

## Enforcing Manual Scavenging Law

### What is the issue?

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- There were instances of death while cleaning septic tanks, in Delhi and Odisha, recently.

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- This calls for addressing the shortfalls in implementation of the manual scavenging law.

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### What does the law mandate?

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- Manual scavenging is regulated by the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013.

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- Under this, no person, local authority or agency should engage or employ people for hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

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- Mechanised cleaning of septic tanks is the prescribed norm.

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- Safety gear for rare instances when human intervention is unavoidable is prescribed.

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- A violation can be punished with two years of imprisonment or fine or both.

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- It also prohibits the construction of insanitary latrines.

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- Each occupier of insanitary latrines shall be responsible for converting or demolishing the latrine at his/her own cost.

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- The District Magistrate and the local authority shall be the implementing authorities.

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## **What are the policy shortfalls?**

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  - The workers in Delhi were asked to perform the task in violation of the manual scavenging Act.
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  - Apparently, many requirements of worker safety provided in the law are often ignored.
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  - A well-funded programme as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) pays little attention to this aspect of sanitation.
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  - More tanks are being built in rural and urban areas as part of the drive to construct toilets.
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  - But manual scavenging law is not being enforced, and there is no fear of penalties.
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  - Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation had itself acknowledged that in rural areas, mechanical pumps to clear septic tanks are not available.
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  - In the southern States, sanitation has expanded along with urbanisation.
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  - But it has brought with it a higher number of deaths as workers clean septic tanks manually.
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  - E.g. Tamil Nadu recorded 144 fatalities of workers engaged for septic tank cleaning in the past three years.
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## **What is to be done?**

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  - Mere assertion by the Centre that it was pressing State governments to prosecute violators is ineffective.
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  - There is a need for political will and social pressure to avoid any further deaths.
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- If the law on manual scavenging is to be effective, the penalties must be uniformly and visibly enforced.  
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- It is equally important for State governments to address the lack of adequate machinery to clean septic tanks.  
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- Toilet designs proposed by the government include those in which fully composted waste must be removed from pits every two years.  
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- The Centre must ensure that this does not become an avenue to oppress members of some communities, reflecting [social inequalities](#).  
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- The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan should make expansion of the sewer network a top priority.  
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- It should come up with a scheme for scientific maintenance that will end manual cleaning of septic tanks.  
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**Source: The Hindu**

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