



**Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission**  
Rural Development Department, Govt. of Maharashtra



## A Pilot Project

Rehabilitation of persons engaged in unhygienic occupations



### Detailed Project Report

Submitted to

**National Mission Management Unit (NMMU),  
New Delhi**

(Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India)

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**Enhancing Self Esteem and  
Empowering Communities engaged  
in Unhygienic Occupation through  
Dignified Livelihoods.**

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## Introduction:

Indian caste system has unique feature of graded inequality based on birth with ascribed occupation. Over the period of civilization, caste system has also become part of other religions whenever there is conversion. After independence India envisioned for society based on equality, fraternity, liberty and justice. In the words of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar –Human Rights Champion and Architect of Indian Constitution, *“On the 26th January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? .....”*

The Indian society is fragmented along the intersections of caste, gender and religion. *Dalits*, *Adivasis*, women, religious minorities and sexual minorities are the excluded sections of the society who have been forced into victimhood through unequal access to social, economic and political opportunities and entitlements remain a farfetched dream for them. Ex-untouchables, now popularly known as *Dalit* are at the bottom of pyramid in the caste system. These castes are declared as Scheduled Castes. But among these 59 Scheduled Castes, people engaged in manual scavenging are even below all these castes. They are *Dalits* among *Dalit*. Their rights are not recognized effectively or their socio-economic conditions, dignity is at stake.

Since the exploitative caste structure has strong sanctions and retributions if the individual or family chooses another source of livelihood over this occupation. In some cases the strength of sanctions is so powerful that even education has not been able to rescue the family from this tradition. Inability to make a choice or participate in the decision making of development opportunities for self and community is the basic concept of social exclusion, which perfectly fits for these communities.

The current Act - The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 clause 2 (g) explains *“manual scavenger” as a person engaged or employed, at the commencement of this Act or at any time thereafter, by an individual or a local authority or an agency or a contractor, for manually cleaning, carrying, disposing of, or otherwise handling in any manner, human excreta in an insanitary latrine or in an open drain or pit into which the human excreta from the insanitary latrines is disposed of, or on a railway track or in such other spaces or premises, as the Central Government or a State Government may notify, before the excreta fully*

*decomposes in such manner as may be prescribed, and the expression “manual scavenging” shall be construed accordingly.*<sup>1</sup>

An undignified practice of manual collection of human excreta is practiced in 25 Lakh households in the country.<sup>2</sup> Data compiled by the 2011 Census on the type of latrine facility within households reveals there are over 7.4 lakh households across the country where 'night soil is removed by humans'. This does not include the households where 'night soil is disposed into open drain' (over 12.33 lakh households) and 'night soil is serviced by animals' (over 4.93 lakh) that are most likely to engage manual scavenging services subsequently. About 25 lakh households are still using dry (non-flush) latrines, employing manual scavengers directly or indirectly. Approximately **95% women are engaged in this practice**<sup>3</sup>. In India largely two communities continue this inhuman practice – the 'Valmiki/ Balmiki / Bhangis' (Hindus) and the 'Haila' (Muslims). While the Haila come under the OBC category the Valmiki belong to the scheduled caste and the both are placed in the lowest rung of the Indian society, and therefore – untouchable within the untouchables. According to 2001 Census, population of Valmiki is 1,86,776 which comes to 1.9 per cent within Dalits. There is no data available for Haila community.

Besides indignity and stigma of the job, person engaged in unhygienic and hazardous work earns hardly Rs.5 /- to Rs. 15/- per household per month. It has worst impact on their health and education of future citizens of India. Changing the caste nomenclature to Valmiki, has neither brought out a single family from humiliation nor changed their socio-cultural, economic and educational status.

The Eradication of Manual Scavenging & Dry Latrine (Abolition) Act came into force in 1993 although the aims of the Act have not completely achieved even until today. Manual scavenging continues to be practiced in different parts of the country. Since the Act illegitimizes the practice, identification and enumeration of the individuals and families who continue to be engaged in this practice consequently becomes a contentious issue.

### **Background of the Project:**

The nodal Ministry – the Ministry of Social Justice (MoSJ) has livelihood support schemes targeting the well-being of these people, but there have been severe access and facilitation issues. It has been seen that the benefits of such schemes have often been cornered by people of the community who do not bear the brunt of the abominable custom.

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<sup>1</sup>The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

<sup>2</sup>The Telegraph Calcutta, Mr Jairam Ramesh's Interview.

<sup>3</sup> National Advisory Council Note on Recommendations May 2011.

Recognising this is as an issue that is a gross violation of basic human rights as also the fact that this has a severe impact on the women of this community; NRLM has decided to undertake pilot interventions to rehabilitate persons engaged in this practice. Based on it, Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) has planned to eradicate manual scavenging in India. The project will be taken up under National Rural Livelihoods Mission, which will be implemented by Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission in Maharashtra. According to Data from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Delhi, 2006<sup>4</sup> Maharashtra the figure is 64785 of people engaged in manual scavenging. But actual population size is debatable nationwide. So the presence of persons engaged in unhygienic occupations can be analysed through proxy indicator viz. Availability of latrine facility within premises, public latrines, and open defecation. Census 2011 shows following scenario of Maharashtra –

Graph shows that in rural area only 38% HH has latrine facility within premises as compare to 71 % in urban areas. Though the HH have latrines, in case of septic tanks, open drainage system persons are working in this unhygienic occupation. In certain cases night soil is directly carried by human. Places where there is no latrine facility, people are either using public latrine or open defecation is accepted norm.

**Table 1 - Type of latrine facility within the premises (Maharashtra)**

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<sup>4</sup> <http://socialjustice.nic.in/schedule/srmsapp.html>

Type of latrine facility within the premises (Maharashtra)								
Flush/pour flush latrine connected to			Pit latrine		Night soil disposed into open drain	Service Latrine		Total
Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Other System	With slab/ventilated improved pit	Without slab/open pit		Night soil removed by human	Night soil removed by animal	
2,90,804	24,93,671	2,94,807	17,41,883	87,995	20,875	4,291	12,528	4946854 (HH)
5.88%	50.41%	5.96%	35.21%	1.78%	0.42%	0.09%	0.25%	100

(Source: Census Data 2011)

**Table 2 - Maharashtra Rural HH without Latrine facility within Premises & using Alternative Sources**

Maharashtra Rural HH without Latrine facility within Premises & using Alternative Sources			
Alternative Source (for latrine) to HH	Public latrine	Open	Total HH
No. Of HH	8,07,153	72,62,645	80,69,798
Percentage	10.00	90.00	100

(Source: Census Data 2011)

From the tables above, it is evident that type of latrines

- Using septic tanks,
- Night soil disposed into open drain,
- Night soil removed by humans and
- Open defecation could be taken as proxy indicators that shows the presence of persons/HHs involved in unhygienic occupations.

For a more explanatory understanding the following tables may be considered to identify the regions specific to the unhygienic practices.

**Table 3 - Representation of Data of persons engaged in unhygienic occupation:**

Sr.No.	District	Total no. of HH	HH having latrine facility within premises			HH which do not have latrine facility within premises		
			% of HH having latrine facility within the premises	Service Latrine		% of HH not having latrine facility within the premises	Alternate Sources	
				No. of HH where night soil is removed by humans	No. of HH where night soil is serviced by animals		Percentage of HH using Public Latrines	Percentage of HH using open fields
<b>NRLP Dist.</b>								
1	Yavatmal	513041	21.75	172	503	78.25	1.11	98.89
2	Thane	526397	39.7	124	616	60.3	15.34	84.66
3	Solapur	583706	32.11	106	493	67.89	5.53	94.47
4	Gadchiroli	218935	22.19	107	308	77.81	1.5	98.5
5	Wardha	210284	47.17	141	149	52.83	1.67	98.33
6	Gondiya	241802	47.55	22	131	52.45	1.29	98.71
7	Ratnagiri	333645	67.18	124	169	32.82	52.03	47.97
8	Osmanabad	294816	22.19	16	290	77.81	3.44	96.56
9	Nandurbar	270533	22.32	0	177	77.68	4.74	95.26
10	Jalna	318563	29.21	69	131	70.79	2.28	97.72
	Maharashtra	13016652	38	4291	12528	62	10	90

(SOURCE – The above table shows combination of data compiled by Dr. Lakhani Singh & Dr. Shailesh Darokar (TISS, Mumbai) based on Census Data 2011 and the data collected by Jan Sahas, MP) \* Data not available as CBO does not work in these regions.

Highest No. or Percentage under particular indicator in NRLP District

**Table 4 - MSRLM - Pilot on Manual Scavenging Solapur District (NRLP District/ Selected District for pilot Implementation).**

<b>MSRLM - Pilot on Manual Scavenging (NRLP District/ Selected District for pilot Implementation).</b>					
<b>Solapur District</b>					
Places	Scavengers	Safai Karmcharis	Male	Female	Estimated HHs
Solapur North Tehsil (MCorp)	150	1900	0	0	1000
Majrewadi (OG)	2	2	0	0	2
Nehrunagar (OG)	10	40	0	0	50
Barshi Tehsil (MCI)	34	180	0	0	300
Dudhani (MCI)	NA	4	0	0	4
Maindargi (MCI)	NA	4	0	0	4
Mangalvedhe Tehsil(MCI)	NA	28	0	0	30
Akkalkot (MCI)	10	37	8	2	100



<b>MSRLM - Pilot on Manual Scavenging (NRLP District/ Selected District for pilot Implementation).</b>					
<b>Solapur District</b>					
Places	Scavengers	Safai Karmcharis	Male	Female	Estimated HHs
<i>Pandharpur Tehsil (MCI)</i>	11	43	33	21	45
<i>Sangola Tehsil (MCI)</i>	NA	24	17	7	22
<i>Karmala Tehsil (MCI)</i>	7	71	0	0	250
<i>Madha Tehsil</i>	1	5	0	0	30
<i>Kurudwadi (MCI)</i>	6	12	0	0	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>2350</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1849</b>

*Source: Report of the Survey Conducted for Identifying Existing Dry Latrines in Maharashtra & Socio - economic Status of Scavengers Engaged in Practice of Manual Scavenging. Prepared by: Dr. H.Beck & Dr. Shailesh Darokar. Tata Institute of Social Sciences.*

**Table 5 MSRLM - Pilot on Manual Scavenging - Yavatmal (NRLP District/ Selected District for pilot Implementation).**

<b>Yavatmal District</b>					
Places	Scavengers	Safai Karmcharis	Male	Female	Estimated HHs
<i>Yavatmal Tehsil (MCI)</i>	65	223	0	0	300
<i>Wani Tehsil (MCI)</i>	18	128	0	0	90
<i>Pandharkaoda (MCI)</i>	4	43	0	0	75
<i>Ghatanji Tehsil (MCI)</i>	5	42	0	0	70
<i>Umarkhed Tehsil (MCI)</i>	7	77	0	0	50
<i>Pusad Tehsil (MCI)</i>	20	169	0	0	110
<i>Digras Tehsil (MCI)</i>	9	86	0	0	70
<i>Darwah Tehsil (MCI)</i>	3	22	0	0	30
<i>Rajur (CT)</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Umarsara (CT)</i>	3	12	0	0	7
<i>Kelapur Tehsil</i>	5	45	0	0	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>380</b>

*Source: Report of the Survey Conducted for Identifying Existing Dry Latrines in Maharashtra & Socio - economic Status of Scavengers Engaged in Practice of Manual Scavenging. Prepared by: Dr. H.Beck & Dr. Shailesh Darokar. Tata Institute of Social Sciences.*

### **Rationale behind the District of Yavatmal and Solapur:**

Both the districts are a part of the NRLP and form the intensive districts which give the advantage of human resource and implementation management of the pilot. In case of Yavatmal, the data on No. of HHs (172 – Table No.3) engaged in removal of night soil by hand in Maharashtra is the maximum. Simultaneously considering the percentage of open defecation in the district as a proxy indicator helps to reach an inference which leads to identify high risk of humans engaged in cleaning the same. As per the report by TISS it has been found that estimated HHs is 380 where the pilot can be implemented to reach and create impact.

The Solapur region ranks fourth in the above proxy indicators and due to it being a home to many pilgrimage sites it has been observed the presence of the need of cleanliness of these sites during the quarterly visits across the year. These are commonly known as “Jatras”. As per the report by TISS as well Solapur is a home to 1849 estimated HHs engaged in unhygienic occupations which results in finalising the same district.

### **Anticipated challenges:**

1. It is observed that most of the households and family members have migrated to metros, cities and towns.
2. It would be difficult to find sizeable population of persons engaged in unhygienic occupation in rural areas.
3. Communities involved in unhygienic occupation are themselves in denial mode due to fear of loss of their current job and further sustainability.
4. Many of these community members are staying on the outskirts of the town and city but working in the towns and cities.

## Problem Tree Analysis

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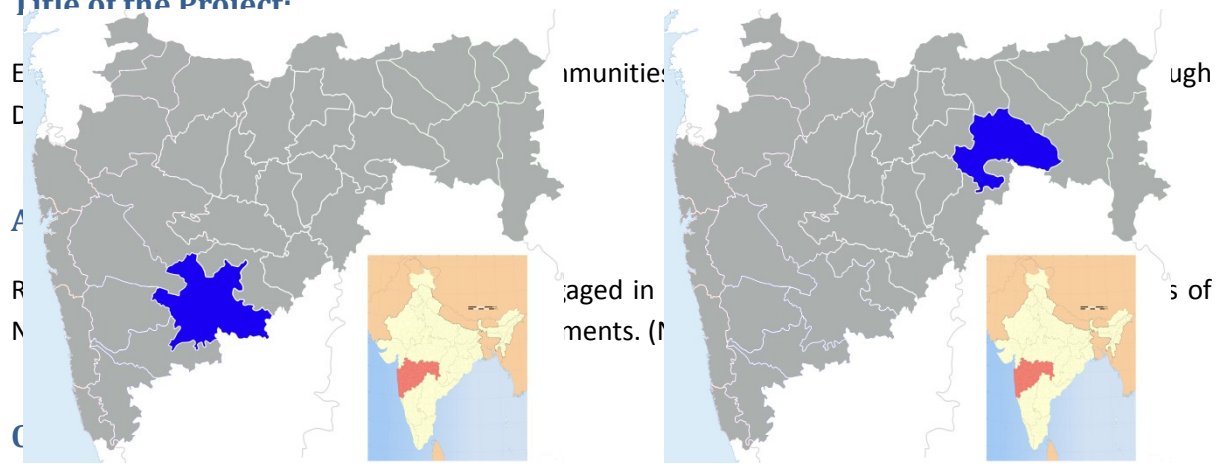
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**Solution Tree Analysis**

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## Title of the Project:



Based on Problem and Solution trees following will be objectives of the pilot project –

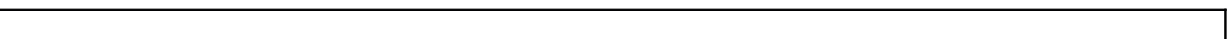
1. Sensitization about sanitation issues in communities and villages for upholding health and hygiene.
2. Motivating persons engaged in manual scavenging and unhygienic occupation to strive for alternate sustainable livelihoods through creation of enabling environment.
3. Preparing and executing Household level Livelihoods Map, which includes alternate employment, enterprise skills and job linked skills development among youths, access to entitlement, and ensuring interest in education of children of manual scavenging community.
4. Convergence in the areas of Health and Hygiene, nutrition with NRHM, NBA, convergence with PRIs, Education Department and Social Justice and Empowerment Department.

## Geographical Coverage

Based on above facts and data mentioned in the background 2 intensive districts i.e. Yavatmal and Solapur are already finalised. MSRLM will identify 10 Panchayats and 10 villages based on following indicators and proxy indicators -

- Gram Panchayats above 5000
- Weekly market places
- Pilgrimage sites

## Location Map:



## Strategy:

- A. Social mobilization, Inclusion

- B. HH and Livelihoods Mapping
- C. Entitlements
- D. Alternate Livelihoods
- E. Jobs and Skills for youths
- F. Convergence with PRIs and Line Departments

## Activities

### I. Selection of pilot area

MSRLM has selected Yavatmal and Solapur districts based on available data. A State Level Conference will be organized to assess the situation of Manual Scavenging with respect to population, its distribution and region specific issues. Initially 10 Gram Panchayats will be shortlisted among these blocks and in each block Initial rapid survey will be conducted with the help of Jan Sahas, existing CBOs, VOs/VLCs and Gram Panchayats. The survey would include checking Wage Register of Gram Panchayats, HH meetings, FGDs with the local communities and Gram Panchayat members, MSRLM will identify families / persons engaged in manual scavenging, unhygienic occupation.

### II. IEC campaign with Communities and Villagers.

Rather than restricting to identify families engaged in manual scavenging at one go, the focus of entry into the Panchayat will be on hygiene and total sanitation with heavy weightage to the problems of dry latrines and the inhumanity in perpetuating the culture of manual scavenging. Intensive Community sensitisation will be needed to overcome the intense societal pressure on these families to conform, and the risk of social ostracism that these families would be placing themselves in, while attempting alternate livelihoods. Once the villages are finalised, mass awareness campaign on sanitation issue will be organized using folk media and in the convergence with Water and Sanitation Department.

### III. Sensitization of PRIs

MSRLM will organize discussion and sensitization meetings with PRIs so that they will be prepared stop this inhuman practice in their villages. Not only so, they will be motivated to cooperate for convergence and rehabilitation plan.

### IV. Rapid Survey and Livelihoods Mapping

Alongside, there will be intensive visits to community engaged in unhygienic occupation to understand their current situation. Few women and youths will be selected on the basis of their proactive participation and response and with the help of VO/VLCs. These identified women and youths will do a detailed survey of their



own community with the facilitation of MSRLM to understand every sphere of their life viz. Livelihoods, education, health, women-youth-children issues. It is Household Mapping with the output of livelihoods needs, jobs and skills needs, educational needs, entitlement needs.

**V. Conscientization of Households engaged in unhygienic occupation**

MSRLM will invite Jan Sahas organization for experience sharing to build perspective, to bring behavioural and attitudinal change about self and society among communities engaged in manual scavenging. Such training will be given by person who was previously involved in manual scavenging and unhygienic occupation and liberated from and having alternative livelihoods source. It will have enormous impact on the community in order to liberate themselves from this undignified job.

**VI. Creating Community Institutions and Community Resource Persons**

There is a significant gender dimension to the issue of manual scavenging. It emerged that while men from these communities are mostly employed as salaried employees of Municipalities, women are almost always employed by Gram Panchayats on daily wages sometimes as low as Rs 50 per day – way below the minimum wage prescribed. Often, it has been observed that apart from outsiders, elders within the community force women to practice this occupation even if this is not traditionally practiced in their maiden households. In fact, there is a widespread prevalence of domestic violence, especially when women assert their choice to not practice manual scavenging. Accordingly, the rehabilitation intervention will include a strong gender sensitization campaign for the community itself and advocate for skilling of women in alternate livelihoods.

As far as social inclusion is concern, efforts will be made that women will be member of any SHG village. It will help to reduce feeling of untouchability among women. In certain places, community specific SHGs will be promoted. Creation of separate community institution will be local context specific. Likewise youths will also be organized as a group for their own development as well as community specific development. Identified women and youth activists will be trained in community institution management, convergence, to become Community Resource Persons.

**VII. Livelihood and Entitlement mapping and preparation of Micro Livelihoods Plan**

On the basis of household mapping and detailed survey a plan for alternate livelihoods, sustainable livelihoods and jobs and skills, areas of convergence will be chalked out by the institutions themselves. Long term strategies for child education will be dealt in convergence with education department. While the percentages of persons affected vis-à-vis total population is small and sporadically distributed, this is not a homogenous group since the persons and families affected by it include

different categories, alternate Livelihoods Plan will cater needs of following categories:

- persons currently engaged in the practice
- persons liberated (stopped practising) yet not gainfully employed
- elderly (50 years above) who cannot be roped in through a conventional skill training model
- dependants of persons engaged in unhygienic occupation – children and youths (usually school dropouts and not allowed to move out of traditional occupation even if educated)
- Widows of manual scavengers

Livelihoods plan can be in the following areas –

- Agri based
- Nonfarm activities
- Off Farm Activities
- Traditional Skills Development (If such traditional skill available in culture)
- Wage skills, Jobs and Vocational Trainings with placement guarantee
- Long term and Higher Education

#### VIII. **Capacity Building of Manual Scavenging HH**

Various need based capacity building and training programmes will be organized with community members. These trainings will be on various types of livelihoods, jobs and skills, education, health and hygiene, nutrition. For prospective training topics see annexure.

#### IX. **Convergence with Line Department**

Simultaneously, convergence will be with done With Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, on NRHM, Social Justice Department, Mahatma Phule Magaswargiya Vikas Mahamandal ( Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation). Following issues will be covered in the convergence –

- Sanitation, Community Led Total Sanitation Campaign,
- Health & Hygiene,Nutrition,
- Scholarship,
- Jobs and Skills,

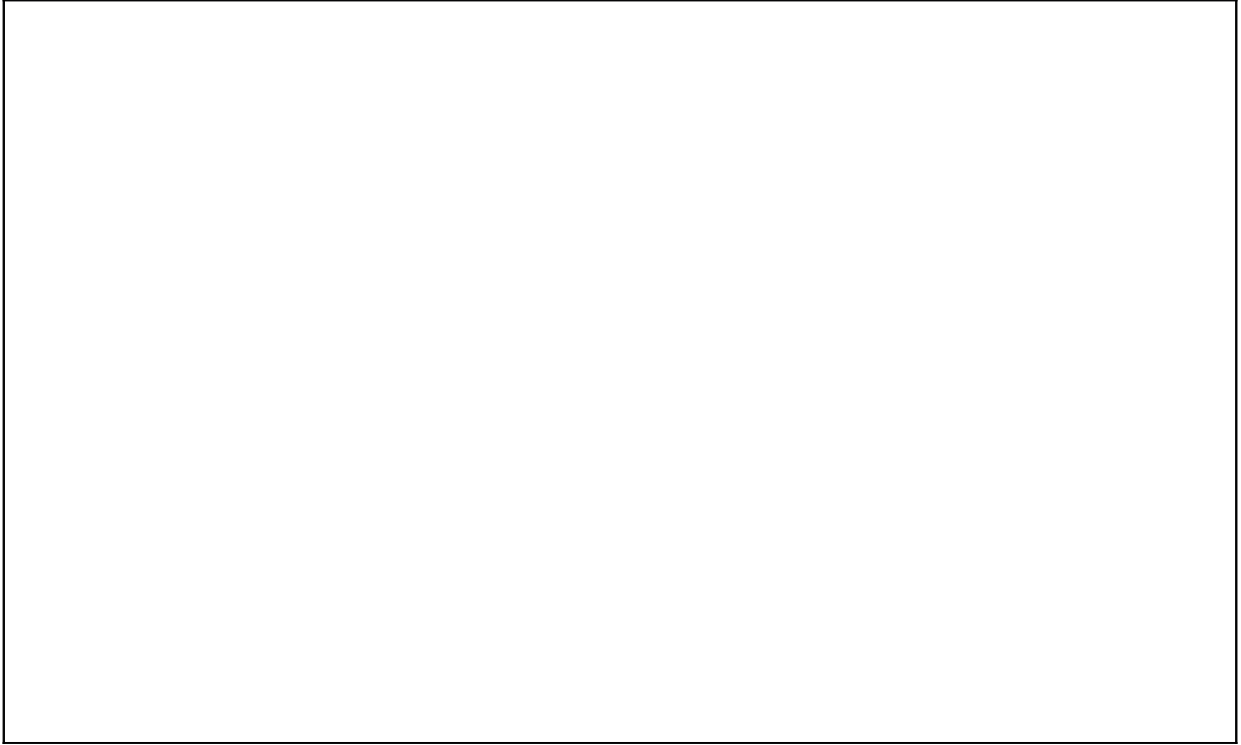
- Entitlement (Ration Card, Caste Certificate, Jobs Card, various schemes viz. IAY, Pension etc.)

X. **Partnership with Jan Sahas and local CBOs**

Jan Sahas, a Community Based Organization working in Madhya Pradesh has shown its success while working with persons engaged in unhygienic occupations. Their work was not limited to economic inclusion but it paved way for social dignity. MSRLM would like to do partnership with Jan Sahas in 3 areas –

- a. Household and Livelihoods Mapping
- b. Creation of Community Institutions and Community Resource Pool
- c. Resource Material for Capacity Building and Effective IEC for village

## Activity Flow Chat

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## **Human Resource especially for Pilot:**

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation of the pilot will be in a continuous monitoring framework with consistent reviews. The Direct ownership of pilot implementation within the SRLM will be with the DMMU. They will be monitoring the process with the YP and pilot coordinator and further through the CRPs.

### **Sustainability**

Community Resource Persons and active women and youths will be the biggest social capital for sustainability of the pilot. "One House One Job" will be the formula for households engaged in manual scavenging.

Later on these CRPs and active women will visit their relatives in nearby villages to campaign on human rights and dignity of the community members. They will create same community based institutions in other villages.

This pilot will be then replicated to remaining districts of Maharashtra.

## Prospective Training subject and Topics

Sr.	Training Subject	Stakeholder	Type of Training (Foundation / Thematic)
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Experience sharing by person who is liberated from manual scavenging</li> </ul>	Community Members engaged in Manual scavenging and their HH	F
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household Survey and Livelihoods, Entitlement Mapping</li> </ul>	Identified active women and youth	T
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leadership,</li> <li>Personality Development</li> </ul>	Community Resource Persons and Community Members which are forming institution	F
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building Community Institution</li> <li>Community Mobilization and Social Inclusion</li> <li>Convergence</li> <li>Entitlements</li> </ul>	Community Resource Persons	T
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formation and Normation, Sustainability of Community Based Institutions</li> <li>Convergence</li> </ul>	Community Members which are forming institution	T
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Indian Constitution and Citizenship Rights of Community</li> <li>Legal Rights of the Community</li> </ul>	Community Members engaged in Manual scavenging and their HH	F
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher Education</li> <li>Scholarship</li> </ul>	Youths between the age group of 13 – 19	F
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health and Hygiene</li> </ul>	Community Members engaged in Manual scavenging and their HH	F
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nutrition</li> </ul>	Community Members engaged in Manual scavenging and their HH especially expectant parents	F
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agribased, nonforam, off-farm, placement linked skills and vocational trainings as per the Micro Livelihoods Plan</li> </ul>	List of Community members emerged out of HH and Livelihoods, Entitlement Mapping	T



## Work Plan Calendar

Enhancing Self Esteem and Empowering Communities engaged in Manual Scavenging and Unhygienic and Hazardous Occupation through Dignified Livelihoods.							
Sr.	Major Activity	FY 2013 -14	FY 2014 - 15				FY 2015 -16
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1
1	State Level Conference on MS						
2	Selection of pilot area						
3	Identification of families / persons engaged in unhygienic occupation						
4	IEC campaign with General Community.						
5	Sensitization of PRIs						
6	Rapid Assessment & Livelihoods Mapping						
7	Conscientization of Households engaged in unhygienic occupation						
8	Creating Community Institutions and Community Resource Persons						
9	Livelihood and Entitlement mapping and preparation of Micro Livelihoods Plan						
10	Capacity Building of identified HH, Community Institutions and Community Resource Persons						
11	Convergence with Line Department						
12	Partnership with Jan Sahas and local CBOs						
13	Recruitment of Human Resource						

## Budget Proposal 2013 – 2015

Enhancing Self Esteem and Empowering Communities engaged in Manual Scavenging and Unhygienic and Hazardous Occupation through Dignified Livelihoods.							
Sr.	Major Activity	Budget in INR					
		FY 2013 -14	FY 2014 - 15		Total (Rs)	Remark	
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 4		
	Project Cost						
1	State Level Conference on MS	3,00,000	-	-	-	3,00,000	It will be 3 days residential conference to assess the situation of MS in Rural Mahafraashtra.
2	Follow Up of State Level Workshops					3,00,000	
3	Stake holder consultations in two districts	1,00,000	-	-	-	1,00,000	Initial days intensive visits for selection of villages, meetings with key persons, travelling to these villages.

**Enhancing Self Esteem and Empowering Communities engaged in Manual Scavenging and Unhygienic and Hazardous Occupation through Dignified Livelihoods.**

Sr.	Major Activity	Budget in INR						
		FY 2013 -14	FY 2014 - 15		Total (Rs)	Remark		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 4			
4	Review Meetings with Stakeholders in 2 Districts	-	-	20,000	-	40,000		
5	IEC campaign with Community and PRIs. (20 Gps)	-	3,00,000	3,00,000	2,50,000	12,50,000	Folk media, wall painting, poster campaign etc. Rs. 62500/- per village. Total 20 villages.	
6	Sensitization of PRIs (20 Gps)	-	-	2,40,000	2,40,000	7,20,000	20 Shortlisted Gram Panchayat members	
7	Rapid Assessment , Livelihood Mapping	-	-	9,60,000	-	9,60,000	It includes stationary, traveling, training, data collection and analysis cost	

**Enhancing Self Esteem and Empowering Communities engaged in Manual Scavenging and Unhygienic and Hazardous Occupation through Dignified Livelihoods.**

Sr.	Major Activity	Budget in INR						
		FY 2013 -14	FY 2014 - 15		Total (Rs)	Remark		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 4			
8	Capacity Building of Community Institution and HH	-	-	-	5,00,000	11,00,000	CB of all Community Institutions on the issue as well as in case where there is separate Institution of HH engaged in unhygienic occupation.	
9	Capacity Building of CRPs	-	-	-	2,45,000	4,90,000	Rs. 700/- per CRP for 50 CRPs and 7 days of training assumed	
10	Convergence with Line Department – Sensitization workshops, Meetings	-	1,00,000	30,000	30,000	2,20,000	@20 participants per participant including travel & food TA = 1000 per participant Lodging & B = 1500 per participant * 2 days Resource Material = Rs. 1000/- per participant	
11	Partnership with Jan Sahas and local CBOs	-	5,00,000	-	-	5,00,000		

**Enhancing Self Esteem and Empowering Communities engaged in Manual Scavenging and Unhygienic and Hazardous Occupation through Dignified Livelihoods.**

Sr.	Major Activity	Budget in INR						
		FY 2013 -14	FY 2014 - 15		Total (Rs)	Remark		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 4			
12	Community Resource Persons Honorarium-20	-	180000	180000	180000	9,00,000	Honorarium Rs. 3,000/- per Month per CRP. Total 20 CRPs	
13	Community Resource Person TA & DA- 20	-	90000	90000	90000	4,50,000	220 days village work + 5 days office visit Approx. TA Rs. 200/- day + DA Rs. 100	
	<b>Sub - Total A</b>	4,00,000	11,70,000	18,20,000	15,35,000	73,30,000		
	<b>M &amp; E and Documentation</b>							
1	Monitoring and evaluation	-	1,50,000	-	-	5,00,000		
2	Documentation and Process Documenta	30,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	2,00,000		

**Enhancing Self Esteem and Empowering Communities engaged in Manual Scavenging and Unhygienic and Hazardous Occupation through Dignified Livelihoods.**

Sr.	Major Activity	Budget in INR						
		FY 2013 -14	FY 2014 - 15		Total (Rs)	Remark		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 4			
	tion							
3	Documentary Film	-	-	-	-	5,00,000		
	<b>Sub - Total B</b>	30,000	1,80,000	30,000	40,000	12,00,000		
	<b>Human Resource</b>							
1	Coordinator Pilot - Honorarium	-	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000	5,25,000	Salary Rs. 35,000/- per Month	
2	Induction/Immersion/Exposure Cost	-	50,000	-	-	50,000		
3	Coordinator Pilot - Honorarium	-	-	64,800	64,800	2,59,200	Approx. 10 days Village visits; 8 days visits other than village area; 7 days Office work. Approx. TA 700 /- day + DA Rs. 500/- day	
4	workshops, consultations, review meetings, cross	-	-	50,000	50,000	2,00,000		

**Enhancing Self Esteem and Empowering Communities engaged in Manual Scavenging and Unhygienic and Hazardous Occupation through Dignified Livelihoods.**

Sr.	Major Activity	Budget in INR						
		FY 2013 -14	FY 2014 - 15		Total (Rs)	Remark		
		Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 4			
	learning visits							
5	Mobile, Laptop, Data Card	-	500 00	-	-	50,000	Newly recruited HR	
	<b>Sub - Total C</b>	-	2,0 5,0 00	2,19,800	2,19,800	10,84,200		
1	CIF, RF costs to be borne under IB CB costs							
2	Skills and placement under ASDP							
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,30,000</b>	<b>15, 55, 000</b>	<b>20,69,800</b>	<b>17,94,800</b>	<b>96,14,200</b>		

**Budget Component Analysis**

Budget Analysis		
	Amount (Rs)	% to total Budget
Project Cost	73,30,000	76

M&E and Documentation	12,00,000	12
HR	10,84,200	11
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>96,14,200</b>	<b>100</b>



### Annexure 1 - Number of Persons Engaged in Manual Scavenging across the States in India

Sr.	Name of State	Number of Scavengers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30921
2.	Assam	40413
3.	Bihar	12226
4.	Gujarat	64195
5.	Haryana	36362
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4757
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4150
8.	Karnataka	14555
9.	Kerala	1339
10.	Madhya Pradesh	80072
11.	Maharashtra	64785
12.	Orissa	35049
13.	Punjab	531
14.	Rajasthan	57736
15.	Tamil Nadu	35561
16.	Uttar Pradesh	149202
17.	West Bengal	23852
18.	Delhi	17420
19.	Nagaland	1800
20.	Meghalaya	607
21.	Pondicherry	476
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,76,009</b>

(Source - Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Delhi, 2006)

### Annexure - 2 Data Collation Proxy Indicators of existence of Persons Engaged in Unhygienic Occupation

Sr.No.	NRLP District	HH having latrine facility within premises				HH which do not have latrine facility within premises			Data from CBO
		Total no. of HH	Percentage of HH having latrine facility within the premises	Service Latrine No. of HH where night soil is removed by humans	Percentage of HH not having latrine facility within the premises No. of HH where night soil is serviced by animals	Alternate Sources		Total no. of dry toilet/ community dry toilets	
						Percentage of HH using Public Latrines	Percentage of HH using open fields		
	Maharashtra	13016652	38	4291	12528	62	10	90	*
1	Nandurbar	270533	22.32	0	177	77.68	4.74	95.26	648
2	Dhule	298915	18.69	48	421	81.31	24.33	75.67	436
3	Jalgaon	618314	22.59	32	449	77.41	21.36	78.64	728
4	Buldana	445247	29.07	16	286	70.93	1.62	98.38	587
5	Akola	247752	30.93	75	376	69.07	1.3	98.7	226
6	Washim	217490	27.55	28	281	72.45	1.39	98.61	353
7	Amravati	424563	41.14	148	305	58.86	2.16	97.84	482
8	Wardha	210284	47.17	141	149	52.83	1.67	98.33	*
9	Nagpur	324568	46.06	105	514	53.94	2.53	97.47	*
10	Bhandara	223299	55.75	529	311	44.25	1.27	98.73	*
11	Gondiya	241802	47.55	22	131	52.45	1.29	98.71	*
12	Gadchiroli	218935	22.19	107	308	77.81	1.5	98.5	*
13	Chandrapur	352643	29.08	439	222	70.92	1.43	98.57	*
14	Yavatmal	513041	21.75	172	503	78.25	1.11	98.89	*
15	Nanded	487624	19.23	80	233	80.77	1.01	98.99	*
16	Hingoli	195143	26.9	0	103	73.1	1.25	98.75	*
17	Parbhani	256063	13.33	0	219	89.67	0.83	99.17	*
18	Jalna	318563	29.21	69	131	70.79	2.28	97.72	*
19	Aurangabad	419120	19.77	15	483	80.23	1.74	98.26	27
20	Nashik	661977	29.27	217	691	70.73	12.47	87.53	8

Sr.No.	NRLP District	HH having latrine facility within premises				HH which do not have latrine facility within premises			Data from CBO	
		Total no. of HH	Percentage of HH having latrine facility within the premises	Service Latrine	Percentage of HH not having latrine facility within the premises		Alternate Sources			
				No. of HH where night soil is removed by humans	No. of HH where night soil is serviced by animals	Percentage of HH using Public Latrines	Percentage of HH using open fields	Total no. of dry toilet/ community dry toilets		
21	Thane	526397	39.7	124	616	60.3	15.34	84.66	*	
22	Raigarh	376520	50.93	157	326	49.07	46.51	53.49	*	
23	Pune	744114	61.76	646	1206	38.24	13.5	86.5	*	
24	Ahemadnagar	717718	39.09	147	475	60.91	5	95	*	
25	Bid	446114	15.38	15	311	84.62	1.37	98.63	*	
26	Latur	359858	24.85	11	327	75.15	0.98	99.02	*	
27	Osmanabad	294816	22.19	16	290	77.81	3.44	96.56	*	
28	Solapur	583706	32.11	106	493	67.89	5.53	94.47	*	
29	Satara	518187	70.12	294	397	29.88	49.76	50.24	*	
30	Ratnagiri	333645	67.18	124	169	32.82	52.03	47.97	*	
31	Sindhudurg	180494	74.41	0	33	25.59	39.67	60.33	*	
32	Kolhapur	556628	74.43	242	947	25.57	63.84	36.16	*	
33	Sangli	432579	60.48	166	645	39.52	28.33	71.67	*	
* Data not available as CBO does not work in these regions.										

(SOURCES - Existing Dry Latrines in Maharashtra & Socio - economic Status of Scavengers Engaged in Practice of Manual Scavenging prepared by Dr. Beck & Dr. Darokar. Field data collected by Mr. Asif Sheikh and his team)

	<b>NRLP Districts</b>
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## **Annexure – 3 Committees/ Commissions, Recommendation, Schemes with A Brief History of Commitment**

### **1. Barve Committee**

The problem of scavenging and improving the conditions of scavengers has persistently been engaging the attention of the Government since independence. The erstwhile Government of Bombay, appointed a committee known as the Scavengers' Living Conditions Enquiry Committee in 1949 with late Shri. V.N. Barve as Chairman to study and enquire into the living conditions of the scavengers in the State of Bombay and to suggest ways and means to improve their conditions of work and to fix their minimum wages. The Committee submitted its report to the Government of Bombay in 1952. In 1955 the Ministry of Home Affairs circulated a copy of the major recommendations of the Barve Committee to all the State Governments requesting them to adopt these recommendations.<sup>5</sup>

### **2. Kaka Kalelkar Commission**

The first Backward Classes Commission which was appointed in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar submitted its report in 1955. The Commission described the condition of sweepers and scavengers as sub-human. The observations and recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission were brought to the notice of all the State Governments by the Ministry of Home Affairs in October 1956 emphasising the need to introduce mechanical and up-to-date methods of cleansing latrines so that the inhuman practice of doing this work by hand and carrying night soil on heads is obviated as far as possible and also specific schemes covering every sphere of life to uplift Bhangis from their 'sub-human' level of existence.<sup>6</sup>

### **3. Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare**

The Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a Central Advisory Board of Harijan Welfare in 1956 under the chairmanship of Late Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pant, the then Minister of Home Affairs. This Board inter alia reviewed the working and living condition of the sweepers and scavengers in the country and recommended to the Government to introduce a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for this purpose.<sup>7</sup>

### **4. Malkani Committee**

The Board in its meeting held on the 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1957 constituted a committee, known as Scavenging Conditions Inquiry Committee consisting of Prof. N.R. Malkani as Chairman to prepare a

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<sup>5</sup>op.cit., Manual Scavenging in India, pp. 35-36

<sup>6</sup>ibid, pp. 36-37

<sup>7</sup>ibid, pp. 37-38

scheme to put an end to the degrading practice of scavenging having to carry night soil in buckets or baskets. The Committee which submitted its report in December 1960 recommended not merely for eliminating the practice of carrying night soil as head loads, but also for removing filth and indignity from all stages of scavenging and for improving the working, living conditions and social status.<sup>8</sup>

#### **5. *Committee on Customary Rights***

The Central Department of Social Welfare appointed a committee in 1965 under the chairmanship of Prof. N. R. Malkani, to examine the question of the abolition of customary rights of the scavengers. The Committee which submitted its report in 1966 found that where scavenging is not municipalized the latrines were cleaned privately and one particular scavenger acquired hereditary right to clean such latrine as against another scavenger by an understanding and agreement. A customary relationship also develops with the householder and the scavenger receives payments in some form or the other.<sup>9</sup>

#### **6. *Pandya Committee***

The National Commission on Labour constituted by the Union Ministry of Labour appointed a sub-committee (1968-69) under the chairmanship of Shri. Bhanu Prasad Pandya to look into the working and service conditions of sweepers and scavengers. One of the important recommendations of the committee was that “the Central Government should undertake a comprehensive legislation for regulating their working, service and living conditions which should also provide for adequate inspectorate and enforcement machinery”. Similar committees were also constituted at the State level in the States of Uttar Pradesh (1955), Haryana (1969), Kerala (1971) and Karnataka (1976).<sup>10</sup>

#### **7. *Schemes for Welfare and Rehabilitation***

In view of the existing hereditary obnoxious and inhuman condition of manual scavengers, the Government has formulated various schemes/programmes for their Social and Economic upliftment.

#### **8. *Valmiki Malin Basti AwasYojna (VAMBAY)***

This scheme was launched by Government of India during 2001 with the aim to provide shelter and upgrade the existing shelter for people living below poverty line in urban slums which helps in making cities slum free. The scheme is shared on 50:50 basis with states. Preference is given to women headed households. The Government releases subsidy on a 1:1 basis with loan.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Ibid, p.3 8

<sup>9</sup>Ibid, pp. 39-40

<sup>10</sup>Ibid, p. 40

<sup>11</sup> <http://ncsk.nic.in> retrieved on 21st August 2013 at 19:00 hours.

### **9. *Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)***

The Total Sanitation Campaign is a comprehensive programme to ensure sanitation facilities in rural areas with broader goal to eradicate the practice of open defecation. TSC was initiated in 1999 when Central Rural Sanitation Programme was restructured making it demand driven and people centered. It follows a principle of “low to no subsidy” where a nominal subsidy in the form of incentive is given to rural poor households for construction of toilets. TSC gives strong emphasis on Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Capacity Building and Hygiene Education for effective behaviour change with involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), and Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) etc. The key intervention areas are Individual Household Latrines (IHHL), School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE), Community Sanitary Complex, Anganwadi toilets supported by Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs) and Production Centres (PCs).<sup>12</sup>

### **10. *Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojna***

To add vigour to the TSC, in June 2003, the Government of India initiated an incentive scheme for fully sanitized and open defecation free Gram Panchayats, Blocks, and Districts called the ‘Nirmal Gram Puraskar’. The incentive provision is for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as well as individuals and organizations that are the driving forces for full sanitation coverage.<sup>13</sup>

### **11. *National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS)***

The National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) were launched by the Government in March, 1992 to provide alternate employment to the scavengers and their dependents. Under the NSLRS the scavengers and their dependents are trained in trades of their aptitude which can provide them alternate employment. During the course of training, the trainees get stipend up to Rs.500/- per month and a tool kit allowance up to Rs.2,000/-. For rehabilitation, there is a prescribed financial package for different trades by which financial assistance up to Rs.50,000/- can be provided. Under NSLRS, the Government of India has formulated and issued guidelines to all States and their Special Central Assistance (SCAs) to form groups of 5 to 25 scavengers and start a production-cum-trading-cum service centre for large-scale conversion of dry latrines through Sanitary Marts in which the loan component would be provided by the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC).<sup>14</sup>

### **12. *Pre-matric Scholarships for the Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations***

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<sup>12</sup> <http://nhrc.nic.in> retrieved on 2st August 2013 at 22:00 hours.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, p. 7

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, 7, 8

The objective of this scheme is to provide financial assistance to enable the children of scavengers of dry latrines, tanners, flayers and sweepers who have traditional links with scavenging to pursue pre-matric education. Under the scheme, the States / UTs are provided 100% Central assistance over and above their respective committed liabilities to implement this scheme. The scheme covers over 6 lakh students every year.<sup>15</sup>

### **13. *Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)***

In order to eliminate the dehumanizing practice of physically carrying night soil, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Urban Low Cost Sanitation was initiated in 1981 by the Ministry of Home Affairs and later implemented through the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The scheme envisages conversion of dry latrines into low cost twin pit sanitary latrines and liberation of scavengers through total elimination of manual scavenging. The scheme has been taken up on a 'whole town basis' and is being operated through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) by providing a mix of subsidy from the Central Government and loan from the HUDCO in a synchronized manner

### **14. *Pay and Use Toilet Scheme***

Under 'Pay and Use Toilet Scheme', Central assistance through Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) was available to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for construction of toilets for footpath and slum dwellers who were unable to construct their own toilets. The period of the project was one year and the subsidy was payable in four equal instalments on submission of utilization certificates of each instalment.<sup>16</sup>

### **15. *National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)***

National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) was incorporated on 24 January, 1997 under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, as an Apex Institution for all round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis and their dependents throughout India and to extend concessional financial assistance to the Safai Karamcharis beneficiaries for establishment of income generating projects. NSKFDC provides loans to the Safai Karamcharis and their dependents through the State Channelising Agencies. The target groups of the Corporation are "Scavengers" and their dependents and "Safai Karamcharis".<sup>17</sup>

### **16. *Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations (SCDCs)***

The scheme for assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations was introduced in the year 1978-79 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the States/UTs having sizeable Scheduled

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid, p, 8

<sup>16</sup> Ibid, pp. 8-9

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, pp. 8-9

Castes population. At present, SCDCs are functioning in 26 States and UTs. They are playing an extremely useful role in mobilisation of finances of economic development of the Scheduled Castes living below the poverty line. They have been acting as promoters and catalysts for generating credit from financial institutions, providing missing inputs by way of margin money loans and subsidy to the target groups.<sup>18</sup>

### **17. Self-Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers**

This is a very prominent scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment meant for the rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers. The salient features of the scheme are as under:-

- As per survey reports received from States, there are 7,70,338 scavengers and their dependents in India. Taking into account manual scavengers numbering 4,27,870 already assisted under NSLRS and ineligible for assistance the number of Manual Scavengers yet to be rehabilitated is 3,42,468 as per State wise details.
- The objective of the scheme is to assist the remaining scavengers for rehabilitation, which are yet to be assisted. Scavengers and their dependents, irrespective of their income, who are yet to be provided assistance for rehabilitation, under any scheme of Government of India/State Governments will be eligible for assistance.
- The identified scavengers will be provided training, loan, and subsidy. Credit will be provided by the banks, which will charge interest from the beneficiaries at the rates prescribed under the scheme. NSKFDC or any other identified agency at the apex level, will provide interest subsidy to the banks through its State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) or any other identified agency at the State level, for the difference between the interest chargeable by bank and the interest to be charged from the beneficiaries under the scheme.
- Both, term loan (up to a maximum cost of Rs. 5 Lakhs) and micro financing (up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000) will be admissible under the scheme. Micro financing will also be done through self-help groups (SHGs) and reputed Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

<b>Rate of interest chargeable from the beneficiaries</b>	
For projects up to Rs. 25,000/-	4% per annum ( for women beneficiaries) 5% per annum
For projects above Rs. 25,000/-	6% per annum

- The period of repayment loan will be three years for projects up to Rs.25,000 and 5 years for projects above Rs.25,000. The moratorium period to start the repayment of loan will be six months. The SCAs would distribute the funds within a period of three months to the beneficiaries

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18 Ibid, p. 9



- Where the rate of interest chargeable by the banks on loans will be higher than the rates prescribed in the scheme, interest subsidy to the extent of the difference will be given to the banks and this will be administered by NSKFDC/other agencies identified by the Ministry.

**Credit linked capital subsidy will be provided upfront to the beneficiaries in a scaled manner:**

For projects costing up to Rs.25,000	@ 50% of the project cost
For projects costing more than Rs.25,000/-	@ 25% of the project cost, with a minimum of Rs.12,500 and maximum of Rs.20,000/-

- Beneficiaries will be allowed to avail second and subsequent loan from banks if required, without capital subsidy and interest subsidy and other grants under the scheme.
- NSKFDC or any other agency identified under the scheme will undertake all activities under the scheme and will co-ordinate with the concerned agencies to ensure optimum benefits to the beneficiaries. NSKFDC or other identified agency will have freedom to meet admissible expenditure under the scheme out of their own funds, which will be reimbursable to them.
- The scheme is proposed to be implemented at the national level through the NSKFDC or other identified agencies for this purpose. At the State level, the implementing agencies will be the state Channelising agencies identified for the purpose, which may include government agencies and reputed nongovernmental organisations.
- The existing institutions under the Ministry such as the NSKFDC and its SCAs have the requisite experience to implement the proposed scheme. However, their limited infrastructure capacity would need to be enhanced.
- The beneficiaries are free to select any viable income generating self-employment project given below is the indicative list of projects, which are usually selected by the beneficiaries which are sustainable and have a good potential of regular income.:-

S.No	Projects	Indicative cost of the Project
1.	Fruit & Vegetables Vendor & Meat Shop, PaanShop, Watch Repairing Shop and Wet Grinder etc.	Up to Rs.25, 000 each
2.	Barber Shop, Tailoring Shop, Flour Mill, Bicycle Hiring and Repairing and STD/PCO Booth etc.	Rs.25,001 toRs.50,000 each
3.	Auto rickshaw (Petrol), Automobile Repair Shop, CO/Photocopier Booth, General Provision Store, Beauty Parlour and Music Store etc.	Rs.50,001 toRs.1,00,000 each
4.	Transport, Denting & Painting of Vehicles and Domestic Gadgets, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Shop, Sanitary & Hardware Shop, Servicing & Repair of Domestic Electrical Appliances, Tent House, Band Party, Readymade Garments Shop, Agriculture and allied activities including Non-land based schemes like Tractor, Trolley, Poultry Farming	Rs.1,00,001 toRs.5,00,000 each

*(Source: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment Department of Social Justice & Empowerment)*

- Since the scavengers will be rehabilitated in non-traditional professions, they will require training to acquire new skills and entrepreneurship capabilities. This can be given by government agencies/institutes as well as by reputed specialised training agencies.
- A comprehensive programme of publicity with a view to awareness generation at all levels will be undertaken so as to ensure that optimum benefit reaches to the beneficiaries in the shortest possible time. The progress of implementation will be monitored by NSKFDC and other apex level agencies, identified for the purpose. The National Commission for Safai
- Karamcharis may, in accordance with its terms of reference, review the implementation of programmes and schemes, social and economic rehabilitation of the manual scavengers. The scheme will be concurrently evaluated by an independent agency for which 1% of the total cost of the scheme(i.e. Rs.7.35 crore) is earmarked under Monitoring and Concurrent Evaluation.
- In order to bridge the gap between liberation and rehabilitation of manual scavengers, the scheme will be linked with the programme of conversion of dry latrines in co-ordination with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoH &UPA) and municipal bodies at State/local levels. As various Ministries of Government of India and State Governments are implementing different developmental programmes, efforts will be made to converge the benefits with other existing programmes so as to give a meaningful package to the target group. The existing mechanism of Central Monitoring Committee (CMC) to monitor the implementation of the National Action Plan for Total Eradication of Manual Scavenging by 2007, under the chairpersonship of Secretary (MSJ&E) with inter-ministerial representation will be utilised for this purpose.<sup>19</sup>

#### **18. Resolution of National Advisory Council (NAC)**

The National Advisory Council in its resolution dated 23.10.2010 on the issue of Manual Scavenging, had urged the Central Government to ensure that the practice of manual scavenging would be fully abolished latest by the end of the 11th Plan Period i.e. 2011-12, in coordination with all the Central Government Departments, including the Railways, and concerned States/local Governments. The resolution stated that this would require:-

- a. New survey in every State and UT, with wide public involvement, of remaining dry latrines and manual scavengers;
- b. Demolition of all dry latrines;

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<sup>19</sup> <http://socialjustice.nic.in> retrieved on 22nd August 2013 at 18:30 hours.

- c. Psycho-social and livelihood rehabilitation in modern marketable skills of all manual scavengers and their families, and formulation of 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment to support the rehabilitation initiative;
- d. Special programme for education, including higher education and computer education, of all children of manual scavengers; and
- e. To amend the law to ensure sharper definition of manual scavenging, and accountability of public officials who employ, or fail to prevent, manual scavenging.

In pursuance of the consensus which emerged in various Consultation Meetings, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment constituted a Task Force on 28.2.2011, to recommend detailed modalities for undertaking a fresh survey of manual scavengers who are yet to be rehabilitated, and their dependents.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Annual Report, 2010-11 pp.76-77