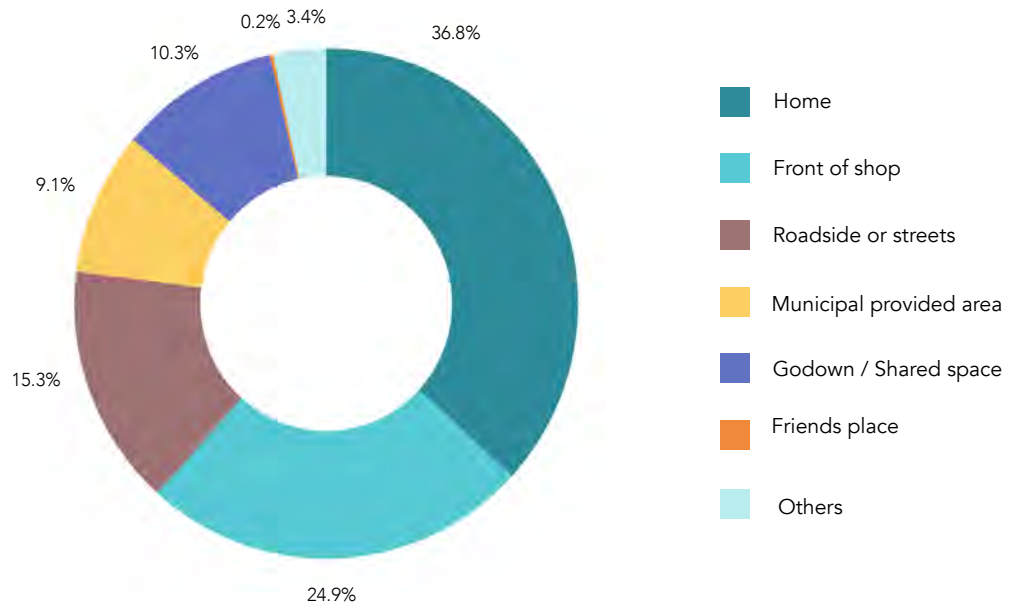
Figure 3.2.14: Distribution of respondents and place of waste soritng

Citywise: Most of the Waste pickers from almost all the cities sort their waste collected except Wardha and Yawatmal where most of the waste pickers do not sort.

Sale

After sorting majority of the waste pickers (78 %) sell their collected materials to local scrap dealers, only about 12 % sell to whole sale dealers and 3.6% to DWCC/MRF.
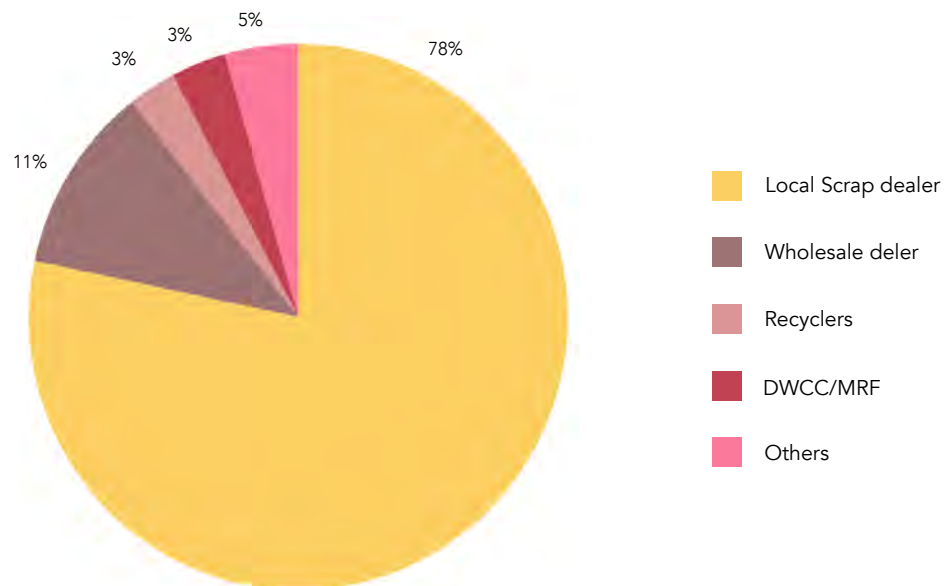
Figure 3.2.15: Place of selling waste

3.2.3 Employment Type – Self Employed or Wage Earners, Salary

Majority of the waste pickers were self employed, only about 3.4% are employed by municipality and about 6% by scrap dealers.Those who are on employed (n=232) 67% received payment by cash, about 28% by direct bank transfer and less than 2% by cheque payment. Seventy six percent received monthly, 12% daily and 11% weekly. Only about 53% of the employees received salary on time, about 37% have job description, 63% do not have specific job description. About 10% of the respondend said they had to pay some money for the work or agency, similarly about 2.5 % paid for truck and 3.3 % had to pay to municipality people.
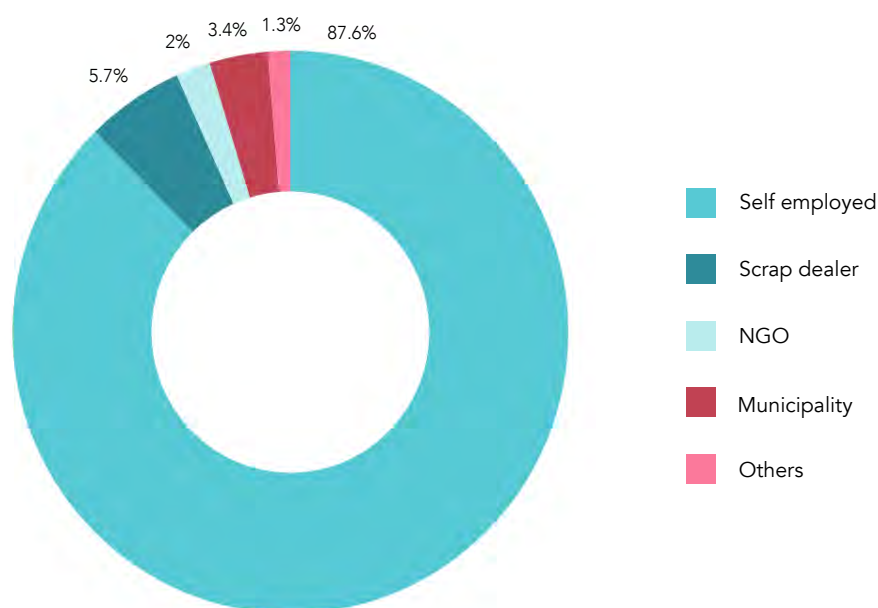
Figure 3.2.16: Distribution of respondents based on employer

3.2.4 Association/Identity

Association

Among these about half (50%) of the respondents are associated with some oragnization be it NGO/MBO/Trade Unions/Cooperatives. But only very of them have contract with NGO/MBO (14%). One-fourth of the respondents were associated with municipality (26%).
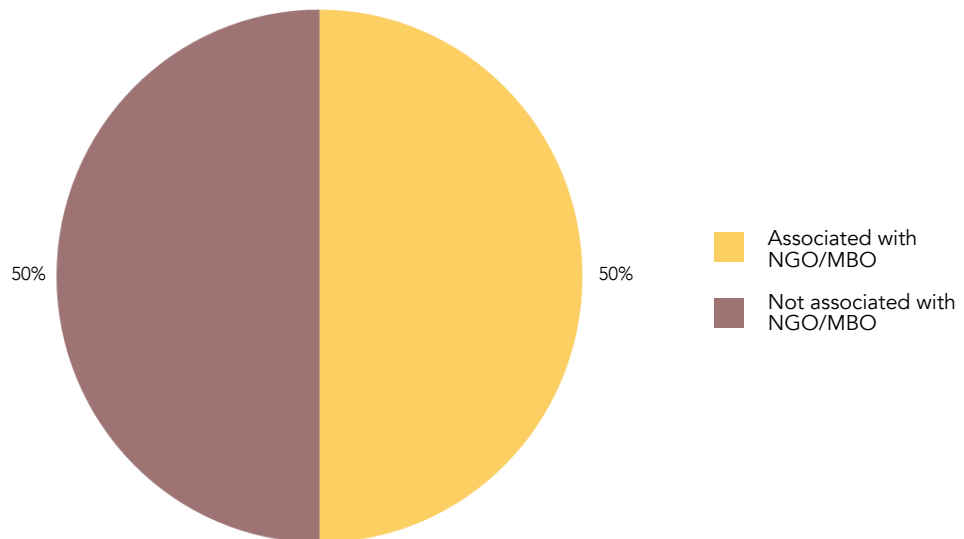
Figure 3.2.17: Distribution of respondents according to their association with NGO/MBO/Trade union

City wise As reported by the waste pickers, out of those are associated with NGO/MBO/trade union, Pune tops the list of cities where all 100 % are associated with one or other organization, followed by Mumbai (94%), Delhi (73%), and Tumkur (97%). None of the waste contacted in shillong were associated with any organization, similarly in Balaghat, Jaipur and Yawatmal too.   One-third of the respondent in Bangalore were associated with organization, about half of the waste pickers responded in Indore, Mysore, kalyan and Wardha were associated with with NGO/MBO/trade union.

Associated with NGO/MBO As reported by the waste pickers, out of those who were associated with with NGO/MBO/trade union, maximum (19%) were associated with Parisar Bhagini Vikas Sanghatana, followed by Hasirudala (17%), Bala Vikas Dhara (15%), SwaCH (13%), SEVA (11%), Jan Vikas Society (6%),   DBRC (7.5%) and Stree Mukti Sanghatana (2.5%).   Other such as KKWS,KKPKP, Lokadhikar and SALAH were less than 10%.
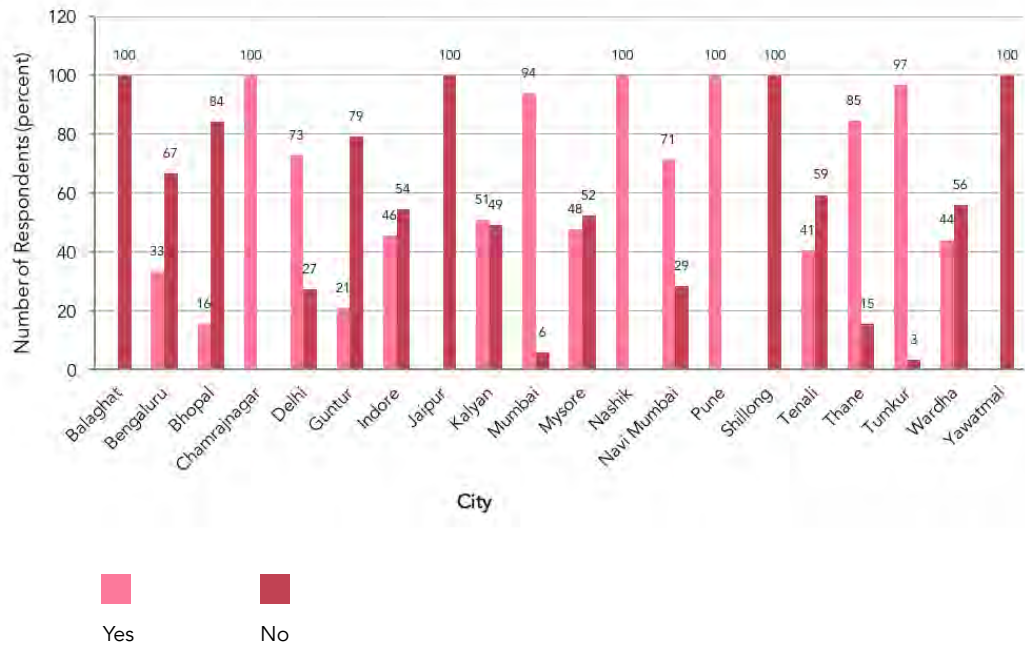
Figure 3.2.18: City wise respondents associated with NGO/MBO/Trade union etc

Associated with Municipality One-fourth of the respondents were associated with municipality (26%).

Waste pickers from Pune and Mysore almost all are associated with Municipality (99%), kalyan (69%), Bengaluru (20%), Bhopal (16%), Guntur (16%), Shillong (47%), Thane (54%), and Wardha (44%) Indore (14%) depite being ranked number one in survekshan only fourtheen percent of waste pickers were associated with Municipality. None of the respondents from Jaipur, Mumbai, Nashik, Yawatmal and Balaghat were associated. Ninty nine percent of the waste pickers from Delhi and Mysore were not associated with the respective municipality.
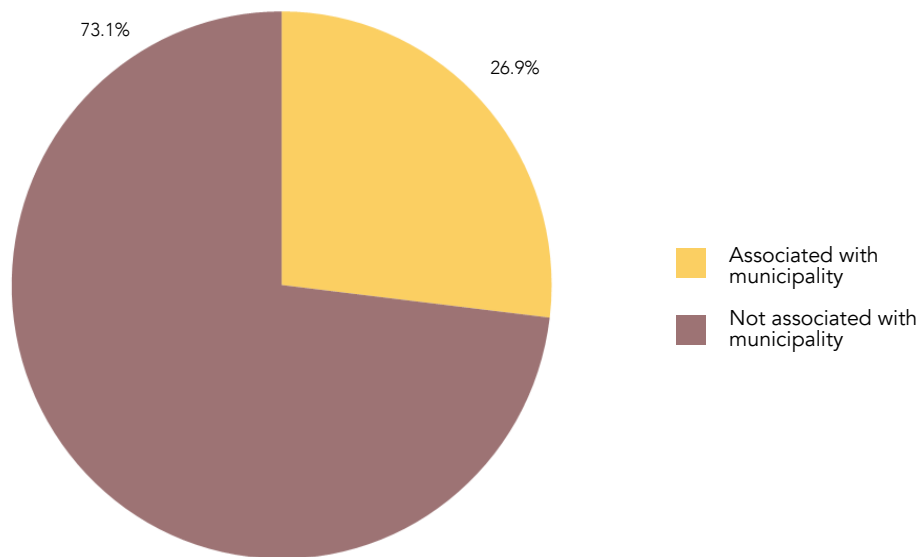
Figure 3.2.19: Distribution of respondents associated with Municipality
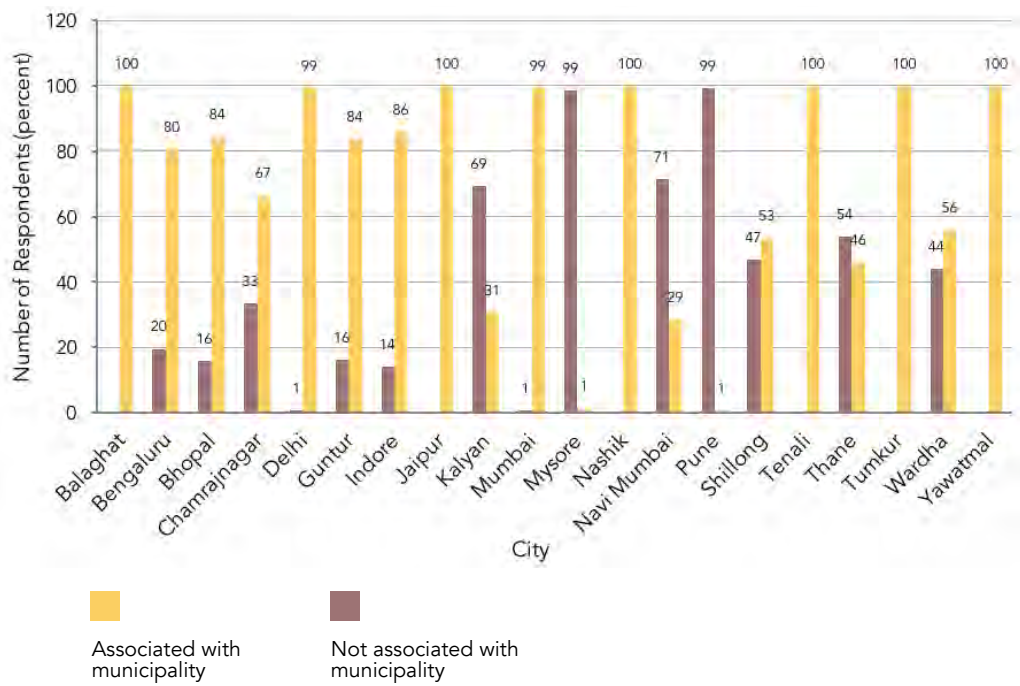
Figure 3.2.20: Distribution of respondents and association with municipality

WP Type Assessing the type of waste picker and association with municipality it is observed that twenty one percent of the free roaming/independent local, free roaming migrant (13%), Itinerant buyer (67%) waste sorter (52%) and Doot-to-door collectors (41%) are associated with Municipality.
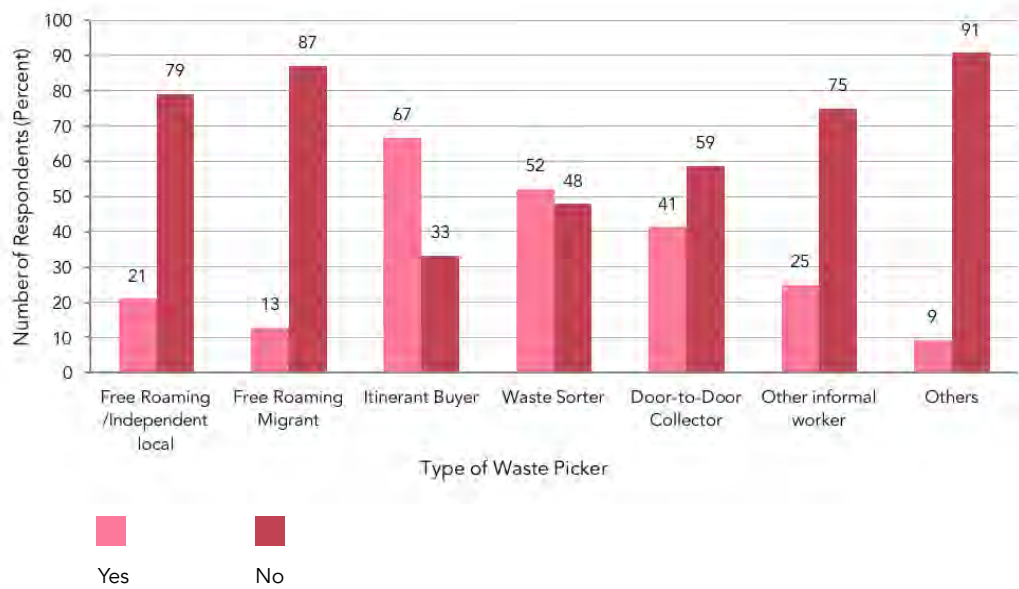
Figure 3.2.21 : Type of waste picker and association with municipality

City Wise Looking at city wise type of waste pickers associated with municipality reveals that maximum number of free roaming/independent waste pickers from Mysore (98.5%) are associated with municipality, Guntur (11.2%), Bengaluru (24%), Bhopal (4%),Indore (14%), Thane (61.4%), Kalyan (50%), Wardha (44%). None of the other cities free roaming waste pickers are associated with municipalities.   All the waste sorters from Mysore, Shillong, Tenali are associated with Municipality and in other cities Bengaluru (12%), Guntur (42%), Indore (13%), as well as Kalyan (93%). Almost all the Door-to-door collector from Mysore, Guntur and Pune are associated with municipality, followed by Bhopal (33.3%) and Bengaluru (21%).

Identity

Being associated with any municipality means waste pickers must possess atleast a badge/ID card and uniform as per SBA guidelines. But the survey revealed that among those who were associated with Municipality (N=502) eighty seven percent of the respondents did not have any contract with the respective Municiplalities, and about only sixteen percent had uniforms. Nearly about 85% of the respondents who were associated with municipalities posess badge/ID card. Among those who had uniform more than half of them were provided by NGO (54%), about 41% by Municipality, and trade union only 1.6%.   Only in cities of Bhopal, Guntur, Indore, Pune, Shillong, Thane, Tumkur the Municipalities have provided uniform, elsewhere NGO/MBO/Voluntary organizations have provided. Comparing the type of waste picker and uniform, nearly 45 % of the door-to-door collectors have uniform, 21.4% of the waste sorters, 11.3% of free roaming migrant and 6.8% of the free roaming / independent local have uniforms.
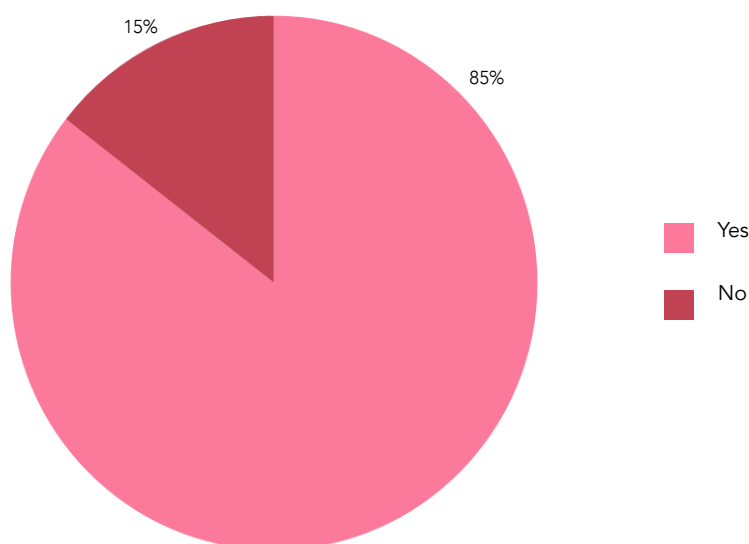
Figure 3.2.22: Respondents (%) associated with municipality and badge/ID card

3.3. Social Security

3.3.1 Benefits Received

Access to basic health and educational facility is important for every individual, out of all the respondents only 28% of the them stated that they had access to health facility, and about 30% access to educational facility. Only about 7.6% have some kind of health insurance, and among those who had health insurance (150), most of them had government health (67%) insurance, private (27%) and group insurance (6%). Only about 8% had life insurance
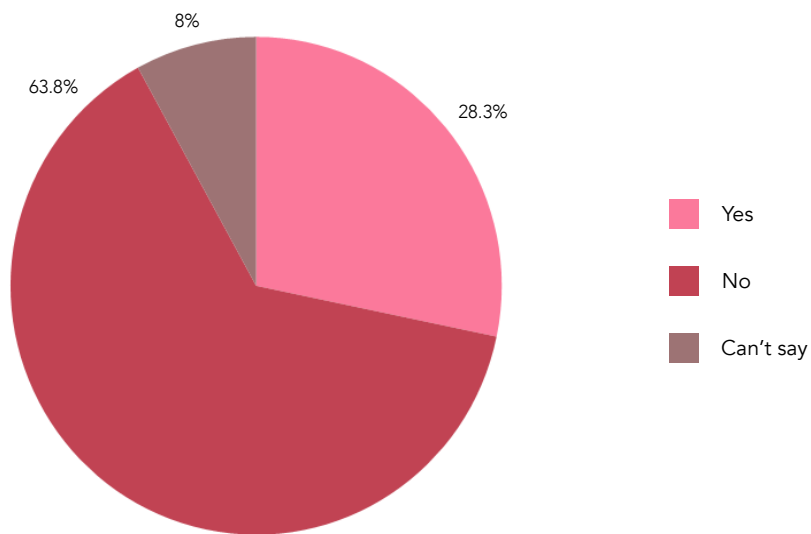
Figure 3.3.1: Access to health facility
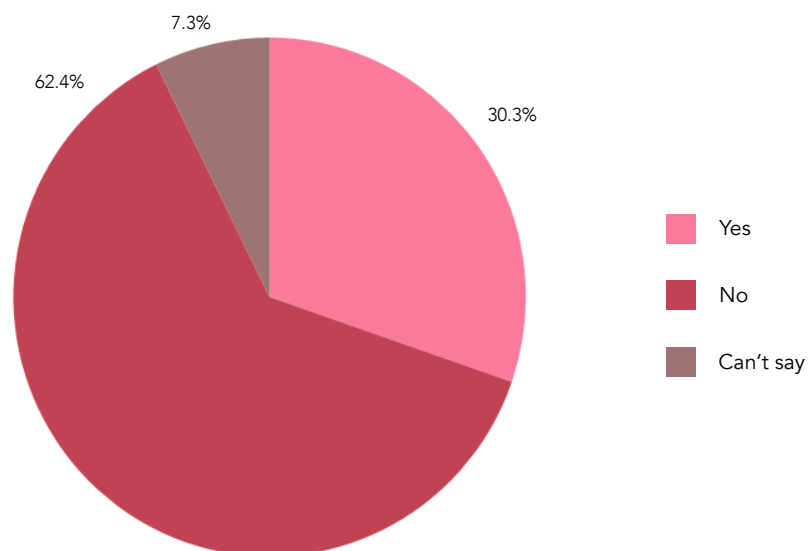
Figure 3.3.2: Access to educational facility
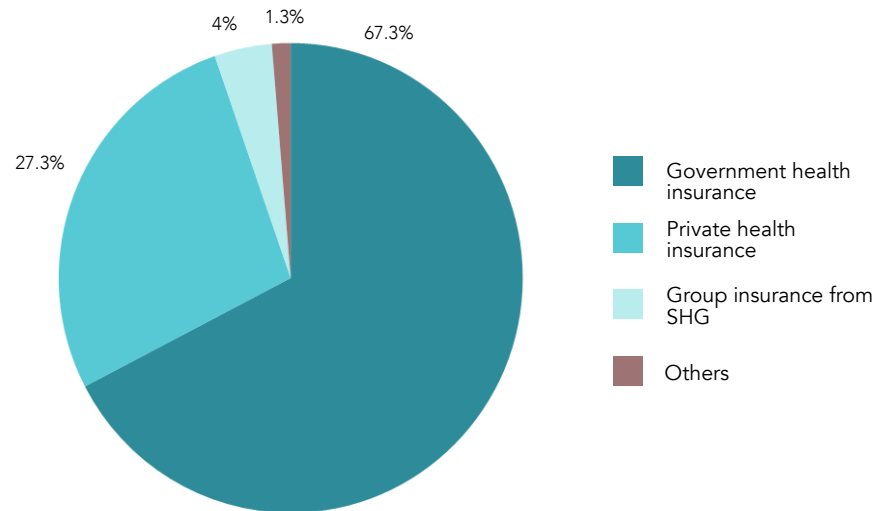
Figure3.3.3: Type of health insurance possessed

Legend:
- Government health insurance
- Private health insurance
- Group insurance from SHG
- Others

Values: 67.3%, 27.3%, 4%, 1.3%
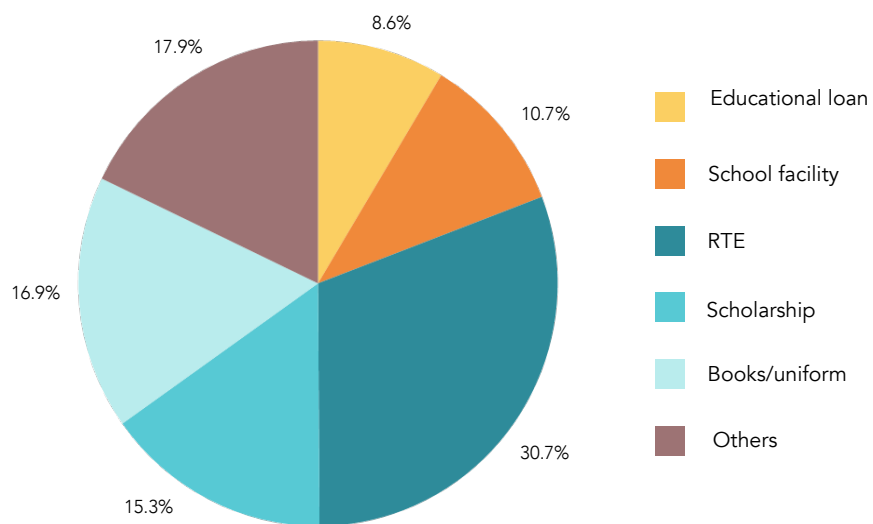
Figure3.3.4: Type of educational facility received

Legend:
- Educational loan
- School facility
- RTE
- Scholarship
- Books/uniform
- Others

Values: 8.6%, 10.7%, 30.7%, 15.3%, 16.9%, 17.9%

From the data received from waste pickers it reveals that 45% of them did not received any kind of social benefits from either NGO/Government or scrap dealers. Nearly about 36% received benefits from NGO, Government (15%), and scrap dealers (3.4%). Among various benefits received from NGOs by waste pickers maximum was medical facility(22%), skill development/trining (12%), scholarship to children (8%). Only about 1.6% received PF and less than 1% have received ESI facility. Among various benefits received from municipality/government again medical facility tops the list (22%), free hospital (20%), pension (0.6), ration (8.7%) educational facility for children (7.5%) and housing (12%).
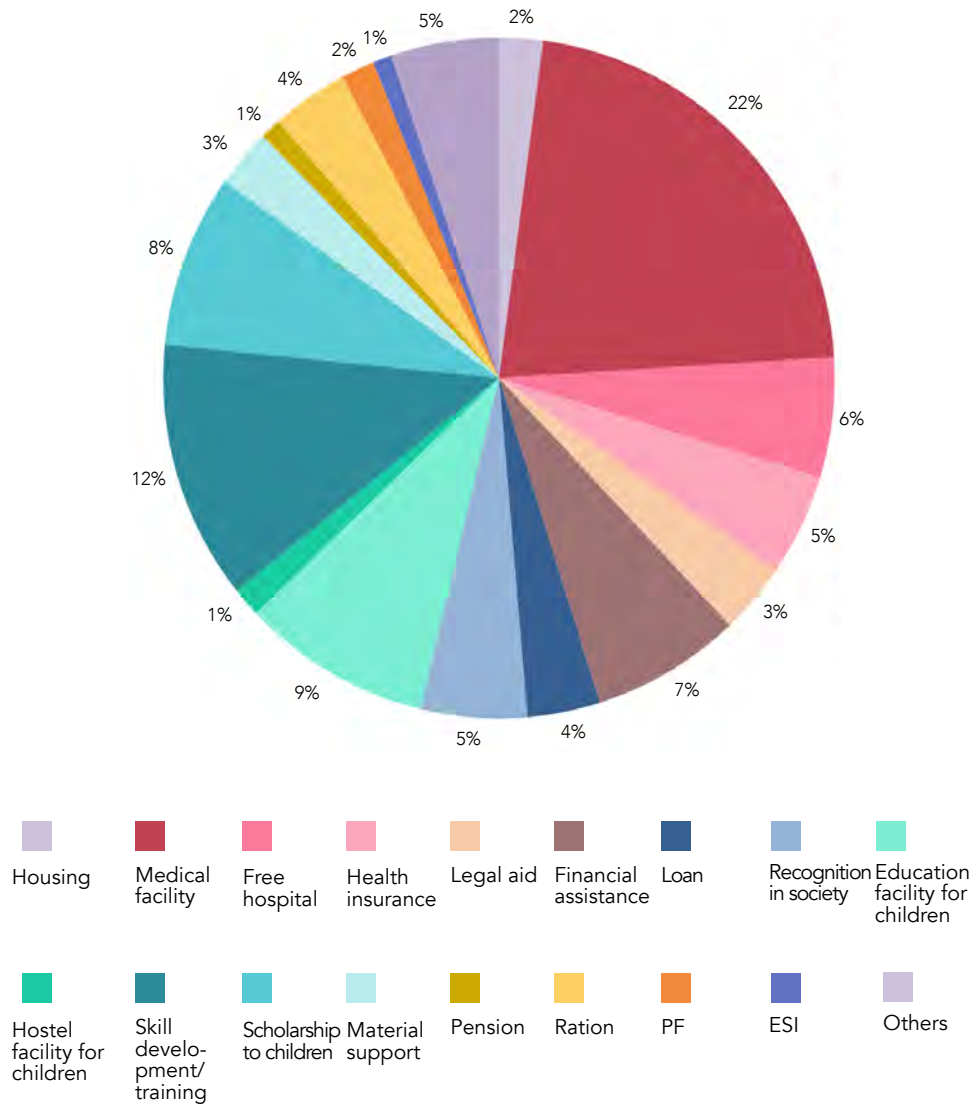
Figure 3.3.5: Benefits received by respondents through NGO/MBO

3.3.2 Occupational Choice

Researchers wanted to know why the respondents were in this waste collection profession, their motivation that keeps them going despite knowing various challenges in the work and working condition. About 43% said they did the work because their parents did it, they continued. For some this is was only job they knew(41%), about 27% did this job because they did not get any other job. Only 4.3 % felt it was secured job. Nearly 13.2 % of the respondents said it was easy entry, and low skilled (21%), therefore they were doing the waste collection work.Majority of the respondents (62%) desire to continue in the waste collection profession, but nearly 20% do not want continue and 18% are confused and have not decided.
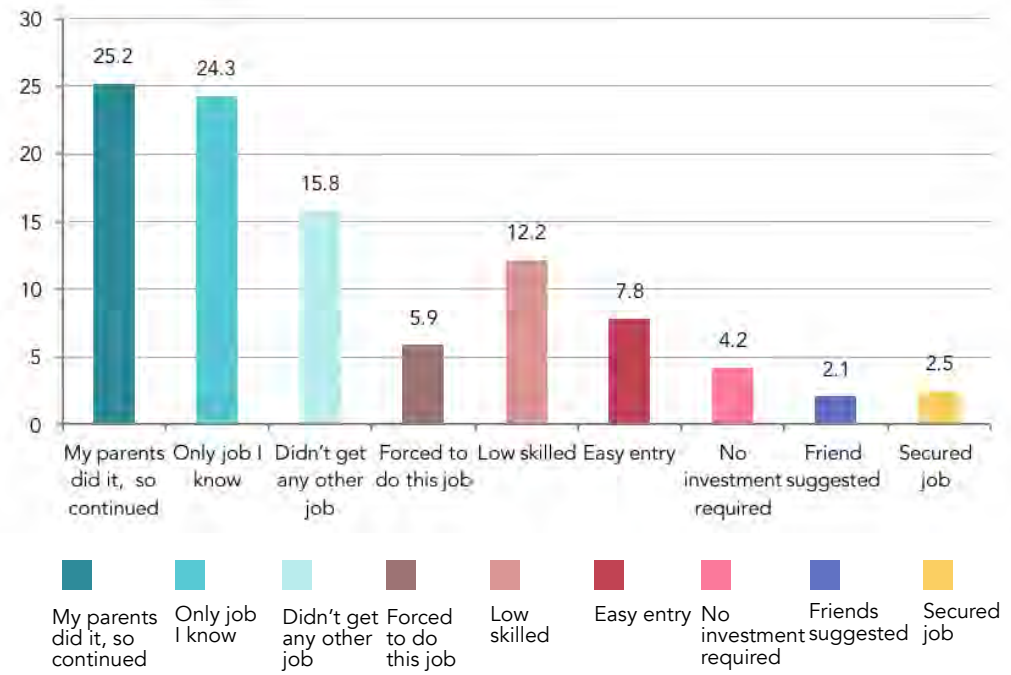
Figure 3.3.6: Reason for choice of waste picking as an occupation

3.4 Knowledge and Perception

3.4.1 Knowledge

w.r.t Information About SBA

From the data its observed that out all the respondents surveyed Majoriy of them had not heard about SBA only 707 (38%) of them had heard about SBA and around 12 % have heard but didn't understand what it was about.
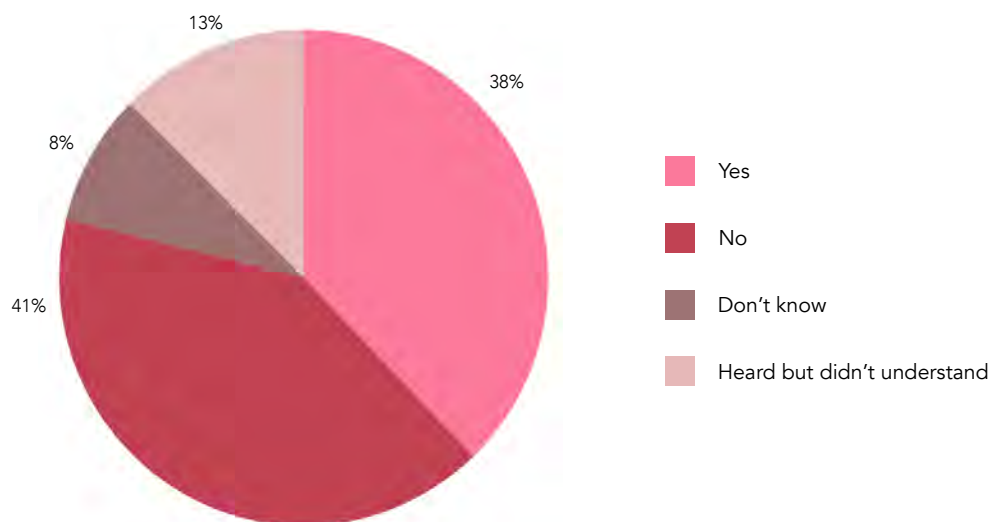
Figure 3.4.1: Knowledge of SBA

Citywise Most of the waste pickers from Bhopal (67%), Delhi (50%), Indore (87%), Mumbai (78%), Pune (52%) and Balaghat (92%) had heard about SBA. Most of the waste pickers from Bengaluru (74%), Guntur (67%), Shillong (97%), Tumkur (97%), Jaipur (88%) and Yawatmal (44%) had not heard about SBA. Among those who have heard about SBA their main source (multiple response) of information was from Television (75%), followed by NGO (36%), friends (25%). Those who have heard about SBA majority of them think SBA is about building toilets (75%), keeping surrounding clean (69%), and waste segregation (56%). Out of 707 respondents only 18% said some government official had approached them to seek their participation for SBA.

WP type Comparing type of waste pickers and their knowledge of SBA, among all types maximum number of Itinerany buyers (58.3%), Door-to-Door collectors (48%), waste sorters (41%), free roaming local (34%) and free roaming migrant 31% have some knowledge about SBA.
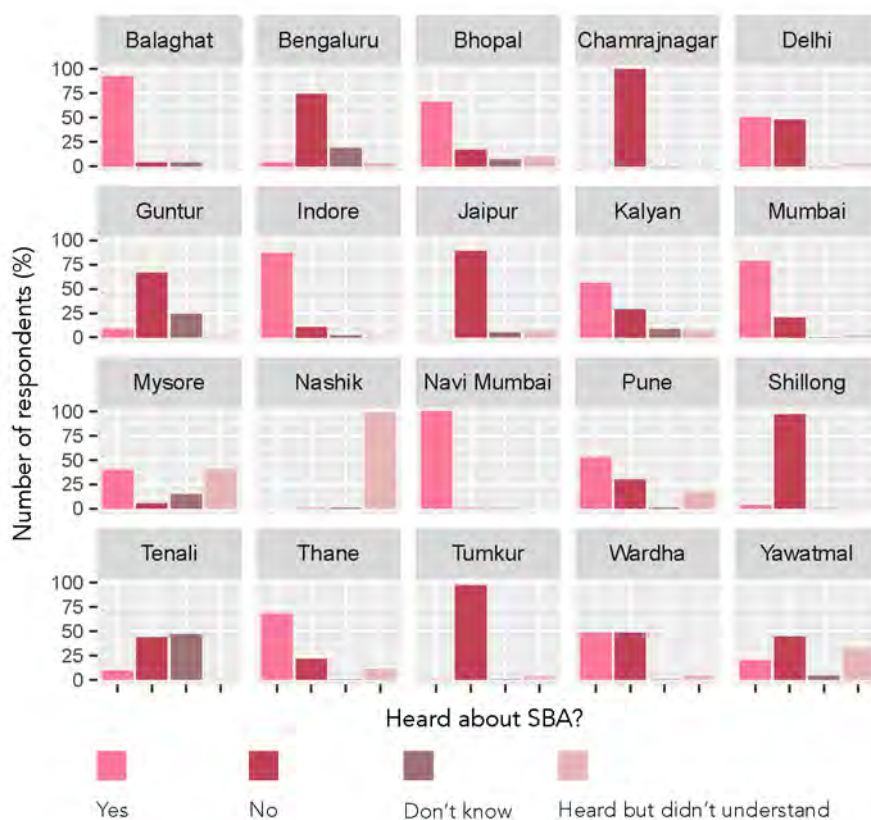
Figure 3.4.2: City wise respondents and knowledge of SBA

w.r.t Training From SBA

As minimum as 44 (6.2 %) of the waste pickers who had heard about SBA had received some kind of training. Among these who received training on SBA, only about 52% of them received training from municipality and 38% by NGO. Out of those who received training only 66% said it the training was related to waste collection, and 18% didn't know for what purpose the training was and also what was the training

w.r.t Benefits from SBA

Seventy percent of the waste pickers who had some knowledge of SBA there was nothing for waste pickers in SBA. Seventy seven felt there is no benefit for waste pickers in SBA and its policies.Sixty eight percent of the respondents there was some kind of medical facility and only about 4% of them received some benefits.   Only 7 individuals said they had received ID card , 5 received from Municipality jobs, 6 individuals got some PF/ESI facility. Among those who received benefits, only 9 waste pickers said that their living condition changed after SBA, 17 felt there was no change.

3.4.2 Perception

For the section of perception only 575 waste pickers responded to the questions. Even among those who answered few waste pickers skipped some questions, few did not answer certain questions, due to lack of knowledge. Therefore the each question the number of respondents vary

w.r.t Benefits From SBA

Out of the 575 waste pickers, 35% of them strongly agreed that there was some benefit for them and their family from SBA and 29 % agreed there were some benefits, Only about 14% disagreed and said there were no benefits to them or family. About half them perceive that SBA may increase their salary.

w.r.t Public Perception

35% felt public perception of waste picker has not changed, but 24% of waste pickers were of the opinion that public percetion has changed. One-third did not have idea about it.

w.r.t Protection

Some waste pickers (28%) were of the opinion that SBA may protect them from all kind of harrassments, equal percentage perceive that they are not protected from any harrassment due to SBA

w.r.t Skill Training

About 40% are of the opinion that SBA has improved their skills and capacity. Mostly about 46% of the waste picker perceived that there was some kind discrimination by the municipality.

w.r.t Waste Practices

Only 43% of the waste pickers feel they part of theSWM system, another 43% are of the opinion that collection of waste at souce would be helpful and one-third (34%) feel waste collection at source is not helpful. Only 43% felt that there was first access to waste. Only 44% say they have access to dry waste. 41% said their access to doot to door collection has improved

4

Evaluating the Perception & Practices Through Focus Group Discussions

Background

The chapter below summarises focus group findings conducted as part of the study. The findings are based on the FGDs that were conducted between July 2017 and September 2017, across seven cities – Mysuru, Panchkula (conducted in Bengaluru), Indore, Patna, Guntur, Shillong and Mumbai. The purpose of the FGDs with wastepickers in the seven cities was to explore the waste picker knowledge and perception of SBA in depth – to get views and ideas, understand the on ground issues and look at feedback and suggestions.

4.1 Methodology

In the six cities - Mysuru, Indore, Patna, Guntur, Shillong and Mumbai that FGD was conducted, the host organisation was asked to arrange for wastepickers as per the following criteria: **"To be representative of geography, gender, type of waste collected, registered and unregistered, local and migrant, and those who received a contract "**. The NGOs were given free hand to decide the need to schedule one or two discussions depending on the numbers not exceeding 25. Participants were also briefed that the discussions would be recorded and photographed.

Each FGD was for a period of one and half hour and was broken into four segments:

Segment 1 was Warm Up and Introductions: This segment is designed to capture basic information of the waste picker, (how long, why did you join, family in waste collection) the working conditions and to understand waste collection (when did you go, method of collection, what do you collect, price for each item, where do you sell)   affiliations with organisations (associated /registered, training, social security).

Segment 2 was to understand NGO Association and thoughts on formal and informal workers – the discussions also included the need for occupational ID cards, social security, occupational safety gears and contracts in the municipality.

Segment 3 focused on Swacch Bharat and aimed at capturing awareness and knowledge of SBA.

Segment 4 was the conclusion and aimed at capturing wastepickers expectations from SBA.

4.2 Limitations

- In many cities the FGD were not representative of geography, gender, type of waste collected, registered and unregistered, local and migrant, and those who received a contract.

4.3 Focus Group Discussions (FGD) Findings

Results from the nine FGD across seven cities have been summarised under five main themes. The themes grouped under:

- Profile of the Respondents
- Practices associated with waste picking
- Association with member based organisation of AIW/ Municipality
- Awareness of SBA
- Expectations of SBA

4.3.a. Profile of the Respondents

The FGD covered a total of 199 respondents. There was over 90% participation by women. Most of the participants were in the age group of 21 to 70.

City	Male	Female
Mysore	2	31
Panchkula	6	4
Indore	0	78
Patna	11	0
Guntur	6	5
Shillong	0	26
Mumbai	0	30
Total	**25**	**174**

Box 4.1: Gender wise participants number in the PGD

4.3.b. Practices Associated with Waste Picking

1. Type of Wastepickers/Mode of Collection/Place of Collection/Time of Collection:

A majority of the respondents were free roaming wastepickers, with some of them working in landfills – Panchkula, Mumbai, Shillong, Indore and Mysore; and some working as waste collectors, (Guntur) and a few either running a petty scrap shop or dry waste collection center (Indore, Mysore) and some of them getting into composting, biogas, gardening and tailoring (Shillong, Mumbai , Indore).

The number of years in the profession varied from 1 to 60 years, with an average of 20 years.

Respondent Mumbai 7: I moved from Arungabad to Mumbai in search of work and have been in waste picking ever since. I have over 40 years of experience in waste picking.

Respondent Mumbai 10: I used to work at the Deonar Landfill, but after the fire, I have no place to work, as we are not allowed inside.

Respondent Shillong 13: I look for waste on the roads and sometimes near the forests. I work from 10am to 6pm in the evening every day. I am a single mother with 7 children. My older daughter is married with 5 children. I have been picking waste from the past 35 years and my daughter for about 20 years. Sometime, we go together to pick waste. We collect all recyclables and sell it to scrap shops every day. Sometimes they pay on the spot, sometimes payment takes up to three weeks. Waste picking helps us with our day to day expense. On an average we ear between Rs. 300 to 500 but on some days we have nothing. We have no permission to enter the landfill. **(Translated by Georgina)**

Respondent Indore 76: I moved from Maharashtra, after my marriage. Now I am a resident of Madhya Pradesh. I am a woman and I am the Jhansi ki Rani. I work in the dump yard and I am proud, I don't believe in working under someone. I am my own employer, even if you give me one lakh I will not take it as I work hard, and this my hard work, my sweat and blood. I have been a waste picker for more than 45 years.

Respondent Mysore 3: I don't miss a single day of work. I don't remember my age. I get between Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a day by waste picking

Respondent Patna 4: I came to Patna to study, but couldn't gather enough finances to support my studies. So some boys around told me to get into waste picking. Now, I have managed to send some money to my family. I am now encouraging my wife to study and I am supporting her studies.

Most of the respondents collect all types of recyclable waste. Only a few of the respondents from Mysore collect hair waste exclusively.

Respondent Guntur 7: I get only plastic mostly, which is broken and some PET bottles, other high value waste the households sell to the scrap shops directly

Respondent Guntur 9: I am a waste picker and collect waste from my neighbourhood. I go in the morning at 5am and return by 12 noon. I get plastic, bottles and cardboard. I sell once in every three days. It get about Rs. 300-400/- . The plastic goes for Rs. 10 for one kilogram and Cardboard for Rs. 5 for one kilogram

2. Reasons for Getting into Waste Picking

Majority of the women mentioned that they were the sole bread earners in the family, often doubling up as caregivers to grandchildren, or children or spouse with disabilities. Most of them took to waste picking given the ease of entry and flexible timings. It was easy to learn on the job.

Respondent Panchkula 3: I am a painter by profession, but disappearing work, because of printing technology, reduced payment, led me to look around. I moved from Gorakpur to Panchkula and someone told me about the dumping ground. I have been working since 2014.

Respndent Mumbai 8: I worked as a domestic worker and also did some work for the Municipality, but the payment was not good and I had to manage my family and hence took to waste picking. The other important aspect was that it has flexible hours. I can go when I want to, and still be there for my family.

Respondent Shillong 20: I tried many different kinds of jobs, including running a chai (Tea) Shop on the highway. I have 6 children, and needed to support them, hence took to wastepicking, as there is some kind of regularity in income.

Respondent Guntur 3: My parents and grandparents were in wastepicking. We live here near the landfill, so it is easier for us to pick waste

3. Where Do They Sort, Store and Sell?

Most wastepickers sold their collection to the scrap dealer, with the exception of Indore, as those working on the municipal site, had to sell their material to the person authorised by the municipality. With sorting it varied, some sorted at home, or the place they sold and some sorted on the road.

Respondent Shillong 5: I have been working at the landfill from the year 2000. I collect every day and aggregate up to a month or up to 200 kgs and then sell it to the highest bidding scrap dealer who comes here to collect at the landfill.

Respondent Patna 5: We normally sort at home or the place we sell. But the scrap dealers sometimes cheat us, as if it rains then the prices automatically goes down. We don't get good rates. Infact no one gives us good rates. It's difficult to go to another kabbadi (scrap shop) too, as then we will end of only bargaining. Sometimes we sort at any place we get, and then Nigar Nigam sometimes takes away our bora (bag) and then asks us to pay. Last week they took three of our bora and we had to pay Rs. 2000 only then they released it.

Respondent Guntur 11: I store waste in my house upto a week and then sell it

Respondent Guntur 12: I store my waste in the dumping yard.

Respondent Mysore 6: I got for collection early morning from black spots and sort at home and the sell it to my local scrap dealer.

4.3.c. Association with Member Based Organisation of AIW/Municipality

Over 60% of the participants were associated with the NGO. Only in Shillong and Panchkula, the wastepickers were associated with Municipality. The discussions centered on identity, occupational ID cards and the work being undertaken, skill up gradation and other benefits. On the discussion on use of personal protection over 65% did not use any personal protection.

1. Associations

Respondent Mumbai 11: Jyoti and other people from SMS would visit us and talk to us, and eventually we realised that the idea was come together. And slowly that sort of consciousness came about. SMS started encouraging communities to form SHGS. We then started forming SHGs consisting of 10-15 women. Each community has an SHG and they started sharing problems and interventions were designed accordingly. This led to the need for a federation and Parisar Bhagini Vikas Sangha was formed. Soon after we also formed and registered different cooperatives.

Respondent Mumbai 13: Within the SHG, we started sharing stories. All the women used to go the house of the person who has a problem. For example, if there is someone, some husband who is abusing the wife, all the women in the community would go to their house and talk to the husband and explain to them and how they can go about it. That's what the SHG does in terms of moral support and in terms of financial support; they see what they can do. Say someone has an illness or urgent financial need maybe for education, so they formally apply for a loan. The federation then grants a loan.

Respondent Mumbai 5: Earlier we would have to rely on their household (in-laws) for any sort of problems. Now if we have to discuss their problems, they approach the women in the SHG/cooperative for help. We are united because we know that they can rely on each other for whatever problems that we face. Individually we are empowered and together we are progressing

Respondent Shillong 1: Earlier we were all seen as just wastepickers and were allowed to be. Somewhere in the year 2000 the municipal board wanted to push us away thinking we were a nuisance. So we went to the board and took photos and submitted to the government, but nothing happened, till the ADB project came.
The current Department (Municipality) has helped us form an SHG to strengthen our livelihood. They also organised a 2 day training program on composting and now many people come and interview us, they take our pictures, shake our hands and visit us at the dump yard to buy our compost.
(Translated by Georgina)

Respondent Panchkula 2: Our Commissioner Saheb has recognised our hard work at the dumping ground. He got a bathroom constructed and provided us access to drinking water too. He only has sent us to Bengaluru to learn more about the wastepickers and how they work here.

Respondent Guntur 2 : I was working as wastepickers earlier, but I got into the municipality recently and regret it, as salaries are not paid on time. I will see for some more time, otherwise will go back to waste picking.

2. Identity and Occupational ID Card

Respondent Mumbai 1: We have ID cards from Stree Mukti Sanghatana, but not BMC. We have been asking for cards from 2008. In 2010 we organised a huge protest, but nothing happened. So SMS gave us cards. The BMC are afraid if they give us cards we might demand work as formal labourers.

Respondent Patna 1 and 5: We also need ID cards. We heard that other cities were giving to people like us.

Respondent Indore 12: I have no card, some of my colleagues have it

Respondent Indore 22: My card was for one year, now it has expired, I don't know what to do.

Respondent Mysore 2: I have young children to support, as I am a single mother. I go in the afternoon for waste picking. I sometimes encounter police problem and they want to check my bag of waste collected and sometimes I get eve teased by men smoking. From the time, I have got ID card, it has been easy. I got the ID card because of Hasiru Dala.

3. Recognition and Access to Space

Respondent Mumbai: Earlier we did not care for our appearances; we did not think we were important. But now, we focus on ourselves, we take care of ourselves. Small things like pinning my saree are so important. Now, even our husbands have started recognising that.

Respondent Mumbai: Earlier for important functions like Independence Day or Republic Day only men and children would participate, but now, we go too. When I was invited to hoist a flag, it was one of my life-changing moments. The experience of conducting such an important ceremony was very powerful and I am grateful to SMS for that.

Respondent Patna 1: Through the company I travelled to Mumbai and met with other wastepickers

4.3.d. Awareness on SBA

With the exception of Patna, where only one respondent had heard of SBA, all the rest has some kind of awareness. With awareness and knowledge about SBA, the responses were unanimous, centered on cleanliness:

Respondent Panchkula 9: I vaguely remember. It's about cleanliness.

Respondent Shillong 4: Yes, people have come and given awareness about SBA, segregation of waste, plastic waste etc. There has also been river clean ups.

Respondent Indore 17: Yes we have heard about SBA, but in the name of cleanliness, our kitchens have also been cleaned. What's the point of cleanliness, if we don't have work to do, or food to eat?

Respondent Indore 24: We are grateful for the cleanliness, but what about our stoves (chulas)? The Nagar Nigam takes away my bora (bag) in the name of cleanliness. I have to have a fine to have that released. I can't walk much, as I am disabled. What's the point of the cleanliness, if you can't bear to see the sight of us? We are actually doing you a service.

Respondent Guntur 4: I was earlier working as a wastepicker. Now, I have a job in the municipality tractor, that collects waste from the roads and door-to-door. We normally get about 5 kg worth of recyclable material, which we sell and divide the money among the people in the truck, so each one of us gets about Rs. 50. If we are lucky we get about Rs. 200

The tractor load is then taken to the dump yard. We haven't got our salary for over six months now. So this is all that we get.
(Translated by Vijaya)

Respondent Indore 16: In the name of cleanliness, now I have no work. The bus pass is expensive, as I have been moved to the housing colony away from the city. It is terrible that I don't even have access to the landfill, as I don't have permission to enter; only some people have. With whatever I get I can only afford to boil rice and water and feed my kids.

Respondent Mysore 31: It's about cleanliness, keeping surroundings clean and toilets

Respondent Patna 1: We are not aware. But yes Swachh Bharat sounds familiar!
Respondent Shillong: It's about segregation of waste, cleanliness, not throwing out garbage!

Respondent Mumbai 19: They say remove poverty, but they have removed the poor and hardworking in the name of cleanliness

Respondent Indore 37: I got my daughter married by working as a wastepicker, now in the name of cleanliness, they shouldn't cheat me. I did service all these years, now you bring boys who can drive truck and throw us all out.

Hum garibo ke gar mein, Swachh Bharat ho gaya. Ghar mein sabi dhaba ka safai hogya, kunki mal nahin milta hai (In the house of poor, there is all cleanliness, as our vessels are clean too. There is nothing to eat, as we don't have access to waste).

Majority of the respondents did not see the link between issuance of ID cards as an SBA requirement except Mumbai and Indore. In Indore they saw it as an entry point to enter the landfill and dump yard. They were not aware of the process of integration, as well. In Guntur, they assumed that municipality work was something that local government was doing off its own accord. Many of them felt that while the ID card acknowledged them as wastepickers, it did not recognise the need for access to waste, which was problematic.

Respondent Guntur 3: I am happy that I got into the municipality street sweeping, earlier I was waste picking.

Respondent Guntur 9: For me working with the municipality is a matter of prestige. There is more dignity, even though there is no regular money.

Shillong was the only place where the respondents who worked in the landfill in Shillong used boots, masks, gloves provided by the municipality. And in Guntur, a few of those working with the municipality had been given coats, uniforms, gloves and boots. They have not been given masks.

4.3.e. Expectations of SBA

In the last part of the FGD the discussions around recommendations and expectations of SBA; centered on the need for access to waste, occupational ID card duration to be at least 10 years, reskilling within the waste industry.

Respondent Panchkula 6: I don't know what to expect from Swachh Bharat. I am very happy with our Commissioner Saheb

Respondent Indore 10: I used to run a small petty shop, but after Swachh Bharat, all the mall (material) is going to the NGO at the landfill, I have no waste coming at all. My shop is not polluting and so, Swachh Bharat must take care of people like me and all the kabadi dukan (scrap shops). They must be allowed to function with material coming to them too

Respondent Indore 13: In the name of Swachh Bharat, they must not take our boras (bags), nor must they fine us. All wastepickers like us who have no entry into the landfill, must be allowed to function, as we are not dirtying the city, but cleaning the city.

Respondent Indore 5 : I believe that for people like us, working in waste picking, there must not be a retirement age. In the name of cleanliness, we all have been retired and we don't have any social security or family support, what are we going to eat? If the highest office in India does not have a retirement age, then why should I? They put me in garden waste as an alternative, but soon removed me as I was 70. I don't think, in the name of Swachh Bharat such things be allowed.

Respondent Indore 18: I don't think putting us in stitching is the right thing to do, for ranking. We are wastepickers and we must get a choice in what we want to do. Payment must be regular and must be monitored. For ID cards there must be some mechanism to renew. Mine is all expired. If every year I have to renew, where should I go, what should I do?

Respondent Indore 26: At the landfill, we must be allowed to sell to other scrap dealers; we shouldn't be restricted to sell to this one person only as the rates are very low.

Respondent Mumbai 4: I think if we are recognised as stakeholders, we must be given a more active part and be treated as other workers, with access to waste and social security.

Respondent Mumbai 10: BMC must give us land to work and plastic ban must not take away our recyclables, SBA must see to that.

4.4 Overall Impressions

Practices Associated with Waste Picking

There is a certain streak of independence that was clearly visible in all the free roaming waste pickers. The ability to earn their own livelihoods without having to depend on others was especially evident in the older women. Many also acknowledged that after trying out other jobs, waste picking came to the rescue to make ends meet. For some the lack of opportunities or skill was the reason they choose to pick waste.

Most of the waste pickers were also able to understand the business of buying and selling, even though they did not have access to formal schooling. Over the years they have gained the experience to understand the finer aspects from the need for organising and collective bargaining and recognition, market creating and price fluctuations, need for financial support and capacity building, need for spaces in the public for sorting, storing etc.

In the case of the landfill waste pickers the uneasiness of the underlying threat of being told not to collect by the Municipality came through in the conversations. There was a real need felt for improvement in the working conditions at the landfill and access to drinking water and toilets. But the fear of asking and changing the status quo of access by the Municipality has silenced them. In many cases, the pressures of the family, added to the insecurity level.

Association with MBO of AIW/Municipality

In almost all the cities the waste pickers were very grateful of the support and recognition that they received from the organisation that they were associated with. For many it was the first time, it was because of the recognition that they received through the organisation that they felt acknowledged for doing a real job and their contribution in keeping the city clean through the recovery of waste
In Panchkula and Shillong, given that they were organised by the Municipality, their gratitude to the municipal officers was evident in the entire discussions.

Awareness and expectations of SBA

For most waste pickers SBA meant sweeping, cleanliness of the surroundings and toilets. Since this was far removed from their work there was no real connect or understanding of what SBA could mean for them. What held meaning for most was the issue of ID cards and to try to understand the benefits that they could get from this? Those who had received the ID cards and had seen the security of a salary or a change in job were in a minority. While for most there was a sense of hopefulness of what the ID card and municipality could do for them, it was only in the case of Indore , which was an exception , that there was a palpable anger and a sense of exclusion at the disruption that it had caused to their daily lives.

4.5 Other Observations

- Limited ID cards have been issued. Of the seven Mysore 209 IDs in the year 2016 and a further 109IDs in the year 2017; Guntur had issued 13 IDs in the year 2017 and Indore had issued 1300 IDs.

- The ID cards so issued where for one year period only, with the exception of Bengaluru who have issued a ten year 10 card pre-SBA.

- The wastepickers were not aware of any notification or order on the issue of ID cards by the Municipality post SBA

- From the various discussions that were held, only Shillong, Guntur and Indore had some formal systems of integration, post SBA

- It was found that no effort to retain the primary role of the Waste Pickers to manage dry waste within the Municipal system, instead some alternative job options like tailoring, street sweeping has been introduced. The numbers absorbed in these jobs is insignificant and this effort does not reflect seriousness as the salaries are unpaid. Shillong was the only variation where, under the North Eastern Regional Capital City Development Investment Programme (NERCCDIP), State Investment Planning Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU), Urban Affairs Department, the wastepickers were organised as an SHG in November 2014, with the sole objective of enhancing livelihood. They ventured into indigenous composting.

- Most of the wastepickers expressed no confidence that the SBA has any benefit for the waste pickers. No association seen by Waste pickers, given that they are unaware of the NULM Convergence Guidelines with SBA.

- Limited correlation made between municipalities on wastepickers integration and the requirements of SBA

- It was found that an exceptional situation existed in Indore, with displacement and relocation of waste pickers almost totally depriving them of any informal sector operations.

5
Case Studies

In this chapter, we profile five cities - Mysore, Indore, Patna, Gurugram, and Shillong based on the visits made to the city, one-on-one informal interviews with key stakeholders, site visits, field observations and secondary literature.

In terms of selection of the cities, Mysore and Indore were selected because of their consistent ranking in the SS. Patna and Shillong were selected randomly based on those that ranked poorly in the SS. And Gurugram, as it had missed the 100th mark by 5 spots in 2018.

In these cities, we have looked at the existing Municipal Solid Waste Management system, the rules and regulations and the presence of the informal waste workers in the city and the process of integration.

Figure 5.1: Cities profiled for case studies

Mysuru: A Case Study

5.1 Mysuru

Mysore or Mysuru as it is officially known is located about 145 kms from Bengaluru. A popular tourist spot and known for its cultural heritage, Mysuru has been consistently ranked in the top 10 of the Swachh Survekshan – No 1 in 2016, No 5 in 2017, No 8 in 2018 and No 3 in 2019.

Fast Facts

State	Karnataka
Area	128.42Sq.kms
Population as per 2011 census	9,20,550
Number of Wards	65
Number of Properties	172783
Waste Generation/Day	
Segregation Level	
Administrative Body	Mysore City Corporation

Box 5.1.1: Fast facts on Mysuru

Source: Mysore City Corporation (http://www.mysorecity.mrc.gov.in/)

Background

In 1904, Mysore established the City Improvement Trust Board (CITB), under the patronage of the Royal Family and the Mysore City Administration. The Board was entrusted with all tasks related to planning, creating civic amenities such as drainage, sewage systems, circles, boulevards among others. The formation of the CITB was a result of the recommendation from a committee constituted by the then Maharaja of Mysore H. H Sri Nalwadi Krishna Raja Wodeyar – IV, to prevent the return of the plague that gripped the city in 1898-99 and a repeat of a fire mishap a year earlier in 1987 . (Mysore Urban Development Authority (MUDA) n.d.). According to an article in The Hindu, going by historical reports, Mysuru had a head start in sanitation due to the presence of the CITB, from well-planned layouts, broad roads with tree-lined, piped drinking water and sewage treatment, a legacy that has been continued. (The Hindu 2019). This was corroborated by Dr. H Ramachandra, CHO, Mysore City Corporation. (Dr. Ramachandra 2018).

Mysuru has always been recognised as a best performing city in terms of effective waste management, from collection and transportation perspective:

- Award for excellence in SWM, by the MOUD in November 2009, at the ICOn SWM Conference in Calcutta

- Ministry of Urban Development awarded MCC as the Second Clean City in May 2010, based on cleanliness, disposal of solid waste, door to door collection among the others.

- Best Clean City February 2011, awarded by the Urban Development Department, Government of Karnataka

- Mysore tops Swachh Bharat rankings for 476 cities. The survey conducted during 2014-15 was commissioned by the Ministry of Urban Development as required under the National Sanitation Policy of 2008.

Current Situation

Given Mysuru's head start in waste management, the door to door collection and transportation system is very well streamlined. Waste is being collected in two categories- biodegradable and non-biodegradable; GPS was introduced in early 2010, automated payment directly to collector's accounts. The estimated waste generation of solid waste in 2017 was 402 TPD. (ZWM MYSORE PPT, CSEINDIA 2017)

Within the processing and disposal, Mysuru has both centralised and decentralised destinations.

Quantity of Municipal Solid Waste Generated in the City

Sl No	Generator	Number	Unit generation per day	Estimated quantity (MT)
1	Population *	9,38,386	360 gram/ capita/ day	338
2	Commercial Establishments	20,329	1.0 kgs per unit per day	20
3	Hotels and Restaurants	716	30 kg/ unit	21
4	Marriage and Function halls	124	50 kg/ unit	6
5	Street Sweeping			17
Total MSW generated per day in MT (* Includes areas covered beyond MCC limits.)				**402**

Table 5.1.1: Quantity of MSW generated in the city
Source: ZWM Mysore PPT, CSE India

Centralised Units: Quick Facts

- A 200TPD composting plant has been functioning since 2001. The plant is operated and maintained by IL&FS, on a PPP basis. There is no tipping fee paid by the MCC, on the contrary IL& FS pay a royalty of Rs. 6 lakhs per annum to the MCC. (Dr. Ramachandra 2018) (M.S and Dr. Nagendra 2015) (Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India 2018) In terms of the output, various reports have quoted differently – 45-50 MT of organic compost is produced daily through windrow composting method (2018) 85 TPD composted (2017)

- The site adjacent to the composting plant, is a 100 year old dump yard and a sewage farm spread over 100 acres has a sanitary landfill operated by JUSCO at a capacity 90TPD. The contract was awarded in 2010 on a build-operate-transfer (BOT) basis, for a period of 23 years. (Sinha 2010)

Photo 13 b: MSW Processing Unit- O&M by IL&FS Environmental Infrastructure & Services Ltd, Vidyaranyapura

Decentralised Units: Quick Facts

- 9 Zero Waste Management Units, however only 7 operational. Collects waste in two categories from households by auto tippers or push carts. Caters to about 3-4 wards or roughly about 10,000 households, employs about 55-60 pourakarmikas. At the unit, after secondary, aerobic composting method is used for wet waste and dry waste is segregated into about 25-27 categories. On an average about 65-66 Mt of compost is produced, which is distributed to farmers and dry waste is sold to recyclers. The staff salaries are paid from the revenue of the sales and some amount is given back to the corporation. (Dr. Ramachandra 2018) (ZWM MYSORE PPT, CSEINDIA 2017) (Mysore City Corporation n.d.) (Tripathy 2018)

- 47 Dry Waste Collection Centers (DWCCs) were set up by the MCC in 2017, with a nominal inflow of 150 kgs of dry waste daily. The DWCCs are small sheds where sorting and storage of dry waste can take place. The door-to-door collection primary collection vehicles drop off the waste at the centers. Only nine centers are operated by the wastepickers.

Photo 13 c: Zero Waste Management Unit Ward no 28, Mysuru

Inclusion of Informal Waste Workers

It is evident that in all the prior planning by the MCC the waste pickers, informal waste collectors and other actors were not accounted or acknowledged in the city's SWM planning. As recommended in the Karnataka State Policy on Integrated Solid Waste Management 2003, MCC took steps to include Stree Shakthi and other SHG groups in the city's solid waste management. There is no mention of any support "to the informal sector (rag pickers, waste recyclers etc.", as stated in the State Policy. (Directorate of Municipal Administration, GOK 2003). Various newspaper reports details steps taken by MCC to entrust the operations and functioning of the Zero Waste Units to the Stree Shathi groups as early as 2011. Training was provided to the members and all necessary PPE were given out. (The Hindu)

Photo 13 d: Waste picker Collection Cycle, Mysuru

In January 2016, Hasiru Dala approached MCC, in the context of identifying wastepickers in the city. The letter stated that 130 wastepickers have been identified and there is estimated 500 wastepickers in an around MCC and there was a need for scientific identification and registration. MCC responded positively and in the letter dated 4th August 2016, stated the need to provide ID cards with immediate effect to the wastepickers in all wards. 209 occupational identity cards were issued to wastepickers on 27th September 2016, 109 Id cards were given on 26th July 2017 and additional cards were issued in January 2019.

Following the pilot set up of a DWCC which was operational in October 2016, the MCC issued a letter 6th December 2016, stating the need to set up 47 DWCCs within six months. It also stated that survey has to undertake to map industries, shops around from where waste can be collected. Another noteworthy mention is the people who are engaged in operating the DWCC must be trained by Hasiru Dala. In 2017, the MCC set up 47 Dry Waste Collection Centers. Of which 16 DWCCs were given to wastepickers, mentored by Hasiru Dala for the year 2017-18, but due to issues with the MCC, only nine centers are run by wastepickers. Of the nine centers, two centers that are women-run are supported by NSKFDC. In March 2018, the MCC signed a three year MOU with ITC, for the management of all the 47 DWCCs. (Times of India 2018), though Hasiru Dala, also has been given a work order to manage the DWCCs

Wastepicker colonies have sprung up at Vidyaranyapura in the recent years, as nearly 50% of the waste is not processed and dump yards make for easy retrieval of high value material such as PET and HDPE plastics. The colonies accommodate about 12 to 15 families with a total of 40 to 50 residents at any given point of time. Water and sanitation are the main issues. (Interview at Wastepicker Colony at Vidyaranyapura 2018)

Mysuru also houses a wastepickers who collect hair, in exchange for aluminum vessels or clothes. They live in Government provided accommodation and also work in other informal work like domestic work, or coolie and engage in hair picking as their primary occupation. Most of the women walk about 10 to 12 kilometers, to collect hair. They then come home, wash, comb, dry and aggregate. It takes anywhere between 8 to 10 days to collect one kilogram of hair. It is then sold to an aggregator. (Interview with wastepickers who collect hair in Mysuru 2018)

Observations

- Mysuru places great emphasis on visual cleanliness of the city and has engaged in street sweeping and placement of dustbins. The city has scored highly in all surveys, as it is also litter free.

- In terms of planning the city adopted a decentralised approach early on, but failed to capitalise or scale up on the same. It has also set up dry waste collection centres in 75% of its wards which see an inflow of less than 2% of waste and of which less than a fifth are operated by wastepickers.

Despite having a centralized composting plant operational for close to two decades, the same has been operating at half its capacity and processing only mixed waste. It is also one of the few cities which can claim to have a sanitary landfill. However over 75% of the waste is dumped in the open adjoining the sanitary landfill. The SS apparently satisfied with this façade of solid waste management has consistently bestowed Mysuru top rankings.

- A comparison of data from various studies, presentations, reports, government documents reveal that Mysuru has not concrete data on waste generation and reveal that Mysuru has declared an annual waste generation of 400 tonnes per day for little over a decade. (See Box) This startling fact is further compounded with erratic figures of per capita waste generation which range from 360 grams per capita to 600 grams per capita. The annual reports for consecutive years with identical data, submitted by the city to the regulatory bodies appear to be acceptable. These discrepancies and inflationary figures of waste generation suggestively indicative the required justification for increased collection and transportation arrangements.

- The MCC has failed to implement the SWM Rules 2016, on the integration of wastepickers and other informal waste collectors in true letter and spirit, rather has seen this as a necessity to fulfill SBA rankings. Wastepickers do not enjoy the same benefit as the Stree Shakthi groups and have not seen any real integration, in door to door collection either. Discussions revealed that the Municipality is willing to extend benefits to the wastepickers operating the Dry waste collection centres based on their performance in managing these centres. This competitive performance based environment between wastepickers and corporate supported non wastepickers operated centres without any adequate support provided by the Municipality is questionable.

A Note on Numbers - Mysuru City's Waste

a. **"Detailed Project Report", Integrated MSW Strategy for Mysore City under JNNURM Scheme, Mysore City, Corporation, Vol. 1, MCC, 2007:** The total quantity of MSW generated in the city is approximately 385 tonnes per day (TPD), the source of which were field surveys by the MCC:

A 15 day weighing period showed that average waste transported was approximately 270 TPD, the minimum and maximum amounts transported are 226 TPD and 320 TPD respectively. The document making an estimate for 2013, states," As per the CDP the population of the city was assumed to grow at the rate of 4.5% (high growth rate scenario). This has been suitably escalated to estimate the population in 2013. The estimated population of the city by 2013 would be approximately 12.1 lakhs.", The DPR recommended introduction of 2 way collection of segregated waste. (Mysore City Corporation 2007)

b. **Deccan Herald article in 2011** highlighted the city's efforts to go zero waste, given that the waste generation was estimated at **400 tonnes**. The article highlighted the city's problems with dry waste that led to the construction of zero waste units, involving the Stree Shakthi SHG groups and the Residents. Ward Number 28 at Kumbarkoppal, became the first functioning unit, servicing 5000 households. Dry Waste was segregated into 28 categories and compost from the wet waste was sold at Rs. 5 per kg. (Deccan Hearald 2011)

c. **City Sanitation Plan, Mysore Karnataka Draft Report, December 2011:** According to the 2001 Census of India, the population of Mysore is 785800, while the current estimated population (2011) is around 914819. The current population is estimated to be around 914819 representing 16% of a declined average decadal growth. Assuming the historical rate of growth (2.5%), Mysore is forecasted to reach around 10.3 lakhs in the year 2020. In the section on Waste Generation: A normative standard of 360 gm/capita/day of waste generation is preferred and used as the basis for estimating the waste generation for Mysore city. Considering the waste generation and the present estimated population of 9.1 lakhs, the waste generation is estimated at 255 tons/ day based on the normative standards. The estimate of the source wise waste generation is 300 tons/day. A table showing categories of waste generated and collected, the source of which was the MCC mentioned that total waste generated was 402.5 tons.

Category of Waste	Quantity of waste generated (MT/day)	Quantity of waste collected (MT/day)
Residential	338	331
Commercial	20	19.6
Street Sweeping	17	16.7
Market Waste	28	
Hotels, restaurants and choultries	27	26.5
Slaughter Houses	0.5 tons	0.49 tons
Others	13	
Total	**402.5 tons**	**394.5 tons**

Table 5.1.2

The document stated that per capita generation varies from 400 to 450 gm/per capita except in ward No. 9 which is very high at 600 gm/per capita. Two-way segregation was already in place. In the table showing the ward wise waste generated was 357 tons and collected 349 tons from the door to door collection. (City Sanitation Plan, Mysore Karnataka Draft Report 2011)

d. **Annual Report 2015-16 on implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, in the State of Karnataka, dated 2nd February 2017 stated:** Mysuru City Corporation has 10 lakhs population and generates 402 TPD of MSW. Quantity of waste generated: 402 TPD; Quantity of waste collected: 394 TPD; Quantity of Waste processed by way of composting offsite: 200TPD; Quantity of waste processed by way of composting in decentralised waste management (on site) 45-90 TPD; Quantity of inerts rejects land filled: 90-100TPD. Under good practices Zero waste management and separate chain link system for animal waste has been listed. 100% door to door collection mentioned.   (Karnataka State Pollution Control Board 2017)

e. **Pre-Feasibility Report – Establishing MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE PROCESSING AND SCIENTIFIC DISPOSAL FACILITY FOR RAYANAKERE, MYSURU CITY dated 20th May 2016:** The city has been divided into 65 municipal wards and the approximate population is 920550 (2011 Census). The estimated quantum of MSW currently generated in the city is approximately 402 MT. (Mysore City Corporation 2016)

f. **Annual report to be submitted by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee Committees to the Central Pollution Control Board for the year 2016-17 dated 23rd November 2017 stated:** Mysuru city Corporation has 10 lakhs population, and generates **402 TPD** of MSW. Quantity of waste generated: 402TPD; Quantity of waste collected: 394 TPD; Quantity of waste processed by way composting offsite: 200 TPD; Quantity of waste processed by way of Composting in decentralized waste management (on site): 45-90 TPD (out of 9 de centralized unit only 7 are working each unit is handling about 4 to 6 TPD. Totally it comes to around 35 to 45 TPD); Quantity of inert rejects landfilled: 90-l00TPD. With good practices, the list included GPS tracking, Caller Tune to educate residents among the others. (Karnataka State Pollution Control Board 2017)

g. **Final Environment Impact Assessment Report Baseline Study Period** (March to May 2017) Construction of 150 TDP Municipal Solid Waste Treatment Facility at Sy. No.39, Rayanakere, Mysore, Karnataka, proposed by the Mysore City Corporation **February 2018**, states the Health Officer/Commissioner of MCC, proposed the new facility. In the Introduction section it states that, "The estimated quantum of MSW currently generated in the city is approximately **402 MT**. However currently there is a lack of handling 250 TPD of waste that is directly finding its place as a dump within the Sewage farm area". Hence the need for the facility.

In the section on Brief Project Description, the report states the following: The city has been divided into 65 municipal wards. Mysore has a population of 9.2 Lakhs as per the 2011 census and had the growth rate of about 27 % in the last decade. The

design population for the year 2016 and 2021 is 10.58 lakh and 12.2 Lakh respectively. The total waste generation as per generator based assessment, which is sum of waste collected from households, commercial establishments, markets, hotels & restaurants and street sweeping is estimated at 402 tons per day. The normative estimate based on the per capita waste generation of 400 grams per capita is 423 tons. The waste collected and transported is 354 tons per day. The design waste generation of 425 tons per day is adopted as a realistic waste generation. At average collection & transport of 354 tons per day the collection efficiency is 83%.

The report goes on to detail existing processing infrastructure – nine zero waste facilities of 5 tons per day capacity and the Vidyaranyapuram Composting facility of 200 TDP. In planning for future needs, the MCC required capacity to process is about 711 tons per day and it envisions a split across 3 facilities – Vidyaranyapuram (200 TPD), Kesare (200 TPD) and Rayanakere (150 TDP). They are also exploring a MRF option with WTE to handle about 285 tons of installed capacity of 300 TPD. The baseline for this was the quantity of waste processed and disposed assessed at 422 tons per day in 2017. The required capacity with a 10 year design based on the population growth of 30 % decadal increase and 2 % annual growth in the waste generation rate. The normative estimate based on the per capita waste generation of 400grams per capita is 422 tons. Of the 150 TPD the products so generated will be 22-23 TPD of compost and 40 TPD of RDF. (SMS ENVOCARE LIMITED 2018)

h. Transforming urban landscapes of India: Success Stories in Solid Waste Management, Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India, 2018, details success stories in SWM : For Mysore it states, The corporation has set up 9 Zero waste management units and 47 material recovery facilities in the city, which cater to 200 MT of waste generated, whereas the remaining 200 MT goes to a centralized waste treatment facility, which has a waste to compost plant for treating wet waste and a material recovery facility for recovery of recyclables. Waste generation per day has been listed 400 MT per day. Mysuru City Corporation has set up a Waste to Compost plant on PPP basis with IL&FS. The plant has been running successfully since 2001. The plant is currently running to its full capacity and managing 50% of waste (200 MT) generated in the city 45-50 MT of organic compost is produced daily through windrow composting method. (Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India 2018)

Mysuru: A Photo Essay

FEDERATION OF MYSURU CITY CORPORATION
WARDS PARLIAMENT (R)
WARD No. 28, KUMBARA KOPPAL, MYSORE
WEL COME TO ALL

Patna: A Case Study

5.2. Patna

Patna is the largest city and state capital of Bihar. Patna has been identified as a Smart City.

Fast Facts

State	Bihar
Area	3,202 Sq. Km
Population as per 2011 census	16,84,222lakhs
Number of Wards	75
Number of Hosueholds	223088
Waste Generation/Day	644- 850m tonnes per day
Segregation Level	NA
Administrative Body	Patna Municipal Corporation or Patna Nagar Nigam

Box 5.2.1: Fast facts on Patna
Source: Centre for Science and Environment
(https://www.cseindia.org/patna-municipal-corporation-8292)
Urban Development & Housing Department, Government of Bihar
(http://urban.bih.nic.in/Acts/AR-01-04-10-2018.pdf)

Background

Patna Municipal Corporation was established on 15th August 1952, by the Government of Bihar. Patna has five administrative zones (circles) and 75 wards. The circles New Capital Circle (16 wards), Kankarbagh Circle (11 wards), Bankipore Circle (12 wards), Patna City Circle (20 wards) and Patliputra Circle (16 wards). (Bihar Times 2016) The Assistant Health Officers are in charge of Sanitation work. (Patna Municipal Corporation n.d.).

Patna has followed a traditional approach of collection, transportation and dumping waste. In the year 2002, the Patna Municipal Corporation (PtMC) entered into a formal working arrangement with Nidan and Nidan Swachhdhara Private Limited (NSPL), an NGO and company working with waste pickers, for door-to-door collection. Through this arrangement, about 63000 households were serviced. This arrangement featured as a best practice in the Compendium of Global Best Practices- Urban Solid Waste Management, by the NIUA. (National Institute of Urban Affairs 2015) (Pathways to Development 2016). However, difference cropped in and contract has not been renewed. (Nidan n.d.) . For the rest of the city, that did not have door to door collection, waste was deposited in the central bin placed on the road; other waste was dumped in vacant lands, parks, roads etc. The paper also described the method and equipment used to pick waste – which included shovels, cat machines and JCB machines and the waste was sent to the dumping grounds. (Kumar Bhanu and Kumar 2014). The dumping ground situated at Ramchak Bairiya village on the outskirts of

Patna, has been at the in the news from 2011, given the frequent outbreak of fire, the smell, health related complaints from the neighbourhood. The Bihar State Pollution Control Board also held a public hearing on the issue in March 2011, but with no suitable outcome. (Tripathi 2012)

In 2014, the Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (BUIDCo) entered into a Concession Agreement with Patna Green Energy Private Limited (Concessionaire) for the design, financing, development, construction, operation, maintenance, management and transfer of a Regional Solid Waste to energy for electricity. The project was earmarked at the existing dump site Ramchak Bairiya, spread over 78.89 acres. In addition to generating electricity, the concessionaire was also expected to maintain the landfill. (Bihar Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited 2014). In the same year BUIDCo has also entered into a PPP with Mumbai-based Company Sunil HiTech Engineers Limited (SHEL), to manage solid waste in the city. (Rumi, Waste management firm's contract terminated 2018)

In a newspaper report in August 2016, the Patna Municipal Commissioner was quoted saying the Empowered Standing Committee (ESC) has decided to, "purchase two self-propelled heavy duty vacuum sweepers, one truck mounted road sweeping machine, one disilter, 800 secondary storage containers of 1.1 cubic metre capacity, 50 secondary storage containers of 2.5 cubic metre capacity, 200 decorated dustbins and six twin bin dumper placers for solid waste management. Altogether Rs13 crore would be used from Solid Waste Management Fund to purchase the equipment". (Bihar Times 2016)

In another newspaper report in 2016, stated that Patna's Garbage dumping site would be operational, and could accommodate about 1000 tons of garbage every day. It also stated that Patna's daily garbage generation was about 800-900 tons. Patna Green Energy Private Limited was quoted as Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), formed for the landfill site, would complete the development of the complex, to generate 10MW electricity in two years period. (Times of India 2016)

Dr. R K Sinha, Environment Conservationist, speaking at a book release in July 2016 titled," Not in my Backyard- Solid Waste Management in Indian Cities", by the Centre for Science and Environment said
"Patna is one of the worst cities in terms solid waste management. One can see heaps of solid waste piled up on the banks of the Ganga River here. Apart from the ecological cost, this is also a method to illegally reclaim land. Waste management is an issue where the onus is not only on the state and municipal authorities, but every household has to be part of this". (Centre for Science and Environment 2016)

Box 5.2.2 : Quote DR. R K Sinha on Patna

Current Situation

The per capita waste generation in Patna is about 331 gm/d. The system for collection of waste varies, as only 60% of Patna has regular door-to-door service. Segregation of waste at source is not the norm. User fee is pegged at Rs. 30/- per month. Earlier, when collection was outsourced, user fee collected was Rs. 60 per month. (Rumi, Door-to-door trash collection from October 2018)

> - *Door to Door Collection - 20% to 80%*
>
> - *Efficiency in Collection of Solid Waste – 60% to 65%*
>
> - *Efficiency in redressal of Customer Complaints – 40% to 50%*
>
> *SWM Initiatives undertaken includes:*
>
> - *Procured 720 Hand carts, 1324 of 1.1 Cum Bins, Tricycle Rickshaws 225, 135 Tractors, JCB 13, Robot 12, Compactors 25, Tippers 8, Haiwa 19*
>
> - *Weighbridge at Landfill site installed and operational*
>
> - *Waste to Energy Plant of 11.5 MW is being commissioned at Bairia village.*
>
> *(The Smart City Challenge Stage 2 n.d.)(Source: Patna Nagar Nigam)*

Box 5.2.3 : Data Submitted to the Smart City Challenge

Photo 14 b: Patna Nagar Nigam Waste Collection Cart

In 2018, the Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Bihar put out a Draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy for Urban Local Bodies of Bihar, in a view to provide proper guidance to the ULBs in managing solid waste generated in their respective areas.

The document identified few important aspects

- ULBs of Bihar lack managerial, administrative, financial and institutional management and technical knowhow of managing urban solid waste

- Availability of land to establish SWM facility was identified as a constraint

- Lack of data availability as no formal study has been conducted to identify quality and quantity of waste generated in the state.

- Using a CPCB data of 2000, the document pegs per capita waste generation in Patna Municipal Corporation at 0.4kg per capita per day. Given the number of households at 2, 23,088, the waste generated per day is about 446 tonnes. (Annual waste will be 162854 TPA).

- Based on the survey conducted by the Government of Bihar, Patna's reflects about 60% in 100% Door-to-Door collection from wards.

The document borrows from SWM Rules 2016, in terms of the duty of the waste generator, the need to put in place and streamline door-to-door collection. The document does outline the need and utility of a community collection system, as a primary storage point from households and in markets.

"Various sizes of community containers (From 1.1 cum to 4.5 cum) are available with the ULBs for collection of Municipal Solid Waste. The waste collected from the residential and commercial areas temporarily stored in these community containers and transported to centralized waste processing site in case of availability of processing facility or directly sent to the dumping site for open dumping." (Draft Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Policy and Strategy for Urban Local Bodies of Bihar 2018)

In June 2018, BUIDCO, terminated the contract with Mumbai-based Company Sunil HiTech Engineers Limited (SHEL), on the grounds of improper handling of solid waste management and attributed the poor rankings in cleanliness survey to the company. (Rumi, Waste management firm's contract terminated 2018)

In 2019, the NGT noting Bihar's poor management of waste, said can lead to emergency kind of situation and urged Bihar chief secretary to submit quarterly reports. (PTI 2019). Patna was ranked 262 in the 2017 SS and 312 in 2018 (Swachh Survekshan 2018: Never Mind The Previous Poor Rankings, Patna Hopes For Better Performance This Year 2018). A research article in 2018, attributes Patna's poor management to *lack of technical expertise and appropriate institutional arrangement, unwilling of the ULB to introduce proper systems of collection, transportation and destinations, indifference and lack of awareness from citizens". It goes on to say this creates an occupational health risk for wastepickers, who work in this environment.* (Dr. Anand, Raman and Rani 2018)

Integration of Informal Waste Workers

Photo 14 c : Wastepickers Collection Cart, Patna

Patna's integration of wastepickers in the city's solid waste management as early as 2002 was often cited as a best practice, and hence it is important to look at the work undertaken by Nidan Swachhdhara Private Limited (NSPL), in the area of Patna's solid waste management. NSPL had its roots in Nidan, an NGO set up in 1996, with the aim of empowering the informal sector workers such as the wastepickers in providing them a secure livelihood. Having worked under the donor model, Nidan's quest for sustainability led them to the formation of NSPL. Prior to this, they did experiment registering a cooperative, which did not materialise, as they did not receive formal recognition. Registered in 2002, as a private sector company, NSPL focuses on creating professional workforce of sanitation workers called Safai Mitras, who are then linked to opportunities in the waste space. In order boost worker identity, the wastepickers are called Safai Mitras, and are encouraged to be a part of the company. About 185 wastepickers are the shareholders in the company, with a few representatives on the board of the company. The company status allows NSPL to bid for contracts with households, municipalities and institutions, on par with other private limited companies (national and international) in the waste sector. NSPL operates on user fee basis. The contract with the PtMC from 2005 to 2011, had the potential to be taken up on a large scale, but was limited to four wards. Activities undertaken included – Door-to-door garbage collection (for households, restaurants and shops for a monthly fee), Composting and recycling of dry waste through the kabadi Center for sale and purchase of dry waste from the wastepickers. In order to support the waste pickers, NSPL also bids for Housekeeping contracts. (Nidan n.d.) (New Concept Information Systems for UNICEF 2012)

Observations

- There has been no acknowledgement of the role of the wastepickers/informal waste collectors by the Municipality, despite a very strong organised workforce in the form NSPL.

- Patna needs to set in place the system for implementing SWM Rules, 2016, before charging ahead with large scale waste to electricity projects.

Patna:
A Photo Essay

Gurugram: A Case Study

5.3 Gurugram (Gurgaon)

Gurgaon as it is popularly called or Gurugram (officially), is one of the leading financial hubs in the country, with the third highest per capita income in India after Chandigarh and Mumbai. It is also known as the Millennial City.

Fast Facts

State	Haryana
Area	232 Sq. Km
Population as per 2011 census	876969
Number of Wards	35
Number of Hosueholds	NA
Waste Generation/Day	1000 tons per day, along with 800 tons per day from Faridabad
Segregation Level	NA
Administrative Body	Municipal Corporation or Gurugram

Box 5.3.1: Fast facts on Gurugram
Source: Municipal Corporation Gurugram (https://www.mcg.gov.in)

Background

"Gurgaon is a disaster, a horror story of how urbanisation should not happen. It is not merely Gurgaon—little Gurgaons are emerging all over Delhi. When these monstrosities were being 'developed', did anyone think about where the water for them would come from, and where the waste generated by them would go? Now they exist and answers have to be found. I have nothing to say except to say that this isn't development, but mal-development." -Ramaswamy R Aiyer, Former Secretary, Water Resources, GoI (Kumar and Misra 2012)

Gurugram, initially incorporated in the Delhi Metropolitan Region, in Delhi's first Master Plan in 1962, (Delhi Development Authority 1962), became a part of the Haryana administration in 1966, and was never in the limelight till the Indian economy liberalized. Envisioned as a knowledge city, Gurugram, located at roughly 30 kilometers south of Delhi, urbanized rapidly from 1996. Sleek, high rise tower structures housing office spaces and apartments and large shopping malls, spaces for work, stay and entertainment, this poster city, is now everyone's favourite punching bag, when it comes to civic amenities- unplanned streets, electricity shortage, urban flooding, and improper waste management. (Narayan 2015) (Joshi 2016) (Singh 2016) (A. Kumar 2017). Early on in 2008, the Hindustan Times ran a series titled Gurgaon collapsing, of which one of them was titled "Global Destination or Garbage Dump?" which questioned the state of affairs on the issue of waste management. (Ahuja 2008) (Kalyan 2017)

The Governor of Haryana, as per the Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994 declared the constitution of Municipal Council of Gurgaon In June 2008 and Municipal Corporation of Gurgaon or MCG started functioning. The total area of the city is about 232 square km and it is divided into 35 municipal wards. Administratively, it comprises of four zones 1, 2, 3, 4: three subdivisions Gurugram South, Gurugram North and Pataudi and five Tehsils – Gurugram, Sohna, Farrukhnagar, Pataudi and Manesar. It has 50 villages, 150 residential colonies and 2 Industrial Sectors. (2019).

It is interesting to note that solid waste in Gurugram is managed by multiple agencies Haryana State Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIDC) and the Harayana Urban Development Authority (HUDA), including MCG and the approach has always been traditional – collect, transport, dispose to a centralised location. (A. Kumar 2015).

In September 2015, the then Minister for Haryana ULB directed the then Additional Chief Secretary, to amend the Haryana Municipal Corporation Building Bye Law, 2014, to be able to legalise the need for bulk generators (which included all private institutions, townships, group housing societies, hotels, motels and restaurants, banquet halls and marriage palaces, educational institutions and industrial institutions which generate more than 25 kg biodegradable waste per day) to manage their biodegradable waste. (The Pioneer 2015). In 2017, the then Principal Secretary to Government of Haryana issued a memo, on the adoption of the Haryana Building Code 2017, which unfortunately failed to take into account the Minister's directions and solid waste management did not feature in Chapter 8 Sustainable Measures. Only in Chapter 12 - Environment Clearance for Category A and B buildings it listed Separate wet and dry bins must be provided at the ground level for facilitating segregation of waste." (Government of Haryana 2017)

According to the Pre-feasibility Report by HUDA on the Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility at Village Bandhwari, *"The Municipal Corporation of Gurgaon (MCG) is the apex body responsible for waste planning and management in the city. As far as its operational role is concerned, MCG is only responsible for waste generated in its municipal area (primarily old Gurgaon). Waste management in HUDA sectors is undertaken by private contractors, RWAs as well as by permanent employees of HUDA".* (Haryana Urban Development Authority 2016)

The dumpsite, spread across 32 acres is located on the Gurugram-Faridabad road, was initially set up as a landfill-cum-waste treatment facility under JNNURM in 2010-11. The plant was dysfunctional but continued to receive garbage from both Gurugram and Faridabad, despite two major fire incidents (Karki 2017). The Pre-feasibility Report 2016 detailing the size and magnitude of operations listed that the project was designed to handle approximately 1100 TPD MSW on a daily basis and the processing facilities would include Bio Methanation, Composting, RDF processing and RDF to power. (Haryana Urban Development Authority 2016)

In 2017, MCG outsourced waste management services to a private agency, Eco Green Energy Private Limited, by signing a concession agreement with 22 year validity. The authorization letter certified that Eco Green was "the authorised waste collector for door-to-door collection & transportation of MSW for residential colonies, HUDA sectors, village areas etc., commercial, institutional, hotels, hostels, hospitals, shopping complexes, office complexes, government offices, industrial or any other waste generators, with the MCG limits". (Inter ULB MOU Solid Waste Bandhwari MCG and MCF 2016) (Concession Agreement Eco Green 2017) (Municipal Corporation of Gurugram 2018)

Current Situation

According to the document titled "Gurugram: A framework for Sustainable Development", "It is estimated that about 90 percent of the Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is disposed of at the landfill in Bandhwari with little processing. There are about 3,648 sanitary workers which include both permanent and contractual workforce, supporting the city in collection and recycling of waste4. Given the amount of waste generated in the city and the limited availability of land and serious concerns on the air quality, MCG is working towards improving the waste management process by encouraging decentralized systems for bulk waste generators and at the same time improving the centralized system. (Roychowdhury and Puri 2017)

In May 2018, the Government of Haryana issued an addendum to the Haryana Building Code 2017 and included the following: The definition of "Solid Waste Management Plant" Includes collection of primary segregated solid waste from door to door. This has to be secondary segregated on daily basis & segregated solid waste shall be processed in the organic waste convertor (OWC) Machines/Biodegradable Waste Convertor". (Amendment in the Haryana Building Code-2017-Chapter1, 6 & 7 2018) (Government of Haryana 2018)
The NGT in 2019, questioned both the Gurgaon Municipal Corporation and Eco Green on improper waste management and open waste dumping and non-implementation of the SWM Rules 2016 (Ratna 2019)

Photo 15 b: A dumpyard behind DLF Cyber City, Phase 2, Gurugram

Integration of Informal Waste Workers

Like Maharashtra, Haryana also passed the Haryana Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1998, which prohibited people from littering; ensuring waste is separated and put in the right dustbins, receptacles. The Act also requires the State Government to undertake studies/research on composition of non-biodegradable garbage, encourage source reduction and recycling, develop policies to purchase products made from recyclable material. The Act further prescribed – *"impose requirements on manufacturers, distributors and other person who produce or handle commodities with respect to the type size, packaging, labelling and composition, of packaging that may or must be and with respect to the disposal of packaging including standards for material degradability and recyclability"*, along with imposition of fines to people who fail to comply. (The Haryana Non-Biodegradable Garbage (Control) Act, 1998). Not much data is available on the implementation of the Act, and there is acknowledgement of the role of the informal waste workers- wastepickers and other informal waste collectors in retrieving dry waste.

Photo 15 c: Wastpicker Colony in Gurugram

In July 2018, the Directorate of ULBs, Haryana released the SWM Policy and Strategy under rule11 and 15 of Solid Waste Management, with a vision for sustainable management of solid waste in the State. However in terms of directions for registration and integration of wastepickers in the SWM, it is very sketchy.   In the IEC component, it is stated that "ULBS shall create public awareness through information, education and communication campaigns and educate waste generators - Handover segregated waste to waste pickers, waste collectors, recyclers or waste collection agencies.
The Policy also directs Bulk Generators to manage their own waste and states in partnership with ULBs, authorised waste pickers or recyclers. The document concludes with a vague statement on the need to address – "Setting roles and responsibilities for various stakeholders in waste management, including the informal waste sector". (Directorate of Urban Local Bodies, Haryana 2018)

In December 2018, a Times of India article titled read "Ragpickers to collect garbage before Swachh Rating", the article further said, that following complaints on management of waste and a meeting on SS, it was decided that Eco Green would tweak its model and integrate wastepickers in the door-to-door collection. It further said that 1200 wastepickers would be employed and a proposed material recover facility would be set up, for secondary segregation with a long term strategy to form a cooperative society for wastepickers to provide them with loan and insurance facilities. (Times of India 2018)

Key Observations

- Gurugram needs a full-fledged, working framework of decentralised and segregated collection. There are residents that have been leading the change like the Nirvana Country housing in Sector 50, Vipul Belmonte in DLF 5 and Silver Oaks in DLF Phase 1 (Tribune India 2019) (Dhankhar 2018)

- Gurugram, has a formal system with collection and transportation system operating through a concessionaire agreement and a collection system operating through informal waste collectors, which is termed as integration. See Box 5.3.2

- The Government cannot outsource the job of registration and integration of wastepickers and other informal waste collectors to a private agency

Levels of operations:

A visit to two of the informal waste colonies – Nathupur and the Mehrauli-Gurgaon Road, , Sector 24 reveal, that there are multiple levels of operations that take place:

1. *The informal waste collector pays the Dealer (also called Agent or Dalal) for permission to operate in a geographical package, and they in turn pays the Smart Collector belonging to the authorised agency. The informal waste collector carries out the actual collection from the households.*

2. *The informal waste collector does a buyback of mixed waste from the housekeeping staff of the RWA.*

The Informal Recycling System

Around 12 informal waste colonies exist, with over 15000 waste workers. Each colony have about 3 to 4 work leaders. Each sorting area employs about 15 to 25 people, and given the condition of waste about 9 types of recyclable plastics is recovered. The rent paid per sorting area varies between 5000-10,000/-
To dispose of the wet waste and other soiled materials and rejects, they have to pay Rs. 30,000 per day per tractor to dispose at the landfill.

Box 5.3.2 Observations and informal interview by authors
Source: Observations and informal interview by authors

Gurugram:
A Photo Essay

Indore: A Case Study

5.4 Indore

Indore is known as the commercial and financial capital of Madhya Pradesh. Popular for its historical monuments and food, Indore was a popular trading hub that can be traced back to the 16th century.

Indore has the unique distinction of being awarded the 'cleanest city', for three years in a row- 2017, 2018 and 2019.

State	Haryana
State	Madhya Pradesh
Area	390 sq km
Population as per 2011 census	19,94.397
Number of wards	19 zones and 85 wards
Number of Households	6,49,540
Waste Generation/Day	1,115 MT PD
Segregation Level	100%
Administrative Body	Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC)

Box 5.4.1: Fast Facts of Indore

Source: Smart City Indore https://www.smartcityindore.org/solid-waste/

Background

Indore was ranked 61 in National Urban Sanitation Policy Rating of Cities 2010 a survey conducted by the Ministry of Urban Development to recognise excellent performance in promoting urban sanitation and ranked cities based on cleanliness, disposal of solid waste and door to door collection among others (Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India n.d.), and fell to 180, in the 2014-15 survey. (Press Information Bureau 2015). Incidentally, in another study - comprehensive environmental assessment of 88 industrial clusters and rating on the concept of Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, during 2009-10, Indore was identified as Critically Polluted Area (CPA). (Central Pollution Control Board 2016) (Foundary Informatics Centre n.d.)

In October 2014, the Municipal Corporation of Indore (IMC) had put out a notice inviting tenders for door to door collection and transportation of municipal solid waste as per MSW Rules 2000. The document stated that 'Indore's population was about 22 lakhs (as per census 2011) with an area of 245 sq km and the estimated waste generated of about 1200 tons per day, needed to be transported to the waste disposal site at Devguradiya', (Indore Municipal Corporation 2014) . The following year in March 2015, the then Urban Development Minister of Indore, lamented on awarding the seven year contract to the Gurgaon based A2Z Company, as complaints from general public were at all-time high. This coupled with issues of indiscriminate dumping and burning of garbage, were also some of the reasons Indore was ranked poorly in the 2014-2015 survey. (Times of India, Indore 2015).

To prevent fire and air pollution in summer, the IMC tried to make temporary arrangements (Times of India, Indore 2015), yet in May 2015, a fire broke out at the Devaguradia trenching ground, destroying machinery at the A2Z's waste disposal plant. The newspaper report also quoted that fire was set to dispose garbage (Times of India, Indore 2015) (Hindustan Times, Indore 2015). This quote resonated with the IMC's submission to the Madhya Pradesh High Court that A2Z company was burning waste at the trenching ground in 2012 (Times of India, Indore 2012). In September 2015, IMC cancelled A2Z Infrastructure Company's contract and decided to make investments in owning waste management systems. (Hindustan Times, Indore 2015). Problems continued to plague IMC, as the CPCB issued a notice to the IMC, for unscientific waste management and sewerage, based on the report by the Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board (PMSPCB) , in October 2015. The report stated that there was no practice of segregation of waste at source and mixed waste was being dumped at the disposal site. The report also highlighted the issues of legacy waste and garbage burning. (Times of India, Indore 2015). Around the same time the Madhya Pradesh High Court directed the IMC to formulate a comprehensive time-bound programme to manage the city's waste (Hindustan Times, Indore 2015) . A detailed survey revealed that state of affairs at various levels across human resources, infrastructure, operations, capacity building, data management and governance, etc. This included open dumping, burning of waste, irregular collection, demotivated staff, high absenteeism, inefficient supervision, non-running vehicles among the others. (Hindu Business Line 2018) (The Indian Express 2017)

The IMC adopted various measures to achieve the top place. The vision was to make the city Bin free, Litter free and Dust free. The roadmap charted to actualise the vision was by enforcing segregation of waste at source into wet and dry; door- to door waste collection, along with separate collection for bulk generators and commercial areas and construction and demolition debris; biometric attendance and GPS monitoring of vehicles; mechanized road sweeping, evening cleaning, cleaning of drains and other vacant plots; constructing processing facilities including decentralised composting units, transfer station, sanitary landfill, plastic processing unit and an extensive IEBCC activity. (Indore Blog 2017) (Smart City Indore n.d.) (Swachh Survekshan 2019 n.d.)

As a first step, IMC started pilot projects from December 2015 to January 2016 in two wards 71 and 42, for effective door to door collection. From February 2016, the IMC went ahead with a yearlong phased approach in eliminating the large collection bins, streamlined door-to-door collection and upgraded necessary infrastructure and a large scale door-to-door awareness campaign. (Swachh Bharat Mission Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC) n.d.)

In the Swachh Survekshan -2016 – ranks of 73 cities, Indore was placed 25. (PIB 2016). Yet, the problems of landfill continued, prompting students staying around the Devguradia landfill to write to the Chief Minister to act on the problem of burning garbage (Hindustan Times, Indore 2016). (@indoreantipollution Facebook n.d.). By the year 2017, IMC started bioremediation of the landfill, controlled the smell and placed two firefighting vans to control emergency firebreak outs (Times of India, Indore 2017) (The Better India 2019)

Photo 16 b: Devguradia Landfill Bioremediation Green Belt Site

Of Evictions and Removal of Stray Cattle

A disturbing trend in the name of cleanliness was the forced evictions and the removal of stray cattle, dogs and pigs, demolition of stray cattle shelter by the IMC from November 2016 in anticipation of the SBM evaluation. The settlements included Ganesh Nagar, Khajrana Ring Road, Ahir Khedi Road, Pragati Nagar, Sukhi Nivas and Banganga (YUVA (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action) 2016). (Swachh Bharat Mission Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC) n.d.) (Hindustan Times 2015) (Times of India Indore 2018)

Both these went against some of the existing legal safeguards: According to the Madhya Pradesh Nagariya Kshetro ke bhoomihin Vyakti (Pattadhruti Adhikaron Ka Pradan kiya Jana) Adhiniyam, 1984, ' Any person who wrongfully dispossesses or attempts to dispossess an occupier of a dwelling house will be liable for three months imprisonment'. (Madhya Pradesh Gazette 1984). According to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 Section 11 (1) (i) and (j) of the, it is illegal to relocate stray animals; Section 11 (1) (h), it is illegal to intentionally starve street dogs and take away their shelter. (The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 n.d.) According to the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, makes it illegal for anyone to capture, incite or bait street animals with the intent of causing harm. (The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 n.d.).

Photo 16 c: One of the Hosuing Colonies, Post Eviction, at Vaibhav Nagar

Current Situation

Post 2016, the city has been claiming the number one slot, making it the only city to complete a hat trick of wining the Number 1 slot for the Cleanest City. In 2018, Indore was conferred the Four Leaves Award at Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)'s Convention on Urban Solid Waste Management in New Delhi. CSE assessed cities on different parameters that included segregation at source, collection, transportation, wet waste and dry waste processing, adoption of decentralised systems, the inclusion of informal sector in municipal systems and adoption and enforcement of SWM bye-laws and enforcement of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, as part of its initiative 'Forum of Cities that Segregate'. (Centre for Science 2018). Indore also won the award for the Cleanest City at Safaigiri Award 2018, by the India Today Group (India Today 2019). Indore is also the only Indian city to have ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001: 2015 and OHSAS 18000:2007 certified centralised processing unit and is one of the three 5-star rated cities under the Star Rating of Garbage Free City certification programme of the MoHUA (Construction World 2019).

The Swachh Survekshan 2019's Innovation and Best Practices Report on ULB led Initiatives highlights Indore's integration of waste management to public transport. IMC developed a bio-methanation processing plant to generate bio-CNG and Compost on VGF Model in partnership with Mahindra Waste to Energy Solutions Ltd on a PPP model and signed an agreement with Indore Public Transport System Company (AICTSL). The plant utilises waste from the markets (fruit and vegetable). There is also an indigenous biogas cleaning and separation unit to purify methane, which is then compressed and filled into cylinders. The document states that 1000kgs of Bio-CNG is dispensed to city buses daily. (Swachh Survekshan 2019 Innovations and Best Practices n.d.)

Integration of Informal Waste Workers

In an Indian Express article titled "Inside India's cleanest city', the article states that wastepickers and the local garbage collectors resisted the new waste management plan adopted by the IMC, as about 1200 wastepickers lost their job. It goes on to state the IMC eventually adopted about 1000 garbage collectors and wastepickers adding to them to municipality's existing force of 8000 sanitation workers. (The Indian Express 2019). The report titled Unequal Realities: Forced Evictions in Five Indian Cities 2016 draws to attention the loss of livelihood due to forced evictions and relocation and the inability of the IMC to integrate the informal waste workers into the formal system. The report states that about 250 waste pickers were given identity cards. (YUVA (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action) 2016). This correlates to another blog titled Waste Narratives which stated 'Indore Municipal Corporation issued occupational identity cards to 250 wastepickers associated with Jan Vikas Society', (Waste Narratives 2016), which is in contrast to the SS 2017 Report.

"The SS 2017 Report has a legend which says Informal Waste Picker Engagement with three colour schemes: Green for Fully Achieved, Yellow for Partially Achieved and Red for Not Achieved. Indore was marked green as fully compliant and stated all wards engage informal waste pickers for solid waste management and undertake sweeping twice a day (SS Report 2017 n.d.)'.

In January 2017, Indore started Plastic Collection Centre (PCC) to reuse and recycle the city's plastic waste. The IMC installed a plastic cleansing machine known as a 'Phatka Machine.' The center is operated by NGOs Sarthak and BASIX. The waste pickers working at the processing unit segregate plastic and sell it a predetermined price to the NGO, who in turn processes it, further and sell it to other recyclable company or industry. The non-recyclables are sent to the cement plants, IMC public works department and to M.P. Rural Road Development Corporation for construction of roads. (SwachhIndia.NDTV 2017)

Photo 16 d: Plastic Collection Centre (PCC) , Deoguradia, Indore

Waste pickers submitted a letter to the IMC commissioner urging him to integrate wastepickers in Solid Waste Management of Indore city. The letter highlighted that "Waste-pickers are asked to wade through the mixed waste to recover recyclables, a lot of time waste-pickers end up in getting hurt by broken glass or sharp materials which are there in the mixed waste. They are forced to sell recovered materials to the Material Recovery Centre (MRC) operator, who does not provide the market price for scrap material, short-changing the waste-pickers labour and essentially engaging waste-pickers on piece rate without provisions of minimum wages, social security and welfare protection (including Provident Fund, Employee Social Insurance, Leaves and Bonus). Further worsening their existing financial and social position and requested for intervention". (Global Alliance of Waste Pickers 2018)

Photo 16 e: Wastepickers at the Deoguradia, MRF

In December 2018, the Alliance of Indian Waste Pickers, submitted a memorandum urging the National Mission Director of Swachh Bharat Abhiyaan, urging the authorities to take note of the practices followed by the IMC, including that of catching wastepickers, confiscating dry waste, permission to some wastepickers to segregate waste within the centralised processing facility and dump yard, the need for occupational identity card with a validity for about 5- 10 years, need for upgrading livelihoods as per the SWM Rules 2016 among the others. (Waste Narratives 2018)

In 2018, the IMC released its Solid Waste Management Bye Laws 2018, which made a cursory reference to waste pickers and informal waste collectors. There is no definition of waste pickers or other informal waste collectors. The only acknowledgment of the informal recycling sector is under Section 12 Responsibilities of IMC, where it states in sub clause x – 'IMC shall make efforts to streamline and formalize solid waste management systems and endeavor that the informal sector workers in waste management (waste pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of solid waste management.' (Indore Municipal Corporation 2018)

> *Janvikas was awarded "Swachata Puraskar" by Indore Municipal Corporation on 2nd October 2016. The award was given by Smt. Malini Gaur, the Mayor of Indore Municipal Corporation to Janvikas Society on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti for the outstanding contribution to the welfare of the waste pickers in the city of Indore. Janvikas has been collaborating with Indore Municipal Corporation in creating awareness among people on clean city through door to door counselling, street plays, rallies etc as part of Swach Bharat Mission. Janvikas is working 2 zones in the city which consists of 9 wards (approximately 45,000 households).*

Observations and other Interviews

On 22nd July 2018, the authors visited Indore.

1. MRF Facility for Dry Waste

- The facility is run by BASIX and takes in dry segregated waste at source.

- The observation on Quality and quantity of waste revealed waste was mixed with inerts, not totally dry, also mixed with residual waste. Cardboard paper quality is compromised because of mixing. There was not much high value seen, PET was not visible too.

- The facility had a buy Back Model in practice. The vehicle tips the dry waste in to the open yard of the MRF. Waste Pickers are allowed access to the yard for retrieval, post segregation, the same is sold to the MRF and the remaining waste is sent to the Landfill

  Rs. 38,643 is the buyback value of a single day from 105 waste pickers
  The Average price is Rs. 10. Therefore, Rs. 386 earned per day by a Waste Picker.
  So if we take an approximate of 50 kgs ((38643/10)/105)=38.6 kgs * 105 = ~5 TPD of dry waste. This is from one centre. There are 2 centres, so total dry waste retrieval is around 10tpd

- The MRF has tie-up with 19 scrap dealers who buy the material

  - According to BASIX the city is generating around 400 of dry waste, retrieval and visual quantities show 10 tpd

  - BASIX staff mentioned that they are working with 400 Waste pickers, logs and visuals inside the facility show around 200

  - BASIX has 10 employees: They also do Plastic palletisation (separate staff of 15 people), they receive no financial compensation from the Corporation; they earn the difference from the buying and selling of dry waste. (Buy from wastepickers and sell to scrap dealers)

  - Only 5 categories are dealt with - HDPE, Mixed Plastic, Grey Paper, Cardboard, LD, Metal

  - They are on an 11 month agreement, which is based on annual renewal. (BASIX 2018)

2. **Indore Municipal Corporation – MSW Processing and Disposal (Information given by Plant Supervisor)**

- The Plant Supervisor was not aware of the waste intake figures and mentioned that they were with the Head Office

- The plant had a 4 mm separator for final compost, One pre sorter, One post sorter

- Segregated wet waste only being processed (visually confirmed; only segregated wet waste was seen). The main windrow under the shelter was 3months old

- 4TPD compost is being produced every day. Therefore we infer, based on the level of activity and material lying around the intake is up to a maximum of 100 TPD.

- The supervisor stated that capacity intake is about 600 TPD of wet waste. As per transfer station calculations – wet waste is 3 vehicles * 12 TPD * 6 zones = 216 TDP (I. M.–M. Supervisor 2018)

2. **Transfer Station**

- 1 station for every zone/ 6 transfer stations have been set up

- 1 zone is 30 wards of 1.5 lakh Households (HH) (5000 HH per Ward) +500 commercial

- 1WET capsule + 1 DRY capsule

- At least 6 trips a day i.e. 3Wet waste , 3Dry waste

- 1 Capsule is 12-14 TPD capacity

- This calculation shows- 6 stations *3 Wet Capsules * 12 Tons = 216 TPD wet waste

- 1 Ward has 5 vehicles – 3 D2D + 2 Open Vehicles for street sweeping

- shifts (7-3), (3-11), (12-3)

- Log Book signed off by supervisor, for primary vehicles after drop offs (T. S. Supervisor 2018)

- The Smart City Indore website mentions the collected waste is transported by the Tri-partioned garbage tippers deployed in all 85 wards to the designated Garbage transfer station (GTS). To strengthen and reduce the cost of the Secondary Collection and Transportation System, IMC has constructed eight ultra-modern transfer stations of three types of models such as Ramp based static GTS, portable Compactors based GTS and semi portable Compactors based GTS installed by Hyva and TPS at different locations. (Smart City Indore n.d.)

Photo 16 f: Transfer Station at I T Park, Davv Takshila Parisar, Indore

1. Other Numbers

- As per the SS 2019 Innovations and Best Practices Report Market waste generated is about 20 TPD (Swachh Survekshan 2019 Innovations and Best Practices n.d.)

- According to the MPSPCB Annual Report for the year 2OL8-2OL9 under Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016., submitted to the CPCB, the Indore Cluster for Waste to Energy at Devguradiya is for total MSW of 1010 TPD, servicing towns Betma, Depalpur, Hatod, Indore, Manpur, Mhowgaon, Rau, RunjiGautampura at an estimated project cost of Rs. 470 Crores, at a concession period of 21 years including implementation under Public Private Partnership and an inter ULB agreement authorizing the biggest ULB to act as lead member of the cluster. (Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board 2019)

- The Smart City Indore website mentions, 'The total waste generation in Indore is 1115 MTPD. Out of the total waste 58.25% is the wet or organic waste, 41.75% is dry waste and 0.5% is household hazardous and sanitary waste. The total wet waste generation is 650 MTPD (Approximately) and dry waste generation is 465 MTPD (approximately)'. (Smart City Indore n.d.)

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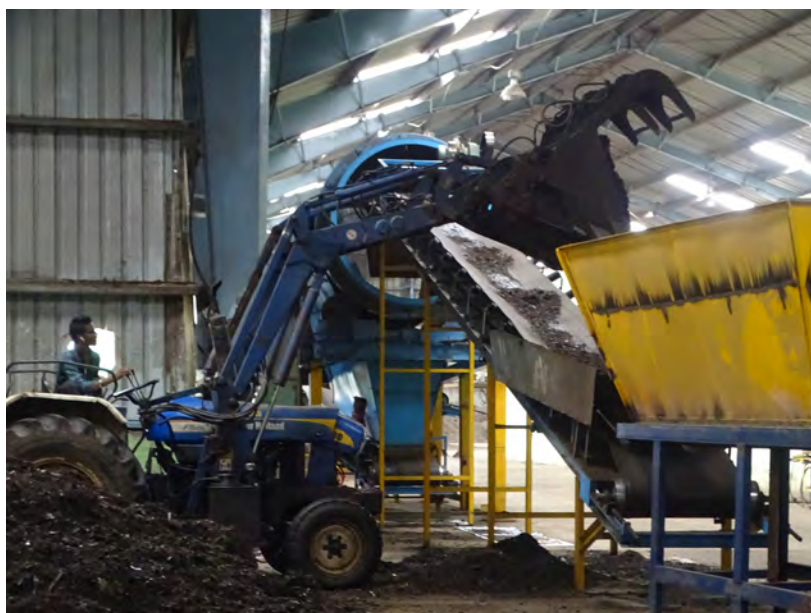
Shillong: A Case Study

5.5 Shillong

Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya, is also known as the 'Scotland of the East", is a three hour drive from Guwahati. In the recent years, Shillong has become a popular destination for holiday –makers.

State	Meghalaya
Area	10.36 sq km
Population as per 2011 census	City population is 143,229; its urban / metropolitan population is 354,759
Number of wards	27
Number of Households	31025HH
Waste Generation/Day	64 MT per day
Segregation Level	NA
Administrative Body	Shillong Municipal Board

Box 5.4.1 : Fast Facts of Shillong
Source: Shillong Municipal Board http://smb.gov.in/history.html

Background

Shillong was developed as an administrative and commercial center and served as the capital of the Assam province during the British Rule, until the formation of the state of Meghalaya in 1972. Shillong is an Urban Agglomeration consisting of Shillong Municipality, Shillong Cantonment and 10 other census towns (Clean Shillong Committee, Meghalaya. n.d.). The Shillong Municipal Board was formed, in 1910, comprising of 10 wards. From 1938 onwards Marten in Mawlai Mawion, became the official dumping site. Early attempts at managing solid waste started from 1974, with the Shillong Municipal Board (SMB) being responsible for management of solid wastes within the municipal boundaries of Shillong (10.26 sq. km) comprising of 27 wards. However segregation was not given a priority. (Shillong Municipal Board n.d.)

In 1991, the National Environmental and Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur prepared a master plan for Shillong towards management of solid wastes. The report recommended biogas generation as a treatment option towards efficient SWM along with better collection, transportation and disposal methods. The implementation of the project did not take off. Early attempts of raising awareness on the importance of waste management included activities targeted at the educational institutions and clean up drives.   In 1998, all educational intuitions were informed to collect waste paper and plastic for recycling as part of World Environment Day. The Meghalaya Environment Active Legislators (MEAL), Shillong also launched an awareness campaign on the need to keep water bodies clean and organised a massive cleanup drive of rivers and streams on June 27th, 1998. (Jyrwa 2008)

The CPCB's Annual Report 2001-2002 prepared in compliance to the provision 8(2) of the Rules of the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2000, stated that Shillong Municipal Board has set up a compost plant for processing 100 TPD and improving the existing disposal site at Mawiong (Central Pollution Control Board 2004), as part of the Solid Waste Management Project for Shillong 2002, launched by the Government. The compost plant has the unique distinction of being the first in the North East region. The plant, though suffered from poor quality inputs, technical and marketing problems. (SMEC India 2009)

Citizens began championing waste management and Clean Shillong. This saw the formation of an SHG by the Lasara Society in 2004. Seed funding from AusAID (the Australian Government's development policy Australian aid) made it possible for the group to conduct baseline survey, purchase of vehicle engage in door to door collection. The program ran for 10 years in Mawlai and expanded to other localities (The Shillong Times 2014). In 2008, the government launched the Clean Shillong Campaign 2008, with the aim to check indiscriminate littering and dumping of waste on the roads, streets, and drains in the city and to enforce the sections of Meghalaya Municipal Act 1973. This campaign was discontinued from 2009 due to lack of funds. (Clean Shillong Committee, Meghalaya. n.d.)

On 26th February 2009, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the North-Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program (NERCCDIP), Project Phase 1 to be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development over a six year period beginning in 2010 and funded by a loan via the Multitranche Financing Facility (MFF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project envisaged achieving sustainable urban development in the Project Cities of Agartala, Aizawl, Kohima, Gangtok and Shillong through investments in urban infrastructure sectors: (i) water supply; (ii) sewerage and sanitation; and (iii) solid waste management.

The draft Final DPR Solid Waste 2009 read "Municipal Solid Waste Management in Shillong may be classified into two categories i.e Organised areas: -areas falling under the jurisdiction of Shillong Municipality or Cantonment Board; Unorganised areas: - areas outside the Shillong Municipality or Cantonment Board;There are no actual records with respect to the solid waste generation in Shillong city. Available information reveals that the Shillong Municipal Board is lifting about 75-80 MT/ day and the Cantonment Board is lifting about 15 to18 MT/day. The solid waste generated in other towns of the Shillong agglomeration, viz Madanrting, Mawlai, Nongthymmai and Pynthor Umkhrah remains unaccounted for…" (SMEC India 2009)
In 2012, as part of the NERCCDIP, the SIPMIU submitted a draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report for obtaining environmental clearance for development of a new sanitary landfill at Umsawli Village under the Greater Shillong Planning Area. (State Investment Project Management andImplementation Unit (SIPMIU), Shillong 2012). In the same year, Youth for Green Campaign was launched as an initiative to maintain cleanliness in public spaces and surroundings in collaboration with schools, colleges, NGOs interested in chalking out cleanliness programmes (Swachh India. NDTV 2017).

Photo 17 b: Sign Board at Shillong

In 2016, Government of Meghalaya issued an office memorandum 'Guidelines for Solid Waste Management and cleanliness in Shillong City', with special emphasis on segregation at source – into 6 categories, collection, transportation, processing and final disposal of solid waste. The guidelines specified colour codes for bins- Blue for non-biodegradable and Green for Biodegradable waste. The guidelines also stated that local authority will have to provide adequate infrastructure facilities such as waste collection services, litter bins, conveniently located community storage centres, dry waste collection centres, and composting centres. (Urban Affairs Department, Government of Meghalaya 2016)

In 2017, Phase 1 of the Sanitary Landfill for disposal of processed rejects and inert waste was inaugurated at Marten, Mawlai, as part of the NERCCDIP. (Department of Information and Public Relations, Government of Meghalaya 2017) (SP News Agency 2017)

Current Situation

The NERCCDIP has received an extension till the year 2019. The Meghalaya Government's Status Report on directions issued by the NGT New Delhi, based on the order dated 16.01.2019 in O.A. NO. 606/2018, in the matter of compliance of the SWM Rules 2016 and order dated 19.02.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 states the following: The SMB collects an average 44.86 MT solid wastes on daily basis, with the introduction of door-to-door collection in all the wards. They have no provision for secondary storage. The SMB uses 3 (three) non tipping trucks, 18 (eighteen) truck-tippers, 1 (one) dumper-placer, 1 (one) refuse collector, 2 (two) JCB/loaders and 15 (fifteen) other vehicles for transportation of the collected solid waste to the disposal site. The report states that the board has a facility for processing biodegradable solid waste and that composting and recycling is managed by the SHG of wastepickers at Mawiong, with a capacity of about 8.72 TPD. The report states that the Shillong Cantonment Board shares the disposal facilities of the SMB. (Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board 2019)

Despite all the efforts in creating a sustainable waste management system, Shillong shows a downward trend in the SS Rankings from 18 in 2014, 53 in 2016, 276 in 2017, and 407 in 2018. (The Shillong Times 2017) (Press Information Bureau, Government of India 2017) (SS Report 2018 n.d.)

Photo 17 c: Marten Mawlai

Integration of Informal Waste Workers

A significant component of the NERCCDIP is the Gender Action Plan (GAP). As part of GAP a number of activities were undertaken, including public consultations and gender sensitization workshop to build awareness on the need for women's active participation in SWM. Another key objective was enhancing livelihood opportunities in SWM, through formation of SHGs, better facilities at the solid waste management units and sites, income generation through use of recyclable materials etc. (North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) n.d.)

In 2013, a consultative meeting and census taking activity was undertaken with wastepickers at the Marten dump yard. 26 wastepickers participated in the meeting. Discussions included briefing on the NERCCDIP, the plans for development of the dump yard and potential employment opportunities. (State Investment Program Management and Implementation Unit (SIPMIU), 2015). In November 2014, the NERCCDIP SIPMIU, Urban Affairs Department and SBM, developed a plan to rehabilitate wastepickers working at the Marten dump site. They facilitated the formation of Iainehskhem Self-Help Group (SHG) with the objective of enhancing livelihoods. (Waste Narratives 2018).

In 2016, following a series of training programs -Self Help Group Management Training which included the workings of the SHG, finances, governances, group management, bookkeeping etc , the management on the mini compost plant, training on Trench Composting, Bokashi Composting and Vertical composting, (State Investment Programme Management & Implementation Unit (SIPMIU), NERCCDIP,Urban Affairs Department, Shillong, Meghalaya 2017), the SHG started working from 2017. (The Shillong Times 2019). Their project Garbage-to-gold, have produced over 10,000 kgs of compost manure and have certified by the Department of Agriculture Laboratory and the ICAR Laboratory. The 19 women part of the Iainehskhem SHG led by Bibisha Kharnaior, are also known as the Merry Maidens of Marten", for their cohesive style of working, happiness and cooperation. The women conduct compost training sessions across Shillong and continue to work at the landfill picking out recyclables. The SHG has become a replicable model for inclusive and decentralized waste management other villages around Shillong. (Waste Narratives 2018)

The Meghalaya Government's Status Report on directions issued by the NGT New Delhi, based on the order dated 16.01.2019 in O.A. NO. 606/2018, in the matter of compliance of the SWM Rules 2016 and order dated 19.02.2019 in O.A. No. 593/2017 states the following: In Shillong so far 54 (fifty four) waste pickers have been organised. ID's and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) have been issued to them. 19 (nineteen) waste pickers have formed a SHG and the group is now operating a mini composting unit of the Shillong Municipal Board at Marten. (Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board 2019). An important component of the wastepickers engagement in the city's solid waste management is through the integration with the National Urban Livelihood Mission.

Photo 17 d:The Compost Unit Managed The SHG

- Through the NERCCDIP the city has all the plans in place to adopt decentralised and inclusive waste management systems. However the non-enforcement of segregation of waste at source is a serious problem. This coupled with the need for investment in decentralised facilities like community storage centres, dry waste collection centres, and composting centres are a priority.

- 54 wastepickers who work around the landfill site have been given wastepickers cards, the SBM will have to conduct another survey for free-roaming wastepickers. It is commendable to see the integration of the NULM program with SWM activities

**Shillong:
A Photo Essay**

6 Discussions and Comparisions

In this study, various approaches have been used to assess the status of wastepickers. The study presents a very detailed information across participating cities[6] reflecting not just individual attributes of the waste pickers but also takes into account the external influences (historical, social, cultural) of the city that they live in, tempered with other influences that the environment exerts on the waste pickers and their practices. The approaches include surveys, focus group discussions, one-to-one interviews, key informant interview, observations, literature review, field tour which have lead up to this report.

This section summarises the findings, compares and contrasts individual approach finding wherever possible with other literature, to present insights that informs our final recommendations.[7] This chapter is presented in four broad themes: Socio-demographics, Waste practices, Social Security, Knowledge and Perception of SBA for each wastepickers type, representing their individual differences and by city. The chapter concludes with a discussion on key points.

6.1 Overview of the Findings

To put in perspective the present status of wastepickers, comparisons of findings has been carried out wherever possible. The comparison has been carried out equivalent parameters in previously conducted surveys. The limitation, however is that most of the previous surveys are restricted to a city as against this survey which covers 20 cities ,so wherever possible surveys from at least 3 to 4 cities have been placed for comparison.

6.1 a. Socio-demographics – Age, Gender, Class, Religion

In this section, we have looked at the following parameters-   age, gender, religion, social distribution, place of stay and monthly income, as it is important to identify the characteristics of the wastepickers population presented in this segment. This helps to present information, which is a representative sample of the population of wastepickers in various cities and also provide insights and attributes of these characteristics.

Age

Among all the study participants, the age ranges from 13 years to 83 years. Majority of the wastepickers are in the age group of 21 to 40 years, which is about 62% and 40 to 60 years, which is about 28%. A comparison of the findings of the survey across other studies conducted at different periods of time, overall seems to reflect a consistency in the age group of between 20 to 40 and 40 to 60 years, at 64% and 26% (Chandran, Shekar, et al. 2014), 77% and 21% (CHF International India and Mythri Sarva Sava Samithi 2010), 53% and 42% (Chikarmane, Dr. Deshpande and Narayan 2001) respectively. In the age groups of 60 and above, there are 3.5% waste pickers involved in waste picking, were we noted there has been an increase in percentage of wastepickers from 1.5% in 2010 (3.5%). While this does not reflect on the actual numbers that are engaged in the work of waste picking, it certainly reflects on the possibility of the unavailability of other occupational choices, literacy or reduced access to waste. It may be noted that Mumbai and Shillong at higher number of wastepickers in the age group of 41-60 years for 57% and 67% respectively.

Gender

It is found that there were more women about 68.5% in the waste picking profession, in comparison to men at 31.5%, comparable to the (2001) study. Gender wise distribution of the type of waste picker reveals that female waste pickers are more in number among free roaming/independent/local and waste sorters at 75.5 % and 68% respectively.

The Economic Survey of India 2017, estimated that the magnitude of inter-state migration in India was close to 9 million annually between 2011 and 2016, while Census 2011 pegs the total number of internal migrants in the country (accounting for inter- and intra-state movement) at a staggering 139 million. (Sharma 2017). The Working group on Migration Report set up by the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation, which showed 36% males and 56% females. (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GoI 2017). Our survey has shown that 57 % males have migrated.

Given the traditional role, of a male dominated profession, where it is directly dependent on their ability to raise capital, it is interesting to note that male Itinerant buyers were about 67%. In the door to door collectors segment it was found that males and females are equal. This is other than Delhi at 60% males which historically has shown a higher prevalence of males 76% (Sarkar 2003)

Religion

Among the respondents about 63.2% were Hindus, 13.6%, Muslims, 12% Buddhist and about 8.5% were Christians. The findings in Delhi showed that 71% were Muslims in line with previous study 52% (Sarkar 2003) and 80% (Eswaran and C.K 2013). In Shillong, it was observed all respondents were Christians.

Social Distribution

The prevalence of Scheduled Caste at 54.3% and Scheduled Tribe at 28% dominates waste picking is in line with previous studies which show a high prevalence at 46% (CHF International India and Mythri Sarva Sava Samithi 2010). However in one study in 2017 however observed that the ST was at 47.6% and SC was at 8.75% different from

the national trend. (Dr. Ashifa and Devi 2017). It is observed that 29% of free roaming migrants were from general category, which possibly enters into waste picking due to low entry barriers. It is also seen that 51% of waste sorters belong to scheduled tribe.

Place of Stay and Location Dwelling

Location of residence is unique to the city dependent on factors like the city policy on housing and social/ traditional arrangements that have continued. Previous studies like in Andhra (Dr. Ashifa and Devi 2017) show 68% live in makeshift tents and only about 31% live in houses and Pune (2001) show 38% who live in slums which have been the traditional location for previous generations also. In our study Pune shows an increase in percentage of people living in slum colony (68%), Guntur (93%), Tenali (100%). In Indore, after displacement, replacing the traditional dwelling colony of three generations, the residents were evicted, and moved to a government provided shelter/housing. 76% of the FGD participants in Indore were relocated to Bangarda Bada. (Shantha 2017) (Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action 2017),

It was found that interestingly income had very little role to play in place of stay. Out of 1869 respondents, 1278 irrespective of income slabs were seen to be living in slum colony. So it appears that the nature of the waste profession which involves sorting, storing at home is a determinant of the choice of place of stay. In Bengaluru, even though the place of stay was shown as private land, these are identified informal waste colonies, which is similar to the (CHF International India and Mythri Sarva Sava Samithi 2010) study, with the exception of Shillong where it was 100% private land occupancy.

Monthly Income

The biggest indicator of status of the waste pickers comes from the findings of the monthly income. The monthly income has been looked at in slabs of Rs. 5000 for the purpose of data collection. Here it is seen that 37% of the respondents were found to be in the bottom bracket of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 per month followed by 38% in the Rs. 5000 to Rs.10,0000 slabs. Nearly 12% were found to be earning a monthly income of between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 per month and about 2% were seen to be earning above Rs. 25,000 per month. The weighted average monthly income was calculated to be Rs.11, 407 taking all slabs . However, keeping in mind that about 10% showed a spread of incomes in the higher levels between Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000 per month, the weighted average income for the 90% incomes reported was seen to be a weighted average of Rs. 10,393 per month.

These slab wise figures in absolute terms have been compared with findings over previous year's findings (2001) while keeping in mind that the value of money has changed over the two decade period. Previous findings in (2017) showed 31% earned between Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000 per month, 39% earned between Rs. 5000-Rs.7000, 21% earned between Rs. 7000 to Rs. 10,000 and 8% earned above Rs. 10,000. In the year (2014) findings showed 70% earned between Rs. 3000 to Rs. 6000 per month, 17% earned less than Rs. 3000 per month.

The weighted average income per month was also compared with the available data from previous findings. The study in (2001) stated that the average waste picker earns Rs. 3,375 per month. Calculations made by the authors, from the data of previous findings showed that the average income in (2014) was Rs. 4,354 per month, Rs. 6,325

per month in (2017) (Minimum Wage in Central Sphere w.e.f April 1, 2017 n.d.) (Ministry of Labour & Employment, GoI 2018).

The average incomes compared with the national minimum wage guidance figures for employment of sweeping and cleaning activities shows that in the (2014) study the minimum wage was between Rs. 3,600 to Rs. 6,210 per month, in the (2017) study was between Rs. 10,500 to Rs. 15,690 and in the year 2019 is between Rs. 11,190 to Rs. 16,740. A comparison of the monthly incomes earned as compared to the minimum wages shows the gap that remains between the two. A waste picker monthly earning was about 70% of the minimum wages in the year 2013, about 48% of the minimum wages in the year 2017 and about 81% of the minimum wages in the year 2019.

Some distinct city wise findings that are seen is that 3.6% who earn less than Rs. 1000 per month are from Mumbai and Nashik , Delhi accounts for the highest percentage of 9.2% in the slab of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 earnings per month. All the cities like Bengaluru (1.4%), Pune (0.9%) , Guntur (0.5%), Mumbai (0.2%) and Delhi (0.3%) have wastepickers who earn more than Rs. 15,000 and above either have contractual agreements with the Municipality or are door to door collectors.
Further observations are that it is seen that the even the average earnings of the door to door collectors seen to be between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 is lower than the average minimum wages of Rs. 13,970. It is to be pointed out that Indore shows about 38% of the waste pickers earn between Rs. 10,000 to Rs.15,000 per month. However side by side it was seen in the focus group discussions that 43% of the participants who were present reported that they were unemployed.

Bank Accounts/ID cards

The financial accessibility has improved over the years with close 98% having one or the other identity card, aadhar, voter id and ration card. Even Pan cards are used, though mostly in Maharashtra followed by Karnataka, possibly because both regions which have shown a high formal integration and organisation of waste pickers. Compare this with 67% of local wastepickers who were found to have ration cards and 65% voter ID in a study in (2010), less than 50% had ration cards in another study done in (Dr. Ashifa and Devi 2017). About 58% of the waste pickers have a bank account compares well with a study in (CHF International India and Mythri Sarva Sava Samithi 2010) which shows less than 25% of the waste pickers have bank accounts.
In the city wise findings of wastepickers with bank accounts it can be seen where there is a high level of linkages with the Municipality or with waste picker organisations there is more financial access available. Case in points are Pune where 94% of the waste pickers have bank accounts, Indore and Mumbai with 87% and 85% having accounts followed by Bengaluru and Delhi at 50% . In Pune, Mumbai and Bengaluru this can be seen as the outcome of the waste picker registrations with waste picker organisations, as well as prevalence of contractual agreements with the municipality. Wastepickers in Indore are working as sanitation staff of the municipality for street sweeping. In Delhi wastepickers are working as informal door to door collectors.

6.1 b. Waste Practices

Waste collection policy and practices are at the core, of a good SWM system that any city follows. Most cities are struggling to achieve door to door collection, much less segregation at source and the setting up of a dry waste management system. While there are a handful of cities which have progressed in streamlining processes, almost no city appears to have taken up a holistic approach which ensures that the environmental objective is met with social equity. Any good practices that are in place for inclusion of wastepickers are because of the presence and the persistence of the waste picker organisations that are working in those cities.

Bye Laws and Segregation at Source: Of the 10 cities that were visited by the authors (Indore, Patna, Mysuru, Gurugram, Bengaluru, Shillong, Guntur, Mumbai, Pune, Delhi) and in the focus group discussion (Panchkula) and additionally from the survey findings of the 20 cities that were represented, less than a third of the cities have issued bye laws and notification for mandatory segregation at source. Mixed waste collection was the norm in most cities.

Door to door collection: Arrangements are in place in 9 out of 10 cities, the actual door to door collection is carried out by informal sector in 2 out of the 8 cities.

Landfill: Wastepickers are prevalent in the landfills in 9 (except Bengaluru) out of the 10 cities.

Dry waste system: Collection of dry waste from source takes place in 4 (Mumbai, Pune, Indore, Bengaluru) out of the 10 cities, and by the wastepickers in 3 (Mumbai, Pune and Bengaluru) out of the 4 cities listed above. Municipality set up MRF , DWCC, sorting sheds are present in 7 out of the 10 cities and waste pickers are operating the same in 4 (Bengaluru , Mumbai, Pune, Mysuru* (partially) out of the 7.

Municipal access and support: Shillong and Bengaluru show the highest utilization of municipal provided area at 42% and 41% respectively, followed by Pune at 33% and Indore at 8%.   In Bengaluru this is further supported by auto collection (22%) In the other cities like Delhi and Mumbai access is provided for retrieving only with 63% and 54% stating storage is carried out at home.

Inclusion of waste pickers: Overall the cities that showed very low inclusion of wastepickers in the formal system , with the exception of Pune which has the oldest prevalent system of door to door collection system carried out by waste pickers who have entered into a contractual arrangement with the Municipality. This is also evident from the findings that in Pune 79% collect in a push cart and 23% by auto. Predominantly all collection is on foot carrying a bag with the exception of door to door collection where 36% collect by e-cycle and 30% collect by push cart. A look at the other areas collected from show wastepickers in Bengaluru, Delhi and Pune, work the full day and collect from households, shops, apartments. In Shillong, Thane and Kalyan wastepickers carry out collection from the landfill for the full day. However wastepickers in Pune and Indore faced restrictions from the Municipality and in Bengaluru and Pune wastepickers faced restrictions from the households restricting their access to waste.

Where do wastepickers pick in the cleanest cities in India

The findings from the survey in the cities of Indore and Mysore show the Municipalities have streamlined processes to achieve the clean tag , but have not been inclusive in the process.

In Indore: 32% collect from areas other than where they stay, 22% collect anywhere, 11% collect from the areas they stay in, 14% collect from the garbage heaps,4% collect from households, 5% collect from factories, 2.4% collect from shops, malls and landfills. This collection is carried out by 82% for the full day and only 5% in the early morning. This can be attributed to the long distance of the city from the waste picker present place of stay after their recent relocation by the municipality.

In Mysore: 20.2% collect from areas other than where they stay, 16% collect from anywhere, 15% collect from the same area, 11% collect from households, 6% collect from garbage heaps, 5.7% collect from shops/ malls and slum colony and 3.4% collect from landfill. This collection is carried out for the full day by 47% and in the early morning by 42%.

Box 6.1b: Where do wastepickers pick in Indore and Mysore?

It was found that the status of wastepickers inclusion in cities is a factor of the presence and extent of the engagement that is carried out by the waste picker organisations. In all the cities in which the wastepickers have fared better, have been seen to be the outcome of the organisations role in influencing the policies especially around waste practices. Most often it has been seen that the associations with the Municipality take place through a facilitating organisation (many of them being AIW partner organisations) , which is either a waste picker member based organisation , trade unions, waste picker network organisations or non-government organisations . They play an important role in the mobilisation and organising wastepickers and very often also in their registration and integration with the Municipality. The municipal bye laws in these cities also reflect the waste practices and the role provided to the wastepickers. (Pune Municipal Corporation 2017). While most cities have been seen to be maintaining the status quo and have not progressed on improving their waste practices, some cities have shown very progressive role setting for the waste pickers. However there are municipalities which have completely disregarded the organisations and have in fact excluded waste pickers. (Surat Municipal Corporation 2016).

It is seen that 50% of the wastepickers are registered with organisations, 27% are registered with the Municipality and 35% or 17% of the total are registered with both the organization and the Municipality. A city wise finding of how wastepickers are associated in some form with either organization or municipality shows Pune and Nashik top the list with 100% of the wastepickers from these cities said they were registered either with the organization or with the municipality, followed by 94% from Mumbai. Overall 50% of the wastepickers were found to be registered with a waste picker organisation. It was also found that more wastepickers have been mobilized

in the last two years. This could be attributed to the positive impact that these organisations have created in the states they work in therefore moving from the metros to the smaller cities.

There are 15 organisations who have registered the most activity. However the following have registered the highest level of activity Parisar Bhagini Vikas Sangha, Maharashtra at 19%, Hasiru Dala, Karnataka at 17% and SEVA, Gujarat at 11%. It is also seen that 17% of wastepickers are registered for 1 year mostly in Mumbai and Delhi at 20% and 14% and in Mysore, Indore and Kalyan at 8% each. 20% wastepickers are registered for 2 years, 24% in Guntur, 15% in Indore and 13% each in Mysore and Tumkur. There is also an overall increase in registration with organisations in Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Mysuru, Bengaluru and Thane. 23 cities have shown the presence of waste picker organisations, with waste picker registration being the highest in Pune at 24% followed by Mysuru at 12%, Amaranth, Guntur, Nanjangud and Bengaluru between 7 to 8%. As an outcome to the registration it is also seen that 16% overall have received uniforms, of which 54% have been provided by the organisations that they are associated with and 41% by the Municipality.

6.1 c. Social Security

The dismal findings of both the access to and benefits received be it basic health and education reflects the sorry condition of the social security status of the wastepickers. Only about 55% have received benefits of which 36% received it from the wastepickers organisations that they are associated with. Only about 15% received benefits from the government and this included medical facilities, free hospital, ration, educational facility for children and housing.

Various studies in the last couple of years have pointed out the vulnerable groups lack access to proper medical facilities and that the reach and quality of implementation of these programmes have been found to be feeble and insufficient. In the 2017 study evaluating factors affecting health seeking behaviours of women rag pickers in Mumbai observes that 'Apart from the ignorance about health and disease found to be because of illiteracy, lower socioeconomic condition it has been found that there is a unavailability of good health care facility nearby to their locality and a difficulty in getting time to visit nearest health care facility because of the very long hours of work'. (Wasnik, et al. 2017) (Mander and Manikandan 2009).

6.1 d. Knowledge of SBA

Between the period 2016 and 2019, there have been significant number of rules, schemes and guidelines issued with respect to wastepickers integration. Chapter 2 undertakes a detailed assessment of all of them. The section on Knowledge and Perception of SBA of the survey was carried out to collect wastepickers impressions on how cities have utilised the scope of SBA and provided to ensure livelihood opportunities, access to social benefits, based on the various schemes and options suggested.
About 707 wastepickers or 38% of the total respondents of the survey had heard about SBA and the perception study is limited to the responses from this number as the survey others had no knowledge of it and could not proceed further to the survey. In about 11 of the 20 cities the wastepickers had heard about SBA and associated it

with toilets, clean surroundings and waste segregation. In 4 of the 20 cities, of those who had heard said that government official had approached them to seek their participation for SBA. Of the type of wastepickers - itinerant buyers, door to door collectors, waste sorters, free roaming local and finally free roaming migrant in that order had some knowledge of SBA.

For the section of perception only 575 wastepickers responses were received. Overall it is seen that less than half of the wastepickers who responded felt that there were benefits from SBA, sensed public perception of wastepickers had changed for the better, and mentioned a sense of protection because of recognition from SBA. They also felt that training would be beneficial to them. In terms of improvement of waste practices again, less than half agreed that SBA had positive impact on the various waste practices

6.2 Key Findings

From the young man in Patna, who took to waste picking to support his wife's dream of pursuing her higher studies, to the housewife in Indore who ventures out for a few hours to collect waste so that she can earn enough to put food on the table, from the young mother of six who started working in a landfill, after making a loss running a tea shop on the highway in Shillong, to the hair picker in Mysore who walks long hours to source hair, from the painter who moved from Gorakphur to Panchkula dumpyard to the waste collector in Gurugram, who secures sorting space to support more than a dozen of sorters, in different locations, these reflect the diversity of the workers, the reasons for venturing to waste picking, and puts together a fascinating mosaic of reality of the informal waste workers, who work unobtrusively, in the shadows, supplementing the formal waste management systems. As cities, move towards streamlining the waste systems, wastepickers are now faced with a new order, that need adapting and scaling up to the news structures and systems, with minimum disruption and sensitivity. This can only be achieved through an appreciation of informal waste sector, an understanding of the existing status of the waste pickers and the social fabric that they operate under. As Sonia Dias, puts it

"The process of integrating waste pickers requires governments and corporations to have an understanding of the complexities of waste picking and a willingness to think outside of the box in order to see waste management beyond conventional approaches" (Dias 2018).

In the previous section various attributes and characteristics were discussed and presented as overall findings over the broad themes of socio-demographic factors, understanding waste practices, status of social security and their knowledge of SBA. Cutting across cities, three functional categories appear to be common. Based on predominantly waste practices it defines the presence and entrants into these three categories.

• The free roaming independent wastepickers who is either a local or a migrant who works anywhere and anytime.

• The landfill/dump yard wastepickers who works mainly in the landfills.

• The door to door collector category which includes the door to door collectors, itinerant buyers and the waste sorters who assist them.

Free Roaming Waste Picker

It is the women who dominate among the free roaming waste pickers at 75% and the number of waste pickers up to 40 years of age is substantial at 63%. Through the FGDs we found that younger women often had to deal with the pressures of child birth, child rearing and running the home. In the case of the older women they were either caregivers or single. Only Delhi showed a higher prevalence of males.

53% have savings account of one or other type of bank. Less than a third of the waste pickers were found to be associated with SHG. But those associated with SHGs used the revolving credit or availed a loan from the SHG. Most of the others mostly received/took a loan from the scrap dealers. Most of the loan was used for house and health.

It was found that these women free roaming waste pickers go on foot and mostly 87% access waste in and around the areas that they live in. This allows them to work for a few hours at a stretch, either early in the morning before the waste is cleared by the Municipal workers or for about a half a day. The FGD revealed that this flexibility of work timings allows them to take care of their homes as well as supplement their incomes through other work such as domestic work, though this was found to be a very small percentage.

For most of the free roaming waste pickers, waste collection is the only source of income. Close to 10% were found to be working for about 12 hours a day, about 30% work for about 8 hours a day and the remaining work for about 5-6 hours a day. Half of them earn between Rs.1,000 to 5,000 per month and the other half between Rs. 5,000-10,000 and about 6% who earn between Rs.10,000-15,000 per month.

The free roaming waste picker is still not recognised in most cities and is not allowed to access waste from the households. Only about 17% collect from households. The FGD revealed that many face restrictions both from the Municipality and the residents. Some of them also reported restrictions from contractors and the police.

Most do not store their collection and sell on the same day, after sorting at home or in front of the shop. Most of them sell to the local scrap dealers. Less than a quarter are associated with the Municipality, but had ID cards. About 5% of them had received uniforms.

Access to health facility, insurance was mostly through the organisations that they were linked with .Benefits received were mostly medical facility, skill development and training, and scholarship for children. The government benefits which included free hospital, pension, ration, educational facility for children and housing was negligible. Most of the waste pickers were in this profession because of family tradition and this was the only job they knew. Only less than a quarter said it's because they did not get any other job. Most of them desired to continue in this profession because it was low skilled and easy entry. Only a third of the free roaming waste pickers had heard about SBA.

Landfill Wastepickers

Landfill waste pickers are free roaming/independent waste pickers, who differ in their waste practices as they mostly, work in the landfill/dump yard. Therefore with regard to the socio demographics, social security and knowledge of SBA there is no special findings for this category.

The findings showed on an average about 10% collect waste from the landfills, though in some cities like Shillong there is a higher percentage of a landfill waste picker. As almost all the cities have operating landfills which are designated to be used by the waste collection vehicles for dumping, there mixed waste which lies unprocessed. The landfill/dump yard sites vary from city to city, with the exception of Bengaluru, who is now dumping waste in quarries. The landfill dumping areas are mostly without any enclosures and have open access in the smaller cities. In the larger cities access is a little more controlled. However in most cases the Municipalities, though not explicitly acknowledged by them, allow waste picker access to the landfills. The presence of these dump yards/landfills are testimony to the mixed waste practices that cities follow.

For the waste pickers the collection from land dumps is not easy. They are prone to accidents, due to presence of the earth excavating machines. The waste pickers are exposed to the fumes from the rotting dumps, intolerable smell and the exposure to unknown hazardous materials which are mixed in the large amounts of waste. The retrieval and recovery of the recyclable material has to be done by physically skimming through piles and piles of mountains of trash. Most landfill areas are away from the city limits so after collection the material has to be stored and then transported periodically in a larger vehicle. In the meantime temporary shelters have to be set up for the purpose. In some cities the waste pickers' colonies have come up close to the landfill sites so that the collection and transportation of the material becomes easier. This in turn exposes waste pickers and their families to serious health hazards- contaminated ground water, poor ambient air quality, smell of the garbage, mosquitoes and other diseases, outbreak of fire and other accidents.

Door to Door Collector

This category broadly encompasses the informal waste collectors, sorters, itinerant buyers who are all self-employed. Within this categorization, we have included formal waste collectors and sorters, wastepickers who work in the compost facilities, and those employed as wage eraners or entered into a contract with the Municipality.

For the purpose of the survey a distinction between formal and informal collector was not entirely possible. Only by looking closely at the linkages with the Municipality was it possible to derive some specific findings for the formal collectors. The number of respondents belonging to this group was very small making it difficult to project the findings across all parameters as percentages whereas 75% of the door to door collectors, 58% of the waste sorter, 83% of itinerant buyers have a bank account. About 75% are up to the age of 40 years and 22% are between the ages of 40 to 60 years. It is seen that males and females are equal.

It is seen that wastepickers in this category earn higher incomes with 55% earning between Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000, 23% earning between Rs. 1000 to 5000 , 11% earning between Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 and about 4% earning above Rs. 20,000. Most are informal waste collectors with only 7.5% of the waste pickers collecting from the areas approved by the municipality door to door. However for the informal waste collectors, this is in the nature of income earned by a micro-entrepreneur and not as a wage earner. And therefore must be viewed as income used to pay off cost of operating the informal door-to-door collections and to the waste sorters, who work with them.

Based on the field visits and the one to one discussions that were conducted, the differences in the waste practices of each of the groups were very distinct. The groups of *informal collectors* are very well organised and arrange for their own collection, transportation, sorting and storage.
They even pay for the secondary transportation of the biodegradable waste that is remaining after removing the recyclable material since the collection is only of mixed waste. They employ sorters additionally to enable the clearance of the day's collection and for readiness of the collection of the following day. What is also unique is that the informal collector pays for access to the waste, mostly to the local representative of the contracting agency who has the formal contract with the Municipality. All of these operating expenditures have to be managed out of the revenues earned from the retrieved recyclables.

Dubbed as a *formal system*, where the groups of waste picker collectors found to be working by virtue of an agreement allowing them to rights to carry out door to door collect from within a allotted geographical area. Here the agency collects on a user fee basis areas approved by the municipality and the collection agency receive a meager compensation with an informal agreement that the shortfall is to be made up from retrieval and sale of the dry waste. The collectors therefore retrieve what they can by sorting in the roadside alongside the collection work before the waste is deposited at the secondary point for transportation to the dumping site.

Then there is the actual hiring of waste pickers who have been registered and trained, by the Municipality, to carry out either work at the composting centres, management of garden waste or deployed for sweeping. In most instances here it was found that though they were hired as wage earners their monthly wages were outstanding and were not paid by the Municipality.
Only those collecting or sorting within the door to door collection system backed with contractual agreements like in Pune and Bangalore, with vehicles allotted, fixed timings of operations, municipal allotted sorting areas could be truly represented as working as Municipal door to door collectors. Only 4% were found to be using an auto for collection, 10% used a E cycle and about 8% used a push cart and 11% were using a Municipal provided area for sorting. Unfortunately this whole category across informal and formal waste collectors, sorters and itinerant buyers and those employed by the Municipalities in other activities represented less than 25% in the entire study, of which about 6% had undergone training.

6.3 Discussion on Registration and Integration Within the Scope of Existing Legislation and Policies

Subsequent to the findings, this segment takes up for discussion the related legislations and policies alongside an assessment of how cities have utilized the various options and schemes provided within the scope of the legislations and policies.

Any reference to waste pickers in the SBA and the Rules is most often preceded by the two terms registration and integration. However no specific definition of these terms was found in any of the legislations. Given that the terms were open to interpretation, they were used interchangeably by municipalities. An attempt has therefore been made to bring more contexts and through this discussion create a better understanding of the scope of these terms as envisioned by the rules and the various laws.

Registration

a. Registration and its purpose as envisioned by the SWM Rules 2016

A good starting point for understanding the purpose of registration can be found in Section 11 which clearly states the need to acknowledge the primary role that the entire informal recycling chains plays in managing waste, and to look at integration into the city's SWM, including door to door. In that context it lists, the needs to start a scheme for registering wastepickers and waste dealers.

In this context it apt to list the SBM Manual of MSWM- 2016, Chapter 2, Sec 2.2, where it lists "options for enabling conditions and supportive actions, for an inclusive approach", one of which is the need for " involvement of informal sector workers into formal system with legal recognition and reflection of the same in relevant policy decisions". Provision of occupational ID cards, post registration is one of way of recognising the informal sector. The chapter also highlights the need to acknowledge them as partners, and allow them to access social security, health benefits, finance, and tax exemptions.

Registration has also become synonymous with issue of ID cards which is the process by which the waste picker identity is created in the municipal system and an occupational identity card is provided

b. The process of registration

The SWM Rules 11, states that any State policy will have to be provided in consultation with all stakeholders including representatives of wastepickers. The SBM Manual of MSWM- 2016 in Section 1.4 suggests the matrix for collection of baseline information which includes the list of all known recyclers in the ULB, the wastepickers and persons involved in the kabaddi system within the ULB jurisdiction. The Swachh Survekshan

Toolkits have suggested that an annual survey should be carried out. And PWM Rules 2016 assumes that registration has been carried out. The process of registration in the legislation is ambiguous and in the guidelines is suggestive and not binding on the whole lacks uniformity.

c. Status of registration

The SS2019 Reports states 537 ULBs have identified and integrated 1.2 Lakh Informal Waste Pickers within their cities into sustainable livelihoods. (SS Report 2019 2019). The state wise registration of the wastepickers in the SS2017 shows that 35 states have carried out registrations, of which Maharashtra is at 14.3% has carried out the highest number of registrations of 10,000 and above followed by 5 states of Rajasthan (9.3%), Andhra Pradesh (9.3%), Madhya Pradesh(8.7%), Uttar Pradesh(6.7%), Punjab (6.9%) carried out registrations of between 5000 to 10,000 wastepickers The remaining 29 states have carried out registrations of less than 5000 wastepickers per state. (Refer Table)

d. Occupational ID card

It was found that there were no standarised norms for renewal and the validity differed from city to city form 1 year to 10 years.Refer Photo below:
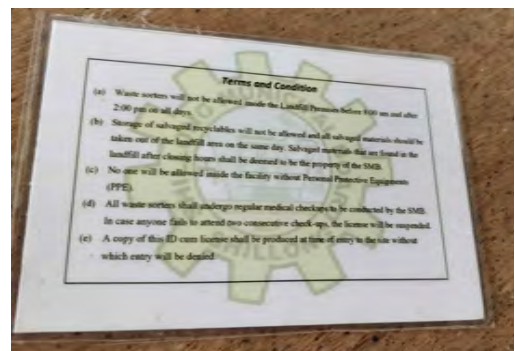
e. Access to Schemes

NULM, NSKFDC and GSCJ, provide for various social benefits, finance schemes and skill development. They also provide for linkages and associations through social mobilisations. Refer Chapter 2- 2.1.8 and 2.1.9 for details

Integration

a. The Purpose of Integration

The informal waste sector is an important and valuable contributor is many different ways, from job creation, mitigating environmental costs by recycling , (Read reducing the load of landfills and providing raw materials) and saving municipality costs for collection, transportation and disposal and as such for cities to be inclusive, it is imperative to include them. The purpose of integration spans across social acceptance, protection and inclusion, promoting economic productivity and environmental sustainability. According to a project document in Tunisia, *"As a long term goal, integration should lead to options for exit strategies for the next generation of wastepickers - either to remain in the formal, modernised recycling system in Tunisian cities, or have exit options to pursue a profession of their choice sustained by a stronger family and state based social safety net. We understand that this vision is most likely a long-term goal be realized by - and for - future generations."* which is line with the overall advocacy on the process of integration. (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH 2015) (2008)

The SWM Rules 2016 clearly mandate three way segregation of waste, and recovery and management of dry waste. It further directs waste generators to hand over segregated waste. Integration of wastepickers into the system provides a win-win approach to all, given their knowledge, skill and expertise in retrieval, sorting and grading. This will also help insulate the potential threats, in the form of monopoly by corporates, intermediaries or agencies who bid for large scale waste management contracts. Access to segregated dry waste, also helps improve the working condition of the wastepickers, and allowing the wastepickers enter into contracts directly with the municipality also help retain the entrepreneurial nature of the profession at an individual level.

The thrust of integration, in this context is to ensure the wastepickers and other informal waste collectors and other actors in the recycling value chain, are treated on par with other workers, while eliminating negative characterisation, and promoting protection.

b. Prescription by SWM Rules 2016 and SS

The SWM Rules 2016 prescribes the integration of waste pickers and the informal waste collectors through three levels:

At the policy and planning level:
- Rule 11 prescribes recognition and acknowledgement of the primary role played by the waste pickers , waste collectors and the recycling industry in reducing the waste , by ensuring consultation with waste pickers representatives at the

stakeholder meetings, by providing broad guidelines regarding integration of waste pickers or informal waste collectors in the waste management systems and finally through ensuring allocation of suitable land for supporting all such activities of processing and disposal.

- Rule 23 further advises the inclusion of one representative from reputed Non-Governmental Organisation or Civil Society working for the waste pickers or informal recycler or solid waste management as member.

At the implementation level:

- Rule15. Reiterates the duties and responsibilities of local authorities and village Panchayats of census towns and urban agglomerations to establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste; to setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities.

- Rule 4 further prescribes that waste generators like resident welfare and market associations, gated communities and institutions with more than 5000 sq. area and all hotels and restaurants shall facilitate collection of segregated waste in separate streams, handover recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers

c. Status of Integration

The Bye laws of some major cities / states that have been published in 2017-18 were taken up and checked for compliance of some salient requirements like waste picker definitions , inclusion of Rule 11,15, 4 as per the SWM Rules 2016, as discussed above:

High Integration	Total Exclusion	Reference made to WP, but no strategy of integration
Pune, Uttarakhand	West Bengal, Surat	Chennai, NDMC and Chandigarh

Box 6.3: Status of integration

Status of inclusion based on the indicators
(Refer Table of Cities)

*Definition of wastepicker:*The bye laws were verified for whether there
is a definition of wastepicker. Only 50% of the city bye laws of Chennai,
Chandigarh, Bihar and Pune had a wastepicker definition. The other cities
of Surat, Tirupati , NDMC, Indore and Navi Mumbai had no definition
of wastepickers. Also they were referred to as rag pickers in addition to
wastepickers

Registration of waste pickers is mentioned by only 5 of the 12 legislations.
Tirupati, Chennai, NDMC and Pune refer to the same in their bye laws. The
State policy of Haryana has also states its intention to start a scheme for
registration of wastepickers, acknowledge their role and the need to issue
broad guidelines . However the cities of Navi Mumbai, Surat, Indore, Bihar,
Chandigarh have not made any mention of registration of wastepickers
in their bye laws. Similarly the state action plans of West Bengal and
Uttarakhand makes no mention of wastepicker registration.

Plan for dry waste including waste pickers

*6 of the 12 legislations have planned for dry waste management with a
role for wastepickers. The Haryana state policy talks of setting up MRF and
to enable wastepickers to collect and sort, Chennai bye law states it will
set up MRF and only non recyclable dry waste will be sent to RDF or WTE
processing. It also allows wastepickers to benefit from the sale of dry waste.
Pune bye laws look at setting up Only of community collection centres for
plastic waste operated by wastepickers .*

*The Uttarakhand state action plan states that MRF or secondary storage
facilities to be set up with sufficient space for sorting by wastepickers.
Further, it states producer responsibility organisations will be responsible
for disbursement of fees from the producers to the collectors(mainly waste
pickers or informal sector individuals. This is the only city which has planned
for discharging of extended producers responsibility through the producer
responsibility organisations will be made accountable and further in a way in
which it benefits the wastepickers. Bihar state byelaws directs that the urban
local body shall set up MRF where wastepickers can sort and ensure that
recyclables such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile etc. go to authorized
recyclers through waste pickers. Surat bye laws state that it shall provide for
as many dry waste sorting centres as possible and required and these shall
be manned or operated by registered co operative societies of wastepickers
or others.*
 *The remaining bye laws provide no dry waste access to waste pickers.
Tirupati bye laws state that MRF shall be established and that all recyclables
shall go to authorised recyclers , West Bengal plans for plastic to be dealt
with through melting , in NDMC Dhalaos will be converted into recycling
centres to be managed by authorised agents or waste dealers. Recyclables
will go to authorised recyclers with revenue from sales to be retained by*

them . In Chandigarh the bye laws state that the recyclables will go to the authorised recyclers and in Uttarakhand MRF to be managed by the waste collectors. Indore shall establish MRF and ensure that recyclable waste shall to go authorised recyclers, further plans that collected non biodegradable waste will be sent to processing facilities and used as feedstock for waste to energy or power processing plants

Waste pickers integrated in the door to door collection (Rule 15)

Only 3 of the 12 legislations talk of integrating wastepickers in the door to door collection. The state policy of Haryana states that urban local bodies should facilitate their participation in solid waste management especially in the door to door collection of waste . The NDMC bye laws state that the informal door to door collection system should be integrated with the NDMC collection system. In Pune the bye laws also explicitly state that waste pickers shall carry out the door to door collection.
The West Bengal after assessing various options clearly states that it prefers the door to door collection to be carried out by the resident society or self help group. The bye laws of Chennai, Chandigarh, Navi Mumbai, Surat , Tirupati, Indore and Bihar have no mention of waste picker inclusion in the door to door collection, instead talk of the same being carried out by agency, authorised waste collectors etc.

Access provided to wastepicker by the Municipality
Only 4 of the 12 legislations have directed the bulk generators to hand over the waste to wastepickers. Bihar , Tirupati, bulk generators can hand over recyclable waste to authorised wastepickers, Indore bye laws directs only the hotels and restaurants to hand over recyclable waste to wastepickers, West Bengal is providing access at the secondary transfer station for segregation and selling of recyclables, Pune allows handover of waste by bulk generators to authorised waste pickers, access to their community bins / collection points also integration into the wet waste processing facilities. The Haryana state policy and the remaining 6 city bye laws of Chennai, NDMC, Chandigarh do not specify any access to the waste pickers Surat specifies that the generators should deposit the dry waste/ recyclable waste in the community bins from where the same shall be collected by authorised agents/ agency /individuals. The Bihar bye law talks of providing training to wastepickers, Navi Mumbai in fact goes as far as to exempt the wastepickers from accessing the community bins and states that the local body shall ensure that at no point of time the community bins shall be overflowing or exposed to open environment , preventing their scattering by wastepickers, stray dogs and animals, birds etc

Box 6.3c: Status of inclusion based on indication

Integration for All

The SS city reports is based on the percentage of wards that engage informal waste pickers for SWM. It is important to note that the use of terminologies such as engage undercuts the wider scope and vision envisaged by the SBM Manual on MSWM "for legal recognition and enabling an inclusive approach of waste pickers". It is necessary for the municipalities to read deeper into the laws and provide for integration options of all waste picker types based on their existing waste practices to the maximum extent possible, in addition to other newer options that can be looked at through skilling and training like organic waste processing facilities, as in case of Shillong.

6.4 Conclusion

The objective of the study is to present the status of wastepickers and evaluate the performance of implementation of the existing legislations by the cities through their waste practices. The analysis of the status leads us back to the question raised at the outset on what is that we are seeing – **"A Mirage or a Rising Tide"**, especially around the processes of registration and integration.

The conclusions drawn from the findings of the study through the survey, focus group discussions and the case studies are presented under the broad theme of wastepickers and waste practices.

State and Status of Wastepickers

The state of waste practices in the cities and the status of the wastepickers working in them are far from satisfactory. Several points of concern vie for attention and need to be urgently addressed.

Municipal Sanitation workers in most cities compete with the wastepickers for the dry waste. This is further exacerbated by the poor door to door collection systems that exist in most cities, that too in the form of mixed waste, therefore driving waste pickers to pick from all other areas, garbage points, landfills, secondary storage, and transfer points. Landfill dumping is still the most convenient thereby limiting the access to recyclable waste.

Private lands, godowns, vacant spaces are used to sort door to door collection waste. Too little municipal support and infrastructure is in place for secondary storage and sorting. Of the few cities that have byelaws, MRFs and sorting facilities have been mandated; however the time frame within which this will be enabled is to be seen. In the meantime, other institutional intermediaries, authorized recyclers and agencies are competing to set up and manage the MRF. This is driven by the thrust to support big ticket projects of waste to energy as a panacea to deal with the problems of mixed waste, and given preference over recycling despite the lip service given to the importance of planning processing strategies as per the waste management hierarchy. It is important to recognise that women form a large part of the vulnerable population who need to earn their livelihood or supplement the family income to support the large number of children. It is important to provide them with necessary skilling and security of livelihood.

The availability of housing and its location is closely linked with the ability of the waste pickers to carry out their daily activities. The house acquires an occupational status and the stability without threat of eviction or dislocation is a big driver. This also prevents them from moving out of the informal / slum colonies as it provides them safety in their numbers. The use of their homes for the sorting and storage also is a big limiting factor as the acceptability of this outside the colonies by the other residents of the neighbourhood will not be forthcoming in the same way.

The socio economic status reflects the influences of linkages to the municipality. Cities in Maharashtra and Karnataka have shown a higher level of organisation or association with waste picker organisations or networks and those who are door to door collectors, also from the same regions, appear to be getting higher monthly income though lower than the minimum wages, have better financial accessibility to bank accounts and loans. However the gap between the monthly incomes earned by the waste pickers and the minimum wages still remains.

These conclusions are presented keeping in mind that the SWM Rules 2016 have recognized that a wastepickers means a person working independently or engaged, directly or through an agency, whether for wages or not, in the collection of reusable and recyclable solid waste from source of generation, streets, bins, containers, processing-material recovery or disposal facilities for the purpose of segregation, sorting and sale of waste to recyclers and who may be additionally engaged in activities such as handling, cleaning , composting and bio-methanisation plant maintenance . Further that the municipality shall endeavor that the wastepickers are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are registered and integrated into the formal system of solid waste management as waste collectors.

In order to achieve this, the SBA since 2014, through the SS that have been evolving every year, has attempted to assess the municipalities for their efforts in registration of the wastepickers. This has been further supplemented by creating frameworks for convergence through the DAY-NULM where they can go through skills training, social mobilisation, bring in financial inclusion and strengthen the self-employment.

In this setting the study findings show that less that 15% of the wastepickers work with the municipality and more than 70% of them feel SBA is not for waste pickers. The primary reason for this poor show can at the very outset be attributed to the apathy in the policy and bye law creation by states, ULBs and Municipalities. The NGT has taken cognizance of this and has created State committees for monitoring the process of framing of byelaws and incorporating the provisions of the Rules and ensuring their timely implementation (National Green Tribunal, 2018). The city ranking system, however well intentioned, has ended up creating certain complacency in the cities that have found their way to the top. It has provided them an avenue for justification of their action taken, however unsuitable or inappropriate. 43% of the wastepickers who participated in the discussions were found to be unemployed because of the restrictions placed by the Indore Municipality, ranked first in the SS rankings. In addition the small number of those employed had not received their salaries for over three months. In Mysore, ranked 8th in the SS rankings, of the 47 dry waste collection centres that have been set up, only 9 have been allotted to the wastepickers for operations, though work order exists in paper. In both cities the inclusion of the wastepickers in the door to door collection system appears a very distant possibility.

Benefits from SBA	Perception of SBA
• 9% are part of the Municipal door to door collection • 12% use a municipal facility • 6% received training • 16% received government benefits	• 59% have not heard of SBA • 70% SBA is not for wastepickers • 77% SBA has no benefits for waste pickers • 35% registration with municipality is beneficial

Box 6.4 Benefits from SBA & perception of SBA

It can be conservatively said that the state of registration and integration of the wastepickers is at a very preliminary stage of implementation. The understanding and the unwillingness of the municipalities, to address the status of wastepickers from the perspective of social equity within the scope of public policy, to highlight their role within the scope of environmental objectives and the need to address their needs within the framework of public health at best represents a   poor and meager effort.

7 Recommendations

In order to secure dignified, decent, and green livelihood for the informal waste economy, through the SBA Framework, it is imperative that an inclusive approach towards informal waste workers is undertaken.

7.1 Key Concerns

- **Lack of uniform appreciation:** There is an urgent need to build a uniform appreciation and understanding of the entire informal waste workers and the informal recycling value chain among the ULBs, and other government departments, as their contributions, scale and size are not recognised and documented. As evidenced in the literature review of the bye laws, some cities have adopted an exclusionary approach through non-inclusion and recognition of the entire sector.

- **Lack of adherence to SWM Rules 2016:** While the SWM Rules 2016 are comprehensive and address the need of registration and integration of the waste pickers. What is deficient, to a large degree, is the limited interpretation that has been used to draw up the model bye laws. This detailing has been missed even though SBA Manual and Guidelines drafted in 2016 has laid out options for enabling conditions and supportive actions for an inclusive approach. Two other glaring omissions are the approach on how to implement registration and integration and the lack of monitoring for its implementation. There is an urgent need to improve and update the byelaws such that it reduces the scope of ambiguity and interpretation and improves the impact.

- **Lack of data on waste generated and characterisation:** Lack of accurate data of waste generation, the characterisation of waste, makes it impossible to assess and plan for an integrated and sustainable waste management. The lacunae allows, for same data to be used for years, often going unnoticed, lack of transparency when pitching for funding and planning, and inability for comparisons, or future trend projections. This ends up in a sense of complacency and continuing status quo for mixed waste collection.

- **Need for enforcement of segregation of waste at source:** A prerequisite to better waste management and dignified access to waste for wastepickers and other informal waste collectors is segregation of waste at source.

- **Ambivalence in roles of different stakeholders and lack of inter departmental coordination:** Clarity on the specific roles around dry waste management, among

waste collectors, sanitary/municipal workers, waste pickers and informal waste collectors, authorised recyclers and agencies at the State Policy. Coordination within ULB and NULM.

7.2 Summary of Recommendations - Overall

7.2.1 Understanding and defining the process of Registration and issuance of occupational ID cards:

The SWM Rules 2016 15 (c) states that the duty of local authorities is to *"establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors…"* In order to do so, the following steps are recommended:

a. **Identify organisations of wastepickers:** The first step is to identify, acknowledge and recognise organisations of wastepickers working in the City/State.

b. **Consultation or FGD:** In absence of such organisations of wastepickers, a short consultation /focus group discussion with wastepickers, informal waste collectors, scrap dealers and traders can be held to understand the size and diversity of the informal waste economy in the city. (The discussions can include estimating number of wastepickers and other informal actors in the informal recycling value chain, locations and work practices and presence of informal groups or associations.)

c. **Collection of Baseline Information and Centralised Database:** As listed in Manual on MSWM, it is important for the ULB to map all the actors involved in the recycling value chain, in the form of a universal survey. At the ULB level, in order to institutionalise the process, the Municipal Commissioner must issue a circular detailing the registration process, how to identify, what forms to be filled, the format of the survey, methodology, enlisting of technical experts, appointment of nodal officer, identifying of facilitators, cross-verification process and entry into the database and management of database. It is important that for enlisting of technical expert, only those individuals or organisations with organising and mobilisng wastepickers with more than 8 years of experience be listed for guidance. (Chandran, Shekar, et al. 2014)   Please refer Annexure 3 BBMP Circular No.: A/PSR/509/11-12, for a detailed guidance note . In this process it is important that the ULB allocate a budget to undertake this exercise, which includes designing the form, app development to capture data, cross checking data for authenticity, maintaining a central database, issuance of smart card-bar code enabled, training surveyors, payment to surveyors and IEC component and set clear timelines.

d. **Data Analysis, Identification of the Informal Recycling Value Chain and Mapping waste related work within the ULB limits:** Post data collection, it is important to understand the landscape, of the informal waste economy to be able to plan for different types of waste related work with ULB limits for example- gardening, composting, door-to-door collection, management of MRF, sorting at MRF, service to bulk waste generators, and other government and institutional generators. (Mapping waste related work is possible, if the ULB has accurate data of waste

generation and the characterisation of waste in current terms). Data Analysis could be outsourced to an organisation of waste picker, or an academic institution/civil society of repute with similar experience with informal waste workers. **See box: Example for Identification of the Informal Recycling Value Chain**

Example for Identification of the Informal Recycling Value Chain and Snapshots of requirements Excerpt from Valuing Urban Waste: The need for comprehensive Recycling Policy (Chandran, Arora, et al. 2018)

Bengaluru reveals a complex thread of inter-connections at all levels within the traditional linear recycling pyramid. Embedded in each category of actors are multiple sub actors performing similar jobs but varying in either quality or type of material, scale, method of collection or processing. It's important that the mapping of the actors is undertaken across the country to capture its trans-regional nature. It is also important to capture the colloquial names used for each actor.

A snapshot of requirements

Actors	Responsibility	Formal Instrument	Place of operation
Waste pickers	By the State Government and the ULB	- Registration by the Municipality - Issue of occupational ID cards	- Local neighbourhoods - Place of sorting to be provided by municipality - Regularize waste-picker colonies
IB	By the State Government and the ULB	- Registration by the Municipality - Issue of occupational ID cards	- Local neighbourhoods
Scrap Shop	Central Government, State Government, ULB	- Enumeration of Scrap Dealers and issuance of occupational ID Cards - Registration of Shops and Establishments not compulsory	- Local neighborhoods - Selection of space on market principles
Wholesaler	By the State Government and ULB	- Enumeration - Registrations of Shops and Establishment	- Designated or Natural Waste Markets around the city and within the city must be protected - And spaces must be earmarked within the city must be earmarked.
Reprocessors/ Manufactures	By the State Government and ULB and Pollution Control Board	- Enumeration - Registrations of Shops and Establishment	- Designated or Natural Waste Areas around the city and within the city must be protected - Recycling Hubs to be created /designated on the lines of a cluster approach.

Taxation and access to finances	Comments
—	- To be names as green workers or green collar workers
—	- To be names as green workers or green collar workers
- Special loan scheme by the state - GST Exemption	- Scrap dealers to be considered as micro-enterprises and hence, it was expected that should find their own space to set up shop, within a residential area. - Further state to decriminalize the profession - To be names as green workers or green collar workers
- Special loan scheme by the state - Formal exemption on GST break for five years	- Existing waste trading markets to be protected, with upgradation in infrastructure by the municipality - Decriminalizing the profession and - Dedicated space in industrial townships - According informal recycling as a green industry status would make it easier to avail bank loans and other financial aids
- Tax break for five years (Limited liability)	- Assign green industry status to make it easier to avail bank loans and other financial aids - Opportunities for technology upgrade must be made available through government grants, along with required training

Box 7.2.1: Example of identification of the informal recycling value chain and snapshots of requirements

Bangalore's Material Flow Value Chain.
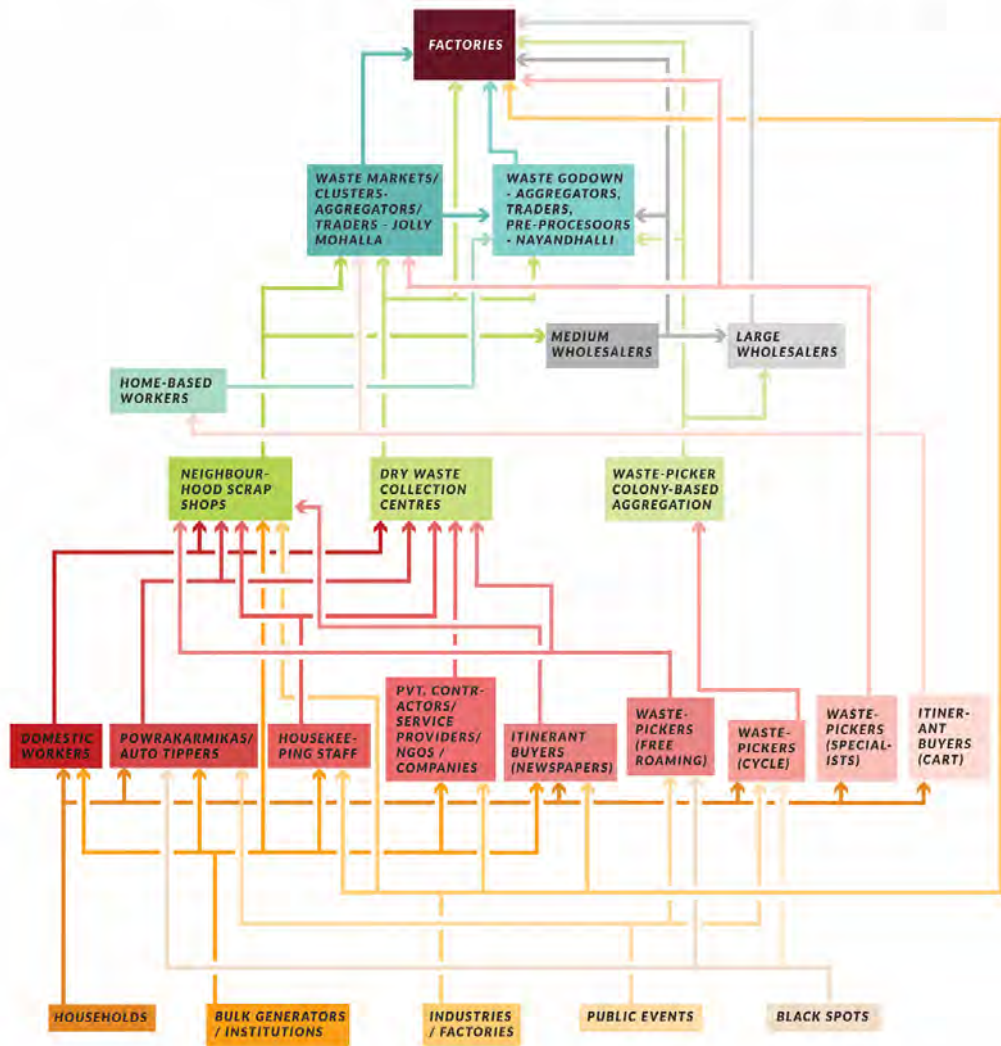
Figure 7.2.1.d.1: Material Flow Value Chain
Author: Pinky Chandran

Value Chain Interpreted
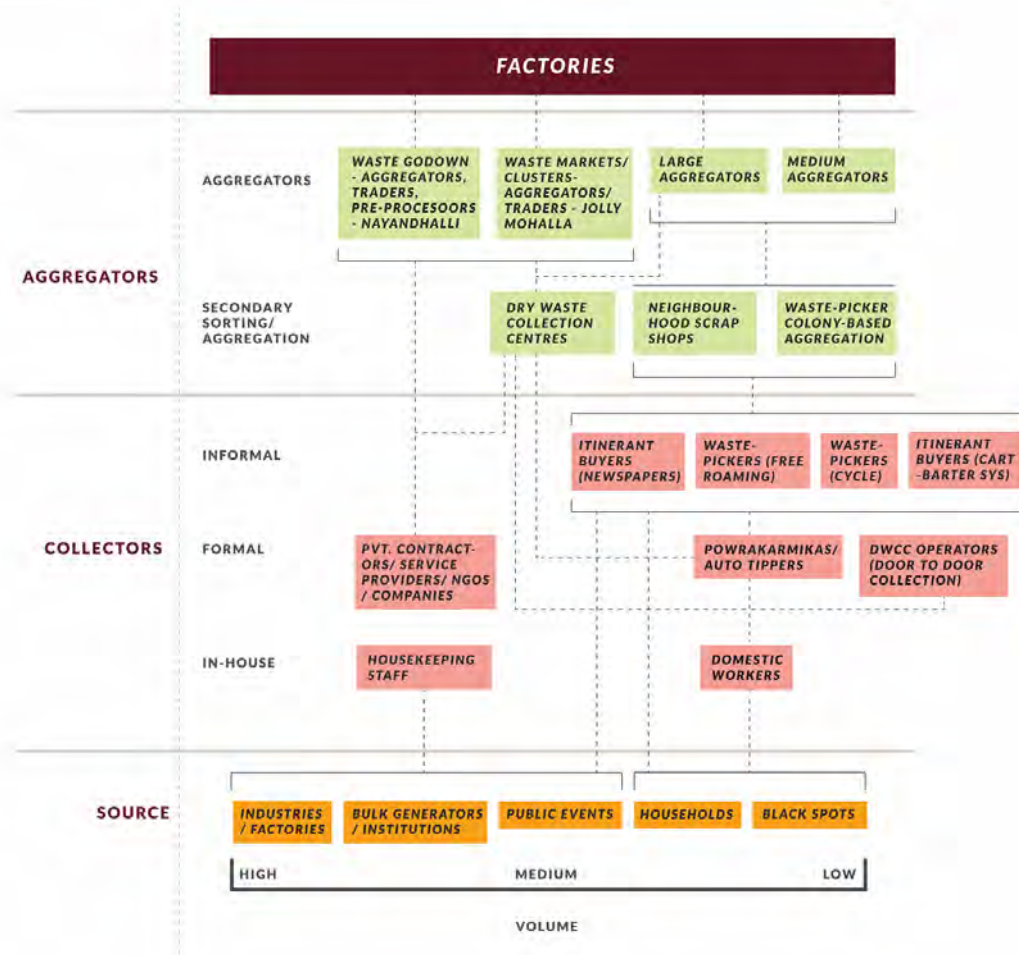
Figure 7.2.1.d.2: Value Chai Interpreted
Participants in brainstorming exercise

e. **Issuance of Occupational ID cards:** The occupational ID card, must be in smart card format, to avoid duplication of registration, and to track and cross-verify against both the Annual Reports submitted to State PCBs and the SS. The card should be durable and similar to ones issued by the RTO. The details must include:

Front Side of the Card:	Back Side of the Card:
• Logo and Name of the Municipality • Occupational ID Card as title • Name of the Waste picker • Date of Birth /Age approximated, if not available • Gender • Address and Contact Number if any • Ward Number/Locality Name (where they stay) • Identity Card Number • Date of Issue and Validity – Ten Years • Signature of Commissioner (or a person at similar position in local bodies.	• The card is issued as per Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 & Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008. • The holder of this card has a Right to Collect Waste. • This card is not valid for workers below 18 years of age • No child labour involved. • Wastepickers are not employees of the Municipal Corporation/or any other issuing authority. • This card will be used for accessing schemes specific to wastepickers and informal workers. • If you lose the card, you are eligible for a duplicate card by paying the necessary amount fixed by the ULB. • Organization or Municipal body is not responsible if the waste picker with the identity card engages in any form of nuisance or theft. • If the card is found lost, please contact the organization of wastepickers-contact number written or the local ULB office, or City Livelihood Center and deposit the same

Box 7.2 E Identity card contents

f. **Linkage with City Livelihoods Centers:** In order to bring in convergence, while the database must be centralised with ULB, the details of the registered informal waste workers must be shared.

7.2.2 Understanding Integration:

The term inclusion and integration are often used interchangeably, but for the purpose of our report, we are looking at understanding "Integration" for an Inclusive Approach in the City's SWM. The implied takeaway is that integration does not mean hiring them as permanent employees, though this is just one aspect, it means understanding the economy and creating enabling conditions and supportive actions to facilitate their participation in the city's SWM. The SWM Rules 2016 (c) promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door

collection of waste; (d) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste; (h) setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities; specify ways of integration.

In order to be able to do so, the following actions are required:

Legislative Action – Through policies and therafter through byelaws Circulars, Memos

The State Policies and Bye Laws must explicitly recognise and acknowledge the informal waste economy, and detail the process of registration as stated above, provide legal identity and enable options to access waste as first right, allow rights to organise, bid for contracts at all levels – individual, collective, SHG, Cooperative, trade union, civil society, or a company, as legitimate service providers. Include the organisations of wastepickers and other informal waste workers in participatory policymaking processes like the State Level Advisory Committees and other equivalent committees formed by the Government.

From a decent work perspective, transition to formality is cast within each of the four pillars of (1) rights at work, (2) employment promotion, (3) social protection and (4) social dialogue, but its intrinsic value is essentially in the integration and the interaction amongst the policy actions covered under each them

Source: Report of the Tripartite Interregional Symposium on the informal economy: Enabling Transition to Formalization (Geneva 27- 29 November 2007)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_policy/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_125519.pdf

Box 7.3

Facilitative Action

An important point to note is there is no one size fits all solutions to facilitative actions but care must be taken to provide and include a wide range of actions, solutions, and approaches to enable integration.

a. Correlation of waste practices and Waste picker types

It is recommended that the co relation of waste practices of waste picker types within the formal SWM system be established between the waste picker type and the scope of work in various settings.
   • In respect of the Free roaming wastepickers, retain the essential character of

independent self-employed workers who have the flexibility of work areas and timings through linkages to commercial and bulk generators for collection , registration at the City livelihood centres for providing the services of collection from generators

- In respect of Landfill wastepickers , retain the essential character of sorting and retrieval through engagement in manual sorting at the conveyor belts in material recovery facilities , preprocessing facilities or dry waste collection centres , as wage earners

- In respect of door to door collectors , Retain the essential character by engaging within the formal system of collection, handling and disposing of garbage , either as wage earners or through contractual agreements

b. **Access to Infrastructure Services:** As outlined by the SWM Rules 2016, setting up of MRF, or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials is an important aspect of integration of wastepickers. The State and ULB will have to ensure that they are operated by wastepickers and scrap dealers, and ensure setting up of contract terms that are fair.

c. **Access to Waste:** If ULB has contracted waste services to private company- then it is important to ensure tangible and measurable inclusion in the terms of employment, minimum wages, assurance on keeping recyclables for sale in markets rather than to the company, ensure proper work conditions, safety equipment, training and rehabilitation into other waste services with timely payments

d. **Training Capacity Building and Skill Development:** Every effort must be made by all ULB to set a nodal officer who will carry out the necessary integration between the SWM departments and then Green Council and NULM schemes, which offers the necessary modules for training and skill building. All registered wastepickers must be exposed to these trainings.

e. **IEC:** Every effort should be made by the ULB to create an IEC strategy for wastepickers and other informal waste collectors keeping in mind that they are not exposed to traditional communication medium, but engage in more of outreach, community radio and other radio and hoardings as the literacy levels of the wastepickers is low. Therefore any strategy must take into account these limitations and attempt to plan for face-to-face engagements through the resource organisations who are best placed to reach out to them and educate them.

f. **Relook at data presented in SS Ranking System:** The SS ranking system runs a real risk of presenting a mirage if the accountability of the data submitted is not backed by annual report submission to the CPCB. The scrutiny of the data submission should result in non-compliance and action proceedings for erroneous reporting.

Cities have to be viewed as either as inclusive or excluding cities. This will impact each of the waste picker types differently, depending on the change in waste practices that cities bring in the nature of either being inclusive or excluding. It has to be understood that this impact is going to be far reaching and may end up entirely challenging the very existence of waste pickers as a livelihood option in the years to come, if there is no real inclusion of all waste pickers on a war footing. If such a thing were to ever take

place, the loss to sustainable solid waste management would be of great magnitude and needless to say at the cost of grave social injustice.

The question arises, how can we ensure that these women and men who are fighting the real battles of earning their daily incomes, supporting their children and getting benefits be brought into the ambit of registration even if it has to be at the cost of loss of ranking of these cities who aspire to feature in the list of cleanest cities of India and may not be able to proudly say ' 100% of the identified informal waste pickers are integrated by the ULB in the formal system and are deployed in all the wards' These kind of wordings are not tenable and has converted the waste pickers life into a game of numbers in SS.

g. Coordination between Ministries, Departments, Missions and Pollution Control Board

From a holistic policy perspective, it is important that all rules, policies, directions are aligned and converged. Implementation on the ground should be laid out clearly, with all stakeholders responsibility elucidated, from a convergence point of view.

Endnotes

1 Service Level Benchmarking (SLB) is an initiative covering water, sanitation, solid waste management and storm water drainage. It was launched by the Ministry of Urban Development in 2009.

2 Re-classification/Upgradation of Cities/Town on the basis of Census-2011 for the purpose of Grant of HRA to Central Government employees

3 Note: Panchukla FGD was conducted in Bengaluru

4 * Note: Only exception is the SBM Guidelines, 2014, Smart Cities 2015

5 Honble Justice N Kumar and B. V. Nagarathna 17/12/2015 Order in WP 24739/2012 W.P Nos. 24739-24740/2012, C/W. W. P. No. 46601/2012 30450/ 2012 & 46523/2012 http://karnatakajudiciary.kar.nic.in/caseStatus_CaseNumber.aspx

6 Participating cities in the survey

7 Note: The survey findings in particular have been compared with studies which have reported on similar parameters of profile and attributes which can be linked to historical and social factors, to ensure a fair comparison. Only for the purposes of the survey quantitative data comparison, studies previous to the time frame have been used as it allows for comparison of totally similar parameters. The studies used for comparison therefore span a period of almost two decades. This enables comparison of change of status making the findings of the comparison of great interest.

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Note on the Authors and Organisation
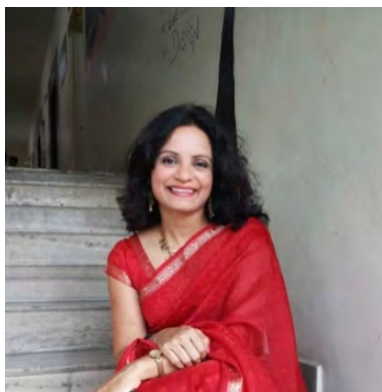
Pinky Chandran has over two decades of experience spanning careers across international education, research, training, community mobilization, waste management, livelihood development, policy advocacy, communication and strategy, and community media. Pinky is an active campaigner for decentralized community based waste management and is a founder member of the Solid Waste Management Roundtable, (SWMRT) Bengaluru, since 2009

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Solid Waste Management Roundtable (SWMRT) Bengaluru is a public interest collective of SWM practitioners working of decentralised, sustainable and inclusive waste management. Launched in 2009, the group's main goal is the adoption of sustainable waste management practices by citizens and municipalities, for improving public health, safe food , clean air and water and inclusive livelihoods.

Annexure 1: Tables

Table 3.1.2 City wise distribution of respondents and type of waste pickers

City		Type of Waste picker					
		Free Roaming/ Independent Local	Free Roaming Migrant	Itinerant Buyer	Waste Sorter	Door-to-Door Collector	Other informal worker
Benga-luru	Count	92	29	0	17	33	0
	% within City	52.9	16.7	.0	9.8	19.0	0
	% within type of waste picker	7.4	46.8	.0	12.1	9.3	.0
	% of Total	4.9	1.6	.0	.9	1.8	.0
Bhopal	Count	54	8	0	4	30	4
	% within City	52.9	7.8	.0	3.9	29.4	3.9
	% within type of waste picker	4.4	12.9	.0	2.9	8.5	33.3
	% of Total	2.9	.4	.0	.2	1.6	.2
Chamraj nagar	Count	2	0	1	0	0	0
	% within City	66.7	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0
	% within type of waste picker	.2	.0	8.3	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0

Delhi	Count	43	0	1	7	152	3
	% within City	18.9	.0	.4	3.1	66.7	1.3
	% within type of waste picker	3.5	.0	8.3	5.0	43.1	25.0
	% of Total	2.3	.0	.1	.4	8.1	.2
Guntur	Count	240	1	0	19	6	2
	% within City	89.2	.4	.0	7.1	2.2	.7
	% within type of waste picker	19.4	1.6	.0	13.6	1.7	16.7
	% of Total	12.8	.1	.0	1.0	.3	.1
Indore	Count	86	8	1	15	1	2
	% within City	75.4	7.0	.9	13.2	.9	1.8
	% within type of waste picker	7.0	12.9	8.3	10.7	.3	16.7
	% of Total	4.6	.4	.1	.8	.1	.1
Mumbai	Count	120	3	1	0	1	0
	% within City	80.5	2.0	.7	.0	.7	.0
	% within type of waste picker	9.7	4.8	8.3	.0	.3	.0
	% of Total	6.4	.2	.1	.0	.1	.0
Mysore	Count	131	4	6	6	2	0
	% within City	87.9	2.7	4.0	4.0	1.3	.0
	% within type of waste picker	10.6	6.5	50.0	4.3	.6	.0
	% of Total	7.0	.2	.3	.3	.1	.0

Nashik	Count	105	0	0	0	1	0
	% within City	99.1	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0
	% within type of waste picker	8.5	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0
	% of Total	5.6	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% within type of waste picker	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Pune	Count	0	0	0	1	120	0
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.8	98.4	.0
	% within type of waste picker	.0	.0	.0	.7	34.0	.0
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.1	6.4	.0
Shillong	Count	32	0	0	28	0	0
	% within City	53.3	.0	.0	46.7	.0	.0
	% within type of waste picker	2.6	.0	.0	20.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	1.7	.0	.0	1.5	.0	.0
Tenali	Count	20	5	0	5	1	1
	% within City	62.5	15.6	.0	15.6	3.1	3.1
	% within type of waste picker	1.6	8.1	.0	3.6	.3	8.3
	% of Total	1.1	.3	.0	.3	.1	.1

City							
Thane	Count	57	0	0	8	0	0
	% within City	87.7	.0	.0	12.3	.0	.0
	% within type of waste picker	4.6	.0	.0	5.7	.0	.0
	% of Total	3.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0
Tumkur	Count	28	1	2	0	0	0
	% within City	90.3	3.2	6.5	.0	.0	.0
	% within type of waste picker	2.3	1.6	16.7	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	1.5	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0
Kalyan	Count	30	1	0	28	0	0
	% within City	50.8	1.7	.0	47.5	.0	.0
	% within type of waste picker	2.4	1.6	.0	20.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	1.6	.1	.0	1.5	.0	.0
Balaghat	Count	48	2	0	2	1	0
	% within City	90.6	3.8	.0	3.8	1.9	.0
	% within type of waste picker	3.9	3.2	.0	1.4	.3	.0
	% of Total	2.6	.1	.0	.1	.1	.0
Jaipur	Count	91	0	0	0	5	0
	% within City	94.8	.0	.0	.0	5.2	.0
	% within type of waste picker	7.4	.0	.0	.0	1.4	.0
	% of Total	4.9	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0

Yawatmal	Count	25	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% within type of waste picker	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wardha	Count	25	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% within type of waste picker	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	Count	1236	62	12	140	353	12
	% within City	66.1	3.3	.6	7.5	18.9	.6
	% within type of waste picker	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	66.1	3.3	.6	7.5	18.9	.6

Table : City wise distribution of respondents an age group in years

City		Age Group in years							
		Upto 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 and above	Total
Bengaluru	Count	12	68	56	24	12	1	1	174
	% within City	6.9	39.1	32.2	13.8	6.9	0.6	0.6	100.0
	% within Age Group	9.0	11.4	10.2	7.2	6.4	1.8	11.1	9.3
	% of Total	0.6	3.6	3.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	9.3
Bhopal	Count	13	37	21	22	5	2	2	102
	% within City	12.7	36.3	20.6	21.6	4.9	2.0	2.0	100.0

City									Total
	% within Age Group	9.8	6.2	3.8	6.6	2.7	3.5	22.2	5.5
	% of Total	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.5
Chamrajnagar	Count	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
	% within City	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	% of Total	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Delhi	Count	27	93	82	17	9	0	0	228
	% within City	11.8	40.8	36.0	7.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	20.3	15.6	14.9	5.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	12.2
	% of Total	1.4	5.0	4.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	12.2
Guntur	Count	30	109	78	29	16	6	1	269
	% within City	11.2	40.5	29.0	10.8	5.9	2.2	0.4	100.0
	% within Age Group	22.6	18.2	14.2	8.7	8.5	10.5	11.1	14.4
	% of Total	1.6	5.8	4.2	1.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	14.4
Indore	Count	5	19	36	33	15	6	0	114
	% within City	4.4	16.7	31.6	28.9	13.2	5.3	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	3.8	3.2	6.6	9.9	8.0	10.5	0.0	6.1
	% of Total	0.3	1.0	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	7	12	41	55	26	7	1	149
	% within City	4.7	8.1	27.5	36.9	17.4	4.7	0.7	100.0
	% within Age Group	5.3	2.0	7.5	16.4	13.8	12.3	11.1	8.0
	% of Total	0.4	0.6	2.2	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.1	8.0

City									
Mysore	Count	2	35	42	33	21	13	3	149
	% within City	1.3	23.5	28.2	22.1	14.1	8.7	2.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	1.5	5.9	7.7	9.9	11.2	22.8	33.3	8.0
	% of Total	0.1	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	8.0
Nashik	Count	0	31	30	27	13	4	1	106
	% within City	0.0	29.2	28.3	25.5	12.3	3.8	0.9	100.0
	% within Age Group	0.0	5.2	5.5	8.1	6.9	7.0	11.1	5.7
	% of Total	0.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	7
	% within City	14.3	28.6	42.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
	% of Total	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Pune	Count	0	28	40	27	23	4	0	122
	% within City	0.0	23.0	32.8	22.1	18.9	3.3	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	0.0	4.7	7.3	8.1	12.2	7.0	0.0	6.5
	% of Total	0.0	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	13	17	23	6	1	0	60
	% within City	0.0	21.7	28.3	38.3	10.0	1.7	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	0.0	2.2	3.1	6.9	3.2	1.8	0.0	3.2
	% of Total	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	1	12	4	4	9	2	0	32
	% within City	3.1	37.5	12.5	12.5	28.1	6.3	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	0.8	2.0	0.7	1.2	4.8	3.5	0.0	1.7

	% of Total	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.7
Thane	Count	0	10	26	16	12	1	0	65
	% within City	0.0	15.4	40.0	24.6	18.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	0.0	1.7	4.7	4.8	6.4	1.8	0.0	3.5
	% of Total	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	3.5
Tumkur	Count	2	12	10	4	3	0	0	31
	% within City	6.5	38.7	32.3	12.9	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.7
	% of Total	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	3	28	16	7	3	2	0	59
	% within City	5.1	47.5	27.1	11.9	5.1	3.4	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	2.3	4.7	2.9	2.1	1.6	3.5	0.0	3.2
	% of Total	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.2
Balaghat	Count	7	29	15	2	0	0	0	53
	% within City	13.2	54.7	28.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	5.3	4.8	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
	% of Total	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	19	39	18	7	8	5	0	96
	% within City	19.8	40.6	18.8	7.3	8.3	5.2	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	14.3	6.5	3.3	2.1	4.3	8.8	0.0	5.1
	% of Total	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	5.1

		Upto 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 and above	Total
Yawa-tmal	Count	3	9	5	2	4	2	0	25
	% within City	12.0	36.0	20.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	2.3	1.5	0.9	0.6	2.1	3.5	0.0	1.3
	% of Total	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	1	10	9	2	2	1	0	25
	% within City	4.0	40.0	36.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	0.8	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.0	1.3
	% of Total	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
Total	Count	133	598	549	335	188	57	9	1869
	% within City	7.1	32.0	29.4	17.9	10.1	3.0	0.5	100.0
	% within Age Group	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	7.1	32.0	29.4	17.9	10.1	3.0	0.5	100.0

Table 3.1.5 Age distribution and waste picker

		Age Group in years							
City		Upto 20	21 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	51 to 60	61 to 70	71 and above	Total
Free Roaming Indepe-ndent Local	Count	88	381	351	237	125	46	8	1236
	% within type of waste picker	7.1	30.8	28.4	19.2	10.1	3.7	.6	100.0
	% within Age Group	66.2	63.7	63.9	70.7	66.5	80.7	88.9	66.1
	% of Total	4.7	20.4	18.8	12.7	6.7	2.5	.4	66.1
Free Roaming Indepe-ndent Migrant	Count	7	22	18	9	5	1	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	11.3	35.5	29.0	14.5	8.1	1.6	.0	100.0

	% within Age Group	5.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.7	1.8	.0	3.3
	% of Total	.4	1.2	1.0	.5	.3	.1	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	3	4	4	1	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	.0	25.0	33.3	33.3	8.3	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	.0	.5	.7	1.2	.5	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.0	.2	.2	.2	.1	.0	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	10	54	38	18	15	5	0	140
	% within type of waste picker	7.1	38.6	27.1	12.9	10.7	3.6	.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	7.5	9.0	6.9	5.4	8.0	8.8	.0	7.5
	% of Total	.5	2.9	2.0	1.0	.8	.3	.0	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	25	118	113	57	35	5	0	353
	% within type of waste picker	7.1	33.4	32.0	16.1	9.9	1.4	.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	18.8	19.7	20.6	17.0	18.6	8.8	.0	18.9
	% of Total	1.3	6.3	6.0	3.0	1.9	.3	.0	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	0	3	4	3	2	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	.0	25.0	33.3	25.0	16.7	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Age Group	.0	.5	.7	.9	1.1	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.0	.2	.2	.2	.1	.0	.0	.6

Others	Count	3	17	21	7	5	0	1	54
	% within type of waste picker	5.6	31.5	38.9	13.0	9.3	.0	1.9	100.0
	% within Age Group	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.1	2.7	.0	11.1	2.9
	% of Total	.2	.9	1.1	.4	.3	.0	.1	2.9
Total	Count	133	598	549	335	188	57	9	1869
	% within type of waste picker	7.1	32.0	29.4	17.9	10.1	3.0	.5	100.0
	% within Age Group	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	7.1	32.0	29.4	17.9	10.1	3.0	.5	100.0

Table 3.1.6. City wise distribution of respondent and gender

		Gender			Total
City		Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Bengaluru	Count	76	98	0	174
	% within City	43.7	56.3	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	12.9	7.7	0.0	9.3
	% of Total	4.1	5.2	0.0	9.3
Bhopal	Count	41	61	0	102
	% within City	40.2	59.8	0	100
	% within Gender	7.0	4.8	0.0	5.5
	% of Total	2.2	3.3	0.0	5.5
Chamrajnagar	Count	2	1	0	3
	% within City	66.7	33.3	0	100
	% within Gender	0.3	0.1	0	0.2
	% of Total	0.1	0.1	0	0.2
Delhi	Count	136	92	0	228
	% within City	59.6	40.4	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	23.1	7.2	0.0	12.2
	% of Total	7.3	4.9	0.0	12.2

Guntur	Count	93	176	0	269
	% within City	34.6	65.4	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	15.8	13.8	0.0	14.4
	% of Total	5.0	9.4	0.0	14.4
Indore	Count	27	87	0	114
	% within City	23.7	76.3	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	4.6	6.8	0.0	6.1
	% of Total	1.4	4.7	0.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	7	141	1	149
	% within City	4.7	94.6	0.7	100.0
	% within Gender	1.2	11.0	100.0	8.0
	% of Total	0.4	7.5	0.1	8.0
Mysore	Count	45	104	0	149
	% within City	30.2	69.8	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	7.7	8.1	0.0	8.0
	% of Total	2.4	5.6	0.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	2	104	0	106
	% within City	1.9	98.1	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	0.3	8.1	0.0	5.7
	% of Total	0.1	5.6	0.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	0	7	0	7
	% within City	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4
	% of Total	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Pune	Count	48	74	0	122
	% within City	39.3	60.7	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	8.2	5.8	0.0	6.5
	% of Total	2.6	4.0	0.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	60	0	60
	% within City	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.2
	% of Total	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	11	21	0	32
	% within City	34.4	65.6	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	1.9	1.6	0.0	1.7
	% of Total	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.7

City		Male	Female	Other	Total
Thane	Count	2	63	0	65
	% within City	3.1	96.9	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	0.3	4.9	0.0	3.5
	% of Total	0.1	3.4	0.0	3.5
Tumkur	Count	3	28	0	31
	% within City	9.7	90.3	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	0.5	2.2	0.0	1.7
	% of Total	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	15	44	0	59
	% within City	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	2.6	3.4	0.0	3.2
	% of Total	0.8	2.4	0.0	3.2
Balaghat	Count	30	23	0	53
	% within City	56.6	43.4	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	5.1	1.8	0.0	2.8
	% of Total	1.6	1.2	0.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	50	46	0	96
	% within City	52.1	47.9	0.0	100.0
	% within Gender	8.5	3.6	0.0	5.1
	% of Total	2.7	2.5	0.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	0	25	0	25
	% within City	0	100	0	100
	% within Gender	0	2.0	0.0	1.3
	% of Total	0	1.3	0.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	0	25	0	25
	% within City	0	100	0	100
	% within Gender	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.3
	% of Total	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
Total	Count	588	1280	1	1869
	% within City	31.5	68.5	0.1	100.0
	% within Gender	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	31.5	68.5	0.1	100.0

Table 3.1.7 Distribution of respondents according to waste picker and gender

		Gender			Total
		Male	Female	Transgender	
Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	302	933	1	1236
	% within type of waste picker	24.4	75.5	.1	100.0
	% within Gender	51.4	72.9	100.0	66.1
	% of Total	16.2	49.9	.1	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	35	27	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	56.5	43.5	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	6.0	2.1	.0	3.3
	% of Total	1.9	1.4	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	8	4	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	66.7	33.3	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	1.4	.3	.0	.6
	% of Total	.4	.2	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	45	95	0	140
	% within type of waste picker	32.1	67.9	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	7.7	7.4	.0	7.5
	% of Total	2.4	5.1	.0	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	177	176	0	353
	% within type of waste picker	50.1	49.9	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	30.1	13.8	.0	18.9
	% of Total	9.5	9.4	.0	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	5	7	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	41.7	58.3	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	.9	.5	.0	.6
	% of Total	.3	.4	.0	.6
Others	Count	16	38	0	54
	% within type of waste picker	29.6	70.4	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	2.7	3.0	.0	2.9
	% of Total	.9	2.0	.0	2.9

Total	Count	588	1280	1	1869
	% within type of waste picker	31.5	68.5	.1	100.0
	% within Gender	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	31.5	68.5	.1	100.0

Table 3.1.8 City wise distribution of respondents and social group

City		Social Group				Total
		Backward Caste	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	
Balaghat	Count	1	0	26	26	53
	% within City	1.90	0.00	49.10	49.10	100.00
	% within Social Group	0.50	0.00	2.60	5.00	2.80
	% of Total	0.10	0.00	1.40	1.40	2.80
Bengaluru	Count	18	55	61	40	174
	% within City	10.30	31.60	35.10	23.00	100.00
	% within SocialGroup	9.00	42.30	6.00	7.60	9.30
	% of Total	1.00	2.90	3.30	2.10	9.30
Bhopal	Count	2	1	49	50	102
	% within City	2.00	1.00	48.00	49.00	100.00
	% within SocialGroup	1.00	0.80	4.80	9.50	5.50
	% of Total	0.10	0.10	2.60	2.70	5.50
Chamraj nagar	Count	1	0	2	0	3
	% within City	33.30	0.00	66.70	0.00	100.00
	% within SocialGroup	0.50	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
	% of Total	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.20
Delhi	Count	0	28	72	128	228
	% within City	0.00	12.30	31.60	56.10	100.00
	% within SocialGroup	0.00	21.50	7.10	24.40	12.20
	% of Total	0.00	1.50	3.90	6.80	12.20
Guntur	Count	84	29	36	120	269
	% within City	31.20	10.80	13.40	44.60	100.00
	% within SocialGroup	42.00	22.30	3.60	22.90	14.40
	% of Total	4.50	1.60	1.90	6.40	14.40

Indore	Count	28	0	70	16	114
	% within City	24.60	0.00	61.40	14.00	100.00
	% within Social Group	14.00	0.00	6.90	3.00	6.10
	% of Total	1.50	0.00	3.70	0.90	6.10
Jaipur	Count	5	0	91	0	96
	% within City	5.20	0.00	94.80	0.00	100.00
	% within Social Group	2.50	0.00	9.00	0.00	5.10
	% of Total	0.30	0.00	4.90	0.00	5.10
Kalyan	Count	4	1	16	38	59
	% within City	6.80	1.70	27.10	64.40	100.00
	% within Social Group	2.00	0.80	1.60	7.20	3.20
	% of Total	0.20	0.10	0.90	2.00	3.20
Mumbai	Count	2	6	139	2	149
	% within City	1.30	4.00	93.30	1.30	100.00
	% within Social Group	1.00	4.60	13.70	0.40	8.00
	% of Total	0.10	0.30	7.40	0.10	8.00
Mysore	Count	20	1	124	4	149
	% within City	13.40	0.70	83.20	2.70	100.00
	% within Social Group	10.00	0.80	12.20	0.80	8.00
	% of Total	1.10	0.10	6.60	0.20	8.00
Nashik	Count	0	0	106	0	106
	% within City	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	% within Social Group	0.00	0.00	10.50	0.00	5.70
	% of Total	0.00	0.00	5.70	0.00	5.70
Navi Mumbai	Count	0	0	7	0	7
	% within City	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	% within Social Group	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.40
	% of Total	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.40
Pune	Count	27	9	85	1	122
	% within City	22.10	7.40	69.70	0.80	100.00
	% within Social Group	13.50	6.90	8.40	0.20	6.50
	% of Total	1.40	0.50	4.50	0.10	6.50
Shillong	Count	0	0	0	60	60
	% within City	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	% within Social Group	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.40	3.20
	% of Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20	3.20

Tenali	Count	0	0	2	30	32
	% within City	0.00	0.00	6.20	93.80	100.00
	% within Social Group	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.70	1.70
	% of Total	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.60	1.70
Thane	Count	6	0	59	0	65
	% within City	9.20	0.00	90.80	0.00	100.00
	% within Social Group	3.00	0.00	5.80	0.00	3.50
	% of Total	0.30	0.00	3.20	0.00	3.50
Tumkur	Count	2	0	19	10	31
	% within City	6.50	0.00	61.30	32.30	100.00
	% within Social Group	1.00	0.00	1.90	1.90	1.70
	% of Total	0.10	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.70
Wardha	Count	0	0	25	0	25
	% within City	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	% within Social Group	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	1.30
	% of Total	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.30
Yawatmal	Count	0	0	25	0	25
	% within City	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	% within Social Group	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	1.30
	% of Total	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.30
Total	Count	200	130	1014	525	1869
	% within City	10.70	7.00	54.30	28.10	100.00
	% within Social Group	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
	% of Total	10.70	7.00	54.30	28.10	100.00

Table 3.1.9 Waste picker and social group distribution

		Social Group				Total
		Backward Caste	General Category	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	
Free Roaming / Independent local	Count	135	59	730	312	1236
	% within type of waste picker	10.9	4.8	59.1	25.2	100.0
	% within Social Group	67.5	45.4	72.0	59.4	66.1
	% of Total	7.2	3.2	39.1	16.7	66.1

Free Roaming Migrant	Count	11	18	21	12	62
	% within type of waste picker	17.7	29.0	33.9	19.4	100.0
	% within Social group	5.5	13.8	2.1	2.3	3.3
	% of Total	.6	1.0	1.1	.6	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	5	0	6	1	12
	% within type of waste picker	41.7	.0	50.0	8.3	100.0
	% within Social Group	2.5	.0	.6	.2	.6
	% of Total	.3	.0	.3	.1	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	11	17	41	71	140
	% within type of waste picker	7.9	12.1	29.3	50.7	100.0
	% within Social group	5.5	13.1	4.0	13.5	7.5
	% of Total	.6	.9	2.2	3.8	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	35	33	172	113	353
	% within type of waste picker	9.9	9.3	48.7	32.0	100.0
	% within Social Group	17.5	25.4	17.0	21.5	18.9
	% of Total	1.9	1.8	9.2	6.0	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	1	2	4	5	12
	% within type of waste picker	8.3	16.7	33.3	41.7	100.0
	% within Social Group	.5	1.5	.4	1.0	.6
	% of Total	.1	.1	.2	.3	.6
Others	Count	2	1	40	11	54
	% within type of waste picker	3.7	1.9	74.1	20.4	100.0
	% within Social Group	1.0	.8	3.9	2.1	2.9
	% of Total	.1	.1	2.1	.6	2.9

Total	Count	200	130	1014	525	1869
	% within type of waste picker	10.7	7.0	54.3	28.1	100.0
	% within Social Group	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	10.7	7.0	54.3	28.1	100.0

Table 3.1.9 City wise distribution of respondents and religion

City		Religion						Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Others	
Benga-luru	Count	128	43	3	0	0	0	174
	% within City	73.6	24.7	1.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	10.8	16.9	1.9	.0	.0	.0	9.3
	% of Total	6.8	2.3	.2	.0	.0	.0	9.3
Bhopal	Count	65	1	0	0	36	0	102
	% within City	63.7	1.0	.0	.0	35.3	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	5.5	.4	.0	.0	16.1	.0	5.5
	% of Total	3.5	.1	.0	.0	1.9	.0	5.5
Chamraj nagar	Count	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	66.7	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	.2	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
	% of Total	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	66	162	0	0	0	0	228
	% within City	28.9	71.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	5.6	63.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.2
	% of Total	3.5	8.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.2
Guntur	Count	177	6	86	0	0	0	269
	% within City	65.8	2.2	32.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	15.0	2.4	54.1	.0	.0	.0	14.4
	% of Total	9.5	.3	4.6	.0	.0	.0	14.4

Indore	Count	110	1	0	0	3	0	114
	% within City	96.5	.9	.0	.0	2.6	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	9.3	.4	.0	.0	1.3	.0	6.1
	% of Total	5.9	.1	.0	.0	.2	.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	20	8	0	0	114	7	149
	% within City	13.4	5.4	.0	.0	76.5	4.7	100.0
	% within Religion	1.7	3.1	.0	.0	51.1	14.0	8.0
	% of Total	1.1	.4	.0	.0	6.1	.4	8.0
Mysore	Count	128	20	0	1	0	0	149
	% within City	85.9	13.4	.0	.7	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	10.8	7.9	.0	100.0	.0	.0	8.0
	% of Total	6.8	1.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	101	0	0	0	5	0	106
	% within City	95.3	.0	.0	.0	4.7	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	8.5	.0	.0	.0	2.2	.0	5.7
	% of Total	5.4	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
	% of Total	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
Pune	Count	111	4	0	0	5	2	122
	% within City	91.0	3.3	.0	.0	4.1	1.6	100.0
	% within Religion	9.4	1.6	.0	.0	2.2	4.0	6.5
	% of Total	5.9	.2	.0	.0	.3	.1	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	0	60	0	0	0	60
	% within City	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	.0	.0	37.7	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.0	.0	3.2	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	22	0	10	0	0	0	32
	% within City	68.8	.0	31.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0

	% within Religion	1.9	.0	6.3	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.2	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	12	0	0	0	53	0	65
	% within City	18.5	.0	.0	.0	81.5	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	1.0	.0	.0	.0	23.8	.0	3.5
	% of Total	.6	.0	.0	.0	2.8	.0	3.5
Tumkur	Count	29	2	0	0	0	0	31
	% within City	93.5	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	2.5	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.6	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	17	1	0	0	2	39	59
	% within City	28.8	1.7	.0	.0	3.4	66.1	100.0
	% within Religion	1.4	.4	.0	.0	.9	78.0	3.2
	% of Total	.9	.1	.0	.0	.1	2.1	3.2
Balaghat	Count	51	0	0	0	0	2	53
	% within City	96.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.8	100.0
	% within Religion	4.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.0	2.8
	% of Total	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	2.8
Jaipur	Count	91	5	0	0	0	0	96
	% within City	94.8	5.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	7.7	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
	% of Total	4.9	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	20	0	0	0	5	0	25
	% within City	80.0	.0	.0	.0	20.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	1.7	.0	.0	.0	2.2	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Religion	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3

Total	Count	1182	254	159	1	223	50	1869
	% within City	63.2	13.6	8.5	.1	11.9	2.7	100.0
	% within Religion	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	63.2	13.6	8.5	.1	11.9	2.7	100.0

Table 3.1.11 Type of Waste picker and religion

Type of waste picker		Religion						Total
		Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	Jain	Others	
Free Roaming Independent local	Count	855	69	106	1	183	22	1236
	% within type of waste picker	69.2	5.6	8.6	.1	14.8	1.8	100.0
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	29	26	1	0	6	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	46.8	41.9	1.6	.0	9.7	.0	100.0
Itinerant Buyer	Count	6	5	0	0	1	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	50.0	41.7	.0	.0	8.3	.0	100.0
Waste Sorter	Count	54	11	45	0	4	26	140
	% within type of waste picker	38.6	7.9	32.1	.0	2.9	18.6	100.0
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	199	125	6	0	21	2	353
	% within type of waste picker	56.4	35.4	1.7	.0	5.9	.6	100.0
Other informal worker	Count	8	2	1	0	1	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	66.7	16.7	8.3	.0	8.3	.0	100.0

Others	Count	31	16	0	0	7	0	54
	% within type of waste picker	57.4	29.6	.0	.0	13.0	.0	100.0
Total	Count	1182	254	159	1	223	50	1869

Table 3.1.12 City wise distribution of respondent and family type

City	Frequency and Percentage	Joint Family	Nuclear Family	Single Person	Total
Balaghat	Count	7	46	0	53
	% within City	13	87	0	100
Bengaluru	Count	20	145	9	174
	% within City	11	83	5	100
Bhopal	Count	33	69	0	102
	% within City	32	68	0	100
Charmrajnagar	Count	1	2	0	3
	% within City	33	67	0	100
Delhi	Count	25	191	12	228
	% within City	11	84	5	100
Guntur	Count	36	212	21	269
	% within City	13	79	8	100
Indore	Count	43	71	0	114
	% within City	38	62	0	100
Mumbai	Count	62	87	0	149
	% within City	42	58	0	100
Mysore	Count	3	137	9	149
	% within City	2	92	6	100
Nashik	Count	17	86	3	106
	% within City	16	81	3	100
Navi Mumbai	Count	3	3	1	7
	% within City	43	43	14	100
Pune	Count	49	71	2	122
	% within City	40	58	2	100
Shillong	Count	1	59	0	60
	% within City	2	98	0	100
Tenali	Count	3	28	1	32
	% within City	9	88	3	100
Thane	Count	10	55	0	65
	% within City	15	85	0	100
Tumkur	Count	3	26	2	31
	% within City	10	84	6	100

Kalyan	Count	0	58	1	59
	% within City	0	98	2	100
Jaipur	Count	10	84	2	96
	% within City	10	88	2	100
Wardha	Count	9	16	0	25
	% within City	36	64	0	100
Yawatmal	Count	0	21	4	25
	% within City	0	84	16	100
Total	Count	335	1467	67	1869
	% within City	18	78	4	100

Table 3.1.13 Waste picker socio-demographics – residence, phone, land and ownership

Socio-demographics	Particulars	Number of Respondents (N=1869)	Percent
Place of residence	House	1574	84.2
	Scrap Dealer Shop	34	1.8
	Relative's House	3	0.2
	Friends' House	2	0.1
	Godown	40	2.1
	Facility Provided by scrap dealer	18	1
	Streets	28	1.5
	Government Shelter	107	5.7
	Shifting places everyday	5	0.3
	Others	58	3.1
Location of dwelling	Slum Colony	1278	68
	Government Land	264	14
	Private Land	223	12
	Regular Colony	67	4
	Others	37	2
Possession of Phone	Normal GSM	1617	86.5
	Smart Phone without internet	56	3
	Smart Phone with internet	196	10.5
Ownership of Land	Own Land	275	15
	Do Not own land	1594	85

Table 3.1.14 city wise distribution of respondents and place of residence.
FP= Frequency percentage within city, H= House, S= Scrap dealer shop, R= Relatives' house, F= Friends house, G=Gowdown, P= Facility provided by scrap dealer, ST= Streets, G= Government shelter, E= Shift place everyday, O= Others

City	FP	H	S	R	F	G	P	ST	G	E	O
Balaghat	Count	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	2	29
	% within City	21	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	4	55
Bengaluru	Count	118	6	1	0	20	7	1	7	0	14
	% within City	68	3	1	0	11	4	1	4	0	8
Bhopal	Count	67	4	1	1	0	0	0	26	3	0
	% within City	66	4	1	1	0	0	0	25	3	0
Chamraj nagar	Count	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	Count	208	0	0	1	18	0	0	0	0	1
	% within City	91	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Guntur	Count	252	1	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	2
	% within City	94	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1
Indore	Count	108	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
	% within City	95	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Jaipur	Count	73	16	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0
	% within City	76	17	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0
Kalyan	Count	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mumbai	Count	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	% within City	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mysore	Count	71	4	0	0	0	10	0	64	0	0
	% within City	48	3	0	0	0	7	0	43	0	0
Nashik	Count	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	% within City	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pune	Count	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
	% within City	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Shillong	Count	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenali	Count	31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	97	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thane	Count	62	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	% within City	95	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Tumkur	Count	30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	97	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0

Wardha	Count	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yawatmal	Count	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Count	1574	34	3	2	40	18	28	107	5	58
	% within City	84	2	0	0	2	1	1	6	0	3

Table 3.1.15 City wise area of dwelling

City		Area of dwelling					
		Slum Colony	Govt Land	Private land	Regular colony	Others	Total
Bengaluru	Count	24	17	104	9	20	174
	% within City	13.8	9.8	59.8	5.2	11.5	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	1.9	6.4	46.6	13.4	80.0	9.3
	% of Total	1.3	.9	5.6	.5	1.1	9.3
Bhopal	Count	56	27	2	15	2	102
	% within City	54.9	26.5	2.0	14.7	2.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	4.4	10.2	.9	22.4	16.7	5.5
	% of Total	3.0	1.4	.1	.8	.1	5.5
Chamraj nagar	Count	2	0	0	1	0	3
	% within City	66.7	.0	.0	33.3	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	.2	.0	.0	1.5	.0	.2
	% of Total	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	228	0	0	0	0	228
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	17.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.2
	% of Total	12.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	12.2

Guntur	Count	251	6	5	7	0	269
	% within City	93.3	2.2	1.9	2.6	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	19.6	2.3	2.2	10.4	.0	14.4
	% of Total	13.4	.3	.3	.4	.0	14.4
Indore	Count	25	87	0	2	0	114
	% within City	21.9	76.3	.0	1.8	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	2.0	33.0	.0	3.0	.0	6.1
	% of Total	1.3	4.7	.0	.1	.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	137	4	1	0	7	149
	% within City	91.9	2.7	.7	.0	4.7	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	10.7	1.5	.4	.0	54.0	8.0
	% of Total	7.3	.2	.1	.0	.4	8.0
Mysore	Count	132	7	2	8	0	149
	% within City	88.6	4.7	1.3	5.4	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	10.3	2.7	.9	11.9	.0	8.0
	% of Total	7.1	.4	.1	.4	.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	104	2	0	0	0	106
	% within City	98.1	1.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	8.1	.8	.0	.0	.0	5.7
	% of Total	5.6	.1	.0	.0	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
	% of Total	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4

City							
Pune	Count	83	10	6	18	5	122
	% within City	68.0	8.2	4.9	14.8	4.1	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	6.5	3.8	2.7	26.9	24.3	6.5
	% of Total	4.4	.5	.3	1.0	.3	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	0	60	0	0	60
	% within City	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	.0	.0	26.9	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.0	.0	3.2	.0	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	32	0	0	0	0	32
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	2.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	60	0	0	2	3	65
	% within City	92.3	.0	.0	3.1	4.6	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	4.7	.0	.0	3.0	25.0	3.5
	% of Total	3.2	.0	.0	.1	.2	3.5
Tumkur	Count	31	0	0	0	0	31
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	43	16	0	0	0	59
	% within City	72.9	27.1	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	3.4	6.1	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	2.3	.9	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Balaghat	Count	3	41	9	0	0	53
	% within City	5.7	77.4	17.0	.0	.0	100.0

	% within area of dwelling	.2	15.5	4.0	.0	.0	2.8
	% of Total	.2	2.2	.5	.0	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	11	46	34	5	0	96
	% within City	11.5	47.9	35.4	5.2	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	.9	17.4	15.2	7.5	.0	5.1
	% of Total	.6	2.5	1.8	.3	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	24	1	0	0	0	25
	% within City	96.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	1.9	.4	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	25	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	1278	264	223	67	37	1869
	% within City	68.4	14.1	11.9	3.6	1.9	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	68.4	14.1	11.9	3.6	1.3	100.0

3.1.16 Type of waste picker and area of dwelling

Type of waste picker		Area of dwelling					
		Slum Colony	Govt Land	Private land	Regular colony	Others	Total
Free Roaming/ Independent Local	Count	854	208	122	20	31	1236
	% within type of waste picker	69.1	16.8	9.9	1.6	2.6	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	66.8	78.8	54.7	29.9	84.0	66.1
	% of Total	45.7	11.1	6.5	1.1	1.1	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	21	9	32	0	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	33.9	14.5	51.6	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	1.6	3.4	14.3	.0	.0	3.3
	% of Total	1.1	.5	1.7	.0	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	6	3	0	3	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	50.0	25.0	.0	25.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	.5	1.1	.0	4.5	.0	.6
	% of Total	.3	.2	.0	.2	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	76	19	39	6	0	140
	% within type of waste picker	54.3	13.6	27.9	4.3	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	5.9	7.2	17.5	9.0	.0	7.5
	% of Total	4.1	1.0	2.1	.3	.0	7.5

Door-to-Door Collector	Count	267	17	28	36	4	353
	% within type of waste picker	75.6	4.8	7.9	10.2	1.1	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	20.9	6.4	12.6	53.7	16.0	18.9
	% of Total	14.3	.9	1.5	1.9	.2	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	5	5	0	2	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	41.7	41.7	.0	16.7	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	.4	1.9	.0	3.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.3	.3	.0	.1	.0	.6
Others	Count	49	3	2	0	0	54
	% within type of waste picker	90.7	5.6	3.7	.0	.0	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	3.8	1.1	.9	.0	.0	2.9
	% of Total	2.6	.2	.1	.0	.0	2.9
Total	Count	1278	264	223	67	37	1869
	% within typepicker 402	68.4	14.1	11.9	3.6	1.3	100.0
	% within area of dwelling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	68.4	14.1	11.9	3.6	1.3	100.0

3.1.17 City wise distribution of respondents and type of mobile phone use

City		Type of mobile phone use			
		Normal GSM	Smart phone without internet	Smart phone with internet	Total
Bengaluru	Count	119	7	48	174
	% within City	68.4	4.0	27.6	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	7.4	12.5	24.5	9.3
	% of Total	6.4	.4	2.6	9.3
Bhopal	Count	78	10	14	102
	% within City	76.5	9.8	13.7	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	4.8	17.9	7.1	5.5
	% of Total	4.2	.5	.7	5.5
Chamrajnagar	Count	3	0	0	3
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	.2	.0	.0	.2
	% of Total	.2	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	139	12	77	228
	% within City	61.0	5.3	33.8	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	8.6	21.4	39.3	12.2
	% of Total	7.4	.6	4.1	12.2
Guntur	Count	260	7	2	269
	% within City	96.7	2.6	.7	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	16.1	12.5	1.0	14.4
	% of Total	13.9	.4	.1	14.4
Indore	Count	105	2	7	114
	% within City	92.1	1.8	6.1	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	6.5	3.6	3.6	6.1
	% of Total	5.6	.1	.4	6.1

City					
Mumbai	Count	132	4	13	149
	% within City	88.6	2.7	8.7	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	8.2	7.1	6.6	8.0
	% of Total	7.1	.2	.7	8.0
Mysore	Count	146	1	2	149
	% within City	98.0	.7	1.3	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	9.0	1.8	1.0	8.0
	% of Total	7.8	.1	.1	8.0
Nashik	Count	106	0	0	106
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	6.6	.0	.0	5.7
	% of Total	5.7	.0	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	0	0	7
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	.4	.0	.0	.4
	% of Total	.4	.0	.0	.4
Pune	Count	105	12	5	122
	% within City	86.1	9.8	4.1	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	6.5	21.4	2.6	6.5
	% of Total	5.6	.6	.3	6.5
Shillong	Count	46	1	13	60
	% within City	76.7	1.7	21.7	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	2.8	1.8	6.6	3.2
	% of Total	2.5	.1	.7	3.2
Tenali	Count	32	0	0	32
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	2.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.7	.0	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	50	0	15	65
	% within City	76.9	.0	23.1	100.0

	% within type of mobile phone use	3.1	.0	7.7	3.5
	% of Total	2.7	.0	.8	3.5
Tumkur	Count	31	0	0	31
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	1.9	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.7	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	59	0	0	59
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	3.6	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	3.2	.0	.0	3.2
Balaghat	Count	53	0	0	53
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	3.3	.0	.0	2.8
	% of Total	2.8	.0	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	96	0	0	96
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	5.9	.0	.0	5.1
	% of Total	5.1	.0	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	25	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	1.5	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	25	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	1.5	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	1617	56	196	1869
	% within City	86.5	3.0	10.5	100.0
	% within type of mobile phone use	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	86.5	3.0	10.5	100.0

3.1.18 City wise distribution of respondents and land ownership

City	Own Land (%)	Do Not Own Land (%)
Balaghat	1	52
Bengaluru	7	167
Bhopal	19	83
Chamrajnagar	0	3
Delhi	43	185
Guntur	0	269
Indore	23	91
Jaipur	33	63
Kalyan	30	29
Mumbai	60	89
Mysore	1	148
Nashik	3	103
Navi Mumbai	1	6
Pune	11	111
Shillong	15	45
Tenali	0	32
Thane	22	43
Tumkur	5	26
Wardha	0	25
Yawatmal	0	25
Total	280	1589

3.1.19 Distribution of main source of income

Main source of Income	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
Waste Collection	1733	92.7
Salary/Wages	90	4.8
Scrap Dealing	20	1.1
Business	1	0.1
Others	25	1.3
Total	1869	100

Table 3.1.20 Distribution of respondents and main source of income

| City | | Main source of income | | | | | Total |
		Waste Collection	Salary/ wage	Scrap dealing	Business	Others	
Bengaluru	Count	145	22	5	0	2	174
	% within City	83.3	12.6	2.9	.0	1.1	100.0
	% within main source of income	8.4	24.4	25.0	.0	8.0	9.3
	% of Total	7.8	1.2	.3	.0	.1	9.3
Bhopal	Count	88	6	7	0	1	102
	% within City	86.3	5.9	6.9	.0	1.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	5.1	6.7	35.0	.0	4.0	5.5
	% of Total	4.7	.3	.4	.0	.1	5.5
Chamraj nagar	Count	2	0	0	1	0	3
	% within City	66.7	.0	.0	33.3	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	.1	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.2
	% of Total	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	223	5	0	0	0	228
	% within City	97.8	2.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	12.9	5.6	.0	.0	.0	12.2
	% of Total	11.9	.3	.0	.0	.0	12.2
Guntur	Count	230	37	1	0	1	269
	% within City	85.5	13.8	.4	.0	.4	100.0
	% within main source of income	13.3	41.1	5.0	.0	4.0	14.4
	% of Total	12.3	2.0	.1	.0	.1	14.4

Indore	Count	94	14	5	0	1	114
	% within City	82.5	12.3	4.4	.0	.9	100.0
	% within main source of income	5.4	15.6	25.0	.0	4.0	6.1
	% of Total	5.0	.7	.3	.0	.1	6.1
Mumbai	Count	131	2	0	0	16	149
	% within City	87.9	1.3	.0	.0	10.7	100.0
	% within main source of income	7.6	2.2	.0	.0	64.0	8.0
	% of Total	7.0	.1	.0	.0	.9	8.0
Mysore	Count	145	1	1	0	2	149
	% within City	97.3	.7	.7	.0	1.3	100.0
	% within main source of income	8.4	1.1	5.0	.0	8.0	8.0
	% of Total	7.8	.1	.1	.0	.1	8.0
Nashik	Count	106	0	0	0	0	106
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	6.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
	% of Total	5.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
	% of Total	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
Pune	Count	121	0	0	0	1	122
	% within City	99.2	.0	.0	.0	.8	100.0

	% within main source of income	7.0	.0	.0	.0	4.0	6.5
	% of Total	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.1	6.5
Shillong	Count	60	0	0	0	0	60
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	3.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	32	0	0	0	0	32
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	65	0	0	0	0	65
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.5
	% of Total	3.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.5
Tumkur	Count	28	2	1	0	0	31
	% within City	90.3	6.5	3.2	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	1.6	2.2	5.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.5	.1	.1	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	58	0	0	0	1	59
	% within City	98.3	.0	.0	.0	1.7	100.0
	% within main source of income	3.3	.0	.0	.0	4.0	3.2
	% of Total	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	3.2

Balaghat	Count	52	1	0	0	0	53
	% within City	98.1	1.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	3.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	2.8
	% of Total	2.8	.1	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	96	0	0	0	0	96
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	5.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
	% of Total	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	25	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	25	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within main source of income	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	1733	90	20	1	25	1869
	% within City	92.7	4.8	1.1	.1	1.3	100.0
	% within main source of income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	92.7	4.8	1.1	.1	1.3	100.0

Table 3.1.21 Total monthly income

Household Monthly income (INR)	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
Up to 1000	63	3.4
1001 to 5000	691	37
5001 to 10000	702	37.6
10001 to 15000	234	12.5
15001 to 20000	110	5.9
20001 to 25000	33	1.8
25001 to 30000	16	0.9
Above 30000	20	1.1
Total	1869	100

Table 3.1.22 City wise distribution of respondents and monthly house hold income(INR)

City		House hold monthly income (INR)								
		Upto 1000	1001 to 5000	5001 to 10000	10001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	20001 to 25000	25001 to 30000	Above 30000	
Bengaluru	Count	27	52	57	25	10	2	0	1	174
	% within City	15.5	29.9	32.8	14.4	5.7	1.1	.0	.6	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	42.9	7.5	8.1	10.7	9.1	6.1	.0	5.0	9.3
	% of Total	1.4	2.8	3.0	1.3	.5	.1	.0	.1	9.3
Bhopal	Count	1	44	55	2	0	0	0	0	102
	% within City	1.0	43.1	53.9	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	1.6	6.4	7.8	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.5
	% of Total	.1	2.4	2.9	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.5
Chamraj nagar	Count	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0

	% within House hold monthly income	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
	% of Total	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	0	37	172	14	5	0	0	0	228
	% within City	.0	16.2	75.4	6.1	2.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	.0	5.4	24.5	6.0	4.5	.0	.0	.0	12.2
	% of Total	.0	2.0	9.2	.7	.3	.0	.0	.0	12.2
Guntur	Count	6	144	99	9	10	1	0	0	269
	% within City	2.2	53.5	36.8	3.3	3.7	.4	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	9.5	20.8	14.1	3.8	9.1	3.0	.0	.0	14.4
	% of Total	.3	7.7	5.3	.5	.5	.1	.0	.0	14.4
Indore	Count	5	43	44	22	0	0	0	0	114
	% within City	4.4	37.7	38.6	19.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	7.9	6.2	6.3	9.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.1
	% of Total	.3	2.3	2.4	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	9	1	17	35	49	20	8	10	149
	% within City	6.0	.7	11.4	23.5	32.9	13.4	5.4	6.7	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	14.3	.1	2.4	15.0	44.5	60.6	50.0	50.0	8.0
	% of Total	.5	.1	.9	1.9	2.6	1.1	.4	.5	8.0

Mysore	Count	0	3	74	68	4	0	0	0	149
	% within City	.0	2.0	49.7	45.6	2.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	.0	.4	10.5	29.1	3.6	.0	.0	.0	8.0
	% of Total	.0	.2	4.0	3.6	.2	.0	.0	.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	4	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
	% within City	3.8	96.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	6.3	14.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
	% of Total	.2	5.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	7
	% within City	28.6	28.6	28.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	14.3	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	3.2	.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0	.4
	% of Total	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.4
Pune	Count	2	9	28	41	19	10	6	7	122
	% within City	1.6	7.4	23.0	33.6	15.6	8.2	4.9	5.7	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	3.2	1.3	4.0	17.5	17.3	30.3	37.5	35.0	6.5
	% of Total	.1	.5	1.5	2.2	1.0	.5	.3	.4	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	.0	8.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.0	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2

Tenali	Count	2	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	32
	% within City	6.2	62.5	31.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	3.2	2.9	1.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	.1	1.1	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	0	11	23	16	12	0	2	1	65
	% within City	.0	16.9	35.4	24.6	18.5	.0	3.1	1.5	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	.0	1.6	3.3	6.8	10.9	.0	12.5	5.0	3.5
	% of Total	.0	.6	1.2	.9	.6	.0	.1	.1	3.5
Tumkur	Count	0	2	28	1	0	0	0	0	31
	% within City	.0	6.5	90.3	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	.0	.3	4.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	.0	.1	1.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	1	17	40	1	0	0	0	0	59
	% within City	1.7	28.8	67.8	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	1.6	2.5	5.7	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.1	.9	2.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Balaghat	Count	0	52	1	0	0	0	0	0	53
	% within City	.0	98.1	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	.0	7.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
	% of Total	.0	2.8	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8

Jaipur	Count	1	46	48	0	1	0	0	0	96
	% within City	1.0	47.9	50.0	.0	1.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	1.6	6.7	6.8	.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	5.1
	% of Total	.1	2.5	2.6	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	1	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	4.0	96.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	1.6	3.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	.1	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	2	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	8.0	88.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	3.2	3.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	.1	1.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	63	691	702	234	110	33	16	20	1869
	% within City	3.4	37.0	37.6	12.5	5.9	1.8	.9	1.1	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	3.4	37.0	37.6	12.5	5.9	1.8	.9	1.1	100.0

Table 3.1.23 Type of waste picker and monthly household income (INR)

Types of Waste Picker		House hold monthly income (INR)								
		Upto 1000	1001 to 5000	5001 to 10000	10001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	20001 to 25000	25001 to 30000	Above 30000	
Free Roaming/ Independent Local	Count	35	547	419	139	60	17	7	12	1236
	% within type of waste picker	2.8	44.3	33.9	11.2	4.9	1.4	.6	1.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	55.6	79.2	59.7	59.4	54.5	51.5	43.8	60.0	66.1
	% of Total	1.9	29.3	22.4	7.4	3.2	.9	.4	.6	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	20	10	18	6	7	1	0	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	32.3	16.1	29.0	9.7	11.3	1.6	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	31.7	1.4	2.6	2.6	6.4	3.0	.0	.0	3.3
	% of Total	1.1	.5	1.0	.3	.4	.1	.0	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	1	3	6	2	0	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	.0	8.3	25.0	50.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	.0	.1	.4	2.6	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.0	.1	.2	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	3	66	59	11	1	0	0	0	140
	% within type of waste picker	2.1	47.1	42.1	7.9	.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0

	% within House hold monthly income	4.8	9.6	8.4	4.7	.9	.0	.0	.0	7.5
	% of Total	.2	3.5	3.2	.6	.1	.0	.0	.0	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	4	57	174	63	29	13	6	7	353
	% within type of waste picker	1.1	16.1	49.3	17.8	8.2	3.7	1.7	2.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	6.3	8.2	24.8	26.9	26.4	39.4	37.5	35.0	18.9
	% of Total	.2	3.0	9.3	3.4	1.6	.7	.3	.4	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	1	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	8.3	16.7	66.7	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	1.6	.3	1.1	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.1	.1	.4	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
Others	Count	0	8	21	8	11	2	3	1	54
	% within type of waste picker	.0	14.8	38.9	14.8	20.4	3.7	5.6	1.9	100.0
	% within House hold monthly income	.0	1.2	3.0	3.4	10.0	6.1	18.8	5.0	2.9
	% of Total	.0	.4	1.1	.4	.6	.1	.2	.1	2.9
Total	Count	63	691	702	234	110	33	16	20	1869
	% within type of waste picker	3.4	37.0	37.6	12.5	5.9	1.8	.9	1.1	100.0

% within House hold monthly income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
% of Total	3.4	37.0	37.6	12.5	5.9	1.8	.9	1.1	100.0

Table 3.1.24 Household monthly income and gender

Monthly Income in INR		Gender			Total
		Male	Female	Transgender	
Upto 1000	Count	25	38	0	63
	% within House hold monthly income	39.7	60.3	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	4.3	3.0	.0	3.4
	% of Total	1.3	2.0	.0	3.4
1001 to 5000	Count	181	510	0	691
	% within House hold monthly income	26.2	73.8	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	30.8	39.8	.0	37.0
	% of Total	9.7	27.3	.0	37.0
5001 to 10000	Count	271	431	0	702
	% within House hold monthly income	38.6	61.4	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	46.1	33.7	.0	37.6
	% of Total	14.5	23.1	.0	37.6
10001 to 15000	Count	80	154	0	234
	% within House hold monthly income	34.2	65.8	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	13.6	12.0	.0	12.5
	% of Total	4.3	8.2	.0	12.5
15001 to 20000	Count	20	89	1	110
	% within House hold monthly income	18.2	80.9	.9	100.0

	% within Gender	3.4	7.0	100.0	5.9
	% of Total	1.1	4.8	.1	5.9
20001 to 25000	Count	5	28	0	33
	% within House hold monthly income	15.2	84.8	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	.9	2.2	.0	1.8
	% of Total	.3	1.5	.0	1.8
25001 to 30000	Count	4	12	0	16
	% within House hold monthly income	25.0	75.0	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	.7	.9	.0	.9
	% of Total	.2	.6	.0	.9
Above 30000	Count	2	18	0	20
	% within House hold monthly income	10.0	90.0	.0	100.0
	% within Gender	.3	1.4	.0	1.1
	% of Total	.1	1.0	.0	1.1
Total	Count	588	1280	1	1869
	% within House hold monthly income	31.5	68.5	.1	100.0
	% within Gender	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	31.5	68.5	.1	100.0

Table 3.1.25 Monthly income from waste collection

Monthly Income from waste collection (INR)	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
up to 1000	68	3.6
1001 to 5000	747	40
5001 to 10000	834	44.6
10001 to 15000	154	8.2
15001 to 20000	46	2.5
20001 to 25000	13	0.7
25001 to 30000	2	0.1
Above 30000	5	0.3
Total	1869	100

Table 3.1.26 City wise distribution of respondents and monthly income from waste collection

| City | | Income from Waste collection | | | | | | | | Total |
		Upto 1000	1001 to 5000	5001 to 10000	10001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	20001 to 25000	25001 to 30000	300001 and above	
Bengaluru	Count	0	26	78	41	16	8	0	5	174
	% within City	.0	14.9	44.8	23.6	9.2	4.6	.0	2.9	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	3.5	9.4	26.6	34.8	61.5	.0	100.0	9.3
	% of Total	.0	1.4	4.2	2.2	.9	.4	.0	.3	9.3
Bhopal	Count	2	42	49	9	0	0	0	0	102
	% within City	2.0	41.2	48.0	8.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	2.9	5.6	5.9	5.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.5
	% of Total	.1	2.2	2.6	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.5
Chamraj nagar	Count	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
	% of Total	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	1	40	173	9	5	0	0	0	228
	% within City	.4	17.5	75.9	3.9	2.2	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	1.5	5.4	20.7	5.8	10.9	.0	.0	.0	12.2
	% of Total	.1	2.1	9.3	.5	.3	.0	.0	.0	12.2
Guntur	Count	1	130	124	6	7	1	0	0	269
	% within City	.4	48.3	46.1	2.2	2.6	.4	.0	.0	100.0

City										Total
	% within Income from Waste collection	1.5	17.4	14.9	3.9	15.2	7.7	.0	.0	14.4
	% of Total	.1	7.0	6.6	.3	.4	.1	.0	.0	14.4
Indore	Count	5	37	27	43	2	0	0	0	114
	% within City	4.4	32.5	23.7	37.7	1.8	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	7.4	5.0	3.2	27.9	4.3	.0	.0	.0	6.1
	% of Total	.3	2.0	1.4	2.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	31	17	75	22	4	0	0	0	149
	% within City	20.8	11.4	50.3	14.8	2.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	45.6	2.3	9.0	14.3	8.7	.0	.0	.0	8.0
	% of Total	1.7	.9	4.0	1.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	8.0
Mysore	Count	0	72	77	0	0	0	0	0	149
	% within City	.0	48.3	51.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	9.6	9.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.0
	% of Total	.0	3.9	4.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	10	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
	% within City	9.4	90.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	14.7	12.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
	% of Total	.5	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	71.4	28.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0

City	Measure									Total
	% within Income from Waste collection	7.4	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
	% of Total	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
Pune	Count	0	37	47	20	12	4	2	0	122
	% within City	.0	30.3	38.5	16.4	9.8	3.3	1.6	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	5.0	5.6	13.0	26.1	30.8	100.0	.0	6.5
	% of Total	.0	2.0	2.5	1.1	.6	.2	.1	.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	44	16	0	0	0	0	0	60
	% within City	.0	73.3	26.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	5.9	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.0	2.4	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	2	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	32
	% within City	6.2	62.5	31.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	2.9	2.7	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	.1	1.1	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	0	33	30	2	0	0	0	0	65
	% within City	.0	50.8	46.2	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	4.4	3.6	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.5
	% of Total	.0	1.8	1.6	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.5
Tumkur	Count	0	11	20	0	0	0	0	0	31
	% within City	.0	35.5	64.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0

City	Measure									Total
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	1.5	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	.0	.6	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	0	1	56	2	0	0	0	0	59
	% within City	.0	1.7	94.9	3.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	.1	6.7	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.0	.1	3.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Balaghat	Count	0	50	3	0	0	0	0	0	53
	% within City	.0	94.3	5.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	6.7	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
	% of Total	.0	2.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	1	47	48	0	0	0	0	0	96
	% within City	1.0	49.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	1.5	6.3	5.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
	% of Total	.1	2.5	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	3.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3

Wardha	Count	10	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	40.0	56.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	14.7	1.9	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	.5	.7	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	68	747	834	154	46	13	2	5	1869
	% within City	3.6	40.0	44.6	8.2	2.5	.7	.1	.3	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	3.6	40.0	44.6	8.2	2.5	.7	.1	.3	100.0

Table 3.1.27 Type of waste picker and monthly income from waste collection (INR)

Type of Waste Picker		Income from Waste collection								Total
		Upto 1000	1001 to 5000	5001 to 10000	10001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	20001 to 25000	25001 to 30000	30001 and above	
Free Roaming/ Independent Local	Count	56	596	486	77	19	2	0	0	1236
	% within type of waste picker	4.5	48.2	39.3	6.2	1.5	.2	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	82.4	79.8	58.3	50.0	41.3	15.4	.0	.0	66.1
	% of Total	3.0	31.9	26.0	4.1	1.0	.1	.0	.0	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	5	9	33	11	4	0	0	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	8.1	14.5	53.2	17.7	6.5	.0	.0	.0	100.0

	% within Income from Waste collection	7.4	1.2	4.0	7.1	8.7	.0	.0	.0	3.3
	% of Total	.3	.5	1.8	.6	.2	.0	.0	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	.0	41.7	50.0	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	.7	.7	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.0	.3	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	0	45	70	19	4	0	0	2	140
	% within type of waste picker	.0	32.1	50.0	13.6	2.9	.0	.0	1.4	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	.0	6.0	8.4	12.3	8.7	.0	.0	40.0	7.5
	% of Total	.0	2.4	3.7	1.0	.2	.0	.0	.1	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	2	83	195	39	19	10	2	3	353
	% within type of waste picker	.6	23.5	55.2	11.0	5.4	2.8	.6	.8	100.0
	% within Income from Waste collection	2.9	11.1	23.4	25.3	41.3	76.9	100.0	60.0	18.9
	% of Total	.1	4.4	10.4	2.1	1.0	.5	.1	.2	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	2	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	16.7	16.7	50.0	16.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0

			Upto 1000	.3	.7	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
		% within Income from Waste collection	2.9	.3	.7	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
		% of Total	.1	.1	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
Others		Count	3	7	38	5	0	1	0	0	54
		% within type of waste picker	5.6	13.0	70.4	9.3	.0	1.9	.0	.0	100.0
		% within Income from Waste collection	4.4	.9	4.6	3.2	.0	7.7	.0	.0	2.9
		% of Total	.2	.4	2.0	.3	.0	.1	.0	.0	2.9
Total		Count	68	747	834	154	46	13	2	5	1869
		% within type of waste picker	3.6	40.0	44.6	8.2	2.5	.7	.1	.3	100.0
		% within Income from Waste collection	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		% of Total	3.6	40.0	44.6	8.2	2.5	.7	.1	.3	100.0

Table 3.1.28 Monthly income from waste collection and city wise and type of waste collection

City	Type of Waste Picker			Income from the waste collecters							Total
			Upto 1000	1001 to 5000	5001 to 10000	100001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	20001 to 25000	30001 and above	
Bengaluru	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		21	43	19	7	2		0	92
		% within type of waste picker		22.80	46.70	20.70	7.60	2.20		0.00	100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count		0	19	6	4	0		0	29
		% within type of waste picker		0.00	65.50	20.70	13.80	0.00		0.00	100.00

City	Type of waste picker		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	Total
	Waste Sorter	Count		0	4	7	4	0		2	17
		% within type of waste picker		0.00	23.50	41.20	23.50	0.00		11.80	100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count		5	11	8	1	5		3	33
		% within type of waste picker		15.20	33.30	24.20	3.00	15.20		9.10	100.00
	Others	Count		0	1	1	0	1		0	3
		% within type of waste picker		0.00	33.30	33.30	0.00	33.30		0.00	100.00
		Count		26	78	41	16	8		5	174
		% within type of waste picker		14.90	44.80	23.60	9.20	4.60		2.90	100.00
Bhopal	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	1	23	26	4					54
		% within type of waste picker	1.90	42.60	48.10	7.40					100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	0	1	6	1					8
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	12.50	75.00	12.50					100.00
	Waste Sorter	Count	0	2	2	0					4
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00					100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	14	13	3					30
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	46.70	43.30	10.00					100.00
	Other informal worker	Count	1	1	2	0					4
		% within type of waste picker	25.00	25.00	50.00	0.00					100.00

District	Type of waste picker										Total
	Others	Count	0	1	0	1					2
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00					100.00
		Count	2	42	49	9					102
		% within type of waste picker	2.00	41.20	48.00	8.80					100.00
Chamraj nagar	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		2							2
		% within type of waste picker		100.00							100.00
	Itinerant Buyer	Count		1							1
		% within type of waste picker		100.00							100.00
		Count		3							3
		% within type of waste picker		100.00							100.00
Delhi	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	0	10	31	2	0				43
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	23.30	72.10	4.70	0.00				100.00
	Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	0	0	1	0				1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00				100.00
	Waste Sorter	Count	0	1	6	0	0				7
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	14.30	85.70	0.00	0.00				100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	1	24	116	6	5				152
		% within type of waste picker	0.70	15.80	76.30	3.90	3.30				100.00

Region	Type of waste picker	Measure									Total
	Other informal worker	Count	0	0	3	0	0				3
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00				100.00
	Others	Count	0	5	17	0	0				22
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	22.70	77.30	0.00	0.00				100.00
		Count	1	40	173	9	5				228
		% within type of waste picker	0.40	17.50	75.90	3.90	2.20				100.00
Guntur	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	0	119	111	4	6	0			240
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	49.60	46.20	1.70	2.50	0.00			100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0			1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			100.00
	Waste Sorter	Count	0	11	8	0	0	0			19
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	57.90	42.10	0.00	0.00	0.00			100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	0	2	2	1	1			6
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	0.00	33.30	33.30	16.70	16.70			100.00
	Other informal worker	Count	1	0	1	0	0	0			2
		% within type of waste picker	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			100.00
	Others	Count	0	0	1	0	0	0			1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			100.00

City	Type of waste picker										Total
		Count	1	130	124	6	7	1			269
		% within type of waste picker	0.40	48.30	46.10	2.20	2.60	0.40			100.00
Indore	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	4	33	23	24	2				86
		% within type of waste picker	4.70	38.40	26.70	27.90	2.30				100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	1	2	1	4	0				8
		% within type of waste picker	12.50	25.00	12.50	50.00	0.00				100.00
	Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	1	0	0	0				1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				100.00
	Waste Sorter	Count	0	1	2	12	0				15
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	6.70	13.30	80.00	0.00				100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	0	1	0	0				1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00				100.00
	Other informal worker	Count	0	0	0	2	0				2
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00				100.00
	Others	Count	0	0	0	1	0				1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00				100.00
		Count	5	37	27	43	2				114
		% within type of waste picker	4.40	32.50	23.70	37.70	1.80				100.00

Mumbai	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	25	16	55	20	4				120
		% within type of waste picker	20.80	13.30	45.80	16.70	3.30				100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	3	0	0	0	0				3
		% within type of waste picker	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				100.00
	Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	1	0	0	0				1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	0	1	0	0				1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00				100.00
	Others	Count	3	0	19	2	0				24
		% within type of waste picker	12.50	0.00	79.20	8.30	0.00				100.00
		Count	31	17	75	22	4				149
		% within type of waste picker	20.80	11.40	50.30	14.80	2.70				100.00
Mysore	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		67	64						131
		% within type of waste picker		51.10	48.90						100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count		0	4						4
		% within type of waste picker		0.00	100.00						100.00
	Itinerant Buyer	Count		1	5						6
		% within type of waste picker		16.70	83.30						100.00

City	Type of waste picker								Total
	Waste Sorter	Count		2	4					6
		% within type of waste picker		33.30	66.70					100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count		2	0					2
		% within type of waste picker		100.00	0.00					100.00
		Count		72	77					149
		% within type of waste picker		48.30	51.70					100.00
Nashik	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	10	95						105
		% within type of waste picker	9.50	90.50						100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	1						1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	100.00						100.00
		Count	10	96						106
		% within type of waste picker	9.40	90.60						100.00
Navi Mumbai	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	5	2						7
		% within type of waste picker	71.40	28.60						100.00
		Count	5	2						7
		% within type of waste picker	71.40	28.60						100.00
Pune	Waste Sorter	Count		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
		% within type of waste picker		0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

City	Type of waste picker									Total
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count		36	46	20	12	4	2		120
		% within type of waste picker		30.00	38.30	16.70	10.00	3.30	1.70		100.00
	Others	Count		1	0	0	0	0	0		1
		% within type of waste picker		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00
		Count		37	47	20	12	4	2		122
		% within type of waste picker		30.30	38.50	16.40	9.80	3.30	1.60		100.00
Shillong	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		29	3						32
		% within type of waste picker		90.60	9.40						100.00
	Waste Sorter	Count		15	13						28
		% within type of waste picker		53.60	46.40						100.00
		Count		44	16						60
		% within type of waste picker		73.30	26.70						100.00
Tenali	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	0	10	10						20
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	50.00	50.00						100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	1	4	0						5
		% within type of waste picker	20.00	80.00	0.00						100.00
	Waste Sorter	Count	0	5	0						5
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	100.00	0.00						100.00

	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	1	0	0					1
		% within type of waste picker	100.00	0.00	0.00					100.00
	Other informal worker	Count	0	1	0					1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	100.00	0.00					100.00
		Count	2	20	10					32
		% within type of waste picker	6.20	62.50	31.20					100.00
Thane	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		27	28	2				57
		% within type of waste picker		47.40	49.10	3.50				100.00
	Waste Sorter	Count		6	2	0				8
		% within type of waste picker		75.00	25.00	0.00				100.00
		Count		33	30	2				65
		% within type of waste picker		50.80	46.20	3.10				100.00
Tumkur	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		10	18					28
		% within type of waste picker		35.70	64.30					100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count		0	1					1
		% within type of waste picker		0.00	100.00					100.00
	Itinerant Buyer	Count		1	1					2
		% within type of waste picker		50.00	50.00					100.00

District	Type of waste picker									Total
		Count	11	20						31
		% within type of waste picker	35.50	64.50						100.00
Kalyan	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	1	27	2					30
		% within type of waste picker	3.30	90.00	6.70					100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	0	1	0					1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	100.00	0.00					100.00
	Waste Sorter	Count	0	28	0					28
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	100.00	0.00					100.00
		Count	1	56	2					59
		% within type of waste picker	1.70	94.90	3.40					100.00
Balaghat	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	46	2						48
		% within type of waste picker	95.80	4.20						100.00
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	2	0						2
		% within type of waste picker	100.00	0.00						100.00
	Waste Sorter	Count	2	0						2
		% within type of waste picker	100.00	0.00						100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	1						1
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	100.00						100.00

City	Type of waste picker	Measure									Total
		Count		50	3						53
		% within type of waste picker		94.30	5.70						100.00
Jaipur	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	1	46	44						91
		% within type of waste picker	1.10	50.50	48.40						100.00
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	1	4						5
		% within type of waste picker	0.00	20.00	80.00						100.00
		Count	1	47	48						96
		% within type of waste picker	1.00	49.00	50.00						100.00
Yawatmal	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		25							25
		% within type of waste picker		100.00							100.00
		Count		25							25
		% within type of waste picker		100.00							100.00
Wardha	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	10	14	1						25
		% within type of waste picker	40.00	56.00	4.00						100.00
		Count	10	14	1						25
		% within type of waste picker	40.00	56.00	4.00						100.00

Table 3.1.29 Type of Identity Cards possessed by respondents

Type of Identity Card	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
Aadhaar Card/UID	1669	32.8
Voter ID	1221	24
Pan Card	691	13.6
Ration Card	951	18.7
BPL Card	361	7.1
Driving License	51	1
None	108	2.1
Others	39	0.8
Total	5091	100

Table 3.1.30 City wise distribution of respondents and Identity card

		Identity Card								Total
		Aadhar card	Voter ID	Pan Card	Ration card	BPL Card	Driving License	None	Others	
Bengaluru	Count	152	114	75	61	56	23	20	2	174
	% within City	87.4	65.5	43.1	35.1	32.2	13.2	11.5	1.1	
	% within ID Card	9.1	9.3	10.9	6.4	15.5	45.1	18.5	5.1	
	% of Total	8.1	6.1	4.0	3.3	3.0	1.2	1.1	.1	9.3
Bhopal	Count	91	76	11	58	13	1	7	0	102
	% within City	89.2	74.5	10.8	56.9	12.7	1.0	6.9	.0	
	% within ID Card	5.5	6.2	1.6	6.1	3.6	2.0	6.5	.0	
	% of Total	4.9	4.1	.6	3.1	.7	.1	.4	.0	5.5
Chamraj nagar	Count	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	195	156	87	48	8	9	8	0	228
	% within City	85.5	68.4	38.2	21.1	3.5	3.9	3.5	.0	
	% within ID Card	11.7	12.8	12.6	5.0	2.2	17.6	7.4	.0	
	% of Total	10.4	8.3	4.7	2.6	.4	.5	.4	.0	12.2

City										Total
Guntur	Count	266	102	39	121	0	3	3	0	269
	% within City	98.9	37.9	14.5	45.0	.0	1.1	1.1	.0	
	% within ID Card	15.9	8.4	5.6	12.7	.0	5.9	2.8	.0	
	% of Total	14.2	5.5	2.1	6.5	.0	.2	.2	.0	14.4
Indore	Count	109	97	8	42	48	4	2	0	114
	% within City	95.6	85.1	7.0	36.8	42.1	3.5	1.8	.0	
	% within ID Card	6.5	7.9	1.2	4.4	13.3	7.8	1.9	.0	
	% of Total	5.8	5.2	.4	2.2	2.6	.2	.1	.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	147	136	121	145	14	0	0	1	149
	% within City	98.7	91.3	81.2	97.3	9.4	.0	.0	.7	
	% within ID Card	8.8	11.1	17.5	15.2	3.9	.0	.0	2.6	
	% of Total	7.9	7.3	6.5	7.8	.7	.0	.0	.1	8.0
Mysore	Count	146	138	62	75	110	4	1	0	149
	% within City	98.0	92.6	41.6	50.3	73.8	2.7	.7	.0	
	% within ID Card	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.9	30.5	7.8	.9	.0	
	% of Total	7.8	7.4	3.3	4.0	5.9	.2	.1	.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	104	99	78	102	4	0	0	0	106
	% within City	98.1	93.4	73.6	96.2	3.8	.0	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	6.2	8.1	11.3	10.7	1.1	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	5.6	5.3	4.2	5.5	.2	.0	.0	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	5	2	4	1	0	0	0	5	7
	% within City	71.4	28.6	57.1	14.3	.0	.0	.0	71.4	
	% within ID Card	.3	.2	.6	.1	.0	.0	.0	12.8	
	% of Total	.3	.1	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.3	.4
Pune	Count	118	98	87	99	9	4	0	0	122
	% within City	96.7	80.3	71.3	81.1	7.4	3.3	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	7.1	8.0	12.6	10.4	2.5	7.8	.0	.0	
	% of Total	6.3	5.2	4.7	5.3	.5	.2	.0	.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	23	59	10	18	38	2	1	0	60
	% within City	38.3	98.3	16.7	30.0	63.3	3.3	1.7	.0	

	% within ID Card	1.4	4.8	1.4	1.9	10.5	3.9	.9	.0	
	% of Total	1.2	3.2	.5	1.0	2.0	.1	.1	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	32	19	0	20	0	0	0	0	32
	% within City	100.0	59.4	.0	62.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	1.9	1.6	.0	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.7	1.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	64	49	50	53	7	0	1	8	65
	% within City	98.5	75.4	76.9	81.5	10.8	.0	1.5	12.3	
	% within ID Card	3.8	4.0	7.2	5.6	1.9	.0	.9	20.5	
	% of Total	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	.4	.0	.1	.4	3.5
Tumkur	Count	31	29	8	29	29	0	0	0	31
	% within City	100.0	93.5	25.8	93.5	93.5	.0	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	1.9	2.4	1.2	3.0	8.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.7	1.6	.4	1.6	1.6	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	49	11	46	49	16	1	1	23	59
	% within City	83.1	18.6	78.0	83.1	27.1	1.7	1.7	39.0	
	% within ID Card	2.9	.9	6.7	5.2	4.4	2.0	.9	59.0	
	% of Total	2.6	.6	2.5	2.6	.9	.1	.1	1.2	3.2
Balaghat	Count	24	14	0	12	8	0	28	0	53
	% within City	45.3	26.4	.0	22.6	15.1	.0	52.8	.0	
	% within ID Card	1.4	1.1	.0	1.3	2.2	.0	25.9	.0	
	% of Total	1.3	.7	.0	.6	.4	.0	1.5	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	86	19	1	11	1	0	10	0	96
	% within City	89.6	19.8	1.0	11.5	1.0	.0	10.4	.0	
	% within ID Card	5.2	1.6	.1	1.2	.3	.0	9.3	.0	
	% of Total	4.6	1.0	.1	.6	.1	.0	.5	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	1	1	1	1	0	0	24	0	25
	% within City	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	.0	.0	96.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	22.2	.0	
	% of Total	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	1.3	.0	1.3

Wardha	Count	23	2	3	6	0	0	2	0	25
	% within City	92.0	8.0	12.0	24.0	.0	.0	8.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	1.4	.2	.4	.6	.0	.0	1.9	.0	
	% of Total	1.2	.1	.2	.3	.0	.0	.1	.0	1.3
Total	Count	1669	1221	691	951	361	51	108	39	1869
	% of Total	89.3	65.3	37.0	50.9	19.3	2.7	5.8	2.1	100.0

Table 3.1.31 Type of waste picker and Identity card

		Identity Card								Total
		Aadhar card	Voter ID	Pan Card	Ration card	BPL Card	Driving License	None	Others	
Free Roaming/ Indepen- dent Local	Count	1117	788	404	652	258	22	91	32	3364
	% within type of waste picker	33.2	23.4	12.0	19.4	7.7	.7	2.7	1.0	
	% within in Identity	66.3	64.4	58.3	68.5	71.3	36.7	82.0	80.0	
	% of Total	21.8	15.4	7.9	12.7	5.0	.4	1.8	.6	65.6
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	54	34	18	16	16	1	8	1	148
	% within type of waste picker	36.5	23.0	12.2	10.8	10.8	.7	5.4	.7	
	% within in Identity	3.2	2.8	2.6	1.7	4.4	1.7	7.2	2.5	
	% of Total	1.1	.7	.4	.3	.3	.0	.2	.0	2.9
Itinerant Buyer	Count	11	10	5	8	5	2	0	0	41
	% within type of waste picker	26.8	24.4	12.2	19.5	12.2	4.9	.0	.0	
	% within in Identity	.7	.8	.7	.8	1.4	3.3	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.8
Waste Sorter	Count	117	80	43	68	44	8	5	7	372
	% within type of waste picker	31.5	21.5	11.6	18.3	11.8	2.2	1.3	1.9	
	% within in Identity	6.9	6.5	6.2	7.1	12.2	13.3	4.5	17.5	
	% of Total	2.3	1.6	.8	1.3	.9	.2	.1	.1	7.3

Door-to-Door Collector	Count	320	269	197	178	35	25	7	0	1031
	% within type of waste picker	31.0	26.1	19.1	17.3	3.4	2.4	.7	.0	
	% within in Identity	19.0	22.0	28.4	18.7	9.7	41.7	6.3	.0	
	% of Total	6.2	5.2	3.8	3.5	.7	.5	.1	.0	20.1
Other informal worker	Count	11	7	2	2	3	1	0	0	26
	% within type of waste picker	42.3	26.9	7.7	7.7	11.5	3.8	.0	.0	
	% within in Identity	.7	.6	.3	.2	.8	1.7	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.5
Others	Count	54	36	24	28	1	1	0	0	144
	% within type of waste picker	37.5	25.0	16.7	19.4	.7	.7	.0	.0	
	% within in Identity	3.2	2.9	3.5	2.9	.3	1.7	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.1	.7	.5	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Total	Count	1684	1224	693	952	362	60	111	40	5126
	% of Total	32.9	23.9	13.5	18.6	7.1	1.2	2.2	.8	100.0

Table 3.1.32 Bank account

Bank account	Frequency	Percent
Bank Account	1081	57.8
No Bank account	788	42.2
Total	1869	100

Table 3.1.33 City wise and bank account

City		Bank Account		Total
		Yes	No	
Bengaluru	Count	81	93	174
	% within City	46.6	53.4	100.0
	% within bank account	7.5	11.8	9.3
	% of Total	4.3	5.0	9.3
Bhopal	Count	62	40	102
	% within City	60.8	39.2	100.0
	% within bank account	5.7	5.1	5.5
	% of Total	3.3	2.1	5.5
Chamrajnagar	Count	0	3	3
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within bank account	.0	.4	.2
	% of Total	.0	.2	.2
Delhi	Count	118	110	228
	% within City	51.8	48.2	100.0
	% within bank account	10.9	14.0	12.2
	% of Total	6.3	5.9	12.2
Guntur	Count	77	192	269
	% within City	28.6	71.4	100.0
	% within bank account	7.1	24.4	14.4
	% of Total	4.1	10.3	14.4
Indore	Count	93	21	114
	% within City	81.6	18.4	100.0
	% within bank account	8.6	2.7	6.1
	% of Total	5.0	1.1	6.1
Mumbai	Count	127	22	149
	% within City	85.2	14.8	100.0
	% within bank account	11.7	2.8	8.0
	% of Total	6.8	1.2	8.0

Mysore	Count	99	50	149
	% within City	66.4	33.6	100.0
	% within bank account	9.2	6.3	8.0
	% of Total	5.3	2.7	8.0
Nashik	Count	79	27	106
	% within City	74.5	25.5	100.0
	% within bank account	7.3	3.4	5.7
	% of Total	4.2	1.4	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	6	1	7
	% within City	85.7	14.3	100.0
	% within bank account	.6	.1	.4
	% of Total	.3	.1	.4
Pune	Count	115	7	122
	% within City	94.3	5.7	100.0
	% within bank account	10.6	.9	6.5
	% of Total	6.2	.4	6.5
Shillong	Count	49	11	60
	% within City	81.7	18.3	100.0
	% within bank account	4.5	1.4	3.2
	% of Total	2.6	.6	3.2
Tenali	Count	2	30	32
	% within City	6.2	93.8	100.0
	% within bank account	.2	3.8	1.7
	% of Total	.1	1.6	1.7
Thane	Count	53	12	65
	% within City	81.5	18.5	100.0
	% within bank account	4.9	1.5	3.5
	% of Total	2.8	.6	3.5
Tumkur	Count	25	6	31
	% within City	80.6	19.4	100.0
	% within bank account	2.3	.8	1.7
	% of Total	1.3	.3	1.7

Kalyan	Count	47	12	59
	% within City	79.7	20.3	100.0
	% within bank account	4.3	1.5	3.2
	% of Total	2.5	.6	3.2
Balaghat	Count	8	45	53
	% within City	15.1	84.9	100.0
	% within bank account	.7	5.7	2.8
	% of Total	.4	2.4	2.8
Jaipur	Count	20	76	96
	% within City	20.8	79.2	100.0
	% within bank account	1.9	9.6	5.1
	% of Total	1.1	4.1	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	5	20	25
	% within City	20.0	80.0	100.0
	% within bank account	.5	2.5	1.3
	% of Total	.3	1.1	1.3
Wardha	Count	15	10	25
	% within City	60.0	40.0	100.0
	% within bank account	1.4	1.3	1.3
	% of Total	.8	.5	1.3
Total	Count	1081	788	1869
	% within City	57.8	42.2	100.0
	% within bank account	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	57.8	42.2	100.0

Table 3.1.34 Type of waste picker and bank account.
FP= Frequency percentage, I= Free roamimg independent local, M= Free roaming migrant, B= Itinerant buyer, S= Waste sorter, D= Door-to-door collector, W=Other informal worker, O=Others

| Bank Acc | FP | Type of Waste Picker | | | | | | | Total |
		I	M	B	S	D	W	O	
Yes	Count	659	27	10	81	265	6	33	1081
	% within bank Account	61	3	1	8	25	1	3	100
	% within type picker	53	44	83	58	75	50	61	58
	% of Total	35	1	1	4	14	0	2	58
No	Count	577	35	2	59	88	6	21	788
	% within bank account	73	4	0	8	11	1	3	100
	% within type of waste picker	47	57	17	42	25	50	39	42
	% of Total	31	2	0	3	5	0	1	42
Total	Count	1236	62	12	140	353	12	54	1869
	% within bank account	66	3	1	8	19	1	3	100
	% within type of waste picker	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	% of Total	66	3	1	8	19	1	3	100

Table 3.1.35 Type of Bank account

Type of Bank Account	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
Nationalized Bank	628	56.1
Cooperative Bank	218	19.5
Jan Dhan Yojana	208	18.6
Post Office	47	4.2
Others	19	1.7
Total	1120	100

Table 3.1.36 City wise distribution of respondents based on possession of bank account and type of waste pickers.
I= Free roamimg independent local, M= Free roaming migrant, S= Waste sorter, D= Door-to-door collector, O=Others, W=Other informal worker, B= Itinerant buyer

City				Type of Waste Picker							Total
				I	M	S	D	O	W	B	
Bengaluru	Bank Account	Yes	Count	38	9	4	29	1			81
			% within Bank account	46.9	11.1	4.9	35.8	1.2			
		NO	Count	54	20	13	4	2			93
			% within Bank account	58.1	21.5	14.0	4.3	2.2			
	Total		Count	92	29	17	33	3			174
Bhopal	Bank account	Yes	Count	25	4	1	29	1	2		62
			% within Bank account	40.3	6.5	1.6	46.8	1.6	3.2		
		No	Count	29	4	3	1	1	2		40
			% within Bank account	72.5	10.0	7.5	2.5	2.5	5.0		
	Total		Count	54	8	4	30	2	4		102

City	Bank account	Yes/No	Measure								Total
Chamraj nagar	Bank account	No	Count	2						1	3
			% within Bank account	66.7						33.3	
	Total		Count	2						1	3
Delhi	Bank account	Yes	Count	19		4	81	11	2	1	118
			% within Bank account	16.1		3.4	68.6	9.3	1.7	.8	
		No	Count	24		3	71	11	1	0	110
			% within Bank account	21.8		2.7	64.5	10.0	.9	.0	
	Total		Count	43		7	152	22	3	1	228
Guntur	Bank account	Yes	Count	60	0	9	6	1	1		77
			% within Bank account	77.9	.0	11.7	7.8	1.3	1.3		
		No	Count	180	1	10	0	0	1		192
			% within Bank account	93.8	.5	5.2	.0	.0	.5		
	Total		Count	240	1	19	6	1	2		269
Indore	Bank account	Yes	Count	67	8	14	1	1	1	1	93
			% within Bank account	72.0	8.6	15.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	
		No	Count	19	0	1	0	0	1	0	21
			% within Bank account	90.5	.0	4.8	.0	.0	4.8	.0	
	Total		Count	86	8	15	1	1	2	1	114
Mumbai	Bank account	Yes	Count	105	3		1	17		1	127
			% within Bank account	82.7	2.4		.8	13.4		.8	
		No	Count	15	0		0	7		0	22
			% within Bank account	68.2	.0		.0	31.8		.0	
	Total		Count	120	3		1	24		1	149
Mysore	Bank account	Yes	Count	86	0	6	2			5	99
			% within Bank account	86.9	.0	6.1	2.0			5.1	

City	Bank account		Measure	Col1	Col2	Col3	Col4	Col5	Col6	Col7	Total
		No	Count	45	4	0	0			1	50
			% within Bank account	90.0	8.0	.0	.0			2.0	
	Total		Count	131	4	6	2			6	149
Nashik	Bank account	Yes	Count	78			1				79
			% within Bank account	98.7			1.3				
		No	Count	27			0				27
			% within Bank account	100.0			.0				
	Total		Count	105			1				106
Navi Mumbai	Bank account	Yes	Count	6							6
			% within Bank account	100.0							
		No	Count	1							1
			% within Bank account	100.0							
	Total		Count	7							7
Pune	Bank account	Yes	Count			1	113	1			115
			% within Bank account			.9	98.3	.9			
		No	Count			0	7	0			7
			% within Bank account			.0	100.0	.0			
	Total		Count			1	120	1			122
Shillong	Bank account	Yes	Count	29		20					49
			% within Bank account	59.2		40.8					
		No	Count	3		8					11
			% within Bank account	27.3		72.7					
	Total		Count	32		28					60
Tenali	Bank account	Yes	Count	2	0	0	0		0		2
			% within Bank account	100.0	.0	.0	.0		.0		

District	Bank account		Statistic								Total
		No	Count	18	5	5	1		1		30
			% within Bank account	60.0	16.7	16.7	3.3		3.3		
	Total		Count	20	5	5	1		1		32
Thane	Bank account	Yes	Count	51		2					53
			% within Bank account	96.2		3.8					
		No	Count	6		6					12
			% within Bank account	50.0		50.0					
	Total		Count	57		8					65
Tumkur	Bank account	Yes	Count	22	1				2		25
			% within Bank account	88.0	4.0				8.0		
		No	Count	6	0				0		6
			% within Bank account	100.0	.0				.0		
	Total		Count	28	1				2		31
Kalyan	Bank account	Yes	Count	27	1	19					47
			% within Bank account	57.4	2.1	40.4					
		No	Count	3	0	9					12
			% within Bank account	25.0	.0	75.0					
	Total		Count	30	1	28					59
Balaghat	Bank account	Yes	Count	6	1	1	0				8
			% within Bank account	75.0	12.5	12.5	.0				
		No	Count	42	1	1	1				45
			% within Bank account	93.3	2.2	2.2	2.2				
	Total		Count	48	2	2	1				53
Jaipur	Bank account	Yes	Count	18			2				20
			% within Bank account	90.0			10.0				

		No	Count	73			3				76
			% within Bank account	96.1			3.9				
	Total		Count	91			5				96
Yawatmal	Bank account	Yes	Count	5							5
			% within Bank account	100.0							
		No	Count	20							20
			% within Bank account	100.0							
	Total		Count	25							25
Wardha	Bank account	Yes	Count	15							15
			% within Bank account	100.0							
		No	Count	10							10
			% within Bank account	100.0							
	Total		Count	25							25

Table 3.1.37 Distribution of respondents and SHG

Self Help Group	No of Respondents (N)	Percent (%)
Part of Self Help Group	560	30
Not part of any Self Help Group	1309	70
Total	1869	100

Table 3.1.38 City wise distribution of respondents and SHG

| City | | SHG | | Total |
		Part of SHG	Not part of SHG	
Bengaluru	Count	21	153	174
	% within City	12.1	87.9	100.0
	% within SHG	3.8	11.7	9.3
	% of Total	1.1	8.2	9.3
Bhopal	Count	19	83	102
	% within City	18.6	81.4	100.0
	% within SHG	3.4	6.3	5.5
	% of Total	1.0	4.4	5.5
Chamrajnagar	Count	0	3	3
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within SHG	.0	.2	.2
	% of Total	.0	.2	.2
Delhi	Count	59	169	228
	% within City	25.9	74.1	100.0
	% within SHG	10.5	12.9	12.2
	% of Total	3.2	9.0	12.2
Guntur	Count	26	243	269
	% within City	9.7	90.3	100.0
	% within SHG	4.6	18.6	14.4
	% of Total	1.4	13.0	14.4
Indore	Count	46	68	114
	% within City	40.4	59.6	100.0
	% within SHG	8.2	5.2	6.1
	% of Total	2.5	3.6	6.1
Mumbai	Count	130	19	149
	% within City	87.2	12.8	100.0
	% within SHG	23.2	1.5	8.0
	% of Total	7.0	1.0	8.0
Mysore	Count	26	123	149
	% within City	17.4	82.6	100.0
	% within SHG	4.6	9.4	8.0
	% of Total	1.4	6.6	8.0

City				
Nashik	Count	88	18	106
	% within City	83.0	17.0	100.0
	% within SHG	15.7	1.4	5.7
	% of Total	4.7	1.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	5	2	7
	% within City	71.4	28.6	100.0
	% within SHG	.9	.2	.4
	% of Total	.3	.1	.4
Pune	Count	36	86	122
	% within City	29.5	70.5	100.0
	% within SHG	6.4	6.6	6.5
	% of Total	1.9	4.6	6.5
Shillong	Count	12	48	60
	% within City	20.0	80.0	100.0
	% within SHG	2.1	3.7	3.2
	% of Total	.6	2.6	3.2
Tenali	Count	2	30	32
	% within City	6.2	93.8	100.0
	% within SHG	.4	2.3	1.7
	% of Total	.1	1.6	1.7
Thane	Count	55	10	65
	% within City	84.6	15.4	100.0
	% within SHG	9.8	.8	3.5
	% of Total	2.9	.5	3.5
Tumkur	Count	18	13	31
	% within City	58.1	41.9	100.0
	% within SHG	3.2	1.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.0	.7	1.7
Kalyan	Count	7	52	59
	% within City	11.9	88.1	100.0
	% within SHG	1.2	4.0	3.2
	% of Total	.4	2.8	3.2
Balaghat	Count	0	53	53
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within SHG	.0	4.0	2.8
	% of Total	.0	2.8	2.8
Jaipur	Count	0	96	96
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within SHG	.0	7.3	5.1
	% of Total	.0	5.1	5.1

Yawatmal	Count	0	25	25
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within SHG	.0	1.9	1.3
	% of Total	.0	1.3	1.3
Wardha	Count	10	15	25
	% within City	40.0	60.0	100.0
	% within SHG	1.8	1.1	1.3
	% of Total	.5	.8	1.3
Total	Count	560	1309	1869
	% within City	30.0	70.0	100.0
	% within SHG	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	30.0	70.0	100.0

Table 3.1.39 Type of waste picker and SHG

		SHG	
Type of Waste Picker		Part of Self Help Group	Not Part of Self Help Group
Free Roaming / Independent local	Count	406	830
	% within type of Waste Picker	32.8	67.2
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	10	52
	% within type of Waste Picker	16.1	83.9
Itinerant Buyer	Count	3	9
	% within type of Waste Picker	25	75
Waste Sorter	Count	24	116
	% within type of Waste Picker	17.1	82.9
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	92	261
	% within type of Waste Picker	26.1	73.9
Other informal worker	Count	2	10
	% within type of Waste Picker	16.7	83.3
Others	Count	23	31
	% within type of Waste Picker	42.6	57.4
Total	Count	560	1309
	% within type of Waste Picker	30.0	70.0

Table 3.1.40 Distribution of respondents availed loan

Loan	No of Respondents (N)	Percent (%)
Availed	412	22
Not Availed	1457	78
Total	1869	100

Table 3.1.41 Citywise distribution of respondents and loan

		Loan	
City		Availed	Non Availed
Bengaluru	Count	26	148
	% within City	14.9	85.1
Bhopal	Count	38	64
	% within City	37.3	62.7
Chamrajnagar	Count	0	3
	% within City	0	100
Delhi	Count	17	211
	% within City	7.5	92.5
Guntur	Count	24	245
	% within City	8.9	91.1
Indore	Count	54	60
	% within City	47.4	52.6
Mumbai	Count	114	35
	% within City	76.5	23.5
Mysore	Count	43	106
	% within City	28.9	71.1
Nashik	Count	0	106
	% within City	0	100
Navi Mumbai	Count	3	4
	% within City	42.9	57.1
Pune	Count	23	99
	% within City	18.9	81.1
Shillong	Count	3	57
	% within City	5	95
Tenali	Count	2	30
	% within City	6.3	93.8
Thane	Count	43	22
	% within City	66.2	33.8

Tumkur	Count	16	15
	% within City	51.6	48.4
Kalyan	Count	0	59
	% within City	0	100
Balaghat	Count	1	52
	% within City	1.9	98.1
Jaipur	Count	4	92
	% within City	4.2	95.8
Yawatmal	Count	0	25
	% within City	0	100
Wardha	Count	1	24
	% within City	4	96
Total	Count	412	1457
	% within City	22.0	78.0

Table 3.1.42 Type of waste picker and loan

		Loan		Total
Type of waste picker		Loan availed	Loan not availed	
Free Roaming / Independent local	Count	294	942	1236
	% within type of waste picker	23.8	76.2	100.0
	% within loan	71.4	64.7	66.1
	% of Total	15.7	50.4	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	8	54	62
	% within type of waste picker	12.9	87.1	100.0
	% within loan	1.9	3.7	3.3
	% of Total	.4	2.9	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	7	5	12
	% within type of waste picker	58.3	41.7	100.0
	% within loan	1.7	.3	.6
	% of Total	.4	.3	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	19	121	140
	% within type of waste picker	13.6	86.4	100.0
	% within loan	4.6	8.3	7.5
	% of Total	1.0	6.5	7.5

Door-to-Door Collector	Count	69	284	353
	% within type of waste picker	19.5	80.5	100.0
	% within loan	16.7	19.5	18.9
	% of Total	3.7	15.2	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	1	11	12
	% within type of waste picker	8.3	91.7	100.0
	% within loan	.2	.8	.6
	% of Total	.1	.6	.6
Others	Count	14	40	54
	% within type of waste picker	25.9	74.1	100.0
	% within loan	3.4	2.7	2.9
	% of Total	.7	2.1	2.9
Total	Count	412	1457	1869
	% within type of waste picker	22.0	78.0	100.0
	% within loan	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	22.0	78.0	100.0

Table 3.1.43 City wise distribution of respondents, type of waste picker and loan.
I= Free roamimg independent local, M= Free roaming migrant, B= Itinerant buyer, S= Waste sorter, D= Door-to-door collector, W=Other informal worker, O=Others

City				Type of Waste Picker							Total
				I	M	B	S	D	W	O	
Bengaluru	loan	Loan Availed	Count	10	0		2	13		1	26
			% within loan	38.50	0.00		7.70	50.00		3.80	100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	82	29		15	20		2	148
			% within loan	55.40	19.60		10.10	13.50		1.40	100.00%
	Total		Count	92	29		17	33		3	174
			% within loan	52.90%	16.70		9.80	19.00		1.70	100.00

City	loan										Total
Bhopal	loan	Loan Availed	Count	16	1		0	19	1	1	38
			% within loan	42.10	2.60		0.00	50.00	2.60	2.60	100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	38	7		4	11	3	1	64
			% within loan	59.40	10.90		6.20	17.20	4.70	1.60	100.00%
	Total		Count	54	8		4	30	4	2	102
			% within loan	52.90%	7.80		3.90	29.40	3.90	2.00	100.00
Chamraj nagar	loan	Loan Not Availed	Count	2		1					3
			% within loan	66.70		33.30					100.00%
	Total		Count	2		1					3
			% within loan	66.70%		33.30					100.00
Delhi	loan	Loan Availed	Count	0		1	3	12	0	1	17
			% within loan	0.00		5.90	17.60	70.60	0.00	5.90	100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	43		0	4	140	3	21	211
			% within loan	20.40		0.00	1.90	66.40	1.40	10.00	100.00%
	Total		Count	43		1	7	152	3	22	228
			% within loan	18.90%		0.40	3.10	66.70	1.30	9.60	100.00
Guntur	loan	Loan Availed	Count	18	0		4	1	0	1	24
			% within loan	75.00	0.00		16.70	4.20	0.00	4.20	100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	222	1		15	5	2	0	245
			% within loan	90.60	0.40		6.10	2.00	0.80	0.00	100.00%
	Total		Count	240	1		19	6	2	1	269
			% within loan	89.20%	0.40		7.10	2.20	0.70	0.40	100.00
Indore	loan	Loan Availed	Count	42	5	1	5	0	0	1	54
			% within loan	77.80	9.30	1.90	9.30	0.00	0.00	1.90	100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	44	3	0	10	1	2	0	60
			% within loan	73.30	5.00	0.00	16.70	1.70	3.30	0.00	100.00%
	Total		Count	86	8	1	15	1	2	1	114
			% within loan	75.40%	7.00	0.90	13.20	0.90	1.80	0.90	100.00
Mumbai	loan	Loan Availed	Count	101	2	1		1		9	114
			% within loan	88.60	1.80	0.90		0.90		7.90	100.00%

City	loan										Total
		Loan Not Availed	Count	19	1	0		0		15	35
			% within loan	54.30	2.90	0.00		0.00		42.90	100.00%
	Total		Count	120	3	1		1		24	149
			% within loan	80.50%	2.00	0.70		0.70		16.10	100.00
Mysore	loan	Loan Availed	Count	37	0	3	3	0			43
			% within loan	86.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00			100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	94	4	3	3	2			106
			% within loan	88.70	3.80	2.80	2.80	1.90			100.00%
	Total		Count	131	4	6	6	2			149
			% within loan	87.90%	2.70	4.00	4.00	1.30			100.00
Nashik	loan	Loan Not Availed	Count	105				1			106
			% within loan	99.10				0.90			100.00%
	Total		Count	105				1			106
			% within loan	99.10%				0.90			100.00
Navi Mumbai	loan	Loan Availed	Count	3							3
			% within loan	100.00							100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	4							4
			% within loan	100.00							100.00%
	Total		Count	7							7
			% within loan	100.00%							100.00
Pune	loan	Loan Availed	Count				0	23		0	23
			% within loan				0.00	100.00		0.00	100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count				1	97		1	99
			% within loan				1.00	98.00		1.00	100.00%
	Total		Count				1	120		1	122
			% within loan				0.80	98.40		0.80	100.00
Shillong	loan	Loan Availed	Count	1			2				3
			% within loan	33.30			66.70				100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	31			26				57
			% within loan	54.40			45.60				100.00%
	Total		Count	32			28				60
			% within loan	53.30%			46.70				100.00

District	loan	Loan	Measure								Total
Tenali	loan	Loan Availed	Count	2	0		0	0	0		2
			% within loan	100.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	18	5		5	1	1		30
			% within loan	60.00	16.70		16.70	3.30	3.30		100.00%
	Total		Count	20	5		5	1	1		32
			% within loan	62.50%	15.60		15.60	3.10	3.10		100.00
Thane	loan	Loan Availed	Count	43			0				43
			% within loan	100.00			0.00				100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	14			8				22
			% within loan	63.60			36.40				100.00%
	Total		Count	57			8				65
			% within loan	87.70%			12.30				100.00
Tumkur	loan	Loan Availed	Count	15	0	1					16
			% within loan	93.80	0.00	6.20					100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	13	1	1					15
			% within loan	86.70	6.70	6.70					100.00%
	Total		Count	28	1	2					31
			% within loan	90.30%	3.20	6.50					100.00
Kalyan	loan	Loan Not Availed	Count	30	1		28				59
			% within loan	50.80	1.70		47.50				100.00%
	Total		Count	30	1		28				59
			% within loan	50.80%	1.70		47.50				100.00
Balaghat	loan	Loan Availed	Count	1	0		0	0			1
			% within loan	100.00	0.00		0.00	0.00			100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	47	2		2	1			52
			% within loan	90.40	3.80		3.80	1.90			100.00%
	Total		Count	48	2		2	1			53
			% within loan	90.60%	3.80		3.80	1.90			100.00

Jaipur	loan	Loan Availed	Count	4				0			4
			% within loan	100.00				0.00			100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	87				5			92
			% within loan	94.60				5.40			100.00%
	Total		Count	91				5			96
			% within loan	94.80%				5.20			100.00
Yawatmal	loan	Loan Not Availed	Count	25							25
			% within loan	100.00							100.00%
	Total		Count	25							25
			% within loan	100.00%							100.00
Wardha	loan	Loan Availed	Count	1							1
			% within loan	100.00							100.00%
		Loan Not Availed	Count	24							24
			% within loan	100.00							100.00%
	Total		Count	25							25
			% within loan	100.00%							100.00

Table 3.1.44 Source of loan

	Responses	
Source of Loan	No of Respondents	Percent (%)
Nationalized Bank	43	6.9
Cooperative Bank	21	3.3
Money Lender	81	12.9
SHG	176	28.1
Microfinance	111	17.7
Friends	85	13.6
Scrap Dealer	81	12.9
Employer	10	1.6

Table 3.1.45 City wise and source of loan.
N= Nationalized bank, C= Coorporative bank, M= Money lender, S= SHG, F= Micro finance, FR= Friend, S= Scrap dealer, E= Employer, O= Others

City	Type of Waste Picker	Source of Loan									Total
		N	C	M	S	F	FR	S	E	O	
Bengaluru	Count	7	0	1	6	4	0	2	0	6	26
	% within City	26.9	.0	3.8	23.1	15.4	.0	7.7	.0	23.1	
	% within source of loan	16.3	.0	1.2	3.4	3.6	.0	2.5	.0	31.6	
	% of Total	1.7	.0	.2	1.5	1.0	.0	.5	.0	1.5	6.3
Bhopal	Count	2	1	12	3	8	0	13	1	0	38
	% within City	5.3	2.6	31.6	7.9	21.1	.0	34.2	2.6	.0	
	% within source of loan	4.7	4.8	14.8	1.7	7.2	.0	16.0	10.0	.0	
	% of Total	.5	.2	2.9	.7	1.9	.0	3.2	.2	.0	9.2
Delhi	Count	2	2	0	1	0	9	2	0	1	17
	% within City	11.8	11.8	.0	5.9	.0	52.9	11.8	.0	5.9	
	% within source of loan	4.7	9.5	.0	.6	.0	10.6	2.5	.0	5.3	
	% of Total	.5	.5	.0	.2	.0	2.2	.5	.0	.2	4.1
Guntur	Count	15	1	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	24
	% within City	62.5	4.2	4.2	37.5	.0	4.2	.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	34.9	4.8	1.2	5.1	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	3.6	.2	.2	2.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	5.8
Indore	Count	0	2	9	17	31	8	6	0	0	54
	% within City	.0	3.7	16.7	31.5	57.4	14.8	11.1	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	.0	9.5	11.1	9.7	27.9	9.4	7.4	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.5	2.2	4.1	7.5	1.9	1.5	.0	.0	13.1
Mumbai	Count	5	7	53	76	25	44	35	8	5	114
	% within City	4.4	6.1	46.5	66.7	21.9	38.6	30.7	7.0	4.4	
	% within source of loan	11.6	33.3	65.4	43.2	22.5	51.8	43.2	80.0	26.3	
	% of Total	1.2	1.7	12.9	18.4	6.1	10.7	8.5	1.9	1.2	27.7
Mysore	Count	2	1	1	2	34	22	22	1	0	43
	% within City	4.7	2.3	2.3	4.7	79.1	51.2	51.2	2.3	.0	
	% within source of loan	4.7	4.8	1.2	1.1	30.6	25.9	27.2	10.0	.0	
	% of Total	.5	.2	.2	.5	8.3	5.3	5.3	.2	.0	10.4

City											Total
Navi Mumbai	Count	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
	% within City	.0	33.3	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	
	% within source of loan	.0	4.8	.0	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.3	
	% of Total	.0	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.7
Pune	Count	4	0	0	7	5	1	0	0	6	23
	% within City	17.4	.0	.0	30.4	21.7	4.3	.0	.0	26.1	
	% within source of loan	9.3	.0	.0	4.0	4.5	1.2	.0	.0	31.6	
	% of Total	1.0	.0	.0	1.7	1.2	.2	.0	.0	1.5	5.6
Shillong	Count	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	33.3	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	2.3	9.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7
Tenali	Count	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.5
Thane	Count	4	3	1	37	3	0	0	0	0	43
	% within City	9.3	7.0	2.3	86.0	7.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	9.3	14.3	1.2	21.0	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.0	.7	.2	9.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.4
Tumkur	Count	1	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	16
	% within City	6.2	.0	.0	93.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	2.3	.0	.0	8.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.0	.0	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.9
Balaghat	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Jaipur	Count	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
	% within City	.0	.0	75.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	.0	.0	3.7	.0	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	1.0
Wardha	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Total	Count	43	21	81	176	111	85	81	10	19	412
	% of Total	10.4	5.1	19.7	42.7	26.9	20.6	19.7	2.4	4.6	100.0

Table 3.1.46

N= Nationalized bank, C= Coorporative bank, M= Money lender, S= SHG, F= Micro finance, FR= Friend, S= Scrap dealer, E= Employer, O= Others

| Type of Waste Picker | | Source of Loan | | | | | | | | | Total |
		N	C	M	S	F	FR	S	E	O	
Free Roaming/ Independent Local	Count	22	12	71	148	78	63	65	9	10	294
	% within type of waste picker	7.5	4.1	24.1	50.3	26.5	21.4	22.1	3.1	3.4	
	% within source of loan	51.2	57.1	87.7	84.1	70.3	74.1	80.2	90.0	52.6	
	% of Total	5.3	2.9	17.2	35.9	18.9	15.3	15.8	2.2	2.4	71.4
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	1	2	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	8
	% within type of waste picker	12.5	25.0	.0	12.5	62.5	25.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	2.3	9.5	.0	.6	4.5	2.4	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.5	.0	.2	1.2	.5	.0	.0	.0	1.9
Itinerant Buyer	Count	1	0	1	1	4	4	3	0	1	7
	% within type of waste picker	14.3	.0	14.3	14.3	57.1	57.1	42.9	.0	14.3	
	% within source of loan	2.3	.0	1.2	.6	3.6	4.7	3.7	.0	5.3	
	% of Total	.2	.0	.2	.2	1.0	1.0	.7	.0	.2	1.7
Waste Sorter	Count	4	3	0	6	7	4	3	0	0	19
	% within type of waste picker	21.1	15.8	.0	31.6	36.8	21.1	15.8	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	9.3	14.3	.0	3.4	6.3	4.7	3.7	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.0	.7	.0	1.5	1.7	1.0	.7	.0	.0	4.6
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	13	1	7	13	13	8	6	1	8	69
	% within type of waste picker	18.8	1.4	10.1	18.8	18.8	11.6	8.7	1.4	11.6	
	% within source of loan	30.2	4.8	8.6	7.4	11.7	9.4	7.4	10.0	42.1	
	% of Total	3.2	.2	1.7	3.2	3.2	1.9	1.5	.2	1.9	16.7

		I	S	D	O	M	W	B	Total
Other informal worker	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	% within type of waste picker	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Others	Count	2	3	2	7	3	4	4	0	0	14
	% within type of waste picker	14.3	21.4	14.3	50.0	21.4	28.6	28.6	.0	.0	
	% within source of loan	4.7	14.3	2.5	4.0	2.7	4.7	4.9	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.5	.7	.5	1.7	.7	1.0	1.0	.0	.0	3.4
Total	Count	43	21	81	176	111	85	81	10	19	412
	% of Total	10.4	5.1	19.7	42.7	26.9	20.6	19.7	2.4	4.6	100.0

Table 3.1.47 City wise, type of waste picker and source of loan.
I= Free roamimg independent local, S= Waste sorter, D= Door-to-door collector,
O=Others, M= Free roaming migrant, W=Other informal worker, B= Itinerant buyer

			Types of waste picker							Tot-al
City			I	S	D	O	M	W	B	
Bengaluru	Nationalized Bank	Count	0	0	7	0				7
		% within Source of loan	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00				
	Money Lender	Count	1	0	0	0				1
		% within Source of loan	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	SHG	Count	2	1	3	0				6
		% within Source of loan	33.30	16.70	50.00	0.00				
	Microfinance	Count	1	1	2	0				4
		% within Source of loan	25.00	25.00	50.00	0.00				

	Scrap Dealer	Count	1	0	0	1				2
		% within Source of loan	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00				
	Others	Count	5	0	1	0				6
		% within Source of loan	83.30	0.00	16.70	0.00				
	Total	Count	10	2	13	1				26
Bhopal	Nationalized Bank	Count	1		1	0	0	0		2
		% within Source of loan	50.00		50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Cooperative Bank	Count	0		0	0	1	0		1
		% within Source of loan	0.00		0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00		
	Money Lender	Count	4		7	1	0	0		12
		% within Source of loan	33.30		58.30	8.30	0.00	0.00		
	SHG	Count	1		1	0	1	0		3
		% within Source of loan	33.30		33.30	0.00	33.30	0.00		
	Microfinance	Count	1		6	0	0	1		8
		% within Source of loan	12.50		75.00	0.00	0.00	12.50		
	Scrap Dealer	Count	9		4	0	0	0		13
		% within Source of loan	69.20		30.80	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Employer	Count	0		1	0	0	0		1
		% within Source of loan	0.00		100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Total	Count	16		19	1	1	1		38

State	Source of loan		C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	Total
Delhi	Nationalized Bank	Count		0	1	1			0	2
		% within Source of loan		0.00	50.00	50.00			0.00	
	Cooperative Bank	Count		1	1	0			0	2
		% within Source of loan		50.00	50.00	0.00			0.00	
	SHG	Count		1	0	0			0	1
		% within Source of loan		100.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	
	Friends	Count		1	7	0			1	9
		% within Source of loan		11.10	77.80	0.00			11.10	
	Scrap Dealer	Count		0	2	0			0	2
		% within Source of loan		0.00	100.00	0.00			0.00	
	Others	Count		0	1	0			0	1
		% within Source of loan		0.00	100.00	0.00			0.00	
	Total	Count		3	12	1			1	17
Guntur	Nationalized Bank	Count	12	2	0	1				15
		% within Source of loan	80.00	13.30	0.00	6.70				
	Cooperative Bank	Count	0	1	0	0				1
		% within Source of loan	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00				
	Money Lender	Count	1	0	0	0				1
		% within Source of loan	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				

District	Source of loan	Measure								Total
	SHG	Count	7	1	1	0				9
		% within Source of loan	77.80	11.10	11.10	0.00				
	Friends	Count	1	0	0	0				1
		% within Source of loan	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
	Total	Count	18	4	1	1				24
Indore	Cooperative Bank	Count	2	0		0	0		0	2
		% within Source of loan	100.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	
	Money Lender	Count	9	0		0	0		0	9
		% within Source of loan	100.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	
	SHG	Count	14	3		0	0		0	17
		% within Source of loan	82.40	17.60		0.00	0.00		0.00	
	Microfinance	Count	24	3		0	3		1	31
		% within Source of loan	77.40	9.70		0.00	9.70		3.20	
	Friends	Count	5	0		1	2		0	8
		% within Source of loan	62.50	0.00		12.50	25.00		0.00	
	Scrap Dealer	Count	6	0		0	0		0	6
		% within Source of loan	100.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	
	Total	Count	42	5		1	5		1	54

Mumbai	Nationalized Bank	Count	4		0	0	1		0	5
		% within Source of loan	80.00		0.00	0.00	20.00		0.00	
	Cooperative Bank	Count	3		0	3	1		0	7
		% within Source of loan	42.90		0.00	42.90	14.30		0.00	
	Money Lender	Count	52		0	1	0		0	53
		% within Source of loan	98.10		0.00	1.90	0.00		0.00	
	SHG	Count	68		1	7	0		0	76
		% within Source of loan	89.50		1.30	9.20	0.00		0.00	
	Microfinance	Count	20		0	3	2		0	25
		% within Source of loan	80.00		0.00	12.00	8.00		0.00	
	Friends	Count	41		0	3	0		0	44
		% within Source of loan	93.20		0.00	6.80	0.00		0.00	
	Scrap Dealer	Count	32		0	3	0		0	35
		% within Source of loan	91.40		0.00	8.60	0.00		0.00	
	Employer	Count	8		0	0	0		0	8
		% within Source of loan	100.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
	Others	Count	4		0	0	0		1	5
		% within Source of loan	80.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		20.00	
	Total	Count	101		1	9	2		1	114

Mysore	Nationalized Bank	Count	0	1					1	2
		% within Source of loan	0.00	50.00					50.00	
	Cooperative Bank	Count	1	0					0	1
		% within Source of loan	100.00	0.00					0.00	
	Money Lender	Count	0	0					1	1
		% within Source of loan	0.00	0.00					100.00	
	SHG	Count	2	0					0	2
		% within Source of loan	100.00	0.00					0.00	
	Microfinance	Count	28	3					3	34
		% within Source of loan	82.40	8.80					8.80	
	Friends	Count	16	3					3	22
		% within Source of loan	72.70	13.60					13.60	
	Scrap Dealer	Count	16	3					3	22
		% within Source of loan	72.70	13.60					13.60	
	Employer	Count	1	0					0	1
		% within Source of loan	100.00	0.00					0.00	
	Total	Count	37	3					3	43

Navi Mumbai	Cooperative Bank	Count	1							1
		% within Source of loan	100.00							
	SHG	Count	1							1
		% within Source of loan	100.00							
	Others	Count	1							1
		% within Source of loan	100.00							
	Total	Count	3							3
Pune	Nationalized Bank	Count			4					4
		% within Source of loan			100.00					
	SHG	Count			7					7
		% within Source of loan			100.00					
	Microfinance	Count			5					5
		% within Source of loan			100.00					
	Friends	Count			1					1
		% within Source of loan			100.00					
	Others	Count			6					6
		% within Source of loan			100.00					
	Total	Count			23					23

Shillong	Nationalized Bank	Count	0	1							1
		% within Source of loan	0.00	100.00							
	Cooperative Bank	Count	1	1							2
		% within Source of loan	50.00	50.00							
		Count	1	2							3
Tenali	SHG	Count	2								2
		% within Source of loan	100.00								
	Total	Count	2								2
Thane	Nationalized Bank	Count	4								4
		% within Source of loan	100.00								
	Cooperative Bank	Count	3								3
		% within Source of loan	100.00								
	Money Lender	Count	1								1
		% within Source of loan	100.00								
	SHG	Count	37								37
		% within Source of loan	100.00								
	Microfinance	Count	3								3
		% within Source of loan	100.00								
	Total	Count	43								43

Tumkur	Nationalized Bank	Count	1						0	1
		% within Source of loan	100.00						0.00	
	SHG	Count	14						1	15
		% within Source of loan	93.30						6.70	
		Count	15						1	16
Balaghat	Microfinance	Count	1							1
		% within Source of loan	100.00							
		Count	1							1
Jaipur	Money Lender	Count	3							3
		% within Source of loan	100.00							
	Scrap Dealer	Count	1							1
		% within Source of loan	100.00							
	Total	Count	4							4
Wardha	Cooperative Bank	Count	1							1
		% within Source of loan	100.00							
	Total	Count	1							1

Table 3.1.48 Distribution of Respondents according to purpose of loan

	Responses	
Purpose of Loan	No of Respondents (N)	Percent (%)
Vehicle	31	5
Business	38	6
Family member business	74	12
Children Education	64	11
Marriage	64	11
Health	116	20
Others	83	14
Total	595	100

Table 3.1.49 Distribution of respondents with health issues

Health Issues due to waste collection	No of Respondents (N)	Percent(%)
Yes	1007	53.9
No	631	33.8
Don't Know	162	8.7
Don't Remember	69	3.7
Total	1869	100

Table 3.1.50 Distribution of respondents and type of health issues

	Responses	
Type of Health issues	No of Respondents (N)	Percent (%)
Minor cuts	638	22.50
Major Injury	154	5.40
Accident / RTA	50	1.80
Skin Infection	625	22.10
Backache/bodyache	557	19.70
Permanent damage to body parts	67	2.40
Respiratory issues	206	7.30
Burns / Chemical injury	84	3.00
Animal Bites	209	7.40
Insect bites	209	7.40
Others	34	1.20
Total	2833	100

Table 3.2.1 Distribution of respondents according to number of years in waste collection

Number of years	Number of Respondents (N)	Percent (%)
Up to 5	291	16
6 to 10	477	26
11 to 15	366	20
16 to 20	298	16
21 to 25	170	9
26 to 30	125	7
31 to 35	59	3
36 to 40	48	3
41 to 45	13	1
46 to 50	18	1
55 and above	4	0
Total	1869	100

Table 3.1.45 City wise and source of loan.
N= Number of respondents and percentage

City	N	Number of Years in Waste Collection											Total
		Up to 1	2 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 21	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	above 50	
Bengaluru	Count	8	26	26	39	35	24	5	4	7	0	0	174
	% within City	4.6	14.9	14.9	22.4	20.1	13.8	2.9	2.3	4.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	13.6	26.8	19.3	8.2	9.6	8.1	2.9	3.2	6.5	.0	.0	9.3
	% of Total	.4	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.3	.3	.2	.4	.0	.0	9.3
Bhopal	Count	3	11	8	26	16	18	7	10	3	0	0	102
	% within City	2.9	10.8	7.8	25.5	15.7	17.6	6.9	9.8	2.9	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	5.1	11.3	5.9	5.5	4.4	6.0	4.1	8.0	2.8	.0	.0	5.5
	% of Total	.2	.6	.4	1.4	.9	1.0	.4	.5	.2	.0	.0	5.5

City													Total
Chamraj nagar	Count	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	1.0	.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
	% of Total	.0	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	16	29	20	61	64	31	6	1	0	0	0	228
	% within City	7.0	12.7	8.8	26.8	28.1	13.6	2.6	.4	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	27.1	29.9	14.8	12.8	17.5	10.4	3.5	.8	.0	.0	.0	12.2
	% of Total	.9	1.6	1.1	3.3	3.4	1.7	.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	12.2
Guntur	Count	12	5	15	95	55	29	19	25	11	2	1	269
	% within City	4.5	1.9	5.6	35.3	20.4	10.8	7.1	9.3	4.1	.7	.4	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	20.3	5.2	11.1	19.9	15.0	9.7	11.2	20.0	10.3	6.5	25.0	14.4
	% of Total	.6	.3	.8	5.1	2.9	1.6	1.0	1.3	.6	.1	.1	14.4
Indore	Count	1	1	4	7	18	29	17	19	12	5	1	114
	% within City	.9	.9	3.5	6.1	15.8	25.4	14.9	16.7	10.5	4.4	.9	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	1.7	1.0	3.0	1.5	4.9	9.7	10.0	15.2	11.2	16.1	25.0	6.1
	% of Total	.1	.1	.2	.4	1.0	1.6	.9	1.0	.6	.3	.1	6.1
Mumbai	Count	10	1	5	7	15	38	17	19	24	13	0	149
	% within City	6.7	.7	3.4	4.7	10.1	25.5	11.4	12.8	16.1	8.7	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	16.9	1.0	3.7	1.5	4.1	12.8	10.0	15.2	22.4	41.9	.0	8.0
	% of Total	.5	.1	.3	.4	.8	2.0	.9	1.0	1.3	.7	.0	8.0
Mysore	Count	2	3	11	48	18	15	22	11	14	5	0	149
	% within City	1.3	2.0	7.4	32.2	12.1	10.1	14.8	7.4	9.4	3.4	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	3.4	3.1	8.1	10.1	4.9	5.0	12.9	8.8	13.1	16.1	.0	8.0
	% of Total	.1	.2	.6	2.6	1.0	.8	1.2	.6	.7	.3	.0	8.0

City													Total
Nashik	Count	0	0	1	12	13	28	22	11	15	2	2	106
	% within City	.0	.0	.9	11.3	12.3	26.4	20.8	10.4	14.2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	.0	.7	2.5	3.6	9.4	12.9	8.8	14.0	6.5	50.0	5.7
	% of Total	.0	.0	.1	.6	.7	1.5	1.2	.6	.8	.1	.1	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	14.3	.0	.0	14.3	14.3	28.6	28.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	1.7	.0	.0	.2	.3	.7	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
	% of Total	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
Pune	Count	1	4	13	41	39	9	9	6	0	0	0	122
	% within City	.8	3.3	10.7	33.6	32.0	7.4	7.4	4.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	1.7	4.1	9.6	8.6	10.7	3.0	5.3	4.8	.0	.0	.0	6.5
	% of Total	.1	.2	.7	2.2	2.1	.5	.5	.3	.0	.0	.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	3	5	16	14	11	5	3	3	0	0	60
	% within City	.0	5.0	8.3	26.7	23.3	18.3	8.3	5.0	5.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	3.1	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.8	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.0	.2	.3	.9	.7	.6	.3	.2	.2	.0	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	0	3	12	4	1	6	2	1	2	1	0	32
	% within City	.0	9.4	37.5	12.5	3.1	18.8	6.2	3.1	6.2	3.1	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	3.1	8.9	.8	.3	2.0	1.2	.8	1.9	3.2	.0	1.7
	% of Total	.0	.2	.6	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	1	0	3	12	10	14	9	8	7	1	0	65
	% within City	1.5	.0	4.6	18.5	15.4	21.5	13.8	12.3	10.8	1.5	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	1.7	.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	4.7	5.3	6.4	6.5	3.2	.0	3.5
	% of Total	.1	.0	.2	.6	.5	.7	.5	.4	.4	.1	.0	3.5

City													
Tumkur	Count	4	5	1	10	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	31
	% within City	12.9	16.1	3.2	32.3	16.1	12.9	.0	6.5	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	6.8	5.2	.7	2.1	1.4	1.3	.0	1.6	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	.2	.3	.1	.5	.3	.2	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	0	0	0	15	18	15	11	0	0	0	0	59
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	25.4	30.5	25.4	18.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	.0	.0	3.1	4.9	5.0	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.8	1.0	.8	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Balaghat	Count	0	0	3	36	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	53
	% within City	.0	.0	5.7	67.9	20.8	3.8	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	.0	2.2	7.5	3.0	.7	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
	% of Total	.0	.0	.2	1.9	.6	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	0	1	7	29	24	15	13	2	3	2	0	96
	% within City	.0	1.0	7.3	30.2	25.0	15.6	13.5	2.1	3.1	2.1	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	1.0	5.2	6.1	6.6	5.0	7.6	1.6	2.8	6.5	.0	5.1
	% of Total	.0	.1	.4	1.6	1.3	.8	.7	.1	.2	.1	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	0	2	0	4	4	5	2	3	5	0	0	25
	% within City	.0	8.0	.0	16.0	16.0	20.0	8.0	12.0	20.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	2.1	.0	.8	1.1	1.7	1.2	2.4	4.7	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	.0	.1	.0	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	.3	.0	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	0	2	0	13	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	25
	% within City	.0	8.0	.0	52.0	20.0	12.0	4.0	.0	4.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	2.1	.0	2.7	1.4	1.0	.6	.0	.9	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	.0	.1	.0	.7	.3	.2	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	1.3

		Up to 1	2 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 21	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	above 50	Total
Total	Count	59	97	135	477	366	298	170	125	107	31	4	1869
	% within City	3.2	5.2	7.2	25.5	19.6	15.9	9.1	6.7	5.7	1.7	.2	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	3.2	5.2	7.2	25.5	19.6	15.9	9.1	6.7	5.7	1.7	.2	100.0

Table 3.2.3 Distribution of respondents according to type of waste pickers and number of years in waste collection.
N= Number of respondents and percentage

Type of Waste Picker	N	Number of Years in Waste Collection											Total
		Up to 1	2 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 21	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 40	41 to 50	above 50	
Free Roaming/ Independent Local	Count	17	30	62	318	231	221	135	98	92	28	4	1236
	% within type of waste picker	1.4	2.4	5.0	25.7	18.7	17.9	10.9	7.9	7.4	2.3	.3	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	28.8	30.9	45.9	66.7	63.1	74.2	79.4	78.4	86.0	90.3	100.0	66.1
	% of Total	.9	1.6	3.3	17.0	12.4	11.8	7.2	5.2	4.9	1.5	.2	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	6	11	11	13	7	4	5	3	1	1	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	9.7	17.7	17.7	21.0	11.3	6.5	8.1	4.8	1.6	1.6	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	10.2	11.3	8.1	2.7	1.9	1.3	2.9	2.4	.9	3.2	.0	3.3
	% of Total	.3	.6	.6	.7	.4	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	.0	.0	8.3	33.3	8.3	25.0	16.7	8.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0

	% within Waste Collection Years	.0	.0	.7	.8	.3	1.0	1.2	.8	.0	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.0	.0	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	11	15	17	23	25	22	8	10	7	2	0	140
	% within type of waste picker	7.9	10.7	12.1	16.4	17.9	15.7	5.7	7.1	5.0	1.4	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	18.6	15.5	12.6	4.8	6.8	7.4	4.7	8.0	6.5	6.5	.0	7.5
	% of Total	.6	.8	.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	.0	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	15	38	36	111	91	32	17	9	4	0	0	353
	% within type of waste picker	4.2	10.8	10.2	31.4	25.8	9.1	4.8	2.5	1.1	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	25.4	39.2	26.7	23.3	24.9	10.7	10.0	7.2	3.7	.0	.0	18.9
	% of Total	.8	2.0	1.9	5.9	4.9	1.7	.9	.5	.2	.0	.0	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	8.3	.0	8.3	8.3	16.7	25.0	8.3	25.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	1.7	.0	.7	.2	.5	1.0	.6	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.6
Others	Count	9	3	7	7	9	13	2	1	3	0	0	54
	% within type of waste picker	16.7	5.6	13.0	13.0	16.7	24.1	3.7	1.9	5.6	.0	.0	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	15.3	3.1	5.2	1.5	2.5	4.4	1.2	.8	2.8	.0	.0	2.9
	% of Total	.5	.2	.4	.4	.5	.7	.1	.1	.2	.0	.0	2.9

Total	Count	59	97	135	477	366	298	170	125	107	31	4	1869
	% within type of waste picker	3.2	5.2	7.2	25.5	19.6	15.9	9.1	6.7	5.7	1.7	.2	100.0
	% within Waste Collection Years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	3.2	5.2	7.2	25.5	19.6	15.9	9.1	6.7	5.7	1.7	.2	100.0

Table 3.2.4 Distribution of respondents according to type of waste collection

	Responses		Percent of Cases (%)
Type of Waste Picker	Number of responses	Percent (%)	Percent of Cases (%)
Mixed / All type	1594	28.40	85.3
Paper	733	13.10	39.2
Cardboard	654	11.60	35.0
Plastics	769	13.70	41.1
Metals	632	11.30	33.8
Hair	207	3.70	11.1
Bones	57	1.00	3.0
Clothes / Textile	235	4.20	12.6
Glass	431	7.70	23.1
E-waste	265	4.70	14.2
Others	39	0.70	2.1
Total	5616	100.00	300

Table 3.2.5 City wise distribution of respondents and type of waste collection.
NO=Number of respondents and percentage, M= Mixed/all type, P= Paper, C= Cardboard, PL= Plastic, ME= Metal, H= Hair, B= Bones, C= Clother/textiles, G= Glass, E= E-waste, O= Others

Type of Waste Picker	NO	Types of Waste Collection											Total
		M	P	C	PL	ME	H	B	C	G	E	O	
Benga-luru	Count	143	120	116	115	83	41	8	45	81	43	3	174
	% within City	82.2	69.0	66.7	66.1	47.7	23.6	4.6	25.9	46.6	24.7	1.7	
Bhopal	Count	74	76	76	74	73	51	24	31	41	22	0	102
	% within City	72.5	74.5	74.5	72.5	71.6	50.0	23.5	30.4	40.2	21.6	.0	
Chamraj nagar	Count	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	% within City	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	
Delhi	Count	221	44	37	47	6	7	0	0	2	1	3	228
	% within City	96.9	19.3	16.2	20.6	2.6	3.1	.0	.0	.9	.4	1.3	
Guntur	Count	236	12	10	37	9	9	1	3	1	2	0	269
	% within City	87.7	4.5	3.7	13.8	3.3	3.3	.4	1.1	.4	.7	.0	
Indore	Count	108	59	45	58	58	46	3	35	55	8	1	114
	% within City	94.7	51.8	39.5	50.9	50.9	40.4	2.6	30.7	48.2	7.0	.9	
Mumbai	Count	101	112	106	117	103	7	9	81	74	104	21	149
	% within City	67.8	75.2	71.1	78.5	69.1	4.7	6.0	54.4	49.7	69.8	14.1	
Mysore	Count	115	118	115	117	113	37	11	35	48	31	1	149
	% within City	77.2	79.2	77.2	78.5	75.8	24.8	7.4	23.5	32.2	20.8	.7	
Nashik	Count	104	11	0	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
	% within City	98.1	10.4	.0	9.4	7.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Navi Mumbai	Count	2	4	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	7
	% within City	28.6	57.1	85.7	28.6	14.3	.0	.0	.0	14.3	.0	57.1	
Pune	Count	121	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	122
	% within City	99.2	.0	.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.0	.0	.0	
Shillong	Count	60	60	43	60	59	0	0	0	60	2	0	60
	% within City	100.0	100.0	71.7	100.0	98.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0	3.3	.0	

City	NO	M	P	C	PL	ME	H	B	C	G	E	O	Total
Tenali	Count	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Thane	Count	5	61	53	62	54	0	0	2	61	48	0	65
	% within City	7.7	93.8	81.5	95.4	83.1	.0	.0	3.1	93.8	73.8	.0	
Tumkur	Count	30	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
	% within City	96.8	3.2	.0	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Kalyan	Count	62	44	41	42	33	2	0	0	1	2	5	59
	% within City	100.0	74.6	69.5	71.2	55.9	3.4	.0	.0	1.7	3.4	8.5	
Balaghat	Count	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Jaipur	Count	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Yawat-mal	Count	24	4	3	4	3	2	0	2	3	2	1	25
	% within City	96.0	16.0	12.0	16.0	12.0	8.0	.0	8.0	12.0	8.0	4.0	
Wardha	Count	5	4	0	19	25	4	0	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	20.0	16.0	.0	76.0	100.0	16.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Total	Count	1594	733	654	769	632	207	57	235	431	265	39	1869

Table 3.2.6 Distribution of respondents according to type of waste picker and type of waste collection.
NO=Number of respondents and percentage, M= Mixed/all type, P= Paper, C= Cardboard, PL= Plastic, ME= Metal, H= Hair, B= Bones, C= Clother/textiles, G= Glass, E= E-waste, O= Others

| Type of Waste Picker | NO | Types of Waste Collection | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
		M	P	C	PL	ME	H	B	C	G	E	O	
Free Roaming Independent Local	Count	1044	503	457	515	453	122	27	155	300	192	11	1236
	% within type of waste picker	84.5	40.7	37.0	41.7	36.7	9.9	2.2	12.5	24.3	15.5	.9	
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	46	45	42	45	40	19	0	14	33	34	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	74.2	72.6	67.7	72.6	64.5	30.6	.0	22.6	53.2	54.8	.0	

Itinerant Buyer	Count	10	8	8	7	7	2	3	5	5	3	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	83.3	66.7	66.7	58.3	58.3	16.7	25.0	41.7	41.7	25.0	.0	
Waste Sorter	Count	116	85	66	96	69	15	6	16	51	11	3	140
	% within type of waste picker	82.9	60.7	47.1	68.6	49.3	10.7	4.3	11.4	36.4	7.9	2.1	
Door- to door collector	Count	336	73	66	75	47	42	18	38	35	21	1	353
	% within type of waste picker	95.2	20.7	18.7	21.2	13.3	11.9	5.1	10.8	9.9	5.9	.3	
Other informal worker	Count	10	4	3	6	5	4	1	3	3	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	83.3	33.3	25.0	50.0	41.7	33.3	8.3	25.0	25.0	.0	.0	
Others	Count	32	15	12	25	11	3	2	4	4	4	24	54
	% within type of waste picker	59.3	27.8	22.2	46.3	20.4	5.6	3.7	7.4	7.4	7.4	44.4	

Table 3.2.7 Mode of Collection

	Responses		
Mode of collection	Number of responses	Percent (%)	Percent of Cases (%)
On foot carrying bag	1297	64.40	69.4
Bicycle	123	6.10	6.6
Non-motorized tricycle	51	2.50	2.7
Motorized tricycle	36	1.80	1.9
Push Cart	166	8.20	8.9
E-cycle	192	9.50	10.3
Auto	91	4.50	4.9
Others	57	2.80	3.0
Total	2013	100.00	107.7

Table 3.2.8 City wise distribution of respondents and mode of collection.
F= On foot carry bag, B= Bicycle, N= Non- motorised tricycle, M= Motorised tricycle,
P= Push cart, E= E- cycle, A= Auto, O= Others

City		Mode of Collection								Tot-al
		F	B	N	M	P	E	A	O	
Bengaluru	Count	95	27	0	1	1	0	39	12	174
	% within City	54.6	15.5	.0	.6	.6	.0	22.4	6.9	
	% within mode of collection	7.3	22.0	.0	2.8	.6	.0	42.9	21.1	
	% of Total	5.1	1.4	.0	.1	.1	.0	2.1	.6	9.3
Bhopal	Count	64	18	20	3	7	1	0	1	102
	% within City	62.7	17.6	19.6	2.9	6.9	1.0	.0	1.0	
	% within mode of collection	4.9	14.6	39.2	8.3	4.2	.5	.0	1.8	
	% of Total	3.4	1.0	1.1	.2	.4	.1	.0	.1	5.5
Chamaraj nagar	Count	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	66.7	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	.2	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	14	14	4	14	1	175	3	16	228
	% within City	6.1	6.1	1.8	6.1	.4	76.8	1.3	7.0	
	% within mode of collection	1.1	11.4	7.8	38.9	.6	91.1	3.3	28.1	
	% of Total	.7	.7	.2	.7	.1	9.4	.2	.9	12.2
Guntur	Count	215	18	7	0	32	5	0	2	269
	% within City	79.9	6.7	2.6	.0	11.9	1.9	.0	.7	
	% within mode of collection	16.6	14.6	13.7	.0	19.3	2.6	.0	3.5	
	% of Total	11.5	1.0	.4	.0	1.7	.3	.0	.1	14.4
Indore	Count	111	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	114
	% within City	97.4	.0	.0	.0	4.4	.0	.0	.9	
	% within mode of collection	8.6	.0	.0	.0	3.0	.0	.0	1.8	
	% of Total	5.9	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.1	6.1

City										Total
Mumbai	Count	124	1	1	0	0	0	0	23	149
	% within City	83.2	.7	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	15.4	
	% within mode of collection	9.6	.8	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	40.4	
	% of Total	6.6	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.2	8.0
Mysore	Count	140	26	2	1	0	6	16	1	149
	% within City	94.0	17.4	1.3	.7	.0	4.0	10.7	.7	
	% within mode of collection	10.8	21.1	3.9	2.8	.0	3.1	17.6	1.8	
	% of Total	7.5	1.4	.1	.1	.0	.3	.9	.1	8.0
Nashik	Count	106	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	106
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	12.3	.0	.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	8.2	.0	.0	.0	7.8	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	5.7	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
Pune	Count	1	0	0	2	96	0	28	0	122
	% within City	.8	.0	.0	1.6	78.7	.0	23.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	.1	.0	.0	5.6	57.8	.0	30.8	.0	
	% of Total	.1	.0	.0	.1	5.1	.0	1.5	.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	4.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	20	5	0	0	9	5	2	0	32
	% within City	62.5	15.6	.0	.0	28.1	15.6	6.2	.0	
	% within mode of collection	1.5	4.1	.0	.0	5.4	2.6	2.2	.0	
	% of Total	1.1	.3	.0	.0	.5	.3	.1	.0	1.7

City										Total
Thane	Count	64	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	65
	% within City	98.5	.0	1.5	.0	.0	.0	4.6	.0	
	% within mode of collection	4.9	.0	2.0	.0	.0	.0	3.3	.0	
	% of Total	3.4	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	3.5
Tumkur	Count	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	2.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7	
	% within mode of collection	4.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.8	
	% of Total	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	3.2
Balaghat	Count	42	10	1	0	2	0	0	0	53
	% within City	79.2	18.9	1.9	.0	3.8	.0	.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	3.2	8.1	2.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	2.2	.5	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	92	1	15	15	0	0	0	0	96
	% within City	95.8	1.0	15.6	15.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	7.1	.8	29.4	41.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	4.9	.1	.8	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	8.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	1.9	1.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	1297	123	51	36	166	192	91	57	1869
	% of Total	69.4	6.6	2.7	1.9	8.9	10.3	4.9	3.0	100.0

Table 3.2.9 Type of waste picker and mode of waste collection.
F= On foot carry bag, B= Bicycle, N= Non- motorised tricycle, M= Motorised tricycle,
P= Push cart, E= E- cycle, A= Auto, O= Others

City		Mode of Collection								Tot-al
		F	B	N	M	P	E	A	O	
Free Roaming Independent Local	Count	1122	50	26	19	58	40	12	2	1236
	% within type of waste picker	90.8	4.0	2.1	1.5	4.7	3.2	1.0	.2	
	% within mode of collection	86.5	40.7	51.0	52.8	34.9	20.8	13.2	3.5	
	% of Total	60.0	2.7	1.4	1.0	3.1	2.1	.6	.1	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	38	23	1	0	1	3	5	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	61.3	37.1	1.6	.0	1.6	4.8	8.1	.0	
	% within mode of collection	2.9	18.7	2.0	.0	.6	1.6	5.5	.0	
	% of Total	2.0	1.2	.1	.0	.1	.2	.3	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	9	6	1	0	0	3	3	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	75.0	50.0	8.3	.0	.0	25.0	25.0	.0	
	% within mode of collection	.7	4.9	2.0	.0	.0	1.6	3.3	.0	
	% of Total	.5	.3	.1	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	91	18	0	2	3	10	10	13	140
	% within type of waste picker	65.0	12.9	.0	1.4	2.1	7.1	7.1	9.3	
	% within mode of collection	7.0	14.6	.0	5.6	1.8	5.2	11.0	22.8	
	% of Total	4.9	1.0	.0	.1	.2	.5	.5	.7	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	28	24	21	9	103	127	59	5	353
	% within type of waste picker	7.9	6.8	5.9	2.5	29.2	36.0	16.7	1.4	
	% within mode of collection	2.2	19.5	41.2	25.0	62.0	66.1	64.8	8.8	
	% of Total	1.5	1.3	1.1	.5	5.5	6.8	3.2	.3	18.9

Other informal worker	Count	5	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	12
	% within type of waste picker	41.7	16.7	8.3	.0	.0	25.0	8.3	8.3	
	% within mode of collection	.4	1.6	2.0	.0	.0	1.6	1.1	1.8	
	% of Total	.3	.1	.1	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.6
Others	Count	4	0	1	6	1	6	1	36	54
	% within type of waste picker	7.4	.0	1.9	11.1	1.9	11.1	1.9	66.7	
	% within mode of collection	.3	.0	2.0	16.7	.6	3.1	1.1	63.2	
	% of Total	.2	.0	.1	.3	.1	.3	.1	1.9	2.9

Tabled 3.2.10 Place of waste collection

	Responses		
Place of waste collection	Number of responses	Percent (%)	Percent of Cases (%)
Same area where living	1069	27.2	57.2
Other areas also	654	16.6	35.0
Anywhere on the streets	631	16.0	33.8
From Households	320	8.1	17.1
Garbage pile/ heap	213	5.4	11.4
Factory	93	2.4	5.0
Shops/Malls	170	4.3	9.1
Landfill	180	4.6	9.6
Secondary Points	42	1.1	2.2
Garbage lorry	29	.7	1.6
From ports	15	.4	.8
apartments	165	4.2	8.8
Transfer points	63	1.6	3.4
Market place	85	2.2	4.5
Whole Sale Yards	12	.3	.6
Municipal approved area door-to-door	141	3.6	7.5
Others	52	1.3	2.8
Total	3934	100.0	210.5

Table 3.2.7 Mode of Collection.
L= Same area where living, OA= Other areas also, A= Any where on the house, H= From households, GP= Garbage piles, F= Factory, S=Shops/malls, LA= Landfill, SE= Secondary points, GL= Garbage lorry, P= From ports, AP= Apartments, T= Transfer points, M= Market places, W= Whole sale yards, MU= Municipal approved door-to-door, O= Others, T= Total

City		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Bengaluru	Count	169	1	95	25	2	5	11	2	1
	% within City	97.1	.6	54.6	14.4	1.1	2.9	6.3	1.1	.6
	% within place of collection	15.8	.2	15.1	7.8	.9	5.4	6.5	1.1	2.4
	% of Total	9.0	.1	5.1	1.3	.1	.3	.6	.1	.1
Bhopal	Count	45	54	32	18	34	6	20	18	1
	% within City	44.1	52.9	31.4	17.6	33.3	5.9	19.6	17.6	1.0
	% within place of collection	4.2	8.3	5.1	5.6	16.0	6.5	11.8	10.0	2.4

City		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O	T
Bengaluru	Count	1	0	8	3	13	2	21	11	174
	% within City	.6	.0	4.6	1.7	7.5	1.1	12.1	6.3	
	% within place of collection	3.4	.0	4.8	4.8	15.3	16.7	14.9	21.2	
	% of Total	.1	.0	.4	.2	.7	.1	1.1	.6	9.3
Bhopal	Count	0	0	17	8	11	1	22	1	102
	% within City	.0	.0	16.7	7.8	10.8	1.0	21.6	1.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	10.3	12.7	12.9	8.3	15.6	1.9	

City		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Chamraj nagar	% of Total	2.4	2.9	1.7	1.0	1.8	.3	1.1	1.0	.1
	Count	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	3	0
	% within City	100.0	66.7	33.3	.0	.0	.0	66.7	100.0	.0
	% within place of collection	.3	.3	.2	.0	.0	.0	1.2	1.7	.0
	% of Total	.2	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.2	.0
Delhi	Count	137	78	27	63	3	9	11	20	0
	% within City	60.1	34.2	11.8	27.6	1.3	3.9	4.8	8.8	.0
	% within place of collection	12.8	11.9	4.3	19.7	1.4	9.7	6.5	11.1	.0
	% of Total	7.3	4.2	1.4	3.4	.2	.5	.6	1.1	.0
Guntur	Count	126	97	81	18	10	10	10	5	0
	% within City	46.8	36.1	30.1	6.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.9	.0
	% within place of collection	11.8	14.8	12.8	5.6	4.7	10.8	5.9	2.8	.0
	% of Total	6.7	5.2	4.3	1.0	.5	.5	.5	.3	.0

City		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O	T
Chamraj nagar	% of Total	.0	.0	.9	.4	.6	.1	1.2	.1	5.5
	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	1	0	54	0	14	0	8	13	228
	% within City	.4	.0	23.7	.0	6.1	.0	3.5	5.7	
	% within place of collection	3.4	.0	32.7	.0	16.5	.0	5.7	25.0	
	% of Total	.1	.0	2.9	.0	.7	.0	.4	.7	12.2
Guntur	Count	0	0	2	0	7	1	27	1	269
	% within City	.0	.0	.7	.0	2.6	.4	10.0	.4	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	1.2	.0	8.2	8.3	19.1	1.9	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.1	.0	.4	.1	1.4	.1	14.4

City		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Indore	Count	22	80	48	9	28	10	5	5	0
	% within City	19.3	70.2	42.1	7.9	24.6	8.8	4.4	4.4	.0
	% within place of collection	2.1	12.2	7.6	2.8	13.1	10.8	2.9	2.8	.0
	% of Total	1.2	4.3	2.6	.5	1.5	.5	.3	.3	.0
Mumbai	Count	72	37	28	1	0	15	8	16	1
	% within City	48.3	24.8	18.8	.7	.0	10.1	5.4	10.7	.7
	% within place of collection	6.7	5.7	4.4	.3	.0	16.1	4.7	8.9	2.4
	% of Total	3.9	2.0	1.5	.1	.0	.8	.4	.9	.1

City		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O	T
Indore	Count	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	114
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	1.8	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	1.6	.0	.0	.0	3.8	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	6.1
Mumbai	Count	0	1	3	13	5	2	0	21	149
	% within City	.0	.7	2.0	8.7	3.4	1.3	.0	14.1	
	% within place of collection	.0	6.7	1.8	20.6	5.9	16.7	.0	40.4	
	% of Total	.0	.1	.2	.7	.3	.1	.0	1.1	8.0

City		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Mysore	Count	98	130	105	69	40	33	37	22	35
	% within City	65.8	87.2	70.5	46.3	26.8	22.1	24.8	14.8	23.5
	% within place of collection	9.2	19.9	16.6	21.6	18.8	35.5	21.8	12.2	83.3
	% of Total	5.2	7.0	5.6	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.9
Nashik	Count	104	37	56	0	10	0	11	9	1
	% within City	98.1	34.9	52.8	.0	9.4	.0	10.4	8.5	.9
	% within place of collection	9.7	5.7	8.9	.0	4.7	.0	6.5	5.0	2.4
	% of Total	5.6	2.0	3.0	.0	.5	.0	.6	.5	.1
Navi Mumbai	Count	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	71.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% within place of collection	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

City		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O	T
Mysore	Count	26	13	9	14	12	2	0	0	149
	% within City	17.4	8.7	6.0	9.4	8.1	1.3	.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	89.7	86.7	5.5	22.2	14.1	16.7	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.4	.7	.5	.7	.6	.1	.0	.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	106
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8	.0	2.8	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.5	.0	2.1	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.0	.2	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	7
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	28.6	.0	.0	.0	28.6	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	3.2	.0	.0	.0	3.8	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.1	.4

City		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Pune	Count	3	5	1	82	3	0	42	0	0
	% within City	2.5	4.1	.8	67.2	2.5	.0	34.4	.0	.0
	% within place of collection	.3	.8	.2	25.6	1.4	.0	24.7	.0	.0
	% of Total	.2	.3	.1	4.4	.2	.0	2.2	.0	.0
Shillong	Count	27	2	32	0	2	0	0	28	0
	% within City	45.0	3.3	53.3	.0	3.3	.0	.0	46.7	.0
	% within place of collection	2.5	.3	5.1	.0	.9	.0	.0	15.6	.0
	% of Total	1.4	.1	1.7	.0	.1	.0	.0	1.5	.0
Tenali	Count	23	7	16	0	1	1	0	1	0
	% within City	71.9	21.9	50.0	.0	3.1	3.1	.0	3.1	.0
	% within place of collection	2.2	1.1	2.5	.0	.5	1.1	.0	.6	.0
	% of Total	1.2	.4	.9	.0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.0

City		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O	T
Pune	Count	0	0	69	0	2	0	58	1	122
	% within City	.0	.0	56.6	.0	1.6	.0	47.5	.8	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	41.8	.0	2.4	.0	41.1	1.9	
	% of Total	.0	.0	3.7	.0	.1	.0	3.1	.1	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7

City		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Thane	Count	7	10	28	4	25	0	0	26	0
	% within City	10.8	15.4	43.1	6.2	38.5	.0	.0	40.0	.0
	% within place of collection	.7	1.5	4.4	1.2	11.7	.0	.0	14.4	.0
	% of Total	.4	.5	1.5	.2	1.3	.0	.0	1.4	.0
Tumkur	Count	18	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	58.1	54.8	19.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% within place of collection	1.7	2.6	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	1.0	.9	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Kalyan	Count	32	3	21	1	37	1	11	23	2
	% within City	54.2	5.1	35.6	1.7	62.7	1.7	18.6	39.0	3.4
	% within place of collection	3.0	.5	3.3	.3	17.4	1.1	6.5	12.8	4.8
	% of Total	1.7	.2	1.1	.1	2.0	.1	.6	1.2	.1

City		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O	T
Thane	Count	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	65
	% within City	.0	.0	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.5
Tumkur	Count	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	31
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	64.5	3.2	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	31.7	1.2	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	0	0	0	1	14	3	0	0	59
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	1.7	23.7	5.1	.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	1.6	16.5	25.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.1	.7	.2	.0	.0	3.2

City		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Balaghat	Count	44	46	40	28	11	2	2	2	1
	% within City	83.0	86.8	75.5	52.8	20.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9
	% within place of collection	4.1	7.0	6.3	8.8	5.2	2.2	1.2	1.1	2.4
	% of Total	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.5	.6	.1	.1	.1	.1
Jaipur	Count	92	0	7	2	7	1	0	0	0
	% within City	95.8	.0	7.3	2.1	7.3	1.0	.0	.0	.0
	% within place of collection	8.6	.0	1.1	.6	3.3	1.1	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	4.9	.0	.4	.1	.4	.1	.0	.0	.0

City		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O	T
Balaghat	Count	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	53
	% within City	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	1.9	1.9	.0	
	% within place of collection	3.4	6.7	.6	1.6	2.4	8.3	.7	.0	
	% of Total	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1

City		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Yawatmal	Count	18	24	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	72.0	96.0	24.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% within place of collection	1.7	3.7	1.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	1.0	1.3	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wardha	Count	24	24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	% within City	96.0	96.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% within place of collection	2.2	3.7	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
	% of Total	1.3	1.3	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Total	Count	1069	654	631	320	213	93	170	180	42
	% of Total	57.2	35.0	33.8	17.1	11.4	5.0	9.1	9.6	2.2

City		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O	T
Yawatmal	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	25
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of collection	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	29	15	165	63	85	12	141	52	1869
	% of Total	1.6	.8	8.8	3.4	4.5	.6	7.5	2.8	100.0

Table 3.2.12 Type of waste picker and place of waste collection.
L= Same area where living, OA= Other areas also, A= Any where on the house, H= From households, GP= Garbage piles, F= Factory, S=Shops/malls, LA= Landfill, SE= Secondary points, GL= Garbage lorry, P= From ports, AP= Apartments, T= Transfer points, M= Market places, W= Whole sale yards, MU= Municipal approved door-to-door, O= Others

Types of Waste Picker		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Free Roaming/ Indepen- dent Local	Count	777	528	524	131	145	52	91	101	35
	% within type of waste picker	63	43	42	11	12	4	7	8	3
	% within place of collection	73	81	83	41	68	56	54	56	83
	% of Total	42	28	28	7	8	3	5	5	2
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	54	20	43	4	4	2	10	5	0
	% within type of waste picker	87	32	69	6	6	3	16	8	0
	% within place of collection	5	3	7	1	2	2	6	3	0
	% of Total	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0

Types of Waste Picker		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O
Free Roaming/ Indepen- dent Local	Count	25	12	26	53	56	10	31	4
	% within type of waste picker	2	1	2	4	5	1	3	0
	% within place of collection	86	80	16	84	66	83	22	8
	% of Total	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	0
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	0	0	1	1	12	0	1	0
	% within type of waste picker	0	0	2	2	19	0	2	0
	% within place of collection	0	0	1	2	14	0	1	0
	% of Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Types of Waste Picker		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Itinerant Buyer	Count	11	6	5	2	1	2	3	4	4
	% within type of waste picker	92	50	42	17	8	17	25	33	33
	% within place of collection	1	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	10
	% of Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Sorter	Count	73	16	25	11	52	10	9	49	2
	% within type of waste picker	52	11	18	8	37	7	6	35	1
	% within place of collection	7	2	4	3	24	11	5	27	5
	% of Total	4	1	1	1	3	1	0	3	0
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	130	65	30	170	7	9	51	16	1
	% within type of waste picker	37	18	8	48	2	3	14	5	0
	% within place of collection	12	10	5	53	3	10	30	9	2
	% of Total	7	3	2	9	0	0	3	1	0

Types of Waste Picker		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O
Itinerant Buyer	Count	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
	% within type of waste picker	25	8	0	8	8	0	0	0
	% within place of collection	10	7	0	2	1	0	0	0
	% of Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste Sorter	Count	0	1	3	2	6	2	7	10
	% within type of waste picker	0	1	2	1	4	1	5	7
	% within place of collection	0	7	2	3	7	17	5	19
	% of Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	0	133	5	9	0	100	6
	% within type of waste picker	0	0	38	1	3	0	28	2
	% within place of collection	0	0	81	8	11	0	71	12
	% of Total	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	0

Types of Waste Picker		L	OA	A	H	GP	F	S	LA	SE
Other informal worker	Count	8	6	1	0	2	1	1	2	0
	% within type of waste picker	67	50	8	0	17	8	8	17	0
	% within place of collection	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
	% of Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others										
	Count	16	13	3	2	2	17	5	3	0
	% within type of waste picker	30	24	6	4	4	31	9	6	0
	% within place of collection	1	2	0	1	1	18	3	2	0
Total	Count	1069	654	631	320	213	93	170	180	42
	% of Total	57	35	34	17	11	5	9	10	2

Types of Waste Picker		GL	P	AP	T	M	W	MU	O
Other informal worker	Count	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	% within type of waste picker	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
	% within place of collection	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	% of Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others									
	Count	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	32
	% within type of waste picker	2	2	4	2	0	0	4	59
	% within place of collection	3	7	1	2	0	0	1	62
Total	Count	29	15	165	63	85	12	141	52
	% of Total	2	1	9	3	5	1	8	3

Table 3.2.13 Time of waste collection

waste collection time	Responses		Percent of Cases (%)
	Number of responses	Percent (%)	
Full Day	907	38.40	48.5%
Half Day	397	16.80	21.2%
Early Morning	880	37.30	47.1%
Evening Only	54	2.30	2.9%
Night only	22	0.90	1.2%
No specific time	72	3.10	3.9%
Others	27	1.10	1.4%
Total	2359	100.00	126.2%

Table 3.2.14 City wise waste pickers and time of waste collection

City	No. of respondents and percentage	Full Day	Half Day	Early Morning	Eve only	Night only	No specific time	Others	Total
Bengaluru	Count	53	12	102	20	11	6	2	206
	% within City	25.7	5.8	49.5	9.7	5.3	2.9	1.0	
Bhopal	Count	40	16	48	0	1	4	0	109
	% within City	36.7	14.7	44.0	0.0	0.9	3.7	0.0	
Chamraj nagar	Count	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
	% within City	0	25	75	0	0	0	0	
Delhi	Count	53	9	156	6	5	1	3	233
	% within City	22.7	3.9	67.0	2.6	2.1	0.4	1.3	
Guntur	Count	162	86	61	0	1	1	0	311
	% within City	52.1	27.7	19.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0	
Indore	Count	53	14	62	0	0	1	0	130
	% within City	40.8	10.8	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	
Mumbai	Count	68	21	60	19	1	13	21	203
	% within City	33.5	10.3	29.6	9.4	0.5	6.4	10.3	
Mysore	Count	137	12	16	3	0	9	0	177
	% within City	77.4	6.8	9.0	1.7	0.0	5.1	0.0	
Nashik	Count	0	81	103	1	0	0	0	185
	% within City	0	43.8	55.7	0.5	0	0	0	
Navi Mumbai	Count	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	
Pune	Count	90	15	45	2	0	1	1	154
	% within City	58.4	9.7	29.2	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	

		Full Day	Half Day	Early Morning	Eve only	Night only	No specific time	Others	Total
Shillong	Count	60	0	4	0	0	0	0	64
	% within City	93.75	0	6.25	0	0	0	0	
Tenali	Count	11	4	17	1	0	0	0	33
	% within City	33.3	12.1	51.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Thane	Count	38	7	30	0	3	2	0	80
	% within City	47.5	8.75	37.5	0	3.75	2.5	0	
Tumkur	Count	5	25	1	0	0	0	0	31
	% within City	16.1	80.6	3.2	0	0	0	0	
Kalyan	Count	24	37	23	0	0	0	0	84
	% within City	28.6	44.0	27.4	0	0	0	0	
Balaghat	Count	37	38	20	0	0	2	0	97
	% within City	38.1	39.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0	
Jaipur	Count	60	3	84	0	0	0	0	147
	% within City	40.8	2.0	57.1	0	0	0	0	
Yawatmal	Count	16	16	16	0	0	25	0	73
	% within City	21.9	21.9	21.9	0.0	0.0	34.2	0	
Wardha	Count	0	0	22	2	0	7	0	31
	% within City	0	0	71.0	6.5	0.0	22.6	0	
Total	Count	907	397	880	54	22	72	27	2359

Table 3.2.14 City wise waste pickers and time of waste collection

Types of waste picker	No. of respondents and percentage	Full Day	Half Day	Early Morning	Eve only	Night only	No specific time	Others	Total
Free Roaming Independent/ Local	Count	608	322	607	16	4	63	0	1236
	% within type of picker	49.2	26.1	49.1	1.3	.3	5.1	.0	
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	26	12	22	11	9	1	0	62
	% within type of picker	41.9	19.4	35.5	17.7	14.5	1.6	.0	
Itinerant Buyer	Count	8	1	3	0	0	1	0	12
	% within type of picker	66.7	8.3	25.0	.0	.0	8.3	.0	
Waste Sorter	Count	81	32	34	2	5	2	2	140
	% within type of picker	57.9	22.9	24.3	1.4	3.6	1.4	1.4	
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	156	27	199	8	2	2	1	353
	% within type of picker	44.2	7.6	56.4	2.3	.6	.6	.3	

Other informal worker	Count	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	12
	% within type of picker	58.3	.0	41.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	
Others	Count	21	3	10	17	2	3	24	54
	% within type of picker	38.9	5.6	18.5	31.5	3.7	5.6	44.4	
Total	Count	907	397	880	54	22	72	27	1869

Table 3.2.16 Reason for waste collection in specific time

Reason for collection in particular time	Responses		Percent of Cases (%)
	Count	Percent (%)	
Working in other occupation	208	8.50	11.2
Collect more waste	1236	50.50	66.7
Restriction from municipality	164	6.70	8.8
Restriction from police	28	1.10	1.5
Restriction from household	102	4.20	5.5
Restriction from Contractors	27	1.10	1.5
Restriction from other waste pickers	78	3.20	4.2
Before waste gets cleared	403	16.50	21.7
Official working hours	120	4.90	6.5
others	81	3.30	4.4
Total	2447	100	132

Table 3.2.17 City wise respondents and reason for waste collection.
OC= Working in other occupation, C= Collect more waste, M = Restriction frommunicipality, P= Restriction from police, H=Restriction from households C= Restriction from contractors, W= Restriction from other waste pickers, B= Before waste gets collected, H= Official working hours, O= Others, T= Total

Type of Waste Picker		OC	C	M	P	H	C	W	B	H	O	T
Bengaluru	Count	4	115	12	7	26	12	1	21	21	3	174
	% within City	2.3	66.1	6.9	4.0	14.9	6.9	.6	12.1	12.1	1.7	
Bhopal	Count	9	47	20	5	1	2	9	23	9	19	102
	% within City	8.8	46.1	19.6	4.9	1.0	2.0	8.8	22.5	8.8	18.6	
Chamraj nagar	Count	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
	% within City	33.3	66.7	.0	33.3	.0	.0	.0	66.7	.0	.0	
Delhi	Count	20	177	3	4	14	4	5	33	8	17	225
	% within City	8.9	78.7	1.3	1.8	6.2	1.8	2.2	14.7	3.6	7.5	
Guntur	Count	30	180	25	0	11	0	1	13	9	9	268
	% within City	11.2	67.2	9.3	.0	4.1	.0	.4	4.9	3.4	3.4	
Indore	Count	17	42	45	4	4	4	23	40	2	0	112
	% within City	15.2	37.5	40.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	20.5	35.7	1.8	.0	
Mumbai	Count	11	93	8	0	1	0	5	44	4	25	149
	% within City	7.4	62.4	5.4	.0	.7	.0	3.4	29.5	2.7	16.8	
Mysore	Count	92	55	1	1	1	1	2	32	2	0	143
	% within City	64.3	38.5	.7	.7	.7	.7	1.4	22.4	1.4	.0	
Nashik	Count	1	86	1	0	0	0	1	72	2	0	106
	% within City	.9	81.1	.9	.0	.0	.0	.9	67.9	1.9	.0	
Navi Mumbai	Count	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	7
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	28.6	85.7	14.3	.0	
Pune	Count	2	27	44	3	42	2	2	14	61	0	122
	% within City	1.6	22.1	36.1	2.5	34.4	1.6	1.6	11.5	50.0	.0	
Shillong	Count	0	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	

City		OC	C	M	P	H	C	W	B	H	O	T
Tenali	Count	12	18	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	32
	% within City	37.5	56.2	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.1	.0	.0	
Thane	Count	4	53	2	0	1	2	25	46	0	6	65
	% within City	6.2	81.5	3.1	.0	1.5	3.1	38.5	70.8	.0	9.2	
Tumkur	Count	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	31
	% within City	.0	96.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2	.0	.0	
Kalyan	Count	0	56	1	0	0	0	1	27	1	0	59
	% within City	.0	94.9	1.7	.0	.0	.0	1.7	45.8	1.7	.0	
Balaghat	Count	3	47	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	53
	% within City	5.7	88.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.8	.0	3.8	
Jaipur	Count	1	94	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	96
	% within City	1.0	97.9	.0	.0	1.0	.0	1.0	3.1	.0	.0	
Yawatmal	Count	1	25	1	3	0	0	0	19	0	0	25
	% within City	4.0	100.0	4.0	12.0	.0	.0	.0	76.0	.0	.0	
Wardha	Count	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	25
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	16.0	.0	.0	
Total	Count	208	1236	164	28	102	27	78	403	120	81	1854

Table 3.2.17 City wise respondents and reason for waste collection.
OC= Working in other occupation, C= Collect more waste, M = Restriction frommunicipality, P= Restriction from police, H=Restriction from households C= Restriction from contractors, W= Restriction from other waste pickers, B= Before waste gets collected, H= Official working hours, O= Others, T= Total

Type of Waste Picker		OC	C	M	P	H	C	W	B	H	O	T
Free Roaming Indep-endent Local	Count	139	910	88	18	21	10	56	334	17	29	1226
	% within type of waste picker	11.3	74.2	7.2	1.5	1.7	.8	4.6	27.2	1.4	2.4	
	% within reason for collection in specific time	66.8	73.6	53.7	64.3	20.6	37.0	71.8	82.9	14.2	61.4	
	% of Total	7.5	49.1	4.7	1.0	1.1	.5	3.0	18.0	.9	1.6	66.1

Free Roaming Migrant	Count	12	43	5	0	5	0	0	8	0	5	62
	% within type of waste picker	19.4	69.4	8.1	.0	8.1	.0	.0	12.9	.0	8.1	
	% within reason for collection in specific time	5.8	3.5	3.0	.0	4.9	.0	.0	2.0	.0	6.5	
	% of Total	.6	2.3	.3	.0	.3	.0	.0	.4	.0	.3	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	41.7	58.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.3	16.7	.0	
	% within reason for collection in specific time	2.4	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	1.7	.0	
	% of Total	.3	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	24	84	3	3	9	4	5	16	14	0	136
	% within type of waste picker	17.6	61.8	2.2	2.2	6.6	2.9	3.7	11.8	10.3	.0	
	% within reason for collection in specific time	11.5	6.8	1.8	10.7	8.8	14.8	6.4	4.0	11.7	.0	
	% of Total	1.3	4.5	.2	.2	.5	.2	.3	.9	.8	.0	7.3
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	22	169	68	6	67	11	12	38	81	15	353
	% within type of waste picker	6.2	47.9	19.3	1.7	19.0	3.1	3.4	10.8	22.9	4.2	
	% within reason for collection in specific time	10.6	13.7	41.5	21.4	65.7	40.7	15.4	9.4	67.5	19.5	
	% of Total	1.2	9.1	3.7	.3	3.6	.6	.6	2.0	4.4	.8	19.0

Other informal worker	Count	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	11
	% within type of waste picker	27.3	45.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.1	.0	18.2	.0	
	% within reason for collection in specific time	1.4	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	1.7	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	.0	.6
Others	Count	3	18	0	1	0	2	4	6	4	32	54
	% within type of waste picker	5.6	33.3	.0	1.9	.0	3.7	7.4	11.1	7.4	59.3	
	% within reason for collection in specific time	1.4	1.5	.0	3.6	.0	7.4	5.1	1.5	3.3	37.7	
	% of Total	.2	1.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	.2	.3	.2	1.8	2.9
Total	Count	208	1236	164	28	102	27	78	403	120	77	1854
	% of Total	11.2	66.7	8.8	1.5	5.5	1.5	4.2	21.7	6.5	4.2	100.0

3.2.19 General working hours of waste pickers

No of working hours	No of Respondents	
(N)	Percent (%)	
1	3	0.2
2	9	0.5
3	16	0.9
4	120	6.4
5	221	11.8
6	272	14.6
7	172	9.2
8	549	29.4
9	152	8.1
10	142	7.6
11	78	4.2
12	131	7
13	3	0.2
15	1	0.1
Total	1869	100

Table 3.2.20 City wise waste picker number of working hours in waste collection

City		Number of hours per day in waste collection														Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	
Benga-luru	Count	0	0	3	10	12	30	13	70	15	16	0	4	1	0	174
	% within City	.0	.0	1.7	5.7	6.9	17.2	7.5	40.2	8.6	9.2	.0	2.3	.6	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	18.8	8.3	5.4	11.0	7.6	12.8	9.9	11.3	.0	3.1	33.3	.0	9.3
	% of Total	.0	.0	.2	.5	.6	1.6	.7	3.7	.8	.9	.0	.2	.1	.0	9.3
Bhopal	Count	1	2	2	6	11	15	23	31	3	6	0	2	0	0	102
	% within City	1.0	2.0	2.0	5.9	10.8	14.7	22.5	30.4	2.9	5.9	.0	2.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	33.3	22.2	12.5	5.0	5.0	5.5	13.4	5.6	2.0	4.2	.0	1.5	.0	.0	5.5
	% of Total	.1	.1	.1	.3	.6	.8	1.2	1.7	.2	.3	.0	.1	.0	.0	5.5
Chamraj nagar	Count	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	.0	.0	33.3	66.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	6.2	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
	% of Total	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	1	2	1	4	10	28	13	93	17	16	0	43	0	0	228
	% within City	.4	.9	.4	1.8	4.4	12.3	5.7	40.8	7.5	7.0	.0	18.9	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	33.3	22.2	6.2	3.3	4.5	10.3	7.6	16.9	11.2	11.3	.0	32.8	.0	.0	12.2
	% of Total	.1	.1	.1	.2	.5	1.5	.7	5.0	.9	.9	.0	2.3	.0	.0	12.2
Guntur	Count	0	0	0	4	8	54	7	72	17	53	7	46	0	1	269
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	1.5	3.0	20.1	2.6	26.8	6.3	19.7	2.6	17.1	.0	.4	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	3.3	3.6	19.9	4.1	13.1	11.2	37.3	9.0	35.1	.0	100.	14.4
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.2	.4	2.9	.4	3.9	.9	2.8	.4	2.5	.0	.1	14.4

City																
Indore	Count	0	0	0	2	24	14	9	50	7	3	0	5	0	0	114
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	1.8	21.1	12.3	7.9	43.9	6.1	2.6	.0	4.4	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	1.7	10.9	5.1	5.2	9.1	4.6	2.1	.0	3.8	.0	.0	6.1
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.3	.7	.5	2.7	.4	.2	.0	.3	.0	.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	0	0	0	5	11	11	8	70	16	15	1	12	0	0	149
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	3.4	7.4	7.4	5.4	47.0	10.7	10.1	.7	8.1	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	4.2	5.0	4.0	4.7	12.8	10.5	10.6	1.3	9.2	.0	.0	8.0
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.3	.6	.6	.4	3.7	.9	.8	.1	.6	.0	.0	8.0
Mysore	Count	0	0	0	12	4	28	18	23	30	18	4	10	2	0	149
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	8.1	2.7	18.8	12.1	15.4	20.1	12.1	2.7	6.7	1.3	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	10.0	1.8	10.3	10.5	4.2	19.7	12.7	5.1	7.6	66.7	.0	8.0
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.6	.2	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.0	.2	.5	.1	.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	0	0	0	48	39	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	45.3	36.8	17.0	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	40.0	17.6	6.6	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	2.6	2.1	1.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	57.1	42.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0

	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.7	2.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
Pune	Count	1	4	0	10	7	22	21	43	13	1	0	0	0	0	122
	% within City	.8	3.3	.0	8.2	5.7	18.0	17.2	35.2	10.7	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	33.3	44.4	.0	8.3	3.2	8.1	12.2	7.8	8.6	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.5
	% of Total	.1	.2	.0	.5	.4	1.2	1.1	2.3	.7	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	60
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	76.9	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	0	0	1	1	8	12	1	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	32
	% within City	.0	.0	3.1	3.1	25.0	37.5	3.1	3.1	.0	.0	9.4	15.6	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	6.2	.8	3.6	4.4	.6	.2	.0	.0	3.8	3.8	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	.0	.0	.1	.1	.4	.6	.1	.1	.0	.0	.2	.3	.0	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	0	0	4	1	2	8	5	20	9	10	3	3	0	0	65
	% within City	.0	.0	6.2	1.5	3.1	12.3	7.7	30.8	13.8	15.4	4.6	4.6	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	25.0	.8	.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	5.9	7.0	3.8	2.3	.0	.0	3.5
	% of Total	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.4	.3	1.1	.5	.5	.2	.2	.0	.0	3.5

City																Total
Tumkur	Count	0	0	0	4	21	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	12.9	67.7	.0	.0	19.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	3.3	9.5	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.2	1.1	.0	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	10	1	0	0	0	0	59
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	81.4	16.9	1.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	8.7	6.6	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Bala ghat	Count	0	0	1	5	42	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	53
	% within City	.0	.0	1.9	9.4	79.2	1.9	1.9	3.8	.0	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	6.2	4.2	19.0	.4	.6	.4	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
	% of Total	.0	.0	.1	.3	2.2	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	0	0	0	0	2	18	49	16	11	0	0	0	0	0	96
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.1	18.8	51.0	16.7	11.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	.0	.9	6.6	28.5	2.9	7.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	1.0	2.6	.9	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1

Yawat mal	Count	0	1	3	5	3	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	.0	4.0	12.0	20.0	12.0	36.0	12.0	.0	.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	11.1	18.8	4.2	1.4	3.3	1.7	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	.0	.1	.2	.3	.2	.5	.2	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	0	0	0	1	17	4	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	25
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	4.0	68.0	16.0	.0	.0	4.0	4.0	.0	4.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	.8	7.7	1.5	.0	.0	.7	.7	.0	.8	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.1	.9	.2	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.1	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	3	9	16	120	221	272	172	549	152	142	78	131	3	1	1869
	% within City	.2	.5	.9	6.4	11.8	14.6	9.2	29.4	8.1	7.6	4.2	7.0	.2	.1	100.0
	% within working hours	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	.2	.5	.9	6.4	11.8	14.6	9.2	29.4	8.1	7.6	4.2	7.0	.2	.1	100.0

Table 3.2.21 Type of waste picker and number of hours working in waste collection

Types of waste picker		Number of hours per day in waste collection														To-tal
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	
	Count	1	1	8	104	185	198	116	278	103	109	47	82	3	1	1236
	% within type of waste picker	.1	.1	.6	8.4	15.0	16.0	9.4	22.5	8.3	8.8	3.8	6.6	.2	.1	100.0
	% within working hours	33.3	11.1	50.0	86.7	83.7	72.8	67.4	50.6	67.8	76.8	60.3	62.6	100.0	100.0	66.1
	% of Total	.1	.1	.4	5.6	9.9	10.6	6.2	14.9	5.5	5.8	2.5	4.4	.2	.1	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	0	1	0	1	6	4	8	26	3	9	0	4	0	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	.0	1.6	.0	1.6	9.7	6.5	12.9	41.9	4.8	14.5	.0	6.5	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	11.1	.0	.8	2.7	1.5	4.7	4.7	2.0	6.3	.0	3.1	.0	.0	3.3
	% of Total	.0	.1	.0	.1	.3	.2	.4	1.4	.2	.5	.0	.2	.0	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	.0	.0	.0	8.3	.0	16.7	.0	33.3	33.3	8.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	.7	.0	.7	2.6	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	.0	.2	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	0	1	4	1	7	6	4	62	8	5	30	12	0	0	140
	% within type of waste picker	.0	.7	2.9	.7	5.0	4.3	2.9	44.3	5.7	3.6	21.4	8.6	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	11.1	25.0	.8	3.2	2.2	2.3	11.3	5.3	3.5	38.5	9.2	.0	.0	7.5
	% of Total	.0	.1	.2	.1	.4	.3	.2	3.3	.4	.3	1.6	.6	.0	.0	7.5

																Total
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	2	5	3	13	20	57	44	136	29	15	0	29	0	0	353
	% within type of waste picker	.6	1.4	.8	3.7	5.7	16.1	12.5	38.5	8.2	4.2	.0	8.2	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	66.7	55.6	18.8	10.8	9.0	21.0	25.6	24.8	19.1	10.6	.0	22.1	.0	.0	18.9
	% of Total	.1	.3	.2	.7	1.1	3.0	2.4	7.3	1.6	.8	.0	1.6	.0	.0	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	.0	8.3	.0	.0	16.7	16.7	.0	50.0	.0	.0	8.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	11.1	.0	.0	.9	.7	.0	1.1	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.0	.1	.0	.0	.1	.1	.0	.3	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.6
Others	Count	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	37	5	3	0	4	0	0	54
	% within type of waste picker	.0	.0	1.9	.0	1.9	5.6	.0	68.5	9.3	5.6	.0	7.4	.0	.0	100.0
	% within working hours	.0	.0	6.2	.0	.5	1.1	.0	6.7	3.3	2.1	.0	3.1	.0	.0	2.9
	% of Total	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	.2	.0	2.0	.3	.2	.0	.2	.0	.0	2.9
Total	Count	3	9	16	120	221	272	172	549	152	142	78	131	3	1	1869
	% within type of waste picker	.2	.5	.9	6.4	11.8	14.6	9.2	29.4	8.1	7.6	4.2	7.0	.2	.1	100.0
	% within working hours	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	.2	.5	.9	6.4	11.8	14.6	9.2	29.4	8.1	7.6	4.2	7.0	.2	.1	100.0

Table 3.2.22 Distribution of respondents of storing waste

	No of respondents (N)	Percent
(%)		
Yes	604	32.3
No	938	50.2
Sometime	327	17.5
Total	1869	100

Table 3.2.23 City wise respondents and storage of waste

		Waste Storage			Total
City		Yes	No	Sometime	
Bengaluru	Count	73	97	4	174
	% within City	42.0	55.7	2.3	100.0
	% within store	12.1	10.3	1.2	9.3
	% of Total	3.9	5.2	.2	9.3
Bhopal	Count	22	77	3	102
	% within City	21.6	75.5	2.9	100.0
	% within store	3.6	8.2	.9	5.5
	% of Total	1.2	4.1	.2	5.5
Chamrajnagar	Count	0	0	3	3
	% within City	.0	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within store	.0	.0	.9	.2
	% of Total	.0	.0	.2	.2
Delhi	Count	124	73	31	228
	% within City	54.4	32.0	13.6	100.0
	% within store	20.5	7.8	9.5	12.2
	% of Total	6.6	3.9	1.7	12.2
Guntur	Count	36	199	34	269
	% within City	13.4	74.0	12.6	100.0
	% within store	6.0	21.2	10.4	14.4
	% of Total	1.9	10.6	1.8	14.4
Indore	Count	50	61	3	114
	% within City	43.9	53.5	2.6	100.0
	% within store	8.3	6.5	.9	6.1
	% of Total	2.7	3.3	.2	6.1
Mumbai	Count	70	76	3	149
	% within City	47.0	51.0	2.0	100.0

	% within store	11.6	8.1	.9	8.0
	% of Total	3.7	4.1	.2	8.0
Mysore	Count	21	43	85	149
	% within City	14.1	28.9	57.0	100.0
	% within store	3.5	4.6	26.0	8.0
	% of Total	1.1	2.3	4.5	8.0
Nashik	Count	1	23	82	106
	% within City	.9	21.7	77.4	100.0
	% within store	.2	2.5	25.1	5.7
	% of Total	.1	1.2	4.4	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	0	7	0	7
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	100.0
	% within store	.0	.7	.0	.4
	% of Total	.0	.4	.0	.4
Pune	Count	52	20	50	122
	% within City	42.6	16.4	41.0	100.0
	% within store	8.6	2.1	15.3	6.5
	% of Total	2.8	1.1	2.7	6.5
Shillong	Count	28	32	0	60
	% within City	46.7	53.3	.0	100.0
	% within store	4.6	3.4	.0	3.2
	% of Total	1.5	1.7	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	7	15	10	32
	% within City	21.9	46.9	31.2	100.0
	% within store	1.2	1.6	3.1	1.7
	% of Total	.4	.8	.5	1.7
Thane	Count	4	61	0	65
	% within City	6.2	93.8	.0	100.0
	% within store	.7	6.5	.0	3.5
	% of Total	.2	3.3	.0	3.5
Tumkur	Count	5	26	0	31
	% within City	16.1	83.9	.0	100.0
	% within store	.8	2.8	.0	1.7
	% of Total	.3	1.4	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	55	0	4	59
	% within City	93.2	.0	6.8	100.0
	% within store	9.1	.0	1.2	3.2
	% of Total	2.9	.0	.2	3.2

Balaghat	Count	3	49	1	53
	% within City	5.7	92.5	1.9	100.0
	% within store	.5	5.2	.3	2.8
	% of Total	.2	2.6	.1	2.8
Jaipur	Count	44	49	3	96
	% within City	45.8	51.0	3.1	100.0
	% within store	7.3	5.2	.9	5.1
	% of Total	2.4	2.6	.2	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	0	15	10	25
	% within City	.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
	% within store	.0	1.6	3.1	1.3
	% of Total	.0	.8	.5	1.3
Wardha	Count	9	15	1	25
	% within City	36.0	60.0	4.0	100.0
	% within store	1.5	1.6	.3	1.3
	% of Total	.5	.8	.1	1.3
Total	Count	604	938	327	1869
	% within City	32.3	50.2	17.5	100.0
	% within store	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	32.3	50.2	17.5	100.0

Table 3.2.24 General Storage Location

Storage location	Number of respondents	Percent (%)
House	251	41.6
Vacant land	109	18
Godown	136	22.5
Streets	19	3.1
Municipal provided area	67	11.1
Shared space with fellow worker	4	0.7
Others	18	3
Total	604	100

Table 3.2.25 City wise respondents and storage location.
H= House, V= Vacant land, G= Gowdown, S= Streets, M= Municipal provided area,
W= Shared space with fellow workers, O= Others, T= Total

City		Age Group in years							
		H	V	G	S	M	W	O	T
Benga-luru	Count	16	0	52	0	2	1	2	73
	% within City	21.9	.0	71.2	.0	2.7	1.4	2.7	100.0
Bhopal	Count	2	16	4	0	0	0	0	22
	% within City	9.1	72.7	18.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Delhi	Count	66	0	54	3	0	1	0	124
	% within City	53.2	.0	43.5	2.4	.0	.8	.0	100.0
Guntur	Count	13	16	0	4	0	0	3	36
	% within City	36.1	44.4	.0	11.1	.0	.0	8.3	100.0
Indore	Count	30	12	3	0	4	1	0	50
	% within City	60.0	24.0	6.0	.0	8.0	2.0	.0	100.0
Mumbai	Count	54	11	0	2	2	0	1	70
	% within City	77.1	15.7	.0	2.9	2.9	.0	1.4	100.0
Mysore	Count	17	1	3	0	0	0	0	21
	% within City	81.0	4.8	14.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Nashik	Count	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	% within City	100	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.
Pune	Count	3	5	4	8	20	0	12	52
	% within City	5.8	9.6	7.7	15.4	38.5	.0	23.1	100.0
Shillong	Count	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	28
	% within City	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	100.0
Tenali	Count	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100
Thane	Count	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
	% within City	.0	.0	50.0	.0	50.0	.0	.0	100
Tumkur	Count	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5
	% within City	.0	.0	80.0	20.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0

H= House, V= Vacant land, G= Gowdown, S= Streets, M= Municipal provided area,
W= Shared space with fellow workers, O= Others, T= Total

Kalyan	Count	7	39	0	0	8	1	0	55
	% within City	12.7	70.9	.0	.0	14.5	1.8	.0	100.0
Bhala ght	Count	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
	% within City	.0	.0	66.7	33.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Jaipur	Count	34	1	8	0	1	0	0	44
	% within City	77.3	2.3	18.2	.0	2.3	.0	.0	100.0
Wardha	Count	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
	% within City	88.9	11.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
Total	Count	251	109	136	19	67	4	18	604
	% within City	41.6	18.0	22.5	3.1	11.1	.7	3.0	100.0

Table 3.2.26 Type of waste picker and storage of waste

Type of waste picker		Waste Storage			Total
		Yes	No	Sometime	
Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	304	715	217	1236
	% within type of waste picker	24.6	57.8	17.6	100.0
	% within storage	50.3	76.2	66.4	66.1
	% of Total	16.3	38.3	11.6	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	33	20	9	62
	% within type of waste picker	53.2	32.3	14.5	100.0
	% within storage	5.5	2.1	2.8	3.3
	% of Total	1.8	1.1	.5	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	7	2	3	12
	% within type of waste picker	58.3	16.7	25.0	100.0
	% within storage	1.2	.2	.9	.6
	% of Total	.4	.1	.2	.6

Waste Sorter	Count	72	57	11	140
	% within type of waste picker	51.4	40.7	7.9	100.0
	% within storage	11.9	6.1	3.4	7.5
	% of Total	3.9	3.0	.6	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	165	108	80	353
	% within type of waste picker	46.7	30.6	22.7	100.0
	% within storage	27.3	11.5	24.5	18.9
	% of Total	8.8	5.8	4.3	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	1	8	3	12
	% within type of waste picker	8.3	66.7	25.0	100.0
	% within storage	.2	.9	.9	.6
	% of Total	.1	.4	.2	.6
Others	Count	22	28	4	54
	% within type of waste picker	40.7	51.9	7.4	100.0
	% within storage	3.6	3.0	1.2	2.9
	% of Total	1.2	1.5	.2	2.9
Total	Count	604	938	327	1869
	% within type of waste picker	32.3	50.2	17.5	100.0
	% within storage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	32.3	50.2	17.5	100.0

Table 3.2.27

City		Reason for storing waste				
		Till enough quantity is collected	Till enough rate for the material	Upscale material	Others	Total
Bengaluru	Count	42	35	0	3	73
	% within City	57.5	47.9	.0	4.1	
Bhopal	Count	19	5	0	0	22
	% within City	86.4	22.7	.0	.0	
Delhi	Count	99	51	18	3	124
	% within City	79.8	41.1	14.5	2.4	
Guntur	Count	30	5	0	5	36
	% within City	83.3	13.9	.0	13.9	
Indore	Count	40	15	1	0	50
	% within City	80.0	30.0	2.0	.0	
Mumbai	Count	30	61	2	2	70
	% within City	42.9	87.1	2.9	2.9	
Mysore	Count	8	16	2	0	21
	% within City	38.1	76.2	9.5	.0	
Nashik	Count	0	1	0	0	1
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	
Pune	Count	49	45	4	6	52
	% within City	94.2	86.5	7.7	11.5	
Shillong	Count	28	25	0	0	28
	% within City	100.0	89.3	.0	.0	
Tenali	Count	0	7	0	0	7
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	
Thane	Count	2	1	1	2	4
	% within City	50.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	
Tumkur	Count	5	0	0	0	5
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	
Kalyan	Count	55	0	2	0	55
	% within City	100.0	.0	3.6	.0	
Balaghat	Count	3	0	0	0	3
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	
Jaipur	Count	31	40	0	0	44
	% within City	70.5	90.9	.0	.0	

Wardha	Count	8	8	0	0	9
	% within City	88.9	88.9	.0	.0	
Total	Count	449	315	30	17	604

Table 3.2.28 Type of waste picker and reason for storing waste

		Reason for storing waste				
City		Till enough quantity is collected	Till enough rate for the material	Upscale material	Others	Total
Free Roaming / Independent local	Count	197	169	8	10	304
	% within type of waste picker	64.8	55.6	2.6	3.3	
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	16	18	0	1	33
	% within type of waste picker	48.5	54.5	.0	3.0	
Itinerant Buyer	Count	5	4	2	0	7
	% within type of waste picker	71.4	57.1	28.6	.0	
Waste Sorter	Count	67	36	3	1	72
	% within type of waste picker	93.1	50.0	4.2	1.4	
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	149	75	15	6	165
	% within type of waste picker	90.3	45.5	9.1	3.6	
Other informal worker	Count	1	0	0	0	1
	% within type of waste picker	100.0	.0	.0	.0	
Others	Count	14	13	2	1	22
	% within type of waste picker	63.6	59.1	9.1	4.5	
Total	Count	449	315	30	19	604

Table 3.2.29 Distribution of respondents sorting of waste

Sorting	Frequency	Percent
Yes	1576	84.3
No	293	15.7
Total	1869	100

Table 3.2.30 General place of sorting

Sorting Location	Number of Responses	Percent
Home	846	36.80
Front of shop	574	24.90
Roadside or streets	352	15.30
Municipal provided area	210	9.10
Godown / Shared space	236	10.30
Friends place	4	0.20
Others	79	3.40
Total	2301	100.00

Table 3.2.31 City wise respondents and place of sorting collected waste.
H= Home, S= Front side of shops, R= Roadside or streets, M= Municipal provided ares, G= Gowdown/ shared space, F= Friends place, O= Others, T= Total

		Place of sorting							
		H	S	R	M	G	F	O	T
Bengaluru	Count	43	57	0	2	76	0	12	190
	% within City	22.6	30.0	.0	1.1	40.0	.0	6.3	
	% within place of sorting	5.0	9.9	.0	.9	32.1	.0	12.9	
	% of Total	1.8	2.4	.0	.1	3.3	.0	.5	8.1
Bhopal	Count	35	48	23	23	2	0	0	131
	% within City	26.7	36.6	17.6	17.6	1.5	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	4.1	8.3	6.5	10.9	.8	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.0	.0	5.6

Chamraj nagar	Count	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Delhi	Count	99	1	51	7	82	0	0	240
	% within City	41.2	.4	21.2	2.9	34.2	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	11.5	.2	14.4	3.3	34.6	.0	.0	
	% of Total	4.2	.0	2.2	.3	3.5	.0	.0	10.3
Guntur	Count	139	141	46	5	0	1	0	332
	% within City	41.9	42.5	13.9	1.5	.0	.3	.0	
	% within place of sorting	16.1	24.5	13.0	2.4	.0	16.7	.0	
	% of Total	5.9	6.0	2.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	14.2
Indore	Count	57	49	4	13	4	1	1	129
	% within City	44.2	38.0	3.1	10.1	3.1	.8	.8	
	% within place of sorting	6.6	8.5	1.1	6.2	1.7	16.7	1.1	
	% of Total	2.4	2.1	.2	.6	.2	.0	.0	5.5
Mumbai	Count	50	39	67	10	13	0	34	213
	% within City	23.5	18.3	31.5	4.7	6.1	.0	16.0	
	% within place of sorting	5.8	6.8	19.0	4.7	5.5	.0	36.6	
	% of Total	2.1	1.7	2.9	.4	.6	.0	1.5	9.1

City									
Mysore	Count	124	58	28	3	49	2	0	264
	% within City	47.0	22.0	10.6	1.1	18.6	.8	.0	
	% within place of sorting	14.4	10.1	7.9	1.4	20.7	33.3	.0	
	% of Total	5.3	2.5	1.2	.1	2.1	.1	.0	11.3
Nashik	Count	105	1	11	0	0	0	0	117
	% within City	89.7	.9	9.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	12.2	.2	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	4.5	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.0
Navi Mumbai	Count	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	8
	% within City	.0	25.0	50.0	.0	.0	.0	25.0	
	% within place of sorting	.0	.3	1.1	.0	.0	.0	2.2	
	% of Total	.0	.1	.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	.3
Pune	Count	5	3	54	56	5	2	37	162
	% within City	3.1	1.9	33.3	34.6	3.1	1.2	22.8	
	% within place of sorting	.6	.5	15.3	26.5	2.1	33.3	39.8	
	% of Total	.2	.1	2.3	2.4	.2	.1	1.6	6.9
Shillong	Count	26	0	0	28	0	0	6	60
	% within City	43.3	.0	.0	46.7	.0	.0	10.0	
	% within place of sorting	3.0	.0	.0	13.3	.0	.0	6.5	
	% of Total	1.1	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.3	2.6
Tenali	Count	19	13	16	0	0	0	0	48
	% within City	39.6	27.1	33.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	2.2	2.3	4.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.8	.6	.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.1

City									
Thane	Count	18	27	12	26	0	0	0	83
	% within City	21.7	32.5	14.5	31.3	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	2.1	4.7	3.4	12.3	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.8	1.2	.5	1.1	.0	.0	.0	3.6
Tumkur	Count	6	20	13	0	2	0	0	41
	% within City	14.6	48.8	31.7	.0	4.9	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	.7	3.5	3.7	.0	.8	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.3	.9	.6	.0	.1	.0	.0	1.8
Kalyan	Count	31	12	2	38	0	0	0	83
	% within City	37.3	14.5	2.4	45.8	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	3.6	2.1	.6	18.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.3	.5	.1	1.6	.0	.0	.0	3.6
Balaghat	Count	0	51	2	0	0	0	0	53
	% within City	.0	96.2	3.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	.0	8.9	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.0	2.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.3
Jaipur	Count	83	16	0	0	4	0	0	103
	% within City	80.6	15.5	.0	.0	3.9	.0	.0	

		H	S	R	M	G	F	O	T
	% within place of sorting	9.6	2.8	.0	.0	1.7	.0	.0	
	% of Total	3.6	.7	.0	.0	.2	.0	.0	4.4
Yawatmal	Count	5	23	18	0	0	0	0	46
	% within City	10.9	50.0	39.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	.6	4.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	1.0	.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0
Wardha	Count	17	11	2	0	0	0	1	31
	% within City	54.8	35.5	6.5	.0	.0	.0	3.2	
	% within place of sorting	2.0	1.9	.6	.0	.0	.0	1.1	
	% of Total	.7	.5	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	862	575	353	211	237	6	93	2337
	% of Total	36.9%	24.6%	15.1%	9.0%	10.1%	.3%	4.0%	100.0%

Table 3.2.32 Type of waste picker and place of sorting.
H= Home, S= Front side of shops, R= Roadside or streets, M= Municipal provided ares, G= Gowdown/ shared space, F= Friends place, O= Others, T= Total

Type of waste picker		Place of sorting							
		H	S	R	M	G	F	O	T
Free Roaming/ Independent Local	Count	670	508	234	59	69	2	27	1569
	% within type of waste picker	42.7	32.4	14.9	3.8	4.4	.1	1.7	
	% within place of sorting	77.7	88.3	66.3	28.0	29.1	33.3	29.0	
	% of Total	28.7	21.7	10.0	2.5	3.0	.1	1.2	67.1

Free Roaming Migrant	Count	23	18	4	3	30	0	0	78
	% within type of waste picker	29.5	23.1	5.1	3.8	38.5	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	2.7	3.1	1.1	1.4	12.7	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.0	.8	.2	.1	1.3	.0	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	7	5	2	1	6	0	0	21
	% within type of waste picker	33.3	23.8	9.5	4.8	28.6	.0	.0	
	% within place of sorting	.8	.9	.6	.5	2.5	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.3	.2	.1	.0	.3	.0	.0	.9
Waste Sorter	Count	40	23	11	59	25	1	2	161
	% within type of waste picker	24.8	14.3	6.8	36.6	15.5	.6	1.2	
	% within place of sorting	4.6	4.0	3.1	28.0	10.5	16.7	2.2	
	% of Total	1.7	1.0	.5	2.5	1.1	.0	.1	6.9
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	96	16	99	82	72	3	42	410
	% within type of waste picker	23.4	3.9	24.1	20.0	17.6	.7	10.2	
	% within place of sorting	11.1	2.8	28.0	38.9	30.4	50.0	45.2	
	% of Total	4.1	.7	4.2	3.5	3.1	.1	1.8	17.5
Other informal worker	Count	5	2	1	2	2	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	41.7	16.7	8.3	16.7	16.7	.0	.0	

	% within place of sorting	.6	.3	.3	.9	.8	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.1	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0	.5
Others	Count	21	3	2	5	33	0	22	86
	% within type of waste picker	24.4	3.5	2.3	5.8	38.4	.0	25.6	
	% within place of sorting	2.4	.5	.6	2.4	13.9	.0	23.7	
	% of Total	.9	.1	.1	.2	1.4	.0	.9	3.7
Total	Count	862	575	353	211	237	6	93	2337
	% of Total	36.9	24.6	15.1	9.0	10.1	.3	4.0	100.0

Table 3.2.33 General Selling waste

Selling location	No of responses	Percent
Local Scrap dealer	1624	78.30
Wholesale dealer	230	11.10
Recyclers	61	2.90
DWCC /MRF	68	3.30
Others	92	4.40
Total	2075	100.00

Table 3.2.34 City wise waste pickers and place of selling waste

| City | | Place of Selling waste | | | | | |
		Local Scrap dealer	Whole sale Dealer	Re cyclers	DWCC / MRF	Others	Total
Bengaluru	Count	101	54	15	9	23	202
	% within City	50.0	26.7	7.4	4.5	11.4	
	% within place of selling	6.2	23.5	24.6	13.2	48.3	
	% of Total	4.9	2.6	.7	.4	1.1	9.7
Bhopal	Count	82	14	14	0	0	110
	% within City	74.5	12.7	12.7	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	5.0	6.1	23.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	4.0	.7	.7	.0	.0	5.3
Chamrajnagar	Count	2	1	0	0	0	3
	% within City	66.7	33.3	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	.1	.4	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1
Delhi	Count	161	53	9	3	6	232
	% within City	69.4	22.8	3.9	1.3	2.6	
	% within place of selling	9.9	23.0	14.8	4.4	14.3	
	% of Total	7.8	2.6	.4	.1	.3	11.2
Guntur	Count	253	12	3	1	1	270
	% within City	93.7	4.4	1.1	.4	.4	
	% within place of selling	15.6	5.2	4.9	1.5	2.4	
	% of Total	12.2	.6	.1	.0	.0	13.0
Indore	Count	105	4	1	4	1	115
	% within City	91.3	3.5	.9	3.5	.9	
	% within place of selling	6.5	1.7	1.6	5.9	2.4	
	% of Total	5.1	.2	.0	.2	.0	5.5

City							
Mumbai	Count	120	3	4	0	26	153
	% within City	78.4	2.0	2.6	.0	17.0	
	% within place of selling	7.4	1.3	6.6	.0	61.9	
	% of Total	5.8	.1	.2	.0	1.3	7.4
Mysore	Count	134	66	6	47	33	286
	% within City	46.9	23.1	2.1	16.4	11.5	
	% within place of selling	8.3	28.7	9.8	69.1	66.0	
	% of Total	6.5	3.2	.3	2.3	1.6	13.8
Nashik	Count	104	5	1	1	0	111
	% within City	93.7	4.5	.9	.9	.0	
	% within place of selling	6.4	2.2	1.6	1.5	.0	
	% of Total	5.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	5.3
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	4	0	0	0	11
	% within City	63.6	36.4	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	.4	1.7	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.3	.2	.0	.0	.0	.5
Pune	Count	113	0	8	0	1	122
	% within City	92.6	.0	6.6	.0	.8	
	% within place of selling	7.0	.0	13.1	.0	2.4	
	% of Total	5.4	.0	.4	.0	.0	5.9
Shillong	Count	60	0	0	0	0	60
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	3.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	2.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9
Tenali	Count	29	0	0	2	1	32
	% within City	90.6	.0	.0	6.2	3.1	
	% within place of selling	1.8	.0	.0	2.9	2.4	
	% of Total	1.4	.0	.0	.1	.0	1.5

City							Total
Thane	Count	65	0	0	0	0	65
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	3.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.1
Tumkur	Count	31	0	0	0	0	31
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	1.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.5
Kalyan	Count	59	0	0	0	0	59
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	2.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Balaghat	Count	53	0	0	0	0	53
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	3.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	2.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6
Jaipur	Count	96	0	0	0	0	96
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	5.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	4.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.6
Yawatmal	Count	24	14	0	1	0	39
	% within City	61.5	35.9	.0	2.6	.0	
	% within place of selling	1.5	6.1	.0	1.5	.0	
	% of Total	1.2	.7	.0	.0	.0	1.9
Wardha	Count	25	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within place of selling	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.2
Total	Count	1624	230	61	68	92	2075
	% of Total	78.3	11.1	2.9	3.3	4.4	100.0

Table 3.2.35 Type of waste picker and place of selling waste

Type of waste picker		Place of Selling waste					
		Local Scrap dealer	Whole sale Dealer	Re cyclers	DWCC / MRF	Others	Total
Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	1181	110	6	42	48	1236
	% within type of waste picker	95.6	8.9	.5	3.4	3.9	
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	50	26	1	5	6	62
	% within type of waste picker	80.6	41.9	1.6	8.1	9.7	
Itinerant Buyer	Count	10	6	2	4	1	12
	% within type of waste picker	83.3	50.0	16.7	33.3	8.3	
Waste Sorter	Count	106	20	9	9	4	140
	% within type of waste picker	75.7	14.3	6.4	6.4	2.8	
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	256	54	38	5	9	353
	% within type of waste picker	72.5	15.3	10.8	1.4	2.5	
Other informal worker	Count	7	3	0	2	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	58.3	25.0	.0	16.7	.0	
Others	Count	14	11	5	1	24	54
	% within type of waste picker	25.9	20.4	9.3	1.9	44.4	
	Count	1624	230	61	68	50	42

Table 3.2.36 Type of employment/employer

Employer	Number of Respondents (N)	Percent (%)
Self Employed	1637	87.6
Scrap dealer	106	5.7
Waste Picker Organization	38	2.0
Municipality	64	3.4
Others	24	1.3
Total	1869	100.0

Table 3.2.37 City wise waste pickers and type of employment

		Employer					
		Self	Scrap dealer	Waste picker Org	Munici-pality	Others	Total
Bengaluru	Count	141	19	5	3	6	174
	% within City	81.0	10.9	2.9	1.7	3.4	100.0
	% within employer	8.6	17.9	13.2	4.7	25.0	9.3
	% of Total	7.5	1.0	.3	.2	.3	9.3
Bhopal	Count	56	7	3	28	8	102
	% within City	54.9	6.9	2.9	27.5	7.8	100.0
	% within employer	3.4	6.6	7.9	43.8	33.3	5.5
	% of Total	3.0	.4	.2	1.5	.4	5.5
Chamrajnagar	Count	2	1	0	0	0	3
	% within City	66.7	33.3	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	.1	.9	.0	.0	.0	.2
	% of Total	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	176	48	0	0	4	228
	% within City	77.2	21.1	.0	.0	1.8	100.0
	% within employer	10.8	45.3	.0	.0	16.7	12.2
	% of Total	9.4	2.6	.0	.0	.2	12.2
Guntur	Count	218	11	10	28	2	269
	% within City	81.0	4.1	3.7	10.4	.7	100.0
	% within employer	13.3	10.4	26.3	43.8	8.3	14.4
	% of Total	11.7	.6	.5	1.5	.1	14.4

Indore	Count	108	2	0	4	0	114
	% within City	94.7	1.8	.0	3.5	.0	100.0
	% within employer	6.6	1.9	.0	6.2	.0	6.1
	% of Total	5.8	.1	.0	.2	.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	129	1	17	0	2	149
	% within City	86.6	.7	11.4	.0	1.3	100.0
	% within employer	7.9	.9	44.7	.0	8.3	8.0
	% of Total	6.9	.1	.9	.0	.1	8.0
Mysore	Count	145	4	0	0	0	149
	% within City	97.3	2.7	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	8.9	3.8	.0	.0	.0	8.0
	% of Total	7.8	.2	.0	.0	.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	106	0	0	0	0	106
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
	% of Total	5.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	0	0	0	0	7
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
	% of Total	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4
Pune	Count	121	0	1	0	0	122
	% within City	99.2	.0	.8	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	7.4	.0	2.6	.0	.0	6.5
	% of Total	6.5	.0	.1	.0	.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	60	0	0	0	0	60
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	3.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	19	11	0	0	2	32
	% within City	59.4	34.4	.0	.0	6.2	100.0
	% within employer	1.2	10.4	.0	.0	8.3	1.7
	% of Total	1.0	.6	.0	.0	.1	1.7

Thane	Count	64	0	1	0	0	65
	% within City	98.5	.0	1.5	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	3.9	.0	2.6	.0	.0	3.5
	% of Total	3.4	.0	.1	.0	.0	3.5
Tumkur	Count	28	1	1	1	0	31
	% within City	90.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	.0	100.0
	% within employer	1.7	.9	2.6	1.6	.0	1.7
	% of Total	1.5	.1	.1	.1	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	59	0	0	0	0	59
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	3.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
	% of Total	3.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.2
Balaghat	Count	52	1	0	0	0	53
	% within City	98.1	1.9	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	3.2	.9	.0	.0	.0	2.8
	% of Total	2.8	.1	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	96	0	0	0	0	96
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	5.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
	% of Total	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	25	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	25	0	0	0	0	25
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	1.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
	% of Total	1.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3
Total	Count	1637	106	38	64	24	1869
	% within City	87.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	1.3	100.0
	% within employer	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	87.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	1.3	100.0

Table 3.2.38 Type of waste picker and employer

Type of Waste Picker		Employer					
		Self	Scrap dealer	Waste picker Org	Munici-pality	Others	Total
Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	1172	27	2	31	4	1236
	% within type of waste picker	94.8	2.2	.2	2.5	.3	100.0
	% within employer	71.6	25.5	5.3	48.4	16.7	66.1
	% of Total	62.7	1.4	.1	1.7	.2	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	51	8	1	2	0	62
	% within type of waste picker	82.3	12.9	1.6	3.2	.0	100.0
	% within employer	3.1	7.5	2.6	3.1	.0	3.3
	% of Total	2.7	.4	.1	.1	.0	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	9	3	0	0	0	12
	% within type of waste picker	75.0	25.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0
	% within employer	.5	2.8	.0	.0	.0	.6
	% of Total	.5	.2	.0	.0	.0	.6
Waste Sorter	Count	104	23	6	3	4	140
	% within type of waste picker	74.3	16.4	4.3	2.1	2.9	100.0
	% within employer	6.4	21.7	15.8	4.7	16.7	7.5
	% of Total	5.6	1.2	.3	.2	.2	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	274	34	13	22	10	353
	% within type of waste picker	77.6	9.6	3.7	6.2	2.8	100.0
	% within employer	16.7	32.1	34.2	34.4	41.7	18.9
	% of Total	14.7	1.8	.7	1.2	.5	18.9

Other informal worker	Count	6	2	0	3	1	12
	% within type of waste picker	50.0	16.7	.0	25.0	8.3	100.0
	% within employer	.4	1.9	.0	4.7	4.2	.6
	% of Total	.3	.1	.0	.2	.1	.6
Others	Count	21	9	16	3	5	54
	% within type of waste picker	38.9	16.7	29.6	5.6	9.3	100.0
	% within employer	1.3	8.5	42.1	4.7	20.8	2.9
	% of Total	1.1	.5	.9	.2	.3	2.9
Total	Count	1637	106	38	64	24	1869
	% within type of waste picker	87.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	1.3	100.0
	% within employer604	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	87.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	1.3	100.0

Table 3.2.39 Waste picker associated with any waste picker organisation

Association with Waste picker organization	Frequency	Percent
Yes	934	50.0
No	935	50.0
Total	1869	100.0

Table 3.2.40 City wise waste pickers associated with any waste picker organization

		Association with waste picker organisation		
		Yes	No	Total
Bengaluru	Count	58	116	174
	% within City	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	6.2	12.4	9.3
	% of Total	3.1	6.2	9.3

Bhopal	Count	16	86	102
	% within City	15.7	84.3	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	1.7	9.2	5.5
	% of Total	.9	4.6	5.5
Chamrajnagar	Count	3	0	3
	% within City	100.0	.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	.3	.0	.2
	% of Total	.2	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	166	62	228
	% within City	72.8	27.2	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	17.8	6.6	12.2
	% of Total	8.9	3.3	12.2
Guntur	Count	56	213	269
	% within City	20.8	79.2	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	6.0	22.8	14.4
	% of Total	3.0	11.4	14.4
Indore	Count	52	62	114
	% within City	45.6	54.4	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	5.6	6.6	6.1
	% of Total	2.8	3.3	6.1
Mumbai	Count	140	9	149
	% within City	94.0	6.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	15.0	1.0	8.0
	% of Total	7.5	.5	8.0
Mysore	Count	71	78	149
	% within City	47.7	52.3	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	7.6	8.3	8.0
	% of Total	3.8	4.2	8.0
Nashik	Count	106	0	106
	% within City	100.0	.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	11.3	.0	5.7
	% of Total	5.7	.0	5.7

Navi Mumbai	Count	5	2	7
	% within City	71.4	28.6	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	.5	.2	.4
	% of Total	.3	.1	.4
Pune	Count	122	0	122
	% within City	100.0	.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	13.1	.0	6.5
	% of Total	6.5	.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	0	60	60
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	.0	6.4	3.2
	% of Total	.0	3.2	3.2
Tenali	Count	13	19	32
	% within City	40.6	59.4	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	1.4	2.0	1.7
	% of Total	.7	1.0	1.7
Thane	Count	55	10	65
	% within City	84.6	15.4	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	5.9	1.1	3.5
	% of Total	2.9	.5	3.5
Tumkur	Count	30	1	31
	% within City	96.8	3.2	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	3.2	.1	1.7
	% of Total	1.6	.1	1.7
Kalyan	Count	30	29	59
	% within City	50.8	49.2	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	3.2	3.1	3.2
	% of Total	1.6	1.6	3.2
Balaghat	Count	0	53	53
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	.0	5.7	2.8
	% of Total	.0	2.8	2.8

Jaipur	Count	0	96	96
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	.0	10.3	5.1
	% of Total	.0	5.1	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	0	25	25
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	.0	2.7	1.3
	% of Total	.0	1.3	1.3
Wardha	Count	11	14	25
	% within City	44.0	56.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	1.2	1.5	1.3
	% of Total	.6	.7	1.3
Total	Count	934	935	1869
	% within City	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within NGO403	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

Table 3.2.41 Type of waste picker and association with waste picker organization

Typeof Wste Picker		Association with waste picker organisation		
		Yes	No	Total
Free Roaming / Independent local	Count	552	684	1236
	% within type of waste picker	44.7	55.3	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	59.1	73.2	66.1
	% of Total	29.5	36.6	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	27	35	62
	% within type of waste picker	43.5	56.5	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	2.9	3.7	3.3
	% of Total	1.4	1.9	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	6	6	12
	% within type of waste picker	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	.6	.6	.6
	% of Total	.3	.3	.6

Waste Sorter	Count	40	100	140
	% within type of waste picker	28.6	71.4	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	4.3	10.7	7.5
	% of Total	2.1	5.4	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	266	87	353
	% within type of waste picker	75.4	24.6	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	28.5	9.3	18.9
	% of Total	14.2	4.7	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	4	8	12
	% within type of waste picker	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	.4	.9	.6
	% of Total	.2	.4	.6
Others	Count	39	15	54
	% within type of waste picker	72.2	27.8	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	4.2	1.6	2.9
	% of Total	2.1	.8	2.9
Total	Count	934	935	1869
	% within type of waste picker	50.0	50.0	100.0
	% within waste picker organisation	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	50.0	50.0	100.0

Table 3.2.42 Distribution of respondents associated with municipality

Associated with Municipality	Frequency	Percent
Yes	502	26.9
No	1367	73.1
Total	1869	100

Table 3.2.43 Distribution of respondents associated with waste picker organisation and municipality

		Association with municipality	
Association with waste picker organisation		Associated with Municipality	Not Associated with Municipality
Yes	Count	334	600
	% within waste picker organisation	36	64
No	Count	168	767
	% within waste picker organisation	18	82
Total	Count	502	1367
	% within waste picker organisation	27	73

Table 3.2.44 City wise waste picker associated with municipality

		Association with municipality		
City		Yes	No	Total
Bengaluru	Count	34	140	174
	% within City	19.5	80.5	100.0
	% within association with municipality	6.8	10.2	9.3
	% of Total	1.8	7.5	9.3
Bhopal	Count	16	86	102
	% within City	15.7	84.3	100.0
	% within association with municipality	3.2	6.3	5.5
	% of Total	.9	4.6	5.5
Chamrajnagar	Count	1	2	3
	% within City	33.3	66.7	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.2	.1	.2
	% of Total	.1	.1	.2
Delhi	Count	2	226	228
	% within City	.9	99.1	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.4	16.5	12.2
	% of Total	.1	12.1	12.2

Guntur	Count	44	225	269
	% within City	16.4	83.6	100.0
	% within association with municipality	8.8	16.5	14.4
	% of Total	2.4	12.0	14.4
Indore	Count	16	98	114
	% within City	14.0	86.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	3.2	7.2	6.1
	% of Total	.9	5.2	6.1
Mumbai	Count	1	148	149
	% within City	.7	99.3	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.2	10.8	8.0
	% of Total	.1	7.9	8.0
Mysore	Count	147	2	149
	% within City	98.7	1.3	100.0
	% within association with municipality	29.3	.1	8.0
	% of Total	7.9	.1	8.0
Nashik	Count	0	106	106
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.0	7.8	5.7
	% of Total	.0	5.7	5.7
Navi Mumbai	Count	5	2	7
	% within City	71.4	28.6	100.0
	% within association with municipality	1.0	.1	.4
	% of Total	.3	.1	.4
Pune	Count	121	1	122
	% within City	99.2	.8	100.0
	% within association with municipality	24.1	.1	6.5
	% of Total	6.5	.1	6.5

Shillong	Count	28	32	60
	% within City	46.7	53.3	100.0
	% within association with municipality	5.6	2.3	3.2
	% of Total	1.5	1.7	3.2
Tenali	Count	0	32	32
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.0	2.3	1.7
	% of Total	.0	1.7	1.7
Thane	Count	35	30	65
	% within City	53.8	46.2	100.0
	% within association with municipality	7.0	2.2	3.5
	% of Total	1.9	1.6	3.5
Tumkur	Count	0	31	31
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.0	2.3	1.7
	% of Total	.0	1.7	1.7
Kalyan	Count	41	18	59
	% within City	69.5	30.5	100.0
	% within association with municipality	8.2	1.3	3.2
	% of Total	2.2	1.0	3.2
Balaghat	Count	0	53	53
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.0	3.9	2.8
	% of Total	.0	2.8	2.8
Jaipur	Count	0	96	96
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.0	7.0	5.1
	% of Total	.0	5.1	5.1

Yawatmal	Count	0	25	25
	% within City	.0	100.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.0	1.8	1.3
	% of Total	.0	1.3	1.3
Wardha	Count	11	14	25
	% within City	44.0	56.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	2.2	1.0	1.3
	% of Total	.6	.7	1.3
Total	Count	502	1367	1869
	% within City	26.9	73.1	100.0
	% within association with municipality	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	26.9	73.1	100.0

Table 3.2. 45 Type of waste picker and association with municipality

Type of Waste Picker		Association with municipality		
		Yes	No	Total
Free Roaming / Independent local	Count	259	977	1236
	% within type of waste picker	21.0	79.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	51.6	71.5	66.1
	% of Total	13.9	52.3	66.1
Free Roaming Migrant	Count	8	54	62
	% within type of waste picker	12.9	87.1	100.0
	% within association with municipality	1.6	4.0	3.3
	% of Total	.4	2.9	3.3
Itinerant Buyer	Count	8	4	12
	% within type of waste picker	66.7	33.3	100.0
	% within association with municipality	1.6	.3	.6
	% of Total	.4	.2	.6

Waste Sorter	Count	73	67	140
	% within type of waste picker	52.1	47.9	100.0
	% within association with municipality	14.5	4.9	7.5
	% of Total	3.9	3.6	7.5
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	146	207	353
	% within type of waste picker	41.4	58.6	100.0
	% within association with municipality	29.1	15.1	18.9
	% of Total	7.8	11.1	18.9
Other informal worker	Count	3	9	12
	% within type of waste picker	25.0	75.0	100.0
	% within association with municipality	.6	.7	.6
	% of Total	.2	.5	.6
Others	Count	5	49	54
	% within type of waste picker	9.3	90.7	100.0
	% within association with municipality	1.0	3.6	2.9
	% of Total	.3	2.6	2.9
Total	Count	502	1367	1869
	% within type of waste picker	26.9	73.1	100.0
	% within association with municipality	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	26.9	73.1	100.0

Table 3.2.46 City wise and type of waste picker associated with municipality

City	Type of Waste Picker		Association with municipality		Total
			Yes	No	
Bengaluru	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	22	70	92
		% within type of waste picker	24	76	100
		% within association with municipality	65	50	53
		% of Total	13	40	53
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	3	26	29
		% within type of waste picker	10	90	100
		% within association with municipality	9	19	17
		% of Total	2	15	17
	Waste Sorter	Count	2	15	17
		% within type of waste picker	12	88	100
		% within association with municipality	6	11	10
		% of Total	1	9	10
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	7	26	33
		% within type of waste picker	21	79	100
		% within association with municipality	21	19	19
		% of Total	4	15	19
	Others	Count	0	3	3
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	2	2
		% of Total	0	2	2
	Total	Count	34	140	174
		% within type of waste picker	20	80	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	20	80	100

Bhopal	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	2	52	54
		% within type of waste picker	4	96	100
		% within association with municipality	13	60	53
		% of Total	2	51	53
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	1	7	8
		% within type of waste picker	13	88	100
		% within association with municipality	6	8	8
		% of Total	1	7	8
	Waste Sorter	Count	0	4	4
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	5	4
		% of Total	0	4	4
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	10	20	30
		% within type of waste picker	33	67	100
		% within association with municipality	63	23	29
		% of Total	10	20	29
	Other informal worker	Count	1	3	4
		% within type of waste picker	25	75	100
		% within association with municipality	6	3	4
		% of Total	1	3	4
	Others	Count	2	0	2
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	13	0	2
		% of Total	2	0	2

		Count	16	86	102
		% within type of waste picker	16	84	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	16	84	100
Chamrajnagar	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	0	2	2
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	100	67
		% of Total	0	67	67
	Itinerant Buyer	Count	1	0	1
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	100	0	33
		% of Total	33	0	33
	total	Count	1	2	3
		% within type of waste picker	33	67	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	33	67	100
Delhi	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	0	43	43
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	19	19
		% of Total	0	19	19
	Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	1	1
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	0	0
		% of Total	0	0	0

	Waste Sorter	Count	0	7	7
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	3	3
		% of Total	0	3	3
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	2	150	152
		% within type of waste picker	1	99	100
		% within association with municipality	100	66	67
		% of Total	1	66	67
	Other informal worker	Count	0	3	3
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	1	1
		% of Total	0	1	1
	Others	Count	0	22	22
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	10	10
		% of Total	0	10	10
	Total	Count	2	226	228
		% within type of waste picker	1	99	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	1	99	100
Guntur	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	27	213	240
		% within type of waste picker	11	89	100
		% within association with municipality	61	95	89
		% of Total	10	79	89

	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	0	1	1
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	0	0
		% of Total	0	0	0
	Waste Sorter	Count	8	11	19
		% within type of waste picker	42	58	100
		% within association with municipality	18	5	7
		% of Total	3	4	7
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	6	0	6
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	14	0	2
		% of Total	2	0	2
	Other informal worker	Count	2	0	2
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	5	0	1
		% of Total	1	0	1
	Others	Count	1	0	1
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	2	0	0
		% of Total	0	0	0
	Total	Count	44	225	269
		% within type of waste picker	16	84	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	16	84	100

Indore	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	12	74	86
		% within type of waste picker	14	86	100
		% within association with municipality	75	76	75
		% of Total	11	65	75
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	0	8	8
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	8	7
		% of Total	0	7	7
	Itinerant Buyer	Count	1	0	1
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	6	0	1
		% of Total	1	0	1
	Waste Sorter	Count	2	13	15
		% within type of waste picker	13	87	100
		% within association with municipality	13	13	13
		% of Total	2	11	13
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	1	1
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	1	1
		% of Total	0	1	1
	Other informal worker	Count	0	2	2
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	2	2
		% of Total	0	2	2

	Others	Count	1	0	1
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	6	0	1
		% of Total	1	0	1
	Total	Count	16	98	114
		% within type of waste picker	14	86	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	14	86	100
Mumbai	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	1	119	120
		% within type of waste picker	1	99	100
		% within association with municipality	100	80	81
		% of Total	1	80	81
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	0	3	3
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	2	2
		% of Total	0	2	2
	Itinerant Buyer	Count	0	1	1
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	1	1
		% of Total	0	1	1
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	0	1	1
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	1	1
		% of Total	0	1	1

	Others	Count	0	24	24
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	16	16
		% of Total	0	16	16
	Total	Count	1	148	149
		% within type of waste picker	1	99	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	1	99	100
Mysore	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	129	2	131
		% within type of waste picker	98	2	100
		% within association with municipality	88	100	88
		% of Total	87	1	88
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	4	0	4
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	3	0	3
		% of Total	3	0	3
	Itinerant Buyer	Count	6	0	6
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	4	0	4
		% of Total	4	0	4
	Waste Sorter	Count	6	0	6
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	4	0	4
		% of Total	4	0	4

	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	2	0	2
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	1	0	1
		% of Total	1	0	1
	Total	Count	147	2	149
		% within type of waste picker	99	1	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	99	1	100
Nashik	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		105	105
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		99	99
		% of Total		99	99
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count		1	1
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		1	1
		% of Total		1	1
	Total	Count		106	106
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		100	100
		% of Total		100	100
Navi Mumbai	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	5	2	7
		% within type of waste picker	71	29	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	71	29	100

	Total	Count	5	2	7
		% within type of waste picker	71	29	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	71	29	100
Pune	Waste Sorter	Count	1	0	1
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	1	0	1
		% of Total	1	0	1
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count	119	1	120
		% within type of waste picker	99	1	100
		% within association with municipality	98	100	98
		% of Total	98	1	98
	Others	Count	1	0	1
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	1	0	1
		% of Total	1	0	1
	Total	Count	121	1	122
		% within type of waste picker	99	1	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	99	1	100
Shillong	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	0	32	32
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	100	53
		% of Total	0	53	53

	Waste Sorter	Count	28	0	28
		% within type of waste picker	100	0	100
		% within association with municipality	100	0	47
		% of Total	47	0	47
	Total	Count	28	32	60
		% within type of waste picker	47	53	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	47	53	100
Tenali	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		20	20
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		63	63
		% of Total		63	63
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count		5	5
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		16	16
		% of Total		16	16
	Waste Sorter	Count		5	5
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		16	16
		% of Total		16	16
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count		1	1
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		3	3
		% of Total		3	3

	Other informal worker	Count		1	1
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		3	3
		% of Total		3	3
	Total	Count		32	32
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		100	100
		% of Total		100	100
Thane	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	35	22	57
		% within type of waste picker	61	39	100
		% within association with municipality	100	73	88
		% of Total	54	34	88
	Waste Sorter	Count	0	8	8
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	27	12
		% of Total	0	12	12
	Total	Count	35	30	65
		% within type of waste picker	54	46	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	54	46	100
Tumkur	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		28	28
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		90	90
		% of Total		90	90

	Free Roaming Migrant	Count		1	1
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		3	3
		% of Total		3	3
	Itinerant Buyer	Count		2	2
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		6	6
		% of Total		6	6
	Total	Count		31	31
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		100	100
		% of Total		100	100
Kalyan	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	15	15	30
		% within type of waste picker	50	50	100
		% within association with municipality	37	83	51
		% of Total	25	25	51
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count	0	1	1
		% within type of waste picker	0	100	100
		% within association with municipality	0	6	2
		% of Total	0	2	2
	Waste Sorter	Count	26	2	28
		% within type of waste picker	93	7	100
		% within association with municipality	63	11	47
		% of Total	44	3	47

	Total	Count	41	18	59
		% within type of waste picker	69	31	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	69	31	100
Balaghat	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		48	48
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		91	91
		% of Total		91	91
	Free Roaming Migrant	Count		2	2
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		4	4
		% of Total		4	4
	Waste Sorter	Count		2	2
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		4	4
		% of Total		4	4
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count		1	1
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		2	2
		% of Total		2	2
	Total	Count		53	53
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		100	100
		% of Total		100	100

Jaipur	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		91	91
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		95	95
		% of Total		95	95
	Door-to-Door Collector	Count		5	5
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		5	5
		% of Total		5	5
	Total	Count		96	96
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		100	100
		% of Total		100	100
Yawatmal	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count		25	25
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		100	100
		% of Total		100	100
	Total	Count		25	25
		% within type of waste picker		100	100
		% within association with municipality		100	100
		% of Total		100	100
Wardha	Free Roaming /Independent local	Count	11	14	25
		% within type of waste picker	44	56	100
		% within association with municipality	100	100	100
		% of Total	44	56	100

Total	Count	11	14	25
	% within type of waste picker	44	56	100
	% within association with municipality	100	100	100
	% of Total	44	56	100

Table 3.2.47 Distribution of respondents with identity card (type)

Type of Identity Card	Number of responses	Percentage (%)
Adhar Card/UID	1669	32.80
Voter ID	1221	24.00
Pan Card	691	13.60
Ration Card	951	18.70
BPL Card	361	7.10
Driving License	51	1.00
None	108	2.10
Others	39	0.80
Total	5091	100.00

Table 3.2.48 City wise distribution of respondents and type of identity card

		Identity Card								Total
		Aadhar card	Voter ID	Pan Card	Ration card	BPL Card	Driving License	None	Others	
Bengaluru	Count	152	114	75	61	56	23	20	2	174
	% within City	87.4	65.5	43.1	35.1	32.2	13.2	11.5	1.1	
	% within ID Card	9.1	9.3	10.9	6.4	15.5	45.1	18.5	5.1	
	% of Total	8.1	6.1	4.0	3.3	3.0	1.2	1.1	.1	9.3
Bhopal	Count	91	76	11	58	13	1	7	0	102
	% within City	89.2	74.5	10.8	56.9	12.7	1.0	6.9	.0	
	% within ID Card	5.5	6.2	1.6	6.1	3.6	2.0	6.5	.0	
	% of Total	4.9	4.1	.6	3.1	.7	.1	.4	.0	5.5

Chamraj nagar	Count	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	% within City	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2
Delhi	Count	195	156	87	48	8	9	8	0	228
	% within City	85.5	68.4	38.2	21.1	3.5	3.9	3.5	.0	
	% within ID Card	11.7	12.8	12.6	5.0	2.2	17.6	7.4	.0	
	% of Total	10.4	8.3	4.7	2.6	.4	.5	.4	.0	12.2
Guntur	Count	266	102	39	121	0	3	3	0	269
	% within City	98.9	37.9	14.5	45.0	.0	1.1	1.1	.0	
	% within ID Card	15.9	8.4	5.6	12.7	.0	5.9	2.8	.0	
	% of Total	14.2	5.5	2.1	6.5	.0	.2	.2	.0	14.4
Indore	Count	109	97	8	42	48	4	2	0	114
	% within City	95.6	85.1	7.0	36.8	42.1	3.5	1.8	.0	
	% within ID Card	6.5	7.9	1.2	4.4	13.3	7.8	1.9	.0	
	% of Total	5.8	5.2	.4	2.2	2.6	.2	.1	.0	6.1
Mumbai	Count	147	136	121	145	14	0	0	1	149
	% within City	98.7	91.3	81.2	97.3	9.4	.0	.0	.7	
	% within ID Card	8.8	11.1	17.5	15.2	3.9	.0	.0	2.6	
	% of Total	7.9	7.3	6.5	7.8	.7	.0	.0	.1	8.0
Mysore	Count	146	138	62	75	110	4	1	0	149
	% within City	98.0	92.6	41.6	50.3	73.8	2.7	.7	.0	
	% within ID Card	8.7	11.3	9.0	7.9	30.5	7.8	.9	.0	
	% of Total	7.8	7.4	3.3	4.0	5.9	.2	.1	.0	8.0
Nashik	Count	104	99	78	102	4	0	0	0	106
	% within City	98.1	93.4	73.6	96.2	3.8	.0	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	6.2	8.1	11.3	10.7	1.1	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	5.6	5.3	4.2	5.5	.2	.0	.0	.0	5.7

City	Measure									
Navi Mumbai	Count	5	2	4	1	0	0	0	5	7
	% within City	71.4	28.6	57.1	14.3	.0	.0	.0	71.4	
	% within ID Card	.3	.2	.6	.1	.0	.0	.0	12.8	
	% of Total	.3	.1	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.3	.4
Pune	Count	118	98	87	99	9	4	0	0	122
	% within City	96.7	80.3	71.3	81.1	7.4	3.3	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	7.1	8.0	12.6	10.4	2.5	7.8	.0	.0	
	% of Total	6.3	5.2	4.7	5.3	.5	.2	.0	.0	6.5
Shillong	Count	23	59	10	18	38	2	1	0	60
	% within City	38.3	98.3	16.7	30.0	63.3	3.3	1.7	.0	
	% within ID Card	1.4	4.8	1.4	1.9	10.5	3.9	.9	.0	
	% of Total	1.2	3.2	.5	1.0	2.0	.1	.1	.0	3.2
Tenali	Count	32	19	0	20	0	0	0	0	32
	% within City	100.0	59.4	.0	62.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	1.9	1.6	.0	2.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.7	1.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Thane	Count	64	49	50	53	7	0	1	8	65
	% within City	98.5	75.4	76.9	81.5	10.8	.0	1.5	12.3	
	% within ID Card	3.8	4.0	7.2	5.6	1.9	.0	.9	20.5	
	% of Total	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	.4	.0	.1	.4	3.5
Tumkur	Count	31	29	8	29	29	0	0	0	31
	% within City	100.0	93.5	25.8	93.5	93.5	.0	.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	1.9	2.4	1.2	3.0	8.0	.0	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.7	1.6	.4	1.6	1.6	.0	.0	.0	1.7
Kalyan	Count	49	11	46	49	16	1	1	23	59
	% within City	83.1	18.6	78.0	83.1	27.1	1.7	1.7	39.0	
	% within ID Card	2.9	.9	6.7	5.2	4.4	2.0	.9	59.0	
	% of Total	2.6	.6	2.5	2.6	.9	.1	.1	1.2	3.2

Balaghat	Count	24	14	0	12	8	0	28	0	53
	% within City	45.3	26.4	.0	22.6	15.1	.0	52.8	.0	
	% within ID Card	1.4	1.1	.0	1.3	2.2	.0	25.9	.0	
	% of Total	1.3	.7	.0	.6	.4	.0	1.5	.0	2.8
Jaipur	Count	86	19	1	11	1	0	10	0	96
	% within City	89.6	19.8	1.0	11.5	1.0	.0	10.4	.0	
	% within ID Card	5.2	1.6	.1	1.2	.3	.0	9.3	.0	
	% of Total	4.6	1.0	.1	.6	.1	.0	.5	.0	5.1
Yawatmal	Count	1	1	1	1	0	0	24	0	25
	% within City	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	.0	.0	96.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	22.2	.0	
	% of Total	.1	.1	.1	.1	.0	.0	1.3	.0	1.3
Wardha	Count	23	2	3	6	0	0	2	0	25
	% within City	92.0	8.0	12.0	24.0	.0	.0	8.0	.0	
	% within ID Card	1.4	.2	.4	.6	.0	.0	1.9	.0	
	% of Total	1.2	.1	.2	.3	.0	.0	.1	.0	1.3
Total	Count	1669	1221	691	951	361	51	108	39	1869
	% of Total	89.3	65.3	37.0	50.9	19.3	2.7	5.8	2.1	100.0

Table 3.2.49 Type of waste picker and identity card

		Identity Card								Total
		Aadhar card	Voter ID	Pan Card	Ration card	BPL Card	Driving License	None	Others	
Free Roaming/ Independent Local	Count	1117	788	404	652	258	22	91	32	3364
	% within type of waste picker	33.2	23.4	12.0	19.4	7.7	.7	2.7	1.0	
	% within identity card	66.3	64.4	58.3	68.5	71.3	36.7	82.0	80.0	
	% of Total	21.8	15.4	7.9	12.7	5.0	.4	1.8	.6	65.6

Free Roaming Migrant	Count	54	34	18	16	16	1	8	1	148
	% within type of waste picker	36.5	23.0	12.2	10.8	10.8	.7	5.4	.7	
	% within identity card	3.2	2.8	2.6	1.7	4.4	1.7	7.2	2.5	
	% of Total	1.1	.7	.4	.3	.3	.0	.2	.0	2.9
Itinerant Buyer	Count	11	10	5	8	5	2	0	0	41
	% within type of waste picker	26.8	24.4	12.2	19.5	12.2	4.9	.0	.0	
	% within identity card	.7	.8	.7	.8	1.4	3.3	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0	.8
Waste Sorter	Count	117	80	43	68	44	8	5	7	372
	% within type of waste picker	31.5	21.5	11.6	18.3	11.8	2.2	1.3	1.9	
	% within identity card	6.9	6.5	6.2	7.1	12.2	13.3	4.5	17.5	
	% of Total	2.3	1.6	.8	1.3	.9	.2	.1	.1	7.3
Door-to-Door Collector	Count	320	269	197	178	35	25	7	0	1031
	% within type of waste picker	31.0	26.1	19.1	17.3	3.4	2.4	.7	.0	
	% within identity card	19.0	22.0	28.4	18.7	9.7	41.7	6.3	.0	
	% of Total	6.2	5.2	3.8	3.5	.7	.5	.1	.0	20.1
Other informal worker	Count	11	7	2	2	3	1	0	0	26
	% within type of waste picker	42.3	26.9	7.7	7.7	11.5	3.8	.0	.0	
	% within identity card	.7	.6	.3	.2	.8	1.7	.0	.0	
	% of Total	.2	.1	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0	.5

Others	Count	54	36	24	28	1	1	0	0	144
	% within type of waste picker	37.5	25.0	16.7	19.4	.7	.7	.0	.0	
	% within identity card	3.2	2.9	3.5	2.9	.3	1.7	.0	.0	
	% of Total	1.1	.7	.5	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8
Total	Count	1684	1224	693	952	362	60	111	40	5126
	% of Total	32.9	23.9	13.5	18.6	7.1	1.2	2.2	.8	100.0
	Count	1684	1224	693	952	362	60	111	40	5126
	% of Total	32.9	23.9	13.5	18.6	7.1	1.2	2.2	.8	100.0

Table 3.3.1 Benefits Received

Benefits received	Number of respondent	Percent (%)
NGO	672	36.1
Government	281	15.1
Scrap Dealer	64	3.4
None	852	45.4
Total	1862	100

Table 3.3.2 Benefits Received from NGO

	Responses	
Benefits From NGO	Number	Percent (%)
Housing	29	2.10
Medical facility	306	21.90
Free Hospital	79	5.70
Health insurance	67	4.80
Legal aid	47	3.40
Financial assistance	100	7.20
Loan	49	3.50
Recognition in society	71	5.10
Educational facility for children	127	9.10
Hostel facility for children	20	1.40
Skill development / training	172	12.30
Scholarship to children	114	8.20
Material support	39	2.80

Pension	14	1.00
Ration	52	3.70
PF	23	1.60
ESI	13	0.90
Others	73	5.20
Total	1395	100.00

Table 3.3.3 Benefits received from Municipality

	Responses	
Benefits From Municipality	Number	Percent (%)
Housing	82	12.00
Medical facility	150	22.00
Free Hospital	135	19.80
Health insurance	51	7.50
Legal aid	5	0.70
Financial assistance	22	3.20
Loan	17	2.50
Recognition in society	19	2.80
Educational facility for children	51	7.50
Hostel facility for children	3	0.40
Skill development / training	10	1.50
Scholarship to children	30	4.40
Material support	27	4.00
Pension	4	0.60
Ration	59	8.70
Others	17	2.50
Total	682	100.00

Table 3.3.4 Access to health facility

Access to health facility	Frequency	Percent
Yes	528	28.3
No	1192	63.8
Can't Say	149	8
Total	1869	100

Table 3.3.5 Access to educational facility

Access to educational facility	Frequency	Percent
Yes	566	30.3
No	1167	62.4
Can't Say	136	7.3
Total	1869	100

Table 3.3.6 Access to insurance facility

Health Insurance	Frequency	Percent
Yes	142	7.6
No	1643	87.9
Can't Say	84	4.5
Total	1869	100

Table 3.3.7 Access to type of educational facility

	Responses	
Type of educational facility	Number	Percent (%)
Educational Loan	101	8.60
School Facility	125	10.60
RTE	361	30.70
Scholarship	180	15.30
Books/Uniform	199	16.90
Others	210	17.90
Total	1176	100.00

Table 3.3.8 Type of health insurance

	Responses	
Type of health insurance	Number	Percent (%)
Government Health Insurance	101	67.30
Private Health Insurance	41	27.30
Group Insurance from SHG	6	4.00
Others	2	1.30
Total	150	100.00

Table 3.4.1 Knowledge about SBA.
MU= Do you think registering with MUNICIPALITY as part of SWACCH BHARATH ABHIYAN will (Ask below question on 5 point scale and tick (✔) mark in relevant column)

	MU	Strongly agree (%)	Agree(%)	Neutral(%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)
909	Benefit your family	35.5	29.01	21.6	8.9	5.0
910	Increase in your salary	27.7	24.7	32.0	11.0	4.7
911	Public perception about you has improved	24.0	11.1	29.1	35.5	0.2
912	Protection from harassment	28.4	14.0	30.9	26.7	0
913	Increase your skills/ capacity	25.6	14.3	27.9	32.2	0
914	Discrimination from municipality	28.1	18.3	31.9	21.5	0.2
915	You are considered part of solid waste management system	31.6	12.0	24.4	32.0	0
916	Collecting waste at source is helpful	29.6	13.1	22.8	34.5	0
917	Waste picker has first access to bin/ waste collection	34.6	13.0	24.1	28.2	0
918	Access to clean dry waste is easier	31.1	13.8	22.6	32.5	0
919	Waste collection from door –to-door has improved	26.0	15.0	30.4	28.5	0
920	After registration waste collection has increased	24.9	19.3	30.0	25.8	0
921	After Swacch Bharath Abhiyan working condition has improved	26.9	16.7	30.6	25.7	0
922	Collecting from landfill has become much easier	30.2	15.5	33.7	20.6	0
923	Collecting from secondary point has become much easier	22.7	12.6	38.9	25.8	0

924	Threats from private contractors has increased	23.0	15.7	38.1	23.2	0
925	Harassments from police reduced	31.2	16.6	33.3	18.7	0.2

Table 3.4.2 City Wise Knowledge about SBA

City		Yes	No	Don't Know	Head but didn't understand
Bengaluru	Count	7	129	33	5
	within City	4.02	74.14	18.97	2.87
Bhopal	Count	68	17	7	10
	within City	66.67	16.67	6.86	9.80
Chamrajnagar	Count	0	3	0	0
	within City	0	100	0	0
Delhi	Count	115	109	0	4
	within City	50.44	47.81	0.00	1.75
Guntur	Count	23	179	66	1
	within City	8.55	66.54	24.54	0.37
Indore	Count	99	12	2	1
	within City	86.84	10.53	1.75	0.88
Mumbai	Count	117	30	0	2
	within City	78.52	20.13	0.00	1.34
Mysore	Count	59	8	22	60
	within City	39.60	5.37	14.77	40.27
Nashik	Count	0	0	1	105
	within City	0.00	0.00	0.94	99.06
Navi Mumbai	Count	7	0	0	0
	within City	100	0	0	0
Pune	Count	64	36	1	21
	within City	52.46	29.51	0.82	17.21
Shillong	Count	2	58	0	0
	within City	3.33	96.67	0.00	0.00
Tenali	Count	3	14	15	0
	within City	9.375	43.75	46.875	0
Thane	Count	44	14	0	7
	within City	67.69	21.54	0.00	10.77

Tumkur	Count	0	30	0	1
	within City	0.00	96.77	0.00	3.23
Kalyan	Count	33	17	5	4
	within City	55.93	28.81	8.47	6.78
Balaghat	Count	49	2	2	0
	within City	92.45	3.77	3.77	0.00
Jaipur	Count	0	85	5	6
	within City	0.00	88.54	5.21	6.25
Yawatmal	Count	5	11	1	8
	within City	20	44	4	32
Wardha	Count	12	12	0	1
	within City	48	48	0	4
Total	Count	707	766	160	236
	within City	37.83	40.98	8.56	12.63

Table 3.4.3 Source of information about SBA

	Responses	
Source of information	Number of respondents (N)	Percent (%)
Television	530	29
Newspaper	170	9
Radio	157	9
NGO	257	14
Wall posters/Hoarding	129	7
Fellow Waste Picker	127	7
Family members	128	7
Scrap dealer /buyer	112	6
Friends	179	10
Employers	28	2
Others	19	1
Total	1836	100

Table 3.4.4 Perception of SBA.

MU= Do you think registering with MUNICIPALITY as part of SWACCH BHARATH ABHIYAN will (Ask below question on 5 point scale and tick (✔) mark in relevant column)

Sl.no	MU	Strongly agree (%)	Agree(%)	Neutral(%)	Disagree (%)	Strongly Disagree (%)
1	Benefit your family	35.5	29.01	21.6	8.9	5.0
2	Increase in your salary	27.7	24.7	32.0	11.0	4.7
3	Public perception about you has improved	24.0	11.1	29.1	35.5	0.2
4	Protection from harassment	28.4	14.0	30.9	26.7	0
5	Increase your skills/ capacity	25.6	14.3	27.9	32.2	0
6	Discrimination from municipality	28.1	18.3	31.9	21.5	0.2
7	You are considered part of solid waste management system	31.6	12.0	24.4	32.0	0
8	Collecting waste at source is helpful	29.6	13.1	22.8	34.5	0
9	Waste picker has first access to bin/ waste collection	34.6	13.0	24.1	28.2	0
10	Access to clean dry waste is easier	31.1	13.8	22.6	32.5	0
11	Waste collection from door –to-door has improved	26.0	15.0	30.4	28.5	0
12	After registration waste collection has increased	24.9	19.3	30.0	25.8	0
13	After Swacch Bharath Abhiyan working condition has improved	26.9	16.7	30.6	25.7	0
14	Collecting from landfill has become much easier	30.2	15.5	33.7	20.6	0

15	Collecting from secondary point has become much easier	22.7	12.6	38.9	25.8	0
16	Threats from private contractors has increased	23.0	15.7	38.1	23.2	0
17	Harassments from police reduced	31.2	16.6	33.3	18.7	0.2

Annexure 2

Table of Indicators: A comparison of Bye Laws or Action Plans of Cities / States

Sl.no	State/City	Waste picker / Informal Waste Collector Definition	Is Registration of Waste pickers mentioned?	How are waste pickers addressed in the document
1	**Indore** Indore Municipal Corporation Solid Waste Management Bye Laws 2018	No	Yes	As Wastepickers
2	**Karnataka** Karnataka Municipal Corporation Model Solid Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2018	Withdrawn by the State Government at the State Level Advisory Board Meeting following opposition by stakeholders for not following due diligence on 2nd February 2019		
3	**New Delhi** New Delhi Municipal Council Solid Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2017	No	Section 14 NDMC shall make efforts to streamline and formalize solid waste management systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (waste pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of solid waste Management.	As Informal sector waste wastepickers.

Does the municipality have a specific plan for dry waste management?	Is Waste picker integrated into door-door collection?	Does the municipality provide waste pickers/ informal waste collectors access to collect waste	Revenue from sale of recyclables
Yes	Not mentioned	Under Section 3 iv, v, vi It makes a mention for Residential welfare associations, market associations, gated communities and institutions, hotels & restaurants to handover recyclable material to either authorised wastepickers/ vehicles	To authorised recyclers operating MRF
Withdrawn by the State Government at the State Level Advisory Board Meeting following opposition by stakeholders for not following due diligence on 2nd February 2019			
NDMC shall convert its existing Dhalaos or identify specific location as per requirement, as 'Recycling Centres'	Yes	Under Chapter II, Section 4 iv, v, vi makes a mention for Residential welfare associations, market associations, gated communities and institutions, hotels & restaurants handover segregated recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or the authorised recyclers. xv: Allows for Segregated bio-degradable solid waste to be handed over to /waste picker/ waste collector or to the bio-degradable waste collection vehicle	The authorized agents and/ or authorized waste dealers shall be allowed to dispose of or sell the recyclable waste to the secondary market or recycling units only in consonance with the provisions of SWM Rules. The authorized agents and/ or authorized waste dealers will be entitled to retain sales realization thereof

Sl.no	State/City	Waste picker / Informal Waste Collector Definition	Is Registration of Waste pickers mentioned?	How are waste pickers addressed in the document
4	**Navi Mumbai** Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation Cleanliness and Sanitation Bye Laws 2017 to be read along with Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Solid Waste (Proper & Scientific Collection Storing and Disposal	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Rag pickers
5	**Tirupati** Municipal Corporation Tirupati Solid Waste (Management & Handling), Cleanliness Rules/ByeLaws 2018	No	Section 12 ix MCT shall make efforts to streamline and formalise solid waste management systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (waste pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of solid waste management	informal sector workers in waste management (waste pickers)

Does the municipality have a specific plan for dry waste management?	Is Waste picker integrated into door-door collection?	Does the municipality provide waste pickers/ informal waste collectors access to collect waste	Revenue from sale of recyclables
Yes, as per the rules 3(2) (i) of Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Solid Waste (Proper & Scientific Collection Storing and Disposal in the area of Municipal Corporation Rules

Section 6.9 says Dry waste sorting centers shall be manned/ operated by registered co-operative societies of rag pickers/ licensed recyclers or any other Agents authorized/ appointed by Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation | Not mentioned | Section 3 (2) ii, states permit rag pickers to separate waste and to take away non-biodegradable waste from such collection centers of the Maharashtra Non-Biodegradable Solid Waste

6.8 c Assistant Commissioner of respective wards shall ensure that at no point of time the community bins are overflowing nor exposed to open environment, preventing their scattering by rag pickers, stray animals or birds etc. | Section 3 (2) ii, states permit rag pickers to separate waste and to take away non-biodegradable waste from such collection centers |
| Section 7 d iii, states MCT shall establish MRF and ensure tat recyclables such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile go to authorised recyclers | Not mentioned | Section 4 b states Residential welfare associations, market associations, gated communities and institutions, hotels & restaurants handover segregated recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers /vehicles | Sale from MRF goes to authorised recyclers |

Sl.no	State/City	Waste picker / Informal Waste Collector Definition	Is Registration of Waste pickers mentioned?	How are waste pickers addressed in the document
6	Final Draft Public Health Bye-Laws for the Surat Municipal Corporation of Gujarat State, May 2016	No	No	Rag pickers

Does the municipality have a specific plan for dry waste management?	Is Waste picker integrated into door-door collection?	Does the municipality provide waste pickers/informal waste collectors access to collect waste	Revenue from sale of recyclables
Dry waste identified into 5 types includes ewaste Chapter VII The dry waste/recyclable waste shall be delivered to the agents/agency/individual authorized by The Surat Municipal Corporation at the time specified by The Surat Municipal Corporation or shall be dumped in the nearby separate containers for dry waste/ recyclable waste collection provided by The Surat Municipal Corporation The segregated dry waste/recyclable waste shall be collected by the generator through private safaiworkers/agents/agencies engaged by them for the purpose and deposit the same in the separate community bins provided for dry waste/recyclable waste collection provided within the premises at designated spots from where the same shall be collected by authorized agents/agency/individual. The generators can deliver the same directly to agents/agencies/individuals authorized by The Surat Municipal Corporation for the collection of same through private safai workers These dry waste sorting centers shall be on The Surat Municipal Corporation's land or land belonging to the Government or other bodies, made available especially for this purpose or in the form of sheds or kiosks provided at suitable public places and shall be manned/operated by registered cooperative societies of rag pickers/ licensed recyclers or any other Agents authorized/appointed by The Surat Municipal Corporation.	No	No	Retained by the authorised recycler

Sl.no	State/City	Waste picker / Informal Waste Collector Definition	Is Registration of Waste pickers mentioned?	How are waste pickers addressed in the document
7	Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh Solid Waste Management Byelaws 2018	Yes	MCT shall make efforts to streamline and formalise solid waste management systems and endeavour that the informal sector workers in waste management (waste pickers) are given priority to upgrade their work conditions and are enumerated and integrated into the formal system of solid waste management	Wastepickers or other informal waste recycling workers
8	The Greater Chennai Corporation, Solid Waste Management Bye-Laws, 2016	Yes	Yes (b) establish a system to recognize organizations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorized waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;	wastepickers

Does the municipality have a specific plan for dry waste management?	Is Waste picker integrated into door-door collection?	Does the municipality provide waste pickers/ informal waste collectors access to collect waste	Revenue from sale of recyclables
Through the MRFs The definition under MRF mentions MRF or Sorting shed means a facility established by the Corporation or and existing waste collection/ aggregation/ trading facility authorised by the Commissioner as such, where segregated dry solid waste can be temporarily stored by the Corporation or any person authorised by the Corporation to facilitate segregation, sorting, bailing, recovery and temporary storage of recyclables by waste pickers or other informal waste recycling workers before waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal	Not mentioned	Section III iv, v, vi states Residential welfare associations, market associations, gated communities and institutions, hotels & restaurants handover segregated recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or authorised recyclers	Authorised recyclers can retain the sales proceed
setup material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable informal or authorised waste pickers and waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste and provide easy access to waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities;	Yes (c) facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;	Section 4 (6, 7, 8) states Residential welfare associations, market associations, gated communities and institutions, hotels & restaurants handover segregated recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or authorised recyclers	Wastepickers benefit from the sale of the recyclables

Sl.no	State/City	Waste picker / Informal Waste Collector Definition	Is Registration of Waste pickers mentioned?	How are waste pickers addressed in the document
9	Urban Municipal Solid Waste Management Action Plan for the State of Uttarakhand August 2017	No	The activities of the informal sector (waste picking community and scrap dealers) have a significant role in the collection and recycling of material resulting in a significant impact on overall solid waste management in the city/town. As such, the urban local bodies shall establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers and scrap dealers and promote and establish a system for integration of these waste-collectors in organized systems of door to door collection.	Under guiding principle (5) The informal sector plays a critical role in recycling Under Objectives states To integrate informal sector in the management of municipal solid waste
10	**Pune** Pune Municipal Corporation Public Health and Sanitation Bye- Laws 2017	Yes	Yes It states, the PMC shall establish a system to recognise organisations of waste pickers or informal waste collectors and promote and establish a system for integration of these authorised waste-pickers and waste collectors to facilitate their participation in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;	Wastepickers

Does the municipality have a specific plan for dry waste management?	Is Waste picker integrated into door-door collection?	Does the municipality provide waste pickers/ informal waste collectors access to collect waste	Revenue from sale of recyclables
Material recovery facilities or secondary storage facilities shall be set up with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable materials to enable authorised waste collectors to separate recyclables from the waste. The system should be developed with the integration of local waste pickers and recyclers for collection of segregated recyclable waste such as paper, plastic, metal, glass, textile from the source of generation or from material recovery facilities.	Not specifically mentioned	Residential welfare associations, market associations, gated communities and institutions, hotels & restaurants handover segregated recyclable material to either the authorised waste pickers or authorised recyclers	To wastepickers and other collectors
MRFs will only accept segregated Dry Waste / Non-Biodegradable Waste; Corporation shall: a. Shall make efforts to register or authorize existing informal waste collection/ aggregation/ trading facilities operated by registered informal waste traders as MRFs subject to compliance with the provisions, standards and specifications relating to such facilities hereunder;	Yes It states PMC shall facilitate formation of Self Help Groups, provide identity cards and thereafter encourage integration in solid waste management including door to door collection of waste;	In accordance with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, the following generators shall handover recyclables to authorized waste-pickers or waste traders, within one year of notification of the Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016: i. All resident welfare and market associations; ii. Gated communities or institutions having more than 5000 sq. mt. area; iii. Hotels and Restaurants. Every generator shall provide free and easy access to collection point/ Community Bins to waste-pickers/ employees/ agents engaged by the Corporation for primary collection.	Can be retained by the wastepickers

Annexure 3

Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike

Office of the Commissioner, Narasimharaja Circle, Bengaluru – 560 002

No.: A/PSR/509/11-12   Date: 25 -06-2011

Circular

Subject: Registration of municipal waste collectors/ itinerant buyers in BBMP limits

****

With a strategy to segregated solid waste and in order to promote and implement scientific and appropriate solid waste management in BBMP limits, we will integrate wastecollectors/ ragpickers / and others. The details of their contribution to reduce the waste going into landfills and reduce cost of municipal waste management are explained in annexure1.

Further   all the additional/ joint Commissioners of all zones of BBMP are instructed to implement the program. It is notified that for more information contact Nalini Shekar (07829777737), social worker.

sd/- 27/06/2011

Commissioner

Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike

Copies to:

1. Copy sent to Special Commissioner (planning) for further action

2. Copy sent to all Additional /joint commissioner for further action

3. Copy sent to all chief and superintendent engineers for further action

4. Copy sent to Chief engineer (Environment cell) for further action

<u>**Annexure 1**</u>

<u>**Methodology**</u>

<u>**Registration of Wastepickers and Enumeration of Scrap Dealers within BBMP Jurisdiction**</u>

The registration of wastepickers, itinerant buyers and enumeration of scrap dealers in BBMP area has to be under taken with the methodologies suggested in this document.

This document describes the methodology and has two forms that will be administered for collecting the data.
- Form A is for registering wastepickers and itinerant scrap buyers
- Form B is for enumerating scrap dealers.

1. **Definition of informal waste workers and scrap dealers**
   i. Waste-pickers / ragpickers retrieve paper, plastic, metal and glass scrap from waste bins or receptacles or containers that are provided by the municipalities for the disposal of waste on the street, and from landfill sites where the collected waste is transported and dumped.
   ii. Itinerant buyers purchase small quantities of scrap from households, offices, shops and other small commercial establishments.
   iii. **Sorters at scrap shops who segregate recyclable material at scrap shops.**
   iv. **Waste collectors who are engaged in segregating waste from BBMP auto rickshaws/trucks (not contract workers)**
   v. Retail scrap dealers or small junk dealers purchase scrap commodities by weight or unit.

2. **Estimation**
   i. It is estimated that Bangalore has approximately 15,000- 20,000 wastepickers. This includes both locals and migrant workers.
   ii. It is estimated that about 600 tons of waste is processed through the informal sector in Bangalore every day.

3. **Registering Authority for wastepickers/ itenerent buyers/sorters at scrap shops/waste collectors on BBMP Auto rickshaws/trucks :**
   i. The registration of wastepickers shall be carried out by Zonal Commissioners. He shall assign the actual work of registration to _____, who shall maintain the records of the wastepickers/ itinerant buyers and scrap dealers. Workers denied registration for any reason by _____ shall be free to approach the Zonal Commissioner for review. If the wastepickers are left out of this initial registration process, wastepickers can approach the Zonal Commissioner's office for registration process later. This will be a continuous and ongoing project.

   ii. The registration of wastepickers can be facilitated by the people mentioned below in point iv. Registration includes - filling up of Application A for registration and verifying that the worker is a wastepicker / itinerant scrap buyer.

1

Registration of wastepickers and enumeration scrap dealers of BBMP jurisdiction

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iii. Every registration form will be verified. Every form will have introduction letter as detailed in clause 4 i (b). If the introduction letter is from a citizen the form A will filled by BBMP employee and visa versa.

iv. The list of possible facilitators:
   a. BBMP Sanitary Inspectors, Dafedars and any other employee of BBMP at ward level.
   b. Waste pickers organizations' constituted under the Societies Act, Trade Union Act, Companies Act, Cooperative Societies Act;
   c. Residents Welfare Association members;
   d. Any citizen of Greater Bangalore interested in the welfare of wastepickers/ itinerant buyers.

4. Registration process

i. Every wastepicker / ragpicker and itinerant buyer shall be eligible for registration subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions, namely:

   a. He/she shall have completed fourteen years of age; and
   b. A self declaration by him/her confirming that he or she is a waste picker along with any *one* of the following documents – 1 to 4 - to establish proof of occupation.

      1. A letter of introduction from any BBMP staff at the ward of the workers residence, Resident Welfare Association/commercial complex/ hotel management/company stating that the wastepicker/s are picking up waste from their premises or in the concerned ward.
      2. Membership of an organization that has as its objectives, the welfare and benefit of wastepickers and is constituted under the Societies Act, Trade Union Act, Companies Act, Cooperatives Act or any other Act in India. The membership must be current, and evidence of membership may be a current I-card of the organization or a receipt of payment of the dues of the year in which social security was applied for or a letter from the governing body of the organization stating that the individual is a member.
      3. A letter from the scrap trader/dealer to whom the wastepicker sells his/her scrap to, stating the occupation of the applicant.
      4. Any identity card issued by an authentic government body that states their occupation as 'wastepicker'.

ii. Every eligible wastepicker/ragpicker / itinerant buyer shall make an application in the prescribed Form A (the information includes all requirements under Rule 12 of Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act) to the Registration Authority as mentioned in clause 3 (i) herein.

iii. Every eligible wastepicker/ragpicker shall be registered and issued an identity card by the Zonal Commissioner of BBMP.

5. **Issuing of ID cards:**

   i. Identification card will be issued after due diligence by the _____ at ward level.
   ii. Due diligence includes scrutiny of the application by the wastepicker / itinerant buyer and a introduction letter from qualified persons as mentioned in clause 4 i (b) is/shall be qualified as verification.
   iii. The ID card will have the seal and signature of ------------------------------ at ward level.
   iv. The identification can be used only by an individual working as a wastepicker and itinerant buyer and allow for their eligibility for appropriate social security schemes.

6. **Enumeration of scrap dealers:**

   I. Each scrap dealer at ward level will be enumerated by Sanitary Inspectors of that ward with the help of Dafedars, NGOs, and RWA members.
   II. Form B appended below shall be filled by the enumerators and the data will be collated at the ward level by _____.
   III. The data will be analysed by qualified personnel for the amount of waste collected, types of waste, the movement of different kinds of scrap to understand the quantum of waste generated in the ward and the kinds of people selling recyclables at scrap shops like for example – residents/direct consumers, wastepickers, itinerant scrap dealers, etc.

INTRODUCTION LETTER

I _Ms./Mr._____ am a RWA member/ employed /own a business and I
know Ms./Mr._____ _____who is a waste picker/itinerant buyer
of waste in _____ward (Ward No.   ) of the BBMP.

I have seen her/him doing this job for _____years/months.
 OR
I have been doing business with this wastepicker/ itinerant buyer for _____
OR
He/ she are providing waste collection service to our residence/ business since_____.

Name of Introducer:

Signature:

Date:

Phone number:

Registration of wastepickers and enumeration scrap dealers of BBMP jurisdiction

FORM A - Registration of Wastepickers/ Itinerant Scrap Buyers

Ward Name:

Ward No:

Name and contact No. of the person filling the form:

Date of filling the Form:

General information:

Please tick any one of the two options as applicable to the individual being registered:

Wastepicker: **Itinerant buyer**   **sorters at scrap shops**

waste collectors on BBMP Auto rickshaws/trucks

1. **Full Name:**

2. **Address:**
   Present Address : _____
   House number   : _____
   Street No / name : _____
   Name of the Area : _____
   Land marks   :_____
   Contact No   : _____

   Permanent Address:
   House number   : _____
   Street No / name : _____
   Name of the Area : _____
   Land marks   :_____
   Contact No   : _____

3. **Gender: Male _____   Female_____   Other_____**

4. **Age/: _____ years   Date of Birth (DD/MM/YY): _____**

5. **How long you have been waste picking / buying waste? (Please mention the number of years/months) _____years_____months**

6. **How often do you collect scrap/go waste picking**
   1. Every day
   2. Two three times a week
   3. Once a week
   4. Occasionally

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7. **Do you have any of the following? If yes please specify the number**
   1. Voter registration card
   2. Ration card
   3. UID registration
   4. PAN card
   5. BPL number
   6. Any other id?

8. **Sources and quantities of waste**

   8.a. *If a wastepicker /* **sorters at scrap shops /waste collectors on BBMP Auto rickshaws/trucks**

   (1) **Among the below sources, how do you pick waste?**
       a. Free roaming and migrant from other states (living in bangalore for less than 5 years)
       b. Free roaming living in Bangalore for more than 5 years
       c. Working as waste collector on BBMP Auto rickshaws/trucks
       d. Working as a sorter under a scrap dealer/ entrepreneur
       e. Picking waste at the landfill

   (2) **What are the kinds of waste you pick/sort?**
       a. Plastic
       b. Road scrap
       c. Metal
       d. Wires
       e. Glass
       f. Paper
       g. Cardboard
       h. Others (describe)

   (3) **Where do you sell your collected waste:**
       a. Name of scrap dealer?
       b. Address of scrap dealer
       c. Phone number of scrap dealer

8.b. **If an itinerant buyer, please tick appropriate answers :**

   (1) **Where do you buy your scrap from? (can be more than one place).**
       a. Mostly households / mostly small establishments?
       b. Mostly offices/hotels/companies?
       c. Mostly industries?
       d. Please list any other place you buy scrap from –

   (2) **What is your daily capital?**

   (3) **Who provides it? (Self or Scrap trader or any other specify)**

   (4) **What are the amounts of waste you buy per week in Kg - Please tick list**
       a. Paper – white
       b. News paper
       c. Plastic
       d. Bottles
       e. Metal
       f. Computer and other e waste
       g. Any other specify

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9. **How much do you earn : (please tick one)**

Per day: Between Rs. 100 – 200 ☐   Rs. 200-300 ☐ Rs. 300 and above ☐
Or
Per week: Between Rs. 300-400 ☐   Rs. 400-600 ☐ Rs. 600 and above ☐

10. **How do you transport your collected waste?**
On shoulder / head ☐   Cycle ☐   Hand cart ☐ Motorised vehicle ☐
If motorised vehicle then what is your daily expenditure on transport?

11. **Level of Education**

Class / Standard	Reasons for leaving

12. **Physical Disability**: Yes_____ No_____ Give details, if yes____

13. **Details of your family**

Sl. No	Family members	Age	Relationship to you	Level of education	Are they involved in wastepicking? Y / N	Are they dependent on your income Y/N
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						

Self Declaration

I -- work as a wastepicker/ itinerant buyer and I have been in this profession in Bangalore for ---------- years and I was doing the same job in my village or town for ------------ years.

Signature/Thumb Impression:

Name:
Date:

Ward name:
Place:

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FORM B - Enumeration of Scrap Dealers

Prior to filling in the form, please tell the scrap dealer that this form is only to assess the amount of waste handled in this municipal ward of the BBMP and that this will formulate the solid waste management plan in the city. Please also mention that BBMP recognizes and values the work of waste recyclers which results in diversion of waste from the landfill and the BBMP is exploring options on how to support the informal recycling industry.

Name and No. of the ward:

Name and contact No. of the person filling the form:

Date of filling the form:

General information:
1. **Name:**

2. **Address: please write both present and permanent**

    Shop number   : _____
    Street No / name : _____
    Name of the Area : _____
    Land marks   :_____
    Contact No   :_ _____
    act No   : _____

3. **Gender: Male _____ Female_____Other_____**

4. **Age _____years Date of Birth:_____**

5. **No. of shops you run/own/manage:**

6. **Size of the shop: in sq ft   Maximum Storage Capacity:**

7. **How many sorters do you employ:**

8. **What are your main constraints or challenges?**

9. **Where do you get help for capital – can we elaborate on this?**

10. **What is the kind of support you feel if provided to you, would help to improve your business?**

11. **Do you need any license to operate? Do you have any license?**

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12. Details of the waste sold per week in Kg

Waste	Categories of waste	Quantity sold/week/kg
Glass	Quarter Bottles	
	Beer bottles	
	Glass	
Metal	Ferrous Metals/Iron	
	Copper	
	Aluminum	
	Other Metals	
	Batteries	
	Brass	
	Mercury?	
Paper	Cardboard/Corrugated boxes	
	White Paper/White Record	
	Road scrap paper	
	Tetrapak	
	Other Paper (explain)	
Plastics	PET (Pearlpet)	
	Hard Plastic items (cassette covers)	
	Soft Plastic items (Buckets)	
	Soft Plastic, Chappal, soles	
	Milk Bags	
	LD Plastic bags	
	Thin Plastic bags	
	White Plastic	
Others	Rubber	
	Textiles/Rags	
	Tin	
	Thermocol/Styrofoam	

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About the Alliance of Indian Wastepickers

The Alliance of Indian Wastepickers is more than a decade old national coalition of organizations working with waste-pickers and other informal waste collectors. The alliance was created to have coordinated efforts to ensure inclusion of waste pickers in various national level programmes. Organizations/members of the alliance represent more than 40000 waste-pickers and other informal waste-pickers in India. Secretariat of the alliance has been rotating amongst member organizations starting from Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat (KKPKP), Pune. After that, Bangalore based organization of wastepickers- Hasiru Dala hosted the secretariat for 3 years. Currently, the Secretariat of the coalition is hosted by Stree Mukti Sanghatana.

About IGSSS

Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) is a non-profit organisation working with the mandate for a humane social order based on truth, justice, freedom and equity. Established in 1960, IGSSS works for development, capacity building and enlightenment of the vulnerable communities across the country for their effective participation in development. With its presence in 25 states and one Union Territory of India, IGSSS has set its thematic focus on promoting sustainable livelihood, energising the youth as change makers, protecting lives, livelihood and assets from the impact of hazards, advocating for the rights of CityMakers (Urban Poor Residents) and developing cadre of leaders from the community and civil society organisations. Gender and Youth are underlining theme across all its interventions.

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