

Despite the enactment of the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, the practice continues unabated. Examine the reasons and suggest robust measures for its eradication.

The persistence of manual scavenging in India, despite the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, can be attributed to several factors:

Reasons for Continuation:

1. **Lack of Awareness:** Many people, especially in rural areas, are unaware of the law and their rights.
2. **Economic Factors:** Manual scavengers often come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds and lack alternative employment opportunities.
3. **Social Stigma:** The caste system and social stigma associated with manual scavenging make it difficult for individuals to break away from this practice.
4. **Inadequate Enforcement:** There is often a lack of strict enforcement of the law, and penalties are not always imposed on violators.
5. **Insufficient Rehabilitation:** The rehabilitation measures provided under the Act are not always effectively implemented, leaving many former manual scavengers without support.

Measures for Eradication:

1. **Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct widespread awareness campaigns to educate people about the law and their rights.
2. **Economic Support:** Provide economic support and alternative employment opportunities to manual scavengers and their families.
3. **Strengthening Enforcement:** Ensure strict enforcement of the law with stringent penalties for violators.
4. **Effective Rehabilitation:** Improve the rehabilitation process by providing comprehensive support, including financial assistance, education, and skill development.
5. **Technological Solutions:** Promote the use of modern technology for cleaning sewers and septic tanks to eliminate the need for manual scavenging.

By addressing these factors and implementing robust measures, we can work towards the complete eradication of manual scavenging in India.

Short tenures of High Court Chief Justices limit the scope for institutional innovation and reform”. Analyze the reasons for this trend and suggest measures to address it.

Short tenures of High Court Chief Justices indeed pose a significant challenge to institutional innovation and reform. Here are some reasons for this trend and potential measures to address it:

Reasons for Short Tenures

1. **Retirement Age:** High Court judges in India retire at the age of 62, which limits the duration of their tenure as Chief Justices.
2. **Delayed Appointments:** Delays in the appointment process often result in shorter tenures for Chief Justices.
3. **Frequent Transfers:** Judges are often transferred between different High Courts, which disrupts continuity and shortens tenures.
4. **Seniority-Based Norms:** The seniority-based system for appointments can lead to frequent changes in leadership as judges are promoted.

Measures to Address the Issue

1. **Increase Retirement Age:** Raising the retirement age for High Court judges could extend their tenures and provide more stability.
2. **Mandatory Minimum Tenures:** Implementing a minimum tenure requirement for Chief Justices could ensure they have sufficient time to implement reforms.
3. **Streamline Appointment Process:** Reducing delays in the appointment process would help in ensuring timely appointments and longer tenures.
4. **Reform Transfer Policies:** Revising transfer policies to minimize frequent transfers could help maintain continuity in leadership.

By addressing these factors, the judiciary can achieve greater stability and effectiveness, allowing Chief Justices to contribute more meaningfully to institutional innovation and reform.