
Chapter - V : Impact of the ILCS Scheme on Sanitation Workers

CHAPTER – V

IMPACT OF THE ILCS SCHEME ON SANITATION WORKERS

This chapter analyzes the impact of the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation scheme on sanitation workers, based on face to face interaction with a representative sample of them in 16 towns. Those persons, who continue to be engaged in the occupation of manually removing night soil or have been rehabilitated as municipal sanitation workers have been included in the sample. The latter include those workers employed by Urban local bodies to clean drains, sewer lines and sweep roads. It appeared from field visits that rehabilitation of many erstwhile scavengers took place by giving them permanent employment in urban local bodies as sanitation workers, taking advantage of their traditional skills and considering their low educational achievements. In some cases skill upgradation/skill building trainings were organized to enable the scavengers to take up other professions.

5.1 PREVALENCE OF MANUAL SCAVENGING

Out of a total sample of 641 sanitation workers in the study area, the study intended to know how many sanitation workers are still engaged in manual scavenging. The study revealed that in the sample towns of Akhnoor, Lucknow, Tinsukia, Tiruchirapalli, Tumkur, Udgir and Yamunanagar still have scavengers who manually remove night soil. Maximum number of such scavengers were 36 in Udgir, 28 in Lucknow and 18 in Tiruchirapalli. In Akhnoor, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Tumkur and Yamunanagar only one scavenger in each town could be located. In Tinsukia there were three scavengers.

Table- 5.1 : Town wise sample of scavengers

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Prevalence of manual scavengers | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Total sample size | Engaged in Manual scavenging | Not engaged in Manual scavenging | Presently engaged in |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 60 | 59 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 60 | 60 | 0 | 1 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 60 | 52 | 8 | 0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 60 | 53 | 7 | 28 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 10 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 56 | 56 | 0 | 0 |

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Prevalence of manual scavengers | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Total sample size | Engaged in Manual scavenging | Not engaged in Manual scavenging | Presently engaged in |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | Nil | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 60 | 49 | 11 | 36 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 30 | 29 | 1 | 18 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 11 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 59 | 59 | 0 | 1 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 60 | 59 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 24 | 23 | 1 | 0 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 60 | 56 | 4 | 3 |
| Total | | | | 641 | 599 | 42 | 90 |

* Scheme not implemented, hence no beneficiary. Actual sample size was lower than designed size as in many places scavengers were not available or traceable

5.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE SANITATION WORKERS

5.2.1 Caste-wise Coverage of Sanitation Workers

Out of a total sample of 641 scavengers, 96.0 percent belonged to scheduled castes. It was startling to find that 8 of the scavengers were Scheduled Tribes (one each in Moga, Dehradun and Jalpaiguri) and 5 in Tiruchirapally. Even more startling was the fact that 5 of them belonged to general category (One Muslim in Akhnoor and four migrants in Jalpaiguri). However, it may be noted that they are Municipal sanitation workers and were not engaged in manual scavenging.

Table - 5.2 : Caste-wise distribution of Sample Sanitation Workers*(Number of sample sanitation workers)*

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Total | Caste of the Scavengers | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | Scheduled caste | Scheduled tribes | Others |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 3 | 2 (66.7) | 0.0 | 1 * (33.3) |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 60 | 54 (98.3) | 1 (1.7) | 0.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 60 | 60 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 60 | 59 (98.3) | 1 (1.7) | 0.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 60 | 60 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 10 | 10 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 56 | 56 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | 0 | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 60 | 60 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 20 | 20 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 8 | 8 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 30 | 25 (83.3) | 5 (16.7) | 0.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 11 | 11 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 59 | 59 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | 0 | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | 0 | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 60 | 55 (91.6) | 1 (1.7) | 4 ** (6.7) |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 24 | 24 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 60 | 60 (100.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | | | | 641 | 628 (96.1) | 8 (1.4) | 5 (2.5) |

* Muslim , ** Migrants

Note : Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total

5.2.2 Ownership of Dwellings

About 74 percent sanitation workers have their own houses. 21 percent were squatters and 5.5 percent live in rented accommodation.

Interestingly, 56.7 percent of the sanitation workers in Jalpaiguri, 87.5 percent in Parlekhemundi, 86.7 percent in Tinsukia and 73.3 percent in Tiruchirapalli are found squatting on the government land. In Jalpaiguri sanitation workers are squatting in small colonies on the lands near the bank of river Teesta, which belongs to State Irrigation Department. In Tinsukia, Parlekhemundi and Tiruchirapalli the respondents were found living on government land with the concurrence of local government officials. But no 'patta' was awarded to the residents of these colonies.

Table – 5.3 : Percentage distribution of Sanitation Workers according to nature of accommodation*(Figures in percentage)*

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Nature of dwelling | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | | Own | Rented | Squatting |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 98.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 96.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 94.7 | 0.0 | 5.3 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 95.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 26.7 | 0.0 | 73.3 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 36.7 | 6.7 | 56.6 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 12.5 | 0.0 | 87.5 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 13.3 | 0.0 | 86.7 |
| Total | | | | 73.9 | 5.3 | 20.6 |

5.2.3 Type of House

About 43.0 percent of the sample sanitation workers have pucca houses, 31.0 percent have kuccha houses and 25.0 percent are having semi-pucca houses. This implies that about 68.0 percent of the sanitation workers have standard houses to live.

Majority of the sanitation workers having pucca houses are reported from Dasna, Dehradun, Moga, Tiruchirapalli and Yamunanagar. Sanitation workers having kuccha houses are from Akhnoor, Gorakhpur, Parlekhemundi, Tinsukia, Tumkur and Udgir.

Interestingly, 28 percent of the squatters households have pucca houses. Owners of such houses have political connections.

Table – 5.4 : Type of Houses of Sanitation Workers
(Figures in percentage)

| Sl No | Region | State | Town | Type of dwelling | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | kuccha | Semi-pucca | pucca |
| 1. | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 66.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| 2. | | Punjab | Moga | 1.7 | 5.0 | 93.3 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 0.0 | 8.3 | 91.7 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 0.0 | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 15.0 | 58.3 | 26.7 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 20.0 | 0.0 | 80.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 75.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 76.7 | 18.3 | 5.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 0.0 | 60.0 | 40.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 87.5 | 12.5 | 0.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 23.3 | 3.3 | 73.4 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 0.0 | 63.6 | 36.4 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 0.0 | 72.8 | 27.2 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 33.4 | 18.3 | 48.3 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 83.3 | 16.7 | 0.0 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 73.3 | 26.7 | 0.0 |
| Total | | | | 31.6 | 25.8 | 42.6 |

5.2.4 Location of Accommodation

40.0 percent of the sample sanitation workers live in approved colonies, 31.0 percent in the unauthorised colonies (where most of the squatting cases are reported) and 27 percent live in slums. In Dehradun, Moga and Patna, majority of the sanitation workers live in unauthorized colonies. In Dehradun, they live in small colonies on the side of river Rispana. In Moga and Patna they live on government land just outside the main city. These colonies are not legally approved by the State Governments.

Table – 5.5 : Location of Accommodation of the Sample Sanitation Workers*(Figures in percentage)*

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Location of dwelling | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Slum | Un-authorized colony | Approved colony |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 3.3 | 95.0 | 1.7 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 0.0 | 31.7 | 68.3 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 30.0 | 23.3 | 46.7 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 10.0 | 10.0 | 80.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 5.0 | 0.0 | 95.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 8.3 | 88.4 | 3.3 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 5.0 | 0.0 | 95.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 54.5 | 0.0 | 45.5 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 35.6 | 64.4 | 0.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 16.6 | 15.0 | 68.3 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | | | 32.9 | 26.3 | 40.8 |

5.2.5 Education Level of the Sanitary Workers

Education is an important indicator of social development. Majority of the sanitation workers (65%) are illiterate and 30 percent are educated up to primary level. Due to poor literacy level, they are not much aware about the developmental programmes undertaken by the State as well as Central Governments, for their well being. This is buttressed by the findings that 50.0 percent of the total sanitation workers surveyed who are illiterate and 17 percent who are educated up to primary level do not know about the government rehabilitation schemes.

Table 5.6 : Education Level of the Sample Sanitation Workers*(Figures in percentage)*

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Respondents' literacy | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Illiterate | Primary | Secondary | Higher secondary and above |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 73.3 | 25.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 83.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 96.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 93.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 89.3 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 50.0 | 43.3 | 6.7 | 0.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 20.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 62.5 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 0.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 20.0 | 73.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 18.2 | 72.7 | 9.1 | 0.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 76.3 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 66.6 | 31.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 66.7 | 20.8 | 8.3 | 4.2 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 61.7 | 28.3 | 6.7 | 3.3 |
| Total | | | | 65.3 | 30.0 | 3.3 | 1.4 |

5.2.6 Household Income

The average income of 80.0 percent sanitation workers is Rs. 3300/- per month. Most of them come under economically weaker sections of society. In 17.0 percent cases, the households earn income between Rs. 3300/- to Rs. 7300/- per month and only three percent have reported income more than Rs. 7300/- per month. In Moga town of Punjab, 6.7 percent of the sanitation workers work with the civic body or are engaged in small business. Due to this they are economically better off. In Gorakhpur town of Uttar Pradesh, all sanitation workers (cent per cent) come under economically weaker sections.

Table – 5.7 : Household income of the Sanitation Workers
(Figures in percentage)

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Income category of the scavengers | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | EWS (Upto Rs. 3300/- per month) | LIG (Rs. 3301/- to Rs. 7300/- per moth) | MIG/HIG (Rs. 7301/- to Rs. 14500/- per month) |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 66.7 | 33.3 | 0.0 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 73.3 | 20.0 | 6.7 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 95.0 | 1.7 | 3.3 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 88.3 | 11.7 | 0.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 78.3 | 21.7 | 0.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 50.0 | 36.7 | 13.3 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 85.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 12.5 | 50.0 | 37.5 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 83.3 | 16.7 | 0.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 63.6 | 36.4 | 0.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 81.4 | 18.6 | 0.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 73.3 | 25.0 | 1.7 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 91.7 | 8.3 | 0.0 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 90.0 | 6.7 | 3.3 |
| Table | | | | 79.9 | 17.0 | 3.1 |

5.2.7 Occupation Details

A major finding of this study is that 11 percent of the sanitation workers are still continuing with the primitive profession of manual removal of night soil. 25 percent of the sanitation workers in Tumkur, 20 percent in Udgir, 22 percent in Lucknow and 18.3 percent in Jalpaiguri and around 2.0 percent in Gorakhpur are still in the inhumane profession. In Tumkur, the Municipal Commissioner had obtained stay order of construction of ILCS unit by the contractor on account of using sub-standard material. Due to this many people are forced to still use dry latrines and scavengers are engaged to clean those pits. In Udgir, Jalpaiguri and Tiruchirapalli scavengers are still engaged for cleaning of night soil but there is no dry latrine presence in these towns. In three towns of Bihar where findings are based on the field impression shows presence of dry latrines in Danapur and Patna. In another three towns of Uttar Pradesh i.e, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Dasna, dry latrines still exist.

Case-17 : Scavengers of Sangli Maszid Mehtar Toli, Phulwari Sharif, Patna

Phulwari Sharif area is around 7 Km from Patna Railway Station. In 1991, the population of Phulwari Sharif was 35,123 whereas in 2001 the population has increased to 53,166. Phulwari Sharif has 28 wards. Ward No. 11 is known as “Sangli Maszid Mehtar Toli” . Nine scavengers along with their families are staying in Mehtar Toli.

Out of nine scavengers, four had got job in Phulwari Sharif Nagar Parishad. Shri Sanjay Ram, Shri Ganesh Ram, Ms. Kusum Devi and Shri Mohan Ram of their Toli are now working as Nali Safai Karmachari. They have got contract for 5 years. Their net monthly salary is Rs. 3500/-. Shri Sanjay Ram said that it is almost four years now that he is working as a Safai Karmachari in the Nagar Parishad, but he is still known as Mehtar.



Shri Gandhi Ram around 54 years old is still involved in manual handling of night soil says “ he charges Rs. 20/- to Rs. 35/- per bucket in a week. On asking why he is still involved in manual scavenging” he said that he does not know about the other works and it is easy for him to work around the house. His plight was that even if he wants to start some other work due to his scavenger status, nobody provides him work. There are many other persons like Shri Gandhi Ram, who cannot shake off the curse of being from a lower caste and are forced in scavenging.

About 46.0 percent of the sanitation workers are working with Municipalities. All scavengers in Dehradun and Ramagundam towns are working with the respective Municipalities and due to regular and assured income, they have been fully rehabilitated. One person in Tumkur has taken up manufacture of bamboo work. A total of 149 (23 %) sanitation workers are employed in private jobs in banks, hospitals, offices, etc.. They are mostly from Gwalior, Parlekhemundi and Tinsukia Only 21 sanitation workers (3.3 % of the total sample) were reported to be engaged in Government offices other than those working as sanitation workers in Municipalities. They work as peons in Government departments. Two persons are working as Lower Division Clerks.

Interestingly 62 sanitation workers have changed their occupations on their own initiatives. They have started small business (Cigarette shop, general store and groceries). One is owning and operating a lathe machine.

Table- 5.8 : Percentage Distribution of Sample Scavengers by Occupation*(Figures in percentage)*

| Sl No | Region | State | Town | Occupation details | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|------|
| | | | | Removal of night soil | Municipal workers/ sweepers | Artisan | Private employment | Other Govt. employment | Other employment | |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 0.0 | 75.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | | 0.0 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | | 21.7 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 3.3 | 8.3 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | | 0.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 60.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | | 1.8 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 17.9 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 0.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 50.0 | |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 85.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 25.0 | 62.5 | 12.5 | 25.0 | 12.5 | 0.0 | |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 6.7 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 9.1 | |
| | East | Bihar | Patna | 0.0 | 62.7 | 0.0 | 35.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | |
| | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | |
| 14 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 18.3 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 1.7 | |
| 15 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 70.8 | 4.2 | 0.0 | |
| 16 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 0.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 56.7 | 11.7 | 0.0 | |
| TOTAL | | | | 11.0 | 45.7 | 0.2 | 20.9 | 3.1 | 9.4 | |

5.3 IMPACT OF THE SCHEME ON SANITATION WORKERS

5.3.1 Previous Occupation

The impact of ILCS on sanitation workers and their households was major point of enquiry in this study. Continuing with the job of scavenging or quitting is an important indicator of the impact to assess the level of impact on the scavengers. It is noticed that in most of the sample towns scavengers have stopped the manual disposal of human excreta. This is an indirect impact. As the dry latrines are mostly converted, there is no option open but to stop the activity. Moreover those who have stopped doing this, do not want to continue it in the future too. They are also not interested to promote the inhuman activity in the next generation. In Dasna and Ramagundam all the scavengers are rehabilitated by issuing them loan and subsidy to change scavenging and to start a new profession. Some scavengers are also rehabilitated by giving them appointment in the local municipal bodies. The rest were working as sweepers, drain cleaners, etc, or other odd jobs.

Table – 5.9 : Percentage distribution of sample scavengers being engaged in scavenging previously*(Figures in percentage)*

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Earlier Engaged scavenging | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 33.3 | 66.7 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 86.7 | 13.3 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 86.7 | 13.3 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 76.7 | 23.3 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 96.7 | 3.3 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 95.0 | 5.0 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 87.5 | 12.5 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 90.0 | 10.0 |
| Total | | | | 91.7 | 8.2 |

5.3.2 Quitting Scavenging

About 86 percent of the sanitation workers in aggregate responded that they have quit the activity. 14 percent of the respondents still practice scavenging. Continuing in the practice is observed mostly in Lucknow (46 %), Udgir and Tiruchirapalli (60 % each) and Akhnoor (33% out of total 3 persons).

In Akhnoor only one person is engaged in cleaning of pit latrines. In Lucknow, 5000 odd dry latrines still exist and the process of converting them into twin pit latrines is going on. Interestingly about 76 percent of the sanitation workers told that they have stopped manual scavenging more than one year before. 19 percent of the sanitation workers surveyed cannot remember when they last performed the activity. Only about 4 percent responded that they had quit the job recently.

Table- 5.10 : Percentage Distribution of Scavengers quitting the practice
(Figures in percentage)

| Sl No | Region | State | Town | Whether they quit scavenging | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 53.3 | 46.7 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 87.5 | 12.5 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 98.3 | 1.7 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 95.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | | | | 86.0 | 14.0 |

5.3.3 Awareness about Rehabilitation Package

The study aimed to know if the sanitation workers know about the assistance available from Government for their rehabilitation package for changing the scavenging job. In aggregate, 70 percent of the sanitation workers do not know about any rehabilitation package the government has offered to them for changing the profession. About 30 percent know about the rehabilitation package.

Interestingly, in Gorakhpur and Dasna, the two towns where many dry latrines still exist. Most of the scavengers know about the rehabilitation package (100 percent scavengers in Dasna and 98.2 percent in Gorakhpur). Still the scavengers continue with scavenging though they have received assistance from the State government to change the profession. In Ramagundam, all sample scavengers and their families know about the rehabilitation package and also were rehabilitated through assistance in form of loan and subsidy for self-employment. Moreover, in Parlekhemundi, Tinsukia and Tiruchirapalli high awareness about the rehabilitation package was noted.

Table – 5.11 : Proportion of Sample Sanitation workers knowing about Rehabilitation Package*(Figures in Percentage)*

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Knowledge of rehabilitation for scavengers | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|--|-------------|
| | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 8.3 | 91.7 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 8.3 | 81.7 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 37.5 | 62.5 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 63.3 | 36.7 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 25.0 | 75.0 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 79.2 | 20.8 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 75.0 | 25.0 |
| Total | | | | 30.3 | 69.7 |

5.3.4 Assistance Received

In aggregate about 37.0 percent of the sample sanitation workers received assistance from the government after changing their profession. The details are given on the next page.

Table – 5.12 : Proportion of Sanitation Workers assisted for Rehabilitation*(Figures in percentage)*

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Received Assistance from the government to change the profession | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|--|-------------|
| | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 86.7 | 13.3 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 10.0 | 90.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 90.0 | 10.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 98.2 | 1.8 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 20.0 | 80.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 63.3 | 36.7 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 1.7 | 98.3 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 16.7 | 83.3 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 21.7 | 78.3 |
| Total | | | | 37.0 | 63.0 |

Interestingly, 48 percent of the beneficiaries who know about the government rehabilitation scheme have also received assistance for change of profession and 52 percent of the respondents did not receive any assistance. 20 percent who do not know about the government rehabilitation scheme received assistance also.

Sanitation workers from Dehradun, Gwalior, Lucknow, Parlekhemundi, Patna, Tinsukia, Udgir and Yamunanagar have not received any assistance, whereas all sample sanitation workers in Ramagundam received the assistance.

5.3.5 Type of Assistance Received

Analysis of the rehabilitation package would give an indication of adequacy of assistance. Inadequate assistance always leads to poverty and once the present job is stopped, no other profession can be undertaken and the households would starve to death. The data shows that no vocational training has been imparted to sanitation workers prior to change their profession. Mostly people took up those activities that required least skills and subsequently sustainability of their livelihood became problematic.

Only 3.0 percent of the sanitation workers received loans for taking-up income generating activities. In Dasna 70 percent and in Ramagundam all sanitation workers received loan. Interestingly these sanitation workers from Dasna and Ramagundam have received subsidies from the respective State government also. The loan amount varies from Rs 50,000/- to Rs 1,00,000/-, whereas the subsidy amount varies from Rs 10,000/- to Rs 50,000/-.

Case Study-18 : Manual Scavenging Free Dasna

The implementation of ILCS has made Dasna Free of manual scavenging. The traditional workers employed in this demeaning activity are now getting absorbed in other activities. Traditional scavengers like Ms. Mukhi, Ms. Laccho & Ms. Rekha are now municipal corporation employees. The respectable sounding designation "Safai Karamchari" with security of service and income has lent a new dignity to their status in the community. No longer do they have to do manual scavenging work in 50-60 households per day. Another women engaged in manual scavenging work Ms. Mukhi, negotiated a loan of Rs. 50,000/- from Anusuchit Jati Vikas Nigam for operating a Petty Shop, **from which she is earning around Rs.4,500/- per month.** Ms Lachoo, who used to work as traditional sanitation worker in Ward number 1 is proud of her new status as employee of Nagar Palika . She is earning Rs.2500/- per month. Due to her assured employment, she is able to send her children to school and take care of family.

In Gorakhpur, 34 percent of sanitation workers have been employed by the Gorakhpur Municipality. In Jalpaiguri, 27 percent of the sanitation workers have been rehabilitated and settled on the government land without any cost. In Moga about 3 percent sanitation workers received jobs in the local civic body.

Case Study-19 : ILCS Schemes Creates Employment Opportunities : The Case Study of Mangat Ram (Moga Town, Punjab)

Mr. Mangat Ram of Balmik Nagar in Ward No. 12 of Moga, Punjab earlier used to clean dry latrines as a scavenger prior the year 2000. However, after 2000 he got employed as a sanitation worker in Moga Municipality. He says in Moga town, the conversion of dry latrines started around the year 1994 and upto the year 2000, the entire work of conversion was completed. Mr. Mangat Ram recollects the time when after conversion of latrines he was without any livelihood source for a whole year. Since he was illiterate and without any skill, it was difficult for him to get a job. As conversion drive started like a mass movement in the town, around 70-80 persons got regular jobs as sanitation workers in the Municipality. Another 300 persons are engaged as private sanitation workers by the Municipality at remuneration of Rs. 1000/- per month. Mr. Mangat Ram and his wife were among those 300 who were employed by the Municipal Corporation. He says now he has his own pucca house in an unauthorized colony. Earlier by cleaning around 50 latrines in a day, both he and his wife were earning Rs.1250/-per month now both are contributing 2000/-per month to their family income. After meeting Mangat Ram, the Team held discussion with a group of his colleagues. When asked about the awareness provided to them on rehabilitation schemes, they told they have been provided with no information. When asked about the impact of the scheme on their living styles, the unanimous and encouraging response was that while prior to the scheme they worked as manual scavengers, which was degrading work, for earning their livelihoods and could hardly meet their basic needs. Now they have more dignified and better paying jobs in a corporation and were forwarded to a better living standard. Some of them have already moved out of schemes in to pucca tenements al-beit in unauthorized colonies on the outskirts of the township.

But most of the sanitation workers do not even know about the rehabilitation package. In most of the states no awareness was generated regarding the rehabilitation package.

Table- 5.13 : Proportion of Sample Scavengers receiving assistance for rehabilitation

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Type of Assistance received | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|
| | | | | Received vocational training | Received loan | Received subsidy | Any other |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 0.0 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.9 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 70.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.7 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | | | | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 5.8 |

5.4 ADOPTION OF SCAVENGING JOB BY THE SANITATION WORKERS IN FUTURE

If all the dry latrines are demolished and all the scavengers do not receive rehabilitation immediately, then there will be a serious concern of unemployment. If they are not given any capacity building training then survival for these people would be a serious problem.

When enquired about further continuation of scavenging work, 17 percent of the respondents stated that they would have to continue in the job as they do not find any other avenues of employment.

Case Study : No Option other than continuing as Manual Scavenger

Shekh Siddiqui of Church Road, Ward No. 14 Udgir said, “We do not have any other option. The society feels that we are the untouchables and no work other than sweeping, cleaning and scavenging is given to us”. We are socially isolated. He also told that no initiative has been taken from the State government for their rehabilitation. Therefore the only option is continuing scavenging.

Table – 5.14 : Adoption of scavenging job by the Sanitation workers in future

(Figures in percentage)

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Adoption of scavenging in future | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 5.0 | 95.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 5.0 | 95.0 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 25.0 | 75.0 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 38.3 | 61.7 |
| Total | | | | 17.0 | 83.0 |

40.0 percent respondents in Lucknow, 38 percent in Tinsukia, 50 percent each in Tumkur and Tiruchirapalli and 55 percent in Udgir have confirmed that as they have no other job, they will continue with scavenging. The fact that 86.0 (Ref. Table 5.10) percent of the scavengers have given up the job permanently and have no intention to going back to it in the future is a positive outcome of ILCS, the ILCS programme has a significant impact on

the scavengers as 83 percent of the sanitation workers do not want to continue manual scavenging in future.

5.4.2 Adoption of Scavenging Job by the Children in Future

The study also wanted to know if scavengers want their children to continue with the inhumane work. About 95 percent of the respondents told that they will not let their children to continue with this inhumane and unhygienic job. The children must be educated properly so that they can take up other professions.

Shri Suresh Chandra Parse of Church Road, Udgir (Maharashtra) sends his three children to school. Two girls, 8 and 13 years old, go to school regularly. The boy, Rishi, 10 years old is good in studies.

Table – 5.15 : Scavenging Job in by Children in Future

(Figures in percentage)

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Adoption of scavenging in future | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Yes | No |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 45.0 | 55.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 4.2 | 95.8 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 13.3 | 61.7 |
| Total | | | | 5.6 | 94.4 |

5.4.3 Changes in Household Income

65.0 percent of the sanitation workers told that there is increase in the family income compared to the family income before the inception of the ILCS programme. About 25 percent told that there is no change in the household income and interestingly 10 percent said that there is a decrease in the family income.

Table – 5.16 : Percentage Distribution by changes in Household Income

(Figures in percentage)

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Family Income | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | Increase | Decrease | No change |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 6.6 | 1.7 | 91.7 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 1.7 | 8.3 | 90.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 93.3 | 1.7 | 5.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 80.4 | 1.8 | 17.9 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 56.7 | 5.0 | 38.3 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 75.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 3.3 | 96.7 | 0.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 90.9 | 0.0 | 9.1 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 84.7 | 0.0 | 15.3 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 86.7 | 1.7 | 11.6 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 79.2 | 12.5 | 8.3 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 86.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Total | | | | 65.3 | 10.1 | 24.6 |

In Tiruchirapalli, Tumkur, Parlekhemundi and Dehradun the sanitation workers told that prior to the inception of the ILCS scheme they used to clean dry latrines. They earned about Rs 50/- per latrine per month. After construction of twin pit latrines which can be easily cleaned by the user by pouring water into the latrine seat, they have no role and no employment opportunity, which ultimately leads to low income.

5.4.4 Changes in Social Status

52.3 percent of the sanitation workers said that their status in society has increased as compared to earlier days. 47.4 percent noticed no change in their status. The fact that more than fifty percent have experienced increase in their social status due to implementation of ILCS scheme is a very positive outcome of the ILCS scheme..

Table-5.17 : Percentage distribution by changes in Social Status

(Figures in percentage)

| Sl No | Region | State | Town | Status in the society | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | | Increase | Decrease | No change |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 33.3 | 0.0 | 66.7 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 46.7 | 0.0 | 53.3 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 43.3 | 0.0 | 56.7 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 80.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 78.6 | 0.0 | 21.4 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 35.0 | 0.0 | 65.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 90.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 18.2 | 0.0 | 81.8 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 69.5 | 0.0 | 30.5 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 96.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parlekhemundi | 20.8 | 0.0 | 79.2 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 25.0 | 0.0 | 75.0 |
| Total | | | | 52.3 | 0.0 | 47.7 |

5.4.5 Changes in Skills

47.7 percent of sanitation workers stated that there is no change in their skill base. However, 42.1 percent have enhanced their skills particularly those in Dasna, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Moga and Tiruchirapally agreed that their skills have increased.

Table – 5.18 : Percentage distribution of sample by Changes in Skill

(Figures in percentage)

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Possession of skills | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | Increase | Decrease | No change |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 33.3 | 0.0 | 66.7 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 56.7 | 3.3 | 40.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 21.7 | 1.7 | 76.7 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 10.0 | 0.0 | 90.0 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 76.7 | 23.3 | 0.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 69.6 | 1.8 | 28.6 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 23.3 | 66.7 | 10.0 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 0.0 | 25.0 | 75.0 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 80.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 9.1 | 9.1 | 81.3 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 33.9 | 0.0 | 66.1 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 63.3 | 3.3 | 33.4 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parkelhamundi | 58.3 | 12.5 | 29.2 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 38.3 | 6.7 | 55.0 |
| Total | | | | 42.1 | 10.2 | 47.7 |

10.1 percent of the sanitation workers in aggregate have told that there has been an erosion in their skills. They mean cleaning techniques as skill. Now-a-days mechanical cleaning has minimized their job and the traditional skill of cleaning, is not in much demand.

5.4.6 Changes in Social Identity

The sanitation workers have marked their presence in the social circle. It is noted during the field visits that though most of the sanitation workers belonging to economically weaker sections, by acquiring assets like motorcycle, electricity connections, television,

refrigerators, music system and furniture. In some households the team have noticed air cooler and well maintained household utensils. Therefore, it can be said that they have made their identity in the social circle and some have gone forward in life.

Table – 5.19 : Distribution of Scavengers by Changes in Social Identity

(Figures in percentage)

| SI No | Region | State | Town | Identity in the social circle | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | | | Increase | Decrease | No change |
| 1 | North | Jammu & Kashmir | Akhnoor | 33.3 | 0.0 | 66.7 |
| 2 | | Punjab | Moga | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3 | | Haryana | Yamuna nagar | 70.0 | 1.7 | 28.3 |
| 4 | | Uttaranchal | Dehradun | 33.3 | 10.0 | 56.7 |
| 5 | | Uttar Pradesh | Lucknow | 76.4 | 23.3 | 0.0 |
| 6 | | | Dasna | 80.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 |
| 7 | | | Gorakhpur | 50.0 | 1.8 | 48.2 |
| 8 | West | Rajasthan | Rawatbhata | NA | NA | NA |
| 9 | | Maharashtra | Udgir | 30.0 | 66.7 | 3.3 |
| 10 | | Madhya Pradesh | Gwalior | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 11 | South | Karnataka | Tumkur | 87.5 | 0.0 | 12.5 |
| 12 | | Tamil Nadu | Tiruchirapalli | 86.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| 13 | | Andhra Pradesh | Ramagundam | 18.2 | 9.1 | 72.7 |
| 14 | East | Bihar | Patna | 64.6 | 0.0 | 35.6 |
| 15 | | | Maner | NA | NA | NA |
| 16 | | | Danapur | NA | NA | NA |
| 17 | | West Bengal | Jalpaiguri | 76.7 | 1.7 | 21.6 |
| 18 | | Orissa | Parkelhamundi | 12.5 | 0.0 | 87.5 |
| 19 | North east | Assam | Tinsukia | 23.3 | 13.3 | 63.4 |
| Total | | | | 53.1 | 8.4 | 38.5 |

In aggregate, about 53 percent of the sanitation workers have responded that their identity and presence in the social circle has increased. 38.5 percent of them have told that there is no change and 8.4 percent said that there is a decrease in their social status. Mainly 66.7 percent of the sanitation workers from Udgir have told their identity in the social circle has decreased. Prior to the inception of the scheme people used to call them and they

feel the importance. Now nobody call them and they feel that they are the most unprivileged lot.

5.5 SUMMING UP

- Though 96.0 percent of the sample sanitation workers belonged to depressed segment among scheduled castes, there are a few scheduled tribes and persons from general caste who are engaged currently as sanitation workers. The latter of course are the extremely poor or migrant who could get no other jobs. However, non- SC sanitation workers do not remove night soil.
- About 26.0 percent do not have dwelling with full ownership title.
- About 65.0 percent sanitation workers are illiterate and only 30.0 percent are educated upto primary level. The low level of literacy is the reason that they are not aware of any development programmes for their well being.
- The average income of 80.0 percent of sanitation workers is Rs 3300/- per month.
- 11.0 percent of sanitation workers are still continuing with removal of night soil in Tumkur, Udgir, Lucknow, Jalpaiguri and Gorakhpur towns.
- 30.0 percent of the sanitation workers know about the rehabilitation package. It is interesting to know that in Gorakhpur and Dasna towns where many dry latrines still exist have knowledge about the assistance.
- About 52.0 percent of the sanitation workers felt that their status in the society has increased as compared to earlier days.