

## Scavenging and Social Marginalisation: The Case of Iraqi Scavengers in Sakarya, Turkey

Ibrahim Riyadh Abdul Jabbar  
[ibrahim.almandalawi@gmail.com](mailto:ibrahim.almandalawi@gmail.com)  
*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)*

Novel Lyndon  
[novel@ukm.edu.my](mailto:novel@ukm.edu.my)  
*Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)*

### ABSTRACT

Scavenging has become an option for individualities in responding to the profitable challenge in order to provide for scavengers and their families. Although this practice offers an occasion for tone-employment, there's also a concern that those who deal in waste may be exposing themselves and their families to social smirch and health problems. The main idea of this study is to explore the marginalization of Iraqi Scavengers in Sakarya, Turkey, more specifically their health and the hopeless state of lack of openings in Sakarya. To gain deeper perceptivity into the themes captured in the forenamed exploration questions; a qualitative system of data collection through face-to-face interviews was conducted with actors named through an intentional slice. Empirically, four central factors push actors into waste-picking gambles severance, retrenchment, Lack of openings, and the need for stoked income. Also, we set up that although waste selectors continue the practice to sustain themselves and their families, waste selecting doesn't sufficiently offer sustainable income, bettered livelihoods or reduced reliance on public social and health systems. There's a need to enhance the capacity of the Lemon public health system to adequately feed those who regularly need it.

**Keywords:** Scavenging; Health Risks, Survival, Sustainable Income, Waste Management.

### INTRODUCTION

Life has not been easy for Iraqi scavengers in Turkey. Despite having access to introductory life installations, most Iraqis spend their lives miserably. The failure of job openings has forced them to resort to scavenging as a source of livelihood as it doesn't bear plutocrats, specific chops, or ways to get started. Scavenging is hardly a new miracle; its actuality can be traced back throughout mortal history. It refers to the homemade selection of recyclable accouterments from mixed wastes at legal and illegal tips, dumpsites, road lockers, and piles as well as waste truck collection. During the stalking and gathering period when there was a failure of coffers, especially during the seasons when shops weren't in cornucopia, early humans scavenged for meat to fulfill their salutary requirements. still, for the first time in the tale of England and Wales, scavenging is appertained to as an occupation. A scavenger is defined as a person employed by original health authorities to

clean the thoroughfares and remove wastes (Jewitt, 2011). In my view, this is a way of containing the contradictions produced by the unjust system.

In human societies, the generation of waste is necessary. In recent decades, waste generation and its operation have become a substantial challenge affecting societies across the world. In developing countries like Africa, a lack of fiscal coffers, technology, and proper operation has made the achievement of waste disposal pretensions indeed harder (Elimelech, et al., 2019). In similar countries, informal solid waste workers manually collect a considerable quantum of precious waste and vend them for a living (Elimelech, et al., 2019). This informal engagement with waste is due to the absence of jobs and profit to start a business. still, rather than declining, this trend seems to be growing among the poor (Seekings, 2007). In Turkey, waste selectors also contribute to waste operations by collecting and recovering roughly 30 of the total waste generated in Lahore. thus, effective waste-running chops can convert waste into coffers (Seekings, 2007).

Scavenging is a worldwide miracle and roughly 15 million workers constitute its population encyclopedically (Abdulnabi Ali et al., 2023). still, in the absence of formal employment openings and with adding civic and pastoral poverty, the informal recycling sector has come as a means of survival for the once two decades in Turkey. In the capital megacity, Ankara, the large maturity of waste selectors constitutes former dispossessed Kurdish growers who migrated to the megacity with their families from the southeastern regions as a result of forced migration, and seasonal Kurdish workers who alternate between pastoral and civic employment. The preface of new waste operation regulations in 2004 made the recycling request a significant area of struggle between original authorities, recovering companies, and waste selectors. Original authorities have used these regulations to force waste selectors to vend their waste to certain recycling companies at a price lower than the requested price. Waste selectors have reclaimed their right to work in the thoroughfares against the violence executed by the external police (Dinler, 2016). The poor, underprivileged, and marginalized groups of people, deportees, settlers, ethnical and religious nonages, impaired, illiterate, and elders from developing countries choose scavenging as an important survival strategy and consanguineous response. The circumstance of scavenging is also veritably frequent in Turkey and the occupation is typically associated with Iraqi deportees in the country. piecemeal from the exile extremity, factors similar to urbanization, population growth, poverty, and severance have forced people to join the profession encyclopedically.

In Turkey, scavengers are generally made up of Iraqis (Ihlamur- Öner, 2013) who carry big polythene, fiber, or jute bags on their shoulders, bat, and cycle in the thoroughfares from morning to evening in hunt of useful particulars. They generally work on the bottom, use bikes or motorcycles, and collect precious particulars from scrap holders and jilting spots. Once their bags are filled, they return home to drop off their luggage only to get back to work again. Later at home, the recaptured particulars are sorted, distributed, and gutted before being vented to junk dealers (Asim, Batool, & Chaudhry, 2012). Regain shops act as the conciliator and their part cannot be ignored. These centers buy recovered particulars from scavengers and supply them to manufacturing and recovering manufactories, helping to save coffers and energy (Eade, 1997). still, after a whole day of trouble, the recyclable particulars are frequently vented to mediators who exploit and distinguish the scavengers by paying them low prices (Medina, 2007). In the scale of waste recycling, scavengers are generally at the bottom and fluently exploited (Edina, 2010).

Exposure to waste on a regular base and its mishandling could pose dangerous goods on the scavengers' physical and internal health. Scavengers are a vulnerable group as far as their rummage and contact with poisonous wastes is concerned. They typically collect and sort out particulars with bare hands and bases which exposes them to infection and other conditions due to direct contact with the scrap. The poisonous rudiments enter mortal bodies through indigestion, immersion, and inhalation, and latterly the blood carries these substances to the whole body. Waste picking demands ferocious body movements in the form of bending, lifting, pulling, pushing, and carrying. Vigorous labour and repeated switching of body postures can beget colourful forms of diseases. also, working on bigger dumpsites exposes the workers to a variety of noxious feasts that beget respiratory diseases. piecemeal from that, in developing countries, there are no proper measures espoused when disposing of wastes, especially clinical wastes, which puts the scavengers' health at advanced threat.

In Turkey, unlike in developed countries, there's no conception of separating wastes before disposing of them. Broken spectacles, sharp objects, blades, needles, and bottles filled with acids are thrown directly into the dumpsites without considering their effect on those who deal with the waste. also, medical waste mixed with regular waste is largely common. Scavengers, being illiterate and having low mindfulness of clinical waste operation, would resultantly be ignorant of the multitudinous health pitfalls that they're exposed to. Though the hygienic and dangerous nature of this profession, the scavengers' lives are injuriously affected albeit leaving a positive impact on the rest of the society in the form of profit generation, cleanser terrain, and provision of raw accouterments for the diligence (Omoleke, 2004). Keeping in view the background of scavenging in Turkey, this discussion is an attempt to understand the lives of Iraqis who have been living in Turkey for the once many decades and working as scavengers. Turkey is considered a suitable destination for Iraqis to resettle due to artistic, religious, and certain verbal parallels. still, despite having lived in the host county for some time, these deportees still haven't integrated completely into society. Away from adaptation challenges, ignorance among the Iraqis restricts their involvement in the formal job sector and pushes them towards low-position occupations. Hence, most of them end up scavenging as a survival strategy and accordingly constitute a large proportion of the scavenging population in Turkey (Houston, 1986).

Patterns of Iraqi migration to Turkey have been complex. They reflect the changing circumstances in Iraq, specifically the transnational terrain which entails changes in the Turkish domestic and foreign policy. Unlike most other countries in the Middle East in which Iraqis seek security, Turkey has not handed a governance of 'forbearance' under which Iraqis are accepted, albeit as 'guests' or 'callers. numerous Iraqis have been restrained as illegal settlers and fairly many have entered shelter procedures. But changes in transnational policy vis- à- vis Iraq, especially those accepted in the United States, have urged lesser interest in Turkey as a conveyance country. As more Iraqis enter Turkey, patterns of communalist support are getting more apparent, as solidarity networks develop to serve specific migratory interests. It's decreasingly clear that ethnical confederations associated with conflict in Iraq are also operating to give solidarity and support to those who find themselves in exile. This exploration provides rich and precious information on the arising patterns of scavenging, the Iraqi scavengers' colorful life gests, their health conditions, and health-seeking actions, in detail. In malignancy of the society's credited low status to the scavengers, this study adds value to the progressive part of these workers by marginalization as the faced problem that impacts Iraqi scavenging in Sakarya Turkey. This study aims to understand the marginalization of Iraqi scavengers in Sakarya, Turkey.

## METHODOLOGY

This section includes the location of the study research design, population of the study, method of data collection, method of data analysis, and instruments of data collection. Sakarya (Turkish: Sakarya ili) is a province in Turkey, located on the coast of the Black Sea. The Sakarya River creates a webbing of estuaries in the province. Sakarya is located in the Marmara Region. Its adjacent provinces are Kocaeli to the west, Bilecik to the south, Bolu to the southeast, and Düzce to the east. The capital of Sakarya is Adapazarı. The climate is maritime in the north and humid subtropical in the south, changing with proximity to the Black Sea. Sakarya is situated on the Ankara-Istanbul Highway. It is connected through both road and rail. Sakarya is serviced by Istanbul's Sabiha Gökçen International Airport. The current mayor of Sakarya is Ekrem Yüce as of 2019 (Bişkin, 2019). The city of Sakarya, one of the most important cities in Turkey for its rapid growth and development, is also attention-worthy for its natural beauty and cultural richness. It is one of the paradise-like spots of the country with its sea, beaches, lakes, rivers, highlands, and thermal springs along with traditional Ottoman lifestyle districts such as Taraklı and Geyve, and historical relics inherited from the Byzantine and Ottoman eras that are worth witnessing.

The Turks conquered the city of Sakarya in the 13th century. There was intensive immigration from Caucasia and the Balkans in the 18th and 19th centuries. The last massive immigration was in 1989. Thanks to the developing industry and being at a transportation crossroads, the city still receives domestic migration today. Sakarya is notable in the Marmara Region. The city of Sakarya is surrounded by the city of Düzce in the East, Bolu in the South East, Bilecik in the South, Kocaeli in the West, and the Black Sea in the North. The city of Sakarya has 16 districts namely Adapazarı, Akyazı, Arifiye, Erenler, Ferizli, Geyve, Hendek, Karapürçek, Karasu, Kaynarca, Kocaali, Pamukova, Sapanca, Serdivan, Söğütlü and Taraklı. Sakarya is located at the intersection of all the important roads and railways. The D-100 (E-5) highway, which plays an important role in domestic and international transportation and passes through the city Eastward, along with the TEM highway and the D-25 highway in the direction of Bilecik are the main transportation axis of the city. The Kınalı-İstanbul-Sakarya-Ankara highway originates from Edirne and plays an important role in an international scale. In Kınalı, one branch of the highway is connected to Greece while the other branch is connected to Bulgaria. These are the distances to some of the main cities from Sakarya: 797 km to Adana, 583 km to Antalya, 102 km to Bilecik, 158 km to Bursa, 188 km to Eskişehir, 148 km to İstanbul, 933 km to Trabzon, 306 km to Ankara, 114 km to Bolu, 486 km to İzmir, 79 km to Düzce, 708 km to Muğla, 179 km to Zonguldak and 37 km to Kocaeli.

There are 7 railway stations throughout a 65 km railway inside the city limits. The railway connects Istanbul to Ankara and other Anatolian cities passes through Sakarya. The distance from Sakarya to Istanbul by railway is 141 km and 436 km to Ankara. If you prefer to travel to Adapazarı by air, the nearest airport is the Sabiha Gökçen Airport in Kurtköy – Istanbul and Istanbul Atatürk Airport in Yeşilköy. Adapazarı is a village named "Ada" in 1573, a sub-district in 1646, a village inside Akyazı in 1658, administrative district of a qadi in 1692, and again a sub-district in 1742.

The residency area had the status of a district for 117 years between 1837 and 1954 during the Ottoman and Republican eras. Adapazarı, being a district of Kocaeli for many years, was separated from Kocaeli and took the name "Sakarya" on June 22, 1954 by the law number 6419. After Adapazarı took the name Sakarya for being the center of the districts Akyazı, Geyve, Hendek and Karasu, on December 1, 1954, the first governor Nazım Üner began active duty with ceremonies (Özkan, 2020).

While Adapazarı was experiencing a rapid growth and great development in the center of Akova, the city experienced great destruction during the great Marmara earthquake on August 17, 1999. A total of 3891 residents lost their lives while 26,551 buildings collapsed and almost 100,000 people were left homeless. The city was reborn from its ashes with the help of the state/people collaboration when the Adapazarı Municipality, which was founded in 1868, gained the status of Metropolitan Municipality on March 6, 2000, by the publication of the council of the ministers' enactment number 593 on the Official Journal. Adapazarı Mayor Aziz Duran was brought to Adapazarı Metropolitan Mayor Office. With the legal amendments made in 2004 and 2008, the range and service area of the Metropolitan Municipality were extended. In 2008, legislation was passed to change the name of Adapazarı Metropolitan Municipality to Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality to prevent confusion. The Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality is in service with its 16 districts and more than 1.042,000 people.

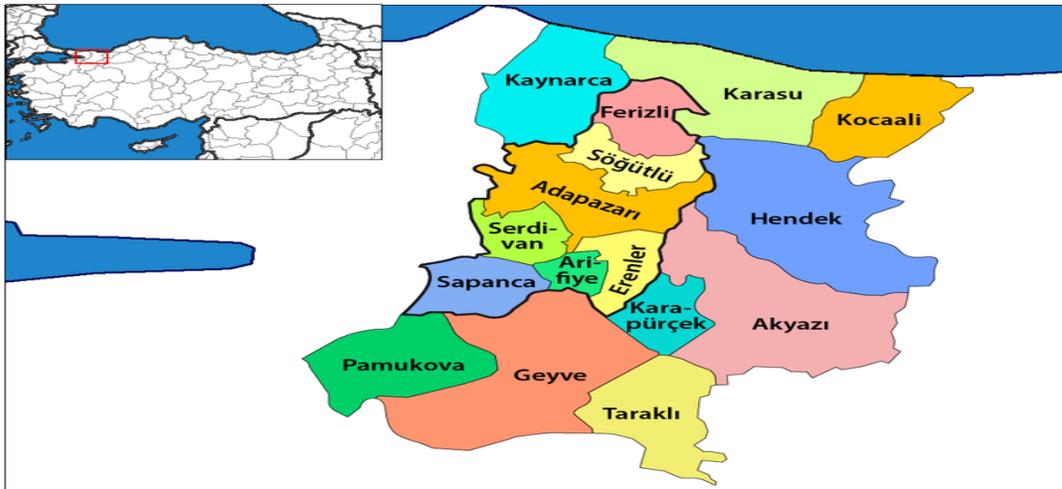


FIGURE 1. Location of the District Sakarya with research site  
Source: Planning and Development Department, Sakarya

The population of the district is around 2.7 million of which 27.7% live in cities while rest of them prefer to stay in villages (Urban unit 2011; PI 1SRP 2010). Population density is 835 persons per square kilometers whereas the average growth rate is 2.4%. Women make up more than half of the population in the district, while the age of 65 is considered the life expectancy among the residents. According to the United Nations' Industrial Development Organization (DEL REINO UNIDO, 2010), Sakkara has 81.4% literacy rate while 45% of the population has access to public health facilities. The area has a low unemployment rate of just 15.5%. As far as the administrative units of the district are concerned, the total district area of 3,192 square kilometers is divided into three tehsils: Sakarya, Kharian and Sarai Alamgir (DEL REINO UNIDO, 2010). These tehsils have a total of 119 union councils (UC), 1065 Mauzas, 4 municipal committees and same number of town

committees and 1 cantonment. The following table sums up some the district's basic information that will help in understanding the statistical facts in a glance:

TABLE 1. Basic statistical facts of the District of Sakarya

Category	Percentage	Category	Percentage
Urban population	27.7	Literacy rate	81.4
Rural population	7.3.3	Unemployment rate	13.3
Male	49.91	Access to public hospitals	45
Female	50.09	Access to drinking water	93
People under age 15	44	Average growth rate	2.4

Source: Urban Unit 2011; PHSRP 2010; UNIDO 2010

The study is a descriptive study with an exploratory research design. It is also a purely qualitative study. The criteria for the informants' inclusion include: adult males (as Iraqi women are not allowed to scavenge and children might not be able to share the true essence of their experiences). The person who performs scavenging as fulltime activity. The person who has experienced the phenomenon of scavenging full-time for at least five years and can articulate his conscious experiences.

No documentation was available to determine the exact number of Iraqis involved in scavenging activities and the settled communities. To overcome this issue and access the most appropriate informants, snowball sampling was employed. "The analogy is of snowball growing in size as it is rolled in the snow" (Secor, 2009) and "... the snowball gets bigger and bigger as you accumulate new information-rich cases" (Neff, VanSonnenberg, Lawson, & Patton, 1990). The process began with approaching and interviewing several informants with the predefined characteristics matching to the research objectives and who were later asked to identify other scavengers (Baker & Sinkula, 1999). Fear of authorities' mistreatment and risk of deportation made the Iraq refugees skeptical towards unknown persons. However, this technique helped to tackle the ambiguity, uncertainty, and suspicions about the purpose of the research and the researcher among the targeted population. The scavengers trusted my words more when I visited them with the reference of the previously interviewed person. Formerly interviewed scavengers helped to convince the new ones by describing the nature of the interview and the questions involved. They also guarantee that there are no potential harm or hidden causes linked to the interview process. In a nutshell, the Iraqi refugees' participation in this study would have been impossible without the snowball sampling and homogenous technique. For this phenomenological study, I chose purposive sampling. My sample was homogeneous in nature as all the informants participating in the study had experienced the phenomenon of scavenging and had similar profiles in terms of gender (male), religion (Islam), ethnicity and nationality. The informants for this study were not selected haphazardly, but rather purposefully. To attain the objectives of this study, the most appropriate interlocutors based on the sampling criteria were selected. The researcher employed qualitative method of data analysis through the use of in-depth interview and key informant interviews as the instruments of data collection. Content analysis was used in data analysis. Therefore, in pursuance of recovering these thematic aspects, the following steps were undertaken.

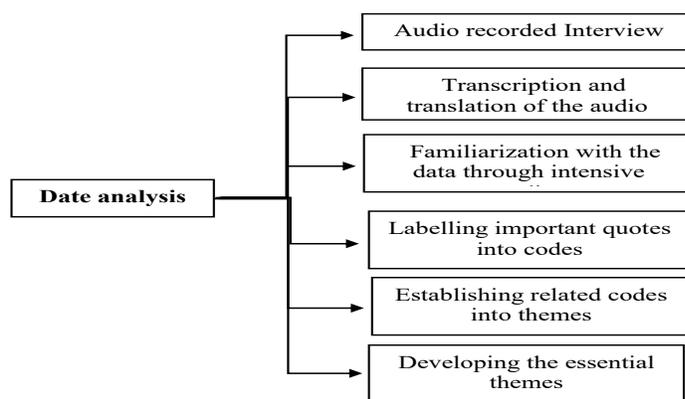


FIGURE 2. Process of data analysis

In order to make sense of the Iraqi scavengers' life experiences and gain the "reality of the results" (Rakotoarivelo et al., 2004), the procedure started with the data reading phase. In an attempt to get familiarized with the data, the transcribed interviews were read and reread meticulously several times to gain initial understanding. Reading the data multiple times is highly recommended as each time the reading brings new insights to the data (Smith, Jarman, & Osborn, 1999). During the familiarizing process, the transcribed narratives were only read carefully and deliberately and no comments were made. The aim was to get an overall sense of all the data and to look for any possible errors. Initially, transcribing the interviews personally also facilitated a level of familiarity with the data. The first step of the analysis process gives an overall understanding of how the informants experienced the phenomenon of scavenging. Later, the transcripts were reread and all the important, interesting and repeated phrases revealing the thematic aspects of the phenomenon and answering the research questions were highlighted.

## RESULTS PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This section consists of four sub-themes: marginalisation of scavengers, occupational marginalisation, reduce marginalisation and racism marginalisation and marginalisation impacted.

## MARGINALIZATION OF SCAVENGERS

In light of the interviews conducted with the Iraqi scavengers in the city of Sakarya, Turkey, it is clear that they experienced severe suffering from various social, psychological, physical, and financial aspects of life. This led to their marginalization and put them in the lowest strata of society. Iraqi scavengers face several obstacles during their daily work where they disguise and escape from the Turkish authorities for fear of fines and punishments for two reasons: their work is considered illegal, and that they are refugees and not citizens. In short, their work should remain discreet with great precaution.

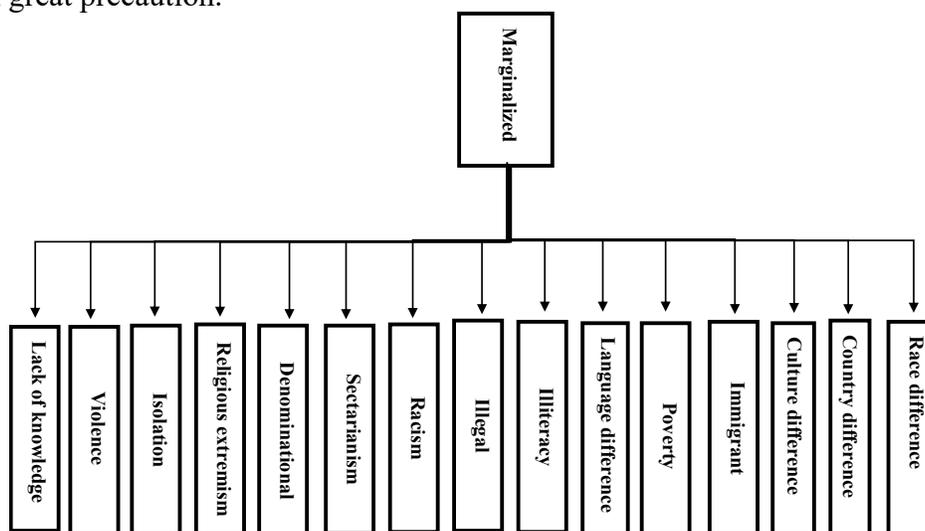


FIGURE 3. Conceptual framework of the lived experiences getting marginalized.

Work is one of the types of marginalization because of which the Iraqi sweeper was marginalized; Where the Turks see that their participation in work deprives many of their children the opportunity to work freely, as they are restricted in wages; Because the refugee accepts lower wages than the owners of the country, the employer prefers the refugee over the owners of the country, as well as for the freedom of dealing and behavior, even if it is harsh, the Iraqi refugee forced to be patient because he is forced. Racism at work is based on identity, aggression, mind manipulation, or irrational discourse.

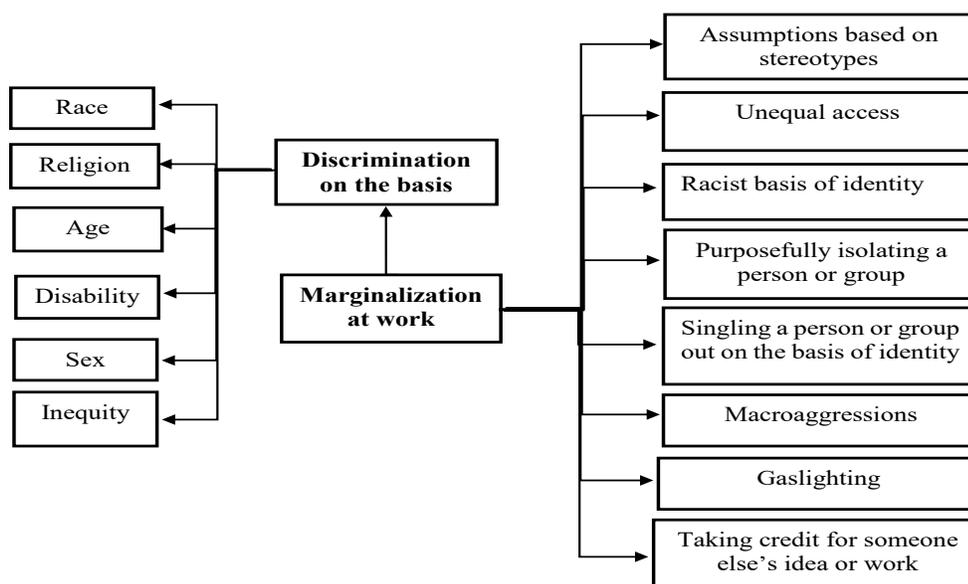


FIGURE 4. The Marginalization of work

The above figure shows the marginalization that the Iraqi scavenging is exposed to at work, which is the hair that the worker wears as a result of being neglected or marginalized in some way or because of their lack of a sense of appreciating their value at work, and this can lead to the behavior of the Iraqi sweeper who feels marginalized in unconscious ways that lead to strengthening the state of exclusion. The task of the leader is to create an environment that accommodates everyone, and gaining acceptance does not require any unusual behavior, due to the negative results that marginalization leads to, such as manipulative and dishonest behavior in the work culture. Among the things that contribute and lead to marginalization is discrimination and racism over identity, which causes hostile behavior and immoral action because of racism in terms of race, age, gender, class, and sect. Finally, marginalization leads to the end of human rights, which when a person loses his right as a human being and is exposed to attacks from his fellow human being, he feels injustice, mental illness and depression, and this may make him make wrong decisions and behaviors that he may regret later.

## OCCUPATIONAL MARGINALIZATION

**Job marginalization** One of the phenomena that afflicts society in general and individuals in particular alike, and causes a waste of competencies and disrupts production is the phenomenon of job marginalization, which involves serious administrative and financial violations, including: abuse of power, causing waste of public money and talents, by exerting pressure psychological and administrative; What harms the system of giving and productivity.

Occupational marginalization is a set of procedures and organized steps on the basis of which obstacles are placed in front of individuals and groups so that they do not obtain rights, opportunities, resources, housing services, health, employment, education, political participation, and other rights available to other groups. Forms of job marginalization vary, strategic job

marginalization aims to get rid of the employee at the lowest cost and as soon as possible, such as hiring the incompetent, supporting and promoting those who do not deserve it, and not appreciating and celebrating good work.

As for institutional marginalization, it is more harmful. Because it enters into the concept of revenge for a behaviour that the employee has done, motivated by his punishment for his disobedience or for showing certain reactions, and its forms include: assigning the employee to hard work, catching his mistakes, reducing his salary, or withholding benefits from him, and transferring the employee to a place of work far from his region and state, and absence Communicating, imposing censorship on him, and defining his freedom. As for discriminatory job marginalization, it includes discrimination in treatment among employees based on considerations not related to competence, but rather to social or family status. The reason for this phenomenon is due to the ignorance of some managers of the law and the limits of their powers, which creates many problems between them and employees that ultimately lead to abuse and abuse. The people most at risk of job marginalization are employees with special needs, new employees, workers' representatives, trainees, employees with poor social conditions, and employees with high qualifications that exceed the efficiency of their superiors.

### **REDUCE MARGINALIZATION**

To Reducing the phenomenon of marginalization There must be a psychological and professional guide within the framework of work, and he should be armed with powers that qualify him to study the conditions and conditions of employees, evaluate the quality of the work environment, and ensure that it is free from marginalization practices, and emphasize the rights of the worker, and the soundness of the decisions applied to him. The need to enact legal texts that protect the worker from job marginalization; Because the existence of legal texts makes the employee able to use his right to file a lawsuit and claim compensation, with the need to give him the freedom to prove marginalization in every way as long as it is invisible violence.

Therefore, it is good for leaders to be alert to job marginalization behaviours in all its forms and shapes, and to deal with marginalization incidents as soon as they happen, either by talking to the bully directly, or by drawing the attention of his direct boss to notice the behaviour and develop a treatment plan, support marginalized employees, and show sympathy for them. Every employee subjected to job marginalization must file a grievance before the administrative judiciary to remove the grievance against him, by submitting an official grievance request to the supreme president, forming appropriate alliances that help him solve problems, and strengthening professional relations based on support and open dialogue.

### **RACISM OF MARGINALIZATION**

The Iraqi scavenging in Turkey is exposed to discrimination and racism, and this racism and discrimination is often against the vulnerable and marginalized of the poor who are in the lowest strata of society. Especially if they are not Turks, as the attitudes and behaviours of the Turks appear negative towards people who are not ethnically considered Turks. This discrimination is mostly towards non-Turkish ethnic minorities. The Iraqi scavenging is subjected to racism by the Turkish people in the streets by the Turkish people, by the authorities, and by the employers,

because they see that they have no right to live in this land. The Iraqi sweeper is weak and cannot answer because he is weak in all respects.

### MARGINALIZATION IMPACTED

Undoubtedly, marginalization affects the nature of the work, quality and the relationships involved in it, which are between the workers and their master. We will explain this by conceptual framework.

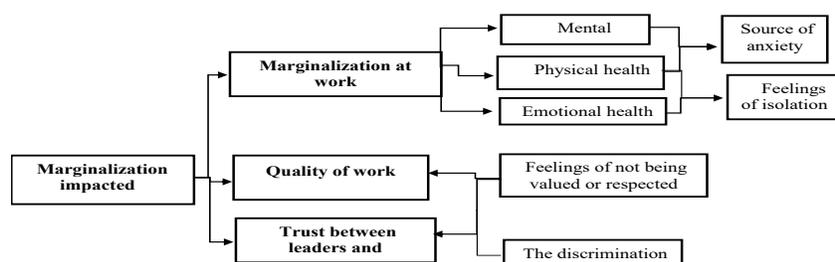


FIGURE 5: The Marginalization impacted

The above figure shows the impact of marginalization on work directly, whether in terms of the nature of work, in terms of quality of work, or in terms of the lack of trust between workers and employers. Its impact on work has serious consequences in terms of its impact on psychological, mental and physical health. Which leads to more purchase information. In terms of its effect on the quality of the illegal work, he makes it from the point of view and strives for a legitimate and strives to reward his master, so he sees his master discriminating against his colleague when feeling humiliated and respected.

The social impact is not limited to individuals who belong to a particular group, but can occur in various social and life situations of the individual. Thus, the individual's attitudes, attitudes, behaviours, values, and standards are formed based on his acceptance, submission, identification, or assimilation of the standards and attitudes of other individuals, and his behaviour in accordance with their expectations. Whereas, the individual's belonging to the group requires him to act in accordance with its standards and aspirations in order to maintain his membership in it and avoid exclusion and marginalization. Bringing about change at the level of convictions and attitudes of group members is not limited to the internal level of the group through discussion and communication with or among its members, but may occur as a result of the group's response to external challenges that it may face, such as the presence of a competing group or an external enemy that prevents it from achieving its goals or can be a source of frustration to its members. Also, managing conflict between groups and changing negative attitudes and stereotypes towards members of the competing group can be achieved through the inclusion of common challenges and higher goals that require coordination and cooperation between members of the two groups. According to this, individuals' attitudes, attitudes, judgments, ideas and stereotypes change according to the change in the external relations of the group to which they belong. Thus, the structure of the group and the nature of the relationship between its members is affected by the nature of the external challenges facing its members.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommended approach which is sustainable profitable growth focus isn't only aimed at mollifying the health hazards that waste selectors are exposed to but also towards furnishing waste selectors with a means of earning a living and getting active contributors to the profitable wheel. Towards a comprehensive strategy for achieving the proposed sustainable profitable growth, experimenters have a major part to play further disquisition of waste scavenging in Turkey is essential towards illuminating easily the functional modus, the challenges that waste selectors face, including the associated health hazards. Experimenters should invest further trouble into pressing these dynamics and influence the perceptivity to guide policy makers. In that regard, experimenters could also draw from conventional practice from countries with established successful waste operation record.

Also, as flagged in this study, still grounded on limited substantiation, caddy scavenging could be a sustainable profitable exertion with eventuality for contributing to profitable growth, if necessary probative measures for achieving acceptable functional capacity are assured. unborn exploration could enhance knowledge and inform policy by slipping further light on the survive and marginalization eventuality of waste selecting. Bearing in mind that one limitation of this study is that only scavenging conditioning involving ménage particulars similar as Damaged electronic, Iron, Cartoon and Nylon amongst others, were considered, unborn exploration should also seek to explore other particulars and exfoliate light on which particular particulars offer capabilities for sustainable profitable exertion. Eventually, unborn exploration should seek to illuminate a range of mechanisms that could be employed in enhancing sustainable profitable capacity of caddy scavenging exertion.

## CONCLUSION

Many people feel marginalized and lost in their lives, and this causes numerous cerebral and social problems. One of the styles that can be used to overcome these problems is to challenge themselves, make tone- confidence, and seek applicable cerebral support and from these ways. It's possible to get relieve of the feeling of marginalization by, endless work to develop his chops and learn more in the field he's interested in, setting pretensions and fastening on achieving them in a chastened and endless manner, seeking support and support from people they trust and believe in, maintain social connections and communicate regularly with others and Taking care of his internal and physical health and organizing his life duly.

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