

Implementation of FSSM

2546. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has done a survey of the number of manual scavengers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of States in the country which are implementing the National Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM);
- (d) the details of alternative employment provided to manual scavengers involved in the work of manual scavenging, State-wise; and
- (e) the details of deaths of manual scavengers during work, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Section 5 of the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) provides for causing a survey to identify manual scavengers by the Chief Executive Officers of Municipalities in urban areas and Gram Panchayats in rural areas, if there are reasons to believe that some persons are engaged or employed as manual scavengers under their jurisdiction. 13 States have reported identification of 14,190 manual scavengers since 06.12.2013 the date of coming into force of MS Act, 2013 upto 31.12.2018. In addition, a National Survey has also been undertaken at the behest of NITI Aayog by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in 163 districts of 17 States where a large number of insanitary latrines had been converted into sanitary latrines under Swachh Bharat Mission implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation. Under this survey 25,276 manual scavengers have been identified upto 31.12.2018. Thus a total of 39,466 manual scavengers have been identified since 06.12.2013 upto 31.12.2018. State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) National Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management was formulated in February, 2017 to provide outline strategies to manage septage and to guide local urban governments to take necessary steps to ensure septage is not discharged arbitrarily, since it carries a significant concentration of pollutants.

All Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are advised to execute necessary technical and management measures to ensure proper and safe disposal of domestic wastewater, including septage from septic tanks.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) through National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) under which the identified manual scavengers are provided the following benefits:

- (i) One time cash assistance of ₹40,000/-.
- (ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of ₹3,000/- per month.
- (iii) Capital subsidy upto ₹ 3,25,000/- to those who have availed bank loans for self employment projects.

The Number of beneficiaries who have been provided the above Rehabilitation benefits upto 31.12.2018 is as under:

- (i) Onetime cash assistance to 27,699.
- (ii) Skill Development Training to 13,587.
- (iii) Capital Subsidy to 955 beneficiaries who have availed bank loans for self employment projects.

(e) There has been no report of death of manual scavengers. However there have been reports regarding death of persons while cleaning sewers/septic tanks. State-wise details of such cases and compensation paid to the family members of the victims as reported by the States/Union Territories are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Manual Scavengers as on 31.12.2018

Sl. No.	States	Number of manual scavengers identified under MS Act, 2013	Number of manual scavengers reported identified by States under National Survey	Total Number of Manual Scavengers in both surveys
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	1982	2060
2.	Assam	154	542	696

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	137	Not covered under National Survey	% 137
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	Not covered under National Survey	3
5.	Gujarat	Not reported	108	108
6.	Jharkhand	Not reported	201	201
7.	Karnataka	732	1744	2476
8.	Kerala	Not reported	600	600
9.	Madhya Pradesh	36	1447	1483
10.	Maharashtra	Not reported	5638	5638
11.	Odisha	237	Not covered under National Survey	237
12.	Punjab	91	142	233
13.	Rajasthan	338	2590	2928
14.	Tamil Nadu	363	62	425
15.	Uttar Pradesh	11780	7052	18832
16.	Uttarakhand	137	2531	2668
17.	West Bengal	104	637	741
	TOTAL	14,190	25276	39466

Statement-II

*Details of cases of death of persons in sewers/septic tanks reported by
States upto 30.11.2018*

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases identified/ reported	Compensation paid	
			Full Compensation of ₹ 10 lakh each	Partial compensation
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Telangana	2	2	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Punjab	32	32	0
4.	Karnataka	62	16	8
5.	Haryana	5	3	0
6.	Kerala	12	0	2
7.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35
9.	Delhi	15	12	0
TOTAL		331331	21010	47

Eradication of child marriage

2547. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that child marriage and teenage pregnancy are still prevailing in the country;

(b) whether 100 districts of 14 States in the country have reported highest prevalence of child marriage;

(c) whether more than 40 per cent teenage married girls of the age group between 15 and 19 years have at least one child;

(d) whether poverty is the main reason for increase in underage marriage; and

(e) if so, the details of steps proposed to be taken to eradicate child marriage from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per census, 2011, the percentage of child marriage in 2011 was 31.6% which was 52% in 2001 which shows a decreasing trend, Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal were among the top States reporting the highest percentage of child marriage among both boys and girls. As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4(2015-16), the percentage of women aged between 15-19 years, who were already mothers or pregnant was 7.9%. There is a reduction from 16% as measured in National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-3 (2005-06).