

(b) whether Government would give priority for final decision on such proposals and bring necessary constitutional amendment early?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) The year wise details in regard to number of proposals received from Government of Odisha for inclusion of certain castes etc, in the list of Scheduled Castes and processed in the Central Government, are indicated as under:-

Year	Proposals	Number of:
		Castes /synonyms for consideration for inclusion in SC list, in the proposal
2002	1	1
2005	1	5
2007	1	20
2011	1	3

(b) Such proposals are processed in accordance with the approved Modalities. Further, any amendment in the list of Scheduled Castes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of clause (2) of Article 341(2) of the Constitution of India.

Eradication of Dry Latrine System

1783. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dry latrines in the country as on 31 March, 2014, if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the roadmap and the time-frame for the complete eradication of the dry latrine system; and

(c) the total number of manual scavenger in the country and what is the plan for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) As per the 'Houselisting and Housing Census 2011' data, which became available in March, 2012, there were 7,94,390 latrines in the country, from which night soil is removed by humans State/Union Territory wise details of such latrines are given in the Statement (*See* below). The data in this regard, as on 31.3.2014, is not available.

(b) Government has enacted the “Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013” (MS Act, 2013), which has come into force with effect from 6.12.2013 in whole of the country, except Jammu & Kashmir. The Act, *inter alia*, prohibits construction and maintenance of insanitary latrines and mandates their demolition/conversion into sanitary latrines within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Act. This can be extended by the local authority for a period not exceeding three months, for sufficient reasons to be recorded.

(c) MS Act, 2013 casts a responsibility on the Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities and Panchayats to cause a survey to identify such persons, if they have reason to believe that some persons are engaged or employed in manual scavenging in their jurisdiction. As per the information available on the basis of survey undertaken so far 11,584 manual scavengers have been identified in 11 States.

Central Government has revised the Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers for rehabilitation of all the manual scavengers identified under the provisions of the MS Act, 2013. The main features of the Scheme include one-time cash assistance, training with stipend and concessional loans with subsidy for taking up alternative occupations, to the target group.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of latrines as per the “Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011” from which night soil is removed by human

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of latrines serviced manually
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10357
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1059
4.	Assam	22139
5.	Bihar	13587
6.	Chhattisgarh	736
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	168
8.	Daman and Diu	16

1	2	3
9.	Gujarat	2566
10.	Haryana	1343
11.	Himachal Pradesh	310
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	178443
13.	Jharkhand	1836
14.	Karnataka	7740
15.	Kerala	3011
16.	Madhya Pradesh	5664
17.	Maharashtra	9622
18.	Manipur	10062
19.	Meghalaya	1962
20.	Mizoram	121
21.	Nagaland	786
22.	NCT of Delhi	583
23.	Odisha	26496
24.	Puducherry	133
25.	Punjab	3465
26.	Rajasthan	2572
27.	Tamil Nadu	27659
28.	Tripura	830
29.	Uttar Pradesh	326082
30.	Uttarakhand	4701
31.	West Bengal	130330
TOTAL		794390