

Impact of Scheme of Training and Rehabilitation on Socioeconomic Improvement of Scavengers in Rajasthan

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DRAFT REPORT

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PREFACE

The study of the Impact of Scheme of Training and Rehabilitation on Socioeconomic Improvement of Scavengers in Rajasthan was carried out with the financial grant received from the Planning Commission, SER Division, Government of India. We wish to express our deep sense of gratitude and sincere thanks to the Planning Commission for entrusting our Institute such an important study.

Historically, The group of scavengers is placed lowest in the caste hierarchy, the members of which are bound by traditional obligation and customary rules to practice removal of night soil physically for its disposal. The scavengers pursuing this occupation are grossly underpaid, quite often abused and living a life of degradation and deprivation. Besides the efforts made by several national and international organizations and social reformers, Government of India initiated several steps since Independence to liberate scavengers from manual cleaning of night soil and rehabilitate them in alternative dignified occupations which culminated in a) launching of the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents in 1992, b) enactment of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993, and c) promotion of alternatives to dry latrines in the form of water-sealed latrines. These and similar other programmes were in operation for over a decade resulting in substantial improvements in the conditions of scavengers.

However, the concern is being expressed even in official circles about the continued plight of the vast majority of the scavengers, lack of data on the present status of scavengers and the scavenging, low impact different measures had on the socioeconomic improvement of the group. The present study was, therefore, carried out to meet this gap to some extent.

It was carried in Ajmer and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan with 554 beneficiaries and 138 non-beneficiaries drawn from two cities, four towns and eight villages. In addition, departmental officials and office bearers of scavengers' organisations were also approached for obtaining their perspective on the problem under study. The present report is based on the analysis of data obtained from these and similar other sources. Besides, information made available especially by Department of Social Welfare, Government of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan State SC and ST Finance and Development Cooperative Cooperation Ltd., Sulabh International Social Service Organisation and its Vocational Training Centers, Nai Disha, was also used in this study.

Data were collected during the months of May-August, 2006. The report is broadly divided in to eight chapters. Besides, eight annexures having relevance to the problem under study are also added which we hope would prove helpful in grasping the findings.

While the programmes and measures initiated for the liberation and rehabilitation of scavenging population may have many strengths as also limitations, the aspect which adversely affected the study considerably was the absence of seriousness in making training arrangements with undefined role of concerned departments therein. This was compensated partly by the information and views obtained from different categories of respondents themselves and vocational training center at Alwar run by Sulabh International Social Service Organization that imparts training to the members of scavenging community in different alternative occupations.

The successful conduct of the present study was made possible with the help and support extended by different organisations and individuals. At the outset, we wish to express our very special thanks for the information support and help extended by the Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of Rajasthan, the Rajasthan State SC & ST Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd. and its district offices located at Ajmer and Udaipur, Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jodhpur, District Rural Development Agency, Ajmer and Udaipur, Sulabh International Social Service Organisation, New Delhi and its Vocational Training Centers, Nai Disha, at Alwar in Rajasthan and various scavengers' organisations operating in districts of Ajmer and Udaipur.

The study was made possible also by the willing cooperation extended by our respondents from sampled cities, towns and villages, and from government offices, hospitals, educational institutions and commercial establishments. Besides, we were greatly benefited by the observations of officials of different departments concerned with the development of scavenging community. We wish to extend our special thanks to each one of them.

In addition, we were helped immensely by Shri G.S. Narwani, IAS (Retd.), Former Director, Deptt. of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Govt. of Rajasthan, Professor Brij Raj Chauhan, Former Professor of Sociology & renowned Sociologist, Professor K.K. Jacob, Former Principal, Udaipur School of Social Work, and Dr A.B. Phatak, renowned educationist and former faculty of the Institute of Advance Studies in Educational Research and Training, Vidya Bhavan Udaipur. We feel extremely grateful to them for the help and cooperation we received at different stages of the study.

The members of the research team, namely, Ms. Deepti Bhandari, Shri Himmat Singh Chundawat and Ms. Meena Pawar deserve our appreciation for the efforts they made in collection and tabulation of data. In addition, Shri Indrajit Goswami, Faculty of Udaipur School of Social Work, Shri Laxmi Narayan Salvi, and Shri Gopal Sharma have also extended help in computer analysis of data and preparation of report for which we extend our thanks to each of them.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

An important feature of the Indian caste system is that a particular occupation is associated with each caste. While higher castes enjoy wide range of choices in occupations, the unclean jobs got associated with lower castes which include sweeping streets, cleaning drains and sewers, removal of human and animal waste, leather processing, raising of pigs and the like. As most towns and villages did not have flush latrines, sweepers were manually handling human excreta and carry it on their heads. Leatherwork includes handling of dead animals and removal of their skin and hence, it is also viewed unclean. Such jobs are considered not only polluting but are also of low paid which included payment in the form of left-over from kitchen as well.

The group of scavengers is placed lowest in caste-based hierarchy. Its members are bound not only by traditional obligations and customary rules to practice this ubiquitous occupation but mythological sanctions also oblige them to carry night soil physically for disposal. Everyone borne in the sub-caste of scavengers is destined to take up this subhuman profession (Phatak, 1991). Stephen Fuchs (1998) placed them at the bottom of Indian society i.e. lowest of all low castes. Despite, they are not without some social gradation: some are considered superior to others, their rank being determined by the respective origin, and the type of work they perform. The lowest place is occupied by those who manually clean latrines where scavengers come in direct contact with human excreta. The scavengers cleaning latrines are grossly underpaid, quite often abused and living a life of degradation.

Many noted the historical existence of scavenging as a profession. The disposal of human excreta was mentioned as one of 15 duties of slaves enumerated by *Naradiya Samhita*. The terms *Chandal* and *Paulkasa* were mentioned for those engaged in the task of disposal of night soil (Nagar, 1980:8). These two terms were used also during Buddhist period. The scavengers and sweepers were known to clean the city and disposal of night soil in *Patliputra* during *Maurya* Period. The warriors who were defeated in the battle and made captives were forced to perform scavenging work (Malkani, 1960). The invading Muslims brought with them women observing purdah and wearing burqua (veils). As these were disallowed to defecate in the open, bucket privies were developed for their defecation and those made captives were made to clean latrines/ bucket privies and to dispose the same in distant places. As captives were not accepted by castemen, they were named as *Mahtar* by *Akbar* constituting a separate caste of *Bhangis*. People's Commission also holds that the persons from all religions, viz, Hindu, Sikh, Muslim and Christian are scavengers and "once a scavenger always a scavenger." Those who entered into the profession under compulsions of war or

earning a living never came out of it; they became untouchables forever. Their numbers grew steadily because of general growth of population and growing demand of their services in fast growing urban and semi urban settlements. These developments resulted in the emergence of a special class of scavengers as a hereditary occupational group with a fixed unalterable role in Indian society occupying lowest position in the caste hierarchy.

The practice of manual cleaning of night soil was not unique to India; it was prevalent in European countries and America as well (Hamlin 1982). Prior to the emergence of the water closet, the sewage of European cities used to be disposed off by "scavengers", the men making nightly rounds, collecting the contents of privy vaults and carting them to nearby farming areas. The practice was followed in America as well. However, the scavenging system came to an end by the middle of 19th century with the development of higher technology and other changes. (Pathak, 1991). The circumstances prevailing in Muslim countries also suggest existence of cleaning night soil and its disposal. The religious sanctions related to *Bait-al-Khola* (latrine) in Arabia and sanction of *purdah* restricting free movement of women made it necessary to have a place of defecation by women within the house and the disposal of night soil elsewhere.

Sinha and Sinha (1986), who peeped into the history, noted women and *sudras* as the most oppressed communities in Hindu society. This permeates the whole Indian history. Kings have come and gone, empires have built and vanished but these two groups suffered all through the ages. The residences of *sudras* in towns and villages are segregated and secluded from the rest of the community members. Numerous *harijan* colonies/ *basties* have sprang up all over the country amounting to permanent ostracism of *harijans*. The women and *shudras* were condemned forever by *Manu* in *Manusmriti*. The myth of caste superiority is so strong that the pious teaching of renowned social reformers during 16th to 19th century has cut no ice with those who consider the oppression of these two groups a matter of divine rule.

The sweepers and scavengers in India are known by different names, the most common among them are *Mehytar*, *Bhangi*, *Chura* and the like. Besides the term *Jharna* is also used in Punjab and *Lal Begi* and *Valmiki* in Uttar Pradesh. These are the names of two great saints, the first being a Muslim and the other *Hindu*. The People's Commission on Abolition of Scavenging (1998) reported the use of many other terms for groups performing the task of sweeping and scavenging: *Hela*, *Hari*, *Hadi*, *Bhumali*, *Halalkhor*, *Doms*, *Dumras*, *Dhanuks*, *Bansphor*, *Mazhabi*, *Mikhair*, *Thoti*, *Chachati*, *Pakay*, *Relli*, *Ghasi*, *Olgana*, *Zadmali*, *Jamphoda* and *Metariya*. Col. Tod described them as "refuse of mankind." The Gazette of India Extra Ordinary - 9, Part II dated September 20, 1976, Part XV-Rajasthan (enforced w.e.f. July, 1977) identified 59 scheduled castes in Rajasthan which included scavenging castes known as "*Bhangi*, *Chura*, *Mehtar*, *Clgana*,

Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Kerar, and Zadmall" (Govt. of Rajasthan, 2006).

Status of Scavengers and Scavenging :

During 1931 census, J.H. Hutton estimated the total population of various scavenging castes in undivided India which works out to be 19,57,460--10,38,678 males and 9,18,782 females. However, during 1961 census, their population was estimated to be 8.2 lakh, 40.20 % of which belonged to scheduled castes. This means over half of the persons pursuing the job of sweeping and scavenging were from non- scheduled caste category. This was due to the fact that many of the scavengers have converted themselves into Christianity, and therefore, ceased to be the members of scheduled castes despite continuing their scavenging job. Besides, there were many *Muslim* scavengers in states like Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, and Uttar Pradesh etc. Likewise, many persons of tribal groups perform the job of scavenging. However, no reliable estimates of the Christian, Muslim and tribal scavengers have been made (People's Commission, 1998).

To overcome the problem, Planning Commission constituted the Task Force in 1989, which submitted its report in 1991. Accordingly, the population of scavengers was estimated to be 4,00,999 – 3,33,779 in urban areas and 67,220 in rural areas forming respectively 83% and 17%. Sex-wise distribution showed that there were 2,06,612 males and 1,27,167 females in urban areas, the later constituting about 35% of total scavengers. A rapid survey was carried out by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Govt of India also to identify scavengers and their dependents as also to ascertain their attitude towards alternative trade/occupations. It revealed that there were 7,36,114 scavengers in the country, notwithstanding the complaints of non-inclusion of many scavenging families in the survey. Taking into account the number of non-scheduled caste scavengers and growth of population of scavengers since 1989, the People's Commission on Abolition of Scavenging came out with a rough estimate of scavenging population in India as about 8 lakhs.

The manual scavenging of night soil is expected to continue till dry latrines will remain in use. The condition of scavenging population is determined mainly by the quality of toilets and availability of flush arrangements. It is estimated that 750 million people out of total population of 950 million in 1991 either defecate in open fields or use dry privies, which are required to be cleaned manually. As regards urban population is concerned, about one third either had access to water-born toilets connected either to sewerage system or a septic tank. In contrast, only 3% rural population has access to sanitary toilets. The Task Force set-up by Planning Commission also estimated 76.4 lakh dry latrines in the country – 54 lakh in urban areas and 22.4 lakh in rural areas. During 1991 census, 23.70% households had toilet facilities in the country and over three fourth households had no toilet facilities. Data also showed that 58.15% urban households in 1981

and 63.85% in 1991 had toilet facilities. In contrast, only 9.40% in the rural household in 1991 had toilet facilities. Further, more than half of the urban household in 177 districts and more than one-third of urban households in most of the Indian states and UTs had no toilet facilities. (People's Commission, 1998)

The traditional system of service latrines in urban and rural communities has been a most importance source of insanitation and pollution in various ways. The bucket latrines are judged to be unsuitable for replication. Problems of odor, insects, spillage and generally unsanitary conditions at transfer points were ubiquitous in all of the cases surveyed. (Kalbermatten, 1980). The system is held responsible for breeding insects and infectious germs not only at the places of disposal, but also on the route through which the human waste is carried by the scavengers either in buckets or trolleys, besides bad smell causing irritation and restlessness (Pathak, 1991).

The practice is rooted deeply in the traditional social and economic obligations of different castes and sub-castes and therefore the liberation of scavengers from unclean occupation implies breaking up of traditional bondages which many scavengers may not like. The liberation of scavengers is closely linked with its economic implications. In the traditional system, scavenging remained a basic means of earning livelihood whether in cash or kind paid by families served by scavengers. In addition to the wages regularly paid for the service, gifts are offered to scavengers on occasions like childbirth, thread-ceremony, marriage and festivals. In his study of two districts of Rajasthan, Sharma (1995) noted relative deprivation of scavenging caste from *tewari* (gifts of food on festival), *roti* (gifted food on other social occasions, feasts on marriages etc.) and *inams* (gifts in the form of cash or kind), which they receive from upper castes. This makes scavenging work as the only source of survival in absence of alternative occupation and many scavengers, therefore, cannot think of doing away with it.

This necessitated taking up of programmes at the national level to abolish service latrine system and substitute it by techniques like sewerage or septic tank system using flush. However, the immense cost involved in developing, constructing and maintaining the sewerage system requiring regular and sufficient supply of running water for the waste disposal made the system beyond the reach of the common man and coverage of rural and urban areas extremely difficult. The scheme of Sulabh Shauchalay has contributed a great deal in liberating scavengers and in rehabilitating them. Besides, it improved significantly sanitary conditions and cleanliness of the surroundings and encouraged people to adopt low-cost sanitation system. The scheme has been supported and adopted by large number of organizations at all levels.

The liberation of scavengers from traditional occupation in absence of alternative job amounts unemployment and starvation. The introduction of rehabilitation programme therefore is considered necessary alongwith liberation of scavengers.

The process involves rehabilitation and change in the means of livelihood and change in social status and social relationships. In a caste-based society, every caste was associated with a particular vocation and every individual borne into it was required to pursue the occupation of his or her own caste. Thus, the scope of occupational mobility in traditional caste based social order was virtually non-existent. Under the situation, liberation of scavengers from traditional unclean occupation implies improvement in the social status and change in the notion of pollution associated with cleaning of night soil. The scavengers who are liberated earned them higher status when compared with unliberated ones. This tends to give rise to class-cleavages and social tensions and changed relationships between two groups of scavengers.

The liberation of present generation of scavengers from demeaning job does not necessarily prevent next and younger generation to enter into scavenging in absence of alternative vocations for them. The liberated scavengers in large numbers are absorbed in municipalities or corporations but once the available vacancies are filled, scope to employ their sons and daughters becomes extremely limited. They will thus be forced to engage themselves elsewhere, many of **who are** likely to revert to scavenging.

Early Attempts to Improve Conditions of Scavengers :

Improvement in sanitation: Mahatma Gandhi was first to take up the cause of *Bhangis*, made a move towards liberating scavengers from cleaning night soil and raise their status in society. During 1901 convention of National Congress held in Calcutta, he advised volunteers against employing scavengers for the purpose and himself set the example by cleaning his own night soil with a broom. This encouraged volunteers to act upon Gandhi's advice whenever All-India Congress conventions were held. In Sabarmati Ashram also, he advised inmates to do the job themselves rather than employing professional *Bhangis*.

Rockefeller Foundation made the earliest organised attempt towards prevention of manual handling of night soil in 1930 through introducing bore-hole latrines with pre-cast squatting slabs at its centers located in different states. However, not much success could be achieved. Simple water seal pan over the dug pit, an improved version of the bore-hole, was introduced in Singur Health Center in Bengal but due to requirement of large quantity of water to flush the excreta, the shape was further modified by reducing water seal as well as construction cost.

The improvement of health and sanitary conditions has attracted attention of many international agencies such as WHO, UNICEF, UNDP. The programmes of improvement of water supply and provision of adequate system of waste disposal have been initiated on a large scale. These concerns occupy important place in deliberations during Habitat Conference at Vancouver in 1976, UN Water Conference at Mar del Plata in 1977, and International Conference of Primary

Health Center at Alma Ata in 1978. The period 1981-90 was declared as the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade by UN General Assembly.

Committees and Commissions : The Governments of Bombay appointed the Scavenger's Living Conditions Enquiry Committee in 1949 under the Chairmanship of V.N. Barve which submitted its report in 1952. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India circulated its recommendations to all the state Governments for action thereon. Similar action was taken by the Ministry of Health also.

The first Backward Classes Commission was appointed in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalelkar, which submitted its report in 1955. It studied the living conditions of sweepers and recommended that the municipalities should be provided enough funds for improvement of the quarters for scavengers and that they should be provided quarters in different localities rather than segregating them in restricted area. The Ministry circulated its recommendations to all the state governments and stressed the need for introducing mechanical devices for cleaning latrines and to prevent scavengers to carry night soil on their head.

The Central Board of Harijan Welfare was constituted in 1956 under the Chairmanship of Govind Ballabh Pant, then Minister of Home Affairs, which studied the working and living conditions of scavengers and recommended the introduction of a centrally sponsored scheme for them. The Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare constituted a Scavenging Conditions Inquiry Committee in 1957 under the Chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Malkani with the purpose to formulate a scheme that can liberate scavengers from carrying night soil as headload as also to improve their working and living conditions. The Committee, which submitted its report in 1960, made concrete recommendations and observed that as long as dry latrines continue, the problem will continue to exist. The Ministry of Home Affairs circulated its recommendations to all the state governments for implementation.

The Government of India, Department of Social Welfare appointed a Committee on Abolition of Customary Rights in 1965 under the Chairmanship of Prof. N.R. Malkani to explore the possibilities of abolition of customary rights of scavengers. The Committee observed that where latrines are cleaned privately, a scavenger acquired hereditary rights to do so. In return, scavengers receive payments in cash or kind or both. The Committee, therefore, suggested that the Municipal Act should be amended, house scavenging (scavenging of service latrines) may be declared essential and obligatory function of municipalities, females should not be involved in scavenging work or they should be appointed as sweepers or part time scavengers. The response of the state governments to these suggestions was, however, very poor.

Role of Non-Governmental Organisations : Besides massive efforts made by Sulabh international to liberate scavengers, Harijan Sevek Sangh, Safai Vidyalaya and Gandhi Smarak Nidhi are known for their pioneering work towards improvement of the working and living conditions of scavengers. The Harijan Sevek Sangh sought cooperation of local bodies and municipalities in improving the working and living conditions of scavengers, made provisions for credit through cooperative societies and provision of houses at cheap rate. It helped cooperative societies of sweepers at different places to construct houses for sweepers.

The Sangh setup a Safai Vidyalaya at Ahemedabad under the Chairmanship of Ishwar Bhai Patel that implemented *Bhangi Kashta Mukti* programme with the central grants, provided training in methods, approach and use of improved implements for cleaning latrines and made efforts to convert dry latrines into flush latrines. As a result, out of total 1.86 lakh dry latrines, 1.80 lakh latrines were converted into flush latrines in Gujarat by 1988.

The conversion of service latrines into pour-flush sanitary latrines for abolishing manual scavenging was attempted also by Gandhi Smarak Nidhi under the leadership of Appa Saheb Patwardhan. The *Bhangi, Mukti Yojana* cell was also setup for propagating construction of sanitary latrines and imparting training for social and municipal workers.

Sulabh International played a significant role under the leadership of Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak to liberate scavengers from carrying night soil as headload through introduction of low cost public sanitation in both rural and urban areas and research and development of cheap and appropriate sanitation technology indigenously developed consuming less water. The scavenging free technology it developed had backing of WHO, World Bank and UNDP. The Sulabh Technology, which offers an alternative to bucket privies and open-air defecation, is not only sustainable and replicable but easily available, economically affordable and socially and culturally acceptable.

Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers : Government Intervention

With the launching of community development programme in 1952, the bore-whole squatting plates and dug pit latrines were propagated as part of rural uplift programme. However, its large-scale adoption could not be achieved. Planning Research and Action Institute (PRAI) Lucknow developed its own design of water seal squatting plate having two pits and subsequently one-pit option was propagated to save the cost but not much success could be achieved.

To restore the dignity of scavengers, Government of India advised states to supply wheel barrows/ handcarts to sweepers employed by municipalities so that the practice of carrying night soil as head load could be eliminated. The Ministry of

Home Affairs in 1957 – 58 offered to contribute 50% of the cost to cover the cost of purchase of wheelbarrows. However, desired results could not be achieved for the poor response of the state governments, piece-meal approach, non-utilisation of sanctioned amount and wheelbarrows being heavy and improper.

A centrally sponsored scheme for improving working and living conditions of the scavengers was also introduced during Third Five Year Plan. The financial assistance was provided to the state governments for (i) purchase of hand carts/wheel barrows, scrappers, gum- boots and other protective devices, and (ii) subsidy for construction for houses for those engaged in unclean occupations or allotment of house sites. However, the scheme did not succeed much because the wheelbarrows being too heavy, absence of financial provision for maintenance and repairs, and poor coverage.

As liberation from manual scavenging of night soil was closely related to flush latrines, a special programme of conversion of dry latrines into water – borne was initiated during the Gandhi Centenary Year (1969). The householder was offered 25% subsidy and 75% loan for participation in the scheme. The local bodies and municipalities were directed by the Ministry of Health to disallow new buildings without provision for flush out latrines. The Ministry of Works and Housing also initiated a pilot project during Fifth Five Plan for the conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines in selected towns. However, the scheme had to be dropped as there was no provision for subsidy.

Government of India has launched the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (NSLRS) since 1992. The objective of the scheme is to liberate the scavengers from their existing hereditary, obnoxious and inhuman occupation of manually removing night soil and filth and to provide for and engage them in alternative and dignified occupations through provision of facilities, loans and grants.

The programme has three necessary components, (1) Legislative back up to prohibit dry latrines and manual scavenging in the form of ‘the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act. 1993’ (Annexure 4); (2) an alternative to dry latrines in the form of low cost sanitation units for which loan and subsidy are provided under the ‘Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Liberation of Scavengers’; and (3) the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (Annexure 3) for training and rehabilitation in alternative occupations.

Legally, cleaning of dry latrines and transporting of human excreta has been banned since 1993, Under the 1993 Act, the employment of scavengers or the construction of dry latrines can result in imprisonment upto one year and /or a fine of Rs 2000. Offenders are also liable to prosecution under the Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. Despite such laws, manual scavenging continues. By April 2002, sixteen states had adopted the 1993 Act, which include Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Harayana, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, and West Bengal. Later in the same year, Rajasthan had also adopted it and cabinet approval was awaited in Delhi.

There is a separate scheme of scholarships for children of families practising unclean occupations under which children of families engaged in manual scavenging are eligible for pre-matric scholarships. Despite these provisions, the programme has not achieved success in removing the practice of manual scavenging.

The National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) was also set up under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Corporation provides loans at a concessional rate of interest to target groups through State channelising agencies in 27 States and Union Territories and NGOs. The Corporation has disbursed a cumulative sum of Rs. 212.07 crores till the end of 2004-05. It includes a sum of Rs. 33.60 crore disbursed under micro credit finance including loan component for implementation of National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (upto 2002-03). During 2004-05, the Corporation disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 43.77 crore to 9,539 beneficiaries (Govt. of India 2005, The Press Information Bureau, 2004).

Towards rehabilitating scavengers, projects costing upto Rs. 50,000/- for each beneficiary are financed by way of a prescribed financial package comprising of 50% subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per project, 15% of project cost as Margin Money Loan (MML) which is shared between the Central Government and State Government in the ratio 49:51 and the rest through loan from banks and NSKFDC. Some of the parameters in the scheme were modified in the year 1996 for its effective implementation.

In order to accelerate the pace of NSLRS, the concept of sanitary mart was introduced in 1999-2000 for rehabilitation of scavengers in groups. A sanitary mart is composed of a group of 20-25 people who form themselves in a society or self help group. It meets and the sanitary needs of people and produces materials and equipments such as pans, traps etc at its production center. The aim of the scheme is to establish sanitary marts in towns and cities also where scavengers are prevalent. The sanitary marts are established to meet mainly three purposes: (a) rehabilitating scavengers, (b) eradicating manual scavenging, and (c) creating demand for latrines through motivation.. Each member is eligible for receiving a benefit Rs.20,000-00, of which 50% is subsidy amounting to Rs.10,00-00. Rs.3000-00 are provided as Margin Money Loan from the Corporation at 4% interest and Rs.7000-00 are paid as term loan from National Safai Karmachari

Finance and Development Corporation. Unfortunately, the scheme launched in 2000 so far has met with limited success.

Initially, the scheme covered only scheduled caste scavengers and those belonging to Muslim and Christian communities were left out. But from 1995, non-scheduled caste scavengers were also brought under the scheme. The scheme was also transferred from Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Social Welfare. Besides, the component of conversion of dry latrines into water pour flush latrines was also transferred to the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation from 2003-04 to be implemented through HUDCO retaining the component of training and rehabilitation of liberated scavengers with the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Performance of scheme and future strategy

Today the scavengers continue to face severe discrimination. Tea shop owners in some localities still keep separate (often broken) utensils to serve valmikis; barbers refuse to give a hair cut and one has to spend Rs 75-100 to get a hair cut in some town. This was borne out in a random survey conducted in 2001 in six states including Rajasthan. Survey also indicated that 95% of the manual scavengers are women and girls and 94% of villages latrines in Madhya Pradesh are dry. Even municipal offices recruit only Dalits to keep the latrines clean. Despite laws banning dry latrines and the transport of human excreta, thousands of people still make their living this way, sometimes working even in government departments. The social structure also forced nearly all of this work on Dalit women and girls (Kumar 2006). Besides, social biases act as huge barrier in the liberation of scavengers. People find it difficult to accept the new role being performed by liberated and rehabilitated scavengers. Citing cases from Madhya Pradesh, Kumar (2005) reported that a Dalit women who opened a cloth shop was boycotted by village people and was forced her to shut the shop after incurring financial loss and revert to the traditional occupation. Besides, children lost their scholarship whose families quit scavenging and adopted dignified occupations.

The review of the implementation of the scheme during the period from 1992-93 to 2001-02 undertaken by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provided a disappointing picture (Annexure 3). It summarized the results as below :

"The National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents, implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment since 1992 has failed to achieve its objectives even after ten years of implementation involving investments of more than Rs 600 crores. The Scheme was undoubtedly well intentioned but ill conceived as it failed to harness its operational parameters to the complex structure of a highly stratified society resisting occupational reform. Nobility of purpose was not enough, as the scheme

failed to deliver its social vision after ten years of continuous but regrettably half-hearted efforts. It failed in working out a coherent strategy for policy initiatives, as it could not take advantage of an existing Law that prohibited employment of Scavengers. Divorcing liberation from rehabilitation was an error of judgment that weakened the foundation of the Scheme and led to uncoordinated efforts without focus. It failed in enhancing or re-orienting the skill-levels of the beneficiaries necessary for change of occupation. For the same reason, it failed in its mission of replacing the hereditary practice by skill-based choice. Absence of base-line survey, non-involvement of district development authorities, commercialisation of the assistance patterns and ruptures in the monitoring format led to a certain loss of locus. Achievements so far can at best be described as sporadic, uncoordinated and generally poor, without the strength required for catalysing the future course. It is the lack of purpose in aligning the parameters of the Scheme and lack of will in implementing it that led to the Scheme floundering on its own assumptions" (downloaded from website)

The Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, Smt. Meira Kumar, in her letter of July 19, 2005 addressed to the Chief Ministers of States and Administrators of Union Territories, expressed grave concern over the continuing inhuman manual scavenging and urged them to make necessary efforts to end geographical and social segregation of safai karamcharis to ensure their integration in the larger society resulting in an 'inclusive society'.

Action Plan for 2007 :

Based on the review of different schemes and the measures needed to make them fully effective to eradicate manual scavenging, a draft "Action Plan for Total Eradication of Manual Scavenging By 2007" was prepared and revised in a joint meeting of concerned ministries convened by the Planning Commission on November 2, 2002 which amalgamates the schemes of various central government departments. The stress was laid on seven main points:

- a) Identification of manual scavengers to remove uncertainty regarding their number as defined in the 1993 Act. This is necessary both for purposes of their liberation and rehabilitation, and for knowing the magnitude of the problem and progress in its alleviation.
- b) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 does not prohibit dry latrines and manual scavenging in a direct fashion. It operates after State Government issues a notification fixing a date for enforcing the provisions and the notification itself can only be issued after giving a notice of ninety days, and only where adequate facilities for the use of water-seal latrines in that area exist.

- c) Conversion of dry latrines is the key to removing the practice of manual scavenging but the present subsidy scheme is inadequate. Instead, subsidy should only be given to BPL households who may have dry latrines.
- d) Involvement of NGOs: The scheme does not specifically envisage NGO participation in enforcement of law or identification of manual scavengers and their rehabilitation or conversion of dry latrines, There is a need for involvement of NGOs, who can adopt whole towns, or in the case of large cities, specific areas of cities.
- e) Urban Local Bodies should be given incentives for achieving 100% conversion of dry latrines, and total liberation and rehabilitation of manual scavengers.
- f) Nodal ministry at the center: Under the Constitutional scheme as laid down in the Twelfth Schedule, Urban local bodies have the mandate both to provide sanitation as well as to safeguard the interests of weaker sections of society. The entire programme of liberation of manual scavengers need to be implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.
- g) Cleaning of septic tanks is also a form of manual scavenging. Mechanization of cleaning of septic tanks needs to be implemented. The practice of manual scavenging may not be common in rural areas where use of latrines itself is not common.

Present Study :

The studies conducted to assess the impact of different measures on the scavenging groups of the state reported mixed consequences. A study of Bhilwara and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan (Sharma, 1995) attributed continuation of scavenging work among *harijans* in absence of organizational and opinion mobilization attempts and lack of viable alternatives. An Orissa study revealed that while *harijans* were not pursuing scavenging work, about four-fifths of them reported underemployment and faced discrimination in village festivals, travel etc (Tripathy, 1994). A Rajasthan study of Bhangis (Shyamlal, 1984) reported socioeconomic mobilization among the group but noted continuation of traditional work, caste discrimination and untouchability. Sharma (1995) also revealed isolation and discrimination at tea-stalls, hair-cutting saloons, and social feasts. However, a positive impact of occupational mobility on social interactions of the scavengers and on weakening of social disabilities was noted by Pathak (1991). The appraisal of state interventions also showed encouraging results as manifested in conversion of large number of dry latrines into water-borne latrines, shift of liberated scavengers in variety of non-traditional wage employment and self-employment ventures, availment of grants and loans and skill development. At the same time, the central and state governments have acknowledged that despite

several measures, the problem continues to exist and scavengers and their family members are still involved in different variety of scavenging work; they are still characterised by below poverty-line economic status and low income occupations and the efforts made towards their socioeconomic development were far from the required critical level and therefore the economic base...remained almost stagnant (Govt. of India 2003; Govt. of Rajasthan 2001; 2006)

In view of such mixed consequences of state interventions, it is quite difficult to draw any firm conclusions about the impact different measures had on the socioeconomic conditions of scavenging population. The state government has also acknowledged that there exist no reliable data on the conditions of sweepers and scavengers and expressed the need for evaluation of the efficacy of SCP and similar other schemes (Govt. of Rajasthan 2001). The present study was, therefore, undertaken to bridge this information gap with focus on ascertaining socioeconomic improvement among scavenging group as a result of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers.

Objectives of Study :

The present study was carried out to meet following specific objectives:

1. To find out the socioeconomic profile of the scavengers and the nature of occupational services being offered by them in rural and urban areas.
2. To find out magnitude of different policy interventions and their differential acceptance.
3. To assess the impact of different policy interventions particularly acceptance of the scheme of training and rehabilitation of scavengers on the labour absorption, occupational mobility and improvement in socioeconomic conditions of the group.
4. To locate the emerging changes in the caste relations, gender differences and inter- generational adjustments among scavengers as a consequence of policy interventions.

Research Questions or Hypotheses

The study was expected to answer following main questions.

1. Whether the desired objectives have been achieved and to what extent?
2. What were the handicaps in achieving the objectives during plan periods as envisaged?
3. Whether the traditional practice of lifting night soil by hands/head is still prevalent?

4. What is the impact of population growth of the city / town on the practice of scavenging?
5. To what extent the state intervention has contributed in social and occupational mobility of scavengers and their social, economic, education and health status?
6. Among the two, which sex group was affected more by training and other intervention programmes.
7. How can we remove the impediments in successful implementation of the intervention programme?

The objectives were sought to be achieved through the study of both beneficiaries, with and without institutional affiliation, as well as non-beneficiaries drawn from cities, towns and villages. Besides, departmental officials and those holding offices in scavengers' Organisations were also approached for obtaining their views and perceptions relating to the implementation of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers in alternative occupations.

CHAPTER 2

METHOD OF STUDY

For the purpose of study, the districts of Ajmer and Udaipur were taken up each having a population of over 3 lakhs. Among the two, former had relatively higher concentration of scheduled caste population (17.71%), higher even than the state average of 17.16%, whereas the later has the lowest concentration of SC population i.e. 6.01% as per 2001 census.

Recognizing the fact that the size of habitat and urbanization influence greatly the level of development and hence improvement in the conditions of scavengers also, it was decided to include in the study city areas, towns and villages and within each of these habitats localities with concentration of scavengers known as *Harijan Basties* as well as institutions that are served by scavengers.

Selection of Towns and Villages :

Following stratified sampling procedure, and using 2001 census data tehsil headquarter towns of each selected districts were grouped into two categories: (a) towns having a total population of upto 50,000, and (b) towns having total population of 50,001 and above. From each category, two towns were randomly selected. This was done owing to greater possibility of concentration of scavengers and their localities as also of government offices, educational and health institutions and commercial organizations.

Likewise, all the villages having a population of over 1000 each and a panchayat headquarter were listed from each selected tehsils/towns and two villages were randomly selected for the study. The list of selected towns and villages from each sampled district is given in table 2.1

Table 2.1
Selection of towns and villages

S. No.	Habitat	Districts	
		Ajmer	Udaipur
1	Cities	1. Ajmer	2. Udaipur
2	Tehsils/towns	1. Beawar 2. Vijaynagar	3. Kherwara 4. Mavli
3	Villages	1. Kharwa (Beawar) 2. Pipalaj (Beawar) 3. Jalia (Vijay nagar) 4. Wadi (Vijay nagar)	5. Rishabhdev (kherwara) 6. Chhani (kherwara) 7. Dabok (Mavli) 8. Ghasa (Mavli)

Selection of Harijan Basties :

It was decided to select *Harijan Basties/Scavengers* from each selected districts, tehsils and panchayat headquarters. In this connection, the definition of *Harijan*

Basties or *mohallas* used by Govt. of Rajasthan (2006) was employed for the purpose of providing basic amenities to localities having predominantly scavenging population. Govt. of Rajasthan defined *Harijan Basti* or *Mohalla* as a locality having minimum of 20 families in rural areas and 50 families in urban areas and 75% or more of their total population is comprised of schedule castes. However, in practice officials are facing difficulties in differentiating between *harijan basties* '*Gandi Basties*' and "*Kachchi Basties* " and therefore development works are being implemented in "*Kachchi Basties*" to overcome the problem of identification (Vyas, 2005).

Using the above definition, all the *Harijan Basties* existing in the district headquarters were listed and two *Basties* were randomly selected. Likewise, all the *Harijan Basties* of each sampled towns were listed and two *Basties* were randomly selected. As scavenging households found in the selected villages did not qualify to be the *Harijan Basties*, sample was drawn on the basis of actual availability of scavenging families. (table 2.2)

It was recognized that the scavengers, who were liberated from their traditional unclean occupation, have taken up in large number wage employment in hospitals, municipalities, educational institutions, government organizations/ public undertakings, and commercial establishments and the remaining initiated self-employment venture with or without government support. At each district and tehsil headquarter towns, separate lists of hospitals, educational institutions, offices of government departments/public undertakings, and commercial establishments utilising services of scavengers were prepared and from each category, two institutions were randomly selected for the study. A similar list was prepared for each selected villages and selection of institutions was made depending upon the actual availability. The details of institutions selected for the study are provided in table 2.3

Selection of Respondents :

(a) Selection from harijan basties :

It was decided to include in the sample both beneficiaries as well as non-beneficiaries. As the number of scavenging families in *Harijan Basties* located in city, town and village area differs greatly, the sample size was accordingly drawn keeping in view of the limitations of time frame and budgetary provisions.

City areas : Based on the consultations with elders and influential from each selected *basti*, lists of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were prepared. From the list thus prepared, it was decided to select randomly 40 beneficiaries households and 15 non-beneficiaries households. In cases where the heads of households from non-beneficiaries available at the time of data collection was found to be less than 15, all the available heads of such households were selected for the study.

Towns : The process of drawing sample of respondents used in case of city areas was followed in towns as well. The lists of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries' households were prepared with the help of elders and influentials and 20 beneficiaries' households and 8 non-beneficiaries' households were randomly selected. Wherever heads of selected households available at the time data collection was found to be less than the proposed sample size, all the available heads of such households were included in the sample.

Villages : In all the sampled villages, the number of scavenging households was such that did not qualify them to be labeled as *Harijan Basti* as per definition adopted by Government of Rajasthan. It was decided to draw a sample of 10 beneficiaries households' from each village. Wherever the actual number of households was less than the proposed sampled size, all the households were included in the study and the heads of such households available at the time of data collection were interviewed.

In accordance with the above, 366 beneficiaries (i.e. 160 from cities, 160 from towns and 46 from villages) and 138 non-beneficiaries (i.e. 52 from cities, 59 from towns and 27 from villages) were selected for the study. The details of *Harijan Basties* and the selected respondents by cities, town and villages are shown in table 2.2.

Table 2.2
Sample of Harijan Basties and respondents

S. No.	District	Unit	City/ town	Name of Harijan Basties	Beneficiaries	Non-Beneficiaries	Total	
1	Ajmer	City	Ajmer	1. Longia Basti	40	14	54	
				2. Tambe Basti	40	12	52	
	Ajmer	Town	Beawar	1. Diggi Mohalla	20	8	28	
				2. Nehru Colony	20	8	28	
		Ajmer	Villages	Vijaynagar	1. Bajrang Moholla	20	7	27
					2. Taron ka kheda	20	8	28
	Ajmer	Town	Beawar	1. Kharwa	7	4	11	
				2. Paplaj	6	4	10	
		Ajmer	Villages	Vijaynagar	1. Jalia	6	3	9
					2. Wadi	7	3	10
2	Udaipur	City	Udaipur	1. Malla Tallai	40	15	55	
				2. Shakti Nagar	40	11	51	
	Udaipur	Town	Kherwara	1. Harijan Basti	20	7	27	
				2. Ramdev Mandir Basti	20	8	28	
		Udaipur	Villages	Mavali	1. Chamanpura	20	7	27
					2. Ambedkar Colony	20	6	26
	Udaipur	Town	Kherwara	1. Rishabhdev	6	4	10	
				2. Chhani	5	3	8	
		Udaipur	Villages	Mavali	1. Dabok	5	3	8
					2. Ghasa	4	3	7
3	Total	Cities		160	52	212		
		Towns		160	59	219		
		Villages		46	27	73		
Grand Total					366	138	504	

(b) Sample selection from institutions :

As the scale at which different institutions operate and the number of scavengers serving in them very greatly depending upon the size of habitat, it was decided to select 6 beneficiaries from each institution functioning in district headquarters, 4

from each institutions functioning in towns and 2 from each institution functioning in sampled villages.

However, some institutions, particularly at the level of tehsil headquarter and village, employ scavengers in smaller number than that required for drawing sample. In such cases, all the available respondents at the time of study were included in the sample. The actual number of respondents by institutions in different habitats is shown in table 2.3

Study Tools :

Considering illiteracy and low level education among the respondents in general, two separate interview schedules-one for beneficiaries and the other for non beneficiaries were developed, pretested and employed for data collection. Besides, two questionnaires were also developed and used for collection of information from (a) officials associated with concerned government departments and organisations of scavengers/ *safai karmacharies* operating at different levels, and (b) training personnel associated with imparting vocational training to the scavengers/ *safai karmacharies*.

Besides, secondary data were obtained from concerned departments which included Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of Rajasthan, Department of Social Welfare, Rajasthan State SC/ST Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd.

Appropriate statistical techniques, particularly two-way tabulation, percentages, and chi-square test were utilized for drawing comparisons and inferences.

Variable Used in the Study :

Following independent and dependent variable have been used in the present study :

- a) **Independent variables:** Habitat, residence, age, sex, education, marital status, family size, family occupation, acquisition of skill/training and participation in development schemes rehabilitation dependent variables programme.
- b) **Dependent variables:** Occupational and geographical mobility, sexual division of work, income and reward, social status, education and health improvement.

Operationalisation of Terms Used :

Several terms were used in the report which need explication for providing common frame of reference to the readers and to facilitate in grasping of the findings of this study.

Harijan basties : In the context of Special Component Plan of the Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of Rajasthan, *harijan basties* are defined as the habitation areas inhabited by 20 *harijan* families or more in rural areas and 50 *harijan* families or more in urban areas and 75% or more of their total population is comprised of scheduled castes (Govt. of Rajasthan, 2006).

Table 2.3
Sample of institutions and respondents

Habitat	Hospitals	Govt. Offices	Educational Institutions	Commercial Establishments*	Total				
Cities									
Ajmer	Govt. Victoria Hospital	6	Railway Police	4	Regional Engg. College	4	RIICO	4	33
	Khetrapal Hospital	4	Municipal Council	6	GH Public School GH	2	HMT	3	
Udaipur	M.B. Hospital	6	Municipal council	6	ML Sukhadia University	6	Hindustan Zinc	6	43
	Satelite Hospital Sec.6	5	BSNL	4	Ayurvedic College	6	Peacock Industries	4	
Total		21	20	18		17	76		
Towns									
Beawar (Ajmer)	1. Govt Amritkaur Hospital	4	Tehsil	1	SD Govt. College	4	Shree Cement	4	25
	2. Jai Clinic	3	Municipal council	4	Govt. Patel Sr.Sec. School 1		Kothari Mills	4	
Vijaynagar (Ajmer)	1. Govt. Hospital	3	Rajasthan Roadways	3	Govt.Jainaranyan College	2	Corpse Works Factory	2	18
	2. Sharma Hospital	1	Municipality	4	Govt. Sr.Sec. School	1	J.P. Pipe Factory	2	
Kherwara (Udaipur)	Community Health Center	4	Post Office	1	Govt. College	2	Neel Kamal Marbles	2	17
	Pancholi Hospital	1	Gram Panchayat	4	Govt. Sr.Sec.School	2	Raj Green Marbles	1	
Mavali (Udaipur)	Community Health Center	1	Gram Panchayat	4	Govt Sr.Sec.School	2	HP Petrol Pump	2	16
	Lajpat Clinic	1	Railway Station	2	Navoday Vidyalaya	2	Kalpana Hotel	2	
Total		18	23	16		19	76		
Villages									
Kharwa (Ajmer)	Health sub-center	1	Gram Panchayat	2	Govt. Sec. School	1	-		4
Piplaj (Ajmer)	Health Sub- Center	1	Gram Panchayat	2	Govt. Model Sr. Sec. School	1	-		4
Jalia (Ajmer)	Health Sub- Center	1	Gram Panchayat	1	Govt. Sec. School	1	-		3
Badi (Ajmer)	Health Sub- Center	1	Gram Panchayat	1	Govt. Sec. School	1	-		3
Rishabhdev (Udaipur)	Primary Health Center	2	Gram Panchayat	2	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School	2	Mayur Cotton Mills	2	8
Chhani (Udaipur)	Health sub Center	1	Gram Panchayat	2	Govt. Secondry School	1	-		4
Dabok (Udaipur)	Homeopathic Medical	2	BSNL office	1	Lokmanya Tilak Teachers	1	-		7
	College & hospital				Trg. College				
Ghasa (Udaipur)	Govt. Hospital	1	Gram Panchayat	1	Shri Manna Narayan Sr. Sec. School	1			
	Govt. Primary Health Center	1	Post office	1	Saraswati Niketan Primary Sr. School	1	-		3
Total		11	13	10		2	36		
Grand total		50	56	44		38	188		

The remaining population areas are termed as "other areas" or "mixed areas" or "general population areas" for the purpose of this study.

Manual scavenger: It means a person engaged in or employed for manually carrying human excreta" and the expressions "manual scavenging" and "unliberated scavenger" construed accordingly.

Liberated scavenger: It means a person stopped himself/herself from engaging in manually carrying human excreta or manual scavenging. The expression applies also to those engaging themselves in cleaning water-sealed latrines.

Latrine: It means a place set apart for defecation together with the structure comprising such place, the receptacle therein for collection of human excreta and the fittings and apparatus, if any, connected therewith.

Dry latrines: It means latrines other than water-sealed latrines.

Water-sealed latrine: It means a pour-flush latrine, water flush latrine or sanitary latrine with a minimum of water-seal of 20 millimeters diameter in which human excreta is pushed in or flushed by water.

Liberation of scavengers: It means removal of conditions conducive for employing or engaging persons as "manual scavengers" and creation of conditions favourable to adopt alternative occupations other than "manual scavenging"

Rehabilitation of scavengers: It means provisions made for self-employment of liberated scavengers in various trades and occupations by providing subsidy, margin money loan and bank loan or wage employment in occupations other than manual scavenging and other unclean occupations.

Beneficiaries: The term "beneficiaries" means liberated scavengers who participated in individual-- beneficiary oriented programmes of rehabilitation through self-employment or wage-employment activities.

Institutional and non-institutional beneficiaries: The sample of beneficiaries drawn from those employed in hospitals, government offices, educational institutions and commercial establishments for scavenging work are classified as "institutional beneficiaries" and the remainders as "non-institutional sample or beneficiaries"

Non-beneficiaries: The term "non-beneficiaries" means liberated as well as non-liberated scavengers who did not participate in individual beneficiary oriented programmes of self-employment or wage employment initiated under the scheme of rehabilitation of liberated scavengers.

Age: The respondent's age is defined in terms of three age groups: up to 30 years, 31-45 years, 45 years and above.

Education: Education-wise, respondents were classified into illiterates, literates, and those acquired primary education and higher secondary level education & above. This was done in view of the widespread illiteracy and low educational level of scavengers.

Marital status: Based on the marital status, respondents were classified into married and others (i.e. unmarried, widowed, separated, deserted & divorced)

Family type: Two family types were identified for the purpose of present study: joint family, having 2 or more couples with and without their offspring, and nuclear family, having one couple and their unmarried children.

Family size: Three family sizes were conceptualised for the purpose: upto 4 members, 5-8 members and 9 members and above.

Main family occupation: Based on preliminary observations made of different sources scavengers use for earning livelihood, 6 occupational categories were identified: i) work associated with scavenging, ii) craft work, iii) trading or shop keeping, iv) service or salaried job, v) skilled labour and vi) unskilled labour. For the purpose of analysis and comparison, these were grouped into two broad categories: (i) scavenging, and (ii) non-scavenging. This was done considering highly skewed distribution of respondents among different occupational categories.

For the purpose of analysis, categories in certain cases were grouped wherever considered necessary

CHAPTER 3

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The profile of the study area and the respondents discussed in this chapter provides us the context in which the present study was carried out. This is expected to help us in understanding the findings of the study.

AREA PROFILE :

The presented study is restricted to two districts of the state of Rajasthan: Ajmer and Udaipur. Ajmer district is comprised of nine tehsils, namely, Ajmer, Pisangan, Kishangarh, Beawar, Masooda, Nasirabad, Bhinay, Sanwad and Kekadi. The towns of Ajmer and Beawar have municipal councils while Kishangarh, Pushkar, Vijaynagar, Sanwad and Kekadi have municipalities. The population of sampled city and towns as per 2001 census was 4,85,575 for Ajmer, while that of Beawar and Vijaynagar towns was 1,23,759 and 27,695 respectively.

The district of Udaipur is comprised of ten tehsils which included Mavli and Kherwara tehsils whose headquarter towns formed part of the study sample. The others are Gogunda, Kotra, Jhadol, Girwa, Vallabhnagar, Dhariawad, Salumbar, and Sarada. While the population of Udaipur city having a municipal council was 3,89,438 as per 2001 census, that of two tehsils was 2,13,796 for Mavli and 268,976 for Kherwara.

Greater urbanisation of Ajmer district is reflected also in larger number of municipal units : it has 2 municipal councils and 5 municipal committees whereas the corresponding figures for Udaipur are 1 and 4 respectively . In contrast, Udaipur district has 11 Panchayat Samities as against 8 in Ajmer district.

The profile of the sampled districts of Ajmer and Udaipur presents similarities in some respects and dissimilarities in others and this tends to influence in varying degrees the problem under study. The area-wise, Udaipur district covers larger than that of Ajmer district; the share of the former in state area is also larger than that of the later.

The population characteristics suggest larger population of Udaipur district as compared to Ajmer but density of population in later case is far higher at 257 as compared to only 196 of the later. In both cases, the density of population is higher than the state. In terms of sex ratio, the position of Udaipur district is better than both, the state as a whole as well as Ajmer district; the respective figures are 972,922 and 932.

The distribution of population in rural and urban areas indicated far greater urbanisation of Ajmer district (40.09%) than that of Udaipur (18.62%) and the state as a whole (23.38%). The hilly tracks and tribal concentration in Udaipur district appear to have restricted the growth of urbanisation.

The composition of population further suggests marked variation amongst two sampled districts. Data in table 3.1 showed that while Udaipur district is far more tribal (46.34%) than Ajmer, concentration of scheduled caste population in later was found far higher than that of the former; the share of scheduled castes in its total population of Ajmer district was found higher than that of state as well.

Literacy-wise, Ajmer district is far better placed than Udaipur and even the state as a whole. This holds good for total as well as male and female literacy rates. As per United Nations Human Development Report of 1999, the Human Development Index of Ajmer district, which is based mainly on expectation of life at birth, education and level of living, was found far higher at 04602 than that of Udaipur (0.4042) as well as the state as a whole (0.4498).

Table 3.1
Profile of the Sampled Area

S. N.	Indicators	Rajasthan state	Ajmer District	Udaipur District
1	a) Total area (Sq. kms)	3,42,239	8,481	12,510
	b) Proportion of state area (%)	--	2.47	3.65
2	a) Total Population (2001(in lakhs)	564.00	21.81	26.32
	b) % of state population	--	3.86	4.66
3	Population Density	165	257	196
4	Sex Ratio	922	932	972
5	Rural-Urban population			
	a) Rural Population (%)	76.62	59.91	81.38
	b) Urban Population (%)	23.38	40.09	18.62
6	Tribal Population			
	a) Total (Lakhs)	54.75	0.40	9.58
	b) % of state tribal population	--	0.72	17.49
	c) % of district tribal population	--	2.30	46.34
7	Scheduled caste population			
	a) Total (lakhs)	76.07	3.20	1.36
	b) % to total population	17.29	18.50	6.60
8	Literacy rates			
	a) Total	61.03	65.06	59.26
	b) Male	76.46	79.96	74.47
	c) Female	44.34	49.10	43.71
9	% people below poverty line (BPL) (1997)	27.41	26.50	58.02
10	Human Development Index (1999)	0.4498	0.4602	0.4042
11	Work Participation Rates	42.11	39.30	41.86

With respect the growth of educational and health facility Udaipur has an edge over Ajmer district with some exceptions. Despite relatively smaller in area, Ajmer district is having 38 colleges and 13 allopathic hospitals in contrast to 30

colleges and 10 allopathic hospitals in Udaipur district. However, Udaipur district is far ahead of Ajmer with respect to number of lower level educational institutions and ayurvedic/unani hospitals, community and primary health centres and health sub centres. As against 88 senior higher secondary schools, 137 secondary schools and 2051 primary and upper primary schools in Ajmer district , Udaipur district has 109 senior higher secondary schools, 183 secondary schools and 356 primary and upper primary schools. Likewise, Udaipur district has 191 ayurvedic / unani hospitals, 18 community health centres and 532 health sub-centres, but the corresponding figures for Ajmer district are only 140, 10, 50 and 279 respectively.

RESPONDENTS' PROFILE : BENEFICIARIES

As indicated earlier, the study has used a comprehensive approach to examine the question of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers and included in the sample people drawn from *harijan basties* as well as those employed in formal organisations (hospitals, educational institutions, government offices/ public undertakings and commercial establishments); from cities, towns and villages and also the beneficiaries as well as the non-beneficiaries of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation. Besides, views of the officials from different state departments associated with the liberation and rehabilitation as also representatives of scavenger's organisations were also obtained about the prevalence of the practice of manual scavenging and implementation of programmes of rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations, and the problems encountered in the process. Thus, the study included 554 beneficiaries, and 138 non-beneficiaries. Of the total beneficiaries 188 (33.93%) are employed in different institutions. This chapter is devoted to provide socioeconomic profile of each of these groups.

Residence and Habitat :

As earlier indicated, study includes two groups of beneficiaries: (a) institutional sample who are engaged in formal institutions i.e. hospitals, educational institutions, government offices/public undertakings and commercial establishments, and (b) non-institutional sample, both self-employed and wage employed. The total sample is comprised of 554 beneficiary respondents- 188 institutional and 366 non-institutional.

A matter of great concern is the continued segregation of scavengers as borne out from the fact that 89.17% of the beneficiary respondents are concentrated in *harijan basties*. Evidently, the liberation of scavengers from their traditional unclean occupation and their employment in alternative occupations did not alter significantly the caste-based residential pattern. The wage employment in formal institutions and urban residence also could not help much in changing the residential pattern of scavengers. The distribution of beneficiaries by their habitat and residence is shown in Table 3.2

Table 3.2
Distribution of beneficiaries by residence, habitat, and institutional affiliation

S. No.	Description	Harijan Basties (N=494)	General/ Mixed areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)
1	Affiliation to formal institutions**			
	a) Non-institutional beneficiaries	344 (93.99)	22 (6.01)	366 (66.66)
	b) Institutional beneficiaries	150 (79.79)	38 (20.21)	188 (53.44)
		$\chi^2 = 25.94$; significant at 0.01 level		
2	Habitat **			
	i) Cities	213 (90.25)	23 (9.75)	236 (42.60)
	ii) Towns	217 (91.95)	19 (8.05)	236 (42.60)
	iii) Villages	64 (78.05)	18 (21.95)	82 (14.80)
		494 (89.17)	60 (10.83)	554
		$\chi^2 = 12.88$; significant at 0.01 level		

* Figures in parentheses denote percentages

As is evident from data in table 3.2, the beneficiaries in overwhelming proportion are concentrated in *Harijan Basties*. This finding holds good for both, non-institutional as well as institutional sample. Thus, not much headway has been made with respect to the achievement of the goal of bringing scavengers in the mainstream and removing their segregation. Among the two groups, more of institutional beneficiaries than their counterparts are found residents of general or mixed residential areas. As these are employed by different institutions, many were provided accommodation by their employees. By virtue of their salaried jobs and regular incomes, some of them could afford rented accommodation in general areas inhabited by people of different castes.

The sample of beneficiaries was drawn from cities as well as towns and villages. As can be seen, over 90% of the beneficiaries from cities as well as towns are residents of *harijan basties* while corresponding proportion of the village beneficiaries was 78.05%. The differences among three habitats are found highly significant.

Socio-economic Profile :

Factors such as age, sex, education, family background, and economic standing greatly influence behaviour of the person and his/her occupational placement as well as status in society. This holds good for scavengers also. Together with their social and geographical segregation, poor education, lack of employment opportunities and poverty conditions have reinforced their social isolation, poor occupational status and economic backwardness. The socioeconomic background of the beneficiary respondents is being examined here with the help of data in table 3.3.

Table 3.3
Distribution of beneficiaries by socio-economic background

S. No.	Socio-economic attributes	Beneficiaries		Beneficiaries			Total (N=554)
		Non-institutional (N=366)	Institutional (N=188)	City (N=236)	Town (N=236)	Village (N=82)	
1	Residence						
	(i) Harijan Basties	344 (93.99)	150 (79.79)	213(90.25)	217 (91.95)	64 (78.05)	494 (89.17)
	(ii) Other Areas	22 (6.01)	38 (20.21)	23 (9.75)	19 (8.05)	18 (21.95)	60 (10.83)
2	Age						
	(i) Upto 30	50 (13.66)	42 (22.34)	48 (20.34)	32 (13.56)	12 (14.63)	92 (16.61)
	(ii) 31-45	233 (63.66)	124 (65.96)	137 (58.05)	162 (68.64)	58 (70.73)	357 (64.40)
	(iii) 46 & above	83 (22.68)	22 (11.70)	51 (21.61)	42 (17.80)	12 (14.63)	105 (18.95)
3	Gender						
	(i) Male	250 (68.31)	138 (73.40)	173 (73.31)	164 (69.49)	51 (62.20)	388 (70.04)
	(ii) Female	116 (31.69)	50 (26.60)	63 (26.69)	72 (30.51)	31 (37.80)	166 (29.96)
4	Education						
	(i) Illiterate	166 (45.36)	78 (41.49)	105 (44.49)	102 (43.22)	37 (45.12)	244 (44.04)
	(ii) Literate	99 (27.05)	77 (40.96)	66 (27.97)	83 (35.17)	27 (32.93)	176 (31.77)
	(iii) Primary	62 (16.94)	23 (12.23)	37 (15.68)	35 (14.83)	13 (15.85)	85 (15.34)
	(iv) Hr. secondary & above	39 (10.66)	10 (5.32)	28 (11.86)	16 (6.78)	5 (6.10)	49 (8.84)
5	Marital Status						
	(i) Married	340 (92.90)	174 (92.55)	220 (93.22)	217 (91.95)	77 (93.90)	514 (92.78)
	(ii) Unmarried & others	26 (7.10)	14 (7.45)	16 (6.78)	19 (8.05)	5 (6.10)	40 (7.22)
6	Family Type						
	(i) Joint family	201 (54.92)	109 (57.98)	131(55.51)	138 (58.47)	41 (50.00)	310 (55.96)
	(ii) Nuclear family	151 (41.26)	76 (40.43)	97 (41.10)	93 (39.41)	37 (45.12)	227 (40.97)
	(iii) Unspecified	14 (3.83)	3 (1.60)	8 (3.39)	5 (2.12)	4 (4.88)	17 (3.07)
7	Family size						
	(i) upto 4	94 (25.68)	52 (27.66)	59 (25.00)	63 (26.69)	24 (29.27)	146 (26.35)
	(ii) 5 – 8	224 (61.20)	117 (62.23)	145 (61.44)	147 (62.29)	49 (59.76)	341 (61.55)
	(iii) 9 & above	48 (13.11)	19 (10.11)	32 (13.56)	26 (11.02)	9 (10.98)	67 (12.09)
8	Main family occupation*						
	(i) Scavenging work	125 (34.15)	66 (35.11)	97 (41.10)	73 (30.93)	21 (25.61)	191 (34.48)
	(ii) Craft work	1 (0.27)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.42)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.018)
	(iii) Trade/shop	3 (0.82)	1 (0.53)	2 (0.85)	2 (0.85)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)
	(iv) Service	304 (83.06)	150 (79.79)	192 (81.36)	207 (87.71)	55 (67.07)	454 (81.95)
	(v) Skilled labour	7 (1.91)	0 (0.00)	4 (1.69)	0 (0.00)	3 (3.66)	7 (1.26)
	(vi) Labour	8 (2.19)	1 (0.53)	2 (0.85)	0 (0.00)	7 (8.54)	9 (1.62)

* Multiple responses were allowed

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Age wise distribution: As can be seen from data in table 3.3, 64.40% of the total beneficiaries were middle aged (31-45 years) whereas beneficiaries of younger and older age are more or less equally distributed. This holds true for both, non-institutional as well as institutional beneficiaries. However, some difference was noted between these two groups with respect to their concentration in the younger

as well as older age groups. As beneficiaries associated with formal institutions are generally retired at the completion of 60 years of age, all such beneficiaries are concentrated in older age category of over 60. Likewise, more of institutional beneficiaries as compared to non-institutional ones are represented in younger age category below 30 years.

Gender distribution: Taken into account all the beneficiaries together, 3 out of every 10 beneficiaries are women and this holds good for both, institutional as well as non-institutional beneficiaries. However, there is a slightly lower concentration of females among institutional beneficiaries as compared to non-institutional ones. This may be attributed either to preference for male scavengers for employment in formal institutions or to social norms that oppose entry of women in formal institutions.

Educational background: As data in table 3.3 revealed, the largest proportion of beneficiaries are illiterates (44.04%) and 31.77% beneficiaries were simply literates. Those who were educated upto higher secondary level or above formed only 8.84% of the total. More or less similar distribution among different educational categories was evident among both institutional as well as non-institutional beneficiaries.

Family attributes: Table 3.3 provides information about marital status, family type and family size also. It may be seen that about 93% of the total as well as institutional and non-institutional beneficiaries were married. Only small proportion are found unmarried or single.

It appears, joint family system continues to be widely prevalent. This is indicated by the fact that 55% or more of the total as well as institutional and non-institutional beneficiaries belong to joint family. Interestingly, prevalence of joint family was slightly higher among beneficiaries employed in formal institutions as compared to their counterparts.

The family size of the scavengers in general was found to be moderate with membership ranging from 5 to 8. This holds good for both institutional as well as non-institutional beneficiaries. About one-fourth of the beneficiaries are members of smaller size families. Interestingly, large size family still exists among scavengers as is clear from about 12% of them having 9 or more members each.

Main family occupation: Data presented in table 3.3 present interesting results. While scavenging continues to be the main family occupation for only 34.48% of the beneficiaries, service or salaried job was cited as main family occupation by over 81.95% of the beneficiaries and this holds more or less true for both institutional as well as non-institutional beneficiaries. This provides strong evidence of the liberation of scavengers from traditional occupation and taking up of alternative occupation which in the present case is association with salaried jobs in formal institutions as also in informal sector. While doing so, scavengers or their family members continue to practice scavenging work to supplement

family income. The other sectors of economy like craft work, trading or shop keeping or labour jobs are pursued only by a small and negligible section of beneficiaries. These results hold true for both institutional as well as non-institutional beneficiaries also.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICIALS AND OFFICE BEARERS OF SCAVENGER'S ORGANISATIONS :

The impact of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents was assessed also from the point of view of government officials representing different departments associated, with the implementation of the scheme and representatives of scavengers organisations. With a single exception, these are concentrated in cities (70.59%) and towns (26.47%). The socioeconomic profile of these respondents is provided in table 3.4.

Table 3.4

Distribution of departmental officials/ office bearers of scavenger's organisations by their socio economic characteristics(N=34)

S. No	Items	Number	Percentage
1	Age (years)		
	i. Upto 30	03	08.82
	ii. 31-45	12	35.29
	iii. 46-60	16	47.06
	iv. 61+	03	08.82
2	Education		
	i. Illiterate	01	2.94
	ii. Literate	02	5.88
	iii. Primary	23	67.65
	iv. Higher Secondary & Above	08	23.53
3	Gender		
	i. Male	32	94.12
	ii. Female	02	5.88
4	Caste		
	i. General	04	11.76
	ii. Scheduled caste	27	79.41
	iii. Scheduled Tribe	03	8.82
5	Marital Status		
	i. Married	34	100
	ii. Unmarried & others	0	0.00
6	Family Type		
	i. Joint family	24	70.59
	ii. Individual	9	27.47
	iii. Undecided	1	2.94
7	Family Size		
	i. Up to 4 Members	7	20.59
	ii. 5 to 8 members	20	58.82
	iii. More than 9 members	7	20.59
8	Main Family Occupation		
	i. Scavenging	1	2.94
	ii. Shop/Trade	1	2.94
	iii. Service/ Salaried job	26	76.47
	iv. Skilled labour	6	17.65

Age and gender: As is evident from age composition, over half of the respondents are over 45 years of age (55.88%) and slightly over one-third (35.29%) fall in the age group of 31-45 years. Except two, all the respondents were males.

Education: Educationally, the officials and scavengers' representatives are lowly educated: over two-third had only primary level education while a little less than one-fourth (23.53%) have acquired education up to the level of higher secondary or above; most departmental officials are concentrated in this educational category.

Caste category: Caste-wise distribution suggests that 8 out of every 10 belonged to scheduled castes which included other than *harijans* also: Approximately, 1 out of every 10 belonged either to general category or to scheduled tribes. These two categories are represented mainly by departmental officials.

Family attributes: While all the respondents are married and 7 out of every 10 belonged to joint families, the family size of most respondents is generally large as 7 out of every 10 respondents have family size of 5 members or more; of these 1 out of 5 have 9 members each in the family.

Main family occupation: It is interesting to note that with a single exception, the main family occupation of all the beneficiaries was noted to be other than scavenging. Over three-fourth of the respondents are pursuing salaried jobs, whereas 17.65% are employed as skilled labour. Only one of them run shop or trade.

NON-BENEFICIARIES

Having examined the socioeconomic profile of the beneficiaries of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation programmes, the attention is now turned towards the discussion on the socioeconomic profile of non-beneficiaries. The main purpose of doing so was to find out if the non-beneficiaries in any way differ from the beneficiaries with respect to their social and economic background. The relevant data by their habitat are provided in table 3.5

Table 3.5
Socio-economic background of non-beneficiaries by habitat

S. No.	Socio-economic attributes	City (N=52)	Town (N=59)	Village (N=27)	Total (N=138)
1	Residence				
	(i) Harijan Basties	52 (100.00)	56 (94.92)	26 (96.30)	134 (97.10)
	(ii) Other Areas	0 (0.00)	3 (5.08)	1 (3.70)	4 (2.90)
2	Age				
	(i) Upto 30	34 (65.38)	37 (62.71)	17 (62.96)	88 (63.77)
	(ii) 31-45	16 (30.77)	14 (23.73)	7 (25.93)	37 (26.81)
	(iii) 46 & above	2 (3.85)	8 (13.56)	3 (11.11)	13 (9.42)
3	Gender				
	(i) Male	41 (78.85)	48 (81.36)	20 (74.07)	109 (78.99)
	(ii) Female	11 (21.15)	11 (18.64)	7 (25.93)	29 (21.01)
4	Education				
	(i) Illiterate	22 (42.31)	18 (30.51)	9 (33.33)	49 (35.51)
	(ii) Literate	11 (21.15)	13 (22.03)	6 (22.22)	30 (21.74)
	(iii) Primary	6 (11.54)	7 (11.86)	6 (22.22)	19 (13.77)
	(iv) Hr. secondary & above	13 (25.00)	21 (35.59)	6 (22.22)	40 (28.99)
5	Marital Status				
	(i) Married	39 (75.00)	45 (76.27)	22 (81.48)	106 (76.81)
	(ii) Unmarried & others	13 (25.00)	14 (23.73)	5 (18.52)	32 (23.19)
6	Family Type				
	(i) Joint family	35 (67.31)	46 (77.97)	23 (85.19)	104 (75.36)
	(ii) Nuclear family	16 (30.77)	13 (22.03)	4 (14.81)	33 (23.91)
	(iii) Unspecified	1 (1.92)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
7	Family size				
	(i) upto 4	16 (30.77)	13 (22.03)	4 (14.81)	33 (23.91)
	(ii) 5 – 8	29 (55.77)	35 (59.32)	16 (59.26)	80 (57.97)
	(iii) 9 & above	7 (13.46)	11 (18.64)	7 (25.93)	25 (18.12)
8	Main family occupation*				
	(i) Scavenging work	32 (61.54)	19 (32.20)	11 (40.740)	62 (44.93)
	(ii) Craft work	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	(iii) Trade/shop	3 (5.77)	7(11.86)	0 (0.00)	10 (7.25)
	(iv) Service	16 (30.77)	7 (11.86)	7 (25.93)	30 (21.74)
	(v) Skilled labour	3 (5.77)	4 (6.78)	3 (11.11)	10 (7.25)
	(vi) Labour	5 (9.62)	5 (8.47)	4 (14.81)	14 (10.14)
	(vii) others	7 (13.46)	19 (32.20)	4 (14.81)	30 (21.74)

* Multiple responses were allowed

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Residence: The sample included in all 138 non-beneficiaries-- 52 from cities, 59 from towns and 27 from villages. The residential background reveals that except four, all the non-beneficiaries are residents of *harijan basties*. These four, mainly from towns, are residing in general or mixed areas inhabited by people of different castes.

Age composition: Data in table 3.5 showed that non beneficiaries are overwhelmingly young (upto 30 years of age); this is in quite contrast to the beneficiaries who were mostly middle aged. A slightly over one- fourth of the non beneficiaries belong to the middle age category of 31-45 years. One of the reasons of concentration of non- beneficiaries in younger age groups appear to be their failure to enter into salaried jobs or other alternative occupations.

Gender distribution: Data in table 3.5 further revealed the predominance of males among non-beneficiaries. The females comprise only one-fifth of the total non- beneficiaries. Thus, the gender distribution is slightly different from that observed in case of beneficiaries. The later have less males and more females as compared to the former.

Educational level: As can be seen from table 3.5, illiterates form the largest category among non beneficiaries (35.51%). There were 21.74% literates and 28.99% were primary educated among non beneficiaries. Surprisingly, non beneficiaries from cities, towns and village are not markedly different with respect to their educational background. It appears the provisions made for the promotion of education among SC in general and scavengers in particular did not succeed much. This also suggests resistance of scavengers to educate their wards.

Marital status: Data in table 3.5 provides details relating to marital status, family type and family size. In is evident that over three-fourth of non- beneficiaries are married and remaining are unmarried or singles. Thus, there are more unmarried among non beneficiaries when compared to beneficiaries.

Family type: Data concerning family type in table 3.5. revealed predominance of joint family system among non- beneficiaries (75.36%). The prevalence of joint family is thus much higher among non beneficiaries than among beneficiaries. Another point that emerges from data is that with the increase in urbanisation, there was a corresponding decrease in the proportion of joint family. In other words, joint family is less popular in cities as compared in towns and villages.

Family size: The details of showed that most non-beneficiaries are members of moderate sized families (5-8 members). Next in order are the smaller size families. It is interesting to note that the proportion of smaller size families increases and that of larger size families decreases with increased urbanisation.

Main family occupation: Data in table 3.5 provide details of main sources of family income. As is evident, scavenging work has emerged as the most important source of livelihood among non-beneficiaries: 44.93% of the non beneficiary households are involved in this occupation. The service or salaries job emerged as the next important source with 21.74% earning their livelihood from it. Labour job and shop keeping are ranked next in order.

It is further revealed that a far higher proportion of non- beneficiaries pursue scavenging work in cities (61.54%). Than in towns and villages. Same holds true for wage employment or salaried job. These results are quite in contrast to that observed with respect to beneficiaries: the later in far higher proportion pursue service or salaried job while the proportion engaged in scavenging work are found quite low as compared to that observed among non beneficiaries.

SUMMARY :

The study was carried out in the districts of Ajmer and Udaipur, the former is relatively far more urbanized, having less favourable sex ratio. The sampled respondents, concentrated more in *harijan basties* irrespective of their institutional affiliation and habitat, are overwhelmingly middle aged, illiterates or only literates, married and members of joint family with moderate family size, and pursue scavenging and service as main sources of family income. The non-beneficiaries, while share many of the attributes of the beneficiaries, are more younger in age, perform scavenging work for earning a living in large number.

CHAPTER 4

LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS IN RAJASTHAN : STATE INTERVENTION

The welfare measures for sweepers and scavengers, most vulnerable groups among scheduled castes, are initiated in Rajasthan on the assumption that the members of these groups continue to practice carrying headloads of night soil in some areas despite various efforts to remove it. Several committees set up by state as well as central governments have suggested measures for the liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers, many of which were implemented that helped these groups to improve their socioeconomic conditions (Govt. of Rajasthan, 2006). A brief account of the policy interventions made by government of Rajasthan is provide in ANNEXURE 5

The beginning in this direction was, however, made as early as in Fifth Five Year Plan itself when a centrally sponsored scheme for the conversion of dry latrines into water-borne was introduced, but with meager funds. A new scheme of "Liberation of Scavengers" was introduced in Sixth Plan to accomplish twin-objective of converting all the existing latrines into water-borne in towns and simultaneously rehabilitation of scavengers in alternative occupations by providing suitable training therein so as to relieve them from unclean occupations on one hand and to rehabilitate them in dignified income generating vocations on the other (Govt. of Rajasthan, 2006).

The Directorate of Local Bodies of the State Department of Local Self Government was made responsible for the conversion of all the dry latrines into water sealed. While the state acknowledged that it does not have reliable data about the exact number of dry latrines and the number of scavengers involved in their cleaning but it provided estimates of the number of dry latrines converted into water borne in different years Plans viz. 107748 in Seventh Plan; 136234 in Eighth Plan; 171175 in Ninth Plan and 22127 and 10500 during 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively.

For accomplishing the above goal, the Rajasthan Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd. is made a nodal agency to carryout programmes of rehabilitation as per guidelines issued by the state and central governments. To rehabilitate liberated scavengers, the corporation constructed large number of shops shops and sheds. It entrusted the task of identification of choice of the trades to Sulabh International. Based on preference given, the scheme of training of scavengers was prepared and arranged by the Corporation at Divisional Rural Training Centers with attractive stipend

and other facilities. However, the scheme did not succeed for the poor response of the scavengers. The task for providing training to the liberated scavengers was then assigned to the Sulabh International Social Service Organisation (Govt of Rajasthan 2001). No systematic effort on the part of state to offer training to the scavengers in alternative occupations is discernible. Of course, Sulabh International is offering vocational training to scavengers in alternative occupations at the centre located at Alwar, in Rajasthan (see chapter 5). From the responses received and reports and records made available also indicated that the training of scavengers in alternative occupations remains a weakest part of the scheme which was implemented with least seriousness (Annexure 6). The observation is endorsed also by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in its review of the scheme (Annexure 3).

The Corporation has been giving priority to liberated scavengers in providing assistance under various schemes such as Auto Rickshaw, Craft Training, Artisan Work, SCYTE Training, Interest Free Loans, and STC, B.Ed, PMT, PET etc. In addition, new vocations are being added by the Govt. of India to enlarge the scope of alternative occupations. Recently, several new occupation were identified for the purpose which included fruit vendors, paan shops, watch repair shops, barber shops, tailor shops, flour mills, bicycle hire-repair, STD/PCO booths, automobile repair shops, photography, provision stores and the like (Ghildiyal, 2006). In addition, 64 hostels--58 for boys and 6 exclusively for girls -- are run by the state Department of Social Welfare each with an intake capacity of 25 students.

Besides, the State Department of Social Welfare through the Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd is implementing special schemes for the rehabilitation of scavengers and their welfare. Provision has also been made to provide training and financial assistance to all those who were liberated from the traditional unclean occupation. The Local Self Government department was also involved in the work of rehabilitation of liberated scavengers. A large number of such scavengers were absolved as *Safai Karamcharies* in municipalities during Seventh Five Year Plan. The preference was also given in providing them employment and loans from the banks under Nehru Rojgar Yojna.

A survey carried out in 2003-04 by the State Department of Social Welfare identified 2.31.840 scavengers who are required to be rehabilitated. Of these 1848 were rehabilitated upto September 2005. Several schemes that are being implemented to rehabilitate scavengers in alternative and dignified occupations can be grouped into following four categories.

- a) Implementation of various income generating schemes by the Rajasthan SCs, STs Finance & Development Cooperative Cooperation Ltd. These included Auto Rickshaw, Package of Programmes, SCYTE Training, Artisan Work Shed, Pre - Service Coaching, Interest free loan, B. Ed, PMT, PET, etc.

- b) Provision of Kiosks free of cost under Mukhya Mantri Rozgar Yojna: 1399 kiosks were allotted by 2005.
- c) For providing relief to the scavengers, rural latrines are constructed and subsidized for SCs and STs under central Rural Sanitation Programme
- d) For improvement in educational level, the Deptt. of Social Welfare runs 58 hostels for boys and 6 exclusively for girls with total intake capacity of 2080 students (Govt. of Rajasthan 2006).

PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME :

The Rajasthan scenario as emerged from data compiled and furnished by Sulabh International is provided in Annexure 7

Dry and Water Sealed Latrines : As per 2001 census, the total number of households in Rajasthan was 93.42 lakhs—71.56 lakhs rural and 21.86 lakhs urban. Of these, 66.33 lakhs households have no latrine—61.11 lakhs in rural areas (85.39%) and 5.22 lakhs in urban areas (23.80%).

There were 6.17 lakhs service or dry latrines – 2.38 lakhs in rural households (3.32%) and 3.79 lakhs in urban households (17.32%). Besides, of the total urban households, 18.20% were covered by pit latrines and 40.57% by water-sealed latrines by 2001. The corresponding proportions of rural households were only 8.10% and 3.17%. The marked difference was due to high differentials in availability of open space and the age-long practice of open defecation.

As per information compiled by Sulabh International from Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, 1.92 lakhs dry latrines were converted into water sealed latrines in urban areas by 31.3.2005 and 1.87 lakhs dry latrines are still to be converted. Likewise, 9122 scavengers were liberated by 31.3.2005.

The Rajasthan scenario has significantly changed with the intervention of Sulabh International; it converted or constructed 2,24,956 water sealed latrines, besides construction and maintenance of 444 community toilets.

Scavengers in Sampled Area : The Rapid survey carried out by the Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of Rajasthan, during 1991-92 to 2002-03, showed that there were 57,736 scavengers in Rajasthan – 24968 in urban areas and 32768 scavengers in Ajmer districts—1487 in urban areas and 2121 in rural areas. The corresponding figures for Udaipur were: 753 – 236 in urban areas and 517 in rural areas.

Under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers, 14,793 liberated scavengers were provided financial assistance for rehabilitation and 11,152 were given vocational training in Rajasthan as per information collected from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India by

Sulabh International. The Govt. of Rajasthan received Rs. 44.48 crores as financial assistance under the scheme during 1991-92 to 2003-04.

Training of Scavengers : The scheme envisaged rehabilitations of scavengers after their training in dignified alternative occupations. The experience however showed that it has been the weakest part (Annexure 6). The evaluation attempted by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment **concluded** that "no systematic effort in this direction (i.e. utilising existing training centers, facilities and infrastructure) was made in any state, training modules hardly accommodate the totally unskilled and illiterates scavengers, the training target envisaged for the 8th Plan could not be achieved even in the 9th plan. During 1997-98 to 2000-01, the short fall in the number of scavengers trained was 80% to 92% (Annexure 3)

In case of Rajasthan, no target was fixed and only 2290 scavengers were trained during 1997-2002. The review showed that "meaningful contacts with training institutions with a view to utilizing the available training facilities could not be located" and that "the list of trades was lifted from the handbook of small scale industries compiled for an entirely different set of objectives. No survey of location of or slots available with training institutions was carried out"... of the 620 scavengers who received training upto March 2002 in two districts (Ajmer 269, and Jaipur 351), only 382 could be rehabilitated. While 1398 scavengers received training.

The status of training of scavengers in Rajasthan after 2001-02 becomes evident from observations of two organisations directly involved in the process: (a) The Rajasthan SC/ST Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd. in SCP Annual Plan 2005-06, Government of Rajasthan, endorsed: "training programmes discontinued from the year 2001-2002"; (b) Directorate of Technical Education Government of Rajasthan responsible for organising vocational training programmes of different duration through a network of Industrial Training informed:" No training programme was organised for scavengers and *Safai Karmcharis* during 2001-02 to 2005-06 in any institution in the Udaipur/Ajmer districts ", and (c) The Department of Social Welfare , Government of Rajasthan recently reported that except educational facilities for the children of scavengers' families, no other specific scheme is implemented exclusively for the improvement of this group".

Role of SC Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation :

At the state level, the Rajasthan State SC/ST Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation was made responsible for training and rehabilitation of scavengers in alternative occupations. In order to rehabilitate liberated scavengers in clean occupations, the Corporation provides loans and grants. The progress made by the corporation in this regard during the past three years (i.e 2003-04 to 2005-06) in the sampled districts are shown in table 4.1s

Table 4.1
Progress of Rehabilitation of Scavengers during 2003-04 to 2005-06

S. No.	State/ district	Target	No. of proposals/ applications	Number sanctioned	No. whom funds disbursed	Applications rejected	Applications pending
2003-04	● Rajasthan	4524	2338	716	624	53	1661
	● Ajmer	100	42	2	0	0	42
	● Udaipur	26	-	-	-	-	-
2004-05	● Rajasthan	19960	6958	2119	1848	193	4917
	● Ajmer	601	267	86	27	-	240
	● Udaipur	311	-	-	-	-	-
2005-06	● Rajasthan	12501	6814	2012	1755	976	4083
	● Ajmer	588	498	151	119	347	32
	● Udaipur	01	-	-	-	-	-

** The information made available by the Rajasthan SC, ST Finance and Development Cooperative Cooperation Ltd., Jaipur*

As is evident, the progress made by the Cooperation in rehabilitating scavengers during past three years has not at all been satisfactory. Among the two sampled districts, the role played by the Corporation in Udaipur district is highly deplorable where no liberated scavengers was covered by loans and grants during reference years. In Ajmer district also, all the 42 applications received, including 2 sanctioned, applications remained pending.

Over a dozen banks operating in the sampled districts are involved in the processing and disbursement of bank loan to the scavengers. As can be seen from table 4.2, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur is leading in this respect though Rural Regional Banks, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank, UCO Bank, SBI and Bank of Rajasthan have also contributed a great deal .

Table 4.2
Bank-wise progress of loan applications under Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers in Rajasthan during 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06

S. No	Name of Bank	Year	No. of applications received	Applications sanctioned	No. whom loan disbursed	Applications rejected	Applications pending
1	B.O.B	2003-04	230	51	43	-	187
		2004-05	900	328	298	22	580
		2005-06	716	257	204	123	389
2	S.B.B.J	2003-04	870	341	301	23	546
		2004-05	2038	763	697	59	1282
		2005-06	2157	689	607	227	1323
3	P.N.B	2003-04	196	43	37	1	158
		2004-05	696	160	129	18	549
		2005-06	592	167	146	67	379

S. No	Name of Bank	Year	No. of applications received	Applications sanctioned	No. whom loan disbursed	Applications rejected	Applications pending
4	UCO Bank	2003-04	214	57	49	10	155
		2004-05	476	150	119	7	350
		2005-06	533	216	192	49	292
5	C.B.I	2003-04	104	12	10	4	90
		2004-05	211	50	41	15	155
		2005-06	288	58	49	65	174
6	OBC	2003-04	79	22	14	-	65
		2004-05	227	38	37	3	187
		2005-06	251	38	32	16	203
7	SBI	2003-04	274	106	101	15	158
		2004-05	472	216	188	15	269
		2005-06	570	210	185	76	309
8	BOR	2003-04	19	-	-	-	19
		2004-05	270	17	15	12	243
		2005-06	212	13	11	93	108
9	BOI	2003-04	27	7	7	-	20
		2004-05	148	22	18	-	130
		2005-06	149	55	47	6	96
10	UBI	2003-04	43	15	15	-	28
		2004-05	97	20	9	3	85
		2005-06	108	17	13	25	70
11	Canara Bank	2003-04	31	6	2	-	29
		2004-05	82	11	11	-	71
		2005-06	125	33	31	9	85
12	Regional Rural Bank	2003-04	28	13	13	-	15
		2004-05	924	233	190	39	695
		2005-06	596	188	181	179	236
13	Other Banks	2003-04	223	44	32	-	191
		2004-05	417	111	96	-	321
		2005-06	517	71	57	41	419
14	Total	2003-04	2338	716	624	53	1661
		2004-05	6958	2119	1848	193	4917
		2005-06	6814	2012	1755	976	4083

* The information made available by Rajasthan SC, ST Finance and Development Cooperative Cooperation Ltd., Jaipur

It may further be seen that the number of applications received has been quite meager in view of the scavenging population. Moreover, a large number of applications remained pending with different banks. The incidence of rejection of application has also registered a sharp increase during 2005-06 over the previous years.

APPRAISAL OF THE PROGRAMMES :

Official circles recognize the prevalence of practice of carrying head loads of night soil in "some areas" (Govt. of Rajasthan 2001). Municipal office in Ajmer and Udaipur have also acknowledged existence of dry latrines and by implication of manual scavengers. The Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India have carried out several studies on the working and living conditions of persons engaged in unclean occupations of flaying, shoemaking and sweeping and the area covered included Jaipur city and five adjoining villages also. Accordingly, the share of women in total SC employment was found to be 42.8%; the labour employed in unclean occupations pursue work on time rate basis; the large number of workers did not avail the benefits of scholarship and hostel facility. Those engaged in municipalities are faced with serious health hazards and became victims of diseases resulting from cleaning of choked sewers and inhalation of dangerous gases (Labour Bureau, 2006) (Annexure 8).

A scheme of training of scavengers was launched by the Corporation with stipend and other facilities, but the response of the scavengers was found poor and therefore the scheme did not meet the success as envisaged. (Govt. of Rajasthan 2001). The training programmes were also discontinued since 2001-02 (Govt. of Rajasthan, 2006)

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment itself admitted there was a lack of systematic efforts to train scavengers and that the training targets of 8th Plan could not be achieved even in the 9th Plan. Of 620 Scavengers trained during 1997-2002 in Ajmer and Jaipur districts only 382 could be rehabilitated. Besides, many were rehabilitated without providing training which showed mismatch between training and rehabilitation. About three-fourth of the loan application received from scavengers were rejected showing non cooperation of banks (downloaded from website)

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India entrusted Sulabh International Social Service Organisation the task of studying the impact of the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents in 6 Indian states including Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, the study was undertaken in the districts of Ajmer and Jaipur. The study, the report of which was submitted in 2004, revealed that it was not of much help to the scavengers in their proper rehabilitation, that a little less than half of the beneficiaries felt dissatisfied with the scheme and the impact of the programme on the scavengers were only marginal. The study pointed out that the aptitude, and the choice of the trade/occupation was not obtained before training; the loan needed for rehabilitation was not sanctioned even after getting training, and the role intermediaries played in this regard was negative; the private training institutions entrusted with the responsibility to impart training did not pay the stipend except for initial months; about two-fifth of the trained scavengers did not find the

training much helpful in their rehabilitation; overwhelmingly, scavengers denied any status gain as a result of their participation in of training, and the mechanism to monitor the proper utilization of loan was weak.

Data concerning the impact of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers made available by Rajasthan State SC/ST Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd. do not appear encouraging; it has disbursed loan only to 4227 scavengers under rehabilitation programmes during last three years commencing from 2003-04. The share of Ajmer district was only 146 scavengers while there was none from Udaipur. The review of the performance of the scheme during 1997-2002 undertaken by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment noted with concern: "In Rajasthan, Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation attributed the shortfall in achieving the rehabilitation targets to the non-cooperation of banks. (Rate of rejection of loan applications by banks was as high as 74%) ... the implementing agency was not aware of the guidelines relating to the rehabilitation of women scavengers through specially focused activities...records revealed that the cluster approach was not adopted in any states... the implementing agencies had to steer the formation of co-operatives, ideally of 20-30 scavengers and these cooperatives would run the sanitary marts.. Sanitary Mart Scheme proved to be a failure. The failure was attributed mainly to the absence of the subsidy element to the customers of these marts".

SUMMARY :

In Rajasthan, 57736 scavengers-24968 in urban areas and 32768 in rural areas -- were estimated as per 2001 census. In districts of Ajmer and Udaipur, their number is estimated to be 3600 and 753 respectively. As per 2001 census, 71% of total households in Rajasthan had no latrines, up till March 2005, 191534 dry latrines were converted into water-sealed latrines and 9122 scavengers were liberated from manual scavenging.

The progress of rehabilitation of liberated scavengers was however, unsatisfactory as evident from the small number of applications received for grants and loans, number of application rejected and pending. Lack of systematic efforts to train liberated scavengers and non-fulfillment of rehabilitation has taken place even without training raining targets were noted.

CHAPTER 5

LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS - RESPONSE OF BENEFICIARIES

The study of the liberation of scavengers from manual removal of night soil and their rehabilitation in alternative occupations was carried out in Ajmer and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan from the perspectives of beneficiaries, both with or without institutional affiliations, as well as non beneficiaries drawn from different habitats i.e. cities, towns and villages and different residential areas i.e. *harijan basties* and mixed population areas. The total sample covers 554 beneficiaries - 366 without institutional affiliation and 188 with institutional affiliation -- and 138 non-beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are comprised of 236 respondents drawn from cities, equal number from towns and 82 from villages. The number of non-beneficiaries drawn from cities, towns and villages were 52, 59, and 27 respectively. Likewise, of the total 554 beneficiaries, 494 are residing in *harijan basties* and 60 in mixed population areas. This chapter is devoted to the discussion on the status of scavenging and scavengers, participation of beneficiaries in programmes of liberation and rehabilitation and the impact these had on the socioeconomic conditions of scavengers.

These aspects are discussed in relation to (a) respondents' affiliation to formal institutions, (b) habitat in which beneficiaries pursue their respective vocation and (c) their residence in a given locality. The problem under study is accordingly examined in relation to each of these three contexts one by one.

BENEFICIARIES WITH AND WITHOUT INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION

The sample of beneficiaries under the study is comprised of 554 respondents - 188 consisted of institutional sample drawn from hospitals, government offices or public undertakings, educational institutions and commercial establishment and 366 from *harijan* households grouped as non-institutional sample of beneficiaries. While beneficiaries from both groups are overwhelmingly members of *harijan basties* (89.17%), this holds true more for the non-institutional beneficiaries (93.99%) than for those drawn from formal institutions (79.79%). As will be clear later, residence of beneficiaries in cities or towns also did not alter the situation.

Caste Composition : The scavengers are widely known as *harijans* and *bhangis*; the two terms are sometimes used interchangeably. The use of the term *harijan* for the scavengers is endorsed by 83.39% of the respondents. Some differences are, however, noted among beneficiaries with and without institutional affiliations: while 88.04% of the former reported use of the term *harijan*, only 83.06% of the

later did so. However, the term *bhangi* is reportedly used more by beneficiaries without institutional affiliation (14.20%) than by those with such affiliation (6.38%).

The two groups of beneficiaries differed with respect to the membership of other caste of groups as well (Table 5.1). While 2.73% of the beneficiaries without institutional affiliation are addressed to by the term "*Balmiki*", those with such affiliation belonged to 8 other caste groups – 8 from *Meenas*, 2 each from *Chamars*, *Bhils* and *Teli* and 1 each from *Khatik*, *Yadav*, *Salvi* and *Meghwal*. These castes fall, besides SCs, under OBCs and STs as well. *Meenas* are members of Scheduled Tribes whereas *Yadavs* and *telis* are members of OBCs. Among the rest, most of which are members of Scheduled Castes, only *Balmikis* fall under the scavenging caste while *Khatiks*, *Chamars*, *Salvi*, and *Meghwals* form separate scheduled castes. Interestingly, all the beneficiaries from these 8 caste groups are affiliated to formal institutions. It appears, these have entered into formal institutional in an open competition even for the posts involving scavenging duties.

Table 5.1
Caste composition of beneficiaries

S.N.	Name of sub caste	Non institutional beneficiaries		Institutional beneficiaries		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	Harijan	304	83.06	158	88.04	462	83.39
2	Bhangi	52	14.20	12	6.38	64	11.55
3	Balmiki	10	2.73	--	--	10	1.80
4	Khatil	0	0.00	1	0.53	1	0.18
5	Meena	0	0.00	8	4.25	8	1.44
6	Chamar	0	0.00	2	1.06	2	0.36
7	Yadav	0	0.00	1	0.53	1	0.18
8	Salvi	0	0.00	1	0.53	1	0.18
9	Bhil	0	0.00	2	1.06	2	0.36
10	Teli	0	0.00	2	1.06	2	0.36
11	Meghwal	0	0.00	1	0.53	1	0.18
Total		366		188		554	

Status of Scavenging and Scavengers :

The scavenging work does not necessarily end with the liberation of scavengers from manually carrying of sewers night soil; such scavengers are rather assigned tasks to clean water-sealed flush latrines, roads and sewers/drains. Pathak (1991) asserted that the scavengers who were formally engaged in carrying night soil as headload and now working in Sulabh Shauchalayas are "liberated" scavengers, as they do not come in direct contact with human excreta. This trend is clearly evident in the present study as well. Data showed that 88.63% of the beneficiaries are performing the task of scavenging. Of these, 87.98% are doing the jobs on full time basis, and 85.95% on fixed wages. (Table 5.2)

Registration as Scavengers: The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993 stipulates registration of manual scavengers in the register maintained at the district level. Many of the present scavengers covered under the study were also doing manual scavenging during pre-liberation period. This being the case, a question was asked if they were registered as scavengers? As per responses received, 71.30% of the beneficiaries endorsed having registered themselves as scavengers in the register maintained at the district level. Their distribution showed registration of higher number of scavengers from non-institutional sample (74.59%) than from institutional sample (64.89%). The habitat wise distribution revealed positive association of registration with more number of beneficiaries registered in cities than in towns and more in towns than in villages.

Table 5.2
Involvement of beneficiaries in scavenging work as per their institutional affiliation

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Non-institutional beneficiaries (N=366)	Institutional beneficiaries (N=188)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Involvement of respondents in scavenging work				
(i)	Number working as scavengers	311 (84.97)	180 (95.74)	491 (88.63)	14.30**
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	281 (90.35)	151 (83.89)	432 (87.98)	4.51*
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	268 (86.17)	154 (85.56)	422 (85.95)	0.04
2	Involvement of family members in scavenging work ***				
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	155 (82.89)	88 (89.80)	243 (85.26)	2.44
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	32 (17.11)	10 (10.20)	42 (14.74)	
		187 (51.09)	98 (52.13)	285 (51.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents****				
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	64 (20.58)	37 (20.56)	101 (20.57)	0.00
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	194 (62.38)	146 (81.11)	340 (69.25)	18.79**
(iii)	Cleaning of sewers / drains	169 (54.34)	64 (35.56)	233 (47.45)	16.14**
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	147 (47.27)	49 (27.22)	196 (39.32)	19.10**
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	12 (3.86)	6 (3.33)	18 (3.67)	0.09

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Multiple responses were allowed

*** Percentage are worked out from those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Scavenging and non Scavenging Tasks: The beneficiaries, performing scavenging work and falling under all-inclusive category, are involved in a variety of associated tasks. This is especially so for those without institutional affiliations. Those having institutional affiliation tend to perform the assigned tasks in different capacities. Overwhelmingly, the beneficiaries perform scavenging work as regular employees of one or the other formal organization; some perform duty as temporary employees. Four of them are assigned the duties of motor drivers (3) and peon (1).

The occupational tasks that the beneficiaries without institutional affiliation perform vary greatly. These include official jobs (i.e. job of the teacher and service in railways), skilled jobs (i.e. cycle repairing, wireman, painting, piggery unit), community services (i.e. ward boy, zamadar), trading and business (i.e. shop-keeping, salesman), and labour jobs. The beneficiaries earning their living from such sources constituted only 9.02% of the total. Interestingly, these activities, except driving, are pursued only by beneficiaries without institutional affiliation. It may be attributed to the need of survival in absence of regular sources of income and of earning a living through self-employed activities.

Despite scavenging work being pursued as a main source of income, the beneficiaries are undertaking other occupations as well and this is being done to supplement their income. About 7.14% of the beneficiaries without institutional affiliation are reportedly engaged in piggery, bamboo basket making, painting, running music center, repair workshop and similar other occupations. Of these, most common is piggery followed by bamboo basket making. In cities and towns, raising of pigs is done exclusively by scavengers for good return. The members of families also provide support and help in this regard.

When probed if the institutional affiliation makes any difference, it is surprising to note that more of institutional beneficiaries (95.74%) than non- institutional ones (84.97%) are engaged in scavenging work (table 5.2). But more of the later than the former doing it on full time basis. The two groups differed significantly in this respects. This indicates that wage employment did not lead to occupational mobility and the scavengers continued to perform the traditional task but in new form. This may be attributed to the past experience and age long background in scavenging work that facilitated their employment in hospitals, educational institutions, government offices, and commercial establishments.

The above observations however did not affect the other conditions of work: more of the scavengers without institutional affiliation than their counterparts were working on full time basis and fixed wages. The two groups differed significantly

in this regard. As was indicated earlier, scavenging work continues to remain a main source of earning a living in case of over one-third of the beneficiary households and 9 out of 10 respondents are also engaged in scavenging work. The later in majority (51.44%) endorsed involvement of family members also; those endorsed involvement of upto two members constituted 85.26% of such respondents. This holds more or less good for each compared groups as well. The kind of scavenging work that beneficiaries are required to undertake include disposal of house and cattle waste, cleaning of latrines, sweeping of roads, cleaning of sewers/drains, emptying of septic tanks, removal and disposal of garbage, and the like. Many a times, one has to undertake more than one of these tasks. Of the different tasks listed above, cleaning of latrines is done by a majority of respondents involved in scavenging work (69.25%); this is followed by cleaning of drains (47.45%) and sweeping of roads (39.92%) and cleaning of drains (35.38%). A small percentage of respondents (20.57%) undertake disposal of house/cattle waste. The cleaning of septic tanks is done only by a handful of respondents. The scavengers employed by formal institutions are required to keep the buildings or premises clean, besides cleaning of latrines. Those employed by municipal offices are required to sweep roads and streets and clean sewers/drains in cities and towns and remove garbage from large containers put at different locations to collect house and cattle waste which is performed by relatively a smaller proportion of scavengers. The cleaning of septic tanks which is undertaken occasionally as and when the tanks are filled, it is quite often done mechanically.

It may also be noted that the beneficiaries with institutional affiliation are involved in far higher number in cleaning of latrines as compared to those without such affiliation. However, with respect to sweeping of roads and cleaning of sewers/drains, beneficiaries without institutional affiliation are involved in far greater number as compared to their counterparts. The differences among two groups in each of these respects were found highly significant.

Mode of removal and disposal of waste: With the introduction of water borne flush latrines and adoption of new technological devices, process of sweeping, cleaning and waste disposal have also undergone change. It is more so in case of formal institutions and organisations. It was, therefore, considered relevant to find out as to what kind of equipments are being used by the beneficiaries and where the collected waste is disposed off. The information obtained on this subject is provided in table 5.3.

Table 5.3
Mode of removal/disposal of waste used by beneficiaries as per
their institutional affiliation

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Non-institutional beneficiaries (N=366)	Institutional beneficiaries (N=188)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used*			
(i)	Bamboo basket	179 (57.56)	97 (53.89)	276 (49.82)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	33 (10.61)	12 (6.67)	45 (8.12)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	59 (18.97)	74 (41.11)	133 (24.01)
(iv)	Trolleys	169 (54.34)	50 (27.78)	219 (39.53)
2	Place of throwing house waste*			
(i)	Open space	219 (70.42)	148 (82.22)	367 (66.25)
(ii)	In a pit	79 (25.40)	14 (7.78)	93 (16.79)
(iii)	In a drum	59 (18.97)	27 (15.00)	86 (15.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

As is evident, no single equipment is uniformly used by the beneficiaries. A most widely used item for removal and disposal of waste is bamboo basket (56.21%). This is followed by trolleys (44.60%). Buckets are also used by about one-third of the beneficiaries. An attempt was also made to find out if beneficiaries are affiliated to institutions differ from those without any such affiliations. Data showed that while iron buckets with lid are used by beneficiaries with institutional affirmation in far more numbers, the use of trolleys was made more by beneficiaries without institutional affiliation.

Associated with the above is the question relating to the disposal of collected waste. As is evident from data in table 5.3, about three-fourth of the beneficiaries, dispose the waste in an open place and this is done more by those affiliated to institutions rather than their counterparts. The use of pit or drum/container is not so common; the use of these options are found greater among beneficiaries without institutional affiliation than their counterparts.

Income and earnings :

Scheduled castes in general and scavengers in particular are characterised by low work participation, underemployment and unemployment and widespread poverty. Measures of rehabilitation include self-employment as also wage

employment in municipal offices, government offices, educational institutions, hospitals and commercial establishments that have helped in some way in improving the socioeconomic position of the group. Data in table 5.4 throw some light on the monthly earnings of the beneficiaries:

Table 5.4
Distribution of respondents by monthly income

S. No.	Monthly wages/ salary (in Rs)	Institutional beneficiaries (N=188)		Non-Institutional beneficiaries (N=366)		Total (N=554)	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	Upto 1000	37	19.68	55	15.03	92	16.61
2	1001 - 2500	48	25.53	54	14.75	102	18.41
3	2501 - 5000	63	33.51	178	48.63	241	43.50
4	5001 - 7500	30	15.96	62	16.94	92	16.61
5	7501 +	10	05.32	10	02.73	20	03.61
6	No response	--	00.00	7	1.91	7	01.26
Total		188		366		554	

As can be seen, scavengers having monthly earning of Rs. 1000 or below constituted 16.61% of the beneficiaries. A large chunk of them (43.50%) earns monthly income in the range of Rs 2501—5000. Those earning above Rs. 5000 account for a little above one-fifth of the total (21.48%).

A comparison between two groups of beneficiaries provides surprising results: more scavengers with institutional affiliation than their counterparts are in lowest income groups of upto Rs 1000 and Rs 1001-2500. But the relative position of two groups reversed in case of middle-income groups of Rs. 2501 to 5000. The two groups, however, are more or less equally distributed in upper income groups.

Age Sex and Educational Background: Traditionally, women were performing the task of scavenging with negligible role played by men. Likewise, those involved in scavenging work are mostly of middle or older age and illiterates. Information was, therefore, obtained to find out gender, age, and educational background of persons involved in scavenging work. Data on the subject shown in table 5.5 indicated equal involvement of both males and females as reported by most beneficiaries (58.66%). This holds good for both the groups of beneficiaries under reference. However, 3 out of every 10 beneficiaries reported greater involvement of females than males in undertaking scavenging work. The beneficiaries are also more or less unanimous about overwhelming involvement of middle-aged persons in scavenging work. The role of younger and old in this connection was reportedly insignificant.

Table 5.5
Views of beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work as per their institutional affiliation

S. No.	Category	Non-institutional beneficiaries (N=366)	Institutional beneficiaries (N=188)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender			
(i)	More males	41 (11.20)	21 (11.17)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	109 (29.78)	58 (30.85)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	216 (59.02)	109 (57.98)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group			
(i)	Young	6 (1.64)	1 (0.53)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	357 (97.54)	186 (98.94)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	3 (0.82)	1 (0.53)	4 (0.72)
3	Education			
(i)	Illiterates	247 (67.49)	117 (62.23)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	115 (31.42)	70 (37.23)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	3 (0.82)	1 (0.53)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

With the increased education, people have tended to shift towards white-collar and respectable jobs. The reluctance towards manual jobs is widely witnessed among educated persons. Our data also indicated that illiterates are reportedly involved in scavenging work in far higher number than literates and educated. Over one-third the beneficiaries reported involvement of literates also in this task. This holds good for both the compared categories of respondents.

Continuation of scavenging work: As a result of various measures initiated by the central and state governments, improvement in educational level, increased aspirations and several other factors have encouraged members of sweeping and scavenging communities to improve their standard of living, adopt dignified occupations and enhance their status in society. Such feelings are emerging more among younger generations of scavengers. It was, therefore, considered relevant to find out if the beneficiaries covered by the study also find the scavenging work insulting and downgrading and if so, do they feel inclined to change the present

occupation and acquire necessary skills to do so. The information on these and similar other aspects are provided in table 5.6

Table 5.6
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations
as per their institutional affiliation

S. No.	Perception	Non-institutional beneficiaries (N=366)	Institutional beneficiaries (N=188)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Perception about scavenging work				
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	119 (32.51)	34 (18.09)	153 (27.62)	12.93**
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	101 (27.60)	34 (18.09)	135 (24.37)	6.10*
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	64 (17.49)	25 (13.30)	89 (16.06)	1.62
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	52 (16.72)	19 (10.56)	71 (14.46)	3.50
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation ***				
(i)	Number possessing requisite skills in alternative occupation	37 (71.15)	13 (68.42)	50 (70.42)	0.05
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	30 (57.69)	10 (52.63)	40 (56.34)	0.14
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	7 (13.46)	3 (15.79)	10 (14.08)	0.06

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

*** Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to discontinue scavenging work

** Significant at .01 level

As is evident, the perception of scavengers about the work they perform had undergone a dramatic change and only a small segment now consider scavenging as insulting and damaging work. Such a view is held more by non-institutional respondents than by institutional ones. The differences among them in these respects were noted to be significant. It appears, the widespread use of water borne flush latrines and improved equipments to handle waste and garbage have removed the stigma earlier attached to such a task. In very few cases, the family members are found opposed to continuation of scavenging work. It is only in 14.46% of the cases that the beneficiaries are desirous of any change in occupations. It is quite likely that there are very limited options open as far as alternative occupation are concerned and even if there are, the skills needed to undertake such occupations are either absent or inadequate. Continuation of scavenging work, besides being viewed as insulting and opposed by family members, is emerging as an important reason for causing tension among the members of family and community. This fact is endorsed by 14.44% of the

beneficiaries. Among the two groups, such a view is held more by non-institutional members (15.30%) than the institutional ones (12.77%). It appears, association with formal institutions puts some check on giving rise to such feelings.

When asked whether those desirous of changing occupations have requisite skills in the alternative vocations or whether any training has been acquired in these, data in table 5.6 revealed that 70.42% of those who expressed desire to change the scavenging work have requisite skills in alternative occupations and 56.34% obtained training in such occupations. This holds good also for both the groups of beneficiaries. However, keenness to acquire any further training in the desired occupations was found relatively low irrespective of their institutional affiliation (14.08%).

Training in Alternative Occupations :

As per details given in chapter 4 and in a Note on State Position of Training of Scavengers in Alternative Occupations (Annexure 6), training programme in Rajasthan can be termed as very poor. The reliance was therefore placed on the responses of scavengers themselves about their own perceptions and experience of training, if any

Skills acquired through training : The liberation of scavengers from manual scavenging and their rehabilitation in alternative occupations can take place only if the respondents possess or acquired necessary vocational skills. The provision has, therefore, been made in the scheme to provide liberated scavengers training in alternative occupations. As per our data, 71 (14.46%) beneficiaries expressed the desire to discontinue their existing occupation and take up alternative occupation; 40 out of them (56.34%) have reportedly acquired training in alternative occupations. When asked about the details of such occupations, highest number of them reportedly obtained training in motor-driving (35.00%) followed by basket-making and tailoring (10.00% each) and motor mechanic and paper work (7.5% each); one to two beneficiaries have reportedly obtained training in furniture making, T.V. repairing, painting and other miscellaneous occupations.

Awareness and Utility of Training: For undertaking alternative occupations and liberating scavengers from unclean occupations, the training of scavengers in alternative trade forms an integral part of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation. The absence of systematic efforts for training of scavengers and their poor response were acknowledged by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (2003) (Annexure 3) and different departments of Government of Rajasthan associated with the scheme (Annexure 6). What view scavengers themselves hold about training facilities was therefore probed here. Data in this connection are provided in table 5.7.

Table 5.7
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations as per their institutional affiliation

S. No.	Description	Non-institutional beneficiaries (N=366)	Institutional beneficiaries (N=188)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation				
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	98 (26.78)	29 (15.43)	127 (22.92)	9.06**
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	247 (67.49)	122 (64.89)	369 (66.61)	0.38
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavengers form unclean occupation	204 (55.74)	120 (63.83)	324 (58.48)	3.35
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful				
(i)	Good salaried job	109 (29.78)	63 (33.51)	172 (31.05)	0.81
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	89 (24.32)	43 (22.87)	132 (23.83)	0.14
(iii)	Increase in social status	36 (9.84)	19 (10.11)	55 (9.93)	0.01
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	128 (34.97)	52 (27.66)	180 (32.49)	3.03
3	Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective				
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	117 (31.97)	59 (31.38)	176 (31.77)	0.02
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	94 (25.68)	42 (22.34)	136 (24.55)	0.75
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	89 (24.32)	40 (21.28)	129 (23.29)	0.64
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	120 (32.79)	41 (21.81)	161 (29.06)	7.26**
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidized rates	94 (25.68)	50 (26.60)	144 (25.99)	0.05

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

As is evident, overwhelming proportion of beneficiaries was unaware about the training component of the scheme as a measure to liberate scavengers from traditional unclean occupation and to take up alternative occupations. Among the two groups, more of the non institutional beneficiaries than their counterparts were aware about the provision. The difference among them was found significant About two third (66.61%) acknowledged the importance of vocational training in liberating scavengers from manual lifting of night soil. This holds good for both

the groups of beneficiaries. However, most of the respondents considered the present training facilities adequate (58.48%). These views are shared by both the compared groups.

When asked as to how the training in alternative occupation, if obtained by scavengers, would be useful to them, greater possibility of initiating self-employment venture was cited by largest number of beneficiaries (32.49%). This is felt more by beneficiaries without institutional affiliation than by those with such affiliation. The scope of getting wage employment or salaried job is another important likely outcome of training in alternative occupations as viewed by 31.05% of the beneficiaries and the difference noted among the two groups were not marked. A little less than one-fourth of the beneficiaries (23.83%) cited increase in salary or income as yet another likely outcome of training in alternative occupations. Surprisingly, training is not seen as an instrument to gain in social status by overwhelming proportion; only less than 1 in every 10 expect some status gain from training. No marked differences among the compared groups were noted in any of these respects.

The views of the beneficiaries were also obtained about the present weaknesses of existing training programmes and the ways through which it can be made more effective. Data in table 5.7 (3) revealed increase in the number of short duration courses (31.77%) as a measure to make training effective. In addition, measures like provision of scholarship to scavengers in all such training programmes, subsidised boarding and lodging facilities, increase in the number of scavengers to be trained and increase in the number of trades in which training is to be imported are also suggested by 29.06%, 25.99%, 24.55%, and 23.29% of the beneficiaries respectively. The beneficiaries from both the groups hold more or similar views about most of the measures for making the training of scavengers more effective. However, more beneficiaries with no institutional affiliation than their counterparts favoured provision of scholarship in all training programmes and the differences among them in this respect were found significant.

Rehabilitation Programmes :

Awareness and Use: Having discussed the views of beneficiaries about training programmes in alternative occupations, the attention is now turned towards awareness about rehabilitation programmes. Data in this regard are shown in table 5.8.

Table 5.8
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers as per their institutional affiliation

S. No.	Prescription	Non-institutional beneficiaries (N=366)	Institutional beneficiaries (N=188)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers				
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	222 (60.66)	115 (61.17)	337 (60.83)	0.01
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	218 (59.56)	111 (59.04)	329 (59.39)	0.01
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	214 (58.47)	116 (61.70)	330 (59.57)	0.54
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	86 (40.19)	62 (53.45)	148 (26.71)	5.70*
2	Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations				
(i)	Loans	134 (36.61)	62 (32.98)	196 (35.38)	0.72
(ii)	Grants	72 (19.67)	49 (26.06)	121 (21.84)	2.97
(iii)	Allotment of plots	6 (1.64)	3 (1.60)	9 (1.62)	0.00
(iv)	Shop/kiosk allotment	16 (4.37)	5 (2.66)	21 (3.79)	1.00
(v)	Others	117 (31.97)	65 (34.57)	182 (32.85)	0.38
3.	Use of facilities / in actives				
(1)	Loans and grants	40 (10.93)	3 (1.60)	43 (7.76)	15.11**
(11)	Allotment of plot/ship/kiosk	1 (0.27)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.18)	0.51

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

As can be seen, the level of awareness of beneficiaries about different rehabilitation programmes is relatively high as about three-fifth of them expressed their awareness about existence of law that prohibits construction of dry latrines (60.83%), efforts being made towards providing alternatives to dry latrines (59.39%) and incentives provided for conversion of dry latrines into water-borne flush latrines (59.57%). And this holds true for both the groups of beneficiaries. However, awareness about the provision of loans and grants for conversion of dry latrines into water-borne flush latrines was found quite low (26.71%). The two groups of beneficiaries were found significantly different in this respect.

In addition to the promotion of water borne flush latrines, facilities are offered to the liberated scavengers for initiating alternative occupations or self-employment enterprise. A large number of trades and occupations are being promoted for the purpose, which included, besides others, auto-rickshaw, camel carts, sanitary marts, cycle repair shops, grocery shops, tailoring and embroidery, ready made garments, artisan work shed, handicraft and candle making, dairy, poultry, piggery, SCYTE training, craft training, and pre-service coaching, facilities for B.Ed, STC, PMT and PET .The provision of grants, loans and allotment of plots, shops, kiosks are made to promote self-employment among scavengers in some of the above listed vocations. In many cases, this is being done even without first ensuring training of concerned scavengers in given enterprise.

As evident from data, the awareness of the beneficiaries about the facilities and incentives for initiating alternative occupations is quite low. A little more than one-third of the beneficiaries (35.38%) are aware about provision of loans, but only 21.84% are aware about grants government offers for the purpose. Interestingly, while more of the beneficiaries without institutional affiliation are aware about loan facilities, more of those with institutional facilities are aware of grants. The differences between the two groups appear to be due to the fact that the facilities are available for the starting self-employment enterprise and hence beneficiaries having no institutional affiliation are found more aware about the facility. It is further observed that the beneficiaries are found virtually ignorant about facilities available for plots, shops or kiosks, as only 30 beneficiaries out of 554 were found aware. Such a lack of awareness was found more among those affiliated to institutions as being in wage employment, they are not directly concerned to the facility

A related question was also asked whether the beneficiaries have themselves availed of any of such facilities. The responses in table 5.8 indicated that in all 43 beneficiaries, overwhelmingly from those without institutional affiliation, have availed the facility of loans and grants. It is so mainly because they are to seek self-employment opportunity for earning a living. When asked whether any plot or shop or kiosks was allotted to them for initiating a self-employment enterprise, only 1 of them answered in affirmative. Apparently, the awareness about the scheme and available facilities are quite low among scavenging population.

Effectiveness of Rehabilitation Programmes : The perception of beneficiaries about the effectiveness of rehabilitation programme in improving socioeconomic condition of scavengers was also studied. In this connection three related aspects were probed: a) in what way rehabilitation programme were viewed helpful; b) how much respondents feel satisfied with such programme; and c) how the rehabilitation programme can be made more effective and helpful to the scavengers. The responses received in this respect are analysed in table 5.9.

Table 5.9
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers as per their institutional affiliation

S. No.	Improvement	Non-institutional beneficiaries (N=366)	Institutional beneficiaries (N=188)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful				
(i)	Better salaried job	109 (29.78)	58 (30.85)	167 (30.14)	0.07
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	154 (42.08)	92 (48.94)	246 (44.40)	2.37
(iii)	Increased social status	34 (9.29)	6 (3.19)	40 (7.22)	6.89**
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	90 (24.59)	19 (10.11)	109 (19.68)	16.49**
(v)	Improved education of children's	187 (51.09)	98 (52.13)	285 (51.44)	0.005
(vi)	Improvement in health status	59 (18.97)	74 (40.11)	133 (24.01)	36.77**
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmers				
(i)	Highly satisfied	28 (7.65)	6 (3.19)	34 (6.14)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	245 (66.94)	157 (83.51)	402 (72.56)	17.28**
(iii)	Unsatisfied	93 (25.41)	25 (13.30)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective				
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	204 (55.74)	110 (58.51)	314 (56.68)	0.39
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	148 (40.44)	82 (43.62)	230 (41.52)	0.52
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	87 (23.77)	30 (15.96)	117 (21.12)	4.55*
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	78 (21.31)	44 (23.40)	122 (22.02)	0.32
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	99 (27.05)	37 (19.68)	136 (24.55)	3.64
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	34 (9.29)	25 (13.30)	59 (10.65)	2.10

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

As, can be seen, beneficiaries in varying numbers found rehabilitation programmes helpful to the scavengers in five different ways: better salaried job, increased income, increased status in society, greater opportunities for self employment, better education of children and improvement in health status. The largest percentage of respondents found the impact of rehabilitation programmes on enhancing income levels (44.40%). This is followed by better salaried job (30.14%). In these two respects no marked differences were observed among two groups of beneficiaries. However, impact of rehabilitation programmes on self-employment was seen more by beneficiaries without institutional affiliation (24.59%) than by their counterparts (10.11%). It appears concern for improved social status resulting from rehabilitation programme was not appreciated much (7.22%), more so by beneficiaries with institutional affiliation. In these two respects, the differences among compared groups were highly marked.

Impact of rehabilitation programmes on two more aspects of human development was also examined; these are improvement in education and health status. Data showed that over half of the beneficiaries (51.44%) endorsed improvement in the education of children as a result of the participation in rehabilitation programmes. These results hold good for both the groups of beneficiaries. The improvement in health status was also indicated by about one-fourth of the beneficiaries, more so by those affiliated to institutions (39.36%) than by their counterparts (16.12%).

To what extent beneficiaries feel satisfied with the rehabilitation programmes? Data on this question as appeared in table 5.9(2) showed moderate satisfaction expressed by overwhelming proportion of beneficiaries (72.56%). However, 21.30% of them felt unsatisfied. Among the two groups, those with no association with institutions were found relatively more satisfied with the rehabilitation programmes and the difference between them was highly significant.

How the existing programmes of rehabilitation of scavengers can be made more helpful and effective? In response to this question, beneficiaries overwhelmingly (56.68%) laid stress on the increase in employment opportunities to absorb liberated scavengers and their dependents. This is followed by increase in the number of alternative occupations for which incentives and facilities can be provided (41.52%) These results holds good also for both the groups of beneficiaries. Besides, greater coverage of scavengers by grants (24.55%) and increase in the amount of loans and grants (22.02%) were advocated by the beneficiaries, the former favoured more by those with institutional affiliation and the later more by those without institutional affiliation.

Setting up of counseling center at the training institutes or panchayat samiti level was also suggested by 21.12% of the beneficiaries, more by those without institutional affiliation. The two groups differed significantly in this respect. Provision of adequate marketing outlets for the sale of products resulting from enterprises run by rehabilitated scavengers found favour only by about one-tenth of the beneficiaries and this holds good for both the groups.

SCAVENGERS IN THE CONTEXT OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

It is well recognized that the liberation of scavengers from manual removal of night soil is directly linked to the elimination of dry latrines and their substitution by water-borne flush latrine system which is primarily an urban phenomenon. This necessitates the analysis of the problem of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers in the context of cities, towns and villages. The sample of beneficiaries, therefore, covers 236 respondents from cities, equal numbers from towns and 82 from villages for a total of 554. Their distribution shows concentration of scavengers in *harijan basties*: It is surprising to note that the scavengers residing in mixed or general population areas are far greater in villages than in towns and cities. However, the scavenging work as the main source of earning a living is practiced more in cities and towns than in villages.

Beneficiaries' Involvement in Scavenging Work:

The involvement of scavengers in scavenging work is examined by taking into account duration of work, participation of family members in the profession and nature of work being undertaken. Data in this connection are shown in table 5.10

Table 5.10
Involvement of beneficiaries in scavenging work as per their habitat

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	City beneficiaries (N=236)	Town beneficiaries (N=236)	Village beneficiaries (N=82)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Involvement of respondents in scavenging work					
(i)	Number working as scavengers	206 (87.29)	212 (89.83)	73 (89.02)	491 (88.63)	0.77
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	185 (89.81)	189 (89.15)	58 (79.45)	432 (87.98)	5.95
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	176 (85.44)	188 (88.68)	58 (79.45)	422 (85.95)	3.90
2	Involvement of family members in scavenging work * **					
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	108 (80.60)	86 (88.66)	49 (90.74)	243 (85.26)	4.50
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	26 (19.40)	11 (11.34)	5 (9.26)	42 (14.74)	
		134 (56.78)	97 (41.10)	54 (65.85)	285 (51.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents ****					
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	30 (14.56)	52 (24.53)	19 (26.03)	101 (20.57)	7.91*
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	128 (62.14)	164 (77.36)	48 (65.75)	340 (69.25)	11.86**
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	102 (49.51)	99 (46.70)	32 (43.84)	233 (47.25)	0.78
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	77 (37.38)	88 (41.51)	31 (42.47)	196 (39.92)	0.98
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	10 (4.85)	6 (2.83)	2 (2.74)	18 (3.67)	1.42

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

*** Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work.

**** Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

As can be seen, respondents are overwhelmingly engaged in scavenging work and this is irrespective of location. About 9 out of every 10 beneficiaries are earning their living through performing one or the other kind of scavenging work and this holds good for beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages. Of these, beneficiaries overwhelmingly perform scavenging work as a full time work and on fixed wages. Interestingly, this holds good more for city and town dwellers than for village residents. Differences between them were, however, not significant. Thus, the scavenging work continues to remain as a main earning source for most members of the community despite all measures to shift them in non-hereditary alternative caste-free occupations.

However, involvement of family members in scavenging work was found to be far less (51.44%) than that of the beneficiary respondents themselves and this holds good for cities and villages also but the corresponding proportion for towns was found to be only 41.10%. Among the three habitats, family members in villages involved more in this profession than those in cities and towns. When probed into the extent of family involvement, upto 2 members are involved in the scavenging tasks in 85.26% of such cases and same holds more or less good for cities, towns and villages. The families where more than two of their members are involved in scavenging work are more from cities than from towns and villages. The three groups however did not differ significantly.

Where dry latrines have become virtually non-existent and water-borne sanitary system has become more or less universal particularly in cities and towns, the question relating to nature of scavenging work scavengers still perform becomes relevant. Data on this aspect provided in table 5.10 showed that scavenging work including not only cleaning of latrines but waste disposal, sweeping of roads and cleaning of drains and septic tanks as well. Despite, cleaning of latrines, mainly water-borne ones, remained predominant scavenging tasks in over two-third of the cases (69.25%). Relatively, far higher proportion of beneficiaries from towns are involved in it (77.36%) as compared to those from villages (65.75%) and cities (62.14%). Differences between them, though significant, did not reveal any specific trend in the association.

The scavenging task next in importance are reported to be cleaning of sewers and drains (47.45%) and sweeping of roads (39.92%) and sewers. The habitat-wise analysis revealed interesting results: whereas involvement in cleaning of drains increases with the urbanisation of localities, that of sweeping of roads tended to decrease. Differences are however not found significant. In addition, over one-fifth of the beneficiary scavengers (20.57%) are involved in waste disposal or garbage removal but such involvement was found inversely associated with urbanisation. It means, the tasks are performed more in villages than in towns and still less in cities. The differences are also found to be significant. Presence of larger cattle population in villages as compared to that in towns and cities appears to be the main reason for such a variation.

Mode of removal and disposal of waste: For the study of mode of waste disposed, two aspects were examined: carrying equipment used to remove waste and place where waste is disposal off. Data in this connection are provided in table 5.11.

Table 5.11
Mode of removal/disposal of waste used by beneficiaries as per their habitat

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	City beneficiaries (N=236)	Town beneficiaries (N=236)	Village beneficiaries (N=82)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used*				
(i)	Bamboo basket	74 (35.92)	145 (68.40)	57 (78.08)	276 (56.21)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	29 (14.08)	11 (5.19)	5 (6.85)	45 (9.16)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	68 (33.01)	57 (26.89)	8 (10.96)	133 (27.09)
(iv)	Trolleys	120 (58.25)	85 (40.09)	14 (19.18)	219 (44.60)
2	Place of throwing house waste*				
(i)	Open space	135 (65.53)	169 (79.72)	63 (86.30)	367 (74.75)
(ii)	In a pit	37 (17.96)	49 (23.11)	7 (9.59)	93 (18.94)
(iii)	In a drum	61 (29.61)	22 (10.38)	3 (4.11)	86 (17.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

A most common item scavengers use for waste removal is the bamboo basket (56.21%). Its use was far greater in villages (78.08%) than in towns (68.40%) and cities (35.92%). The next widely used equipment for the purpose is trolley (44.60%) and its use is positively related to urbanisation. It means, its use is made more in cities (58.25%) than in towns (40.09%) and villages (19.18%). In addition, iron buckets, mostly without lid, are also used for the purpose by over one-third of the beneficiaries (36.25%). Here also, the use of buckets, particularly that with lid, is made more in cities than in towns. On probing into the disposal points, open space is used by about three-fourth of the scavengers, more so by village beneficiaries than by others: Drum or container is also used for waste disposal by 17.52% of scavengers engaged in scavenging work; its use was far more common in cities than in towns and villages. The use of pit is also made by 18.94% beneficiaries, more in towns (23.11%) than in cities (17.96%). Surprisingly, use of pit in villages despite availability of space was found quite rare. It appears, availability of and preference for open space have made the use of pit quite uncommon.

Age, Sex, and Educational groups in scavenging work: The preference for manual work in general and scavenging work in particular is greatly influenced, besides others, by factors of urbanisation, education, age, and gender. In order to ascertain the validity of such an assumption, beneficiaries were asked to identify age, sex and educational groups involved more in scavenging work. Data on this aspect are shown in table 5.12

Table 5.12
Views of beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons
involved in scavenging work as per their habitat

S. No.	Category	City beneficiaries (N=236)	Town beneficiaries (N=236)	Village beneficiaries (N=82)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender				
(i)	More males	16 (6.78)	37 (15.68)	9 (10.98)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	65 (27.54)	78 (33.05)	24 (29.27)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	155 (65.68)	121 (51.27)	49 (59.76)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group				
(i)	Young	3 (1.27)	4 (1.69)	0 (0.00)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	229 (97.03)	232 (98.31)	82 (100.00)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	4 (1.69)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)
3	Education				
(i)	Illiterates	158 (66.95)	148 (62.71)	58 (70.73)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	76 (32.20)	85 (36.02)	24 (29.27)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	1 (0.42)	3 (1.27)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

As is evident, majority of the beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages found both males and females performing scavenging work almost equally. But 1 out of every 3 also reported scavenging work being performed more by females than by males and this holds more or less good also for beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages. Surprisingly, beneficiaries from different habitats were unanimous in their views about scavenging work being performed only by middle-aged persons with a few exceptions. Likewise, involvement of mainly illiterates in the scavenging work was endorsed by a little less than two-third of the beneficiaries

and this holds good for all the habitats. However, about one-third of the beneficiaries reported involvement of literates also in the task and beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages do not differ markedly in this respect.

Views about continuation of scavenging work: Traditionally, the scavenging dignified occupation was ranked lowest in occupational hierarchy and, therefore, shift from this occupation towards dignified occupations was viewed as important instrument for the rise in the caste hierarchy to enhance social status. The trend is discernible more in cities and towns than in villages. It was, therefore, considered relevant to find out as to what view scavengers from different locales hold about the scavenging vocation and whether they feel inclined to change the occupation and if so are they equipped with needed skills to take up alternative occupation? Data obtained on these aspects are summarised in table 5.13

Table 5.13
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations as per their habitat

S. No.	Perception	City beneficiaries (N=236)	Town beneficiaries (N=236)	Village beneficiaries (N=82)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Perception about scavenging work					
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	110 (46.61)	39 (16.53)	4 (4.88)	153 (27.62)	78.32**
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	96 (40.68)	35 (14.83)	4 (4.88)	135 (24.37)	62.61**
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	61 (25.85)	24 (10.17)	4 (4.88)	89 (16.06)	30.44**
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	48 (23.30)	20 (9.43)	3 (4.11)	71 (14.46)	23.67**
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation ***					
(i)	Number possessing requisite skills in alternative occupation	28 (58.33)	19 (95.00)	3 (100.00)	50 (70.42)	10.43**
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	22 (45.83)	16 (80.00)	2 (66.67)	40 (56.34)	6.84*
(iii)	Number desirous of obtain further training in alternative occupation	6 (12.50)	3 (15.00)	1 (33.33)	10 (14.08)	1.03

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

*** Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to discontinue scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

It may be noted from data in table 5.13 that beneficiaries overwhelmingly consider scavenging work neither insulting, nor damaging to their social status, nor they find their family members opposed to their traditional occupation, nor are they keen to discontinue it. It is only about one-fourth of the cases that scavenging

work is viewed as insulting as also damaging to one's status in society. However, the analysis of responses in the context of habitation area showed over two-fifth of the city dwellers viewed the occupation as insulting as also damaging to their social status. Over one-fourth of them also find their family opposed to this work. In contrast, town dwellers are less opposed to the occupation and village dwellers least. Likewise, more from cities than from towns and village aspire to discontinue the occupation. Such a negative view about scavenging profession despite overwhelming involvement of respondents in it is indicative of the change in attitudes and keenness to join occupations considered prestigious as a move towards rise in social hierarchy. The differences among the three groups with respect to each of the above aspects were found significant.

It was also probed whether or not continuation of scavenging work is causing tension in the family and community and whether the phenomenon is influenced by habitat. Data endorsed that 14.44% of the beneficiaries feel so and that the urbanisation has positively influenced such a feelings to emerge. More of town dwellers (10.17%) than villagers (4.88%) have such a feeling and a far more city dwellers (22.03%) hold such a view.

A further probe was made to find out if the beneficiaries who wish to discontinue scavenging work possess necessary skills to take up alternative occupation or obtained some training to acquire the needed skills. Data in table 5.13 revealed that whereas 58.33% city dwellers possess requisite skills, almost all from towns and villages have acquired so. A related question was also asked whether some training was obtained to acquire required skills. Data revealed that more from towns than from villages have obtained training in alternative occupations, but surprisingly, their number was found lowest in city areas. The differences among the three groups in both respects were found significant. The beneficiaries did not evince much interest in obtaining further training also.

Availability and Utility of Training:

The skills required for undertaking alternative occupations can be acquired only if the relevant information is available with the scavengers and they are aware about the use of such training. An attempt was, therefore, made to ascertain the awareness among beneficiaries about training programmes being run for developing skills in alternative occupations. The responses received in this connection are analysed in table 5.14

Table 5.14
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations as per their habitat

S. No.	Description	City beneficiaries (N=236)	Town beneficiaries (N=236)	Village beneficiaries (N=82)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation					
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	95 (40.25)	26 (11.02)	6 (7.32)	127 (22.92)	70.36**
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	151 (63.98)	159 (67.37)	59 (71.95)	369 (66.61)	1.85
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavengers form unclean occupation	115 (48.73)	152 (64.41)	57 (69.51)	324 (58.48)	16.77**
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful					
(i)	Good salaried job	87 (36.86)	64 (27.12)	21 (25.61)	172 (31.05)	6.56*
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	58 (24.58)	46 (19.49)	28 (34.15)	132 (23.83)	7.33*
(iii)	Increase in social status	22 (9.32)	30 (12.71)	3 (3.66)	55 (9.93)	5.75
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	72 (30.51)	78 (33.05)	30 (36.59)	180 (32.49)	1.08
3	Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	62 (26.27)	87 (36.86)	27 (32.93)	176 (31.77)	6.17*
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	51 (21.61)	55 (23.31)	30 (36.59)	136 (24.55)	7.71*
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	63 (26.69)	52 (22.03)	14 (17.07)	129 (23.29)	3.51
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	84 (35.59)	55 (23.31)	22 (26.83)	161 (29.06)	8.88*
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidized rates	61 (25.85)	60 (25.42)	23 (28.05)	144 (25.99)	0.22

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

As can be seen, there exists general lack of awareness about the facilities for the training available to acquire skills in alternative occupations. Only slightly over one-fifth of the beneficiaries were found aware about such facilities. The awareness was found greater among city dwellers than among those from towns and villages. The difference between them was found to be highly significant.

The opinion of the beneficiaries about the role of training in liberation of scavengers from unclean occupation was also sought. Data revealed that the beneficiaries in general viewed training quite helpful in liberating scavengers from their traditional occupation. Such a view was held revealed more by villages beneficiaries than by those from towns and cities. Further, far more beneficiaries from villages believed that the existing training facilities are adequate to help scavengers in taking-up alternative occupations. A related question was also asked about the manner in which training in alternative occupations would prove helpful to the scavengers. Data in table 5.14 indicated four major ways in which the vocational training, if acquired, may help scavengers: possibility of getting good salaried job; increase in the salary or income, increase in social status and possibility of initiating self-employment venture. Data indicated that more beneficiaries from cities than from towns and villages considered training helpful in getting scavengers a good salaried job. The role of training in increasing income or salary was also emphasised more by city beneficiaries than by those from towns and villages. The differences among three categories of respondents in both respects were found significant. However when asked about the role of training in initiating self-employment venture, more from villages than from towns and cities considered training helpful.

From the above discussion, it is difficult to infer that the training in alternative vocations has been successful and achieved its stated goals. Even if the beneficiaries view the training programme effective, the scope of improvement always exists. It was, therefore, asked what measures will make the training more effective in achieving its goal. The responses received in this regard have identified five areas of intervention and these are shared more or less equally by beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages. Among different measures suggested, important were: increase in the number of short duration training courses, increase in the number of scavengers in each course, and provision of scholarship to scavengers in all training courses. The differences among beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages in these respects were found significant. In addition, two more areas of intervention were put forward: a) increased number of trades for training, and b) provision of boarding and loading facilities on subsidised basis.

Awareness about Liberation and Rehabilitation programmes :

It is realized that unless dry latrines are converted into water borne flush latrines and the whole sanitary system is so oriented, programme of liberation of scavengers cannot succeed. It was also recognised that unless liberated scavengers are not provided necessary skills and inputs for initiating alternative occupations, they cannot be rehabilitated. It was, therefore, considered relevant to find out the awareness of beneficiaries about different measures initiated for preventing the use of dry latrines, facilities made available for initiating

alternative occupations, and participation in rehabilitation programmes. Data on these aspects in relation to cities, towns and villages are shown in table 5.15

Table 5.15
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers as per their habitat

S. No.	Programmes	City beneficiaries (N=236)	Town beneficiaries (N=236)	Village beneficiaries (N=82)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers					
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	148 (62.71)	142 (60.17)	47 (57.32)	337 (60.83)	0.82
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	143 (60.59)	140 (59.32)	46 (56.10)	329 (59.39)	0.51
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	146 (61.86)	138 (58.47)	46 (56.10)	330 (59.57)	1.04
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	65 (44.52)	59 (42.75)	24 (52.17)	148 (26.71)	0.71
2	Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations					
(i)	Loans	108 (45.76)	63 (26.69)	25 (30.49)	196 (35.38)	19.77**
(ii)	Grants	50 (21.19)	49 (20.76)	22 (26.83)	121 (21.84)	1.42
(iii)	Allotment of plots	6 (2.54)	0 (0.00)	3 (3.66)	9 (1.62)	7.26*
(iv)	Shop/kiosk allotment	16 (6.78)	5 (2.12)	0 (0.00)	21 (3.79)	10.82**
(v)	Others	37 (15.68)	115 (48.73)	30 (36.59)	182 (32.85)	59.04**
3	Use of facilities incentive					
(i)	Loan and grants	35 (14.43)	5 (2.12)	3 (3.66)	43 (7.76)	28.90**
(ii)	Allotment of plot/ ship/ kiosk	1 (0.42)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.18)	0.35

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

As indicated earlier, several measures were initiated to prevent construction and use of dry latrines, promote alternatives to dry latrines including conversion of dry latrines into water sealed latrines, provision of loans and grants for construction of water sealed latrines as also for initiating alternative occupations, skill development, allotment of plots, shops or kiosks etc. Data revealed that about

three-fifth of the respondents were aware of the law prohibiting construction of dry latrines and manual scavenging of night soil and this holds good for beneficiaries from cities as well as towns and villages. More or less similar number of beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages were reportedly aware about measures that promote alternatives to dry latrines, effect conversion of dry latrines into water sealed latrines, and create awareness about provision of loans and grants for converting dry latrines into water sealed latrines. However, awareness about provision of loans and grants for the same was found relatively low; the lack of awareness was more among city and town dwellers than amongst villagers. However, the differences among the three groups in each of these respects were not found significant.

As regards facilities made available for rehabilitation of scavengers are concerned the awareness about them was also found relatively low. There exists a greater awareness regarding provision of loan among city dwellers when compared to village and town dwellers and the differences among three groups were found highly significant. But the awareness about grants was relatively higher among village beneficiaries than those from cities and towns. The facilities for allotment of plots, shops or kiosks are also offered under the programme. However, the awareness was found relatively very poor (5.41%). Among the compared groups, city dwellers were relatively more aware about the shops /kiosks. About one third of the beneficiaries were aware about "other" facilities as well (32.85%) about which more town dwellers and villagers than city dwellers were aware. The differences in all these respects were also noted to be significant. A question of availment of facilities by beneficiaries was also examined. Data showed that while facility of plot or shop or kiosk was availed by a loan beneficiary, loans and grants were also availed only by 7.76% of the beneficiaries, more by city dwellers than others. The differences among three groups in this respect were also found highly significant.

Liberation of Scavengers and Efficacy of Rehabilitation Programmes: The efficacy of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers has been questioned in different quarters and officials circles have publicity acknowledged the same. The need was also expressed to modify the strategy and approach and to remove the bottlenecks experienced in the way of its implementation. The scheme. Under the circumstances, it has become relevant to find out as to how the beneficiaries of the scheme themselves view its success or otherwise. The views of the beneficiaries were specifically obtained on the manner in which programme has proved helpful to the scavengers, the extent to which they feel satisfied with the way programme was implemented and the measures they think are likely to make it more effective. Data on these aspects are provided in table 5.16

Table 5.16
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers as per their habitat

S. No.	Improvement	City beneficiaries (N=236)	Town beneficiaries (N=236)	Village beneficiaries (N=82)	Total (N=554)	x ²
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful					
(i)	Better salaried job	92 (38.98)	65 (27.54)	10 (12.20)	167 (30.14)	22.06**
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	88 (37.29)	110 (46.61)	48 (58.54)	246 (44.40)	11.94**
(iii)	Increased social status	27 (11.44)	11 (4.66)	2 (2.44)	40 (7.22)	11.38**
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	50 (21.19)	45 (19.07)	14 (2.44)	109 (19.68)	0.75
(v)	Improved education of children's	144 (61.07)	107 (45.34)	34 (41.46)	285 (51.44)	15.45**
(vi)	Improved in health status	64 (27.12)	53 (22.46)	16 (19.51)	133 (24.01)	2.47
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes					
(i)	Highly satisfied	29 (12.29)	3 (1.27)	2 (2.44)	34 (6.14)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	157 (66.53)	184 (77.97)	61 (74.39)	402 (72.56)	27.82**
(iii)	Unsatisfied	50 (21.19)	49 (20.76)	19 (23.17)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	133 (56.36)	137 (58.05)	44 (53.66)	314 (56.68)	0.50
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	79 (33.47)	111 (47.03)	40 (48.78)	230 (41.52)	11.03**
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	60 (25.42)	43 (18.22)	14 (17.07)	117 (21.12)	4.62
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	46 (19.49)	49 (20.76)	27 (32.93)	122 (22.02)	6.78*
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	64 (27.12)	56 (23.73)	16 (19.51)	136 (24.55)	2.05
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	41 (17.37)	11 (4.66)	7 (8.54)	59 (10.65)	20.49**

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Development of skills required to initiate alternative occupation can ensure better job with good salary, and if combined with provision of facilities like loans and grants can open possibility of initiating self-employment ventures. The former possibility is expressed by 30.14% of the beneficiaries while only 19.68% visualised later possibility. The differences in the former case were found to be highly significant. The impact of rehabilitation programmes on improvement in income level is expected by 44.40% of the beneficiaries, more by village beneficiaries than by city and town dwellers and the differences were highly significant. A small proportion of beneficiaries expected improvement in their status in society as a result of participation in rehabilitation programmes. Such a view is held more by city dwellers than by beneficiaries from towns and villages. The differences between three groups were found highly significant. A far more number of beneficiaries from cities as compared to those from towns and village appreciated the impact of rehabilitation programmes on improving the education of children. The differences between three groups in this were found significant. The improvement in health status (24.01) was also mentioned as the likely impact of rehabilitation on scavengers. This was endorsed more by city dwellers than by their counterparts but the differences were not significant. Further, more of the city dwellers than their counterparts, feel highly satisfied with the rehabilitation programmes. Whereas more of the later groups feel moderately satisfied. Highly significant differences were noted among three groups in this respect.

When asked as to what changes or measures would make rehabilitation programmes more effective, six measures were suggested by the beneficiaries. Among these, increase in the employment opportunities was widely shared (56.68%) and this holds good for beneficiaries from all habitats. The employment opportunities presently available do not seem to absorb new entrants in the work force. Absorption of most of them calls for increased employment avenues. The limited options presently available did not help much in occupational mobility among scavengers most of whom continue to be associated with some sort of scavenging job. In this context, the measures suggested by beneficiaries acquire importance. Next in importance was the suggestion regarding increase in the number of alternative occupations. This is felt more by village and town beneficiaries than by city dwellers. The differences were found to be highly significant.

A considerable proportion of beneficiaries, more or less equally from cities, towns and villages, pointed towards a) setting up of counselling centers at each training institute or panchayat samiti, b) increase in the amount of loans/grants, and c) greater coverage of scavengers by grants. The differences among compared groups with respect to suggestion regarding increased amount of loans/grants were found significant. Provision of adequate marketing outlets for the products of scavengers unit was favoured by small number of beneficiaries, more by city dwellers than others. The differences among them were found to be highly significant.

BENEFICIARIES FROM *HARIJAN BASTIES* AND MIXED POPULATION AREAS

As earlier indicated, over one-tenth of the beneficiaries are residents of mixed population areas having multi-caste population. Thus, these respondents are in some way integrated into the general population and do not suffer from the consequences arising from their seclusion from the society. One of the main purpose of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers was to eliminate not only manual scavenging but also to remove their segregation from the larger society. This being the case, beneficiaries residing in mixed population areas may be treated as liberated and rehabilitated. It was, therefore, considered relevant to examine the relevance of residence for the liberation and rehabilitation of the scavengers.

Involvement in scavengers work : Data indicated similarities among the two groups with respect to several attributes like age, gender, marital status, family size, and main family occupation (chapter 3). However, beneficiaries from mixed population areas, more than those from *harijan basties*, are literate/educated and members of joint family. As expected, more of *harijan basties* than from general areas are working as scavengers and the difference was found highly significant. But more of the general population areas than those from *harijan basties* are working full time basis and on fixed wages. Overwhelmingly, beneficiaries from both the groups endorsed involvement of family members in scavenging work. Regarding nature of scavenging work they are required to performed, over two-third of both the groups perform cleaning of latrines but in case of disposal of house/cattle wealth, more beneficiaries from the *harijan basties* than those from general areas are involved and the two groups differed significantly (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17
Involvement beneficiaries in scavenging work as per their residence

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Harijan Basties (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Involvement of respondents in scavenging work				
(i)	Number working as scavengers	444 (89.88)	47 (78.33)	491 (88.63)	7.08**
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	389 (87.61)	43 (91.49)	432 (87.98)	0.60
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	378 (85.14)	44 (93.62)	422 (85.95)	2.53
2	Involvement of family members in scavenging work ***				
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	229 (85.45)	14 (82.35)	243 (85.26)	0.12
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	39 (14.55)	3 (17.65)	42 (14.74)	
		268 (54.25)	17 (28.33)	285 (51.44)	

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Harijan Basties (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents ****				
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	97 (21.85)	4 (8.51)	101 (20.57)	4.63*
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	308 (69.37)	32 (68.09)	340 (69.25)	0.03
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	212 (47.75)	21 (44.68)	233 (47.45)	0.16
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	179 (40.32)	17 (36.17)	196 (39.92)	0.30
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	16 (3.60)	2 (4.26)	18 (3.67)	0.05

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

*** Percentage are calculate out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

****Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

With regard to the mode of removal and disposal of waste, both the groups in majority are making use of bamboo basket and open space for the disposal. Trolley is also used by a considerable proportions (44.60%) and is use made more by beneficiaries of *harijan basties* than they their counterparts (Table 5.18). In response to the question about age, sex and educational groups involved in scavenging work.

Table 5.18
Mode of removal/disposal of waste used by beneficiaries as per their residence

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Harijan Basties (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used			
(i)	Bamboo basket	246 (55.41)	30 (63.83)	276 (49.82)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	42 (9.46)	3 (6.38)	45 (8.12)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	116 (26.13)	17 (36.17)	133 (24.01)
(iv)	Trolleys	200 (45.05)	19 (40.43)	219 (39.53)
2	Place of throwing house waste			
(i)	Open space	326 (73.42)	41 (87.23)	367 (66.25)
(ii)	In a pit	83 (18.69)	10 (21.28)	93 (16.79)
(iii)	In a drum	76 (17.12)	10 (21.28)	86 (15.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

In response to the question about age, sex and educational groups involved in scavenging work the majority of both the groups noted almost equal involvement of males and females, almost total involvement of middle-aged respondents and about two-third involvement of illiterates (Table 5.19).

Table 5.19
Views of beneficiaries about age , sex and education of persons
involved in scavenging work as per their residence

S. No.	Category	Harijan Basties (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender			
(i)	More males	56 (11.34)	6 (10.00)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	150 (30.36)	17 (28.33)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	288 (58.30)	37 (61.67)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group			
(i)	Young	7 (1.42)	0 (0.00)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	483 (97.77)	60 (100.00)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	4 (0.81)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)
3	Education			
(i)	Illiterates	322 (65.18)	42 (70.00)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	167 (33.81)	18 (30.00)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	4 (0.81)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

When probed into the perceptions about scavenging work, overwhelmingly, beneficiaries from both the groups consider scavenging work neither insulting nor damaging to their social status, nor keen to discontinue it. A small proportion for them who are keen to discontinue scavenging work are asked whether they possess requisite skills to take up alternative occupation or have obtained any training to acquire the same. The responses revealed that a vast majority of such beneficiaries from both the groups and more so from *harijan basties* possess needed skills and obtained relevant training. However, no significant difference between the two group in the above respects were observed (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations as per their residence

S. No.	Perception	Harijan Bastis (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)	x ²
1	Perception about scavenging work				
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	138 (27.94)	15 (25.00)	153 (27.62)	0.23
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	120 (24.29)	15 (25.00)	135 (24.37)	0.01
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	81 (16.40)	8 (13.33)	89 (16.06)	0.37
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	66 (14.86)	5 (10.64)	71 (14.46)	0.61
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation ***				
(i)	Number possessing requisite skill in alternative occupation	47 (71.21)	3 (60.00)	50 (70.42)	0.28
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	38 (57.58)	2 (40.00)	40 (56.34)	0.58
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	9 (13.64)	1 (20.00)	10 (14.08)	0.16

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

***Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to discontinue scavenging work

Facilities for training in alternative occupations :

While over one-fifth of the beneficiaries are aware about the availability of training facilities for scavengers in alternative occupations, about two-third hold training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation and slightly less number view the training arrangements adequate. This holds good for beneficiaries from both, *harijan basties* as well as general population areas (Table 5.21).

Table 5.21
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations as per their residence

S. No.	Description	Harijan Bastis (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)	x ²
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation				
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	119 (24.09)	8 (13.33)	127 (22.92)	3.50
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	329 (66.60)	40 (66.67)	369 (66.61)	0.00
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavengers form unclean occupation	288 (58.30)	36 (60.00)	324 (58.48)	0.06

S. No.	Description	Harijan Bastis (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful				
(i)	Good salaried job	153 (30.97)	19 (31.67)	172 (31.05)	0.01
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	111 (22.47)	21 (35.00)	132 (23.83)	4.63*
(iii)	Increase in social status	50 (10.12)	5 (8.33)	55 (9.93)	0.19
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	160 (32.39)	20 (33.33)	180 (32.49)	0.02
3	Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective				
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	160 (32.39)	16 (26.67)	176 (31.77)	0.81
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	120 (24.29)	16 (26.67)	136 (24.55)	0.16
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	116 (23.48)	13 (21.67)	129 (23.29)	0.10
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	146 (29.55)	15 (25.00)	161 (29.06)	0.54
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	131 (26.52)	13 (21.67)	144 (25.99)	0.65

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

In responses to a related question as to how training can prove helpful in liberating and rehabilitating scavengers, about one-third from both the groups find its uses in initiating self-employment venture as also in and getting good salaried job. However, more beneficiaries from general population areas than those from *harijan basties* view training helpful in increasing income and the difference between them was found significant. Both groups did not find training of much help in raising their status in society.

How can the training in alternative occupations be made more effective? The responses showed more or less similar views held by both the groups of beneficiaries. Over one-fifth to one-fourth of the beneficiaries from both the groups suggested increase in the number of short duration training courses, facilities of scholarship to the scavengers in all training courses, increase in the seats for scavengers in such courses, provision of boarding and lodging arrangements on subsidised rates and increase in the number of trades for training. No significant differences between two groups in the above respects were, however, noted.

Liberation and Rehabilitation Programmes :

It is encouraging to observe relatively high level of awareness among beneficiaries about the programmes of liberation of scavengers from manual scavenging. This is evident from about three-fifth of them being aware of the law prohibiting construction of dry latrines and employment of manual scavengers and programmes of promotion of construction of water- sealed latrines as also conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines. However, more beneficiaries from general population areas than from *harijan basties* area aware of the facility of loans/grants being made available for conversion/construction of water sealed latrines and the difference among the two groups in this respect was found to be highly significant (table 5.22).

Table 5.22
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers as per their residence

S. No.	Programmes	Harijan Basties (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers				
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	301 (60.93)	36 (60.00)	337 (60.83)	0.02
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	293 (59.31)	36 (60.00)	329 (59.39)	0.01
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	293 (59.31)	37 (61.67)	330 (59.57)	0.12
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	122 (41.64)	26 (70.27)	148 (26.71)	9.49**
2	Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations				
(i)	Loans	170 (34.41)	26 (43.33)	196 (35.38)	1.86
(ii)	Grants	102 (20.65)	19 (31.67)	121 (21.84)	3.81
(iii)	Allotment of plots	5 (1.01)	4 (6.67)	9 (1.62)	10.70**
(iv)	Shop/kiosk allotment	19 (3.85)	2 (3.33)	21 (3.79)	0.04
(v)	Others	175 (35.43)	7 (11.67)	182 (32.85)	13.69**
3	Use of facilities incentive (loans and grants)	37 (7.49)	6 (10.00)	43 (7.76)	0.04

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

The awareness of the beneficiaries about facilities available for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations was also assessed. Data in table 5.22, showed that whereas over one-fifth of the beneficiaries are aware about the availability of grants, over one third was found aware about loans. But the differences between them are not significant. Further, while over one-third of the beneficiaries from *harijan basties* are aware about various facilities grouped under "others", only about one-tenth of those from general population areas reported so. A very small proportion of both these groups also reported about the provision of plots, shops or kiosks for promoting self-employment. In both the cases, differences between the two groups are found highly significant.

The two groups were compared also with respect to their views about the likely impact of rehabilitation programmes and ways these can be made more effective. Data in table.5.23.revealed greater role of rehabilitation programme being felt in improving educational level (51.44%) followed by raising of income level of the scavengers(44.40%) and ensuring better salaried job(30.14%) Improvement in health status is also viewed as an important consequence of rehabilitation programme by a little less than one fourth of the beneficiaries. The differences among two groups was noted to be significant. Increase in the opportunities for self-employment is subscribed by a little less than one-fifth of the beneficiaries and this holds good for both the groups under comparison. Overwhelmingly, both groups also feel 'moderately' satisfied with the impact of rehabilitation programme.

Table 5.23
Perception of beneficiaries about effeteness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers as per their residence

S. No.	Improvement	Harijan Basties (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful				
(i)	Better salaried job	151 (30.57)	16 (26.67)	167 (30.14)	0.39
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	217 (43.93)	29 (48.33)	246 (44.40)	0.42
(iii)	Increased social status	35 (7.09)	5 (8.33)	40 (7.22)	0.12
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	98 (19.84)	11 (18.33)	109 (19.68)	0.08
(v)	Improved education of children	249 (50.40)	36 (60.00)	285 (51.44)	1.97
(vi)	improvement of health status	109 (22.06)	24 (40.00)	133 (24.01)	9.43**

S. No.	Improvement	Harijan Basties (N=494)	Other areas (N=60)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes				
(i)	Highly satisfied	30 (6.07)	4 (6.67)	34 (6.14)	3.73
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	353 (71.46)	49 (81.67)	402 (72.56)	
(iii)	Unsatisfied	111 (22.47)	7 (11.67)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective				
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	277 (56.07)	37 (61.67)	314 (56.68)	0.68
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	205 (41.50)	25 (41.67)	230 (41.52)	0.00
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	104 (21.05)	13 (21.67)	117 (21.12)	0.01
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	102 (20.65)	20 (33.33)	122 (22.02)	5.01*
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	128 (25.91)	8 (13.33)	136 (24.55)	4.57*
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	52 (10.53)	7 (11.67)	59 (10.65)	0.07

(The figures in brackets denote percentage)

* Significant at .05 level

When probed into the way these programmes can be made more effective, a vast majority suggested increase in the employment opportunities to absorb new comers joining the labour force. The expansion of the scope of alternative occupations was also suggested by over two-fifth of the respondents and holds good for both the groups. Over one-fifth of the beneficiaries from both the groups also recommended the setting up of counseling centres at the vocational training institutes or panchayat samiti level and increase in the amount of loans and grants as also in greater coverage of scavengers by grants was favoured more by beneficiaries from *harijan basties* than their counterparts. The two groups differed significantly with respect to their suggestion about increase in the amount of loans/grants as also about greater coverage of beneficiaries by grants.

OBSERVATIONS OF LIBERATED & UNLIBERATED SCAVENGERS

In addition to the survey of scavengers, both beneficiaries as well as non-beneficiaries, cases of liberated and unliberated scavengers were also studied in

depth. For this purpose, three cases of scavengers employed in Sulabh Shauchayalay and equal number of cases engaged in manual handling of night soil were taken up. Pathak (1991) asserts that scavengers serving in sulabh shauchayalays are in fact liberated scavengers as they do not manually handle night soil whereas those still engaged in manual cleaning of latrines are unliberated. The comparison between the two provided us a better understanding of the dynamics of continuation and discontinuation of scavenging jobs.

liberated

Socioeconomic Profile: It is interesting to note that while all the three unliberated scavengers are residents of *harijan basties*, liberated ones are living in general, non-basti areas. Age-wise composition showed all unliberated scavengers of middle-aged while only two liberated ones belonged to this category. Their caste affiliation suggests that while all the unliberated scavengers were *harijans*, only one of the liberated scavengers was harijan, the other two being *Yadav* and *Chamar* by caste. Educationally also, all liberated scavengers were literate whereas two of the unliberated ones were illiterate. With regard to family attributes, the two groups did not differ much. All the members of both the groups were married and two from each belonged to nuclear families. However, two of the liberated scavengers belonged to relatively smaller size families with membership upto 4, while two of the three unliberated scavengers belonged to moderate sized families (5-8 members). Occupation-wise also, the two groups differed from each other. While all the three liberated scavengers are engaged in salaried job, only one of the unliberated ones is doing so, the other two performing labour jobs. More or less similar differences are noted with respect to main family occupation also.

Involvement in Scavenging Work: While all the unliberated scavengers are engaged in scavenging work, only two of the liberated ones are doing so. The scavenging work is a whole time work for liberated scavengers but this is so only for one from unliberated ones. Further, while all liberated scavengers were registered, none of three of unliberated ones. Likewise, family members from all the unliberated scavengers are also involved in scavenging work but this holds good only for one from liberated ones. Besides, all the liberated scavengers are employed on fixed salary which ranged between Rs. 1200 to 2100 per months but none from unliberated scavengers was so employed. This being the case, all liberated scavengers receive rewards in cash whereas it is both, cash as well as kind, in case of unliberated scavengers.

The two groups differed also in terms of nature of work they perform. While all the three unliberated scavengers were involved in manual removal of night soil, all the liberated ones either clean flush latrines or pursue other occupations. The use of buckets, with or without lid, for removal of waste is common. The mechanical cleaning of septic tank is being done by only one respondents and that too from the liberated group. More of each group use drums for dumping

collected waste and open space as well as pit are also uses by one person each groups.

Social aspects: The liberated and unliberated scavengers do not differ much with respect to social aspects of scavenging work. They endorsed involvement of both males as well as female in scavenging work. While all unliberated scavengers find middle aged doing scavenging work, only 2 out of 3 liberated ones feel so. Likewise, more of the unliberated scavengers find illiterates doing the scavenging work, more of liberated ones reported involvement of literates.

Though most from both the groups endorsed having been addressed to by the terms *harijans*, other terms such as *safai karmachari* and *bhangi* are also being used to address them. The scavenging work is viewed as insulting as also damaging to their social status by most of the unliberated scavengers but most liberated ones did not subscribe to this view which may be due to their liberation from manual scavenging. Likewise, none of the liberated scavengers is opposed to continuation of scavenging work but most of the unliberated ones favoured its discontinuation. Further, most unliberated scavengers find continuation of scavenging work as a cause of family tension, most liberated ones do not endorse this view.

Training in alternative occupations: The liberated and unliberated scavengers differed also in their awareness about schemes of training and rehabilitation as also availment of benefits from them. More of unliberated than liberated scavengers are keen to discontinue scavenging work and take up alternative occupation, but with one exception most from both groups did not have requisite skills to do so. This observation holds good also for acquisition of skills through training. Surprisingly, while all the liberated scavengers are not keen to acquire training in alternative occupations most unliberated ones expressed their desire to do so.

The responses of both liberated and unliberated scavengers reflect inadequacy of the training arrangements made by the government to develop requisite skills in alternative occupations. Same holds true of awareness about provision of scholarships during training. Further, both the groups hold that the arrangements for training in alternative occupations alone will not be of much help in liberating scavengers from scavenging work.

Liberation and Rehabilitation: The two groups under reference hold more or less similar views about schemes of rehabilitation of scavengers in alternative occupations. Most from both groups are aware about the law against construction of dry latrines and the manual removal of night soil. However, while most liberated scavengers were aware about the programme of conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines, most unliberated did not have any knowledge about it. As regards support government has been extending for doing so, most from both

groups expressed ignorance but one from each group found aware about the provision of loans for this purpose.

The main focus of the scheme is on eliminating manual scavenging of night soil and adoption of alternative occupations. In order to do so, several measures and incentives were introduced which included, besides others, provision of loans and grants, training in alternative occupations and allotment of plots, shops or kiosks. In this connections, liberated scavengers were found better informed about these measures: all of them cited facilities of loans, training and allotment of shops and except one, provision of grant was also mentioned. All the unliberated scavengers also mentioned provision of loans and shops but that for training and salaried jobs was mentioned by two and one respondents respectively. Whether the two groups considered the provisions adequate? Interestingly, most of the liberated as well as unliberated ones considered the provisions of loans and grants adequate but that for training and allotment of shops/kiosks inadequate.

The improvement in the socioeconomic conditions made by two groups were also assessed. The responses showed greater gains made by liberated scavengers as compared to unliberated ones: the former are relatively better paid and more of them pursue salaried job. The two groups were asked about the facilities made available under the scheme and resulting improvement? Again, liberated scavengers have better appreciation of the impact of the scheme as compared to that of unliberated ones: all the former reported increased income, educational advancement, status improvement, and cited better service, health improvement and self-employment opportunities as its consequences. In contrast, most unliberated scavengers cited among its impact increased income/ wages and self-employment opportunities. The two groups differed also with respect to their satisfaction about government efforts towards rehabilitation of scavengers in alternative occupations. While all the unliberated scavengers expressed total dissatisfaction, most liberated ones found the government efforts somewhat satisfactory.

Suggestive measures: The views of liberated and unliberated scavengers were obtained also about the way in which scheme of rehabilitation can be made more effective. While there was an agreement on some points, the two groups differed with respect to others. All the scavengers from both groups favoured increased employment opportunities; a majority of both endorsed increase in the amount of loans and grants necessary for starting an enterprise. The two groups, however, differed with respect to other measures. The liberated scavengers in majority listed such measures as training in more number of alternative occupations, setting up of a counseling center at training institution or *panchayat samiti* level and increase in the amount of loan/ grants offered by government for taking up alternative occupation. In contrast, majority of the unliberated scavengers suggested grant of scholarship in all types of training courses, and grant to be offered to larger number of scavengers for self employment activities .The above

account further reinforced the earlier observations regarding the positive contribution made by the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation on scavenging population.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF SCAVENGERS : EXPERIENCE OF NAI DISHA

As is evident from a note on state position on training of scavengers of at annexure 6 and chapter 4 containing details of state intervention in training, organization of training of scavengers is the weakest point of implementation of the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and Their Dependents in the state of Rajasthan .A virtual absence of the information on the subject with all the concerned state departments or non supply thereof offered justification to base our study on the responses of the scavengers as also of Nai Disha, a vocational training centre set up at Alwar by Sulabh International Social Service Organization. The responses of the beneficiaries have been analysed in the preceding section. This section discusses experiences of Nai Disha and observation of the faculty and organisers.

The center was established in the year 2003 with a purpose to provide vocational training to the members of scavenging community to enable them to start self-employment enterprise. Presently, the center is organising vocational course in seven vocations, namely, Adult Education, Beauty Care, Food Preservation, Sewing, Knitting, Mehandi and Candle Making. The participants are admitted from all over the state depending upon their interest. Presently two batches of scavengers are undergoing training with 28 and 24 participants. The composition of the participants suggests that where as first batch is dominated by middle and old age participants, those of the second batch are relatively younger in age. The response of the staff revealed that courses having greater demand are: Food Preservation, Sewing and Candle Making. The duration of the courses varies from 1 to 3 years but the interest is shown in both types of courses. The problem of non-utilisation of seats is not experienced by the center till now. Almost all seats are reportedly utilised by the interested scavengers. Besides, scavengers evinced greater interest than generally witnessed by other member the communities. The trainers do not subscribe the view that the participants placed lowest in caste hierarchy are relatively incapable as compared to the members of higher castes communities. It is asserted that participants undergoing training are equally capable to acquire new skills.

When probed into the factors that encouraged scavengers to join vocational training programmes, five factors are considered important: a) keenness to liberate from unclean occupation, b) desire to initiate self-employment venture, c) hope of getting salaried job or wage employment, d) possibility of improvement in income and living standard, and e) enhancement in social status in the community.

The scholarship of Rs. 1500 per month is offered to each participant undergoing vocational training at the center which is now raised Rs 1800; it is considered quite adequate and satisfactory and also disbursed in time. The opinion of training staff was obtained also about medium of training and facilities available. It is revealed that training is imparted in local language, which is considered easily understandable. The facilities available for training are also viewed adequate. When asked what new subjects should be introduced which will prove relevant and useful to the scavengers, a couple of subjects were listed including soft toys making, bags making, and knitting of sweaters/pullovers.

How far the training offered is considered useful for initiating self-employment enterprise and getting wage employment? The responses revealed usefulness of vocational training for starting self-employment venture and is considered somewhat adequate also for entering into salaried job. The scavengers who were earlier trained in different vocations are engaged in self-employment activities. Over half of the trained scavengers are rehabilitated in alternative occupations. The trained scavengers seek consultations from vocational training center occupationally as and when faced with the problem in running the enterprise. The problems that trained scavenger's experienced in initiating self-employment venture are: lack of confidence, fear of taking risk, and lack of resources.

When asked to suggest measures for liberation of scavengers from unclean occupation and their rehabilitation in alternative occupations, four measures were considered important: a) setting up counselling center at different places, b) process of obtaining grants and loans be made simple, c) acquisition of education of girls be made compulsory, and d) more vocational centers be opened for wider coverage of scavengers and ensuring employment in alternative occupations.

Regarding the contribution of Nai Disha in the liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers, Sulabh observes:

"The centre was setup as a model with a view to give a new direction to the crucial issue of training and rehabilitation of liberated women scavengers and making the programme rich in content. The center has been established with the active corporative and support of women belonging to scavenging community in the vicinity. The idea of starting a vocational center is to take women scavengers out of their unclean occupation and bring them into the mainstream of the society."

Alwar is situated at a distance of 170 kms. from Delhi. Its proximity to the national capital accentuates the irony of the fact that this district headquarter has a colony where manual scavenging is in practice even today. This is a reality of life that a majority of the inhabitants of this colony known as *Hazuri Gate* wake up early in the morning to perform a caste based hereditary profession, which is handed down as a legacy from one generation to the next. Manual scavenging has been as age-old routine for this community which is untouched by technological advancement in sanitary ware. Not only does the prevalence of this culture seem

antediluvian, what is worse is the fact that those borne in this community are considered agents of pollution by virtue of their birth alone. Nai Disha was formed with the objective of breaking this chain. It is realized that in order to have a major change, a shift in their day-to day living is required that exercises the painful memories of their yester years. In other words, an alternative was needed to their only source of living. The centre aims at changing the course of life of these women who worked as manual scavengers for a greater part of their life. The skills they are learning today will take them miles away from this hereditary occupation. The module, at present is divided into various segments: food processing, cutting & tailoring, embroidery, beauty care and adult education is made mandatory. But training in the absence of an alternative to their only source of livelihood was not a feasible idea. So keeping in mind the money aspect, **Nai Disha** also offers them a monthly stipend.

A decision regarding selection of courses is taken up by scavengers themselves. They are paid a monthly stipend so that they do not revert to their old profession of scavenging. These women have not only learnt to interact with bank officials and sign cheques but also successfully marketed their products. The end goal is to make them economically independent, as this is the only way to eliminate the evil of scavenging from their very roots. The women who have undergone the training at the centre have acquired self-confidence. The vocational training centre at Alwar is a unique case of women empowerment.

Based on the experience gained in training women scavengers and particularly at Nai Disha at Alwar, it is opined that the duration of training should be longer so that they get a detailed knowledge, both theoretical and practical side of trade and can compete in the open market. It is felt that the period of six months or even one year in certain cases is not adequate for good training. The training should be followed by one-year period of rehabilitation so that they get sufficient time for their actual rehabilitation. Those trained can be put in two categories: In the first category are those having leadership qualities and initiative who can setup their own business with the help of subsidy and loan available from the government. They will manufacture products and also make arrangements for their marketing. In the second category are those who do not have requisite leadership quality who can be brought under cooperative society for trading or business by providing all the facilities and assistance.

Transforming the soul of group of individuals was not an easy tasks. Initially, these women were not only least bothered about personal hygiene but their use of language too was far from polite, especially among themselves. But mentors at the centre have instilled in them a sense of worth to lead the rest of their life with dignity. Nai Disha has taught them how to carve out a niche for themselves on the unshakable world of this world and rewrite their destiny. Now these trained women have organised themselves into self- help groups and avail credit facilities from banks so that they can market their products effectively and sustain their life.

SUMMARY :

Scavenging work remains a main source of income for over one-third of the beneficiary households and 9 out of every 10 respondents are also involved in it. A vast majority of the respondents is involved in cleaning of latrines followed by cleaning of sewers/ drains and sweeping of roads. Occupational diversification that took place was not marked. Cleaning of latrines was positively influenced by institutional affiliation and negatively by city residence. Among the carrying equipment, bamboo basket continues to be widely used and scavengers overwhelmingly dump the waste in the open. Scavenging work is performed predominately by middle aged and illiterates. As compared to males, more females are reportedly involved in the task. Overwhelmingly, beneficiaries view scavenging work neither insulting nor damaging to their social status and a very few feel inclined to discontinue it. Over three-fourth of the beneficiaries earn over Rs 2500 per month out of which over one-fifth earn over Rs 5000 a month. Of those who wish to discontinue scavenging, about three-fourth possess skills needed to take up alternative occupation and majority acquired required training as well. A little less than one-fourth are aware about the provision of training in alternative occupations, and about one-third consider training helpful in self-employment and getting good salaried job. About three-fifth of the respondents are aware about the law prohibiting dry latrines and manual scavenging. While over two-fifth of the respondents are aware about loans and grants for of promotion of water-sealed latrines, over one-third was aware about loans and grants for taking up alternative dignified occupations. However, only 7.76% of the beneficiaries have availed the same. The rehabilitation programme is perceived beneficial more in improving education of children than in enhancing income. It was viewed more helpful in getting better job than in initiating self-employment. Overwhelmingly, respondents feel moderately satisfied with the rehabilitation programme and majority favoured increase in employment opportunities for making it effective. The institutional affiliation has significantly influenced 30% of the components of participation in programmes of liberation and rehabilitation. Urban residence was found significantly associated with 42% of the components of scavengers' participation in liberation and rehabilitation programmes. Elimination of segregation of scavengers in harijan basties has significantly affected only 12% of the fifty components of liberation and rehabilitations.

CHAPTER 6

LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS: VIEWS OF NON-BENEFICIARIES, OFFICIALS & OFFICE HOLDERS

As discussed earlier, several programmes were initiated to liberate scavengers from unclean occupation of lifting night soil and to rehabilitate them in alternative occupations. These programmes are broadly of two types: (a) group oriented programmes, and (b) individual beneficiary programmes. Prohibition of construction of dry latrines and conversion of dry latrines into water borne flush latrines and scheme of pre-matric scholarship to the children of scavengers fall under group oriented programmes. These tended to benefit all the scavengers, irrespective of the fact whether they are liberated or unliberated. Thus, the term "beneficiary" in the present context is used in a restricted sense and included those who participated in the individual beneficiary programmes include mainly availment of training facility in alternative occupations, loans and grants made available for initiating self-employment venture, provision of plot, shop, or kiosk, wage employment in municipal offices, government departments, public undertakings, hospitals, educational institutions etc. Conversely, the term non-beneficiaries is used here to denote those respondents who did not avail or participate in any such individual beneficiary oriented programmes. From this standpoint, those may include both, liberated as well as unliberated scavengers.

This chapter discusses the views held by non-beneficiaries about the scheme and its impact as also about the status of scavengers and scavenging in the changed context.

In addition, the study covered departmental officials associated directly or indirectly with the implementation of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers as also office bearers of scavengers' organisations looking after the welfare of the scavenging community. The perceptions of these about the status of scavengers and scavenging and the impact of the scheme on the liberation and rehabilitation of scavenging population are also discussed here.

NON- BENEFICIARIES

As indicated earlier, the sample included 138 non-beneficiary respondents—52 from cities, 59 from towns and 27 from villages. With a few exceptions, all are concentrated in *harijan basties* and engaged mainly in scavenging work and wage employment. When probed into the nature of vocations pursued by non-beneficiary respondents, a large number, of occupations are mentioned as source of earning livelihood. Most important and widely practiced among them was is this scavenging work (52.90%). Trading including salesmanship, finance work, shop keeping and contract job follows this. While farming and allied activities including piggery provide source of living to 5.79% of the non-beneficiaries, artisan work involving tailoring, bamboo basket making, and painting/artwork provide source of living to only 3.62% of the non-beneficiaries; their involvement in teaching and training and other salaried jobs was found to be only 5.06% (4). The technical jobs of motor driver and cable operator are performed by 2.17% of the respondents. Quite a considerable proportion of the non-beneficiaries (15.22%) are found pursuing studies while doing regular work. A lone respondent earns his living by singing. From these details, it becomes evident that non-beneficiaries are compelled to struggle hard to ensure their survival and in the process they engage themselves in variety of miscellaneous jobs.

Status of Scavenging and Scavengers : In cities and towns, where member of dry latrines are getting fewer and fewer, concern for survival compelled non-beneficiaries to take up alternative occupations. While many of these occupations are associated with scavenging performed in families as well as in formal institutions, some have entered in service in open competition; still others took up labour jobs, both skilled as well as unskilled. Data in table 3.5 (8) already indicated that the non-beneficiaries are engaged mainly in scavenging work, which is the main source of livelihood of large proportion of households (44.93%) with service and labour occupying second and third place.

Traditionally, the scavengers were offering their services to families attached with them. The continuation of the practice earns them a supplementary source of income received in both, cash as well as kind. This is sometimes attributed as an important reason for continuation of manual scavenging. When asked about the number of households being served by the scavengers; of 58 non-beneficiaries who responded, 37.93% reportedly serving on an average 16 or more households each. More or less equal percentage were serving up to 10 households each. The task is performed generally by one or more members of the family. While main bread earner attends to his job, women and young children offers their service to the designated families

It was also inquired as to how much return non-beneficiaries receive in lieu of the services they offer. Responses revealed that about one-third of the non-beneficiaries receive rewards, in cash as well as in kind, to the tune of rupees up to 1000 per month and another little over half of them reportedly rewarded in the range of Rs. 1001 to 2000; the remaining respondents mentioned an earning of over Rs. 2000 a month. Evidently, it is difficult to ignore an assured source of income in absence of an alternative occupation.

Habitat-wise distribution suggests that scavenging as well as service as main family occupations are pursued in far higher number in cities than in other habitats. A comparison showed that scavenging work as a main source of earning is pursued in far more number by non-beneficiaries than by beneficiaries. (34.48%) (Table 3.3)

The information obtained from the respondents also revealed (Table 6.1) that a majority of them (52.90%) are engaged in scavenging work. In contrast, 88.63% beneficiaries were working as scavengers (Chapter 5). This suggests that while non-beneficiaries are compelled to pursue scavenging work in absence of any alternative avenues for earning livelihood, beneficiaries perform this work as part of their official duty to earn their living from service (81.95%).

The habitat-wise distribution suggests that more respondents in village setting are working as scavengers than that in cities and towns. It appears to be due to absence of alternative occupations in villages than in cities and towns. It is interesting to note that overwhelmingly respondents who perform scavenging work are doing so as a part time activity (83.56%) understandably to supplement their meager income. In other words, only 16.44% of the respondents perform scavenging work as a full time activity. This is quite in contrast to the beneficiaries who were overwhelmingly pursuing scavenging work as a full time activity.

The information was also gathered about nature of scavenging work being performed by non-beneficiaries. The responses analysed in table 6.1 revealed that majority is engaged in cleaning of latrines (76.71%). A slightly lower proportion of beneficiaries (68.82%) were also doing so. In addition, about one-third to one-fourth of the non-beneficiaries were found involved in cleaning of drains, disposal of house and cattle waste, sweeping of roads and cleaning of septic tanks. The habitat-wise data showed that these tasks, except cleaning of septic tank, are performed by far more number of respondents in villages than in towns and cities. However, the differences are not found significant.

Table 6.1
Distribution of non-beneficiaries by their involvement in scavenging work

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	City (N=52)	Town (N=59)	Village (N=27)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number pursuing scavenging as hereditary occupation	31 (59.62)	26 (44.07)	16 (59.26)	73 (52.90)	3.23
2	Number working as scavengers	29 (55.77)	28 (47.46)	16 (59.26)	73 (52.90)	
(i)	Number working on part time basis	25 (86.21)	23 (82.14)	13 (81.25)	61 (83.56)	0.25
(ii)	Number working on full time basis	4 (13.79)	5 (17.86)	3 (18.75)	12 (16.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed**					
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	6 (20.69)	10 (35.71)	6 (37.50)	22 (30.14)	2.05
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	19 (65.52)	25 (89.29)	12 (75.00)	56 (76.71)	4.54
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	10 (34.48)	8 (28.57)	8 (50.00)	26 (35.62)	2.07
(iv)	Cleaning of roads	6 (20.69)	5 (17.86)	7 (43.75)	18 (24.66)	4.08
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	5 (17.24)	10 (35.71)	3 (18.75)	18 (24.66)	3.00

* Multiple responses were allowed

** Percentage are worked out of those who are working as scavengers

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Involvement of Age, Sex, Educational Groups: Views of non-beneficiaries were obtained about the age, sex and educational background of their family members involved in performing scavenging work. Data in table 6.2 showed that the majority (57.25%) finds both males and females doing the job equally. However, over one-third of them opined that more females are involved in the work than males. In this respect, non-beneficiaries have more or less similar views as that of beneficiaries.

Table 6.2
Views of non-beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons
involved in scavenging work

S. No.	Category	City (N=52)	Town (N=59)	Village (N=27)	Total (N=138)
1	Gender				
	(i) More male	2 (3.85)	7 (11.86)	2 (7.41)	11 (7.97)
	(ii) More female	8 (15.38)	27 (45.76)	13 (48.15)	48 (34.78)
	(iii) Almost equally	42 (80.77)	25 (42.37)	12 (44.44)	79 (57.25)
2	Age group				
	(i) Young	1 (1.92)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
	(ii) Middle aged	51 (98.08)	58 (98.31)	27 (100.0)	136 (98.55)
	(iii) Elderly	0 (0.00)	1 (1.69)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
3	Education				
	(i) Illiterates	21 (40.38)	39 (66.10)	20 (74.07)	80 (57.97)
	(ii) Literates	31 (59.62)	20 (33.90)	7 (25.93)	58 (42.03)
	(iii) Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.70)	1 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

It is generally assumed that due to the increased education and greater exposure, younger generation is reluctant to take up scavenging work for earning a living. A very poor involvement of young members in scavenging work as reported by non-beneficiaries lent support to this assumption. Data further revealed overwhelming involvement of middle-aged members in scavenging work only with two exceptions irrespective of habitat.

It is believed that the educated persons feel disinclined to undertake unclean and polluting occupation such as scavenging; they rather look forward to enter into clean, respectable and higher -paid occupations. Data in table 6.2 also suggest illiterates forming majority of those involved in scavenging work. The literates in considerable proportion are also performing scavenging tasks but the involvement of educated persons was reportedly negligible. Interestingly, the views expressed by beneficiaries are also more or less similar in this respect.

The location-wise data revealed greater involvement of females in scavenging work in villages and towns as compared to cities. Overwhelmingly, non-beneficiaries from cities reported equal involvement of males and females. Surprisingly, more literates are involved in scavenging work than illiterates in cities. The position is just reverse in case of towns and villages.

Perceptions of Scavenging Work: The information was collected also to find out the attitude of non-beneficiaries regarding status of scavenging work and possibility of continuation of the job. Data in this respect are depicted in table 6.3. Data showed that 7 out of every 10 non-beneficiaries find the scavenging work insulting and damaging to their reputation. This is more so with respect to non-beneficiaries from cities than from towns and villages. The differences among three habitats were found highly significant in case of those who view scavenging work insulting. It appears greater exposure and greater education among city-dwellers made respondents conscious of their status in society. When asked whether respondents involved in scavenging profession are inclined to discontinue scavenging work, a majority answered in affirmative. The location-wise analysis showed more of city respondents nurture this interest as compared to their counterparts from towns and villages. In other words, more respondents from villages than cities and towns expressed the inclination to continue scavenging work. However, differences were not significant. A probe was, therefore, made to find out the underlying reasons as to why some of the non-beneficiaries favoured continuation of scavenging work. The responses revealed assured sources of income derived from the profession (85.71%) as a major reason. The absence of alternative occupation was also attributed for continuation of scavenging work by about one-fifth of the respondents. Other factors attributed for the continuations of the profession did not receive much weightage. The differences among three habitats in this respect were also not found significant.

Table 6.3
Perception of non-beneficiaries about status of scavenging work

S. No.	Perception	City (N=52)	Town (N=59)	Village (N=27)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number finding scavenging work insulting	46 (88.46)	36 (61.02)	16 (59.26)	98 (71.01)	12.37**
2	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	41 (78.85)	35 (59.32)	16 (59.26)	92 (66.67)	5.57
3	Number who are involved in scavenging work*	29 (55.77)	28 (47.46)	16 (59.26)	73 (52.90)	
(a)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	17 (58.62)	14 (50.00)	7 (43.75)	38 (52.05)	
(b)	Number who wish to continue scavenging work **	12 (41.38)	14 (50.00)	9 (56.25)	35 (47.95)	0.99

S. No.	Perception	City (N=52)	Town (N=59)	Village (N=27)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
4	Factors attributed for continuation of scavenging work***					
(i)	Assured source of income	10 (83.33)	13 (92.86)	7 (77.78)	30 (85.71)	1.10
(ii)	Lack of alternative occupation	2 (16.67)	1 (7.14)	4 (44.44)	7 (20.00)	4.89
(iii)	Traditional relationship assured	0 (0.00)	2 (14.29)	1 (11.11)	3 (8.57)	1.78
(iv)	No out-migration involved	0 (0.00)	2 (14.29)	1 (11.11)	3 (8.57)	1.78

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

* Percentage are worked out of those who are involved in scavenging work

***As in 7.12.3

A question whether or not continuation of scavenging work is exerting any adverse influence on social relationships was also probed. As per responses received, continuation of scavenging work is held responsible for causing tension in the family and community by over two fifth of the non-beneficiaries (40.58%). Among the three groups, such a view is held by city dwellers in far more number (50.00%) than those from towns (33.90%) and villages (37.04%).

Awareness about Rehabilitation Programmes : A three-pronged strategy was adopted by the Government of India to liberate and rehabilitate scavengers involved in manual cleaning of night soil: a) legislative backup in the form of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993 prohibiting construction of dry latrines and manual scavenging; b) conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines through a central Low Cost Sanitation Scheme of Liberation of Scavengers under which loans and subsidies are offered for the construction of flush latrines, and c) introduction of "National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents" for training of liberated scavengers and their rehabilitation in alternative occupations. Projects costing upto Rs. 50,000 for each beneficiary are financed by way of a prescribed financial package comprising of subsidy, margin money loan and bank loan.

To become a beneficiary of these measures, awareness about them is a pre-requisite. An effort was, therefore, made to find out whether or not non-beneficiary respondents are aware about these provisions. Data in this respect are provided in table 6.4.

Table 6.4
Awareness of non-beneficiaries about the programmes of rehabilitation of scavengers

S. No.	Programmes	City (N=52)	Town (N=59)	Village (N=27)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number aware about law prohibiting manual scavenging	35 (67.31)	38 (64.41)	13 (48.15)	86 (62.32)	2.97
2	Number viewing the Act as beneficial to scavengers	35 (100.00)	32 (84.21)	9 (69.23)	76 (88.37)	9.88**
3	Number aware about restrictions on construction of dry latrines	33 (63.46)	37 (62.71)	12 (44.44)	82 (59.42)	3.13
4	Number viewing the restrictions on dry latrines beneficial	32 (96.97)	35 (94.59)	9 (75.00)	76 (92.68)	6.63*
5	Number aware about training facilities in alternative occupations	34 (65.38)	35 (59.32)	12 (44.44)	81 (58.70)	3.23
6	Number viewing the training beneficial to scavengers	34 (100.00)	33 (94.29)	8 (66.67)	75 (92.59)	14.63**
7	Number aware about provision of grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation	34 (65.38)	28 (47.46)	9 (33.33)	71 (51.45)	7.97*
8	Number viewing such provisions beneficial to scavengers					
(i)	Highly beneficial	13 (38.24)	7 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	20 (28.17)	
(ii)	Moderately beneficial	18 (52.94)	21 (75.00)	9 (100.00)	48 (67.61)	9.83**
(iii)	Not beneficial	3 (8.82)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (4.23)	
9	Number viewed measures initiated to liberate scavengers satisfactory					
(i)	Highly satisfactory	7 (13.46)	9 (15.25)	1 (3.70)	17 (12.32)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfactory	41 (78.85)	28 (47.46)	15 (55.56)	84 (60.87)	18.18**
(iii)	Unsatisfactory	4 (7.69)	22 (37.29)	11 (40.74)	37 (26.81)	

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

It is encouraging to note that non-beneficiaries in majority are aware about prohibitory law imposed on manual scavenging of night soil and construction of dry latrines, provision of training facilities for liberated scavengers in alternative occupations and provision of grants and loan for taking up nontraditional dignified occupations (Table 6.4). The level of awareness found among non-beneficiaries was more or less at par with that among beneficiaries. It is interesting to note that awareness about the availability of grants and loan for taking up alternative occupations was greater among non-beneficiaries (51.45%) than that among beneficiaries (46.79%).

In response to other questions, 9 out of every 10 non-beneficiaries considered prohibitory law, restrictions on dry latrines and training facilities initiated by the government beneficial for the scavengers. As regards provision of grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation is concerned, over one fourth found it "highly beneficial" and over two-third consider these as "moderately beneficial". Whether or not non-beneficiary respondents feel satisfied with different measures government initiated for liberating and rehabilitating scavengers? The responses to this question as analysed in table 6.4 indicated that three-fifth of the respondent feel "moderately" satisfied; over one-fourth of them expressed their dissatisfaction with the measures initiated for the purpose. In each of these respects, urbanisation was found significantly and positively associated.

Suggestive Measures: What measures would make programmes of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers more effective? This question is being examined with the help of data in table 6.5.

Table 6.5
Measures as suggested by non-beneficiaries for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers

S. No.	Measures	City (N=52)	Town (N=59)	Village (N=27)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Measures related to training of scavengers					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration trainings	13 (25.00)	14 (23.73)	2 (7.41)	29 (21.01)	3.77
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	14 (26.92)	3 (5.08)	3 (11.11)	20 (14.49)	10.95**
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	18 (34.62)	7 (11.86)	5 (18.52)	30 (21.74)	8.61*
(iv)	Provision of scholarship for all trainings	29 (55.77)	13 (22.03)	3 (11.11)	45 (32.61)	21.37**
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on concessional/rates	22 (42.31)	10 (16.95)	8 (29.63)	40 (28.99)	8.64*
2	Measures related to rehabilitation of scavengers					
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	42 (80.77)	33 (55.93)	23 (85.19)	98 (71.01)	11.56**
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	18 (34.62)	31 (52.54)	15 (55.56)	64 (46.38)	4.71
(iii)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions/Panchayat Samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	20 (38.46)	8 (13.56)	3 (11.11)	31 (22.46)	12.32**
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loans/grants	17 (32.69)	10 (16.95)	3 (11.11)	30 (21.74)	6.26*
(v)	Greater coverage of scavengers by grants	16 (30.77)	12 (20.34)	2 (7.41)	30 (21.74)	5.82
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	20 (38.46)	8 (13.56)	3 (11.11)	31 (22.46)	12.32**

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

As is evident, the measures suggested by non-beneficiaries measures fall broadly in two groups: i) those concerning training intervention, and (ii) those relating to programmes of rehabilitation of scavengers. Among measures related to training intervention, highest proportion of non-beneficiaries (32.61%) favoured provision of scholarship to scavengers participating in all types of training courses. This is followed by provision of boarding and loading facilities during training on subsidised rates (28.99%). Increase in the number of short duration courses, and increase in the number of trades covered by training of scavengers were suggested by over one-fifth of the non-beneficiaries. About one in seven respondents favoured training of larger number of scavengers to enable them to take up wage or self-employment

The location-wise analysis indicated greater concern among city dwellers than those from towns and villages for introducing changes in the training strategy. However, village respondents were found more assertive than those from towns with respect to three measures related to training: increased number of trades of training, increased number of scavengers in training and subsidised board and loading facilities for scavengers during their training. The difference among non-beneficiaries from three habitats were found significant.

The respondents expressed their views on six measures related to rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations. A most important measure suggested by an overwhelmingly proportion of respondents (71.01%) was the provision of increased employment opportunities. Interestingly, far more non-beneficiaries than beneficiaries made this suggestion. The suggestion was endorsed by far more respondents from villages and cities than from towns. Near absence of satisfactory source of livelihood and widespread unemployment and underemployment in cities and villages may be attributed for this differential.

In order to rehabilitate liberated scavengers, government is offering assistance and facilities in several non-traditional alternative occupations which included, besides others, auto rickshaw, package programme, SCYTE Training, artisan workshed, sanitary mart, tailoring, embroidery, grocery shop, cycle repair shops, poultry and piggery units, cane items making, camel cart, etc. However, a considerable proportion of non-beneficiaries (46.38%) considered these options quite inadequate and suggested increase in the number of alternative occupations for which facilities and assistance are offered. This suggestion was also made more by non-beneficiaries than by beneficiaries. Another interesting point noted in this regard was the fact that more of the villages than of the cities and towns suggested this measures.

In addition, a little over one-fifth of the non-beneficiaries have suggested four more measures for the purpose: (i) setting up of a counselling centre at the training institute or panchayat samiti level (ii) provision of marketing outlets (iii) increase in the amount of grants and loans, and (iv) greater coverage of

scavengers by grants and loans. The number of respondents offering these suggestions tended to increase with the level of urbanisation. In other words, these measures were favoured more by city dwellers than by those from towns and villages and the differences among them were also found significant.

OFFICIALS AND OFFICE HOLDERS

Having discussed the perceptions and the views of non-beneficiaries about the problem under study, the attention is now shifted to the departmental officials associated with the scheme and office bearers of scavengers' organisations. For this purpose, views of 34 respondents from this category were obtained on the status of scavengers and scavenging and on the impact scheme had on scavenging population. Relevant data are provided in table 6.6 through 6.12

Perception about Scavengers and Scavenging Profession :

The views respondents held about continuation of manual disposal of night soil and liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers in alternative occupations are examined in table 6.6

Table 6.6
Views of departmental officials/ office bearers of scavenger's organisation
about scavenging work

S. No	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Endorsed continuation of scavenging work	11	32.25
2	Endorsed prevalence of dry latrines	10	23.41
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by scavengers		
	i. Removal of household waste	07	20.59
	ii. Cleaning of latrines	19	55.88
	iii. Cleaning of drainages	22	64.71
	iv. Sweeping of roads	22	64.71
	v. Cleaning of saptik tanks	19	55.88
4	Carrying equipments used to throw human/ animal waste *		
	i. Bamboo basket	16	47.06
	ii. Bucket without lid	09	26.47
	iii. Bucket with lid	06	17.65
	iv. Trolley	22	64.71
5	Nature of rewards scavengers receive		
	i. Wages in cash	25	73.53
	ii. In kind	8	23.53
	iii. Both cash & kind	1	02.94
6	Perceived scavenging work as insulting	24	70.59
7	Scavengers feel inclined to discontinue scavenging	27	79.41

* Multiple responses were allowed

As is evident, about one-third of the respondents (32.25%) noted continuation of manual scavenging work. Almost equal number opined about the prevalence of dry latrines. But most respondents do not seem to be certain whether manual scavenging is prevalent more in towns or villages. However, the incidence was reported more in cities and towns than in villages.

The scavenging work involves not only cleaning of latrines but also of roads, streets, drainage and septic tanks. A probe was made as to how much scavengers are involved in these tasks. Data in table 6.6 indicated that scavengers are involved more in cleaning of drainage and roads; cleaning of latrines and septic tanks was noted next in prevalence. A majority of the respondents find involvement of scavengers in all these cases. Surprisingly, only one-fifth reported involvement of scavengers in removal of domestic waste. When asked about the equipment used by scavengers to remove waste and garbage, majority reported use of trolley (64.71%) followed by bamboo basket (47.06%). The use of buckets with or without lid was reported only by a small number of respondents.

Regarding the rewards scavengers receive in lieu of services they offer, overwhelmingly (73.53%) reported payment being made mainly in cash or wages. A little less than one-fourth find rewards being paid in kind.

Conversion of Dry Latrines: The opinion of the respondents was obtained as to whether dry latrines are being converted into flush latrines. Data revealed that 9 out of every 10 respondents endorsed conversion of dry latrines and most felt very much satisfied with the conversion (52.94%). (Table 6.7) In response to another question, 7 out of every 10 respondents find that the conversion work is now pending only to a limited extent. Evidently, the state intervention proved quite helpful in elimination of dry latrines, construction of flush latrines and thereby removal of manual scavenging.

Table 6.7
Views of officials/office bearers of scavenger's organisations about conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines

S. No	Description	Number	Percentage
1	Number endorsed conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines	31	91.18
2	Extent of conversion work still pending		
	i. To great extent	02	05.88
	ii. To some extent	08	23.53
	iii. To limited extent	24	70.59
3	Extent of satisfaction with conversion work		
	i. Very much	18	52.94
	ii. Somewhat	09	26.47
	iii. Not at all	06	17.65
	iv. Uncertain	01	02.94

Age, sex, education category involved in scavenging: Which category of people is mostly engaged in scavenging work? This question is being examined in table 6.8. As is evident, over two-third of the respondents found both males and females performing scavenging job (67.65%). Further, with few exception, almost all found persons of middle-aged (94.12%) performing the task and 64.71% noted involvement of literates in the scavenging job.

Table 6.8
Views of officials/ office bearers of scavengers' organisations about class of people involved in scavenging work

S. No	Class	Number	Percent
1	Gender		
	i. Male	06	17.65
	ii. Female	08	23.53
	iii.Both	23	67.65
2	Age group		
	i. Children/youth	01	02.94
	ii. Middle aged	32	94.12
	iii.Old age	01	02.94
3	Educational category		
	i. Illiterates	12	35.29
	ii. Literates	22	64.71

Continuation of scavenging job: Whether scavenging is perceived insulting and whether scavengers feel inclined to discontinue this job and take up alternative occupation? The opinion sought on this question in table 6.9 revealed that over two-third of the respondents (70.59%) find scavengers held the job highly insulting and far more of them (79.41%) feel inclined to discontinue it. Clearly, the age-old association of caste with scavenging is believed to be weakening.

Table 6.9
Views of official/office bearers of scavenger's organisations about continuation discontinuation of scavenging work by scavengers

S. No	Description	Number	Percent
A	Perceived scavenging work insulting		
1	Very much	24	70.59
2	Some of them	10	29.41
B	Scavengers inclined to discontinue scavenging		
1	Almost all	27	79.41
2	Some of them	06	17.65
3	None of them	01	02.94

Training in alternative occupations :

In order to liberate scavengers from unclean occupation, it is necessary that they have requisite skills in alternative occupations. Scavengers lack such skills and arrangement for training has been made where they are provided skills in alternative occupations. The respondents were, therefore, asked if they are aware of such an arrangement. Surprisingly, that most members concerned with the cause of scavengers are unaware about the provision (Table 6.10)

Table 6.10
Views of officials/ office bearers of scavenger's organisations about training facilities in alternative occupations

S. No	Description	Number	Percent
1	Endorsed provision of training facilities	16	47.06
2	Endorsed availability of scholarship during training period	22	64.71
3	Perception about effectiveness of training		
	i. Very much	05	14.71
	ii. Some what	14	41.18
	iii. Not at all	12	35.29
	iv. No response	03	08.82

Wherever training facilities are made available for scavengers to develop skills in alternative occupations, respondents overwhelmingly (64.71%) endorsed provision of scholarship. However, they differed greatly about the effectiveness of such a training: Only 14.71% viewed the training "highly effective" and the largest number found the training "somewhat effective" (41.18%).

Rehabilitation of scavengers :

Respondent's views were sought also about the scheme of rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations. These included, beside others, provision of grants and loans for taking up self-employment or salaried jobs. The responses revealed endorsement of provision of loans as well as grants by 7 out of every 10 respondents; 6 out of every 7 respondents feel that the loan offered to scavengers for the purpose is adequate. Interestingly, 6 out of every 7 respondents viewed the loan adequate (table 6.11).

Table 6.11
Views of department officials/office bearers of scavenger's organisations about loans and grants provided for taking up alternative occupations

S. No	Description	Number	Percent
1	Endorsed availability of grants	24	70.59
2	Endorsed availability of loans	24	70.59
3	Perceived loan adequate	21	61.76
4	Perceived improvements in scavenger's conditions*		
	i. Obtained salaried job	15	44.12
	ii. Increase in income	16	47.06
	iii. Self employment	16	47.06
	iv. Increased status in the society	14	41.18
	v. No response	13	38.24

* Multiple responses were allowed

Opinion of the respondents was also sought about the ways rehabilitation programmes helped liberated scavengers in their rehabilitation in alternative occupations. The responses analysed in table 6.12 showed majority favoured increased employment opportunities (79.41%) and enlargement of the list of alternative occupations (58.82%) for which loans/grants are made available. This will help in greater coverage of liberated scavengers. Besides, 3 out of every 10 respondents favoured arrangement of scholarship for all the programmes of training run for the benefit of scavengers and provision of counselling centre at the training institute or at panchayat samiti level. About one-fourth of the respondents suggested greater coverage of scavengers through training, and provision of subsidised boarding and lodging facilities during training period.

Table 6.12
Measures suggested by officials/office bearers of scavenger's organisations to make the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers more effective

S. No	Measures	Number	Percent
1	Increase in employment opportunities	27	79.41
2	Increase in short duration training courses	6	17.65
3	Admission of increased number of scavengers in training	9	26.47
4	Provision of training in more trades/subjects	8	23.53
5	Provision of scholarship in all training programmes	11	32.35
6	Provision of subsidised accommodation/food during training	9	26.47
7	Enlargement of the scope of alternative occupations for granting benefits	20	58.82
8	Set up counselling centers at training institute/panchayat samiti level.	11	32.35
9	Increase in the amount of loans/subsidy	5	14.71
10	Greater coverage of scavengers by grants	10	23.41
11	Adequate arrangements for sale of products.	10	23.41

* Multiple responses were allowed

SUMMARY :

All non-beneficiaries with a few exceptions are concentrated in *harijan basties*. Non-beneficiaries in far less number are engaged in scavenging work as compared to beneficiaries and they do so mainly to supplement family income. Among different types of scavenging work, most perform cleaning of latrines, but their involvement is relatively lower than that of the beneficiaries. In contrast to beneficiaries, more non-beneficiaries consider scavenging work insulting and damaging to their social status and majority who think so wish to discontinue it. Assured income from scavenging work compel most non-beneficiaries in all habitats to continue the profession. About two-third of the non-beneficiaries are aware about the law prohibiting dry-latrines and manual scavenging and facilities

of training and financial assistance for taking up alternative occupations. However, urbanisation did not significantly influence the awareness level except provision of financial assistance. Non-beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages differ significantly in their appreciation of measures to liberate scavengers. Most favoured increased employment opportunities for the success of rehabilitation programmes, Non-beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages differ significantly with respect to 72.73 % measures of rehabilitation effective programme. Urbanization tended to influence significantly over three-fifth of the components of practices and perceptions relating to scavenging and liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers.

CHAPTER 7

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS

Having examined the status of scavenging and scavengers and the participation of scavengers in programmes of liberation and rehabilitation, it is considered relevant to probe into underlying social and economic factors. It is well known that people's response to interventions tended to differ depending upon their placement in social and structural framework of society. This holds good also for scavengers' participation in programmes of their liberation and rehabilitation.

The association of different socioeconomic factors was examined in relation to 48 selected components of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers which *inter alia* included involvement of respondents as well as family in scavenging work, nature of scavenging work, its continuation/discontinuation, awareness, efficacy and adequacy of training in alternative occupations and awareness, use and efficacy of rehabilitation programme. (A summarised view of the relationship of selected socioeconomic factors with selected components of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers is provided in table 7.1.1 and 7.1.2)

An attempt is made also to examine the influence of selected socioeconomic factors on the involvement of non beneficiaries in scavenging work and their perceptions about different aspects of the scheme. For this propose, 34 components were selected and each of these were studied in relation to eight socioeconomic factors, namely, habitat, education, age, gender, marital status, family type, family size and main family occupation. The association of habitat has already been examined in chapter 6.

This chapter deals with the results of association of selected socioeconomic factors with the problem under investigation. In case of beneficiaries, relevant data are presented in tables 7.1.1 through 7.9.7, while those related to non-beneficiaries are depicted in table 7.10.1 through 7.17.5. A summarized view of association is being provided here in tables 7.1.1 and 7.1.2 and 7.10.1 and 7.10.2. All remaining tables providing detailed data are attached in annexure 1.

CASE OF BENEFICIARIES

An attempt in this section has been made to examine the association of each selected socioeconomic factor with the involvement of respondents in scavenging work and their participation in programmes of liberation and rehabilitation.

Training in alternative occupation :

The question whether training of scavengers in alternative occupations has affected their participation in the programmes of liberation and rehabilitation is also examined here. As is evident from data in table 7.1.1 training has significantly influenced about one-third of the components of liberation and rehabilitation and in case of two-third of components, trained as well as untrained beneficiaries are found more or less similar in their attitudes and practices. In cases where association was found significant, positive association was noted with respect to 9 components and negative in remaining 6 components.

The components which were significantly and positively influenced by training were: involvement in cleaning of septic tanks, viewing scavenging work insulting and downgrading, family opposing continuation of scavenging, inclined to discontinue scavenging work, possession of skills necessary to take up alternative occupation, awareness about availability of training facilities for scavengers, viewing rehabilitation programmes helpful for initiating self-employment venture and considered increased employment opportunities important for making rehabilitation programme effective.

The components with which training exposure was found negatively associated include involvement of scavengers in cleaning of latrines, inclination to obtain further training, provision of training for increased number of scavengers, awareness about incentives and facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers grouped under category 'others, feeling of satisfaction about rehabilitation programmes and provision of increased amount of loan and grants to make the rehabilitation programme more effective.

Education :

Education has been recognized as a most significant instrument of social change. It equips individuals with knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for personality

development and socioeconomic improvement. This being the case, the level of education of respondents is likely to influence the awareness of scavengers and their participation in liberation and rehabilitation programme as also the aspirations to lead a dignified life. How far such an assumption holds true has been examined in table 7.1.1

As revealed by data, education has emerged as the second most important factor, next only to main family occupation, in influencing the participation of scavengers in programmes of their liberation and rehabilitation: education was found significantly associated with 56.25% of the total of 48 components. In some, the association was positive, while in others it was negative. In some cases, the association, despite being significant, did not reveal any specific trend.

The positive and significant association of education was noted with respect to six components which include involvement in disposal of house/cattle waste, family opposition to continuation of scavenging work, keenness to discontinue scavenging work, awareness about provision of training in alternative occupations, viewing rehabilitation programmes helpful in improving social status and enlargement of the scope of alternative occupations to make rehabilitation programme more effective. However, education was found negatively associated with eight components, namely involvement in scavenging work, cleaning of latrines, and drains/sewers, viewing training facilities adequate, viewing training helpful in getting good salaried job, viewing rehabilitation programmes helpful in increasing income and increase in employment opportunities to make rehabilitation programmes more effective. The association of education with 13 other remaining components was found significant but no specific trend emerged about the relationships.

Age :

The factor of age is known to influence person's attitude towards change. This explains why persons of younger age have greater disposition towards adoption of new ideas and abandonment of traditional practices. In the present context, while most aspects remain unaffected by age, significant differences between age groups were observed in case of 37.50% of the components related to programmes of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers: the association in some cases was positive, in others it is negative and in still others the trend is not clearly discernible.

Table 7.1.1
Summary of association of selected socioeconomic factors with selected components of participation of scavengers in liberation and rehabilitation programmes

S. No.	Description	Chi-square values showing association of socioeconomic factors with selected components							
		Training	Education	Age	Gender	Marital status	Family type	Family size	Family occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Involvement of respondents in scavenging work								
(i)	Number working as scavengers	0.00	41.82**	31.43**	10.10**	3.37	0.36	4.32	30.83**
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	3.25	11.63**	49.78**	1.42	2.89	0.02	4.38	14.37**
(iii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	2.86	6.64	24.69**	0.11	0.06	0.01	2.87	9.32**
2	Involvement of family members in scavenging work	0.05	1.88	12.75**	0.00	0.23	18.00**	53.46**	1.02
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents								
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	0.00	11.90**	0.19	0.13	13.74**	3.32	3.20	3.27
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	15.72**	28.22**	1.56	1.80	8.38**	0.72	13.83**	19.77**
(iii)	Cleaning of drains/sewers	2.45	30.59**	6.86*	0.94	1.37	2.87	2.96	10.34**
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	0.14	3.23	14.65**	12.51**	1.48	0.07	1.41	0.74
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	4.95*	2.19	2.51	3.80	0.15	0.40	0.30	1.05
4	Perception about scavenging work								
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	41.78**	6.00	6.29*	3.37	1.18	1.13	0.59	41.58**
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	43.72**	3.33	10.11**	1.94	2.64	1.52	0.16	30.35**
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	64.45**	11.78**	14.54**	5.96*	2.55	0.95	0.11	8.99**
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	234.14**	7.93*	14.23**	8.88**	0.42	0.19	2.86	6.50**
5	Views about taking up alternative occupation								
(i)	Number possessing requisite skills in alternative occupation	37.70**	3.86	0.87	0.15	0.66	0.13	2.33	9.94**
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	--	5.10	1.38	0.63	0.00	4.68	1.35	7.84**
(iii)	Number desirous of obtaining further training in alternative occupation	16.91**	0.44	0.21	0.39	1.27	7.02*	3.05	0.02

S. No.	Description	Chi-square values showing association of socioeconomic factors with selected components							
		Training	Education	Age	Gender	Marital status	Family type	Family size	Family occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation								
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	62.87**	31.54**	5.92	3.16	2.24	4.32	8.35*	0.00
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavenging from unclean occupation	2.25	13.39**	10.57**	1.67	0.33	13.86**	16.94**	15.51**
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavenges form unclean occupation	0.01	16.67**	12.82**	1.78	3.23	3.65	16.03**	3.49
7	Manner in which training is viewed helpful								
(i)	Good salaried job	2.51	8.44*	1.83	0.50	1.61	0.49	3.28	9.20**
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	0.73	13.87**	3.81	0.11	1.85	2.07	7.15*	22.27**
(iii)	Increase in social status	0.30	20.94**	4.24	1.93	0.28	3.52	7.69*	15.01**
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	2.74	10.55*	1.42	0.65	0.49	13.31**	14.36**	61.06**
8	Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective								
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	6.38*	17.99**	18.55**	0.89	0.65	10.48**	18.62**	6.54*
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	0.85	11.39**	6.40*	0.49	1.16	10.20**	3.61	2.18
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	0.36	5.35	0.52	0.09	3.31	0.90	1.99	4.06*
(iv)	Provision scholarship for all trainings	0.34	2.93	10.16**	0.13	0.74	7.21*	8.26*	8.14**
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging facilities on subsidised rates	1.17	2.88	3.21	0.66	0.27	0.58	0.85	7.41**
9	Awareness about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers								
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	0.01	25.46**	0.60	13.00**	30.16**	0.42	11.81**	11.87**
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	0.00	29.40**	1.26	12.31**	31.36**	1.24	13.48**	9.10**
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	0.01	24.90**	1.80	11.42**	31.68**	1.42	14.56**	11.02**
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	0.39	1.45	1.04	2.37	8.13**	0.80	1.19	4.92*

S. No.	Description	Chi-square values showing association of socioeconomic factors with selected components							
		Training	Education	Age	Gender	Marital status	Family type	Family size	Family occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations								
(i)	Loans	0.24	4.72	0.48	2.87	3.13	0.70	1.61	24.41**
(ii)	Grants	0.26	2.81	1.24	3.43	5.19*	2.76	0.85	10.93**
(iii)	Allotment of plots	0.54	2.98	1.28	0.05	0.71	0.02	1.62	0.61
(iv)	Shop allotments	1.81	6.68	2.71	0.39	0.20	1.68	1.32	10.01**
(v)	Others	14.50**	13.20**	4.24	14.77**	20.20**	7.61*	0.70	97.00**
11	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful								
(i)	Better salaried job	0.21	0.31	10.65**	0.38	4.52*	0.02	1.32	1.22
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	0.74	8.97*	6.44*	0.38	4.99*	1.00	5.16	4.81*
(iii)	Increased social status	0.07	24.76**	1.48	0.51	0.50	0.83	8.20*	0.01
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	4.29*	10.31*	5.90	0.61	0.13	11.83**	4.91	19.07**
12	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes	5.24*	38.04**	6.24	0.50	23.04**	25.78**	5.57	14.37*
13	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective								
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	7.61**	48.55**	8.15*	1.22	5.89*	1.69	30.04**	12.07**
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	0.83	21.61**	3.57	0.86	0.75	0.09	1.99	12.25**
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	1.46	1.34	3.65	0.00	0.39	0.87	3.45	0.13
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	3.85*	9.08*	2.49	0.59	1.60	6.96*	5.84	0.40
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	0.64	10.07	1.76	0.07	1.16	0.50	6.29*	2.84
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	0.17	4.83	4.33	0.16	1.45	2.99	3.18	4.93*

*Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

The positive association of age was clearly observed with respect to three aspects, namely, number of scavengers working on full time basis, number working on fixed wages and those favoured increase in the number of scavengers to be trained in alternative occupations. The association of age was found negative in case of four areas: number pursuing scavenging work, experience opposition of family for continuing scavenging work, number desiring to discontinue scavenging work and viewing rehabilitation programme helpful in getting better salaried job. In eleven components, the difference between age groups are noted significant but the trend of relationship is not clearly emerged. In short, 62.50% of the components under study remained unaffected by age. This implies that beneficiaries of different age groups hold more or less similar views on the problems and participated in the programmes of liberation and rehabilitation uniformly.

An attempt in this section has been made to examine the association of each selected socioeconomic factor with the involvement of respondent in scavengers work and their part option programmes of liberation and rehabilitation.

Gender :

In Indian society, division of work among people based on gender is a historical fact. The social framework prescribes women household oriented roles while men are expected to work in the fields or in production tasks and services carried outside the household. The scavenging work in the community is also traditionally performed by women mainly to supplement family income, while men act as main bread earners and work outside the households. This being the case, the participation in programmes of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers is likely to be influenced by gender. Such an assumption is being examined with the help of data in table 7.1.

As is evident, among different factors considered, participation in programmes of liberation and rehabilitation is least influenced by gender. Of the 48 components considered, gender was significantly associated with only 8 (16.67%); in rest of the cases, males and females do not differ from each other in any significant manner.

Of the 8 components significantly affected by gender, it was positively associated only with 5 of them which include family opposition to scavenging work, desire to discontinue scavenging work, awareness about the law prohibiting use of dry latrines, conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed ones and government efforts to promote the same. In other words, more males than females share these aspects related to the problem. The components in which gender was found negatively

associated with the problem under study include working as scavengers, involvement in sweeping of roads, and awareness about incentives and facilities grouped under "others" for rehabilitation of scavengers.

Family Attributes :

Family attributes such as marital status, family type and family size tend to influence participation in labour force, income generating activities, out migration and similar other aspects. Thus, more singles than married are involved in out migration and income-generating activities outside the households. Likewise, in joint and large size families, more young women than the older ones remain occupied with child care and household activities leaving little time for taking up income generating activities especially outside the household/ village or town. Further, participation in labour force favourably influenced by large size families than by smaller and nuclear families. If this is so, it was considered relevant to probe into association of family attributes with participation of scavengers in their liberation and rehabilitation.

Marital Status :

Of the 48 components, 12 are significantly influenced by marital status, 8 positively and 4 negatively. The marital status is positively associated with involvement in cleaning of latrines, awareness about (i) law prohibiting manual scavenging, (ii) efforts being made towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines, (iii) conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines, (iv) availability of loans/grants for conversion of dry latrines, (v) provision of grants for initiating alternative occupation, viewing rehabilitation programmes helpful in increasing income, and satisfaction with rehabilitation programmes. The components with which marital status is negatively associated included involvement in disposal of house/cattle waste, awareness about incentives/ facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers grouped under 'others', viewing of rehabilitation as helpful in getting better job and favouring increase in employment opportunities as a measure to make rehabilitation of scavengers more effective. Thus, marital status did not play any role in participation of scavengers in three-fourth of the components.

Family Type :

In the history, joint family system had played formidable role in moulding the personality of its members as also in the life of community and society. In the present context also, the family pattern has significantly influenced 11 of the 48

components (22.92%) of participation in liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. Conversely, different aspects of the problem remained, overwhelmingly, unaffected by the family type. The components, which were positively influenced by joint family system included involvement of family members in scavenging work, keenness to obtain training in alternative occupations and viewing rehabilitation programmes satisfactory. The negative association of family type was noted with 8 components, namely, training facilities perceived as adequate, viewing training helpful in enhancing possibilities of self-employment, making training programmes more effective through increasing number of short duration courses, number of scavengers in training courses and provision of scholarship to the scavengers in all training courses to be attended by them, awareness about facilities and incentives for rehabilitation of scavengers falling under category "others", viewing rehabilitation programmes helpful in providing opportunities for self-employment and increase in the amount of loan and grants to make rehabilitation programmes more effective.

Family Size :

The large size families more than those with smaller size are able to spare more members for undertaking economic activities to supplement family income. This being the case, the participation of scavengers belonging to large size families is likely to be greater as compared to those of smaller size. Data indicated that large size families significantly influenced participation of scavengers only in one-third of the components. Conversely, family size does not influence participation of scavengers in two-third of the components.

There are four components with which family size was positively associated, namely, involvement of family members in scavenging work, awareness about training facilities in alternative occupation, viewing training helpful in enhancing social status and increase in employment opportunities to make rehabilitation programme more effective. In rest of the castes, with a single exception, the association was found negative; these include cleaning of latrines, viewing present training adequate to liberate scavengers, viewing training helpful in increasing income as also in enhancing possibility of self-employment, increase in the number of short duration courses and provision of scholarship in all training programme as measure to make training more effective, awareness about law prohibiting construction of dry latrines and manual scavenging, government efforts for making promotion of alternatives to dry latrines and conversion of dry latrines into water sealed latrines, and greater coverage of scavengers by grants. The association of family size with the perception of rehabilitation programme as tool to improve social status was also found significant but no specific trend about such an association has emerged.

Main Family Occupation :

As earlier indicated the scavengers are pursuing either service in government or public or private organizations or practicing scavenging as main source of family earning. The other sources are of little consequence. Hence, two main occupations, namely, scavenging and non-scavenging were conceived and compared in terms of their association with participation of scavengers in programmes of their liberation and rehabilitation.

Data in table 7.1.1 indicated that family occupation has emerged as the most important factor affecting participation of scavengers in their liberation and rehabilitation programme. It was found significantly associated with 70.83% of the total components considered for the study. In other words, only in 29.17% of the components, the compared occupational groups did not show any significant differences. Data further indicated that occupational distribution has positively influenced 26 out of 34 components of participation in liberation and rehabilitation programmes. Conversely, the beneficiaries pursuing scavenging as main family occupation registered greater participation than their counterparts in different components. It appears quite logical for persons to look for employment avenues in vocations resembling their past experiences rather than to experiment with the new and unfamiliar jobs.

The components where family occupation was found to be negatively associated include number of respondents working as scavengers on full time basis as also on fixed wages, possession of skills in alternative occupations and acquisition of training in alternative occupations, viewing training helpful in improving social status, awareness about facilities for rehabilitation falling under category "others", and increase in employment opportunities as also in number alternative occupations as measures to make rehabilitation programme more effective.

RELATIVE CONTRIBUTION OF SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS :

The association of selected socioeconomic factors with the participation of scavengers in their liberation and rehabilitation programmes has been examined in the preceding section. From the above, it may be observed that the problem under investigation was not influenced uniformly by various factors considered. Conversely, they have exercised varying degree of influence on the problem under study. An attempt was, therefore, made to examine the relative position with respect to participation of scavengers in their liberation and rehabilitation programmes. Based on the results of chi-square, the relative position of different socioeconomic factors in relation to the problem under study is depicted in table 7.1.2.

Table 7.1.2
Summary of chi-square test showing association between socioeconomic factors and selected components of beneficiaries' participation in liberation and rehabilitation programmes

S. No.	Factors	Number of components having association			Total	No. significant association
		Significantly positive	Significantly negative	Significant but neither positive nor negative		
1	Training exposure*	9	6	0	15 (31.91)	32 (68.09)
2	Education	6	8	13	27 (56.25)	21 (43.75)
3	Age	3	4	11	18 (37.50)	30 (62.50)
4	Gender	5	3	0	8 (16.67)	40 (83.33)
5	Marital status	8	4	0	12 (25.00)	36 (75.00)
6	Family type	3	8	0	11 (22.92)	37 (77.08)
7	Family size	4	11	1	16 (33.33)	32 (66.67)
8	Family occupation	26	8	0	34 (70.83)	14 (29.17)

* *As acquisition of training in alternative occupation itself forms part of different measures/ components of participation in liberation and rehabilitation programmes, the number of components with which its association was worked out reduced to 47.*

As can be seen from table 7.1.2, main family occupation and educational level have emerged as two most important factors in influencing participation of scavengers in liberation and rehabilitation programmes. Each of these has significantly affected majority of the components of liberation and rehabilitation considered in the study. The factors which have exerted moderate influence affecting over 30% of the total components included age, family size, and training exposure. The factors of marital status, family type and gender could exert significant influence on less than 30% of the components and are thus ranked lowest among different factors in exercising influence on the problem under study.

FACTORS AFFECTING RESPONSE OF NON- BENEFICIARIES :

An attempt was made in the preceding section to find out the socioeconomic factors associated with the participation of scavengers in the programmes of liberation and rehabilitation in alternative occupations. This section tries to identify factors affecting involvement of non-beneficiaries in scavenging work and their perceptions about the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers in alternative occupations. The results by habitat have already been discussed in chapter 6. Now the findings are being analysed in relation to seven socioeconomic factors, namely, age, education, gender, marital status, family type, family size, and family occupation. While results of association are the provided in tables 7.11.1 through 7.17.5 attached at Annexure 2, a summarised view is provided here in tables 7.10.1 and 7.10.2

As can be seen, Table 7.10.1 provides results of a association of seven socioeconomic factors with 34 components relating to scavenging work and the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation. From data, three significant points have emerged: (i) most components considered here remained unaffected by seven socioeconomic factors considered here; and (ii) only a few of the socioeconomic factors have been able to exercise moderate influence on the problem, and (iii) among seven factors, marital status has emerged as the most important factor followed by education. The factors of age and family type exercised no influence on any of the components considered on the study. Besides, the association of gender with the problem was also found to be non-significant except in three of the 34 components.

Age : The factor of age was not significantly associated with any of the 34 components considered in the study. Thus, the non-beneficiaries, irrespective of their age, are involved in different scavenging practices and hold more or similar views on the liberation from scavenging work as also on scavengers' participation in the scheme of rehabilitation.

Education : Though over two-third of the components (73.53%) remain unaffected by educational level of the respondents; it has emerged second most important factor which was found significantly associated with 26.47% of the components covered under the study. Of these, it was positively associated with three: awareness about provision of loans and grants for taking up alternative occupation, favoured increase in number of trainings as also in number of scavengers in them. Negative association was noted with involvement in scavenging as a hereditary occupation. The role of education level was found significant in another five components as well but specific trend in the relationship did not emerge in any of these cases.

Gender: Normally, gender tended to influence work distribution among males and females, but in the present case, all the components except two are not affected by gender. This implies that male and female non-beneficiaries are more or less equally involved in scavenging work and hold more or less similar views about the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. Three of the components in which males differ from females significantly and positively are: cleaning of septic tanks, viewing scavenging work insulting and holding assured income responsible for its continuation.

Marital Status: Among seven socioeconomic factors considered here, marital status emerged as the most significant factor associated with the problem under study. It was found significantly associated with 12 components (35.29%) out of which positive association with noted with two: practicing scavenging as a hereditary occupation and involvement in cleaning of latrines. In remaining cases, the association was negative. Clearly, more unmarried view scavenging damaging to their status, are more aware about the measures related to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers and the need of improvement therein.

Table 7.10.1
Results of chi-square test showing association between socioeconomic factors and selected practices and perceptions of non-beneficiaries relating to scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers

S. No.	Description	Age	Education	Gender	Marital Status	Family Type	Family Size	Family Occupation
1	Number practicing scavenging as hereditary occupation	4.41	34.53**	0.48	13.01**	2.52	5.12*	57.94**
2	Number working as scavengers	0.94	5.87	0.08				
(i)	Number working on part time basis			0.23	3.93*	1.42		
(ii)	Number working on full time basis					0.10	0.57	1.80
3 (1)	Nature of scavenging work performed*							
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	4.74	1.94	3.84	0.92	0.14	0.23	0.46
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	4.13	3.35	1.33	0.12	0.30	1.13	0.39
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	0.32	5.09	0.03	0.18	0.67	0.02	0.00
(iv)	Cleaning of roads	0.36	2.15	0.00	1.38	0.24	1.12	0.59
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	3.28	4.97	6.71*	0.06	0.50	2.46	0.02
(2)	Perceived status of scavenging work							
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	2.06	4.10	4.48*	2.12	0.87	0.73	2.24
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	5.24	8.37*	2.18	3.99*	3.82	0.37	1.77
(iii)	Number who are involved in scavenging work							
(a)	Number destroys to discontinue scavenging work	3.19	47.95	1.74	1.16	2.52	3.27	4.55*
(b)	Number who wish to continue scavenging work							
4	Factors attributed for continuation of scavenging work							
(i)	Assured source of income	1.72	0.90	7.56**	0.35	0.00	7.68*	0.08
(ii)	Lack of alternative occupation	2.19	3.81	3.50	1.19	2.19	3.30	0.29
(iii)	Traditional relationship assured	4.65	5.14	1.31	4.65*	0.36	3.91	1.53
(iv)	No out-migration involved	3.74	5.14	0.04	0.20	0.36	2.76	0.00
5	Awareness about programmes of rehabilitation of scavengers							
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting manual scavenging	6.10*	11.92**	1.76	8.63**	0.01	3.02	5.49*
(ii)	Number viewing the act as beneficial to scavengers	7.29*	3.35	2.39	0.68	0.12	12.37**	3.59
(iii)	Number aware about restrictions on construction of dry latrines	1.09	9.11*	0.90	6.04*	0.23	1.71	5.68*
(iv)	Number viewing the restrictions beneficial	1.02	10.11*	0.98	0.02	0.15	14.19**	1.11

S. No.	Description	Age	Education	Gender	Marital Status	Family Type	Family Size	Family Occupation
(v)	Number aware about training facilities in alternative occupations	2.46	10.92*	0.74	8.74**	0.00	3.15	6.60*
(vi)	Number viewing the training beneficial to scavengers	0.49	1.59	0.94	0.71	0.22	3.68	3.61
(viii)	Number aware about grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation	1.33	12.92	1.49	6.96**	0.04	3.05	7.31**
(viii)	Number viewing such provision beneficial to scavengers							
(a)	Highly beneficial	4.93	4.85	1.73	1.69	1.38	11.70*	1.58
(b)	Moderately beneficial							
(c)	Not beneficial							
(ix)	Number views measures to liberate scavengers satisfactory							
(a)	Highly satisfied	3.32	10.08	0.50	12.15**	3.05	9.52*	6.00*
(b)	Moderately satisfied							
(c)	Unsatisfied							
6	Suggested measures							
(i)	Measures related to training of scavengers							
(a)	Increase in the number of short duration training	3.90	10.38+-	0.96	4.48*	0.81	3.44	0.19
(b)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	5.37	6.49	0.51	0.61	0.00	5.18	0.96
(c)	Increased number of trades for training	3.17	10.27+-	0.02	1.00	0.59	2.83	1.06
(d)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	1.95	0.93	0.06	10.60**	0.77	2.76	1.03
(e)	Provision of boarding & lodging on concessional rates	0.36	2.39	1.43	0.32	0.87	0.55	2.31
(ii)	Measures related to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers							
(a)	Increase in employment opportunities	1.86	3.76	0.54	0.59	0.87	1.26	1.26
(b)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	3.03	3.92	0.05	0.55	1.20	0.60	3.90*
(c)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	0.79	2.99	0.07	0.15	1.25	0.15	0.72
(d)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	5.86	2.64	1.86	0.26	1.56	5.96	2.14
(e)	Greater coverage by grants	1.70	4.47	0.74	6.08*	0.44	6.19*	0.38
(f)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	0.85	0.30	3.10	0.01	0.42	0.74	0.62

*Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Family type: Data in table 7.10.1 showed that none of the 34 components was significantly affected by membership of joint or nuclear family systems. The non-beneficiaries from both joint as well as nuclear families are more or less equally involved in scavenging work, feel inclined to continue or discontinue it, and hold more or less similar views about the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers.

Family size: Family size, which is closely linked to the supply of labour force for participation in income generating activities, is found significantly associated with 17.65% of the total components. It means overwhelming proportion of components remain unaffected by family size. Except in case of one component with which family size was found negatively and significantly associated, no clear trend in relationship has emerged in case of the rest.

Main Family Occupation: Among seven socioeconomic factors, main family occupation has emerged third most important factor and was found significantly associated with 20.59% of the components. Here also, the remaining (79.41%) components remain unaffected by main family occupation. It was found significantly and positively associated with practicing scavenging as a hereditary occupation and viewing measures to liberate and rehabilitate scavengers satisfactory. The present involvement in scavenging occupation was negatively associated with willingness to continue scavenging, awareness about restrictions imposed on construction of dry latrines, provision of training facilities, as also of loans and grants for taking up alternative occupation, and viewing increase in alternative occupations essential for the success of rehabilitation programmes.

From the forgoing analysis, it is clear that socioeconomic factors influenced the response of the beneficiaries more than that of the non-beneficiaries and that marital status and education have emerged among two most important socioeconomic factors associated with the problem under study. Further, factors of gender and family type exercised least influence on the phenomenon under reference among both beneficiaries as well as non-beneficiaries. Interestingly, while the factor of age did not affect the problem at all in case of non-beneficiaries, it emerged as one of the three most important factors among beneficiaries. The results of association of selected socioeconomic factors with practices and perceptions of non-beneficiaries are depicted in table 7.10.2.

Table 7.10.2
Summary of results of chi-square test showing association between socioeconomic factors and selected practices and perceptions of non-beneficiaries relating to the implementation of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers

S. No.	Factors	No. of components with which significantly associated			Total	No significant association
		Positive	Negative	Neither negatively nor positive		
1	Age	0	0	0	0 (0.00)	34 (100.00)
2	Education	3	1	5	9 (26.47)	25 (73.53)
3	Gender	3	0	0	3 (8.82)	31 (91.18)
4	Marital status	2	10	0	12 (35.29)	22 (64.71)
5	Family type	0	0	0	0(0.00)	34 (100.00)
6	Family size	0	1	5	6 (17.65)	28 (82.35)
7	Family occupation	2	5	0	7 (20.59)	27 (79.41)

As is evident, marital status followed by education has exercised greatest influence on the practices and perceptions affecting respectively 35.29% and 26.47% of the components taken into account in the study. The factors of age and family type exercised no influence on any of the components and the association of gender was also found to be non-significant except in three.

SUMMARY :

Beneficiaries : Family occupation and education emerged most important factors associated significantly with large majority of the components relating to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. Factors that significantly affected over 30% of the components of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers are: age, family size and training in alternative occupations. Marital status, family type and gender were found significantly associated with one-fourth or less number of the components of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers.

Non-beneficiaries : Not a single factor was found significantly associated with most of the component of practices and perception relating to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. The factors of marital status and education have significantly influenced only over one-third and one-fourth of the components respectively. While gender played little role, the factor of age and family type did not significantly affect any of the component considered here at all.

CHAPTER 8

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

INTRODUCTION :

The study entitled "Impact of Scheme of Training and Rehabilitation on Socioeconomic Improvement of Scavengers in Rajasthan" was carried out in the state of Rajasthan with the financial support received from the Planning Commission, Socioeconomic Research Division, Government of India. The study tried to meet four objectives: i) to find out the socioeconomic profile of the scavengers and the nature of occupational services being offered by them in rural and urban areas, ii) to find out magnitude of different policy interventions and their differential acceptance, iii) to assess the impact of different policy interventions particularly acceptance of the scheme of training and rehabilitation of scavengers on the labour absorption, occupational mobility and improvement in socioeconomic conditions of the group, and iv) to locate emerging changes in the caste relations, gender differences and inter- generational adjustments among scavengers as a consequence of policy interventions.

The study was carried out in Ajmer and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan with 554 beneficiaries and 138 non-beneficiaries drawn from two cities, four towns and 8 villages. In addition, departmental officials and office bearers of scavengers' organisations were also approached for obtaining their perspective on the problem of study and the status of scavengers and scavenging in the context of state intervention. The present report is based on the analysis of data obtained from these and similar other sources. Besides, information made available especially by Department of Social Welfare, Government of Rajasthan, The Rajasthan State SC/ST Finance and Development Cooperative Cooperation Ltd., Sulabh International Social Service Organisation and its Vocational Training Centers, *Nai Disha*, was also used in this study.

MAIN FINDINGS :

1.0 *Sample Profile :*

- 1.1 The study was carried out in the districts of Ajmer and Udaipur, the former is relatively far more urbanised, having less favourable sex ratio.
- 1.2 The sampled respondents, concentrated more in *harijan basties* irrespective of their institutional affiliation and habitat, are overwhelmingly middle aged, illiterate or only literates, married and members of joint family with moderate family size, and pursue scavenging and service as main sources of family income.

1.3 The non-beneficiaries, while share many of the attributes of the beneficiaries, are more younger in age and perform scavenging work for earning a living in large number.

2.0 *State Intervention :*

2.1 In Rajasthan, 57736 scavengers - 24968 in urban areas and 32768 in rural areas were estimated as per 2001 census. In districts of Ajmer and Udaipur, their number is estimated to be 3600 and 753 respectively.

2.2 As per 2001 census, 71% of total households in Rajasthan had no latrines up till March 2005, 191534 dry latrines were converted into water-sealed latrines and 9122 scavengers were liberated from manual scavenging.

2.3 The progress of rehabilitation of liberated scavengers was unsatisfactory as evident from the small number of applications received for grants and loans, and the number of applications rejected and pending.

2.4 Lack of systematic efforts to train liberated scavengers and non-fulfillment of training targets were noted. Rehabilitation has taken place even without training.

3.0 *Beneficiaries :*

3.1 Scavenging work remains a main source of income for over one-third of the beneficiary households and 9 out of every 10 respondents are also involved in it. Besides over two third of them are registered as scavengers; it is more so far non-institutional and city sample.

3.2 A vast majority of the respondents is involved in cleaning of latrines followed by cleaning of sewers/ drains and sweeping of roads.

3.3 Occupational diversification that took place was not marked. Cleaning of latrines was positively influenced by institutional affiliation and negatively by city residence.

3.4 Among the carrying equipment, bamboo basket continues to be widely used and scavengers overwhelmingly dump the waste in the open.

3.5 Scavenging work is performed predominately by middle aged and illiterates. As compared to males, more females are reportedly involved in the task.

3.6 Overwhelmingly, beneficiaries view scavenging work neither insulting nor damaging to their social status and a very few feel inclined to discontinue

it. But one in seven feels that the its continuation is causing tension in family and community.

- 3.7 Over three-fourth of the beneficiaries earn over Rs 2500 per month out of which over one-fifth earn over Rs 5000 a month.
- 3.8 Of those who wish to discontinue scavenging, about three-fourth possess skills needed to take up alternative occupation and majority acquired required training as well.
- 3.9 A little less than one-fourth are aware about the provision of training in alternative occupations, and about one-third consider training helpful in self-employment and getting good salaried job.
- 3.10 About three-fifth of the respondents are aware about the law prohibiting dry latrines and manual scavenging.
- 3.11 While over two-fifth of the respondents are aware about loans and grants for of promotion of water-sealed latrines, over one-third was aware about loans and grants for taking up alternative dignified occupations. Hoverer, only 7.76% of the beneficiaries have availed the same.
- 3.12 The rehabilitation programme is perceived beneficial more in improving education of children than in enhancing income. It was viewed more helpful in getting better job than in initiating self-employment venture.
- 3.13 Overwhelmingly, respondents feel moderately satisfied with the rehabilitation programme and majority favoured increase in employment opportunities for making it effective.
- 3.14 The institutional affiliation has significantly influenced 30% of the components of participation in programmes of liberation and rehabilitation.
- 3.15 Urban residence was found significantly associated with 42% of the components of scavengers' participation in liberation and rehabilitation programmes.
- 3.16 Elimination of segregation of scavengers in *harijan basties* has significantly affected only 12% of the fifty components of liberation and rehabilitations.

4.0 Non Beneficiaries :

- 4.1 All non-beneficiaries with a few exceptions are concentrated in *harijan basties*.

- 4.2 Non-beneficiaries in far less number are engaged in scavenging work as compared to beneficiaries and they do so mainly to supplement family income.
- 4.3 Among different types of scavenging work, most perform cleaning of latrines, but their involvement is relatively lower than that of the beneficiaries.
- 4.4 In contrast to beneficiaries, more non-beneficiaries consider scavenging work insulting and damaging to their social status and majority who think so wish to discontinue it. About two-fifth, more so from cities consider its continuation as a cause of tension family and community.
- 4.5 Assured income from scavenging work compel most non-beneficiaries in all habitats to continue the profession.
- 4.6 About two-third of the non-beneficiaries are aware about the law prohibiting dry-latrines and manual scavenging and facilities of training and financial assistance for taking up alternative occupations. However, urbanisation did not significantly influence the awareness level except provision of financial assistance.
- 4.7 Non-beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages differ significantly in their appreciation of measures to liberate scavengers.
- 4.8 Most favoured increased employment opportunities for the success of rehabilitation programmes,
- 4.9 Non-beneficiaries from cities, towns and villages differ significantly with respect to 72.73 % measures of effective rehabilitation programme.
- 4.10 Urbanization tended to influence significantly over three-fifth of the components of practices and perceptions relating to scavenging and liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers.

5.0 *Departmental Officials and Office Holders :*

- 5.1 While about one-third acknowledged continuation of manual scavenging, majority viewed state intervention helpful in conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed.
- 5.2 More scavengers are reportedly involved in sweeping of roads and cleaning of drains/sewers than in cleaning of latrines. Scavengers are rewarded mainly in cash or wages.

- 5.3 Overwhelmingly scavengers view scavenging work insulting and are desirous to give it up gradually.
- 5.4 Most officials and office holders serving the cause of scavengers are unaware about available training facilities for scavengers. Those who are aware, find it “somewhat” effective.
- 5.5 High level of awareness among scavengers was noted about facilities for loans and grants provided for rehabilitation in alternative occupations.
- 5.6 Most favoured increase in employment opportunities and enlargement of the list of alternative occupations for making rehabilitation programmes effective.

6.0 *Factors with Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavenger :*

(a) Beneficiaries :

- 6.1 Family occupation and education emerged most important factors associated significantly with large majority of the components relating to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers.
- 6.2 Factors that significantly affected over 30% of the components of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers are: age, family size and training in alternative occupations.
- 6.3 Marital status, family type and gender were found significantly associated with one-fourth or less number of the components of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers.

(b) Non-beneficiaries :

- 7.1.1 Not a single factor was found significantly associated with most of the component of practices and perception relating to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers.
- 7.1.2 The factors of marital status and education have significantly influenced only over one-third and one-fourth of the components respectively.
- 7.1.3 While gender played a little role, the factors of age and family type did not significantly affect any of the components considered here.

IMPLICATIONS :

To findings of the study as outlined above have thrown light on the present status of scavenging and scavengers, liberation from manual scavenging and taking up of alternative occupations. The scavengers are continued to be segregated and secluded in *harijan basties* or *mohallas*. Moreover despite liberation from manual scavenging, respondents in large majority continue to perform jobs related to scavenging in one way or the other. The programmes of liberation and more so of rehabilitation are carried out on a scale that their impact is scattered and cannot be easily discerned. These and other similar observations emerging from the study call for changes in policy, strategy and programmes some of which are outlined below :

- 1(a) Despite several measures, dry latrines continue to be used particularly in smaller towns and villages and so is the practice of manual scavenging. There is a need for continued monitoring of the prevalence of dry latrines and practice of manual scavenging. This task may be effectively undertaken if NGOs, Local institutions and liberated scavengers are actively involved.
- 1(b) An important step to solve the problem is to impose a total ban on prevalence of the dry latrines as also on the manual scavenging and setting up of a firm deadline beyond which the practice may be declared unlawful. The users of the services of scavengers can always be prevented from maintaining or constructing in his premises dry latrines requiring manual scavenging. The law enacted for the purpose need to be implemented with required force. This will amount elimination of the practice itself. The dead line fixed for the purpose need not be furthered again and again.
- 1(c) Despite the adoption of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993 by large number of states including Rajasthan, the problem of manual scavenging continues to exist. All the conditions stipulated in the Act for seeking compliance need to be created at the earliest without which it is not feasible to workout a time bound, phased programme of conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed.
- 1(d) Report from different parts of the country indicated that dry latrines are still run even in government offices and municipal offices recruit scavengers for the job. This needs to be stopped immediately and non-compliance needs to be severely penalized.
- 1(e) Most households falling below the poverty line find themselves unable to convert dry latrines into water-sealed or stop practice of defecation in open fields. Under such circumstances, programme of construction of

community latrines and shared latrines may be taken up for which necessary financial, technical, and managerial support needs to be made available.

- 2 The present approach towards setting up harijan basties or mohallas and making available civic amenities like electricity, drinking water facilities, roads etc tended to perpetuate and promote segregation rather than integration of scavengers. This needs to be reversed and facilities need to be provided to scavengers for owning a plot or a flat/house in areas with mixed population. Certain percentage of the plots and flats/houses may be kept reserved for the scavengers and municipal offices may be encouraged to extend physical and financial support to scavenging this respect.
- 3(a) Considering a low level of awareness among scavengers about various programmes of liberation and rehabilitation, all the concerned departments including Departments of Social Welfare, District Rural Development Agencies, Industrial Training Institutes, District Industries Centers and the Rajasthan SC and ST Finance and Development Cooperative Cooperation Limited should all join hands in making scavengers aware about various programmes, facilities, incentives etc for diversifying occupational structure through taking up alternative occupations and skill development. The local NGOs, District Industries Centers and media can be of great help in this direction.
- 3(b) Though the district collector is made the key functionary in the scheme, the responsibility of training and rehabilitation of scavengers is placed in the Rajasthan SC/ST Finance and Development Corporative Corporation Ltd. having little or no supporting staff at the district levels or below. The later implements the scheme with the help of banks whose main interest lies in making their organization commercially viable rather than to work for the welfare of scavengers. As a result, the programme badly suffers. Therefore, therefore, there is a need to involve actively the district collector and the Department of Social Welfare.
- 4(a) The low education among scavengers indicates that the existing facilities provided by the government for promotion of education among scavengers are not fully made use of. Concerted efforts are, therefore, needed to be made for making the community aware of the existing provisions, motivate its members to avail of these facilities and offer them special incentives. The local NGOs, educated persons from the community, and Department of Education may be involved actively in this task.
- 4(b) Many of the facilities and incentives made available to the wards of scavenging families are reportedly withdrawn in cases where the earning

members take up non-scavenging jobs. These need to be continued to prevent reversion to traditional occupation.

- 5(a) Training of scavengers for developing skills in alternative occupations is an important of the scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers. However, attempts made in this direction have not been systematic, coordinated and comprehensive. There exists complete lack of awareness about training institutions, training courses, sponsoring organization, duration of training, available facilities etc. It is, therefore, necessary that the responsibility of organizing training of scavengers be entrusted to a specific department, training institutions are identified, various trade courses of short and medium duration may be specified and enlarged, and facilities to be made available to the scavengers may be specified. These and similar other information may be circulated by the Departments of Social Welfare along with concerned training institutions and the Rajasthan SC/ST Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd
- 5(b) As per the scheme, liberated scavengers in the age group of 15-50 years are being provided training in 85 trades with duration ranging from 1 to 6 months. The training facilities as developed by central and state governments, semi-government organizations and NGOs are to be utilised for the purpose but in absence of coordination between concerned agencies, the targets remained unmet. The efforts to find out aptitudes for the alternative occupations and to identify trades accordingly were virtually absent. Among different training institutions operating at district/division level, one should be make nodal center and the rest as sub-center with making training of scavengers as a joint responsibility. The scavengers for which these arrangements are made are unaware about training institutions, courses, facilities etc. Such shortcomings are needed to be overcome sooner than later and liberated scavengers may be provided information about training institutions, type and duration of trade courses, facilities available such as hostel, scholarship etc.
- 5(c) Adequate technical, financial and managerial support to the liberated scavengers is to be made available as soon as their training in alternative occupation is over to avoid gap between liberation, training and rehabilitation. While doing so, due consideration may be given to the magnitude of the problem, number of dependents and their needs
- 6(a) Presently, the grants and loans are offered to scavengers for taking up trade or occupation with low status and low income, which no upper caste person would like to take up. This approach compelled many to stick to their scavenging and low status and low paid profession. There is a need to

provide facilities and incentives for projects/ occupations that delink them from their traditional occupation.

- 6(b) There is a tendency to recruit people with scavenging background for undertaking scavengers jobs in formal institutions and municipal of offices. This has restricted the choice of occupation and occupational mobility envisaged in the scheme. The job may be made open to non-*harijan* candidates also and the scavengers may be offered non-scavenging jobs.
- 6(c) Experience showed that many non-scavenging occupations adopted by liberated scavengers are not accepted by society. There is therefore a need to take into account existing social framework in the identification of alternative occupations.
- 7(a) The liberation of scavengers from manual scavenging and their rehabilitation should go hand in hand but as the matter is being looked after by different ministries/ departments, rehabilitation work is delayed sometimes for years making survival of the scavengers difficult. A rethinking is needed on the question of entrusting the two related tasks to separate ministries or departments. Till this done, close linkages between the concerned departments/ministries may be ensured so that liberation and rehabilitation take place simultaneously.

Quite a large number of scavengers are forced to work on extremely low wages and work under unhealthy conditions. State needs to intervene by way of fixing minimum wages and improving conditions of work. The scavengers involved in scavenging work need to be provided wheel barrows, hand gloves, gumboots and other protective devices to avert any adverse effect on the health.

- 7(b) The achievement of the goal of liberation of scavengers is being sought, besides the National Scheme, through Low Cost Sanitation Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty alleviation through Housing and Urban Development Corporation and Rural Sanitation Programme implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. These need to be meaningfully linked for avoiding duplication of efforts and ensuring better results.
- 8 In many cases, training and employment are not matched with the result rehabilitation of scavengers tended to suffer. The programme of rehabilitation may, therefore, be planned during the training period itself and the package of incentives and facilities may be finalized so that scavengers are occupationally rehabilitated as soon as their training is over. In cases where scavengers are rehabilitated without training, such an

opportunities needs to be offered sooner than later in consultation with the employees, wherever necessary in order to enhance their productivity.

- 9 The funding of self-employment project combines subsidy, margin money loan and bank loan but the resources are either not released in the time or are inadequate. While the scheme envisaged higher financial package, banks assign preference to low cost projects which are hardly viable. The working of banks in these respects needed to be improved to meet the objectives of the scheme.
- 10 The revised guidelines issued by the ministry in 1996 for training and rehabilitation of scavengers laid stress on cluster approach in which liberated scavengers from each *harijan basties* are rehabilitated together through taking up group projects that are economically more viable. These guidelines are yet to be adopted. Immediate steps are needed to be initiated to adopt cluster approach, viable projects and organise scavengers in groups for the purpose.
- 11 A group project in the form of sanitary mart was included in the scheme in the year 2000 mainly to meet the demand of sanitary goods and to produce them at its production centers. In absence of the subsidy to the customers, scheme did not meet the desired success. The element of subsidy, if added to the project, is likely to make it more successful and employment also oriented.
- 12 To ensure that the scheme achieves its objectives, creation of an integrated administrative structure for implementing the scheme appears necessary. This may include district collector, functionaries and officers representing banks, local bodies or municipalities, the Rajasthan SC/ST, Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd, training institutions identified for providing training in alternative occupations, and monitoring committee. This is likely to facilitate better coordination among implementing agencies and to make liberation and rehabilitation programme for scavengers more effective.
- 13 As a result of the rehabilitation of scavengers in alternative occupations, the services traditionally offered to the community members have been substantially curtailed causing some uneasiness and tension. The employers also started giving preference to non-*harijans* in the recruitment of labour for farm work, construction activities and similar other tasks that require manual labour. The situation can be effectively utilized for the promotion of water-sealed private as well as community latrines, skill development and absorption in alternative occupations. Wage employment

of liberated scavengers in National Employment Guarantee Programme may also be seriously considered.

- 14 A very large proportion of liberated scavengers were able to enter into service sector in government offices, public sector organization, educational institutions, hospitals and commercial establishments but further scope in such formal institutions is gradually shrinking making it difficult for their dependents to enter into such organisations. Efforts are, therefore, needed to be made to rehabilitate scavengers and their dependents in non-government and private sectors also. This will be greatly facilitated if an inventory of trades/ tasks is prepared where skilled labour is in great demand, the skills acquired by the liberated scavengers are matched and mechanism may be evolved to rehabilitate them. The job can be undertaken effectively if State Department of Social Welfare, Industrial Training Institutes, District Industries Centers, the Rajasthan SC/ST Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd., Employment Exchanges and DRDAs are made to work out a joint and relevant strategy.

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Annexure 1.1: Beneficiaries

Table 7.2.1
Involvement of beneficiaries involvement in scavenging work by training exposure

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Training exposure (N=40)	Non training exposure (N=451)	Total (N=491)	X ²
1	Involvement of respondents in scavenging work				
(i)	Number working on fulltime basis	31 (77.50)	395 (87.58)	426 (86.76)	3.25
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	30 (75.00)	384 (85.14)	414 (84.32)	2.86
2	Involvement of family members in scavenging work***				
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	16 (84.21)	216 (86.06)	232 (85.93)	0.05
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	3 (15.79)	35 (13.94)	38 (14.07)	
		19 (47.50)	251 (55.65)	270 (54.99)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents****				
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	8 (20.00)	92 (20.40)	100 (20.37)	0.00
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	16 (40.00)	318 (70.51)	334 (68.02)	15.72**
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	14 (35.00)	216 (47.89)	230 (46.84)	2.45
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	17 (42.50)	178 (39.47)	195 (39.71)	0.14
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	4 (10.00)	14 (3.10)	18 (3.67)	4.95*

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

*** Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.2.2
Mode of removal/disposal of waste beneficiaries by training exposes

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Training exposure (N=40)	Non training exposure (N=451)	Total (N=491)
1	Carrying equipments used*			
(i)	Bamboo basket	17 (42.50)	252 (55.88)	269 (54.79)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	5 (12.50)	40 (8.87)	45 (9.16)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	4 (10.00)	127 (28.16)	131 (26.68)
(iv)	Trolleys	22 (55.00)	192 (42.57)	214 (43.58)
2	Place of throwing house waste*			
(i)	Open space	20 (50.00)	334 (74.06)	354 (72.10)
(ii)	In a pit	10 (25.00)	80 (17.74)	90 (18.33)
(iii)	In a drum	10 (25.00)	75 (16.63)	85 (17.31)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.2.3
Views of beneficiaries about age , sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by training exposes

S. No.	Category	Training exposure (N=40)	Non training exposure (N=451)	Total (N=491)
1	Gender			
(i)	More males	6 (15.00)	53 (11.75)	59 (12.02)
(ii)	More females	17 (42.50)	130 (28.82)	147 (29.94)
(iii)	Almost equally	17 (42.50)	268 (59.42)	285 (58.04)
2	Age group			
(i)	Young	1 (2.50)	4 (0.89)	5 (1.02)
(ii)	Middle aged	39 (97.50)	444 (98.45)	483 (98.37)
(iii)	Elderly	0 (0.00)	3 (0.67)	3 (0.61)
3	Education			
(i)	Illiterates	21 (52.50)	299 (66.30)	320 (65.17)
(ii)	Literates	19 (47.50)	147 (32.59)	166 (33.81)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	0 (0.00)	4 (0.89)	4 (0.81)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.2.4
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations by training exposes

S. No.	Perception	Training exposure (N=40)	Non training exposure (N=451)	Total (N=491)	X ²
1	Perception about scavenging work				
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	28 (70.00)	103 (22.84)	131 (26.68)	41.78**
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	27 (67.50)	93 (20.62)	120 (24.44)	43.72**
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	25 (62.50)	58 (12.86)	83 (16.90)	64.45**
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	40 (100.00)	37 (8.20)	77 (15.68)	234.14**
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation ***				
(i)	Number possessing requisite skill in alternative occupation	40 (100.00)	13 (35.14)	53 (68.83)	37.70**
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	40 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	40 (51.95)	77.00**
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	0 (0.00)	13 (35.14)	13 (16.88)	16.91**

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

*** Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to discontinue scavenging work

Table 7.2.5
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations by training exposes

S. No.	Description	Training exposure (N=40)	Non training exposure (N=451)	Total (N=491)	X ²
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation				
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	29 (72.50)	81 (17.96)	110 (22.40)	62.87**
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	31 (77.50)	297 (65.85)	328 (66.80)	2.25
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavenger form unclean occupation	24 (60.00)	267 (59.20)	291 (59.27)	0.01
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful				
(i)	Good salaried job	17 (42.50)	137 (30.38)	154 (31.36)	2.51
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	12 (30.00)	108 (23.95)	120 (24.44)	0.73

S. No.	Description	Training exposure (N=40)	Non training exposure (N=451)	Total (N=491)	X ²
(iii)	Increase in social status	3 (7.50)	46 (10.20)	49 (9.98)	0.30
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	18 (45.00)	145 (32.15)	163 (33.20)	2.74
3 Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	6 (15.00)	156 (34.59)	162 (32.99)	6.38*
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	12 (30.00)	106 (23.50)	118 (24.03)	0.85
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	11 (27.50)	105 (23.28)	116 (23.63)	0.36
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	13 (32.50)	127 (28.16)	140 (28.51)	0.34
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	8 (20.00)	126 (27.94)	134 (27.29)	1.17

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.2.6
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers by training

S. No.	Programmes	Training exposure (N=40)	No training exposure (N=451)	Total (N=491)	X ²
1 Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers					
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	24 (60.00)	268 (59.42)	292 (59.47)	0.01
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	23 (57.50)	261 (57.87)	284 (57.84)	0.00
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	23 (57.50)	262 (58.09)	285 (58.04)	0.01
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	8 (34.78)	110 (41.98)	118 (24.03)	0.39
2 Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations					
(i)	Loans	15 (37.50)	152 (33.70)	167 (34.01)	0.24
(ii)	Grants	10 (25.00)	97 (21.51)	107 (21.79)	0.26
(iii)	Allotment of plots	0 (0.00)	6 (1.33)	6 (1.22)	0.54
(iv)	Shop allotments	3 (7.50)	15 (3.33)	18 (3.67)	1.81
(v)	Others	3 (7.50)	169 (37.47)	172 (35.03)	14.50 **

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.2.7
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers by training exposure

S. No.	Improvement	Training exposure (N=40)	Non training exposure (N=451)	Total (N=491)	χ^2
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful				
(i)	Better salaried job	14 (35.00)	142 (31.49)	156 (31.77)	0.21
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	15 (37.50)	201 (44.57)	216 (43.99)	0.74
(iii)	Increased social status	3 (7.50)	29 (6.43)	32 (6.52)	0.07
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	13 (32.50)	85 (18.85)	98 (19.96)	4.29*
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes				
(i)	Highly satisfied	4 (10.00)	27 (5.99)	31 (6.31)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	23 (57.50)	335 (74.28)	358 (72.91)	5.24*
(iii)	Unsatisfied	13 (32.50)	89 (19.73)	102 (20.77)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective				
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	30 (75.00)	236 (52.33)	266 (54.18)	7.61**
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	19 (47.50)	181 (40.13)	200 (40.73)	0.83
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions/Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	11 (27.50)	88 (19.51)	99 (20.16)	1.46
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	4 (10.00)	106 (23.50)	110 (22.40)	3.85*
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	8 (20.00)	116 (25.72)	124 (25.25)	0.64
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	5 (12.50)	47 (10.42)	52 (10.59)	0.17

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.3.1
Involvement of beneficiaries in scavenging work by education

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Illiterate (N=244)	Literate (N=176)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=49)	Primary (N=85)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Involvement of respondents in scavenging work						
(i)	Number working as scavengers	230 (94.26)	161 (91.48)	32 (65.31)	68 (80.00)	491 (88.63)	41.82**
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	195 (84.78)	153 (95.03)	26 (81.25)	58 (85.29)	432 (87.98)	11.63**
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	189 (82.17)	147 (91.30)	27 (84.38)	59 (86.76)	422 (85.95)	6.64
2	Involvement of family members in scavenging work* ***						
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	118 (86.76)	84 (84.85)	20 (86.96)	21 (77.78)	243 (85.26)	1.88
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	17 (12.50)	16 (16.16)	3 (13.04)	6 (22.22)	42 (14.74)	
		136 (55.74)	99 (56.25)	23 (46.94)	27 (31.76)	285 (51.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents ***						
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	33 (14.35)	38 (23.60)	9 (28.13)	21 (30.88)	101 (20.57)	11.90**
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	184 (80.00)	98 (60.87)	14 (43.75)	44 (64.71)	340 (69.25)	28.22**
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	134 (58.26)	70 (43.48)	4 (12.50)	25 (36.76)	233 (47.45)	30.59**
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	95 (41.30)	66 (40.99)	8 (25.00)	27 (39.71)	196 (39.92)	3.23
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	8 (3.48)	6 (3.73)	0 (0.00)	4 (5.88)	18 (3.67)	2.19

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

*** Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

Table 7.3.2
Mode of removal/disposal of waste beneficiaries used by education

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Illiterate (N=244)	Literate (N=176)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=49)	Primary (N=85)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used					
(i)	Bamboo basket	152 (66.09)	89 (55.28)	6 (18.75)	29 (42.65)	276 (56.21)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	18 (7.83)	8 (4.97)	3 (9.38)	16 (23.53)	45 (9.16)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	59 (25.65)	45 (27.95)	11 (34.38)	18 (26.47)	133 (27.09)
(iv)	Trolleys	103 (44.78)	71 (44.10)	10 (31.25)	35 (51.47)	219 (44.60)
2	Place of throwing house waste					
(i)	Open space	182 (79.13)	125 (77.64)	23 (71.88)	37 (54.41)	367 (74.75)
(ii)	In a pit	45 (19.57)	25 (15.53)	1 (3.13)	22 (32.35)	93 (18.94)
(iii)	In a drum	50 (21.74)	20 (12.42)	4 (12.50)	12 (17.65)	86 (17.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.3.3
Views of beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by education

S. No.	Category	Illiterate (N=244)	Literate (N=176)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=49)	Primary (N=85)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender					
(i)	More males	16 (6.56)	24 (13.64)	3 (6.12)	19 (22.35)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	61 (25.00)	68 (38.64)	21 (42.86)	17 (20.00)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	167 (68.44)	84 (47.73)	25 (51.02)	49 (57.65)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group					
(i)	Young	2 (0.82)	1 (0.57)	1 (2.04)	3 (3.53)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	239 (97.95)	175 (99.43)	48 (97.96)	81 (95.29)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	3 (1.23)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.18)	4 (0.72)

S. No.	Category	Illiterate (N=244)	Literate (N=176)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=49)	Primary (N=85)	Total (N=554)
3	Education					
(i)	Illiterates	198 (81.15)	95 (53.98)	25 (51.02)	46 (54.12)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	42 (17.21)	80 (45.45)	24 (48.98)	39 (45.88)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	3 (1.23)	1 (0.57)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.3.4
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations by education

S. No.	Perception	Illiterate (N=244)	Literate (N=176)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=49)	Primary (N=85)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Perception about scavenging work						
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	65 (26.64)	42 (23.86)	20 (40.82)	26 (30.59)	153 (27.62)	6.00
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	58 (23.77)	37 (21.02)	15 (30.61)	25 (29.41)	135 (24.37)	3.33
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	33 (13.52)	25 (14.20)	16 (32.65)	15 (17.65)	89 (16.06)	11.78**
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	30 (13.04)	21 (13.04)	10 (31.25)	10 (14.71)	71 (14.46)	7.93*
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation						
(i)	Number possessing requisite skills in alternative occupation	18 (60.00)	15 (71.43)	8 (80.00)	9 (90.00)	50 (70.42)	3.86
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	13 (43.33)	12 (57.14)	7 (70.00)	8 (80.00)	40 (56.34)	5.10
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	5 (16.67)	3 (14.29)	1 (10.00)	1 (10.00)	10 (14.08)	0.44

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.3.5
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations by education

S. No.	Description	Illiterate (N=244)	Literate (N=176)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=49)	Primary (N=85)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation						
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	41 (16.80)	37 (21.02)	26 (53.06)	23 (27.06)	127 (22.92)	31.54**
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	176 (72.13)	108 (61.36)	24 (48.98)	61 (71.76)	369 (66.61)	13.39**
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavengers form unclean occupation	161 (65.98)	95 (53.98)	18 (36.73)	50 (58.82)	324 (58.48)	16.67**
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful						
(i)	Good salaried job	91 (37.30)	46 (26.14)	11 (22.45)	24 (28.24)	172 (31.05)	8.44*
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	64 (26.23)	35 (19.89)	4 (8.16)	29 (34.12)	132 (23.83)	13.87**
(iii)	Increase in social status	10 (4.10)	31 (17.61)	5 (10.20)	9 (10.59)	55 (9.93)	20.94**
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	95 (38.93)	50 (28.41)	9 (18.37)	26 (30.59)	180 (32.49)	10.55*
3	Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective						
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	93 (38.11)	47 (26.70)	5 (10.20)	31 (36.47)	176 (31.77)	17.99**
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	61 (25.00)	38 (21.59)	6 (12.24)	31 (36.47)	136 (24.55)	11.39**
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	46 (18.85)	45 (25.57)	15 (30.61)	23 (27.06)	129 (23.29)	5.35
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	75 (30.74)	45 (25.57)	12 (24.49)	29 (34.12)	161 (29.06)	2.93
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	67 (27.46)	48 (27.27)	8 (16.33)	21 (24.71)	144 (25.99)	2.88

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.3.6
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers by education

S. No.	Programmes	Illiterate (N=244)	Literate (N=176)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=49)	Primary (N=85)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers						
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	174 (71.31)	87 (49.43)	33 (67.35)	43 (50.59)	337 (60.83)	25.46**
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	173 (70.90)	84 (47.73)	32 (65.31)	40 (47.06)	329 (59.39)	29.40**
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	171 (70.08)	87 (49.43)	32 (65.31)	40 (47.06)	330 (59.57)	24.90**
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	69 (40.35)	42 (48.28)	15 (46.88)	22 (55.00)	148 (26.71)	1.45
2	Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations						
(i)	Loans	86 (35.25)	57 (32.39)	24 (48.98)	29 (34.12)	196 (35.38)	4.72
(ii)	Grants	60 (24.59)	34 (19.32)	12 (24.49)	15 (17.65)	121 (21.84)	2.81
(iii)	Allotment of plots	2 (0.82)	3 (1.70)	1 (2.04)	3 (3.53)	9 (1.62)	2.98
(iv)	Shop/kiosk allotment	6 (2.46)	5 (2.84)	4 (8.16)	6 (7.06)	21 (3.79)	6.68
(v)	Others	84 (34.43)	68 (38.64)	6 (12.24)	24 (28.24)	182 (32.85)	13.20**

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.3.7
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers by education

S. No.	Improvement	Illiterate (N=244)	Literate (N=176)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=49)	Primary (N=85)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful						
(i)	Better salaried job	74 (30.33)	55 (31.25)	14 (28.57)	24 (28.24)	167 (30.14)	0.31
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	115 (47.13)	82 (46.59)	12 (24.49)	37 (43.53)	246 (44.40)	8.97*
(iii)	Increased social status	11 (4.51)	12 (6.82)	12 (24.49)	5 (5.88)	40 (7.22)	24.76**
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	50 (20.49)	27 (15.34)	6 (24.49)	26 (5.88)	109 (19.68)	10.31*
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes						
(i)	Highly satisfied	17 (6.97)	6 (3.41)	4 (8.16)	7 (8.24)	34 (6.14)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	200 (81.97)	126 (71.59)	31 (63.27)	45 (52.94)	402 (72.56)	38.04**
(iii)	Unsatisfied	27 (11.07)	44 (25.00)	14 (28.57)	33 (38.82)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective						
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	99 (40.57)	119 (67.61)	39 (79.59)	57 (67.06)	314 (56.68)	48.55**
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	87 (35.66)	74 (42.05)	35 (71.43)	34 (40.00)	230 (41.52)	21.61**
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	48 (19.67)	36 (20.45)	12 (24.49)	21 (24.71)	117 (21.12)	1.34
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	53 (21.72)	43 (24.43)	3 (6.12)	23 (27.06)	122 (22.02)	9.08*
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	73 (29.92)	33 (18.75)	7 (14.29)	23 (27.06)	136 (24.55)	10.07
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	30 (12.30)	16 (9.09)	8 (16.33)	5 (5.88)	59 (10.65)	4.83

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.4.1
Involvement of beneficiaries in scavenging work by age

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Upto 30 (N=92)	31 - 45 (N=357)	46 & above (N=105)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Involvement of respondents in scavenging work					
(i)	Number working as scavengers	88 (95.65)	326 (91.32)	77 (73.33)	491 (88.63)	31.43**
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	58 (65.91)	301 (92.33)	73 (94.81)	432 (87.98)	49.78**
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	61 (69.32)	291 (89.26)	70 (90.91)	422 (85.95)	24.69**
2	Involvement of family members in scavenging work ****					
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	41 (78.85)	161 (90.96)	41 (73.21)	243 (85.26)	12.75**
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	11 (21.15)	16 (9.04)	15 (26.79)	42 (14.74)	
		52 (56.52)	177 (49.58)	56 (53.33)	285 (51.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents ***					
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	17 (19.32)	67 (20.55)	17 (22.08)	101 (20.57)	0.19
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	65 (73.86)	225 (69.02)	50 (64.94)	340 (69.25)	1.56
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	31 (35.23)	166 (50.92)	36 (46.75)	233 (47.45)	6.86*
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	20 (22.73)	147 (45.09)	29 (37.66)	196 (39.92)	14.65**
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	2 (2.27)	15 (4.60)	1 (1.30)	18 (3.67)	2.51

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

*** Percentage are worked out of those who are involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.4.2
Mode of removal/disposal of waste beneficiaries used by age

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Upto 30 (N=92)	31 - 45 (N=357)	46 & above (N=105)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used*				
(i)	Bamboo basket	39 (44.32)	197 (60.43)	40 (51.95)	276 (56.21)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	8 (9.09)	32 (9.82)	5 (6.49)	45 (9.16)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	33 (37.50)	82 (25.15)	18 (23.38)	133 (27.09)
(iv)	Trolleys	27 (30.68)	152 (46.63)	40 (51.95)	219 (44.60)
2	Place of throwing house waste*				
(i)	Open space	64 (72.73)	246 (75.46)	57 (74.03)	367 (74.75)
(ii)	In a pit	6 (6.82)	67 (20.55)	20 (25.97)	93 (18.94)
(iii)	In a drum	21 (23.86)	51 (15.64)	14 (18.18)	86 (17.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work*

Table 7.4.3
Views of beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by age

S. No.	Category	Upto 30 (N=92)	31 - 45 (N=357)	46 & above (N=105)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender				
(i)	More males	11 (11.96)	37 (10.36)	14 (13.33)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	35 (38.04)	104 (29.13)	28 (26.67)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	46 (50.00)	216 (60.50)	63 (60.00)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group *				
(i)	Young	2 (2.17)	5 (1.40)	0 (0.00)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	88 (95.65)	352 (98.60)	103 (98.10)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	2 (2.17)	0 (0.00)	2 (1.90)	4 (0.72)
3	Education				
(i)	Illiterates	62 (67.39)	241 (67.51)	61 (58.10)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	29 (31.52)	114 (31.93)	42 (40.00)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	1 (1.09)	2 (0.56)	1 (0.95)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work*

Table 7.4.4
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations by age

S. No.	Perception	Upto 30 (N=92)	31 – 45 (N=357)	46 & above (N=105)	Total (N=554)	X ²
1	Perception about scavenging work					
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	35 (38.04)	89 (24.93)	29 (27.62)	153 (27.62)	6.29*
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	34 (36.96)	75 (21.01)	26 (24.76)	135 (24.37)	10.11**
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	27 (29.35)	49 (13.73)	13 (12.38)	89 (16.06)	14.54**
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	24 (27.27)	38 (11.66)	9 (11.69)	71 (14.46)	14.23**
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation***					
(i)	Number possessing requisite skill in alternative occupation	18 (75.00)	25 (65.79)	7 (77.78)	50 (70.42)	0.87
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	15 (62.50)	19 (50.00)	6 (66.67)	40 (56.34)	1.38
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	3 (12.50)	6 (15.79)	1 (11.11)	10 (14.08)	0.21

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

***Percentage are worked out of those who involved discontinue scavenging

*** Percentage are calculate out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.4.5
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations by age

S. No.	Description	Upto 30 (N=92)	31 - 45 (N=357)	46 & above (N=105)	Total (N=554)	X ²
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation					
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	30 (32.61)	74 (20.73)	23 (21.90)	127 (22.92)	5.92
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	50 (54.35)	254 (71.15)	65 (61.90)	369 (66.61)	10.57**
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavengers form unclean occupation	48 (52.17)	228 (63.87)	48 (45.71)	324 (58.48)	12.82**
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful ***					
(i)	Good salaried job	31 (33.70)	114 (31.93)	27 (25.71)	172 (31.05)	1.83
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	16	94	22	132	3.81

S. No.	Description	Upto 30	31 - 45	46 & above	Total	X ²
		(N=92)	(N=357)	(N=105)	(N=554)	
		(17.39)	(26.33)	(20.95)	(23.83)	
(iii)	Increase in social status	7 (7.61)	32 (8.96)	16 (15.24)	55 (9.93)	4.24
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	25 (27.17)	120 (33.61)	35 (33.33)	180 (32.49)	1.42
3 Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective						
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	15 (16.30)	135 (37.82)	26 (24.76)	176 (31.77)	18.55**
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	14 (15.22)	90 (25.21)	32 (30.48)	136 (24.55)	6.40*
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	22 (23.91)	80 (22.41)	27 (25.71)	129 (23.29)	0.52
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	20 (21.74)	120 (33.61)	21 (20.00)	161 (29.06)	10.16**
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	20 (21.74)	90 (25.21)	34 (32.38)	144 (25.99)	3.21

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

*** Percentage are calculate out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.4.6
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers by age

S. No.	Programmes	Upto 30	31 - 45	46 & above	Total	X ²
		(N=92)	(N=357)	(N=105)	(N=554)	
1 Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers						
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	53 (57.61)	221 (61.90)	63 (60.00)	337 (60.83)	0.60
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	50 (54.35)	217 (60.78)	62 (59.05)	329 (59.39)	1.26
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	52 (56.52)	220 (61.62)	58 (55.24)	330 (59.57)	1.80
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	25 (48.08)	91 (41.36)	32 (55.17)	148 (26.71)	1.04
2 Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations *						
(i)	Loans	33 (35.87)	123 (34.45)	40 (38.10)	196 (35.38)	0.48
(ii)	Grants	24 (26.09)	76 (21.29)	21 (20.00)	121 (21.84)	1.24
(iii)	Allotment of plots	1 (1.09)	5 (1.40)	3 (2.86)	9 (1.62)	1.28

S. No.	Programmes	Upto 30 (N=92)	31 - 45 (N=357)	46 & above (N=105)	Total (N=554)	X ²
(iv)	Shop/koisk allotment	5 (5.43)	10 (2.80)	6 (5.71)	21 (3.79)	2.71
(v)	Others	24 (26.09)	128 (35.85)	30 (28.57)	182 (32.85)	4.24

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Percentage are calculate out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

Table 7.4.7
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers by age

S. No.	Improvement	Upto 30 (N=92)	31 - 45 (N=357)	46 & above (N=105)	Total (N=554)	X ²
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful					
(i)	Better salaried job	37 (40.22)	110 (30.81)	20 (19.05)	167 (30.14)	10.65**
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	30 (32.61)	169 (47.34)	47 (44.76)	246 (44.40)	6.44*
(iii)	Increased social status	4 (4.35)	27 (7.56)	9 (8.57)	40 (7.22)	1.48
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	10 (10.87)	79 (22.13)	20 (8.57)	109 (19.68)	5.90
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes ***					
(i)	Highly satisfied	7 (7.61)	18 (5.04)	9 (8.57)	34 (6.14)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	63 (68.48)	271 (75.91)	68 (64.76)	402 (72.56)	6.24
(iii)	Unsatisfied	22 (23.91)	68 (19.05)	28 (26.67)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	62 (67.39)	187 (52.38)	65 (61.90)	314 (56.68)	8.15*
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	40 (43.48)	155 (43.42)	35 (33.33)	230 (41.52)	3.57
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	13 (14.13)	78 (21.85)	26 (24.76)	117 (21.12)	3.65
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	15 (16.30)	85 (23.81)	22 (20.95)	122 (22.02)	2.49
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	19 (20.65)	94 (26.33)	23 (21.90)	136 (24.55)	1.76
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	12 (13.04)	31 (8.68)	16 (15.24)	59 (10.65)	4.33

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

*** Percentage are calculate out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.5.1
Involvement of beneficiaries in scavenging work by gender

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Male (N=388)	Female (N=166)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1 Involvement of respondents in scavenging work					
(i)	Number working as scavengers	333 (85.82)	158 (95.18)	491 (88.63)	10.10**
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	297 (89.19)	135 (85.44)	432 (87.98)	1.42
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	285 (85.59)	137 (86.71)	422 (85.95)	0.11
2 Involvement of family members in scavenging work ****					
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	162 (85.26)	81 (85.26)	243 (85.26)	0.00
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	28 (14.74)	14 (14.74)	42 (14.74)	
		190 (48.97)	95 (57.23)	285 (51.44)	
3 Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents***					
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	70 (21.02)	31 (19.62)	101 (20.57)	0.13
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	237 (71.17)	103 (65.19)	340 (69.25)	1.80
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	153 (45.95)	80 (50.63)	233 (47.45)	0.94
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	115 (34.53)	81 (51.27)	196 (39.92)	12.51**
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	16 (4.80)	2 (1.27)	18 (3.67)	3.80

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

*** Percentage are worked out of those who are involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculate out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

Table 7.5.2
Mode of removal/disposal of waste beneficiaries used by gender

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Male (N=388)	Female (N=166)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used*			
(i)	Bamboo basket	175 (52.55)	101 (63.92)	276 (56.21)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	35 (10.51)	10 (6.33)	45 (9.16)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	103 (30.93)	30 (18.99)	133 (27.09)
(iv)	Trolleys	139 (41.74)	80 (50.63)	219 (44.60)
2	Place of throwing house waste*			
(i)	Open space	251 (75.38)	116 (73.42)	367 (74.75)
(ii)	In a pit	55 (16.52)	38 (24.05)	93 (18.94)
(iii)	In a drum	62 (18.62)	24 (15.19)	86 (17.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.5.3
Views of beneficiaries about age , sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by gender

S. No.	Category	Male (N=388)	Female (N=166)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender			
(i)	More males	56 (14.43)	6 (3.61)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	106 (27.32)	61 (36.75)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	226 (58.25)	99 (59.64)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group *			
(i)	Young	6 (1.55)	1 (0.60)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	378 (97.42)	165 (99.40)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	4 (1.03)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)
3	Education			
(i)	Illiterates	259 (66.75)	105 (63.25)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	125 (32.22)	60 (36.14)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	3 (0.77)	1 (0.60)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work*

Table 7.5.4
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations by gender

S. No.	Perception	Male (N=388)	Female (N=166)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Perception about scavenging work				
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	116 (29.90)	37 (22.29)	153 (27.62)	3.37
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	101 (26.03)	34 (20.48)	135 (24.37)	1.94
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	72 (18.56)	17 (10.24)	89 (16.06)	5.96*
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	59 (17.72)	12 (7.59)	71 (14.46)	8.88**
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation***				
(i)	Number possessing requisite skills in alternative occupation	41 (69.49)	9 (75.00)	50 (70.42)	0.15
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	32 (54.24)	8 (66.67)	40 (56.34)	0.63
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	9 (15.25)	1 (8.33)	10 (14.08)	0.39

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

*** Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to discontinue scavenging work

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.5.5
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations by gender

S. No.	Description	Male (N=388)	Female (N=166)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation				
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	97 (25.00)	30 (18.07)	127 (22.92)	3.16
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	265 (68.30)	104 (62.65)	369 (66.61)	1.67
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavengers form unclean occupation	234 (60.31)	90 (54.22)	324 (58.48)	1.78
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful *				
(i)	Good salaried job	124 (31.96)	48 (28.92)	172 (31.05)	0.50

S. No.	Description	Male (N=388)	Female (N=166)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	94 (24.23)	38 (22.89)	132 (23.83)	0.11
(iii)	Increase in social status	43 (11.08)	12 (7.23)	55 (9.93)	1.93
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	122 (31.44)	58 (34.94)	180 (32.49)	0.65
3 Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	128 (32.99)	48 (28.92)	176 (31.77)	0.89
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	92 (23.71)	44 (26.51)	136 (24.55)	0.49
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	89 (22.94)	40 (24.10)	129 (23.29)	0.09
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	111 (28.61)	50 (30.12)	161 (29.06)	0.13
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	97 (25.00)	47 (28.31)	144 (25.99)	0.66

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

Table 7.5.6
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers by gender

S. No.	Programmes	Male (N=388)	Female (N=166)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1 Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers					
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	255 (65.72)	82 (49.40)	337 (60.83)	13.00**
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	249 (64.18)	80 (48.19)	329 (59.39)	12.31**
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	249 (64.18)	81 (48.80)	330 (59.57)	11.42**
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	111 (44.58)	37 (45.68)	148 (26.71)	2.37
2 Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations ***					
(i)	Loans	146 (37.63)	50 (30.12)	196 (35.38)	2.87
(ii)	Grants	93 (23.97)	28 (16.87)	121 (21.84)	3.43
(iii)	Allotment of plots	6 (1.55)	3 (1.81)	9 (1.62)	0.05

(iv) Shop/kiosk allotment	16 (4.12)	5 (3.01)	21 (3.79)	0.39
(v) Others	108 (27.84)	74 (44.58)	182 (32.85)	14.77**

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

*** Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

Table 7.5.7
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers by gender

S. No.	Improvement	Male (N=388)	Female (N=166)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful				
(i)	Better salaried job	120 (30.93)	47 (28.31)	167 (30.14)	0.38
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	169 (43.56)	77 (46.39)	246 (44.40)	0.38
(iii)	Increased social status	30 (7.73)	10 (6.02)	40 (7.22)	0.51
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	73 (18.81)	36 (21.69)	109 (19.68)	0.61
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes *				
(i)	Highly satisfied	25 (6.44)	9 (5.42)	34 (6.14)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	283 (72.94)	119 (71.69)	402 (72.56)	0.50
(iii)	Unsatisfied	80 (20.62)	38 (22.89)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective				
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	214 (55.15)	100 (60.24)	314 (56.68)	1.22
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	166 (42.78)	64 (38.55)	230 (41.52)	0.86
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions/ Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	82 (21.13)	35 (21.08)	117 (21.12)	0.00
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	82 (21.13)	40 (24.10)	122 (22.02)	0.59
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	94 (24.23)	42 (25.30)	136 (24.55)	0.07
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	40 (10.31)	19 (11.45)	59 (10.65)	0.16

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Percentage are calculate out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

Table 7.6.1
Involvement of beneficiaries in scavenging work by marital status

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Married (N=514)	Unmarried & others (N=40)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1 Involvement of respondents in scavenging work					
(i)	Number working as scavengers	452 (87.94)	39 (97.50)	491 (88.63)	3.37
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	401 (88.72)	31 (79.49)	432 (87.98)	2.89
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	389 (86.06)	33 (84.62)	422 (85.95)	0.06
2 Involvement of family members in scavenging work***					
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	225 (85.55)	18 (81.82)	243 (85.26)	0.23
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	38 (14.45)	4 (18.18)	42 (14.74)	
		263 (51.17)	22 (55.00)	285 (51.44)	
3 Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents****					
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	84 (18.58)	17 (43.59)	101 (20.57)	13.74**
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	321 (71.02)	19 (48.72)	340 (69.25)	8.38**
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	218 (48.23)	15 (38.46)	233 (47.45)	1.37
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	184 (40.71)	12 (30.77)	196 (39.92)	1.48
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	17 (3.76)	1 (2.56)	18 (3.67)	0.15

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Multiple responses were allowed

*** Percentage are worked out from those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.6.2
Mode of removal/disposal of waste beneficiaries used by marital status

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Married (N=514)	Unmarried & others (N=40)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used			
(i)	Bamboo basket	263 (58.19)	13 (33.33)	276 (56.21)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	35 (7.74)	10 (25.64)	45 (9.16)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	125 (27.65)	8 (20.51)	133 (27.09)
(iv)	Trolleys	194 (42.92)	25 (64.10)	219 (44.60)
2	Place of throwing house waste			
(i)	Open space	350 (77.43)	17 (43.59)	367 (74.75)
(ii)	In a pit	80 (17.70)	13 (33.33)	93 (18.94)
(iii)	In a drum	79 (17.48)	7 (17.95)	86 (17.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.6.3
Views of respondents about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by marital status

S. No.	Category	Married (N=514)	Unmarried & others (N=40)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender			
(i)	More males	49 (9.53)	13 (32.50)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	159 (30.93)	8 (20.00)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	306 (59.53)	19 (47.50)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group			
(i)	Young	6 (1.17)	1 (2.50)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	504 (98.05)	39 (97.50)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	4 (0.78)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)
3	Education			
(i)	Illiterates	348 (67.70)	16 (40.00)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	161 (31.32)	24 (60.00)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	4 (0.78)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.6.4
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations by marital status

S. No.	Perception	Married (N=514)	Unmarried & others (N=40)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1 Perception about scavenging work					
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	139 (27.04)	14 (35.00)	153 (27.62)	1.18
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	121 (23.54)	14 (35.00)	135 (24.37)	2.64
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	79 (15.37)	10 (25.00)	89 (16.06)	2.55
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	64 (14.16)	7 (17.95)	71 (14.46)	0.42
2 Views about taking up alternative occupation*					
(i)	Number possessing requisite skills in alternative occupation	46 (71.88)	4 (57.14)	50 (70.42)	0.66
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	36 (56.25)	4 (57.14)	40 (56.34)	0.00
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	10 (15.63)	0 (0.00)	10 (14.08)	1.27

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Percentage are worked out of those who are involved in scavenging work*

Table 7.6.5
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations by marital status

S. No.	Description	Married (N=514)	Unmarried & others (N=40)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1 Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation					
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	114 (22.18)	13 (32.50)	127 (22.92)	2.24
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	344 (66.93)	25 (62.50)	369 (66.61)	0.33
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavengers form unclean occupation	306 (59.53)	18 (45.00)	324 (58.48)	3.23
2 Manner in which training is viewed helpful					
(i)	Good salaried job	156 (30.35)	16 (40.00)	172 (31.05)	1.61

S. No.	Description	Married (N=514)	Unmarried & others (N=40)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	126 (24.51)	6 (15.00)	132 (23.83)	1.85
(iii)	Increase in social status	52 (10.12)	3 (7.50)	55 (9.93)	0.28
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	169 (32.88)	11 (27.50)	180 (32.49)	0.49
3 Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	161 (31.32)	15 (37.50)	176 (31.77)	0.65
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	129 (25.10)	7 (17.50)	136 (24.55)	1.16
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	115 (22.37)	14 (35.00)	129 (23.29)	3.31
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	147 (28.60)	14 (35.00)	161 (29.06)	0.74
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	135 (26.26)	9 (22.50)	144 (25.99)	0.27

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.6.6
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers by marital status

S. No.	Programmes	Married (N=514)	Unmarried & others (N=40)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1 Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers					
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	329 (64.01)	8 (20.00)	337 (60.83)	30.16**
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	322 (62.65)	7 (17.50)	329 (59.39)	31.36**
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	323 (62.84)	7 (17.50)	330 (59.57)	31.68**
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	145 (44.89)	3 (42.86)	148 (26.71)	8.13**
2 Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations					
(i)	Loans	187 (36.38)	9 (22.50)	196 (35.38)	3.13
(ii)	Grants	118 (22.96)	3 (7.50)	121 (21.84)	5.19*
(iii)	Allotment of plots	9 (1.75)	0 (0.00)	9 (1.62)	0.71

(iv) Shop/kiosk allotment	20 (3.89)	1 (2.50)	21 (3.79)	0.20
(v) Others	156 (30.35)	26 (65.00)	182 (32.85)	20.20**

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.6.7
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers by marital status

S. No.	Improvement	Married (N=514)	Unmarried & others (N=40)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful				
(i)	Better salaried job	149 (28.99)	18 (45.00)	167 (30.14)	4.52*
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	235 (45.72)	11 (27.50)	246 (44.40)	4.99*
(iii)	Increased social status	36 (7.00)	4 (10.00)	40 (7.22)	0.50
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	102 (19.84)	7 (17.50)	109 (19.68)	0.13
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes				
(i)	Highly satisfied	29 (5.64)	5 (12.50)	34 (6.14)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	386 (75.10)	16 (40.00)	402 (72.56)	23.04**
(iii)	Unsatisfied	99 (19.26)	19 (47.50)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective				
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	284 (55.25)	30 (75.00)	314 (56.68)	5.89*
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	216 (42.02)	14 (35.00)	230 (41.52)	0.75
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions/ Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	107 (20.82)	10 (25.00)	117 (21.12)	0.39
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	110 (21.40)	12 (30.00)	122 (22.02)	1.60
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	129 (25.10)	7 (17.50)	136 (24.55)	1.16
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	57 (11.09)	2 (5.00)	59 (10.65)	1.45

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.7.1
Involvement of beneficiaries in scavenging work by family type

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Joint Family (N=310)	Nuclear Family (N=227)	Unspecified (N=17)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Involvement of respondents in scavenging work					
(i)	Number working as scavengers	272 (87.74)	203 (89.43)	16 (94.12)	491 (88.63)	0.36
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	241 (88.60)	179 (88.18)	12 (75.00)	432 (87.98)	0.02
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	235 (86.40)	176 (86.70)	11 (68.75)	422 (85.95)	0.01
2	Involvement of family members in scavenging work***					
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	145 (78.80)	92 (98.92)	6 (75.00)	243 (85.26)	18.00**
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	39 (21.20)	2 (2.15)	1 (12.50)	42 (14.74)	
		184 (59.35)	93 (40.97)	8 (47.06)	285 (51.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents****					
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	46 (16.91)	48 (23.65)	7 (43.75)	101 (20.57)	3.32
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	196 (72.06)	139 (68.47)	5 (31.25)	340 (69.25)	0.72
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	122 (44.85)	107 (52.71)	4 (25.00)	233 (47.45)	2.87
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	108 (39.71)	83 (40.89)	5 (31.25)	196 (39.92)	0.07
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	9 (3.31)	9 (4.43)	0 (0.00)	18 (3.67)	0.40

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

* Multiple responses were allowed

*** Percentage are worked out from those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

Table 7.7.2
Mode of removal/disposal of waste beneficiaries used by family type

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Joint Family (N=310)	Nuclear Family (N=227)	Unspecified (N=17)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used				
(i)	Bamboo basket	154 (56.62)	116 (57.14)	6 (37.50)	276 (56.21)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	19 (6.99)	22 (10.84)	4 (25.00)	45 (9.16)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	71 (26.10)	59 (29.06)	3 (18.75)	133 (27.09)
(iv)	Trolleys	109 (40.07)	104 (51.23)	6 (37.50)	219 (44.60)
2	Place of throwing house waste				
(i)	Open space	224 (82.35)	133 (65.52)	10 (62.50)	367 (74.75)
(ii)	In a pit	36 (13.24)	55 (27.09)	2 (12.50)	93 (18.94)
(iii)	In a drum	39 (14.34)	44 (21.67)	3 (18.75)	86 (17.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.7.3
Views of beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by family type

S. No.	Category	Joint Family (N=310)	Nuclear Family (N=227)	Unspecified (N=17)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender				
(i)	More males	25 (8.06)	31 (13.66)	6 (35.29)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	100 (32.26)	61 (26.87)	6 (35.29)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	185 (59.68)	135 (59.47)	5 (29.41)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group				
(i)	Young	2 (0.65)	4 (1.76)	1 (5.88)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	304 (98.06)	223 (98.24)	16 (94.12)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	4 (1.29)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)
3	Education				
(i)	Illiterates	217 (70.00)	139 (61.23)	8 (47.06)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	92 (29.68)	84 (37.00)	9 (52.94)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	0 (0.00)	4 (1.76)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.7.4
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations by family type

S. No.	Perception	Joint Family (N=310)	Nuclear Family (N=227)	Unspecified (N=17)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Perception about scavenging work					
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	80 (25.81)	68 (29.96)	5 (29.41)	153 (27.62)	1.13
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	69 (22.26)	61 (26.87)	5 (29.41)	135 (24.37)	1.52
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	45 (14.52)	40 (17.62)	4 (23.53)	89 (16.06)	0.95
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	40 (14.71)	27 (13.30)	4 (25.00)	71 (14.46)	0.19
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation* *					
(i)	Number possessing requisite skills in alternative occupation	28 (70.00)	20 (74.07)	2 (50.00)	50 (70.42)	0.13
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	19 (47.50)	20 (74.07)	1 (25.00)	40 (56.34)	4.68
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	9 (22.50)	0 (0.00)	1 (25.00)	10 (14.08)	7.02*

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Percentage are worked out of those who involved discontinue scavenging

Table 7.7.5
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations by family type

S. No.	Description	Joint Family (N=310)	Nuclear Family (N=227)	Unspecified (N=17)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation					
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	81 (26.13)	42 (18.50)	4 (23.53)	127 (22.92)	4.32
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	189 (60.97)	173 (76.21)	7 (41.18)	369 (66.61)	13.86**
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavengers form unclean occupation	174 (56.13)	146 (64.32)	4 (23.53)	324 (58.48)	3.65
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful					
(i)	Good salaried job	95 (30.65)	76 (33.48)	1 (5.88)	172 (31.05)	0.49
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	68 (21.94)	62 (27.31)	2 (11.76)	132 (23.83)	2.07
(iii)	Increase in social status	37 (11.94)	16 (7.05)	2 (11.76)	55 (9.93)	3.52

S. No.	Description	Joint Family (N=310)	Nuclear Family (N=227)	Unspecified (N=17)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	82 (26.45)	94 (41.41)	4 (23.53)	180 (32.49)	13.31**
3 Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective						
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	82 (26.45)	90 (39.65)	4 (23.53)	176 (31.77)	10.48**
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	61 (19.68)	72 (31.72)	3 (17.65)	136 (24.55)	10.20**
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	67 (21.61)	57 (25.11)	5 (29.41)	129 (23.29)	0.90
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	75 (24.19)	79 (34.80)	7 (41.18)	161 (29.06)	7.21*
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	77 (24.84)	63 (27.75)	4 (23.53)	144 (25.99)	0.58

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.7.6
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers by family type

S. No.	Programmes	Joint Family (N=310)	Nuclear Family (N=227)	Unspecified (N=17)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1 Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers						
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	197 (63.55)	138 (60.79)	2 (11.76)	337 (60.83)	0.42
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	195 (62.90)	132 (58.15)	2 (11.76)	329 (59.39)	1.24
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	196 (63.23)	132 (58.15)	2 (11.76)	330 (59.57)	1.42
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	90 (45.92)	58 (43.94)	0 (0.00)	148 (26.71)	0.80
2 Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations						
(i)	Loans	116 (37.42)	77 (33.92)	3 (17.65)	196 (35.38)	0.70
(ii)	Grants	76 (24.52)	42 (18.50)	3 (17.65)	121 (21.84)	2.76
(iii)	Allotment of plots	5 (1.61)	4 (1.76)	0 (0.00)	9 (1.62)	0.02
(iv)	Shop/kiosk allotment	15 (4.84)	6 (2.64)	0 (0.00)	21 (3.79)	1.68
(v)	Others	84 (27.10)	87 (38.33)	11 (64.71)	182 (32.85)	7.61*

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

Table 7.7.7
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers by family type

S. No.	Improvement	Joint Family (N=310)	Nuclear Family (N=227)	Unspecified (N=17)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful					
(i)	Better salaried job	96 (30.97)	69 (30.40)	2 (11.76)	167 (30.14)	0.02
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	134 (43.23)	108 (47.58)	4 (23.53)	246 (44.40)	1.00
(iii)	Increased social status	24 (7.74)	13 (5.73)	3 (17.65)	40 (7.22)	0.83
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	45 (14.52)	60 (26.43)	4 (17.65)	109 (19.68)	11.83**
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes					
(i)	Highly satisfied	21 (6.77)	13 (5.73)	0 (0.00)	34 (6.14)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	242 (78.06)	153 (67.40)	7 (41.18)	402 (72.56)	25.78**
(iii)	Unsatisfied	47 (15.16)	61 (26.87)	10 (58.82)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	180 (58.06)	119 (52.42)	15 (88.24)	314 (56.68)	1.69
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	131 (42.26)	93 (40.97)	6 (35.29)	230 (41.52)	0.09
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions/ Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	69 (22.26)	43 (18.94)	5 (29.41)	117 (21.12)	0.87
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	54 (17.42)	61 (26.87)	7 (41.18)	122 (22.02)	6.96*
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	75 (24.19)	61 (26.87)	0 (0.00)	136 (24.55)	0.50
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	39 (12.58)	18 (7.93)	2 (11.76)	59 (10.65)	2.99

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.8.1
Involvement of beneficiaries in scavenging work by family size

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Upto 4 (N=146)	5 - 8 (N=341)	9 & above (N=67)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1 Involvement of respondents in scavenging work						
(i)	Number working as scavengers	136 (93.15)	298 (87.39)	57 (85.07)	491 (88.63)	4.32
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	113 (83.09)	267 (89.60)	52 (91.23)	432 (87.98)	4.38
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	112 (82.35)	258 (86.58)	52 (91.23)	422 (85.95)	2.87
2 Involvement of family members in scavenging work***						
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	53 (96.36)	166 (90.71)	24 (51.06)	243 (85.26)	53.46**
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	2 (3.64)	17 (9.29)	23 (48.94)	42 (14.74)	
		55 (37.67)	183 (53.67)	47 (70.15)	285 (51.44)	
3 Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents****						
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	21 (15.44)	66 (22.15)	14 (24.56)	101 (20.57)	3.20
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	111 (81.62)	194 (65.10)	35 (61.40)	340 (69.25)	13.83**
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	73 (53.68)	135 (45.30)	25 (43.86)	233 (47.45)	2.96
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	49 (36.03)	125 (41.95)	22 (38.60)	196 (39.92)	1.41
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	6 (4.41)	10 (3.36)	2 (3.51)	18 (3.67)	0.30

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

*** Percentage are worked out from those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

Table 7.8.2
Mode of removal/disposal of waste beneficiaries used by family size

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Upto 4 (N=146)	5 - 8 (N=341)	9 & above (N=67)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used				
(i)	Bamboo basket	85 (62.50)	163 (54.70)	28 (49.12)	276 (56.21)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	16 (11.76)	24 (8.05)	5 (8.77)	45 (9.16)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	43 (31.62)	74 (24.83)	16 (28.07)	133 (27.09)
(iv)	Trolleys	59 (43.38)	136 (45.64)	24 (42.11)	219 (44.60)
2	Place of throwing house waste				
(i)	Open space	107 (78.68)	214 (71.81)	46 (80.70)	367 (74.75)
(ii)	In a pit	26 (19.12)	60 (20.13)	7 (12.28)	93 (18.94)
(iii)	In a drum	27 (19.85)	51 (17.11)	8 (14.04)	86 (17.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.8.3
Views of beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by family size

S. No.	Category	Upto 4 (N=146)	5 - 8 (N=341)	9 & above (N=67)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender				
(i)	More males	15 (10.27)	37 (10.85)	10 (14.93)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	37 (25.34)	103 (30.21)	27 (40.30)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	94 (64.38)	201 (58.94)	30 (44.78)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group				
(i)	Young	3 (2.05)	4 (1.17)	0 (0.00)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	143 (97.95)	334 (97.95)	66 (98.51)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	0 (0.00)	3 (0.88)	1 (1.49)	4 (0.72)
3	Education				
(i)	Illiterates	106 (72.60)	220 (64.52)	38 (56.72)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	39 (26.71)	118 (34.60)	28 (41.79)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	1 (0.68)	3 (0.88)	0 (0.00)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.8.4
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations by family size

S. No.	Perception	Upto 4 (N=146)	5 - 8 (N=341)	9 & above (N=67)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Perception about scavenging work					
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	37 (25.34)	96 (28.15)	20 (29.85)	153 (27.62)	0.59
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	34 (23.29)	85 (24.93)	16 (23.88)	135 (24.37)	0.16
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	23 (15.75)	56 (16.42)	10 (14.93)	89 (16.06)	0.11
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	14 (10.29)	49 (16.44)	8 (14.04)	71 (14.46)	2.86
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation*					
(i)	Number possessing requisite skills in alternative occupation	8 (57.14)	35 (71.43)	7 (87.50)	50 (70.42)	2.33
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	8 (57.14)	26 (53.06)	6 (75.00)	40 (56.34)	1.35
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	0 (0.00)	9 (18.37)	1 (12.50)	10 (14.08)	3.05

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Percentage are worked out of those who involved discontinue scavenging

Table 7.8.5
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations by family size

S. No.	Description	Upto 4 (N=146)	5 - 8 (N=341)	9 & above (N=67)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation					
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	22 (15.07)	84 (24.63)	21 (31.34)	127 (22.92)	8.35*
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavengers from unclean occupation	113 (77.40)	223 (65.40)	33 (49.25)	369 (66.61)	16.94**
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavengers form unclean occupation	104 (71.23)	190 (55.72)	30 (44.78)	324 (58.48)	16.03**
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful					
(i)	Good salaried job	54 (36.99)	99 (29.03)	19 (28.36)	172 (31.05)	3.28
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	45 (30.82)	77 (22.58)	10 (14.93)	132 (23.83)	7.15*
(iii)	Increase in social status	6 (4.11)	40 (11.73)	9 (13.43)	55 (9.93)	7.69*
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	60 (41.10)	110 (32.26)	10 (14.93)	180 (32.49)	14.36**

S. No.	Description	Upto 4 (N=146)	5 - 8 (N=341)	9 & above (N=67)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
3	Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	66 (45.21)	97 (28.45)	13 (19.40)	176 (31.77)	18.62**
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	43 (29.45)	81 (23.75)	12 (17.91)	136 (24.55)	3.61
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	31 (21.23)	78 (22.87)	20 (29.85)	129 (23.29)	1.99
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	52 (35.62)	98 (28.74)	11 (16.42)	161 (29.06)	8.26*
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	42 (28.77)	86 (25.22)	16 (23.88)	144 (25.99)	0.85

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.8.6
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers by family size

S. No.	Programmes	Upto 4 (N=146)	5 - 8 (N=341)	9 & above (N=67)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers					
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	106 (72.60)	195 (57.18)	36 (53.73)	337 (60.83)	11.81**
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	105 (71.92)	190 (55.72)	34 (50.75)	329 (59.39)	13.48**
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	106 (72.60)	190 (55.72)	34 (50.75)	330 (59.57)	14.56**
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	44 (41.51)	87 (45.79)	17 (50.00)	148 (26.71)	1.19
2	Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations					
(i)	Loans	55 (37.67)	114 (33.43)	27 (40.30)	196 (35.38)	1.61
(ii)	Grants	31 (21.23)	78 (22.87)	12 (17.91)	121 (21.84)	0.85
(iii)	Allotment of plots	1 (0.68)	6 (1.76)	2 (2.99)	9 (1.62)	1.62
(iv)	Shop/kiosk allotment	4 (2.74)	13 (3.81)	4 (5.97)	21 (3.79)	1.32
(v)	Others	49 (33.56)	114 (33.43)	19 (28.36)	182 (32.85)	0.70

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.8.7
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers by family size

S. No.	Improvement	Upto 4 (N=146)	5 - 8 (N=341)	9 & above (N=67)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful					
(i)	Better salaried job	49 (33.56)	97 (28.45)	21 (31.34)	167 (30.14)	1.32
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	74 (50.68)	149 (43.70)	23 (34.33)	246 (44.40)	5.16
(iii)	Increased social status	4 (2.74)	33 (9.68)	3 (4.48)	40 (7.22)	8.20*
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	36 (24.66)	65 (19.06)	8 (4.48)	109 (19.68)	4.91
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes					
(i)	Highly satisfied	6 (4.11)	22 (6.45)	6 (8.96)	34 (6.14)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	116 (79.45)	239 (70.09)	47 (70.15)	402 (72.56)	5.57
(iii)	Unsatisfied	24 (16.44)	80 (23.46)	14 (20.90)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	55 (37.67)	213 (62.46)	46 (68.66)	314 (56.68)	30.04**
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	55 (37.67)	143 (41.94)	32 (47.76)	230 (41.52)	1.99
(iii)	Setting up of counseling centers at training institutions/ Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	23 (15.75)	79 (23.17)	15 (22.39)	117 (21.12)	3.45
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	39 (26.71)	75 (21.99)	8 (11.94)	122 (22.02)	5.84
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	47 (32.19)	75 (21.99)	14 (20.90)	136 (24.55)	6.29*
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	10 (6.85)	40 (11.73)	9 (13.43)	59 (10.65)	3.18

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.9.1
Involvement of beneficiaries in scavenging work by main family occupation

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Scavenging occupation (N=191)	Non scavenging occupation (N=363)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Involvement of respondents in scavenging work				
(i)	Number working as scavengers	189 (98.95)	302 (83.20)	491 (88.63)	30.83**
(ii)	Number working on fulltime basis	153 (80.95)	279 (92.38)	432 (87.98)	14.37**
(ii)	Number engaged on fixed wages	151 (79.89)	271 (89.74)	422 (85.95)	9.32**
2	Involvement of family members in scavenging work ***				
(i)	Number endorsed involvement of up to 2 members	89 (88.12)	154 (83.70)	243 (85.26)	1.02
(ii)	Number endorsed involvement of over 2 members	12 (11.88)	30 (16.30)	42 (14.74)	
		101 (52.88)	184 (50.69)	285 (51.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed by respondents****				
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	31 (16.40)	70 (23.18)	101 (18.23)	3.27
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	153 (80.95)	187 (61.92)	340 (61.37)	19.77**
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	107 (56.61)	126 (41.72)	233 (42.06)	10.34**
(iv)	Sweeping of roads	80 (42.33)	116 (38.41)	196 (35.38)	0.74
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	9 (4.76)	9 (2.98)	18 (3.25)	1.05

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

**** Significant at .01 level**

*** Percentage are calculated out of those whose family members are also involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

Table 7.9.2
Mode of removal/disposal of waste beneficiaries used by main family occupation

S. No.	Waste removal/disposal	Scavenging Occupation (N=191)	Non scavenging occupation (N=363)	Total (N=554)
1	Carrying equipments used*			
(i)	Bamboo basket	102 (53.97)	174 (57.62)	276 (56.21)
(ii)	Iron bucket without lid	26 (13.76)	19 (6.29)	45 (9.16)
(iii)	Iron bucket with lid	57 (30.16)	76 (25.17)	133 (27.09)
(iv)	Trolleys	103 (54.50)	116 (38.41)	219 (44.60)
2	Place of throwing house waste*			
(i)	Open space	146 (77.25)	221 (73.18)	367 (74.75)
(ii)	In a pit	53 (28.04)	40 (13.25)	93 (18.94)
(iii)	In a drum	49 (25.93)	37 (12.25)	86 (17.52)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.9.3
Views of respondents about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by main family occupation

S. No.	Category	Scavenging Occupation (N=191)	Non scavenging Occupation (N=363)	Total (N=554)
1	Gender			
(i)	More males	11 (5.76)	51 (14.05)	62 (11.19)
(ii)	More females	32 (16.75)	135 (37.19)	167 (30.14)
(iii)	Almost equally	148 (77.49)	177 (48.76)	325 (58.66)
2	Age group			
(i)	Young	3 (1.57)	4 (1.10)	7 (1.26)
(ii)	Middle aged	187 (97.91)	356 (98.07)	543 (98.01)
(iii)	Elderly	1 (0.52)	3 (0.83)	4 (0.72)
3	Education			
(i)	Illiterates	145 (75.92)	219 (60.33)	364 (65.70)
(ii)	Literates	43 (22.51)	142 (39.12)	185 (33.39)
(iii)	Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	3 (1.57)	1 (0.28)	4 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.9.4
Perception of beneficiaries about scavenging work & alternative occupations by main family occupation

S. No.	Perception	Scavenging Occupation (N=191)	Non scavenging occupation (N=363)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Perception about scavenging work				
(i)	Number finding scavenging work insulting	85 (44.50)	68 (18.73)	153 (27.62)	41.58**
(ii)	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	73 (38.22)	62 (17.08)	135 (24.37)	30.35**
(iii)	Number find family opposed to scavenging work	43 (22.51)	46 (12.67)	89 (16.06)	8.99**
(iv)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	37 (19.58)	34 (11.26)	71 (14.46)	6.50**
2	Views about taking up alternative occupation				
(i)	Number possessing requisite skill in alternative occupation	20 (54.05)	30 (88.24)	50 (70.42)	9.94**
(ii)	Number obtained training in alternative occupation	15 (40.54)	25 (73.53)	40 (56.34)	7.84**
(iii)	Number desirous to obtain further training in alternative occupation	5 (13.51)	5 (14.71)	10 (14.08)	0.02

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.9.5
Views of beneficiaries about availability and utility of training in alternative occupations by main family occupation

S. No.	Description	Scavenging Occupation (N=191)	Non scavenging Occupation (N=363)	Total (N=554)	χ^2
1	Number aware about existing training facilities in alternative occupation				
(i)	Number endorsed availability of training facility in alternative occupation	44 (23.04)	83 (22.87)	127 (22.92)	0.00
(ii)	Number perceived training helpful in liberating scavenging from unclean occupation	148 (77.49)	221 (60.88)	369 (66.61)	15.51**
(iii)	Number perceived present training facilities adequate to liberate scavenges form unclean occupation	122 (63.87)	202 (55.65)	324 (58.48)	3.49
2	Manner in which training is viewed helpful				
(i)	Good salaried job	75 (39.27)	97 (26.72)	172 (31.05)	9.20**
(ii)	Increase in salary/ income	68 (35.60)	64 (17.63)	132 (23.83)	22.27**

(iii)	Increase in social status	6 (3.14)	49 (13.50)	55 (9.93)	15.01**
(iv)	Possibility of self employment	103 (53.93)	77 (21.21)	180 (32.49)	61.06**
3 Manner in which training in alternative occupations can be made more effective					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training courses	74 (38.74)	102 (28.10)	176 (31.77)	6.54*
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	54 (28.27)	82 (22.59)	136 (24.55)	2.18
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	54 (28.27)	75 (20.66)	129 (23.29)	4.06*
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	70 (36.65)	91 (25.07)	161 (29.06)	8.14**
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	63 (32.98)	81 (22.31)	144 (25.99)	7.41**

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.9.6
Awareness of beneficiaries about rehabilitation programmes initiated for the liberated scavengers by main family occupation

S. No.	Programmes	Scavenging occupation (N=191)	Non scavenging occupation (N=363)	Total (N=554)	X ²
1 Awareness about the rehabilitation programmes initiated for the of liberated scavengers					
(i)	Number aware about law prohibiting dry latrines/manual scavenging	135 (70.68)	202 (55.65)	337 (60.83)	11.87**
(ii)	Number aware about Govt. efforts towards promotion of alternatives to dry latrines	130 (68.06)	199 (54.82)	329 (59.39)	9.10**
(iii)	Number aware about dry latrines being converted into water sealed latrines.	132 (69.11)	198 (54.55)	330 (59.57)	11.02**
(iv)	Number aware about availability of loan/grant facility for conversion of dry latrines into water-sealed latrines	62 (46.97)	86 (43.43)	148 (26.71)	4.92*
2 Awareness about facilities for rehabilitation of liberated scavengers in alternative occupations					
(i)	Loans	94 (49.21)	102 (28.10)	196 (35.38)	24.41**
(ii)	Grants	57 (29.84)	64 (17.63)	121 (21.84)	10.93**
(iii)	Allotment of plots	2 (1.05)	7 (1.93)	9 (1.62)	0.61
(iv)	Shop allotments	14 (7.33)	7 (1.93)	21 (3.79)	10.01**
(v)	Others	11 (5.76)	171 (47.11)	182 (32.85)	97.00**

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.9.7
Perception of beneficiaries about effectiveness of rehabilitation programmes in
improving socio-economic conditions of liberated scavengers
by main family occupation

S. No.	Improvement	Scavenging occupation (N=191)	Non scavenging occupation (N=363)	Total (N=554)	X ²
1	Manner in which rehabilitation programmes viewed helpful				
(i)	Better salaried job	63 (32.98)	104 (28.65)	167 (30.14)	1.12
(ii)	Increased salary/ income	97 (50.79)	149 (41.05)	246 (44.40)	4.81*
(iii)	Increased social status	14 (7.33)	26 (7.16)	40 (7.22)	0.01
(iv)	Opportunity for self employment	57 (29.84)	52 (14.33)	109 (19.68)	19.07**
2	Extent of satisfaction with the rehabilitation programmes				
(i)	Highly satisfied	19 (9.95)	15 (4.13)	34 (6.14)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	145 (75.92)	257 (70.80)	402 (72.56)	14.37**
(iii)	Unsatisfied	27 (14.14)	91 (25.07)	118 (21.30)	
3	Views of beneficiaries about the way rehabilitation programmes for scavengers can be made more effective				
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	89 (46.60)	225 (61.98)	314 (56.68)	12.07**
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	60 (31.41)	170 (46.83)	230 (41.52)	12.25**
(iii)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	42 (21.99)	75 (20.66)	117 (21.12)	0.13
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	45 (23.56)	77 (21.21)	122 (22.02)	0.40
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	55 (28.80)	81 (22.31)	136 (24.55)	2.84
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	28 (14.66)	31 (8.54)	59 (10.65)	4.93*

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Annexure 1.2: Non-Beneficiaries

Table 7.11.1
Involvement of non-beneficiaries in scavenging work as per their age

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Upto 30 (N=88)	31 - 45 (N=37)	46 & above (N=13)	Total (N=138)	x ²
1	Number pursuing scavenging as hereditary occupation	47 (53.41)	16 (43.24)	10 (76.92)	73 (52.90)	4.41
2	Number working as scavengers**	46 (52.27)	16 (43.24)	11 (84.62)	73 (52.90)	
(i)	Number working on part time basis	37 (80.43)	14 (87.50)	10 (90.91)	61 (83.56)	0.94
(ii)	Number working on full time basis	9 (19.57)	2 (12.50)	1 (9.09)	12 (16.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed*					
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	17 (19.32)	13 (35.14)	5 (38.46)	35 (25.36)	4.74
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	43 (48.86)	22 (59.46)	10 (76.92)	75 (54.35)	4.13
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	27 (30.68)	12 (32.43)	5 (38.46)	44 (31.88)	0.32
(iv)	Cleaning of roads	21 (23.86)	10 (27.03)	4 (30.77)	35 (25.36)	0.36
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	18 (20.45)	12 (32.43)	5 (38.46)	35 (25.36)	3.28

* Multiple responses were allowed

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

**Percentage are worked out of those who are working as scavengers

Table 7.11.2
Views of non-beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work as per their age

S. No.	Category	Upto 30 (N=88)	31 - 45 (N=37)	46 & above (N=13)	Total (N=18)
1	Gender				
	(i) More male	8 (9.09)	2 (5.41)	1 (7.69)	11 (7.97)
	(ii) More female	28 (31.82)	14 (37.84)	6 (46.15)	48 (34.78)
	(iv) Almost equally	52 (59.09)	21 (56.76)	6 (46.15)	79 (57.25)

S. No.	Category	Upto 30 (N=88)	31 - 45 (N=37)	46 & above (N=13)	Total (N=18)
2	Age group				
	(i) Young	0 (0.00)	1 (2.70)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
	(ii) Middle aged	87 (98.86)	36 (97.30)	13 (100.00)	136 (98.55)
	(iii) Elderly	1 (1.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
3	Education				
	(i) Illiterates	55 (62.50)	19 (51.35)	6 (46.15)	80 (57.97)
	(ii) Literates	33 (37.50)	18 (48.65)	7 (53.85)	58 (42.03)
	(iii) Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	1 (1.14)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.11.3
Perception of non-beneficiaries about status of scavenging work as per their age

S. No.	Perception	Upto 30 (N=88)	31 - 45 (N=33)	46 & above (N=17)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number finding scavenging work insulting	64 (72.73)	27 (72.97)	7 (53.85)	98 (71.01)	2.06
2	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	62 (70.45)	25 (67.57)	5 (38.46)	92 (66.67)	5.24
3	Number who are involved in scavenging work *	46 (52.27)	16 (43.24)	11 (84.62)	73 (52.90)	
(a)	Number destroys to discontinue scavenging work	26 (56.52)	9 (56.25)	3 (27.27)	38 (52.05)	3.19
(b)	Number who wish to continue scavenging work	20 (43.48)	7 (43.75)	8 (72.73)	35 (47.95)	
4	Factors attributed for continuation of scavenging work					
(i)	Assured source of income	16 (80.00)	7 100.00)	7 (87.50)	30 (85.71)	1.72
(ii)	Lack of alternative occupation	5 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (25.00)	7 (20.00)	2.19
(iii)	Traditional relationship assured	1 (5.00)	2 (28.57)	0 (0.00)	3 (8.57)	4.65
(iv)	No out-migration involved	1 (5.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (25.00)	3 (8.57)	3.74

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

*Percentage are worked out of those who are Involved in scavenging work

Table 7.11.4
Awareness of non-beneficiaries about the programmes of rehabilitation
of scavengers as per their age

S. No.	Programmes	Upto 30 (N=88)	31 - 45 (N=33)	46 & above (N=17)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number aware about law prohibiting manual scavenging	58 (65.91)	24 (64.86)	4 (30.77)	86 (62.32)	6.10*
2	Number viewing the Act as beneficial to scavengers	52 (89.66)	19 (79.17)	5 (125.00)	76 (88.37)	7.29*
3	Number aware about restrictions on construction of dry latrines	54 (61.36)	22 (59.46)	6 (46.15)	82 (59.42)	1.09
4	Number viewing the restrictions beneficial	50 (92.59)	21 (95.45)	5 (83.33)	76 (92.68)	1.02
5	Number aware about training facilities in alternative occupations	54 (61.36)	22 (59.46)	5 (38.46)	81 (58.70)	2.46
6	Number viewing the training beneficial to scavengers	50 (92.59)	20 (90.91)	5 (100.00)	75 (92.59)	0.49
7	Number aware about grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation	48 (54.55)	18 (48.65)	5 (38.46)	71 (51.45)	1.33
8	Number viewing such provision beneficial to scavengers					
(i)	Highly beneficial	10 (20.83)	8 (44.44)	2 (40.00)	20 (28.17)	
(ii)	Moderately beneficial	35 (72.92)	10 (55.56)	3 (60.00)	48 (67.61)	4.93
(iii)	Not beneficial	3 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (4.23)	
9	Number viewing measures to liberate scavengers satisfactory					
(i)	Highly satisfied	10 (11.36)	4 (10.81)	3 (23.08)	17 (12.32)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	55 (62.50)	24 (64.86)	5 (38.46)	84 (60.87)	3.32
(iii)	Unsatisfied	23 (26.14)	9 (24.32)	5 (38.46)	37 (26.81)	

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

Table 7.11.5
Measures as suggested by non-beneficiaries for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers as per their age

S. No.	Measures	Upto 30 (N=88)	31 - 45 (N=33)	46 & above (N=17)	Total (N=138)	x ²
1	Measures related to training of scavengers					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training	21 (23.86)	8 21.62)	0 (0.00)	29 (21.01)	3.90
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	11 (12.50)	9 24.32)	0 (0.00)	20 (14.49)	5.37
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	23 (26.14)	6 16.22)	1 (7.69)	30 (21.74)	3.17
(iv)	Provision scholarship for all trainings	30 (34.09)	13 35.14)	2 (15.38)	45 (32.61)	1.95
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on subsidised rates	24 (27.27)	12 32.43)	4 (30.77)	40 (28.99)	0.36
2	Measures related to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers					
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	63 (71.59)	24 (64.86)	11 (84.62)	98 (71.01)	1.86
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	39 (44.32)	21 (56.76)	4 (30.77)	64 (46.38)	3.03
(iii)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	18 (20.45)	9 (24.32)	4 (30.77)	31 (22.46)	0.79
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	24 (27.27)	6 (16.22)	0 (0.00)	30 (21.74)	5.86
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	20 (22.73)	9 (24.32)	1 (7.69)	30 (21.74)	1.70
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	19 (21.59)	10 (27.03)	2 (15.38)	31 (22.46)	0.85

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.12.1
Involvement of non-beneficiaries in scavenging work by education

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Illiterate (N=49)	Literate (N=30)	Primary (N=19)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=40)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number pursuing scavenging as hereditary occupation	32 (65.31)	25 (83.33)	9 (47.37)	7 (5.07)	73 (52.90)	34.53+-
2	Number working as scavengers**	30 (61.22)	26 (86.67)	10 (52.63)	7 (5.07)	73 (52.90)	
(i)	Number working on part time basis	25 (83.33)	23 (88.46)	6 (60.00)	7 (100.00)	61 (83.56)	5.87
(ii)	Number working on full time basis	5 (16.67)	3 (11.54)	4 (40.00)	0 (0.00)	12 (16.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed*						
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	14 (28.57)	8 (26.67)	5 (26.32)	8 (5.80)	35 (25.36)	0.91
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	31 (63.27)	18 (60.00)	11 (57.89)	15 (10.87)	75 (54.35)	6.63
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	17 (34.69)	8 (26.67)	9 (47.37)	10 (7.25)	44 (31.88)	3.52
(iv)	Cleaning of roads	12 (24.49)	6 (20.00)	7 (36.84)	10 (7.25)	35 (25.36)	1.80
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	9 (18.37)	8 (26.67)	8 (42.11)	10 (7.25)	35 (25.36)	4.11

* Multiple responses were allowed

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

**Percentage are worked out of those who are working as scavengers

Table 7.12.2
Views of non-beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by education

S. No.	Category	Illiterate (N=49)	Literate (N=30)	Primary (N=19)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=40)	Total (N=138)
1	Gender					
(i)	More male	3 (6.12)	3 (10.00)	5 (26.32)	0 (0.00)	11 (7.97)
(ii)	More female	17 (34.69)	11 (36.67)	6 (31.58)	14 (10.14)	48 (34.78)
(iv)	Almost equally	29 (59.18)	16 (53.33)	8 (42.11)	26 (18.84)	79 (57.25)

S. No.	Category	Illiterate (N=49)	Literate (N=30)	Primary (N=19)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=40)	Total (N=138)
2	Age group					
	(i) Young	1 (2.04)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
	(ii) Middle aged	48 (97.96)	29 (96.67)	19 (100.00)	40 (28.99)	136 (98.55)
	(iii) Elderly	0 (0.00)	1 (3.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
3	Education					
	(i) Illiterates	32 (65.31)	17 (56.67)	8 (42.11)	23 (16.67)	80 (57.97)
	(ii) Literates	17 (34.69)	13 (43.33)	11 (57.89)	17 (12.32)	58 (42.03)
	(iii) Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.26)	17 (12.32)	18 (13.04)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.12.3
Perception of non-beneficiaries about status of scavenging work by education

S. No.	Perception	Illiterate (N=49)	Literate (N=30)	Primary (N=19)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=40)	Total (N=138)	x ²
1	Number finding scavenging work insulting	36 (73.47)	21 (70.00)	10 (52.63)	31 (22.46)	98 (71.01)	4.10
2	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	35 (71.43)	18 (60.00)	8 (42.11)	31 (22.46)	92 (66.67)	8.37*
3	Number who are involved in scavenging work **	30 (61.22)	26 (86.67)	10 (52.63)	7 (5.07)	73 (52.90)	
(a)	Number destroys to discontinue scavenging work **	17 (56.67)	11 (42.31)	7 (70.00)	3 (42.86)	38 (52.05)	
(b)	Number who wish to continue scavenging work	13 (43.33)	15 (57.69)	3 (30.00)	4 (57.14)	35 (47.95)	2.77
4	Factors attributed for continuation of scavenging work ***						
(i)	Assured source of income	11 (84.62)	13 (86.67)	4 (133.33)	2 (5.71)	30 (85.71)	9.75*
(ii)	Lack of alternative occupation	1 (7.69)	3 (20.00)	1 (33.33)	2 (5.71)	7 (20.00)	3.81
(iii)	Traditional relationship assured	1 (7.69)	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	1 (2.86)	3 (8.57)	5.14
(iv)	No out-migration involved	1 (7.69)	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	1 (2.86)	3 (8.57)	5.14

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

**Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

*** Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to continue scavenging work

Table 7.12.4
Awareness of non-beneficiaries about the programmes of rehabilitation
of scavengers by education

S. No.	Programmes	Illiterate (N=49)	Literate (N=30)	Primary (N=19)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=40)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number aware about law prohibiting manual scavenging	32 (65.31)	13 (43.33)	9 (47.37)	32 (23.19)	86 (62.32)	11.92+-
2	Number viewing the act as beneficial to scavengers	27 (84.38)	13 (100.00)	7 (77.78)	29 (33.72)	76 (88.37)	3.35
3	Number aware about restrictions on construction of dry latrines	28 (57.14)	13 (43.33)	10 (52.63)	31 (22.46)	82 (59.42)	9.11+-
4	Number viewing the restrictions beneficial	28 (100.00)	10 (76.92)	8 (80.00)	30 (36.59)	76 (92.68)	10.11+-
5	Number aware about training facilities in alternative occupations	29 (59.18)	13 (43.33)	8 (42.11)	31 (22.46)	81 (58.70)	10.92+-
6	Number viewing the training beneficial to scavengers	27 (93.10)	13 (100.00)	7 (87.50)	28 (34.57)	75 (92.59)	1.59
7	Number aware about grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation	22 (44.90)	12 (40.00)	7 (36.84)	30 (21.74)	71 (51.45)	12.92+-
8	Number viewing such provision beneficial to scavengers						
(i)	Highly beneficial	3 (13.64)	5 (41.67)	2 (28.57)	10 (14.08)	20 (28.17)	
(ii)	Moderately beneficial	18 (81.82)	6 (50.00)	5 (71.43)	19 (26.76)	48 (67.61)	4.85
(iii)	Not beneficial	1 (4.55)	1 (8.33)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.41)	3 (4.23)	
9	Number views measures to liberate scavengers satisfactory						
(i)	Highly satisfied	5 (10.20)	5 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	7 (5.07)	17 (12.32)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	34 (69.39)	13 (43.33)	12 (63.16)	25 (18.12)	84 (60.87)	10.08
(iii)	Unsatisfied	10 (20.41)	12 (40.00)	7 (36.84)	8 (5.80)	37 (26.81)	

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.12.5
Measures as suggested by non-beneficiaries for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers by education

S. No.	Measures	Illiterate (N=49)	Literate (N=30)	Primary (N=19)	Hr. Sec. & above (N=40)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Measures related to training of scavengers						
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training	8 (16.33)	5 (16.67)	1 (5.26)	15 (10.87)	29 (21.01)	10.38+-
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	11 (22.45)	5 (16.67)	0 (0.00)	4 (2.90)	20 (14.49)	6.49
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	7 (14.29)	3 (10.00)	8 (42.11)	12 (8.70)	30 (21.74)	10.27+-
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	16 (32.65)	8 (26.67)	6 (31.58)	15 (10.87)	45 (32.61)	0.93
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on concessional rates	18 (36.73)	8 (26.67)	5 (26.32)	9 (6.52)	40 (28.99)	2.39
2	Measures related to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers						
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	33 (67.35)	20 (66.67)	17 (89.47)	28 (20.29)	98 (71.01)	3.76
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	19 (38.78)	12 (40.00)	10 (52.63)	23 (16.67)	64 (46.38)	3.92
(iii)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions/Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	10 (20.41)	7 (23.33)	2 (10.53)	12 (8.70)	31 (22.46)	2.99
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	12 (24.49)	4 (13.33)	3 (15.79)	11 (7.97)	30 (21.74)	2.64
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	12 (24.49)	4 (13.33)	2 (10.53)	12 (8.70)	30 (21.74)	4.47
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	10 (20.41)	7 (23.33)	4 (21.05)	10 (7.25)	31 (22.46)	0.30

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

Table 7.13.1
Involvement distribution of non-beneficiaries in scavenging work by gender

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Males upto 30 (N=109)	Females 31 - 45 (N=29)	Total (N=138)	X ²
1	Number producing scavenging as hereditary occupation	56 (51.38)	17 (58.62)	73 (52.90)	0.48
2	Number working as scavengers**	57 (52.29)	16 (55.17)	73 (52.90)	0.08
(i)	Number working on part time basis	47 (82.46)	14 (87.50)	61 (83.56)	0.23
(ii)	Number working on full time basis	10 (17.54)	2 (12.50)	12 (16.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed*				
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	14 (24.56)	8 (50.00)	22 (30.14)	3.84
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	42 (73.68)	14 (87.50)	56 (76.71)	1.33
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	20 (35.09)	6 (37.50)	26 (24.62)	0.03
(iv)	Cleaning of roads	14 (24.56)	4 (25.00)	18 (24.66)	0.00
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	18 (31.58)	0 (0.00)	18 (24.66)	6.71*

* Multiple responses were allowed

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

**Percentage are worked out of those who are working as scavengers

Table 7.13.2
Views of non-beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by gender

S. No.	Category	Males upto 30 (N=92)	Females 31 - 45 (N=357)	Total (N=138)
1	Gender			
	(i) More male	10 (9.17)	1 (3.45)	11 (7.97)
	(ii) More female	34 (31.19)	14 (48.28)	48 (34.78)
	(iv) Almost equally	65 (59.63)	14 (48.28)	79 (57.25)

S. No.	Category	Males upto 30 (N=92)	Females 31 - 45 (N=357)	Total (N=138)
2	Age group			
	(i) Young	0 (0.00)	1 (3.45)	1 (0.72)
	(ii) Middle aged	108 (99.08)	28 (96.55)	136 (98.55)
	(iii) Elderly	1 (0.92)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
3	Education			
	(i) Illiterates	62 (56.88)	18 (62.07)	80 (57.97)
	(ii) Literates	47 (43.12)	11 (37.93)	58 (42.03)
	(iii) Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	1 (0.92)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.13.3
Perception of non-beneficiaries about status of scavenging work by gender

S. No.	Perception	Males upto 30 (N=109)	Females 31 - 45 (N=29)	Total (N=138)	x ²
1	Number finding scavenging work insulting	82 (75.23)	16 (55.17)	98 (71.01)	4.48*
2	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	76 (69.72)	16 (55.17)	92 (66.67)	2.18
3	Number who are involved in scavenging work ****	57 (52.29)	16 (55.17)	73 (52.90)	
(a)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	32 (56.14)	6 (37.50)	38 (52.05)	1.74
(b)	Number who wish to continue scavenging work	25 (43.86)	10 (62.50)	35 (47.95)	
4	Factors attributed for continuation of scavenging work				
(i)	Assured source of income****	24 (96.00)	6 (60.00)	30 (85.71)	7.56**
(ii)	Lack of alternative occupation	3 (12.00)	4 (40.00)	7 (20.00)	3.50
(iii)	Traditional relationship assured	3 (12.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (8.57)	1.31
(iv)	No out-migration involved	2 (8.00)	1 (10.00)	3 (8.57)	0.04

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

***Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work
**** Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to continue scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level
** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.13.4
Awareness of non-beneficiaries about the programmes of
rehabilitation of scavengers by gender

S. No.	Programmes	Males upto 30 (N=109)	Females 31 – 45 (N=29)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number aware about law prohibiting manual scavenging	71 (65.14)	15 (51.72)	86 (62.32)	1.76
2	Number viewing the act as beneficial to scavengers	61 (85.92)	15 (100.00)	76 (88.37)	2.39
3	Number aware about restrictions on construction of dry latrines	67 (61.47)	15 (51.72)	82 (59.42)	0.90
4	Number viewing the restrictions beneficial	63 (94.03)	13 (86.67)	76 (92.68)	0.98
5	Number aware about training facilities in alternative occupations	66 (60.55)	15 (51.72)	81 (58.70)	0.74
6	Number viewing the training beneficial to scavengers	62 (93.94)	13 (86.67)	75 (92.59)	0.94
7	Number aware about grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation	59 (54.13)	12 (41.38)	71 (51.45)	1.49
8	Number viewing such provision beneficial to scavengers				
(i)	Highly beneficial	15 (25.42)	5 (41.67)	20 (28.17)	
(ii)	Moderately beneficial	41 (69.49)	7 (58.33)	48 (67.61)	1.73
(iii)	Not beneficial	3 (5.08)	0 (0.00)	3 (4.23)	
9	Number views measures to liberate scavengers satisfactory				
(i)	Highly satisfied	13 (11.93)	4 (13.79)	17 (12.32)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	68 (62.39)	16 (55.17)	84 (60.87)	0.50
(iii)	Unsatisfied	28 (25.69)	9 (31.03)	37 (26.81)	

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.13.5
Measures as suggested by non-beneficiaries for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers

S. No.	Measures	Males upto 30 (N=109)	Females 31 - 45 (N=29)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Measures related to training of scavengers				
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training	21 (19.27)	8 (27.59)	29 (21.01)	0.96
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	17 (15.60)	3 (10.34)	20 (14.49)	0.51
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	24 (22.02)	6 (20.69)	30 (21.74)	0.02
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	35 (32.11)	10 (34.48)	45 (32.61)	0.06
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on concessional rates	29 (26.61)	11 (37.93)	40 (28.99)	1.43
2	Measures related to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers				
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	79 (72.48)	19 (65.52)	98 (71.01)	0.54
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	50 (45.87)	14 (48.28)	64 (46.38)	0.05
(iii)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	25 (22.94)	6 (20.69)	31 (22.46)	0.07
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	21 (19.27)	9 (31.03)	30 (21.74)	1.86
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	22 (20.18)	8 (27.59)	30 (21.74)	0.74
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	28 (25.69)	3 (10.34)	31 (22.46)	3.10

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.14.1
Distribution of non-beneficiaries involvement in scavenging work by marital status

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Married (N=106)	Unmarried & others (N=32)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number producing scavenging as hereditary occupation	65 (61.32)	8 (25.00)	73 (52.90)	13.01**
2	Number working as scavengers***	66 (62.26)	7 (21.88)	73 (52.90)	
(i)	Number working on part time basis	57 (86.36)	4 (57.14)	61 (83.56)	3.93*
(ii)	Number working on full time basis	9 (13.64)	3 (42.86)	12 (16.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed*				
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	21 (31.82)	1 (14.29)	22 (30.14)	0.92
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	51 (77.27)	5 (71.43)	56 (76.71)	0.12
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	23 (34.85)	3 (42.86)	26 (35.62)	0.18
(iv)	Cleaning of roads	15 (22.73)	3 (42.86)	18 (24.66)	1.38
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	16 (24.24)	2 (28.57)	18 (24.66)	0.06

* Multiple responses were allowed

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

***Percentage are worked out of those who are working as scavengers

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.14.2
Views of non-beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by marital status

S. No.	Category	Married (N=106)	Unmarried & others (N=32)	Total (N=138)
1	Gender			
(i)	More male	8 (7.55)	3 (9.38)	11 (7.97)
(ii)	More female	42 (39.62)	6 (18.75)	48 (34.78)
(iv)	Almost equally	56 (52.83)	23 (71.88)	79 (57.25)

S. No.	Category	Married (N=106)	Unmarried & others (N=32)	Total (N=138)
2	Age group			
	(i) Young	1 (0.94)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
	(ii) Middle aged	104 (98.11)	32 (100.00)	136 (98.55)
	(iii) Elderly	1 (0.94)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
3	Education			
	(i) Illiterates	58 (54.72)	22 (68.75)	80 (57.97)
	(ii) Literates	48 (45.28)	10 (31.25)	58 (42.03)
	(iii) Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	1 (0.94)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentage)

Table 7.14.3
Perception of non-beneficiaries about status of scavenging work by marital status

S. No.	Perception	Married (N=106)	Unmarried & others (N=32)	Total (N=138)	x ²
1	Number finding scavenging work insulting	72 (67.92)	26 (81.25)	98 (71.01)	2.12
2	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	66 (62.26)	26 (81.25)	92 (66.67)	3.99*
3	Number who are involved in scavenging work ***	66 (62.26)	7 (21.88)	73 (52.90)	
(a)	Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	33 (50.00)	5 (71.43)	38 (52.05)	
(b)	Number who wish to continue scavenging work	33 (50.00)	2 (28.57)	35 (47.95)	1.16
4	Factors attributed for continuation of scavenging work****				
(i)	Assured source of income	28 (84.85)	2 (100.00)	30 (85.71)	0.35
(ii)	Lack of alternative occupation	6 (18.18)	1 (50.00)	7 (20.00)	1.19
(iii)	Traditional relationship assured	2 (6.06)	1 (50.00)	3 (8.57)	4.65*
(iv)	No out-migration involved	3 (9.09)	0 (0.00)	3 (8.57)	0.20

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

***Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

**** Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to continue scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.14.4
Awareness of non-beneficiaries about the programmes of rehabilitation of scavengers

S. No.	Programmes	Married (N=106)	Unmarried & others (N=32)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number aware about law prohibiting manual scavenging	59 (55.66)	27 (84.38)	86 (62.32)	8.63**
2	Number viewing the act as beneficial to scavengers	51 (86.44)	25 (92.59)	76 (88.37)	0.68
3	Number aware about restrictions on construction of dry latrines	57 (53.77)	25 (78.13)	82 (59.42)	6.04*
4	Number viewing the restrictions beneficial	53 (92.98)	23 (92.00)	76 (92.68)	0.02
5	Number aware about training facilities in alternative occupations	55 (51.89)	26 (81.25)	81 (58.70)	8.74**
6	Number viewing the training beneficial to scavengers	50 (90.91)	25 (96.15)	75 (92.59)	0.71
7	Number aware about grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation	48 (45.28)	23 (71.88)	71 (51.45)	6.96**
8	Number viewing such provision beneficial to scavengers				
(i)	Highly beneficial	14 (29.17)	6 (26.09)	20 (28.17)	
(ii)	Moderately beneficial	31 (64.58)	17 (73.91)	48 (67.61)	1.69
(iii)	Not beneficial	3 (6.25)	0 (0.00)	3 (4.23)	
9	Number views measures to liberate scavengers satisfactory				
(i)	Highly satisfied	11 (10.38)	6 (18.75)	17 (12.32)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	59 (55.66)	25 (78.13)	84 (60.87)	12.15*
(iii)	Unsatisfied	36 (33.96)	1 (3.13)	37 (26.81)	*

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.14.5
Measures as suggested by non-beneficiaries for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers

S. No.	Measures	Married (N=106)	Unmarried & others (N=40)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Measures related to training of scavengers				
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training	18 (16.98)	11 (34.38)	29 (21.01)	4.48*
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	14 (13.21)	6 (18.75)	20 (14.49)	0.61
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	21 (19.81)	9 (28.13)	30 (21.74)	1.00
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	27 (25.47)	18 (56.25)	45 (32.61)	10.60**
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on concessional rates	32 (30.19)	8 (25.00)	40 (28.99)	0.32
2	Measures related to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers				
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	77 (72.64)	21 (65.63)	98 (71.01)	0.59
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	51 (48.11)	13 (40.63)	64 (46.38)	0.55
(iii)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions/ Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	23 (21.70)	8 (25.00)	31 (22.46)	0.15
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	22 (20.75)	8 (25.00)	30 (21.74)	0.26
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	18 (16.98)	12 (37.50)	30 (21.74)	6.08*
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	24 (22.64)	7 (21.88)	31 (22.46)	0.01

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.15.1
Involvement of non-beneficiaries in scavenging work by family type

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Joint family (N=104)	Nuclear family (N=34)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number producing scavenging as hereditary occupation	51 (49.04)	22 (64.71)	73 (52.90)	2.52
2	Number working as scavengers**	52 (50.00)	21 (61.76)	73 (52.90)	1.42
(i)	Number working on part time basis	43 (82.69)	18 (85.71)	61 (83.56)	0.10
(ii)	Number working on full time basis	9 (17.31)	3 (14.29)	12 (16.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed*				
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	15 (23.85)	7 (33.33)	22 (30.14)	0.14
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	39 (75.00)	17 (80.95)	56 (76.71)	0.30
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	31 (32.69)	9 (42.86)	26 (35.62)	0.67
(iv)	Cleaning of roads	12 (23.08)	6 (28.57)	18 (24.66)	0.24
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	14 (26.92)	4 (19.05)	18 (24.66)	0.50

* Multiple responses were allowed

**Percentage are worked out of those who are working as scavengers

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.15.2
Views of non-beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by family type

S. No.	Category	Joint family (N=104)	Nuclear family (N=34)	Total (N=138)
1	Gender			
	(i) More male	10 (9.62)	1 (2.94)	11 (7.97)
	(ii) More female	40 (38.46)	8 (23.53)	48 (34.78)
	(iv) Almost equally	54 (51.92)	25 (73.53)	79 (57.25)

S. No.	Category	Joint family (N=104)	Nuclear family (N=34)	Total (N=138)
2	Age group			
	(i) Young	1 (0.96)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
	(ii) Middle aged	102 (98.08)	34 (100.00)	136 (98.55)
	(iii) Elderly	1 (0.96)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
3	Education			
	(i) Illiterates	62 (59.62)	18 (52.94)	80 (57.97)
	(ii) Literates	42 (40.38)	16 (47.06)	58 (42.03)
	(iii) Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	0 (0.00)	1 (2.94)	1 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.15.3
Perception of non-beneficiaries about status of scavenging work by family type

S. No.	Perception	Joint family (N=104)	Nuclear family (N=34)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number finding scavenging work insulting	76 (73.08)	22 (64.71)	98 (71.01)	0.87
2	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	74 (71.15)	18 (52.94)	92 (66.67)	3.82
3	Number who are involved in scavenging work *	52 (50.00)	21 (61.76)	73 (52.90)	
(a)	Number destroys to discontinue scavenging work	24 (46.15)	14 (66.67)	38 (52.05)	2.52
(b)	Number who wish to continue scavenging work **	28 (53.85)	7 (33.33)	35 (47.95)	
4	Factors attributed for continuation of scavenging work				
(i)	Assured source of income	24 (85.71)	6 (85.71)	30 (85.71)	0.00
(ii)	Lack of alternative occupation	7 (25.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (20.00)	2.19
(iii)	Traditional relationship assured	2 (7.14)	1 (14.29)	3 (8.57)	0.36
(iv)	No out-migration involved	2 (7.14)	1 (14.29)	3 (8.57)	0.36

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

*Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

** Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to continue scavenging work

Table 7.15.4
Awareness of non-beneficiaries about the programmes of rehabilitation
of scavengers by family type

S. No.	Programmes	Joint family (N=104)	Nuclear family (N=34)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number aware about law prohibiting manual scavenging	65 (62.50)	21 (61.76)	86 (62.32)	0.01
2	Number viewing the act as beneficial to scavengers	57 (87.69)	19 (90.48)	76 (88.37)	0.12
3	Number aware about restrictions on construction of dry latrines	63 (60.58)	19 (55.88)	82 (59.42)	0.23
4	Number viewing the restrictions beneficial	58 (92.06)	18 (94.74)	76 (92.68)	0.15
5	Number aware about training facilities in alternative occupations	61 (58.65)	20 (58.82)	81 (58.70)	0.00
6	Number viewing the training beneficial to scavengers	56 (91.80)	19 (95.00)	75 (92.59)	0.22
7	Number aware about grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation	54 (51.92)	17 (50.00)	71 (51.45)	0.04
8	Number viewing such provision beneficial to scavengers				
(i)	Highly beneficial	16 (29.63)	4 (23.53)	20 (28.17)	
(ii)	Moderately beneficial	35 (64.81)	13 (76.47)	48 (67.61)	1.38
(iii)	Not beneficial	3 (5.56)	0 (0.00)	3 (4.23)	
9	Number views measures to liberate scavengers satisfactory				
(i)	Highly satisfied	14 (13.46)	3 (8.82)	17 (12.32)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	59 (56.73)	25 (73.53)	84 (60.87)	3.05
(iii)	Unsatisfied	31 (29.81)	6 (17.65)	37 (26.81)	

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.15.5
Measures as suggested by non-beneficiaries for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers by family type

S. No.	Measures	Joint family (N=104)	Nuclear family (N=34)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Measures related to training of scavengers				
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training	20 (19.23)	9 (26.47)	29 (21.01)	0.81
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	15 (14.42)	5 (14.71)	20 (14.49)	0.00
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	21 (20.19)	9 (26.47)	30 (21.74)	0.59
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	36 (34.62)	9 (26.47)	45 (32.61)	0.77
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on concessional rates	28 (26.92)	12 (35.29)	40 (28.99)	0.87
2	Measures related to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers				
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	76 (73.08)	22 (64.71)	98 (71.01)	0.87
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	51 (49.04)	13 (38.24)	64 (46.38)	1.20
(iii)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions / Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	21 (20.19)	10 (29.41)	31 (22.46)	1.25
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	20 (19.23)	10 (29.41)	30 (21.74)	1.56
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	24 (23.08)	6 (17.65)	30 (21.74)	0.44
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	22 (21.15)	9 (26.47)	31 (22.46)	0.42

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.16.1
Involvement of non-beneficiaries in scavenging work by family size

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Upto 4 (N=33)	5 - 8 (N=80)	9 & above (N=25)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number producing scavenging as hereditary occupation	18 (54.55)	37 (46.25)	18 (72.00)	73 (52.90)	5.12
2	Number working as scavengers**	17 (51.52)	37 (46.25)	19 (76.00)	73 (52.90)	
(i)	Number working on part time basis	15 (88.24)	31 (83.78)	15 (78.95)	61 (83.56)	0.57
(ii)	Number working on full time basis	2 (11.76)	6 (16.22)	4 (21.05)	12 (16.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed*					
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	5 (29.41)	12 (32.43)	5 (26.32)	22 (30.14)	0.23
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	13 (76.47)	30 (81.08)	13 (68.42)	56 (76.71)	1.13
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	6 (35.29)	13 (35.14)	7 (36.84)	26 (35.62)	0.02
(iv)	Cleaning of roads	5 (29.41)	10 (27.03)	3 (15.79)	18 (24.66)	1.12
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	3 (17.65)	12 (32.43)	3 (15.79)	18 (24.66)	2.46

* Multiple responses were allowed

**Percentage are worked out of those who are working as scavengers

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.16.2
Views of non-beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by family size

S. No.	Category	Upto 4 (N=33)	5 - 8 (N=80)	9 & above (N=25)	Total (N=138)
1	Gender				
	(i) More male	1 (3.03)	7 (8.75)	3 (12.00)	11 (7.97)
	(ii) More female	7 (21.21)	28 (35.00)	13 (52.00)	48 (34.78)
	(iv) Almost equally	25 (75.76)	45 (56.25)	9 (36.00)	79 (57.25)

S. No.	Category	Upto 4 (N=33)	5 - 8 (N=80)	9 & above (N=25)	Total (N=138)
2	Age group				
	(i) Young	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (4.00)	1 (0.72)
	(ii) Middle aged	33 (100.00)	79 (98.75)	24 (96.00)	136 (98.55)
	(iii) Elderly	0 (0.00)	1 (1.25)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
3	Education				
	(i) Illiterates	20 (60.61)	47 (58.75)	13 (52.00)	80 (57.97)
	(ii) Literates	13 (39.39)	33 (41.25)	12 (48.00)	58 (42.03)
	(iii) Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	1 (3.03)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.16.3
Perception of non-beneficiaries about status of scavenging work by family size

S. No.	Perception	Upto 4 (N=33)	5 - 8 (N=80)	9 & above (N=25)	Total (N=138)	x ²
1	Number finding scavenging work insulting	24 (72.73)	58 (72.50)	16 (64.00)	98 (71.01)	0.73
2	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	21 (63.64)	55 (68.75)	16 (64.00)	92 (66.67)	0.37
3	Number who are involved in scavenging work **	17 (51.52)	37 (46.25)	19 (76.00)	73 (52.90)	
(a)	Number destroys to discontinue scavenging work	12 (70.59)	18 (48.65)	8 (42.11)	38 (52.05)	3.27
(b)	Number who wish to continue scavenging work	5 (29.41)	19 (51.35)	11 (57.89)	35 (47.95)	
4	Factors attributed for continuation of scavenging work***					
(i)	Assured source of income	4 (80.00)	19 (100.00)	7 (63.64)	30 (85.71)	7.68*
(ii)	Lack of alternative occupation	0 (0.00)	3 (15.79)	4 (36.36)	7 (20.00)	3.30
(iii)	Traditional relationship assured	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (18.18)	3 (8.57)	3.91
(iv)	No out-migration involved	0 (0.00)	3 (15.79)	0 (0.00)	3 (8.57)	2.76

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

**Percentage are calculated out of those who are involved in scavenging work

*** Percentage are calculated out of those who wish to continue scavenging work

Table 7.16.4
Awareness of non-beneficiaries about the programmes of rehabilitation
of scavengers by family size

S. No.	Programmes	Upto 4 (N=33)	5 - 8 (N=80)	9 & above (N=25)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number aware about law prohibiting manual scavenging	23 (69.70)	51 (63.75)	12 (48.00)	86 (62.32)	3.02
2	Number viewing the act as beneficial to scavengers	21 (91.30)	48 (94.12)	7 (58.33)	76 (88.37)	12.37**
3	Number aware about restrictions on construction of dry latrines	21 (63.64)	49 (61.25)	12 (48.00)	82 (59.42)	1.71
4	Number viewing the restrictions beneficial	20 (95.24)	48 (97.96)	8 (66.67)	76 (92.68)	14.19**
5	Number aware about training facilities in alternative occupations	22 (66.67)	48 (60.00)	11 (44.00)	81 (58.70)	3.15
6	Number viewing the training beneficial to scavengers	22 (100.00)	44 (91.67)	9 (81.82)	75 (92.59)	3.68
7	Number aware about grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation	19 (57.58)	43 (53.75)	9 (36.00)	71 (51.45)	3.05
8	Number viewing such provision beneficial to scavengers					
(i)	Highly beneficial	5 (26.32)	15 (34.88)	0 (0.00)	20 (28.17)	
(ii)	Moderately beneficial	14 (73.68)	27 (62.79)	7 (77.78)	48 (67.61)	11.70*
(iii)	Not beneficial	0 (0.00)	1 (2.33)	2 (22.22)	3 (4.23)	
9	Number views measures to liberate scavengers satisfactory					
(i)	Highly satisfied	3 (9.09)	13 (16.25)	1 (4.00)	17 (12.32)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	24 (72.73)	48 (60.00)	12 (48.00)	84 (60.87)	9.52*
(iii)	Unsatisfied	6 (18.18)	19 (23.75)	12 (48.00)	37 (26.81)	

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.16.5
Measures as suggested by non-beneficiaries for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers by family size

S. No.	Measures	Upto 4 (N=33)	5 - 8 (N=80)	9 & above (N=25)	Total (N=138)	x ²
1	Measures related to training of scavengers					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training	9 (27.27)	18 (22.50)	2 (8.00)	29 (21.01)	3.44
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	6 (18.18)	14 (17.50)	0 (0.00)	20 (14.49)	5.18
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	10 (30.30)	17 (21.25)	3 (12.00)	30 (21.74)	2.83
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	10 (30.30)	30 (37.50)	5 (20.00)	45 (32.61)	2.76
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on concessional rates	9 (27.27)	25 (31.25)	6 (24.00)	40 (28.99)	0.55
2	Measures related to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers					
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	21 (63.64)	58 (72.50)	19 (76.00)	98 (71.01)	1.26
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	15 (45.45)	39 (48.75)	10 (40.00)	64 (46.38)	0.60
(iii)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions/Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	8 (24.24)	18 (22.50)	5 (20.00)	31 (22.46)	0.15
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	12 (36.36)	15 (18.75)	3 (12.00)	30 (21.74)	5.96
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	7 (21.21)	22 (27.50)	1 (4.00)	30 (21.74)	6.19*
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	8 (24.24/	19 (23.75)	4 (16.00)	31 (22.46)	0.74

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

Table 7.17.1
Involvement of non-beneficiaries involvement in scavenging work by occupation

S. No.	Involvement in scavenging work	Scavenging (N=62)	Non scavenging (N=76)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number producing scavenging as hereditary occupation	55 (88.71)	18 (23.68)	73 (52.90)	57.94**
2	Number working as scavengers***	56 (90.32)	17 (22.37)	73 (52.90)	
(i)	Number working on part time basis	45 (80.36)	16 (94.12)	61 (83.56)	1.80
(ii)	Number working on full time basis	11 (19.64)	1 (5.88)	12 (16.44)	
3	Nature of scavenging work performed*				
(i)	Disposal of house/cattle waste	18 (32.14)	4 (23.53)	22 (30.14)	0.46
(ii)	Cleaning of latrines	42 (75.00)	14 (82.35)	56 (76.71)	0.39
(iii)	Cleaning of drains	20 (35.71)	6 (35.29)	26 (35.62)	0.00
(iv)	Cleaning of roads	15 (26.79)	3 (17.65)	18 (24.66)	0.59
(v)	Cleaning of septic tanks	14 (25.00)	4 (23.53)	18 (24.66)	0.02

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Multiple responses were allowed

***Percentage are worked out of those who are working as scavengers

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.17.2
Views of non-beneficiaries about age, sex and education of persons involved in scavenging work by occupation

S. No.	Category	Scavenging (N=62)	Non scavenging (N=76)	Total (N=138)
1	Gender			
(i)	More male	5 (8.06)	6 (7.89)	11 (7.97)
(ii)	More female	18 (29.03)	30 (39.47)	48 (34.78)
(iv)	Almost equally	39 (62.90)	40 (52.63)	79 (57.25)

S. No.	Category	Scavenging (N=62)	Non scavenging (N=76)	Total (N=138)
2	Age group			
	(i) Young	0 (0.00)	1 (1.32)	1 (0.72)
	(ii) Middle aged	61 (98.39)	75 (98.68)	136 (98.55)
	(iii) Elderly	1 (1.61)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)
3	Education			
	(i) Illiterates	32 (51.61)	48 (63.16)	80 (57.97)
	(ii) Literates	30 (48.39)	28 (36.84)	58 (42.03)
	(iii) Sr./Hr. Sec. & above	1 (1.61)	0 (0.00)	1 (0.72)

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

Table 7.17.3
Perception of non-beneficiaries about status of scavenging work by occupation

S. No.	Perception	Scavenging (N=62)	Non scavenging (N=76)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number finding scavenging work insulting	48 (77.42)	50 (65.79)	98 (71.01)	2.24
2	Number viewed scavenging work downgrading social status	45 (72.58)	47 (61.84)	92 (66.67)	1.77
3	Number who are involved in scavenging work ***	56 (90.32)	17 (22.37)	73 (52.90)	
	(a) Number desirous to discontinue scavenging work	33 (58.93)	5 (29.41)	38 (52.05)	4.55*
	(b) Number who wish to continue scavenging work	23 (41.0)	12 (70.59)	35 (47.95)	
4	Factors attributed for continuation of scavenging work****				
	(i) Assured source of income	20 (86.96)	10 (83.33)	30 (85.71)	0.08
	(ii) Lack of alternative occupation	4 (17.39)	3 (25.00)	7 (20.00)	0.29
	(iii) Traditional relationship assured	1 (4.35)	2 (16.67)	3 (8.57)	1.53
	(iv) No out-migration involved	2 (8.70)	1 (8.33)	3 (8.57)	0.00

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

***Percentage are worked out of those who are Involved in scavenging work

****Percentage are worked out of those who wish to continue scavenging work

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.17.4
Awareness of non-beneficiaries about the programmes of rehabilitation
of scavengers by occupation

S. No.	Programmes	Scavenging (N=62)	Non scavenging (N=76)	Total (N=138)	χ^2
1	Number aware about law prohibiting manual scavenging	32 (51.61)	54 (71.05)	86 (62.32)	5.49*
2	Number viewing the act as beneficial to scavengers	31 (96.88)	45 (83.33)	76 (88.37)	3.59
3	Number aware about restrictions on construction of dry latrines	30 (48.39)	52 (68.42)	82 (59.42)	5.68*
4	Number viewing the restrictions beneficial	29 (96.67)	47 (90.38)	76 (92.68)	1.11
5	Number aware about training facilities in alternative occupations	29 (46.77)	52 (68.42)	81 (58.70)	6.60*
6	Number viewing the training beneficial to scavengers	29 (100.00)	46 (88.46)	75 (92.59)	3.61
7	Number aware about grants and loans for taking up alternative occupation	24 (38.71)	47 (61.84)	71 (51.45)	7.31**
8	Number viewing such provision beneficial to scavengers				
(i)	Highly beneficial	6 (25.00)	14 (29.79)	20 (28.17)	
(ii)	Moderately beneficial	16 (66.67)	32 (68.09)	48 (67.61)	1.58
(iii)	Not beneficial	2 (8.33)	1 (2.13)	3 (4.23)	
9	Number views measures to liberate scavengers satisfactory				
(i)	Highly satisfied	3 (4.84)	14 (18.42)	17 (12.32)	
(ii)	Moderately satisfied	42 (67.74)	42 (55.26)	84 (60.87)	6.00*
(iii)	Unsatisfied	17 (27.42)	20 (26.32)	37 (26.81)	

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level

Table 7.17.5
Measures as suggested by non-beneficiaries for liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers by occupation

S. No.	Measures	Scavenging (N=62)	Non scavenging (N=76)	Total (N=138)	x ²
1 Measures related to training of scavengers					
(i)	Increase in the number of short duration training	12 (19.35)	17 (22.37)	29 (21.01)	0.19
(ii)	Increase in the number of scavengers in training	11 (17.74)	9 (11.84)	20 (14.49)	0.96
(iii)	Increased number of trades for training	11 (17.74)	19 (25.00)	30 (21.74)	1.06
(iv)	Provide scholarship for all trainings	23 (37.10)	22 (28.95)	45 (32.61)	1.03
(v)	Provision of boarding & lodging on concessional rates	22 (35.48)	18 (23.68)	40 (28.99)	2.31
2 Measures related to liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers					
(i)	Increase in employment opportunities	47 (75.81)	51 (67.11)	98 (71.01)	1.26
(ii)	Increase in the number of alternative occupations	23 (37.10)	41 (53.95)	64 (46.38)	3.90*
(iii)	Setting up of counselling centres at training institutions/Panchayat samiti level for promoting alternative occupations.	16 (25.81)	15 (19.74)	31 (22.46)	0.72
(iv)	Increase in the amount of loan/grant	17 (27.42)	13 (17.11)	30 (21.74)	2.14
(v)	Greater coverage by grants	12 (19.35)	18 (23.68)	30 (21.74)	0.38
(vi)	Adequate marketing outlets for sale of products.	12 (19.35)	19 (25.00)	31 (22.46)	0.62

(The figures in brackets denote percentages)

* Significant at .05 level

Annex. 2.1 Interview Schedule for Beneficiaries

Impact of Scheme of Training and Rehabilitation on the Socio-economic Improvement of Scavenges in Rajasthan

वृत्तिका I (लाभार्थियों के लिए)

I. विवरण :

- 1.1 जिला : (1) उदयपुर () (2) अजमेर ()
- 1.2 आवास : (1) शहर () (2) कस्बा () (3) गाँव ()
- 1.3 शहर/कस्बे/गाँव का नाम
- 1.4.1 संस्थाओं से सम्बद्धता ?
- (1) अस्पताल () (2) विद्यालय/महाविद्यालय ()
- (3) राजकीय/सार्वजनिक संस्थान () (4) व्यवसायिक संस्थान ()
- 1.4.2 संस्था का पूरा नाम

II. विवरण & परिवारिक स्थिति %

- 2.1 नाम : पिता का नाम
- 2.2 निवास : (1) हरिजन बस्ती () (2) नियोजक द्वारा प्रदत्त क्वार्टर ()
- (3) (विवरण दें)
- 2.3 आयु : (1) 30 वर्ष तक () (2) 31-45 वर्ष तक ()
- (3) 46 वर्ष या अधिक ()
- 2.4 पुरुष/महिला (1) पुरुष () (2) महिला ()
- 2.5 उपजाति का नाम
- 2.6 शिक्षा : (1) निरक्षर () (2) साक्षर ()
- (3) प्राइमरी तक () (4) उच्च माध्यमिक व अधिक ()
- 2.7 वैवाहिक स्थिति : (1) विवाहित () (2) अविवाहित () (3) तलाकशुदा/परित्यक्तता ()
- 2.8 परिवार का प्रकार : (1) संयुक्त () (2) एकांकी ()
- 2.9 परिवार का आकार : (1) 4 सदस्यों तक () (2) 5-8 तक ()
- (3) 9+ ()
- 2.10 स्वयं का मुख्य व्यवसाय वार्षिक आय
- 2.10.1 परिवार का प्रमुख व्यवसाय
- (1) सफाई कार्य () (2) दस्तकारी ()
- (3) दुकान/व्यापार () (4) नौकरी ()
- (5) कुशल श्रमिक () (6) मजदूरी ()
- (3) अन्य (नाम बतायें)

III. LkQkbZ dk; Z I xU/kh I ipuk :

- 3.1.1 क्या आप सफाई कर्मचारी हैं ? (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.1.2 यदि हाँ तो क्या यह कार्य पूर्ण कालिक है ? (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.1.3 यदि हाँ तो क्या आप पंजीकृत हैं ? (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.2.1 क्या आप के परिवार में और भी सफाई कर्मी हैं ? (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.2.2 यदि हाँ तो कितने ?
(1) 1-2 तक () (2) 3 या अधिक ()
- 3.3.1 यदि आप/आपके परिवार का सफाई कार्य अंशकालीन है, तो दूसरा कौनसा व्यवसाय करते हैं ?
(1) (2)
- 3.4.1 क्या सफाई कार्य आप नियत वेतन पर करते हैं, या ठेके पर ?
(1) नियत वेतन पर () (2) ठेके पर ()
- 3.4.2 यदि नियत वेतन पर, तो मासिक वेतन कितना मिलता है ? रु.
- 3.4.3 यदि ठेके पर, तो अनुमानतः महीने में कितनी आय होती है ? रु.
- 3.5.1 सफाई कार्य के बदले में आपको रोकड़ रूपया मिलता है या वस्तु के रूप में ?
(1) अधिकतर रोकड़ () (2) अधिकतर वस्तु-रूप में ()
(3) दोनों ()
- 3.5.2 यदि वस्तु के रूप में भुगतान होता है, तो उसका अनुमानित मासिक मूल्य क्या होगा ? रु.
- 3.6.1 सफाई कर्मचारी के रूप में आप कौन-कौन सा काम करते हैं ?
(1) मैला उठाना () (2) शौचालय साफ करना ()
(3) नालियाँ/सिवर साफ करना () (4) सडके साफ करना ()
(5) सेप्टिक टैंक साफ करना () (6) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 3.6.2 मैला/कचरा उठाने/फेंकने के लिए किस प्रकार के साधनों का प्रयोग करते हैं ?
(1) बांस की टोकरी () (2) लोहे की बिना ढक्कन की बाल्टी ()
(3) लोहे की ढक्कन की बाल्टी () (4) ट्रॉली ()
(5) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 3.6.3 सेप्टिक टैंक किस प्रकार साफ/खाली करते हैं ?
(1) लागू नहीं () (2) हाथों से ()
(3) मशीन द्वारा () (4) कभी हाथों से कभी मशीन से ()
- 3.6.4 आप मैला/कचरा कहाँ फेंकते हैं ?
(1) खुली जगह में () (2) खड्डे में ()
(3) ड्रम में () (4) अन्य (नाम बतायें)

IV. Lkkeftd ifji; %

- 4.1 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण में पुरुष ज्यादा लगे हैं, या महिलायें ?
(1) पुरुष ज्यादा () (2) महिलायें ज्यादा ()
(3) दोनों बराबर ()
- 4.2 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण में किस आयु वर्ग के लोग ज्यादा लगे हैं ?
(1) युवक/युवतियाँ () (2) मध्यम आयु के ()
(3) वृद्धजन ()
- 4.3 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण में लगे व्यक्ति किस शिक्षा-स्तर के लोग ज्यादा हैं ?
(1) निरक्षर () (2) साक्षर ()
(3) उच्च माध्यमिक () (4) स्नातक एवं अधिक ()

- 4.4 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण में लगे लोगों को किस-किस नाम से संबोधित किया जाता है ?
 (1) हरिजन () (2) वाल्मिकी ()
 (3) सफाई कर्मी () (4) चूड़ा ()
 (5) भंगी () (4) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 4.5.1 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण का काम क्या आपको अपमानजनक लगता है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.5.2 यदि हाँ, तो क्या इससे आपकी सामाजिक स्थिति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.6.1 क्या आपके परिवार वाले मैला/कचरा निस्तारण का काम जारी रखने के विरुद्ध हैं ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.6.2 यदि हाँ, तो किन लोगों का विरोध ज्यादा है ?
 (1) पुरुष/महिला ()
 (2) युवक/मध्यम आयु के/वृद्ध ()
 (3) निरक्षर/कम शिक्षित/शिक्षित ()
- 4.6.3 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण का काम जारी रखने से क्या परिवार/समुदाय के साथ आपके संबंधों में तनाव पैदा होता है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()

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- 5.1.1 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण का काम छोड़ देने के लिए क्या आप इच्छुक हैं ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 5.1.2 यदि हाँ, तो कौनसा वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय आप अपनाना चाहेंगे ?
 (1) (2)
- 5.2.1 वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय करने के लिए क्या आपके पास आवश्यक कौशल हैं ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 5.3.1 क्या आपने कभी-कभी वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय में कोई प्रशिक्षण लिया है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 5.3.2 यदि हाँ, तो किस व्यवसाय में ?
- 5.3.3 क्या आप और प्रशिक्षण लेने के इच्छुक हैं ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 5.4.1 क्या सरकार द्वारा वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 5.4.2 यदि हाँ तो, किन-किन वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है ?
 (1) (2)
 (3) (4)
- 5.4.3 क्या प्रशिक्षण के दौरान छात्रवृत्ति भी मिलती है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं () (3) पता नहीं ()
- 5.5.1 आपकी राय में ऐसे प्रशिक्षण से क्या अस्वच्छ व्यवसाय से छुटकारा मिल जायगा?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 5.5.2 यदि हाँ तो कैसे?
 (1) अच्छी नौकरी () (2) अधिक तनखाह/आमदनी ()
 (3) सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धि () (4) स्वरोजगार के अवसर ()
 (5) अन्य (विवरण दें).....
- 5.6 क्या परम्परागत व्यवसायों से मुक्ति हेतु सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था पर्याप्त है?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()

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- 6.1 शुष्क शौचालयों एवं हाथ से मैला उताने के विरुद्ध बने कानून के बारे में क्या आपको जानकारी है?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 6.2.1 क्या शुष्क शौचालयों के विकल्प को बढ़ावा देने की सरकार की योजना की आपको जानकारी है?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 6.2.2 आपकी जानकारी में क्या शुष्क शौचालयों को धीरे-धीरे वाटर-शील्ड शौचालयों में बदला जा रहा है?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं () (3) पता नहीं ()
- 6.3 यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसके लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ऋण या अनुदान दिया जा रहा है?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 6.4.1 परम्परागत व्यवसाय पर रोक लगाने एवं वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय अपनाने में सरकार क्या प्रोत्साहन देती है?
(1) ऋण () (2) अनुदान ()
(3) प्लॉट () (4) दुकानें () (5) अन्य (विवरण दें) ()
- 6.4.2 आपने इनमें से किन-किन सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया है?
(1) ऋण () (2) प्लॉट () (3) दुकानें () (4) अन्य (विवरण दें) ()
- 6.5 परम्परागत व्यवसाय से मुक्ति के लिए क्या ये सुविधाएँ पर्याप्त हैं?
(1) ऋण (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
(2) अनुदान (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
(3) प्रशिक्षण (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
(4) प्लॉट (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
(5) दुकाने (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
(6) अन्य (विवरण दें) (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 6.6 उपलब्ध सुविधाओं के उपयोग से स्वच्छकारों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ है?
(1) अच्छी नौकरी () (2) अधिक तनखाह/आमदनी ()
(3) सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा में वृद्धि () (4) स्वरोजगार के अवसर ()
(5) बच्चों की शिक्षा का प्रसार हुआ () (6) स्वास्थ्य में सुधार हुआ ()
- 6.7 वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों का बढ़ावा दिये जाने वाले सरकारी प्रयासों से आप कितने सन्तुष्ट हैं?
(1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ-कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()
- 6.8 परम्परागत व्यवसाय से मुक्ति हेतु स्वच्छकारों के पुनर्वास कार्यक्रमों को और अधिक कैसे प्रभावी बनाया जा सकता है?
1. रोजगार के अधिक अवसर प्रदान करना ()
2. अल्पकालीन प्रशिक्षण की संख्या में वृद्धि ()
3. प्रशिक्षण में अधिक संख्या में स्वच्छकारों को प्रवेश ()
4. अधिक विषयों में प्रशिक्षण ()
5. सभी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में छात्रवृत्ति की व्यवस्था ()
6. प्रशिक्षण काल में आवास-भोजन सुविधा रियायती दर पर ()
7. वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों की संख्या में वृद्धि ()
8. प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों/पंचायत समिति स्तर पर परामर्श केन्द्र की स्थापना ()
9. ऋण/अनुदान राशि में वृद्धि ()
10. अधिक संख्या में लोगों को अनुदान की सुविधा ()
11. उत्पादों की बिक्री भी उपयुक्त व्यवस्था ()
12. अन्य (विवरण दें) ()

शोधकर्ता की टिप्पणी :-

शोधकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर

Annex. 2.2 Interview Schedule for Non-Beneficiaries

Impact of Scheme of Training and Rehabilitation on the Social Economic Improvement of Scavenges in Rajasthan

vud qph& II (गैर-लाभार्थियों के लिए)

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- 1.1 जिला : (1) उदयपुर () (2) अजमेर ()
- 1.2 आवास : (1) शहर () (2) कस्बा () (3) गाँव ()
- 1.3 शहर/कस्बे/गाँव का नाम
- 1.4.1 कार्यालय से सम्बद्धता :
 (1) अस्पताल () (2) विद्यालय/महाविद्यालय ()
 (3) राजकीय/सार्वजनिक संस्थान () (4) व्यवसायिक संस्थान ()
- 1.4.2 कार्यालय का पूरा नाम

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- 2.1 नाम : पिता का नाम
- 2.2 निवास : (1) हरिजन बस्ती () (2) नियोजक द्वारा प्रदत्त क्वार्टर ()
 (विवरण दें) ()
- 2.3 आयु : (1) 30 वर्ष तक () (2) 31-45 वर्ष तक ()
 (3) 46 वर्ष या अधिक () (4) 61 वर्ष तथा उपर ()
- 2.4 पुरुष/महिला (1) पुरुष () (2) महिला ()
- 2.5 उपजाति का नाम
- 2.6 शिक्षा : (1) निरक्षर () (2) साक्षर ()
 (3) प्राइमरी तक () (4) उच्च माध्यमिक व अधिक ()
- 2.7 वैवाहिक स्थिति : (1) विवाहित () (2) अविवाहित ()
 (3) तलाकशुदा/परिव्यक्तता ()
- 2.8 परिवार का प्रकार : (1) संयुक्त () (2) एकाकी ()
- 2.9 परिवार का आकार : (1) 4 सदस्यों तक () (2) 5-8 तक ()
 (3) 9+ ()
- 2.11 स्वयं का मुख्य व्यवसाय
- 2.10.1 परिवार का प्रमुख व्यवसाय
 (1) सफाई कार्य () (2) दस्तकारी ()
 (3) दुकान/व्यापार () (4) नौकरी ()
 (5) कुशल श्रमिक () (6) मजदूरी ()
 (3) अन्य (नाम बतायें)

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- 3.1.1 क्या आप सफाईकर्मि है?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.1.2 यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह अशंकालिक है या पूर्णकालिक?
(1) अशंकालिक () (2) पूर्णकालिक ()
- 3.1.3 यदि अशंकालिक, तो क्या आप दूसरा कोई व्यवसाय भी करते है?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.2.1 क्या आप सफाईकर्मि का काम पहले भी करते है ?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.2.2 यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह व्यवसाय परम्परागत रहा है?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.3.1 सफाई कार्य के बदले में आप को रोकड़ मिलता है या वस्तु?
(1) रोकड़ मजदूरी () (2) वस्तु () (3) दोनों ()
- 3.3.2 दोनों मिलाकर महीने में कितने मूल्य के बराबर मजदूरी मिल जाती है? रुपये.....
- 3.4.1 आप व आपका परिवार कुल कितने घरों में अपनी सेवाएँ देता है? (संख्या)
- 3.4.2 क्या ऐसे परिवारों का सफाईकर्मियों में बंटवारा होता है?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.5.1 सफाई कर्मि के रूप में कौन-कौन सा काम करना पड़ता है?
(1) मैला उठाना () (2) शौचालय साफ करना ()
(3) नालियाँ/सिवर साफ करना () (4) सड़कें साफ करना ()
(5) सेप्टिक टैंक साफ करना () (6) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 3.5.2 मैला/कचरा फेंकने के लिए कौन-कौन से साधनों का आप प्रयोग करते हैं?
(1) बांस की टोकरी () (2) लोहे की बिना ढक्कन की बाल्टी ()
(3) लोहे की ढक्कन की बाल्टी () (4) ट्रॉली ()
(5) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 3.6.1 मैला/कचरा कहाँ फेंका जाता है?
(1) खुली जगह से () (2) खड्डे में ()
(3) ड्रम में () (4) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 3.7.1 क्या कभी आपको सेप्टिक टैंक भी साफ करना पड़ता है?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.7.2 यदि हाँ, तो उसे किस प्रकार साफ/खाली किया जाता है?
(1) हाथों से () (2) मशीनों से () (3) कभी हाथों/कभी मशीनों से ()

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- 4-1 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण में पुरुष ज्यादा लगे हैं, या महिलायें ?
(1) पुरुष ज्यादा () (2) महिलायें ज्यादा ()
(3) दोनों बराबर ()
- 4.2 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण में किस आयु वर्ग के लोग ज्यादा लगे हुए हैं ?
(1) युवक/युवतियाँ () (2) मध्यम आयु के ()
(3) वृद्धजन ()

- 4.3 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण में लगे व्यक्ति किस शिक्षा-स्तर के हैं ?
 (1) निरक्षर () (2) साक्षर ()
 (3) उच्च माध्यमिक () (4) स्नातक एवं अधिक ()
- 4.4 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण में लगे लोगों को किस नाम से संबोधित किया जाता है ?
 (1) हरिजन () (2) वाल्मिकी ()
 (3) सफाई कर्मी () (4) चूड़ा ()
 (5) भंगी () (4) अन्य (नाम बतायें
- 4.5 इनमें से कौनसा संबोधन आपको ज्यादा अपमानजनक लगता है ?
 (1) हरिजन () (2) वाल्मिकी ()
 (3) सफाई कर्मी () (4) चूड़ा ()
 (5) भंगी () (4) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 4.5.1 मैला/कचरा निस्तारण का काम करना क्या आपको अपमानजनक लगता है ? (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.5.2 यदि हाँ, तो क्या इससे आपकी सामाजिक स्थिति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.6.1 क्या आप मैला-कचरा निस्तारण का काम जारी रखने के पक्ष में हैं?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.6.2 यदि हाँ, तो क्यों ?
 (1) आमदनी का सुनिश्चित जरिया ()
 (2) वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय की कमी ()
 (3) परम्परागत सम्बन्धों को बनाये रखना ()
 (4) घर बाहर छोड़ने की विवशता नहीं ()
 (5) अन्य (विवरण दें)
- 4.6.4 मैला /कचरा निस्तारण का काम करने से क्या कभी परिवार में तनाव पैदा होता है?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- v vLoPN 0; ol k; l sefDr %**
- 5.1.1. हाथ से मैला उठाने के विरुद्ध बने कानून की क्या आपको जानकारी है?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं () (3) पता नहीं ()
- 5.1.2 यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह कदम सफाईकर्मियों के हित में है?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं () (3) पता नहीं ()
- 5.2.1 शुष्क शौचालयों के निर्माण पर सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई रोक की क्या आपको जानकारी है?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं () (3) पता नहीं ()
- 5.2.2 यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सफाईकर्मियों के हित में है?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं () (3) पता नहीं ()
- 5.3.1 परम्परागत अस्वच्छ व्यवसाय से मुक्ति हेतु वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय में दी जाने वाली ट्रेनिंग की क्या आपको जानकारी है?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं () (3) पता नहीं ()
- 5.3.2 यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह कदम सफाईकर्मियों के हित में है?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं () (3) पता नहीं ()
- 5.4.2 सफाईकर्मियों द्वारा वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय अपनाने हेतु दिये जाने वाले अनुदान और ऋण की क्या आपको जानकारी है?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं () (3) पता नहीं ()

- 5.4.2 यदि हाँ, तो यह कदम सफाईकर्मियों के लिए कितना लाभकारी है?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ-कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()
- 5.5.1 अस्वच्छ व्यवसाय से मुक्ति दिलाने हेतु सफाईकर्मियों के लिए सरकार द्वारा किये जा रहे प्रयासों से आप कितने सन्तुष्ट हैं?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ-कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()
- 5.5.2 सफाईकर्मियों को अस्वच्छ व्यवसाय से मुक्ति दिलाने में कौन-कौन से प्रयास अधिक प्रभावी हो सकते हैं?
1. रोजगार के अधिक अवसर प्रदान करना ()
 2. अल्पकालीन प्रशिक्षण की संख्या में वृद्धि ()
 3. प्रशिक्षण में अधिक संख्या में स्वच्छकारों को प्रवेश ()
 4. अधिक विषयों में प्रशिक्षण ()
 5. प्रशिक्षण में सभी को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाए ()
 6. प्रशिक्षण काल में आवास-भोजन सुविधा रियायती दर पर उपलब्ध हो ()
 7. वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो ()
 8. वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय स्थापित करने तथा उन्हें लाभकारी बनाने हेतु प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों/पंचायत समिति स्तर पर परामर्श केन्द्र स्थापित हो ()
 9. ऋण/अनुदान राशि में वृद्धि ()
 10. अधिक संख्या में लोगों को अनुदान प्रदान करना ()
 11. उत्पादों की बिक्री भी उपयुक्त व्यवस्था ()
 12. अन्य (विवरण दें) ()

शोधकर्ता की टिप्पणी :-

शोधकर्ता के हस्ताक्षर

Annex. 2.3 Interview Schedule/Questionnaire for Officials and Office Holders

Impact of Scheme of Training and Rehabilitation on the Social Economic Improvement of Scavenges in Rajasthan

वृद्धि एवं III (स्वच्छकारों से संबंधित संगठनों/विभागों के कार्यकर्ताओं हेतु)

I विज्ञान; कक्षा %

- 1.1 जिला : (1) उदयपुर () (2) उदयपुर ()
- 1.2 आवास : (1) शहर () (2) कस्बा () (3) गाँव ()
- 1.3 नाम..... पिता का नाम.....
- 1.4 नगर/कस्बे /गाँव का नाम.....
- 1.5 संगठन/विभाग में पद
- 1.6 संगठन/विभाग का नाम एवं स्थान

II लिंग व कक्षा के अनुसार %

- 2.1 आयु : (1) 30 वर्ष तक () (2) 31-45 वर्ष तक ()
(3) 46-60 तक () (4) 61 वर्ष तथा उपर ()
- 2.2 लिंग : पुरुष/महिला (1) पुरुष () (2) महिला ()
- 2.3 शिक्षा : (1) निरक्षर () (2) साक्षर ()
(3) प्राइमरी तक () (4) उच्च माध्यमिक एवं अधिक ()
- 2.4 जाति का नाम/वर्ग (1) सामान्य () (2) अनुसूचित जाति ()
(3) अनुसूचित जनजाति () (4) ओ. बी. सी. ()
- 2.5 वैवाहिक स्थिति : (1) विवाहित () (2) अविवाहित ()
(3) तलाकशुदा/परिव्यक्तता ()
- 2.6 परिवार का प्रकार : (1) संयुक्त () (2) एकाकी ()
- 2.7 परिवार का आकार : (1) 4 सदस्यों तक () (2) 5-8 तक ()
(3) 9+ ()
- 2.12 स्वयं का मुख्य व्यवसाय
- 2.10.1 परिवार का प्रमुख व्यवसाय
(1) सफाई कार्य () (2) दस्तकारी ()
(3) दुकान/व्यापार () (4) नौकरी ()
(5) कुशल श्रमिक () (6) मजदूरी ()
(3) अन्य (नाम बतायें)

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- 3.1.1 क्या हाथों से मैला धोने की प्रथा अभी भी चली आ रही है ?
(1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()

- 3.1.2 यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रथा में लगे स्वच्छकारों की संख्या कहाँ अधिक है ?
 (1) नगरों में () (2) कस्बों में () (3) गाँवों में ()
- 3.2.1 क्या शुष्क शौचालय अभी भी कायम हैं ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.2.2 यदि हाँ, तो इनकी संख्या कहाँ अधिक है ?
 (1) नगरों में () (2) कस्बों में () (3) गाँवों में ()
- 3.3.1 क्या शुष्क शौचालयों को सेनेटरी/पलश शौचालयों में बदला जा रहा है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.3.2 यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में हुई प्रगति से आप कितने संतुष्ट हैं ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ-कुछ () (3) बहुत कम ()
- 3.3.3 शुष्क शौचालय को सेनेटरी/पलश शौचालय में बदला जाना कितना बाकी है ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ-कुछ () (3) बहुत कम ()
- 3.4.1 स्वच्छकारों को कौन-कौन से काम करने पड़ते हैं ?
 (1) मैला उठाना () (2) शौचालय साफ करना ()
 (3) नालियाँ/सिवर साफ करना () (4) सड़कें साफ करना ()
 (5) सेप्टिक टैंक साफ करना () (6) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 3.4.2 मैला/कचरा उठाने/फेंकने के लिए स्वच्छकार अधिकतर किन साधनों का उपयोग करते हैं ?
 (1) बांस की टोकरी () (2) लोहे की बिना ढक्कन की बाल्टी ()
 (3) लोहे की ढक्कन की बाल्टी () (4) ट्रॉली ()
 (5) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 3.5.1 स्वच्छकारों को अपने काम के बदले क्या मिलता है ?
 (1) रोकड मजदूरी () (2) वस्तु () (3) दोनों ()
- 3.6.1 मैला/कचरा उठाने/फेंकने का काम अक्सर कौन करता है ?
 (1) पुरुष () (2) महिलायें ()
 (3) दोनों बराबर ()
- 3.6.2 मैला/कचरा उठाने/फेंकने का काम अक्सर किस आयु-वर्ग के लोग करते हैं ?
 (1) बच्चें/युवा () (2) मध्यम आयुवर्ग () (3) वृद्ध ()
- 3.6.3 मैला /कचरा उठाने/फेंकने का काम अक्सर किस शिक्षावर्ग के लोग करते हैं ?
 (1) निरक्षर () (2) साक्षर () (3) पढ़े-लिखें ()
- 3.7.1 मैला उठाने के काम को स्वच्छकार कितना अपमानजनक मानते हैं ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ-कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल भी नहीं ()
- 3.7.2 अवसर मिलने पर मैला उठाना छोड़ने के लिए कितने लोग तैयार हो सकते हैं ?
 (1) लगभग सभी () (2) कुछ-कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल भी नहीं ()

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- 4.1.1 हाथ से मैला उठाने की प्रथा छोड़ने वाले अधिकतर किस प्रकार के वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय में लगने के इच्छुक हैं ?
 (1) (2) (3)
- 4.1.2 स्वच्छकारों को वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों में लगाने हेतु क्या व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()

- 4.1.3 यदि हाँ, तो ज्यादातर स्वच्छकार किस प्रकार के वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण लेने के इच्छुक हैं ?
 (1) (2) (3)
- 4.2 क्या प्रशिक्षण में छात्रवृत्ति की व्यवस्था है ? (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.3.1 ऐसे प्रशिक्षणों में स्वच्छकार कितना खर्च करते हैं ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ-कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल भी नहीं ()
- 4.3.2 परम्परागत मैला उठाने से मुक्ति हेतु प्रशिक्षण की उपलब्ध व्यवस्था कितनी प्रभावी है ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ-कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल भी नहीं ()
- 4.4.1 वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय अपनाने के लिए क्या सरकार स्वच्छकारों को अनुदान उपलब्ध कराती है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.4.2 क्या ऐसा अनुदान आप पर्याप्त मानते हैं ? (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.5.1 वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय अपनाने के लिए क्या सरकार ऋण की भी व्यवस्था करती है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.5.2 क्या ऐसा ऋण आप पर्याप्त मानते हैं ? (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 4.6.1 आपकी जानकारी में जिन-जिन स्वच्छकारों ने इन सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया, उनकी स्थिति में क्या सुधार हुआ ?
 (1) अच्छी नौकरी मिली () (2) अधिक आमदनी ()
 (3) स्वरोजगार संभव हुआ () (4) समाज में प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ी ()
 (5) अन्य (नाम बतायें)
- 4.7.1 स्वच्छकारों को वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों की ओर आकर्षित करने के लिए और क्या उपाय किये जाने चाहिए ?
1. रोजगार के अधिक अवसर प्रदान करना ()
 2. अल्पकालीन प्रशिक्षण की संख्या में वृद्धि ()
 3. प्रशिक्षण में अधिक संख्या में स्वच्छकारों को प्रवेश ()
 4. अधिक विषयों में प्रशिक्षण ()
 5. सभी प्रशिक्षण में छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाए ()
 6. प्रशिक्षण काल में आवास-भोजन सुविधा रियायती दर पर उपलब्ध हो ()
 7. वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों की संख्या में वृद्धि ()
 8. वैकल्पिक व्यवसाय स्थापित करने तथा उन्हें लाभकारी बनाने हेतु प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों/पंचायत समिति स्तर पर परामर्श केन्द्र स्थापित कर ()
 9. ऋण/अनुदान राशि में वृद्धि ()
 10. अधिक संख्या में लोगों को अनुदान प्रदान करना ()
 11. उत्पादों की बिक्री भी उपयुक्त व्यवस्था ()
 12. अन्य (विवरण दें)
- 4.8 अन्य जानकारी :-

उत्तरदाता के हस्ताक्षर

Annex. 2.4 Questionnaire for Staff of Vocational Training Institutions

IMPACT OF SCHEME OF TRAINING AND REHABILITATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT OF SCAVENGERS IN RAJASTHAN

i / ukoyh (व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के प्रशिक्षकों के लिए)

प्रशिक्षक का नामपद.....
प्रशिक्षक केन्द्र का नाम व पता.....
प्रशिक्षक केन्द्र की स्थापना का वर्ष

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- 1.1 उम्र: 1) 30 से कम () 2) 31-50 () 3) 51 से ऊपर ()
1.2 शिक्षा: 1) सीनियर सैकण्डरी () 2) स्नातक () 3) स्नानोत्तर ()
1.3 व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण.....
1.4 प्रशिक्षण देने का अनुभव (वर्षों में).....
1.5 प्रशिक्षण का विषय/व्यवसाय.....

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- 2.1 विषय / व्यवसायों का नाम बताएं जिसमें प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है:
1..... 2..... 3.....
4..... 5..... 6.....
- 2.2 प्रशिक्षण हेतु उपलब्ध सीटें
(1) पुरुष..... (2) महिला.....
- 2.3 ऐसे तीन विषयों / व्यवसायों का नाम बताएं जिसमें स्वच्छकार अधिक संख्या में भाग लेते हैं:
(क) पुरुष: 1..... 2..... 3.....
(ख) महिला: 1..... 2..... 3.....
- 2.3.1 प्रशिक्षण की अवधि कितनी है?
(1) कम से कम() (2) अधिक से अधिक.....()
- 2.3.2 स्वच्छकारों की रुचि कितनी अवधि वाले प्रशिक्षण में अधिक है ?
(1) कम अवधि वाले () (2) अधिक अवधि वाले () (3) दोनों में ()
- 2.4.1 कुल उपलब्ध सीटों का कितना प्रतिशत स्वच्छकारों द्वारा उपयोग किया जाता है ?
1) 25% सीटें () 2) 26-50% सीटें ()
2) 51-75% सीटें () 3) 76% से ऊपर ()
- 2.4.2 विभिन्न प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में स्वच्छकार तुलनात्मक रूप से कितनी रुचि लेते हैं?
(1) दूसरों के बराबर रुचि () (2) दूसरों से अधिक रुचि ()
(3) दूसरों से कम रुचि ()
- 2.4.3 दूसरों की तुलना में स्वच्छकारों की सीखने की क्षमता कितनी है?
(1) दूसरों के बराबर रुचि () (2) दूसरों से अधिक रुचि ()
(3) दूसरों से कम रुचि ()

- 2.4 प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में स्वच्छकारों की सहभागिता को कौन- कौन से कारक प्रभावित करते हैं?
 (1) अस्वच्छ व्यवसाय से मुक्ति () (2) स्वरोजगार प्रारम्भ करने की इच्छा ()
 (3) नौकरी आसानी से प्राप्त होने की आशा ()
 (4) आमदनी / जीवन स्तर में सुधार की सम्भावना ()
 (5) समुदाय में अपनी सामाजिक स्थिति में सुधार ()
 (6) अन्य (विवरण दें)

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- 3.1.1 प्रशिक्षण के दौरान का सभी स्वच्छकारों के लिए छात्रावास सुविधा उपलब्ध है ?
 (1) हाँ, सभी के लिए () (2) कुछ के लिए () (3) किसी के लिए भी नहीं ()
)
- 3.1.2 स्वच्छकारों को उपलब्ध छात्रावास सुविधा कितनी संतोषजनक है?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ- कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()
- 3.2.1 प्रशिक्षण ले रहे स्वच्छकारों के लिए छात्रावास सुविधा कितनी आवश्यक है ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ- कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()
- 3.2.2 यदि आवश्यक है, तो क्यों ?
 (1) मकानों का अधिक किराया () (2) स्वच्छकारों की निर्धनता ()
 (3) आवास की व्यवस्था में लगे रहने से प्रशिक्षण में व्यवधान ()
 (4) किरायों के मकानों में आपसी आदान - प्रदान की सम्भावना नहीं ()
 (5) अन्य (विवरण दें)
- 3.3.1 क्या स्वच्छकारों को छात्रवृत्ति भी उपलब्ध है ?
 (1) हाँ (2) नहीं
- 3.3.2 यदि हाँ तो मासिक राशि कितनी है ?.....
- 3.3.3 उपलब्ध छात्रवृत्ति कितनी पर्याप्त मानते है ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ- कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()
- 3.3.4 क्या छात्रवृत्ति समय पर उपलब्ध हो जाती है ?
 (1) हाँ () (2) नहीं ()
- 3.4 आपकी राय में प्रशिक्षण का माध्यम कितना सरल है ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ- कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()
- 3.5 व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाएँ कितनी पर्याप्त है ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ- कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()

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- 4.1 आपकी राय में स्वच्छकारों के लिए किन-किन नयें विषयों में प्रशिक्षण उपयोगी होगा ?
 (1) पुरुष: 1..... 2..... 3.....
 (2) महिला: 1..... 2..... 3.....
- 4.2.1 स्वच्छकारों को दिया जाने वाला प्रशिक्षण स्वरोजगार के लिए आप कितना उपयोगी मानते है ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ- कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()
- 4.2.2 स्वच्छकारों को दिया जाने वाला प्रशिक्षण नौकरी के लिए कितना उपयोगी मानते है ?
 (1) बहुत अधिक () (2) कुछ- कुछ () (3) बिल्कुल नहीं ()
- 4.3.1 आपके यहाँ से प्रशिक्षित स्वच्छकार आपकी जानकारी में किन - किन व्यवसायों में संलग्न है ?
 (1) स्वरोजगार () (2) नौकरी () (3) पुनः परम्परागत व्यवसाय में लगना ()
 (4) अन्य (विवरण दें)

NATIONAL SCHEME OF LIBERATION AND REHABILITATION OF SCAVENGERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS

Highlights

The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 was adopted by sixteen States as of April 2002, but there was no evidence of its enforcement in any of the States. The Scheme did not even mention the existence of the Law.

Lateral support to the Scheme through liberation (i.e. conversion of dry latrines into water-borne ones) of scavengers was not aligned with the progress of rehabilitation measures.

Surveys for identification of scavengers and their dependents necessary to locate, specify and particularize the beneficiaries and their needs were often not methodologically sound and results varied widely. Even the definition of 'Scavenger' was not on any settled basis by the survey agencies of the States which resulted in inclusion of ineligible persons in the list of beneficiaries. Reliable base-line data were not available even after ten years of the implementation of the Scheme.

Targets for training were not communicated by the Ministry to the States which resulted either in targets not being prescribed by the States or in targets being determined only on ad hoc basis. Consequently, shortfall in training coverage was as high as 68 *per cent* and targets set for the Eighth Plan were not achieved even at the end of the Ninth Plan. No special curriculum was developed for training of scavengers though it was recognized that occupational shift in low-skill areas would require special measures.

The Ninth Plan efforts showed lesser rehabilitation numerically than the Eighth Plan period. The targeting exercise was largely hypothetical as it did not take into account the yearwise progress though there was 61 *per cent* shortfall in achieving targets for rehabilitation. Rehabilitation efforts were characterized by misapplication of resources, emphasis on low-cost projects for availing of cash benefits without income generation and mismatches between skills and occupations.

During 1999-2000, a new thrust area in the form of the Sanitary Mart Scheme was identified and Rs 130.05 crore were released for the purpose. However, this scheme failed as only 14 *per cent* of the targeted Marts could be set up during the period.

District Collectors were to act as key functionaries for coordinating with training institutes, financial institutions and various departments of State Governments executing welfare schemes. However, their role was confined largely to survey and identification of beneficiaries. The responsibility of the Scheme was transferred to Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations, which were not accountable to the District Collectors in the normal course of their functioning. These organisational mismatches adversely affected the implementation of the Scheme.

During the Ninth Plan period, the initial budgetary commitment of Rs 421.50 crore was scaled down to Rs 249.15 crore representing a decrease of 41 *per cent*. Funds for implementation of the Scheme continued to flow to the Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations notwithstanding substantial unspent balances. Large quantum of funds was released at the very end of the financial year resulting in either hurried spending or notional spending for balancing the accounts. The desired financial support of State Governments was not available.

There was hardly any workable monitoring machinery at the Ministry, State and District levels. Monitoring Committees were either not formed or were not functioning properly.

Impact assessment of the Scheme by Audit revealed poor performance along all the critical parameters, i.e. identification of scavengers, training of beneficiaries, rehabilitation, monitoring and evaluation of progress of implementation of the Scheme.

* *The scheme as conceived, implemented since 1992 and reviewed by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India, is downloaded from website and reproduced for providing a critical appraisal of its performances strengths and limitations.*

1. THE SCHEME

1.1 Background

The 'National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents' marks the convergence of several public initiatives over a period of four decades preceding its introduction in 1992. The first initiative taken by the erstwhile State of Bombay resulted in the submission of a report on the living conditions of scavengers in 1952. The major recommendations contained in the report were circulated by the Government of India to the State Governments for wider application in 1955. In its report submitted in 1955, the first Backward Classes Commission also recommended measures for the alleviation of the sub-human living conditions of scavengers. These recommendations were again brought to the notice of the State Governments in 1956. The Government of India also constituted a Central Advisory Board of Harijan Welfare in 1956, which had reviewed the working and living conditions of scavengers in the country and had recommended that the Government introduce a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the alleviation of their condition. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme was accordingly introduced in the Third Five Year Plan in pursuance of various recommendations. This scheme, however, failed primarily because it merely sought to shift the mode of carrying night soil from the head to a wheel-barrow and the handling of the wheel-barrow proved impractical. The scheme was discontinued during the Fifth Five Year Plan following the realisation that the practice of scavenging was inextricably linked with the evils of a stratified social structure.

A Committee was then appointed in 1965 by the Government of India to examine the question of abolition of customary rights of the scavengers. In its report, the Committee recommended the dismantling of the customary rights structure under which non-municipalized cleaning of private latrines was passed on from generation to generation of scavengers in the form of a hereditary right. The recommendations of the Committee though circulated to the State Governments failed to evoke any response.

Thereafter, the National Commission on Labour recommended in 1968-69 a comprehensive legislation for regulating the working, service and living conditions of scavengers. During the Gandhi Centenary Year (1969), a special programme for converting dry latrines to water-borne flush latrines was undertaken. A pilot project with the same objective was undertaken during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The conversion scheme failed principally because it had no element of subsidy and the State Governments failed to generate the necessary internal resources. The scheme was, therefore, deleted from the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The first major initiative in the direction of consolidating and spearheading a concrete proposal was taken in 1980 with the Ministry of Home Affairs introducing a scheme for conversion of dry latrines into sanitary latrines and rehabilitation of liberated scavengers and their dependents in dignified occupations in selected towns. The scheme was dovetailed into the then existing Centrally Sponsored "Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act" Scheme as one of the measures for the removal of untouchability. The thrust was urban and the central grant was dependent on a matching grant being provided by the State Governments.

The scheme was taken up in two towns of **Bihar** initially and was subsequently extended to **Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh**. The scheme was operational in sixteen States by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The scheme succeeded in converting about one lakh dry latrines into water-borne flush latrines and rehabilitated 5,000 scavengers in alternative employment in seventy towns. The scheme was thereafter transferred from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Ministry of Welfare in 1985. A task force constituted by the Planning Commission in July 1989 estimated that there were 76 lakh dry latrines in the country. By 1991, Rs 82.00 crore had been released as central assistance for implementing the scheme in 490 towns. The efforts resulted in the conversion of 10 lakh dry latrines into water borne sanitary latrines and around 17,000 unemployed scavengers were rehabilitated in alternative trades and occupations. Following a review of the working of the scheme in 1991, the Planning Commission decided to bifurcate the scheme: the Ministries of Urban Development and Rural Development being made responsible for conversion of dry latrines and the Ministry of Welfare being made responsible for the rehabilitation of scavengers. The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act was introduced in 1993. Under the Act, the States could formulate schemes to further the objectives of the law, but no reference to the national scheme was made.

The 'National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents' presently under review, was introduced by the Ministry of Welfare on 22 March 1992 after the bifurcation, but before the enactment of the law. In May 1999, the Ministry of Welfare was renamed the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

1.2 Main components of the Scheme

The National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents has the following main components:

- Formulation of a time-bound programme for identification of scavengers and their dependents and their aptitude for alternative trades through a survey.
- Provision of training in the identified trades for scavengers and their dependents at the nearest local training institutes of various departments of State Governments, Central Government and other semi-Government and non-Government organisations.
- Rehabilitation of scavengers in various trades and occupations by providing subsidy, margin money loan and bank loan.

It would be observed that the Liberation Component, despite the title, was not directly addressed in the Scheme. Liberation, as discussed later constituted the lateral support provided by removing the condition conducive to the employment of manual scavengers.

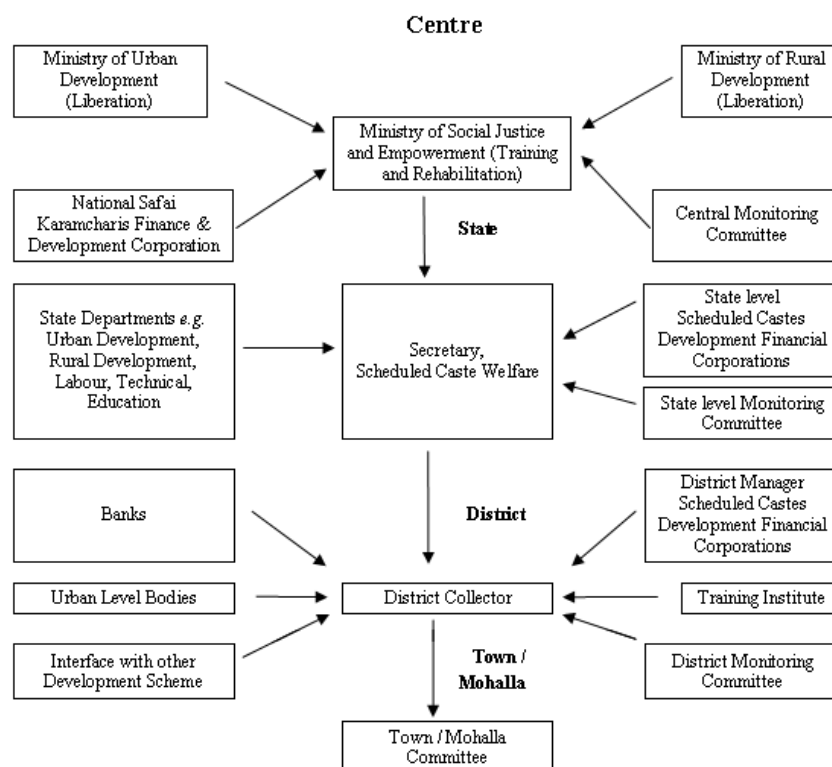
1.3 Objective of the scheme

The principal objective of the scheme was to provide an alternative, dignified and viable occupation to scavengers and their dependents in a time span of five years (1992-97). It envisaged the rehabilitation of all the identified scavengers during the Eighth Plan period.

1.4 Organisation of the scheme

The accompanying legend provides an overview idea of the organisational structure and the linkages.

LEGEND Organisation of the Scheme



2. SCOPE OF REVIEW

2.1 Coverage

The implementation of the Scheme during the period from 1992-93 to 2001-02 was reviewed in audit with particular reference to its implementation during the period 1997-98 to 2001-2002.

2.2 Sample size

Records, data and information relating to the Eighth and Ninth Plan periods (1992-93 to 2001-2002) were generally examined in the Ministry. A test check was also carried out in 19 States/Union Territories covering 128 districts for the period from 1997-98 to 2001-02.

2.3 Audit Objectives

The Scheme is in many ways a very sensitive and vulnerable one as it addresses the lowest occupational class mired in the vicious cycle of a hereditary system unmitigated by economic change or social reform. If it is the hereditary system that consigns the scavengers to a damning occupation, it is poverty combined with lack of skills and opportunities that force them to continue in it. The primary objective of Audit has been to seek out the areas of "disconnect" between the rehabilitation efforts expected to be made under the Scheme and the efforts actually made, goals sought to be achieved and the extent to which these were met. The Audit review seeks to examine a host of related factors that could impinge critically on the implementation of the Scheme, like the enforcement of the law prohibiting employment of manual scavengers, adequacy of liberation measures, training efforts, success of special targeting exercises, the effect of the role played by spearhead agencies, viability of self-employment projects and the quality of monitoring standards.

3. RESULTS OF REVIEW

The results of the review are set out in the five sub-sections that follow. The findings of Audit in the sample units test-checked have been calibrated along the Scheme parameters to arrive at certain conclusions which are indicative of broad trends, and State-level features of implementation have been highlighted to substantiate the conclusions. It will be relevant to mention that sub-sections 3.1 and 3.2 which deal with matters relating to the enforcement of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act and liberation of scavengers through conversion of dry latrines and construction of water-borne flush latrines, as well as community latrines, structurally do not fall within the ambit of the Scheme. These issues have nevertheless been highlighted in order to show how the scheme missed out on vital coordinates and support structures which could have contributed to greater strength and comprehensiveness. The treatment of the theme of 'rehabilitation' in the review, which is also the central focus of the Scheme, includes all matters incidental to rehabilitation.

3.1 The law

The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 was adopted by 16 States by April 2002; it was however, not enforced in any State.

The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 could not have been enacted at a more opportune time. The Scheme had just begun and it had to target a hereditary occupational structure where the user of the service was the perpetrator of the evil practice. While the provider of the service could not be uprooted from the deeply embedded customary practice

without an alternative occupation, the user could be prevented from allowing the service in his own premises, thereby eliminating the occupation itself. The law that prohibited the engagement of manual scavengers, thus, could have provided a powerful instrument to the implementers of the Scheme. By adopting this Central Law, and enforcing it in right earnest, the States could have paved the way for the Scheme and liberation of scavengers would have progressed in tandem with rehabilitation measures. However, by April 2002, only sixteen States (**Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal**) had adopted the Act. **Rajasthan** and **Delhi** are yet to adopt the Act: the matter is currently under legislative processing in **Rajasthan** and it is pending Cabinet approval in **Delhi**. A close scrutiny of the provisions of the Act showed that enforcement of the Act could have an impact on the Scheme in the following areas:

1. By appointing executive authorities for the implementation of the law, which also includes administration of schemes created under it, the States and Union Territories could have created a network of legal authorities for the implementation of the Central Scheme.
2. Under the Act, the States and Union Territories could have formulated their own schemes to supplement the Central Scheme.
3. By appointing inspectors to oversee the implementation of the Scheme, the States and Union Territories could have created an effective administrative machinery for supervision.
4. The Central Government itself could have created Project Committees and Monitoring Committees under the Act which would have provided the much needed impetus to the implementation of the Scheme.
5. The State Government could have established coordination committees for the strict enforcement of the Act which would have facilitated the implementation of the Scheme.
6. Had the Act been enforced strictly, registration of the manual scavengers and their rehabilitation would have been legally enforceable instead of leaving it to the initiatives under the Scheme.
7. Had the penal provisions been invoked, all persisting cases of employment of scavengers could have been brought to book, thereby assisting the Scheme in its rehabilitation endeavour.

The Scheme suffered due to absence of linkage with the law.

The Scheme, by failing to relate itself to the law, continued to operate in a persuasive mode without the legal means to penalize violations. Ideally, it should have been reviewed after the promulgation of the Act to correlate the legal framework to the Scheme's parameters.

3.2 Lateral support through liberation

Though the rehabilitation of scavengers was to go in tandem with their liberation, the Scheme failed to provide necessary networking amongst agencies responsible for Liberation and Rehabilitation Schemes.

Without employing the expression 'liberation', the Scheme envisaged that the obnoxious occupation would come to an end if all those who were engaged in this occupation and their dependents were rehabilitated in alternative and dignified occupations. Going by the declarations of this Scheme as well as the schemes implemented by the Ministries of Urban and Rural Development, such liberation would become possible only when the practice of using dry latrines itself is eliminated, thereby eliminating the very need for employing manual scavengers. An appropriate scheme of rehabilitation would provide the liberated scavengers with trades and occupations that would enable them to earn their livelihood honourably thereby preventing them from relapsing into the scavenging occupation. Thus 'Liberation' and 'Rehabilitation' are mutually intertwined, without which the Scheme would not be complete. The Scheme, however, failed to provide the necessary linkages amongst the implementing agencies and the Ministries administering the Scheme encompassing the whole range of operations. Instead, it confined itself only to the aspects of identification, training and rehabilitation leaving the liberation issues to the Ministries of Urban Development and Rural Development who, separately and independently, implement their own schemes for liberation under the 'Low Cost Sanitation Scheme' and the 'Rural Sanitation Programme' respectively. There was no coordination amongst the three Ministries, nor had the Scheme interfaces been mapped in any of the Scheme documents to avoid overlaps and asymmetries. This "disconnect" resulted in insulating the Scheme within the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. This aspect was also not taken into account while bifurcating the integrated scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers in 1991, as a result of which the liberation component was entrusted to the Ministries of Urban and Rural Development and the rehabilitation component was entrusted to the then Ministry of Welfare (now Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) along with the nodal responsibility for the Scheme. While accepting the deficiency, the Ministry stated (July 2002) that it had initiated a proposal to set up a unified authority in the Mission Mode.

'Low cost sanitation Scheme' for liberation of urban scavengers proved to be a failure.

Audit reviewed the performance of the two liberation schemes ('Low Cost Sanitation Scheme' implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation and the 'Rural Sanitation Programme' implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development) during the period from 1991-92 to 2001-02. Examination of records in the Ministries and the replies furnished by them revealed that both the schemes had no credible links with the Scheme implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Urban Development Ministry admitted that the scheme had not produced the desired results. On the other hand, the Rural Development Ministry contended that 20 States and Union Territories had no dry latrines and no manual scavenging was prevalent in rural areas. The Ministry contended that only Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan and Sikkim had reported the practice of manual scavenging in rural areas. The Ministry did not fix any targets for conversion of dry latrines into water-borne flush latrines, nor were separate allocations for the purpose made. The State Governments were directed by the Ministry to utilise the funds allocated under the Central Rural Sanitation Scheme for conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines. No separate data could be obtained from field audits in the States as the allocation-based approach had been replaced by a 'demand driven approach' and alternate delivery mechanism with beneficiary participation had apparently taken away the initiative from the Government to the beneficiaries themselves. Further, the 'Rural Sanitation Programme' had got dovetailed into the 'Total Sanitation Campaign' launched in 1999. At the time of initiation of the Scheme in 1992, 17 per cent of all scavengers estimated by a Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission were in rural areas. By 1998, a baseline survey carried out by the Indian Institute of Mass Communication placed the number at 8 per cent of the service units. The figures were neither comparable, nor were the baselines adopted in 1992 and in 1999 in any manner susceptible of verification. The fact remains that liberation of scavengers through conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines in rural areas has not been adequately calibrated in the comprehensive sanitation format and the obnoxious practice continues.

The failure of the 'Low Cost Sanitation Scheme' which contained the prime element of conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines in urban areas is however, a different proposition. The Scheme had estimated in 1992, that of a total population of 4 lakh scavengers, 3.34 lakh (83 per cent) were in urban areas. In 1997, the total number of scavengers was raised to 7.87 lakh based on a rapid survey but the rural-urban configuration was unavailable. Based on the 1992 ratio, the number of urban scavengers could be placed at 6.5 lakh. Audit examination of the scheme in the Urban Development Ministry revealed the following:

- The Ministry did not fix any physical or financial targets. The scheme was operated through Housing and Urban Development Corporation as a demand driven scheme and no initiatives were in the hands of the sponsoring Ministry.
- The Ministry did not directly monitor the implementation or progress of the scheme. It was monitored by Housing and Urban Development Corporation, which sent its reports to the Ministry. Audit scrutiny of the reports brought out that these reports were neither current nor followed any schedule prescribed for the purpose. For instance, the status of conversion of dry latrines and construction of flush latrines under the Low Cost Sanitation Scheme as at the end of March 2002 was based on reports of 2000 in a majority of the States. On the other hand, in **Karnataka** and **Haryana**, the reports pertained to the position as on 31 December 1996 and 30 June 1998 respectively. Evidently, the Ministry continued to accept reports that were not current and no attempt was also ever made to verify the progress reported by Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The Ministry stated that the liberation and rehabilitation components of the Scheme were being looked after by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. However, it was the Ministry of Urban Development which was responsible for the liberation component of the scheme in urban areas.
- Of the subsidy aggregating to Rs 480.22 crore sanctioned by the Ministry, only Rs 246.68 crore had been released up to 31 December 2001. Similarly, of loans aggregating to Rs 583.51 crore sanctioned, only Rs 278.60 crore were released up to 31 December 2001. The Ministry cited in this context a report of Housing and Urban Development Corporation, which attributed the time lag between the sanction and release of subsidy and loans to delays in documentation, non-availability of government guarantees, belated submission of utilization certificates and slow physical progress. There was, however, no evidence of the Ministry having initiated any remedial measures aimed at removing these hurdles to enable the successful implementation of the scheme.
- As against 6 lakh scavengers identified in the urban areas, the Ministry reported having liberated only 37,340 (6.2 per cent). While admitting that the scheme had not achieved the desired results, the Ministry cited the following reasons for its poor progress:
 - Slow generation of schemes by the States and Local Bodies.
 - Lack of awareness among the people about the benefits of the Low Cost Sanitation Scheme.
 - Unwillingness of the beneficiaries to bear the burden of their contribution and subsequent repayment of loans.
 - Absence of a proper monitoring system for effective implementation of the programme at the State level.
 - Delay in providing guarantees by the State Governments to Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited in respect of the loan assistance to be provided.

The following table presents details of the status of the scheme in different States in relation to the units sanctioned for conversion of dry latrines into water-borne ones, construction of flush latrines and provision of community toilets as of March 2002:

S.No.	State	Conversion of dry latrines			Construction of flush latrines			Community Toilets		
		No. of units sanctioned	No. of units completed	No. of units in Progress	No. of units sanctioned	No. of units completed	No. of units in Progress	No. of units sanctioned	No. of units completed	No. of units in Progress
1	Andhra Pradesh	54706	26657	1491	568742	320310	46888	158	40	50
2	Assam	87014	3904	747	3826	807	280	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Bihar	4165	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Haryana	91648	Nil	Nil	108576	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	16927	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Jharkhand	779	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Karnataka	30652	12293	Nil	147037	57358	Nil	117	Nil	Nil
8	Kerala	Nil	Nil	Nil	14540	13325	1087	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Madhya Pradesh	291377	71592	23184	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Maharashtra	75133	71724	1161	124333	22698	Nil	2809	2663	120
11	Orissa	11788	8228	Nil	39809	14084	Nil	10	10	Nil
12	Punjab	149350	121576	741	72772	55012	354	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Rajasthan	166385	97992	64608	257562	93542	159606	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Tamilnadu	72850	47980	Nil	82711	47459	68	372	269	15
15	Uttar Pradesh	491042	66546	Nil	284071	46732	195	100	Nil	Nil
16	West Bengal	218925	118226	9526	75743	13589	2571	400	Nil	Nil
	Total	1745814	646718	101458	1796649	684916	211049	3966	2982	185

- As against 17,45,814 units sanctioned for conversion, only 37 per cent could be converted as of March 2002. While in **Jammu & Kashmir** and **Kerala**, conversion of dry latrines was not sanctioned, in **Bihar, Haryana** and **Jharkhand**, no conversion had taken place at all though this had been sanctioned. The pace of conversion was slow in **Assam** (5 per cent), **Uttar Pradesh** (14 per cent), **Madhya Pradesh** (33 per cent) and **Karnataka** (40 per cent). It will be relevant to mention in this context that 50 per cent of the total number of scavengers were concentrated in those States in which no dry latrines were converted or where the pace of conversion was tardy.
- As against the sanction for construction of 17,96,649 units of flush latrines, only 38 per cent were constructed as of March 2002. While construction of flush latrines was not sanctioned in **Bihar, Jharkhand** and **Madhya Pradesh**, none was constructed in **Haryana** and **Jammu & Kashmir** though construction of 1,08,576 units and 16,927 units respectively was sanctioned in these two States.
- The construction of community toilets was not undertaken by the majority of the States. Though 117, 100 and 400 units respectively were sanctioned in the States of **Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh** and **West Bengal**, no community toilets were constructed.

3.3 Rehabilitation Measures

3.3.1 Survey and Identification

Identification of scavengers and their dependents and their aptitude for alternative trades was one of the most important components of the Scheme. The Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission having estimated in its report of March 1991 that there were 4,00,999 scavengers and their dependents, the survey and identification exercise was intended to locate, specify and particularize the beneficiaries and their needs.

The Scheme envisaged identification of scavengers through a survey which was to be completed well before June 1992. The District Officers/District Magistrates/District Collectors were responsible for carrying out these surveys. The survey in urban local bodies was to be carried out through their officers and employees, District Social Welfare Officers, District level Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporations, etc. The Scheme envisaged that the survey would be based on a proforma prescribed for the purpose, which was to include details such as heads of families, name and age of each member of the family, educational qualification, annual income, aptitude for specific alternative occupation, etc. None of the States, however, completed and communicated results of the surveys to the Ministry in accordance with the schedule stipulated. Four States (**Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir** and **Pondicherry**) communicated the number of identified scavengers after delays ranging from one to four years. Fourteen other States (**Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal** and **Delhi**) did so after delays ranging from six to ten years. A comparison of the State-wise number of scavengers estimated by the Task Force of the Planning Commission and identified in the surveys conducted in four States (**Bihar, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh** and **Uttar Pradesh**) revealed significant variations as indicated in the following table:

State	No. of scavengers estimated by the Task Force	No. of scavengers identified in surveys by State Government
Bihar	22,398 (5.59)	12,226 (1.81)
Delhi	34,022 (8.48)	17,420 (2.57)
Madhya Pradesh	36,894 (9.20)	80,072 (11.84)
Uttar Pradesh	62,029 (15.47)	1,49,202 (22.07)

Note: Figures within parentheses represent percentage of total scavenger population in the country.

Ministry suspected the reliability of survey results

Further, according to the records of the Ministry, the number of scavengers identified was 8,01,839. In its Ninth Five Year Plan proposals submitted to the Planning Commission in 1996-97, the Ministry indicated that 7.87 lakh scavengers had been identified. However, during examination of its grants for the year 1997-98, the Ministry had informed the Parliamentary Standing Committee that 8,25,572 scavengers had been identified. Consequently, as many as five different sets of figures were in the Ministry's possession. While explaining the reasons for the variations the Ministry informed the Standing Committee that the State Governments had reported a higher number of scavengers in certain cases. Subsequently, the Ministry had requested the Chief Secretaries of State Governments and the Administrators of Union Territories in June 2001 to conduct a month-long survey in July 2001 to identify scavengers and their dependents. While the results of this survey were awaited as of May 2002, scrutiny in audit of the survey and identification processes in the States brought out certain significant findings having a bearing on the very assumptions underlying the Scheme. These are discussed in the following paragraphs:

Andhra Pradesh :

Methodology adopted for survey/re-surveys was not credible.

Whereas the survey conducted in 1992 identified 7,938 beneficiaries of whom 5,537 were rehabilitated by 1995-96 leaving a balance of 2,401, the 1996 survey identified 7,448 beneficiaries representing an increase of 5,047. According to the records of the State Government, 6,493 of the 7,448 identified beneficiaries were rehabilitated during 1996-2000, thus leaving only 955 beneficiaries to be rehabilitated. Surprisingly, the survey of August 2000 identified 30,921 beneficiaries (scavengers: 8,402; dependents: 22,519). This appeared to indicate that none of the surveys could provide reliable baseline data and that the methodology adopted not credible.

Assam: Identified scavengers increased three-fold between January 1994 and March 1997 in Assam.

Three surveys were conducted between January 1994 and March 1997. While that conducted in January 1994 identified 11,873 beneficiaries, the January 1995 survey projected the number as 16,877 and the March 1997 survey as 40,413. During this period, only 574 beneficiaries were rehabilitated.

Delhi: Between September 1992 and May 1993, four independent agencies (the **Delhi** Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, the Marketing and Research Group, the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and the **Delhi** School of Social Work) were commissioned by the State Government to conduct surveys without clearly spelling out the areas to be covered by them. While the **Delhi** Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation identified 505 scavengers, the Marketing and Research Group placed the number at 500. On the other hand, the number of scavengers identified by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and the **Delhi** School of Social Work was 7,988 and 8,427 respectively. Instead of ascertaining the reasons for these variations, the State Government adopted the number as 17,420, representing the sum of the results of these four surveys. It would appear prima facie that the same area was covered by more than one agency, resulting in overlap and duplication.

Gujarat: Number of beneficiaries identified in Gujarat bore no relation to the number of dry latrines in the State.

A survey conducted in Gujarat in 1994 had identified 32,402 scavengers and 31,793 dependents. Scrutiny by Audit of the data separately available with the State Government in this regard, however, revealed that only 974 dry latrines were stated to exist in the State as against the 32,402 scavengers identified. It would, therefore, appear that the survey results were not reliable.

Haryana: The survey was completed by June 1992 as stipulated but its results were communicated to the Central Government only in March 1993. This placed the number of beneficiaries at 18,438. Another survey conducted by the Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation in 1995 at the instance of the State Level Monitoring Committee showed that there were 6,841 more beneficiaries to be included in the list. Thus, there were 25,279 beneficiaries to be targeted by the Scheme by 1995. At the instance of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis, yet another survey was taken up in January 1997, which showed that 11,083 more beneficiaries were required to be catered to raising the total number of beneficiaries to 36,362.

Karnataka: The survey report of the Government placed the number of beneficiaries at 14,555. This was, however, not supported by district-wise and location-wise lists of beneficiaries. The State Government could not produce either the survey report or the relevant file to Audit. Examination of the records of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation revealed that survey data in regard to the existence of dry latrines in the State were not available. The State Government stated (July 2002) that the survey was in progress.

Madhya Pradesh: The survey was completed in September 1993 and it placed the number of beneficiaries as 80,072. Another survey carried out in 1996 raised this number to 93,394. Nevertheless, the records of the Government of India continued to rely only on the results of the 1993 survey.

Maharashtra: The Government of India had stipulated that the survey should be conducted through the personnel of implementing agencies, State Government, local bodies, etc. However, the services of two private agencies were employed by the State Government on grounds of urgency. The survey conducted during 1992-93 estimated that 42,563 beneficiaries would require to be covered by the Scheme notwithstanding the fact that only 5,102 of these were scavengers and their dependents. A second survey was conducted during 1996-97 by engaging Government officials and the beneficiary population was placed at 2,32,527. The steep increase was attributed by the State Government to the inclusion of sewage sweepers in the list. The department stated (June 2002) that the complete list of potential beneficiaries was under compilation.

Punjab: The survey in Punjab conducted in June 1992 identified 33,232 beneficiaries. A subsequent survey conducted in September 2001 placed the figure at 531 thereby giving the impression that 32,701 beneficiaries had been rehabilitated. Audit scrutiny of the details of rehabilitation revealed that only 2,904 beneficiaries had been rehabilitated between June 1992 and September 2001.

Tamil Nadu: The State Government conducted the survey in September-November 1992 in all districts other than Chennai through Non-Government Organisations and identified 35,561 beneficiaries. On the State Government expressing the view in November 1995 that certain eligible beneficiaries had been excluded, the Government of India directed the State Government in October 1995 that a rapid survey may be undertaken within the next two months. It could not be ascertained if this was ever completed.

Uttar Pradesh: Though all scavengers were stated to have been rehabilitated by State Government in 2001, a survey conducted thereafter revealed that 38,253 scavengers were still to be rehabilitated.

Surveys in the State were conducted in 1992, 1996 and 2001. While the first survey identified 2,46,116 scavengers, the number identified in second survey was only 48,588. The State Government attributed the decrease in 1996 to the exclusion of sanitary workers from the category of scavengers based on a clarification of the Government of India.

Further, all the 48,588 scavengers were shown as having been rehabilitated by the State Government by 2001. However, the third survey conducted in 2001 identified 38,253 more scavengers as still having to be rehabilitated as the fresh number due for rehabilitation. In response to an audit query, **Uttar Pradesh** Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, replied that it was not possible to liberate and rehabilitate all scavengers without conversion of all dry latrines.

West Bengal: Municipalities had undertaken a survey of the dry latrines in the state earlier during 1992-93. Survey results finalized as of March 2002 by the **West Bengal** Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation placed the number of beneficiaries at 21,189. The survey had, however, been restricted to only 81 of the 122 urban local bodies and 17 of the 341 blocks. Consequently, the survey was incomplete. Besides, 11,449 prospective beneficiaries had also been excluded from the survey results on account of failure to treat each dependent as a separate unit.

Thus, the baseline surveys conducted in the States suffered from a number of infirmities. This resulted in non-availability of any reliable data with the Ministry even after a decade on the number of scavengers and their dependents, which was essential to estimate the resource requirements to facilitate the preparation of a well considered Action Plan. In an appraisal undertaken in June 2001, the Project Appraisal and Management Division of the Planning Commission had also maintained that the Scheme had suffered because of incorrect and incomplete identification of beneficiaries besides other factors.

3.3.2 Training

Lack of systematic efforts

Training to identified scavengers and their dependents, in the age group of 15 to 50 years, was expected to equip them with the requisite skills and expertise to successfully implement self-employment projects. The duration of training could vary from one to six months for 85 trades under the Scheme classified broadly under agriculture and allied sectors, small industries sector, service sector and business sector. The implementing agencies at the District and State levels were required to utilize for the purpose the training centres, facilities and infrastructure set up by the Central Government and State Governments as well as by other semi-government and non-governmental organizations and organise special training programmes for scavengers. No systematic effort in this direction was, however, made in any State.

No Special Curriculum Developed

No special curriculum was designed. Special training schemes were required to be designed for scavengers keeping in view their low skill level, the focus being on the creation and upgradation of skills for self-employment. The Ministry was required to issue guidelines in this regard to the departments of the Central Government and State Governments concerned. However, no special curriculum was designed or developed nor were any instructions issued by the Central Government. A serious consequence of this lapse was that the identified training modules in the training institutions that were based on pre-determined levels of skill requirements could hardly accommodate the totally unskilled and illiterate scavengers without diluting the rigour of the training programme. The Ministry admitted the shortcoming in June 2002

Shortfall in achievement of targets: Training target envisaged for the Eighth Plan could not be achieved even in the Ninth Plan.

The Scheme visualized that the training programmes in respect of 3.50 lakh eligible scavengers and their dependents, estimated on the basis of the Report of the Planning Commission Task Force Report, would be completed by the year 1995-96 to facilitate rehabilitation of all the identified scavengers by the end of the Eighth Plan period (1992-97). However, according to the information furnished by the Ministry in May 2002, training was imparted only to 1.11 lakh scavengers (32 per cent) up to 1996-97.

Non-communication of targets for training resulted in their being fixed on ad hoc basis by the States.

On receipt of the survey results from the States, the Ministry fixed the targets for training during the Ninth Plan period (1997-2002). These targets were not communicated to the States and, as a result, the States either did not fix any targets or fixed only ad hoc targets unrelated to the targets of the Government of India. The following table presents the overall picture:

Year	Scavengers targeted to be trained	No of scavengers trained	Shortfall	
			Number	percentage
1997-1998	1,00,000	15,493	84,507	85
1998-1999	1,00,000	7,981	92,019	92
1999-2000	1,00,000	7,539	92,461	92
2000-2001	50,000	10,252	39,748	80
2001-2002	50,000	49,766	234	-

During the Eighth and Ninth Plan periods (1992-2002), only 2.02 lakh beneficiaries were trained with the result that the target set for the Eighth Plan could not be achieved even by the end of the Ninth Plan period. The Ministry neither made any special efforts to accelerate the pace of training nor revised its target for the succeeding year to make good the shortfall in achievement during the previous year. If the performance during the Ninth Plan period is any indication, the target of training of all eligible scavengers and their dependents is unlikely to be met early. The following table contains the comprehensive picture in respect of 14 States during 1997-2002:

State	No of scavengers identified for training	Target fixed	Trained	Shortfall in training with reference to target	
				Number	Percentage
Assam	40,413	N.F.	2397	-	-
Delhi	N.F.	1000	671	329	33
Bihar	4,508	462	NIL	462	100
Gujarat	16,731	N.F.	NIL	NIL	-
Haryana	32,227	8250	1589	6661	81
Jammu & Kashmir	3,517	N.F.	60	-	-
Kerala	777	777	NIL	777	100

State	No of scavengers identified for training	Target fixed	Trained	Shortfall in training with reference to target	
				Number	Percentage
Madhya Pradesh	50,485	45,721	5632	40,089	88
Maharashtra	N.A.	10,000	3194	6,806	68
Orissa	N.A.	15,000	2782	12,218	81
Punjab	9760	6000	NIL	6000	100
Rajasthan	N.A.	N.F.	2290	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	44,703	14,641	30,062	67
West Bengal	11,809	3300	82	3218	98

NF: Not fixed

No training was conducted in the States of **Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala and Punjab** and no targets were fixed in **Assam, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan**.

Absence of inter-face

The Scheme sought to use the existing training facilities available with both the Central and the State Governments as well as the autonomous bodies. This entailed the development of a series of positive interfaces between the institutions, the government departments and the scheme administrators. It was noticed in audit that these interfaces did not materialize principally due to a lack of initiative on the part of the parties concerned and the unbridged gaps between the assessed needs and area-specific resource configuration. Audit could not locate any worthwhile evidence of either skill-level assessment or meaningful contacts with training institutions with a view to utilizing the available training facilities. The list of trades was lifted from the Handbook of small scale industries compiled for an entirely different set of objectives. No survey of location of or slots available with training institutions was carried out.

Even a pre-determined interface with the familiar scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) could not be successfully worked out. Toolkits required to be provided under TRYSEM were not provided to the scavenger trainees in **Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal**. In **Delhi**, only 10 of the 131 trainees received the tool kits. The main cause of failure of the TRYSEM linkage continues to remain uninvestigated, but it is apparent that the isolation of a separate target group for separate focus within TRYSEM was unworkable.

The picture that emerges is one of uncoordinated efforts, which were unrelated to the specific low skill requirement of the beneficiaries. Absence of any systematic assessment of the quality of infrastructure, desired linkages and half hearted measures resulted in the beneficiaries being deprived of the intended benefits of the training effort.

3.3.3 Occupational rehabilitation

The Rehabilitation Programme under the Scheme contemplated (i) a time bound survey to identify scavengers and their dependents and their aptitudes for alternative trades; (ii) identification of trades and preparation of a shelf of projects; and (iii) the imparting of training with stipend to identified beneficiaries in the identified trades. The programme sought to adopt the strategy of phased coverage. Funding under the programme combined elements of subsidy, margin money loan and bank loan aimed at generating self-employment. The success of the programme rested upon the availability of complete information in regard to the number employed in the scavenging occupation, their aptitudes for alternative occupations and the availability of resources. However, as brought out, resources were neither released nor applied judiciously, thereby leading to accumulated unspent funds and hasty release at the end of the financial year. The absence of reliable baseline data which could form the basis of target setting, led to incorrect projections and even more incorrect conclusions in regard to the outcome of the rehabilitation measures. Review by Audit of the rehabilitation programmes disclosed the following: -

Results of rehabilitation efforts in the Ninth Plan Period were poorer numerically than those achieved in Eighth Plan: (a) In March 1992, the Scheme had set a target of rehabilitating four lakh scavengers and their dependents by the end of the Eighth Plan period (1992-97). However, only 2.68 lakh beneficiaries were rehabilitated by 1997. While formulating the proposals for the Ninth Plan period, the Ministry projected coverage of 7.87 lakh beneficiaries based on subsequent surveys. Interestingly, this included 2.68 lakh beneficiaries claimed to have been rehabilitated already. The year-wise targets fixed, thus, added up to 5.2 lakh beneficiaries. Evidently, this was an arithmetical exercise unrelated to ground realities. By the end of the Ninth Plan period, the number rehabilitated was 2.03 lakh, leaving a backlog of around 3 lakh beneficiaries. This analysis establishes that (i) the results of the rehabilitation efforts in the Ninth Plan period were poorer numerically than those achieved in the Eighth Plan period; and (ii) the clearance being less than the backlog there was a progressive acceleration, in net terms, of numbers. In other words, when there were 1.32 lakh beneficiaries still awaiting rehabilitation at the end of the Eighth Plan period, the number of such potential beneficiaries increased to 3.17 lakh at the end of the Ninth Plan period.

(b) The targets set for each of the years of the Ninth Plan period and the achievements there against are tabulated below:

Year	Target for rehabilitation as fixed by Ministry	Number of scavengers rehabilitated during the year	Shortfall in achieving the target	
			Numbers	Per cent
1997-98	1,50,000	32,540	1,17,460	78.31
1998-99	1,50,000	36,559	1,13,441	75.63
1999-2000	1,50,000	26,538	1,23,462	82.31
2000-2001	50,000	30,312	19,688	39.38
2001-2002	20,000	76,840	-	-

Despite receiving periodic information from the States, the Ministry never revised its targets upwards: It will, therefore, be seen that the five-year targetting exercise was largely hypothetical because it did not take into account the year-wise progress. An adverse consequence of such targetting was that the poor performance in a particular year was not taken into account in suitably increasing the target for the subsequent year. While the shortfalls ranged from 75 per cent to 82 per cent in the first three years of the Scheme during the Ninth Plan period, it improved to 39.38 per cent in the fourth year and close to four times the target set for the fifth year. This improvement was, however, not attributable to the outcome of the rehabilitation measures being higher but to the whittling down of the target to one third or less of the previous years in 2000-01. The overall targetting exercise was, thus, deficient and inaccurate. Despite receiving periodic information in this regard from the States and obtaining evaluations at its own level the Ministry did not revise the targets upwards. These targets not having been communicated to the implementing agencies in the States, the States fixed their own targets, which varied widely from those set by the Ministry.

(c) Details of the rehabilitation targets fixed year-wise by the States and by the Ministry are contained in the following table:

S. No.	State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,027	1,346	1,350	1,438	20,000
2.	Assam	No Year-wise target was fixed by State Government				
3.	Bihar	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
4.	Delhi	3,000	2,200	2,000	2,000	2,000
5.	Gujarat	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000
6.	Haryana	6,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	2,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	No Year-wise target was fixed by State Government				
8.	Karnataka	No Year-wise target was fixed by State Government				
9.	Kerala	Not Available				
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15,000	9,085	15,000	5,296	5,525
11.	Maharashtra	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
12.	Orissa	5,000	5,312	6,646	6,815	6,740
13.	Punjab	2,000	2,000	2,000	531	Not fixed
14.	Rajasthan	4,559	3,705	6,700	3,741	1,810
15.	Tamil Nadu	4,079	4,850	4,850	4,850	4,850
16.	Uttar Pradesh	14,000	15,500	19,088	19,905	9,000
17.	West Bengal	1,700	800	900	1,000	1,500
18.	Pondicherry	No Year-wise target was fixed by State Government				
	Total	73,365	64,298	78,534	59,576	65,425
	Ministry	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	50,000	20,000

It will be seen that no annual targets were fixed in **Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka** and **Pondicherry**. **Kerala** could not furnish any evidence of having fixed targets. The targets fixed by the State Governments were about 50 *per cent* of those set by the Ministry. Further, while the Ministry had scaled down the targets substantially, the States had more or less retained those adopted earlier.

The following table sums up the achievement of the Scheme in terms of number rehabilitated with reference to the targets set and backlog.

Period	Targeted beneficiaries	Number awaiting Rehabilitation	Number rehabilitated	Backlog
1992-93 to 1996-97 8th Plan Period	400,000	1,32,000	2,68,000	1,32,000
1997-98	1,50,000	1,32,000 + 3,87,000@	32,540	4,86,460
1998-99	1,50,000	4,86,460	36,559	4,49,901
1999-2000	1,50,000	4,49,901	26,538	423,363
2000-01	50,000	4,23,363	30,312	3,93,051
2001-02	20,000	3,93,051	76,840	3,16,211
1997-98 to 2001-02 9th Plan Period	5,20,000	3,16,211	2,02,789	3,16,211

@ 3,87,000 added to the total number as per Ninth Plan Proposals.

It will be observed that:

- the number awaiting rehabilitation at the end of the Ninth Plan period was more than twice the number at the close of the Eighth Plan period;
- barely 39 *per cent* of the target could be met during the Ninth Plan period; and
- more than 40 *per cent* of the estimated beneficiaries remained un-rehabilitated even after a decade of the implementation of the Scheme.

(d) Apart from the unreliable surveys and the consequential non-availability of baseline data, some of the basic postulates of the Scheme suffered because of unimaginative management. These basic postulates were as follows:

- Assistance would be delivered only to eligible beneficiaries.
- Beneficiaries would be encouraged to avail of a higher financial package up to Rs 50,000 in the project mode, so as to avoid the low cost occupational trap. This was based on the experience that smaller financial packages failed to generate sustainable income.
- Training and employment would be so matched as to ensure vocational or occupational rehabilitation.
- Banks would play a crucial role in providing the required assistance in the form of loans, supplementing the efforts of the Government.
- Women, being the most oppressed segment in this class of beneficiaries, would be specially targeted.
- The cluster approach would be adopted as a strategy to generate economic bonding amongst beneficiaries in groups.
- Sanitary Marts in the cooperative format would attract beneficiaries.

Misapplication of resources: In **Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra** and **West Bengal**, instances of misapplication of resources were noticed. In **Andhra Pradesh**, a joint inspection by Audit with the Enforcement Directorate of District Societies revealed that 24 of the 28 rehabilitation units in Cuddapah district, which were financed during 1997-98 at a unit cost of Rs 80,000 to Rs 1 lakh, were non-existent. Similarly, in Kurnool district, 3 of the 4 shops set up under the rehabilitation package were non-existent. In **Assam, Madhya Pradesh** and **West Bengal**, the beneficiaries who were assisted under the Scheme were not listed in the survey records.

Higher Project package not availed of: Instead of encouraging beneficiaries to avail of higher financial packages, Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations preferred to sanction low cost projects.

The Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations entrusted with the responsibility of sanctioning projects generally continued to sanction low cost projects. There was hardly any evidence of evaluation of the commercial viability of a project. The Scheme envisaged a maximum assistance of Rs 50,000 per project per beneficiary. In Haryana the average financial assistance for the rehabilitation of 6,327 beneficiaries during 1997-2002 was Rs 21,279, while it was Rs 16,279 in **Orissa** and barely Rs 2,000 in **Pondicherry**. In six districts of Tamil Nadu, the project cost in respect of 1,431 projects ranged between Rs 3,500 and Rs 20,000. In **West Bengal**, 353 of the 373 beneficiaries in 20 municipalities and 9 blocks got assistance of less than Rs 20,000. In **Uttar Pradesh**, only 970 of the 18,674 projects were provided assistance of more than Rs 20,000. While no recorded reasons for the Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations' preference for low cost projects were available, the basic hurdle appeared to be the complexity of project formulation and estimation of its viability. The level of education of the beneficiaries, their indigent circumstances and the lack of initiative on the part of the implementing agencies could have contributed to the low cost mode of financing projects being accepted as an easier alternative.

Training and employment mismatches

Untrained scavengers were rehabilitated while trained scavengers were not rehabilitated. Trades for rehabilitation were not in consonance with those in which beneficiaries were trained: Training, which was a pre-requisite for successful rehabilitation, remained the weakest link in the entire programme. Test check of records revealed that adequate attention was not paid towards this aspect even in the Ninth Five Year Plan period (1997-2002) and this hampered the rehabilitation process, as would be evident from the instances of mismatch between training and rehabilitation mentioned below: -

In Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat, 19,521 and 7,317 scavengers respectively were stated to have been rehabilitated without any training. In Andhra Pradesh, the failure of Corporations and district societies to impart any training resulted in most of the scavengers rehabilitated not continuing their new trades rendering the expenditure on their rehabilitation largely unfruitful.

In four districts of Assam, 53 scavengers who were rehabilitated were either untrained or rehabilitated in trades other than those in which they were trained.

In Madhya Pradesh, 12,966 scavengers were rehabilitated without any training. On the other hand, 3,647 scavengers, who had been trained, were not rehabilitated. Of the 3,783 scavengers trained at a cost of Rs 139.58 lakh during 1997-2002, only 136 were rehabilitated. In Maharashtra, mismatches were noticed between the training imparted to 50 beneficiaries and the trades in which they were rehabilitated in the districts of Pune and Dhulia.

In Punjab, only 66 of the 114 scavengers had taken to the trades in which they were imparted training.

In Rajasthan, of the 620 scavengers who received training up to March 2002 in two districts (Ajmer: 269; Jaipur: 351), only 382 could be rehabilitated. While 1,398 scavengers received training in other districts, 4,649 scavengers were rehabilitated, resulting in 3,251 scavengers being rehabilitated without training.

In five districts of Tamil Nadu (Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Madurai and Thanjavur), of the 293 trained scavengers, only 16 were rehabilitated in two districts.

In eight districts of West Bengal, 763 scavengers were rehabilitated; of these, only 36 scavengers were trained before their rehabilitation.

Apart from the necessity of training for development of skills in alternate trades and occupations, it is equally important to promote awareness amongst the identified scavengers about various avenues available to them for rehabilitation. Thus, rehabilitation of untrained scavengers or rehabilitation of trained scavengers in trades other than those in which they were trained is suggestive of a casual approach of the implementing agencies towards the rehabilitation process.

Role of Banks

Banks have a crucial role to play in providing financial assistance for rehabilitation of beneficiaries under the Scheme. Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations recommend the applications of beneficiaries for sanction of loans by banks. However, banks were cautious in providing loans to the recommended scavengers resulting in a large number of applications being rejected. The position in some of the States is mentioned in the following paragraphs: -

In Maharashtra, the Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation received 12,726 applications for rehabilitation projects during 1998-2002. Of these, 12,666 proposals were recommended to the banks. However, the banks rejected 3,806 proposals and 4,530 proposals were pending with them as of March 2002. Thus, the rate of rejection of proposals for loan by banks was as high as 47 per cent. Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation attributed the rejection to the non-viability of the projects and poor record of past recoveries.

In Orissa, Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation attributed the shortfall in achieving rehabilitation targets to the banks not sanctioning loans (a) to other members in the event of default by one of the members of a family; (b) on the ground that the beneficiaries were non-existent following the conversion of dry latrines into water-borne ones; and (c) poor rate of recovery.

In Pondicherry, the banks had rejected 22 of the 109 applications forwarded to them by the Adi Dravidar Development Corporation. In October 1997, the Corporation reported to the Government of Pondicherry that these applicants would be contacted in person and necessary action taken to recommend alternative viable projects to the banks. Further action was, however, not taken to resubmit their cases to the banks for sanction of loans.

Rate of rejection of loan applications by banks was as high as 74 per cent. In Rajasthan, Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation attributed the shortfall in achieving the rehabilitation targets to the non-cooperation of banks. Of the 3,870 proposals recommended in four districts of Tamil Nadu during 1997-2000, 2,862 applications (74 per cent) were rejected.

Instances of banks rejecting a large number of applications or adopting a cautious approach was also indicative of the fact that the implementing agencies Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations did not exercise sufficient care in the formulation of viable projects that could be financed by the banks.

Women not specially targeted: Women of the scavenging community constitute the most oppressed section. Even after men of the family shift to more dignified professions, women continue to remain engaged in manual scavenging. The revised guidelines of the Scheme, issued in 1996, stressed the special targeting of women scavengers in rehabilitation programmes, besides formulation of specific women-oriented schemes. Special attention was to be given to women beneficiaries in providing post-assistance support. Awareness camps focussing attention on women were also required to be regularly organized in the scavenger colonies. This was not done. Review by Audit brought out the following:

- No women-oriented scheme was formulated by the Ministry.
- Implementing agencies in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal did not formulate any specific women oriented schemes.
- Of the 6,244 scavengers rehabilitated in seven districts of Andhra Pradesh, women constituted only 39 per cent. In six districts of Assam, women constituted 49 per cent of 1,266 scavengers rehabilitated. In Delhi, separate details of the women scavengers were not maintained. Of the 14,674 women scavengers identified for training in Punjab 8,212 opted to receive training; of these, only 1,396 women (17 per cent) could be rehabilitated as of March 2002. In the East Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh, 181 women scavengers were provided financial assistance of Rs 8,000 each for establishing kirana, cloth business, etc. However, the units failed very soon. According to the District Society, these women scavengers did not also give up their earlier profession of scavenging. This is illustrative of the lack of post-assistance support to rehabilitated women scavengers, which was contemplated in the revised guidelines of the Scheme.

- In six districts of Tamil Nadu, however, of the 2,754 scavengers rehabilitated, 1,750 (64 per cent) were women.
- In **Karnataka**, the SC/ST Development Corporation did not provide any information on the male and female scavengers rehabilitated. However, in the test checked districts other than Gulbarga, 2,502 female scavengers were rehabilitated as against 2,384 male scavengers.
- In **Gujarat**, the Gujarat Scheduled Castes Development Corporation had no information on the organization of awareness camps for women; on the other hand, in Madhya Pradesh awareness camps were organized only in Bhopal district.
- In **Rajasthan**, the implementing agency was not aware of the guidelines relating to the rehabilitation of women scavengers through specially focused activities.

Thus, the directives in regard to special focus on women contained in the revised guidelines did not receive much attention from the Ministry or the State-level implementing agencies. Tamil Nadu and Karnataka showed impressive results without specially focused schemes, which, however, were exogenous to the Scheme.

Cluster approach not adopted: The revised guidelines of 1996 envisaged that the Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation should adopt a cluster approach in training and rehabilitation programmes. All scavengers eligible for benefits under the Scheme in a basti were to be rehabilitated together. Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation was to encourage formation of group projects so as to pool together subsidy and margin money loans.

Scrutiny of records revealed that the cluster approach was not adopted in any State. Though in **Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh** and **West Bengal** group projects in the form of Sanitary Marts were adopted for rehabilitating scavengers, no other project following the cluster approach was formulated or implemented. In States like **Assam, Haryana** and **Punjab**, the cluster approach was not implemented at all. Keeping in view the limited success of the Sanitary Mart project and the absence of any other project for training and rehabilitation of scavengers in the cluster approach, the revised guidelines in this regard remained unimplemented.

Failure of Sanitary Mart Scheme

The concept of rehabilitation of scavengers through the establishment of Sanitary Marts was included in the Scheme in January 2000. A Sanitary Mart is a shopping place where the sanitary needs of the common man could be met and materials and equipment such as pans, traps etc. would be produced at its production centre. Under the scheme, the implementing agencies had to steer the formation of co-operatives, ideally of 20-30 scavengers, and these co-operatives would run the sanitary marts. The main goal of the scheme was to erase the need for scavenging by converting dry latrines to wet latrines and subsequently, the need of engaging the scavengers.

Sanitary Mart Scheme proved to be a failure, despite release of Rs 130.05 crore: The success of this scheme was largely dependent on the commitment of the implementing agencies in (a) motivating scavengers to set up sanitary marts; and (b) planning for information, education, and communication so as to generate demand for items and services available with the sanitary marts. Test-check of records, however, revealed that the scheme failed at the initial stage itself, despite release of Rs 130.05 crore, representing 93 per cent of the total funds released, by the Ministry during 1999-2002. As against a target of setting up of 4,606 Sanitary Marts for rehabilitation of 1,15,150 scavengers in fourteen States, the implementing agencies could set up only 636 Sanitary Marts rehabilitating 4,107 scavengers.

In **Delhi, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Kerala**, the scheme was not implemented. It is also interesting to note that the Sanitary Mart Scheme under the National Scheme could be implemented only with limited success in **West Bengal** though it was a complete success as a State Scheme. The failure was attributed mainly to the absence of the subsidy element to the customers of these marts, which was provided in the **West Bengal** Government's scheme. Haryana and Punjab did not implement the scheme as it was not viable.

3.4 Organisational Mismatches :

Organisational mis-matches were noticed at implementation level of the Scheme. The Scheme was organised with a four-tier structure going down vertically from the programme implementing Ministry of the Central Government to the town or mohalla level. Organizationally, the Scheme did not contemplate a network at the rural level presumably on the assumption that the practice of scavenging was not predominately a rural phenomenon. The 'Rural Sanitation Programme', however, addressed itself to the liberation of scavengers. Thus, it was necessary to have a rural link down the line below the district level, which was not available in the Scheme. The District became the control unit with the towns and mohallas integrated to the structure of implementation and the District Collector the key functionary in the structure. It was through the Collector that interaction with banks, urban local bodies, Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporation, training institutes and the monitoring committees was sought to be achieved. It is also through the district authority that the interfaces with other development schemes can be worked out. It was, however, seen in audit that the role of the district administrative head was confined largely to survey and identification and that too not in all cases. Day to day implementation of the Scheme was transferred to the Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations. It is for this reason that consolidated figures were often not available with the District Collectors and information had to be collected from Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations. This resulted in a lack of coordination in the operation of the Scheme. There was no evidence in the test checked districts of any initiative taken by the District Authorities in identification of training institutes and development of a portfolio of vocations. The State Governments passed on funds directly to the Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations and the District Collector had no role to play.

Coordination between the District Collector and the nodal department of the State was insignificant except that periodic reports were generated at the Collectorates on the basis of information obtained from Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations. In many cases, the district level monitoring committees under the Chairmanship of Collectors were not formed. There was no coordination between the Secretary of the implementing department at the State level with the State departments handling Urban Development, Rural Development, Labour and Technical Education, as required. The Central Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also had no coordination with the Ministries of Urban Development and Rural Development. Its relationship with the National Safai Karamcharies Finance Development Corporation was only visible in the area of Sanitary Marts.

These organisational mismatches and failure in coordination adversely affected the implementation of the Scheme.

3.5 Deficiencies in Financial Management

3.5.1 Flow of Funds

During the Eighth Plan period, funds required for training and rehabilitation under the Scheme were estimated at Rs 563.80 crore, whereas only Rs 386.20 crore were provided and expenditure of Rs 384.67 crore incurred. Though the Scheme was to be completed by the end of the Eighth Plan period, it continued during the Ninth Plan period. Details of the fund allocations vis-à-vis the actual expenditure during the Eighth and Ninth Plan periods are tabulated below: -

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Reduction at Revised Estimates stage	Actual Expenditure
VIII Plan Period (1992-97)	386.20	386.20	--	384.67
1997-1998	120.00	90.00	30.00	90.00
1998-1999	90.00	20.00	70.00	5.90
1999-2000	70.00	70.00	--	70.00
2000-2001	67.50	60.94	6.56	60.92
2001-2002	74.00	8.21	65.79	9.20
IX Plan Period (1997-02)	421.50	249.15	172.35	236.02
Grand Total	807.70	635.35	172.35	620.69

During the Ninth Plan period (1997-2002), the initial budgetary commitment of Rs 421.50 crore was scaled down to Rs 249.15 crore which amounts to an overall reduction of almost 41 per cent.

The Ministry attributed the reduction in budgetary support to the Scheme in the Revised Estimates to the amounts lying unspent with State Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations and the disinclination of the Planning Commission to revise the Scheme in 2001-02.

3.5.2 Release of grant despite retention of heavy unspent balances

Funds were released to Scheduled Caste Development Financial Corporations despite huge unspent balances: Scrutiny of the records in the Ministry revealed that grant-in-aid was released to such Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations which had heavy unspent balances. The utilization of funds by them had been poor as would be evident from the details contained in Annex-II.

The Ministry stated (May 2002) that the State Governments/Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations were regularly pursued for timely utilization of funds under the Scheme.

3.5.3 Rush of disbursements in March: A significant portion of the disbursements during the year was made in the last quarter of the financial year as well as in the month of March as shown below:-

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Total disbursement during the year	Disbursement during last quarter	Percentage of disbursement during last quarter	Disbursement during March	Percentage of disbursement during March
1997-1998	90.00	20.56	23	11.46	13
1998-1999	5.90	5.90	100	5.90	100
1999-2000	70.00	70.00	100	70.00	100
2000-2001	60.92	60.92	100	60.92	100
2001-2002	9.20	2.25	24	2.25	24

In the years 2000-01 and 2001-02, demand drafts for release of grants were despatched to the implementing agencies in the subsequent financial years. Release of funds at the fag end of the financial year was indicative of poor financial management and was aimed to avoid lapse of budgetary grants.

The Ministry stated (May 2002) that the approach paper on the concept of Sanitary Marts inviting proposals from States/Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations was circulated on 30 January 2000 and proposals were received in the month of March for the year 1999-2000 and that sanction for 2000-2001 was delayed due to delay in obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Finance as some

Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations had huge unspent balances. The reply furnished by the Ministry only reinforces the audit observation.

3.5.4 Utilisation of funds by State Governments/Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations

State-wise position of funds released during 1997-2002 and expenditure incurred there against is presented below:-

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Opening Balance	Central release	State contribution/ Bank loan/ NSKFDC loan	Total funds available	Funds spent (1997-2002)	Unutilised Funds as on 31.3.2002	
							Amount	Percentage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.42	14.10	13.25	30.77	53.60	-	Nil
2.	Assam	1.65	3.72	1.93	7.30	1.70	5.60	77
3.	Bihar	6.13	4.64	Nil	10.77	1.56	9.21	86
4.	Delhi	4.70	Nil	0.33	5.03	1.80	3.23	64
5.	Gujarat	0.42	20.51	Nil	20.93	3.28	17.65	84
6.	Haryana	11.49	Nil	7.51	19.00	13.72	5.28	28
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.51	0.35	1.96	3.82	1.88	1.94	51
8.	Jharkhand	Nil	10.85	Nil	10.85	-	10.85	100
9.	Karnataka	3.09	10.63	Nil	13.72	8.12	5.60	41
10.	Kerala	0.42	Nil	Nil	0.42	*	0.42	100
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4.63	33.34	47.79	85.76	67.40	18.36	21
12.	Maharashtra	7.89	21.35	7.33	36.57	9.20	27.37	75
13.	Orissa	6.98	6.96	Nil	13.94	9.92	4.02	29
14.	Pondicherry	0.05	Nil	Nil	0.05	0.01	0.04	80
15.	Punjab	1.58	Nil	Nil	1.58	0.61	0.97	61
16.	Rajasthan	17.81	19.35	Nil	37.16	3.73	33.43	90
17.	Tamil Nadu	23.55	22.53	7.82	53.90	18.38	35.52	66
18.	Uttar Pradesh	36.89	44.46	3.06	84.41	65.46	18.95	23
19.	West Bengal	4.51	Nil	0.37	4.88	1.50	3.38	69
	Total	136.72	212.79	91.35	440.86	261.87	201.82	

* The expenditure in Kerala being negligible (Rs 13,000) has been rounded off to zero.

In 14 States more than 40 per cent of funds were not utilised: As against funds aggregating to Rs 440.86 crore available during 1997-2002, actual expenditure was only Rs 261.87 crore. This constituted 59 per cent of the total funds available. Analysis of the State-wise position revealed that more than 40 per cent of the funds remained unutilised in 14 States. The entire amount released to Kerala and Jharkhand remained unutilised. The percentage of unutilised funds in Bihar, Gujarat, Pondicherry and Rajasthan varied between 80 to 90 per cent. The position of utilisation of funds was also dismal in Assam, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal as the percentage of unutilised funds in these States varied between 41 and 77. Under-utilisation of funds was generally attributed to the indifferent attitude of banks in sanctioning loans to scavengers, non-availability of technical manpower, delay in finalisation of projects, rejection of applications at the district level and non-viability of projects. Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations in the States of Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal utilised interest earnings of Rs 16.43 crore to meet expenditure on pay and allowances and establishment as detailed below:-

3.5.5 Retention of Central assistance by State Governments

Central assistance of Rs 11.84 crore was retained by the State Governments without being disbursed as under:

In Madhya Pradesh, the State Government retained Central assistance of Rs 9.29 crore during 1992-96 and the amount had not been transferred to the implementing agency till March 2002. During 1997-2002, Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Castes Development Corporation

received Central assistance of Rs 33.34 crore under the Scheme. Had the State Government not retained Central assistance of Rs 9.29 crore, the requirement of funds by the Corporation would have been lesser by an equal amount.

In **Punjab**, the State Government retained Central assistance of Rs 2.55 crore released during 1995-96 even as of March 2002. The Ministry had also not pursued the matter with the State Government to obtain refund of the amount as of August 2002.

3.5.6 Shortfall in Matching Contribution by State Governments

The margin money loan component of the financial package for rehabilitation was to be funded in the ratio of 49:51 between the Centre and States/Union Territories. The States' share of margin money loan was either not contributed or contributed short in seven States as indicated below:

Utilisation Certificates in respect of 91 per cent of total releases were still pending. The Ministry released grants-in-aid for the implementation of the Scheme to the agencies concerned through the State Governments up to 1996-97, and thereafter grants were released directly to the agencies themselves. State Governments and the Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations were required to submit utilisation certificates in respect of grants-in-aid released to them. However, it was observed that as against release of grants-in-aid of Rs 642.43 crore during 1991-2002, the Ministry had received utilisation certificates for Rs 60.77 crore only (9 per cent of the total funds released). State-wise details of pending utilisation certificates are contained in Annex-III. These certificates were due in some cases since 1991-92.

3.6 Inadequate Monitoring

Non-constitution of monitoring committees/ non-functioning of these committees affected the periodic evaluation of implementation of the Scheme. The Scheme provides for the setting up of a network of Monitoring Committees: Central Monitoring Committee at the apex level, State-level Monitoring Committees, supported by District-level Monitoring Committees and the Town Committees or Mohalla Committees at the ground level. While the Central and State-level Committees were required to meet quarterly, no periodicity was prescribed for District and Town Committees. Audit scrutiny revealed that the Central Committee met only once in February 1993 during 1992-2002, while it should have met at least forty times. The State-level Monitoring Committees in some States (Assam, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) met less than half the number of times required; they did not meet even once in other States where these Committees were constituted (Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa). In Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, and Pondicherry, no State-level Committees were set up. District-level Committees were not set up in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra and Pondicherry. In Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu no Town or Mohalla Committees were set up. Records of the proceedings of Committee meetings were not maintained in most cases. The District-level, State-level and Central-level Monitoring Committees depended on reports generated at the operational level for evaluating the Scheme. The linkage theoretically was such that reports generated at the town-level would feed the district-level reports, the district-level reports would feed the State reports and finally the State reports would feed the Central reports. Any breach in the channel would automatically impair the information chain. This is exactly what happened: many of these committees were not constituted. Even when these were constituted, they did not meet to review progress and details of progress made could not be compiled even when some of these Committees met. Sporadic efforts were made to evaluate the Scheme at the post-implementation stage, as in **Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi**, and the findings, despite the absence of a comprehensive reporting standard, highlighted the failure of the Scheme on many fronts: incorrect/incomplete identification of beneficiaries, non-identification of skill requirements, lack of monitoring mechanism, lack of awareness among beneficiaries, lack of motivation for self-help, and misutilisation of cash assistance by the beneficiaries. There was no evidence on record to suggest that any of these evaluation findings were considered at the appropriate levels to provide corrective and remedial measures.

4. CONCLUSION :

- The Scheme began, and continues to remain until now, a prisoner of its own statistics. Absence of credible baseline census of targetted beneficiaries has robbed the Scheme of its objectivity. Different sources have estimated the number differently employing ad hoc yardsticks and methods. The Scheme visualised the rehabilitation of all the 4 lakh scavengers and their dependents estimated by the Task Force in March 1991 by the end of the Eighth Plan period (1992-97). Against this, the Scheme claimed to have rehabilitated only 2.68 lakh. This did not, however, result in a reduction in the total number, as subsequent surveys conducted between 1994-95 and 2001-02 estimated the number as 7.87 lakh necessitating upward revision of the targets.
- Loss of link between 'liberation' and 'rehabilitation' defocused the scheme. Liberation, interpreted to mean removal of the very cause and basis of manual scavenging, thereby allowing the beneficiary release from the stigmatised occupation, should have been the cornerstone of the Scheme as there could be no rehabilitation without liberation. Lack of correspondence between 'liberation' and 'rehabilitation' was vividly demonstrated by the fact that the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the nodal Ministry for the scheme claimed to have rehabilitated 4.71 lakh scavengers during 1992-2002 while the Ministries of Urban and Rural Development projected that only 0.37 lakh scavengers were liberated during the period. There was no evidence to suggest if those liberated were in fact rehabilitated.
- The most serious lapse in the conceptualization and operationalisation of the scheme was its failure to employ the law that prohibited the occupation. The law could have been invoked to ensure that the condition and circumstance of occupational entrapment were not created. As a matter of fact, the law itself expected that the schemes implemented by the both the State and Central Governments would draw their strength from it. The law was rarely used.
- The Scheduled Castes Development Financial Corporations and banks which were responsible for the implementation of income-generating rehabilitation schemes failed to deliver as there was no clear definition of the path of occupational change. Training in low skill alternative occupation was inadequate, impractical and disoriented. Factors of habitation, cluster, aptitude, gender and motivation were ignored for the statistically visible loan-projects. There too the rejection percentage was as high as 47 per cent in Maharashtra and 74 per cent in Tamil Nadu. To expect an illiterate and poor scavenger to comply with the rigours of project-financing by commercial banks, was to say the least, unimaginative.

The matter was referred to the Ministry in October 2002, their reply was awaited as of January 2003.

**THE EMPLOYMENT OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS AND
CONSTRUCTION OF DRY LATRINES (PROHIBITION) ACT, 1993,
ACT NO. 46 OF 1993, 5th June 1993.**

An Act to provide for the prohibition of employment of manual scavengers as well as construction or continuance of dry latrines and for the regulation of construction and maintenance of water-seal latrines and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. WHEREAS fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual has been enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution; CHAP PRELIMINARY

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, application and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993.
2. It applies in the first instance to the whole of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura and West Bengal and to all the Union territories and it shall also apply to such other State which adopts this Act by resolution passed in that behalf under clause (1) of article 252 of the Constitution.
3. It shall come into force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tripura and West Bengal and in the Union territories on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint and in any other State which adopts this Act under clause (1) of article 252 of the Constitution, on the date of such adoption.

2. Definitions. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires.-

- (a) "area", in relation to any provision of this Act, means such area as the State Government may, having regard to the requirements of that provision, specify by notification;
- (b) "building" means a house, out-house, stable, latrine, urinal, sheet house, hut, wall (other than a boundary wall) or any other structure whether made of masonry, bricks, wood, mud, metal or other material;
- (c) "dry latrine" means a latrine other than a water-seal latrine;
- (d) "environment" includes water, air and land and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property;
- (e) "environmental pollutant" means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment;
- (f) "environmental pollution" means the presence in the environment of any environmental pollutant;
- (g) "Executive Authority" means an Executive Authority appointed under sub-section (1) of section 5;
- (h) "HUDCO" means the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, a Government company registered by that name under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956);
- (i) "latrine" means a place set apart for defecation together with the structure comprising such place, the receptacle therein for collection of human excreta and the fittings and apparatus, if any, connected therewith;
- (j) "manual scavenger" means a person engaged in or employed for manually carrying human excreta and the expression "manual scavenging" shall be construed accordingly;
- (k) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- (l) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (m) "State Government", in relation to a Union territory, means the Administrator thereof appointed under article 239 of the Constitution;
- (n) "water-seal latrine" means a pour-flush latrine, water flush latrine or a sanitary latrine with a minimum water-seal of 20 millimetres diameter in which human excreta is pushed in or flushed by water.

CHAPTER II

PROHIBITION OF EMPLOYMENT OF MANUAL SCAVENGERS, ETC.

3. Prohibition of employment of manual scavengers, etc.

1. Subject to sub-section (2) and the other provisions of this Act, with effect from such date and in such area as the State Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf, no person shall-
 - (a) Engage in or employ for or permit to be engaged in or employed for any other person for manually carrying human excreta; or
 - (b) Construct or maintain a dry latrine.
2. The State Government shall not issue a notification under sub-section (1) unless-
 - (i) It has, by notification, given not less than ninety days' notice of its intention to do so;
 - (ii) Adequate facilities for the use of water-seal latrines in that area exist; and
 - (iii) it is necessary or expedient to do so for the protection and improvement of the environment or public health in that area.

4. Power to exempt.

The State Government may, by a general or special order published in the Official Gazette, and upon such conditions, if any, as it may think fit to impose, exempt any area, category of buildings or class of persons from any provisions of this Act or from any specified requirement contained in this Act or any rule, order, notification or scheme made thereunder or dispense with the observance of any such requirement in a class or classes of cases, if it is satisfied that compliance with such provisions or such requirement is or ought to be exempted or dispensed with in the circumstances of the case.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITIES AND SCHEMES

5. Appointment of Executive Authorities and their powers and functions.

(1) The State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, appoint a District Magistrate or a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, as an Executive Authority to exercise jurisdiction within such area as may be specified in the order and confer such powers and impose such duties on him, as may be necessary to ensure that the provisions of this Act are properly carried out and the Executive Authority may specify the officer or officers, subordinate to him, who shall exercise all or any of the powers, and perform all or any of the duties, so conferred or imposed and the local limits within which such powers or duties shall be carried out by the officer or officers so specified.

(2) The Executive Authority appointed under sub-section (1) and the officer or officers specified under that sub-section shall, as far as practicable, try to rehabilitate and promote the welfare of the persons who were engaged in or employed for as manual scavengers in any area in respect of which a notification under sub-section (1) of section 3 has been issued by securing and protecting their economic interests.

6. Power of State Government to make schemes.

(1) The State Government may, by notification, make one or more schemes for regulating conversion of dry latrines into, or construction and maintenance of, water-seal latrines, rehabilitation of the persons who were engaged in or employed for as manual scavengers in any area in respect of which a notification under sub-section (1) of section 3 has been issued in gainful employment and administration of such schemes and different schemes may be made in relation to different areas and for different purposes of this Act: Provided that no such scheme as involving financial assistance from the HUDCO shall be made without consulting it.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such schemes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) time-bound phased programme for the conversion of drylatrines into water-seal latrines;
- (b) provision of technical or financial assistance for new or alternate low cost sanitation to local bodies or other agencies;
- (c) construction and maintenance of community latrines and regulation of their use on pay and use basis;

- (d) construction and maintenance of shared latrines in slum areas or for the benefit of socially and economically backward classes of citizens;
- (e) registration of manual scavengers and their rehabilitation;
- (f) specification and standards of water-seal latrines;
- (g) procedure for conversion of dry latrines into water-seal latrines;
- (h) licensing for collection of fees in respect of community latrines or shared latrines.

7. Power of State Government to issue directions.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law but subject to the other provisions of this Act, the State Government may, in the exercise of its powers and performance of its functions under this Act, issue directions in writing to any person, officer or local or other authority and such person, officer or a local or other authority shall be bound to comply with such directions.

8. Executive Authorities, inspectors, officers and other employees of such authorities to be public servants.

All Executive Authorities, all officers and other employees of such authorities including the officers authorised under sub-section (1) of section 5, all inspectors appointed under sub-section (1) of section 9 and all officers and other employees authorised to execute a scheme or order made under this Act, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any provisions of this Act or the rules or schemes made or orders or directions issued thereunder, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

9. Appointment of inspectors and their powers of entry and inspection.

(1) The State Government may, by notification, appoint such persons as it may think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act, and define the local limits within which they shall exercise their powers under this Act.

(2) Every inspector within the local limits of jurisdiction of an Executive Authority shall be subordinate to such authority.

(3) Subject to any rules made in this behalf by the State Government, an inspector may, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, enter, at all reasonable times, with such assistance as he considers necessary, any place for the purpose of-

- (a) performing any of the functions of the Executive Authority entrusted to him;
- (b) determining whether and if so in what manner, any such functions are to be performed or whether any provisions of this Act or the rules, orders or schemes made thereunder or any notice, order, direction or authorisation served, made, given or granted under this Act is being or has been complied with;
- (c) examining and testing any latrine, or for conducting an inspection of any building in which he has reason to believe that an offence under this Act or the rules, orders or schemes made thereunder has been or is being or is about to be committed and to prevent or mitigate environmental pollution.

10. Power of Executive Authority to prevent environmental pollution in certain cases.

(1) On receipt of information with respect to the fact or apprehension of any occurrence of contravention of the provisions of section 3, whether through intimation by some person or on a report of the inspector or otherwise, the Executive Authority shall, as early as practicable, besides taking any other action under this Act, direct the owner or occupier of the premises to take such remedial measures, as may be necessary, within such reasonable time as may be specified therein and in case the owner or occupier, as the case may be, fails to comply with such directions, cause such remedial measures to be taken as are necessary to prevent or mitigate the environmental pollution at the cost of such owner or occupier of the premises.

(2) The expenses, if any, incurred by the Executive Authority with respect to the remedial measures referred to in sub-section (1), together with interest at such rate as the State Government may specify from the date when a demand for the expenses is made until it is paid, may be recovered by such authority or agency from the person concerned as arrears of land revenue or of public demand.

11. Duty of HUDCO to extend financial assistance in certain cases.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in its Memorandum of Association or Articles of Association or schemes for the grant of loans for housing and urban development, it shall be the duty of HUDCO to extend, in suitable cases, financial assistance for the implementation of such schemes for the construction of water-seal latrines as may be made under section 6.

(2) The financial assistance referred to in sub-section (1) may be extended by HUDCO on such terms and conditions (including on easy and concessional rates of interest) and in such manner as It may think fit in each case or class of cases.

12. Power to levy fee.

Any order or scheme which the State Government is empowered to make under this Act may, notwithstanding the absence of any express provision to that effect, provide for levy of fees in respect of-

- (a) community latrines constructed under a scheme on pay and use basis; or
- (b) shared latrines constructed under a scheme; or
- (c) supply of copies of documents or orders or extracts thereof; or
- (d) licensing of contractors for construction of water-seal latrines; or
- (e) any other purpose or matter involving rendering of service by any officer, committee or authority under this Act or any rule, direction, order or scheme made thereunder:

Provided that the State Government may, if it considers necessary so to do, in the public interest, by general or special order published in the Official Gazette, grant exemption on such grounds as it deems fit from the payment of any such fee either in part or in full.

13. Constitution of committees.

(1) The Central Government may, by notification, constitute-

- (a) one or more Project Committees for appraising of the schemes for the construction of water-seal latrines in the country;
- (b) one or more Monitoring Committees to monitor the progress of such schemes;
- (c) such other committees for such purposes of the Act and with such names as the Central Government may deem fit.

(2) The composition of the committees constituted by the Central Government, the powers and functions thereof, the terms and conditions of appointment of the members of such committees and other matters connected therewith shall be such as the Central Government may prescribe.

(3) The members of the committees under sub-section (1) shall be paid such fees and allowances for attending the meetings as may be prescribed.

(4) The State Government may, by notification, constitute-

- (a) one or more State Co-ordination Committees for coordinating and monitoring of the programmes for the construction of water-seal latrines in the State and rehabilitation of the persons who were engaged in or employed for as manual scavengers in any area in respect of which a notification under sub-section (1) of section 3 has' been issued;
- (b) Such 'other committees for such purpose of the Act and with such names as the State Government may deem fit.

(5) The composition of the committees constituted by the State Government the powers and functions thereof, the terms and conditions of the members of such committees and other matters connected therewith shall be such as the State Government may prescribe.

(6) The members of the committees under sub-section (4) shall be paid such fees and allowances for attending the meetings as may be prescribed.

CHAPTER IV

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE

14. Penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act and rules, orders, directions and schemes.

Whoever fails to comply with or contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, or the rules or schemes made or orders or directions issued thereunder, shall, in respect of each such failure or contravention be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both, and in case the failure or contravention continues, with additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after the conviction for the first such failure or contravention.

15. Offences by companies.

(1) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, the company as well as every person in charge of, and responsible to, the company for the conduct of its business at the time of the commission of the offence, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or that the commission of the offence is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, managing agent or such other officer of the company, such director, manager, managing agent or such other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this section,-

- (a) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and
- (b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

16. Offences to be cognizable.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (2 of 1974), every offence under this Act shall be cognizable.

17. Provision in relation to jurisdiction.

(1) No court inferior to that of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act.

(2) No prosecution for any offence under this Act shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the Executive Authority.

(3) No court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except upon a complaint made by a person generally or specially authorised in this behalf by the Executive Authority.

18. Limitation of prosecution.

No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act unless the complaint thereof is made within three months from the date on which the alleged commission of the offence came to the knowledge of the complainant.

CHAPTER V

MISCELLANEOUS

19. Information, reports or returns.

The Central Government may, in relation to its functions under this Act, from time to time, require any person, officer, State Government or other authority to furnish to it, any prescribed authority or officer any reports, returns, statistics, accounts and other information as may be deemed necessary and such person, officer, State Government or other authority, as the case may be, shall be bound to do so.

20. Protection of action taken in good faith.

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government or any officer or other employee of the Government or any authority constituted under this Act or executing any scheme made under this Act or any member, officer or other employee of such authority or authorities in respect of anything which is done or intended to be done in good faith in pursuance of this Act or the rules or schemes made, or the orders or directions issued, thereunder.

21. Effect of other laws and agreements inconsistent with the Act.

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), the provisions of this Act, the rules, schemes or Orders made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act, custom, tradition, contract, agreement or other instrument.

(2) If any act or omission constitutes an offence punishable under this Act and also under any other Act, then, the offender found guilty of such offence shall be liable to be punished under the other Act and not under this Act.

22. Power of Central Government to make rules.

(1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

(i) the composition of the Project Committees, Monitoring Committees and other committees constituted by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 13, the powers and functions thereof, the number of members and their terms and conditions of appointment and other matters connected therewith;

(ii) the fees and allowances to be paid to the members of the committees constituted under sub-section (1) of section 13.

(3) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

23. Power of State Government to make rules.

(1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules, not being a matter for which the rules are or required to be made by the Central Government, for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (i) the composition of the State Co-ordination Committees and other committees constituted by the State Government under sub-section (4) of section 13, the powers and functions thereof, the number of members and their terms and conditions of appointment and other matters connected therewith;
- (ii) the fees and allowances to be paid to the members of the committees constituted under sub-section (4) of section 13;
- (iii) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

(3) Every rule and every scheme made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislature.

24. Power to remove difficulties.

(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for the removal of the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made in relation to a State after the expiration of three years from the commencement of this Act in that State.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

A Note on State Policy Intervention for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers in Rajasthan as on March 2006*

- 1 The working conditions of the Sweepers and Scavengers, which constitute the most vulnerable section of people of Scheduled Castes continue to remain poor. The practice of carrying headloads of night - soil though tried to remove but prevalent in some areas. This practice not only creates insanitation in the areas but is also one of the main reason for continuation in the practice of untouchability. Most of them are living under unhygienic condition where sanitation is improper. This necessitate special welfare measures for the children, youth, women and men of these vulnerable groups. The vulnerable groups consist of poorest amongst poor in the society and include:- (a) sweeper and scavengers; and (b) bonded labourers amongst Scheduled Castes.
- 2 A number of committees had been set up by the State and Central Government to examine the problem of scavengers and give suggestions for their liberation and rehabilitation. Rajya Safai Karmachari Commission for welfare of scavengers was set up in the year 2003. The basic objectives of this Commission is to submit its recommendations to the State Government. to provide facilities and to remove inequality and dissimilarities in opportunities in this segment of Society.
- 3 A beginning was made during Vth FiveYear Plan by introducing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the conversion of dry latrines into water borne, but with very inadequate funds. During VIth Five Year Plan a new scheme of "Liberation of Scavengers" was introduced with the twin objectives of converting all the existing dry latrines into water borne latrines in the towns and rehabilitations of unemployed scavengers in the alternative employment/occupations simultaneously, with suitable training for diversification wherever necessary. Special groups and vulnerable groups among SCs such as scavengers, tanners, weavers, fishermen, flayers and leather men etc. need to be given more attention and due priority, as they are still most backward among SCs.
- 4 The Government, both at the Center and in State, are deeply concerned and conscious about their problems and have taken suitable measures not only to relieve them from these unclean occupations, but also to ensure that they lead an honorable life in the society and do not fall in this trap again. They are being benefited through income generating family oriented schemes in such a way that they are not only made free but are also rehabilitated.
- 5 The nodal agency responsible for planning and implementing various income generating schemes for these groups of persons is the Rajasthan Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes Finance and Development Cooperation under the guidelines and instructions issued by the Government of India and the State Government. The conversion work is done by the Directorate of Local Bodies.
- 6 The Local Self Government department of the State has taken sufficient measures for conversion of dry latrines into water closet and thereby liberating the sweepers and scavengers from their traditional work of carrying over headload of night soil. The Social Welfare Department through Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Development Cooperative Corporation has been implementing special schemes for their rehabilitation. It has been enjoined upon all departments to earmark sufficient funds for these poorest of poor group. Suitable training and financial assistance is provided to all those who are so displaced.
- 7 The Local Self Department of the State is making all out effort to convert all the existing latrines into water borne flush latrines. No reliable data is available about the exact number of dry latrines and the number of Scavengers involved in the State of Rajasthan. Till the end of Seventh Plan, 107748 dry latrines were converted into water borne ones. After Seventh plan 11681 dry latrines were converted. The scheme was extended in more towns of the State during the VIIIth five Year Plan period and 136234 Latrines were converted into water borne flush latrines. During IX Plan period 171175 latrines have been converted.

* Vulnerable Group: *In Draft Special Component Plan of Annual Plan 2005-06 for Rajasthan, Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur, pp 9.1—9.2*

Provision have been made to construct 36363 latrines in 10th Five Year Plan Out of this, 22127 and 10,500 Latrines have been converted during the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 respectively. In sum cases space is not available to construct flush latrines. Hence, it is proposed to construct community latrines specially in slum areas. Technical assistance and subsidy is provided by the Municipalities for conversion of traditional dry latrines into flush ones as per pattern of Government of India.

- 8 A total of 231840 scavengers were identified during survey conducted in the year 2003-04. Out of these 1848 scavengers have been rehabilitated upto September 2004-05. Efforts are being made to rehabilitate the remaining scavengers.
- 9 A provision of 2000 kiosks have been kept for the scavengers free of cost under the "Mukhya Mantri Rozgar Yozna". 1399 Kiosks have been allotted upto the year 2005.
- 10 The Local Self Department is also trying to rehabilitate the scavengers so liberated. Various departments and Corporations are persuaded by the Social Welfare Department to cover them at the maximum in their schemes. In addition, the Rajasthan Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Co-operative Corporation is giving highest priority to displaced scavengers in providing assistance under its various schemes such as Auto Rickshaw, Package of Programme, SCYTE Training, Artisan Work shed, Pre-Service Coaching, Interest free loan, B. Ed., PMT, PET etc.
- 11 To improve the environment and providing relief to the scavengers in ruiral areas, rural latrines are constructed and subsidised for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Central Rural Sanitation Programme. To improve the educational level of the persons belonging to vulnerable groups, the Social Welfare Departments runs 63 hostels (57 for boys and 6 exclusively for girls) each hostel exclusively for the wards of sweepers and scavengers. The total intake capacity of these hostels is 2080 students.
- 12 A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary with Secretary to the Government in the Social Welfare Departments as Member Secretary has also been constituted in order to review the progress and issue guidelines for the work of converting dry latrines into water-borne ones and rehabilitation of liberated scavengers.
- 13 It is observed, from what has been mentioned above about the schemes and programmes that the State Government is fully conscious, alive and alert to all the problems of sweepers and scavengers and is actively engaged in promoting, executing, monitoring and evaluation all such schemes aimed at uplifting this most deprived section and poor so as to enable them to improve the quality of their life and join the mainstream of our society.
- 14 The Rajasthan Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd. is implementing various income generating programmes for these venerable groups as per guide lines given by the Government of India.

A NOTE ON STATE POSITION ON TRAINING OF SCAVENGERS IN ALTERNATIVE OCCUPATIONS

The National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers and their Dependents (NSLRS), launched in the year 1992, envisaged liberation of scavengers from hereditary obnoxious and in human occupation of manual lifting of night soil and providing them opportunities for training and rehabilitation in alternative dignified occupations.

SCP Annual Plan 2000-2001; Govt. of Rajasthan, Department of Social Welfare

A survey was got conducted to know the preference of trades etc of these liberated scavengers through Sulabh International. On the basis of preference given, a programme of imparting training to such identified sweepers to enable them to get wage or self-employment was prepared and arranged by the Rajasthan SC Development Cooperative Corporation at Divisional Rural Training Centers with attractive stipend and other benefits but *the scheme did not succeed for want of sufficient number of takers*. Subsequently, Sulabh International has been given the task of imparting training to displaced scavengers according to their job preference in all municipal areas.

SCP Annual Plan 2005-2006; Govt. of Rajasthan, Department of Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department through Rajasthan SC, ST Development Cooperative Corporation has been implementing special schemes for their (Scavengers) rehabilitation. Suitable training and financial assistance is being provided to all those who are liberated from their traditional work of carrying over head-load of night soil. The training programmes of the Corporation continued in the IX Five Year Plan. *Training programmes discontinued from the year 2001-2002*

Project Director SCA, Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Rajasthan (Letter no. 30718 at 29.06.1006)

The information regarding names of training centers, training courses for scavengers organized alongwith trades covered, facilities provided and number of scavengers trained since 2001-01 in different districts was sought vide our letter of 9.6.2006. Our request was forwarded to the General Manager, Rajasthan SC, ST Finance and Developments Cooperative Corporation Ltd., Jaipur with request: "requisite information given in the said letter may kindly be sent shortly to the said Institute under intimation to this end" and we were advised that the "further information may kindly be asked to the Rajasthan SC ST Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd, Jaipur under intimation to this end".

The Rajasthan SC ST Finance and Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd, General Manager, Jaipur (Letter no. 2294 dated 27/5/2006)

The information was sought on names of institutions providing training in alternative occupations to scavengers, number of scavengers trained since 2000-01 alongwith trades, and number of trained scavengers rehabilitated in alternative occupations vide our letter of 19.6.2006. The response that we received provided the details of district wise progress of bank loans, during 2003-04, 2004-05, and 2005-06 only.

Directorate of Technical Education, Jodhpur (Letter no. 13609 dated 31/5/2006)

The Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) offering vocational training in large number of trades and occupations of varying duration function under the overall control of Directorate of Technical Education, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jodhpur. The information relating to number, nature and duration of vocational training programmes for scavengers and *safai karmacharies* alongwith coverage during the period 2001-02 to 2005-06 was sought vide our letter of March 31, 2006. The following response was received:

"उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत निवेदन है कि, उदयपुर/अजमेर जिले की किसी भी संस्थानों में वर्ष 2001-02 से वर्ष 2005-06 में Scavengers & Safai Karmacharis के लिये किसी प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित नहीं कराया गया है। अतः संदर्भित पत्र द्वारा चाही गई समस्त सूचना शून्य समझें।"

— निदेशक, प्राविधिक शिक्षा

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India (performance of the scheme between 1997-2002 downloaded from the website)

The evaluation attempted **concluded** that "no systematic effort in this direction (i.e. utilising existing training centers, facilities and infrastructure) was made in any state, training modules hardly accommodate the totally unskilled and illiterates scavengers, the training target envisaged for the 8th Plan could not be achieved even in the 9th plan. During 1997-98 to 2000-01, the short fall in the number of scavengers trained was 80% to 92% in case of Rajasthan, no target was fixed and only 2290 scavengers were trained during 1997-2002. The review showed that "meaningful contacts with training institutions with a view to utilizing the available training facilities could not be located" and that "the list of trades was lifted from the handbook of small scale industries compiled for an entirely different set of objectives. No survey of location of or slots available with training institutions was carried out"... of the 620 scavengers who received training upto March 2002 in two districts (Ajmer 269, and Jaipur 351), only 382 could be rehabilitated. While 1398 scavengers received training.

Office of the Project Manager, Rajasthan SC ST Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd, Ajmer (Letter no. 538 dated June 30,2006)

Information concerning names of training institutes providing training in alternative occupations to the liberated scavengers, trade courses, scavengers trained etc was sought vide letter of 19.6.2006. The reply we received states:

“अजमेर जिले में स्वच्छकार मुक्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत बैंकों द्वारा स्वीकृत एवं वितरित ऋण की सूचना उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।” “जिला मुख्यालय तथा ब्लॉक/तहसील स्तर पर स्वच्छकार/सफाई कर्मचारियों के वैकल्पिक व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण देने की कोई संस्था नहीं है एवं न ही किसी को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।”

Office of the Project Manager, Rajasthan SC ST Finance & Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd, Udaipur (Letter no. 795 dated July 15,2006)

Information concerning names of training institutes providing training in alternative occupation to the liberated scavengers trade courses, scavengers trained etc was sought vide letter of 19.6.2006. The response we received states:

“आप द्वारा चाही गई लाभान्वित स्वच्छकारों की सूची (आवंटित लक्ष्य, उपलब्ध राशि एवं आवंटित राशि) संलग्न कर भिजवाई जा रही है।”

Office of Deputy Director, Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, Udaipur (Letter no.3170 dated July 6, 2006)

The response we received regarding details on training and rehabilitation of scavengers in Udaipur district states:

“इस कार्यालय द्वारा स्वच्छकार परिवारों के बच्चों के लिए विशेष छात्रावास संचालित हैं। इन छात्रावासों में कक्षा 6 से 12 तक के छात्रों को आवास, बिस्तर, बर्तन, भोजन आदि समस्त सुविधाएँ निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं..... इसी के साथ सत्र के दौरान इन छात्रों को रुपये 500/- प्रति बालक एक मुश्त छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है।” इस योजना के अलावा अन्य कोई विशेष योजना जो केवल इस वर्ग के उत्थान की हो संचालित नहीं है।”

Additional Collector (Development), Office of the Collector, Govt. of Rajasthan Ajmer and Udaipur

Additional Collector (Development) is overall in charge of the implementation of special Component Plan in the district. Accordingly, Additional Collector (Development) Ajmer and Udaipur were approached vide our letter of 19.06.2006 for obtaining information on (a) names and location of training centers in their district offering training to liberated scavengers in alternative occupations, (b) names of trades of training and (c) number of scavengers provided training since 2001-02, besides details of rehabilitation of scavengers and the facilities and incentives provided to them. However, their response is still awaited despite reminders.

A NOTE ON SCAVENGERS IN RAJASTHAN:

(Compiled and furnished by Sulabh International New Delhi)

a)

(I) PRESENT STATUS OF THE SCAVENGERS IN THE COUNTRY AND MORE SO IN UDAIPUR AND AJMER

S. No.	Total	Urban	Rural
India	7,70,338 * caste wise enumeration was not done in 2001 census.		
Rajasthan	57,736	24,968	32,768
Ajmer	3,608	1,487	2,121
Udaipur	753	236	517

II) STATUS OF DRY AND FLUSH LATRINES IN HOUSEHOLDS IN RAJASTHAN

Distribution of households by availability of type of latrine within the House (Census of India 2001: H. Series). RAJASTHAN

S.N.	Description	Total	Urban	Rural
1	Total no. of households	9,342,294	7,15,703	2,185,591
2	Type of latrines within the house			
	a) Pit latrine			
	Number	9,77,831	5,79,921	3,97,910
	Percent	10.46	08.10	18.20
	b) Water closet			
	Number	11,14,296	2,27,428	8,86,868
	Percent	11.92	03.17	40.57
	c) Service Latrine #			
	Number	6,16,762	2,38,036	3,78,726
	Percent	06.60	03.32	17.32
3	No latrine			
	Number	6,633,405	6,111,318	5,22,087
	Percent	71.00	85.39	23.80

* Information based on the rapid survey undertaken by the State Govt. at the behest of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment during the years 1991-02 to 2002-03. Source: Rajasthan SC/ST Finance & Development Corporation

Service latrines are type of latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers. This type of latrines also include services by animas such as pigs etc. and all latrines other than pits and the water closed type of latrines.

B) IMPACT OF STATE INTERVENTION IN RAJASTHAN

(i) Progress of conversion of dry latrines into water-borne flush latrines in Rajasthan under the Central Scheme of Low Cost Sanitation and Liberation of Scavengers.

1.	Number of service latrine in Urban area as per census 2001	3,78,726	17.32
2	Number of Household without any latrine as per census 2001	5,22,087	23.88
3	Number of dry latrines converted/ constructed as on 31.3.2005	1,91,534	
4	Number of latrines still to be converted	1,87,192	
5	Number of scavengers liberated as on 31.3.2005	9,122	

Source: Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.

(ii) Progress of National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers in Rajasthan

1	Total No. of Scavengers	57,736
2	Financial assistance released by the Govt. of India to the Rajasthan Government under the scheme.	Rs. 44.48 Crores (1991-92 TO 2003-04)
3	Total no. of liberated scavengers given vocational training	11,152
4	Total no. of liberated scavengers provided financial assistance	14,793

Source: Information collected from the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India.

c) Role of Sulabh in the liberation of scavenge by converting dry latrines into water-borne sanitary latrines and construction and maintenance of community toilet to check open defecation in Rajasthan.

1	No. of towns covered by Sulabh in the State including Ajmer and Udaipur	101
2	No. of dry latrines converted/ no. of toilets constructed	2,24,956
3	No. of community toilets constructed and maintained	444
4	No. of community toilets under construction	66
5	No. of Bio- Gas plants installed	05

Executive Summary of the study of Working and Living conditions of Labour belonging to the Scheduled Castes engaged in Unclean Occupations in Jaipur district carried out by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Govt. of India,

(vide letter no. 68/2/2005 SESDSL dated 30.5.2005)

General:-

1. Labour Bureau conducts, inter-alia, studies on Working and Living Conditions of Labour belonging to the Scheduled Castes
2. Such surveys have so far been conducted at Agra (1976-77), Sholapur (1979), Madras (now named as Chennai) (1980-81), Patna (1985), Indore (1993), Ghaziabad (1995), Asanol (1997) and Jalandhar (1998/2000) and reports on all these surveys have sine been released.

Present Report:-

3. The present report relates to the survey conducted at Jaipur Center (Jaipur city and five adjoining villages). The study included three unclean occupations, viz, Flaying, Shoe-Making, and Sweeping (Urban and Rural areas) and Clean Occupations in Factories (Urban and Rural areas) engaging Scheduled Castes. Tanning and Scavenging activity was non-existent at Jaipur Center. As recommended by the IDDC, clean occupations and rural areas have been covered for the first time in this survey.
4. Sample was drawn through tow-stage random sampling technique. Out of 933 units in the frame engaging Scheduled Castes Workers/ Employees, a sample of 172 units (18.4%) was selected for the study. Out of the total employment of 23235 workers employed in 172 sampled units, 7364 (31.7%) workers belonging to the Scheduled Castes. 415 Scheduled Castes workers (5.6%) from these sample units were selected for the study.
5. Stratum wise, the lone unit of Flaying Stratum; 15 units (88.2% from Shoe Making Stratum; 113 units (14.2%) from Sweeping (Urban) Stratum; 9 units (81.8%) from sweeping (rural), 30 units (34.5%) from Factories (Urban) Stratum and 4 units (17.4%) from Factories (Rural) Stratum were selected for the study.
6. Scheduled Castes female workers were employed in 33.7% of the sample units and their share in total Scheduled Castes employment was 42.8%. No sample unit employed children.
7. All the workers in the sample units belonging to all Strata were engaged on time-rate basis. None of the units employed price-rated as well as contract workers.

8. Out of 7364 Scheduled Castes workers engaged in 172 sample unit, 99.4% workers on full-time basis and 0.06% worked on part-time basis. Share of permanent Scheduled Castes workers was 98.8%.
9. Amongst the full-time workers, 60.2% had served for 15 years or more, 17.9% had served for 5 years or more but less than 10 years, 13.4% had served for 10 years or more but less than 15 years, and 8.5% had served for less than 5 years.
10. Out of 172 sample unit, 59.9% units permitted earned leave; 51.7% causal leave; 41.9% sick leave; 78.5% festival holidays; 78.5% national holidays and 79.7% weekly off with wages.
11. The average family size was 6.2 in flaying stratum; 4.4 in shoe-making; 5.9 in sweeping (urban); 8.2 in sweeping (rural); 4.9 in factories (urban); 3.6 in factories (rural) stratum.
12. Average monthly income per family worked out to be Rs. 6255.80 in flaying stratum; Rs 3438.06 in shoe making; Rs 7579.64 in sweeping (urban); Rs. 5974.10 in sweeping (rural); Rs. 4673.58 in factories (urban), and Rs 3838.89 in factories (rural) stratum.
13. A sizeable number of Municipal Corporation Workers (SC) had taken debt from private moneylenders at rates of interest, which in some cases, were upto 25% per month.
14. A large number of SC Workers have not been able to avail the benefits of scholarship/hostel facility available under the welfare schemes meant for them (and being implemented by the State Govt.), as most of them were reportedly sending their wards to private schools and not to the government schools. The reason cited for doing so was to give better education to their wards, which, in their opinion was imparted by the private schools.
15. The state enforcement machinery and the managements of some of the sample units were of the view that in the post liberation/globalization era, the workers were more concerned about getting continuous employment rather than craving for better wages and conditions of work. This had resulted in phasing out of trade union in most of the establishments surveyed at Jaipur centre.
16. In some of the sampled units vested by the field staff, no worker had reportedly been paid gratuity during the last 15-16 years. Explanation tendered by the management was that workers generally left the job either within three years of service or they still continued to be employed and as such the question of payment of gratuity did not arise.
17. The workers of the Municipal Corporation said that they were often required to enter the choked sewers causing them a number of diseases. They were also reportedly exposed to inhalation of dangerous gases. They consumed liquor with impression that it would save them from harmful effects of such gases and unclean objects. They, however, suggests restoration of temporary washing facility at the site of sewer mouth as one of the remedies. Provision of safety masks also could be considered.