

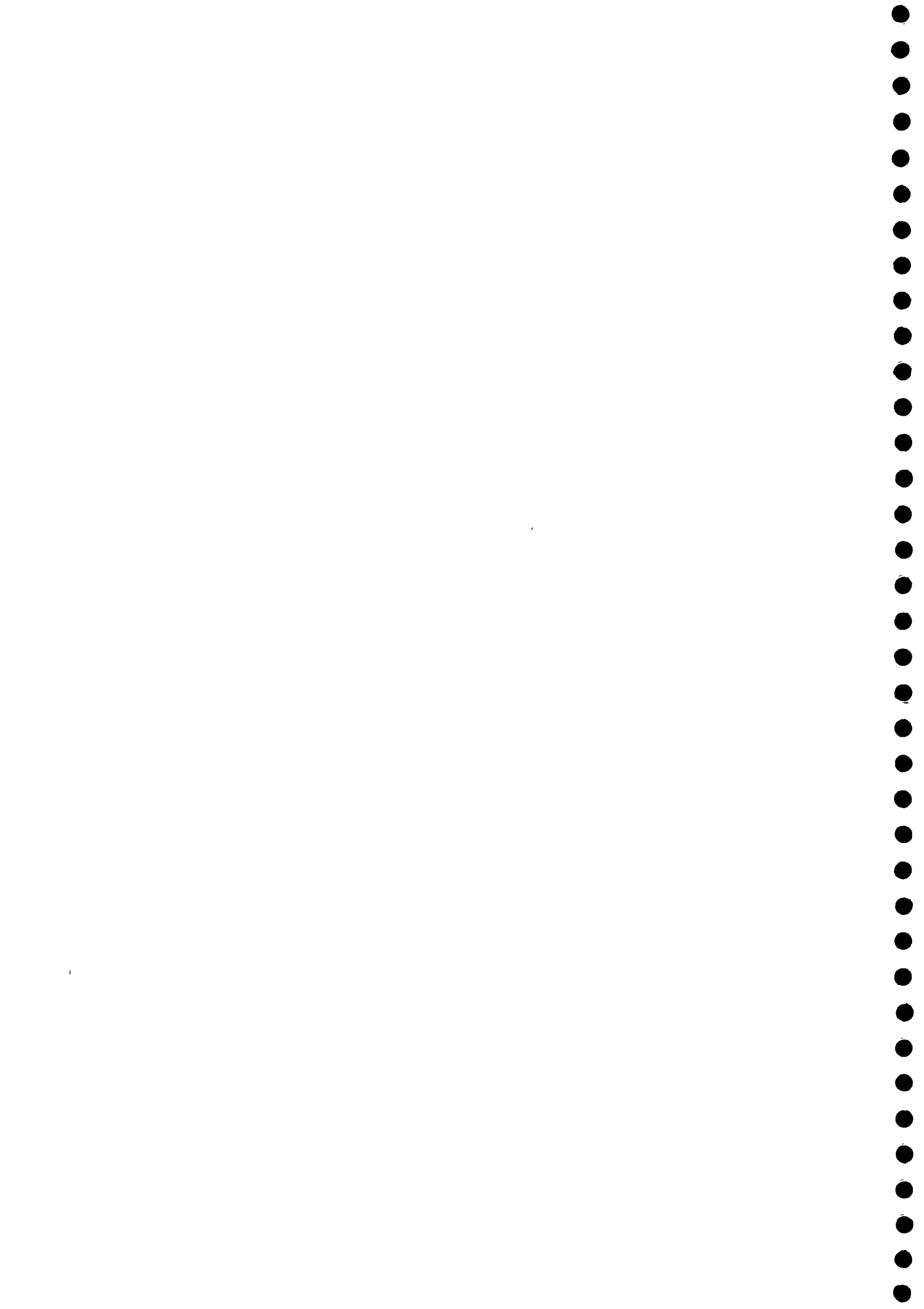
**AN EVALUATION OF UNICEF ASSISTED RURAL
SANITATION PROGRAMME IN RAJASTHAN**

FINAL REPORT

Submitted to :

**UNICEF
JAIPUR**

OPERATIONS RESEARCH GROUP
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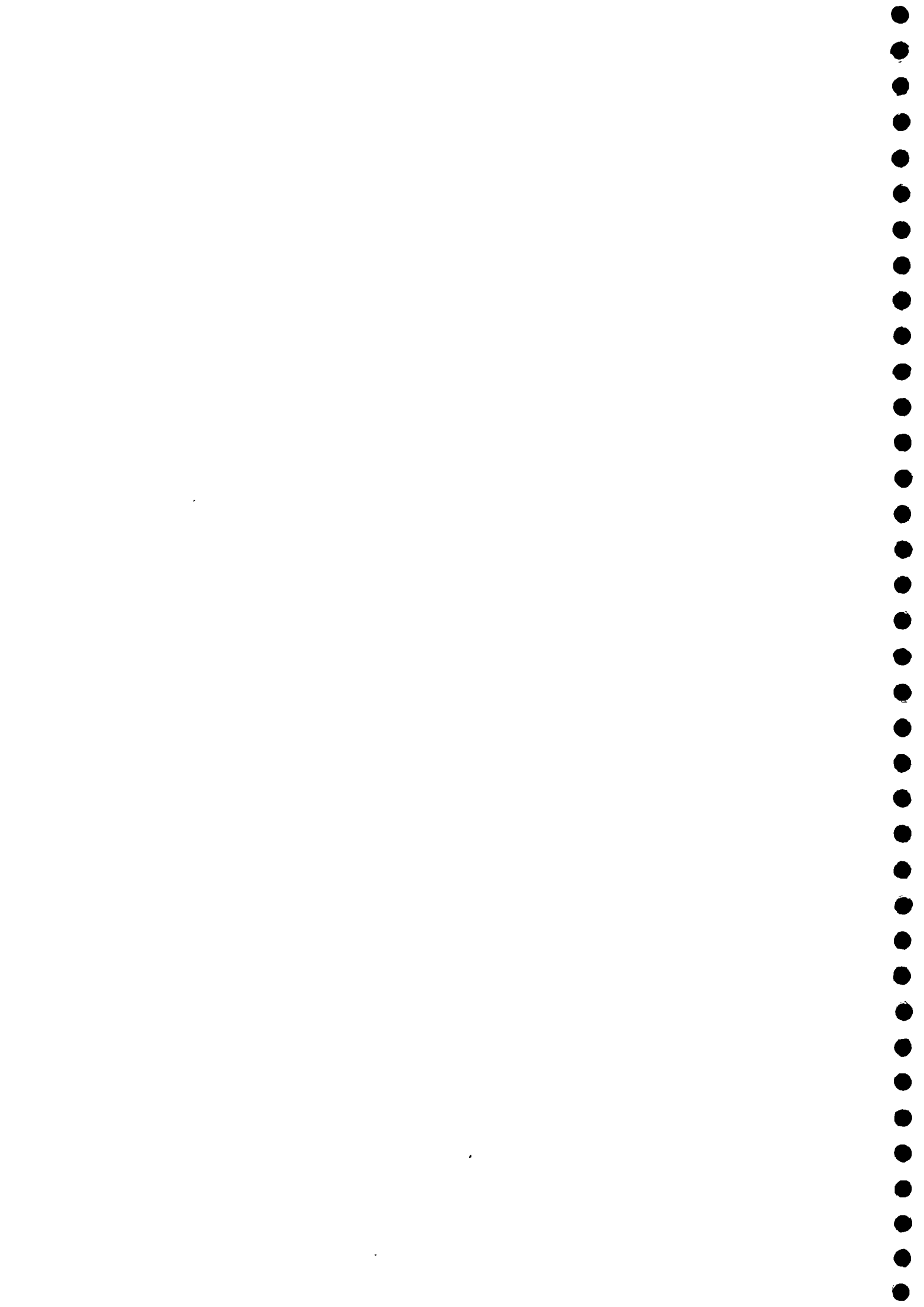


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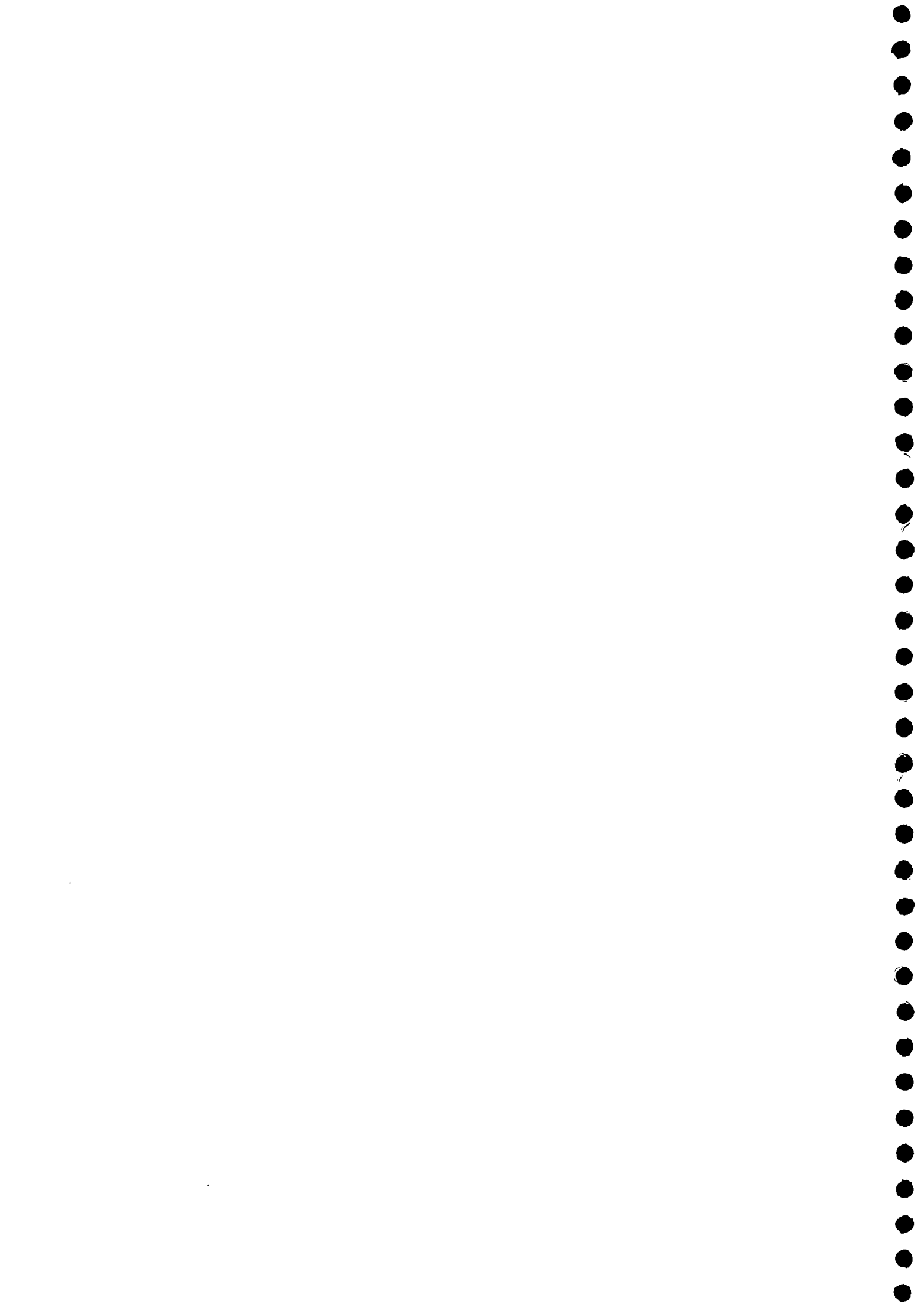
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER I

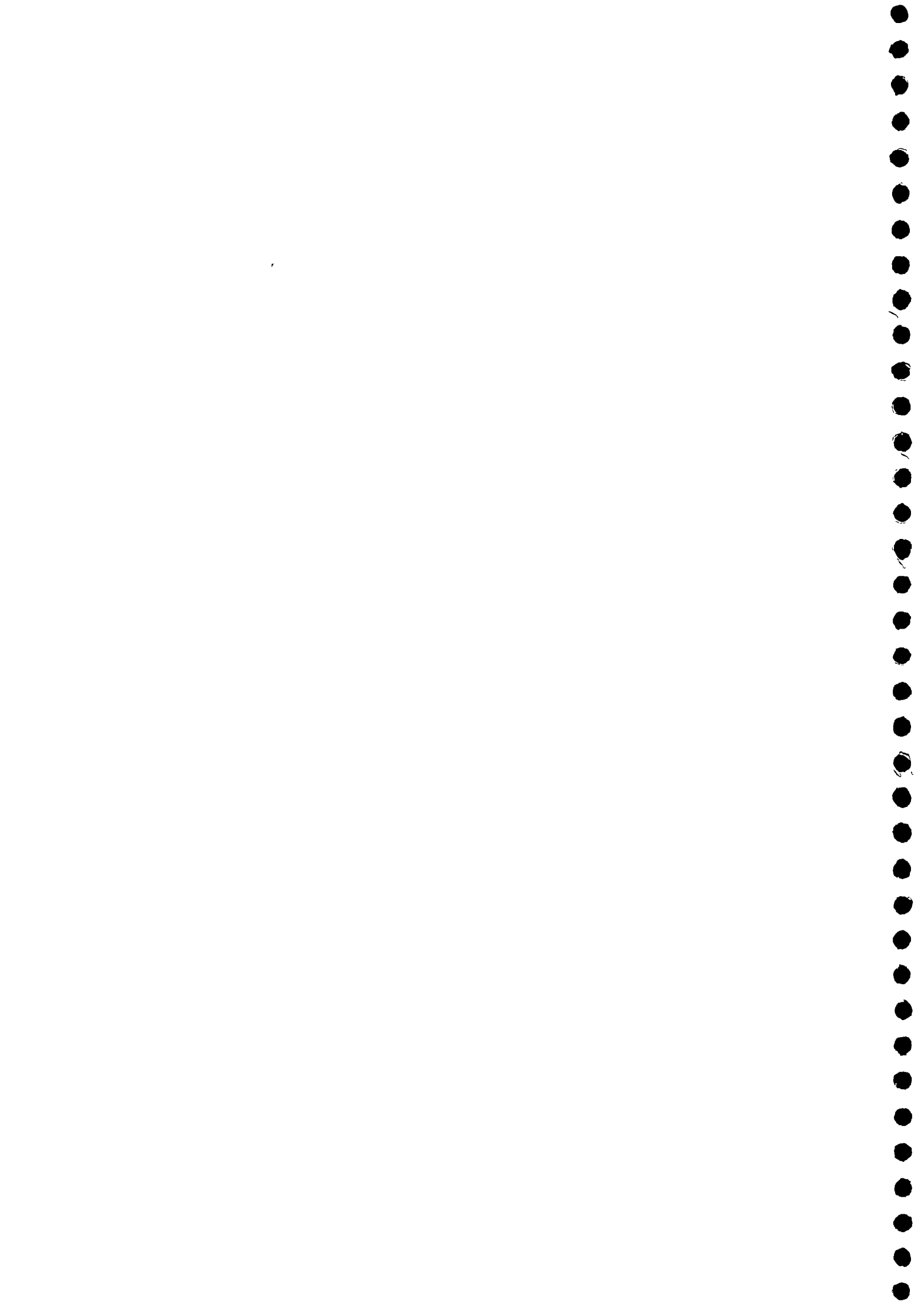
INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

As a part of the initiatives during the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91), Sanitation in rural areas has been given systematic attention by the Government of India. Experiences gained over the years in sanitation sector show that the best results are obtained only when community participates in planning and sustenance of projects, and when other sectors contribute simultaneously to the development efforts. In the light of this knowledge, multi-sectoral development and community participation strategies were adopted in the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

It was realised quite early in the programme that effective coverage by sanitation in rural areas presupposes major changes in behaviours and practices which can be brought about only through sustained health education and motivation efforts. Programme efforts typically therefore attempt intensive awareness campaigns directed at changing the entire set of sanitation related practices backed up by institution strengthening.

The emphasis on community participation in these projects implies that communities will be involved early in project planning and site selection and will be encouraged to play an active and decisive role in them. Once a project is launched, the community will be responsible for maintaining the facilities built as a part of the project. The importance being given to community participation is further reflected by the fact, it is one of the criteria by which national programmes will be evaluated for support by external donor agencies



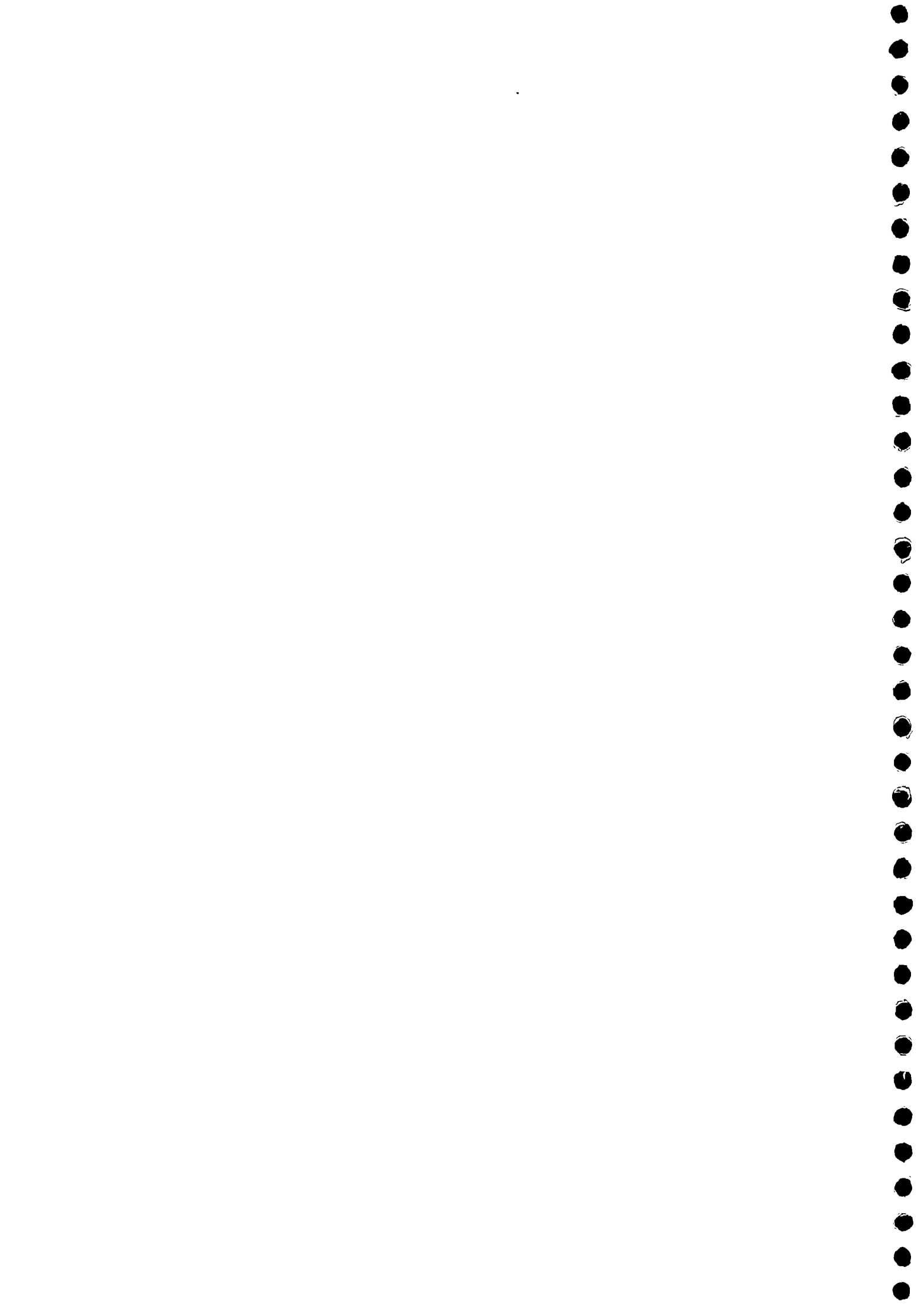
The need to have a social component in the sanitation programme was primarily felt because, it was increasingly realised that the technical work which had dominated the programme needed to be complemented with social action to make the programme more relevant and sustainable.

The Government of India and Government of Rajasthan are currently according a high priority to improve environmental sanitation in the state. A target of 25% coverage by the year 2000 A.D. has been set. Since 1987, UNICEF, has been collaborating in the Rural Sanitation Project in Rajasthan to strengthen the capacity in the State for improved planning and implementation of sanitation activities.

Under the project, sanitation facilities are being provided both at the household and institutional level in which certain components are partially subsidised. The package includes sanitary latrines, garbage and waste water disposal systems and smokeless/fuel efficient chullahs. The project lays stress on meaningful community participation and coordination and convergence with other social development programmes for women and children who are considered as priority target groups. Awareness building and health education through development communication methods have been assigned a high priority in the project.

Though community participation efforts have gained success in some places, in other areas the concept is struggling to gain acceptance of the community. The government of Rajasthan (GOR) and UNICEF jointly organise annual evaluation of completed units through an independent agency to get a feedback on the utilisation of GOR/UNICEF inputs in the programme. This document outlines the summary of findings and broad recommendations of the evaluation study.

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1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The basic aim of the evaluation exercise is to assess the quality, use and maintenance of completed sanitary units in individual households, Public Stand Posts (PSPs) and the institutional sanitation facilities, training, community education and mobilisation components.

An effort has been made to identify the causal factors that enhance greater involvement of the community in some areas and lesser involvement in other areas. An identification of the processes that attribute to greater community participation, could help the other agencies that are involved, to learn from the experiences of the success stories.

The Village Sanitation Motivators (VSMs) have been appointed to spread the positive health messages and to mobilise the communities. An important component of the evaluation study is to assess the penetration of the VSMs into the community and the impact they have had on the villagers.

The specific objectives would be :

1. An assessment of the quality of construction, use and maintenance of the sanitation facilities created with the assistance of UNICEF during the period April 1991 and March 1992;
2. An evaluation of motivation and social mobilisation process, and awareness creation adopted, especially the role and functioning of Village Sanitation Motivators (VSMs) in this context;
3. To document the training and orientation programmes planned and organised as a part of the project activities and their review in terms of its context, duration, methodology and transfer of skills to the trainees,



4. To assess and document the follow-up action suggested to improve programme management and monitoring based on the evaluation exercise carried out last year.
5. Depending upon the output of earlier mentioned objectives to recommend policy guidelines to ameliorate programme performance.

annual
report

1.3 STUDY AREA

Out of the thirty districts of Rajasthan, six districts were selected for the present study (Refer Map 1). The selected districts are -

1. Ajmer
2. Bhilwara
3. Alwar
4. Tonk
5. Jaipur
6. Sawai Madhopur

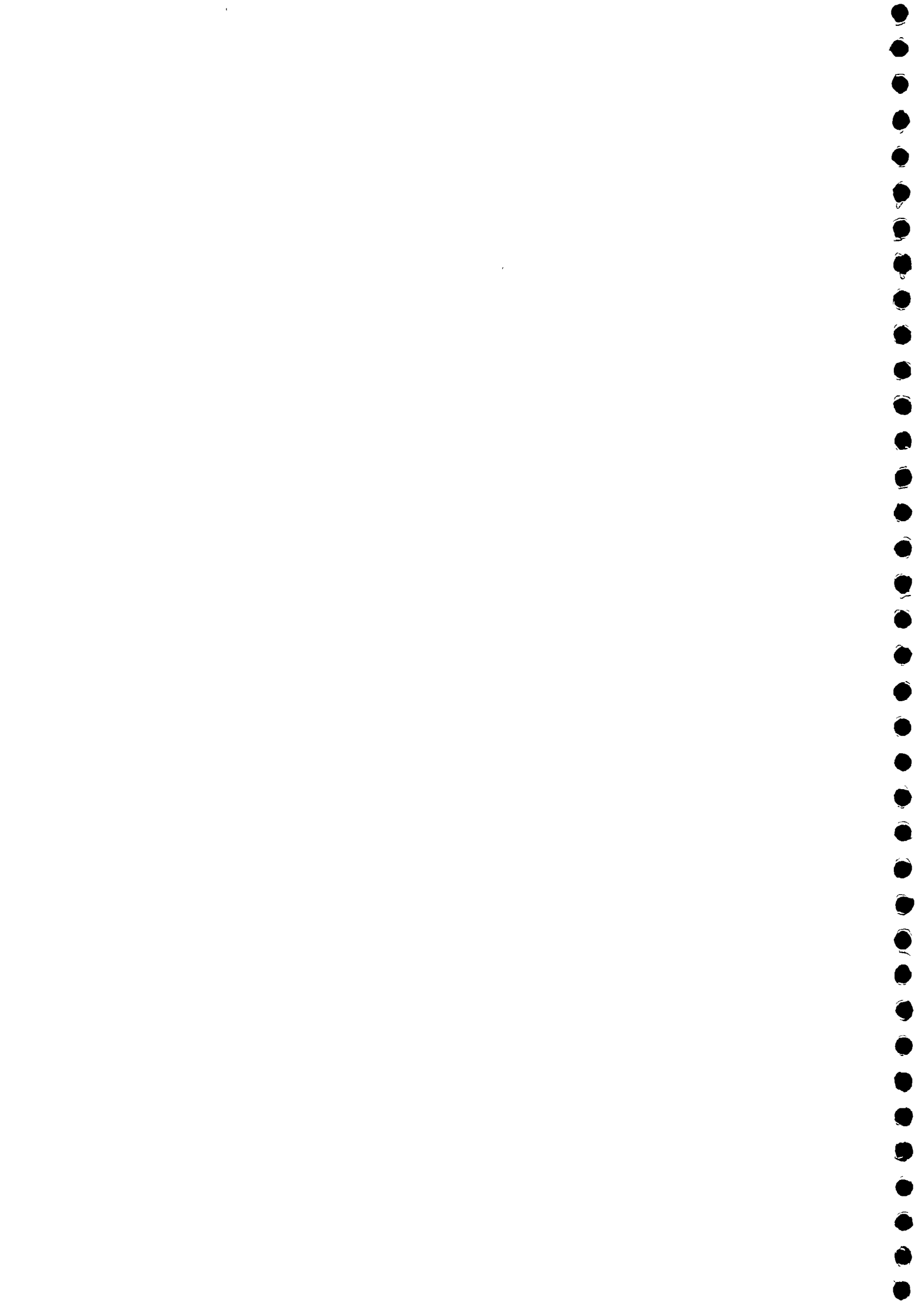
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1.4 METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

Criteria for selecting sampled villages :

- A total of 82 villages are selected from 41 blocks of six districts.
- The selection of sample villages is done so as to ensure the coverage of a minimum 15 percent (approximately 800 beneficiaries) of target beneficiaries from the total study area.
- 41 villages which are not covered by 1990-91 survey and also representing one study block each, are selected randomly.

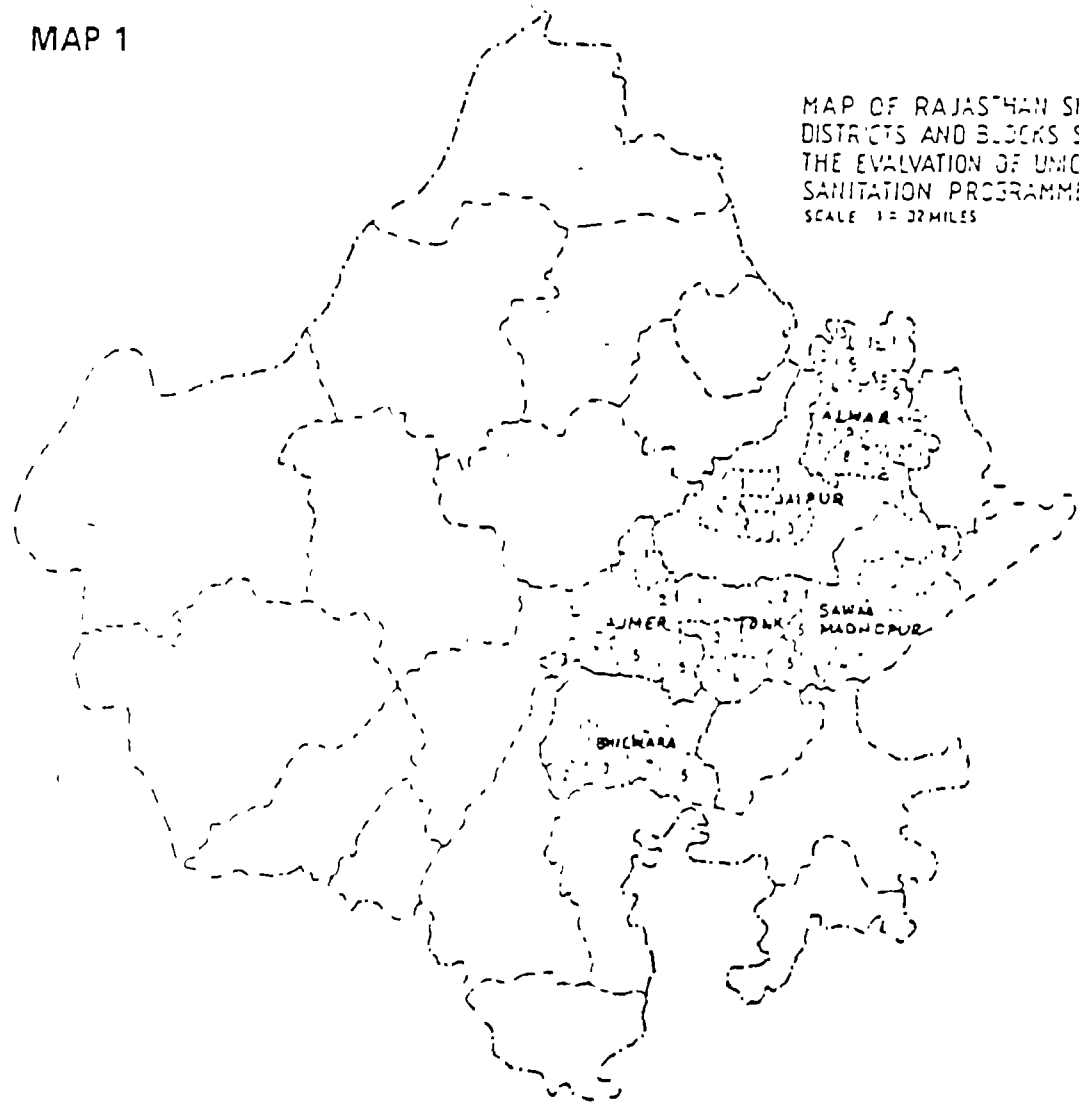
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41 new



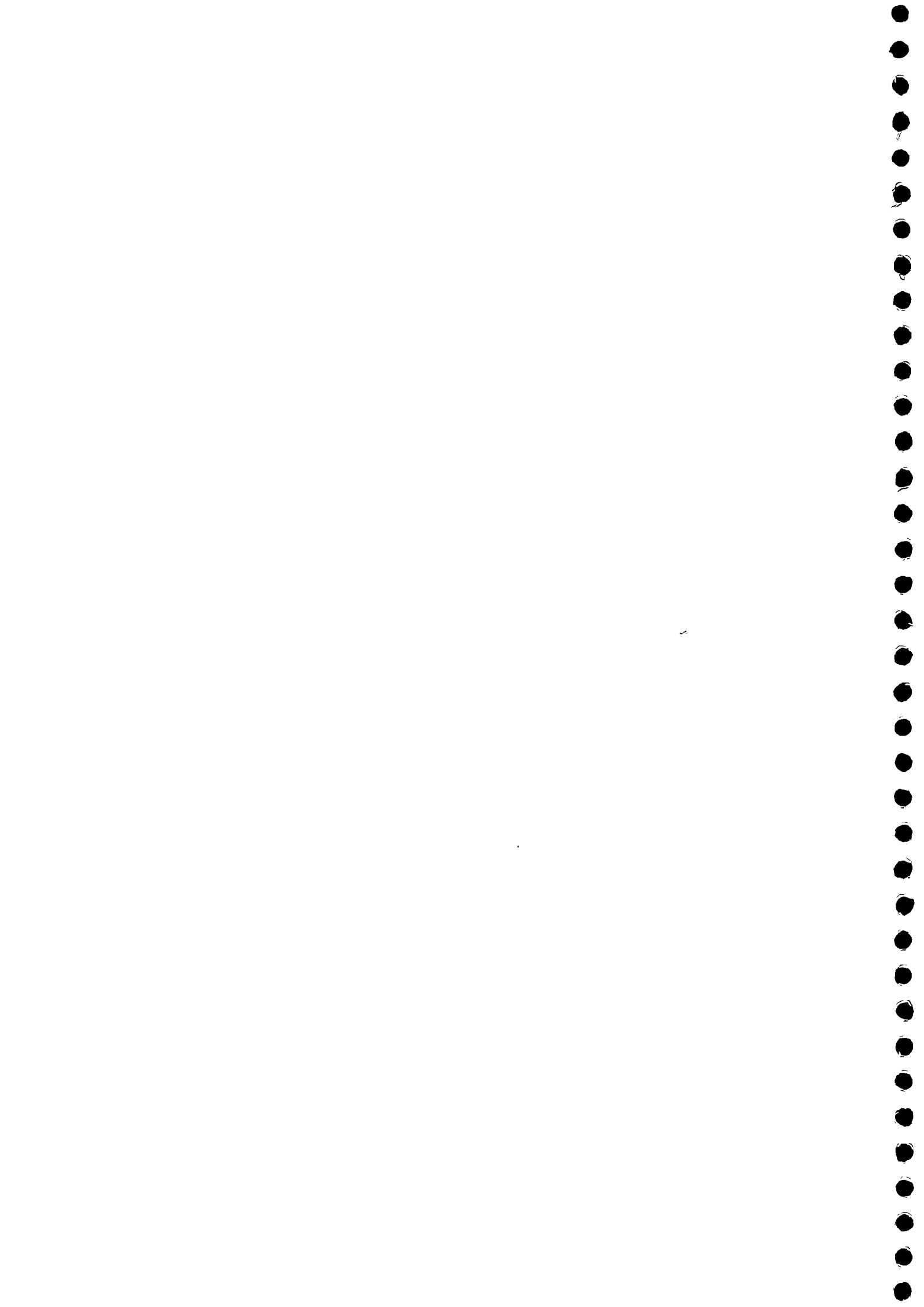
MAP 1



MAP OF RAJASTHAN SHOWING THE
DISTRICTS AND BLOCKS SAMPLED FOR
THE EVALUATION OF UNICEF ASSISTED
SANITATION PROGRAMME
SCALE 1" = 32 MILES



<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>LEGEND NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME OF THE BLOCK</u>
ALWAR	1	TIJARA
	2	AUTKASIM
	3	BEHROD
	4	BAHSOT
	5	RAMGACH
	6	UMRAIN
	7	TIJANA GHAZI
	8	RAJGACH
	9	MUNDATAR
	10	KISHANGADH BAS
	11	LAXMAN GARH
	12	RAINI
	13	NEEMRANA
JAIPUR	1	AMER
	2	SANGANER
	3	BASSI
	4	JHOTWARA
SAWAI MADHOPUR	1	MAHUA
	2	KARAUJI
	3	GAHAGAPUR
	4	KHEDER
	5	SAWAI MADHOPUR
AJMER	1	RISHANGARH
	2	ARAI
	3	JAWALIA
	4	MASUDA
	5	BINAY
	6	KEKDI
TONK	1	KALPLTA
	2	NEHAI
	3	TODARASINGH
	4	DEOLI
	5	UNIYARA
BHILWARA	1	MAIDAL
	2	SAHADA
	3	SUVANA
	4	KOTRI
	5	MANDALGARH



- The remaining 41 villages are selected from the villages surveyed for the 1990-91 evaluation study ensuring a 50 percent village sample from the previous study.
 - In absence of complete information on the number of beneficiaries for all the project villages, the sample of villages for the study (excluding the villages surveyed for 1990-91 evaluation) is selected to include only those villages which have more than 10 beneficiaries.
 - The selection of villages covered from the 1990-91 survey is done randomly ensuring that at least one village is selected from each of the study blocks covered under the 1990-91 survey.
- In case some of the selected villages have to be replaced, another village with similar number of beneficiaries (with a +/- 10 margin as applicable) are selected during the field work after consulting the concerned Block Development Officers.
- In special circumstances when all the villages covered under the 1990-91 survey in a particular block have less than 10 beneficiaries, one or two villages with the highest number of beneficiaries are selected purposively as per requirement.

*As per meeting done
12/11/90
10/11/90*

1.5

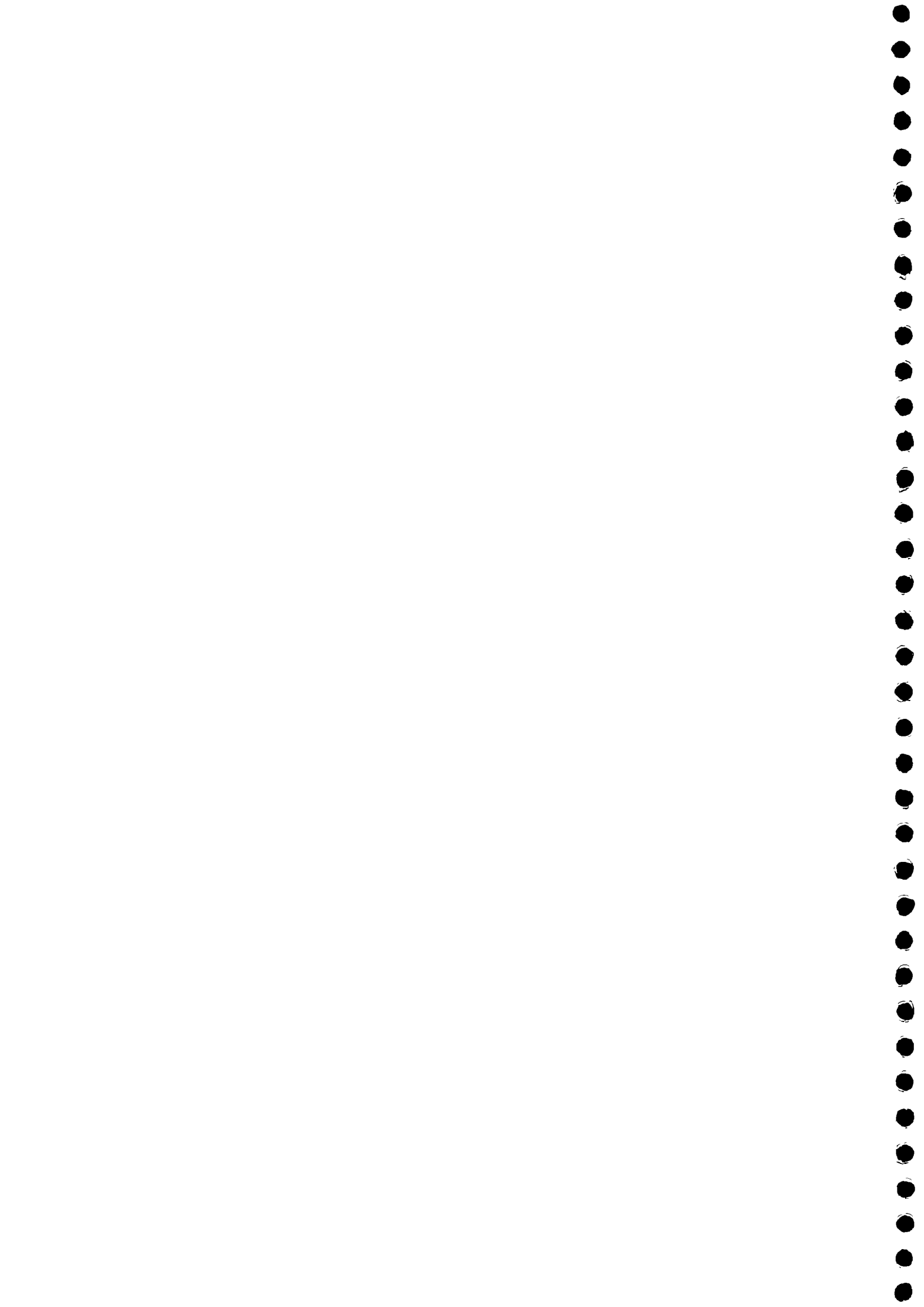
CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

1.5.1

Criteria for Selecting Households for Data Collection:

- The beneficiary households sampled are selected randomly from the list of beneficiaries for each of the study villages.
- The selection of beneficiaries from the list are done on a random basis during the fieldwork.

*10/11/90
12/11/90*



- Replacement of beneficiaries from the selected list when any of these respondents are not available are done by substituting with the next beneficiary's name from the list.

1.5.2 Criteria for Selecting Institutional Latrines for the study :

- A total of 36 institutional latrines are selected from the total study area.
- The number of institutional latrines sampled are in proportion to the number of project blocks.
- The required number of institutional latrines sampled from each district were selected on a random basis with a maximum of one institutional latrine representing each block as per requirement.

(41)

1.5.3 Criteria for Selecting Public Stand Points (PSPs) :

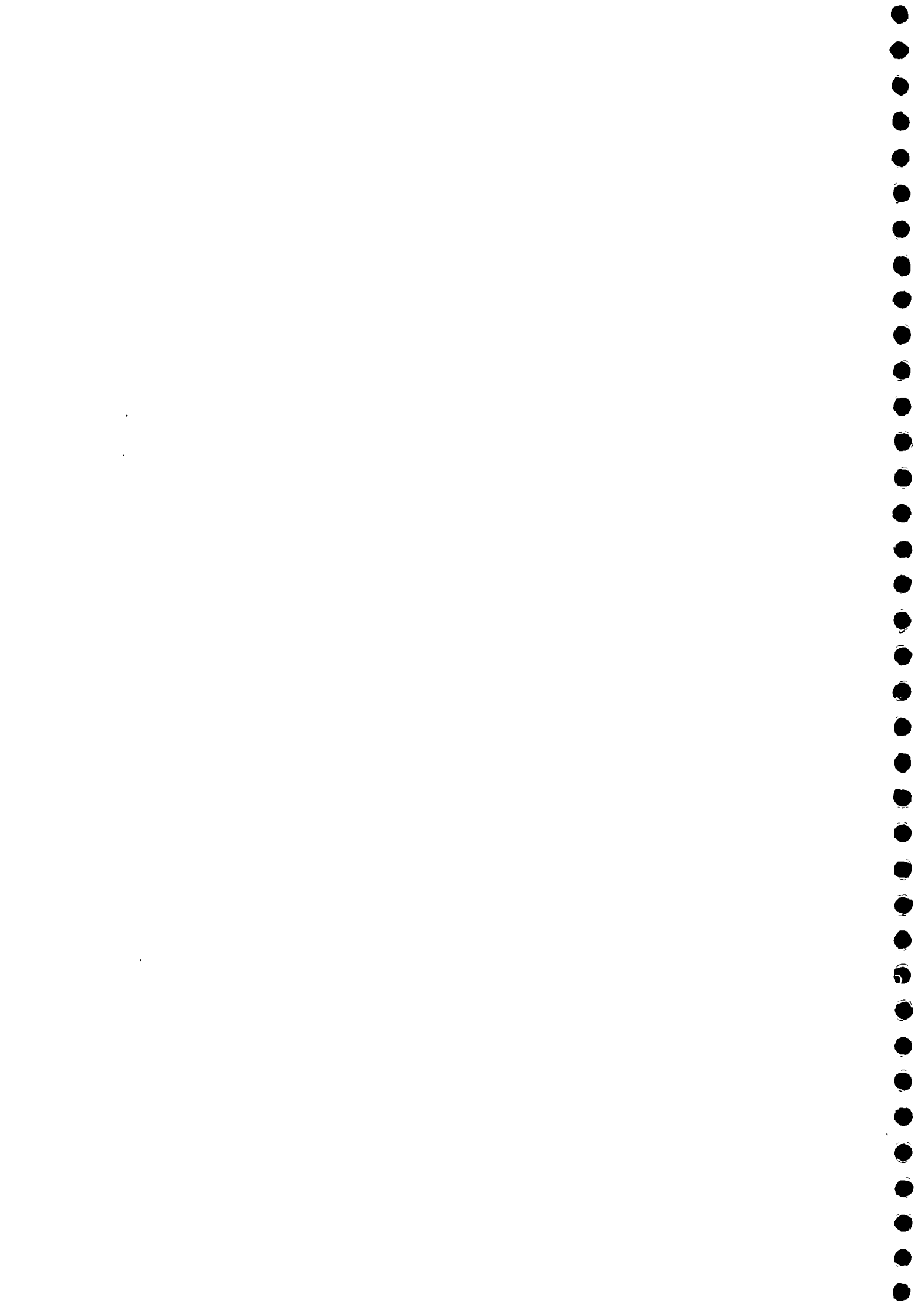
- A total of 76 PSPs were selected from the entire study area.
- The number of PSPs sampled in each block is proportional to the number of villages sampled in each district.

1.5.4 Criteria for Selecting PSP users :

- A total of 300 PSP users have been interviewed for the study.
- An average of four PSP users per PSP were interviewed for their responses.
- The required number of users at each PSP were selected on a random basis for interviews.

$$4 \times 76 = 304$$

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users
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be interviewed

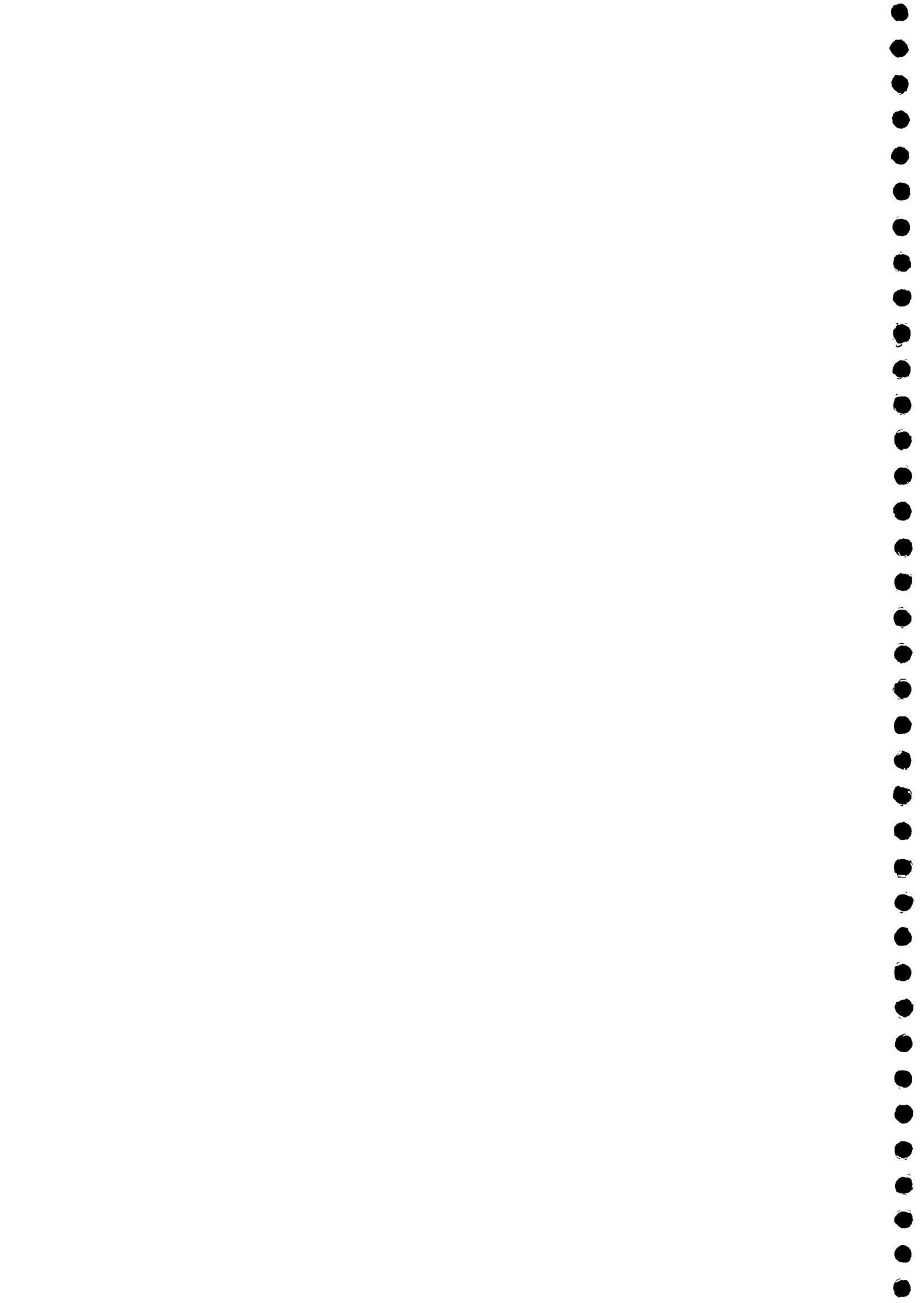


1.5.5 Criteria for Selecting Village Sanitation Motivators (VSMs) for Interviews:

- A total of 92 VSMs were interviewed for the study.
- Of this number, an average of 12 VSMs were interviewed per district in the study area using structured questionnaires.
- An additional number of three to four VSMs were also interviewed in depth in each of the study districts (four in Alwar and Ajmer and three each in Bhilwara, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk) using discussion guidelines.
- The VSMs to be interviewed are selected on a random basis.
- In case where the number of villages sampled in a district is less than the number of VSMs interviewed, two VSMs from the same village were selected.

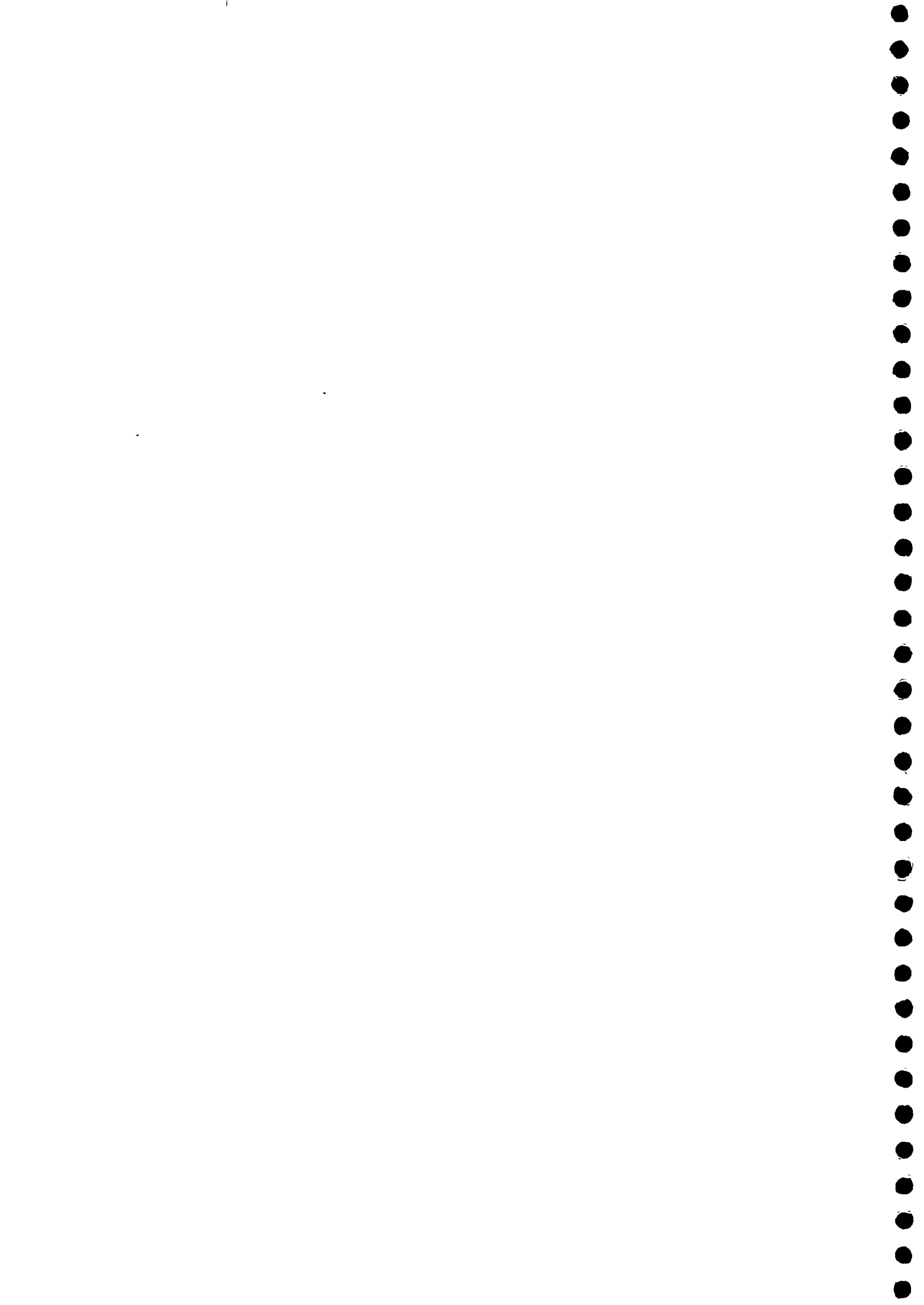
1.5.6 Criteria for Selecting Project Officials for Interviewing :

- A total of three project officials were interviewed from each of the study districts.
- The project officials interviewed in each district comprised of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), a Block Development Officer (BDO) and a Junior Engineer (JE).
- While the CEO from each of the study districts were interviewed, a BDO and a JE from each district were selected on a random basis.



CHAPTER II

**CURRENT STATUS OF THE
SANITATION PROGRAMME**



CHAPTER II

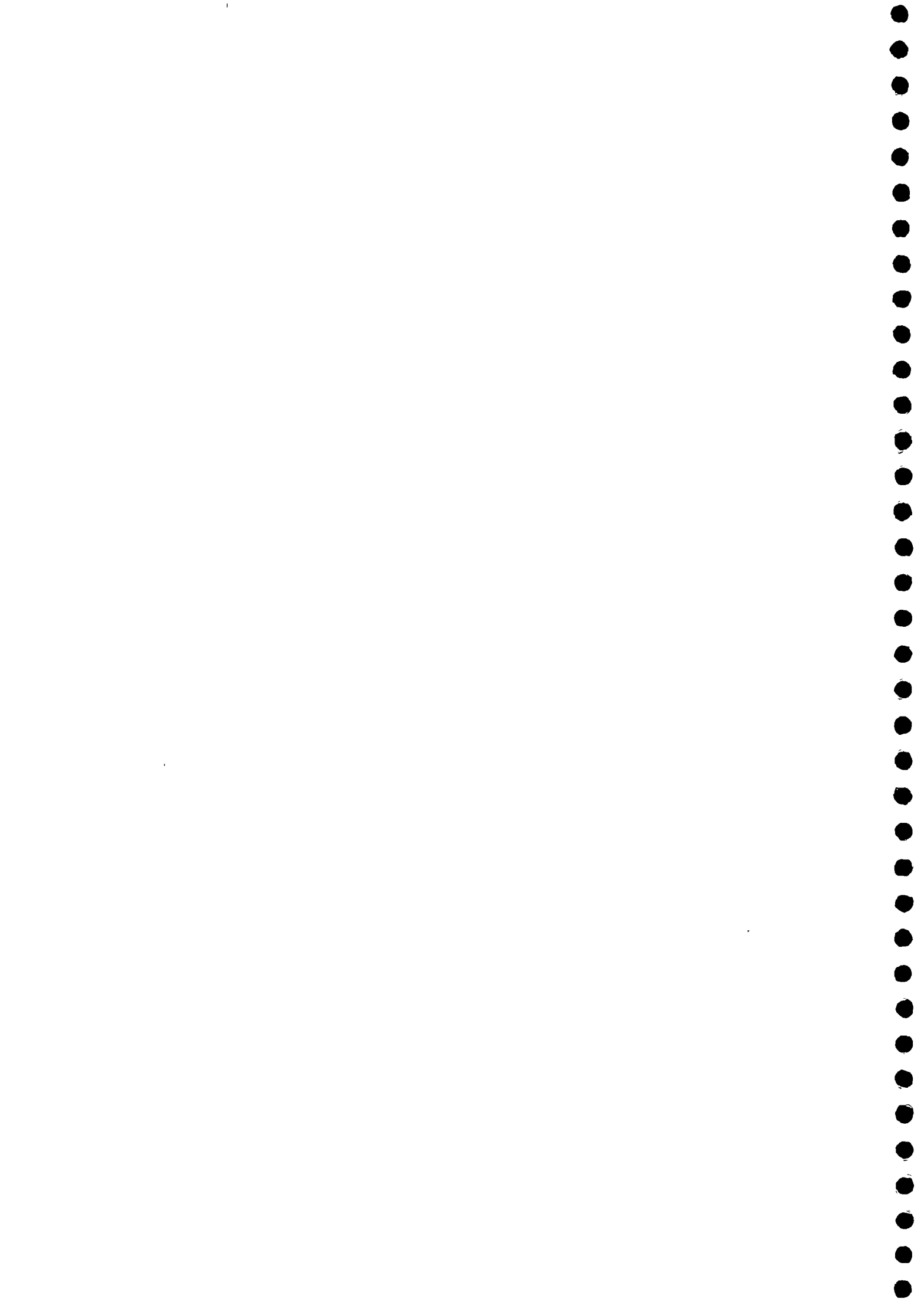
CURRENT STATUS OF THE SANITATION PROGRAMME

The sanitation programme is primarily designed to reach out and benefit the larger segment of the socially disadvantaged and economically weaker sections of the society. Even in the best of times, educational advancement in Rajasthan, among the rich and the poor, among the socially dominant and weaker class was relatively poor. This happened not necessarily, because of their economic backwardness but because of the deep rooted traditional beliefs and customs which militated against rationalistic and humanistic world view of the emerging new social order. Rajasthan, with the inherent characteristics of superstitions coupled with low literacy, made promotion and acceptance of sanitation programme a formidable task even more challenging. It is against this social context that the acceptance and promotion of sanitation programme is to be viewed.

To move the millions in the path of progress, educational planning and economic transformation was considered an important plank of state policy ever since India achieved independence. Nevertheless, even after independence, concerted efforts for improving sanitation in rural areas did not acquire the desired importance. It was only in 1954 that the rural sanitation programme was introduced (with a provision of Rs.6 crore) in the First Five Year Plan, as part of the health sector. However, the provisions of budget went on increasing and currently in the Eighth Five Year Plan, the provision for the total water supply and sanitation sector is in the order of Rs.16,486 crore (combined State and Central Provisions).

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The sanitation package has four hardware components viz. sanitary latrines, washing and bathing platform, soakpits and smokeless or portable fuel efficient chullahs. Experience gained over the years in sanitation sector show that best results are obtained only when the community participates in the planning and sustenance of projects.



To understand adequately the operational status of the sanitation programme, it is essential to examine the functional status of the various components of the sanitation package. Also, as the programme sustenance is governed by the extent of community acceptance and participation, the present chapter will address inter-alia, the socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries, their perception and attitude and sanitation practices.

2.1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE BENEFICIARIES

The six survey districts although differing in their geographical location have been found similar in terms of various social parameters. All six districts are predominantly Hindu and are of higher caste. The family structure is also similar (joint families) in general, except for the two highly urbanised districts of Jaipur and Alwar (Table B-01). The average family size of the six districts is about 5.92 and the variation between the districts is insignificant and varies between 5.71 in Tonk and 6.57 in Jaipur, negating any positive influence of urbanisation in the family size norms in the better urbanised sample districts (Table B 04).

more urban districts (Jaipur, Alwar) more educated people
for, families BPL, more educated jobs
Sawai

The income distribution of the sample districts shows a marked difference between more urbanised and less urbanised districts. It may be seen from Table B-02 that about 64% in Jaipur and 50% in Alwar are above poverty line where as among the less urbanised districts about 36% in Sawai Madhopur, 24% in Tonk, about 21% in Ajmer and only 18% in Bhilwara are above poverty line.

7.1.1

It is evident from Figure 1.0 that the modal annual household income class for Ajmer is between Rs.9501 - 15000, the same for Bhilwara is Rs.6401 - 9500, in Tonk it is Rs.4801-6400 and in Sawai Madhopur the annual household income ranges between Rs 9501-15000. Keeping in mind the average family size, the above merely substantiates the fact that the incidence of poverty in the less urbanised districts is more.

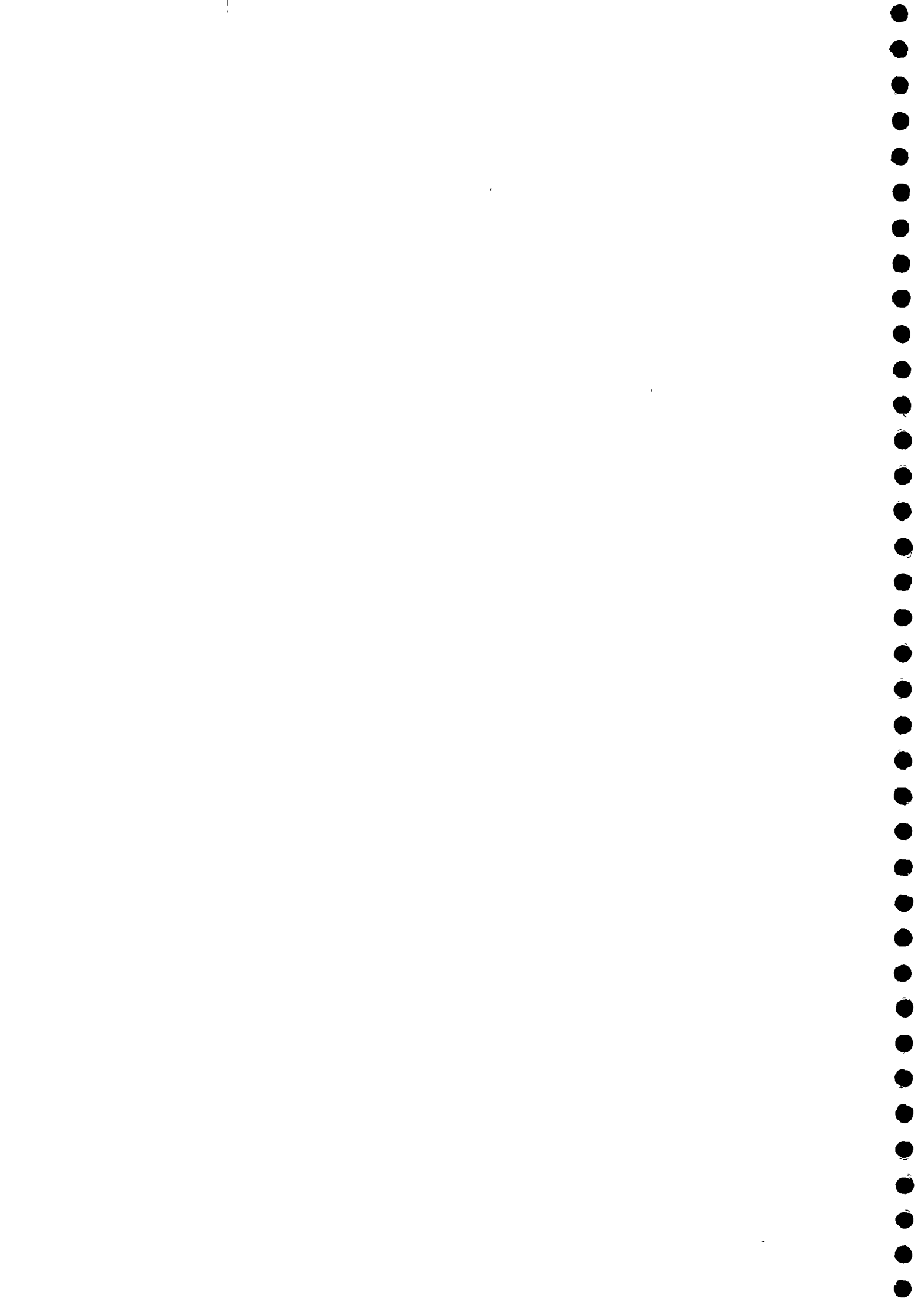
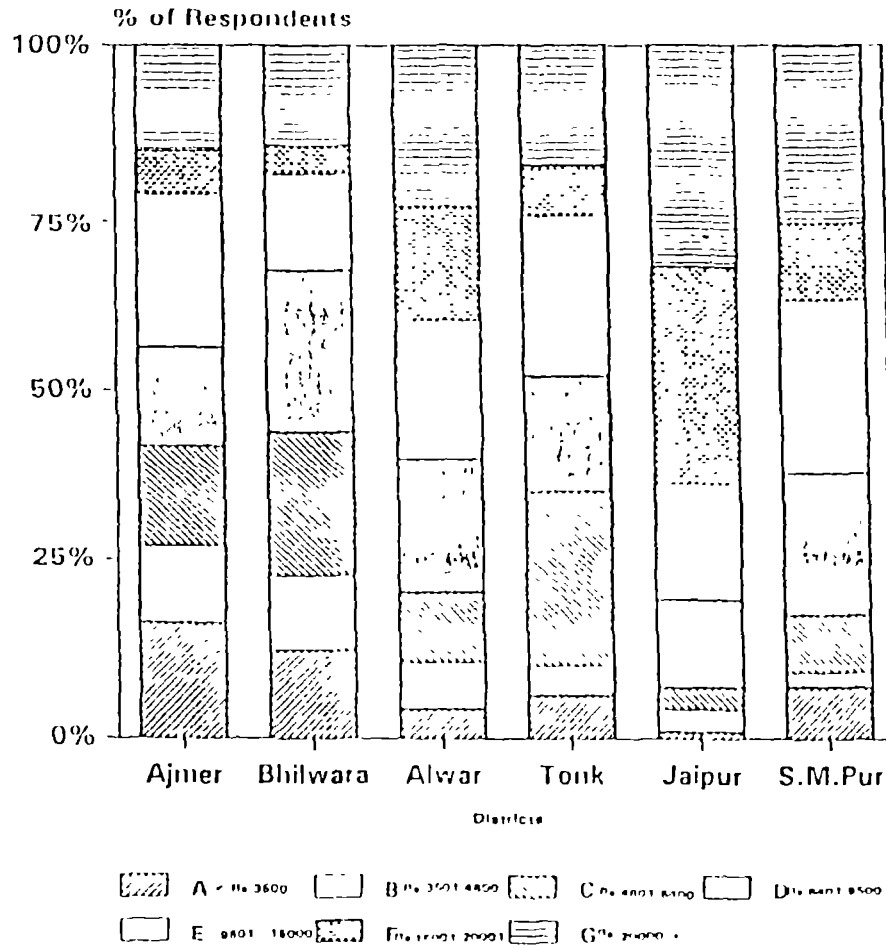
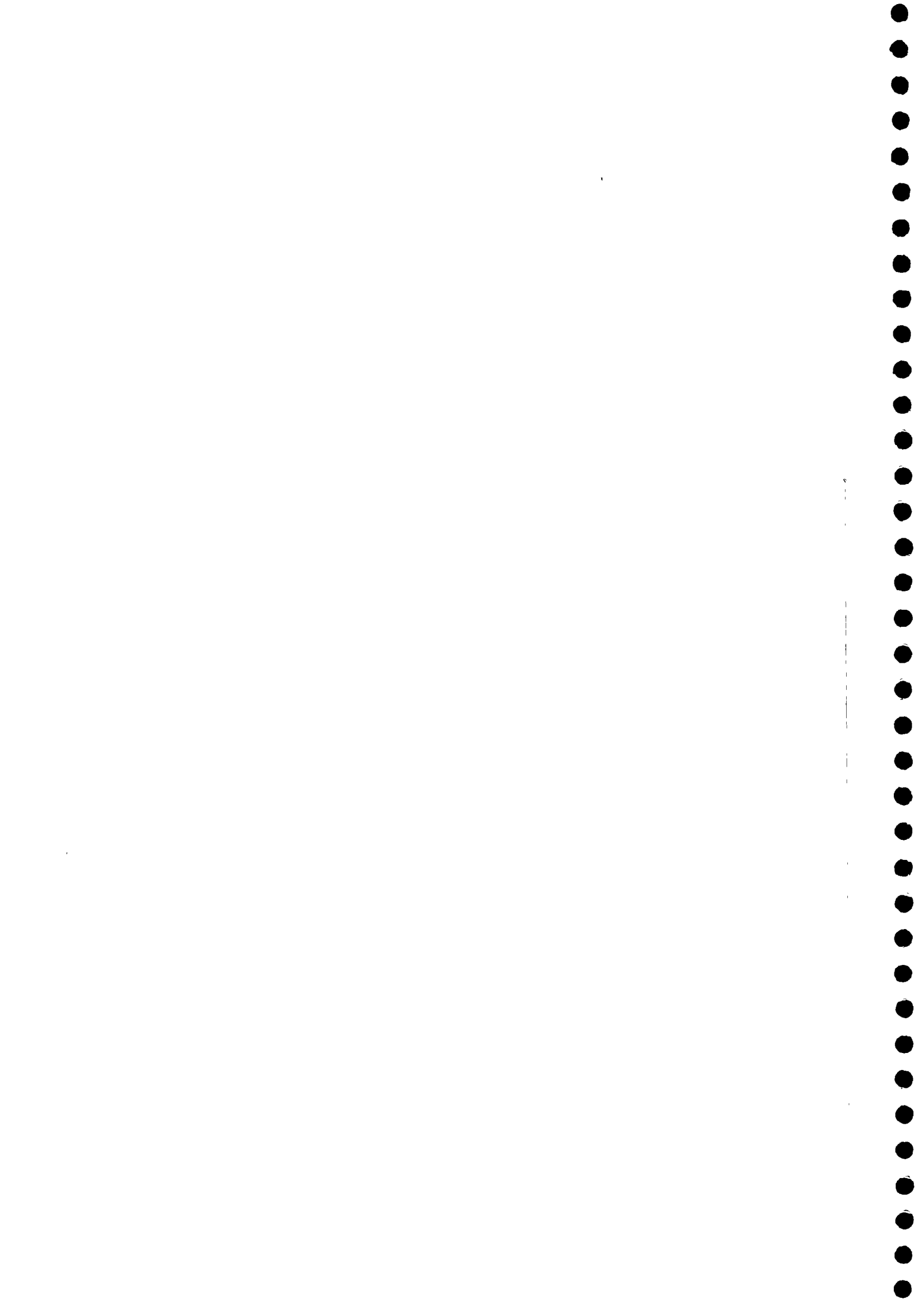


FIGURE - 1

PROFILE OF BENEFICIARY GROUPS
BY ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Of the various sources of income, a major proportion of the beneficiaries in Tonk (72%) and Bhilwara (61%) followed by Ajmer (56%) have agriculture and allied activities as their primary source of income, where as only 23% of beneficiaries in Alwar, and 19% in Jaipur and about 29% of Sawai Madhopur have reported the same as their primary source of income (Table B-02). These districts where the primary source of household income is non-agriculture based, may clearly be identified with the above where the level of income is relatively better than other districts. In the relatively better off districts of Alwar, Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur about 29%, 32% and 33% respectively have reported service as their major occupation. Labour as their occupation have been reported by 30% in Alwar, about 21% in Jaipur and 25% in Sawai Madhopur.



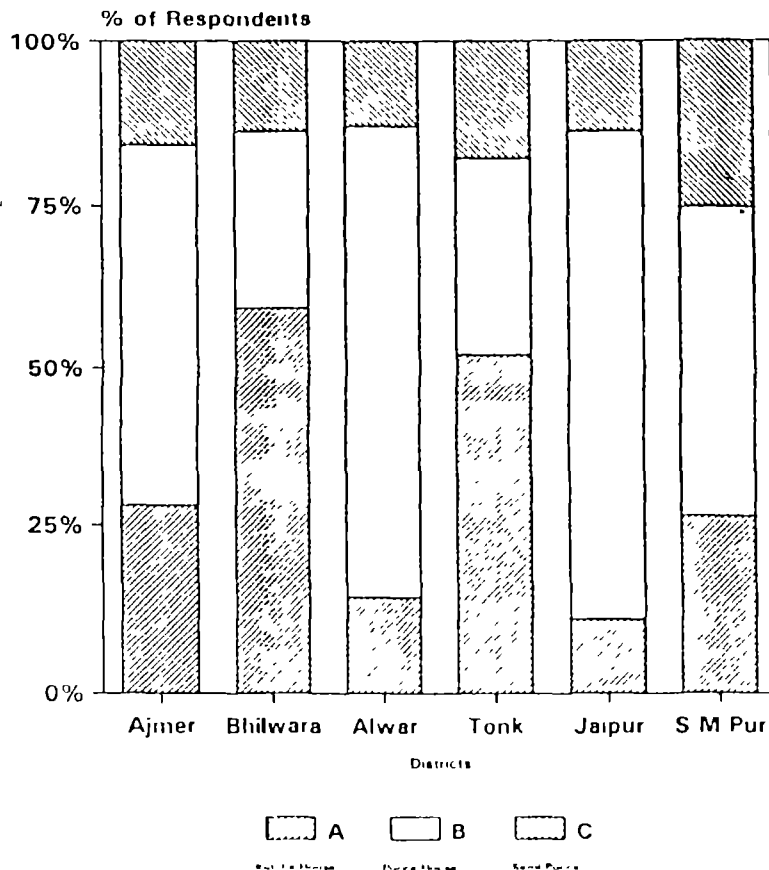
The pre-requisite of planning and implementation strategy of the sanitation programme focusses on identification of socio-economic indicator, infrastructure and developmental indicators. It is noteworthy, that amongst the sample districts the average built-up area is about 354 sq.ft. with wide variation across the districts (Table B03).

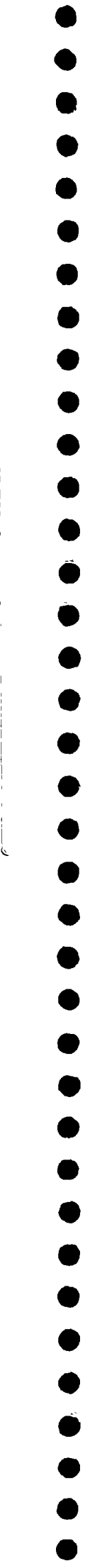
The poorer districts show a lower average built up area, the average built up area in Bhilwara is only 250 sq.ft where as in Jaipur the average built up area is 476 sq. ft. Bhilwara (59%) and Tonk (52%) are having highest and second highest number of kuttcha houses among the sample districts and Jaipur (11%) is having lowest number of Kuttcha houses. (Figure 2). A minimum of 50% in Jaipur and maximum of 87% in Tonk have reported to have cattle, of which a majority have constructed cattle shed (six districts average is 81%). In general, it is found that irrespective of their socio-economic dispersion cattle ownership is high among the six survey districts.

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FIGURE - 2

TYPE OF DWELLING OF BENEFICIARY GROUPS





Who are the User families : Of the beneficiary families who use the facility in Rajasthan (63%) a typical (aggregate of survey districts) user family may be described as a family with about 6 family members with a male/female sex ratio of 5:4. The age structure of this family shows that as much as 56% are between the age of 15 to 45 years, about 29% are below 14 years and only 15% are above 45 years of age (Table B-04). Although the male literacy (75%) of the typical user family is very encouraging the female literacy is found to be only 47 percent. Whereas there is only a marginal difference between male (87%) and female (92%) user frequency of the facility in the family (Table B-05).

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2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF SANITATION FACILITIES

Exhibit A presents the distribution of facilities across the sample districts.

**EXHIBIT A
DISTRIBUTION OF SANITATION FACILITIES ACROSS
SAMPLE DISTRICTS**

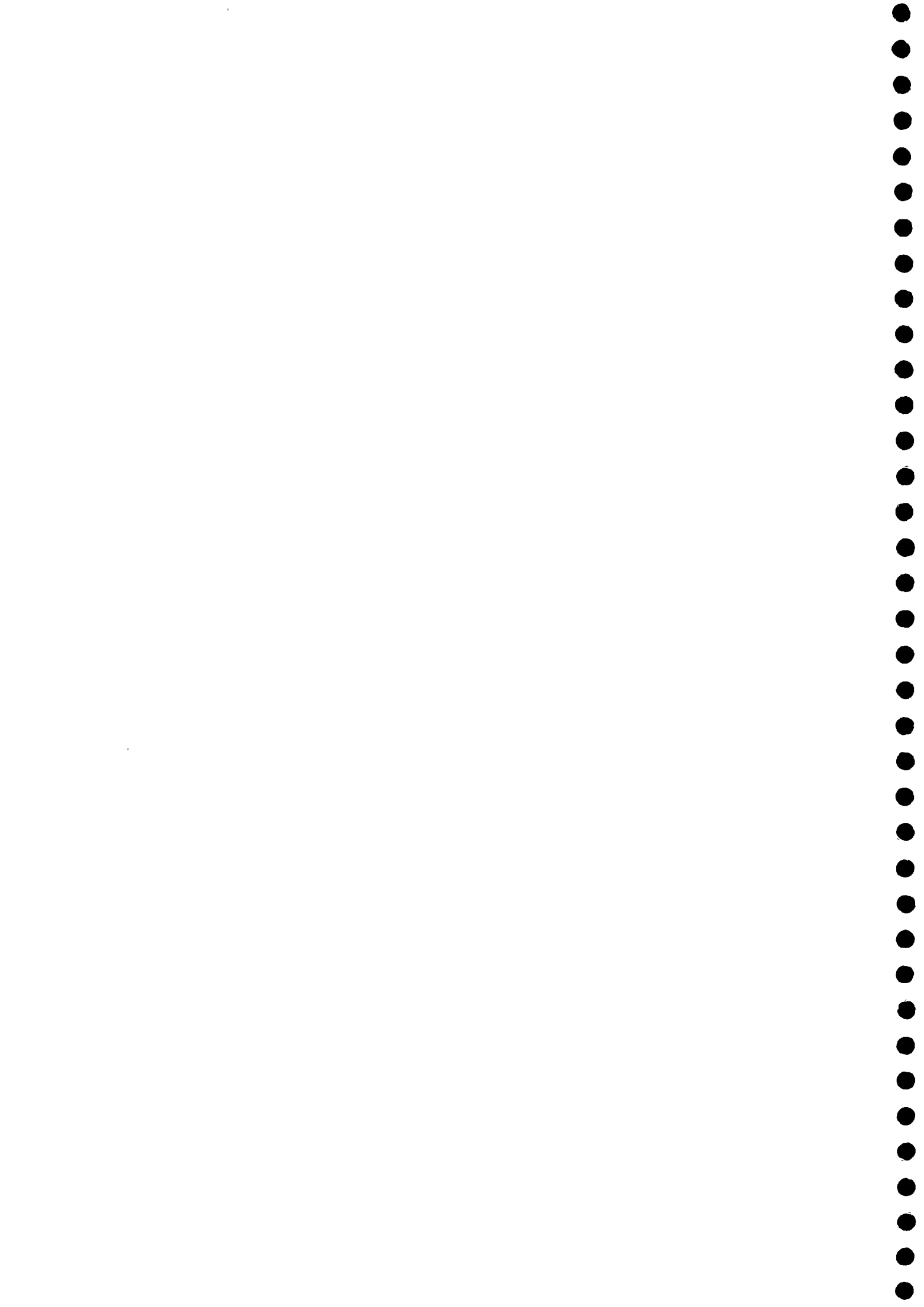
Target	Ajmer	Bhilwara	Alwar	Tonk	Juipur	S.M.Pur
Household package	980	1000	1020	600	950	980
Sanitary facilities at PSP	90	80	150	60	50	90
W/B platform at PAP	90	80	150	60	50	90
Institutional latrine cum urinal complex	44	45	45	30	38	44

2.3

STATUS OF SANITARY LATRINES

The extent of utilisation of sanitary latrines as revealed by the study clearly identified the following governing factors:

- * location of the latrine
- * infrastructure and service provision
- * quality and condition of the latrine



- * attitude and practices of beneficiaries
- * sustainability

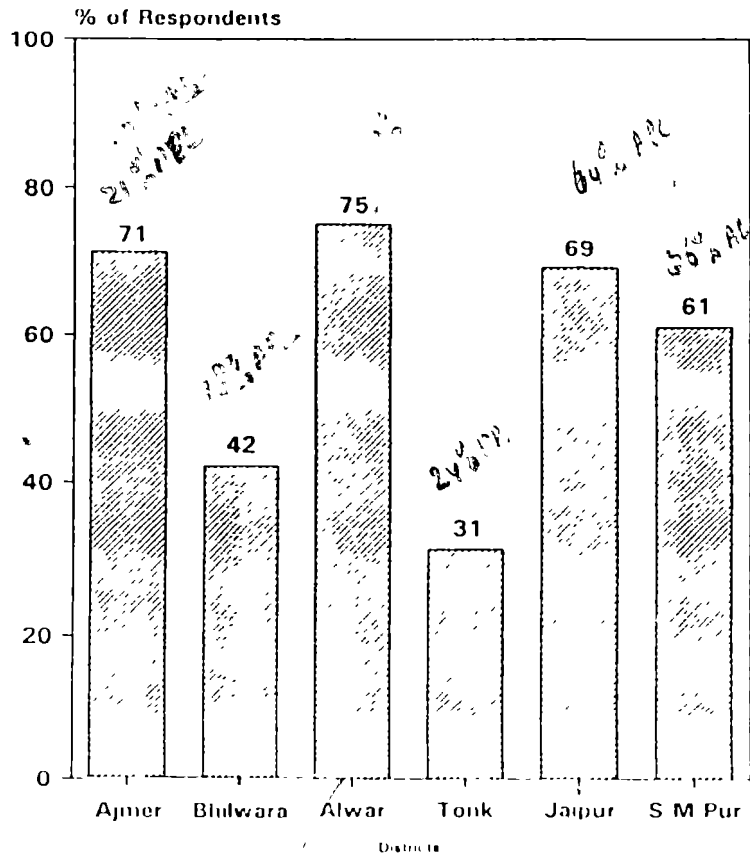
The subsequent paragraphs highlight the findings pertaining to the status of the sanitary latrines across all the sample districts.

An inter-district comparison (Figure 3) revealed that there existed a higher usage frequency among the more urbanised and socio-economically better off districts (between 75% in Alwar and 61% in Sawai Madhopur). On the other hand only 31 percent of the beneficiaries in Tonk and 42 percent in Bhilwara districts reported to have used the facility. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy to record that although only 31 and 42 percent reported to have used this facility in Tonk and Bhilwara, the regularity of usage, amongst both men and women has been observed to be the highest in these districts (Table B-05 and Figure 4).

On the other hand... But no... with SES...

FIGURE - 3

USAGE OF SANITARY FACILITIES



not... with SES... ABC... h...

13... APL... M...

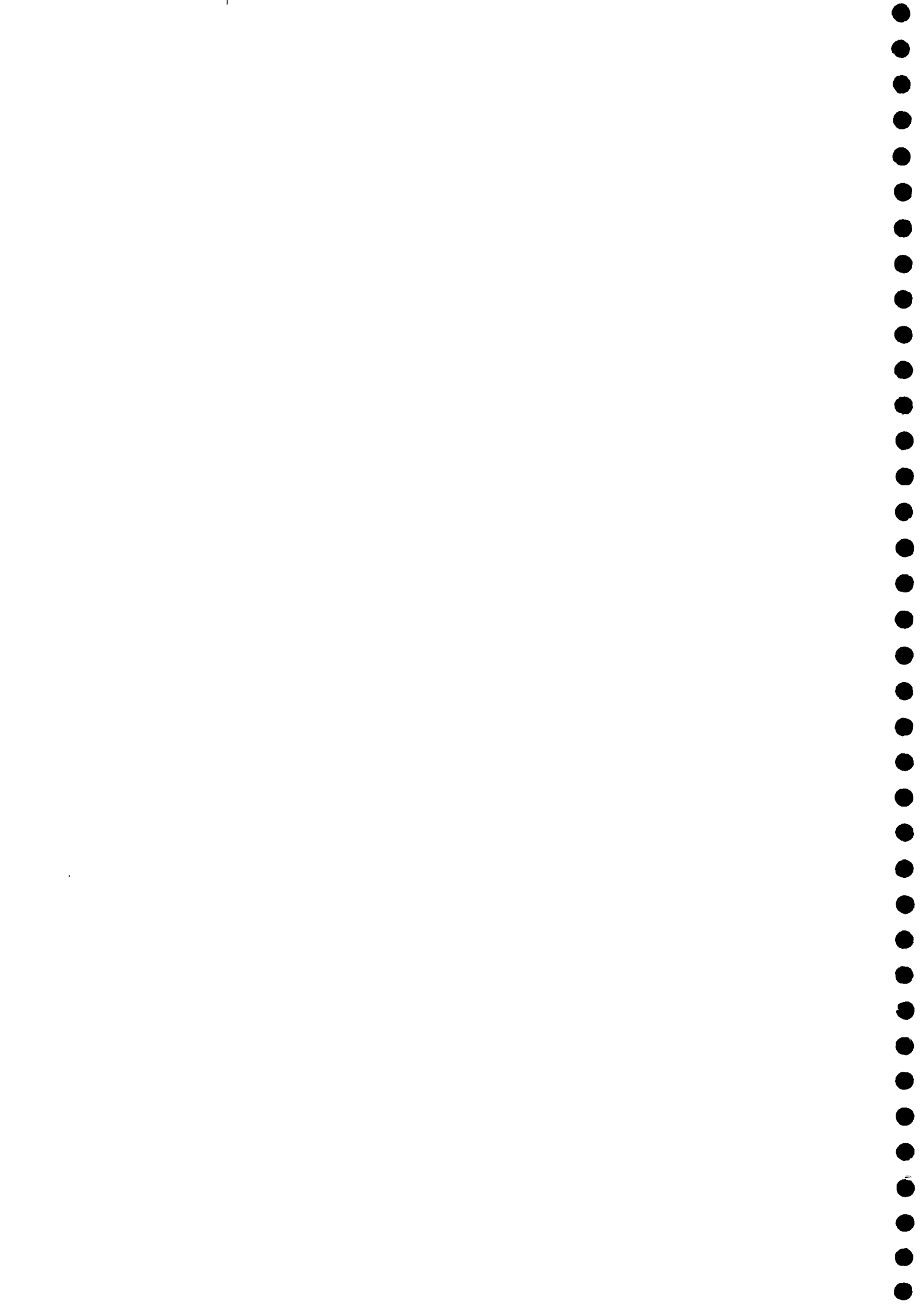
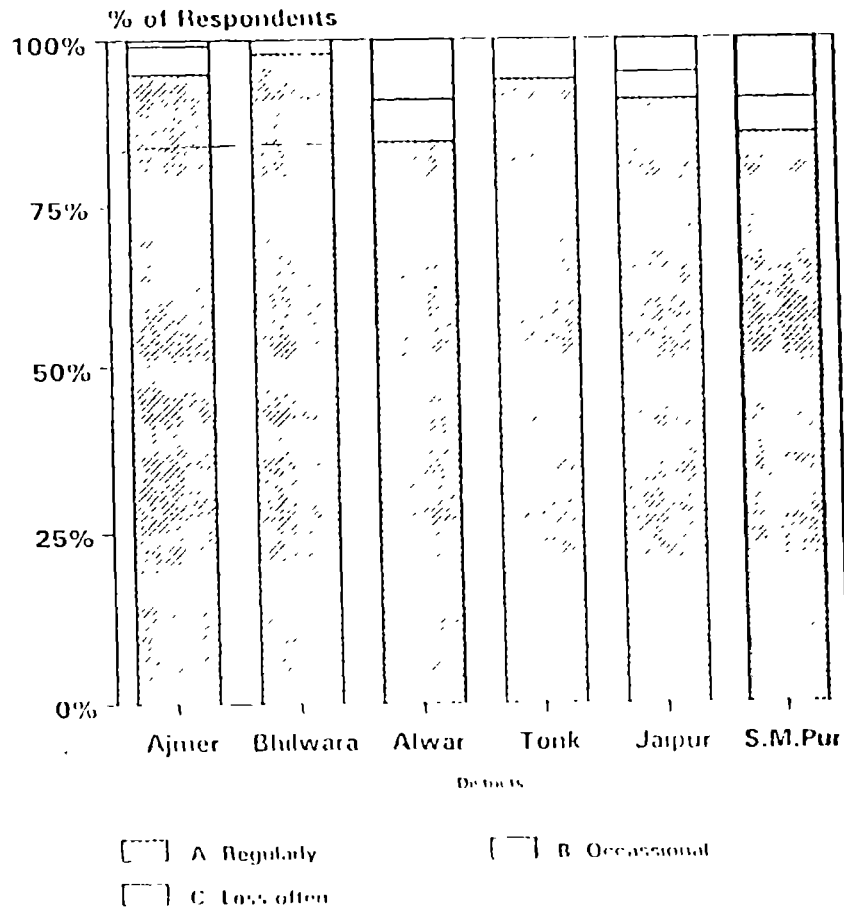


FIGURE - 4

FREQUENCY OF USAGE OF SANITARY FACILITIES



Handwritten note: Not all the available units were functional.

Handwritten note: In all districts, almost cent percent latrine availability were found in all the sampled districts.

To measure the direct input of UNICEF with respect to availability of latrines, almost cent percent latrine availability were found in all the sampled districts. Nevertheless, of the available units, number of functional units was not consistently high (Table B-06 and Figure 5); the highest percentage of functional units were found in Ajmer (77.5%) and the lowest in Tonk (36%) with an aggregate of about 66 percent in Rajasthan. Nevertheless, it is imperative to bring to the fore, that even in the backward districts, inspite of the functional units being the least, the usage frequency and regularity of usage was high.

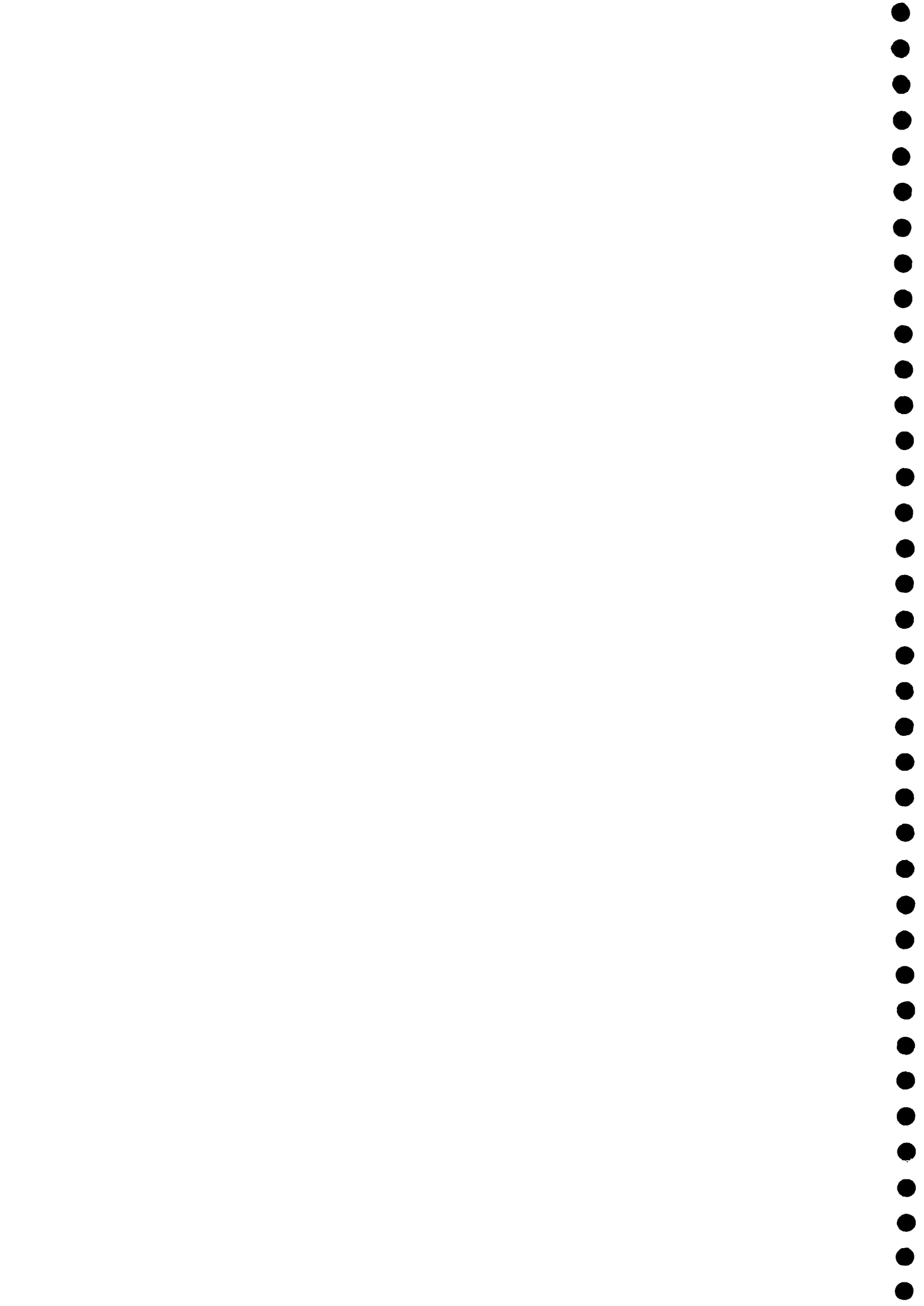
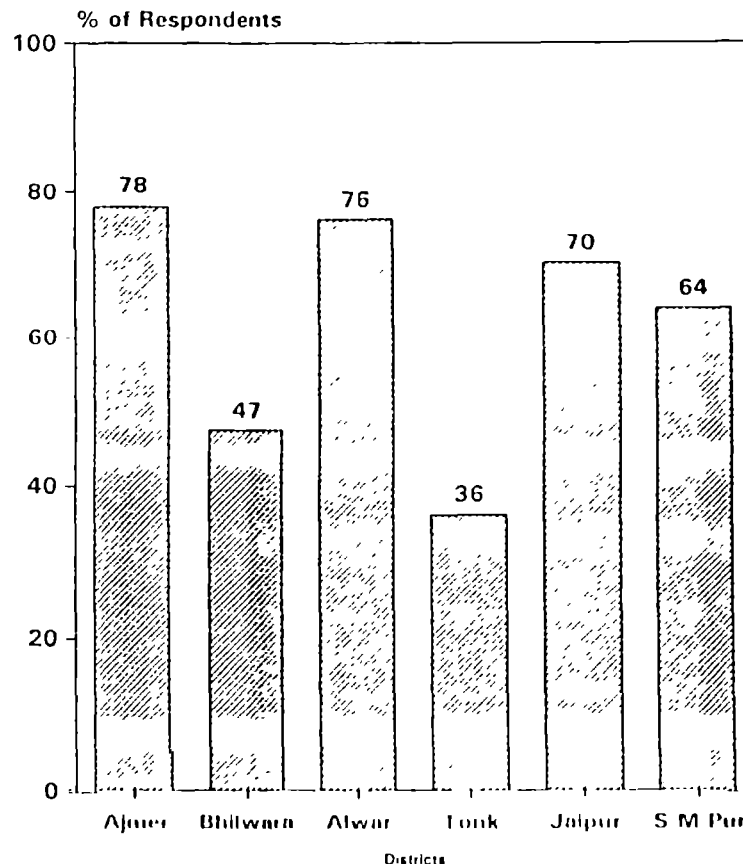


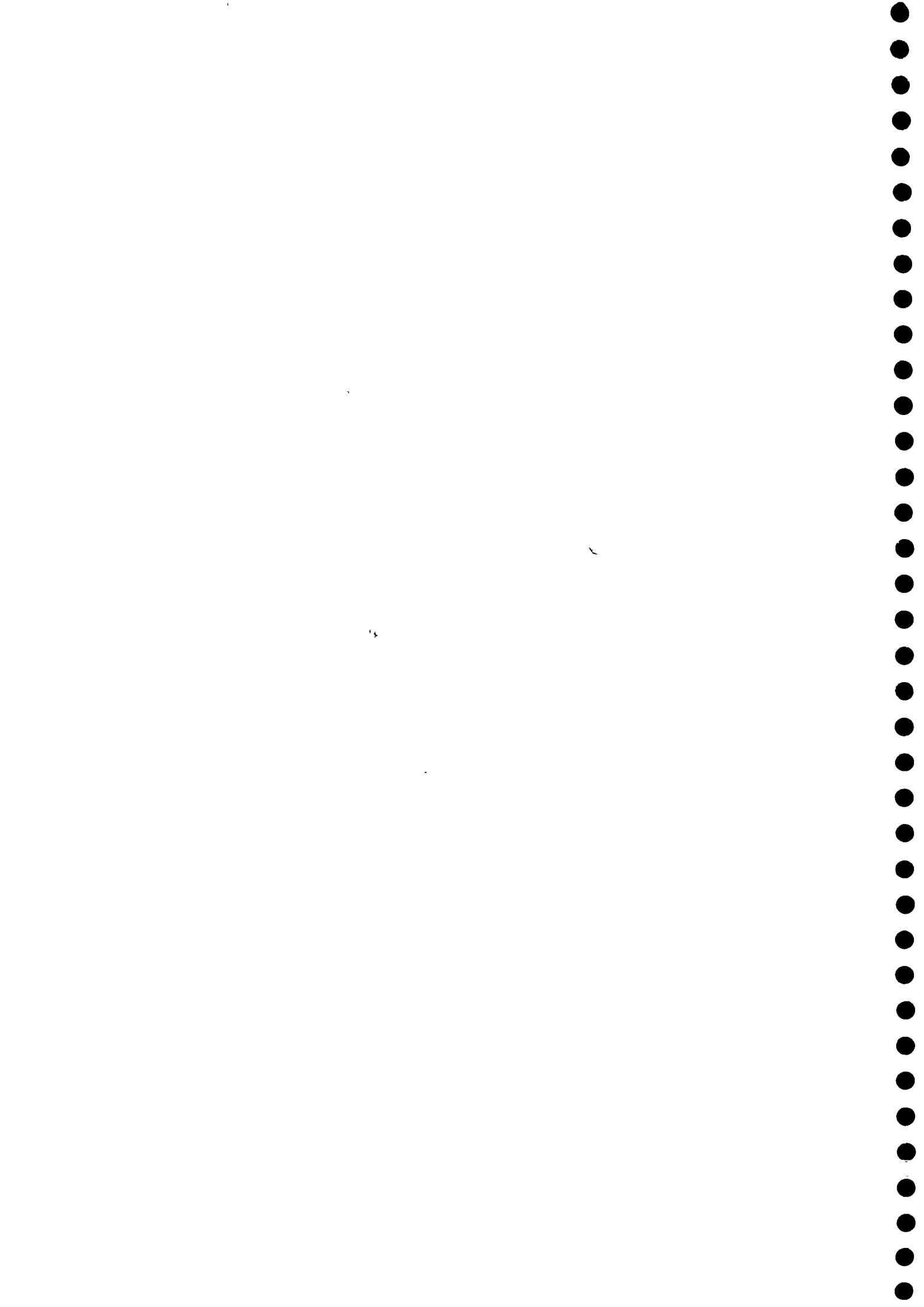
FIGURE - 5

FUNCTIONAL LATRINES



It was interesting to note that as high as 69 percent of the beneficiaries across all sample districts opined their preference of locating the latrines within their courtyard. However, it was observed that the better-off districts had a marginally lower proportion of latrines within their courtyard as compared to the other districts (Table B-07).

It is evident from Table B-07, that a very high proportion of the beneficiaries (77% aggregate) had constructed walls. Besides Bhilwara (16%) and Tonk (40%), about 57 percent across the remaining districts had also constructed roof, while 24 percent had reported to have fixed a door too. It can be safely assumed that the superstructure comprising of wall, door and roof are necessary inputs to qualify a latrine 'usable'. Table B-05 clearly reveals that the regular user frequency is higher than the proportion of latrines having wall. Therefore it may be mentioned that even in the absence of a minimum superstructure the latrines are being used. It is also noteworthy that some sort of superstructure exists even in cases of non-functional latrines.

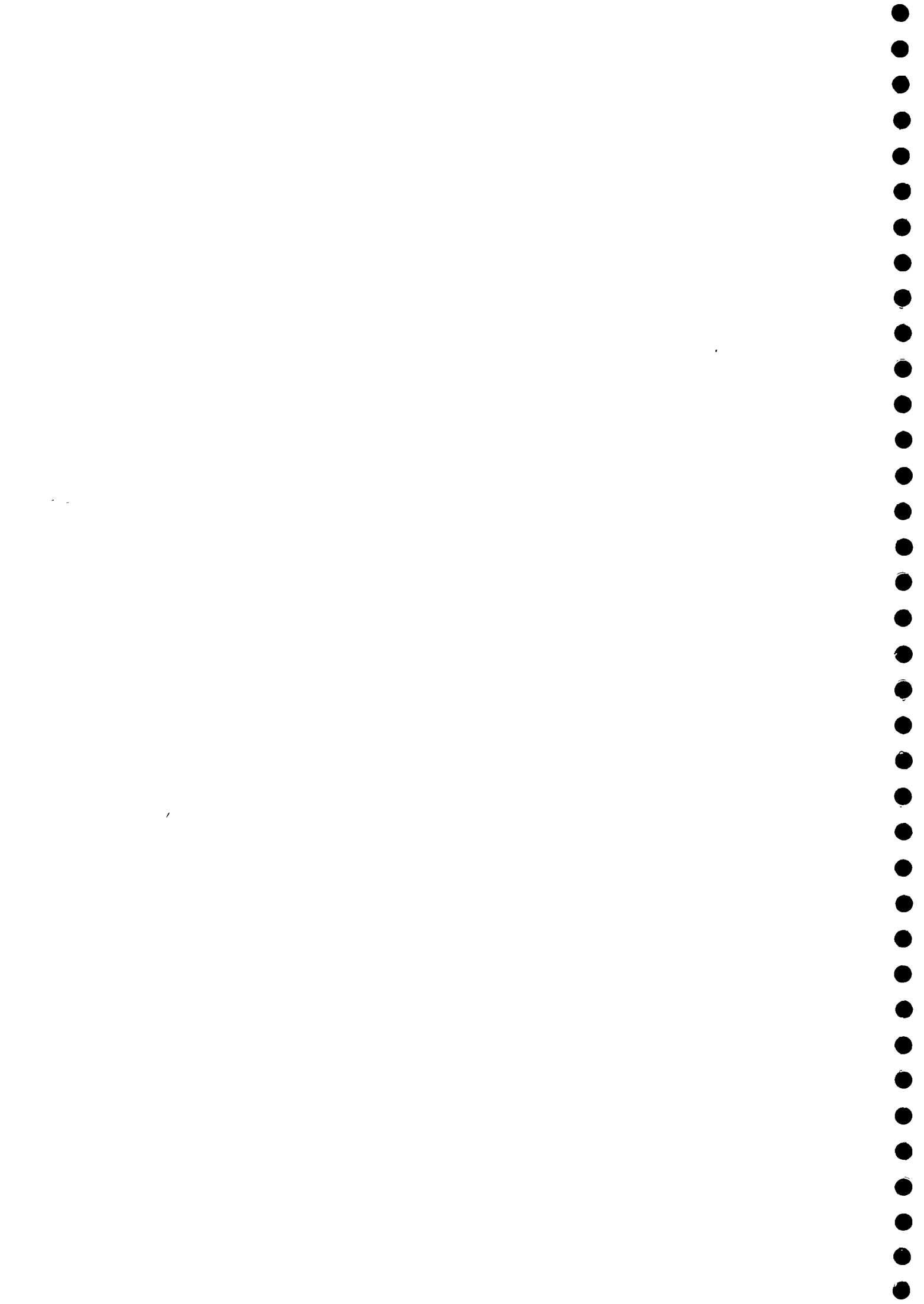


Majority (92% aggregate) of those who have constructed walls have used bricks and cement for construction of which about, as high as 96 percent are in good condition. The study also revealed a high proportion of the beneficiaries (89%) to have used stone slabs as roof material of which as high as 98% were in good condition. It is evident from Table B-08, that wood and tin were the two preferred material for door. Nevertheless a factor of serious concern, which directly governs the sanitation practices and hygiene was the absence of water storage facility near the latrine, in as many as 58 percent of the cases (Table B-09).

The study revealed a high dominance of fibre glass pans (82%). With the exception of Bhilwara (26%) and Tonk (10%) where the pans were noted to be broken/damaged, Also the beneficiaries opined that fibre glass pans are more prone to damages as compared to the ceramics which was attributed both to its typology and practices followed in rural areas (smoking etc.) the condition of pan was noted to be satisfactory (83%; Table B-10).

Water is an essential requirement to maintain clean pans. The study recalled almost 50 percent of the working pans to be clean. It is evident from Table B-09 that provision of water to maintain pan cleanliness is directly correlated with the distance from source. In districts such as Jaipur (51%) and Alwar (50%) where households were located in close proximity to water sources the latrines were clean.

An overwhelming majority in all the districts (85%) have used trained mason to construct the latrine. The masons in general (79%) are from the same village. In more than 50 percent of the cases the selection of mason was done by the beneficiaries themselves though in about 26 percent cases the VLW/VSM have recommended the same. In Bhilwara only about 39 percent masons were from the same village which might have contributed towards more non-functional latrines in the district as initial technical difficulties could not be overcome by the beneficiaries. VSMs have visited the construction sites in various phases of construction. On an average VSMs have visited 62



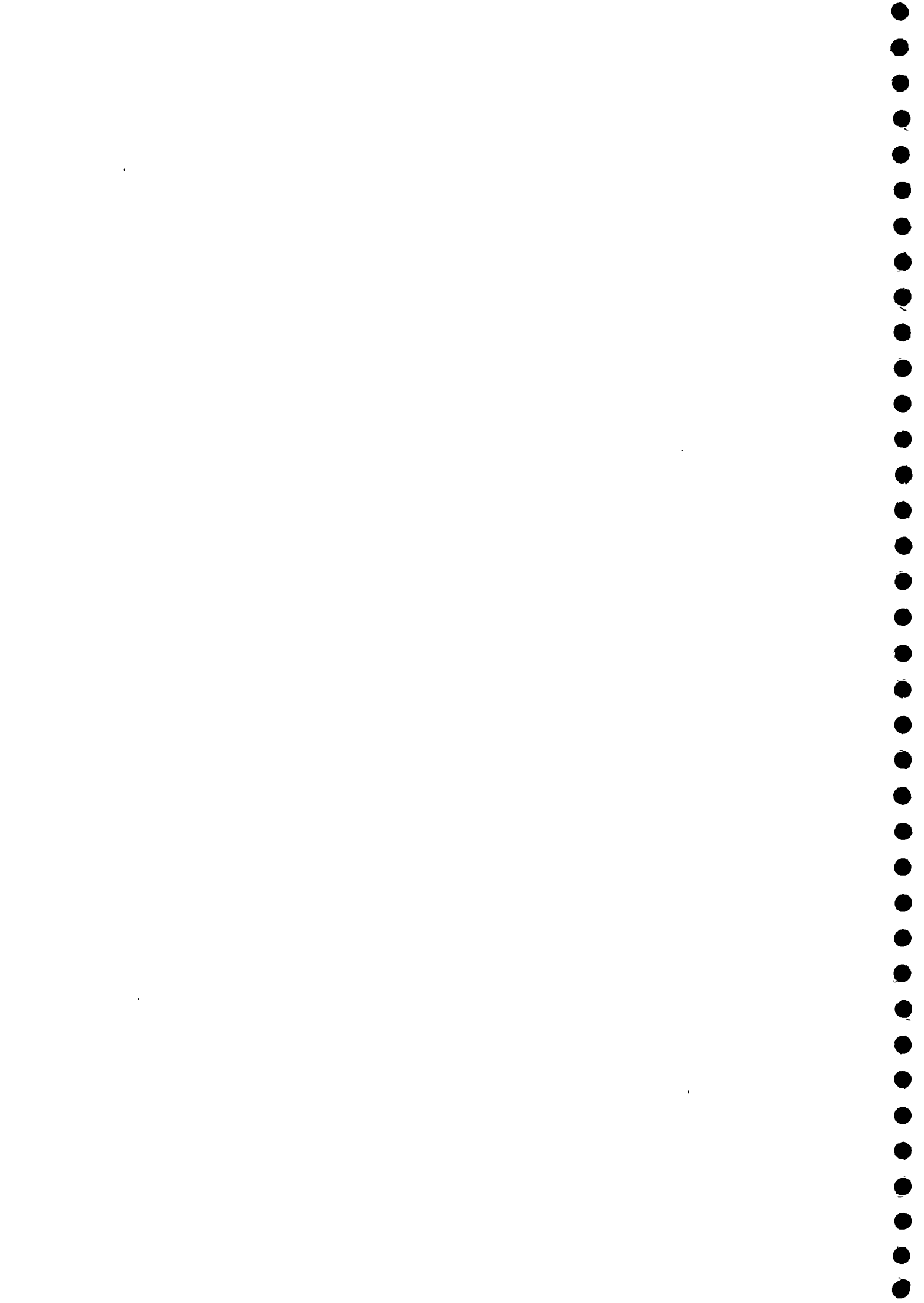
percent cases in pre-construction stage, 58 percent during construction and 57 percent in post construction phase. It is important to note that the number of visits by VSM are more in the districts of Bhilwara and Tonk in various phases than other districts (Table B-12).

In various phases of construction, the beneficiary involvement was lowest in the construction phase upto plinth level. As much as 80 percent in aggregate have used mason and crew only for the same. Similar picture emerged in case of pit cover casting and wall construction also (79% and 67% aggregate respectively). Whereas in pit digging about 30% of the beneficiaries alone had been involved of which a minimum of 19 percent in Jaipur and maximum of 44 percent in Tonk were reported. Hence, it is clear that in the survey sample the beneficiaries participation in construction activities were not very encouraging. Women's participation in the same is even lower, about 18 percent (aggregate) have participated in one or the other construction related activities. Ajmer shows the highest women's participation rate followed by Tonk (23%) and Bhilwara (21%) (Table B-11).

The above findings clearly elicit that the beneficiaries depend heavily on the trained mason to construct their latrine. Also the role played by the VSM assumes significance at all stages of implementation. It also indicates that women, who are supposed to play a crucial role in the post implementation maintenance phase, have not been involved to any considerable extent in the initial phases of the project. This itself can prove to have a negative consequence on the perceived ownership of the product - a very crucial factor for the success of any programme.

A proper bathing cubicle has been constructed in as high as 64 percent of the cases in Ajmer followed by 34 percent, 23 percent and 20 percent in Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bhilwara respectively.

Interpreting the data based solely on the beneficiaries responses, the variation in receipt of subsidy is unusual as it is assumed that all beneficiary who had



received the latrines should receive the subsidy too. As it can be seen from Table B-14, almost 94 percent of the beneficiaries in Jaipur have received subsidy where as in Bhilwara only 23 percent have received the same. In fact it can be seen that in the better off districts the proportion is much more than either Bhilwara or Tonk. The amount of subsidy received by the beneficiaries does not vary much and on an average Rs. 724 was received by all the districts. At the same time in the better off districts over 75 percent of the beneficiaries have spent their own money to construct the latrine. In these districts an additional amount of more than thousand rupees were spent by the beneficiaries. Another irregularity was found in the disbursement pattern of subsidy. The districts of Jaipur (29%) and Alwar (29%) had received subsidy after total construction while in other places, in particular Bhilwara (87%) and Tonk (81%) had received the subsidy only after plinth construction. The disbursement of subsidy plays a very important role in the success of the programme. It has already been noted earlier that both Bhilwara and Tonk have lower proportion of functional latrines. Considering the fact that these two districts are economically weaker and also as almost none of the beneficiaries had taken loan for the purpose of construction. It can be argued that an earlier disbursement of subsidy could have contributed to the completion of the units in a proper way.

Maintenance and Repair

The study revealed that inspite of the fact that the source of water was not in proximity to the households as high as 72 percent of the beneficiaries regularly pour water in the latrine after use. A good proportion (60%) of the beneficiaries expressed that they themselves maintain and scrub the latrines. The cleaning agent used was reported to be mostly water (61%), though water with detergent has also been used in about 25 percent of the cases (Table B-29). While on one hand proper sanitation practices and hygiene are followed with respect to maintaining latrines, it was ^{disturbing} ~~distributing~~ to note that as high as 40 percent of the beneficiaries still dump their household solid wastes in open spaces (Table B-18)

see 'Soc' ...

8/15

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Training should emphasize

It is evident from Table B-27 that the reasons attributed to non-usage of latrines were filled-up and dirty pans (16%), defective water seal (6%), pan damage (8%). Table B-24 also elicits that as high as 41 percent of the beneficiaries were not aware of the actual function of a water seal. Also, there was a lack of clarity among the beneficiaries (40%) as to how one can change the pit after one of the pit was full.

operati

Perceptions

people's priorities?

A ranking of (people's) priorities shows that drinking water, education, electricity and roads are ranked 1st, 2nd or 3rd by majority of the people while sanitation, health and latrines are ranked as 5th, 6th or 7th priority (Table Gen 01)

Only a few of the beneficiaries are not happy with the location of their latrines (satisfied beneficiaries - 98.66%, Table B-25).

Among those who received the smokeless chullahs, a large proportion (95.88%) are satisfied with what they received.

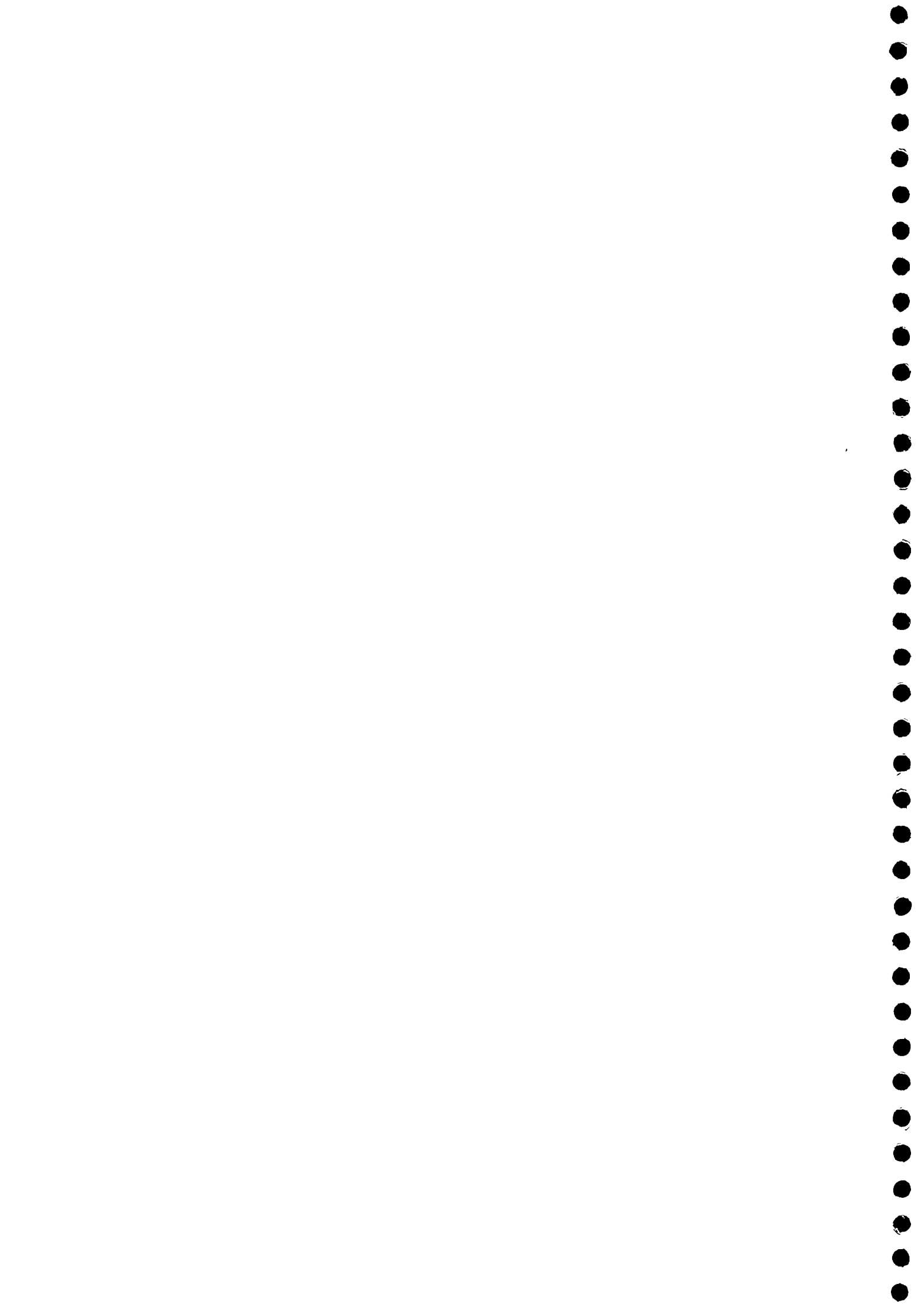
Satisfied ...

The users of smokeless chullahs are happy because of its low smoke output (93.56%), lesser cooking time (36.91%) and because their houses remain clean now (41.20%) (Table B-20).

Attitudes

There has been a positive impact of the sanitation programme on people as the proportion of beneficiaries who feel that the programme is very essential has increased after the implementation. (only Tonk district shows a reversal of such attitude).

A good proportion (71.74%, Table B-21) feel that they can now ^{advise} their friends and relatives also to take sanitary latrines. (only Bhillwara and Tonk



districts show a lower proportion of people with such attitude - 25.00% and 40.00% respectively).

However, for sanitation and clean drinking water facilities, a majority feel that it is the duty of the government to create them but the entire village can come together to maintain these facilities.

The impact of media messages regarding the sanitation programme is varying but positive. A good proportion of the beneficiaries know that the programme provides sanitation packages or environmental cleanliness (47.14% and 20.34% respectively) (Table B-22).

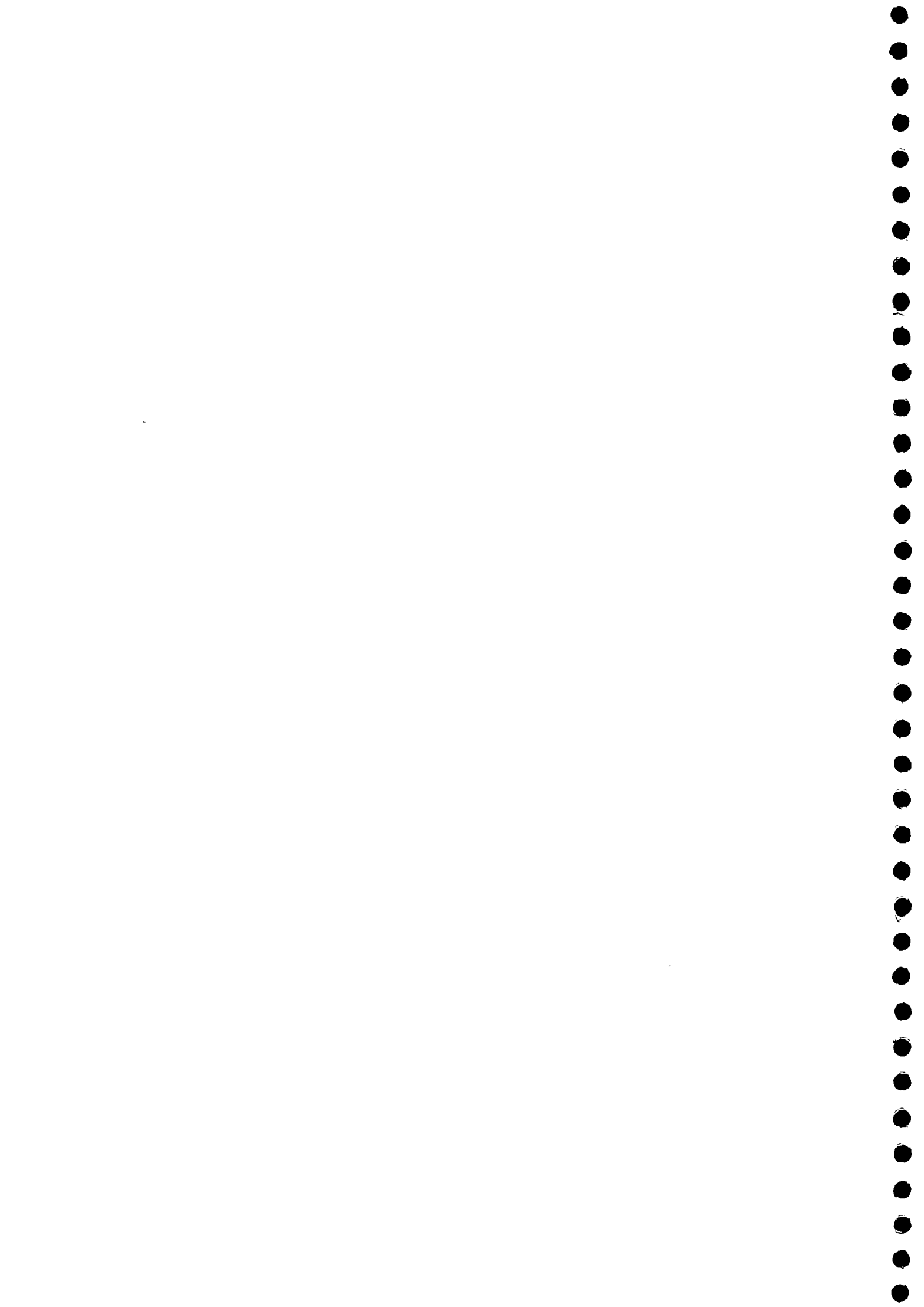
But only a small proportion of the beneficiaries are actually aware of the media activities. The most recalled activity was video shows (39.76%) followed by scout camps and programmes by school children (20.48%) or the film shows (15.66%). The proportion of beneficiaries who are actually aware of the media activities is around 10 percent across the study area with the highest proportion (28.13%) recorded in Ajmer (Table B-23).

2.4

STATUS OF W/B PLATFORMS

W/B Platforms in Households

Washing and bathing platforms are the second component of the package. The distribution of this component is neither uniform across the districts nor does it have a cent percent coverage. An average of 71 percent are having W/B platforms with a minimum of 41 percent in Bhilwara and a maximum of 94 percent in Ajmer (Table B-06). This may be explained by the fact that W/B platforms were an indirect input of the package. However, it is very encouraging to find that a majority (92%) of the W/B platforms are functional. Therefore, it is evident that the construction and utilisation of W/B platforms generally depend upon the need and attitude of the beneficiary towards sanitation, and once constructed, the utility of W/B platforms are



realised by the beneficiaries and they remain in use. Table B-15 shows the location of these bathing cubicles. Very few (4%) have constructed the bathing cubicles at a distance from household, remaining have constructed either in the inner-court-yard (47%) or they are attached to the latrines (49%). Due to constraints in the builtup area in Bhilwara and Tonk, 70 percent and 87 percent of beneficiaries respectively have constructed bathing cubicles attached to the sanitary latrines which are in general within the courtyard (Ref. Table B-07). About 37 percent of these bathing cubicles are properly constructed i.e. having permanent walls, roof and door. An equal proportion are having only wall and roof and 25 percent are having only permanent walls.

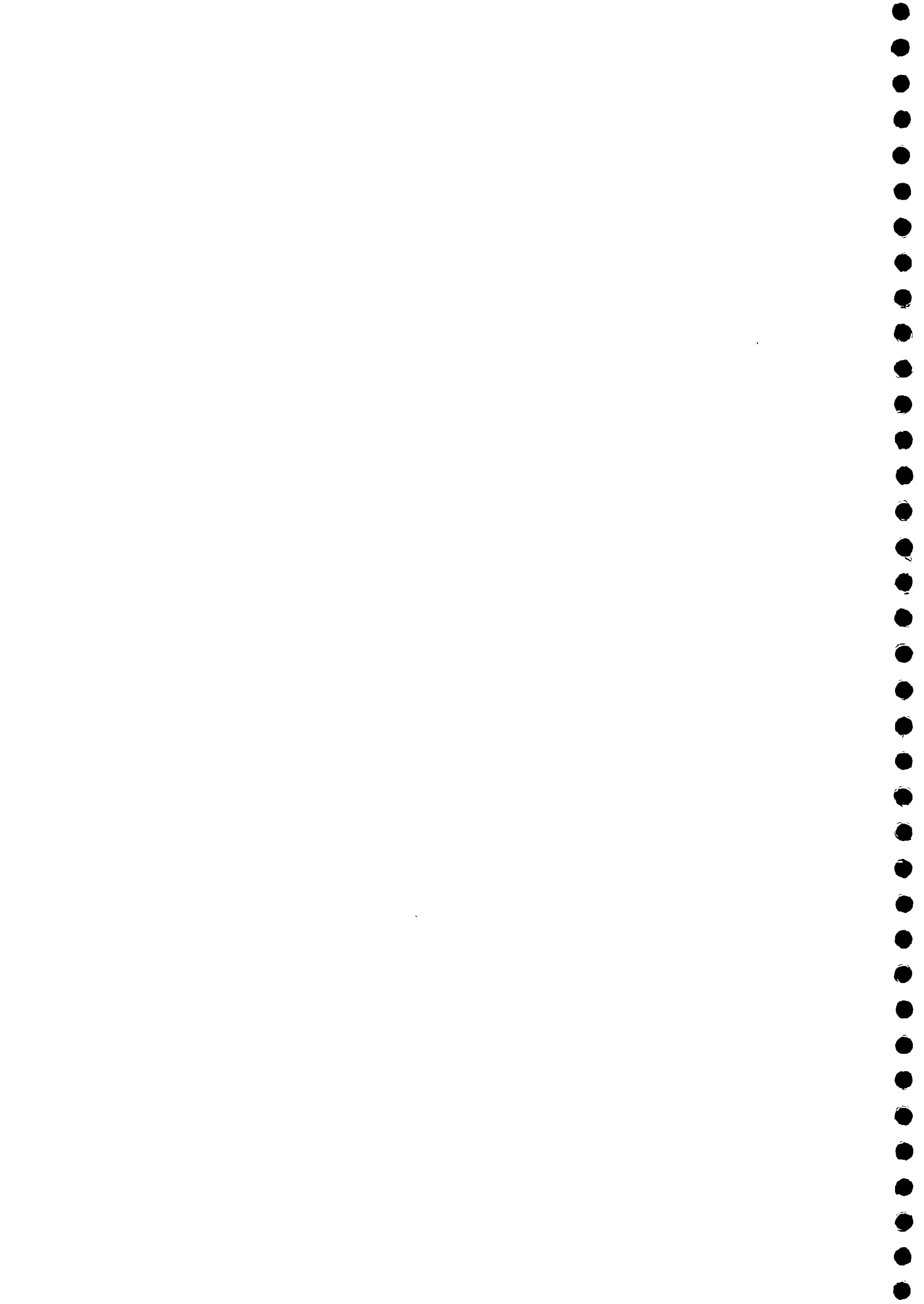
W/B Platform at PSPs

About 75 percent of the sampled PSPs have channels constructed to drain off waste water. However, the drainage slope was effective in about 54 percent cases and only 20 percent of the W/B platforms had soak pits. Further, only half of the soakpits were effectively absorbing the waste water drained to it, resulting in the waste water flowing out in to the open in most of the cases (79%). Amongst the drainage channels constructed, the channel slope is effective in about 54 percent cases and 67 percent channels are observed to be clean. The effectiveness of the channel slope was tested by sending a flow of water from the handpump in each of the sampled cases.

User Profile

The users are mostly from the upper castes (61.99%) or Scheduled Caste groups (33.22%) and reside within an average distance of 150 mtrs. from the PSP. The W/Bs are used by nearly equal proportions of males (49%) and females (51%) (Table PSP-03)

Many of the PSP users have also utilised the household package distributed through the UNICEF programme.



Usage Pattern

The W/B platforms are mostly used for washing clothes or bathing (65 percent), washing utensils (24 percent), washing cattle (38 percent) or watering cattle (43 percent). Most of the users (82 percent) find the PSP and the W/B platform useful.

Maintenance

About 55 percent of the PSP users reported that they clean the platform after use and all the respondents felt that the other users maintain the PSP and the platform. The beneficiaries also realised that it is the duty of the individual users to clean the W/B platform after use.

2.5

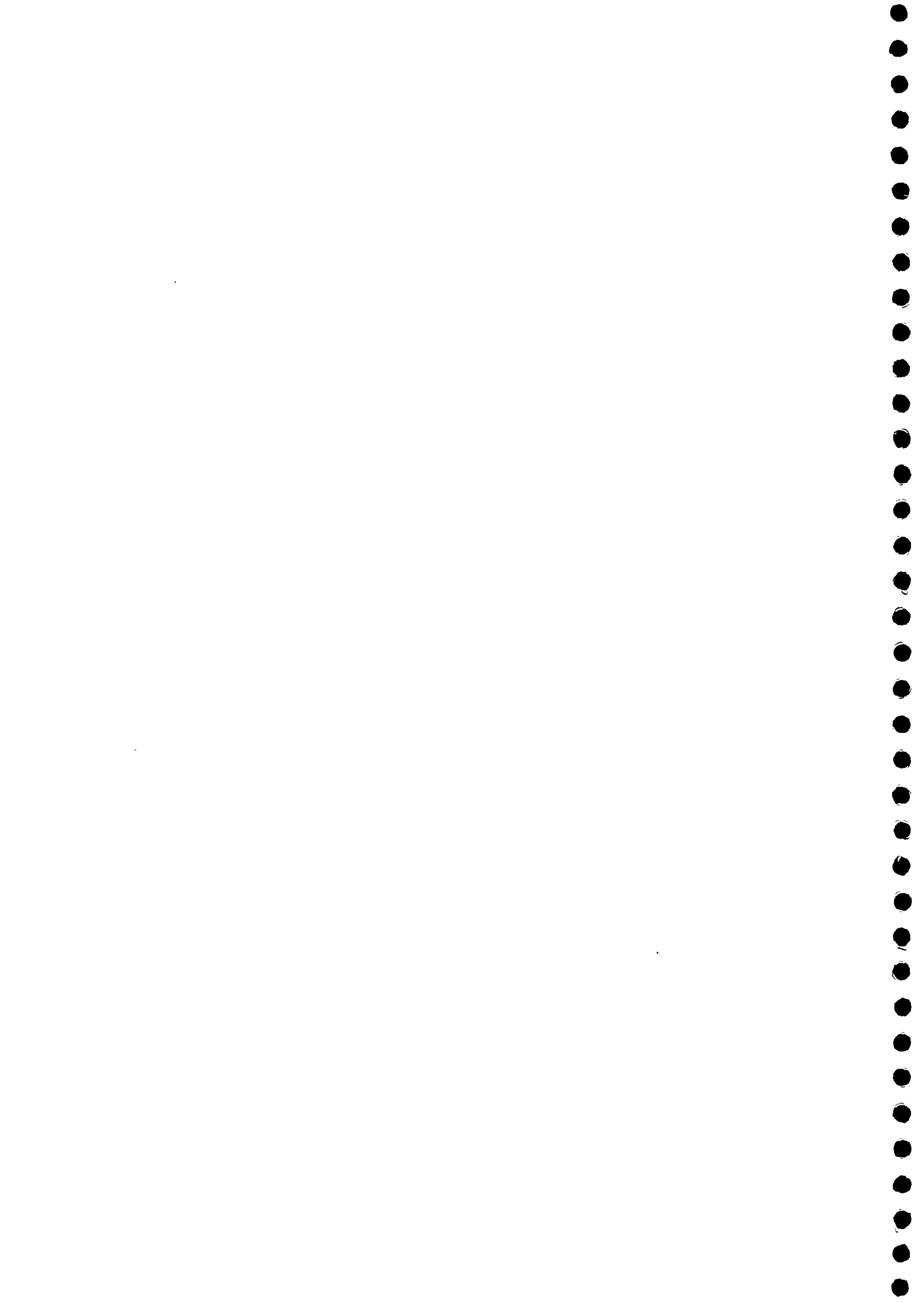
INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION FACILITIES

The sanitation programme also addresses improvement of sanitation infrastructure in schools. Under the programme, the institutions were provided with latrine-cum-urinal complexes. A total of 36 institutions were inspected across all the sample districts. The subsequent sections presents an overview of the infrastructure availability and status within the sampled institutions.

The study revealed that all the sampled institutions had installed latrines under the UNICEF programme and as high as 84 percent had urinals also. The latrines were mostly located close to the school and were of single seater type.

An inspection of the status of the latrine revealed that 84 percent of the latrine were functional with only 60 percent having doors which can be secured. It was heartening to note that as high as 67 percent of the functional latrines were currently under use. The main reasons attributed to the non-usage were - absence of door (30%), incomplete construction (10%), defective waterseal (10%) or due to pit cover collapse (10%)

we
use



Maintenance and Sanitation Practices

As high as 60 percent of the institutions had handpump facilities within the school compound. Nearly, most of the remaining institutions (30%) reported that they face problems in getting water as the water source was not in proximity to the school.

In spite of the problems and constraints faced by the schools, as high as 72 percent of the latrines were clean (Table INST-05). Around 42 percent of the surveyed institutions reported that they clean their latrines either daily or once a week. Table INST-05 also reveals that among those institutions which maintain clean latrines it utilised the services of either a hired sweeper (46%) or school peon (12%). Also, interestingly in a good number of these institutions (37%) the students themselves were responsible for maintaining clean latrines.

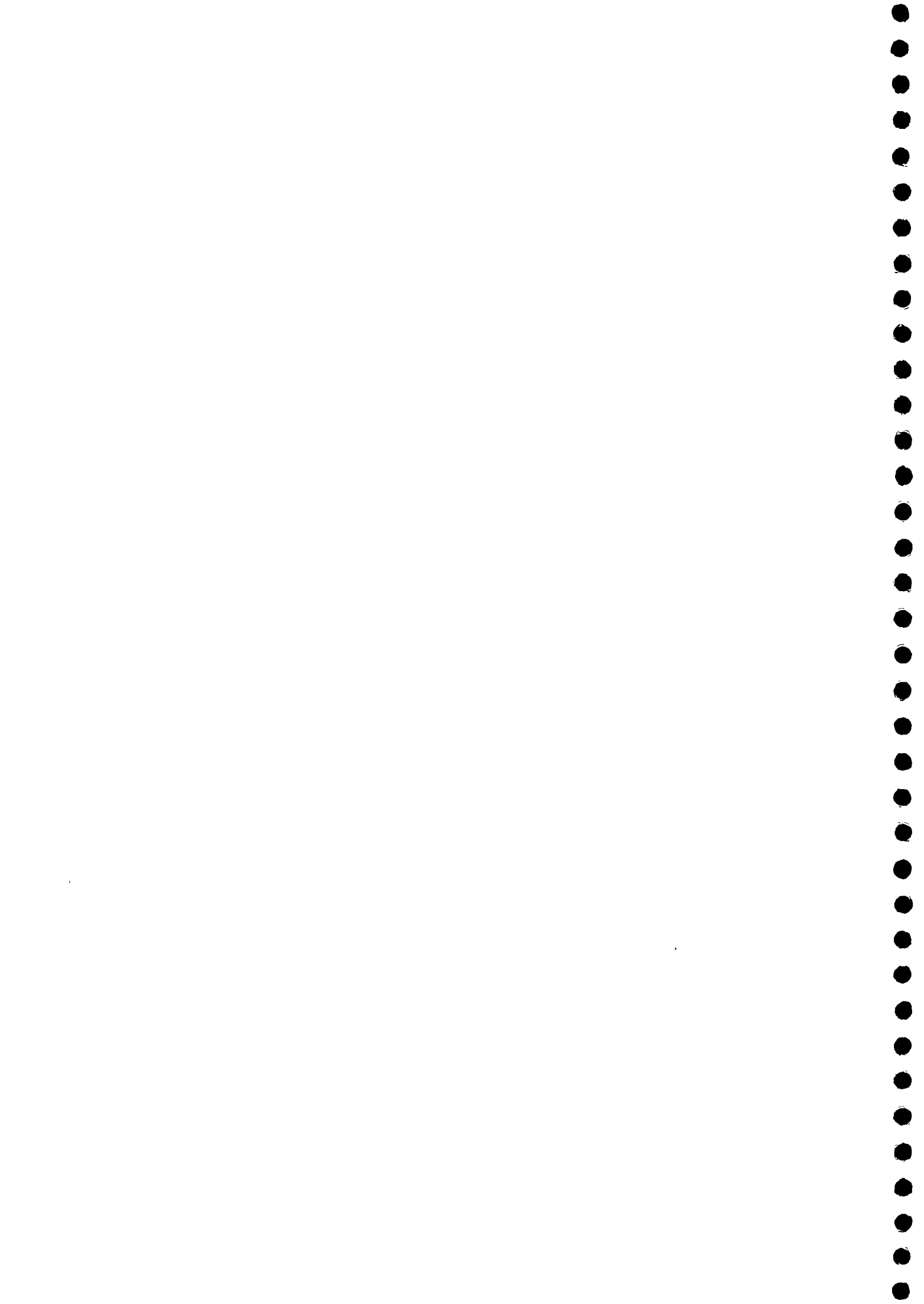
Almost all the institutions exhibited some positive visible effect of the sanitation programme. As high as 30 percent of the schools reported their pupils adherence to basic sanitation practices which included pupils washing their hands and feet regularly participate in keeping their classroom and compound clean. Nevertheless, it was observed that most of the institutions (53%) do not purify the drinking water. Only 11 percent of the schools reported that they use filtered water.

Forty seven percent of school headmasters were of the informed that a significant improvement had taken place in both sanitation and hygiene practices. Also 28 percent of headmasters opined that staff orientation has been conducted for their staff.

2.6

VILLAGE SANITATION MOTIVATORS (VSM)

The sampled VSMs, an integral part of the campaign, consists of 61 percent male and 39 percent female members with an average age of 37 years.



About 39 percent have service as their main occupation while about 24 percent are engaged in agricultural activities (Table VSM-01). Although 24 percent have studied only upto primary level, at the same time 27 percent are graduates and 41 percent have attained high school level education.

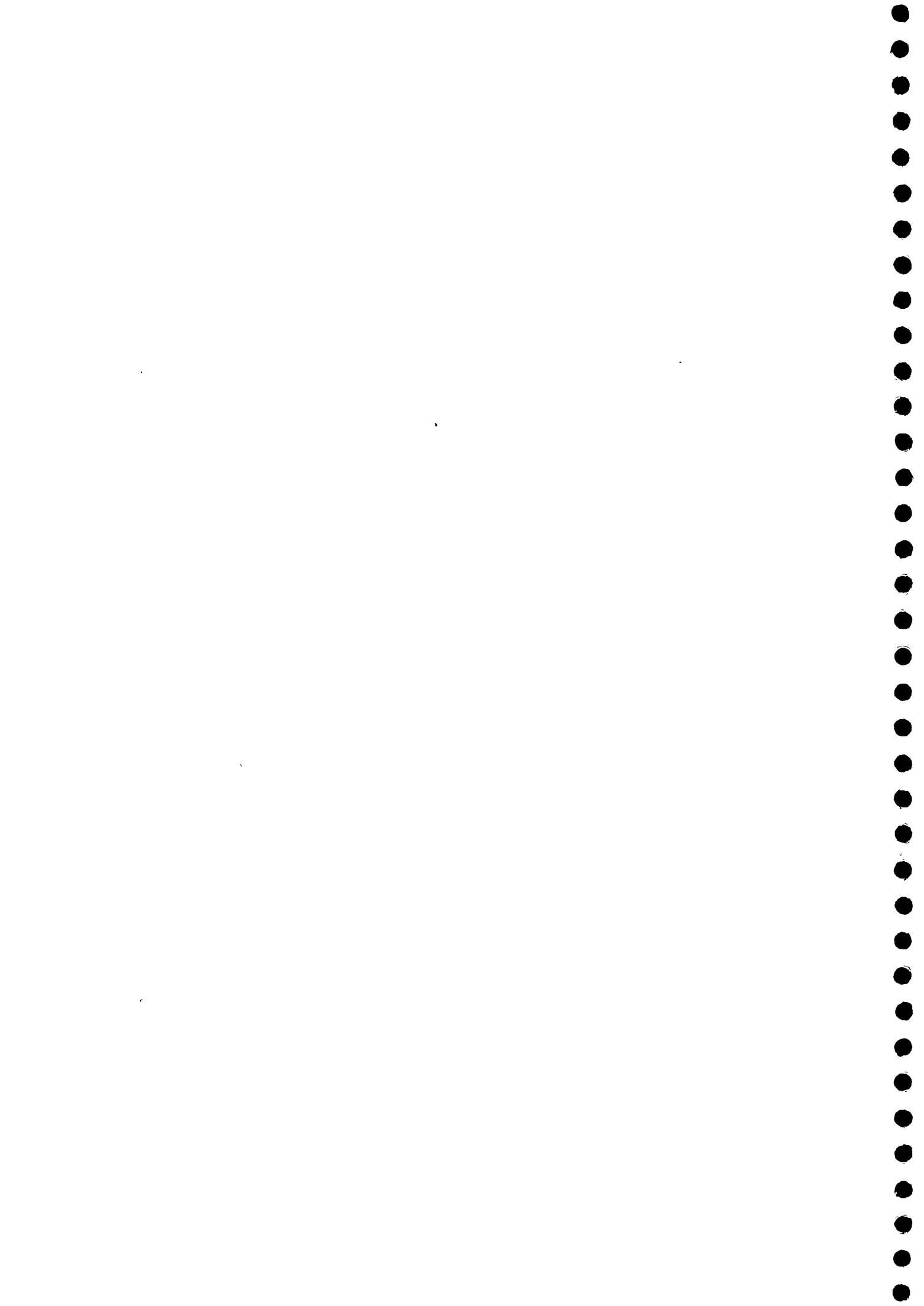
Most of the VSMs have joined their current position by their personal choice (72.55 percent) (Table VSM 06). A sizable proportion (64.29%) of the VSMs who have their spouses also as VSMs, work in the same village. A majority of the VSMs (84.31 percent) like the work they are doing but only a few of them (5.88 percent) feel that their remuneration is sufficient. Only 37.25 percent reported that their remuneration reaches them on time.

Most of the VSMs practice what they preach and have installed the sanitation package in their houses. Around 82 percent have sanitary latrines and other sanitary facilities installed in their houses.

Involvement of VSM

Only 45 percent of the VSMs are aware of the reasons for the inclusion of their village in the sanitation programme. (Table VSM 02). The VSMs reported their role to be varying. The most prominent duties reported are beneficiary selection (76.47%), site selection (52.94%) and construction quality control (41.18%). Only 25 percent feel that monitoring is also their duty. Many of them (43.14 percent) face problems in beneficiary selection (Table VSM 02). Only 22 percent are aware of the norms for village selection while 33.33 percent are aware of the beneficiary selection criteria. (Table VSM 03).

Considering the rate of success for a VSM as the proportion of positive responses from the total contacts made while motivating, it is observed that the VSM success rate is 63 percent. (Table VSM 03). Personal contact is the most widely used method (96.08% of cases) to motivate people into accepting the sanitation package. Usage of material like leaflets, flip charts, posters



and demonstration methods is very low (ranging between 1.96% to 7.84% for all methods), perhaps due to the low literacy levels in some parts of rural Rajasthan.

Training and Orientation of the VSMs

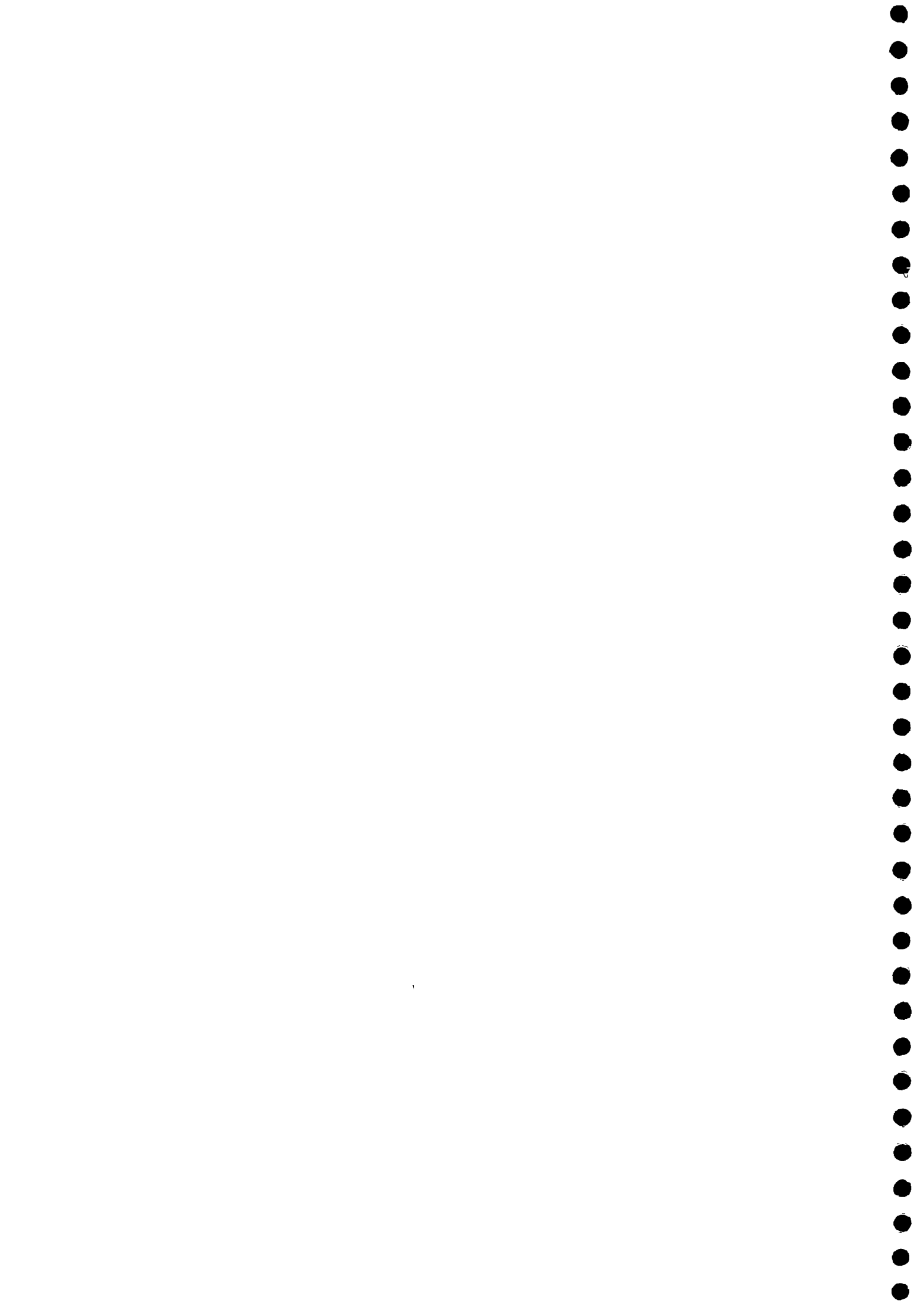
A sizeable proportion (66.67 percent) of the interviewed VSMs had attended training programmes. Around 80 percent of them find the training programmes useful to them. The training programmes have prepared the VSMs to perform well in motivating the people (88.24%), in awareness generation (79.41%) and in construction quality control (38.24%). Only a few of them (21.57 percent) report that some special motivation campaigns were held in their villages.

These campaigns mostly used posters (63.64 percent), lectures (63.64 percent), Video Shows (45.45 percent), dance and drama (45.45 percent) and other approaches.

Involvement of VSM and other functionaries

The VSM & VLW emerge as important propogators of knowledge about low cost alternatives. 57.82 percent of the beneficiaries reported that VSM discussed low cost alternatives with them while 26.53 percent reported that VLW also discussed low cost alternatives with them (Table B-25).

Similarly, many beneficiaries ascribe their knowledge of the sanitation programme to the VSM & VLW. 35.08 percent and 19.00 percent of the beneficiaries reported VSM and VLW as their prime sources of information respectively (Table B-26).



CHAPTER III

DISTRICT SANITATION PROFILES :

AN OVERVIEW

not available



CHAPTER III

DISTRICT SANITATION PROFILES : AN OVERVIEW

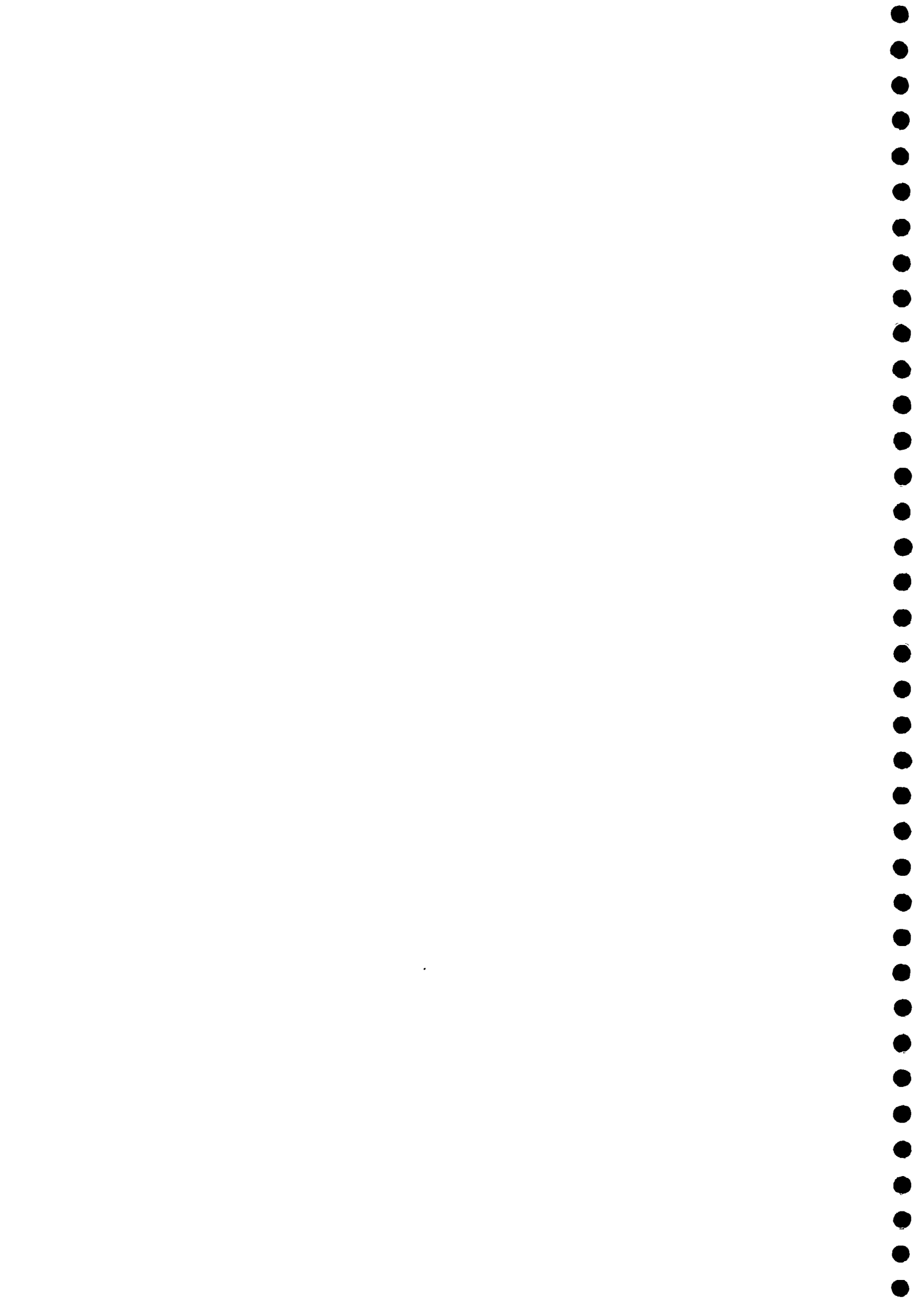
The status of the various hardware components across all the sample districts have been outlined in the previous chapter. It is evident from the previous chapter that there exists intra-district variations with respect to the programme performance.

To enhance the understanding and to provide insights into the factors which govern the acceptability of the programme, the subsequent sections of the present chapter provide an overview of the sanitation profile within each of the sampled districts.

The sanitation profiles are addressed to all the sampled districts viz.

- * Jaipur
- * Tonk
- * Bhilwara
- * Ajmer
- * Sawai Madhopur
- * Alwar

The district profiles provide an overview of the salient factors which eventually govern the programme performance. The subsequent sections therefore examine the status of sanitary latrines, W/B platforms near PSPs, institutional sanitation facilities as well as the extent of involvement of the VSM and other functionaries.



DISTRICT SANITATION PROFILE - JAIPUR**I. Household Packages****Sample Profile**

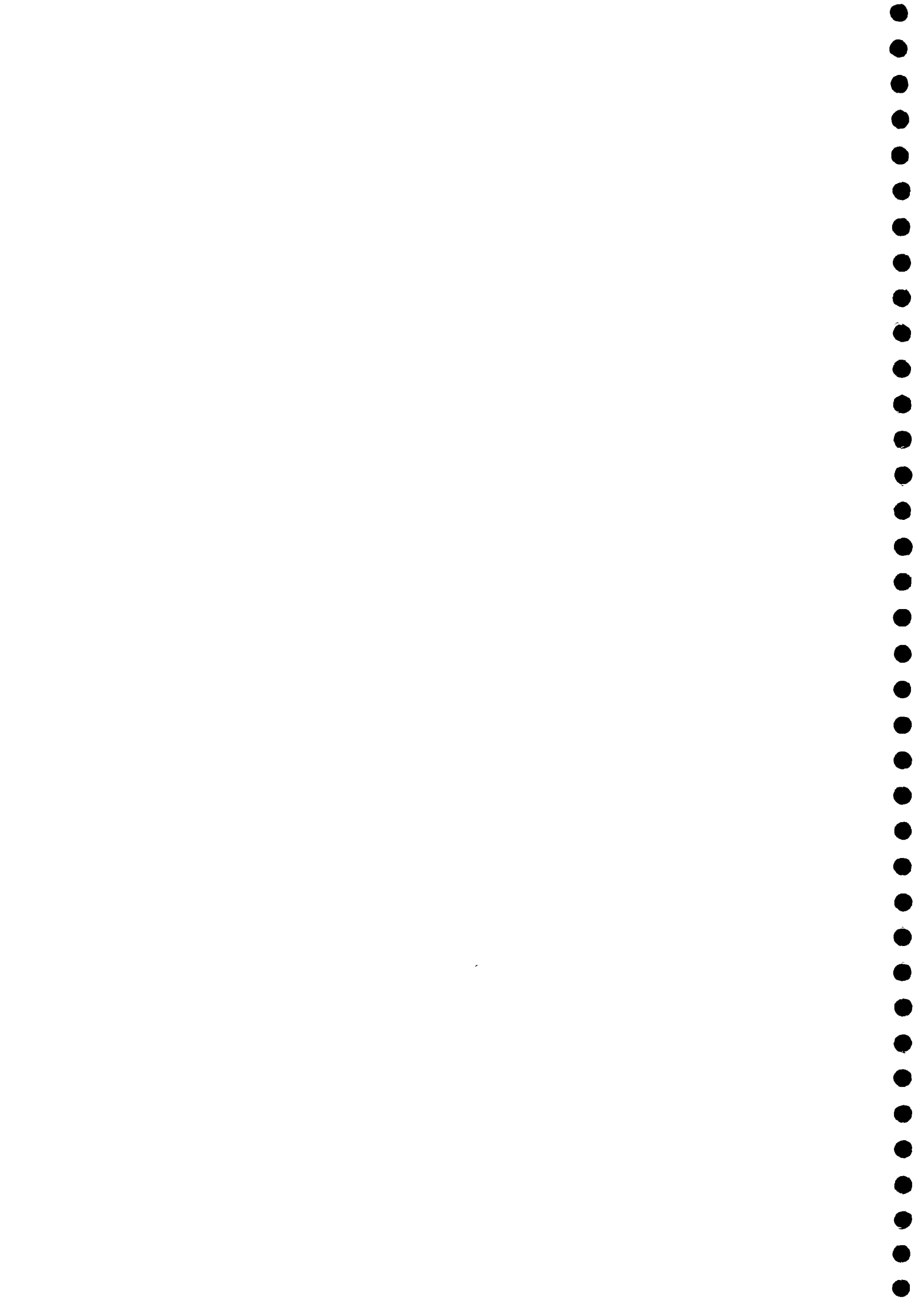
A sample of 81 households has been covered for the evaluation of the sanitation programme in Jaipur. An overwhelming majority of the sampled households belong to the upper caste groups (83.95%) while the remaining 13.58% households belong to the Scheduled Caste groups. There are only two Scheduled Tribe households amongst the sampled population (Table B-01)

Barring only about five (4.94%) percent of muslim population amongst the sampled households, rest were found to be Hindus (Table B-01).

Of the sampled households 43 percent live in joint families while the remaining live as nuclear families (Table B-01).

Among the sampled households, only 6 percent come under the annual income group <Rs.6,400/- and below and around 30 percent under the income group 'Rs.6,401 to Rs.15,000' annum) while the remaining 64 percent belong to the high income category 'Rs.15,001 and above' (Table B-02).

Less than one-fifth (18.52%) of the sampled households depend on agriculture and allied activities for their primary income, while, service and trade as well as business or artisanal activities are the primary source of income for about one-third (32.10%) and one-fourth (25.93%) of the households respectively. Of the sampled households about one-fifth (20.9%) depend on labour as their primary source of income (Table B-02).



On an average, sampled households have an average homestead area of 476 sq.ft. About three-fourth of the houses are pucca followed by combined type (kuttcha + pucca is 13.58% and kuttcha (11.11%) respectively. Half of the beneficiary households own cattle (50.62%) most of which have constructed cattle sheds (Table B-03).

Profile of the Sanitation Facility Users

The proportion of families actually using the sanitation facilities is higher (69.10%) than that of other districts under study. These user families have an average family size of 6.57 per household (Table B-04). The non-users among the user families are negligible (1.5% of males and 1.0% of females).

Most of the males from the user families have studied upto the high school level while the females have mostly studies upto to the primary level only.

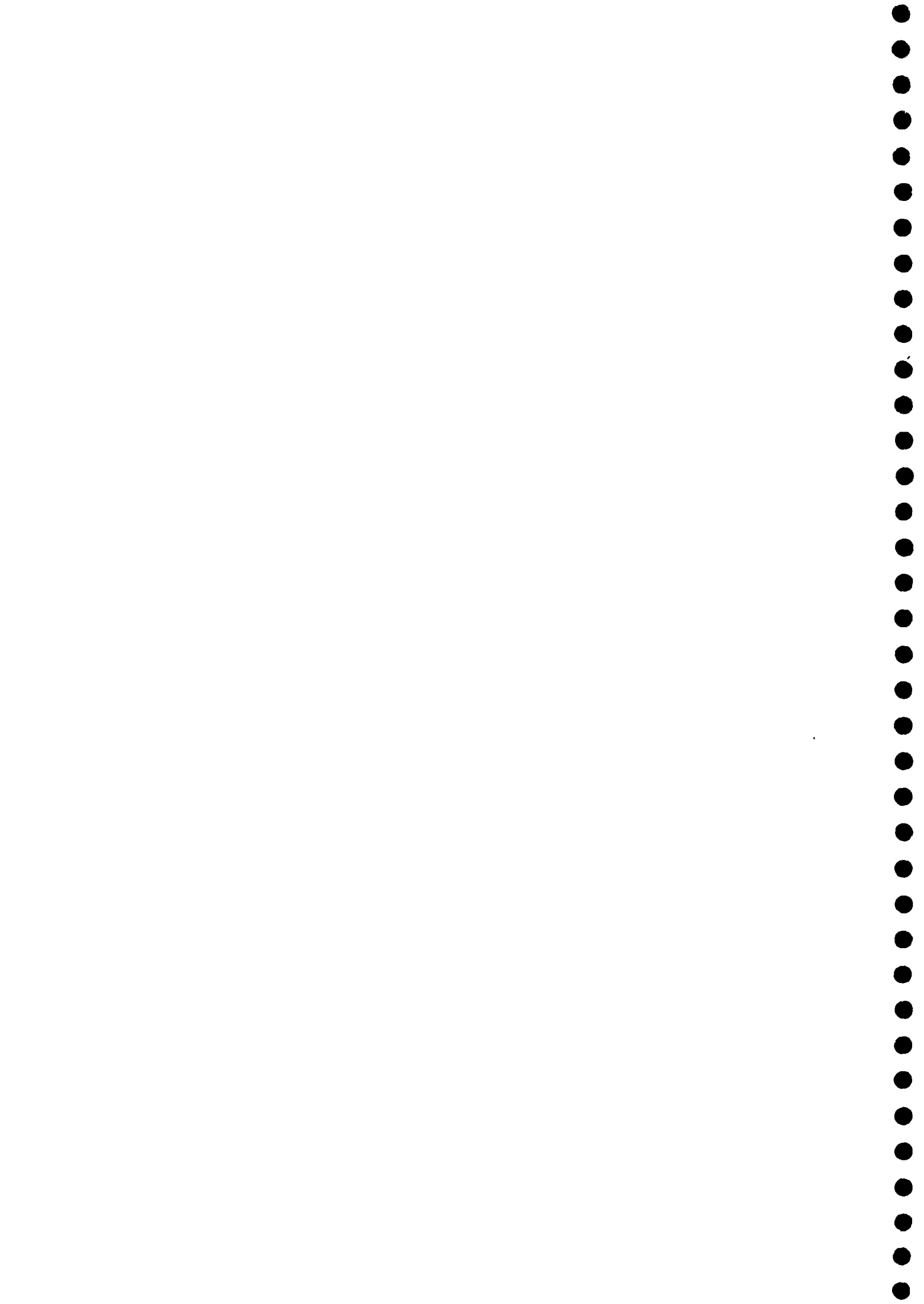
The males and females in the 15-45 years age group are the most prolific users of the sanitation facilities followed by those in the 1-14 year group. The incidence of users in the 45 years and above age group is relatively low (15.42% males and 16.17% females) (Table B-04).

Availability and Usage of Household Sanitation Packages

An analysis of convergence of the sanitation package facilities for the study district reveals the following major findings -

Only 4.94% of the sampled households have received the total package (latrine, washing/bathing facility, soak-pit and smokeless chullah) (Table GEN-02).

A package excluding the chullahs are more widely distributed (Table GEN-02)



Availability and Functional Usage of Facilities

All the sampled households (100%) installed latrines in their houses (Table B-06).

A high proportion of these latrines (69.14%) are functional (Table B-06).

Less than 50 percent of the sampled households have washing/bathing platforms constructed in their houses. All of these are functional (Table B-06).

Less than 50 percent of the sampled households have dug soak-pits and of these around 82 percent are functional (Table B-06).

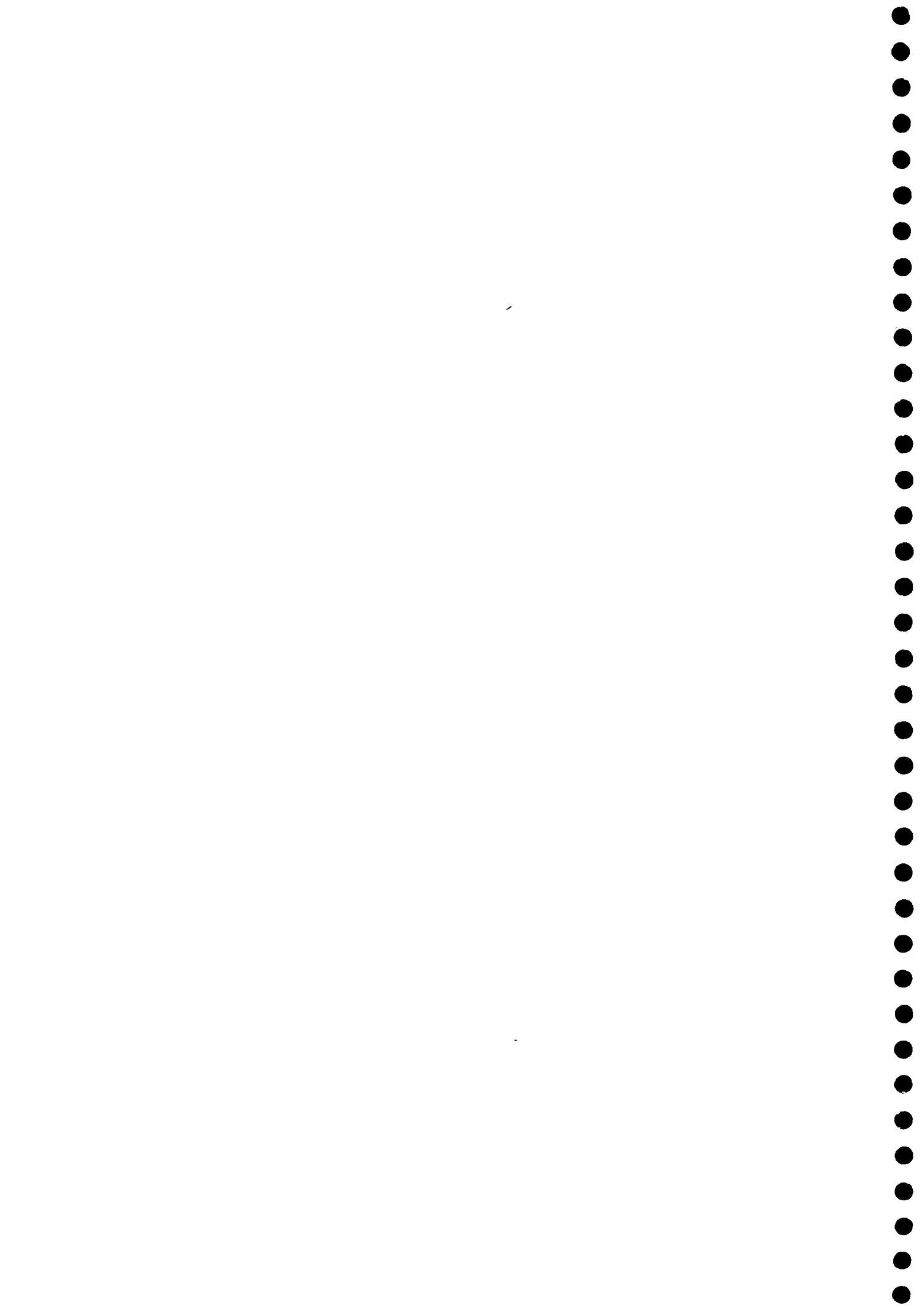
Less than one-fifth (18.52%) of the sampled households have chullahs installed in their houses. However a little over half of such chullahs (53.33%) are found to be functional and as well as under use (Table B-06).

Around 41 percent of the households had actually constructed a bathing cubicle for privacy (Table B-06).

Nearly one-fourth (23.68%) of the households have dug a standard design soak-pit while the remaining use a make-shift soak-pit (Table B-06).

Sanitary Latrines

A large proportion (69.14%) of the households preferred to construct their latrines within the courtyard while about one-fifth of them (19.75%) have located their latrines in front of their house. Only about one in ten (11.11%) have located their latrines behind their house (Table B-07)



Nine out of ten (88.89%) of the latrines have walls while only about six out of ten (58%) have roofs. However only three out of ten (32%) have doors. (Table B-07)

Nearly all the enclosure walls roofs and doors are in good condition. (Table B-08)

Almost all the sampled households (95.06%) have provided two pits for their latrines and in all cases, the first pit is still being used (Table B-09)

About two-third (67.9%) households have installed fibre glass pans supplied to them by the Govt. Department, while a few (13.58%) have chosen to install ceramic pans of their own choice (Table B-09).

About six out of ten (59.26%) households permanently keep a mug for washing in the latrine (59.26%) while only a few maintain either a broom (11%) or a brush (15%) for cleaning the latrine (Table B-09).

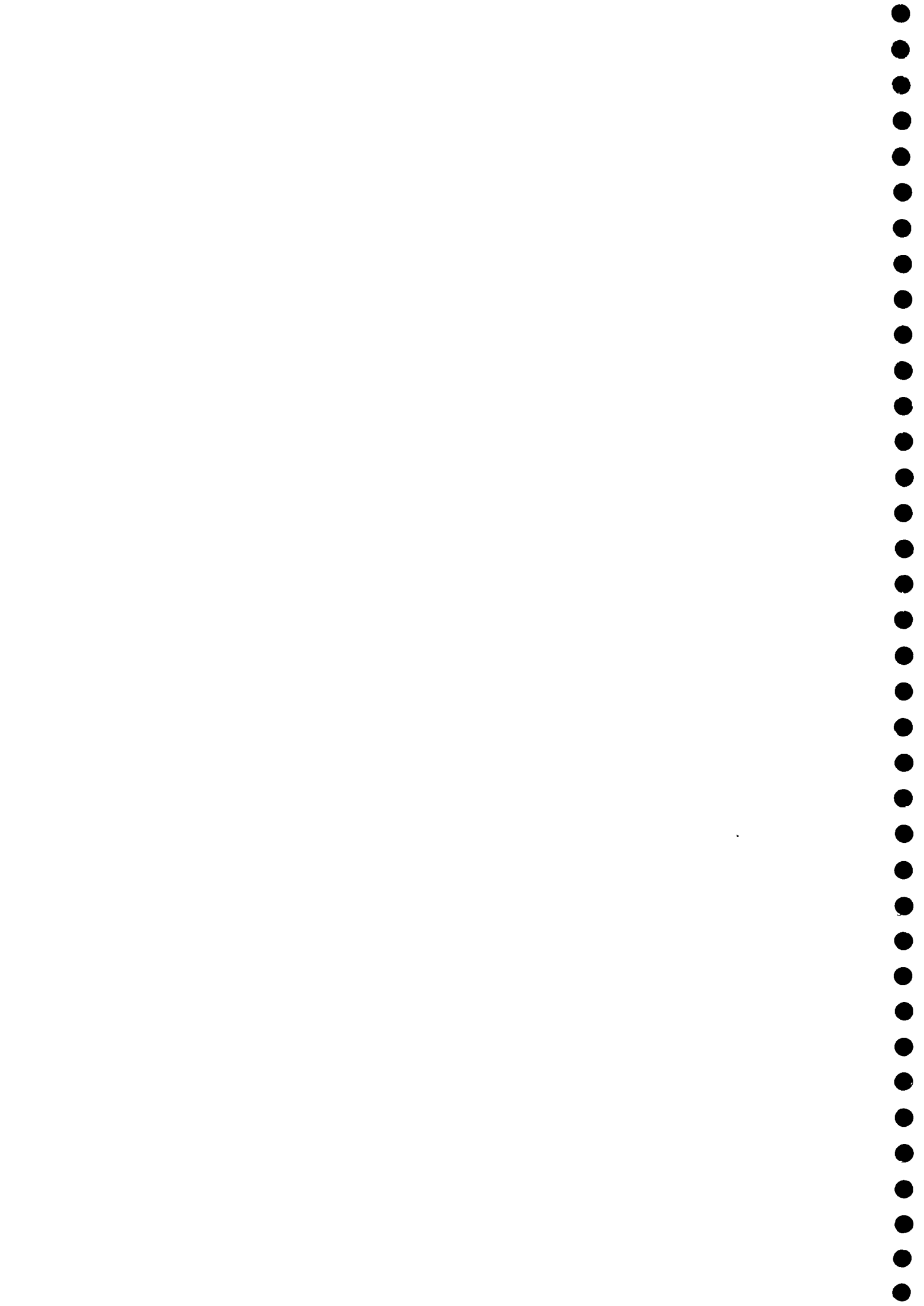
Compared to the other districts, a lesser number of the user households have the habit of pouring water into the latrine after use (53.57%) (Table B-28).

However, a little more than one-fifth (22.22%) of the households reported problems in procuring water (Table B-28).

- Major problems faced in getting water are -
- Water source too far away (94.44%)
- Difficult to operate hand pump (1.23%)

Two-third (67.90%) of the households, water is brought for use in the latrine by the family members themselves (Table B-28).

The latrine pan is scrubbed by two-third (68%) households. The frequency of scrubbing is often weekly (74.55%) followed by daily (16.36%),



fortnightly (3.64%) or with no fixed intervals (5.45%). Most of the families scrub and clean the latrines themselves (92.73%), while few of them hire a sweeper (7.27%) (Table B-29).

A majority of the families use only water (63.64%), while some use detergents to clean (14.55%). Use of bleaching powder also appears to be popular (21.82%) (Table B-29).

Spot Checks of Sanitary Latrines

About seven out of ten latrines are in working condition (Table B-10). Eight out of ten latrines have their pans in good condition (Table B-10)

Four out of ten latrines, have been found to be clean a quarter somewhat clean. Only 14.81 percent were found to be very dirty (Table B-10).

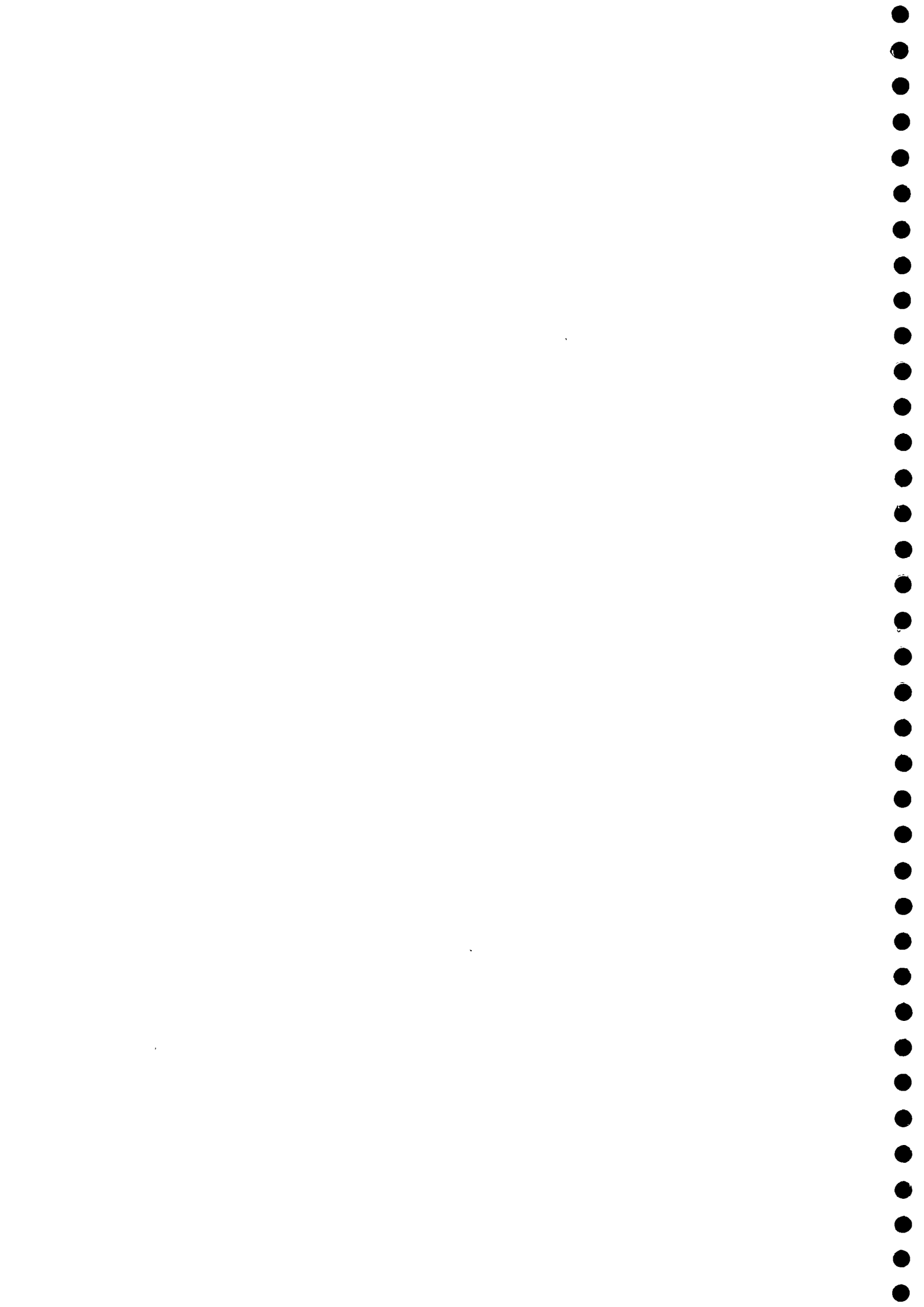
The water seal has been found to be functional in two-third of the latrines. The remaining latrines are either non-functional or unused (Table B-10)

In most of the cases (91.36%) the pit covers are visible above the ground and are found to be properly placed above the pits. All the pit covers are also intact (Table B-10).

Construction of Sanitary Latrines

An average time of two days for pit digging, two days for construction till the plinth, one day for wall construction and one day for the installation of roof and door have been reported during the survey (Table B-11)

Participation of women from the beneficiary family for the various phases of construction appears to be very low (compared to the other districts) for pit digging, construction or installation (Table B-11)



The beneficiary participation in the latrine construction has been in less than one-fifth cases and that too only for pit digging. Participation is negligible in the other construction stages (only 1.23% for construction upto plinth) (Table B-11).

Beneficiary participation was very low even when a construction crew was available to work with them (only one case reported for pit digging) (Table B-11)

A majority of the beneficiaries (83.95%) have utilised the services of a trained mason at different stages of construction (Table B-12).

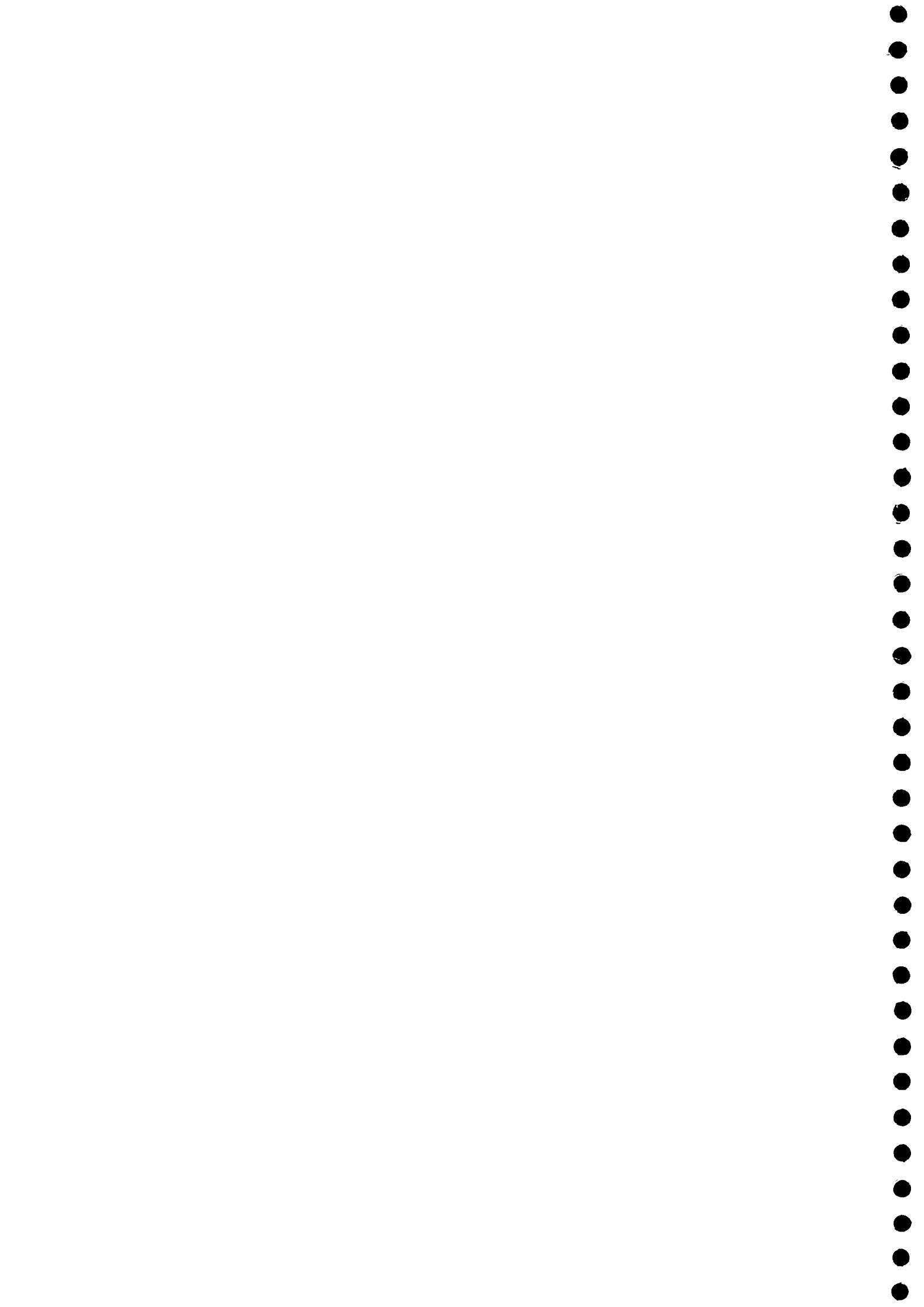
Almost all (96.30%) of the beneficiaries reported that they have employed a mason from their own village and mostly of their own choice (77.78%) or on the recommendation of either the VLW (14.81%) or VSM (7.41%) (Table B-12).

Around half of the beneficiaries have reported that the VSM did visit their house before, during and after the construction of the latrine (Table B-12).

An inclination for constructing better and permanent structures was evident from the choice of material used for walls, roofs and doors. Nearly all the beneficiaries have constructed brick or stone walls in cement mortar. Similarly, stone slabs roofing are most common (91.49%) followed by R.C.C roofs (4.26%). Wooden doors appear to be slightly more preferred (46.15%) than the tin-sheet doors (42.31%) (Table B-13).

Washing and Bathing Facility with Soak-pit

Compared to the other study districts, the rate of installation of washing/bathing facilities in the beneficiary households is moderate (40.74%). This facility is constructed either as an extended attachment to the sanitary latrine (45%) or separately located in the inner court yard (48.18%) (Table B-15).



Almost all the families possessing this facility have fully constructed permanent structures with walls, roof and door (42.42%) or with walls and roof only (48.48%). Only one case out of ten have only walls (Table B-15).

In many of the cases, waste water flows into the nearby soak-pit (38.27%). However, it may be noted that 9.88% of the beneficiaries allow the waste water to flow out on the road while 7.41 Percent allow it to stagnate near their house (Table B-15).

Only 46.91 percent of the sampled beneficiaries have a soak-pit dug for waste water. (Table B-15).

Smokeless Chullahs

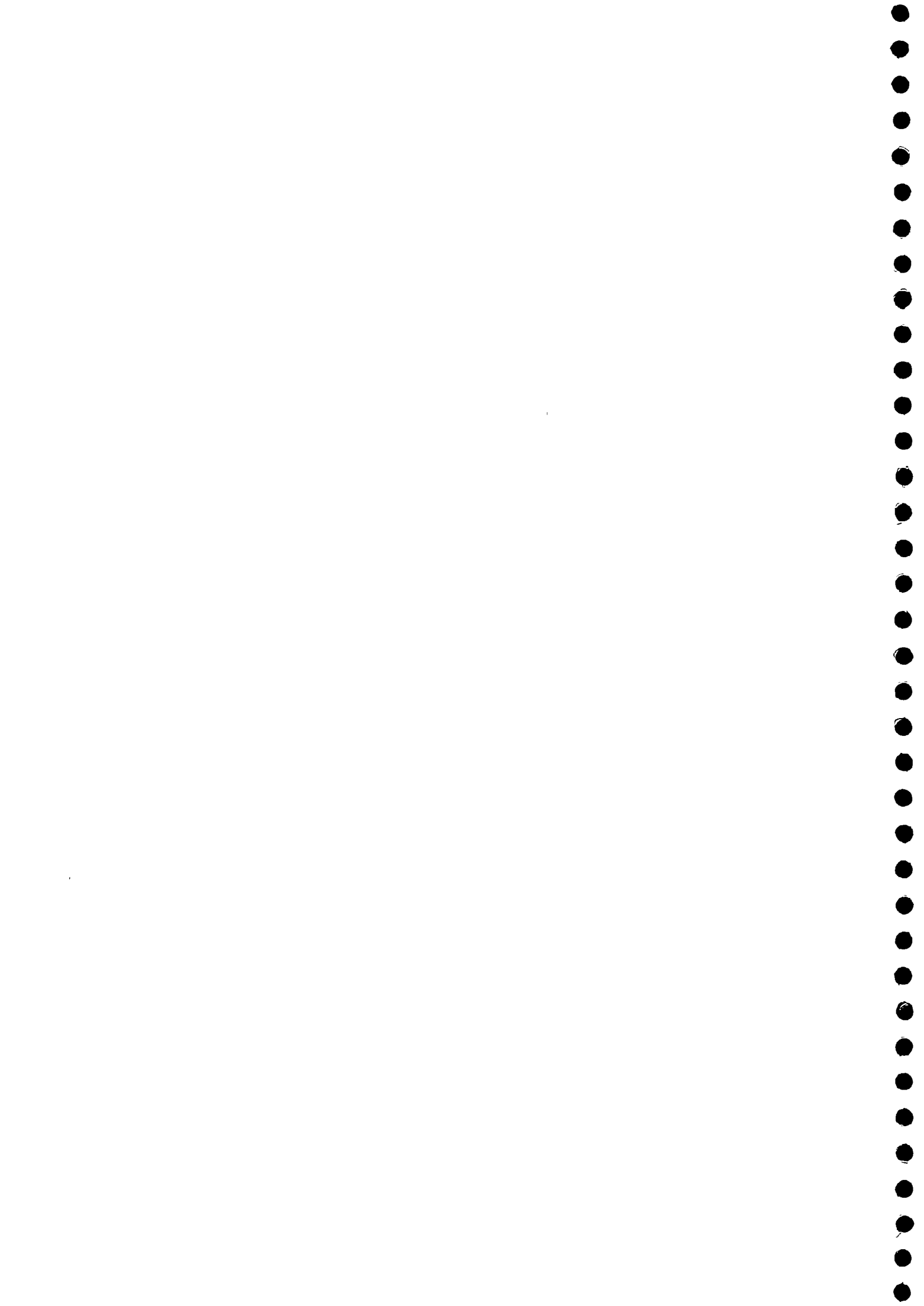
Compared to the other facilities provided through the sanitation programme, the distribution of smokeless chullahs in the beneficiary households is relatively low (18.5%) (Table B-06). However, a good proportion (53.33%) of these chullahs are functional (Table B-06).

II. INSTITUTIONAL UNITS IN SCHOOLS

Profile of the Educational Institutions Sampled

A total of 5 institutions were surveyed for the study, out of which 3 were Lower Primary Schools, one is an Upper Primary School and one a Secondary School (Table INST 01).

Three of the schools observed in this district are run by the State Education Department, while two are panchayat run. One school is exclusively for the girl's and the rest four are co-educational (Table INST-01). However boys predominate in these schools (923 out of a total 1154) (Table INST-01).



Sanitation Facilities Available

All the institutions surveyed had sanitary latrines installed under the UNICEF assisted sanitation programme. 80 percent of the institutions had constructed urinals also. (Table INST-02).

The sanitary latrine is usually located close to the school building at an average distance of around 6 mtrs. (Table INST-02).

Status of the Institutional Latrines in Schools

Of the 5 sampled latrines, 4 are found to be functional. All the functional latrines had proper placement of pit covers, fibre glass pans and proper doors (Table INST-03).

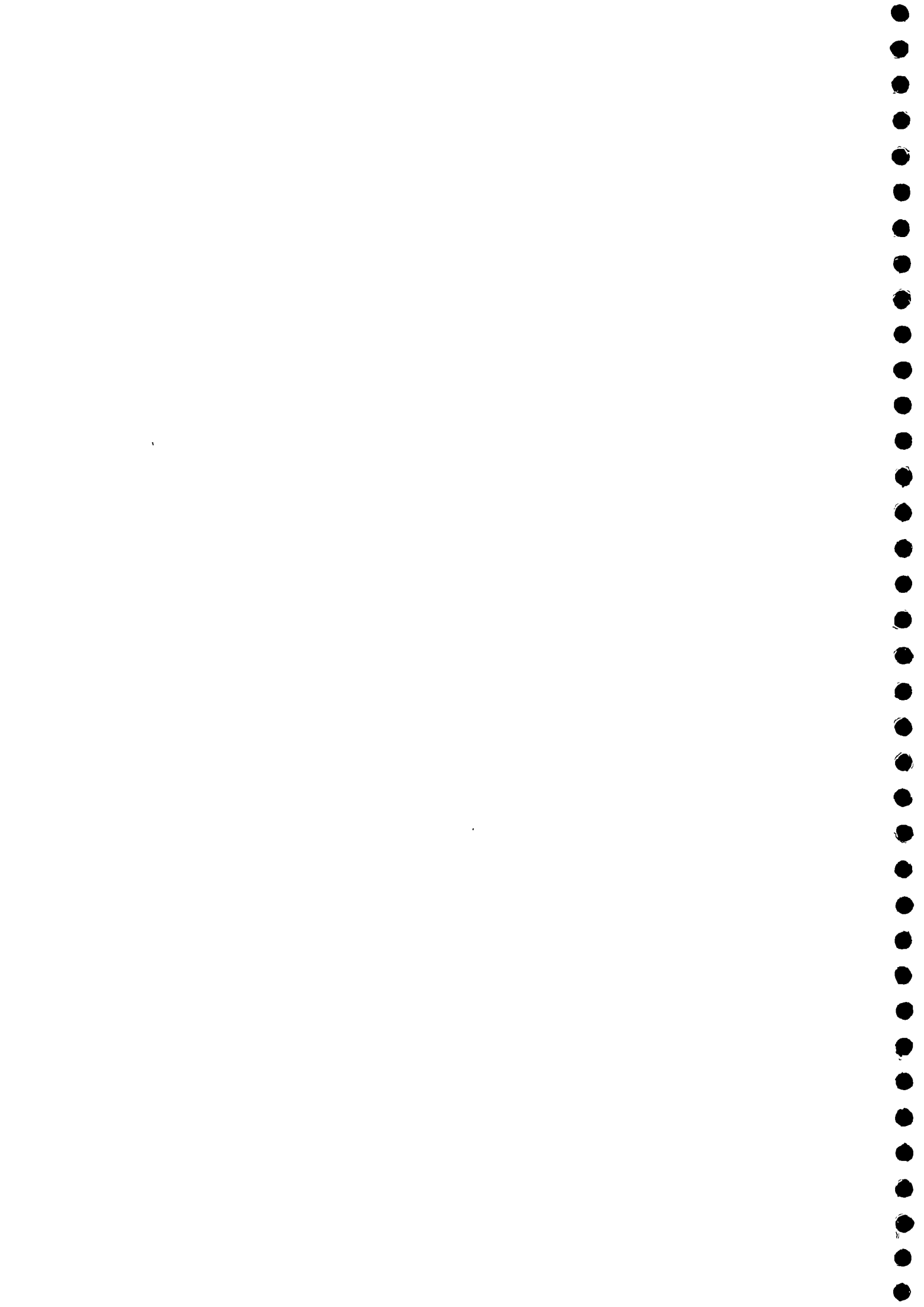
Usage Patterns of Institutional Latrines

All the four functional latrines observed in the district are currently under use (Table INST-04).

The main reasons for non-usage of one of the latrines is due to incomplete construction (Table INST-04).

One of the latrines is used by both the boys and girls. In two of the schools, girl students and staff share the same latrine (Table INST-04).

All the sampled institutions had reported that some of their students were familiar to the sanitary latrines because of having similar facility at home. (Table INST-04).



Maintenance of the Institutional Latrines

All the 4 functional latrines were more, one reported to be cleaned once a week (Table INST-05).

The latrines in 2 of the schools are cleaned by the students themselves. While, other two schools use the services of hired sweepers (Table INST-05).

Three of the institutions use washing powder for cleaning and do not use any other cleansing agent like phenyl (Table INST-05).

In all the cases, the Head Master of the school is responsible for maintaining the cleanliness of the latrines (Table INST-05).

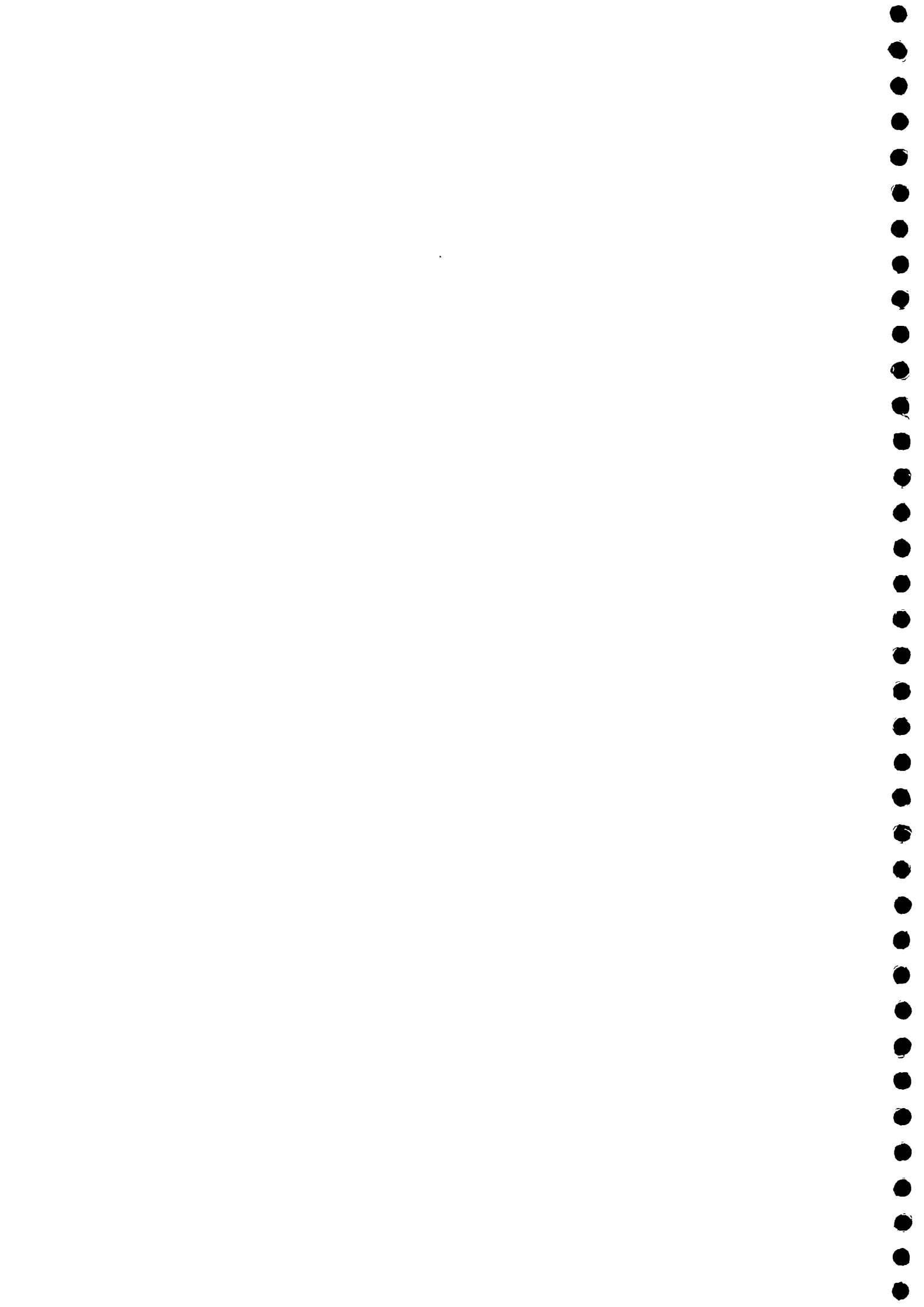
Availability of Water

Three of the surveyed institutions have access to handpumps for their water supply. The other institutions depend on tap water. The distance between the latrine and the water source is around 35 mtrs. on an average (Table INST-06).

None of the institutions face problems in getting water (Table INST-06).

Almost all the schools have access to potable drinking water. The drinking water is mostly collected from the handpumps or taps (Table INST-06).

None of the institutions purify their drinking water (Table INST-06).



III. WASHING/BATHING PLATFORMS CONSTRUCTED NEAR PUBLIC STAND POSTS

Sample Profile

A total of 7 PSPs have been covered from 6 villages distributed in 4 blocks of the district. The actual number of installed PSPs in these villages is 53 out of which 28 are operational (Table PSP-01).

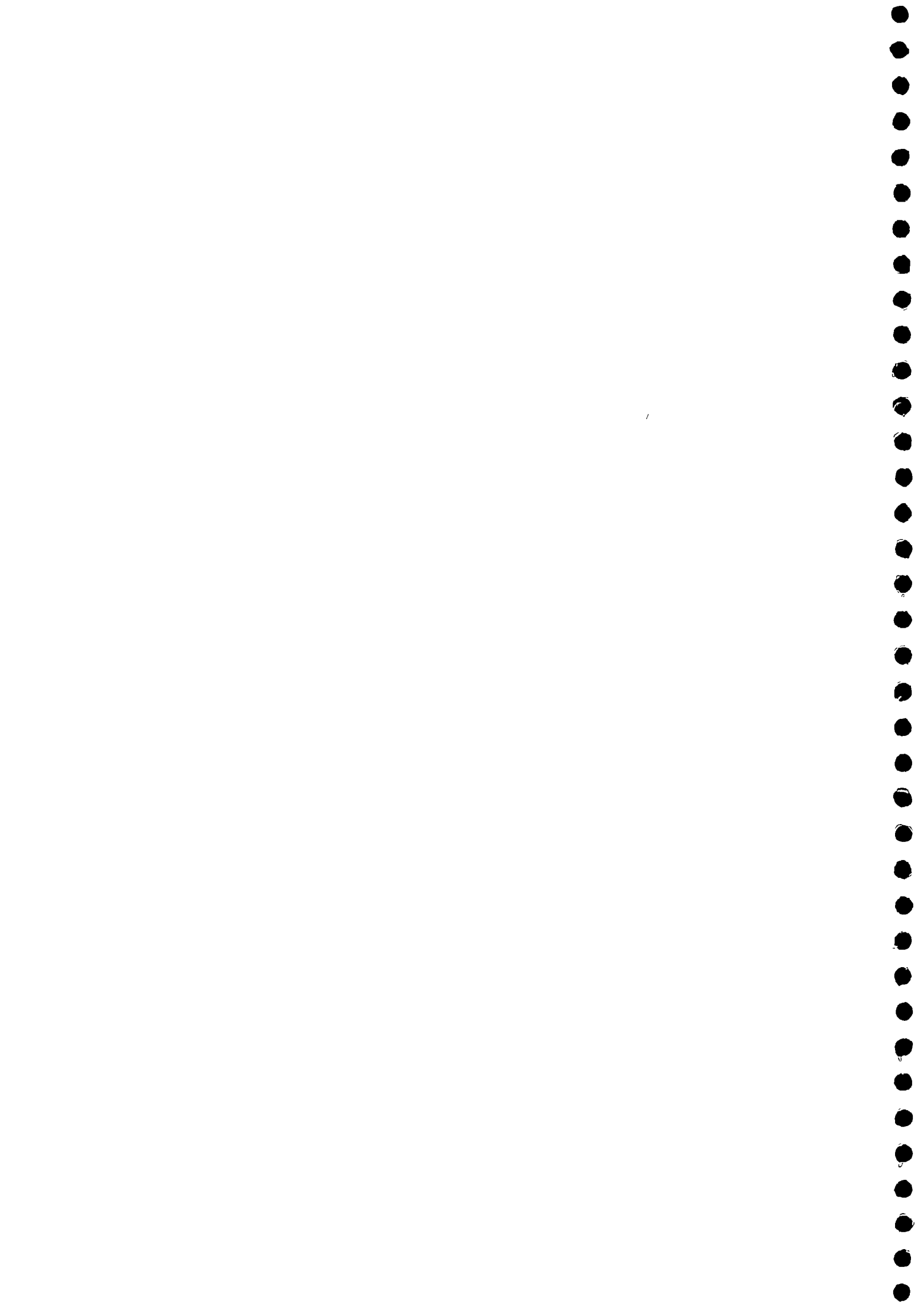
PSP User Profile

A total of 24 PSP users were interviewed on-site comprising 10 males of an average age of 27 years and 14 females of an average age of 30 years. About one-fifth of the users belong to the Scheduled Castes while the remaining are from the other caste groups including the forward castes. All the PSP users interviewed live within a radius of 84 mtrs. from the PSPs under observation. (Table PSP-03).

W/B Platform with Drainage

Only two among the 7 PSPs surveyed had constructed a W/B platform. One of the platforms is made of cement while the other one was of stone. 2 of these PSPs had brick lined and cemented channels while two PSPs have a kutchha channel dug to drain out the used water. The average length of these channels is around 10 feet (Table PSP-01).

The condition of the drainage channels and their maintenance (cleaning) were found to be adequate. However, the drainage channel is effective at only 3 PSPs while none of the sampled PSPs had the provision of a soak-pit at the end of the channel (Table PSP-02).



Only one of the sampled PSPs has its W/B platform in perfect usable condition while in the other case, the platform was found to be cracked but usable. The two platforms were found to be clean (Table PSP-02)

In six out of seven cases, the waste water was flowing into nearby open spaces in absence of soak-pits (Table PSP-02).

In three cases troughs have been provided near the PSP for watering the cattle (Table PSP-02)

Usage of PSPs

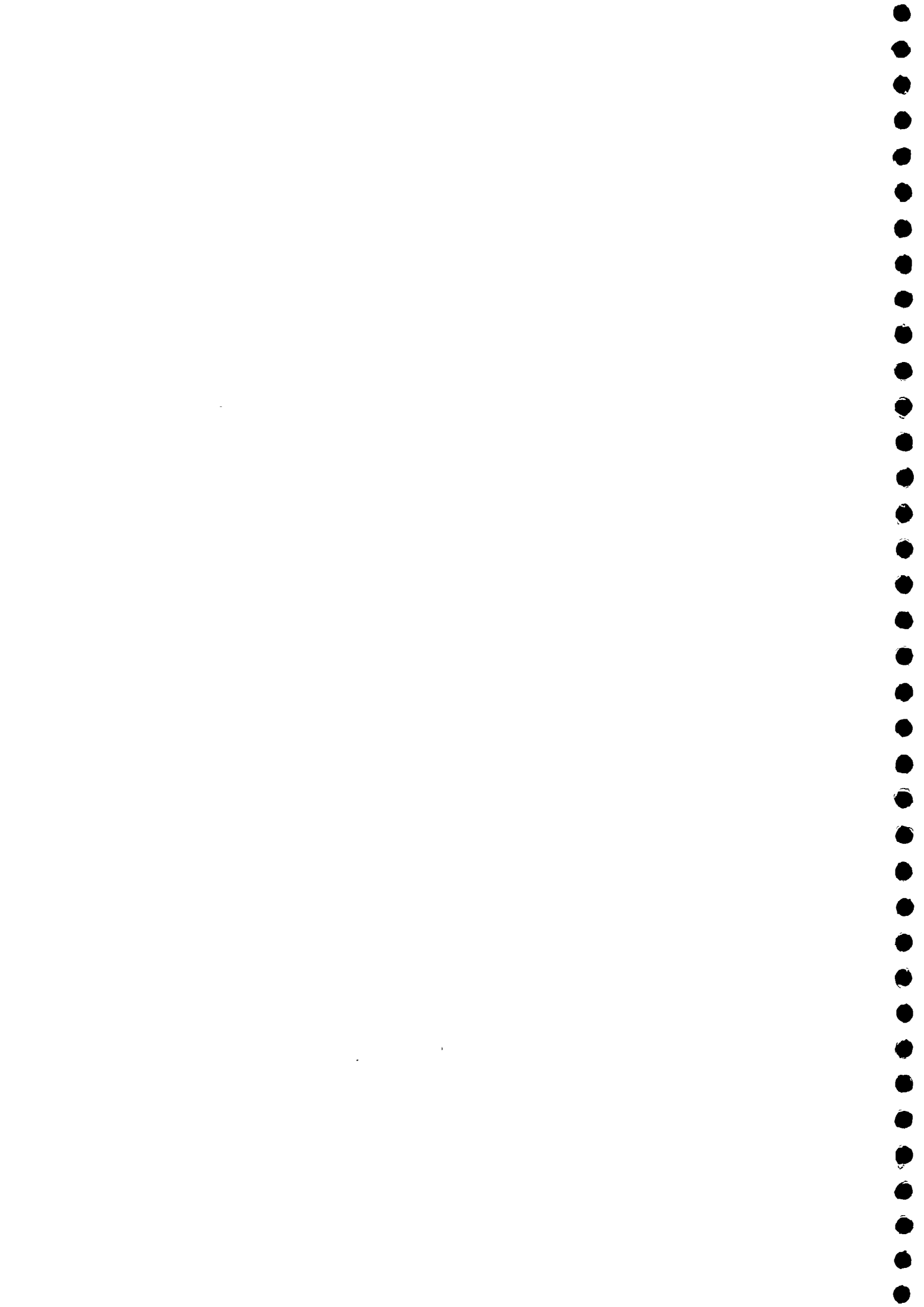
Most of the PSP users are aware of the sanitation programme in their village as many of them have sanitary latrines W/B facilities soak-pits and smokeless chullahs at their home (Table PSP-03)

The villagers use the PSP mostly for washing clothes (45.83%), bathing (62.50%) or washing their cattle (26.67%). A small proportion also use the PSP for washing utensils (12.50%), watering cattle (75.00%) or other chores (16.67%) (Table PSP-03).

Compared to the other districts, a relatively lower proportion (45.83%) of the PSP users find the facility to be convenient (Table PSP-03).

Maintenance of the W/B Platform by the Users

A good proportion (50.00%) of the PSP users clean the platform themselves after use. On enquiry at each of the sampled PSPs, it has been observed that the responsibility for keeping the W/B platform and channel clean lies with the individual PSP users only except at one PSP, where the village panchayat is responsible.



IV. ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

Majority of the beneficiaries (63%) identify that the main purpose of the sanitation programme is to provide sanitation packages. Not many (16%) could recall that the programme has something to do with providing environmental cleanliness only about a fifth thought that the programme was for the provision of cleanliness, health benefits or subsidy (Table B-22).

Only one of the beneficiaries was aware that some media activity (video show) was conducted to promote better sanitary habits. This respondent had attended the show and could recall the theme (Table B-23).

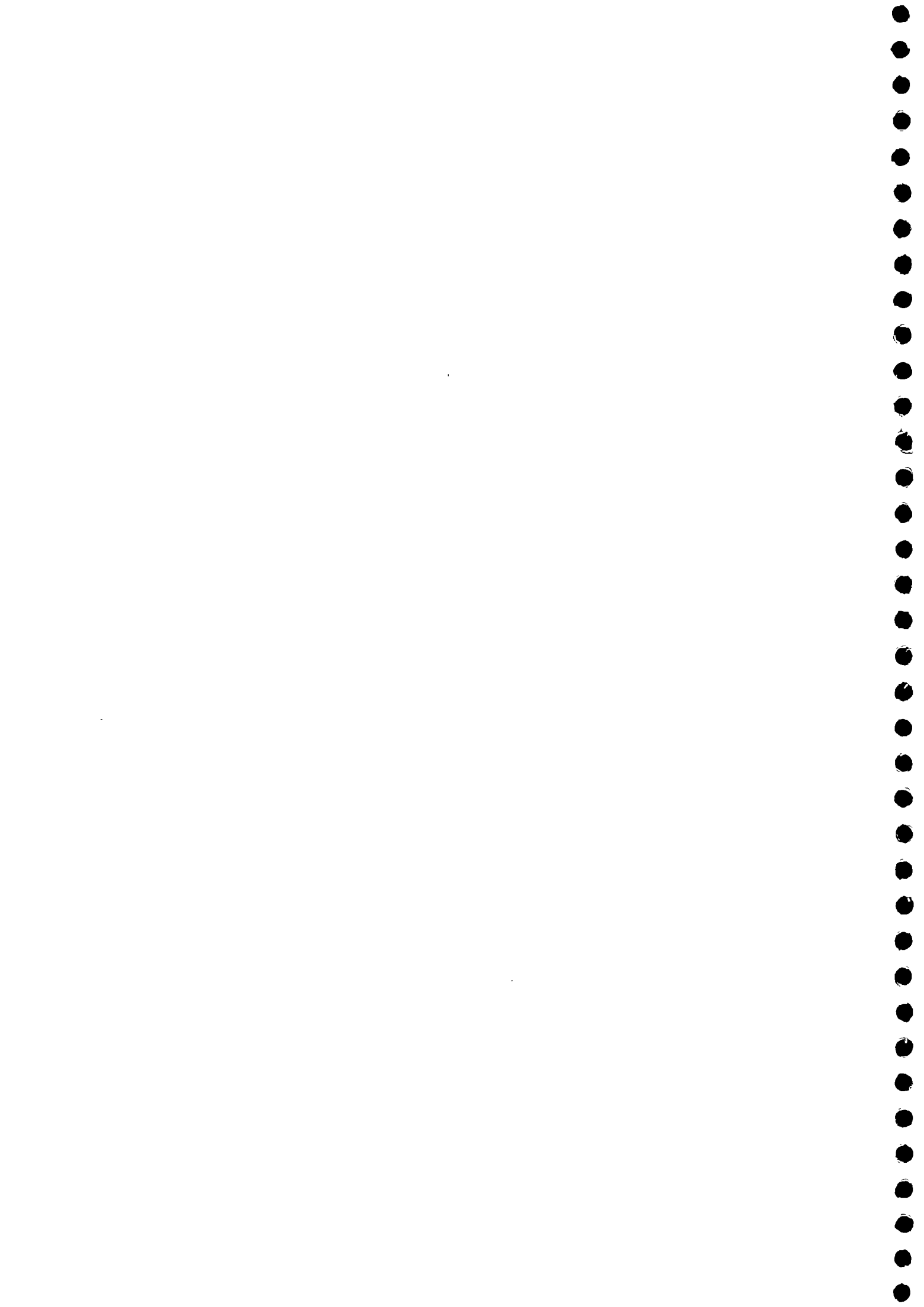
Information Sources Regarding the Sanitation Programme

The role of the VSM emerges to be quite important as one-fifth of the beneficiaries have reported that the VSM was their primary source of information regarding the sanitation programme. About one-third of the beneficiaries attributed their knowledge regarding the sanitation programme to the VLW. However, Panchayat was found to be the major source of information (43.21%) (Table B-26).

Most of the beneficiaries (92.59%) were approached by some concerned person from the project implementors to motivate them. Panchayat was the lead motivator (47%) followed by the VSM (29%) and VLW (27%) (Table B-26).

Media campaigns in educational institutions had limited but positive impact as one of the institutions reported a significant improvement in the attitudes of the school children regarding the sanitation programme, while 3 others reported some improvement in the outlook of the students (Table INST-07).

Only one VSM was reported to be involved in training the beneficiaries regarding sanitation (Table VSM-02).



No consistency towards use of communication material by the VSMs was observed. Two VSMs reported the usage of posters while two others used flip charts and another VSM used only leaflets. (Table VSM-03).

Only 5 percent of the beneficiaries reported that they had an opportunity to discuss and know the options regarding low cost alternatives for improved sanitation through VSM, VLW and JE (Table B-25).

The motivation was achieved mostly through the personal contact by the VSMs followed by group meetings.

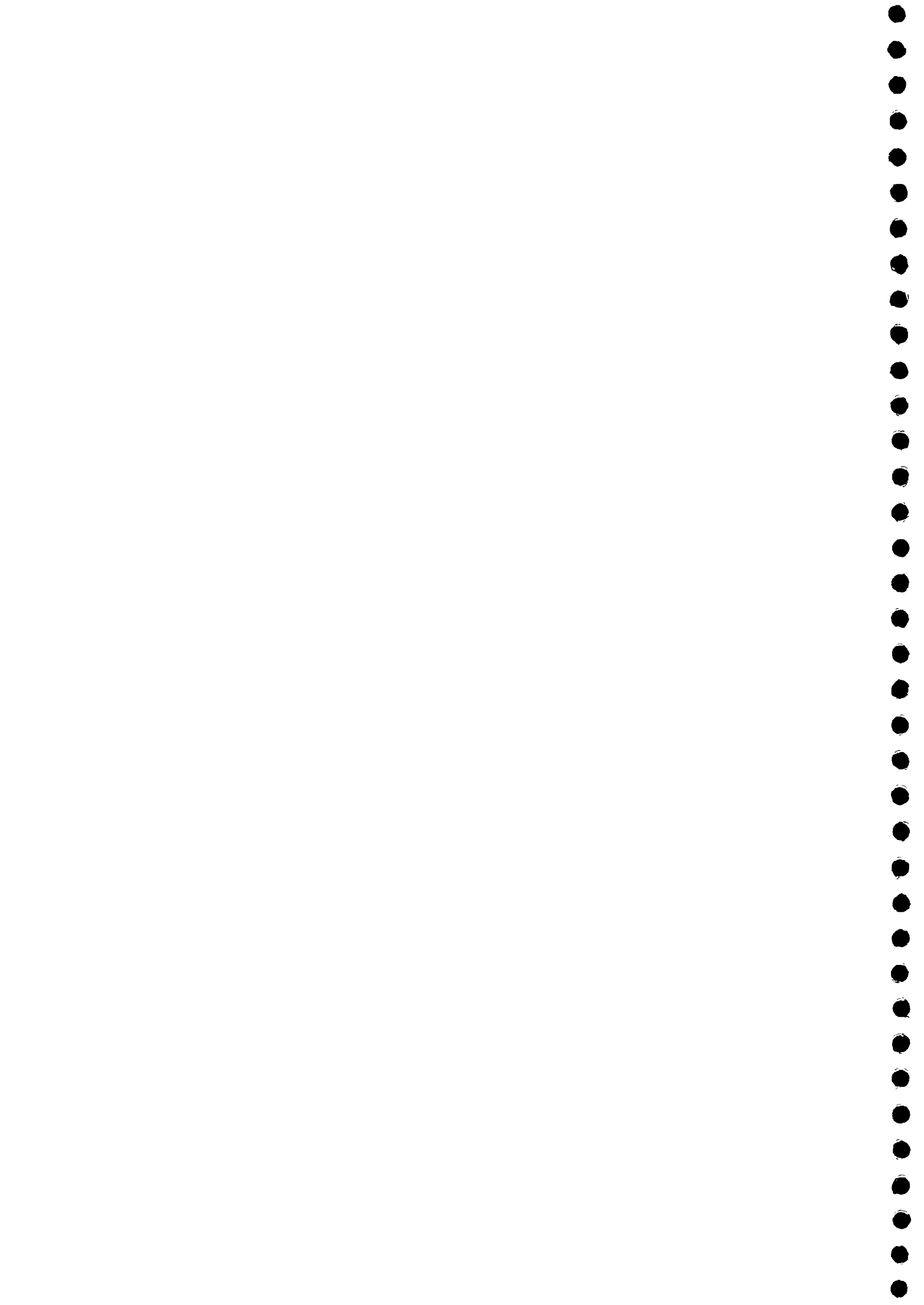
Only one VSM has reported that some special motivation campaign was held in his village. The media technique used in these programmes were lectures and dance/drama (Table VSM-04).

Nine of the ten VSMs interviewed had attended some training programmes to prepare themselves for their work. All such VSMs felt that the training programmes were helpful to them in generating awareness. While 7 of the VSMs felt that the programmes helped them in motivating the beneficiaries. Six of them felt that the training programme was fully useful and it helped them oversee the construction aspects of the project (Table VSM-04).

The VSMs recalled that these special campaigns were also attended by the VLW and others (Table VSM-05).

V. MONITORING

VSM is eminently placed to monitor the programme because of their role in village selection (10%), beneficiary selection (80%), site selection (40%), fund disbursement (40%), training of beneficiaries (10%) and construction quality control (30%) However, only 10 percent of the VSMs themselves feel that they play a decisive role in monitoring the programme (Table VSM-02).



The beneficiaries, however, feel that most of the VSMs do keep a check on the programme performance. An indicator of the VSMs' involvement in this respect is the consistency of VSM visits to the latrine during the pre-construction (54.32%), construction (50.62%) and post-construction (49.38%) phases of the latrine installation (Table B-12).

VI. SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

About 94 percent of the beneficiaries are reported to have received the subsidy amount earmarked for the sanitation package implementation. About 88 percent have also spent their own money into the construction of the sanitation facilities. The average amount spent by the beneficiary themselves is Rs.1149/- (Table B-14).

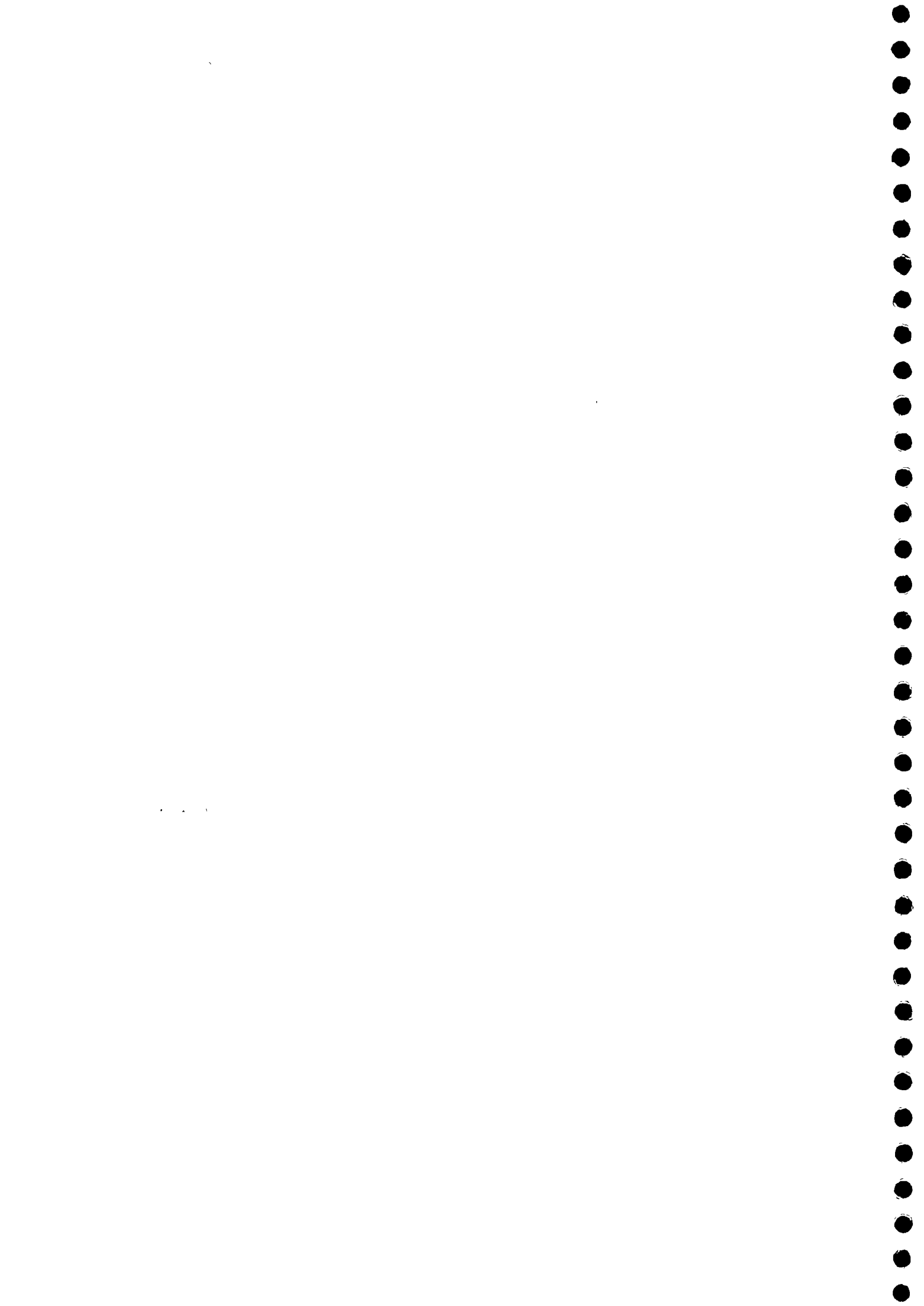
Six out of ten beneficiaries who received the subsidy reported that they got the amount after they completed the total construction. A few (16%) are reported to have received the subsidy after starting and before the plinth and still fewer (4%) are reported to have received it before the construction. Compared to the other districts, substantially more beneficiaries are reported to have received the money before the construction upto the plinth (Table B-14).

However, a sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries (59%) feel that the subsidy amount due to them got considerably delayed (average delay reported - 1 month) (Table B-14).

VII. VSM PERFORMANCE

A Profile of the Sampled VSMs

A total of 10 VSMs were interviewed in-depth regarding their participation in the sanitation programme. This sample of 10 VSMs had been chosen from 7 villages across 4 project blocks in the district. Of the sampled VSMs, 6 are



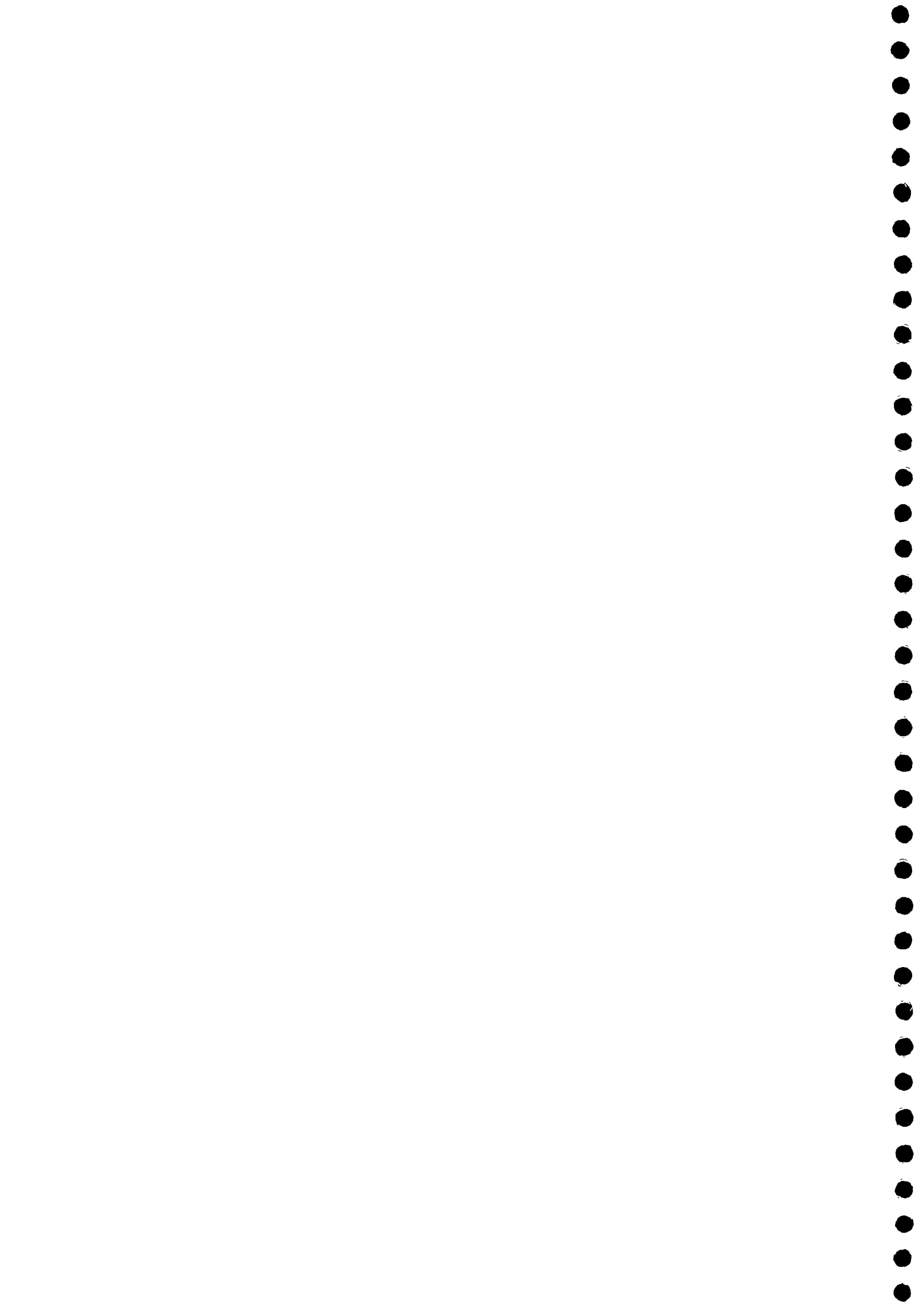
male VSMs, and 4 were females (Table VSM-01). Of the sampled VSMs, two VSMs had reported that their spouse was also working as a VSM and the couples were working together in the same villages as VSMs (Table VSM-06). Eight of the interviewed VSMs (80.00%) have reported employment in other sectors and service as their major occupation. Two of the VSMs were graduates, three had studied upto school final level (30.00%) and four upto primary level. For all the VSMs, their currently village of work are their first experience as a VSM (Table VSM-01). A majority of the interviewed VSMs have joined service only after 1990. In nine out of ten cases, they happened to be the first VSM appointed in the village (Table VSM-02).

As mentioned earlier, the role of a VSM emerges to be vital as the VSMs are involved in all the critical phases of the project implementation at the village level viz. beneficiary selection, village selection, site selection, training of beneficiaries and construction quality control; and to a lesser extent in overall monitoring and fund disbursement (Table VSM-02).

Three VSMs were reported to be fully aware of the criteria for village selection while only two were aware of the criteria for beneficiary selection. However, they appear to be wholeheartedly involved in recruiting beneficiaries for the programme as they manage to convince more than 50 percent of the villagers that they had initially contacted (Table VSM-03).

Most of the interviewed VSMs have reported that they had joined as VSMs either by personal choice (90.00%) or through special recruitment drives (10.00%). Only one VSM reported that he joined for the extra income. Nearly all of them (8 nos.) like the work that they are doing (Table VSM-06).

None of the interviewed VSMs felt that the remuneration given to them was sufficient and only 3 reported that the remuneration reaches them on time (Table VSM-06).



None of the VSMs fully practice what they preach but installed partial packages at their home viz. sanitary latrines (60.00%), W/B platform (50.00%), soakpit (40.00%) and chullahs (60.00%) (Table VSM-06).

VIII. QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION

As reported earlier, the condition of the walls, roofs and doors of the sanitary latrine units in the household packages is good. The walls are mostly constructed of brick in cement (93.06%), while a few beneficiaries have used stone masonry (6.94%). Nearly all the roofs were of stone slabs (91.49%) and a few RCC roofs. The latrines are generally provided with either wooden or tin doors (Table B-08).

With marginal exceptions the sanitation facilities were installed by trained masons hailing from the same village (Table B-12).

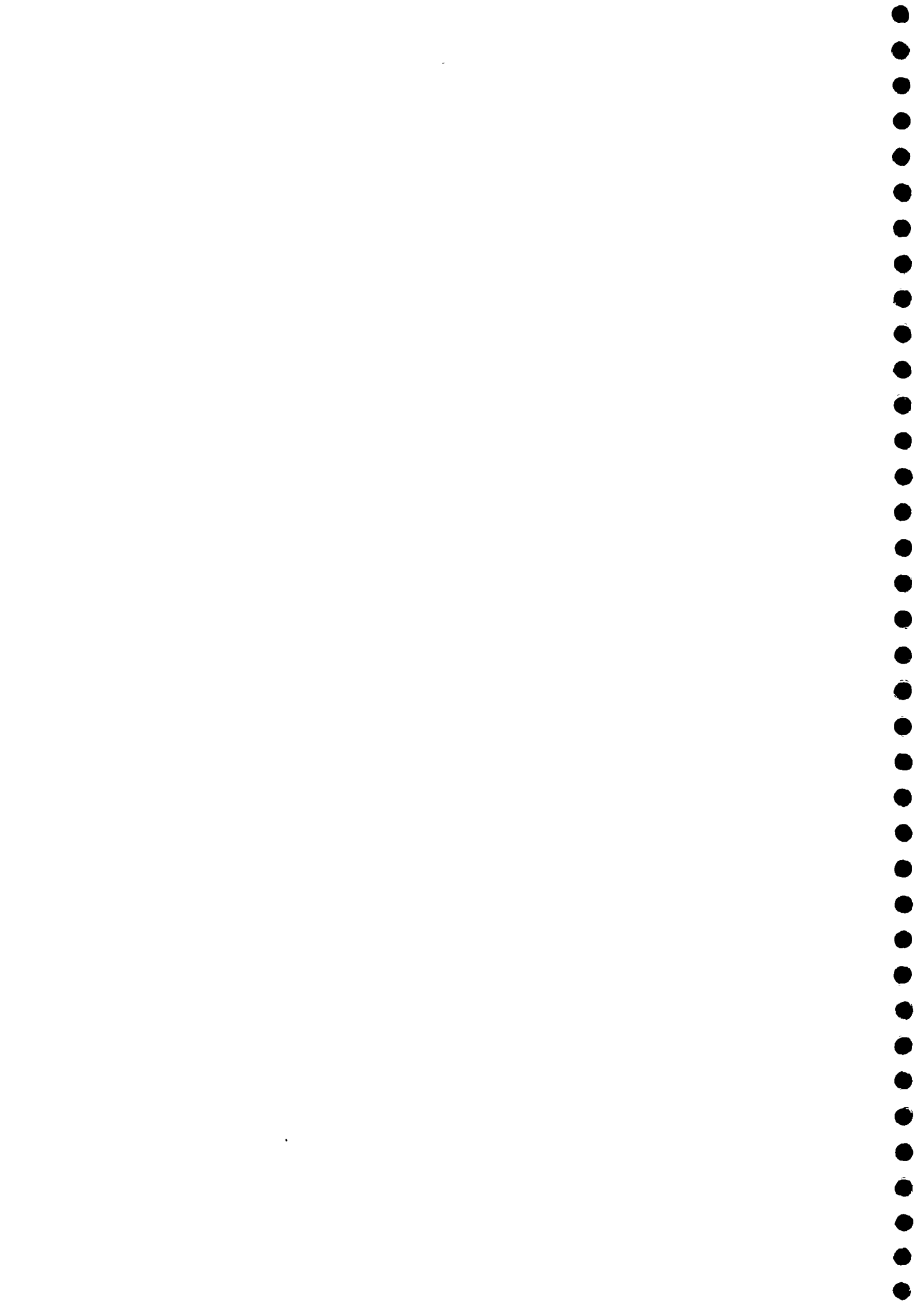
The masons were selected primarily by the beneficiaries themselves. In a few cases the recommendations of either the VLW or the VSM were taken into account (Table B-12).

IX. PLAN OF ACTION (PoA) - TARGETS Vs ACHIEVEMENTS

According to the plan of action (PoA), the targets fixed for the implementation of the sanitation programme are as follows:

- Household packages - 900
- Sanitary facilities at PSP - 50
- W/B platforms at PSP - 50
- Institutional latrines cum-urinal complexes - 38

From the study sample it is clear that the target achievement has been successfully completed for all the components of the programme listed above.



However, the implementation of the total package meant for the households has not been achieved (Total package availability 4.94%, Table GEN-02).

Though the availability of sanitary latrines provided through the programme is 100 percent, the availability of other facilities along with the latrines is in a decreasing order. W/B platform - 46.91%; Soak-pit - 46.91%, Chullah - 18.52%) (Table GEN-02)

The combination of latrine either with W/B platform or soak-pit appears to be a more widely distributed package (46.91% for both combinations) (Table GEN-02).

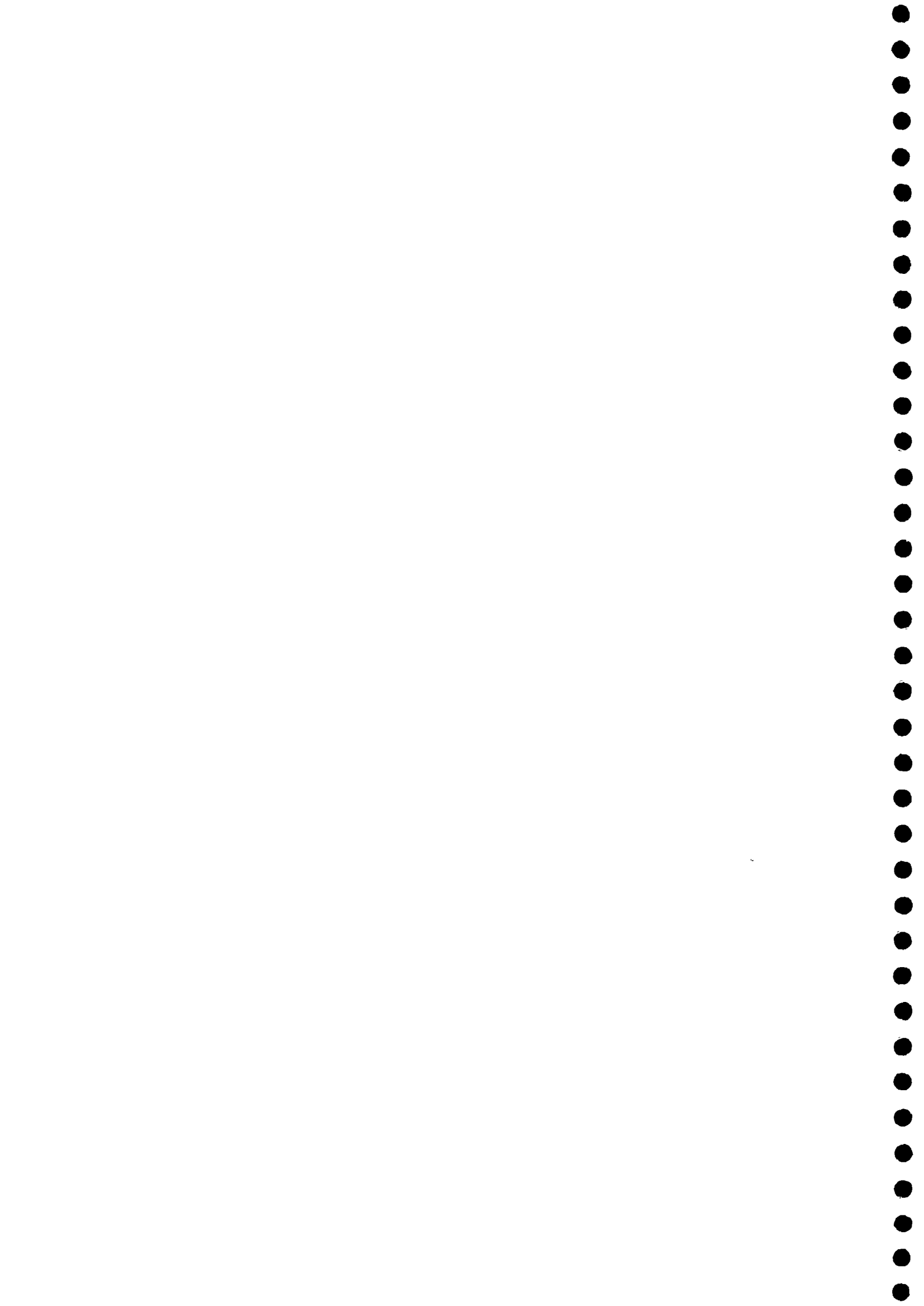
The chullahs reached less than one-fifth of the beneficiaries under this programme because the facility was not extended to households which already had the benefit of smokeless chullahs through a separate programme sponsored by the Govt. of Rajasthan.

X. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES

The positive impact of the sanitation programme on the village beneficiaries could be measured through their current sanitation practices including their choice of water for drinking and cooking, bathing habits, usage of smokeless chullahs, waste disposal practices and the usage of sanitary latrines.

Most of the interviewed beneficiaries knew the hazards of using unclean water for drinking or cooking. Their choice of a source for drinking and cooking water during the monsoon as well as regular seasons is mostly the tap (64.20%) or the hand-pump (23.46%). However, about one out of ten beneficiaries still have to use open wells for their water supply in absence of access to either a tap or handpump (Table B-16).

Almost all the beneficiaries (98.77%) have the habit of bathing at home with only one exception who bathes near an open well (Table B-17).



The bathroom is used generally by all the family members but with rare exception of its exclusive use by adult females (Table B-17).

Despite the promotion of smokeless chullahs, the traditional chullahs are still widely used (91.36%). None of the households use a smokeless chullah exclusively (Table B-17).

The use of the garbage pit provided through the sanitation programme is rather low (28.40%). The number of beneficiaries who dispose-off their waste in the open is higher (70.37%) compared to the other study districts. (Table B-18).

Many a beneficiaries dispose the cow dung from their cattle sheds in a separate disposal pit (34.57%). Out of the remaining some throw it in their own backyards (9.88%), throw in agricultural fields or home premises (1.23%), use it to make cow-dung cakes (2.47%) or it in the biogas plants (1.23%). At least 15.00 percent of the beneficiaries feel that the current dung disposal sites are too close to their homes (Table B-18). Before the installation of the sanitary latrines, half of the beneficiaries (50.00%) had been using service latrines (Table B-18).

The main reasons for adopting the sanitary latrine provided by the project are (a) convenience (59.26%), (b) hygiene (6.17%) or (c) privacy (8.64%). One fourth of them have, however, admitted that their major motivation was the subsidy money (Table B-19).

Only one beneficiary is not happy with the location of his sanitary latrines as he felt that it should be closer to his house (Table B-19). Seven of the eight beneficiaries who received chullahs are satisfied with the performance of the smokeless chullahs provided to them. Low smoke output (100.00%), cleanliness in the house (85.71%) and less cooking time (14.27%) are some of the main reasons for their satisfaction (Table B-20)

4



A change in the attitudes of the beneficiaries could be clearly observed from their response regarding their priorities in sanitation before and after the package implementation. A marked increase of around 12 percent were observed among the beneficiaries on the issue of the essentiality of the sanitary latrines (pre-implementation 77.78% and post-implementation 90.12%) (Table B-21).

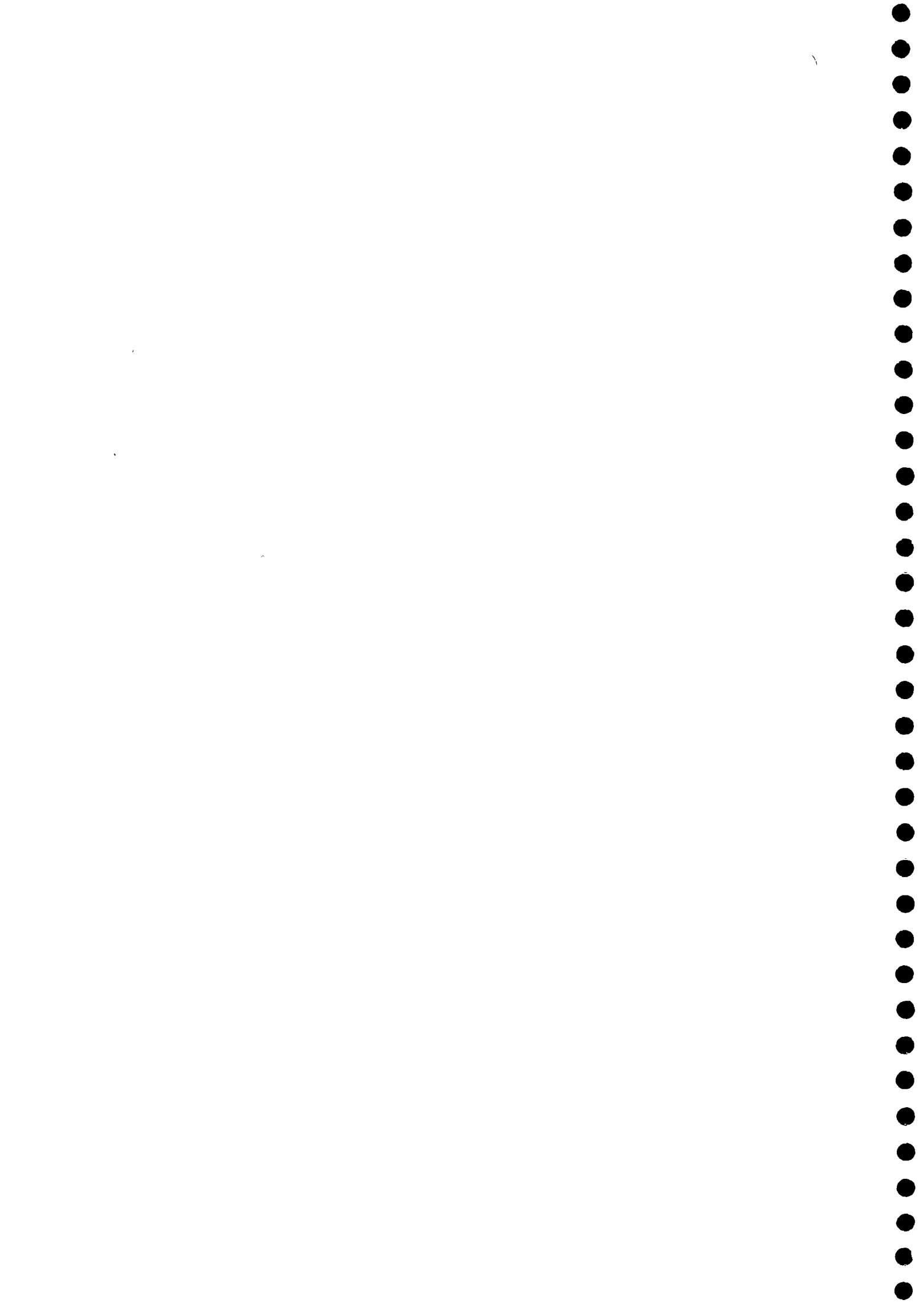
Nearly all the beneficiaries felt that they could now advise their friends or relatives to adopt the sanitation package (Table B-21).

It is evident that there is an increasing realization among the beneficiaries that the individuals or community have to play an important role in keeping the village environment clean and healthy. A sizeable proportion (40.74%) of the beneficiaries feel that the individual households are responsible for garbage disposal while 6.17 percent feel that it is the duty of the village institutions to dispose-off the garbage. Similarly, 37.04 percent of the beneficiaries feel that the households are responsible for the disposal of waste water, while 18.52 percent feel that it is the duty of the village institutions (Table B-21).

However, while discussing the creation and maintenance of sanitation facilities, nearly all of the beneficiaries felt that it was the duty of the government to create these facilities, while 27.16 percent feel that it is the government's duty to maintain these facilities as well (Table B-21).

A similar picture emerges regarding the creation and maintenance of the drinking water facilities. 93% of the beneficiaries feel that the govt. has to create these facilities while 27 percent feel that the govt. has to maintain them (Table B-21).

The fact that 72 percent of the beneficiaries felt that maintaining the sanitation facilities is the responsibility of the village and equal number felt the same regarding the drinking water facilities. This raises sufficient hope for a successful implementation of the programme in future (Table B-21).



Since the PSP users themselves clean the W/B platform after use, they urge that other users also do the same. This lends support to the cause of increasing role to be played by the community (Table PSP 03).

The educational institutions also present a positive picture with 80.00 percent of the institutions feeling that there was a significant to moderate improvement in the awareness and practice regarding sanitation after a proper orientation programme (Table INST 07)

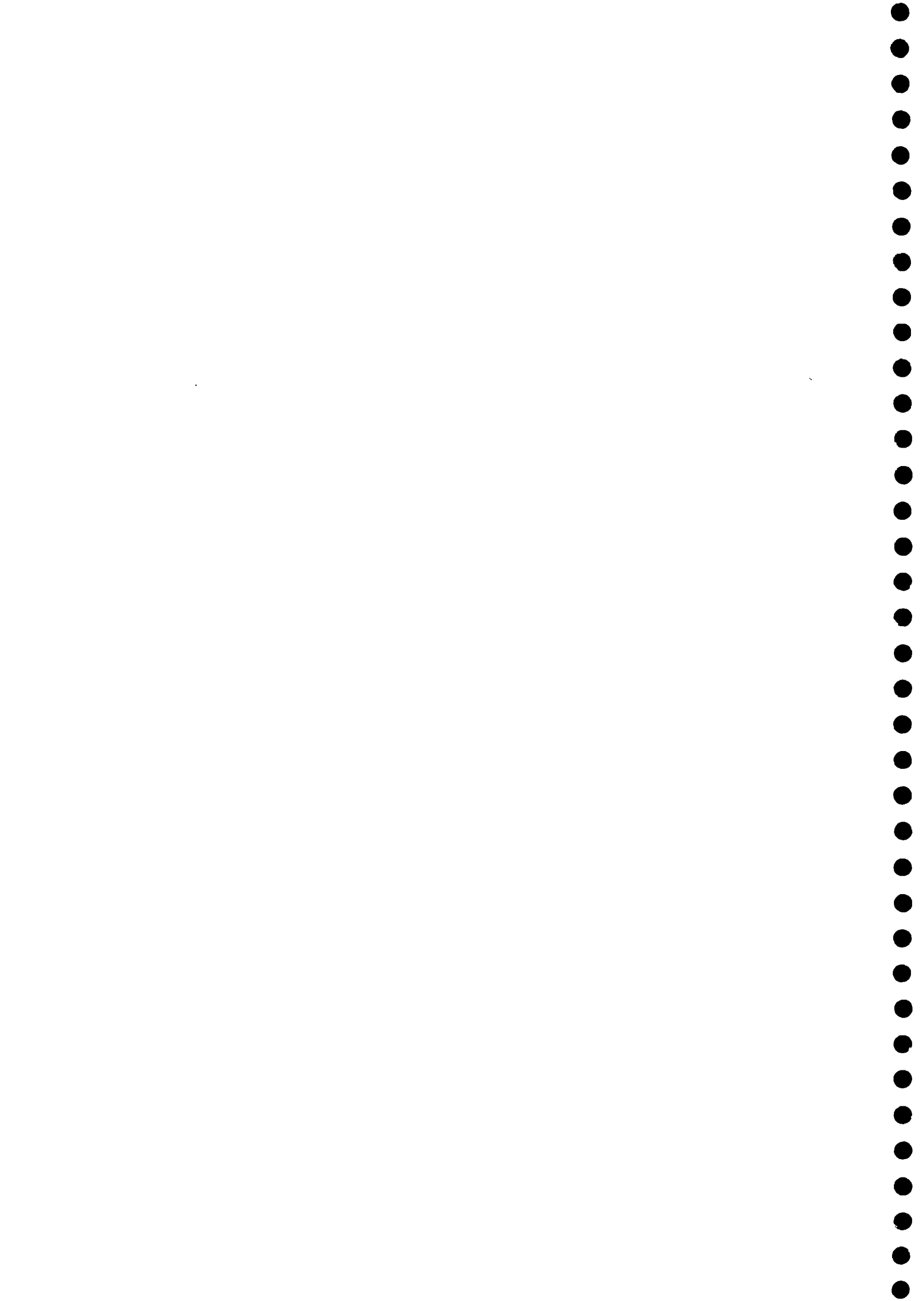
To further test the penetration of the sanitation messages on the school children, an observation of some selected parameters was carried out during the survey of the educational institutions. These parameters were (a) regular washing of hands and feet, (b) keeping the class rooms clean, (c) keeping the school compound clean, (d) wearing clean clothes and (e) cutting of finger nails.

It was observed that the school children practice only some of the parameters simultaneously (Table INST-07).

The overall acceptance of the sanitation programme by the beneficiaries is also reflected through the successful performance of the VSMs (52% positive responses from the total number of contacts made with the village community). (Table VSM - 03).

An exercise of ranking the priorities of the beneficiaries for issues like health, water, electricity, sanitary latrines, general sanitation, education and roads has given a set of interesting results. The analysis of these results shows that in Jaipur district, a large number of beneficiaries have ranked water as the top priority issues (1st rank), followed by electricity and roads (2nd rank), health (5th rank), latrines (6th rank) and sanitation (7th rank) (Table GEN-01). The above analysis shows the importance that people attach to basic needs like water and other infrastructural needs like electricity, education and roads.

Sanitation, latrines and health have less than immediate priority to the people.



DISTRICT SANITATION PROFILE - TONK**I. HOUSEHOLD PACKAGES****Sample Profile**

Tonk - which has a rural population of about 7.8 lakhs out of a total population of 9.7 lakhs as per 1991 census is one of the backward districts of Rajasthan. A sample of 100 households has been selected for the evaluation of the sanitation programme in the district. A majority of the sampled households belong to the upper castes (67%) while most of the remaining households (32%) belong to the Scheduled Caste groups. There is only one Scheduled Tribe household among the sampled population (Table B-01).

A major population (99%) of the sampled households are Hindus while Muslim households comprise only 1 percent of the sample (Table B-01).

Tonk being primarily a rural district, more than half (52 percent) of the sampled households live in joint families while the remaining live as nuclear families (Table B-01).

Among the sampled households, 35 percent come under the income group '<Rs.6,400/- annual income' and 41 percent under the income group 'Rs.6,401 to Rs.15,000 per annum' while the remaining 24 percent belong to the income category 'Rs.15,001 and above' (Table B-02).

In line with the agrarian setup of the district, a large proportion of the sampled households (72%) depend on agriculture and allied activities for their primary income, while, seven per cent and 11 percent depend on service and trade, business or artisanal activities respectively. Only 9 percent of the sampled households depend on labour as their primary source of income (Table B-02).



The sampled households have an average homestead area of 322 sq.ft. A majority (52%) of the families own Kuttcha houses and 30 per cent own Pucca houses, while remaining 18 percent have semi-pucca houses. A majority of the beneficiary households own cattle (87%) and among the cattle owners, as high as 87.36% percent have constructed cattle sheds (Table B-03).

Profile of the Sanitation Facility Users

Among the sampled households, the proportion of families actually using the sanitation facilities is the lowest (31%) compared to the other districts under study. These user families have an average family size of 5.71 per household (Table B-04).

Level of literacy in the beneficiary households can be seen from Table B-05. It is interesting to note that among the male family members of the household, about 78 percent are literate. Whereas just about 46 percent of the female populace is literate. Rate of regular utilization of the facility was very high (91% males and 99% females).

It is also observed that males and females in the 15-45 years age group use the sanitation facilities most (47.83% males and 55.29% females) followed by those in the 1-14 year group (35.87% males and 23.53% females). The incidence of users in the 45 years and above age group is relatively low (16.30% males and 21.18% females) (Table B-04).

Availability and Usage of Household Sanitation Packages

An analysis of convergence of the sanitation package facilities for the study district reveals the following major findings.



The total package (latrine, washing/bathing facility, soak-pit and smokeless chullah) have been received by only 35 percent of the households. (Table GEN-02).

A combination of facilities in a package excluding the soak-pit appears to be slightly more (47%) widely distributed (Table GEN-02)

Availability and Functional Usage of Facilities

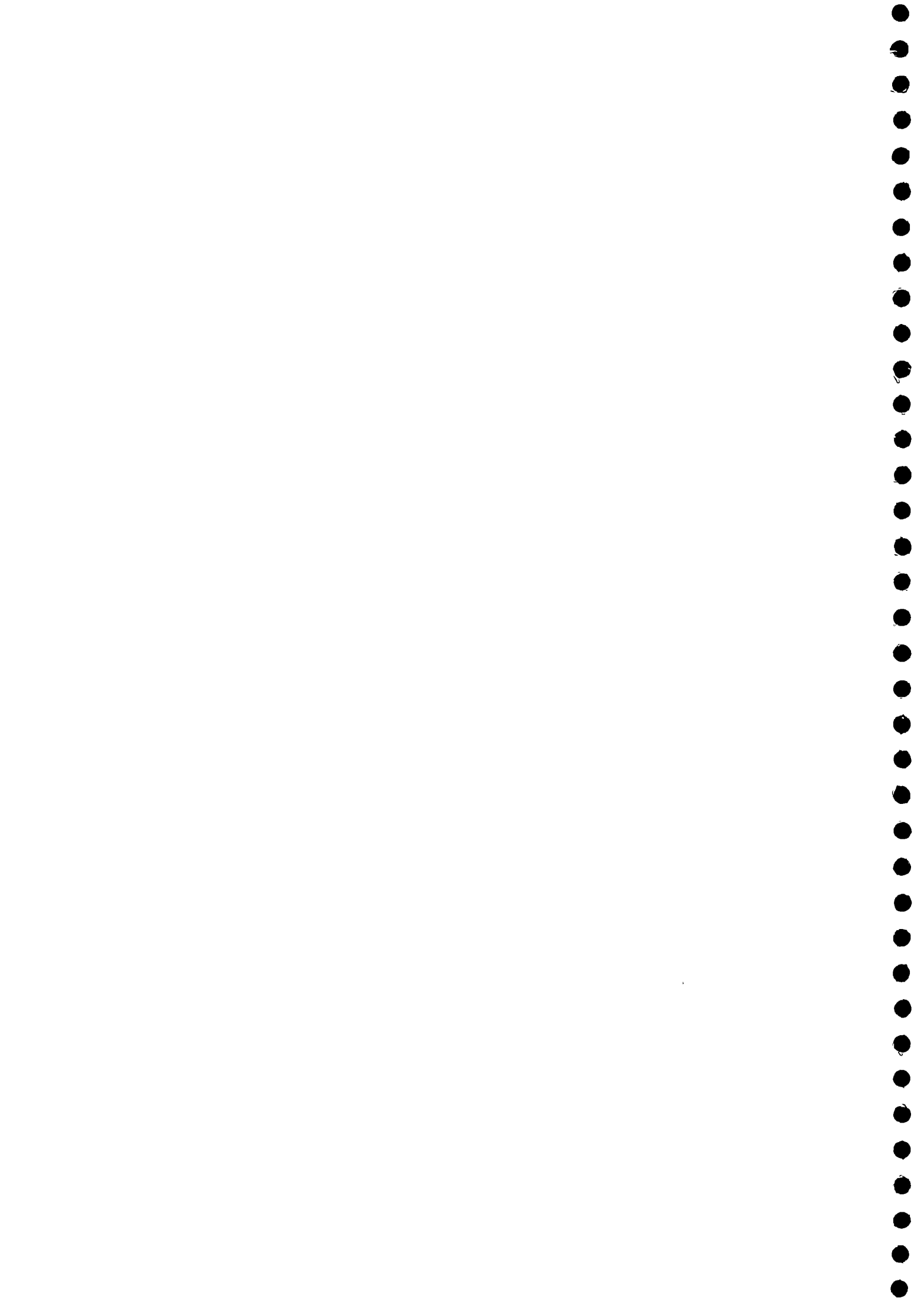
All the sampled households (100%) had latrines installed in their houses (Table B-06). But a relatively low proportion of these latrines (36%) are functional (Table B-06).

Sixty seven percent of the sampled households have washing/bathing platforms constructed in their houses. Of these 77.61 percent are functional (Table B-06). On the other hand only 45 percent of the sampled households have dug soak-pits and of these, as high as 88.89 percent are functional (Table B-06).

It is important to note that about 64 percent of the sampled households have chullahs installed in their houses. Most of these chullahs (70.31%) are found to be functional and (82.81%) of them are also used (Table B-06).

Construction of bathing cubicle is relatively low among (23%) the beneficiary households (Table B-06).

Though only 45 beneficiary households have dug a soak pit, about 87 percent of the available soak-pits had been dug according to the standard design (Table B-06).



Sanitary Latrines

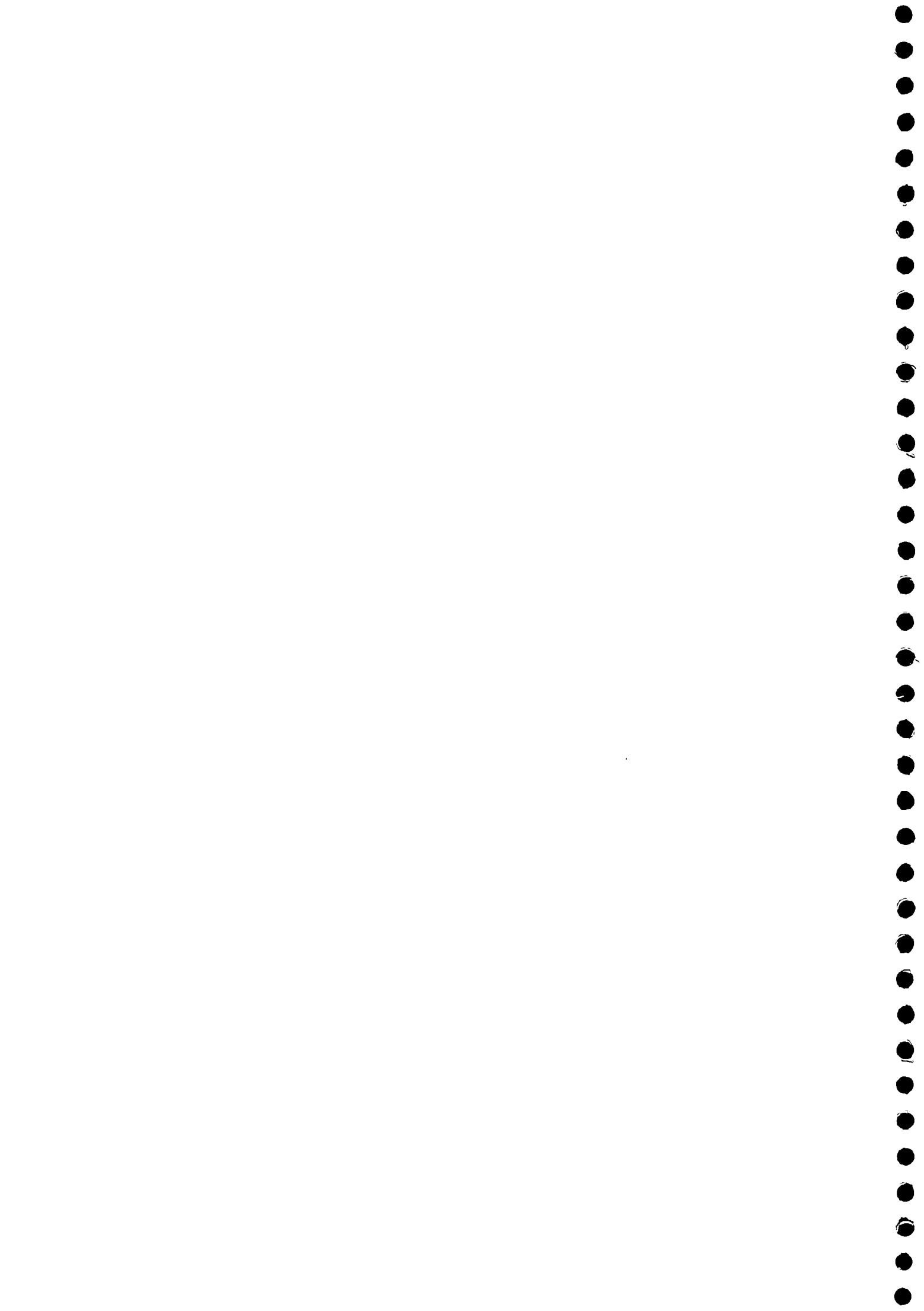
A large proportion (73%) of the households preferred to construct their latrines within the courtyard while some of them (13%) have located their latrines in front of their house. Almost equal proportion (14%) have their latrines behind their house (Table B-07).

Construction of super structure around the latrines can be seen from Table B-07. It had been observed that about 57 percent of the latrines have walls while only 40 percent have roofs and only 13 percent have doors. It is very optimistic to find that as high as 96.49 percent of the enclosure walls appear to be in good condition. Similarly the roofs and doors are also observed to be in good condition (98.82% and 100% for both respectively) (Table B-08)

Furthermore, the technical aspects of the latrine construction have been found quite satisfactory. Almost all the sampled households (98%) have provided two pits for their latrines and in all these cases, the first pit is still being used (Table B-09).

In a majority of the cases (79%) the households have installed fibre glass pans supplied to them by the Govt. Department, while, 15% have chosen to install ceramic pans (Table B-09). Latrines are used properly as it was found that most of the user households pour water into the latrine after use (87.10%) (Table B-28). But it was also observed that as far as sustainability of the habit of using is concerned in terms of keeping a mug (27%) , broom (19%) or brush (10%) inside the latrine the scenario is not very optimistic. (Table B-09).

However, problems in procuring water was reported only by 9 percent of the households. (Table B-28) The major problem reported in procurement of water was that the water source is too far away (77.78%).



Only 30 percent of the households had reported that their latrine pan is scrubbed either daily (60%), weekly (23.33%), fortnightly (3.33%) or with no fixed intervals (16.67%). Most of the families scrub and clean the latrines themselves (86.67%), while some of them hire a sweeper (16.67%) (Table B-29). A majority of the families use only water (46.67%), while some use detergents also to clean (46.67%). Use of bleaching powder also appears to be known (10%) while usage of acid is not observed (Table B-29).

Spot Checks of Sanitary Latrines

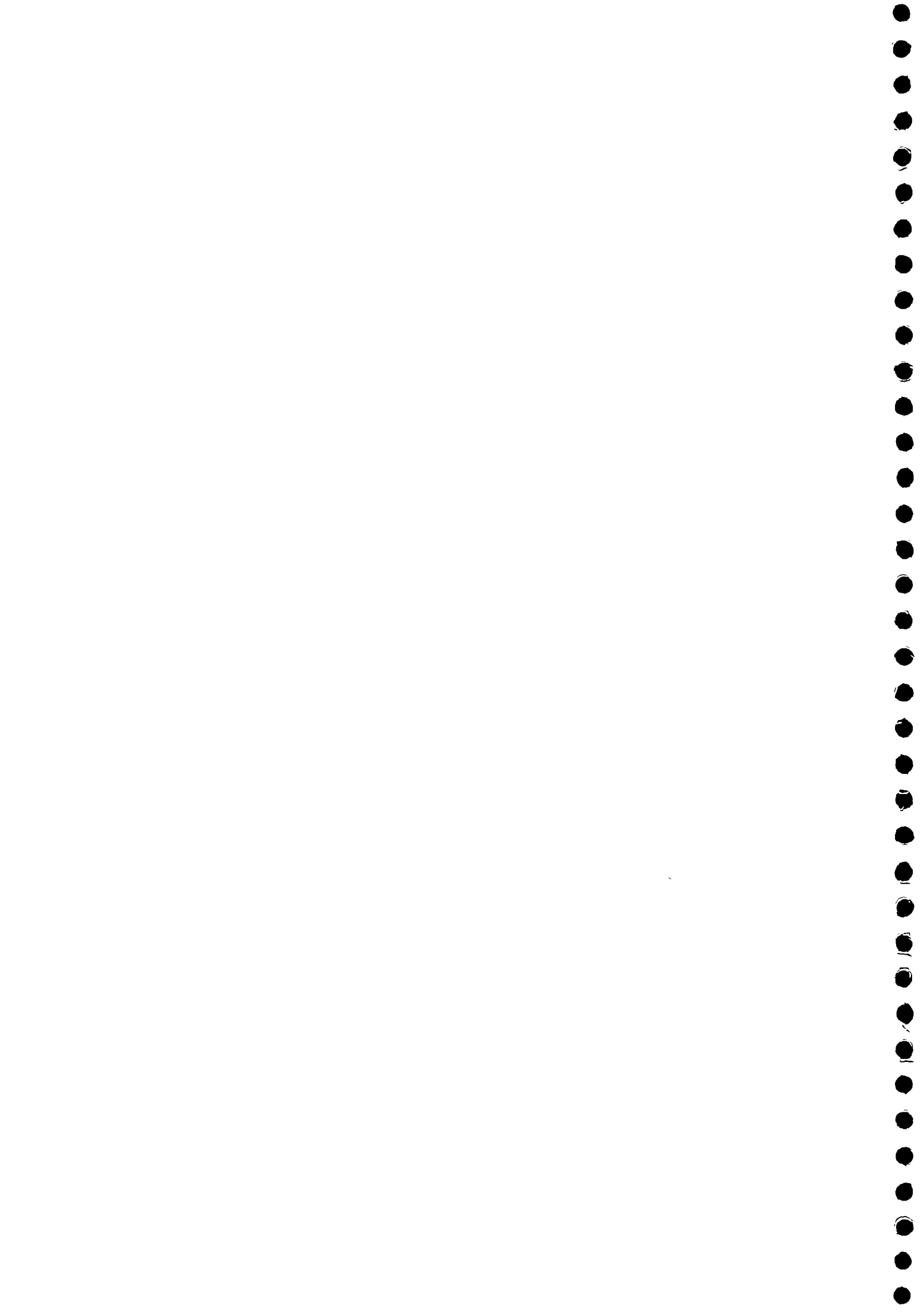
It is observed that a good proportion (53%) of the latrines are in working condition (Table B-10).

Almost all the latrines have their pans in good condition (80%). In some cases the pan is observed to be cracked but in usable condition (4%). Only 10 percent pans have been observed to be broken and damaged (Table B-10)

Among the observed latrines, a moderate proportion have been found to be clean (39%), 24 percent pans somewhat clean and 31 percent very dirty (Table B-10)

The water seal has been found to be functional in 56 percent cases while in the remaining cases, it is either non functional or unused (Table B-10)

In most of the cases (80%) the pit covers are visible above the ground and are found to be properly placed above the pits. All the pit covers are intact except in six cases where one of the pit covers is damaged (Table B-10).



Construction of Sanitary Latrines

Beneficiary participation in the construction stages are not very encouraging. The sole participation of the beneficiary in the latrine construction appears to be only for pit digging (44%) compared to the other construction stages (ranges between 3% - construction upto plinth and 1% - wall construction) (Table B-11).

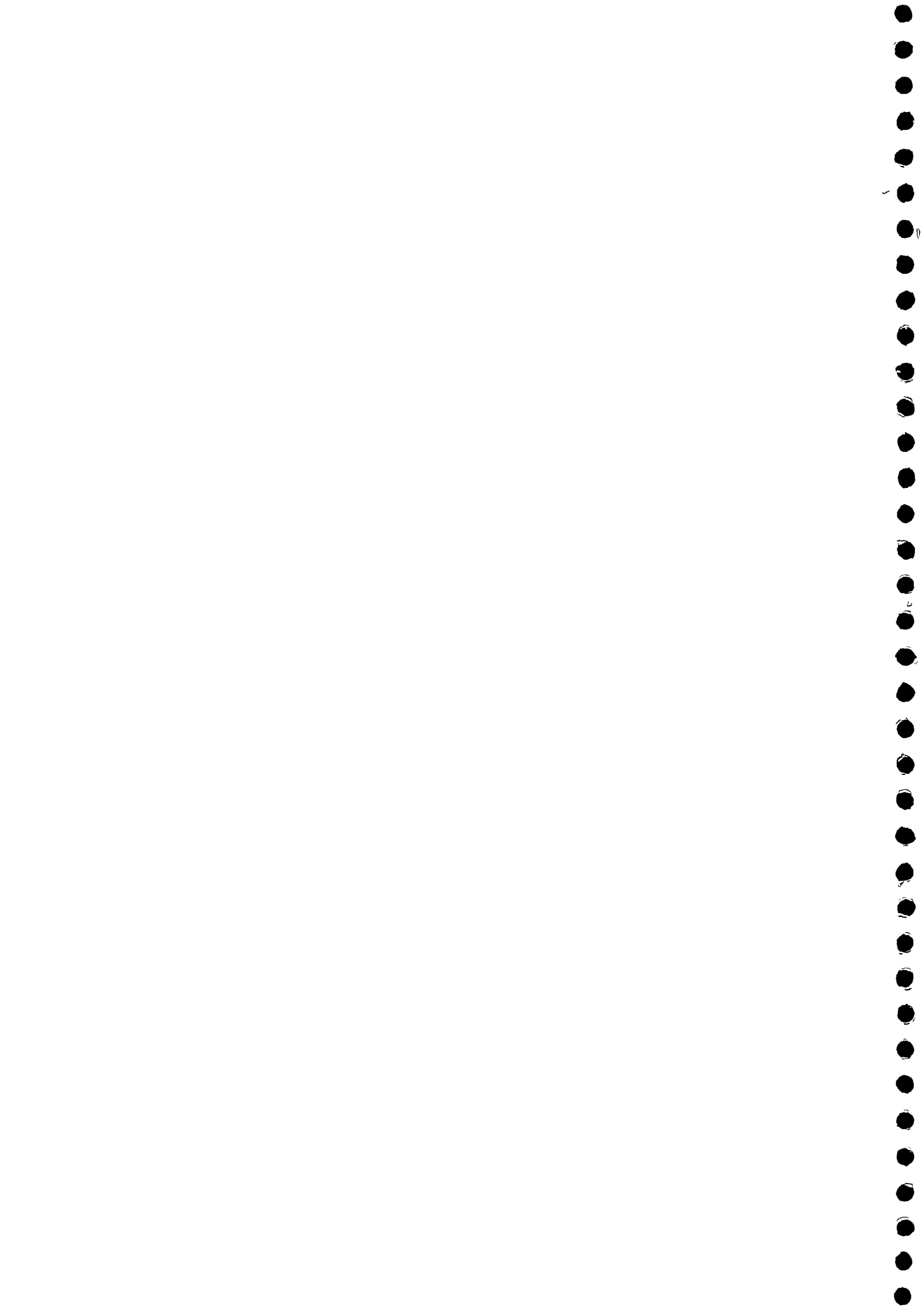
Participation of women from the beneficiary family for the various phases of construction appears to be relatively high for pit digging (23%) compared to construction till the plinth (16%), wall construction (11%) or roof/door installation (7%) (Table B-11).

However, the beneficiaries appear to have worked more as participants when they have a construction crew available to them (range between 11% for pit digging and 19% for construction upto plinth (Table B-11).

A majority of the beneficiaries (83. %) have utilized the services of a trained mason at different stages of construction (Table B-12).

Contrary to the lack of involvement in the construction stages beneficiaries had been involved in selection of masons also. About 76 percent of the beneficiaries reported that they have selected a mason from their own village. The selection of a mason has been done mostly by their own choice (59%) or has been recommended by the VLW (19%), VSM (16%) or the BDO (3%) (Table B-12).

A consistent proportion of the beneficiaries have reported that the VSM did visit their house before (83%), during (71%) and after (76%) the construction of the latrine (Table B-12).



There appears to be an inclination for constructing better and permanent structures as evident from the choice of material used for walls, roofs and doors. A major proportion of the beneficiaries have constructed cement and brick walls (82.46%) or stone walls (15.79%) with some using wooden walls also (1.75%). Similarly, stone slabs are a preferred roofing material (97.50%) followed by brick and cement roofs (2.50%). Some preference has also been shown by a majority for tin or tile roofing. Wooden doors appear to be much preferred (53.85%) followed by the choice for tin-sheet doors (46.15%) (Table B-13).

Washing and Bathing Facility with Soak-pit

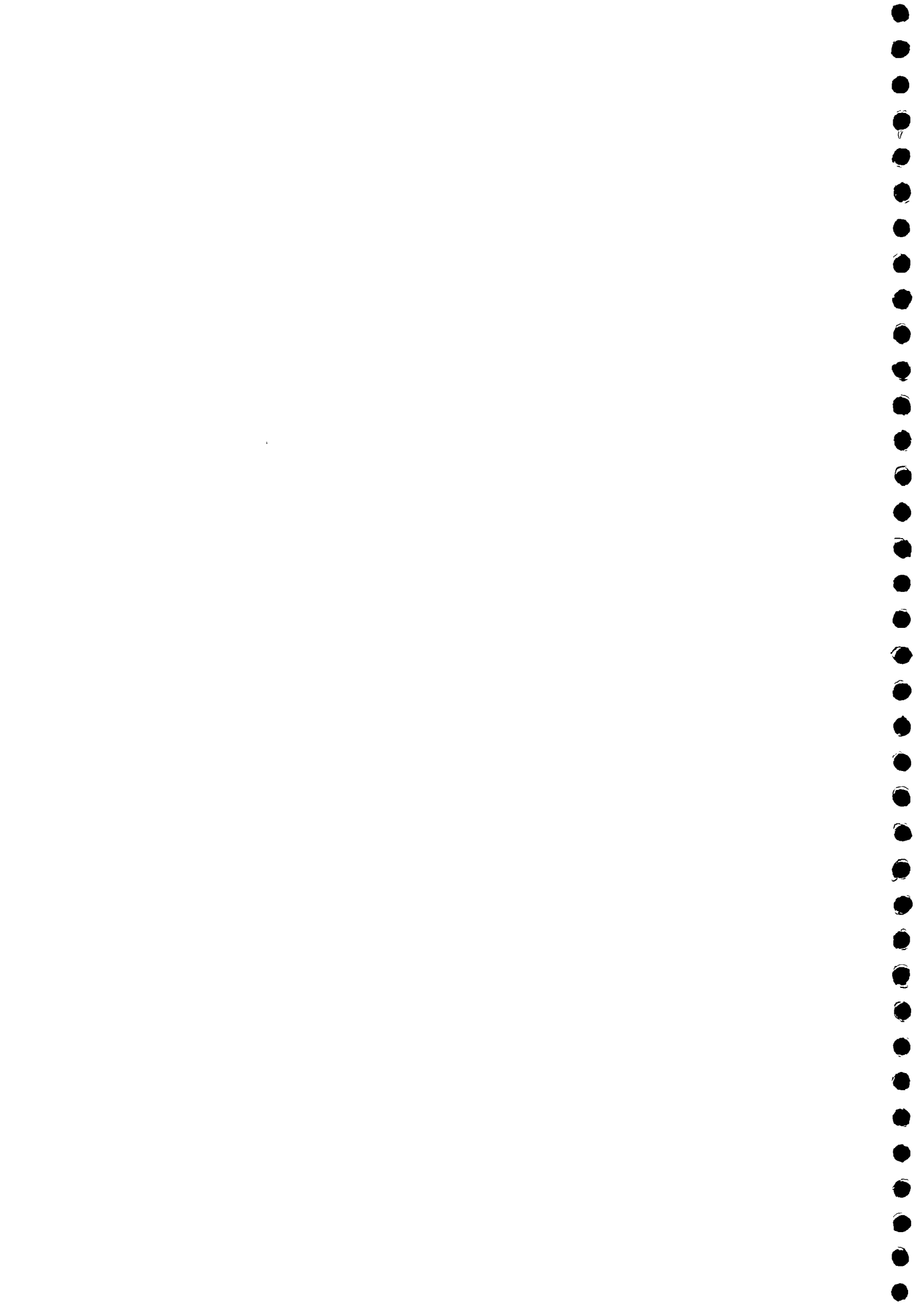
Compared to the other study districts, the number of washing/bathing facilities installed in the beneficiary households is low (23%). In majority of these cases (86.96%) this facility is constructed as an extended attachment to the sanitary latrine or separately located in the inner court yard (13.04%) (Table B-15).

It is interesting to note that the families possessing this facility have constructed permanent structures with walls, roof and door (30.43%) or walls and roof only (52.17%) or only walls (17.39%) (Table B-15).

In a majority of the cases, waste water flows into the nearby soak-pit (40%). However, it may be noted that 13% of the beneficiaries allow the waste water to flow on to the road while another 13 percent allow it to stagnate near their house (Table B-15).

Smokeless Chullahs

Compared to the other facilities provided through the sanitation programme, the availability of smokeless chullahs in the beneficiary households is relatively high (64%) (Table B-06). It is also observed that a good proportion (70.31%) of these chullahs are functional and the actual proportion of families using these chullahs is also very high (62.81%) (Table B-06).



II. INSTITUTIONAL UNITS IN SCHOOLS

Profile of the Educational Institutions Sampled

A total of four institutions were surveyed for the study, out of which three (75%) are Lower Primary Schools, and one (25%) is an Upper Primary School (Table INST 01).

All the schools observed in this district are run by the State Education Department, and are co-educational. (Table INST-01).

There is a predominance of boys in these schools (728) out of a total (821) (Table INST-01).

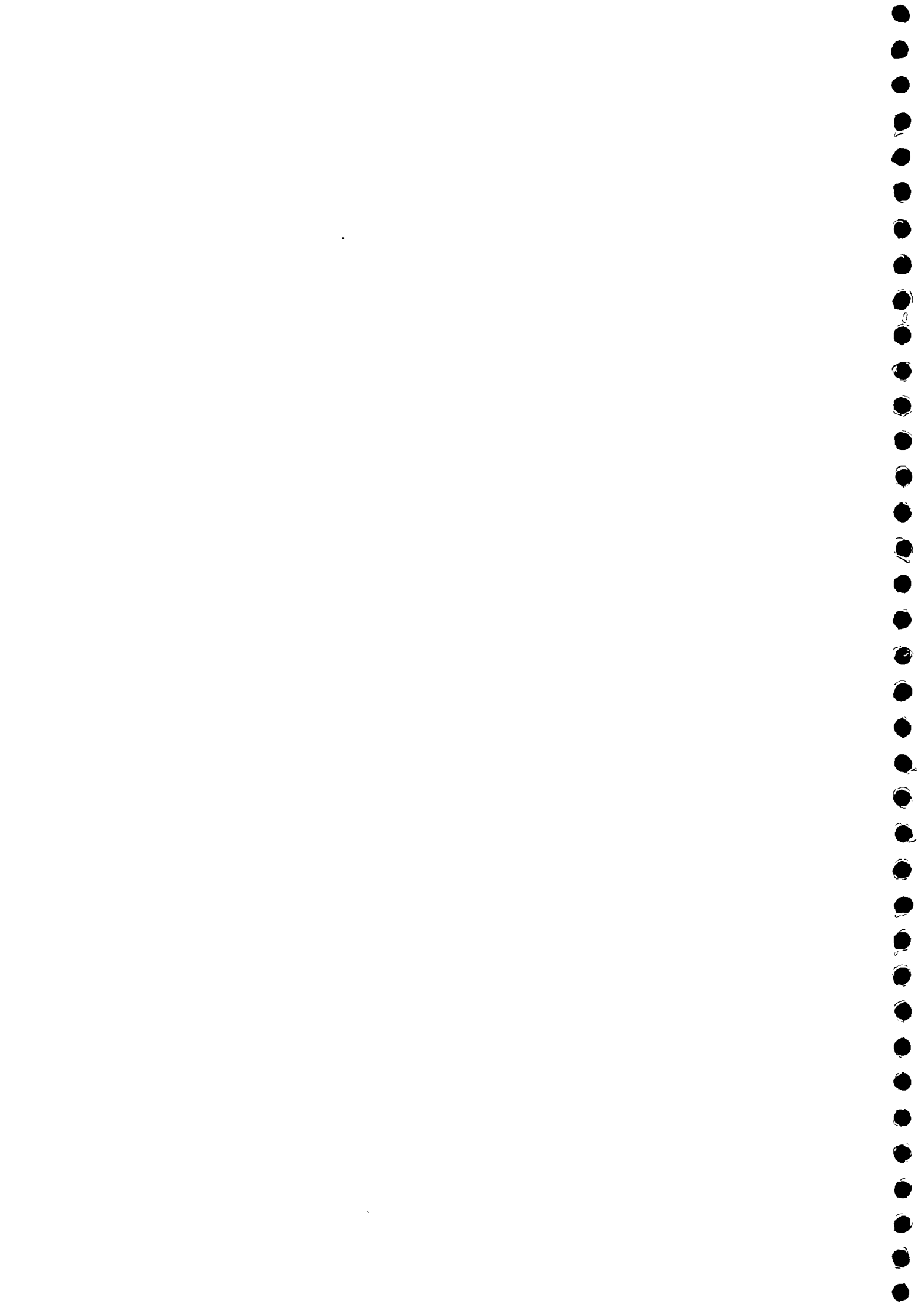
Sanitation Facilities Available

All the institutions surveyed had sanitary latrines installed under the UNICEF assisted sanitation programme. Of these institutions, 50 percent had constructed urinals also. (Table INST-02).

All the sanitary latrine are usually located close to the school building at an average distance of 16.5 mtrs. from the school (Table INST-02).

Status of the Institutional Latrines in Schools

Of the total sampled latrines, 75 percent were found to be functional. All the functional latrines having fibre glass pans latrines have the pit covers placed properly. (Table INST-03). But only two of the sampled latrines had secure doors (50%) (Table INST-03).



Usage Patterns of Institutional Latrines

It is observed that all the three of the institutional latrines from the total number of functional latrines observed in the district are currently under use. (Table INST-04).

The main reason for non-usage of one of the latrines is because there is no door to ensure privacy. (Table INST-04).

These institutional latrines are used by both the boys and girls. In one of the schools, the staff also use the same latrine (Table INST-04).

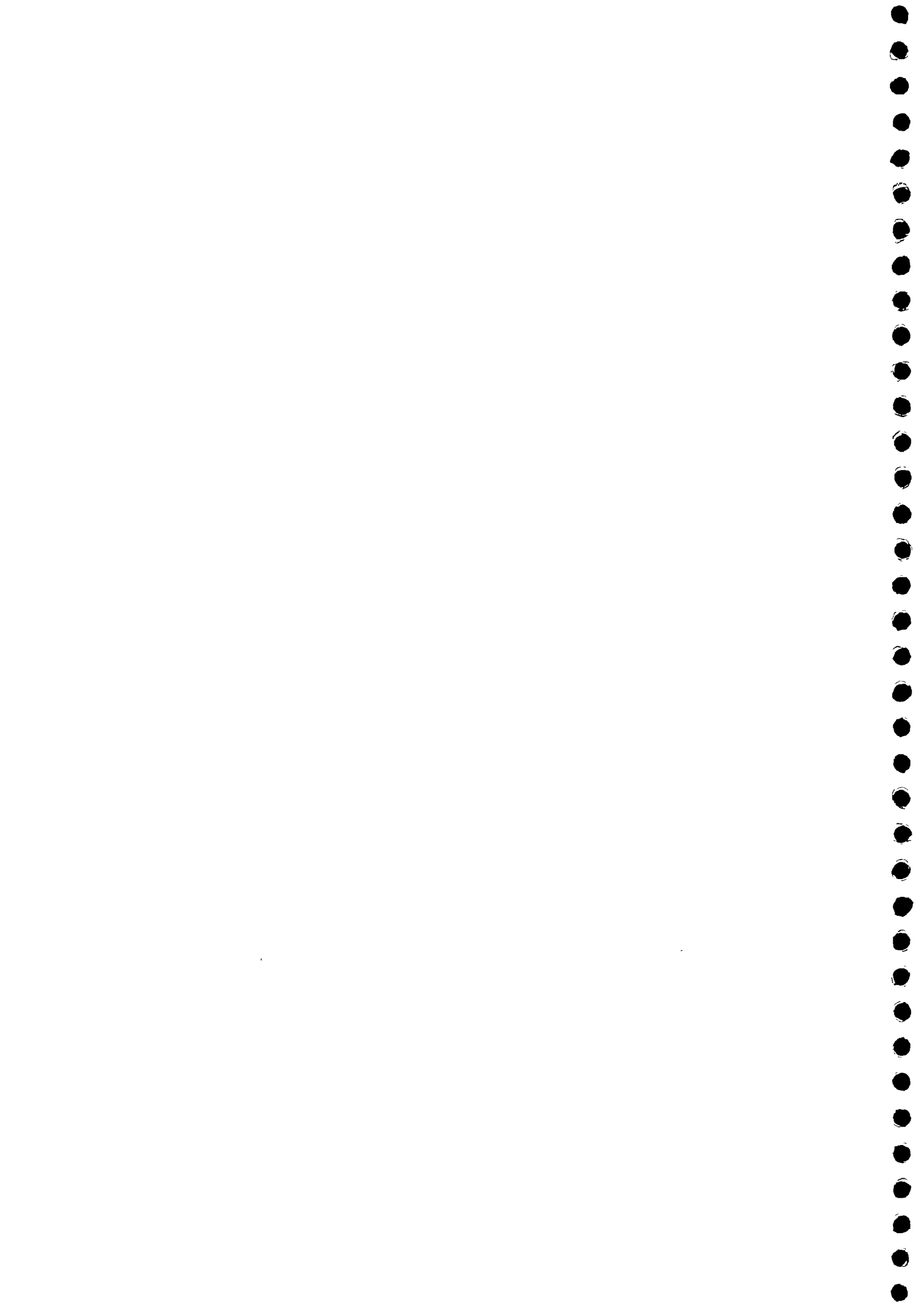
The institutions where latrine are being used had reported that some of their students are used to the sanitary latrines since they have similar facility at home also. (Table INST-04).

Maintenance of the Institutional Latrines

During the study, it has been observed that all of the institutional latrines which are functional are clean. Two institutions reported that they get their latrines cleaned regularly. Majority (2) of the institutions clean the latrines every day while one of them does it on a weekly basis (Table INST-05).

As far as maintenance of these latrines is concerned, it is surprising to find that students are also involved in the maintenance. It has been reported by one of the surveyed institutions that it gets the latrines cleaned by the students, while another institution uses the services of a hired sweeper (Table INST-05).

All the institutions use only water for cleaning and do not use any other cleansing agent like acid or detergent (Table INST-05).



In almost all the cases, the Head Master of the school is in-charge of maintaining the cleanliness of the latrines (Table INST-05).

Availability of Water

Two of the surveyed institutions have access to handpumps for their water supply. The other institutions depend on a water tank or well. The distance between the latrine and the water source is around 28 mtrs. on an average (Table INST-06).

Three of the surveyed institutions reported that they face problems in getting water for use in the latrines as the water source is too far and there is a shortage of storage pots. One of the schools mentioned that no one is prepared to bring water for storage (Table INST-06).

Two of the schools have access to clean drinking water. The drinking water is mostly collected from the handpumps. (Table INST-06).

III.

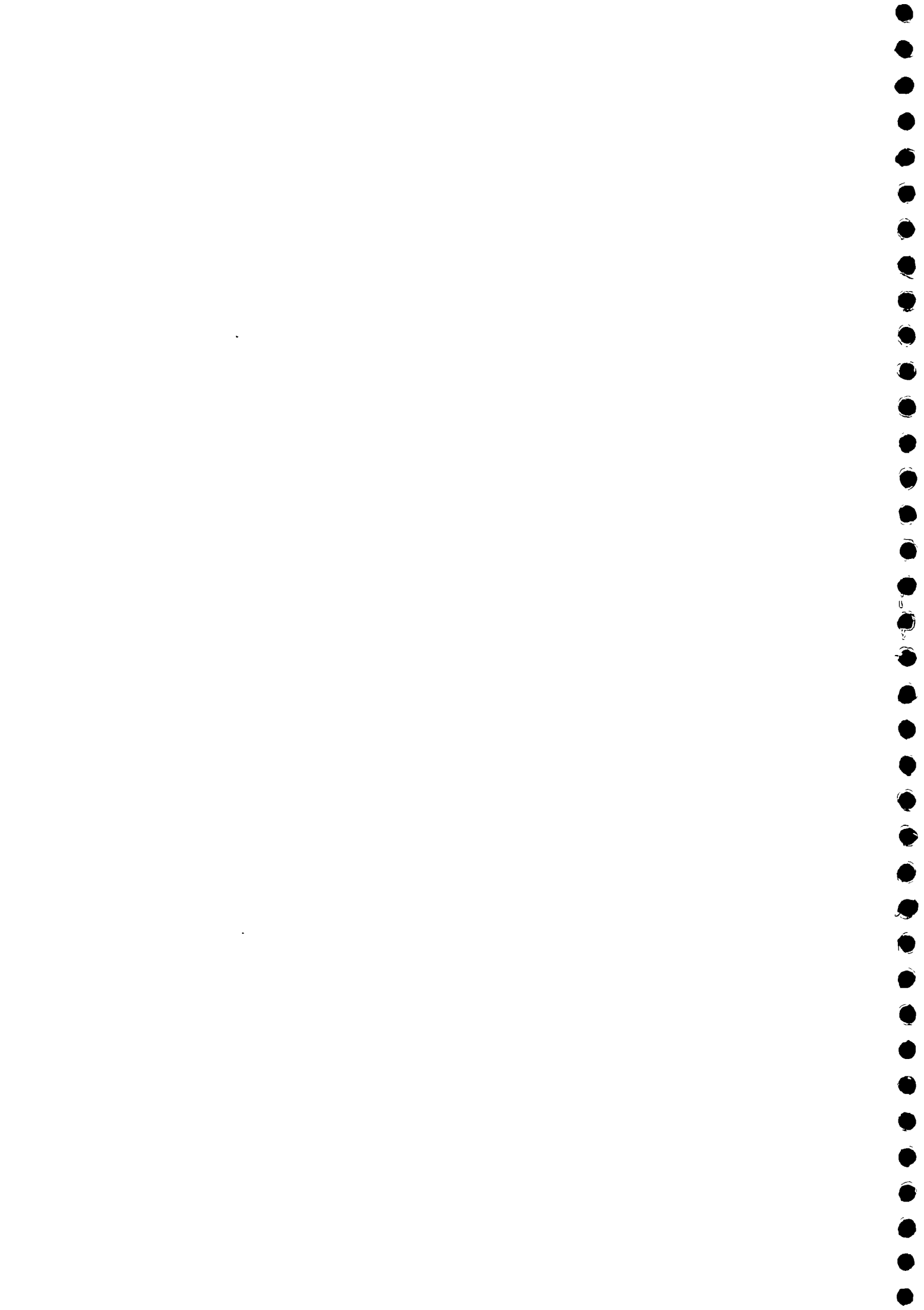
WASHING/BATHING PLATFORMS CONSTRUCTED NEAR PUBLIC STAND POSTS

Sample Profile

A total of 9 PSPs have been covered from 10 villages distributed in 6 blocks of the district. The actual number of PSPs in these villages are 50 but the number of PSPs operational are only 36 (Table PSP-01).

PSP User Profile

A total of 40 PSP users were interviewed on-site at the PSPs under study. Of these, 20 are males of an average age of 34 years while 20 are females of an average age of 30 years. 15 percent of the users belong to the Scheduled Castes while the remaining are from the other caste groups including the



upper castes. All the PSP users interviewed live within a radius of 215 mtrs. from the PSP under observation. (Table PSP-03).

W/B Platform with Drainage

Five of the 9 PSPs surveyed had constructed a W/B platform. All the platforms are made of cement with effective brick lined and cemented channels. The length of these channels is around 14 feet on an average (Table PSP-01).

Only two PSPs had the provision of a soak-pit at the end of the channel (Table PSP-02). Four of the sampled PSPs have their W/B platforms in perfect usable condition while in one case, the platform was found to be cracked but usable (Table PSP-01).

Five of the constructed platforms have been found to be clean while 8 out of 9 drainage channels are clean (Table PSP-02).

In all the cases where water flows into the soak-pit, the pit has been found to be quite effective in absorbing the water (Table PSP-02).

Usage of PSPs

Most of the PSP users are aware of the sanitation programme in their village as 70 percent of them have sanitary latrines 35 percent have W/B facilities, 33 percent have soak-pits and 45 percent smokeless chullahs (Table PSP-03).

The villagers use the PSP mostly for washing clothes (52.5%), bathing (52.50%) or washing their cattle (2.50%). A small proportion also use the PSP for washing utensils (2.50%), watering cattle (17.50%) or other chores (80%) (Table PSP-03).



All the PSP users find the facility to be convenient (100%) (Table PSP-03).

Maintenance of the W/B Platform by the Users

It is encouraging to note that an overwhelming proportion (85%) of the PSP users clean the platform themselves after use and 97.50% also feel that other villagers also do the same (Table PSP-03).

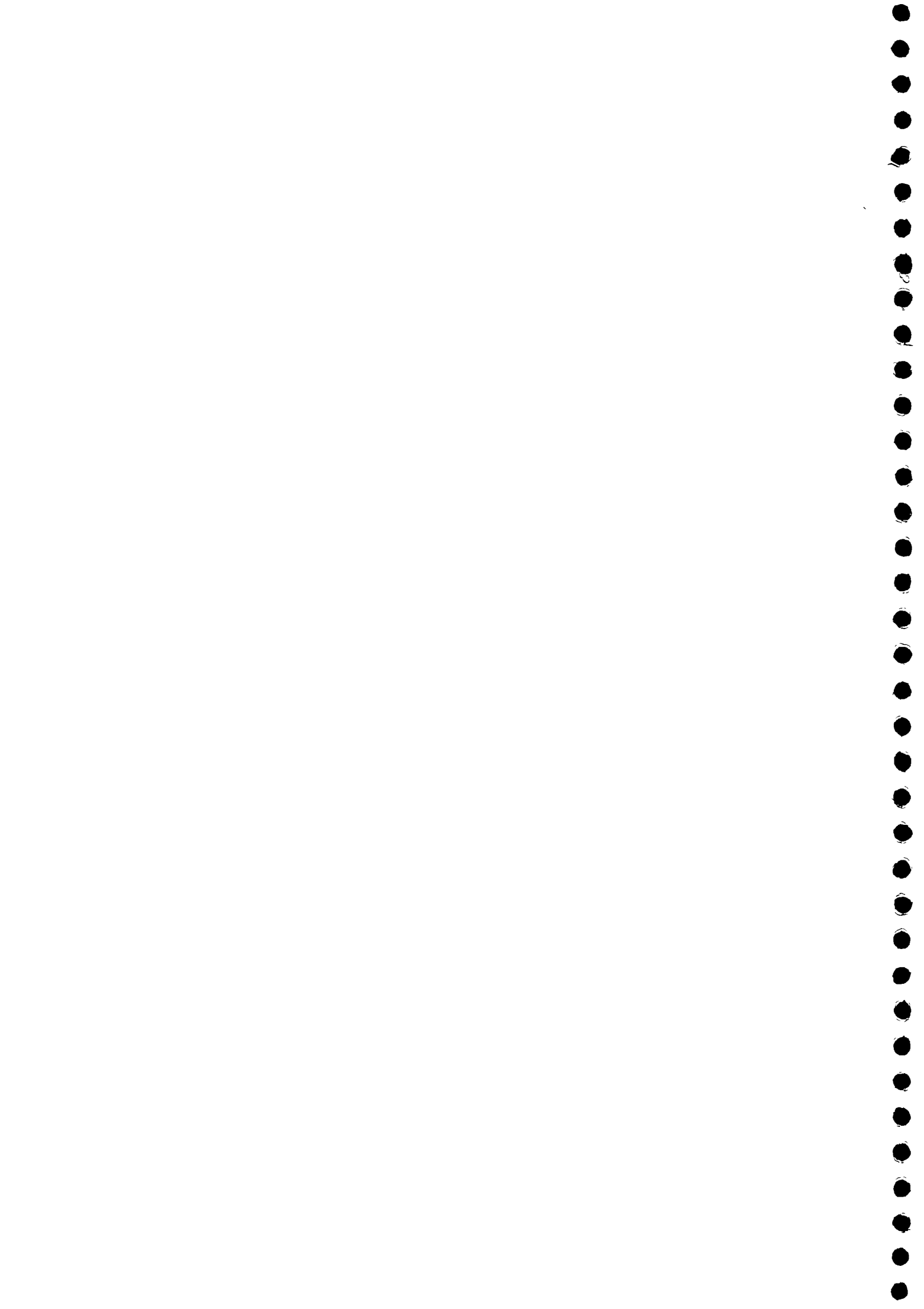
On enquiry at each of the sampled PSPs, it has been observed that the responsibility for keeping the W/B platform and channel clean lies with the individual PSP users only (100%). (Table PSP-02).

IV ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

Around one-third of the beneficiaries (37.00%) from the total sample identify that the main purpose of the sanitation programme is to provide sanitation packages. Around 11 percent recalled that the programme has something to do with providing environmental cleanliness while the others understand that the programme provides cleanliness and health benefits.

Only 10 percent of the beneficiaries are aware of some of the media activities conducted to promote better sanitary habits. Of the various activities film shows, video shows, exhibition, puppet shows and camps or programmes organized by the scouts or other school children appear to be more popular (Table B-23).

Most of the beneficiaries (70%) of those who were exposed to media activities enjoyed the show and half of them could recall the themes on which these media programmes were based (Table B-23).



Information Sources Regarding the Sanitation Programme

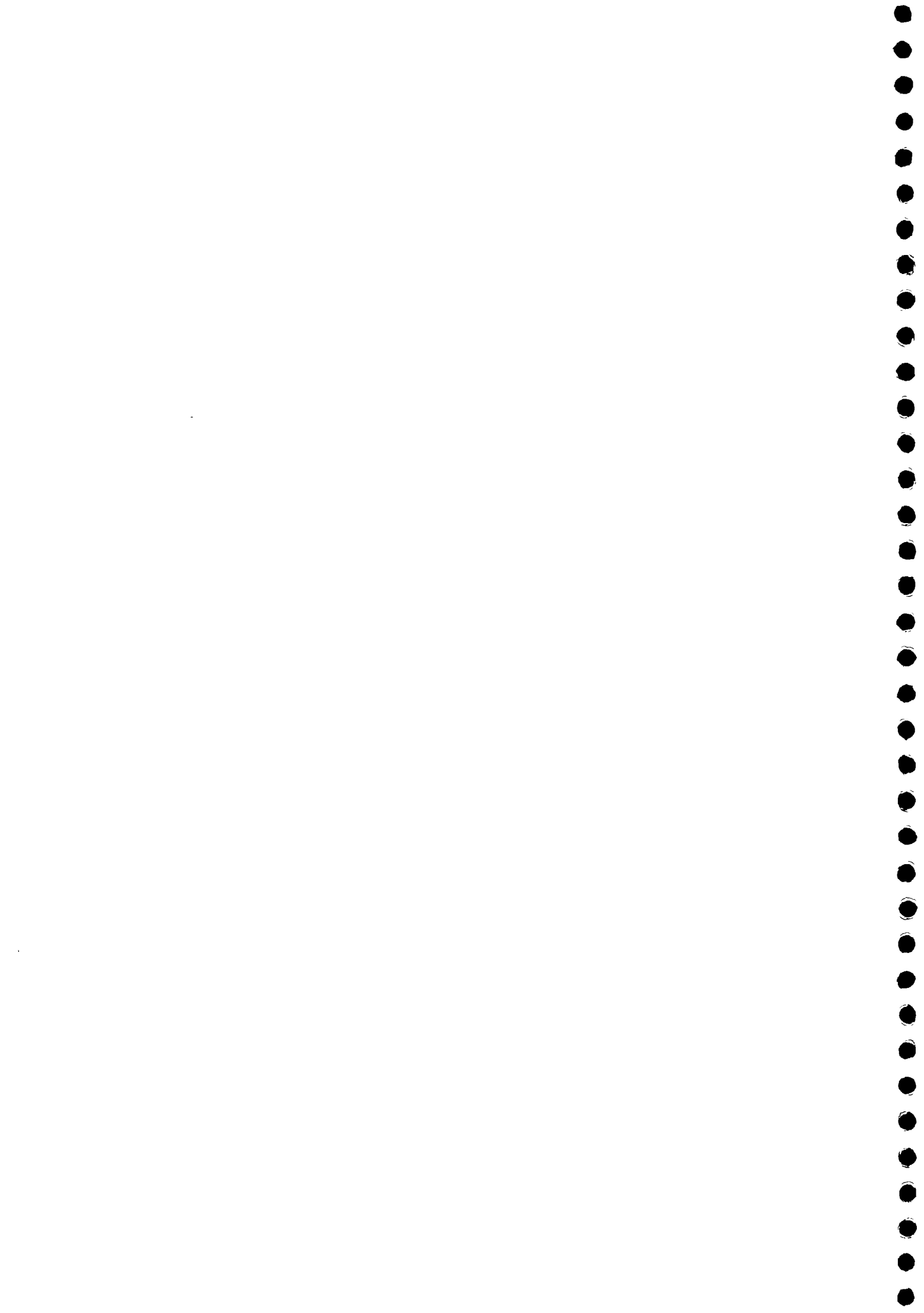
Among the various campaign utilised, the interpersonal communication had the most signified impact. A study of the Table B-26 shows that majority of the beneficiaries had come to know about the sanitation programme through interpersonal communication only. 42% of the beneficiaries were made aware of the programme through panchayat. The role of the VSM also emerges to be quite important as 37 percent of the beneficiaries have reported that the VSM was one of and their primary source of information regarding the sanitation programme. A small proportion of the beneficiaries (5%) also attribute their knowledge regarding the sanitation programme to the VLW. Other sources of information are the BDO, village leaders and others (Table B-26).

Most of the beneficiaries (89%) were approached by some concerned person from the project implementors to motivate them. The VSM emerges as the major person approaching the villagers (46.07%) followed by the panchayat (37.08%), BDO or VLW (5.62%), village leaders or others (3.37%) (Table B-26).

All the educational institutions surveyed could recall that some media activities were conducted for their orientation. The media activities recalled by the institutions are Video shows, group meetings and other activities (Table INST-07).

The impact of the media campaigns appears to be positive as all of the institutions reported a significant improvement in the attitudes of the school children regarding the sanitation programme. (Table INST-07).

Only 3 of the 4 institutions surveyed reported that a staff orientation training programme was conducted in their schools (Table INST-07).



Among the VSMs interviewed for this study, 2 VSMs (40.00%) have reported that they are involved in training the beneficiaries regarding sanitation (Table VSM-02).

However, the use of proper communication material by the VSMs is low, as only one VSM reported that a demonstration technique is used by him (Table VSM-03).

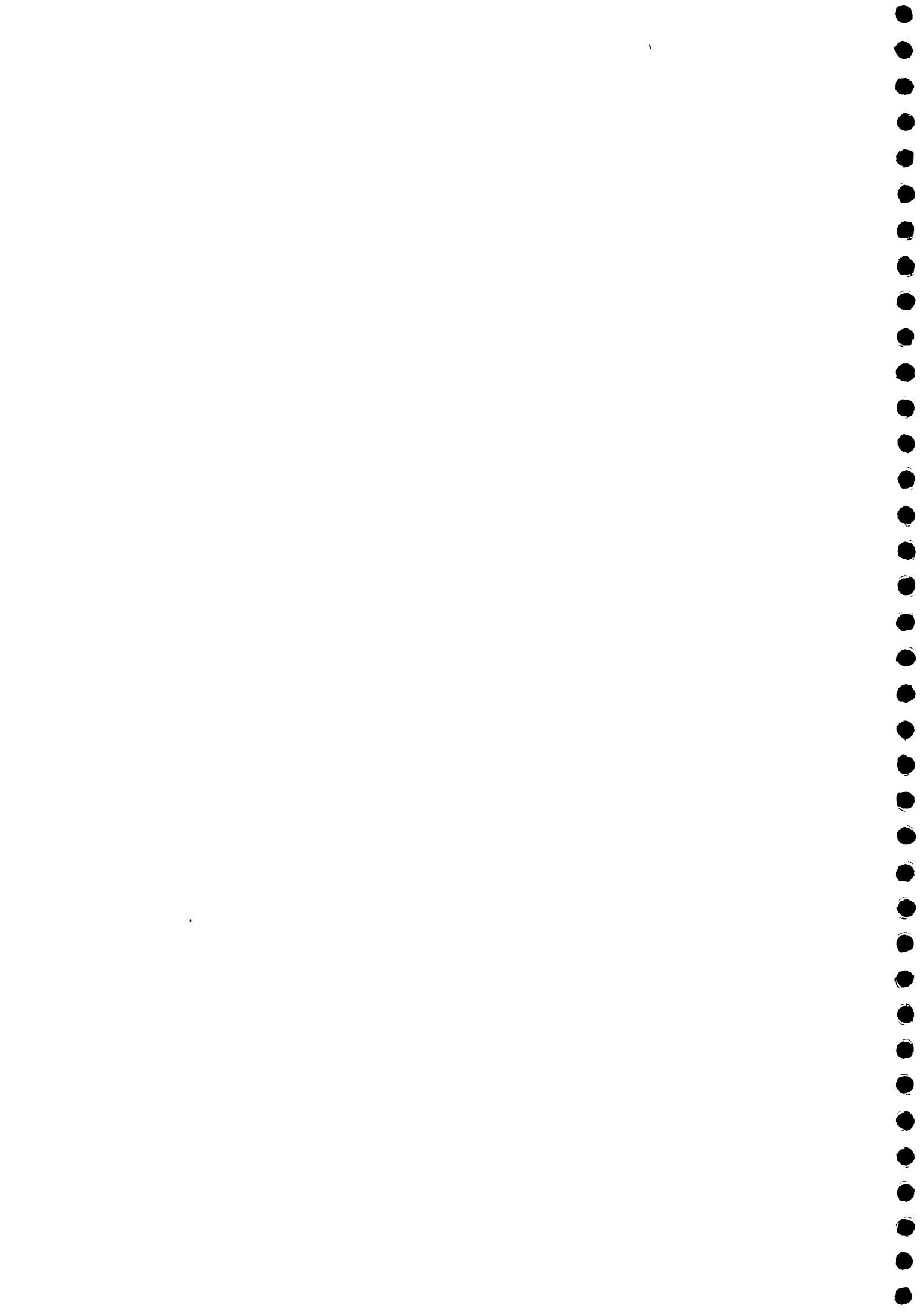
Regarding orientation about low cost alternatives for better sanitation, only 14 percent of the beneficiaries reported that they had an opportunity to discuss and know the options. The VSM and the VLW are the key persons with whom they discussed (78.57% and 14.29% respectively) while a small number of beneficiaries reported that ~~he~~^{they} could discuss with the BDO (Table B-25).

Personal contact by the VSMs appears to be the most widely used motivational method. However, group meetings appear to be the next prominent method (30%) (Table VSM-03).

All the five VSMs interviewed (100%) have reported that they had attended training programmes to prepare themselves for their work. All of them, feel that the training programmes that they had attended were fully useful to them. Five of the VSMs who attended the training programmes felt that these programmes are helpful to them in motivating the beneficiaries, while 2 of the VSMs felt that the programmes helped them in generating awareness among the beneficiaries. One of the VSMs also mentioned that these programmes helped him oversee the construction aspects of the project (Table VSM-04).

Only two VSMs have reported that some special motivation campaigns were also held in their villages.

Small group discussions were the most used interpersonal communication methods at the village level special motivation campaigns (Table VSM-05)



The VSMs recall that these special campaigns were also attended by the VLWs and others (Table VSM-05).

V. MONITORING

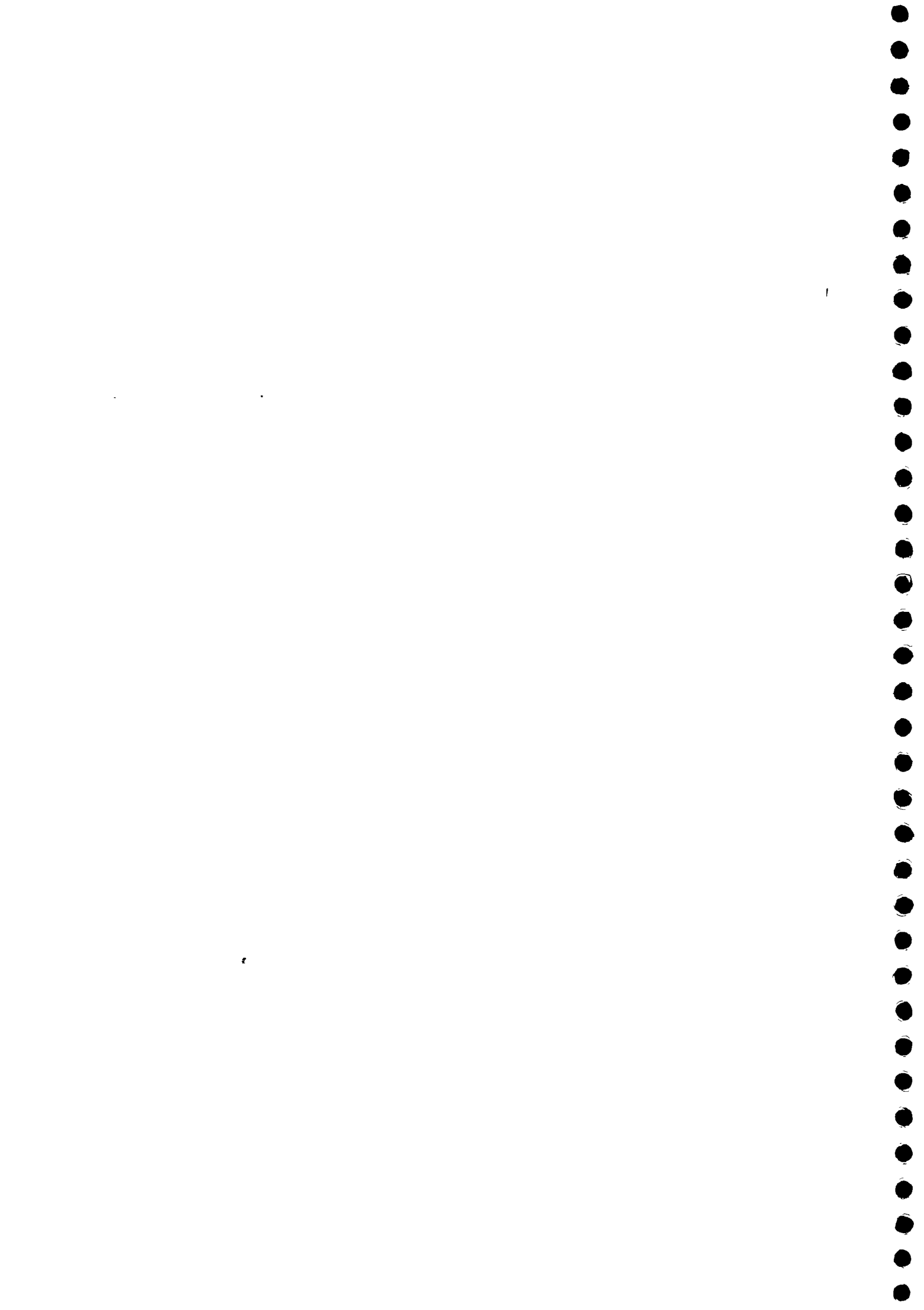
The varying role of a VSM as the main person involved in beneficiary selection (20%), site selection (60%), fund disbursement (40%), training of beneficiaries (40%) and construction quality control (100%) highlights the importance of a VSM in monitoring the programme. However, only 60 percent of the VSMs feel that they play a decisive role in monitoring the programme directly (Table VSM-02).

The beneficiaries, however, feel that most of the VSMs do keep a check on the programme performance. An indicator of the VSM involvement in this respect is the consistency of VSM visits to the beneficiary during the pre-construction (83%), construction (71%) and post-construction (76%) phases of the latrine installation (Table B-12).

VI. SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

From the total sample, 41 percent of the beneficiaries have reported that they received the subsidy amount earmarked for the sanitation package implementation. From the total sample, 46 percent have spent some of their own money also into the construction of the sanitation facilities. The average amount spent by the beneficiary on his own is Rs.778/- (Table B-14).

A majority of the beneficiaries (80.49%) who received the subsidy reported that they got the amount after they completed the construction upto the plinth level. Some have even reported that they received the subsidy before the construction (9.76%) or after starting and before the plinth (7.32%). One of the beneficiaries reported that he received the money after the total construction (2.44%) (Table B-14).



Some of the beneficiaries (36.59%) feel that the subsidy amount due to them got considerably delayed (average delay reported - 1 month) (Table B-14).

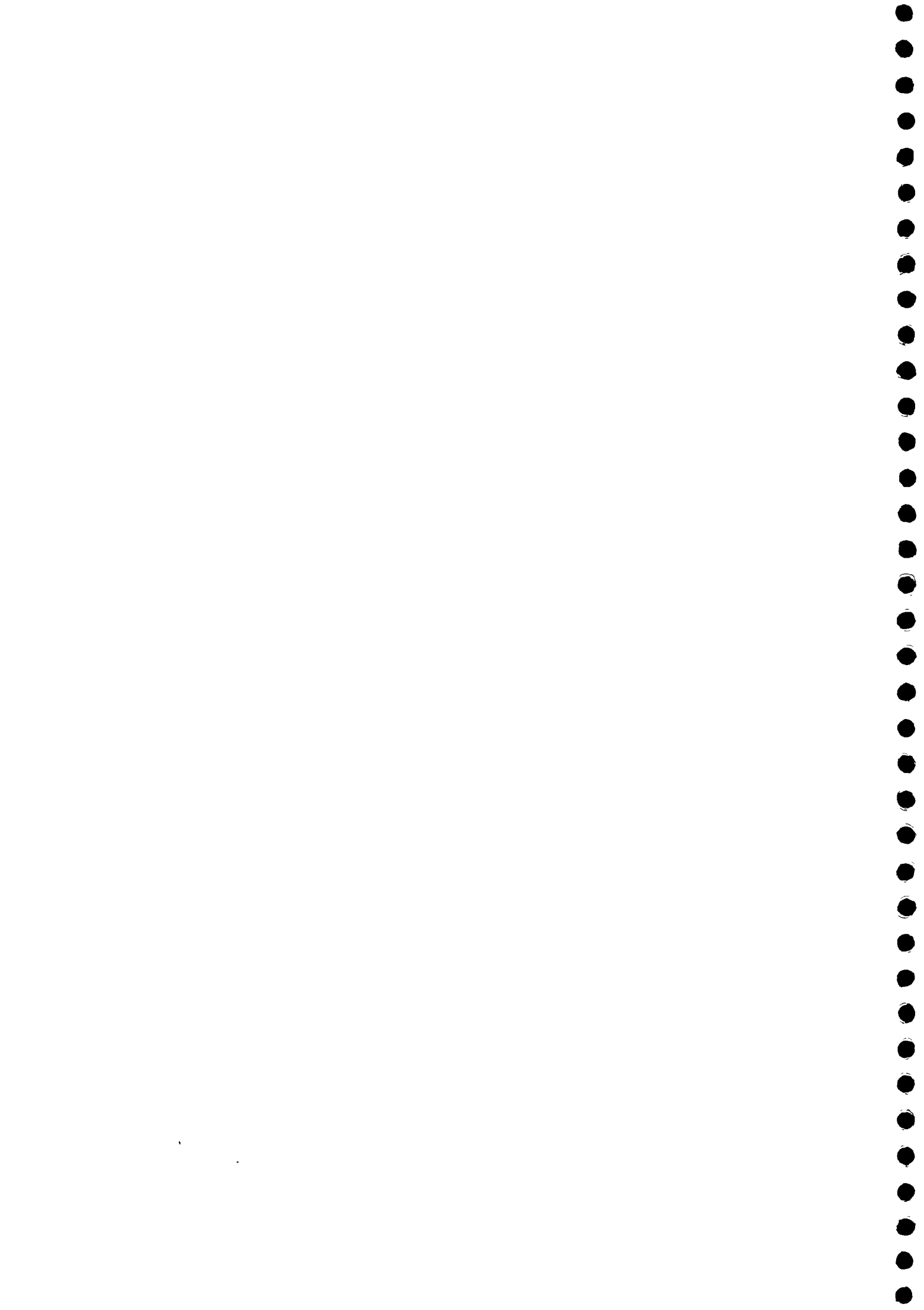
VII. VSM PERFORMANCE

A Profile of the Sampled VSMS

A total of 5 VSMS were interviewed in-depth regarding their participation in the sanitation programme. This sample of 5 VSMS has been chosen from 5 villages across 5 project blocks in the district. Of the sampled VSMS, 3 are male VSMS, while 2 are females (Table VSM-01). Of the sampled VSMS, four VSMS have reported that their spouse is also working as a VSM though only three couples are working together in the same village as VSMS (Table VSM-06). A majority of the interviewed VSMS (60%) have reported service as their major occupation. Two of them are also graduates (40%) or have studied upto the primary level (40%). For all the VSMS, the village where they are currently working is their first experience as a VSM (Table VSM-01). All of the interviewed VSMS have joined service only after 1990. In 80 percent of the cases, the interviewed VSM also happens to be the first VSM appointed in the village (Table VSM-02).

As mentioned earlier, the role of a VSM emerges to be quite vital as the VSMS are involved in all the critical phases of the project implementation at the village level. (Table VSM-02). At the same time, it is surprising to note that none of the VSMS have responded regarding their awareness of beneficiary or village selection criteria

Three of the interviewed VSMS have reported that they had joined as VSMS by personal choice while one has joined through a special recruitment drive. All of them like the work that they are doing (Table VSM-06). None of the interviewed VSMS felt that the remuneration given to them is sufficient and only two have reported that the remuneration reaches them on time (Table VSM-06).



Nearly all the VSMs interviewed practice what they preach as they also had sanitary latrines (80%), W/B platform (80%) soak-pit (81.82%) and chullahs (60%) at their homes (Table VSM 06).

VIII. QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION

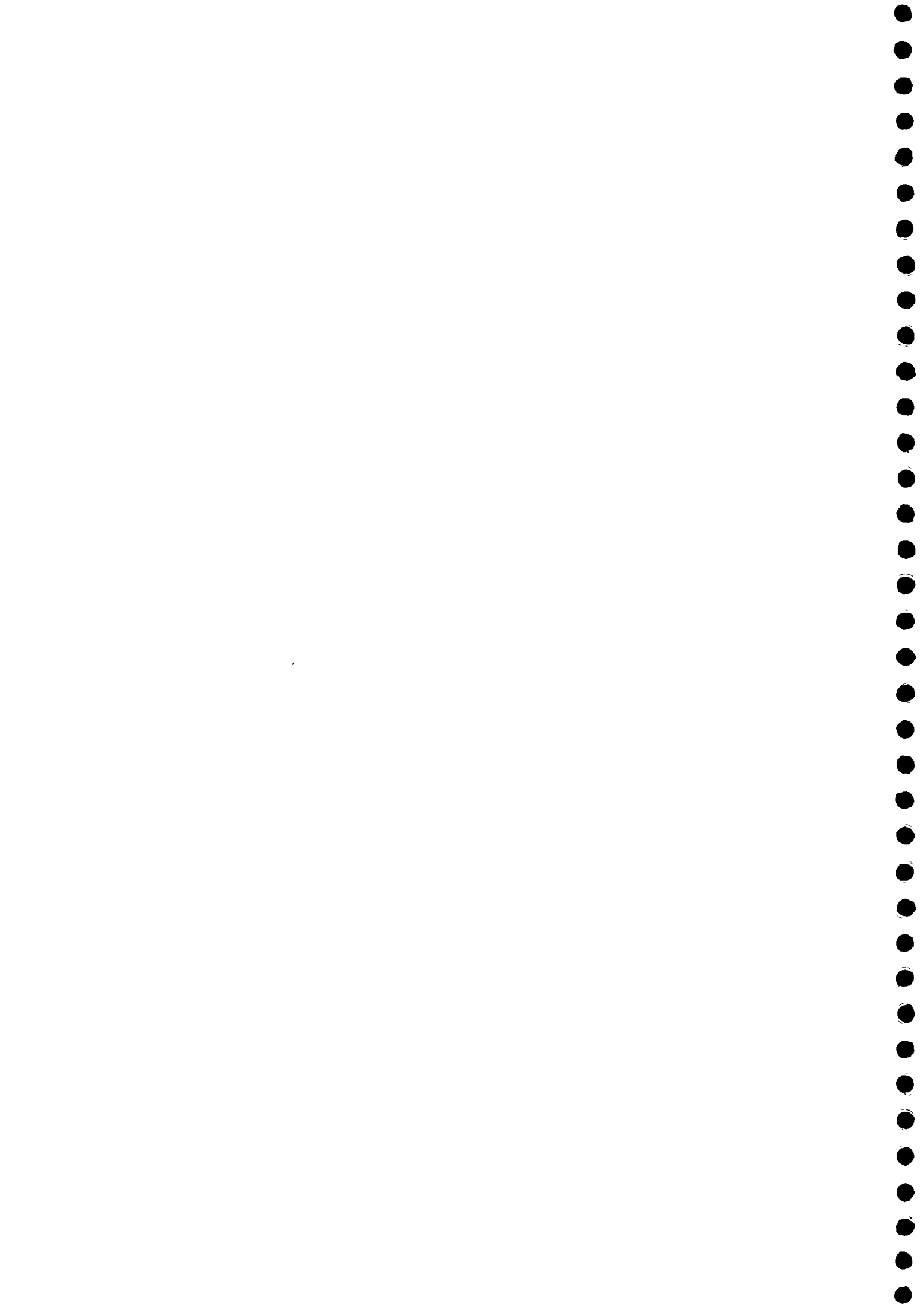
As reported earlier, the condition of the walls, roofs and doors of the sanitary latrine units in the household packages is good. The walls are mostly constructed of brick and cement (94.74%), while a few beneficiaries have used stone also (3.51%). The most preferred roof material is stone slabs (95%) while a few beneficiaries have gone for cemented, wooden, tin or thatched roofs also. The latrines are mostly provided with wooden doors (46.15%) or tin doors (46.15%) (Table B-08).

Most of the beneficiaries (83.00%) have reported that their sanitation facilities were installed by trained masons only. Most of these masons (76.00%) hail from the same village in which they are working (Table B-12).

In many of the cases (59%), the beneficiaries themselves have selected the mason to do the work, while in the other cases the mason was either recommended by the VLW (19%), VSM (16%) or the BDO and Panchayat (3% each) (Table B-12).

The approximate costs for the wall, door and roof averaged from the figure quoted by the beneficiaries are Rs.278/-, Rs.45/- and Rs.145/- respectively (Table B-13)

Only 23 percent of the beneficiaries have constructed a bathing cubicle. These cubicles are mostly attached to the sanitary latrines (86.96%). The constructions are mostly with permanent with walls, roof and door (30.43%), only wall and roof (52.17%) or only walls (17.39%) (Table B-15).



A soak-pit has been dug in 45 percent of the cases but the prescribed standard design has been used in all such cases. (Table B-15).

IX. PLAN OF ACTION (PoA) - TARGETS Vs ACHIEVEMENTS

According to the plan of action (PoA), the targets fixed for the implementation of the sanitation programme are as follows:

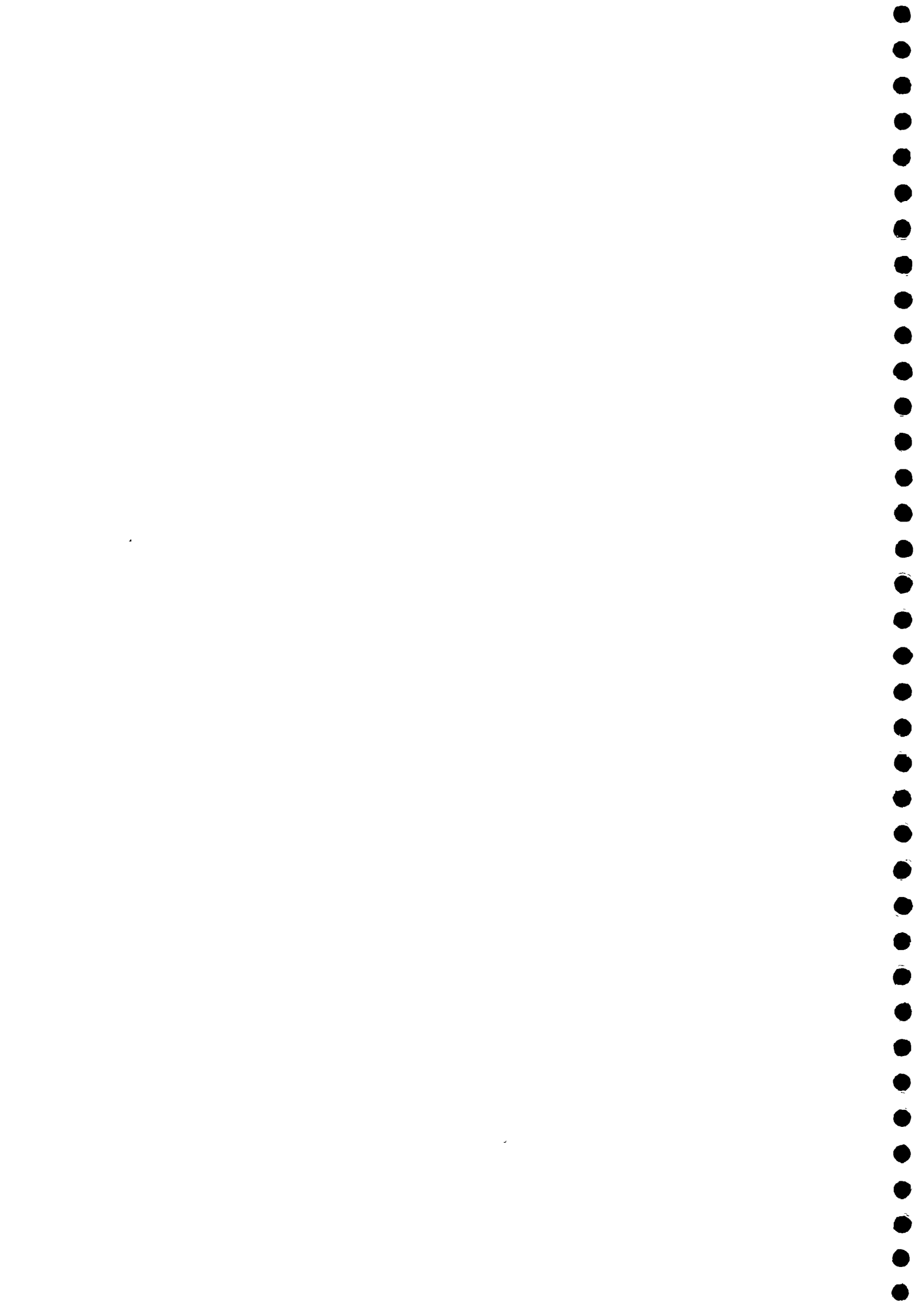
- Household packages	- 600
- Sanitary facilities at PSP	- 60
- W/B platforms at PSP	- 60
- Institutional latrines cum-urinal complexes	- 30

It is evident from earlier discussion that the target achievement has been successfully completed for all the components of the programme listed above. However, the implementation of the household facilities as a 'total package' has not been observed (Total package availability is only 35% (Table GEN-02)).

Though the availability of sanitary latrines provided through the programme is 100 percent, the availability of other facilities along with the latrines is in a decreasing order. (latrines 100% > W/B platform - 67% > Chullah - 64% > Soak-pit - 45%) (Table GEN-02)

The combination of latrine either with W/B platform or soak-pit appears to be a more widely distributed package (67% and 45% respectively) which is close to the target of a total package (Table GEN-02).

The distribution of chullahs appears to be relatively better compared to the other districts with 64% of the beneficiaries reporting the availability of a chullah with them (Table GEN 02).



X. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES

The positive impact of the sanitation programme on the village beneficiaries is measured through their current sanitation practices including their choice of water for drinking and cooking, bathing habits, usage of smokeless chullahs, waste disposal habits and the usage of sanitary latrines.

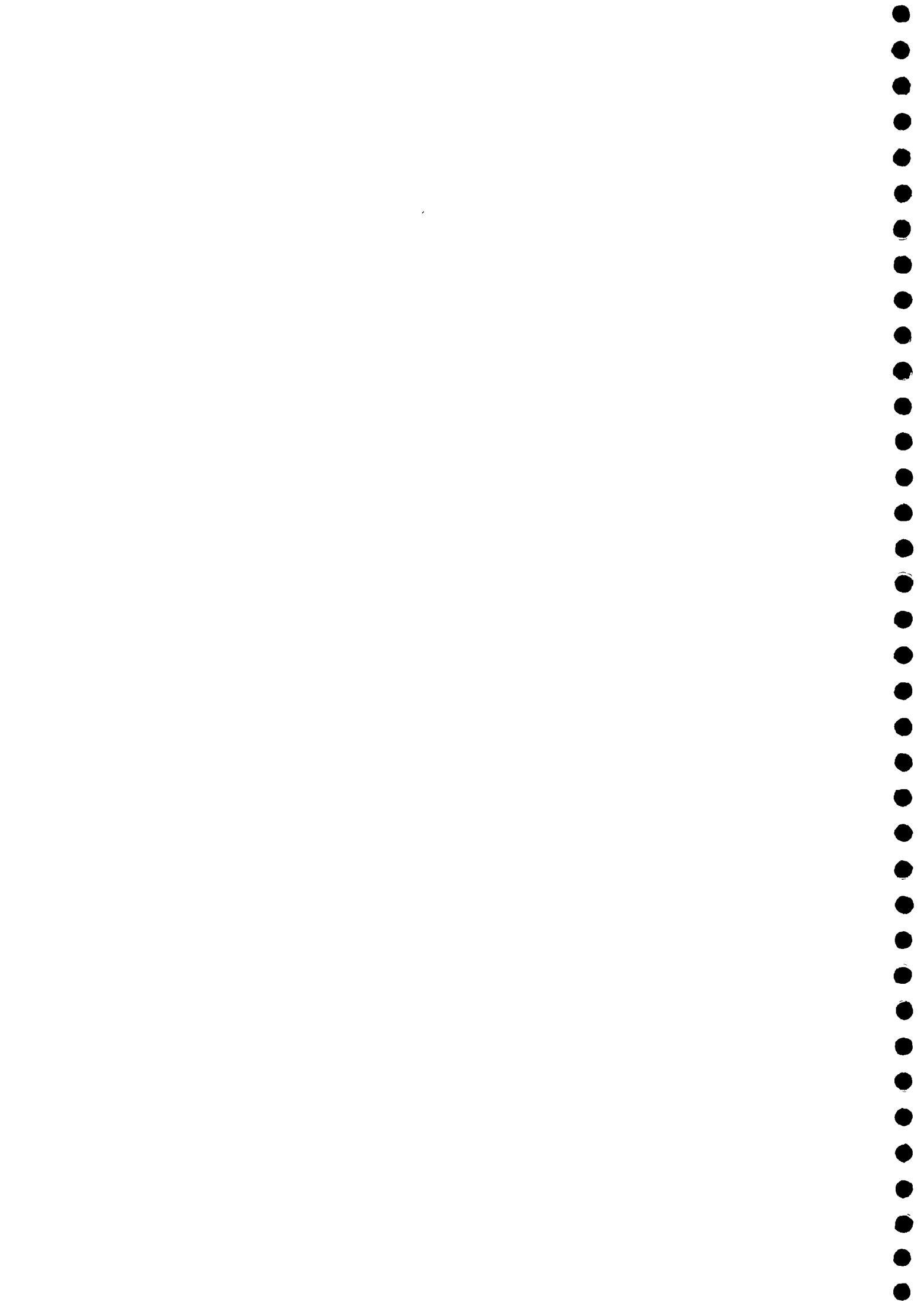
Most of the interviewed beneficiaries know the hazards of using unclean water for drinking or cooking. Their choice of a source used for drinking water during the monsoon or regular seasons is mostly the hand-pump (50% in monsoon and 49 percent during the other seasons) or the tap water (23% in monsoon and regular seasons). Similarly for cooking also, they use the same sources. But a sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries still use open wells for their water supply (26% during monsoons and 27% during regular seasons) for all uses and all seasons) (Table B-16).

A large majority of the beneficiaries (68%) have the habit of bathing at home while the remaining bathe in open sources like ponds, open wells or near the handpumps (Table B-17).

Among those who have constructed bath rooms, only 19 percent of the beneficiaries have reported that all their family members use the bathroom to take bath, while some have reported exclusive usage by adult females only (4%) (Table B-17).

Despite the promotion of smokeless chullahs, the traditional chullahs are still widely used (92%). Exclusive use of the smokeless chullah is by a small segment of the beneficiaries only (3%) (Table B-17).

The use of the garbage pit provided through the sanitation programme is extensive (98%). The number of beneficiaries who dispose-off their waste in the open is significantly low. (Table B-18)



A good majority of the beneficiaries dispose the cow dung from their cattle sheds in a separate disposal pit (84%), while the remaining throw in a common disposal pit (1%), or use it to make cow dung cakes (2%). About 3.45 percent of the beneficiaries feel that the current dung disposal site is too close to their house for liking (Table B-18).

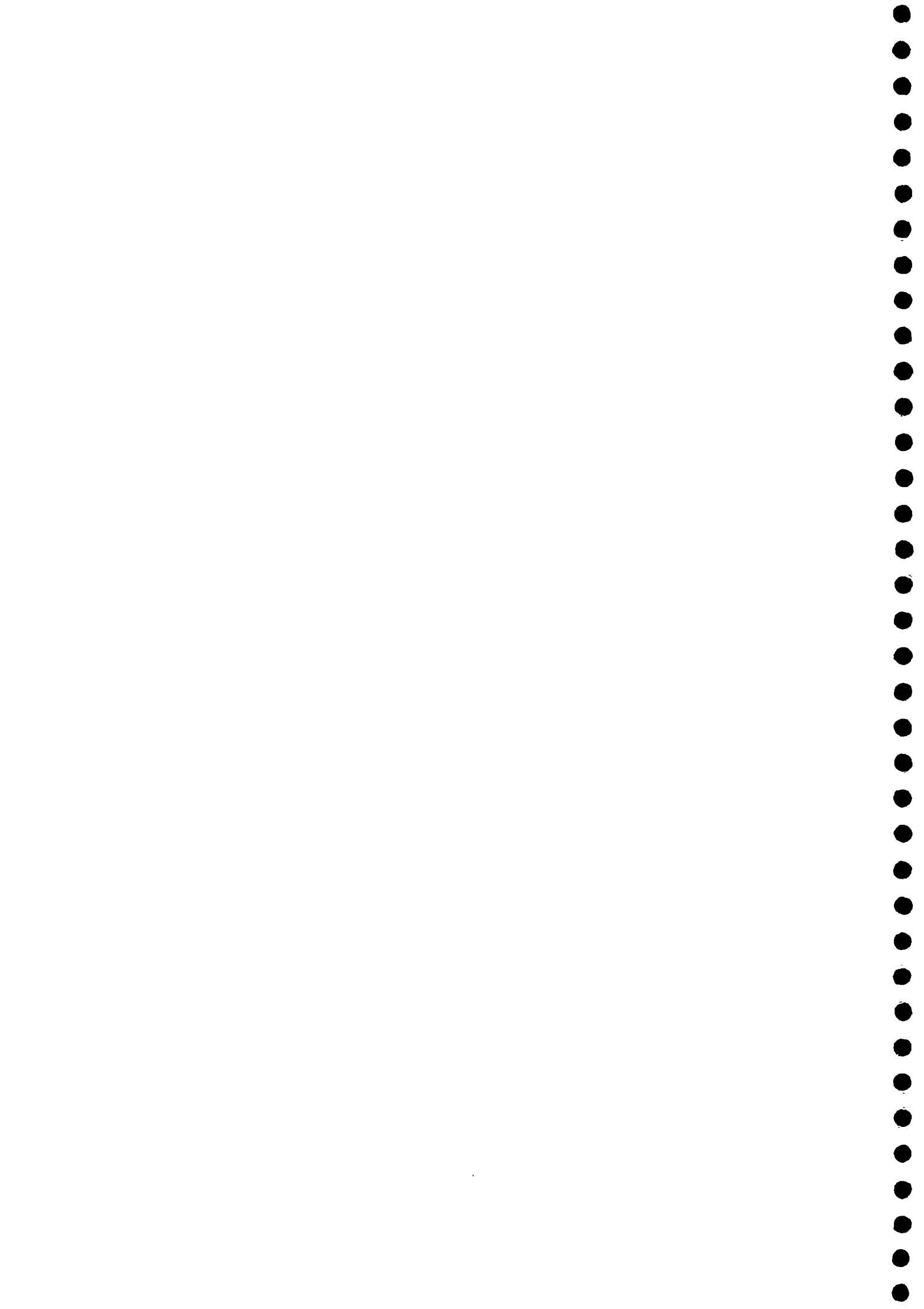
The main reasons for adopting the sanitary latrine provided by the project are because they are convenient (42%), they are hygienic (13%) or they provide privacy (21%). A small proportion (15%) have, however, admitted that they took up the package for the subsidy money (Table B-19).

Nearly all the beneficiaries (92.45%), are satisfied with the smokeless chullahs provided to them. Low smoke output (100%), cleanliness in the house (44.90%), less cooking time (44.90%) are some of the main reasons for their satisfaction (Table B-20).

A change in the attitudes of the beneficiaries could be clearly observed when questioned regarding their priorities in sanitation before and after the package implementation. There has been a slight decrease of around 6 percent among the beneficiaries who felt that the sanitary latrines are very essential (pre-implementation 64% and post-implementation 58%) (Table B-21).

When questioned about whether they would advice relatives/friends etc for adoption of sanitary latrines only 4% felt that they can now advice their friends or relatives to adopt the sanitation package (Table B-21).

It is evident that there is an increasing realization among the beneficiaries that the individuals or community have to play an important role in keeping the village environment clean and healthy. A sizeable proportion (65%) of the beneficiaries feel that the individual households are responsible for garbage disposal while 9 percent feel that it is the duty of the village institutions to



dispose-off the garbage. Similarly, 40 percent of the beneficiaries feel that the households are responsible for the disposal of waste water, while 31 percent feel that it is the duty of the village institutions (Table B-21).

However, while discussing the creation and maintenance of sanitation facilities, 98% of the beneficiaries feel that it is the duty of the government to create these facilities, while 16 percent feel that it is the government's duty to maintain these facilities also (Table B-21).

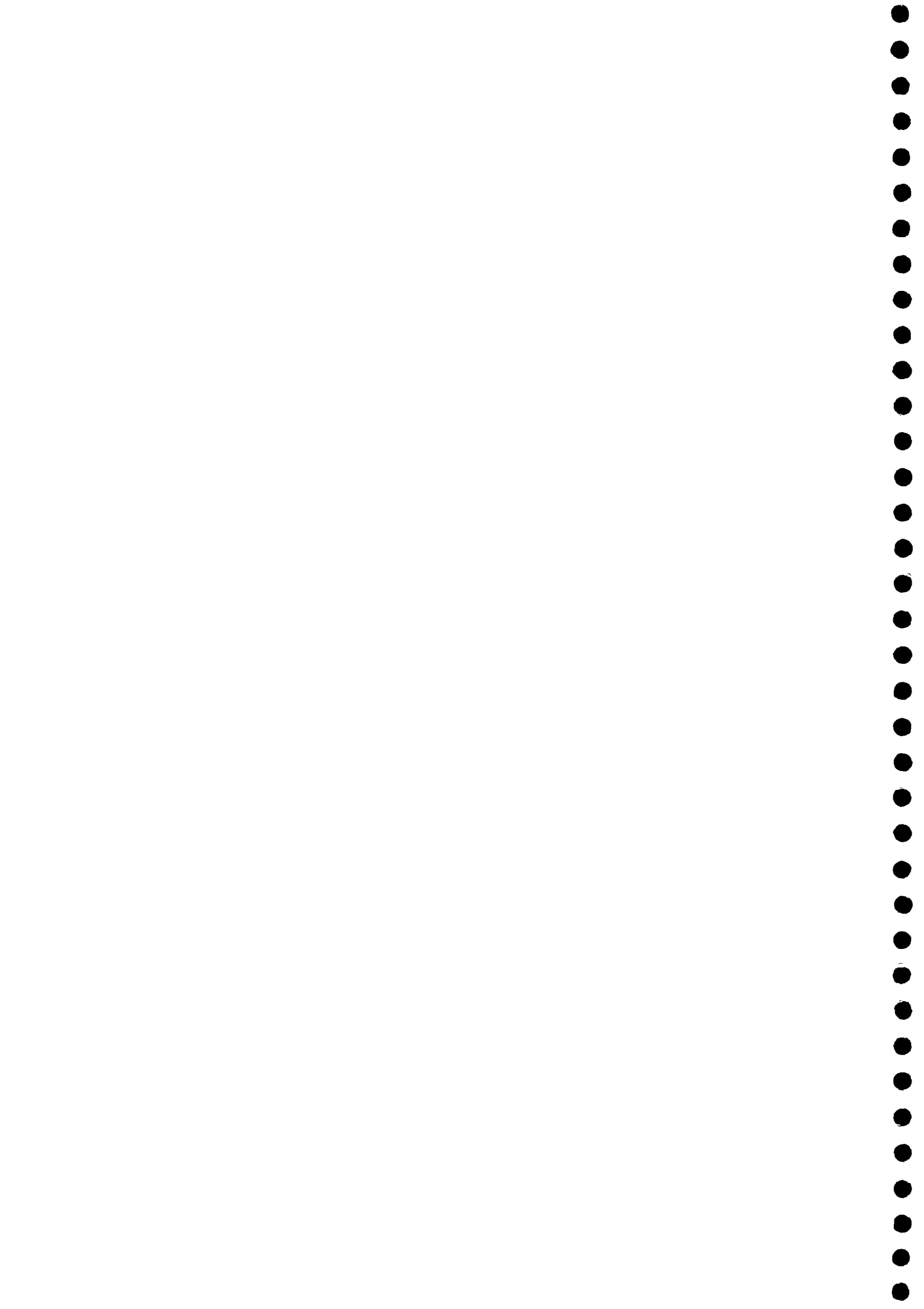
A similar picture emerges regarding the creation and maintenance of the drinking water facilities. 99% of the beneficiaries feel that the govt. has to create these facilities while 37 percent feel that the govt. has to maintain them (Table B-21).

The fact that 82 percent of the beneficiaries feel that maintaining the sanitation facilities is the responsibility of the village and 61 percent feel the same regarding the drinking water facilities gives sufficient hope for a successful implementation of the programme in future (Table B-21).

An overall response from the PSP users indicates that the PSP users themselves clean the W/B platform after use (85%) and their response that other users also do the same (97.50%) lends support to the above mentioned observation regarding the increasing role played by the community (Table PSP-03).

The educational institutions also present a positive picture with all of the institutions feeling that there was a significant improvement in the awareness and practice regarding sanitation after a proper orientation programme. (Table INST 07).

To further test the effectiveness of the sanitation messages on the school children, an observation of some vital parameters has been done in the surveyed educational institutions. These parameters are _ a) regular washing



of hands and feet, (b) keeping the class rooms clean, (c) keeping the school compound clean, (d) wearing clean clothes and (e) cutting of finger nails. The survey observed whether the school children of the institutions visited practice all the above mentioned or some of them together.

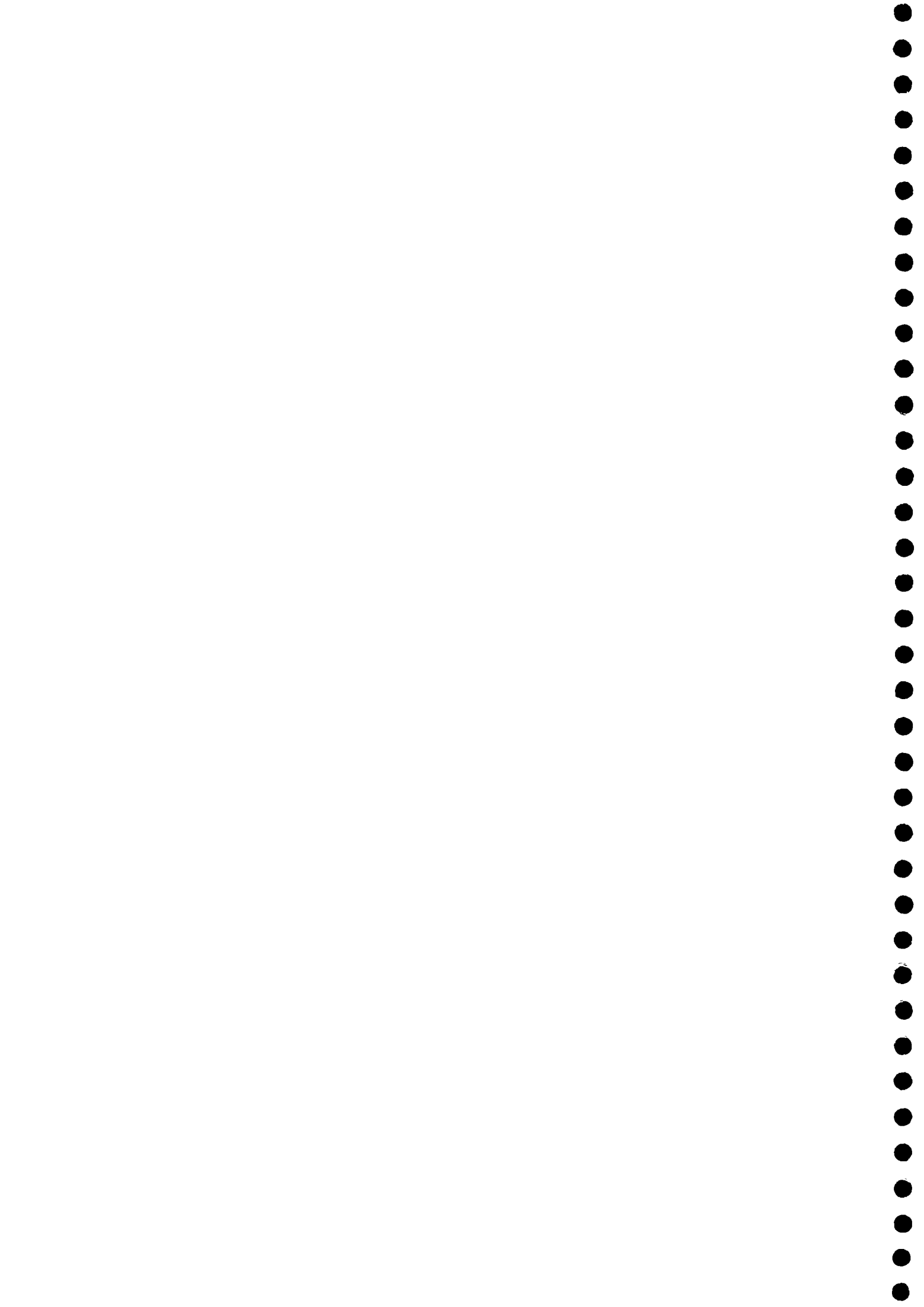
It has been observed that in 2 of the 4 institutions surveyed, the school children practice all the activities mentioned above. One institution has reported that their pupils only wash hands and feet, wear clean clothes and cut their nails, while another institution reported that their students only wear clean clothes and cut their nails. (Table INST-07).

The overall acceptance of the sanitation programme by the beneficiaries is also reflected through the successful performance of the VSMs (68.90% positive responses from the total number of contacts made with the village community). (Table VSM - 03).

An exercise of ranking the priorities of the beneficiaries for issues like health, water, electricity, sanitary latrines, general sanitation, education and roads has given a set of interesting results. The analysis of these results shows that in Tonk district, a large number of beneficiaries have ranked water as the top priority issue (47.00%). Electricity and health have been ranked 2nd by a large number of beneficiaries and roads ranked 3rd. Latrines and sanitation have been ranked 7th by many beneficiaries (Table GEN-01).

The above analysis shows the importance that people attach to basic needs like water and other infrastructural needs like education and roads.

Sanitation and latrines are not on the immediate priority list of the people.



DISTRICT SANITATION PROFILE - AJMER**I. HOUSEHOLD PACKAGES****Sample Profile**

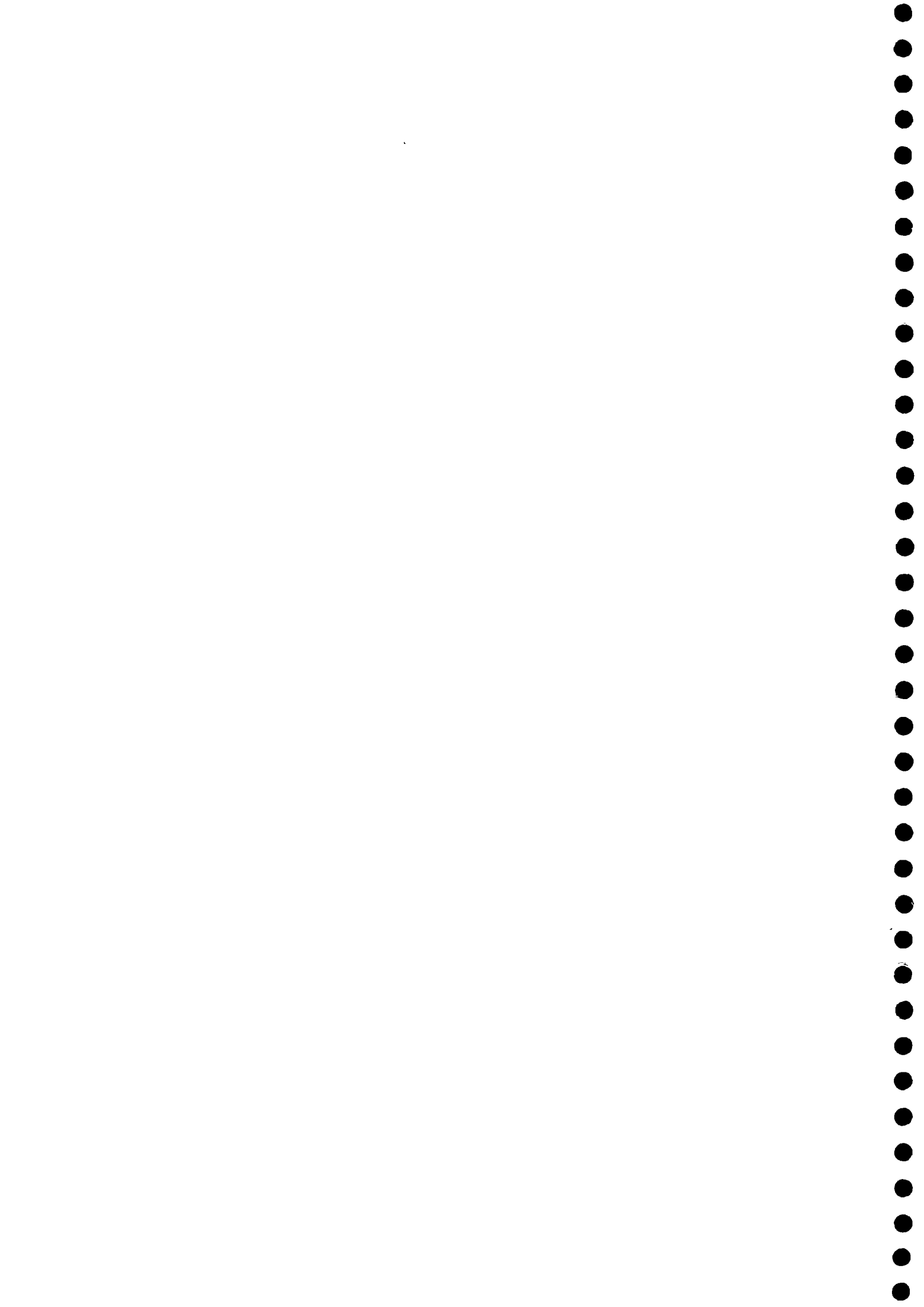
Ajmer has a population of 17 lakhs spread across 8 blocks. Fifty-nine percent of the population stay in rural areas. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 19 percent and 2 percent of the population respectively in the district. Ajmer constitutes just 4 percent of the total population of the state of Rajasthan.

A total sample of 160 households had been covered for the evaluation of the sanitation programme in Ajmer. It has been seen that 11.25% of the population belonged to the Scheduled Caste groups. There were no Scheduled Tribe households among the sampled population (Table B-01)

A majority of the population (91.25%) of the sample households were Hindus while Muslim households comprised of only 7.50 percent of the sample (Table B-01).

With respect to the structure of the family it has been seen that there was an equal distribution between joint and nuclear families as 55 percent of the sampled households lived in joint families while the remaining (45%) lived as nuclear families (Table B-01).

Among the sampled households, 42 percent come under the < Rs.6,400/- and below income group and 36 percent under the Rs.6,401 to Rs.15,000 per annum income group, while the remaining 22 percent belong to the Rs.15,001 and above income category (Table B-02).



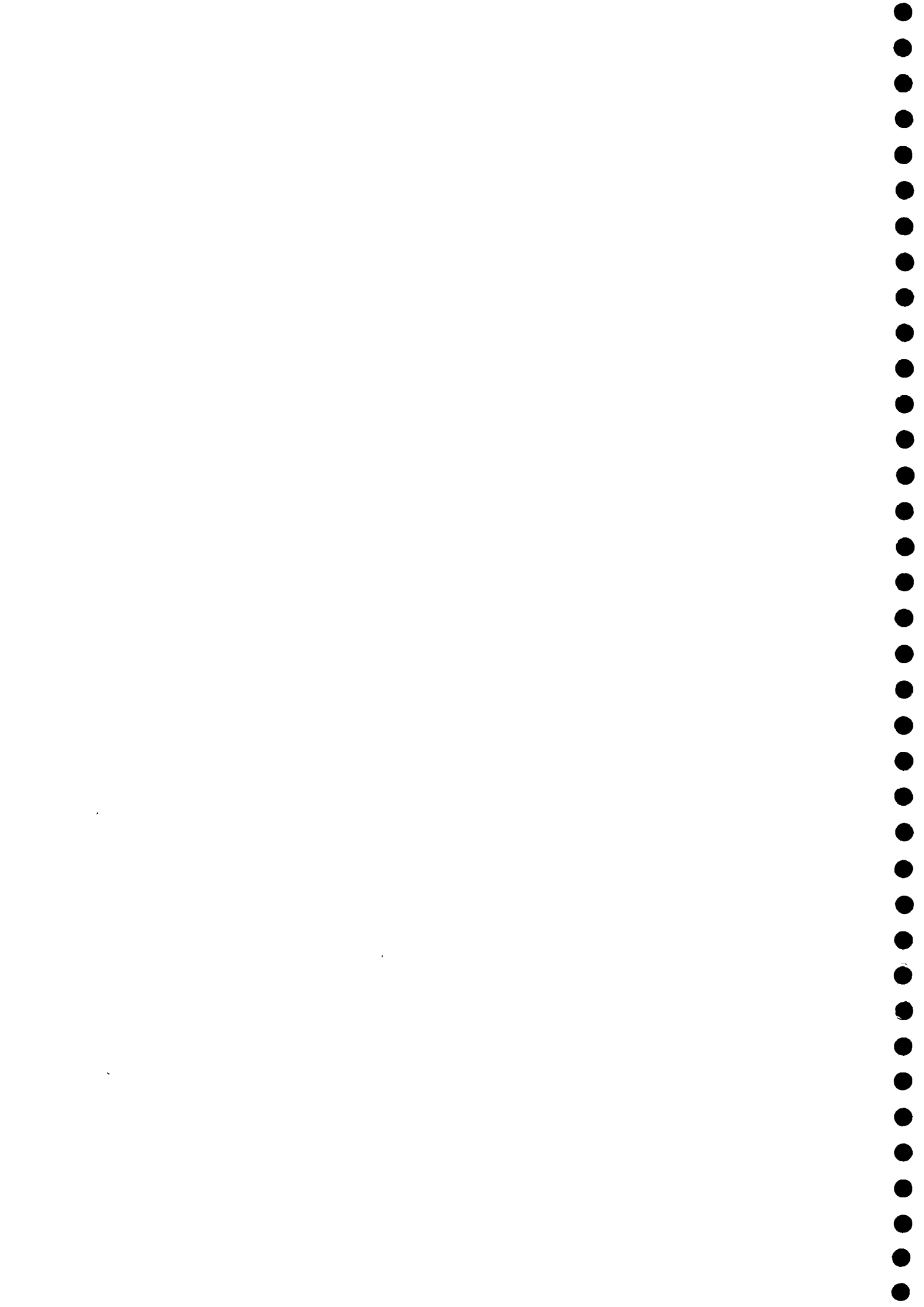
A large proportion of the sampled households (56.25%) are engaged in agriculture and allied activities for their primary income, while 16.88 percent and 15 percent depend on service and trade, business or artisanal activities respectively. Only 11.25% of the sampled households depend on labour as their primary source of income (Table B-02).

The sampled households have an average homestead area of 351 sq.ft, with a large majority (56.25%) owning pucca houses while 27.50 percent own only kuttcha houses, and 16.25 percent of the sampled households own combined type of houses (Kuttcha + Pucca). A majority of the beneficiary households own cattle (76.88%) and among the cattle owners, 82.11 percent have constructed cattle sheds also (Table B-03).

Profile of the Sanitation Facility Users

Among the sampled households, the proportion of families actually using the sanitation facilities is very high (71.3%) compared to the other districts under study. These user families have an average family size of 5.73 per household (Table B-04).

Educational profile has indicated that most of the males (35%) and females (25%) from the user families have studied upto the primary school level. Though a significant proportion of the males (23.10%) have also studied upto high school, a very negligible percent age of females (5.79%) have studied upto this level. A very high proportion of males (93.27%) and females (95.5) from the beneficiary families used the sanitation facilities regularly. There is a slight predominance of male users (52.37%) of the sanitation facilities as compared to the female users who comprise only 47.63 percent. It is also observed that males and females in the 15-45 years age group use the sanitation facilities most (48.54% males and 51.13% females) followed by those in the age group of 1-14 year group (35.67% males and 32.80% females). The incidence of users in the 45 years and above age group is relatively low (15.79% males and 16.08% females) (Table B-04).



Availability and Usage of Household Sanitation Packages

An analysis of convergence of the sanitation package facilities for the district has been presented in Table GEN-02.

It has been seen that 28.75% of the sampled households have received the complete package (latrine, washing/bathing facility, soak-pit and smokeless chullah).

However, a combination of facilities in a package excluding the chullahs appears to be more widely distributed (82.5%) (Table GEN-02)

Availability and Functional Usage of Facilities

With respect to the availability and functional usage of facilities it has been seen that all the sampled households (100%) installed latrines in their houses (Table B-06). Also a relatively high proportion of these latrines (77.50%) were functional (Table B-06). Most of the sampled households (94.38%) had washing/bathing platforms constructed in their houses, of which 89.40 percent are functional (Table B 06). More than three fourth (83.13%) of the sampled household had dug soak-pits and of these 89.47 percent are functional (Table B-06). Compared to the availability of laterines, washing/bathing platform or soak pits, a very low percentage (30%), of the sampled households had chullahs installed in their houses. Most of these chullahs (83.33%) were found to be functional and a good proportion (68.75%) are used (Table B-06). More than half (64.38%) of the households had actually constructed a bathing cubicle for privacy (Table B-06). A very high percentage (87.22%) of the households have dug a standard design soak-pit (Table B-06).

Sanitary Latrines

Selection of construction site for the latrines had indicated that a large proportion (82.5%) of the households had constructed their latrines within the



courtyard while some of them (14.38%) had constructed these in front of their house. A very negligible proportion (3.13%) had their latrines behind their house (Table B-07)

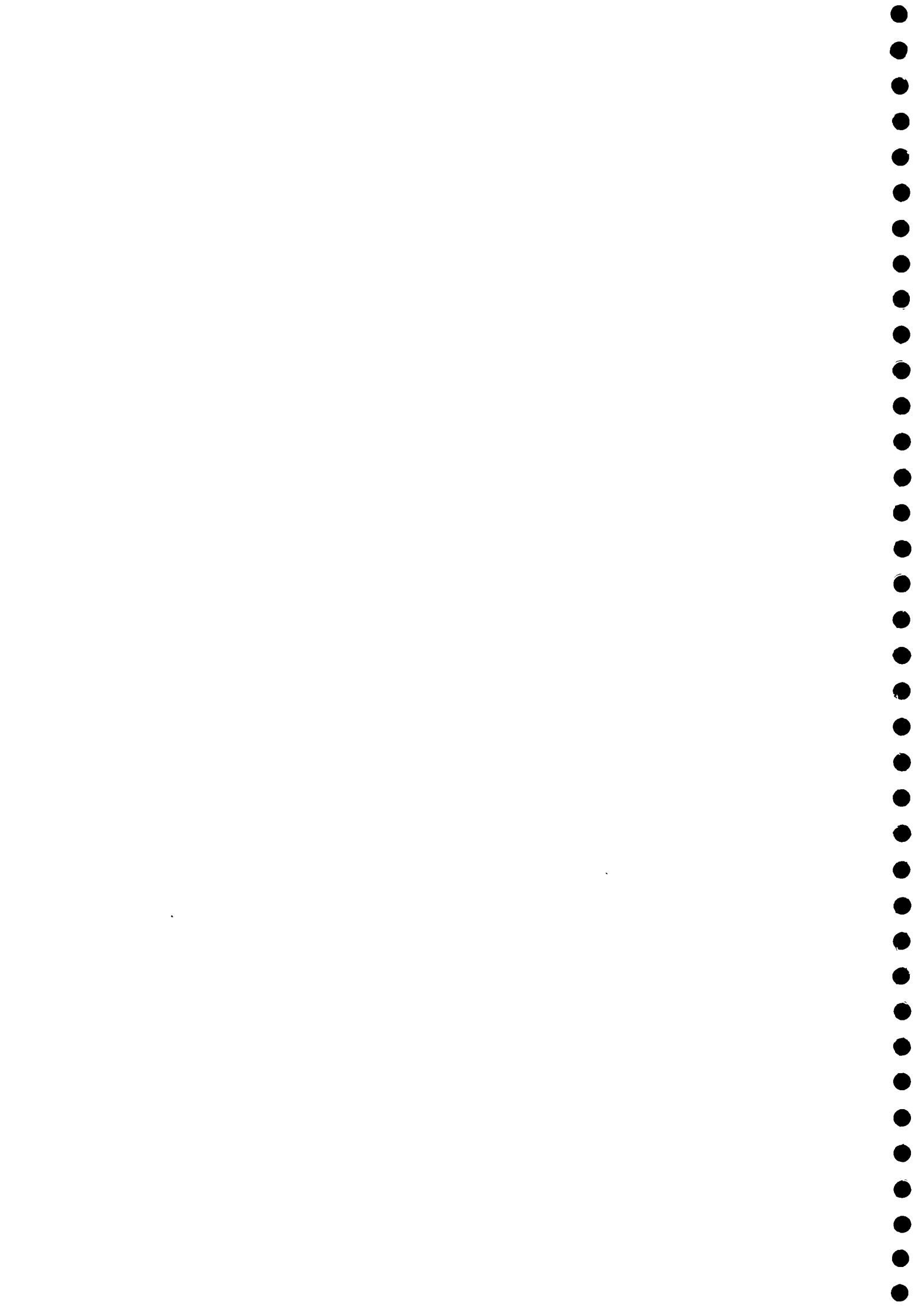
Approximately one fourth (25%) of the latrines in the observed sample were enclosed by walls while only 53.13 percent had roofs and only 21.25 percent had doors. (Table B-07). Of these 96.55 percent of the enclosure walls were in good condition. Similarly the roofs and doors were also observed to be in good condition (98.82% and 100% respectively) (Table B-08)

Almost all the sampled households (98.75%) had provided two pits for their latrines and in all these cases, the first pit is still being used (Table B-09)

In a majority of the cases (82.5%) the households have installed fibre glass pans supplied to them by the Govt. Department. (Table B-09).

Most of the households permanently keep a mug for washing in the latrine (61.88%) while only a lesser proportion keep a broom (43.13%) or a brush (32.5%) for cleaning the latrine (Table B-09). A very high percentage of the user households pour water into the latrine after use (90.35%) (Table B-28). However, some of the households reported problems in procuring water (28.13%) (Table B-28). Major problem faced in getting water is that the water source is too far away (97.78%). In most of the cases (70%), water was brought for use in the latrine by the family members themselves (Table B-28).

Maintenance of the latrines has indicated that 70 percent of the households scrubbed the latrine pan either daily (72.32%), weekly (16.96%), fortnightly (8.04%) or with no fixed intervals (4.46%). Most of the families scrub and clean the latrines themselves (93.75%), while some of them hire a sweeper (6.25%) (Table B-29). A majority of the families used only water (60.71%), while some use detergents to clean (26.79%).



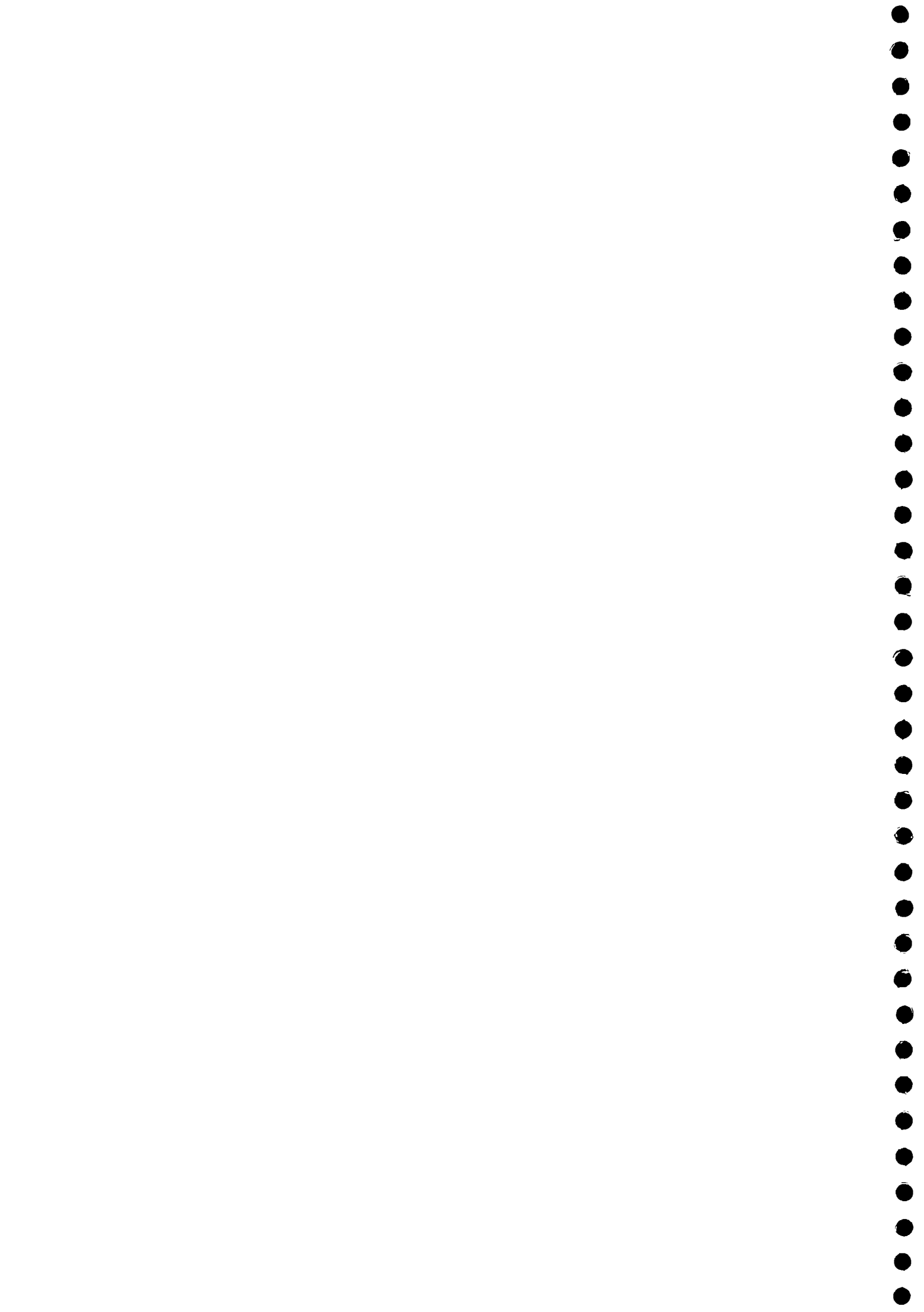
Construction of Sanitary Latrines

Participation of women from the beneficiary family for the various phases of construction appears to be relatively high for pit digging (37.5%) compared to construction till the plinth (28.13%), wall construction (22.5%) or roof/door installation (13.13%). The sole participation of the beneficiary in the latrine construction appears to be only for pit digging (30%) compared to the other construction stages (ranges between 1.88% - construction upto plinth and 3.75% - wall construction) (Table B-11). However, the beneficiaries appear to have worked more as participants when they have a construction crew available to them (range between 25% pit digging and 31.88% pit cover casting) (Table B-11)

Among the beneficiaries using the services of the trained mason a very significant percentage (83.13%) of the beneficiaries reported that they have selected a mason from their own village. The selection of a mason has been done mostly by their own choice (48.75%) or has been recommended by the VLW (16.25%), or VSM (26.25%) (Table B-12).

More than half of the beneficiaries have reported that the VSM did visit their house before (64.38%), during (68.13%) and after (61.25%) the construction of the latrine (Table B-12).

Beneficiaries have indicated an inclination for constructing better and permanent structures as evident from the choice of material used for walls, roofs and doors. A major proportion of the beneficiaries have constructed cement and brick walls (76.72%) or stone walls (18.10%) Similarly, stone slabs are a preferred roofing material (58.82%) followed by brick and cement roofs (29.41%). Some preference has also been shown by a majority for tin or tile roofing. For construction wooden doors have been more preferred (61.76%) followed by the choice for tin-sheet doors (32.35%) (Table B-13).



Washing and Bathing Facility with Soak-pit

Compared to the other study districts, the number of washing/bathing facilities constructed in the beneficiary households was quite high (64.38%). In a majority of these cases (67.96%) this facility is constructed as an extended attachment to the sanitary latrine or separately located in the inner court yard (30.10%) (Table B-15).

It can be seen that almost one third of the families possessing this facility had constructed permanent structures with walls, roof and door (31.07%), a similar percentage constructed walls and roof only (38.83%) and only walls were constructed by 31.07% of the families (Table B-15). In a majority of the cases, waste water flows into the nearby soak-pit (73.13%) (Table B-15). A very high percentage (83.13%) of the sampled beneficiaries had a soak-pit dug for waste water. It was observed that the standard soak-pit prescribed by the project was used widely (Table B-15).

Smokeless Chullahs

Compared to the other facilities provided through the sanitation programme, the availability of smokeless chullahs in the beneficiary households is relatively low (30%) (Table B-06). However, it is observed that a good proportion (83.33%) of these chullahs are functional though the actual proportion of families using these chullahs is comparatively lower (68.75%) (Table B-06).

II. INSTITUTIONAL UNITS IN SCHOOLS

Profile of the Educational Institutions Sampled

A total of 11 institutions were surveyed for the study, out of which a majority (72.73%) are Lower Primary Schools, 2 (18.18%) are Upper Primary Schools and only 1 (9.09%) is a Middle School (Table INST 01).

All (100%) of the schools observed in this district were run by the State Education Department and almost all (90.91%) of these schools were co-educational, while, one school was a boy's school (Table INST-01). However, it has been seen that there was a predominance of boys in these schools (2032) compared to the girls (529) out of a total of (2561) (Table INST-01).

Sanitation Facilities Available

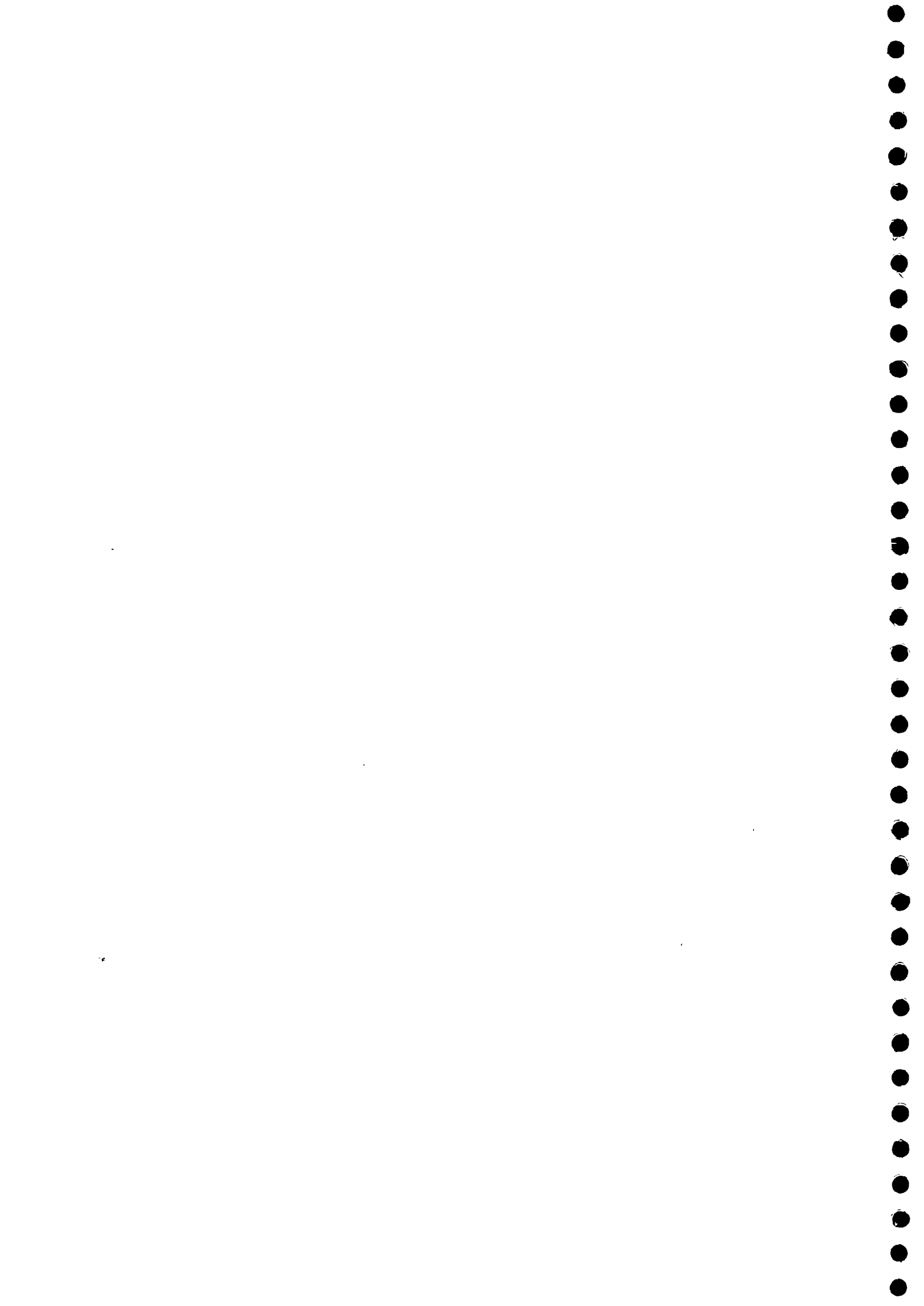
All the institutions surveyed had sanitary latrines installed under the UNICEF assisted sanitation programme. Of these institutions, a very high percentage (82%) had constructed urinals also. (Table INST-02). The sanitary latrines were usually located close to the school building (54.55%), while a substantial proportion had the toilet facility at a distance (45.5%). In the later type, the average distance from the school was around 18 mtrs. (Table INST-02).

Status of the Institutional Latrines in Schools

Of the total sampled latrines, 82 percent are found to be functional. All the functional latrines have the pit covers placed properly. However, two cases have been observed where the pit covers were cracked or were not fitting properly (Table INST-03). These latrines (81.82%) had fibre glass pans (Table INST-03) and two of the sampled latrines had secure doors (18.18%) (Table INST-03).

Usage Patterns of Institutional Latrines

It is observed that only 5 of the institutional latrines from the total number of functional latrines observed in the district are currently under use. Among the functional but unused latrines, 3 latrines had not been put to use since the beginning of their installation, while one latrine has been used for sometime but is currently unused (Table INST-04). The main reasons for non-usage of



these latrines were because there is no door to ensure privacy or the proximity of forest encourages the pupils to go there instead of using the school latrine (Table INST-04). Most of the institutional latrines are used by both the boys and girls commonly in the co-educational schools. In one of the schools, the staff also used the same latrine (Table INST-04). Of the sampled institutions 8 had reported that some of their students were used to the sanitary latrines since they similar facility at home also. (Table INST-04).

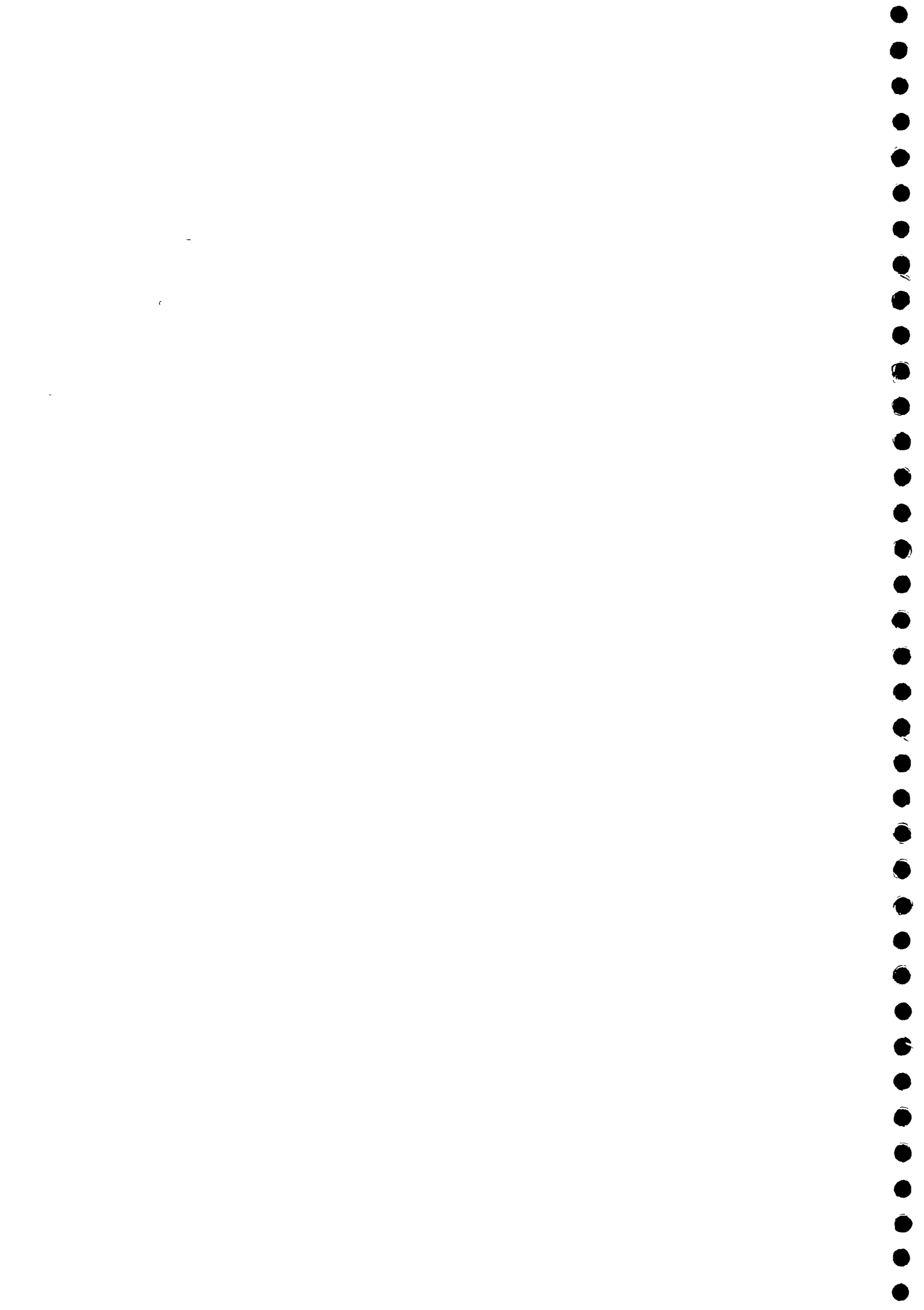
Maintenance of the Institutional Latrines

During the study, it had been observed that 6 of the 11 institutional latrines were more or less clean. 7 institutions however reported that they get their latrines cleaned regularly. Of these 4 institutions clean the latrines everyday while 3 of them do it on a weekly basis (Table INST-05). Three of the surveyed institutions got the latrines cleaned by the students. While, 2 institutions used the services of the school peon. Others used hired sweepers (Table INST-05). It has been seen that all the institutions used only water for cleaning and did not used any other cleansing agent like acid or detergent (Table INST-05). In almost all the cases, the Headmaster of the school is incharge of maintaining the cleanliness of the latrines (Table INST-05).

Availability of Water

Seven of the surveyed institutions had access to handpumps for their water supply. The other institutions depended on tap water or water brought from outside and stored in a tank. The distance between the latrine and the water source was around 68 mtrs. on an average (Table INST-06).

Five of the surveyed institutions reported that they faced problems in getting water for use, in the latrines as the water source was too far. Others mentioned a shortage of storage pots, inadequate water supply or lack of manpower to bring water for storage (Table INST-06).



Almost all the schools had access to clean drinking water. The drinking water was mostly collected from the handpumps or taps and in 2 cases, from a tank (Table INST-06).

Only two institutions filtered the water for drinking while two others did not purify it at all. Five of the institutions reported that there was no need to purify water as their water sources were clean (Table INST-06).

III. WASHING/BATHING PLATFORMS CONSTRUCTED NEAR PUBLIC STAND POSTS

Sample Profile

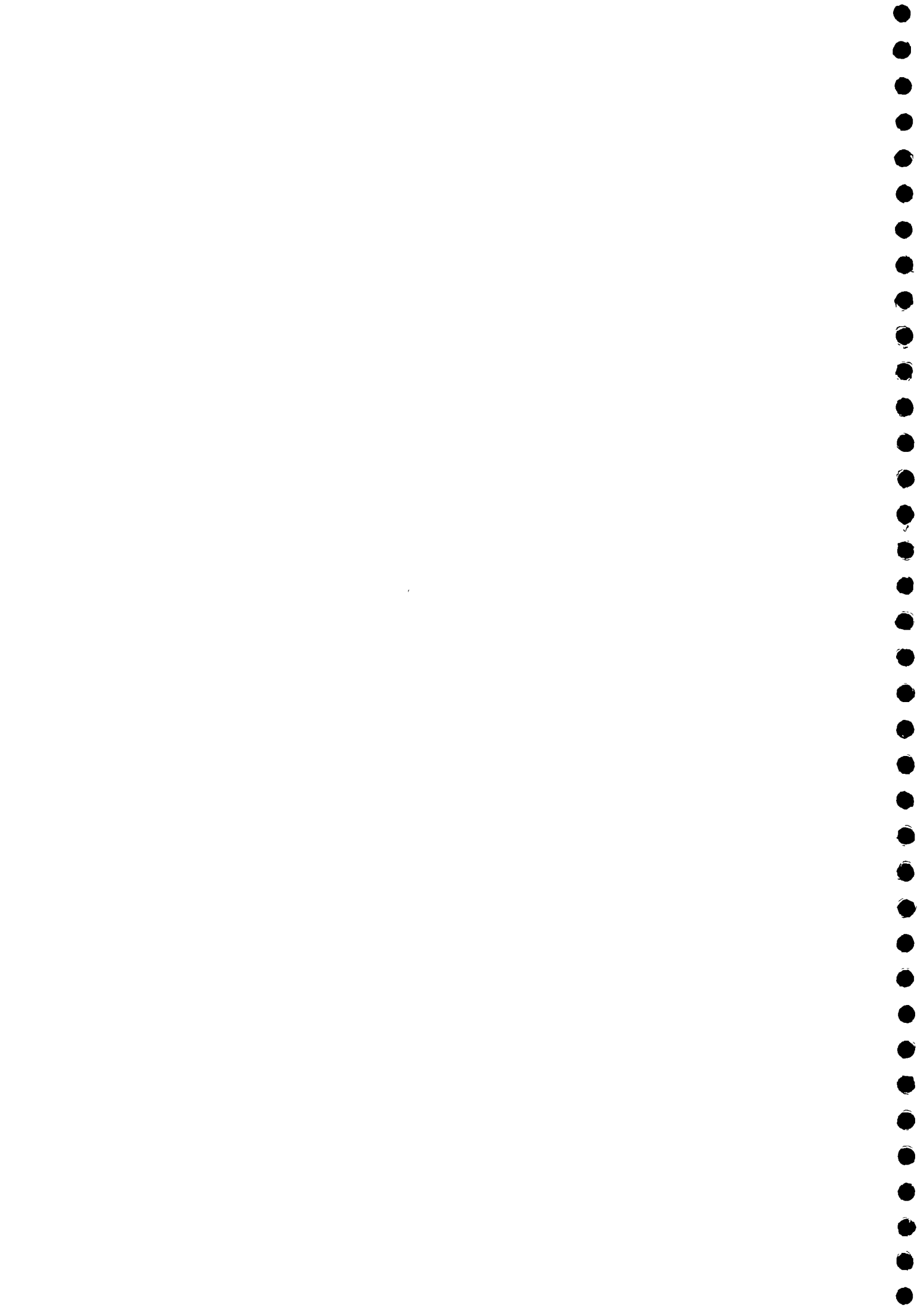
A total of 16 PSPs have been covered from 16 villages distributed in 9 blocks of the district. The actual number of PSPs in these villages was 137 but the number of PSPs operational was only 111 (Table PSP-01).

PSP User Profile

A total of 60 PSP users were interviewed on-site at the PSPs under study. Of these, 55 percent are males with an average age of 30 years while 45 percent are females of an average age of 36 years. Quite a substantial proportion (45%) of the users belonged to the Scheduled Castes while the remaining were from the other caste groups. All the PSP users interviewed lived within a radius of 190 mtrs. from PSPs under observation. (Table PSP-03).

W/B Platform with Drainage

Of the 16 PSPs surveyed 12 had constructed a W/B platform. All the platforms were made of cement. 11 of these PSPs had brick lined and cemented channels while one PSP had a stone lined and cemented channel. One PSP which had not been provided with a W/B platform had a kutchha channel dug to drain the used water. The length of these channels was around



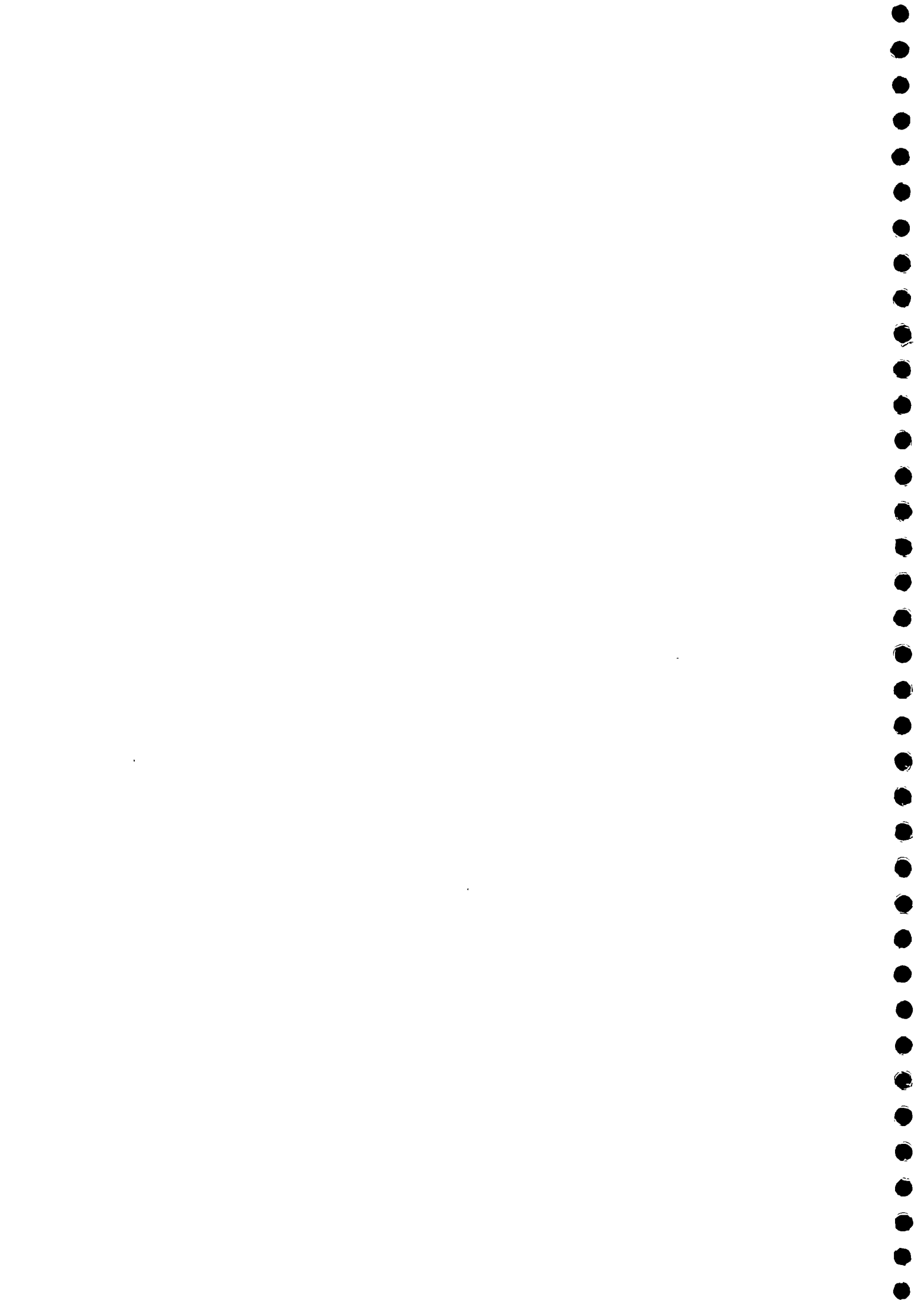
25 feet on an average (Table PSP-01). The slope of the drainage channel was effective at only 5 PSPs while 7 PSPs had the provision of a soak-pit at the end of the channel (Table PSP-02). Of the sampled PSPs, 7 had their W/B platforms in perfect usable condition while in 5 cases, the platform was found to be cracked but usable (Table PSP-02)

Almost all (8) of the PSP drainage channels were found to be in good condition while one channel was found to be cracked but usable. Another PSP also had a cracked channel with water seepage problems (Table PSP-02). All the constructed platforms had been found to be clean while only 9 of the 13 drainage channels were clean (Table PSP-02). In six cases, the used water drains into a soak-pit while in 8 cases, it was observed to be flowing into nearby open spaces (Table PSP -02). In all the cases where water flows into the soak-pit, the pit has been found to be quite effective in absorbing the water (Table PSP-02). In some cases it has also been observed that troughs have been provided near the PSP for watering the cattle (Table PSP-02)

Usage of PSPs

With regard to the awareness levels most of the PSP users were aware of the sanitation programme in their village as almost half of them had sanitary latrines (48.33%), 40 percent had W/B facilities and had soak-pits respectively and 20 percent had smokeless chullahs (Table PSP-03)

Usage of the PSPs had indicated that three fourths of the villagers used the PSP mostly for washing clothes (73.33%), while 65 percent used it for bathing and 26.67 percent used it for washing their cattle. A small proportion also used the PSP for washing utensils (11.67%), watering cattle (20%) or other chores (18.33%) (Table PSP-03). A significant proportion of the PSP users find the facility to be convenient (86.67%) (Table PSP-03).



Maintenance of the W/B Platform by the Users

A good proportion (68.33%) of the PSP users cleaned the platform themselves after use and 71.67% also feel that other villagers also do the same (Table PSP-03).

On enquiry at each of the sampled PSPs, it has been observed that the responsibility for keeping the W/B platform and channel clean lies with the individual PSP users only (68.75%), while in two PSPs, the village panchayat is responsible. There was no specific person assigned to do the cleaning and in two cases, a person was hired and paid for the upkeep of the PSP (in one case by the villagers and in another by the panchayat) (Table PSP-02).

IV. ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

Around one-third of the beneficiaries (31.25%) from the total sample indicated that the main purpose of the sanitation programme was to provide sanitation packages. Around 37.50 percent recalled that the programme had something to do with providing environmental cleanliness while the others understood that the programme provided cleanliness, health benefits, subsidy or promoted the use of soak-pits (Table B-22).

As low as one fourth (28%) of the beneficiaries were aware of some of the media activities conducted to promote better sanitary habits. Of the various activities, video shows and camps or programmes organized by the scouts or other school children were more popular (28.89% for both activities respectively, followed by the film shows (15.56%), song and dance programmes (11.11%), slogans and posters (11.11%) and general TV programmes (2.22%) (Table B-23).

Most of the beneficiaries (84.44%) enjoyed the different activities that they were exposed to and a sizeable proportion of them (77.78%) could recall the themes on which these media programmes were based (Table B-23).

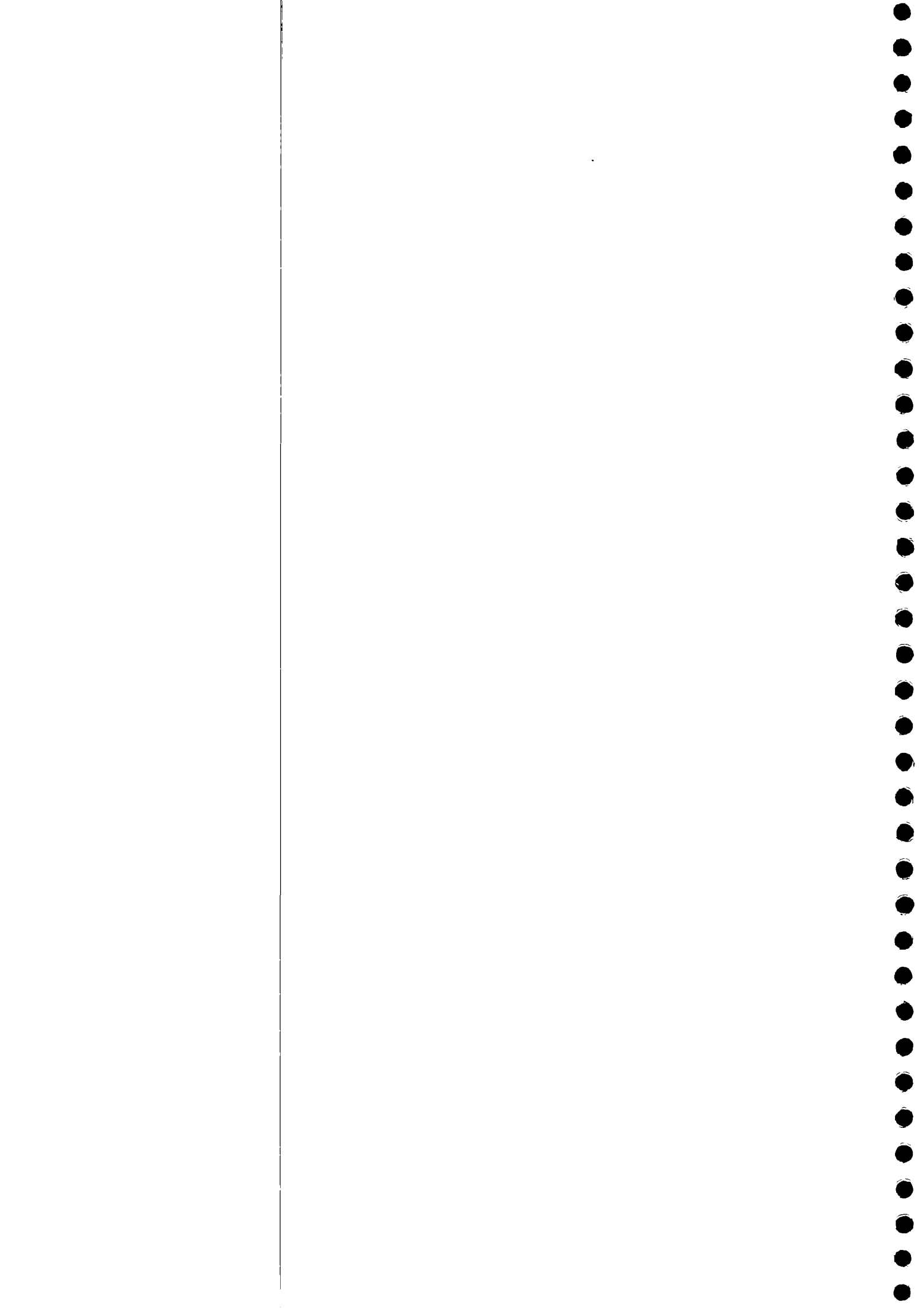


Information Sources Regarding the Sanitation Programme

The role of the VSM emerges to be quite important as a majority of the beneficiaries (56.88%) have reported that the VSM was their primary source of information regarding the sanitation programme. A good proportion of the beneficiaries (22.50%) also attributed their knowledge regarding the sanitation programme to the VLW. Panchayat also had been a source of information (11.25%) to some extent. Other sources of information are the BDO, village leaders and others (Table B-26). Most of the beneficiaries (91.88%) were approached by some concerned person from the project implementors to motivate them. The VSM again emerges as the major person approaching the villagers (55.78%) followed by the VLW (22.45%), panchayat (9.52%), BDO (7.48%), and village leaders (4.08%) (Table B-26).

Among the educational institutions surveyed, 5 out of the 11 institutions, that is almost fifty percent, could recall that some media activities were conducted for their orientation. The media activities recalled by the institutions were film shows, slide/talk shows, exhibitions, group meetings and scout camps (Table INST-07). It was seen that the media campaign had a positive impact as 45.45 percent of the institutions reported a significant improvement in the attitudes of the school children regarding the sanitation programme, while 3 institutions reported some improvement in the outlook of the students (Table INST-07). Only 4 of the 11 institutions surveyed reported that a staff orientation training programme was conducted in their schools (Table INST-07).

Among the VSMs interviewed for this study, 4 VSMs (36.36%) have reported that they are involved in training the beneficiaries regarding sanitation (Table VSM-03). However, the use of proper communication material by the VSMs is low, as only one VSM reported the usage of posters while another VSM reported that a demonstration technique was used by him (Table VSM-03).



Regarding orientation about low cost alternatives for better sanitation, only 26.38 percent of the beneficiaries reported that they had an opportunity to discuss and know the options. The VSM and the VLW are the key persons with whom they discussed (65.12% and 27.9% respectively) while a small section reported that they could discuss with the BDO or JE (Table B-25).

Personal contact by the VSMs was to be the most widely used motivation method as reported by all the VSMs, followed by group meetings (27.27%) compared to personal contact with meetings (18.18%) (Table VSM-03).

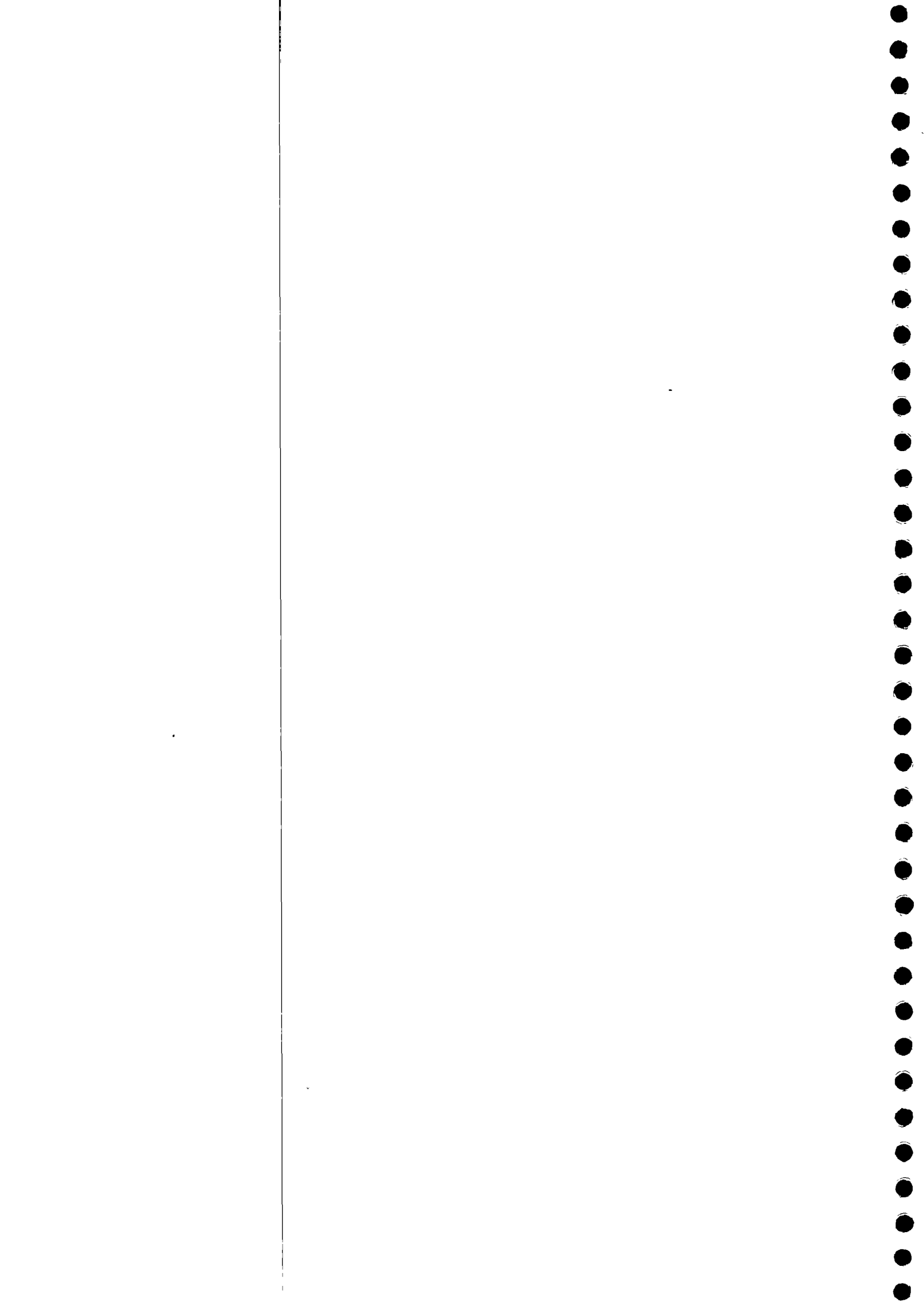
Only five of the VSMs interviewed (45.45%) have reported that they had attended some training programmes to prepare themselves for their work. Of them, only 3 VSMs feel that the training programmes that they had attended were fully useful to them, in motivating the beneficiaries, while 3 of the VSMs felt that the programmes helped them in generating awareness among the beneficiaries. Two of the VSMs also mentioned that these programmes helped them oversee the construction aspects of the project (Table VSM-04).

Only 4 VSMs have reported that some special motivation campaigns were held in their villages. The media technique used in these programmes were mostly lectures (100%), use of posters (100%), video (50%), dance/drama (50%), puppet shows (50%) and film shows (25%) (Table VSM-04).

Personal meetings and small group discussions were the most used interpersonal communication methods at the village level special motivation campaigns (Table VSM-05). The VSMs recall that these special campaigns were also attended by the VLWs, BDO, Voluntary Agencies and others (Table VSM-05).

V. MONITORING

The varying role of a VSM as the main person involved in village selection (45.45%), beneficiary selection (63.64%), site selection (45.45%), fund



disbursement (18.18%), training of beneficiaries (36.36%) and construction quality control (36.36%) highlights the importance of a VSM in monitoring the programme. However, only 27.27 percent of the VSMs felt that they played a decisive role in monitoring the programme directly (Table VSM-02).

The beneficiaries, however, feel that most of the VSMs do keep a check on the programme performance. An indicator of the VSM involvement in this respect was the consistency of VSM visits to the beneficiary during the pre-construction (64.38%), construction (68.13%) and post-construction (61.25%) phases of the latrine installation (Table B-12).

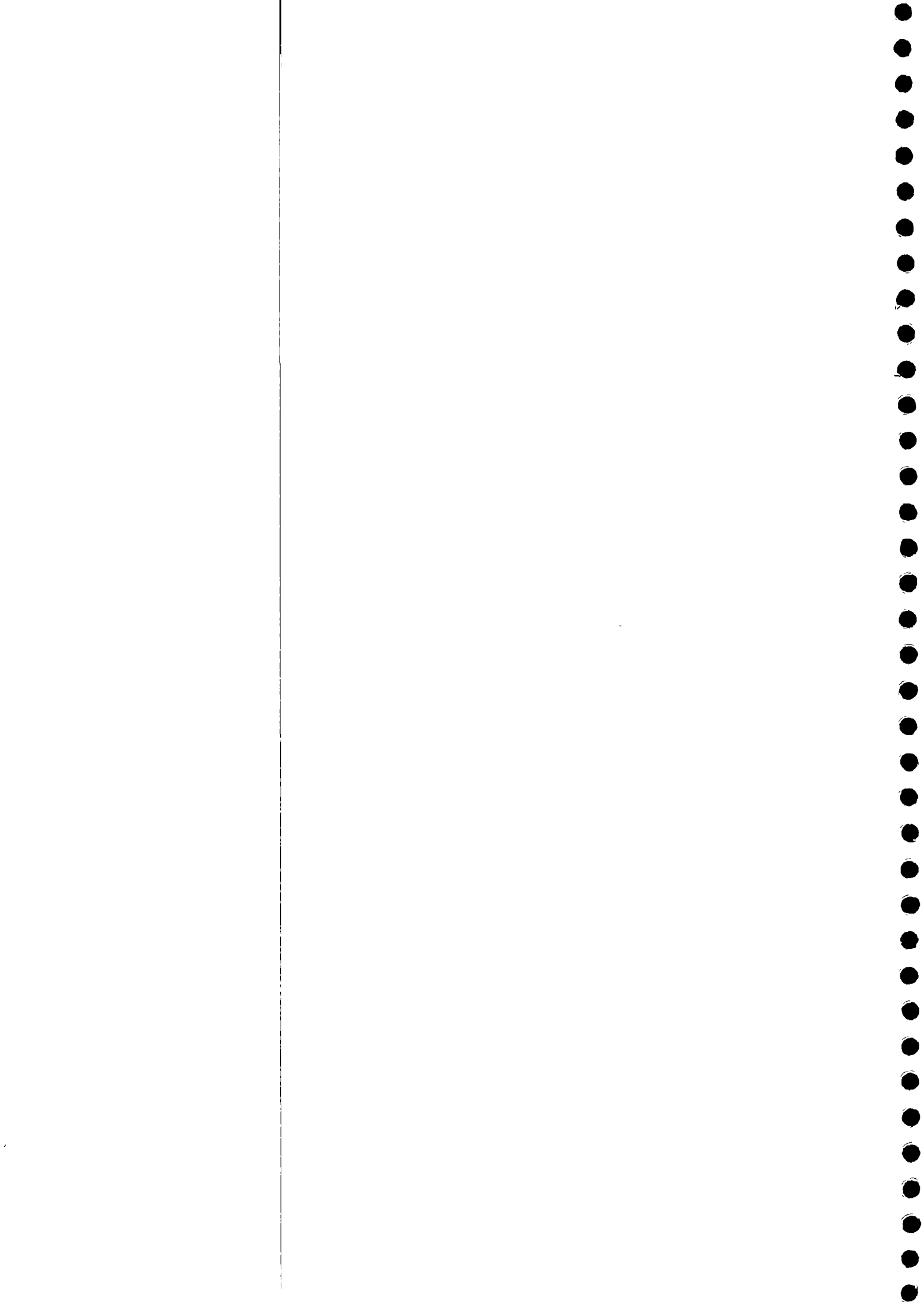
VI. SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

From the total sample, 66.88 percent of the beneficiaries have reported that they received the cash subsidy earmarked for the sanitation package implementation. Quite a substantial percentage (77.5%) had also spent some of their own money for construction of the sanitation facilities. The average amount spent by the beneficiary on his own was Rs.1619/- (Table B-14).

A majority of the beneficiaries (68.22%) who received the subsidy reported that they got the amount after they completed the construction upto the plinth level. Some have even reported that they received the subsidy before the construction (10.28%) or after starting and before the plinth (18.69%). A small proportion reported that they received the money after the total construction (2.8%) (Table B-14).

A very small proportion (1.25%) of the beneficiaries reported that they had to take a loan (average loan taken Rs.50/-) in order to complete the construction. (Table B-14).

A sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries (46.73%) feel that the subsidy amount due to them got considerably delayed (average delay reported - 2 months) (Table B-14).



VII. VSM PERFORMANCE

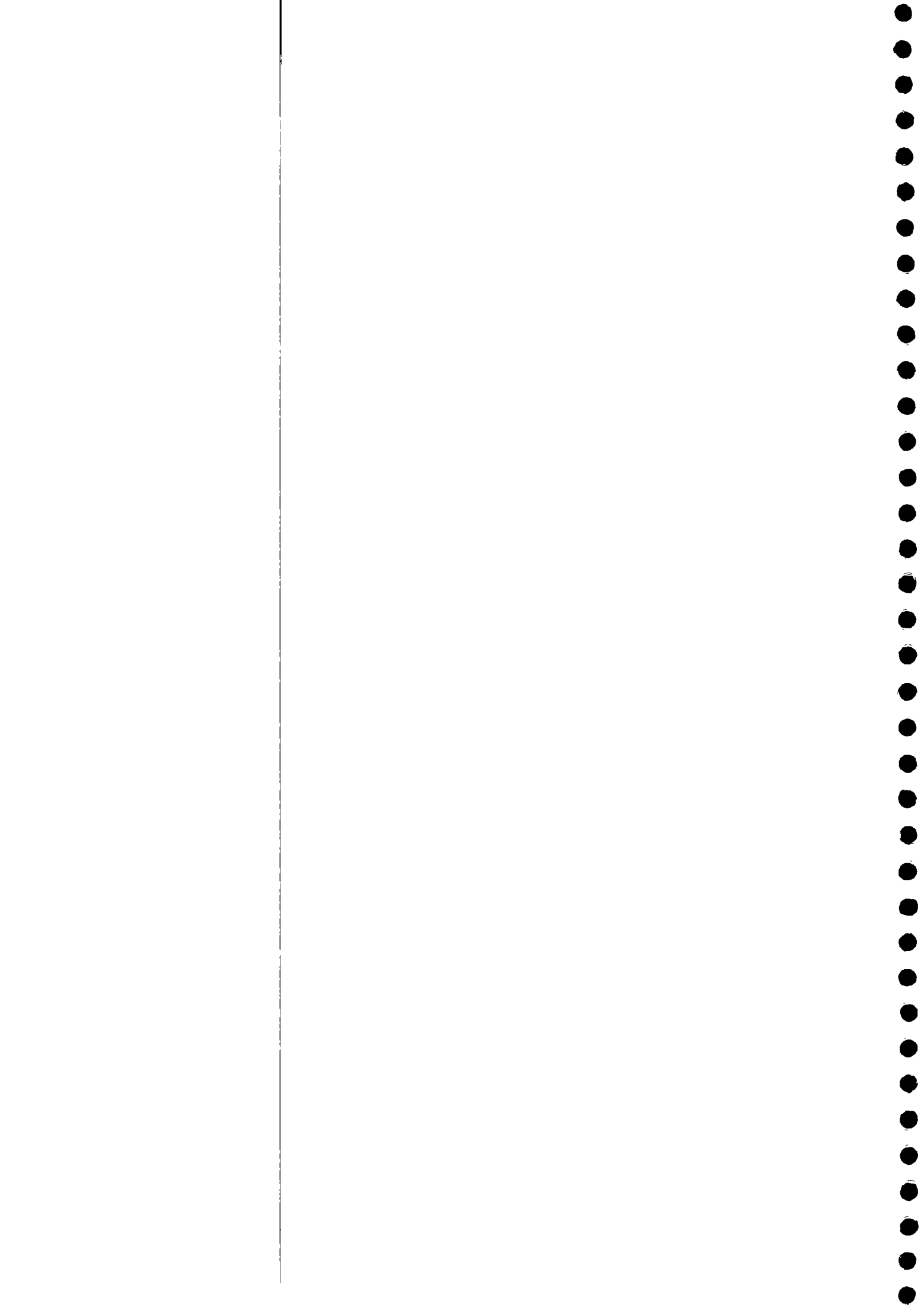
A Profile of the Sampled VSMs

A total of 11 VSMs were interviewed in-depth regarding their participation in the sanitation programme. The sample of VSMs had been chosen from 10 villages across 8 project blocks in the district. Of the sampled VSMs, 7 were male VSMs, while 4 were females (Table VSM-01). Of the sampled VSMs, four VSMs have reported that their spouse was also working as a VSM though only one couple was working together in the same village as VSMs (Table VSM-06). A majority of the interviewed VSMs (63.64%) have reported service as their major occupation. Education profile has indicated most of them were also graduates (55.55%) or had studied upto the school final level (27.27%). For all the VSMs, the village where they were currently working was their first experience as a VSM (Table VSM-01). A majority of the interviewed VSMs have joined service only after 1990. In 63.64 percent of the cases, the interviewed VSM also were the first VSM appointed in the village (Table VSM-02).

Only four VSMs (36.36%) have reported that they were fully aware of the criteria for village selection or beneficiary selection. Even though this being the case it can be seen that they were wholeheartedly involved in recruiting beneficiaries for the programme as they had managed to convince more than 60 percent of the villagers that they had initially contacted (Table VSM-03).

Reasons given for joining as VSMs has indicated that all the interviewed VSMs reported that they had joined as VSMs either through special recruitment (54.55%) or by personal choice (27.27%). Nearly all of them (90.91%) liked the work that they were doing (Table VSM-06).

Only 3 of the interviewed VSMs (27.27%) felt that the remuneration given to them was sufficient, thus implying that mostly the VSMs were dissatisfied with the remuneration received. Only 5 (45.45%) reported that the



remuneration reached them in time (Table VSM-06), again implying that it didn't mostly reach in time.

Nearly all the VSMs interviewed practiced what they preached as they themselves had sanitary latrines (90.91%), W/B platform (90.91%), soakpit (81.82%) and chullahs (55.55%) at their homes (Table VSM-06).

VIII. PLAN OF ACTION (PoA) - TARGETS Vs ACHIEVEMENTS

According to the plan of action (PoA), the targets fixed for the implementation of the sanitation programme were as follows:

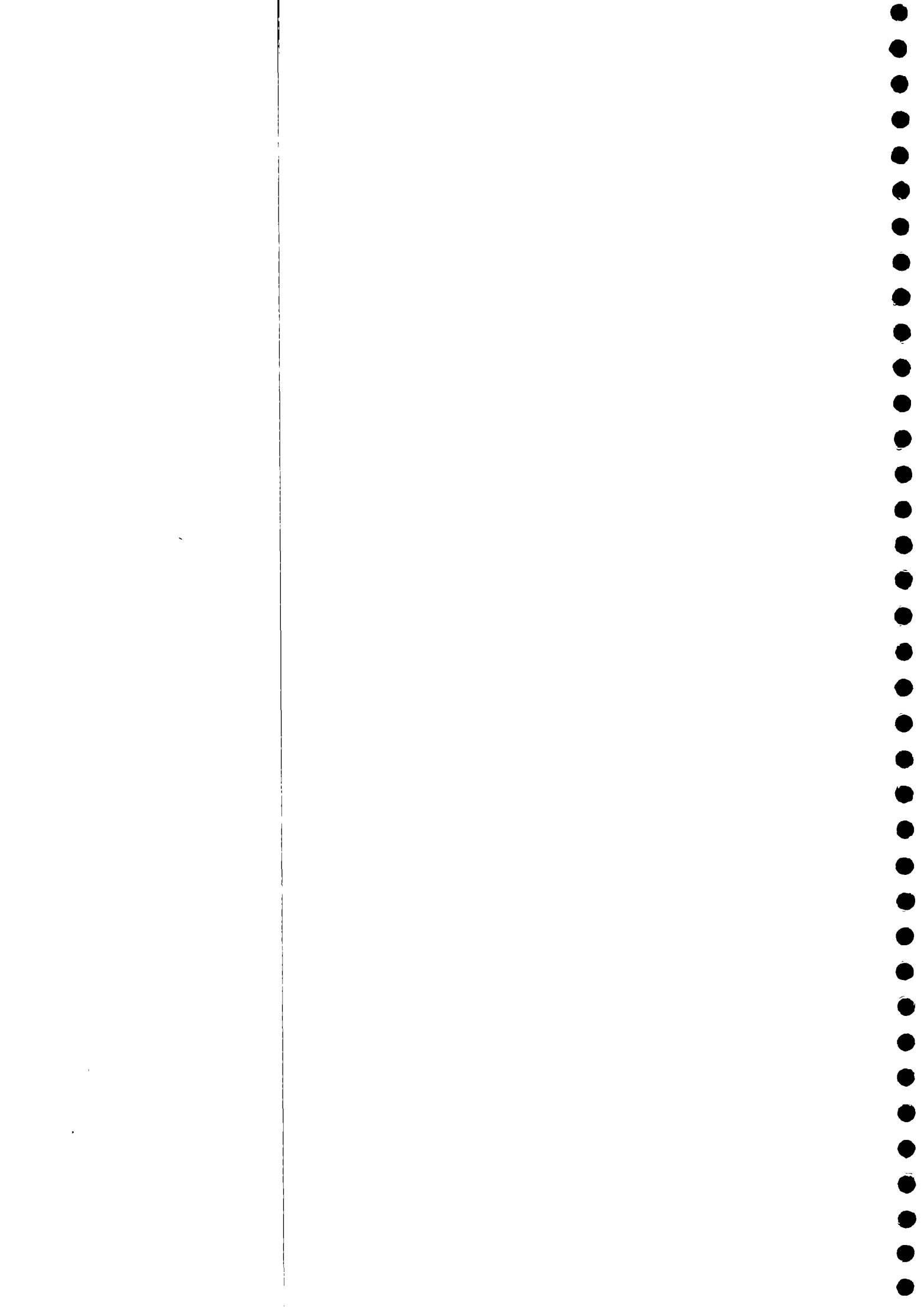
Household packages	- 980
Sanitary facilities at PSP	- 90
W/B platforms at PSP	- 90
Institutional latrines cum-urinal complexes	- 44

From the study sample it is clear that the target achievement had been successfully completed for all the components of the programme listed above.

However, the implementation of the household facilities as a 'total package' had not been observed (Total package availability 28.75%, Table GEN-02).

Though the availability of sanitary latrines provided through the programme was 100 percent, the availability of other facilities along with the latrines was in a decreasing order. (latrines 100% > W/B platform - 94.38% > Soak-pit- 83.13% > Chullah-30%) (Table GEN-02)

The combination of latrine with W/B platform and soak-pit were a more widely distributed package (82.50%) which is close to the target of a total package (Table GEN-02).



The distribution of chullahs was handicapped as only 30% of the beneficiaries reporting the availability of a chullah with them (Table GEN-02).

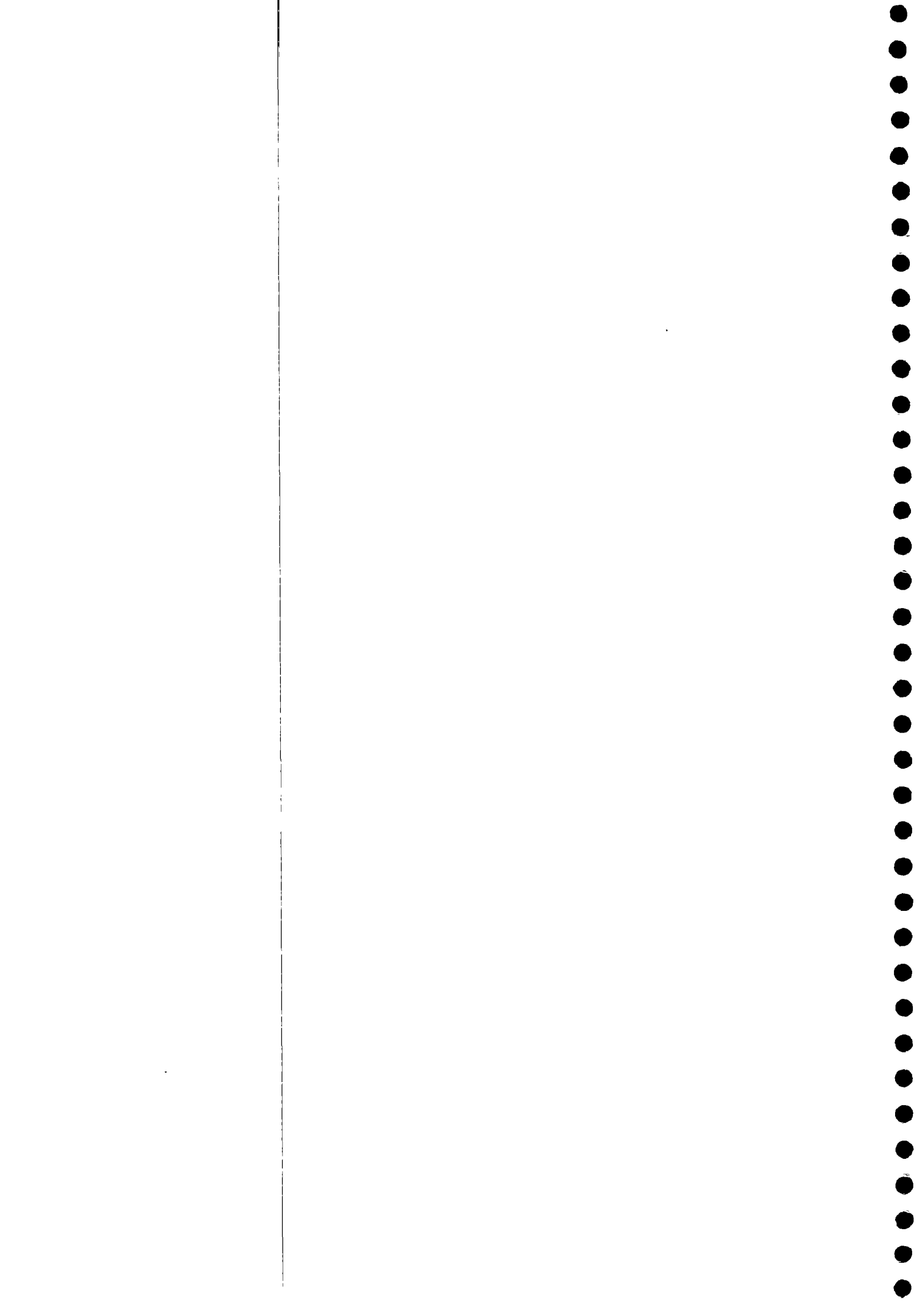
IX. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES

The positive impact of the sanitation programme on the village beneficiaries was measured through their current sanitation practices including their choice of water for drinking and cooking, bathing habits, usage of smokeless chullahs, waste disposal habits and the usage of sanitary latrines.

It was seen that most of the interviewed beneficiaries were aware of the hazards of using unclean water for drinking or cooking. Their choice of a source used for drinking water during the monsoon or regular seasons was mostly the hand-pump (48.75%) in monsoon and 50.63 percent during the other seasons or the tap water (29.38% in monsoon and regular seasons). Similarly for cooking also, they used the same sources. But a sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries still used open wells for their water supply (17.50% to 20.63% for all uses and all seasons) (Table B-16).

It was seen that a large majority of the beneficiaries (91.25%) had the habit of bathing at home while the remaining had a bath in open sources like rivers/canals or ponds, open wells or near the handpumps (Table B-17). More than half (55.63%) of the beneficiaries have reported that all their families used the bathroom to take bath (Table B -17). Despite the promotion of smokeless chullahs, the traditional chullahs were still very widely used (91.88%). Exclusive use of the smokeless chullah was only by a very small segment of the beneficiaries only (3.13%)(Table B-17).

The use of the garbage pit provided through the sanitation programme was quite high (77.50%). However, the number of beneficiaries who dispose-off their waste in the open was also quite substantial (20.63%) (Table B-18). A good majority of the beneficiaries disposed the cow dung from their cattle sheds in a separate disposal pit (65.00%). (Table B-18).

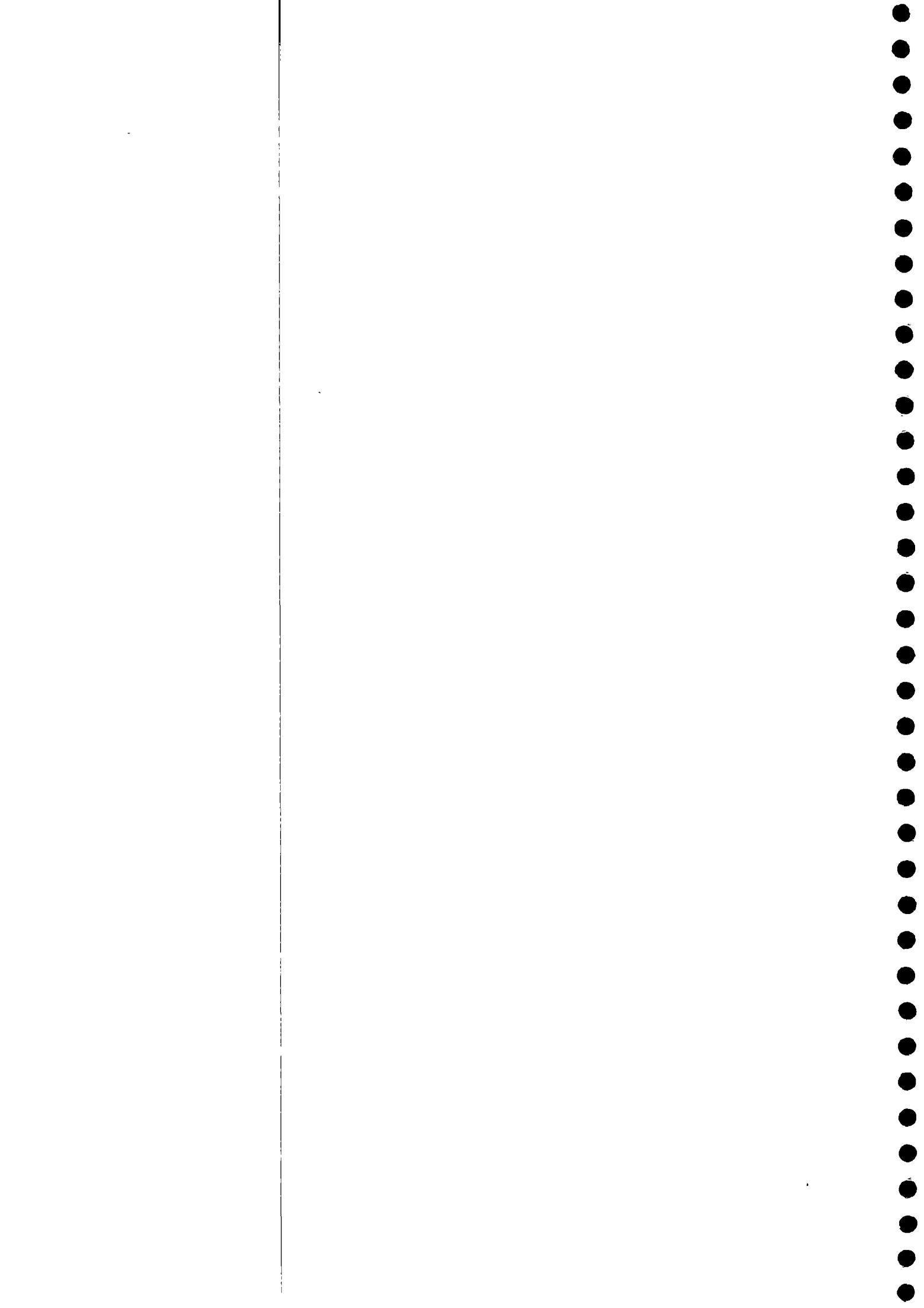


Before the installation of the sanitary latrines a large proportion of the beneficiaries (81.82%) had been using service latrines (Table B-18). The main reasons for adopting the sanitary latrine provided by the project were because they are convenient (38.75%), they are hygienic (21.88%) or they provide privacy (20.63%). A small proportion (15.00%) however, admitted that they took up the package for the subsidy money (Table B-19).

With respect to the location of the latrine, only a negligible proportion (1.25%) of the beneficiaries were not happy with the location of their sanitary latrines as they felt that it was too close their house (Table B-19).

Nearly all the beneficiaries (90.91%), were satisfied with the chullahs provided to them. Low smoke output (90%), cleanliness in the house (50%), less cooking time (23.33%) and low fuel usage (10%) are some of the main reasons for their satisfaction (Table B-20).

A change in the attitudes of the beneficiaries could be clearly observed when questioned regarding their priorities in sanitation before and after the package implementation. There has been a marked increase of around 10 percent among the beneficiaries who felt that the sanitary latrines are very essential (pre-implementation 79.38% and post-implementation 88.75%) (Table B-21). A good proportion of the beneficiaries (66.25%) felt that they could now advise their friends or relatives to adopt the sanitation package (Table B-21). It is evident that there is an increasing realization among the beneficiaries that the individuals or community have to play an important role in keeping the village environment clean and healthy. A sizeable proportion (45%) of the beneficiaries felt that the individual households were responsible for garbage disposal while 15.63 percent felt that it was the duty of the village institutions to dispose-off the garbage. Similarly, 32.50 percent of the beneficiaries felt that the households were responsible for the disposal of waste water, while 34.38 percent felt that it was the duty of the village institutions (Table B-21).



However, while discussing the creation and maintenance of sanitation facilities, 96.25% of the beneficiaries felt that it was the duty of the government to create these facilities, while 18.13 percent felt that it was the government's duty to maintain these facilities also (Table B-21).

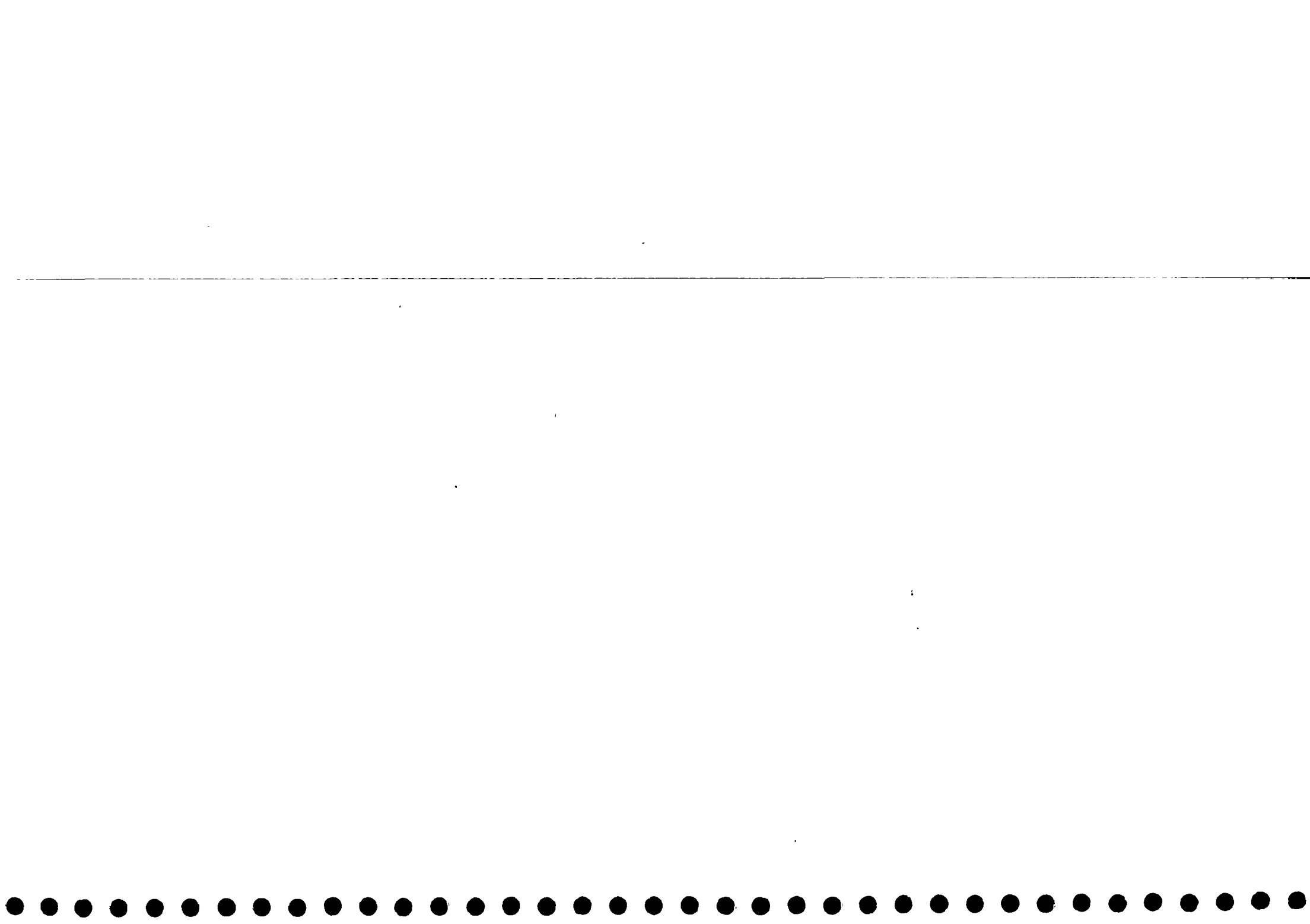
A similar picture emerges regarding the creation and maintenance of the drinking water facilities, wherein, 98.13% of the beneficiaries felt that the government has to create these facilities while 43.75 percent feel that the govt. has to maintain them (Table B-21).

The fact that 76.25 percent of the beneficiaries felt that maintaining the sanitation facilities is the responsibility of the village and 51.88 percent felt the same regarding the drinking water facilities gives sufficient hope for a successful implementation of the programme in future (Table B-21).

An overall response from the PSP users that the PSP users themselves clean the W/B platform after use (68.33%) and their response that other users also do the same (71.67%) lends support to the above mentioned observation regarding the increasing role played by the community (Table PSP-03).

The educational institutions also present a positive picture with 45.45 percent of the institutions feeling that there was a significant improvement in the awareness and practice regarding sanitation after a proper orientation programme. Another 27.27 percent feel that there is some improvement at least (Table INST 07).

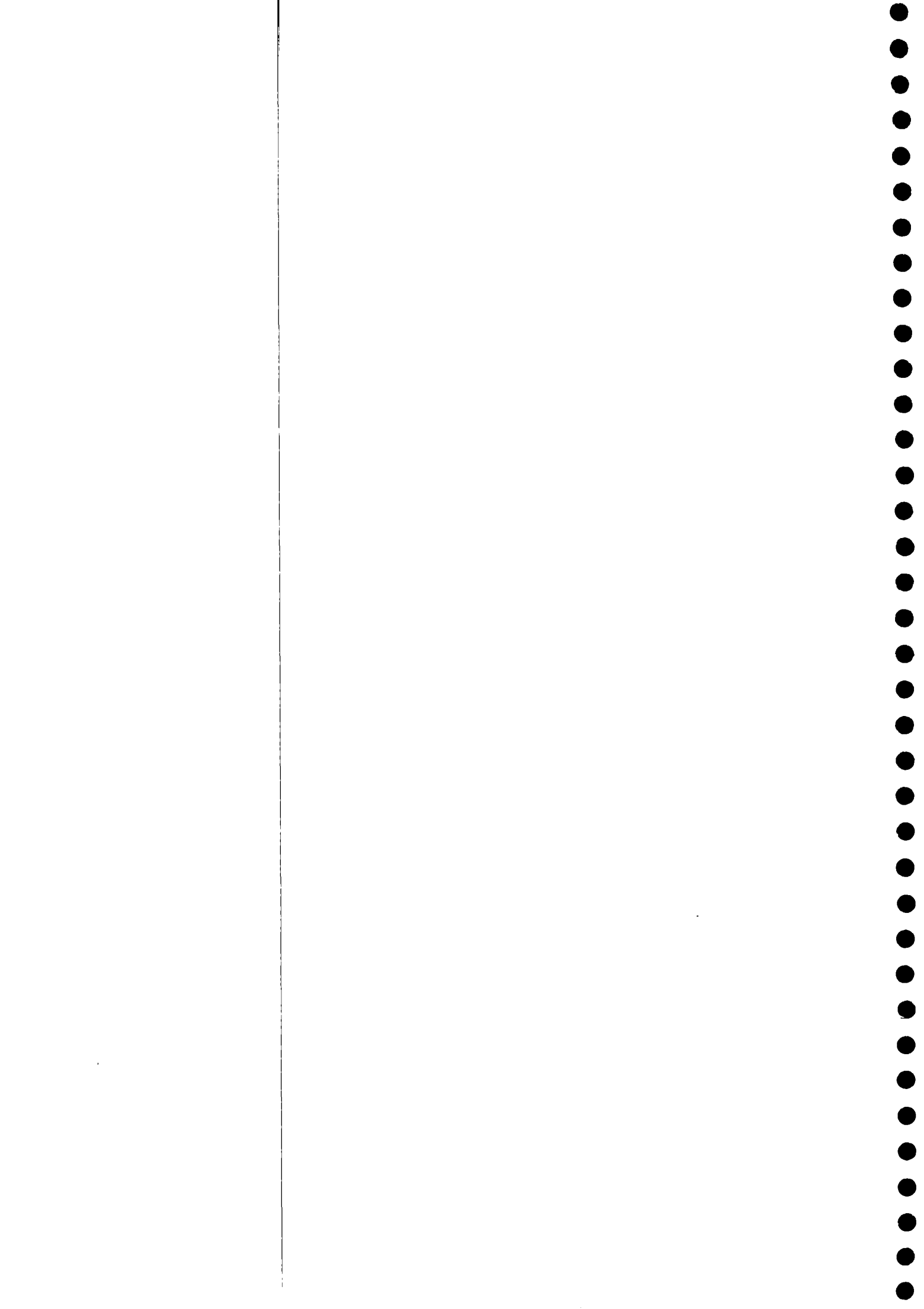
To further test the effectiveness of the sanitation messages on the school children, an observation of some vital parameters has been done in the surveyed educational institutions. These parameters are _ a) regular washing of hands and feet, (b) keeping the class rooms clean, (c) keeping the school compound clean, (d) wearing clean clothes and (e) cutting of finger nails. The survey observed whether the school children of the institutions visited practice all the above mentioned or some of them together.



It has been observed that in 7 of the 11 institutions surveyed, the school children practice all the activities together. One institution has reported that their pupils only keep their class room and school compound clean while another institution reported that only their school compound is kept clean by the children (Table INST-07).

The overall acceptance of the sanitation programme by the beneficiaries is also reflected through the successful performance of the VSMs (64.29% positive responses from the total number of contacts made with the village community). (Table VSM - 03).

An exercise of ranking the priorities of the beneficiaries for issues like health, water, electricity, sanitary latrines, general sanitation, education and roads has given a set of interesting results. The analysis of these results shows that in Ajmer district, a large number of beneficiaries have ranked water as the top priority issue (50%). Education, roads and latrines, have been ranked 4th by a large number of beneficiaries (21.3% for education and 18.8% for roads and latrines). Electricity has been ranked 6th by 27.5 percent. Health has been ranked 7th by 20 percent of the beneficiaries (Table GEN-01). This analysis shows the importance that people attach to basic needs like water and other infrastructural needs like education and roads. The results of this analysis show that sanitation and health are not on the immediate priority list of the people.



DISTRICT SANITATION PROFILE - SAWAI MADHOPUR**I. HOUSEHOLD PACKAGES****Sample Profile**

Sawai Madhopur has a total population of 20 lakhs (1991 census). The district has been divided into 11 blocks. Eighty-five percent of the population reside in the rural areas. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes account for 22 and 23 percent of the population respectively.

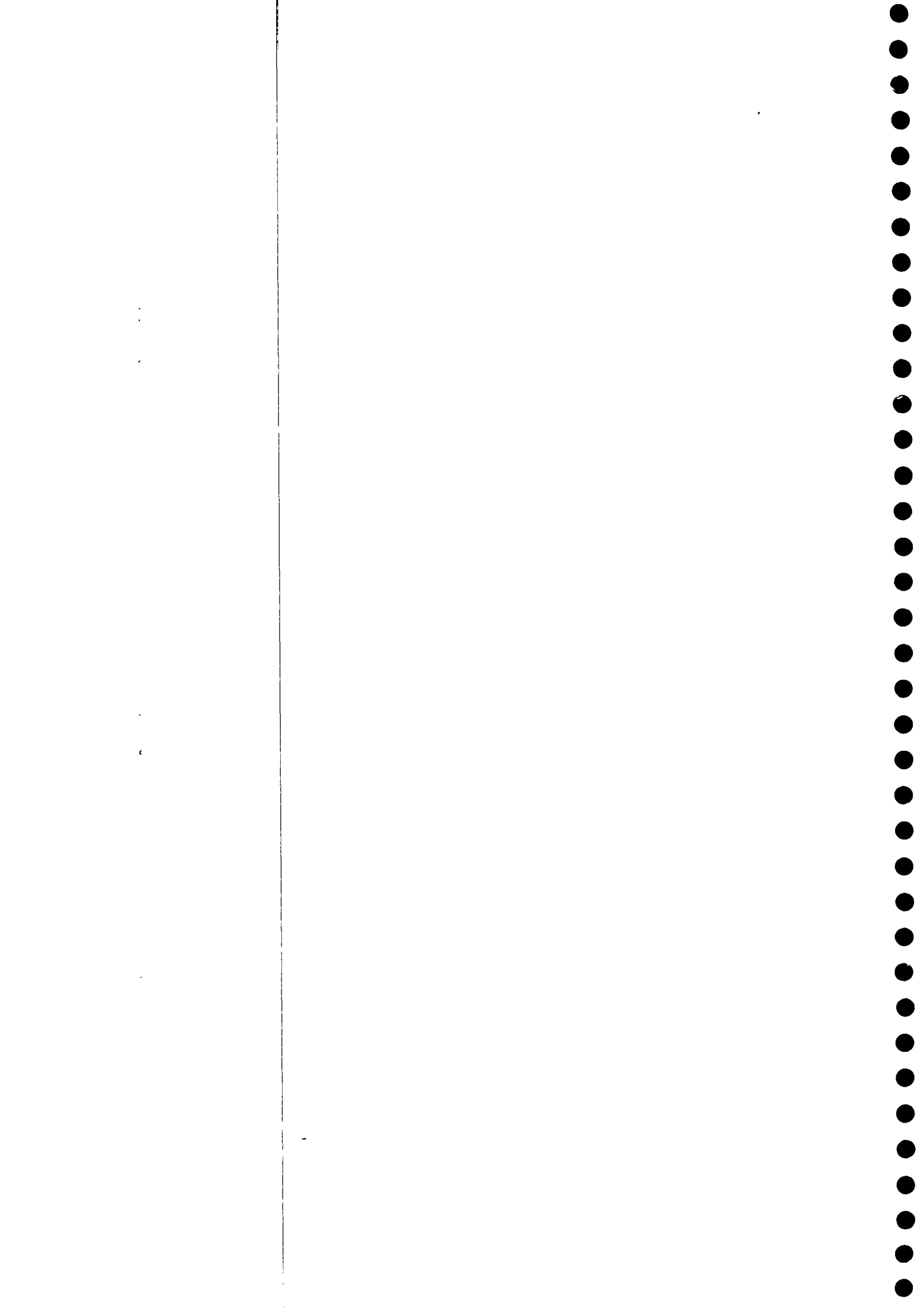
A sample of 96 households has been covered for the evaluation of the sanitation programme in Sawai Madhopur. Among the sampled households, more than one fourth were Scheduled Caste while the remaining were general castes. (Table B-01)

Majority (94.79%) of the sampled households were Hindus while Muslim households comprised of 5.21 percent of the sample (Table B-01).

Forty nine percent of the sampled households lived in joint families while the remaining lived as nuclear families (Table B-01).

Among the sampled households, 18 percent fell in the income group of less than Rs.6,400/- per annum while 46 percent fell in the income group of Rs.6,401 to Rs.15,000 per annum. The remaining 36 percent belong to the income category Rs.15,001 and above (Table B-02).

Among the sampled households 29 percent were found to be depending on agriculture and allied activities for their primary income, while 33.33 percent and 11.46 percent depended on service and trade, business or artisanal activities respectively. Around 25 percent of the sampled households depended on labour as their primary source of income (Table B-02).



The sampled households had an average homestead area of 363 sq.ft. Nearly half of the sampled households owned pucca houses while 26.04 per cent owned only kuttcha houses. Twenty five percent of the sampled households owned combined type houses (Kuttcha + Pucca). A majority of the beneficiary households owned cattle (71.88%) and among the cattle owners, 82.61 percent have constructed cattle sheds (Table B-03).

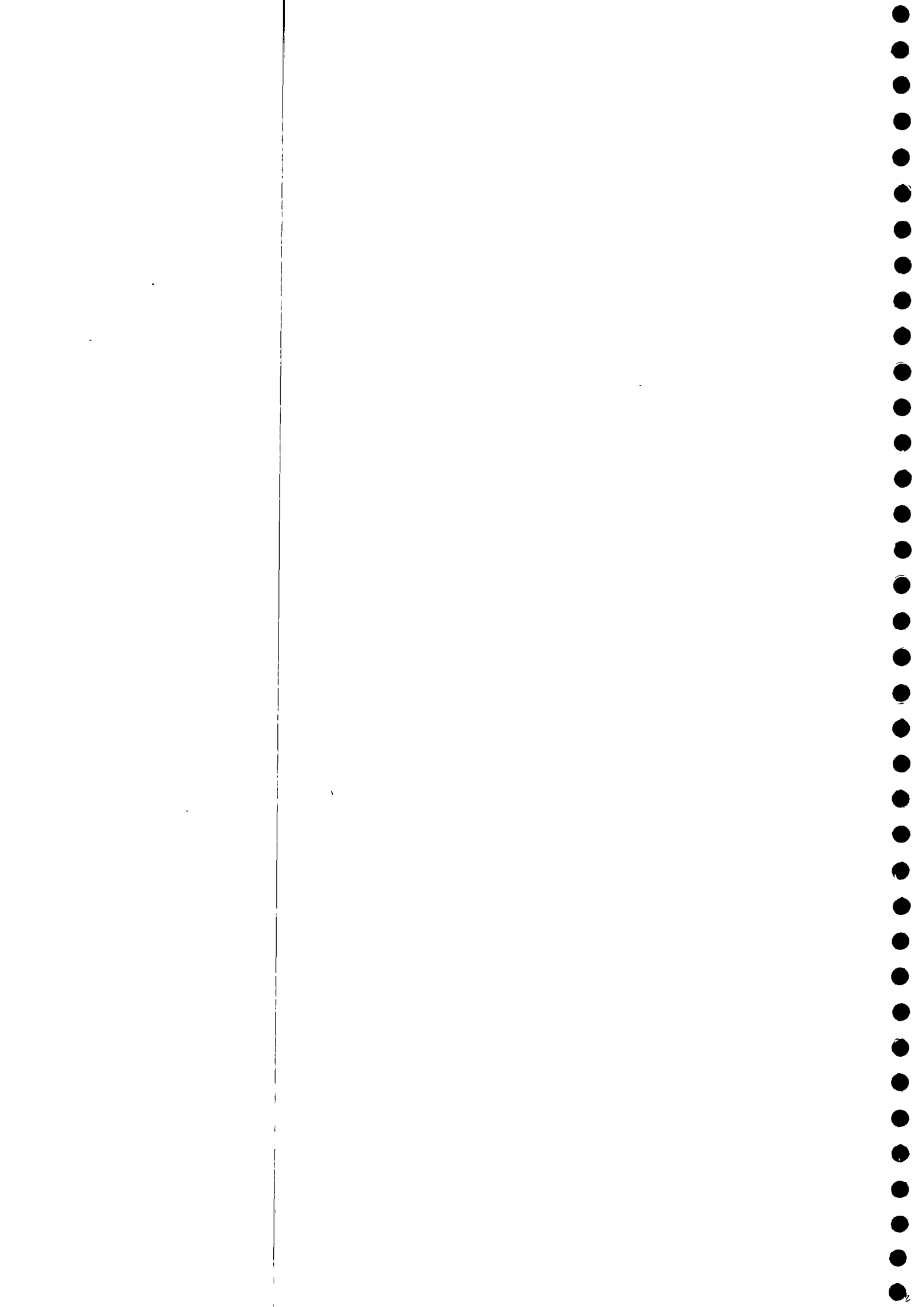
Profile of the Sanitation Facility Users

Among the sampled households, the proportion of families actually using the sanitation facilities was high (61.50%). These user families had an average family size of 5.95 per household (Table B-04).

Most of the males from the user families have studied upto the high school level while the females have mostly studies upto to the primary level only. While 80 percent of the males from the user families were found to be literate, only 50 percent of the females were found to be literate.

A good proportion of males and females from the beneficiary families used the sanitation facilities regularly. Only around 5.00 percent of males and females from these families never used the sanitary latrines (Table B-05).

A slight predominance of male users (54.70%) of the sanitation facilities compared to the female users who comprised of only 45.30 percent was observed. It was also observed that males and females in the 15-45 years age group use the sanitation facilities most (54.17% males and 53.46% females) followed by those in the 1-14 year group (29.17% males and 30.19% females). The incidence of users in the 45 years and above age group was relatively low (16.67% males and 16.35% females) (Table B-04).



Availability and Usage of Household Sanitation Packages

An analysis of convergence of the sanitation package facilities for the study district revealed that 28.75% of the sampled households had received the total package (latrine, washing/bathing facility, soak-pit and smokeless chullah) (Table GEN-01). A combination of facilities in a package excluding the chullahs appeared to be more widely distributed (Table GEN-01)

Availability and Functional Usage of Facilities

All the sampled households (100%) had latrines installed in their houses. A relatively high proportion of these latrines (77.50%) were found to be functional (Table B-06).

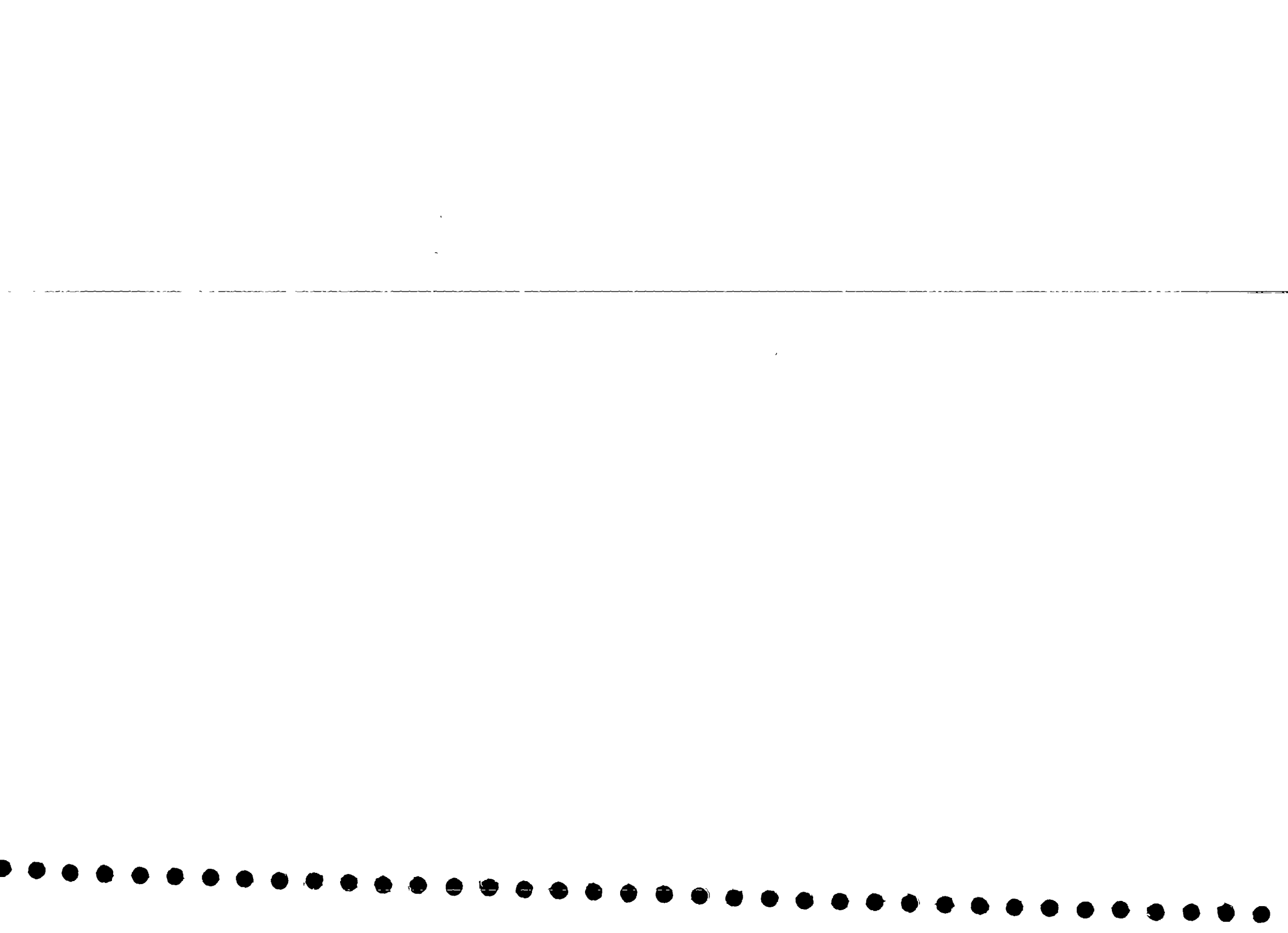
Ninety four percent of the sampled households had washing/bathing platforms constructed in their houses. Of these 89.40 percent were found to be functional (Table B-06). Sixty four percent of the households had actually constructed a bathing cubicle for privacy (Table B-06).

Eighty three percent of the sampled households had dug soak-pits and of these 89.47 percent were functional (Table B-06). Among those who had dug soak pits, 87.22 percent of the households had dug a standard design soak-pit (Table B-06).

Only 30 percent of the sampled households had chullahs installed in their houses. Most of these chullahs (83.33%) were found to be functional but only 68.75% were used (Table B-06).

Sanitary Latrines

A large proportion (82.5%) of the households had constructed their latrines within the courtyard while some of them (14.38%) had located their latrines



in front of their house. A small proportion (3.13%) had their latrines behind their house. Most of the constructed latrines appeared to be relatively new with the average period lapsed since construction being 10 months. (Table B-07)

Seventy three percent of the latrines in the observed sample had walls while only 53.13 percent had roofs and only 21.25 percent had doors. (Table B-07). As high as 96.55 percent of the enclosure walls were found to be in good condition. Similarly the roofs and doors were also observed to be in good condition (98.82% and 100% respectively) (Table B-08).

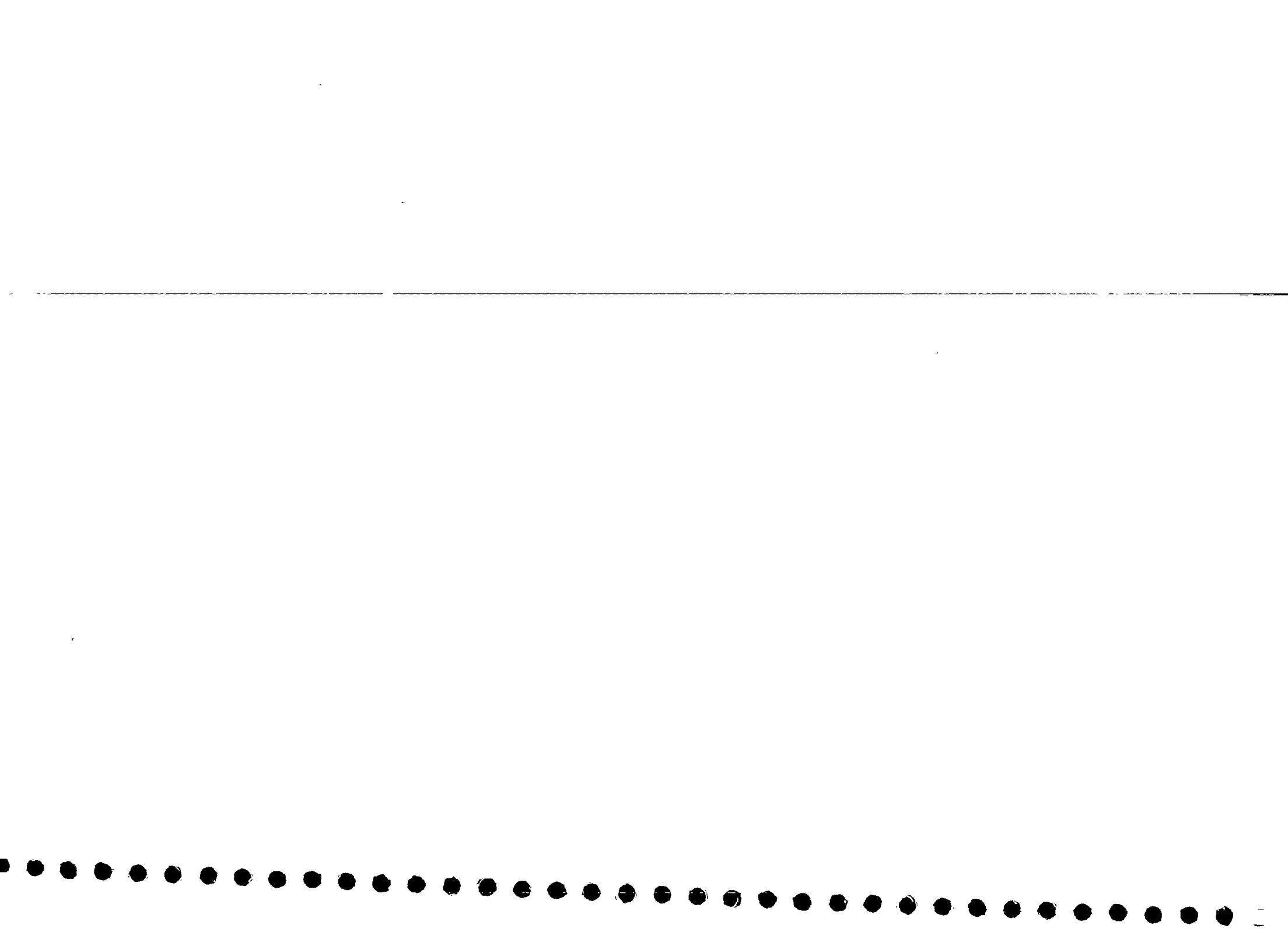
Almost all the sampled households (98.75%) had provided two pits for their latrines and in all these cases, the first pit was still being used (Table B-09)

In a majority of the cases (82.5%) the households had installed fibre glass pans supplied to them by the Govt. Department. While, 8.75% had chosen to install ceramic pans, 6.25 percent had installed mosaic pans in their latrines (Table B-09).

Most of the households permanently kept a mug for washing in the latrine (61.88%) while only a lesser proportion keep a broom (43.13%) or a brush (32.5%) for cleaning the latrine (Table B-09).

Most of the user households poured water into the latrine after use (90.35%). However, some of the households reported problems in procuring water (28.13%) (Table B-28). The major problem faced in getting water was the distance of the water source which was too far away (97.78%). Lack of pot for water storage, broken hand-pump, difficulty in operating hand pump and insufficient water supply were the other problems faced by few of the households.

In most of the cases (70%), water was brought for use in the latrine by the family members themselves (Table B-28).



Seventy percent of the households had reported that their latrine pan was scrubbed either daily (72.32%), weekly (16.96%), fortnightly (8.04%) or with no fixed intervals (4.46%). Most of the families scrubbed and cleaned the latrines themselves (93.75%), while some of them hired a sweeper (6.25%) (Table B-29).

A majority of the families used only water (60.71%), while some used detergents to clean (26.79%). Use of bleaching powder also appeared to be popular (10.71%) while usage of acid was negligible (Table B-29).

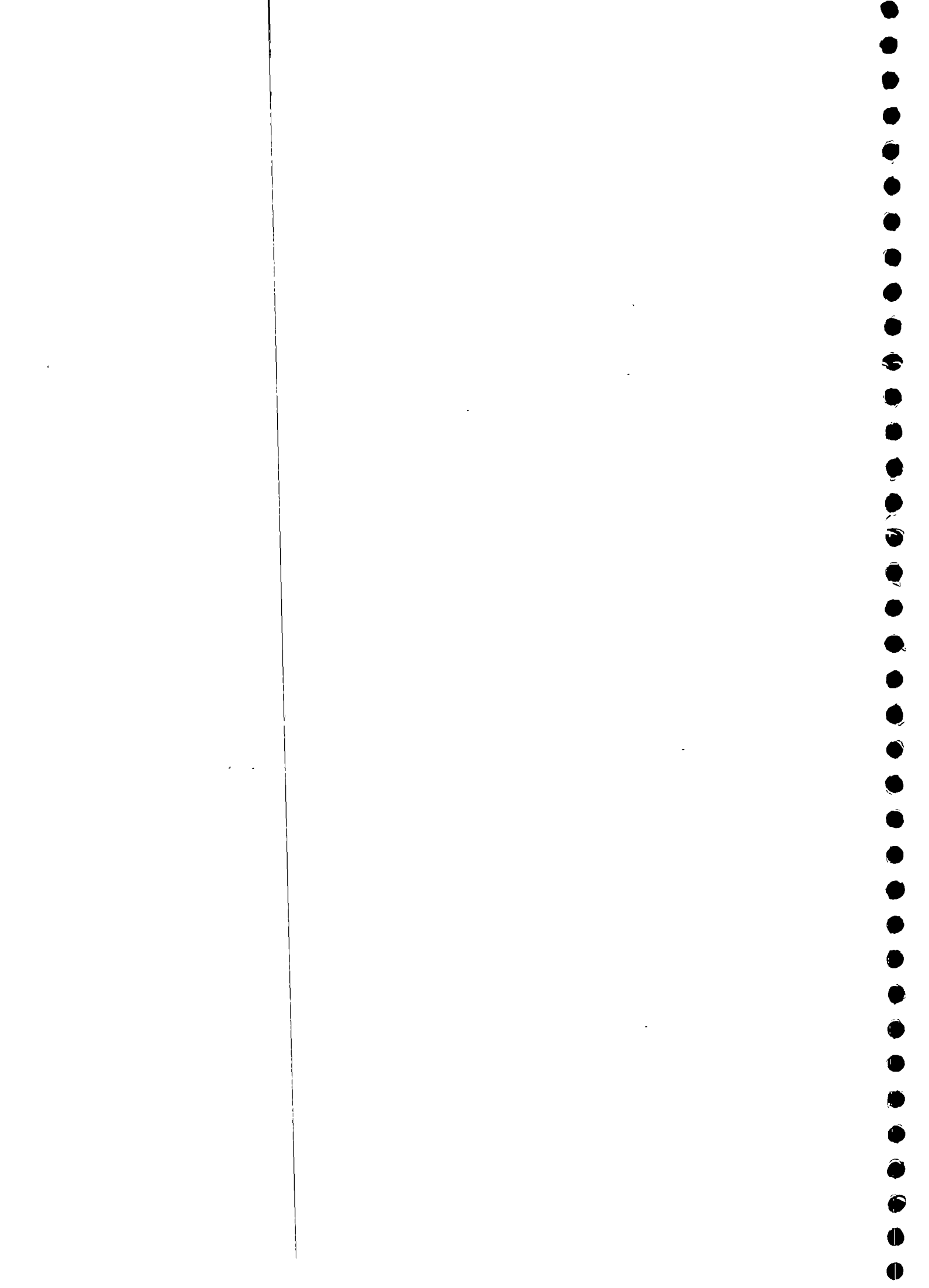
Only a minor proportion had to do repairs for the walls (1.72%), roof (2.35%) or door (2.94%) and did not incur any expenditure on these repairs (Table B-29).

Construction of Sanitary Latrines

Participation of women from the beneficiary family for the various phases of construction appeared to be relatively high for pit digging (37.5%) compared to construction till the plinth (28.13%), wall construction (22.5%) or roof/door installation (13.13%) (Table B-11)

The sole participation of the beneficiary in the latrine construction was seen only for pit digging (30%) as compared to the other construction stages (ranges between 1.88% - construction upto plinth and 3.75% - wall construction) (Table B-11).

The beneficiaries were found to have worked more as participants when they had a construction crew available to them (range between 25% pit digging and 31.88% pit cover casting) (Table B-11). Among the beneficiaries using the services of a trained mason, 90.63 percent selected a mason from their own village. The selection of a mason was mostly done by their own choice (82.29%) or on the recommendation by the VLW (5.21%), VSM (11.46%) or the BDO (1.04%) (Table B-12).



A consistent proportion of the beneficiaries have reported that the VSM did visit their house before (64.38%), during (68.13%) and after (61.25%) the construction of the latrine (Table B-12).

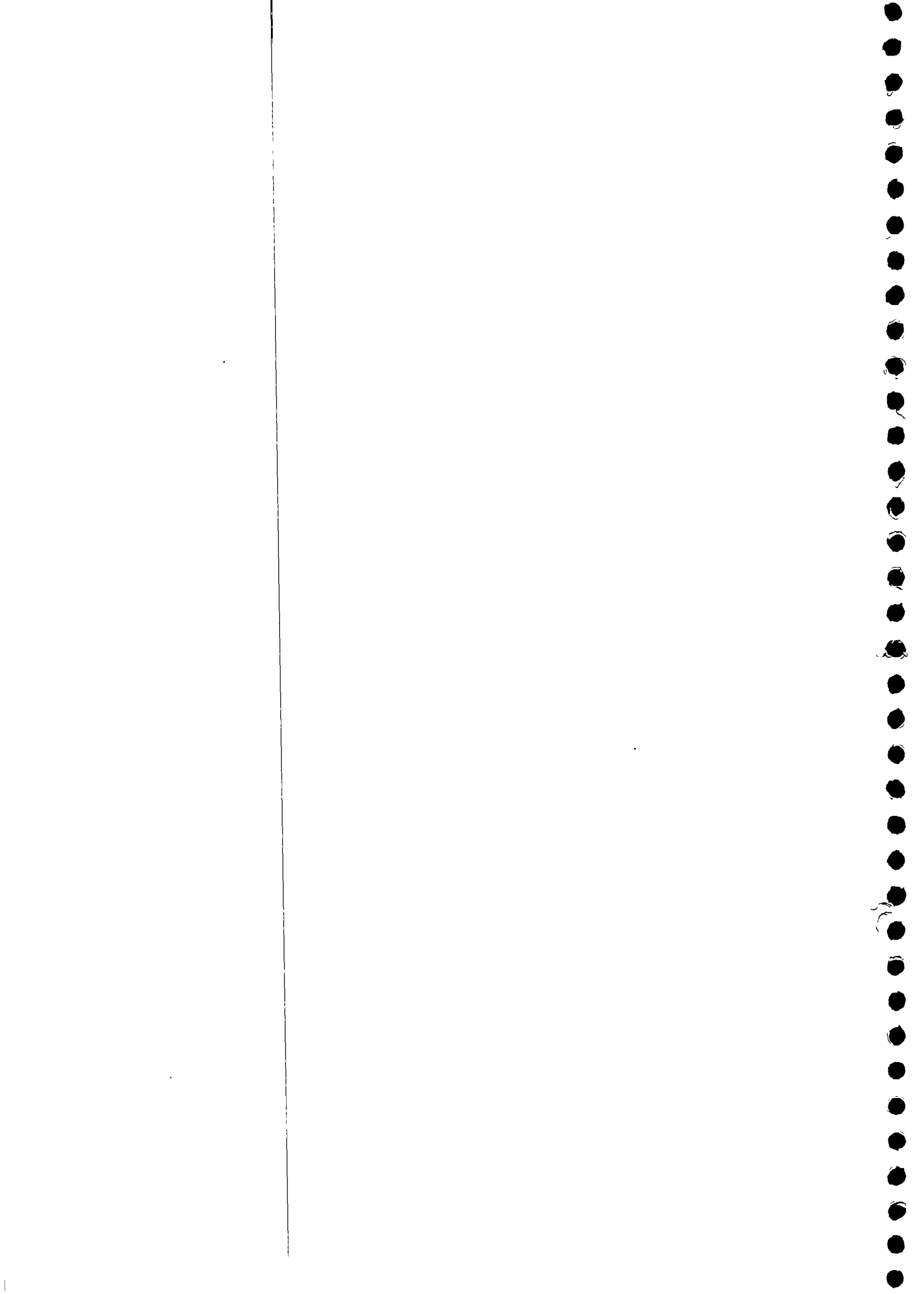
There appears to be an inclination for constructing better and permanent structures as evident from the choice of material used for walls, roofs and doors. A major proportion of the beneficiaries have constructed cement and brick walls (76.72%) or stone walls (18.10%) with some using mud walls only (5.17%). Similarly, stone slabs were preferred as roofing material (58.82%) followed by brick and cement roofs (29.41%). Some preference was also shown by a majority for tin or tile roofing. Wooden doors appeared to be much preferred (61.76%) followed by tin-sheet doors (32.35%) (Table B-13).

Washing and Bathing Facility with Soak-pit

Compared to the other study districts, the number of washing/bathing facilities installed in the beneficiary households was more (64.38%). In a majority of these cases (67.96%) this facility was constructed as an extended attachment to the sanitary latrine or separately located in the inner court yard (30.10%) (Table B-15).

Almost all the families possessing this facility had constructed permanent structures with walls, roof and door (31.07%) or walls and roof only (38.83%) or only walls (31.07%) (Table B-15).

In a majority of the cases, waste water flowed into the nearby soak-pit (73.13%). However, in few of the cases the beneficiaries allowed the waste water to flow on to the road (5.63%) or allowed it to stagnate near their house (7.5%) (Table B-15).



Smokeless Chullahs

Compared to the other facilities provided through the sanitation programme, the availability of smokeless chullahs in the beneficiary households was relatively low (30%) (Table B-16)

However, it was observed that a good proportion (83.33%) of these chullahs were functional though the actual proportion of families using these chullahs was slightly lower (68.75%) (Table B-06).

II. INSTITUTIONAL UNITS IN SCHOOLS

Profile of the Educational Institutions Sampled

A total of 11 institutions were surveyed for the study, out of which 8 (72.73%) were Lower Primary Schools, 2 (18.18%) were Upper Primary Schools and 1 (9.09%) was a Middle School (Table INST 01).

All the schools observed in this district were run by the State Education Department. Ninety one percent of these schools were co-educational, while, one school was a boy's school (Table INST-01).

There was a predominance of boys in these schools (2032) out of a total 2561) (Table INST-01).

Sanitation Facilities Available

All the institutions surveyed had sanitary latrines installed under the UNICEF assisted sanitation programme. Of these institutions, 82 percent had constructed urinals also. (Table INST-02).

The sanitary latrine was usually located close to the school building (54.55%), while some had the toilet facility at a distance (45.5%). In the



later type, the average distance from the school was around 18 mtrs. (Table INST-02).

Status of the Institutional Latrines in Schools

Of the total sampled latrines, only 9 (81.82%) were found to be functional. All the functional latrines had the pit covers placed properly. However, two cases were observed where the pit covers were cracked or were not fitting properly (Table INST-03).

Nine of the institutional latrines (81.82%) had fibre glass pans (Table INST-03). Only two of the sampled latrines had secure doors (18.18%) (Table INST-03).

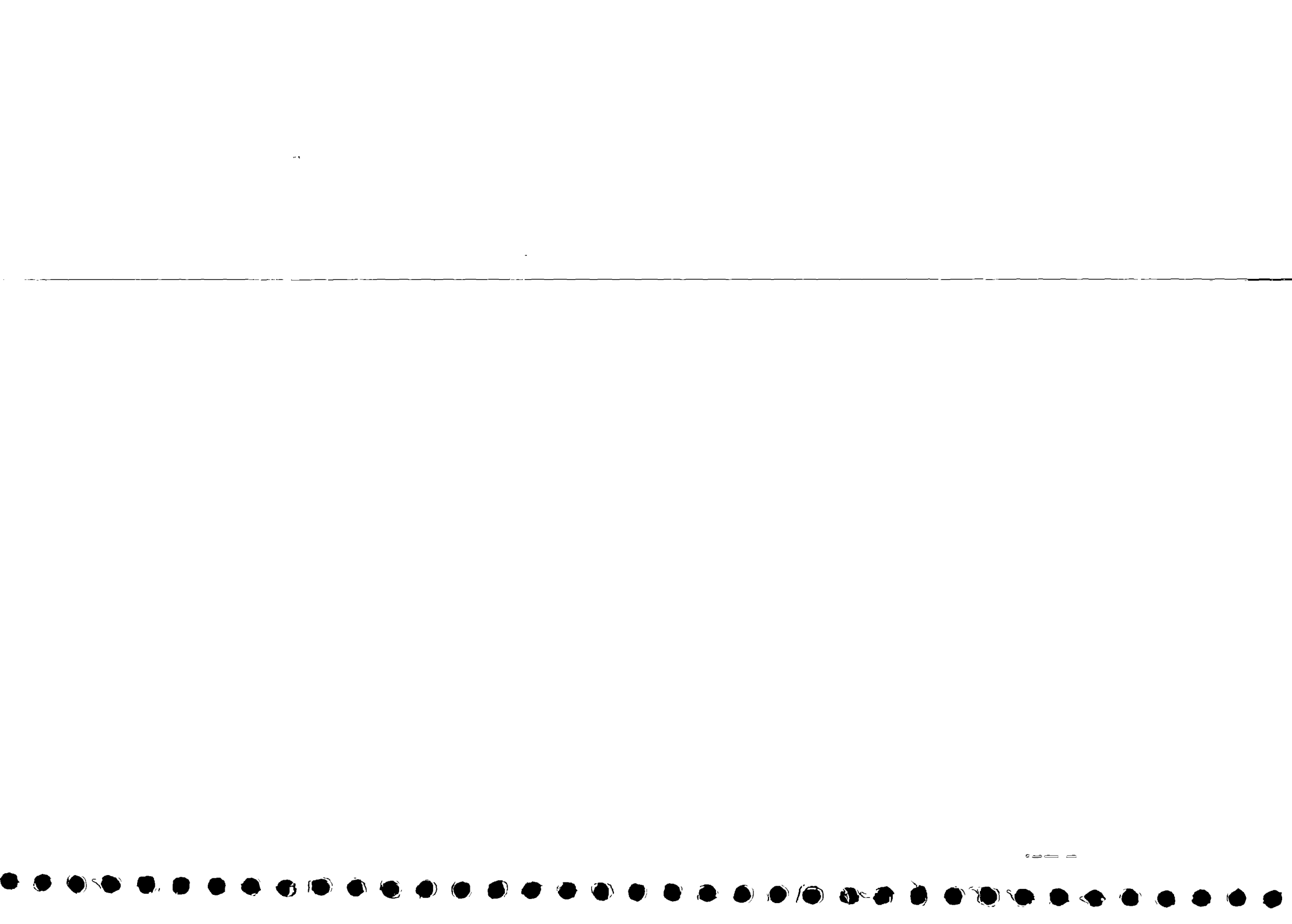
Usage Patterns of Institutional Latrines

It was observed that only 5 of the institutional latrines from the total number of functional latrines observed in the district were currently under use. Among the functional but unused latrines, 3 latrines had not been put to use since the beginning of their installation, while one latrine has been used for sometime but is currently unused (Table INST-04).

The main reasons for non-usage of these latrines were because there was no door to ensure privacy or the proximity of forest encouraged the pupils to go there instead of using the school latrine (Table INST-04).

Most of the institutional latrines were used by both the boys and girls commonly in the co-educational schools. In one of the schools, the staff also used the same latrine (Table INST-04).

Eight of the sampled institutions had reported that some of their students were used to the sanitary latrines since they had similar facility at home also. (Table INST-04).



Maintenance of the Institutional Latrines

During the study, it has been observed that 6 of the 11 institutional latrines were more or less clean. Seven institutions however reported that they got their latrines cleaned regularly. Four of these institutions cleaned the latrines every day while 3 of them cleaned them on a weekly basis (Table INST-05).

Three of the surveyed institutions got the latrines cleaned by the students themselves. While, 2 institutions used the services of the school peon, others used hired sweepers (Table INST-05).

All the institutions used only water for cleaning and did not use any other cleansing agent like acid or detergent (Table INST-05).

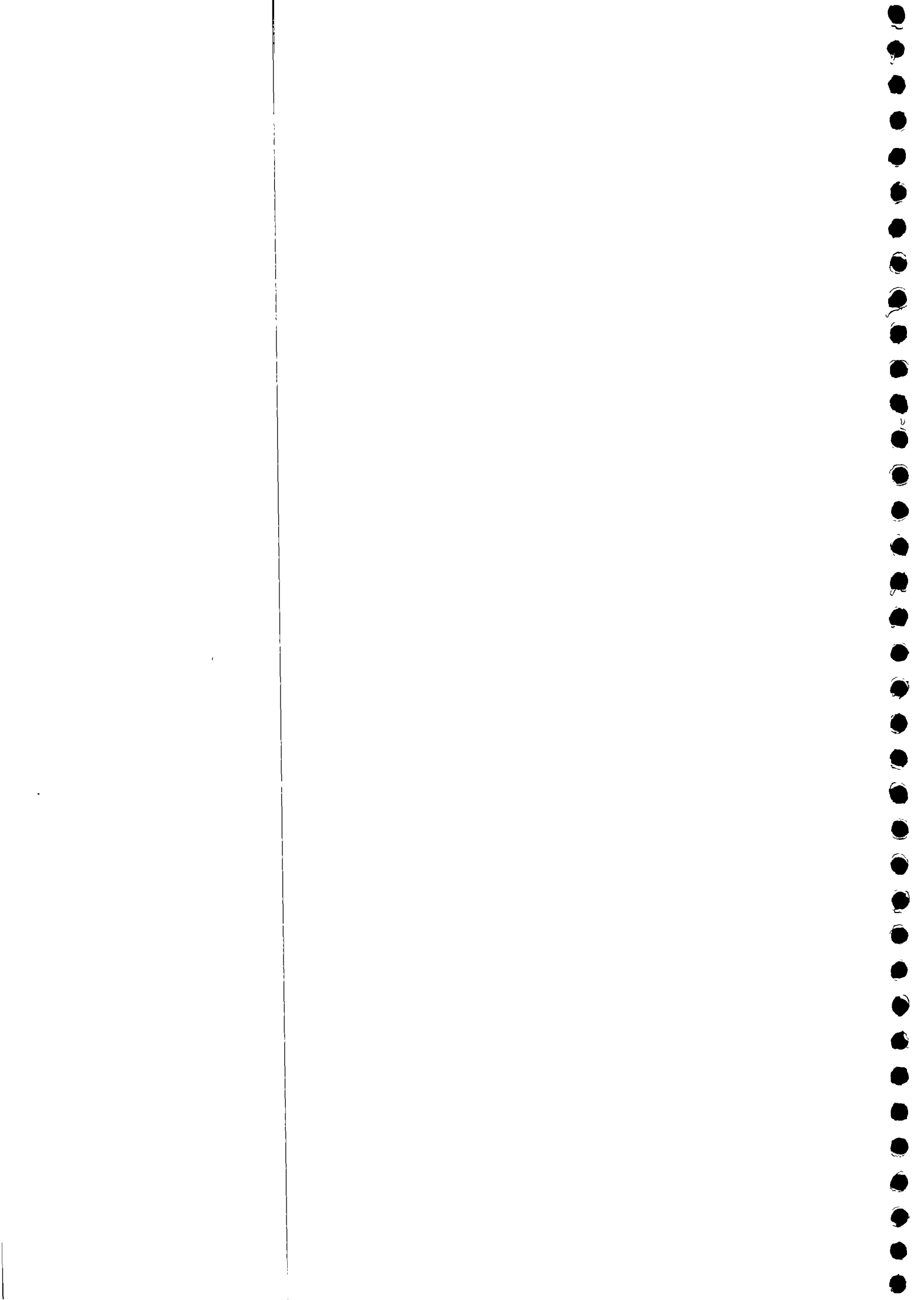
In almost all the cases, the Head Master of the school was in-charge of maintaining the cleanliness of the latrines (Table INST-05).

Availability of Water

Seven of the surveyed institutions had access to handpumps for their water supply. The other institutions depended on tap water or brought water from outside and stored in a tank. The distance between the latrine and the water source was around 68 mtrs. on an average (Table INST-06).

Five of the surveyed institutions reported that they faced problems in getting water for use in the latrines as the water source was too far. Others mentioned a shortage of storage pots, inadequate water supply or lack of manpower to bring water for storage (Table INST-06).

Almost all the schools had access to clean drinking water. The drinking water was mostly collected from the handpumps or taps and in 2 cases, from a tank (Table INST-06).



Five of the institutions reported that there was no need to purify water as their water sources were clean (Table INST-06). Among the remaining institutions, only two filtered the water for drinking.

III. WASHING/BATHING PLATFORMS CONSTRUCTED NEAR PUBLIC STAND POSTS

Sample Profile

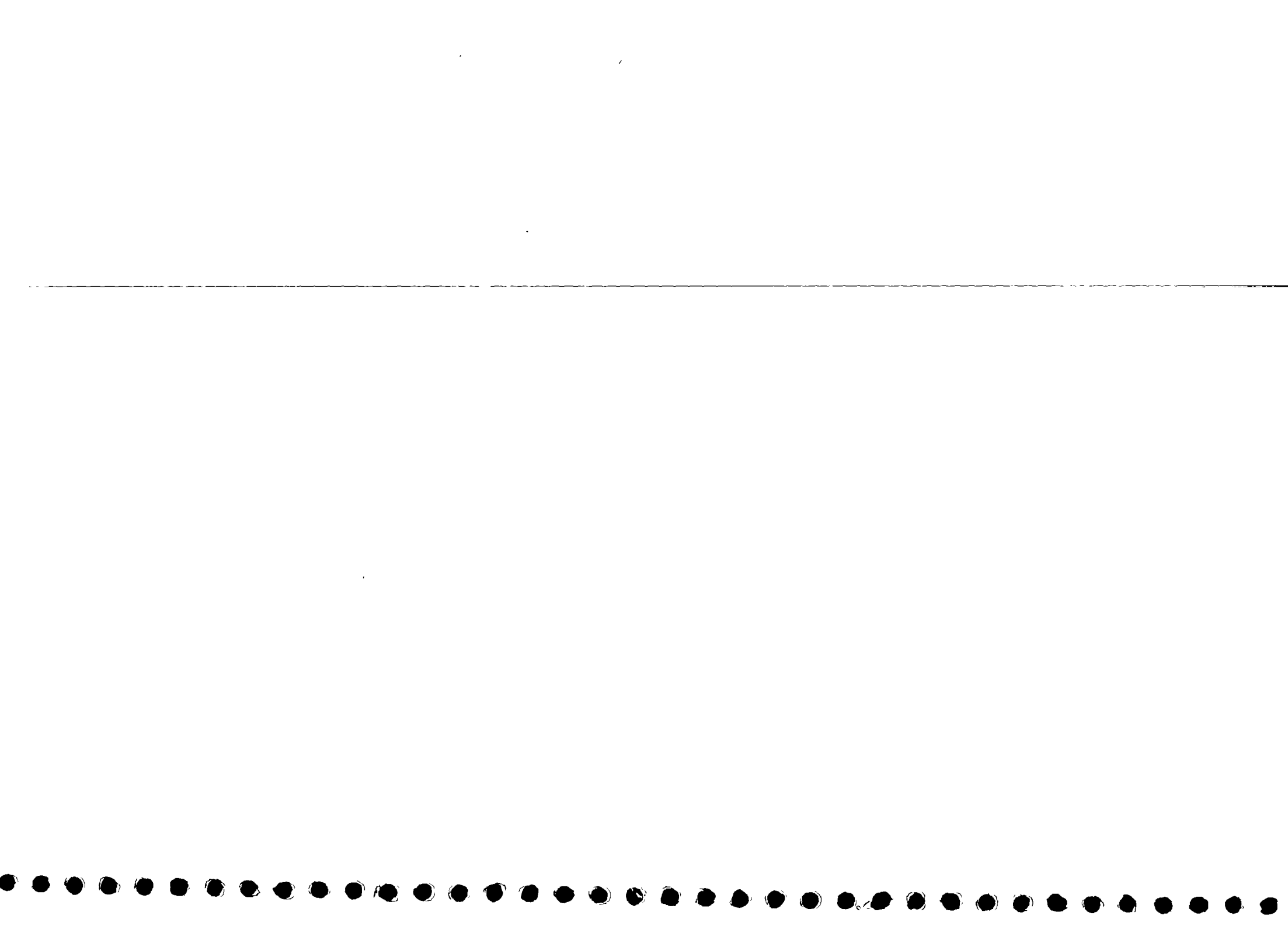
A total of 16 PSPs had been covered from 16 villages distributed in 9 blocks of the district. The actual number of PSPs in these villages was 137 but the number of PSPs operational were only 111 (Table PSP-01).

PSP User Profile

A total of 60 PSP users were interviewed on-site at the PSPs under study. Of these, 33 were males (55%) of an average age of 30 years while 45 percent are females of an average age of 36 years. Forty five percent of the users belonged to the Scheduled Castes while the remaining were from the other caste groups including the forward castes. All the PSP users interviewed lived within a radius of 190 mtrs. from PSPs under observation. (Table PSP-03).

W/B Platform with Drainage

Twelve among the 16 PSPs surveyed had constructed a W/B platform. All the platforms were made of cement. Eleven of these PSPs had brick lined and cemented channels while one PSP had a stone lined and cemented channel. One PSP which had not been provided with a W/B platform had a kutchha channel dug to drain the used water. The length of these channels was around 25 feet on an average (Table PSP-01)



The slope of the drainage channel was found to be effective at only 5 PSPs while 7 PSPs had the provision of a soak-pit at the end of the channel (Table PSP-02).

Seven of the sampled PSPs had their W/B platforms in perfect usable condition while in 5 cases, the platform was found to be cracked but usable (Table PSP-02)

Eight of the PSP drainage channels were found to be in good condition while in one case it was found to be cracked but usable. Another PSP also had a cracked channel with water seepage problems (Table PSP-02).

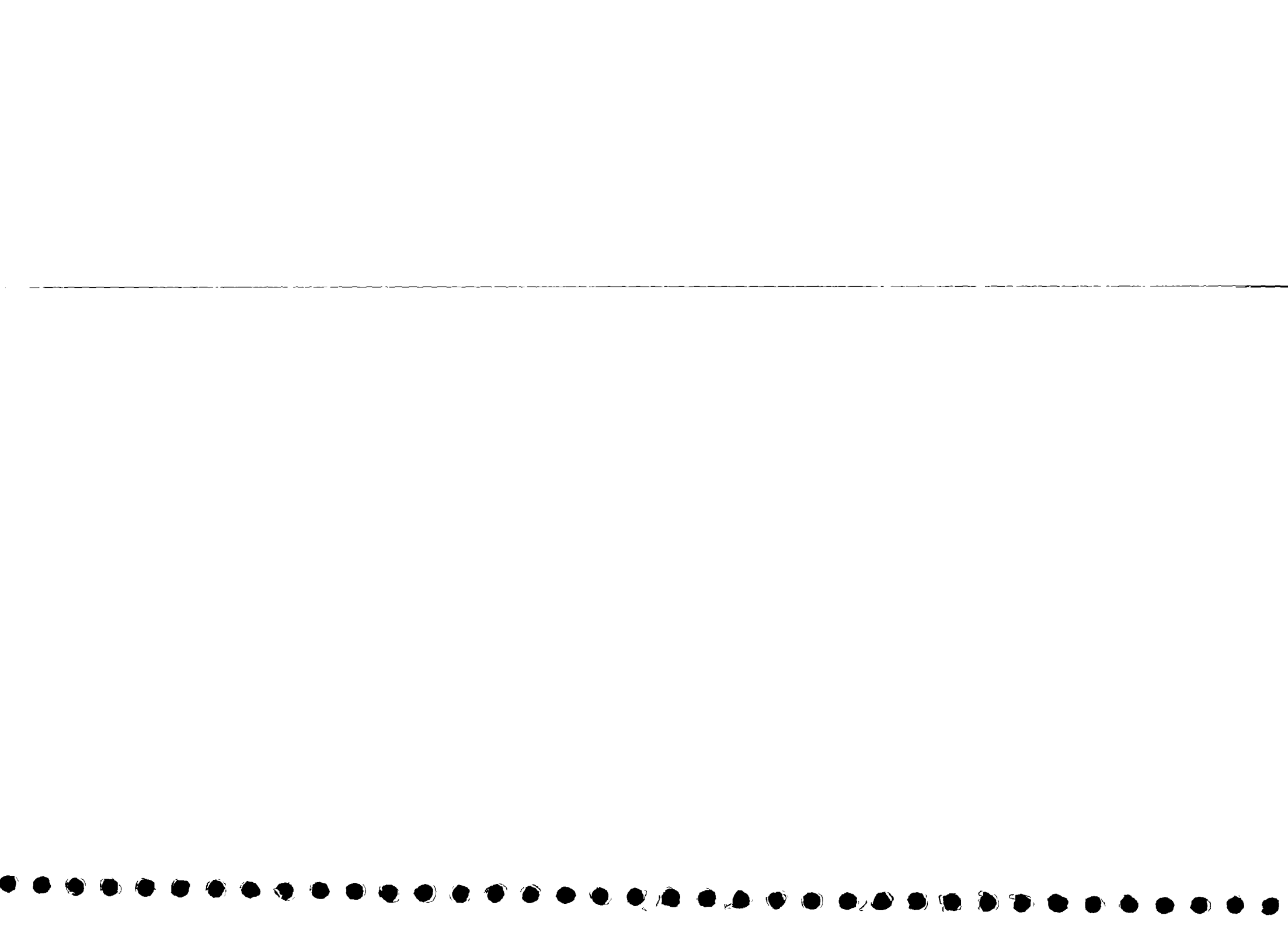
All the constructed platforms were found to be clean while only 9 of the 13 drainage channels were clean (Table PSP-02). In six cases, the used water drained into a soak-pit while in 8 cases, it was observed to be flowing into nearby open spaces (Table PSP-02).

In all the cases where water flowed into the soak-pit, the pit was found to be quite effective in absorbing the water. In some cases it was also observed that troughs have been provided near the PSP for watering the cattle (Table PSP-02)

Usage of PSPs

Most of the PSP users were aware of the sanitation programme in their village as 50 percent of them had sanitary latrines (48.33%), W/B facilities (40%), soak-pits (40%) and smokeless chullahs (20%) (Table PSP-03).

The villagers used the PSP mostly for washing clothes (73.33%), bathing (65%) or washing their cattle (26.67%). A small proportion also used the PSP for washing utensils (11.67%), watering cattle (20%) or other chores (18.33%) (Table PSP-03).



Almost all the PSP users found the facility to be convenient (86.67%) (Table PSP-03).

Maintenance of the W/B Platform by the Users

A good proportion (68.33%) of the PSP users cleaned the platform themselves after use and 71.67% also felt that other villagers also do the same (Table PSP-03).

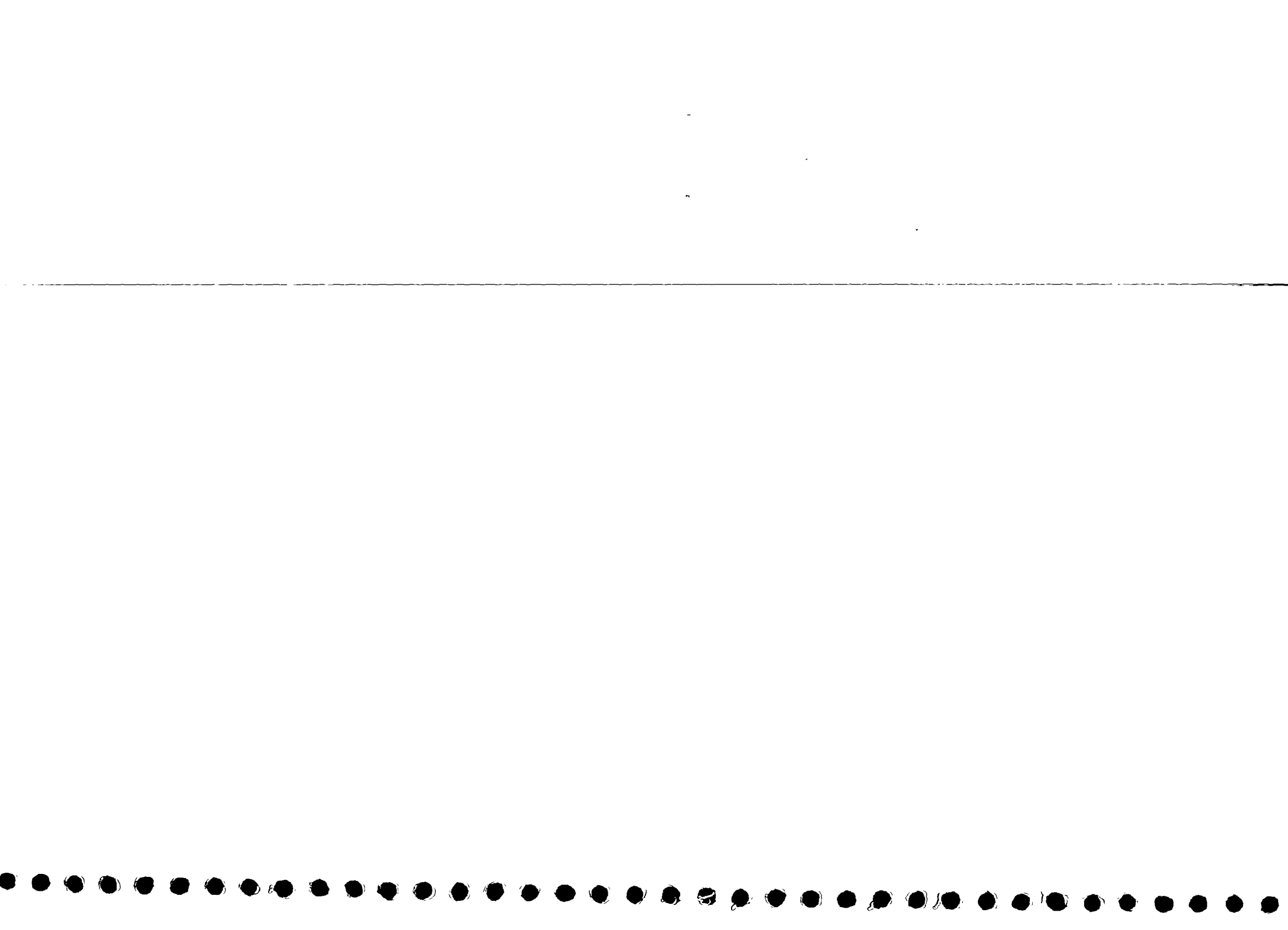
On an enquiry at each of the sampled PSPs, it was found that the responsibility for keeping the W/B platform and channel clean was mainly with the individual PSP users only (68.75%), while in two PSPs, the village panchayat was responsible. There was no specific person assigned to do the cleaning and in two cases, a person is hired and paid for the upkeep of the PSP (in one case by the villagers and in another by the panchayat) (Table PSP-02).

IV. ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

Around one-third of the beneficiaries (31.25%) from the total sample indicated that the main purpose of the sanitation programme was to provide sanitation packages. Around 37.50 percent recalled that the programme had something to do with providing environmental cleanliness while the others understood that the programme provided cleanliness, health benefits, subsidy or promoted the use of soak-pits (Table B-22).

On second recall, the beneficiaries felt that the programme also provided health benefits and environmental cleanliness. Some of the beneficiaries also understood that UNICEF assisted programme provides smokeless chullahs or constructs bath rooms (Table B-22).

Only 28 percent of the beneficiaries were aware of some of the media activities conducted to promote better sanitary habits. Of the various



activities, video shows and camps or programmes organized by the scouts or other school children appeared to be more popular (28.89% for both activities respectively), followed by the film shows (15.56%), song and dance programmes (11.11%), slogans and posters (11.11%) general TV programmes (2.22%) and other activities (Table B-23).

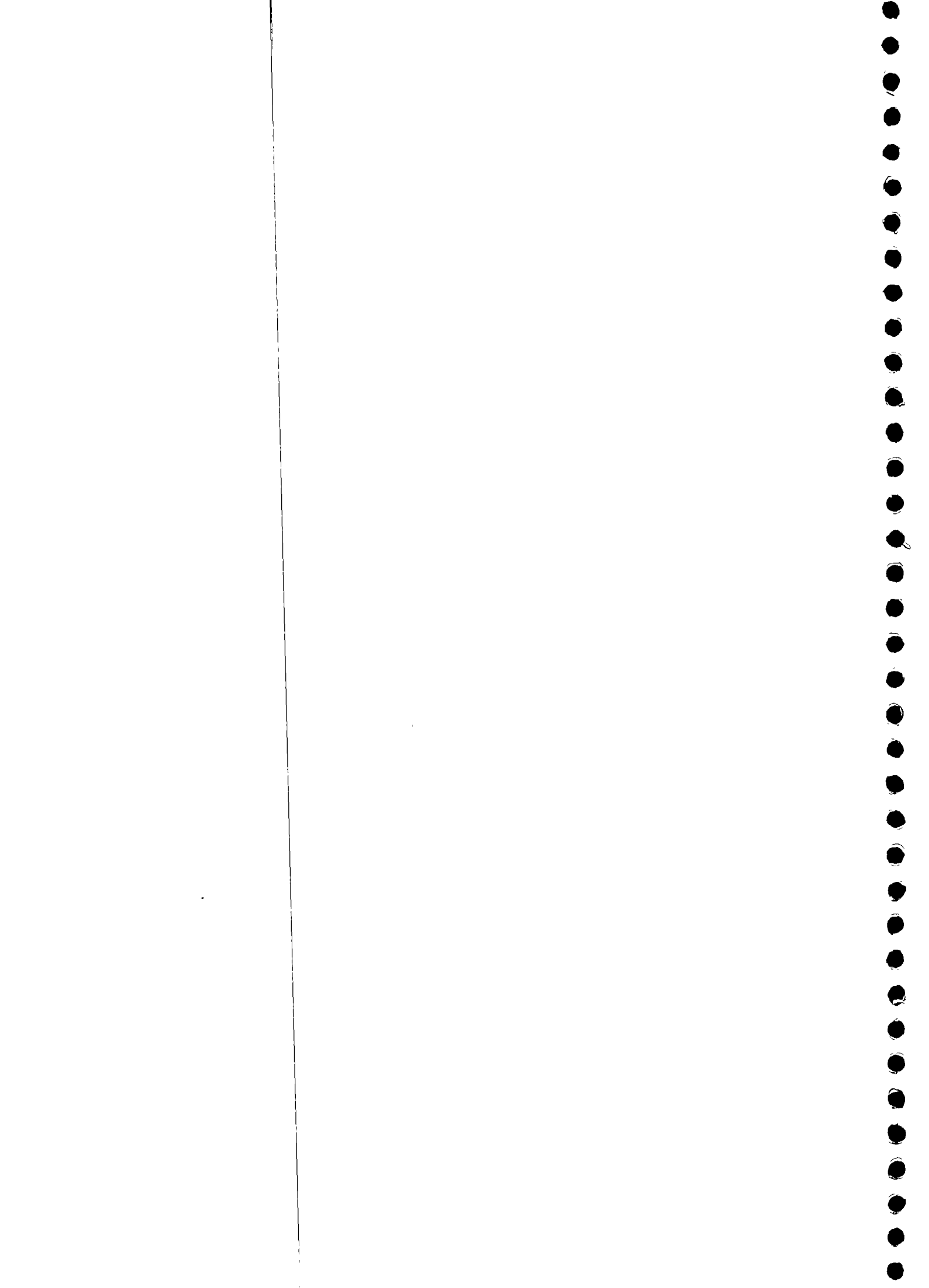
Most of the beneficiaries (84.44%) enjoyed the different activities that they were exposed to and a sizeable proportion of them (77.78%) could recall the themes on which these media programmes were based (Table B-23).

Information Sources Regarding the Sanitation Programme

The role of the VSM emerges to be quite important as a majority of the beneficiaries (56.88%) have reported that the VSM was their primary source of information regarding the sanitation programme. A good proportion of the beneficiaries (22.50%) also attributed their knowledge regarding the sanitation programme to the VLW. Panchayat was also found to be a good source of information (11.25%). Other sources of information were the BDO, village leaders and others (Table B-26).

Most of the beneficiaries (91.88%) were approached by some concerned person from the project implementors to motivate them. The VSM again emerged as the major person approaching the villagers (55.78%) followed by the VLW (22.45%), panchayat (9.52%), BDO (7.48%), village leaders (4.08%) and others (1.36%) (Table B-26).

Among the educational institutions surveyed, 5 out of the 11 institutions could recall that some media activities were conducted for their orientation. The media activities recalled by the institutions were film show, slide/talk show, exhibition, group meeting and scout camp (Table INST-07).



The impact of the media campaigns appeared to be positive as 45.45 percent of the institutions reported a significant improvement in the attitudes of the school children regarding the sanitation programme, while 3 institutions reported some improvement in the outlook of the students (Table INST-07).

Only 4 of the 11 institutions surveyed reported that a staff orientation training programme was conducted in their schools (Table INST-07).

Among the VSMs interviewed for this study, 4 VSMs (36.36%) have reported that they were involved in training the beneficiaries regarding sanitation (Table VSM-03).

However, the use of proper communication material by the VSMs was found to be low, as only one VSM reported the usage of posters while another VSM reported that a demonstration technique was used by him (Table VSM-03).

Regarding orientation about low cost alternatives for better sanitation, only 26.38 percent of the beneficiaries reported that they had an opportunity to discuss and know the options. The VSM and the VIW were the key persons with whom they discussed (65.12% and 27.9% respectively) while a small section reported that they could discuss with the BDO or JE (Table B-25).

Personal contact by the VSMs was the most widely used motivation method as all the VSMs reported. However, group meetings appear to be the next prominent method (27.27%) compared to personal contact with meetings (18.18%) (Table VSM-03).

Only five of the VSMs interviewed (45.45%) had reported that they had attended some training programmes to prepare themselves for their work. Of them, only 3 VSMs felt that the training programmes that they had attended were fully useful to them. All the VSMs who attended the training programmes felt that these programmes were helpful to them in motivating the beneficiaries, while 3 of the VSMs felt that the programmes helped them



in generating awareness among the beneficiaries. Two of the VSMs also mentioned that these programmes helped them oversee the construction aspects of the project (Table VSM-04).

Only 4 VSMs have reported that some special motivation campaigns were held in their villages. The media technique used in these programmes were mostly lectures (100%), use of posters (100%), use of video (50%), dance/drama (50%), puppet shows (50%) and film shows (25%) (Table VSM-04).

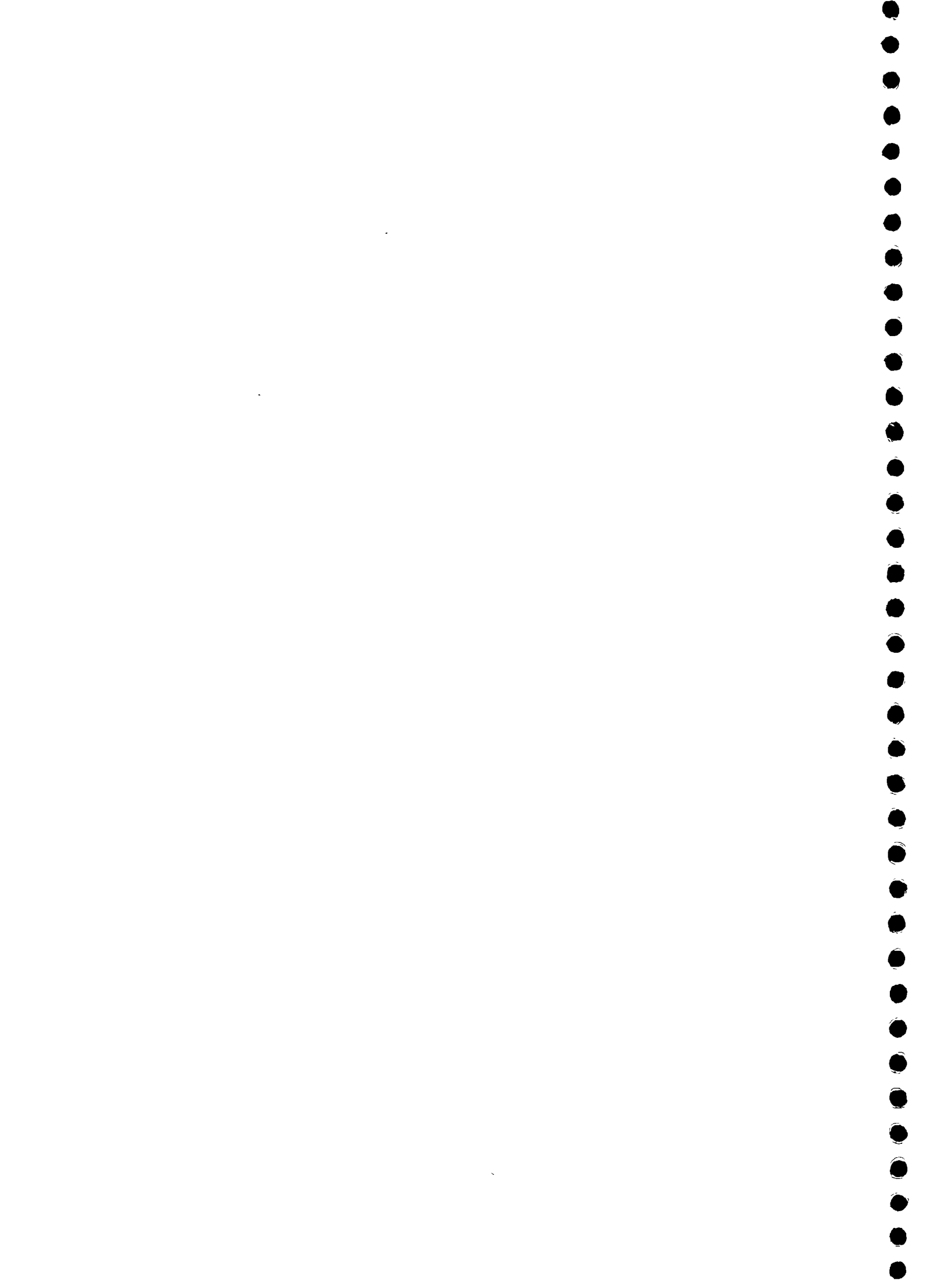
Personal meetings and small group discussions were the most used interpersonal communication methods at the village level special motivation campaigns (Table VSM-05)

The VSMs recalled that these special campaigns were also attended by the VLWs, BDO, Voluntary Agencies and others (Table VSM-05).

V. MONITORING

The involvement of a VSM in village selection (45.45%), beneficiary selection (63.64%), site selection (45.45%), fund disbursement (18.18%), training of beneficiaries (36.36%) and construction quality control (36.36%) highlights the importance of a VSM in monitoring the programme. However, only 27.27 percent of the VSMs felt that they play a decisive role in monitoring the programme directly (Table VSM-02).

The beneficiaries, however, felt that most of the VSMs do keep a check on the programme performance. An indicator of the VSM involvement in this respect was the consistency of VSM visits to the beneficiary during the pre-construction (64.38%), construction (68.13%) and post-construction (61.25%) phases of the latrine installation (Table B-12).



VI. SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

From the total sample, 66.88 percent of the beneficiaries have reported that they received cash subsidy earmarked for the sanitation package implementation. From the total sample 77.5 percent had spent some of their own money also into the construction of the sanitation facilities. The average amount spent by the beneficiary on his own was Rs.1619/- (Table B-14).

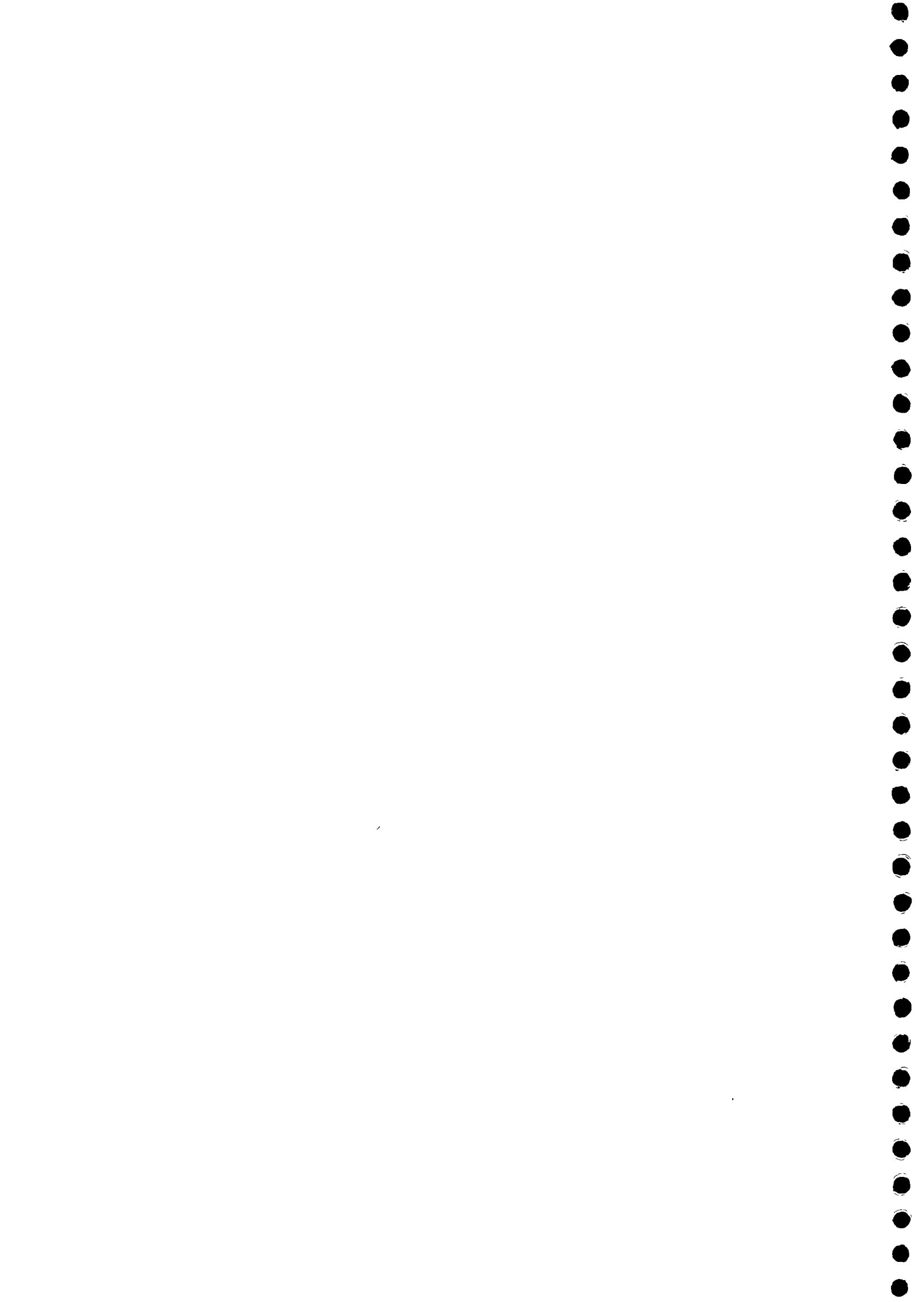
A majority of the beneficiaries (68.22%) who received the subsidy reported that they got the amount after they completed the construction upto the plinth level. Some have even reported that they received the subsidy before the construction (10.28%) or after starting and before the plinth (18.69%). A small proportion reported that they received the money after the total construction (2.8%) (Table B-14).

A sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries (46.73%) felt that the subsidy amount due to them got considerably delayed (average delay reported - 2 months) (Table B-14).

VII. VSM PERFORMANCE

A Profile of the Sampled VSMS

In-depth interviews with 11 VSMS were conducted to gain insights into their participation in the sanitation programme. The sample of 11 VSMS has been chosen from 10 villages across 8 project blocks in the district. Of the sampled VSMS, 7 were male VSMS, while 4 were females (Table VSM-01). Of the sampled VSMS, four VSMS have reported that their spouse was also working as a VSM though only one couple was working together in the same village as VSMS (Table VSM-06). A majority of the interviewed VSMS (63.64%) have reported service as their major occupation. For all the VSMS, the village where they were currently working was their first experience as a VSM (Table VSM-01). A majority of the interviewed VSMS had joined



service only after 1990. In 63.64 percent of the cases, the interviewed VSM also happens to be the first VSM appointed in the village (Table VSM-02).

Only four VSMs (36%) have reported that they were fully aware of the criteria for village selection or beneficiary selection. However, these VSMs appeared to be wholeheartedly involved in recruiting beneficiaries for the programme as they managed to convince more than 60 percent of the villagers they had initially contacted (Table VSM-03).

All the interviewed VSMs have reported that they had joined as VSMs either by personal choice (27%) or through special recruitment drives (55%). Nearly all of them (90.91%) liked the work that they were doing (Table VSM-06).

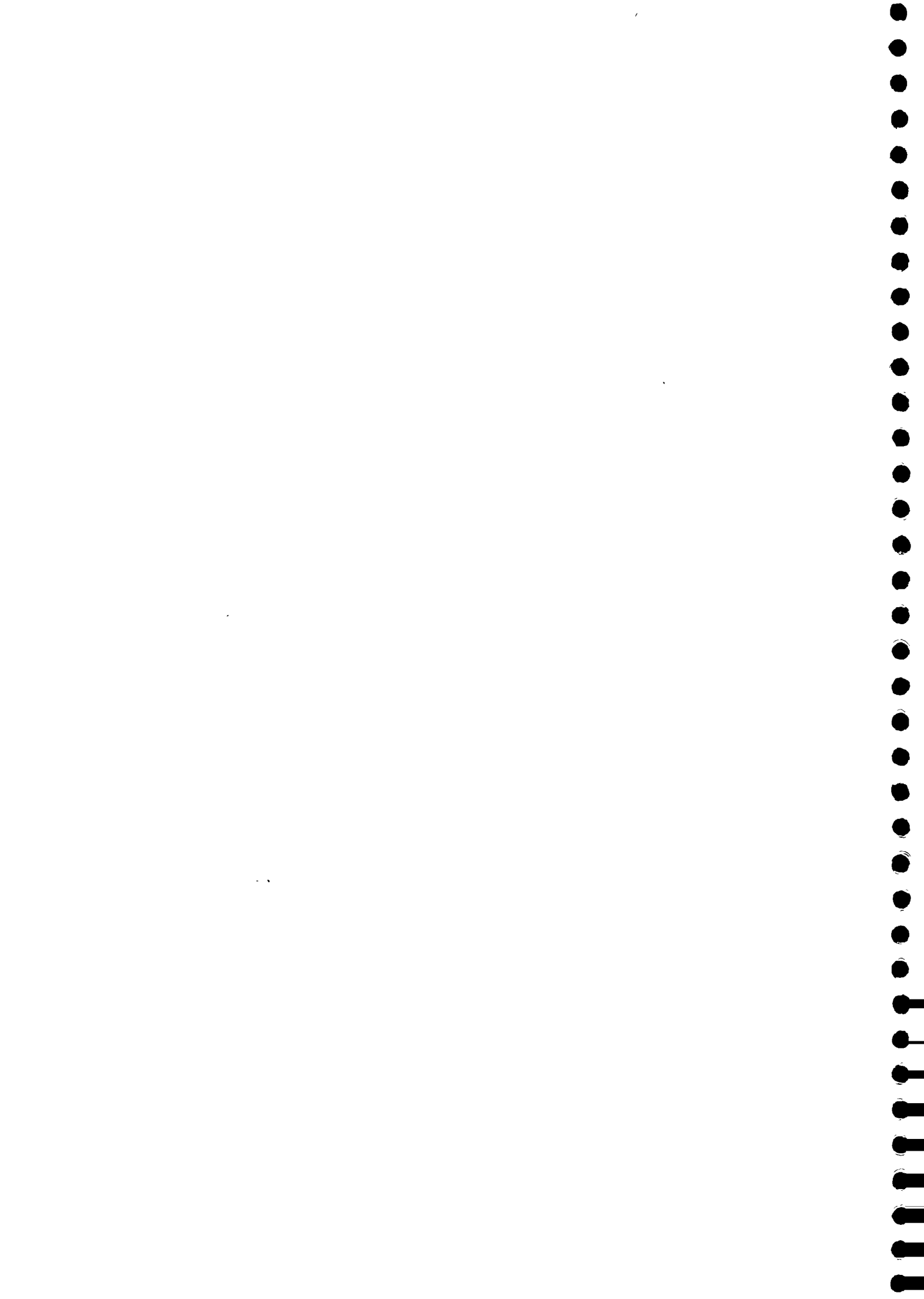
Only 3 of the interviewed VSMs (27.27%) felt that the remuneration given to them was sufficient and only 5 (45.45%) reported that the remuneration reached them on time (Table VSM-06).

Nearly all the VSMs interviewed practiced what they preached as they also had sanitary latrines (90.91%), W/B platform (90.91%), soakpit (81.82%) and chullahs (55.55%) at their homes (Table VSM-06).

VIII. PLAN OF ACTION (PoA) - TARGETS Vs ACHIEVEMENTS

According to the plan of action (PoA), the targets fixed for the implementation of the sanitation programme are as follows:

- Household packages	- 980
- Sanitary facilities at PSP	- 90
- W/B platforms at PSP	- 90
- Institutional latrine cum-urinal complexes	- 44



From the study sample it is clear that the target achievement has been successfully completed for all the components of the programme listed above.

However, the implementation of the household facilities as a 'total package' was not observed (Total package availability 28.75%, Table GEN-01).

While the availability of sanitary latrines provided through the programme was 100 percent, the availability of other facilities along with the latrines was lower W/B platform - 94.38%, Soak-pit-83.13%, Chullah-30%) (Table GEN-01).

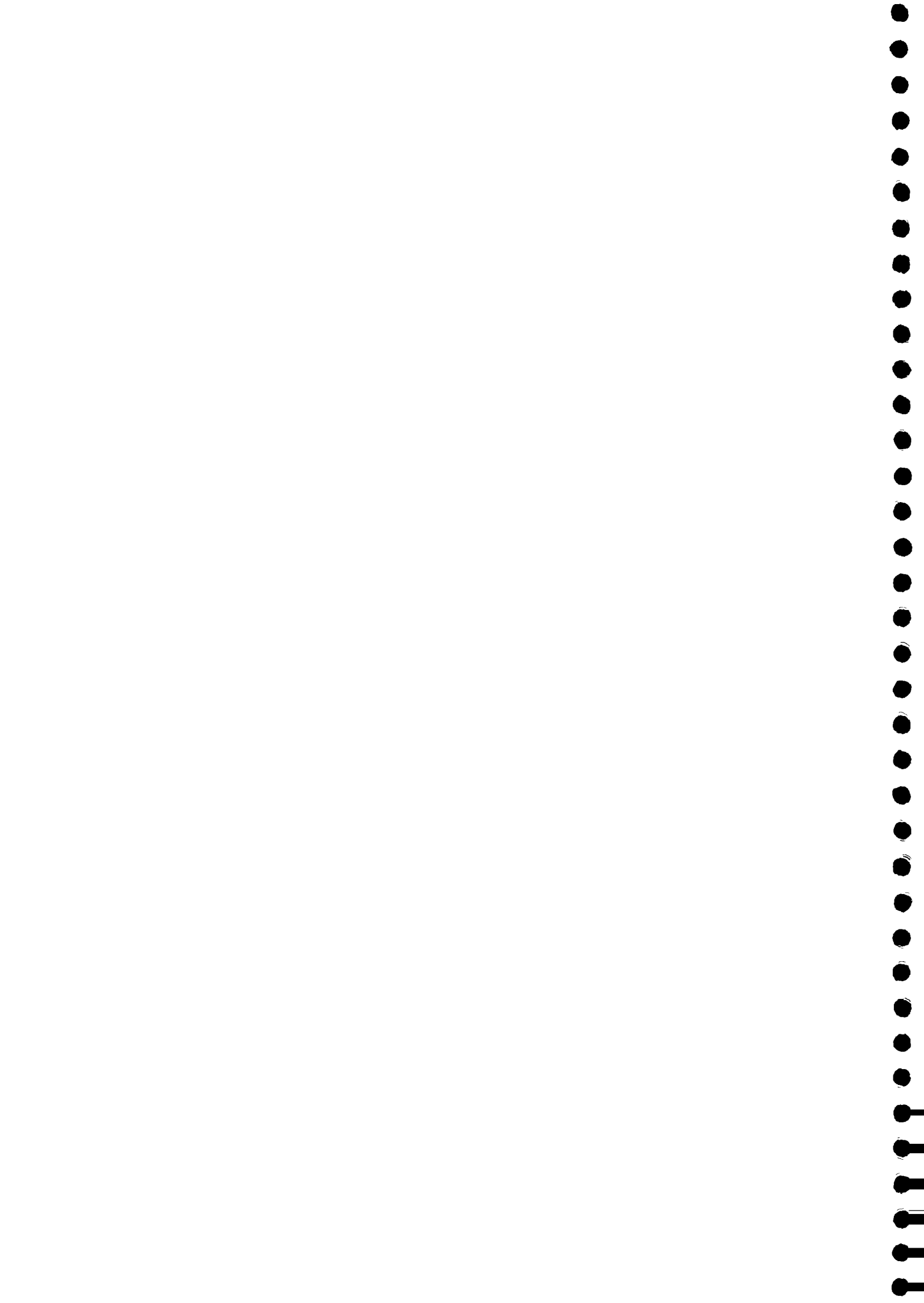
The combination of latrine with W/B platform and soak-pit appears to be a more widely distributed package (82.50%) which is close to the target of a total package (Table GEN-01).

The distribution of chullahs was observed to be restricted as only 30% of the beneficiaries reported the availability of a chullah with them (Table GEN-01).

IX. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES

The positive impact of the sanitation programme on the village beneficiaries was measured through their current sanitation practices including their choice of water for drinking and cooking, bathing habits, usage of smokeless chullahs, waste disposal habits and the usage of sanitary latrines.

Most of the interviewed beneficiaries knew the hazards of using unclean water for drinking or cooking. Their choice of a source used for drinking water during the monsoon or regular seasons was mostly the hand-pump (48.75%) in monsoon and 50.63 percent during the other seasons or the tap water (29.38% in monsoon and regular seasons). Similar sources were used for cooking also. But a sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries continued to use open wells for their water supply (17.50% to 20.63% for all uses and all seasons) (Table B-16).



A large majority of the beneficiaries (91.25%) had the habit of bathing at home while the remaining took bath in open sources like rivers/canals or ponds, open wells or near the handpumps (Table B-17).

Fifty six percent of the beneficiaries have reported that all their families used the bathroom to take bath, (Table B-17).

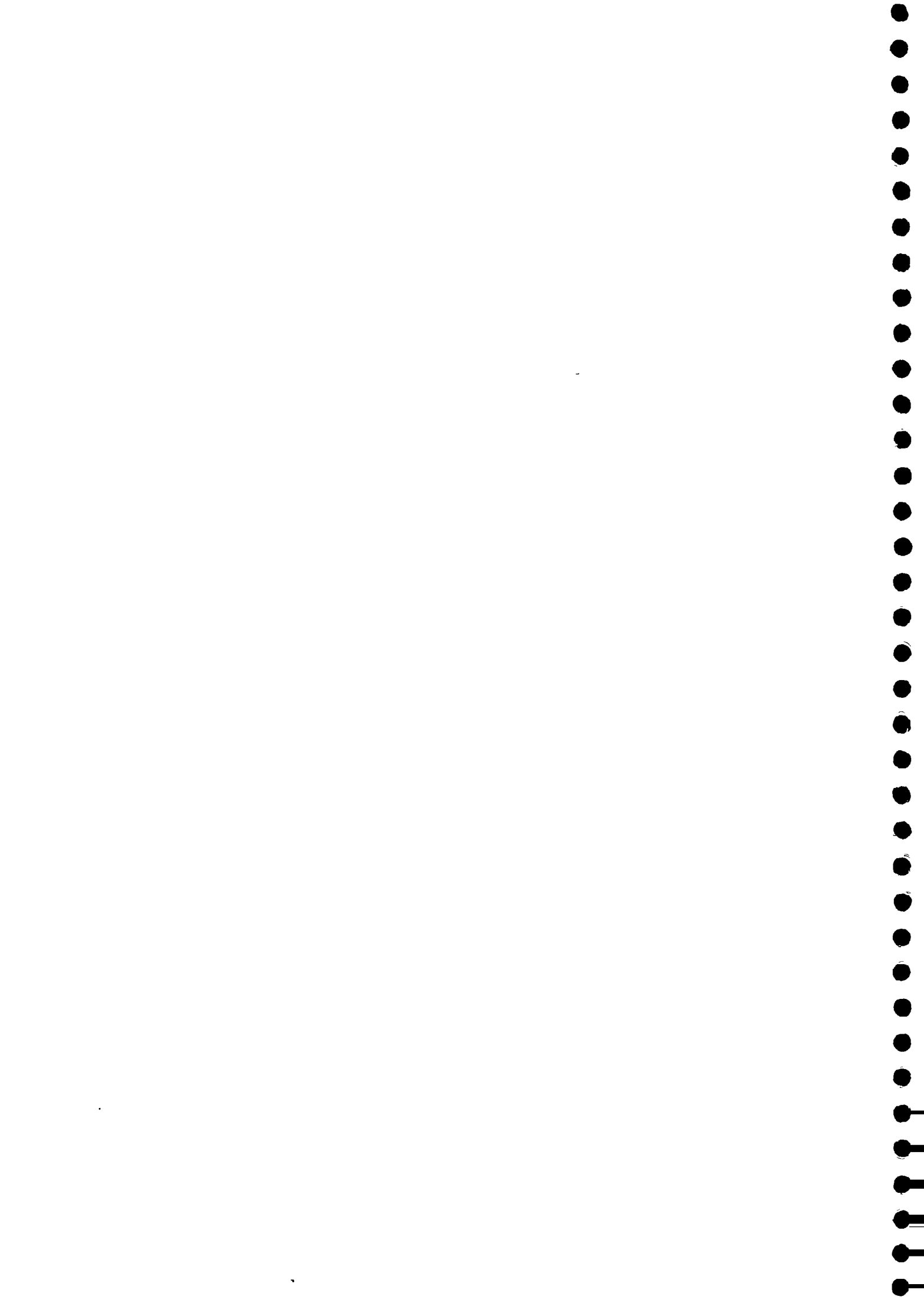
Despite the promotion of smokeless chullahs, the traditional chullahs were still widely used (91.88%). Exclusive use of the smokeless chullah was observed among a small segment of the beneficiaries only (3.13%)(Table B-17).

The use of the garbage pit provided through the sanitation programme was extensive (77.50%). However, the number of beneficiaries who disposed-off their waste in the open was also on the higher side (20.63%). Only three of the beneficiaries had reported waste disposal in a community garbage pit (Table B-18).

Majority of the beneficiaries disposed the cow dung from their cattle sheds in a separate disposal pit (65.00%), while the remaining threw it in their own backyards, house premises, used it to make cow-dung cakes or use it in the biogas plants. At least 8.13 percent of the beneficiaries felt that the current dung disposal site was too close to their house (Table B-18).

Before the installation of the sanitary latrines a large proportion of the beneficiaries (81.82%) had been using service latrines (Table B-18).

The main reasons for adopting the sanitary latrine provided by the project were they are convenient (38.75%), they are hygienic (21.88%) or they provide privacy (20.63%). A small proportion (15.00%) have, however, admitted that they took up the package for the subsidy money (Table B-19).



Nearly all the beneficiaries (90.91%), were satisfied with the smokeless chullahs provided to them. Low smoke output (90%), cleanliness in the house (50%), less cooking time (23.33%) and low fuel usage (10%) were some of the main reasons for their satisfaction (Table B-20).

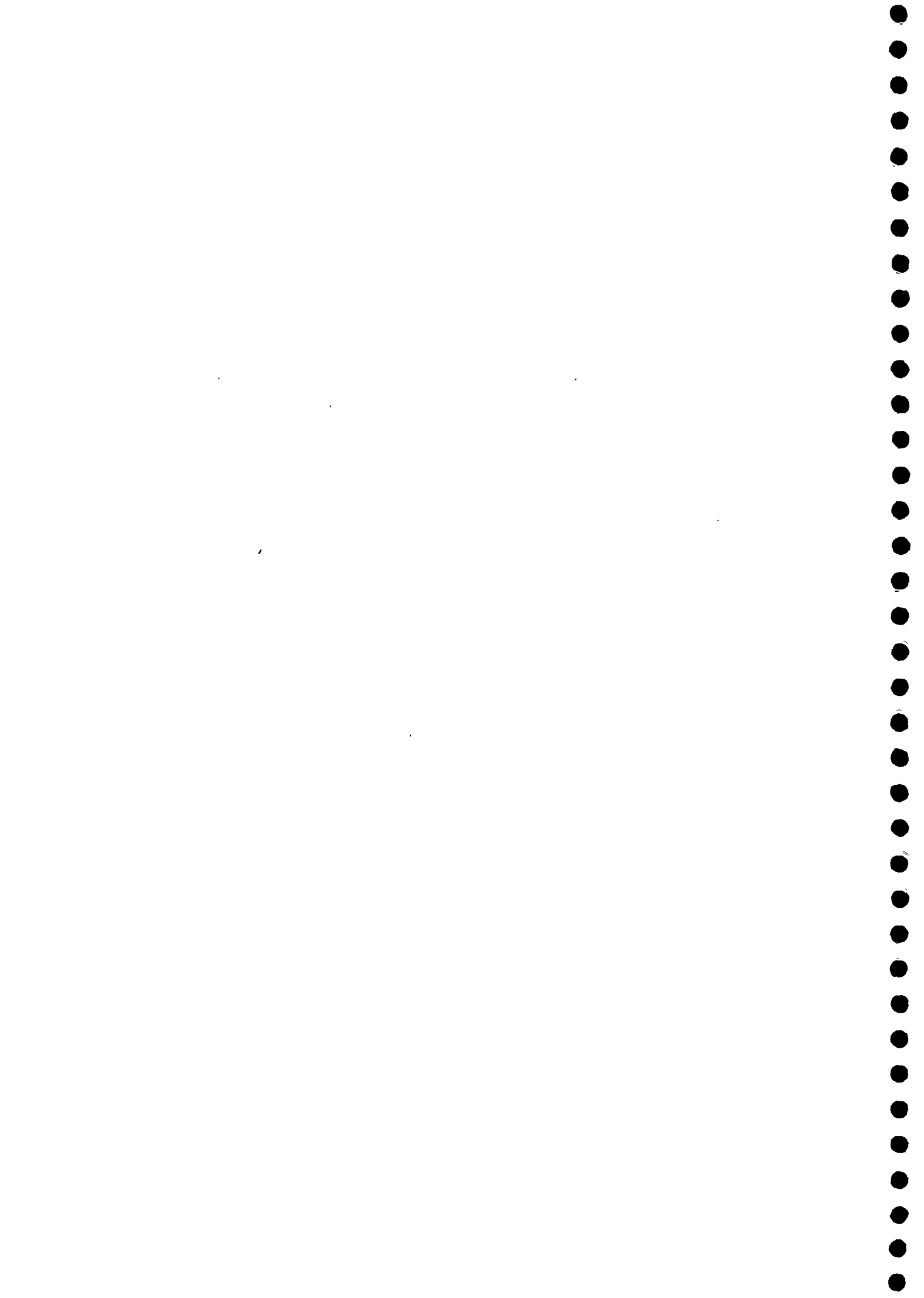
A change in the attitudes of the beneficiaries could be clearly observed when questioned regarding their priorities in sanitation before and after the package implementation. There has been a marked increase of around 10 percent among the beneficiaries who felt that the sanitary latrines were very essential (pre-implementation 79.38% and post-implementation 88.75%) (Table B-21).

A good proportion of the beneficiaries (66.25%) felt that they can now ^{advise} ~~advise~~ their friends or relatives to adopt the sanitation package (Table B-21).

It is evident that there is an increasing realization among the beneficiaries that the individuals or community have to play an important role in keeping the village environment clean and healthy. A sizeable proportion (45%) of the beneficiaries felt that the individual households were responsible for garbage disposal while 15.63 percent felt that it was the duty of the village institutions to dispose-off the garbage. Similarly, 32.50 percent of the beneficiaries felt that the households were responsible for the disposal of waste water, while 34.38 percent feel that it was the duty of the village institutions (Table B-21).

However, while discussing the creation and maintenance of sanitation facilities, 96.25% of the beneficiaries felt that it was the duty of the government to create these facilities, while 18.13 percent feel that it was the government's duty to maintain these facilities also (Table B-21).

A similar picture emerges regarding the creation and maintenance of the drinking water facilities. Ninety eight percent of the beneficiaries felt that the govt. has to create these facilities while 43.75 percent felt that the govt. has to maintain them (Table B-21).



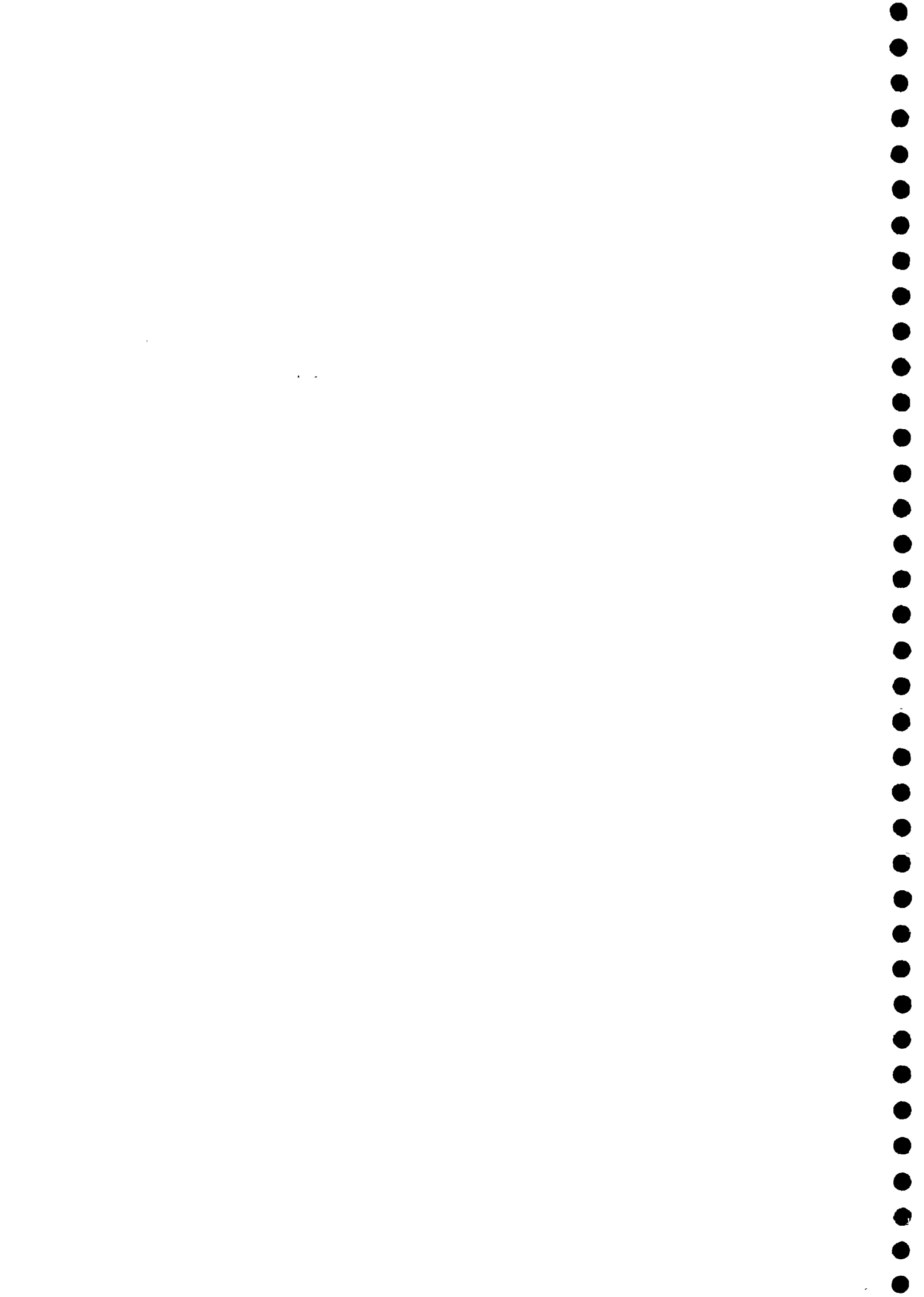
The fact that 76.25 percent of the beneficiaries feel that maintaining the sanitation facilities is the responsibility of the village and 51.88 percent feel the same regarding the drinking water facilities gives sufficient hope for a successful implementation of the programme in future (Table B-21).

An overall response from the PSP users that the PSP users themselves clean the W/B platform after use (68.33%) and their response that other users also do the same (71.67%) lends support to the above mentioned observation regarding the increasing role played by the community (Table PSP-03).

The educational institutions also present a positive picture with 45.45 percent of the institutions feeling that there was a significant improvement in the awareness and practice regarding sanitation after a proper orientation programme. Another 27.27 percent feel that there is some improvement at least (Table INST 07).

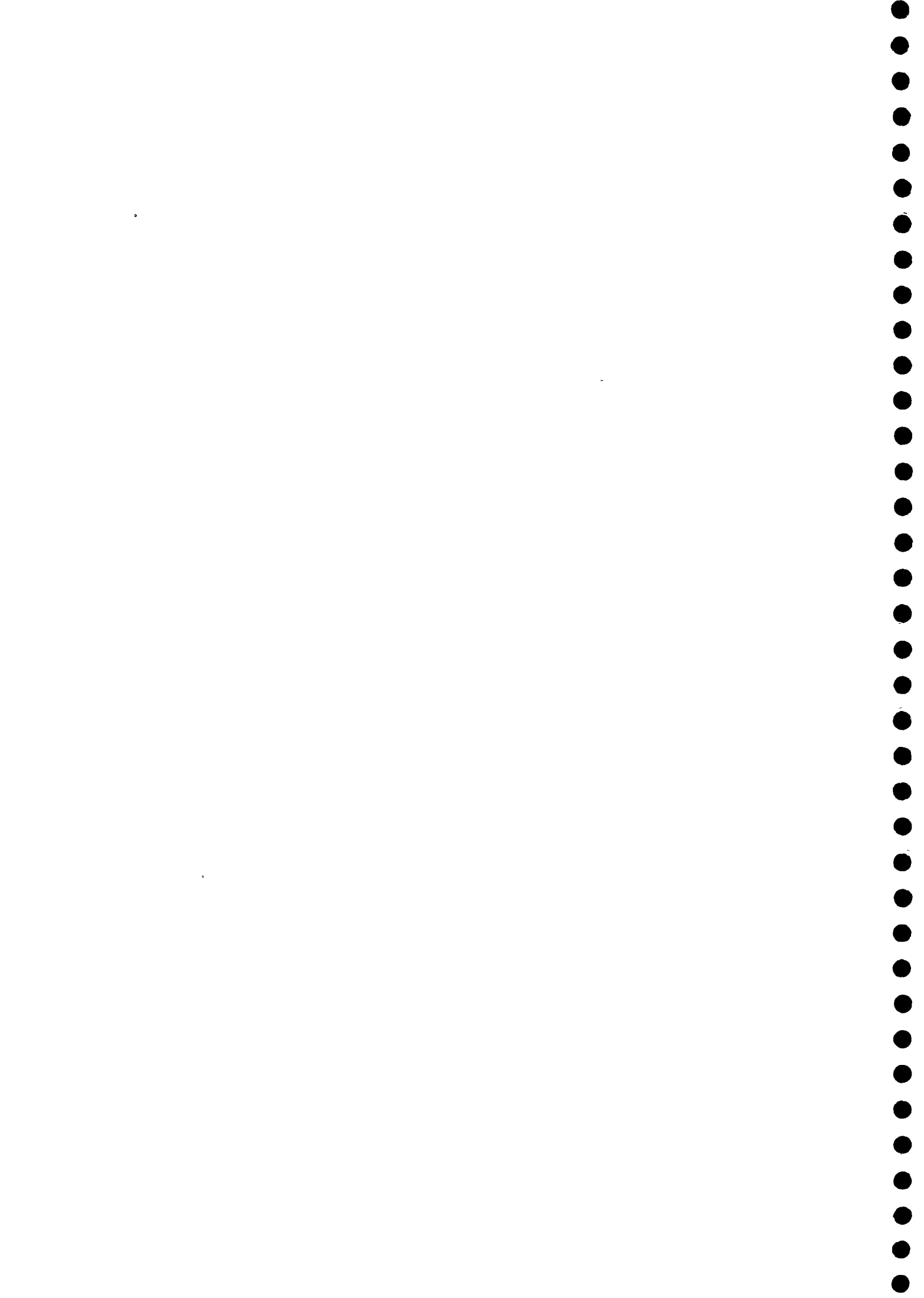
To further test the effectiveness of the sanitation messages on the school children, an observation of some vital parameters has been done in the surveyed educational institutions. These parameters are - a) regular washing of hands and feet, (b) keeping the class rooms clean, (c) keeping the school compound clean, (d) wearing clean clothes and (e) cutting of finger nails. The survey observed whether the school children of the institutions visited practiced all the above mentioned or some of them together.

It has been observed that in 7 of the 11 institutions surveyed, the school children practiced all the activities together. One institution has reported that their pupils only keep their class room and school compound clean while another institution reported that only their school compound is kept clean by the children (Table INST-07). The overall acceptance of the sanitation programme by the beneficiaries is also reflected through the successful performance of the VSMs (64.29% positive responses from the total number of contacts made with the village community). (Table VSM - 03).



An exercise of ranking the priorities of the beneficiaries for issues like health, water, electricity, sanitary latrines, general sanitation, education and roads has given a set of interesting results. The analysis of these results shows that in Sawai Madhopur district, a large number of beneficiaries have ranked water as the top priority issue (50%). Education, roads and latrines, have been ranked 4th by a large number of beneficiaries (21.3% for education and 18.8% for roads and latrines). Electricity has been ranked 6th by 27.5 percent. Health has been ranked 7th by 20 percent of the beneficiaries (Table GEN-01).

The above analysis shows the importance that people attach to basic needs like water and other infrastructural needs like education and roads. Sanitation and health are not on the immediate priority list of the people.



DISTRICT SANITATION PROFILE - ALWAR

The district of Alwar has a total population of 23 lakhs (1991 census). The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 18 and 8 percent respectively of the total population. Eighty six percent of the population in the district reside in the rural areas.

I. HOUSEHOLD PACKAGES

Sample Profile

A sample of 284 households has been covered for the evaluation of the sanitation programme in Alwar. Among the sampled households, nearly one third were Scheduled Caste while the remaining were general castes (Table B-01). An analysis of the religion of the sample households revealed that majority (92.25%) of the sampled households were Hindus (Table B-01).

Fifty eight percent of the sampled households were observed to be living as nuclear families, while the remaining living were found to be in joint families (Table B-01).

Among the sampled households, around 14 percent fell in the income group of less than Rs.6,400/- per annum while 37 percent fell in the income group of Rs.6,401 to Rs.15,000 per annum. The remaining 49 percent belonged to the income category of Rs.15,001 and above (Table B-02).

The distribution of households' primary source of income shows that nearly one-fourth of the sampled households were found to be dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their primary income, while, 29 23 per cent and 15 percent



depended on service and trade, business or artisanal activities respectively. Around 30 percent of the sampled households depended on labour as their primary source of income (Table B-02).

The sampled households had an average homestead area of 362 sq.ft. Nearly three-fourths of the sample households owned pucca houses while only 14.44 per cent owned kuttcha houses, and the remaining (13%) had semi pucca construction. About sixty percent of the beneficiary households owned cattle (59.51%) and among the cattle owners, 75.15 percent had constructed cattle sheds also (Table B-03).

Profile of the Sanitation Facility Users

Among the sampled households, the proportion of families actually using the sanitation facilities was found to be significantly high (75%) compared to the other districts under study. These user families have an average family size of 5.88 per household (Table B-04).

While nearly three-fourth of the males from the user families were found to be literate the literacy among the females was found to be lower (48%). A good proportion of males (81.5%) and females (87.92%) from the beneficiary families use the sanitation facilities regularly. Only around 5 percent of people from these families never use the sanitary latrines (Table B-05).

It was also observed that males and females in the 15-45 years age group use the sanitation facilities most (54.77% males and 59.54% females) followed by those in the 1-14 year group (28.78% males and 27.15% females). The incidence of users in the 45 years and above age group was relatively low (16.45% males and 13.31% females) (Table B-04).

Availability and Usage of Household Sanitation Packages

An analysis of convergence of the sanitation package facilities for the study district reveals that 33.80% of the sampled households had received the total package (latrine, washing/bathing facility, soak-pit and smokeless chullah). A combination of facilities in a package excluding the chullahs appeared to be more widely distributed (59.15%) (Table GEN-02)

Availability and Functional Usage of Facilities

Availability and utilisation of the sanitation facilities were found to be satisfactory. Nearly all the sampled households (98.94%) had latrines installed in their houses. It was also observed that a high proportion of these latrines (76.51%) were found to be functional (Table B-06).

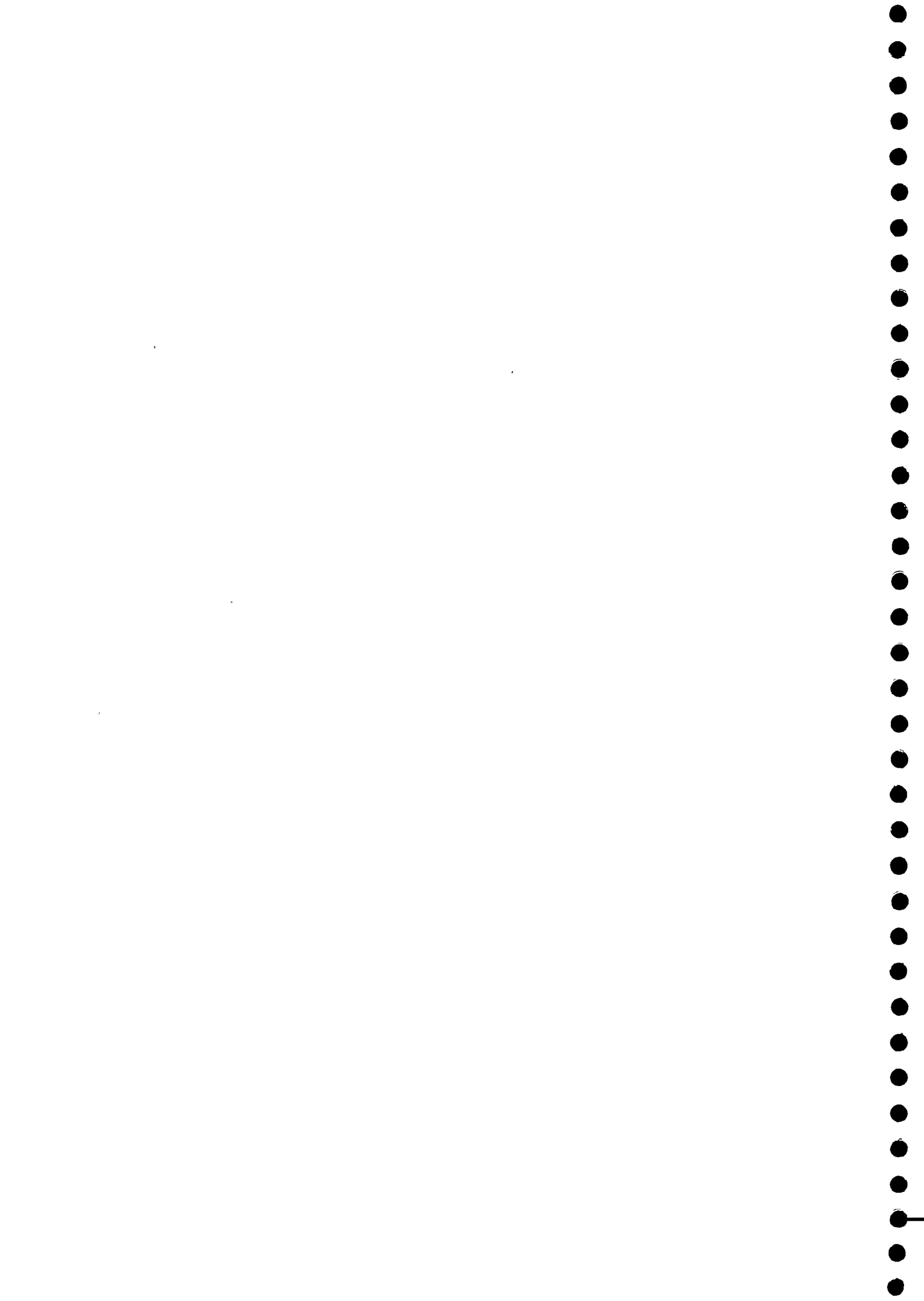
Three-fourth of the sampled households had washing/ bathing platforms constructed in their houses. Of these, 98.17 percent were found to be functional.

Sixty three percent of the sampled households have dug soak-pits and of these 93.85 percent were functional. Among those who had dug soak pits, 63.13 percent of the households had dug a standard design soak-pit (Table B-06).

About 57 percent of the sampled households had chullahs installed in their houses. Most of these chullahs (82.72%) were found to be functional of which 77.78% were actually used (Table B-06).

Sanitary Latrines

A large proportion (61%) of the households had constructed their latrines within the courtyard while some of them (28.47%) had located their latrines in front of



their house. A small proportion (10.32%) had their latrines behind their house (Table B-07)

Eighty three percent of the latrines had walls while only 66.19 percent had roofs and only 33.81 percent have doors. (Table B-07)

All of the enclosure walls were in good condition. Similarly the roofs and doors were also observed to be in good condition (97.31% and 96.84% respectively) (Table B-08)

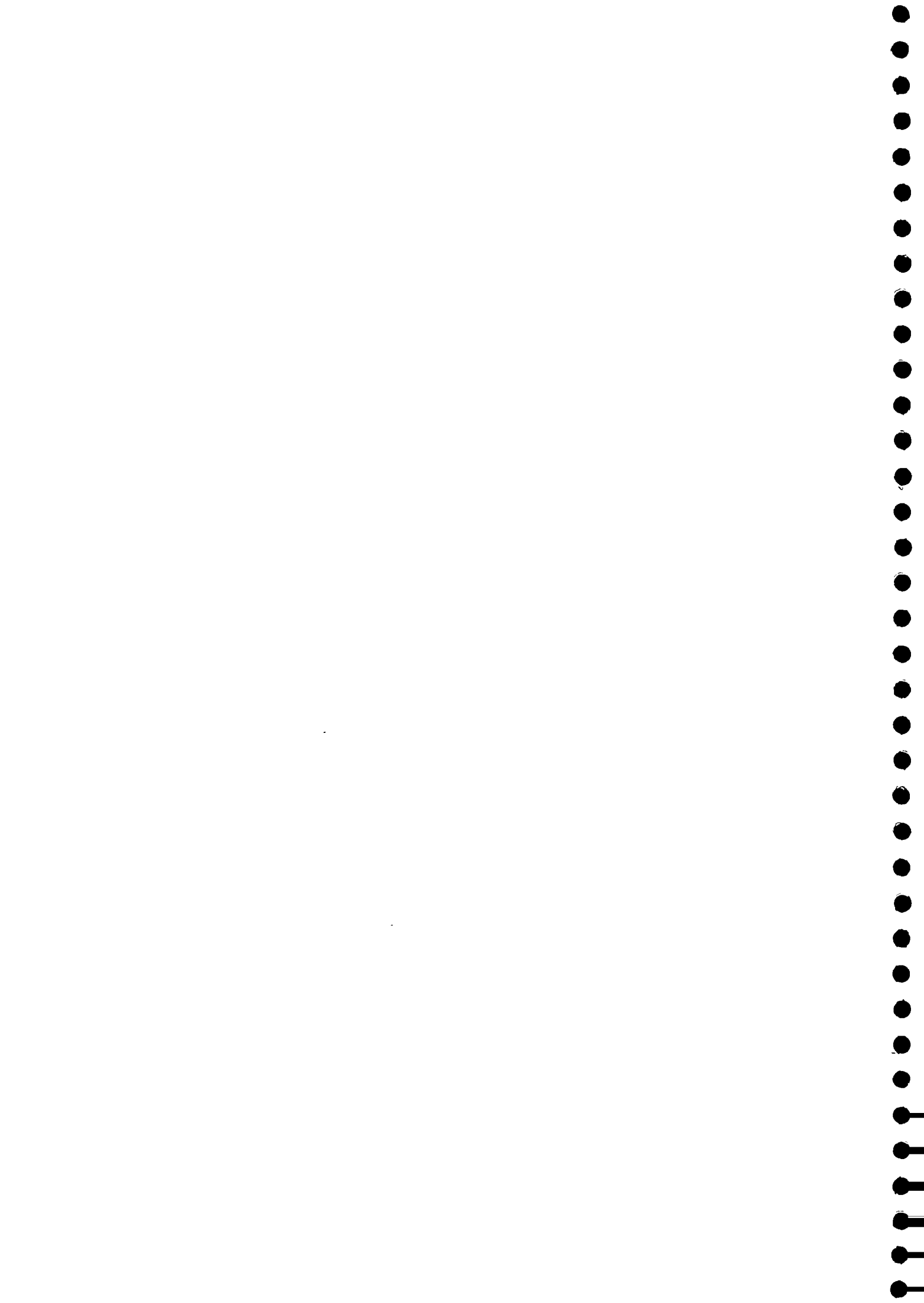
Almost all the sampled households (97.18%) had provided two pits for their latrines and in all these cases, the first pit was still being used (Table B-09)

In a majority of the cases (83.10%) the households had installed fibre glass pans supplied to them by the Govt. Department. The remaining households had installed mosaic or ceramic pans in their latrines (Table B-09).

Most of the households permanently kept a mug for washing in the latrine (61.97%) while 28.17% kept a broom (28.17%) and 25.35% kept a brush for cleaning the latrine (Table B-09).

Most of the user households poured water into the latrine after use (61.50%) (Table B-28). However, some the households (23.94%) reported problems in procuring water as the water source was too far away. In most of the cases (73.24%), water was brought for use in the latrine by the family members themselves (Table B-28).

Thirty two percent of the households reported that their latrine pan was scrubbed daily. The remaining households scrubbed their pans either weekly (53.40%) or fortnightly (8.74%) or with no fixed intervals (6.31%) Most of the families



scrubbed and cleaned the latrines themselves (92.23%), while the remaining hired a sweeper (Table B-29).

More than half of the families used only water for cleaning their latrines while one-fourth used detergents to clean. Only 17 percent used bleaching powder to clean their latrines (Table B-29).

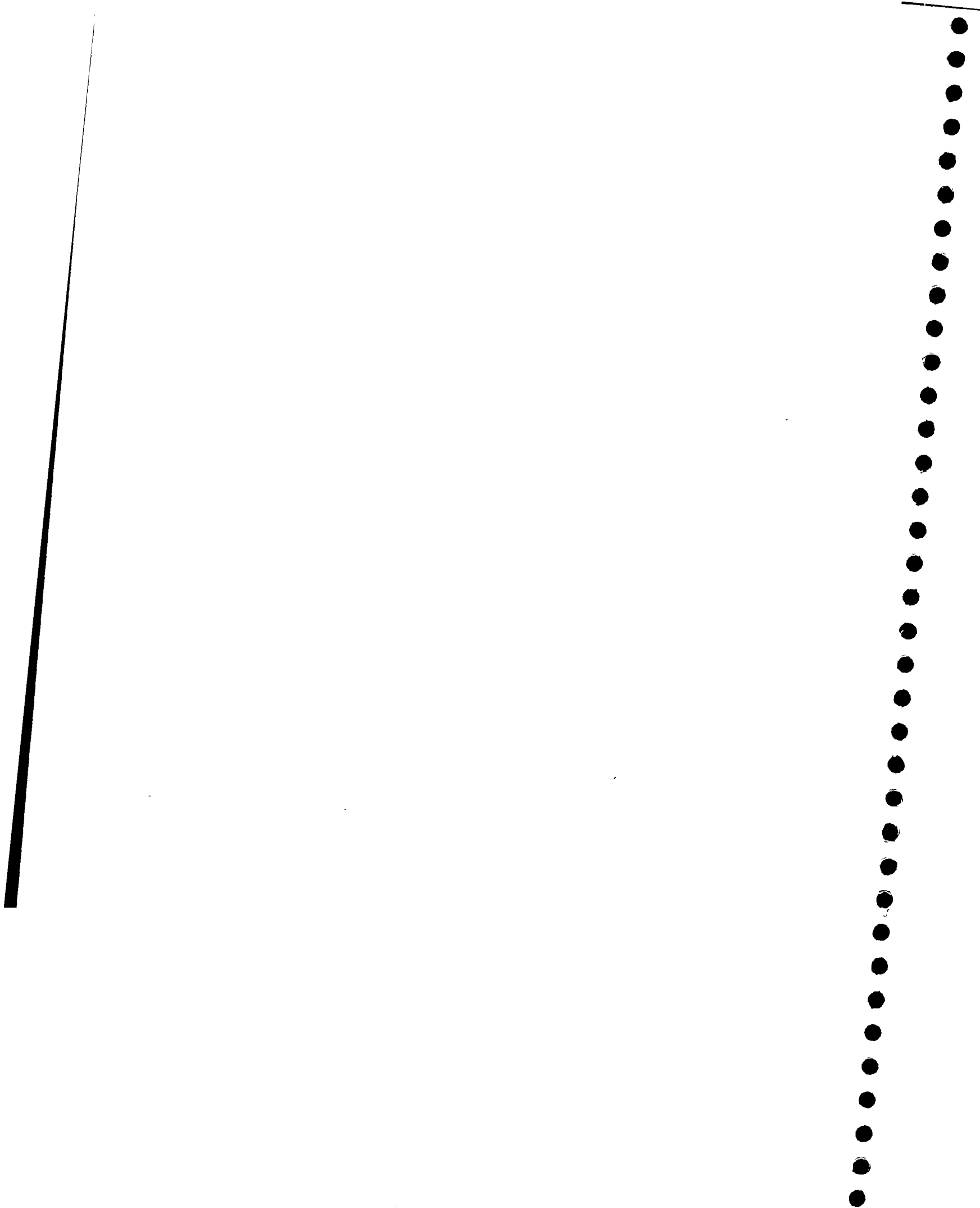
Construction of Sanitary Latrines

Participation of women from the beneficiary family for the various phases of construction was found to be low. However, a relatively higher participation of women was observed for pit digging (11.39%) compared to construction till the plinth (4.98%), wall construction (4.98%) or roof/door installation (3.91%) (Table B-11).

The sole participation of the beneficiary in the latrine construction was seen only for pit digging (32.03%). His participation in other construction stages pit cover casting and wall construction was negligible (Table B-11).

The participation of beneficiaries when they had a construction crew was also limited. Only 3% of the beneficiaries participated along with the construction crew for pit digging, while 6 percent participated in wall construction (Table B-11).

Among the beneficiaries using the services of a trained mason, 83.99 percent selected a mason from their own village. The selection of a mason had been done mostly by the beneficiary (57.65%). The remaining beneficiaries selected the mason on the recommendation of VLW (24.20%), VSM (11.74%) or the Panchayat (2.85%) (Table B-12).



A consistent proportion of the beneficiaries reported that the VSM had visited their house before (53.38%), during (49.82%) and after (49.47%) the construction of the latrine (Table B-12).

There appears to be an inclination for constructing better and permanent structures as is evident from the choice of material used for walls, roofs and doors. Nearly all the beneficiaries have constructed cement and brick walls (99.57%). Similarly, stone slabs were preferred as roofing material (93.01%). The preferred construction material for doors was wood (76.84%) followed by tin-sheet doors (15.79%) (Table B-13).

Washing and Bathing Facility with Soak-pit

Compared to the other study districts, the number of washing/bathing facilities installed in the beneficiary households was moderate (48.59%). In some of these cases (26.09%) this facility was constructed as an extended attachment to the sanitary latrine while in a majority of the cases, it was separately located in the inner court yard (67.39%) (Table B-15).

Almost half the families possessing this facility had constructed permanent structures with walls, roof and door (44.93%) or walls and roof only (33.33%) or only walls (20.29%) (Table B-15).

In a majority of the cases, waste water flowed into the nearby soak-pit (56.34%). However, it may be noted that 9.51% of the beneficiaries allowed the waste water to flow on to the road while 3.87 percent allowed it to stagnate near their house (Table B-15).



Smokeless Chullahs

Compared to the other facilities provided through the sanitation programme, the availability of smokeless chullahs in the beneficiary households was found to be about 57.04% (Table B-06).

Although about 57% of the households were provided with smokeless chullah, but it was observed that a good proportion (82.72%) of these chullahs were functional though the actual proportion of families using these chullahs was slightly lower (77.78%) (Table B-06).

II. INSTITUTIONAL UNITS IN SCHOOLS

Profile of the Educational Institutions Sampled

A total of 11 institutions were surveyed for the study, out of which 6 (54.55%) were Lower Primary Schools, 4 (36.36%) were Upper Primary Schools and 1 (9.09%) was a Middle School (Table INST 01).

Four of the schools contacted in this district were run by the State Education Department four by the Panchayat Samiti and three by the Rural Development Department (RDD). Ninety one percent of these schools were co-educational, while, one school was a girl's school (Table INST-01). There was a predominance of boys in these schools (1229 out of a total 1922) (Table INST-01).

Sanitation Facilities Available

All the institutions surveyed had sanitary latrines and urinals installed under the UNICEF assisted sanitation programme (Table INST-02) The sanitary latrine,



in some cases, was located close to the school building (36.36%), while most had the toilet facility at a distance (63.64%). In the later type, the average distance from the school was around 15.25 mtrs. (Table INST-02).

Status of the Institutional Latrines in Schools

All the sampled latrines were found to be functional and had pit covers placed properly (Table INST-03).

All the institutional latrines had fibre glass pans. Ten of the sampled latrines had secure doors (90.91%) (Table INST-03).

Usage Patterns of Institutional Latrines

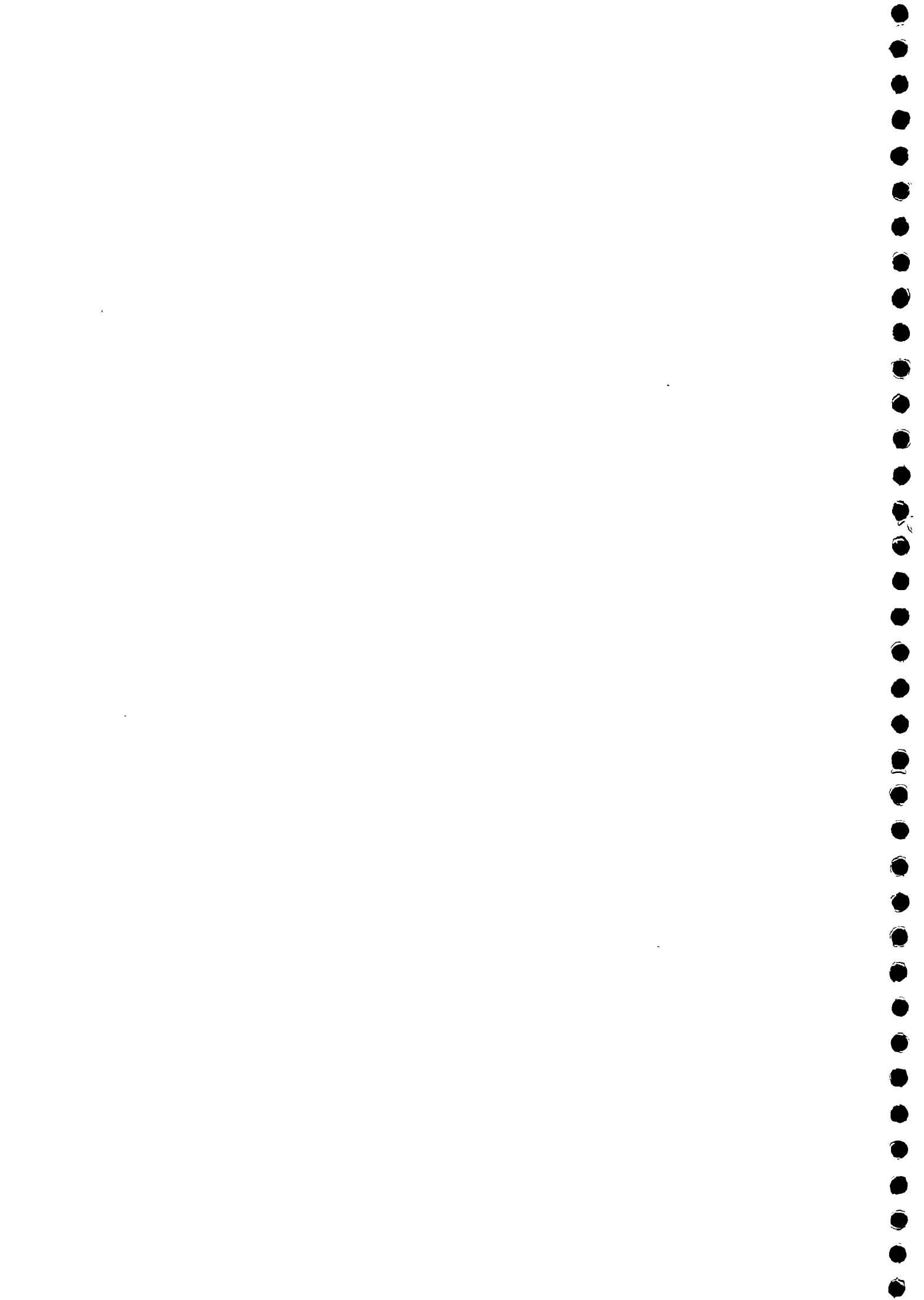
It was observed that 10 of the institutional latrines from the total number of functional latrines (11) observed in the district were currently under use. One of the latrines had not been put to use since its installation and was used only as a urinal (Table INST-04).

Most of the institutional latrines were used only by the girls and staff commonly (50%), boys and girls (30%) and boys, girls and staff (20%) (Table INST-04).

5 of the sampled institutions had reported that some of their students were used to the sanitary latrines since they had similar facility at home also. (Table INST-04).

Maintenance of the Institutional Latrines

During the study, it has been observed that all of the 11 institutional latrines were clean. However, nine institutions reported that they got their latrines cleaned



regularly. Three of these institutions cleaned the latrines every day while 4 of them do it on a weekly basis and 2 on a fortnightly basis (Table INST-05).

Six of the surveyed institutions got the latrines cleaned by hired sweepers. While, 2 institutions used the services of students, institution used the school peon (Table INST-05).

Six of the institutions used only water for cleaning while the others used cleansing agents like detergents, ash or phenyl (Table INST-05).

In 4 cases, the Head Master of the school was in-charge of maintaining the cleanliness of the latrines (Table INST-05).

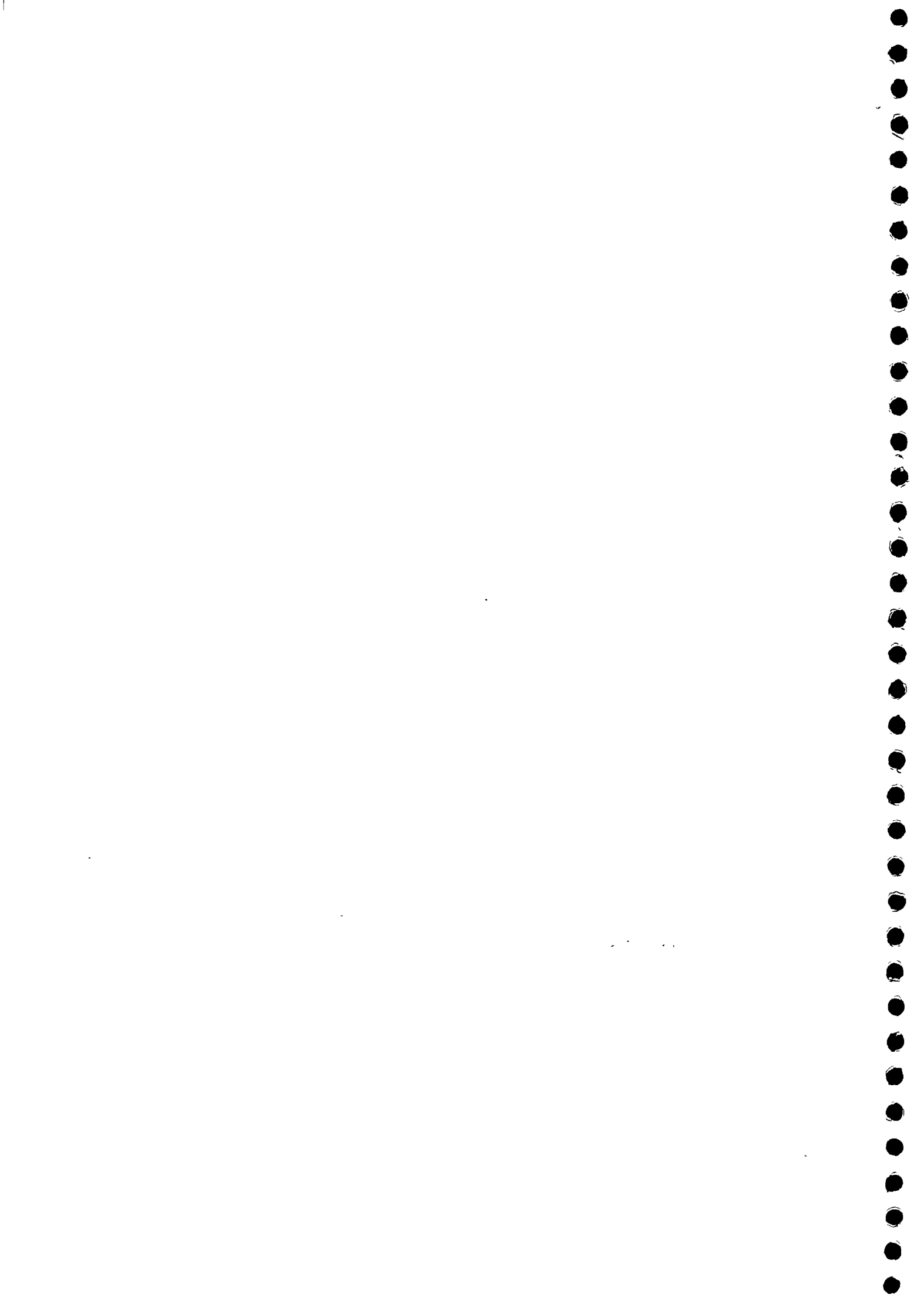
Availability of Water

Eight of the surveyed institutions had access to handpumps for their water supply. The other institutions depended on tap water. The distance between the latrine and the water source was around 45 mtrs. on an average (Table INST-06).

Two of the surveyed institutions reported that they faced problems in getting water for use in the latrines as the water source was too far, while one institution mentions a shortage of storage pots (Table INST-06).

Almost all the schools had access to clean drinking water. The drinking water was mostly collected from the handpumps or taps (Table INST-06).

Only one of the surveyed institution filtered the water for drinking while 10 others did not purify at all (Table INST-06).



III. WASHING/BATHING PLATFORMS CONSTRUCTED NEAR PUBLIC STAND POSTS

Sample Profile

A total of 27 PSPs had been covered from 21 villages distributed in 11 blocks of the district. The actual number of PSPs in these villages was 248 but the number of PSPs operational were only 133 (Table PSP-01).

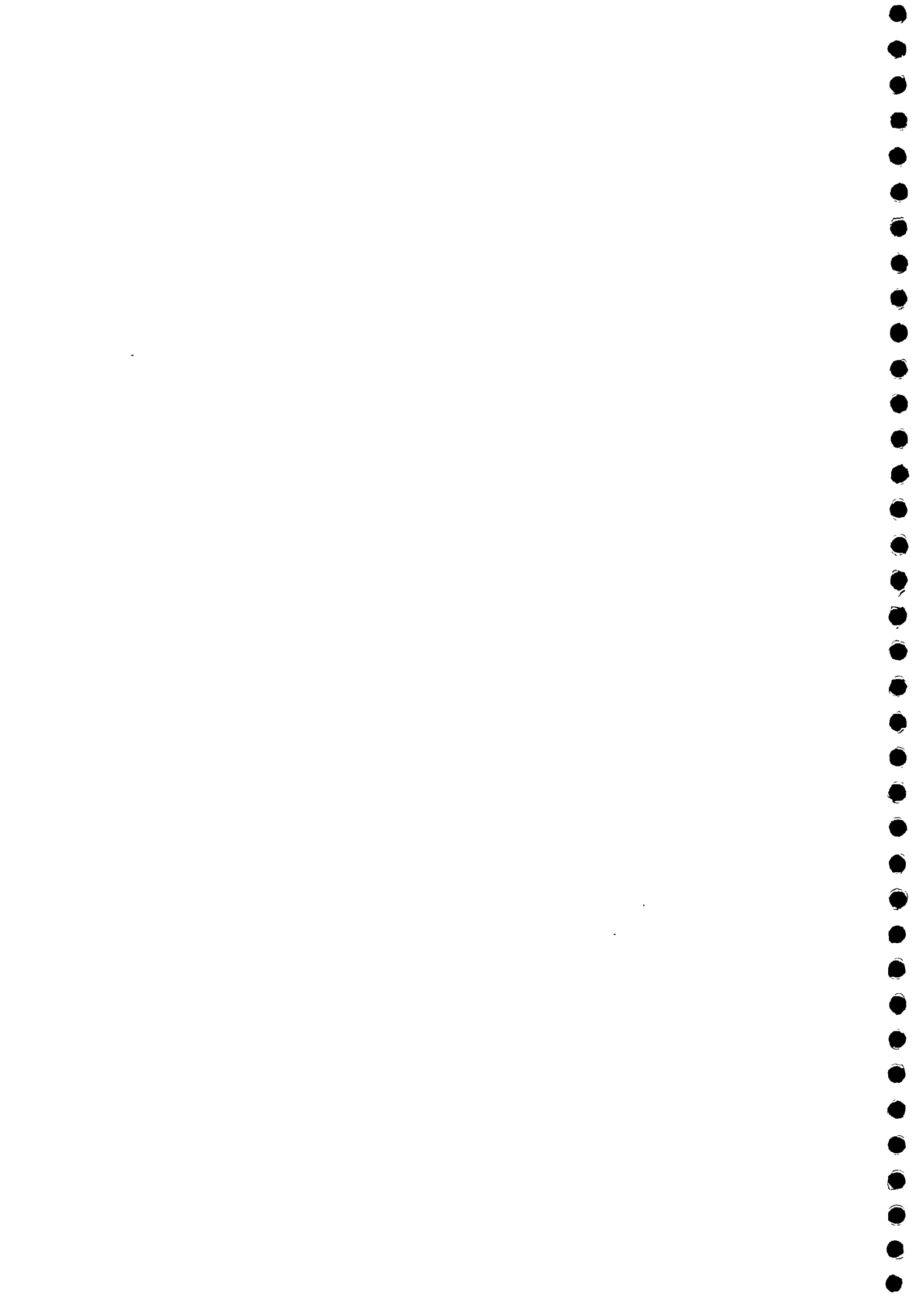
PSP User Profile

A total of 96 PSP users were interviewed on-site at the PSPs under study. Of these, 48 were males (50.00%) of an average age of 33 years while 50.00% were females of an average age of 33 years. Thirty percent of the users belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 4 percent to the Scheduled Tribes while the remaining were from the other caste groups including the forward castes. All the PSP users interviewed lived within a radius of 115 mtrs. from PSPs under observation. (Table PSP-03).

W/B Platform with Drainage

Twenty five among the 27 PSPs surveyed had constructed a W/B platform. Most of the platforms were made of cement while one had stone slabs. Sixteen of these PSPs had brick lined and cemented channels while two PSPs had a stone lined and cemented channel. The length of these channels was around 16 feet on an average (Table PSP-01).

The slope of the drainage channel was found to be effective at only 9 PSPs while only 3 PSPs had the provision of a soak-pit at the end of the channel (Table PSP-02).



Fourteen of the sampled PSPs had their W/B platforms in perfect usable condition while in 8 cases, the platform was found to be cracked but usable (Table PSP-02)

Nine of the PSP drainage channels were found to be in good condition while in 6 cases it was found to be cracked but usable. Three PSPs had cracked channels which were unusable (Table PSP-02).

Only 12 of the constructed platforms have been found to be clean while 11 of the 18 drainage channels were clean (Table PSP-02).

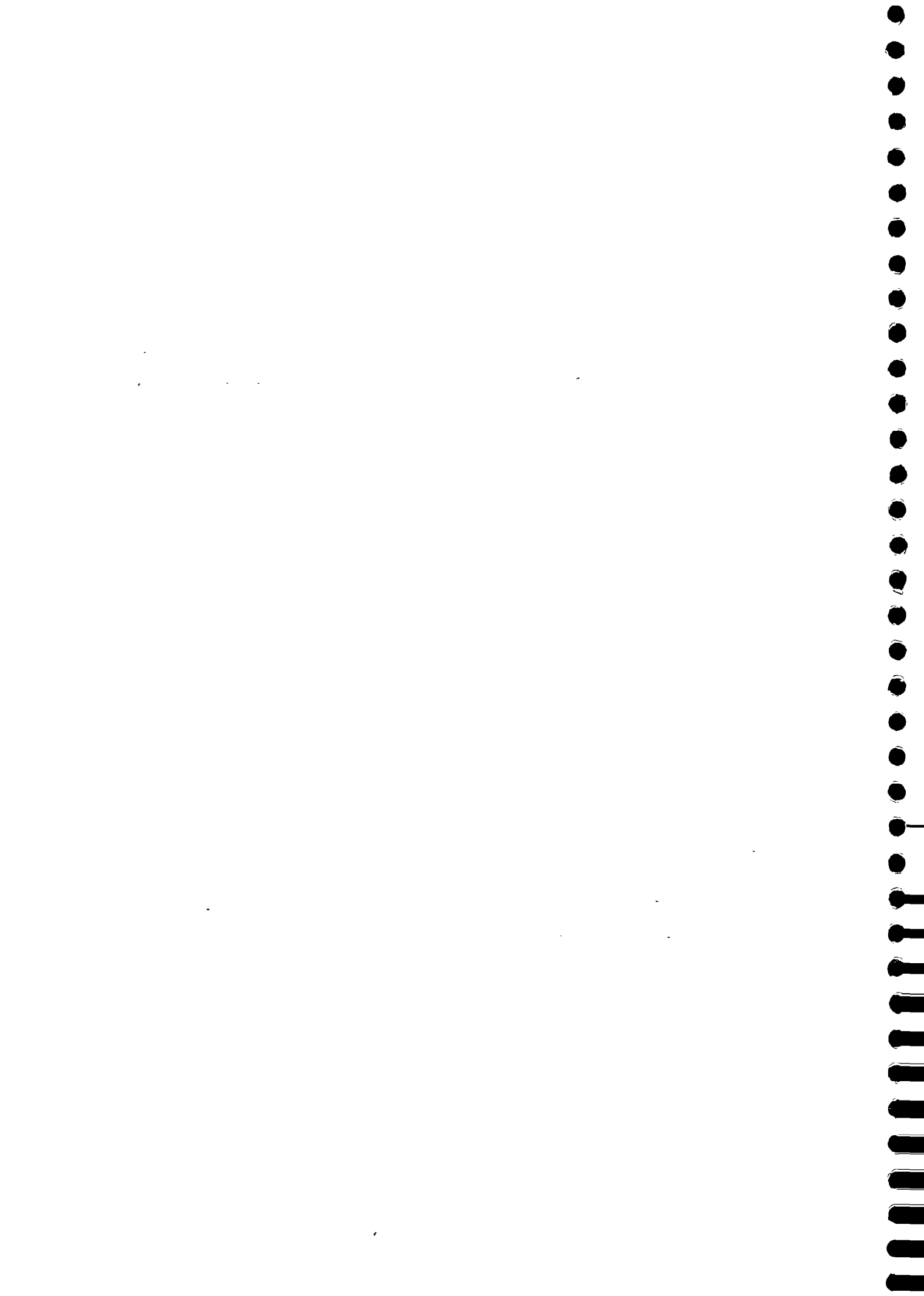
In majority cases (23 out of 27) it was observed that the used water flowing into nearby open spaces while only in one case the water drained into a soak - pit (Table PSP-02).

Usage of PSPs

Most of the PSP users were aware of the sanitation programme in their village although only 37.50 percent of them had sanitary latrines and W/B facilities, 29.17 percent had soak-pits and 30.21 percent had smokeless chullahs (Table PSP-03).

The villagers use the PSP mostly for washing clothes (73.96%), bathing (75%), watering cattle (70.83%) or washing their cattle (61.46%). A good proportion also use the PSP for washing utensils (37.50%) (Table PSP-03).

Almost all the PSP users find the facility to be convenient (84.38%) (Table PSP-03).



Maintenance of the W/B Platform by the Users

A moderate proportion (30.21%) of the PSP users clean the platform themselves after use and 25.00% feel that other villagers also do the same (Table PSP-03).

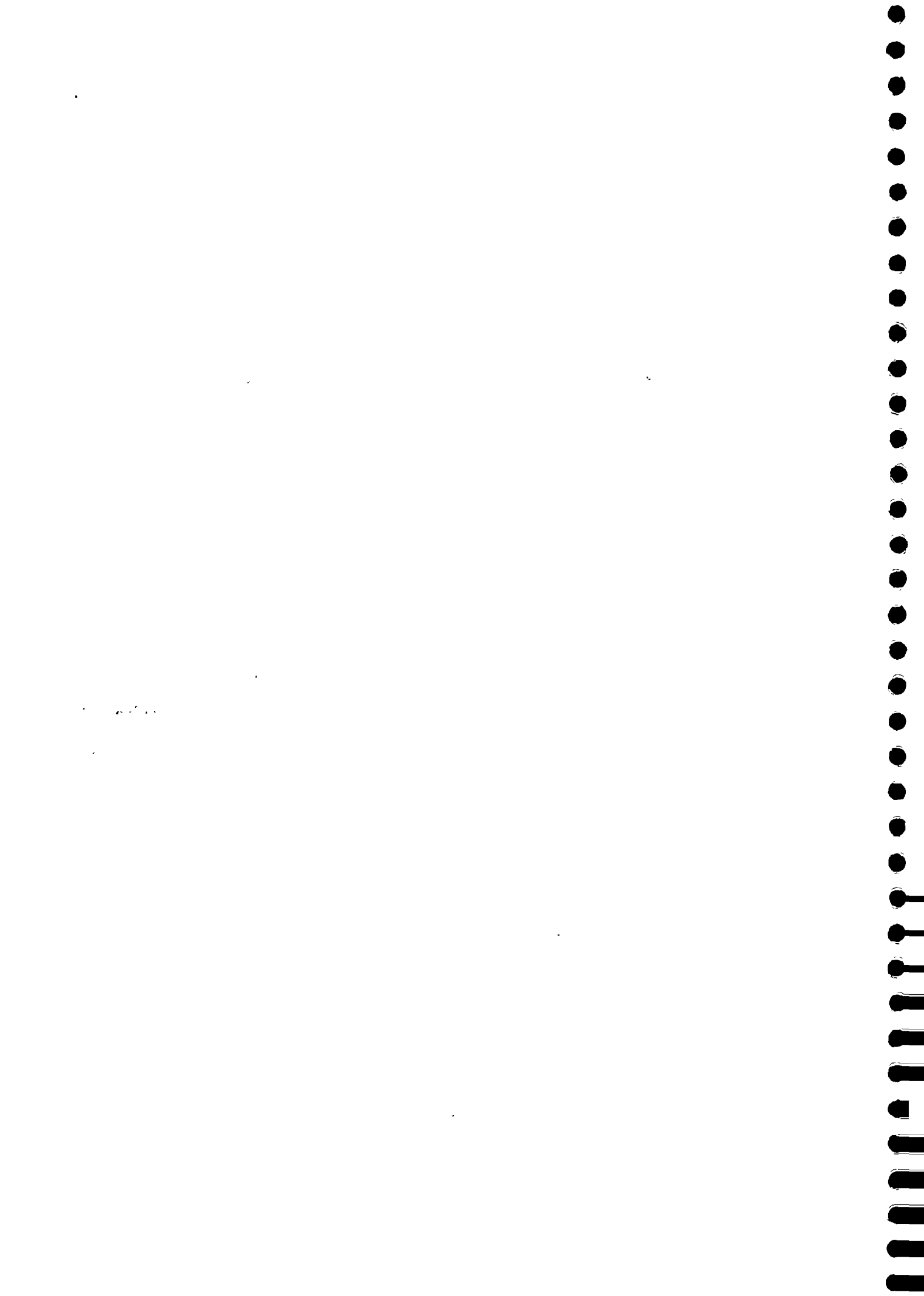
On enquiry at each of the sampled PSPs, it has been observed that the responsibility for keeping the W/B platform and channel clean lies with the individual PSP users only (81.48%), while in three PSPs, the village panchayat was responsible. In four cases, there was a specific person assigned to do the cleaning and paid for the upkeep of the PSP (in three cases by the villagers and in one case, by the panchayat) (Table PSP-02).

IV ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

More than half of the beneficiaries (54.93%) from the total sample indicated that the main purpose of the sanitation programme was to provide sanitation packages. Around 20.07 percent recalled that the programme had something to do with providing environmental cleanliness while the others understood that the programme provided cleanliness, health benefits, subsidy or promoted the use of soak-pits (Table B-22).

Only 4.93 percent of the beneficiaries were aware of some of the media activities conducted to promote better sanitary habits. Of the various activities, video shows and song and dance programmes appeared to be more popular (57.14% and 14.29% for both activities respectively), followed by exhibitions (7.14%) and slogans and posters (14.29%) (Table B-23).

Most of the beneficiaries (85.71%) enjoyed the different activities that they were exposed to and all of them (85.71%) could recall the themes on which these media programmes were based (Table B-23).



Information Sources Regarding the Sanitation Programme

Panchayat was found to be the best source of information (44.72%) on sanitation programmes. VSM was the primary source of information regarding the sanitation programme in 29.23% cases. Some of the beneficiaries (23.59%) also attributed their knowledge regarding the sanitation programme to the VLW. Other sources of information are the BDO, village leaders and others (Table B-26).

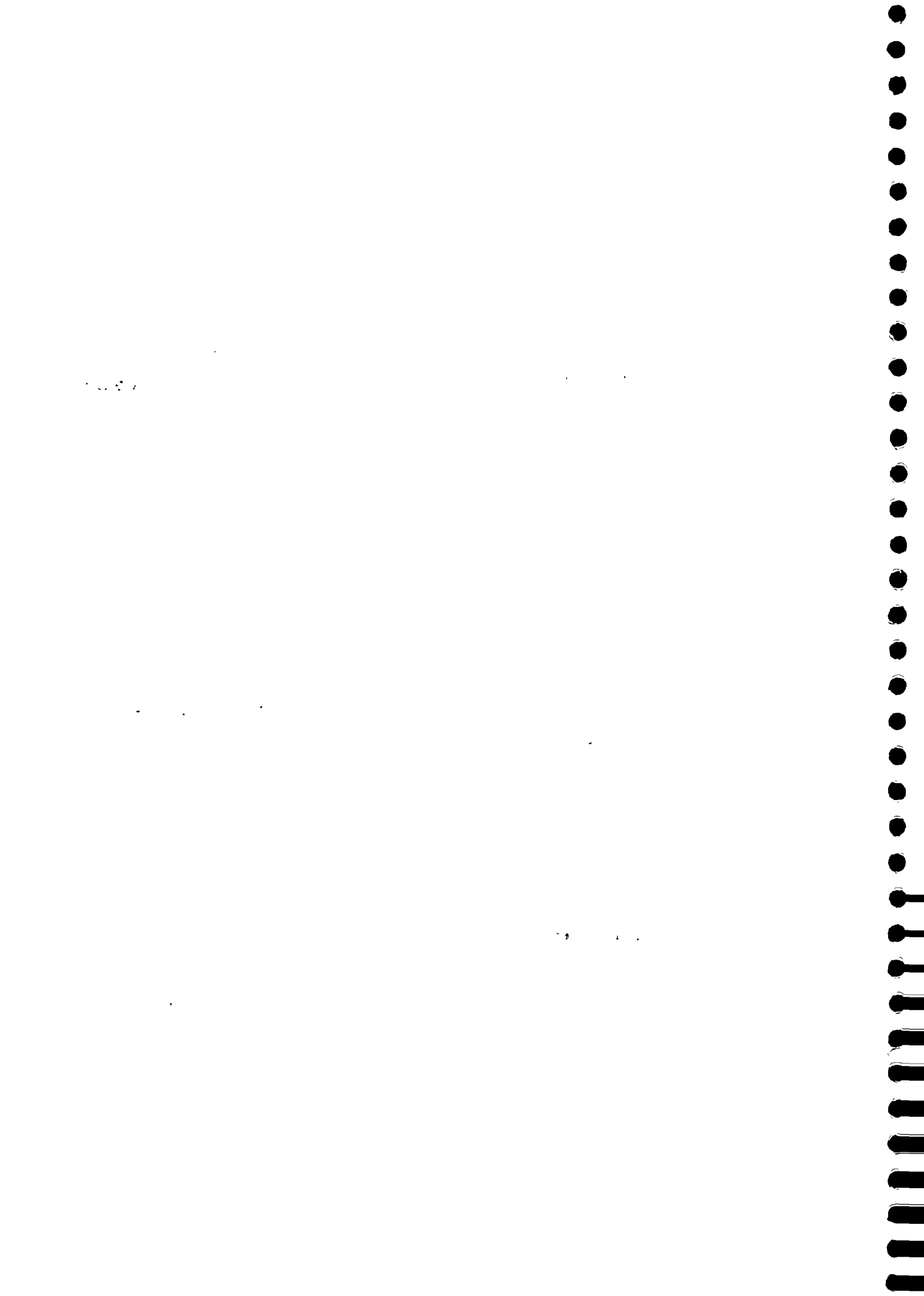
Nearly all of the beneficiaries (98.59%) were approached by some concerned person from the project implementors to motivate them. The Panchayat again emerged as the major source approaching the villagers (45.36%) followed by the VSM (33.21%), VLW (18.93%), BDO (0.36%) and others (2.14%) (Table B-26).

Among the educational institutions surveyed, only 1 out of the 11 institutions could recall that some media activity (group meeting only) was conducted for their orientation (Table INST-07).

The impact of the media campaign on this institution appears to be positive as it reported a significant improvement in the attitudes of the school children regarding the sanitation programme (Table INST-07).

Only 3 of the 11 institutions surveyed reported that a staff orientation training programme was conducted in their schools (Table INST-07).

Among the VSMs interviewed for this study, 2 VSMs (16.67%) have reported that they were involved in training the beneficiaries regarding sanitation (Table VSM-02).



However, the use of proper communication material by the VSMs is low, as only one VSM reported the usage of posters while another VSM reported the usage of flip charts. Three VSMs use a combination of more than one method (Table VSM-03).

Regarding orientation about low cost alternatives for better sanitation, only 20.42 percent of the beneficiaries reported that they had an opportunity to discuss and know the options. The VSM and the VLW are the key persons with whom they discussed (43.10% and 31.03% respectively) while a small section reported that they could discuss with the BDO or JE. A good proportion of the beneficiaries discussed with the other villagers also (Table B-25).

Personal contact by the VSMs appeared to be the most widely used motivation method as all the VSMs have reported using this method. However, group meetings featured as the next prominent method (41.67%) (Table VSM-03).

Only eight of the VSMs interviewed (67.67%) have reported that they had attended some training programmes to prepare themselves for their work. Of them, only 6 VSMs feel that the training programmes that they had attended were fully useful to them. All the VSMs who attended the training programmes felt that these programmes were helpful to them in motivating the beneficiaries, while 7 of the VSMs felt that the programmes helped them in generating awareness among the beneficiaries. Two of the VSMs also mentioned that these programmes helped them oversee the construction aspects of the project (Table VSM-04).

Only 1 VSM has reported that some special motivation campaigns were held in his village. Only video shows were used during this campaign. The VSM recalls that the special campaign was also attended by the BDO (Table VSM-05).



Personal meetings and small group discussions were the most used interpersonal communication methods at the village level special motivation campaign (Table VSM-05)

V. MONITORING

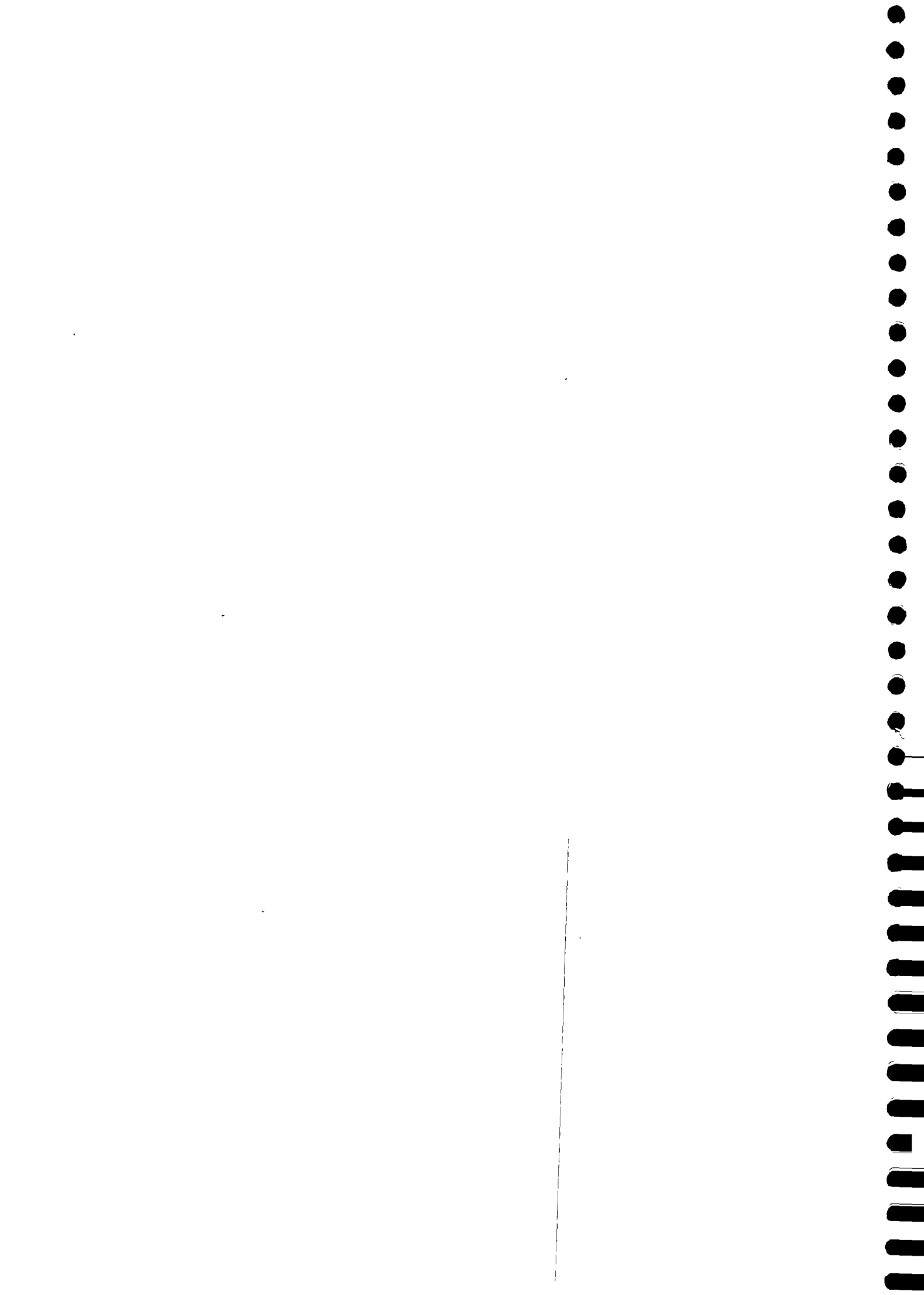
The involvement of a VSM in beneficiary selection (91.67%), site selection (41.67%), fund disbursement (25%), training of beneficiaries (16.67%) and construction quality control (8.33%) highlights the importance of a VSM in monitoring the programme. However, only 33.33 percent of the VSMs felt that they played a decisive role in monitoring the programme directly (Table VSM-02).

The beneficiaries, however, felt that most of the VSMs do keep a check on the programme performance. An indicator of the VSM involvement in this respect is the consistency of VSM visits to the beneficiary during the pre-construction (53.38%), construction (49.82%) and post-construction (49.47%) phases of the latrine installation (Table B-12).

VI. SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

From the total sample, 86.12 percent of the beneficiaries reported that they received the subsidy amount earmarked for the sanitation package implementation. From the total sample 83.99 percent had spent some of their own money also into the construction of the sanitation facilities. The average amount spent by the beneficiary on his own was Rs.1042/- (Table B-14).

A sizeable proportion of beneficiaries reported that they received the money after the total construction (43.80%). More than one-fourth of the beneficiaries (28.51%) who received the subsidy reported that they got the amount after they



completed the construction upto the plinth level. Some have even reported that they received the subsidy before the construction (9.09%) or after starting and before completing the plinth level (18.60%) (Table B-14).

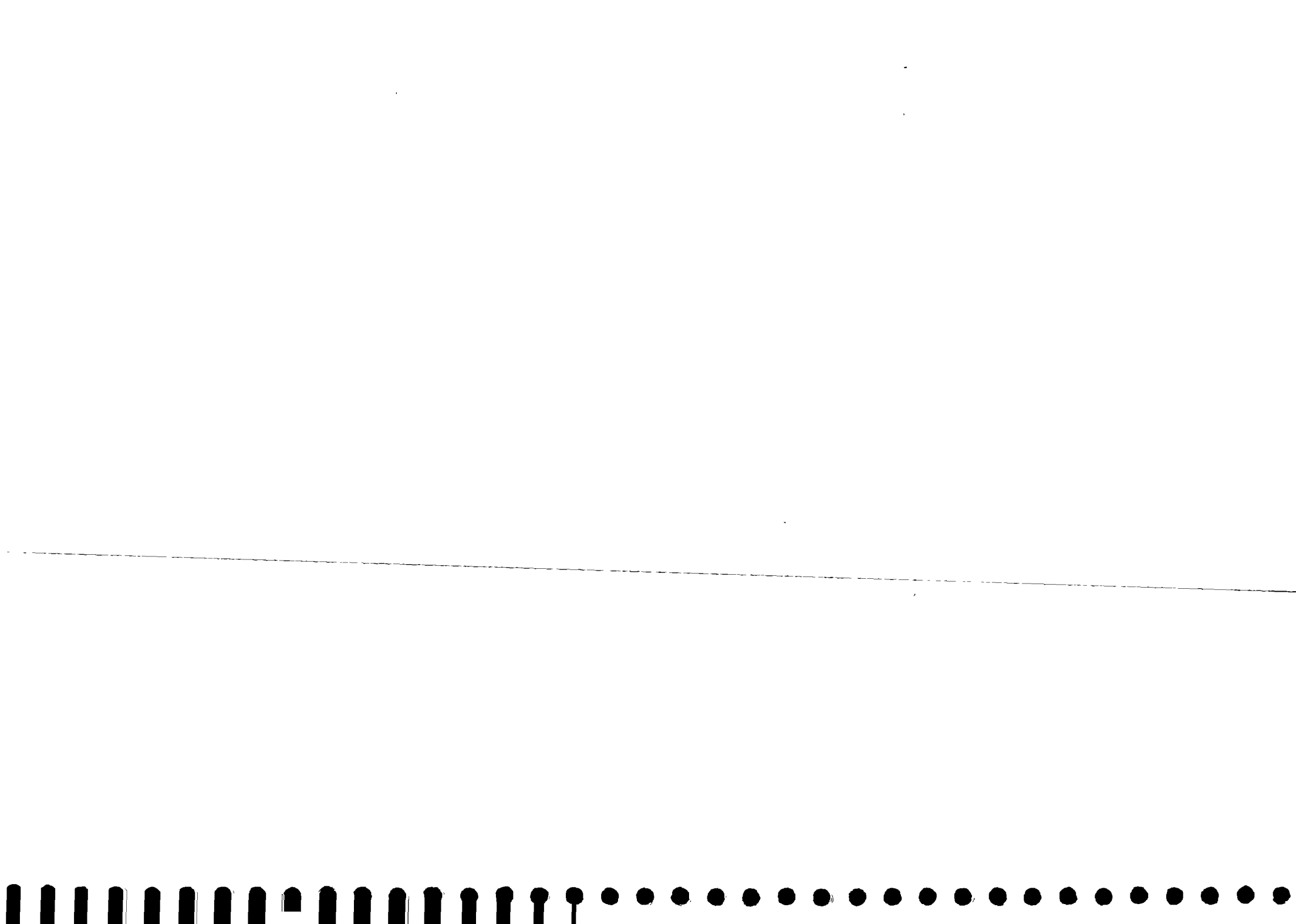
A sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries (42.56%) felt that the subsidy amount due to them got considerably delayed (average delay reported - 1 month) (Table B-14).

VII. VSM PERFORMANCE

A Profile of the Sampled VSMs

In-depth interviews with 12 VSMs were conducted to gain insights into their participation in the sanitation programme. The sample of VSMs has been chosen from 10 villages across 8 project blocks in the district. Of the sampled VSMs, 7 were male VSMs, while 5 were females (Table VSM-01). Among the sampled VSMs, only one VSM has reported that his spouse was also working as a VSM. (Table VSM-06). Three-fourths of the VSMs were found to have studied upto the high school level. For all the VSMs, the village where they are currently working is their first experience as a VSM (Table VSM-01). A majority of the interviewed VSMs have joined service only after 1990. In 91.67 percent of the cases, the interviewed VSM also happened to be the first VSM appointed in the village (Table VSM-02).

Only three VSMs (25%) have reported that they were fully aware of the criteria for village selection while 75 percent were aware of the criteria for beneficiary selection also (Table VSM-03). All the interviewed VSMs have reported that they had joined as VSMs by personal choice. Nearly all of them (91.67%) liked the work that they were doing (Table VSM-06).



None of the interviewed VSMs felt that the remuneration given to them was sufficient and only 5 (41.67%) reported that the remuneration reached them on time (Table VSM 06)

Nearly all the VSMs interviewed practiced what they preach as they also had sanitary latrines (83.33%), W/B platform (83.33%), soakpit (50%) and chullahs (83.33%) at their homes (Table VSM-06).

The average costs based on the figures as quoted by the beneficiaries for the wall, door and roof averaged to Rs.492/-, Rs.96/- and Rs.230/- respectively (Table B-13).

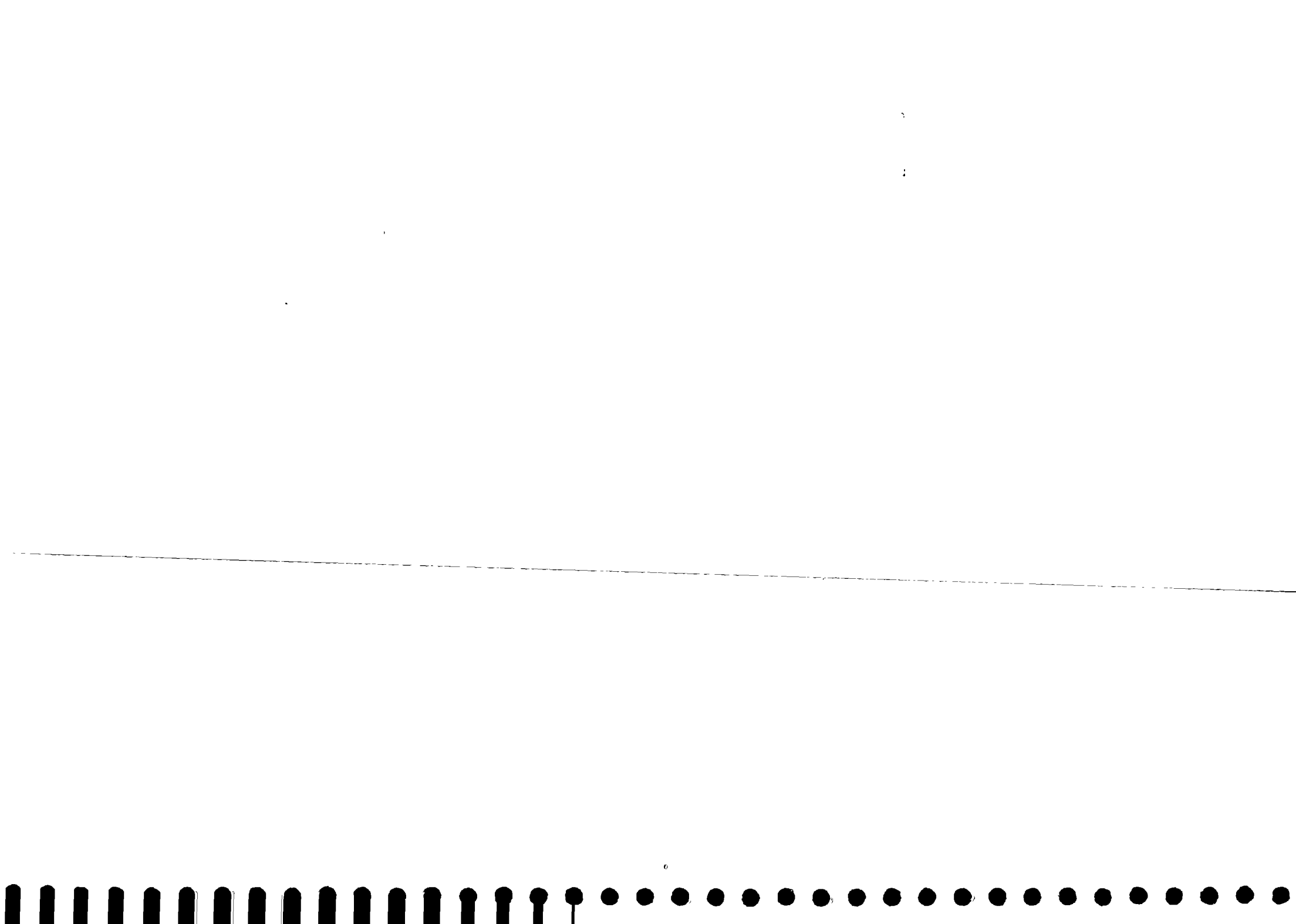
IX. PLAN OF ACTION (PoA) - TARGETS Vs ACHIEVEMENTS

According to the plan of action (PoA), the targets fixed for the implementation of the sanitation programme are as follows:

- Household packages	- 1020
- Sanitary facilities at PSP	- 150
- W/B platforms at PSP	- 150
- Institutional latrines cum-urinal complexes	- 45

From the study sample it is clear that the target achievement has been successfully completed for all the components of the programme listed above.

However, the implementation of the household facilities as a 'total package' has not been observed (Total package availability 33.80%, Table GEN-01).



While the availability of sanitary latrines provided through the programme is 98.94 percent, the availability of other facilities is lower (W/B platform - 76.76%, Chullah - 67.04%, Soak-pit - 63.06%) (Table GEN-02)

The combination of latrine either with W/B platform or with soak-pit appears to be a more widely distributed package (76.41% and 62.32% respectively) which is close to the target of a total package (Table GEN-02).

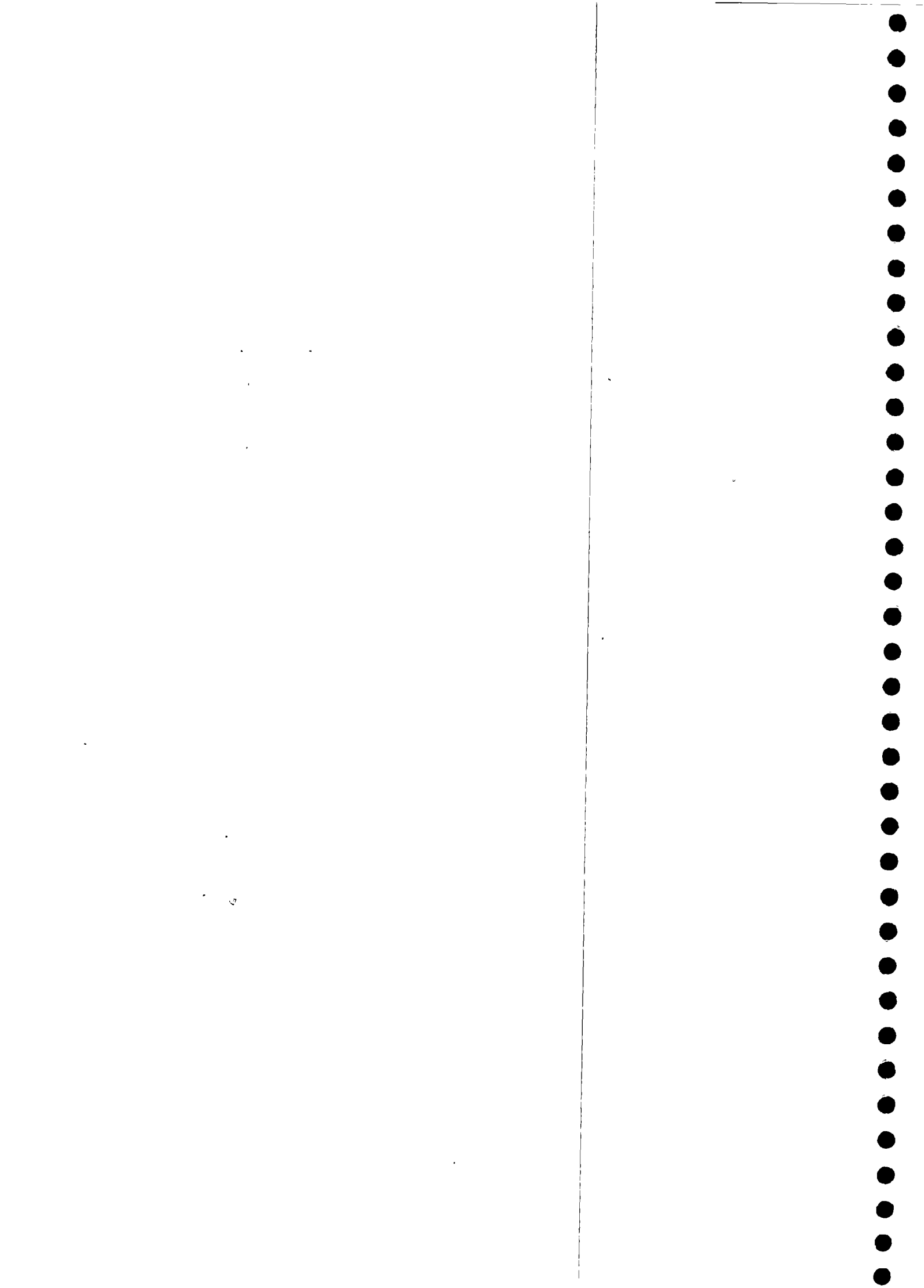
The distribution of chullahs appears to be relatively better compared to other districts with 67.04% of the beneficiaries reporting the availability of a chullah with them (Table GEN-02).

X. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES

The positive impact of the sanitation programme on the village beneficiaries was measured through their current sanitation practices including their choice of water for drinking and cooking, bathing habits, usage of smokeless chullahs, waste disposal habits and the usage of sanitary latrines.

Most of the interviewed beneficiaries knew the hazards of using unclean water for drinking or cooking. Their choice of a source used for drinking water during the monsoon or regular seasons was mostly the hand-pump (48.59% in monsoon and other seasons) or the tap water (32.04% in monsoon and regular seasons). Similarly sources were used for cooking also. But a sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries still used open wells for their water supply (17.96% to 18.31% for all uses and all seasons) (Table B-16).

A large majority of the beneficiaries (95.77%) had the habit of bathing at home while the remaining took bath in open sources like ponds, open wells or near the handpumps (Table B-17).



Forty four percent of the beneficiaries have reported that all their family members use the bathroom to take bath.

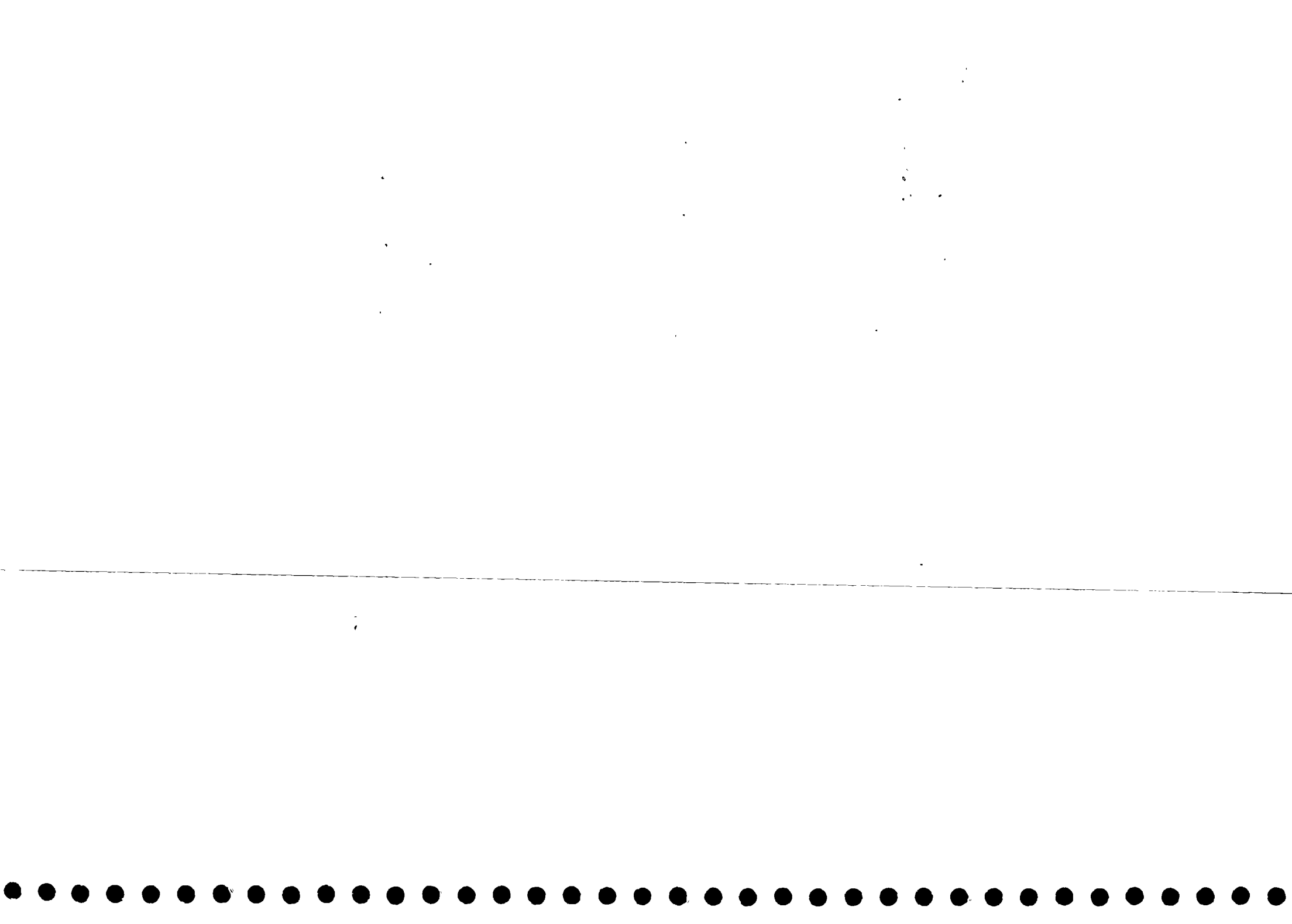
Despite the promotion of smokeless chullahs, the traditional chullahs were still widely used (93.31%). Exclusive use of the smokeless chullah was observed among a small segment of the beneficiaries only (2.82%) (Table B-17).

The use of the garbage pit provided through the sanitation programme was only moderate (32.39%), while the number of beneficiaries who disposed-off their waste in the open was on the higher side (65.85%). Only three of the beneficiaries had reported waste disposal in a community garbage pit (Table B-18).

Nearly 40% of the beneficiaries disposed the cow dung from their cattle sheds in a separate disposal pit while 15% threw it in their own backyards. Few of the beneficiaries used cow dung to make cow-dung cakes or used it in agricultural fields. At least 17.47 percent of the beneficiaries felt that the current dung disposal site was too close to their house (Table B-18).

Before the installation of the sanitary latrines one-fourth of the beneficiaries had been using service latrines (Table B-18). The main reason for adopting the sanitary latrine provided by the project were their convenience (45%). Hygiene (15%) and privacy (18%) provided by these latrines were the other reasons for adopting the sanitary latrines. A good proportion (24.20%) have, however, admitted that they took up the package for the subsidy money (Table B-19).

Only a negligible proportion (1.07%) of the beneficiaries were not happy with the location of their sanitary latrines as they felt that it was too close to their house (Table B-19).



All the beneficiaries were satisfied with the smokeless chullahs provided to them. Low smoke output (34.13%), cleanliness in the house (36.51%), less cooking time 36.51% and low fuel usage (10%) were some of the main reasons for their satisfaction (Table B-20).

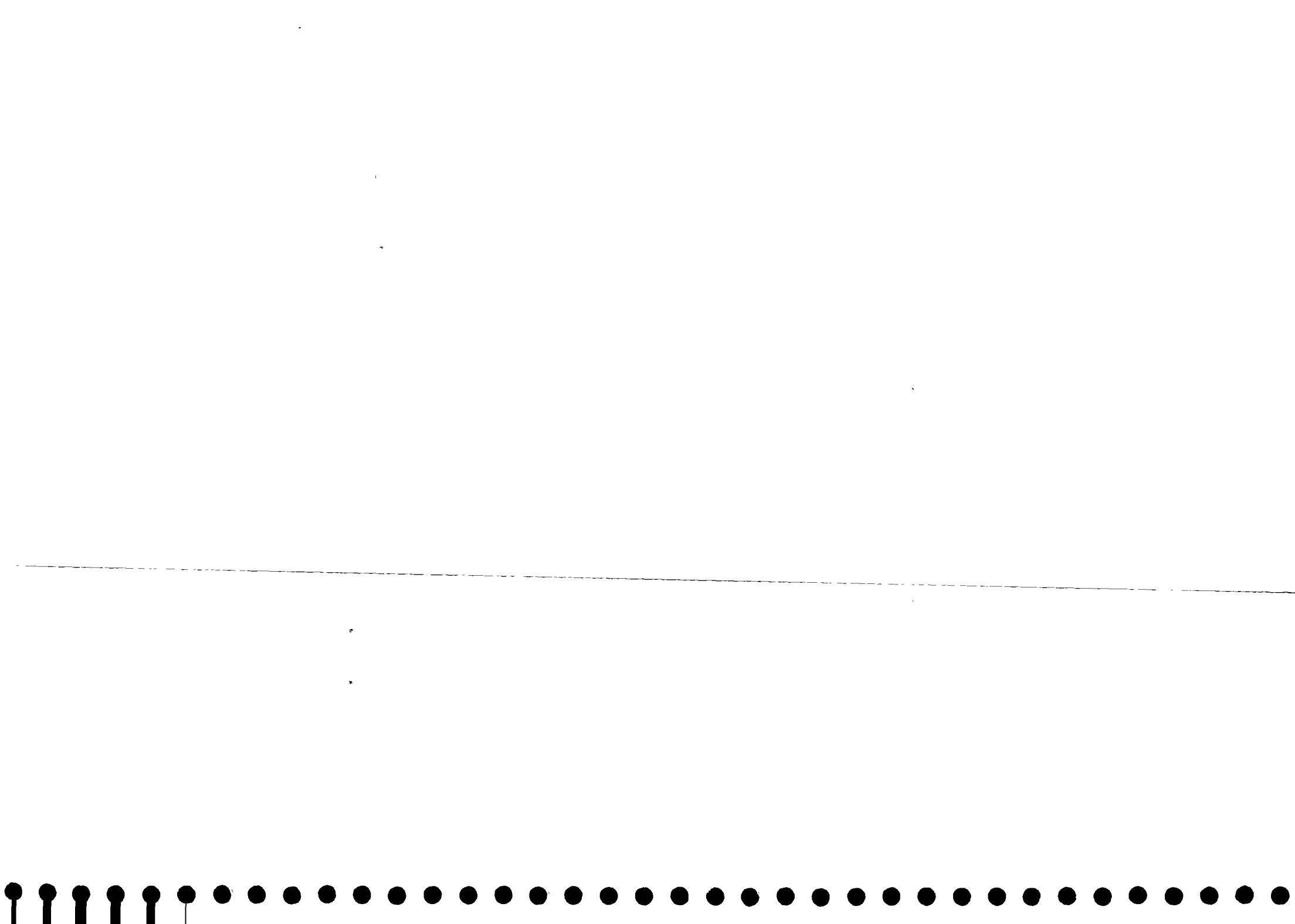
A change in the attitudes of the beneficiaries could be clearly observed when questioned regarding their priorities in sanitation before and after the package implementation. There has been a marked increase of around 5 percent among the beneficiaries who felt that the sanitary latrines were very essential (pre-implementation 79.93% and post-implementation 84.51%) (Table B-21).

A good proportion of the beneficiaries (92.25%) felt that they could now advise their friends or relatives to adopt the sanitation package (Table B-21).

It is evident that there is an increasing realization among the beneficiaries that the individuals or community have to play an important role in keeping the village environment clean and healthy. A moderate proportion (38.38%) of the beneficiaries felt that the individual households are responsible for garbage disposal while 6.34 percent felt that it is the duty of the village institutions to dispose-off the garbage. Similarly, 28.87 percent of the beneficiaries feel that the households are responsible for the disposal of waste water, while 21.48 percent feel that it is the duty of the village institutions (Table B-21).

However, while discussing the creation and maintenance of sanitation facilities, an overwhelming 91.55% of the beneficiaries felt that it was the duty of the government to create these facilities, while only 26.76 percent felt that it was the government's duty to maintain these facilities also (Table B-21).

A similar picture emerges regarding the creation and maintenance of the drinking water facilities. Ninety four percent of the beneficiaries felt that the govt. has to



create these facilities while 25.35 percent felt that the govt. has to maintain these facilities too (Table B-21).

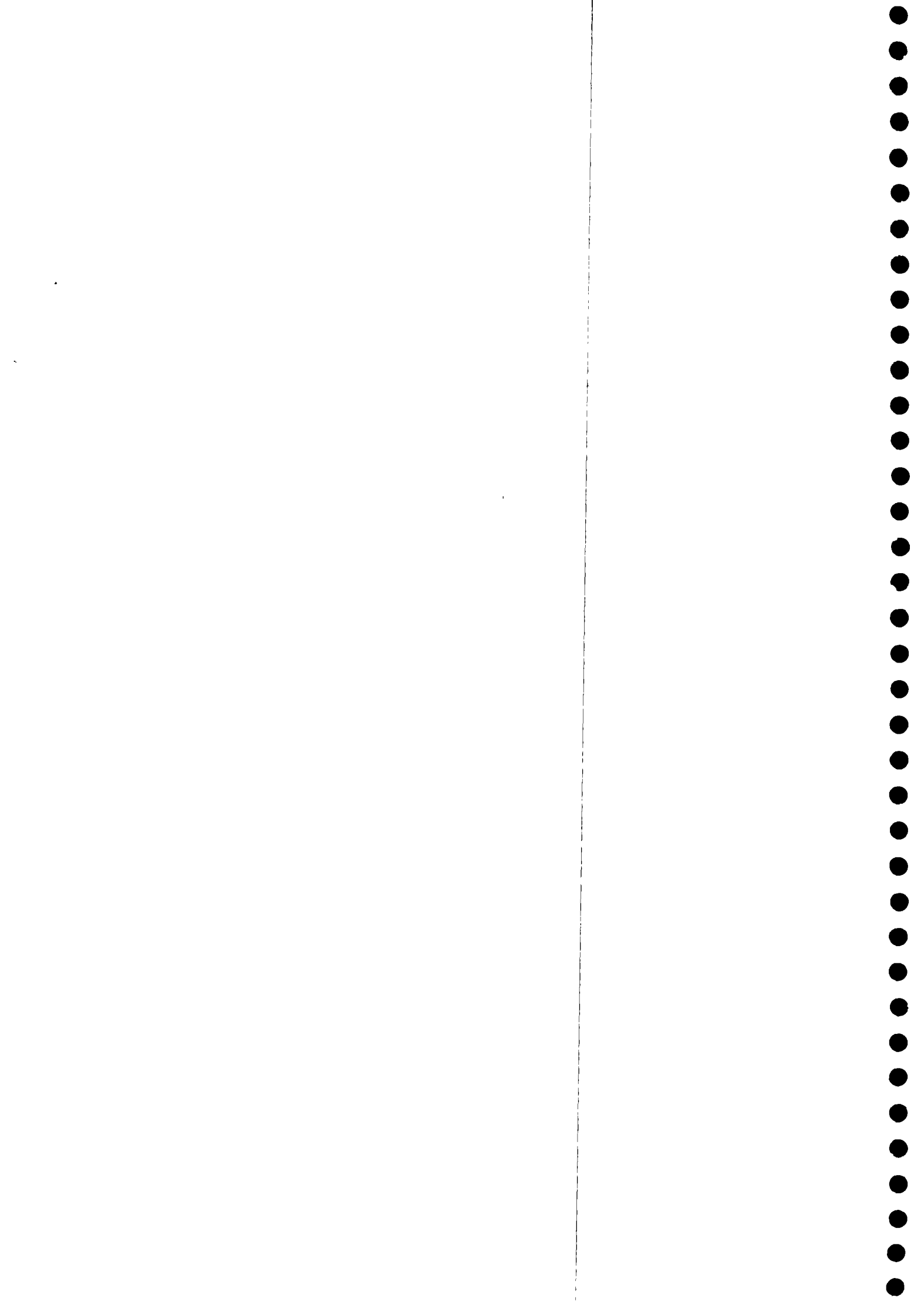
The fact that 69.01 percent of the beneficiaries feel that maintaining the sanitation facilities is the responsibility of the village and 71.83 percent feel the same regarding the drinking water facilities gives sufficient hope for a successful implementation of the programme in future (Table B-21).

Contrary to the above an overall response from the PSP users show that only 30 percent the PSP users themselves clean the W/B platform after use, and their response that other users also do the same is only 25% does not quite support the general opinion about creation and maintenance of sanitation facilities as observed above (Table PSP-03).

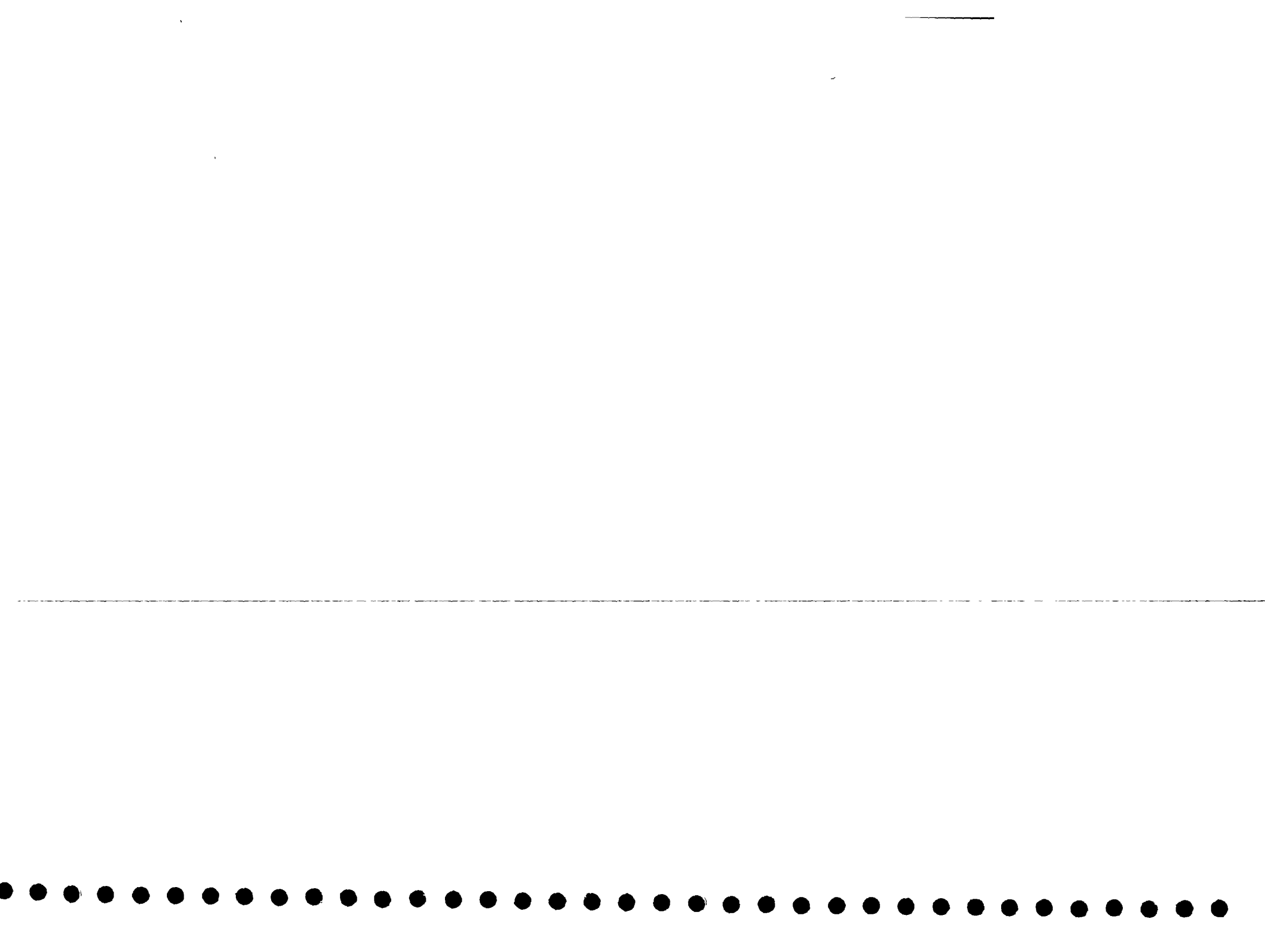
The educational institutions also present a positive picture with cent percent of the institutions feeling that there was a significant improvement in the awareness and practice regarding sanitation after a proper orientation programme (Table INST 07)

To further test the effectiveness of the sanitation messages on the school children, an observation of some vital parameters has been done in the surveyed educational institutions. These parameters are _ a) regular washing of hands and feet, (b) keeping the class rooms clean, (c) keeping the school compound clean, (d) wearing clean clothes and (e) cutting of finger nails. During the survey it was observed whether the school children of the institutions visited practiced all the above mentioned practices or some of them together.

It has been observed that in 2 of the 11 institutions surveyed, the school children practiced all the activities together. Five of the institutions have reported that their pupils perform all the tasks except keeping their clothes clean (Table INST-07).



An exercise of ranking the priorities of the beneficiaries for issues like health, water, electricity, sanitary latrines, general sanitation, education and roads has given a set of interesting results. The analysis of these results shows that in Alwar district, that pupils attach more importance to basic needs like water and other infrastructural needs like education and roads than sanitation and health is evident as a large number of beneficiaries have ranked water as the top priority issue (50%). Education, roads and latrines, have been ranked 4th by a large number of beneficiaries (21.3% for education and 18.8% for roads and latrines). Electricity has been ranked 6th by 27.5 percent. Health has been ranked 7th by 20 percent of the beneficiaries (Table GEN-01).



DISTRICT SANITATION PROFILE - BHILWARA**I. HOUSEHOLD PACKAGES**

The size of the population of Bhilwara is 16 lakhs which is just 4 percent of the states population. This district has been divided into 11 blocks. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 17 and 9 percent of the total population respectively. Eighty percent of the population in this district belong to the rural areas.

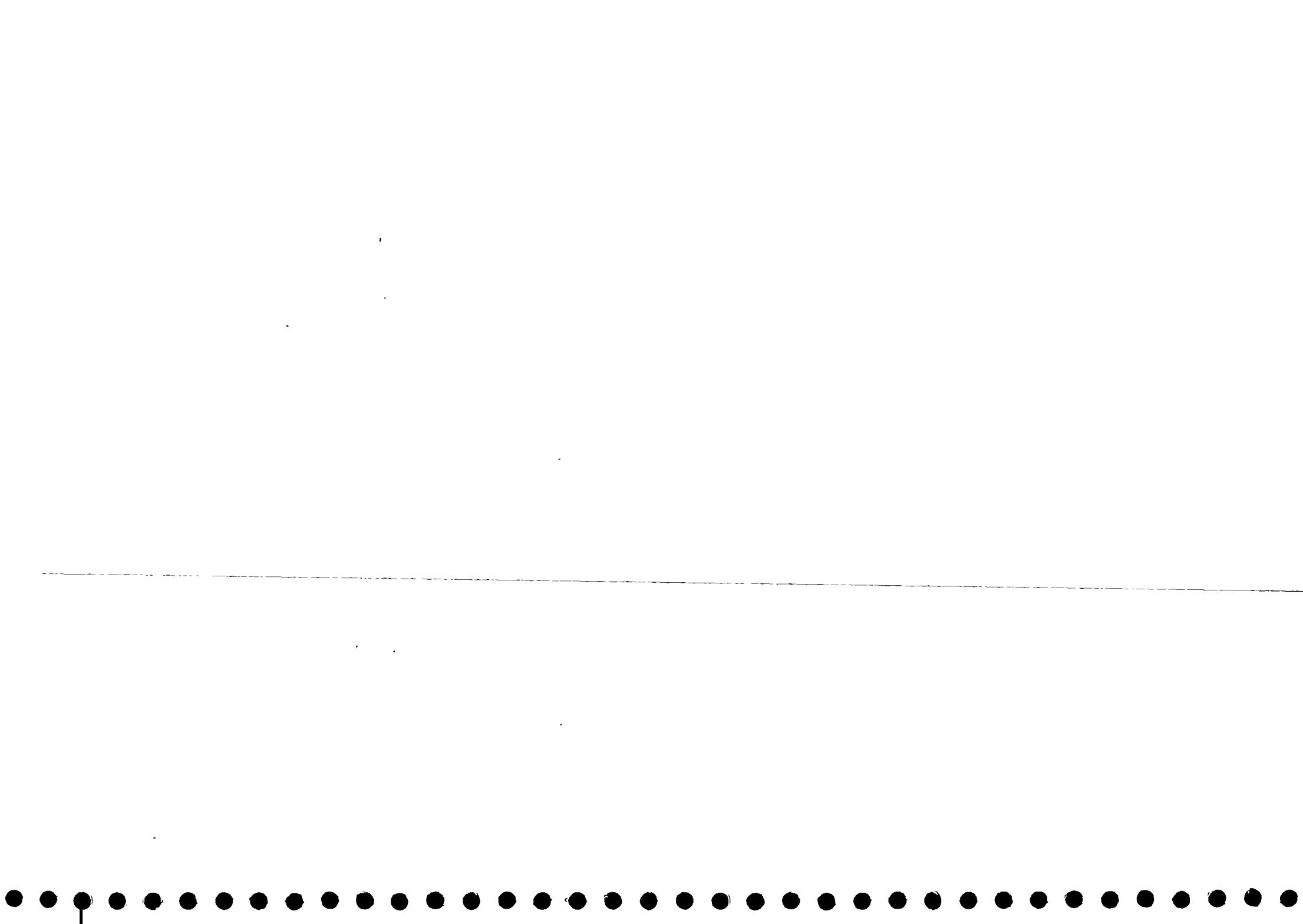
Sample Profile

A total sample of 100 households had been covered for the evaluation of the sanitation programme in Bhilwara. It has been seen that nineteen percent belonged to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe groups.

A majority of the population (96.00%) of the sampled households were Hindus while Muslim households comprise of only 2 percent of the sample. Only 2 households (2%) have reported themselves as belonging to other religious groups (Table B-01). 52 percent of the sampled households lived in joint families while the remaining lived as nuclear families (Table B-01).

Among the sampled households, 42 percent came under the income group '< Rs.6,400/- and below', 37 percent under the income group 'Rs.6,401 to Rs.15,000 per annum' while the remaining 18 percent belong to the income category 'Rs.15,001 and above' (Table B-02).

A large proportion of the sampled households (61%) depended on agriculture and allied activities for their primary income, while, 17 percent and 11 percent depended on service and trade, business or artisanal activities respectively. Only 10 percent of the sampled households depended on labour as their primary source of income (Table B-02).



The sampled households had an average homestead area of 250 sq.ft. Most of the families (59%) lived in kuttcha houses while 27 percent owned only Pucca houses. However, 14.00 percent of the sampled households owned combined type houses (Kuttcha + Pucca). A majority of the beneficiary households owned cattle (86%) and among the cattle owners, 81.40 percent had constructed cattle sheds as well (Table B-03).

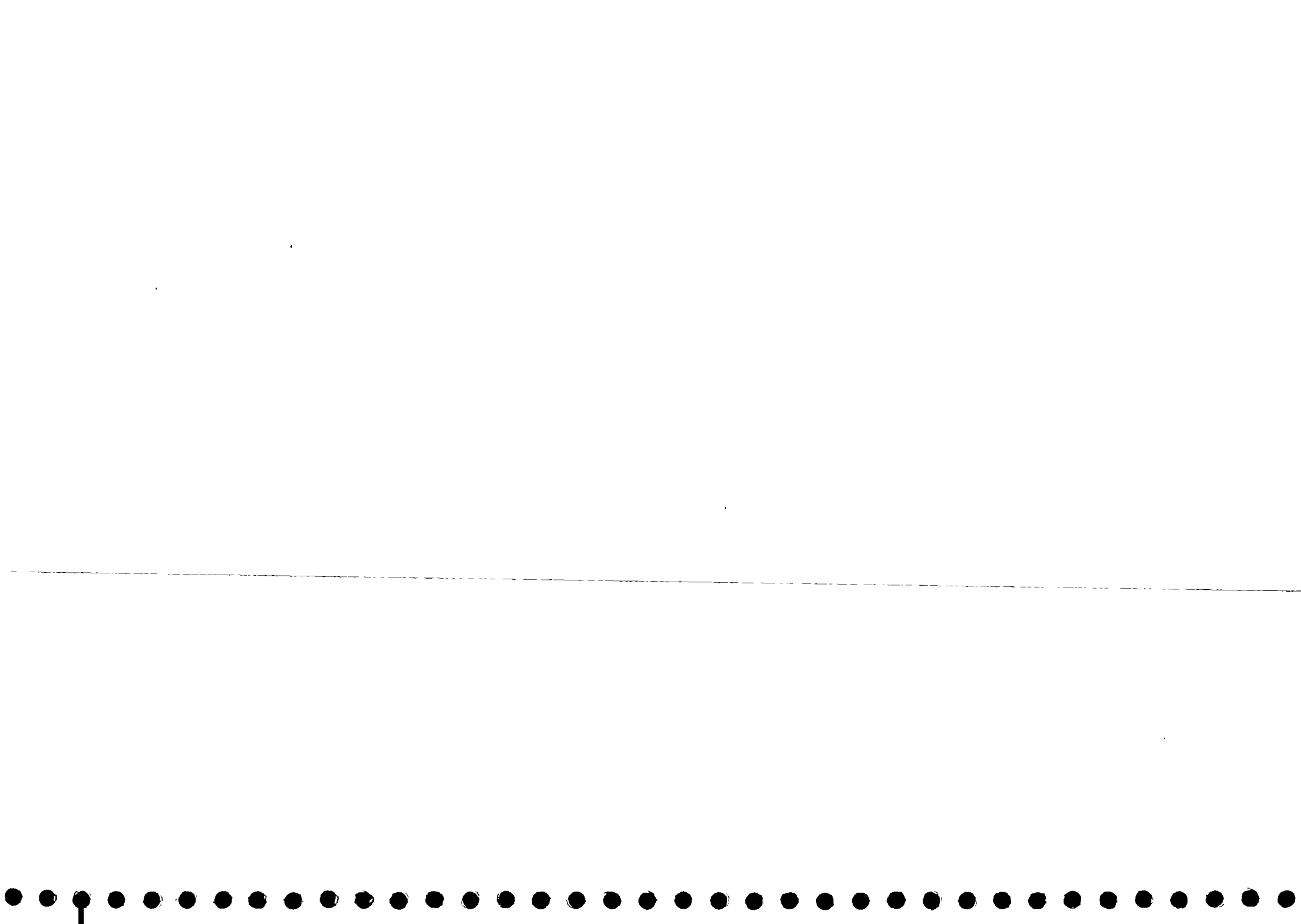
Profile of the Sanitation Facility Users

Among the sampled households, the proportion of families actually using the sanitation facilities was moderate (42%) compared to the other districts under study. These user families had an average family size of 5.88 per household (Table B-04).

Among the user family members around 68 percent of males are literate. While, only 27 percent of the females are literate. Most of the literate males and females have studied upto the primary level only. Some of the males from the user families had studied even upto the high school level.

Frequency of usage of sanitary facilities has indicated that good proportion of males (93.27%) and females (95.5%) from the beneficiary families used the sanitation facilities regularly. (Table B-05).

There was a slight predominance of male users (55.06%) of the sanitation facilities compared of the female users who comprise only 44.94 percent. It is also observed that males and females in the 15-45 years age group use the sanitation facilities most (46.32% males and 52.25% females) followed by those in the 1-14 year group (38.97% males and 30.63% females). The incidence of users in the 45 years and above age group is relatively low (14.71% males and 17.12% females) (Table B-04).



Availability and Usage of Household Sanitation Packages

An analysis of convergence of the sanitation package facilities for the study district reveals that only 6.00% of the sampled households have received the total package (latrine, washing/bathing facility, soak-pit and smokeless chullah) (Table GEN-02). Whereas, a combination of facilities in a package excluding the chullahs was more widely distributed (20%) (Table GEN-02)

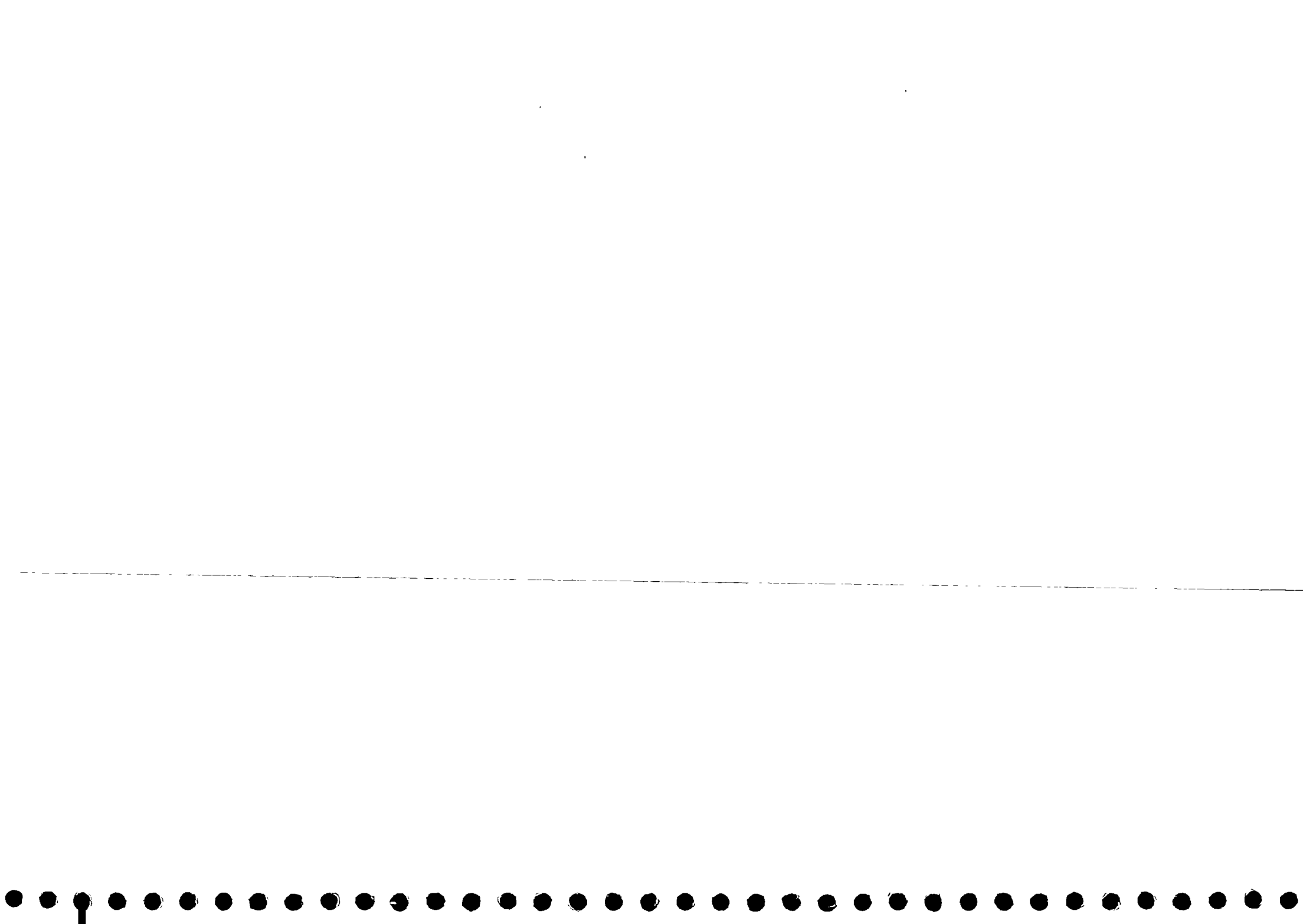
Availability and Functional Usage of Facilities

In the sampled households (100%) latrines were installed (Table B-06). Also a good proportion of these latrines (47%) were functional (Table B-06). Compared to latrines, 41 percent of the sampled households had washing/bathing platforms constructed in their houses. Of these 78.05 percent were functional (Table B-06). Only 20 percent of the sampled households had dug soak-pits and of these 80.00 percent were functional (Table B-06). A very low percentage (8%) of the sampled households had chullahs installed in their houses. Most of these chullahs (50.00%) were found to be functional but only 62.50 were actually used (Table B-06).

It was seen that 20 percent of the households had actually constructed a bathing cubicle for privacy.(Table B-06). Eighty percent of the households had dug a standard design soak-pit (Table B-06).

Sanitary Latrines

With respect to the location of the latrines it was seen that a large proportion (79%) of the households had constructed their latrines within the courtyard while some of them (12%) had located their latrines behind their house. A small proportion (9%) had their latrines in front of their house (Table B-07). More than three fourths of the latrines in the observed sample (84%) had walls while only 16 percent had roofs and only 6 percent had doors. (Table B-07).



Almost all the sampled households (95%) had provided two pits for their latrines and in all these cases, the first pit was still being used (Table B-09). In a majority of the cases (92%) the households had installed fibre glass pans supplied to them by the Govt. Department. While, 6 percent had chosen to install ceramic pans. (Table B-09).

A sizeable proportion of the households permanently kept a mug for washing the latrine (36%) while only a lesser proportion kept a broom (29%) or a brush (14.00%) for cleaning the latrine (Table B-09). To keep the latrines clean most of the user households poured water into the latrine after use (92.86%) (Table B-28). Even though, some of the households reported problems in procuring water (10.00%) (Table B-28).

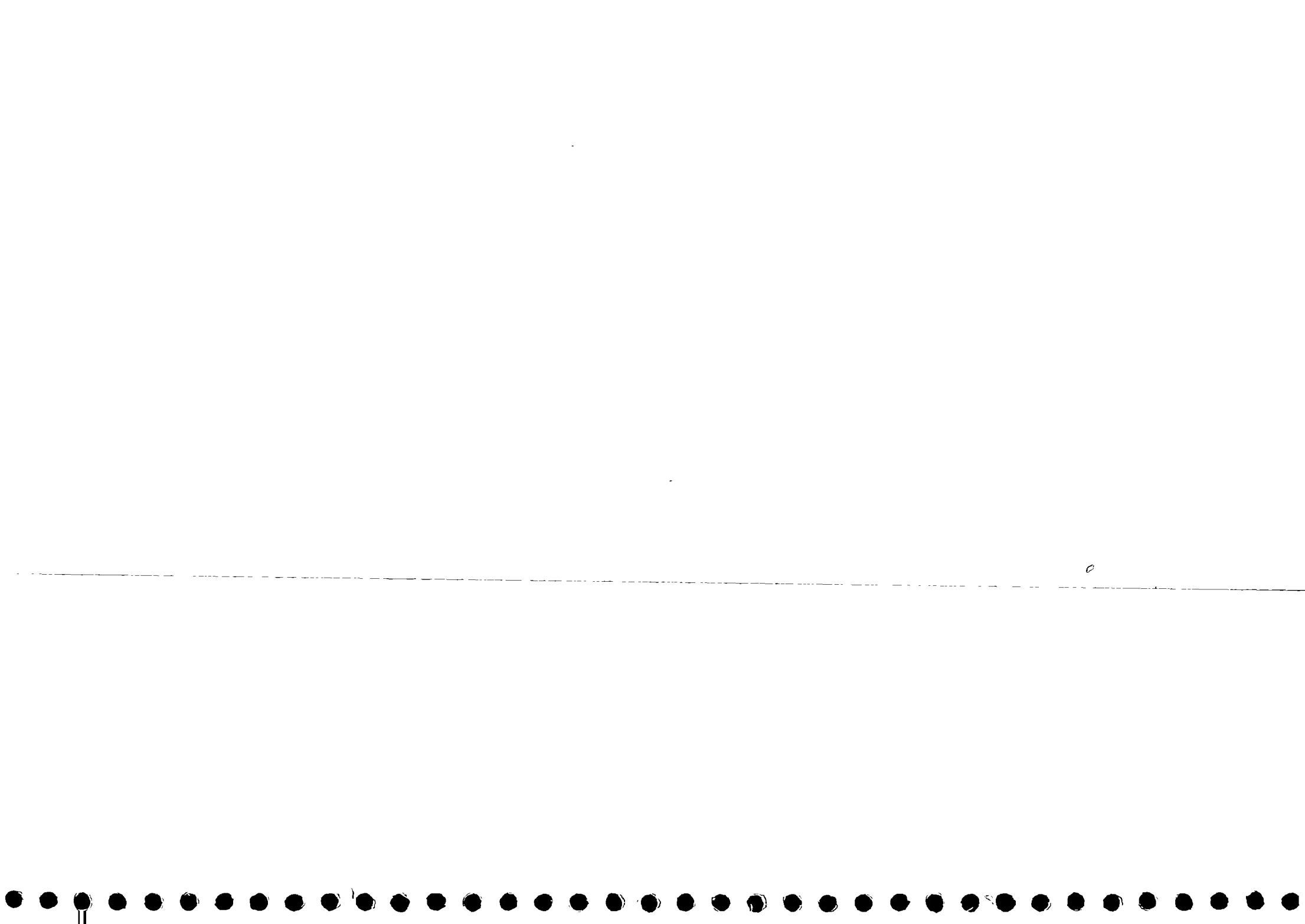
A major problem faced in getting water was that water source was too far away (90%). In many of the cases (39%), water was brought for use in the latrine by the family members themselves (Table B-28).

Generally, more than half of the households reported that their latrine pan was scrubbed daily (64.29%) (Table B-29). A majority of the families used only water (69.05%), while some used detergents to clean (21.43%) for cleaning. Use of bleaching powder and acid was rarely observed (Table B-29).

Construction of Sanitary Latrines

An average time of two days for pit digging, one day for construction till the plinth and one day for wall construction have been reported during the survey (Table B-11)

It has been observed that participation of women from the beneficiary family for the various phases of construction was very low for all activities, pit digging (21%), construction till the plinth (17.00%) wall construction (17.00%) or roof/door installation (4.00%) (Table B-11). However, the



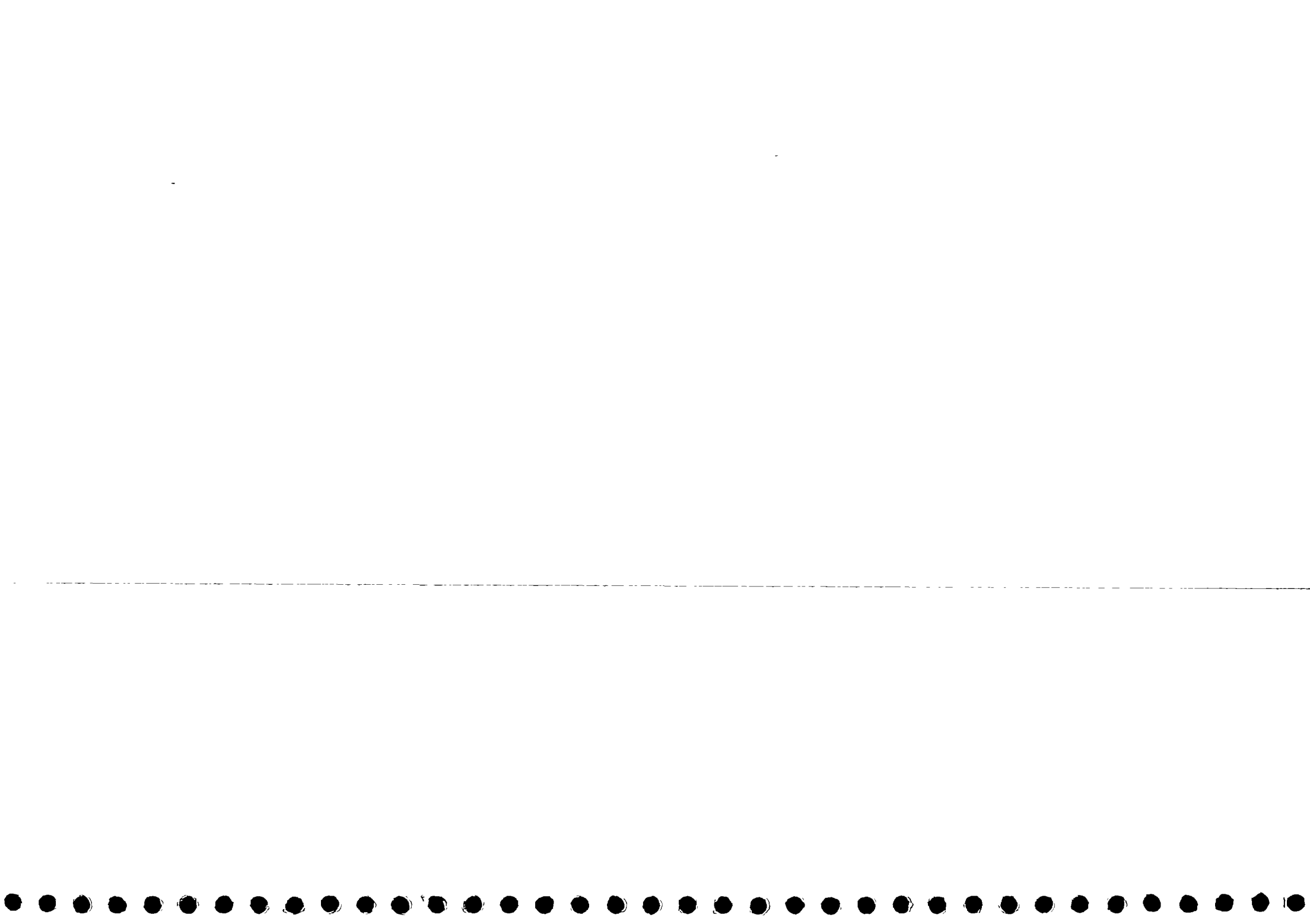
beneficiaries had worked more as participants when they had a construction crew available to them (range between 15% pit digging and 27.00% wall construction) (Table B-11).

A majority of the beneficiaries (75.00%) have utilised the services of a trained mason at different stages of construction (Table B-12). And mostly 39% percent of the beneficiaries had reported that they had selected a mason from their own village. The selection of a mason had been done mostly by their own choice (38.00%) or had been recommended by the VSM (34.00%) VLW (21.00%) or the BDO (3.00%) (Table B-12).

It had been seen that VSM's visited the beneficiaries house as a consistently high proportion of the beneficiaries had reported that the VSM did visit their house before (73.00%) during (57.00%) and after (64.00%) the construction of the latrine (Table B-12). The beneficiaries were inclined to construct better and permanent structures as evident from the choice of material used for walls, roofs and doors. A major proportion of the beneficiaries had constructed cement and brick walls (92.86%). Similarly, stone slabs were preferred roofing material (68.75%) followed by brick and cement roofs (18.75%). Some preference had also been shown by a majority for tile roofing (6.25%). Wooden doors appear to be much preferred (83.35%) followed by the choice for other materials (16.67%) (Table B-13).

Washing and Bathing Facility with Soak-pit

Compared to the other study districts, the number of washing/bathing facilities installed in the beneficiary households is the lowest (20.00%). In a majority of these cases (70.00%) this facility is constructed as an extended attachment to the sanitary latrine or separately located in the inner court yard (30.00%) (Table B-15). Almost all the families possessing this facility have constructed permanent structures with walls, roof and door (20.00%) or walls and roof only (10.00%) or only walls (70.00%) (Table B-15).



Only in some of the cases, waste water flows into the nearby soak-pit (23%). However, it may be noted that 45% of the beneficiaries allow the waste water to flow on to the road while 12 percent allow it to stagnate near their house (Table B-15).

Only 20 percent of the sampled beneficiaries have a soak-pit dug for waste water. It is observed that the standard soak-pit prescribed by the project is used widely (Table B-15).

Smokeless Chullahs

Compared to the other facilities provided through the sanitation programme, the availability of smokeless chullahs in the beneficiary households is very low (8%) (Table B-06). However, it is observed that a good proportion (50%) of these chullahs were functional and the actual proportion of families using these chullahs was quite high (62.50%) (Table B-06).

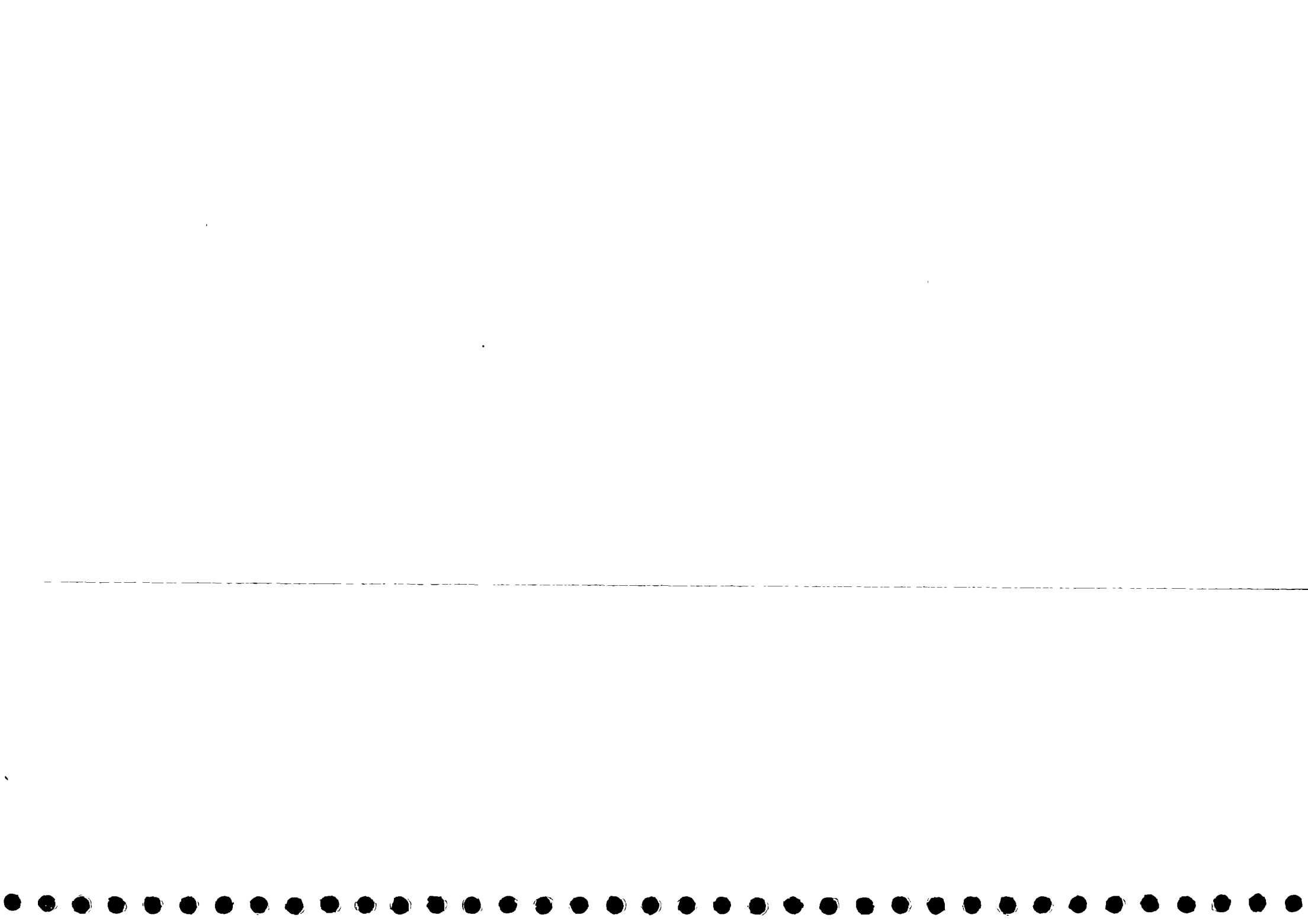
II. INSTITUTIONAL UNITS IN SCHOOLS

In Bhilwara district only one institution has been covered for the study. This institution a middle school run by the Education Department and is an exclusive girls school with 226 students. This institution has installed a single seater latrine close to the school but the latrine is not used because it does not have a door to ensure privacy of the students.

III. WASHING/BATHING PLATFORMS CONSTRUCTED NEAR PUBLIC STAND POSTS

Sample Profile

A total of 9 PSPs have been covered from 9 villages distributed in 5 blocks of the district. The actual number of PSPs in these villages is 50 but the number of PSPs-operational are only 36 (Table PSP-01).



PSP User Profile

A total of 36 PSP users were interviewed on-site at the PSPs under study. Of these, 18 were males of an average age of 41 years while another 18 were females of an average age of 34 years. One fourth (27.78%) of the users belong to the Scheduled Castes. All the PSP users interviewed lived within a radius of 140 mtrs. from the PSPs under observation. (Table PSP-03).

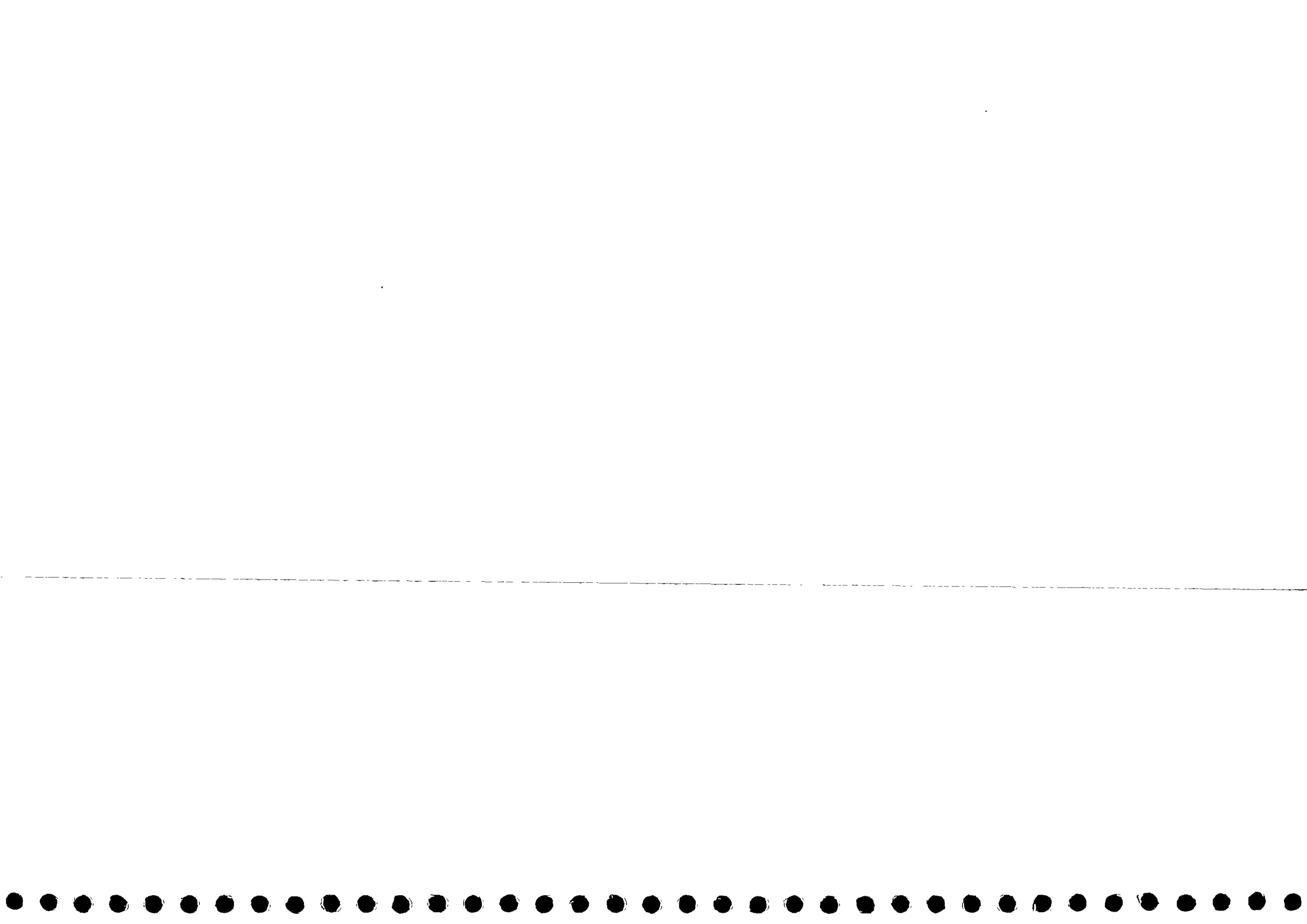
W/B Platform with Drainage

Only 3 among the 9 PSPs surveyed had constructed a W/B platform. All the platforms were made of cement. All the PSPs also had brick lined and cemented channels. The length of these channels was around 23 feet on an average (Table PSP-01). The slope of the drainage channel was effective at only 2 PSPs while only one PSP had the provision of a soak-pit at the end of the channel (Table PSP-02). All of the sampled PSPs had their W/B platforms in perfect usable condition (Table PSP-02).

In 4 of the PSPs drainage channels were found to be in good condition while in two cases it was found to be cracked but usable (Table PSP-02). However, all the constructed platforms and channels had been found to be clean (Table PSP-02). The used water drains into a soak-pit in only one case, while in 8 cases, it was observed to be flowing into nearby open spaces (Table PSP-02). In two cases it has also been observed that troughs had been provided near the PSP for watering the cattle (Table PSP-02)

Usage of PSPs

Most of the PSP users were aware of the sanitation programme in their village as 55.56 percent of them had sanitary latrines (Table PSP-03). The villagers used the PSP mostly for washing clothes (25%), bathing (30.56%), washing utensils (25%), (Table PSP-03). Most of the PSP users find the facility to be convenient (75.00%) (Table PSP-03).



Maintenance of the W/B Platform by the Users

A good proportion (66.67%) of the PSP users cleaned the platform themselves after use and 86.11 percent felt that other villagers also did the same (Table PSP-03).

On enquiry at each of the sampled PSPs, it has been observed that the responsibility for keeping the W/B platform and channel clean lies with the individual PSP users only (77.78%). There is no specific person assigned to do the cleaning (Table PSP-02).

IV

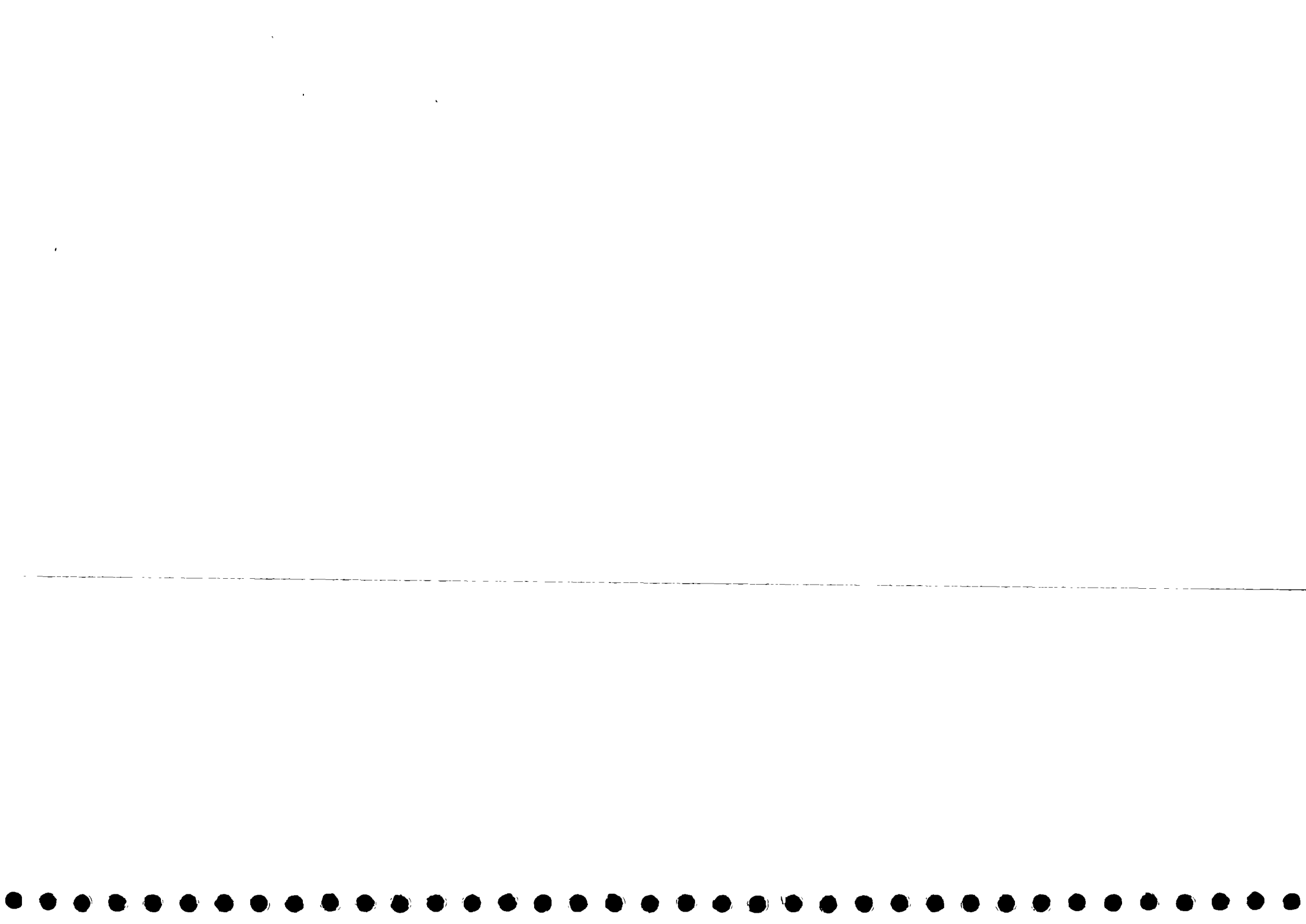
ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

With respect to awareness about the purpose of the sanitary programme, close to one-third of the beneficiaries (35.00%) from the total sample identified that the main purpose of the sanitation programme was to provide sanitation packages. However, around 13.00 percent recalled that the programme had something to do with providing environmental cleanliness. (Table B-22).

Awareness about media activities was very low as only 3 percent of the beneficiaries were aware of some of the media activities (film shows and Scout camps) conducted to promote better sanitary habits (Table B-23).

Information Sources Regarding the Sanitation Programme

The role of the VSM emerges to be quite important as a majority of the beneficiaries (31%) have reported that the VSM was their primary source of information regarding the sanitation programme. A good proportion of the beneficiaries (15%) also attributed their knowledge regarding the sanitation programme to the VLW. However, Panchayat has been the major source of information (46%).



The impact of the media campaign on the sole institution surveyed appears to be positive as it reported a significant improvement in the attitudes of the school children regarding the sanitation programme (Table INST-07).

Among the VSMs interviewed for this study, 3 VSMs (50.00%) have reported that they are involved in training the beneficiaries regarding sanitation (Table VSM-02).

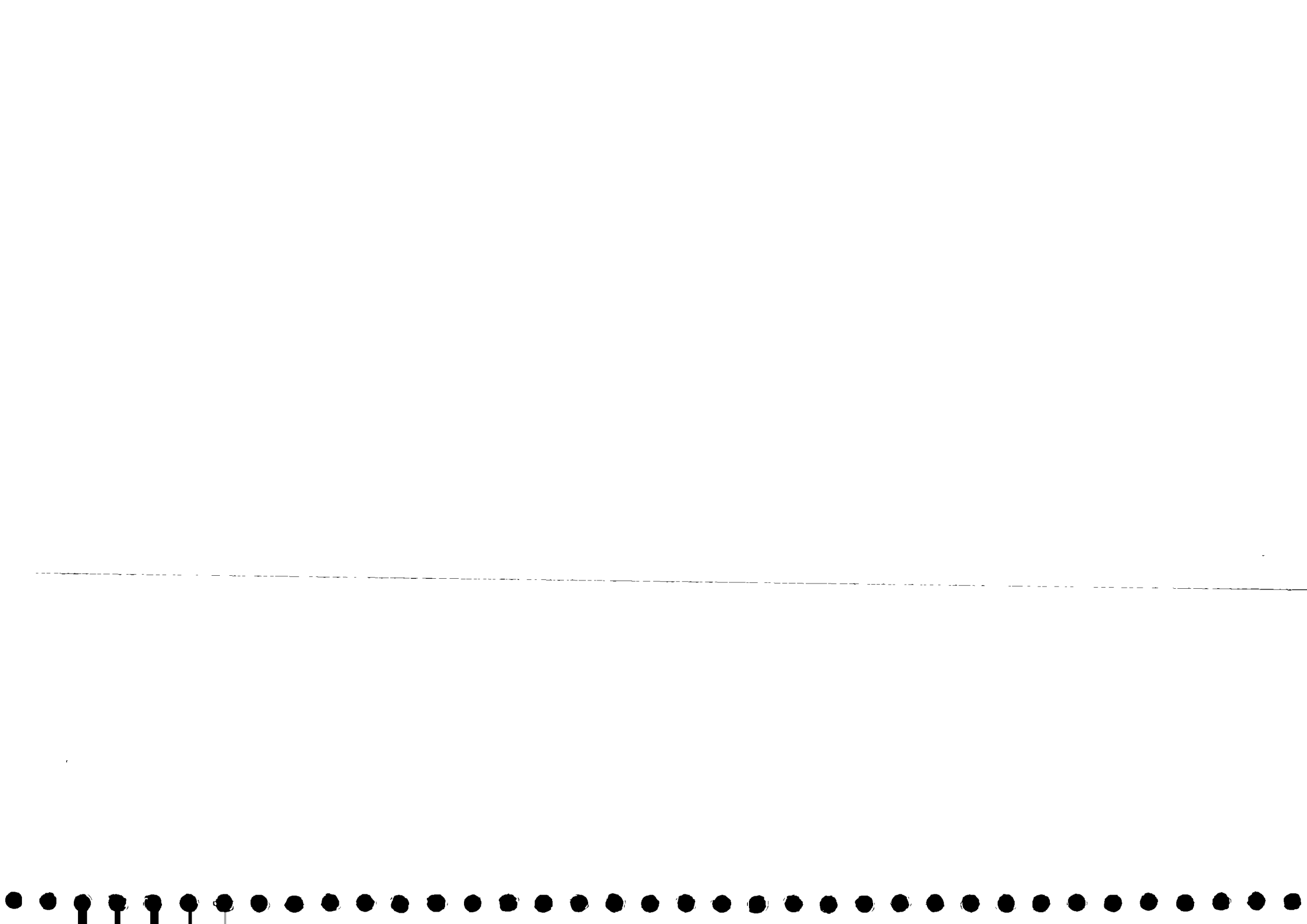
However, the use of proper communication material by the VSMs is low, as only one VSM reported that a demonstration technique is used by him (Table VSM-03).

Regarding orientation about low cost alternatives for better sanitation, only 15 percent of the beneficiaries reported that they had an opportunity to discuss and know the options. The VSM and the VLW are the key persons with whom they discussed (80% and 20% respectively) (Table B-25).

Personal contact by the VSMs was the most widely used motivation method as reported by all the VSMs (100%), followed by group meetings as the next prominent method (50%) (Table VSM-03).

Five of the VSMs interviewed, had reported that they had attended some training programmes to prepare themselves for their work. All of them felt that the training programmes that they had attended were fully useful to them. Three of the VSMs who attended the training programmes felt that these programmes were helpful to them in motivating the beneficiaries, while 4 of the VSMs felt that the programmes helped them in generating awareness among the beneficiaries (Table VSM-04).

Only 2 VSMs had reported that some special motivation campaigns was held in their villages. The media technique used in these programmes were mostly lectures (100%), posters (50.00%), video (50%), dance/drama (50%) and puppet shows (50%) (Table VSM-04).



Personal meetings and small group discussions were the most used interpersonal communication methods at the village level at special motivation campaigns (Table VSM-05)

The VSMs recall that these special campaigns were also attended by the VLWs, BDO and the Saathins (Table VSM-05).

V. MONITORING

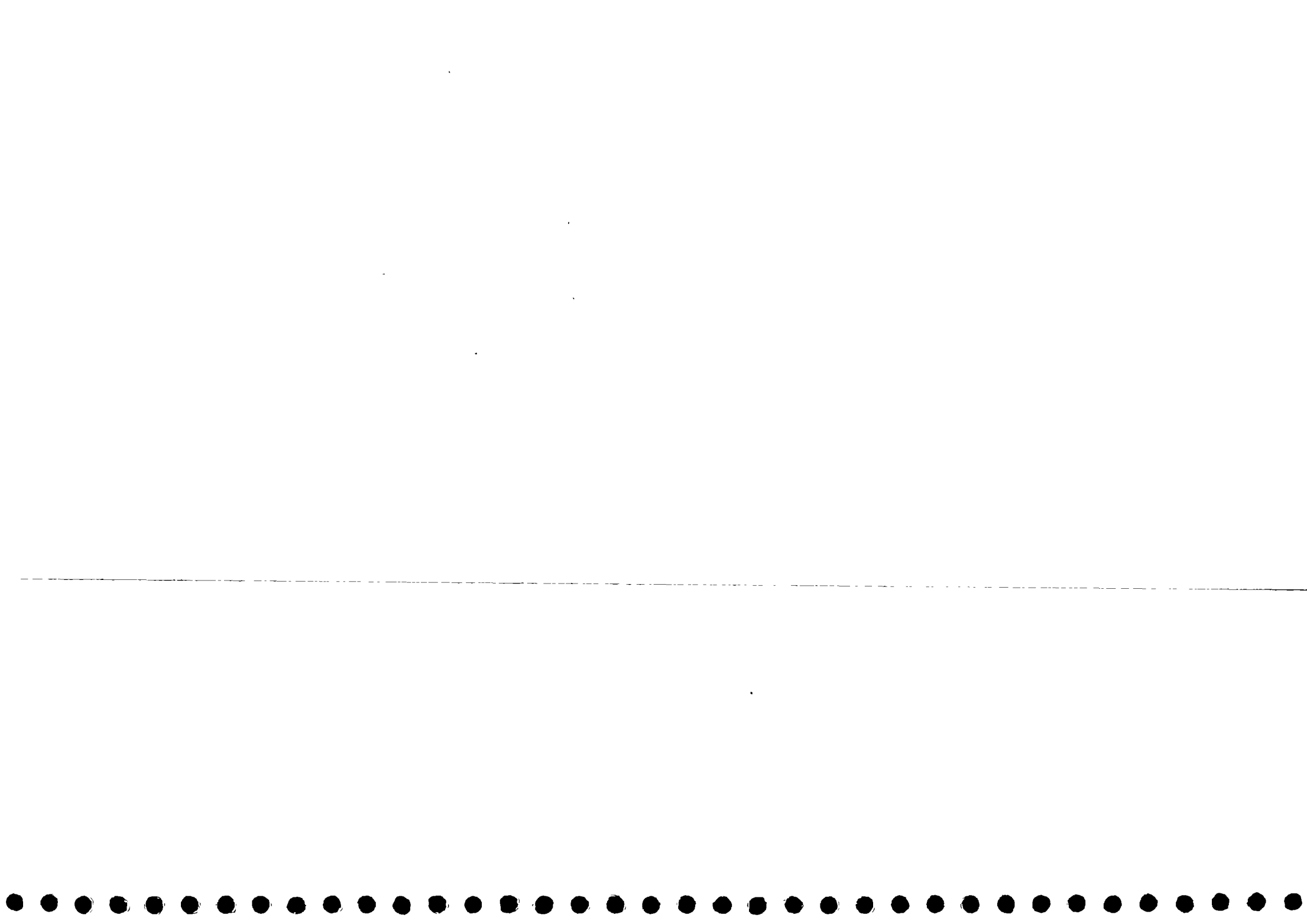
The varying role of a VSM as the main person involved in beneficiary selection (83.33%), site selection (83.33%), fund disbursement (16.67%), training of beneficiaries (50%), and construction quality control (50.00%) highlights the importance of a VSM in monitoring the programme. However, only 16.67 percent of the VSMs felt that they play a decisive role in monitoring the programme directly (Table VSM-02).

The beneficiaries, felt that most of the VSMs do keep a check on the programme performance. An indicator of the VSM involvement in this respect is the consistency of VSM visits to the beneficiary during the pre-construction (73%), construction (57%) and post-construction (64%) phases of the latrine installation (Table B-12).

VI. SUBSIDY PAYMENTS

From the total sample, only 23 percent of the beneficiaries have reported that they received the cash amount earmarked for the sanitation package implementation. From the total sample 38 percent had spent some of their own money into the construction of the sanitation facilities, which is quite high. The average amount spent by the beneficiary on his own is Rs.407/- (Table B-14).

A majority of the beneficiaries (86.96%) who received the subsidy reported that they got the amount after they completed the construction upto the plinth



level. However, only a very insignificant proportion have even reported that they received the subsidy before the construction (13.04%) (Table B-14).

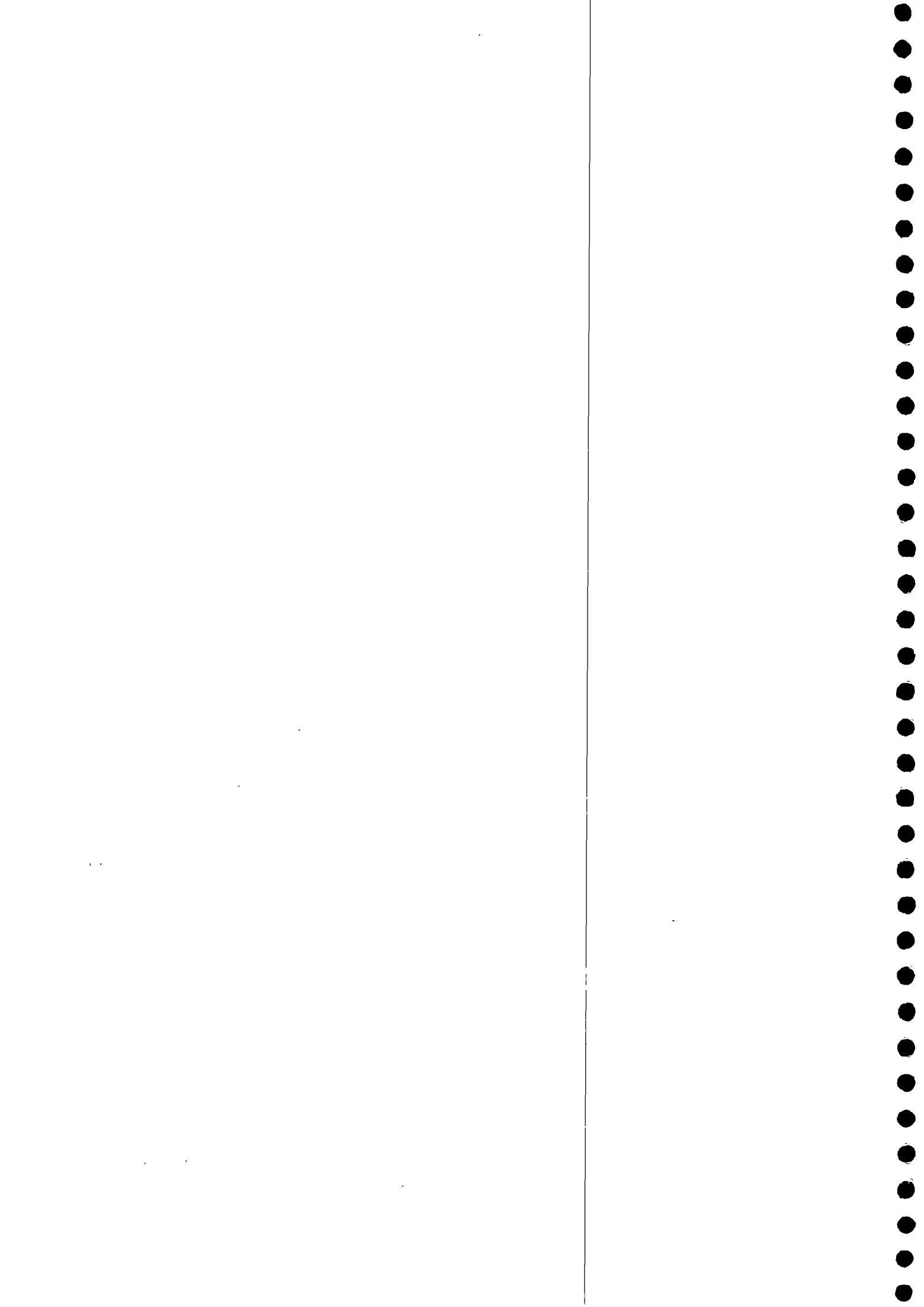
A sizeable proportion, almost three fourth of the beneficiaries (30.43%) felt that the subsidy amount due to them got considerably delayed but did not mention the delay period (Table B-14).

VII. VSM PERFORMANCE

A Profile of the Sampled VSMS

A total of 6 VSMS were interviewed in-depth regarding their participation in the sanitation programme. This sample of 6 VSMS had been chosen from 5 villages across 4 project blocks in the district. Of the sampled VSMS, 3 were male VSMS, while 3 were females (Table VSM-01). Of the sampled VSMS, 3 VSMS have reported that their spouse was also working as a VSM and two such couples were working together in the same village as VSMS (Table VSM-06). A majority of the interviewed VSMS (66.67%) had reported agriculture as their major occupation. Most of them have studied upto the primary level (50.00%). For all the VSMS, the village where they are currently working was their first experience as a VSM (Table VSM-01). Four of the interviewed VSMS had joined service only after 1990. In 83.33 percent of the cases, the interviewed VSM also happened to be the first VSM appointed in the village (Table VSM-02).

Half of the interviewed VSMS had reported that they had joined as VSMS either by personal choice (50%) or according to the other half through special recruitment drives (50%). All of them (100%) liked the work that they are doing (Table VSM-06). None of the interviewed VSMS felt that the remuneration given to them is sufficient and only 4 (66.67%) reported that the remuneration reaches them on time (Table VSM-06).



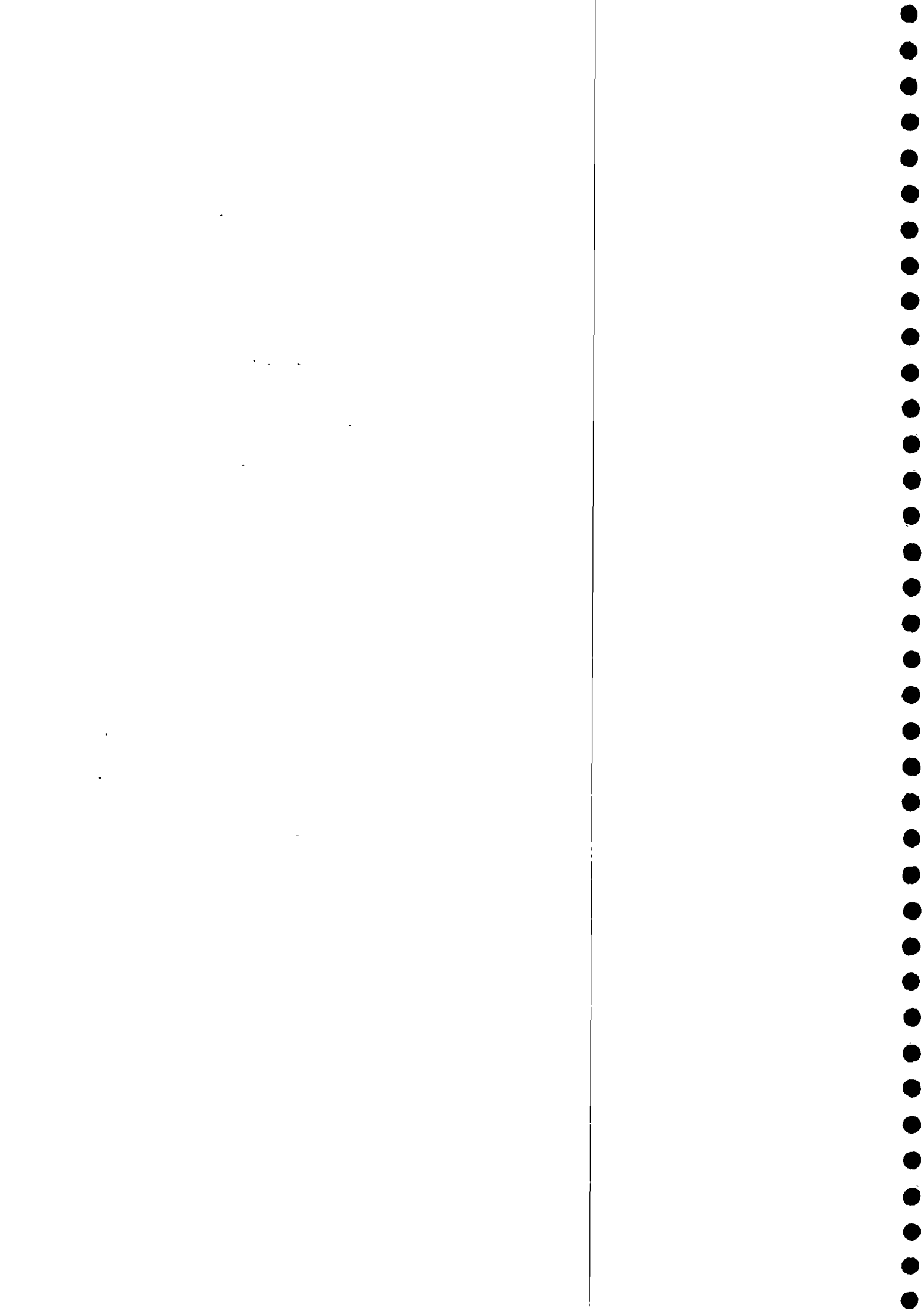
It was also seen that nearly all the VSMs interviewed practice what they preached as they themselves had sanitary latrines (83.33%) W/B platform (83.33%), soakpit (66.67%) and chullahs (50%) at their homes (Table VSM-06).

VIII. QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION

As reported earlier, the condition of the walls, roofs and doors of the sanitary latrine units in the household packages was good. Most of the beneficiaries, that is, three fourths, (75%) have reported that their sanitation facilities were installed by trained masons only. Some of these masons (39%) hail from the same village in which they are working (Table B-12).

In most of the cases (38%), the beneficiaries themselves had selected the mason to do their work, while in the other cases the mason was either recommended by the VLW (21%), VSM (34%) (Table B-12). The approximate costs for the wall, door and roof averaged from the figure quoted by the beneficiaries was Rs.177/-, Rs.14/- and Rs.46/- respectively (Table B-13). Only 20 percent of the beneficiaries had constructed a bathing cubicles. These cubicles were mostly attached to the sanitary latrines (70%). They were usually constructed in the inner courtyard (30%). Some of the constructions were permanent structures with walls, roof and door (20.00%), while some had only wall and roof (10%) or only walls (70%) (Table B-15).

A soak-pit had been dug in only a few of the cases (20%), whereas, prescribed standard design had been used in a majority of these cases (80.00%) (Table B-15). As low as only 3 among the 9 PSPs surveyed had constructed a W/B platform. All the platforms were made of cement. Of the 9 PSPs 7 had brick lined and cemented channels. The length of these channels was around 23 feet on an average (Table PSP-01). The slope of the drainage channel was effective at only 2 PSPs while only 1 PSP had the



provision of a soakpit at the end of the channel (Table PSP-02). Of the sampled PSPs 3 had their W/B platforms in perfect usable condition (Table PSP-02).

Also, 4 of the PSP drainage channels are found to be in good condition while in two cases it was found to be cracked but usable (Table PSP-02).

IX. PLAN OF ACTION (PoA) - TARGETS Vs ACHIEVEMENTS

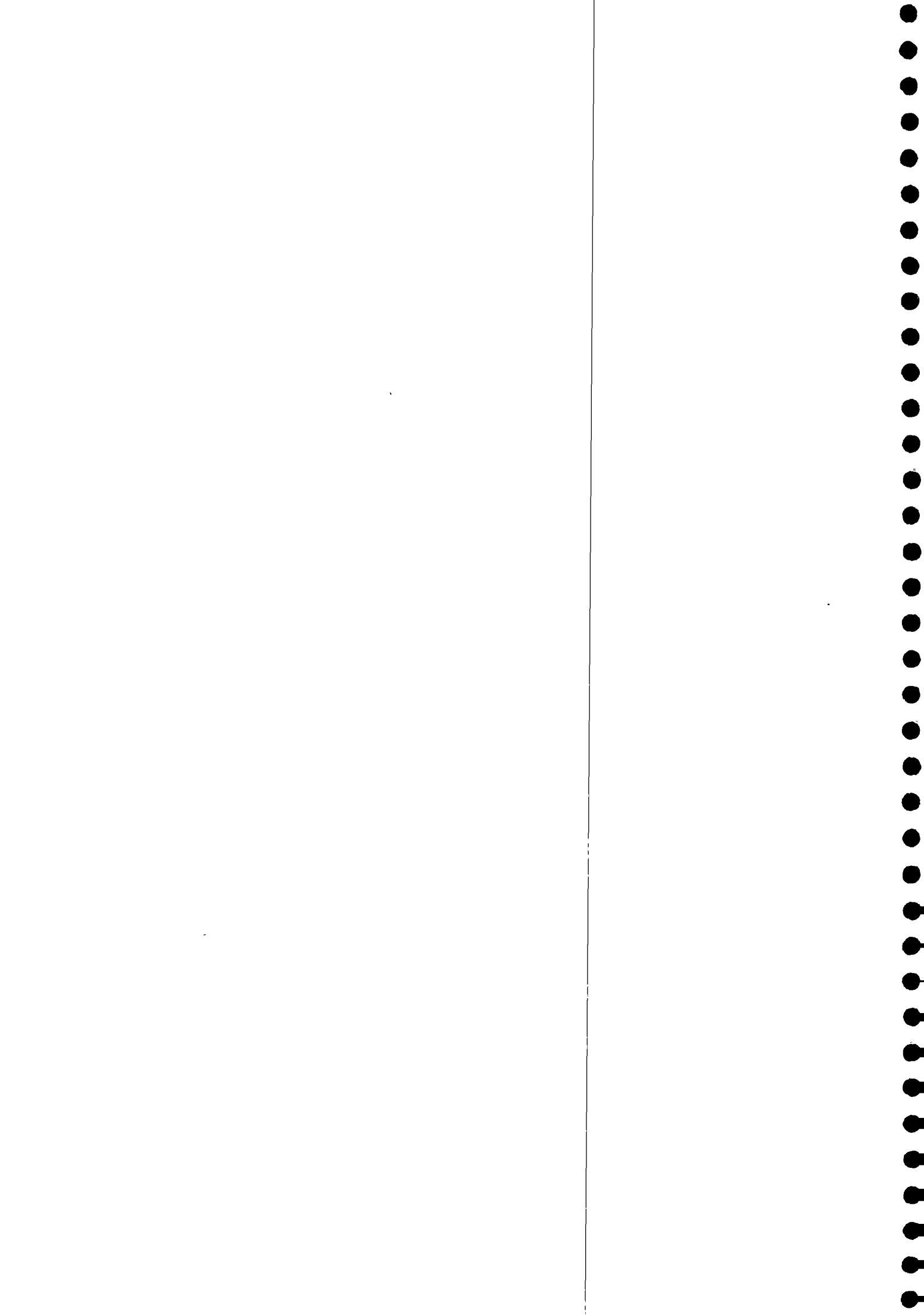
According to the plan of action (PoA), the targets fixed for the implementation of the sanitation programme was as follows:

- Household packages	- 1000
- Sanitary facilities at PSP	- 80
- W/B platforms at PSP	- 80
- Institutional latrines cum-urinal complexes	- 45

From the study sample it is clear that the target had been successfully completed for all the components of the programme listed above. However, the implementation of the household facilities as a 'total package' had not been observed (Total package availability 6 percent, Table GEN-02).

Though the availability of sanitary latrines provided through the programme was 100 percent, the availability of other facilities along with the latrines was very low. (latrines 100% > W/B platform - 41% > Soak-pit - 20.00% > Chullah - 8.00%) (Table GEN-02)

However, the combination of latrine with either W/B platform or soak-pit was a relatively a better distributed package (41.00% and 20.00% respectively). (Table GEN-02). However, the distribution of chullahs was handicapped with only 8.00% of the beneficiaries reporting the availability of a chullah with them (Table GEN-02).



X. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES

The positive impact of the sanitation programme on the village beneficiaries was measured through their current sanitation practices including their choice of water for drinking and cooking, bathing habits, usage of smokeless chullahs, waste disposal habits and the usage of sanitary latrines. It was seen that a good number of the interviewed beneficiaries were aware of the hazards of using unclean water for drinking or cooking. Their choice of a source for drinking water or water for cooking during the monsoon or regular seasons was mostly the hand-pumps or the tap (36.00% each). But a sizeable proportion of the beneficiaries still used open wells for their water supply (28.00% for all uses and all seasons) (Table B-16).

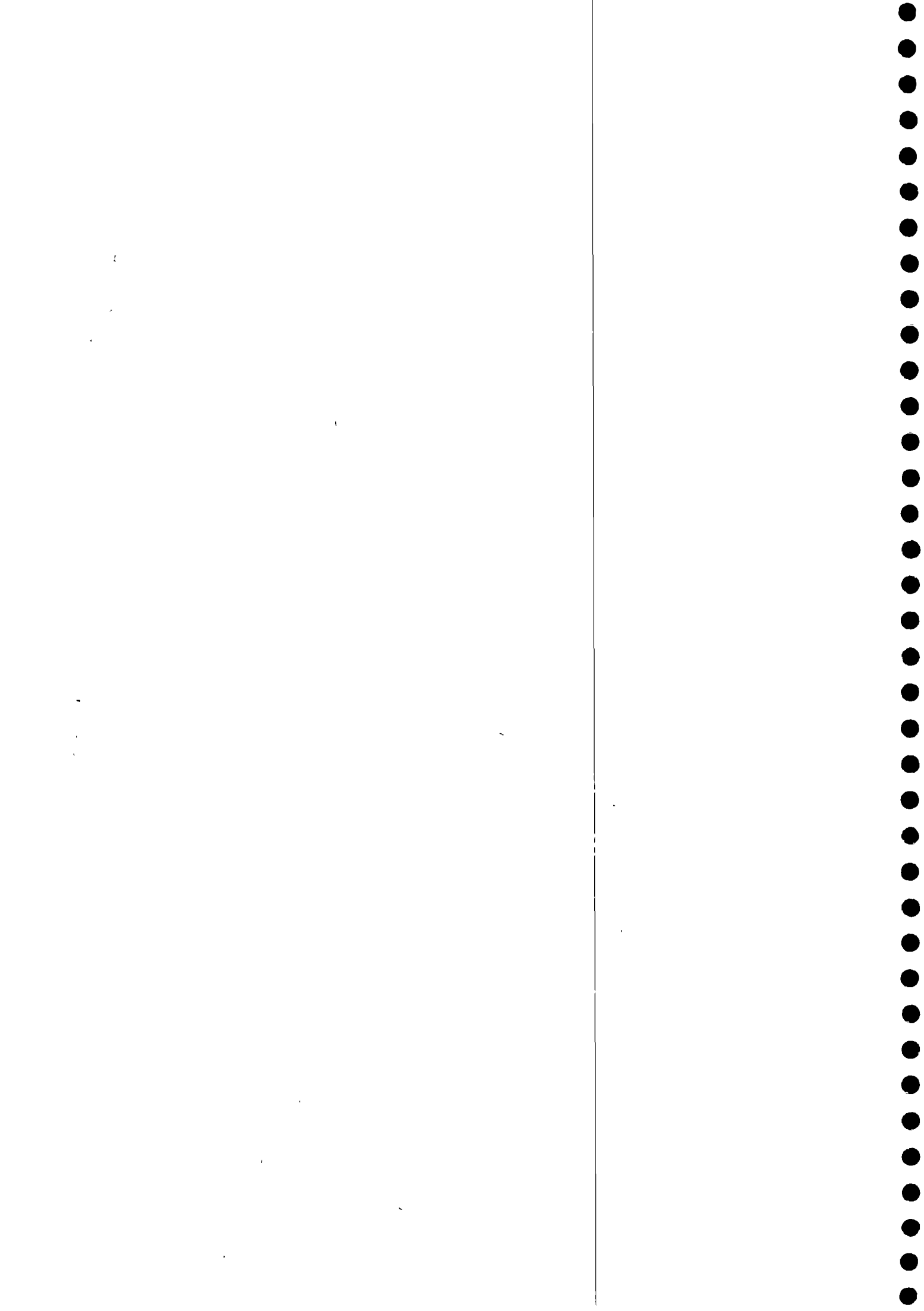
A large majority of the beneficiaries (77%) had the habit of bathing at home while the remaining took bath in open sources like ponds, open wells, near the taps, or near the handpumps (Table B-17). Only 17.00 percent of the beneficiaries had reported that all their family members use the bathroom to take bath, while some had reported exclusive usage by the adult females only (3.00) (Table B-17).

Despite the promotion of smokeless chullahs, the traditional chullahs are still widely used (100%) (Table B-17).

The use of the garbage pit provided through the sanitation programme was extensive (90.00%). The number of beneficiaries who dispose-off their waste in the open was very low. Only one of the beneficiaries had reported waste disposal in a community garbage pit (Table B-18).

A very high majority of the beneficiaries disposed the cow dung from their cattle sheds in a separate disposal pit (85%) (Table B-18).

The main reasons for adopting the sanitary latrine provided by the project were because they are convenient (44.00%), they are hygienic (14.00%) or



they provide privacy (14.00%). Some of the beneficiaries (15.00%) have, however, admitted that they took up the package for the subsidy money (Table B-19). Only a negligible proportion (1.00%) of the beneficiaries are not happy with the location of their sanitary latrines as they felt that it was too close their house (Table B-19).

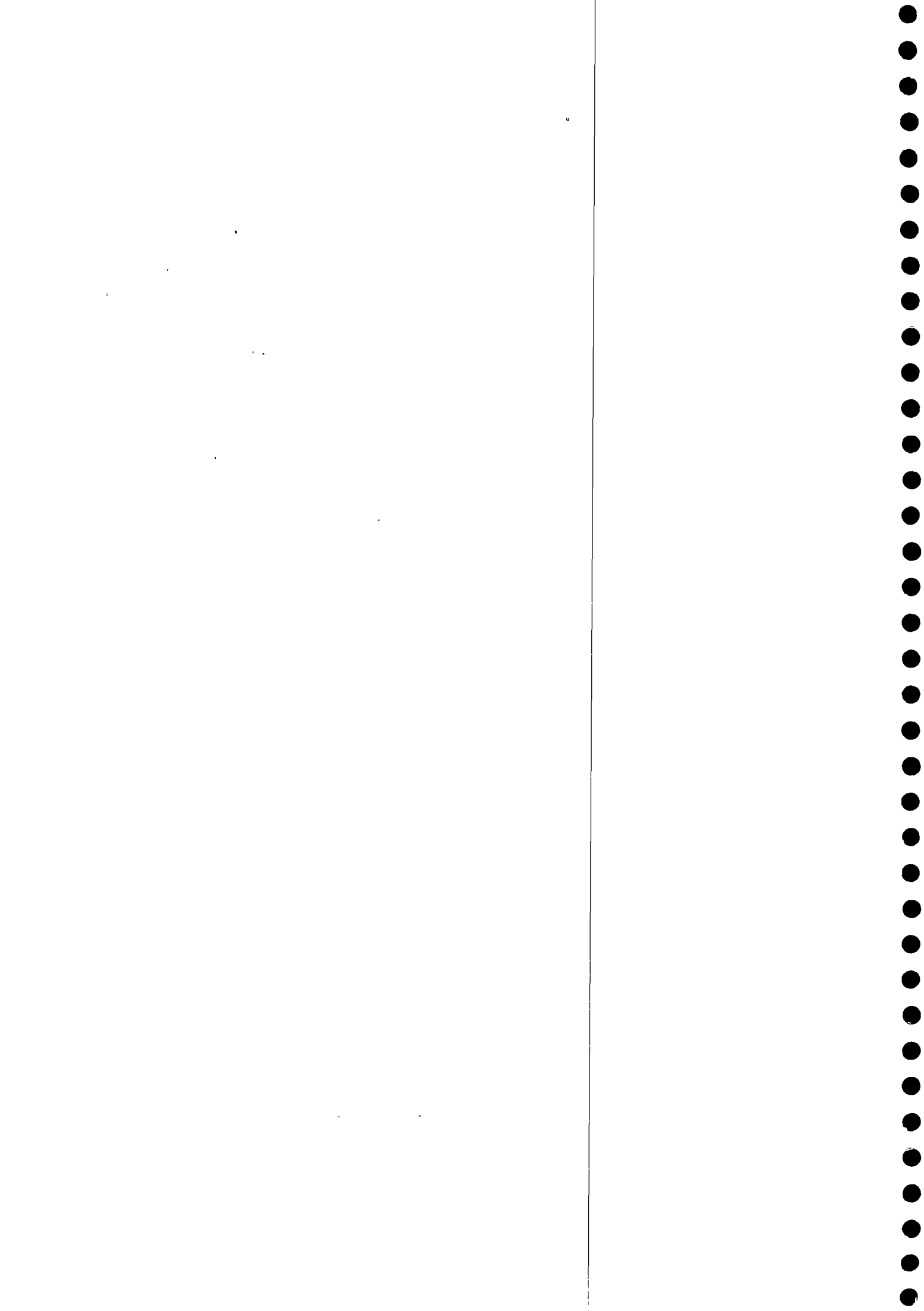
A good proportion of the beneficiaries (60.00%), are satisfied with the smokeless chullahs provided to them. Low smoke output (100.00%) and cleanliness in the house (100.00%), are the main reasons for their satisfaction (Table B-20).

A change in the attitudes of the beneficiaries could be clearly observed when questioned regarding their priorities in sanitation before and after the package implementation. There has been a marked increase of around 10 percent among the beneficiaries who felt that the sanitary latrines are very essential (pre-implementation 64.00% and post-implementation 75.00%) (Table B-21).

A small proportion of the beneficiaries (25.00%) also felt that they could now advice their friends or relatives to adopt the sanitation package (Table B-21).

It is evident that there is an increasing realization among the beneficiaries that the individuals or community have to play an important role in keeping the village environment clean and healthy. A sizeable proportion (64.00%) of the beneficiaries felt that the individual households were responsible for garbage disposal while 6.00 percent felt that it is the duty of the village institutions to dispose-off the garbage. Similarly, 35.00 percent of the beneficiaries felt that the households were responsible for the disposal of waste water, while 31.00 percent felt that it was the duty of the village institutions (Table B-21).

However, while discussing the creation and maintenance of sanitation facilities, 95.00% of the beneficiaries felt that it was the duty of the government to create these facilities, while 80.00 percent felt that it was the village community's duty to maintain these facilities also (Table B-21).



A similar picture emerges regarding the creation and maintenance of the drinking water facilities. wherein. 100.00 percent of the beneficiaries feel that the govt. had to create these facilities while 58.00 percent felt that the community has to maintain them (Table B-21).

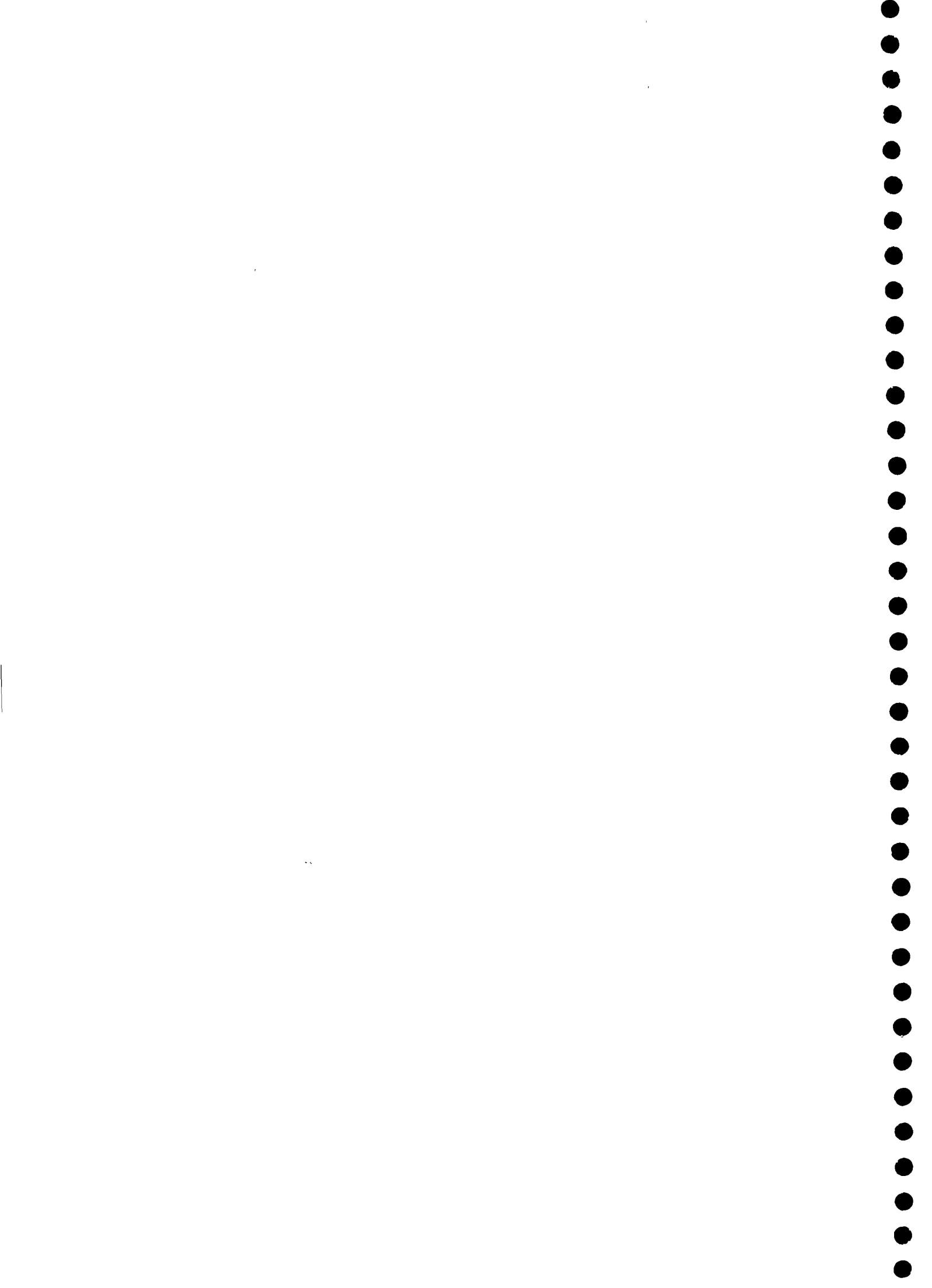
The fact that 80.00 percent of the beneficiaries felt that maintaining the sanitation facilities is the responsibility of the village and 58.00 percent felt the same regarding the drinking water facilities gives sufficient hope for a successful implementation of the programme in future (Table B-21).

A good response from the PSP users that the PSP users themselves clean the W/B platform after use (66.67%) and their response that other users also do the same (86.11%) lend support to the above mentioned observation regarding the increasing role played by the community (Table PSP-03).

The overall acceptance of the sanitation programme by the beneficiaries is also reflected through the successful performance of the VSMs (87.47% positive responses from the total number of contacts made with the village community) (Table VSM - 03).

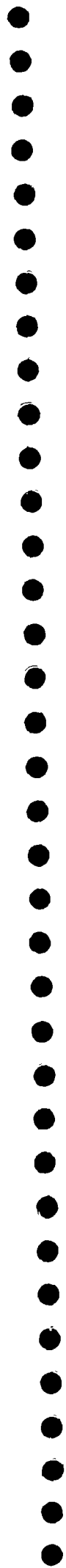
An exercise of ranking the priorities of the beneficiaries for issues like health, water, electricity, sanitary latrines, general sanitation, education and roads has given a set of interesting results. The analysis of these results show that in Bhilwara district, a large number of beneficiaries have ranked water as the top priority issue (52.00%). Electricity ranked as second (23.00%) and education and roads have been ranked 4th by a large number of beneficiaries (22.00% for education and 25.00% for roads). Latrines have been ranked 5th by 19.5 percent. Health has been ranked 6th by 25.00 percent of the beneficiaries while sanitation ranked seventh (31.00%) (Table GEN-01).

The above analysis shows the importance that people attach to basic needs like water and other infrastructural needs like education and roads, whereas sanitation and health are not on the immediate priority list of the people.



CHAPTER IV

EMERGING ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS



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Overall, the sanitation programme in Rajasthan appears to have performed with credibility despite various difficulties faced by the implementors. Considering the fact that people's priorities are for infrastructure facilities like roads or electricity, their immediate need for better sanitation facilities, cleaner environment, etc. do not emerge easily as a felt need.

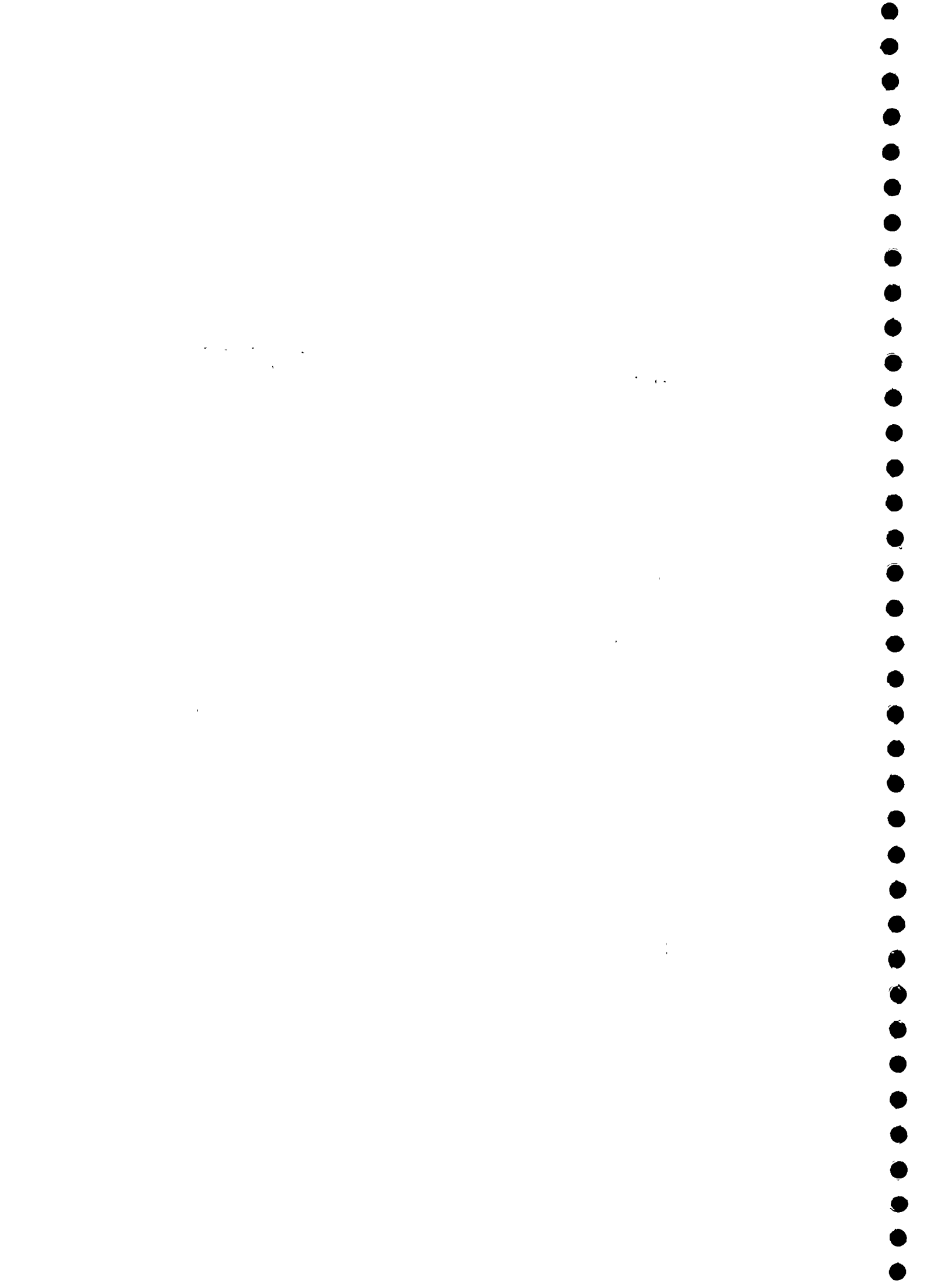
However there is an immediate need to consider certain specific issues like implementation priorities, behavioural trends and current practices to streamline the performance of the programme. The major findings of this study point out certain emerging issues which have to be addressed for their relevance to the project performance and suitable recommendations made.

Programme Implementation

Despite the recommendations of the earlier evaluation exercise, the emphasis of the programme was still heavily laid on latrine installation only.

The fact that only 50 percent of the pans were clean and another 25 percent somewhat clean clearly points out that people had been fully motivated into accepting the package but they had not been motivated to maintain the facility themselves. Regular visits by the VSM to ensure the maintenance of the latrines already installed have to be stepped up.

A chronic shortage of water also appears to be impeding the programme performance. The gradual lowering of the water table and malfunctioning pumps have created severe water scarcity as expressed by many people. A mobile facility to service the handpumps on a priority basis may solve the problem in many areas.



People have really appreciated the advantages of fuel efficient smokeless chullah. However, the heavy load on the kitchen during the morning hours forces people to revert back to the traditional chullahs. Introduction of a chullah with multiple range facility where more than one item can be cooked simultaneously may be a solution. ASTRA at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore has an efficient model which can be used for three vessels simultaneously. However, the menace of monkeys which break the chimney is quite prominent in many areas. This problem may have to be tackled in an indigenous way.

On the other hand, the portable fuel efficient chullahs are performing well and may be distributed on a wider scale.

Considering the fact that PSPs are common property in a village, it is heartening to note that individuals did feel that it is their duty to clean the W/B platform after use. This is corroborated by the fact that 74 percent of the platforms and 67 percent of the channels are clean. However, there appears to be some failure in maintaining the quality of constructions as many of the platforms lack a channel. The slope of the channel, where it is constructed, was not found to be universally effective (only 54.39 percent effective channels).

Only 20 percent of the W/B platforms have soak-pits to absorb waste water and of these, only 53 percent absorb the waste water effectively. This discrepancy will also have to be looked into in the future plans.

Monitoring systems for quality control of the W/B platform and channel at PSPs may be streamlined.



The institutional sanitation facilities are well used and maintained. The institutions are keen on the programme and have shown positive response to the sanitation programme. It may be worthwhile to step up the media programmes through schools as they are bound to have a long term positive impact on the rural society.

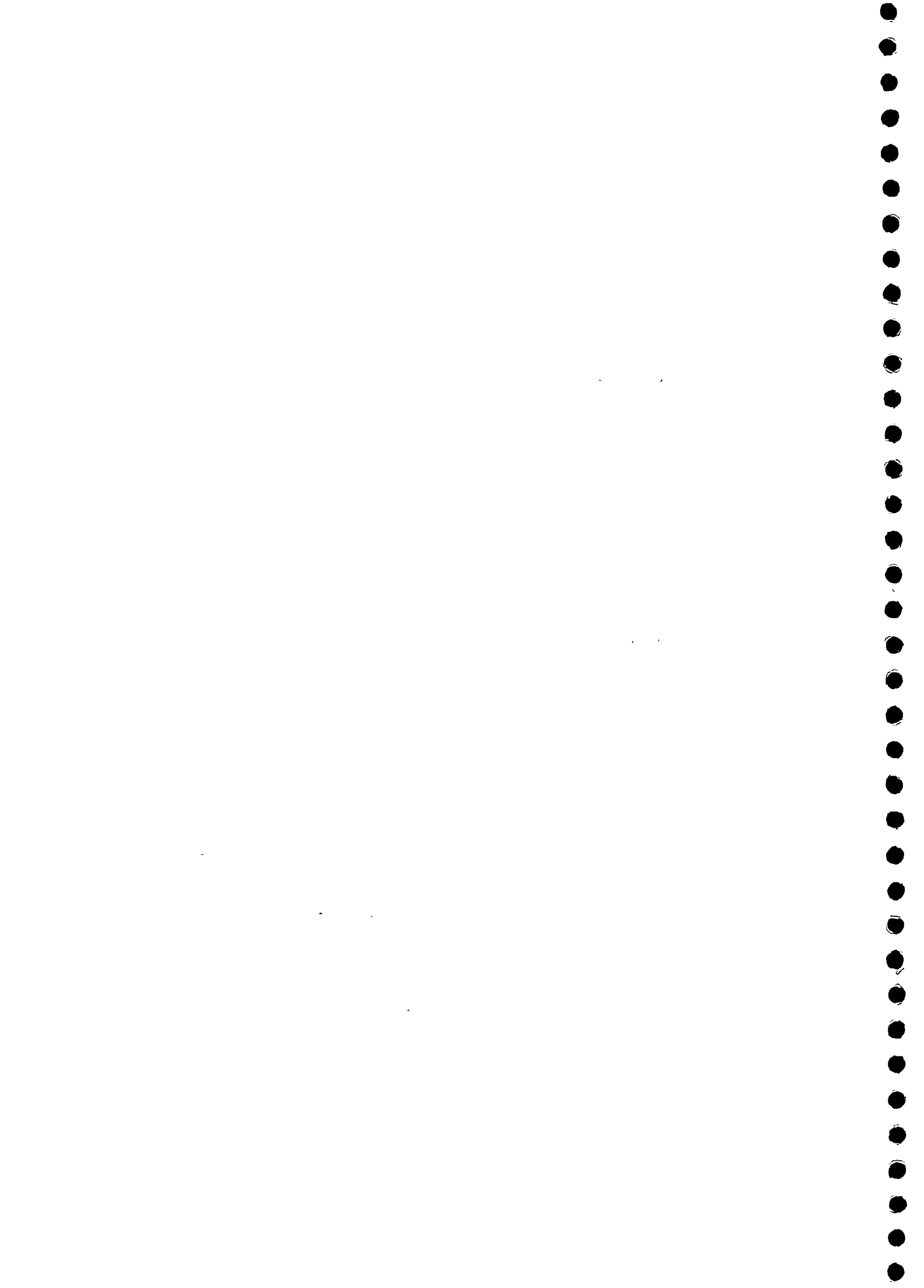
Pure drinking water appears to be a major problem in the rural schools. Provision of water filters or exposure to low-cost water filtering methods may be useful.

Beneficiary/Community Participation

The involvement of the beneficiary in the construction process (and the involvement of women in particular) appears to be low. Since women play a major role in maintaining the cleanliness of the house, they may be involved more through specially created institutions at village level to help the VSM in monitoring cleanliness of the sanitation facilities. An annual incentive (from a village fund) may boost the cleanliness drive.

The village community considers that garbage and waste water disposal are the responsibility of the Government. The role of the village institutions (considering that panchayat elections have not been held in Rajasthan for quite sometime) does not emerge strongly. A sense of community participation can be inculcated in a better way through these institutions in addition to efforts through various media methods.

Since the community, in general, felt that the creation and maintenance of sanitation and drinking water facilities can be a shared responsibility between the Govt. and the community, the other aspects of village cleanliness like garbage and waste water disposal may be linked-up at a later stage as duties of a village level institution.



Although a considerable number of beneficiaries use their own garbage pits for waste disposal, a relatively large proportion also dumps their wastes in the open. As mentioned earlier, the village level institutions have to be actively mobilized into solving this problem. It emerges across the study area that people are not really effected by the various media approaches. Institutionalising the processes of garbage and waste water disposal may yield considerable results.

The media approaches, however, do make some impact on the populace, albeit a weak impact. People still maintain that they keep their own surroundings clean but they are not really bothered about the macro-surroundings like the village. The media campaigns may try to approach this problem with different tools which are more traditional to rural Rajasthan.

VSM Involvement

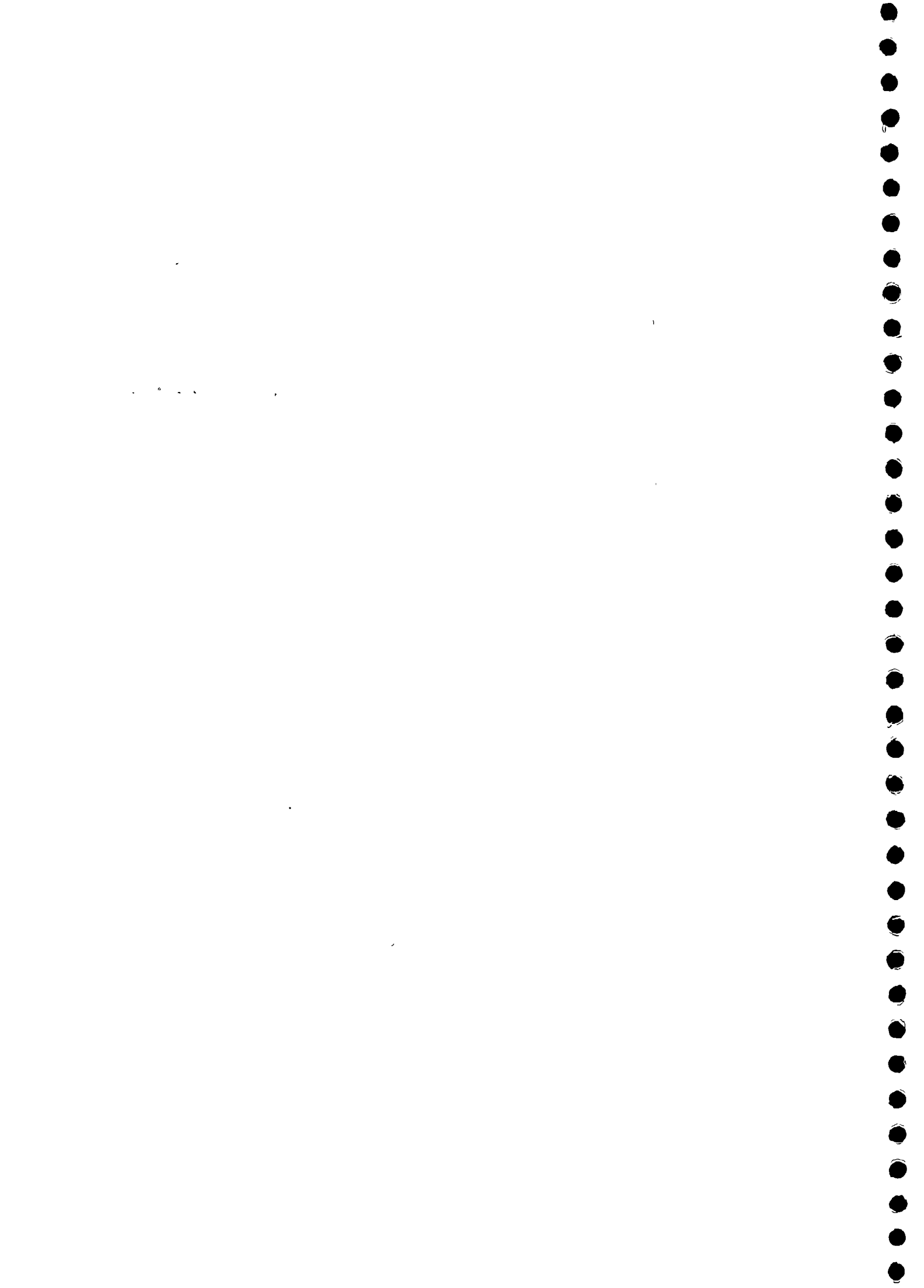
The role of the VSM emerges as a vital one in most of the programme related aspects. People across the study districts appreciate the VSMs presence and attributed their knowledge of the programme to the VSM.

However, the VSMs are still in need of proper orientation about the total programme and the importance of their role in it. Many of the VSMs were not fully aware of the various criteria for beneficiary selection or site selection. They mostly concentrate on motivation only and play a superficial role in quality control or maintenance feed back.

The currently existing system of feed back from the VSMs to higher levels appeared to be working well and is appreciated by the VSMs.

Orientation and Training

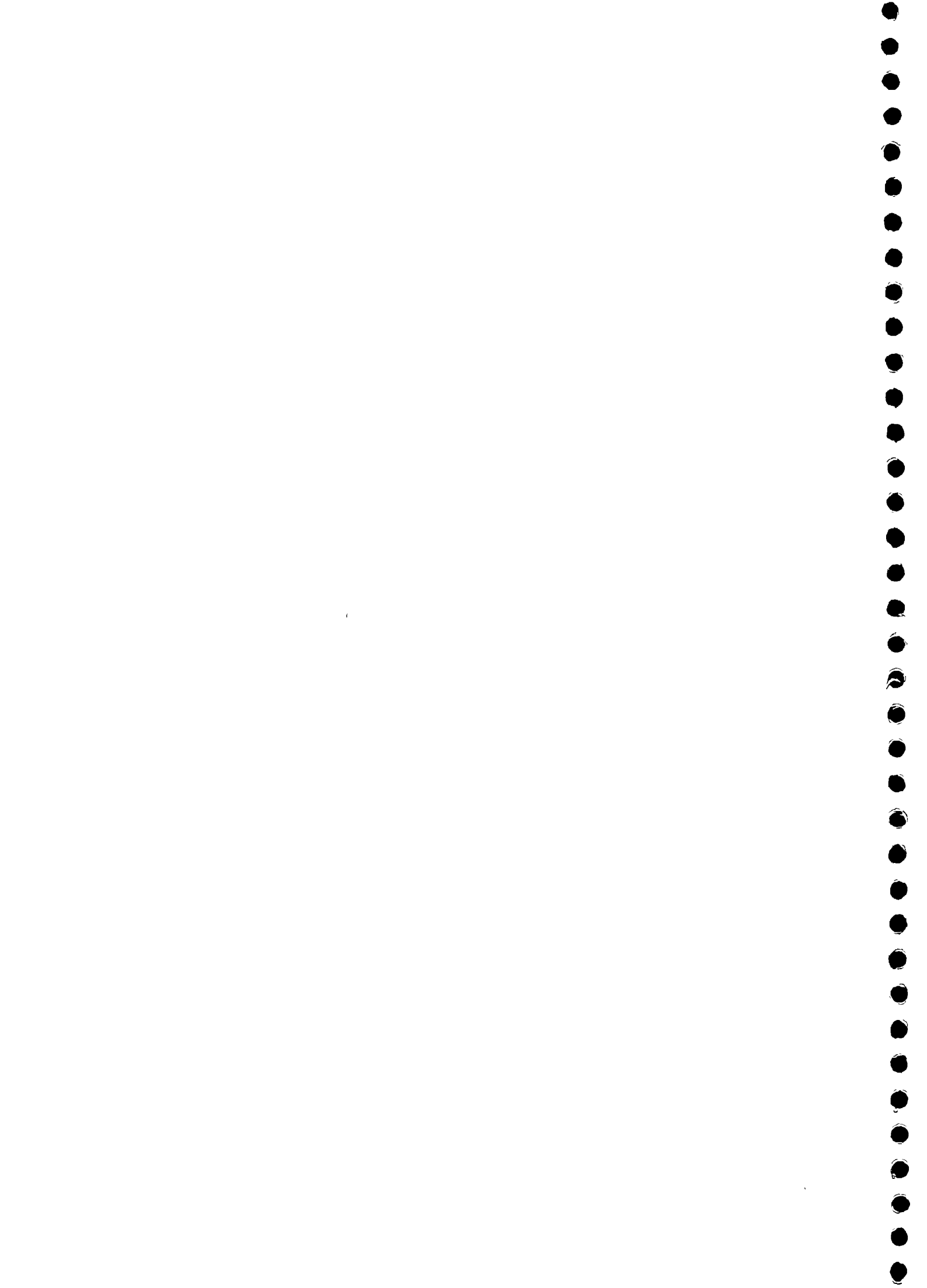
The use of various types of publicity material by the VSMs appeared to be low. They mostly depend on personal contact only. It is possible that the



printed material is not interpreted in the right way when the VSM was using it for the beneficiaries. A good proportion of the VSMs, however, attended training programmes and found them useful in conducting of their duties.

The usage of different media approaches is well justified in the project areas. But some interesting approaches like puppetry do not figure prominently in the reported list. It may also be of use to develop cultural programmes using the sanitation theme. These programmes may be developed according to the area specific tastes. The scope for the involvement of all village level functionaries may be high in such activities.

A compulsory staff orientation may be given to all educational institutions where sanitation facilities are provided through the programme.



ANNEXURE 1

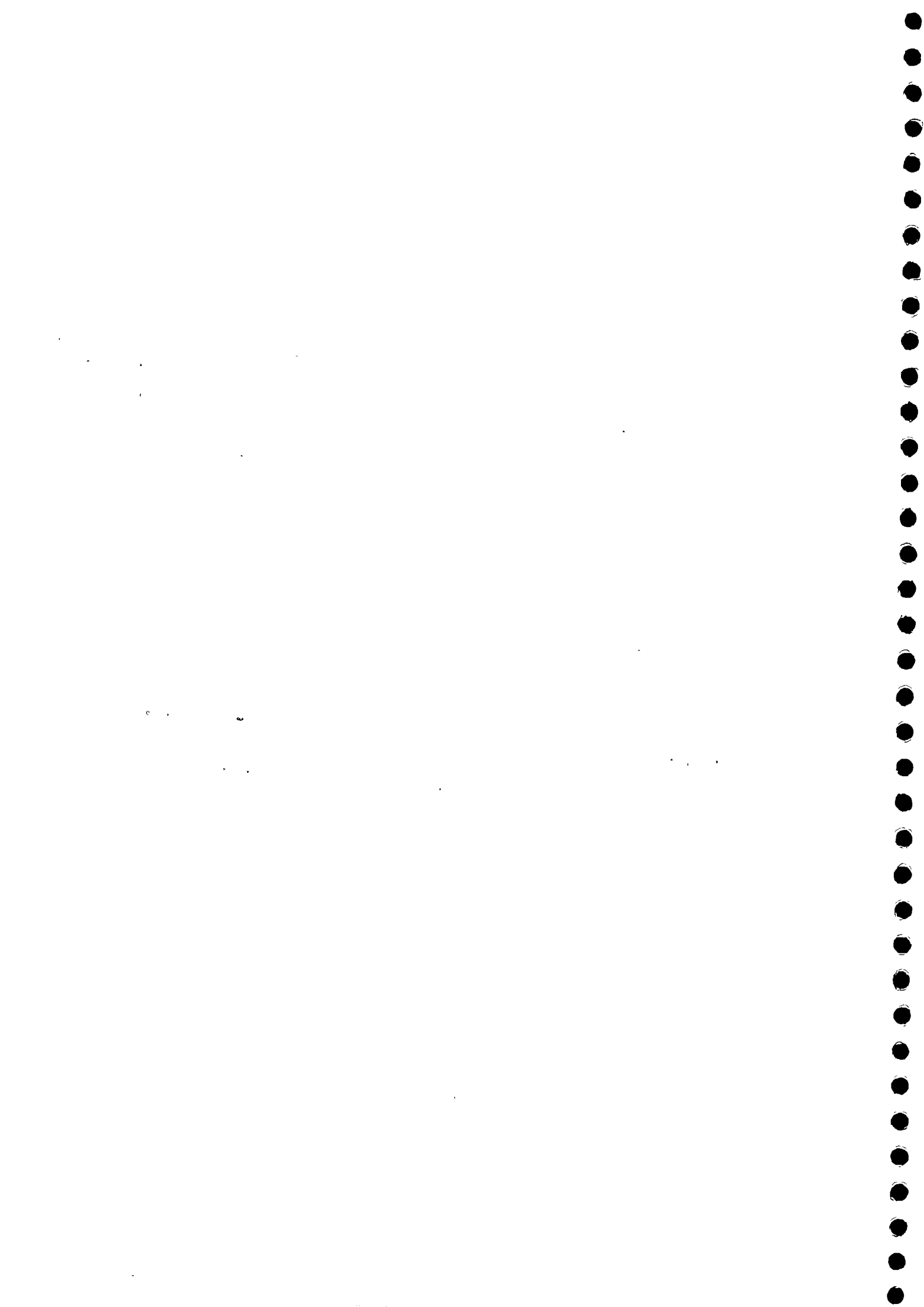


TABLE NO. B 01

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLED BENEFICIARY GROUPS - I

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
MALE	112	65	217	65	61	68	588
%	70.00	65.00	76.41	65.00	75.31	70.83	71.62
FEMALE	48	35	67	35	20	28	233
%	30.00	35.00	23.59	35.00	24.69	29.17	28.38
SCHEDULED CASTE	18	18	88	32	11	25	192
%	11.25	18.00	30.99	32.00	13.58	26.04	23.39
SCHEDULED TRIBE	0	1	4	1	2	2	10
%	0.00	1.00	1.41	1.00	2.47	2.08	1.22
OTHERS	142	81	192	67	68	69	619
%	88.75	81.00	67.61	67.00	83.95	71.88	75.40
HINDU	146	96	262	99	77	91	771
%	91.25	96.00	92.25	99.00	95.06	94.79	93.91
MUSLIM	12	2	3	1	4	5	27
%	7.50	2.00	1.06	1.00	4.94	5.21	3.29
OTHERS	2	2	19	0	0	0	23
%	1.25	2.00	6.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.80
JOINT FAMILIES	88	52	119	52	35	47	393
%	55.00	52.00	41.90	52.00	43.21	48.96	47.87
NUCLEAR FAMILIES	72	48	165	48	45	49	427
%	45.00	48.00	58.10	48.00	55.56	51.04	52.01

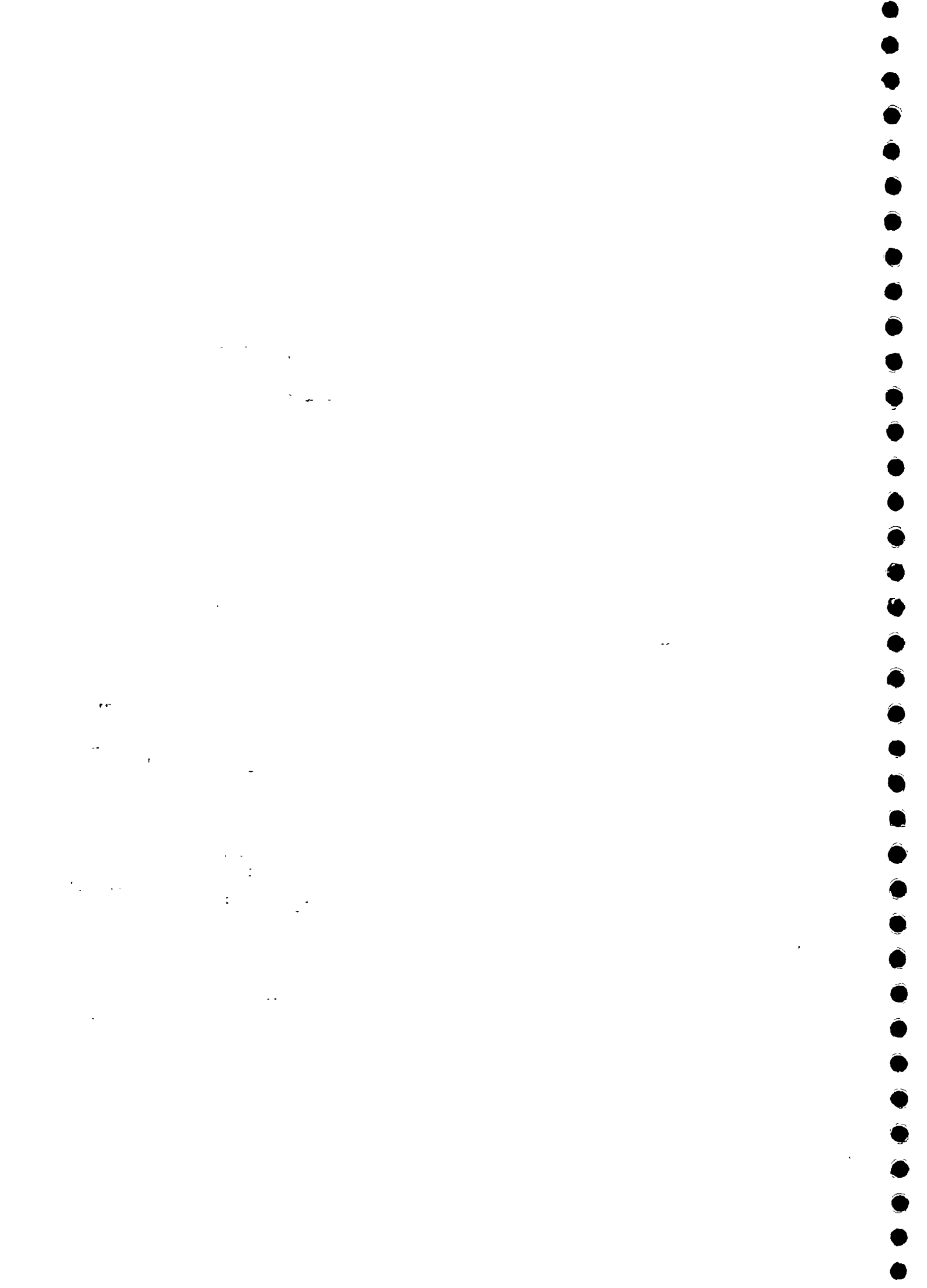


TABLE NO. B 02

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLED BENEFICIARY GROUPS - II

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR.	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
ANNUAL INCOME CLASSES							
< Rs 3,500	26	12	2	6	1	7	54
%	16.25	12.00	0.70	6.00	1.23	7.29	6.58
Rs. 3,501 - 4,800	18	10	15	4	2	2	51
%	11.25	10.00	5.28	4.00	2.47	2.08	6.21
Rs 4,801 - 6,400	23	21	22	25	2	8	101
%	14.38	21.00	7.75	25.00	2.47	8.33	12.30
Rs. 6,401 - 9,500	22	23	33	17	10	20	125
%	13.75	23.00	11.62	17.00	12.35	20.83	15.23
Rs. 9,501 - 15,000	36	14	71	24	14	24	183
%	22.50	14.00	25.00	24.00	17.28	25.00	22.29
Rs. 15,001 - 20,001	9	4	62	7	26	11	119
%	5.63	4.00	21.83	7.00	32.10	11.46	14.49
Rs 20,001 <	24	14	79	17	26	24	184
%	15.00	14.00	27.82	17.00	32.10	25.00	22.41
PRIMARY SOURCES OF INCOME							
Agric. & Allied Activities	90	61	65	72	15	28	331
%	56.25	61.00	22.89	72.00	18.52	29.17	40.32
Labour	18	10	85	9	17	24	163
%	11.25	10.00	29.93	9.00	20.99	25.00	19.85
Trade, Business & Artisans	24	11	43	11	21	11	121
%	15.00	11.00	15.14	11.00	25.93	11.46	14.74
Service	27	17	83	7	26	32	192
%	16.88	17.00	29.23	7.00	32.10	33.33	23.39
Other Sources	1	1	8	0	2	1	13
%	0.63	1.00	2.82	0.00	2.47	1.04	1.58

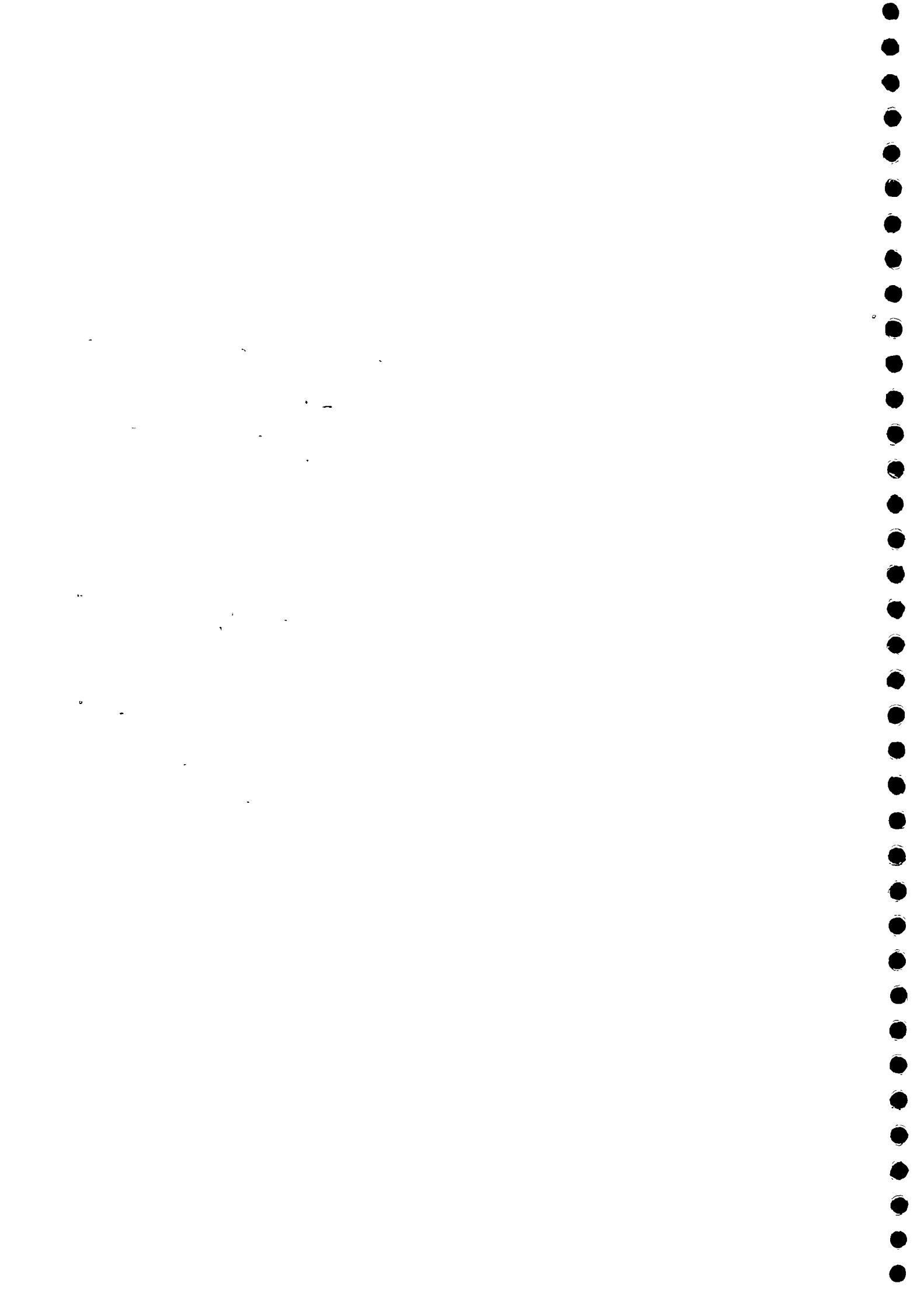


TABLE NO. B 03

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLED BENEFICIARY
GROUPS - III**

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
AVERAGE AGRICULTURAL LAND	162	53	401	76	434	327	242
AVG BUILT UP AREA	351	250	362	322	476	363	354
AVERAGE NO. OF ROOMS/HH	3	2	3	3	4	3	3
KUTTCHA HOUSES	44	59	41	52	9	25	230
%	27.50	59.00	14.44	52.00	11.11	26.04	28.01
PUCCA HOUSES	90	27	205	30	61	46	459
%	56.25	27.00	72.18	30.00	75.31	47.92	55.91
COMBINED TYPE HOUSES	26	14	38	18	11	24	131
%	16.25	14.00	13.38	18.00	13.58	25.00	15.96
CATTLE OWNERSHIP	123	86	169	87	41	69	575
%	76.88	86.00	59.51	87.00	50.62	71.88	70.04
CONSTRUCTED CATTLE SHED	101	70	127	76	35	57	466
%	82.11	81.40	75.15	87.36	85.37	82.61	81.04



TABLE NO. B 04

USER FAMILY PARTICULARS

VARIABLE		AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE		160	100	284	100	81	96	821
USER FAMILIES		114	42	213	31	56	59	515
% USER FAMILIES		71.3	42.0	75.0	31.0	69.1	61.5	62.7
AVG FAMILY SIZE		5.73	5.88	5.88	5.71	6.57	5.95	5.92
SEX	MALE	342	136	681	92	201	192	1644
	%	52.37	55.06	54.39	51.98	54.62	54.70	53.94
	FEMALE	311	111	571	85	167	159	1404
	%	47.63	44.94	45.61	48.02	45.38	45.30	46.06
	TOTAL	653	247	1252	177	368	351	3048
AGE								
1 - 14	MALE	122	53	196	33	64	56	524
	%	35.67	38.97	28.78	35.87	31.84	29.17	31.87
	FEMALE	102	34	155	20	48	48	407
	%	32.80	30.63	27.15	23.53	28.74	30.19	28.99
15 - 45	MALE	166	63	373	44	106	104	856
	%	48.54	46.32	54.77	47.83	52.74	54.17	52.07
	FEMALE	159	58	340	47	92	85	781
	%	51.13	52.25	59.54	55.29	55.09	53.46	55.63
45 +	MALE	54	20	112	15	31	32	264
	%	15.79	14.71	16.45	16.30	15.42	16.67	16.06
	FEMALE	50	19	76	18	27	26	216
	%	16.08	17.12	13.31	21.18	16.17	16.35	15.38

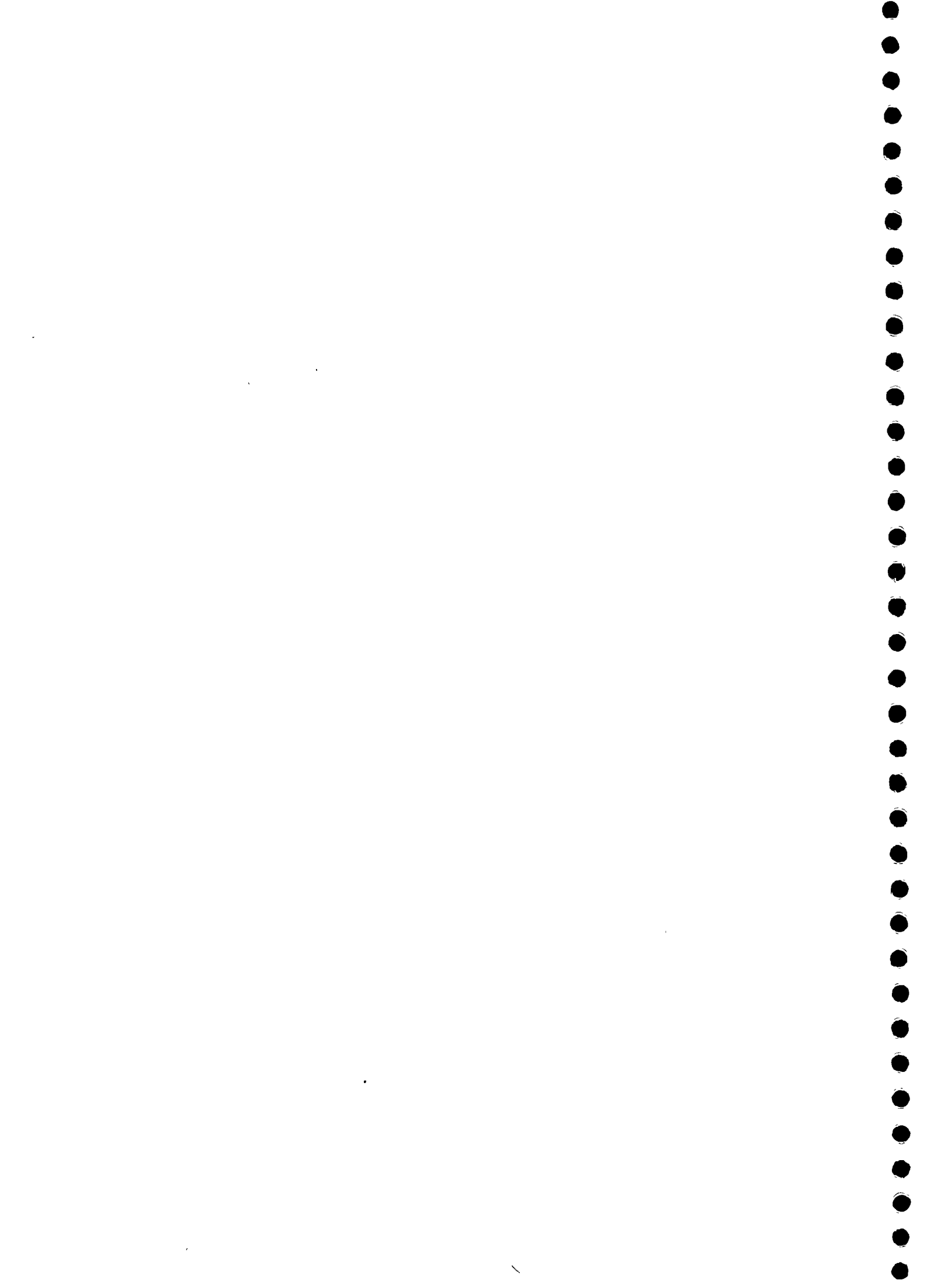
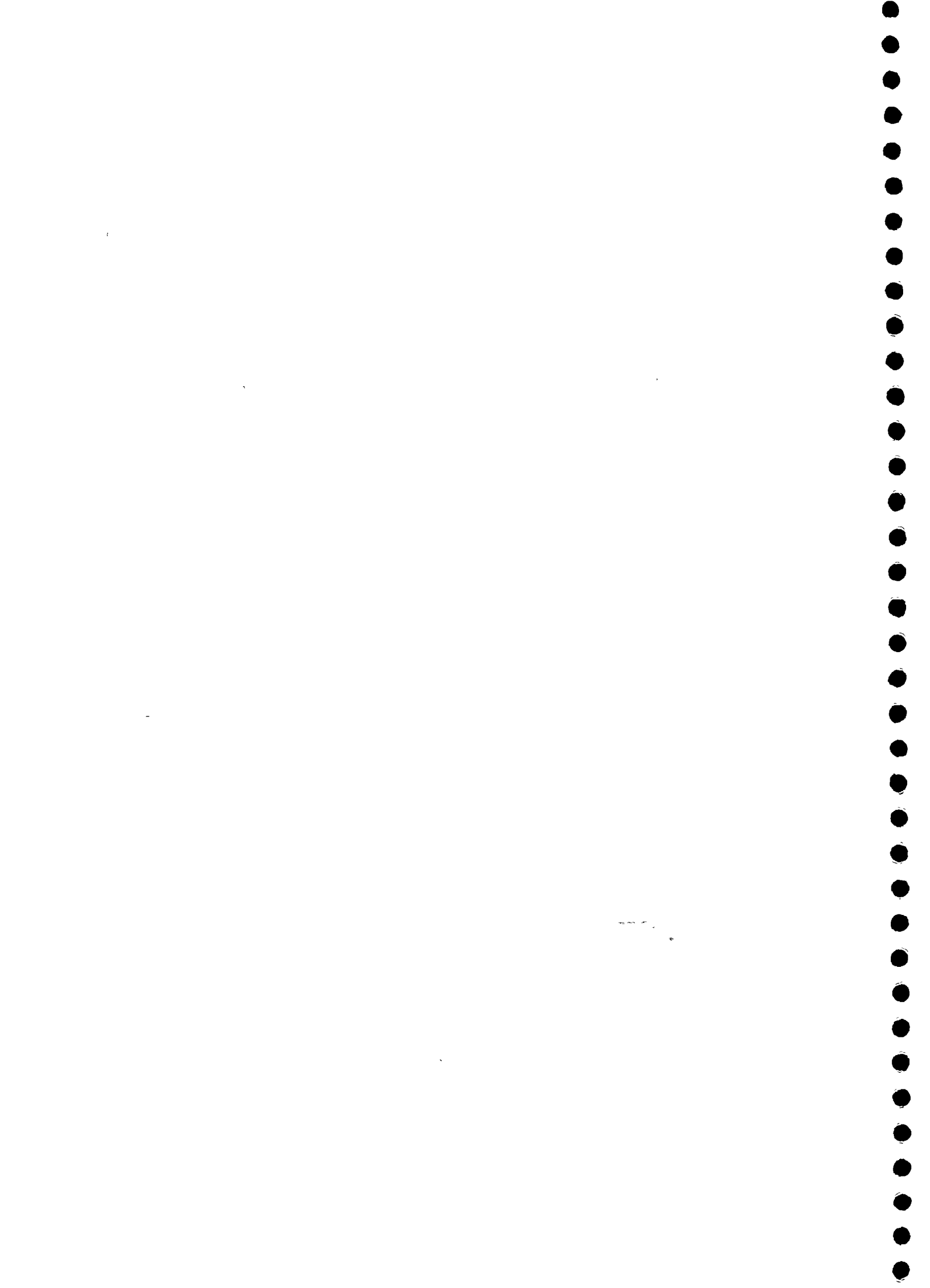


TABLE NO. B 05
 USER FAMILY PARTICULARS

VARIABLE		AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE		160	100	284	100	81	96	821
EDUCATION								
ILLITERATE	MALE	81	44	164	20	57	39	405
	%	23.68	32.35	24.08	21.74	28.36	20.31	24.64
	FEMALE	146	81	299	46	85	80	737
	%	46.95	72.97	52.36	54.12	50.90	50.31	52.49
LITERATE	MALE	31	7	61	11	13	21	144
	%	9.06	5.15	8.96	11.96	6.47	10.94	8.76
	FEMALE	60	3	67	13	9	23	175
	%	19.29	2.70	11.73	15.29	5.39	14.47	12.46
UPTO PRIMARY	MALE	122	54	179	25	42	50	472
	%	35.67	39.71	26.28	27.17	20.90	26.04	28.71
	FEMALE	78	19	133	15	41	45	331
	%	25.08	17.12	23.29	17.65	24.55	28.30	23.58
HIGH SCHOOL	MALE	79	28	202	28	63	60	460
	%	23.10	20.59	29.66	30.43	31.34	31.25	27.98
	FEMALE	18	6	54	11	26	9	124
	%	5.79	5.41	9.46	12.94	15.57	5.66	8.83
UNDER GRADUATE	MALE	31	7	46	6	11	22	123
	%	9.06	5.15	6.75	6.52	5.47	11.46	7.48
	FEMALE	15	1	18	4	9	5	52
	%	4.82	0.90	3.15	4.71	5.39	3.14	3.70
GRADUATE	MALE	11	1	47	7	20	12	98
	%	3.22	0.74	6.90	7.61	9.95	6.25	5.96
	FEMALE	0	1	4	0	2	1	8
	%	0.00	0.90	0.70	0.00	1.20	0.63	0.57
OTHERS	MALE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
	FEMALE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USER FREQUENCY								
REGULARLY	MALE	319	134	555	84	180	163	1435
	%	93.27	98.53	81.50	91.30	89.55	84.90	87.29
	FEMALE	297	109	502	84	154	139	1285
	%	95.50	98.20	87.92	98.82	92.22	87.42	91.52



OPERATIONS RESEARCH GROUP - DELHI.

OCCASIONALLY	MALE	14	1	48	8	8	11	90
	%	4.09	0.74	7.05	8.70	3.98	5.73	5.47
	FEMALE	10	2	29	1	4	6	52
	%	3.22	1.80	5.08	1.18	2.40	3.77	3.70
ONLY WHEN SICK	MALE	2	0	50	0	10	9	71
OR AT NIGHT	%	0.58	0.00	7.34	0.00	4.98	4.69	4.32
	FEMALE	0	0	32	0	7	6	45
	%	0.00	0.00	5.60	0.00	4.19	3.77	3.21
NEVER	MALE	8	1	28	0	3	9	49
	%	2.34	0.74	4.11	0.00	1.49	4.69	2.98
	FEMALE	3	0	8	0	2	8	21
	%	0.96	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.20	5.03	1.50

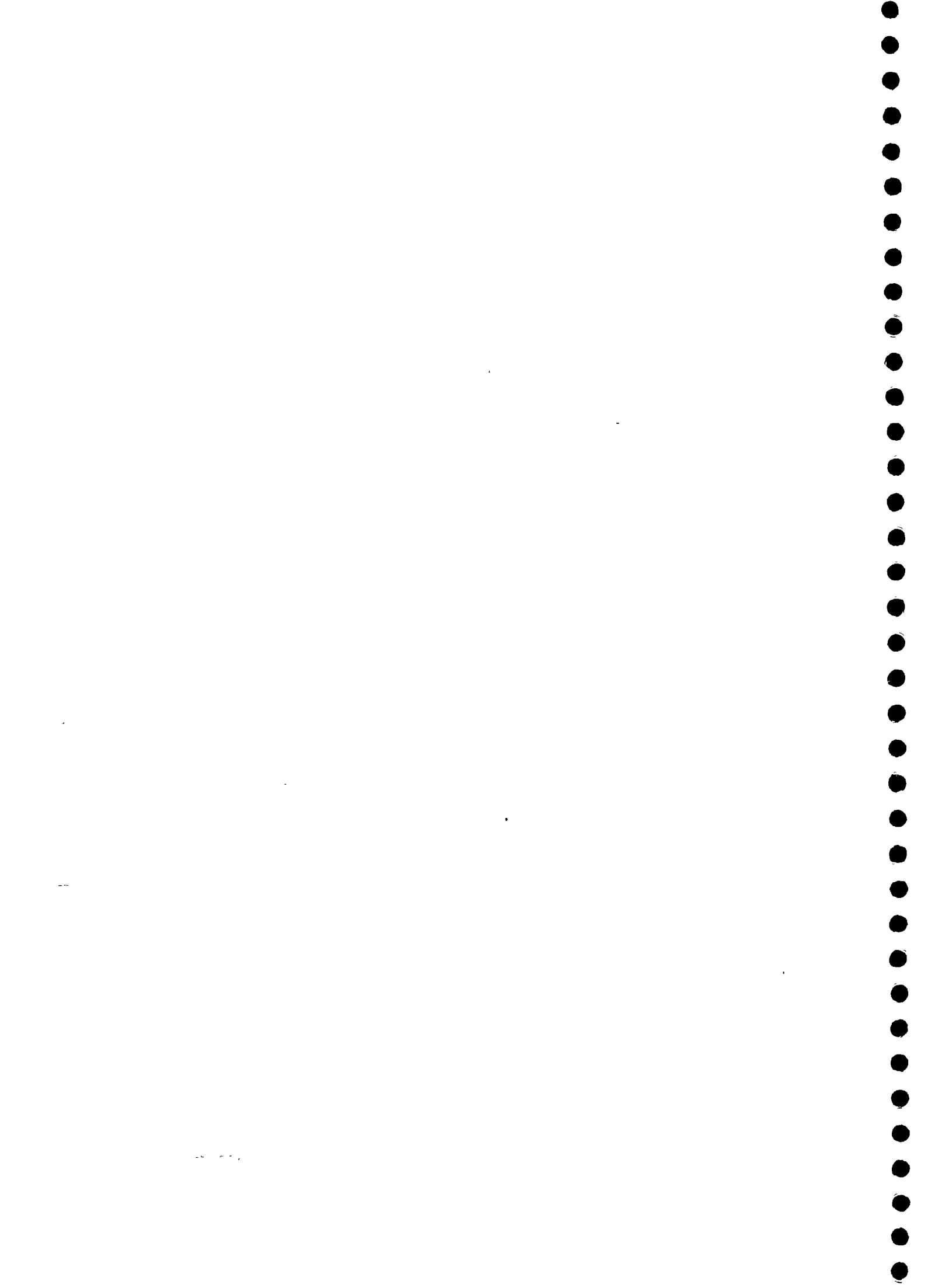


TABLE NO. B 06

AVAILABILITY AND USAGE OF FACILITIES

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LATRINE AVAILABILITY	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
%	100.00	100.00	98.94	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.63
FUNCTIONAL LATRINES	124	47	215	36	56	61	539
%	77.50	47.00	76.51	36.00	69.14	63.54	65.89
W/B PLATFORM AVAILABILITY	151	41	218	67	38	70	585
%	94.38	41.00	76.76	67.00	46.91	72.92	71.25
FUNCTIONAL W/B PLATFORMS	135	32	214	52	38	67	538
%	89.40	78.05	98.17	77.61	100.00	95.71	91.97
SOAKPIT AVAILABILITY	133	20	179	45	38	59	474
%	83.13	20.00	63.03	45.00	46.91	61.46	57.73
FUNCTIONAL SOAKPITS	119	16	168	40	31	54	428
%	89.47	80.00	93.85	88.89	81.58	91.53	90.30
CHULLAH AVAILABILITY	48	8	162	64	15	28	325
%	30.00	8.00	57.04	64.00	18.52	29.17	39.59
FUNCTIONAL CHULLAHS	40	4	134	45	8	22	253
%	83.33	50.00	82.72	70.31	53.33	78.57	77.85
OTHER UNITS	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
%	0.63	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.37
FUNCTIONAL UNITS	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
%	0.63	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.37
BATHING CUBICLE	103	20	138	23	33	33	350
%	64.38	20.00	48.59	23.00	40.74	34.38	42.63
TYPE OF SOAKPIT (STD)	116	16	113	39	9	41	334
%	87.22	80.00	63.13	86.67	23.68	69.49	70.46
TYPE OF SOAKPIT (MS)	8	3	50	0	23	16	100
%	6.02	15.00	27.93	0.00	40.51	27.12	21.10
USE OF SMOKELESS CHULLAH	33	5	126	53	8	18	243
%	64.75	62.50	77.78	82.81	53.33	64.29	74.77

NOTE SOAKPIT (STD) = STANDARD DESIGN SOAKPIT
 SOAKPIT (MS) = MAKESHIFT DESIGN SOAKPIT

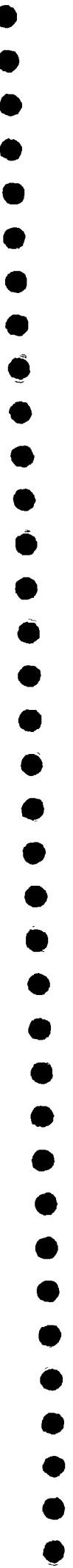


TABLE NO. B 07

STATUS OF SANITARY LATRINES - I

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LATRINE AVAILABILITY	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
LOCATION OF LATRINE							
WITHIN COURT YARD	132	79	172	73	56	52	564
%	82.50	79.00	61.21	73.00	69.14	54.17	68.95
IN FRONT OF THE HOUSE	23	9	80	13	16	30	171
%	14.38	9.00	28.47	13.00	19.75	31.25	20.90
BEHIND THE HOUSE	5	12	29	14	9	14	83
%	3.13	12.00	10.32	14.00	11.11	14.58	10.15
PERIOD SINCE CONSTRUCTION	10	17	14	16	17	16	15
ENCLOSURES (WALL)	116	84	233	57	72	71	633
%	72.50	84.00	82.92	57.00	88.89	73.96	77.10
ENCLOSURES (ROOF)	85	16	186	40	47	50	424
%	53.13	16.00	66.19	40.00	58.02	52.08	51.64
ENCLOSURES (DOOR)	34	6	95	13	26	22	196
%	21.25	6.00	33.81	13.00	32.10	22.92	23.87

NOTE : PERIOD SINCE CONSTRUCTION IN AVERAGE MONTHS

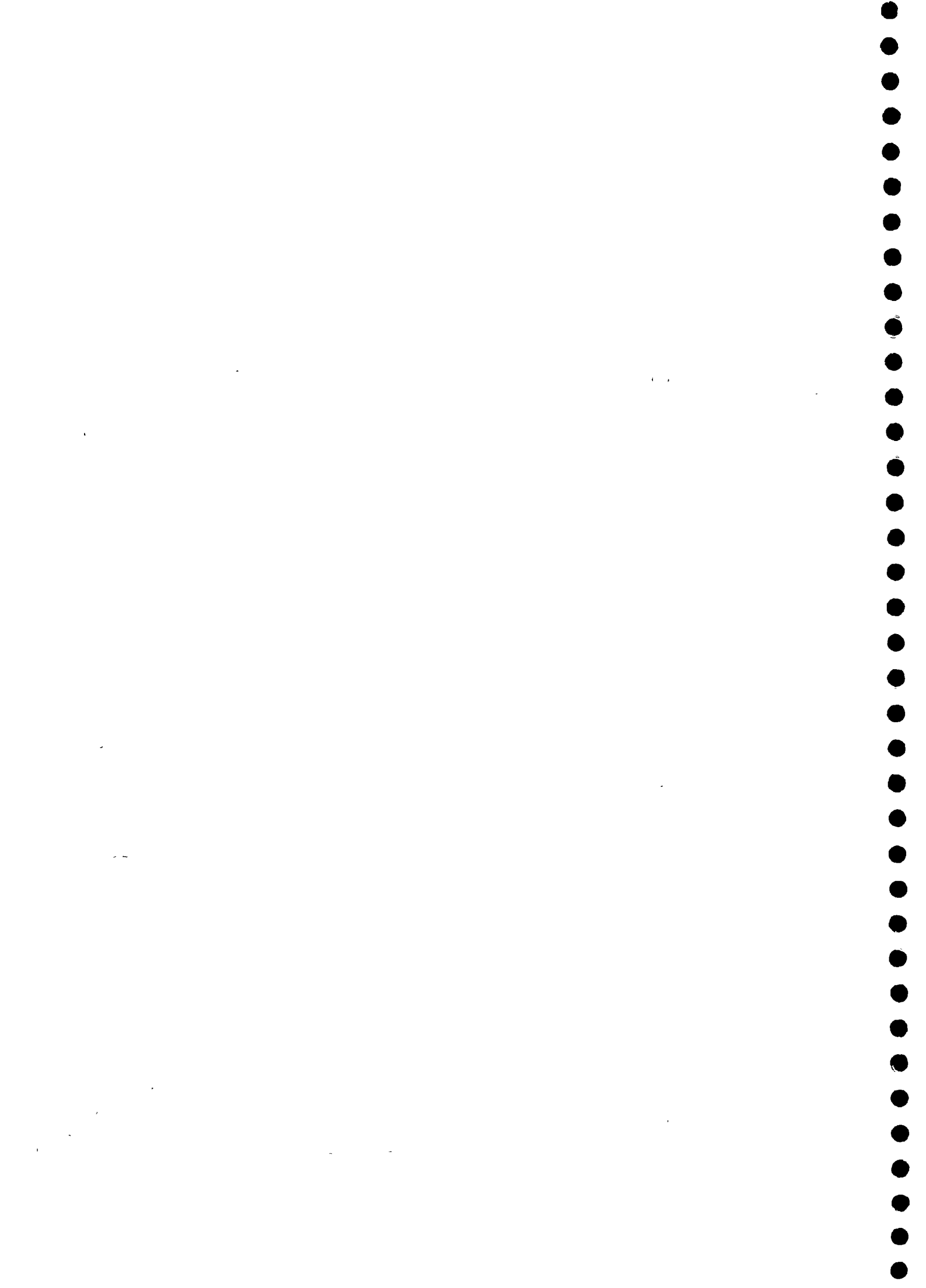
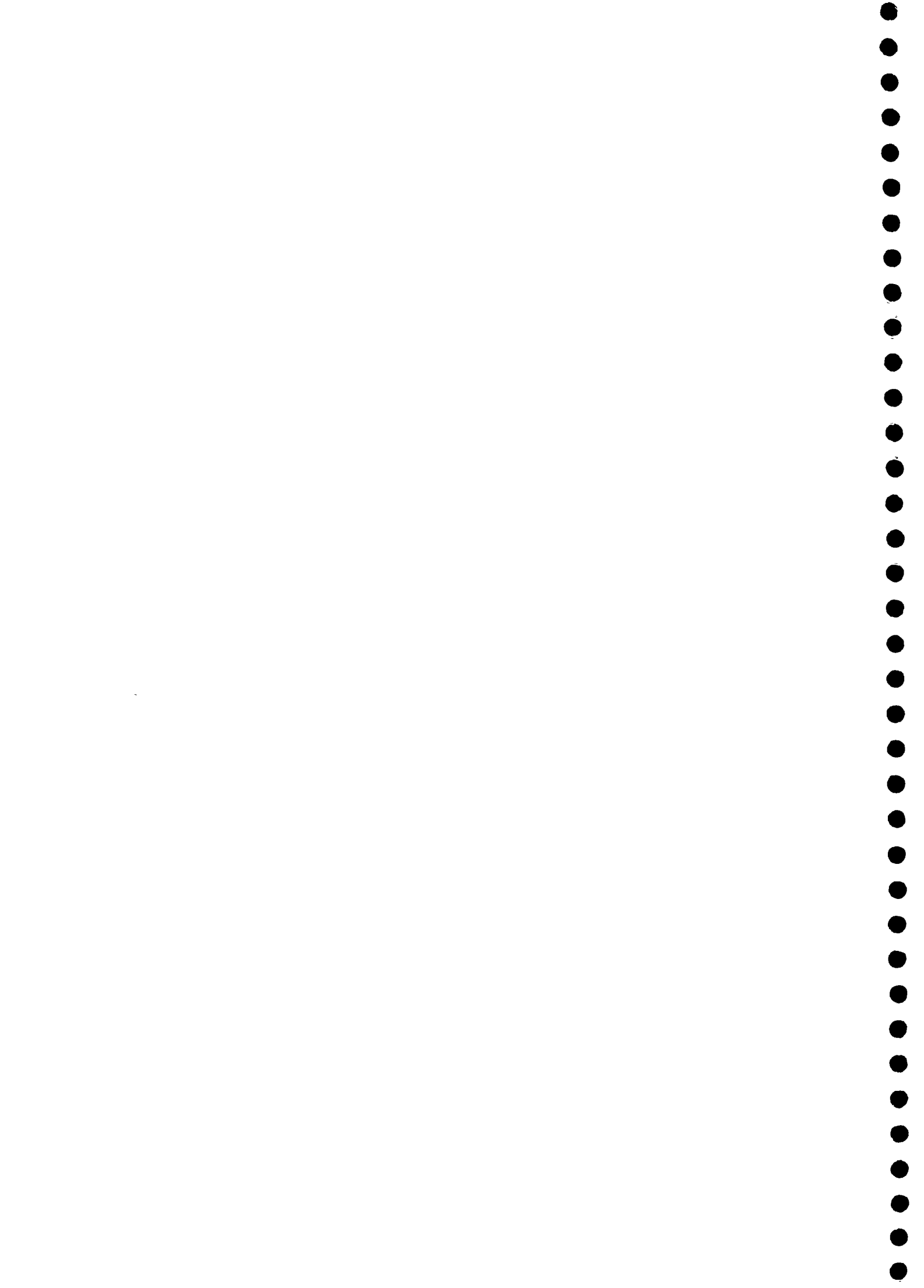


TABLE NO. B 08

STATUS OF SANITARY LATRINES - II

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LATRINE AVAILABILITY	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
WALL MATERIAL							
BRICK AND CEMENT	90	82	232	54	67	59	584
%	77.59	97.62	99.57	94.74	93.06	83.10	92.26
WOOD	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.16
STONE	24	1	1	2	5	12	45
%	20.69	1.19	0.43	3.51	6.94	16.90	7.11
MUD	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
%	1.72	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47
WALL CONDITION	112	69	233	55	71	70	610
%	96.55	82.14	100.00	96.49	98.61	98.59	96.37
ROOF MATERIAL							
CEMENT	22	2	8	1	1	3	37
%	25.88	12.50	4.30	2.50	2.13	6.00	8.73
WOOD	4	0	1	2	0	1	8
%	4.71	0.00	0.54	5.00	0.00	2.00	1.89
TIN	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24
THATCH	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24
TILES	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
%	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.71
STONE SLABS	58	14	178	38	46	42	376
%	68.24	87.50	95.70	95.00	97.87	84.00	88.68
ROOF CONDITION	84	16	181	40	46	50	417
%	98.82	100.00	97.31	100.00	97.87	100.00	98.35
DOOR MATERIAL							
WOOD	21	6	75	6	12	9	129
%	61.76	100.00	78.95	46.15	46.15	40.91	65.82
TIN	12	0	21	6	13	12	64
%	35.29	0.00	22.11	46.15	50.00	54.55	32.65
THATCH	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

NOTE - REPORTED CONDITION OF WALL, ROOF AND DOOR CONSTRUCTION INDICATES THOSE IN GOOD CONDITIONS ONLY



%	0.00	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51
SACK CLOTH	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
%	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02
DOOR CONDITION	34	6	92	13	24	22	191
%	100.00	100.00	96.84	100.00	92.31	100.00	97.45

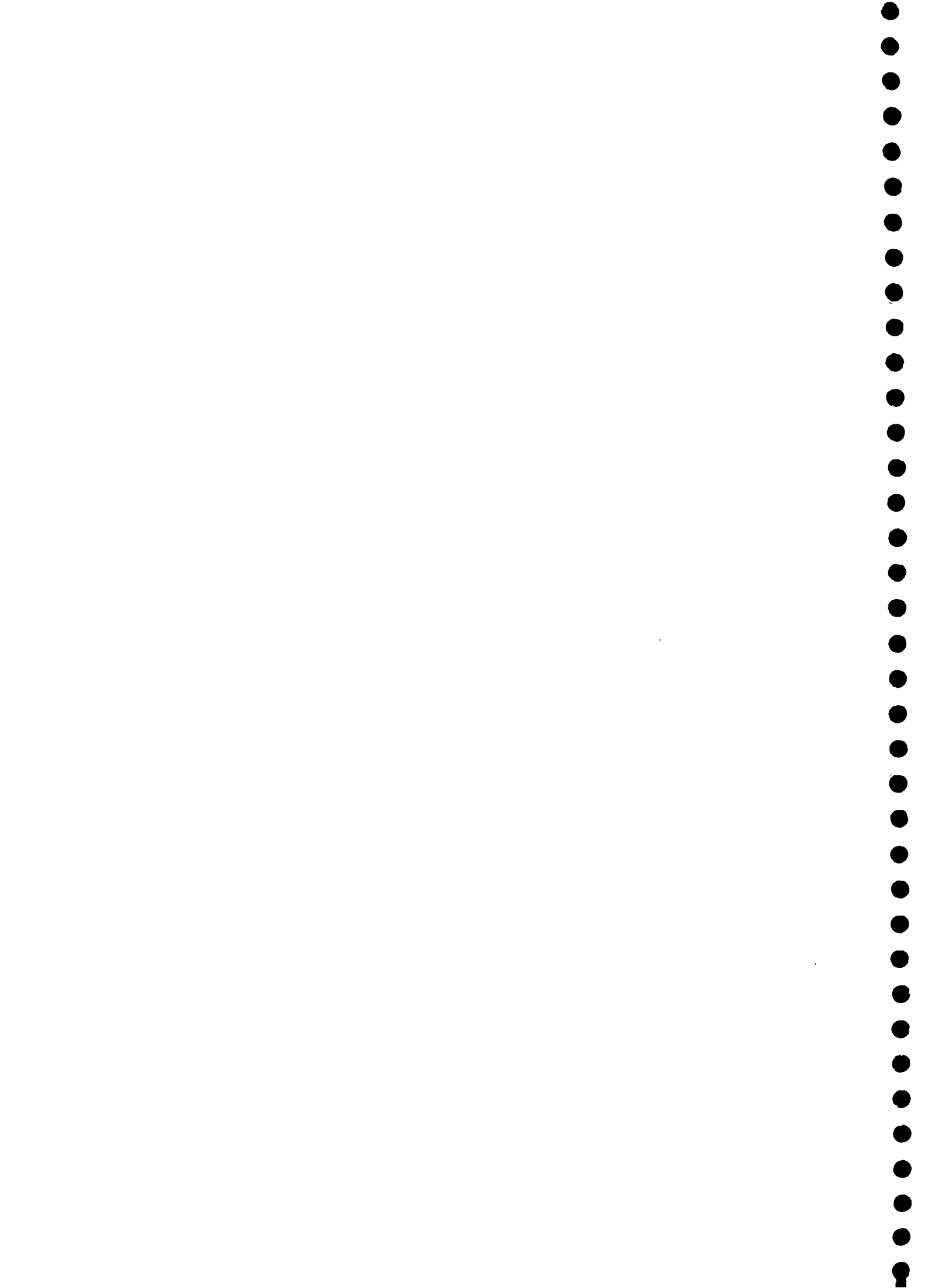


TABLE NO. B 09

STATUS OF SANITARY LATRINES - III

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LATRINES CONSTRUCTED	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
PROVISION OF TWO PITS	158	95	276	98	77	93	797
%	98.75	95.00	97.18	98.00	95.06	96.88	97.08
PAN TYPE							
MOSAIC	10	0	1	0	0	1	12
%	6.25	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.04	1.46
CERAMIC	14	6	14	15	11	7	67
%	8.75	6.00	4.93	15.00	13.58	7.29	8.16
FIBRE GLASS	132	92	236	79	55	74	668
%	82.50	92.00	83.10	79.00	67.90	77.08	81.36
PROVIS FOR WATER STORAGE	72	27	143	24	41	37	344
%	45.00	27.00	50.35	24.00	50.62	38.54	41.90
BROOM	69	29	80	19	9	19	225
%	43.13	29.00	28.17	19.00	11.11	19.79	27.41
BRUSH	52	14	72	16	12	14	180
%	32.50	14.00	25.35	16.00	14.81	14.58	21.92
MUG	99	36	176	27	48	48	434
%	61.88	36.00	61.97	27.00	59.26	50.00	52.86
DIST. FROM WATER SOURCE	191	219	58	246	134	203	175

NOTE : DISTANCE FROM WATER SOURCE IN AVERAGE METRES.

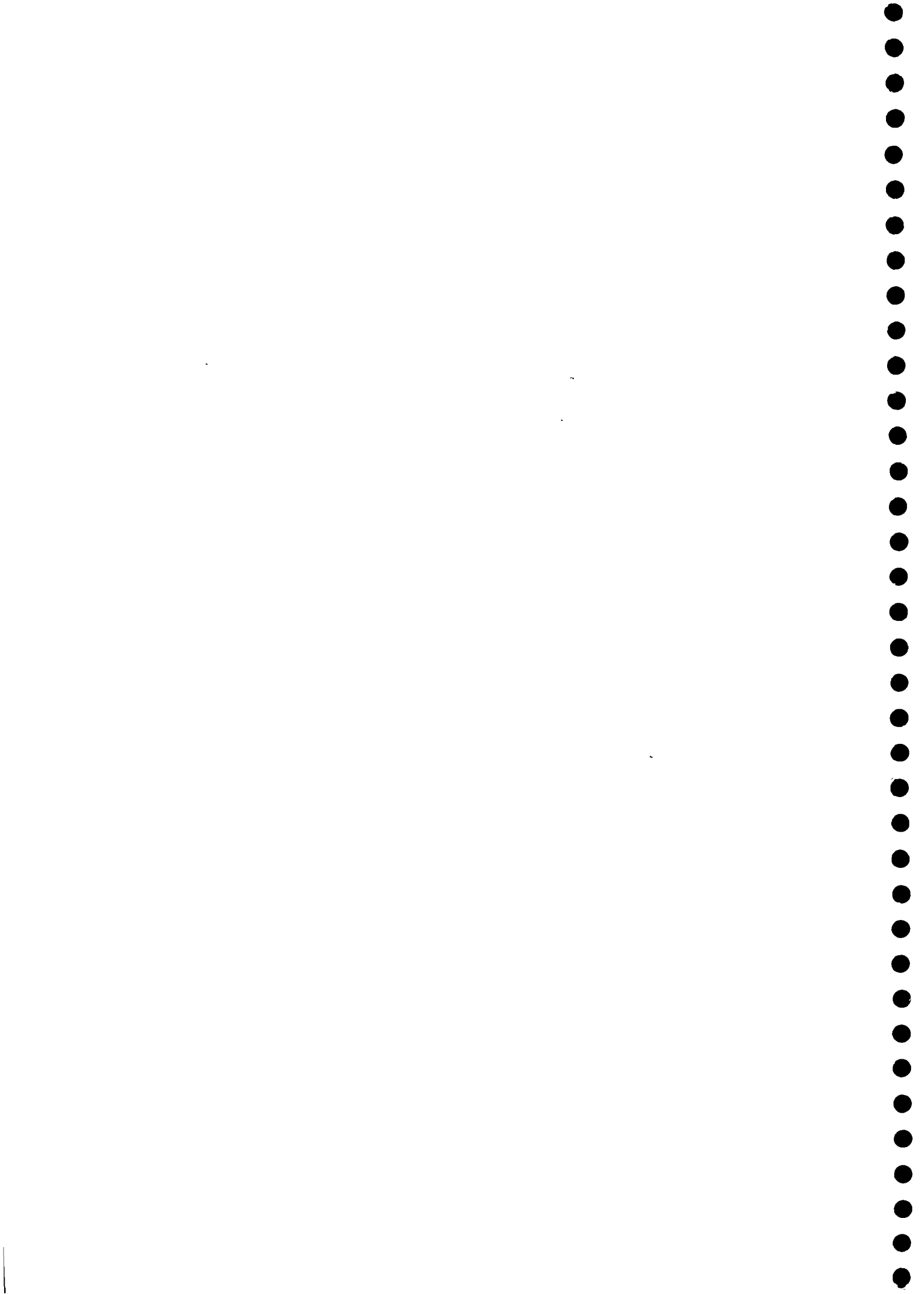


TABLE NO. B 10
STATUS OF SANITARY LATRINES - IV

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LATRINE AVAILABILITY	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
LATR. IN WORKING CONDITION	126	57	212	53	56	62	566
%	78.75	57.00	75.44	53.00	69.14	64.58	68.94
PAN BROKEN/DAMAGED	5	26	3	10	0	0	44
%	3.13	26.00	1.07	10.00	0.00	0.00	5.36
PAN CRACKED BUT USABLE	3	4	4	4	0	1	16
%	1.88	4.00	1.42	4.00	0.00	1.04	1.95
PAN O K	148	68	245	80	66	81	688
%	92.50	68.00	87.19	80.00	81.48	84.38	83.80
PAN CLEAN	106	36	153	39	34	44	412
%	66.25	36.00	54.45	39.00	41.98	45.83	50.18
PAN NOT VERY CLEAN	45	31	65	24	20	22	207
%	28.13	31.00	23.13	24.00	24.69	22.92	25.21
PAN VERY DIRTY	5	30	34	31	12	16	128
%	3.13	30.00	12.10	31.00	14.81	16.67	15.59
WATER SEAL FUNCTIONAL	125	56	212	56	54	61	564
%	78.13	56.00	75.44	56.00	66.67	63.54	68.70
WATER SEAL NOT FUNCTIONAL	13	41	15	33	12	13	127
%	8.13	41.00	5.34	33.00	14.81	13.54	15.47
NOT IN USE	22	3	55	11	15	22	128
%	13.75	3.00	19.57	11.00	18.52	22.92	15.59
PIT COVERS VISIBLE	149	87	228	80	74	84	702
%	93.13	87.00	81.14	80.00	91.36	87.50	85.51
PIT COVERS IN PLACE	149	87	226	79	74	81	696
%	100.00	100.00	99.12	98.75	100.00	96.43	99.15
PIT COVERS UNDAMAGED	148	73	225	74	74	82	676
%	99.33	83.91	98.68	92.50	100.00	97.62	96.30
PIT COVERS DAMAGED	1	14	3	6	0	2	26
%	0.67	16.09	1.32	7.50	0.00	2.38	3.70
ONE COVER BROKEN/DAMAGED	1	12	2	6	0	2	23
%	100.00	85.71	66.67	100.00	0.00	100.00	88.46
ONE/BOTH COLLAPSED	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
%	0.00	11.29	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.54

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10

44

-127

-128

25

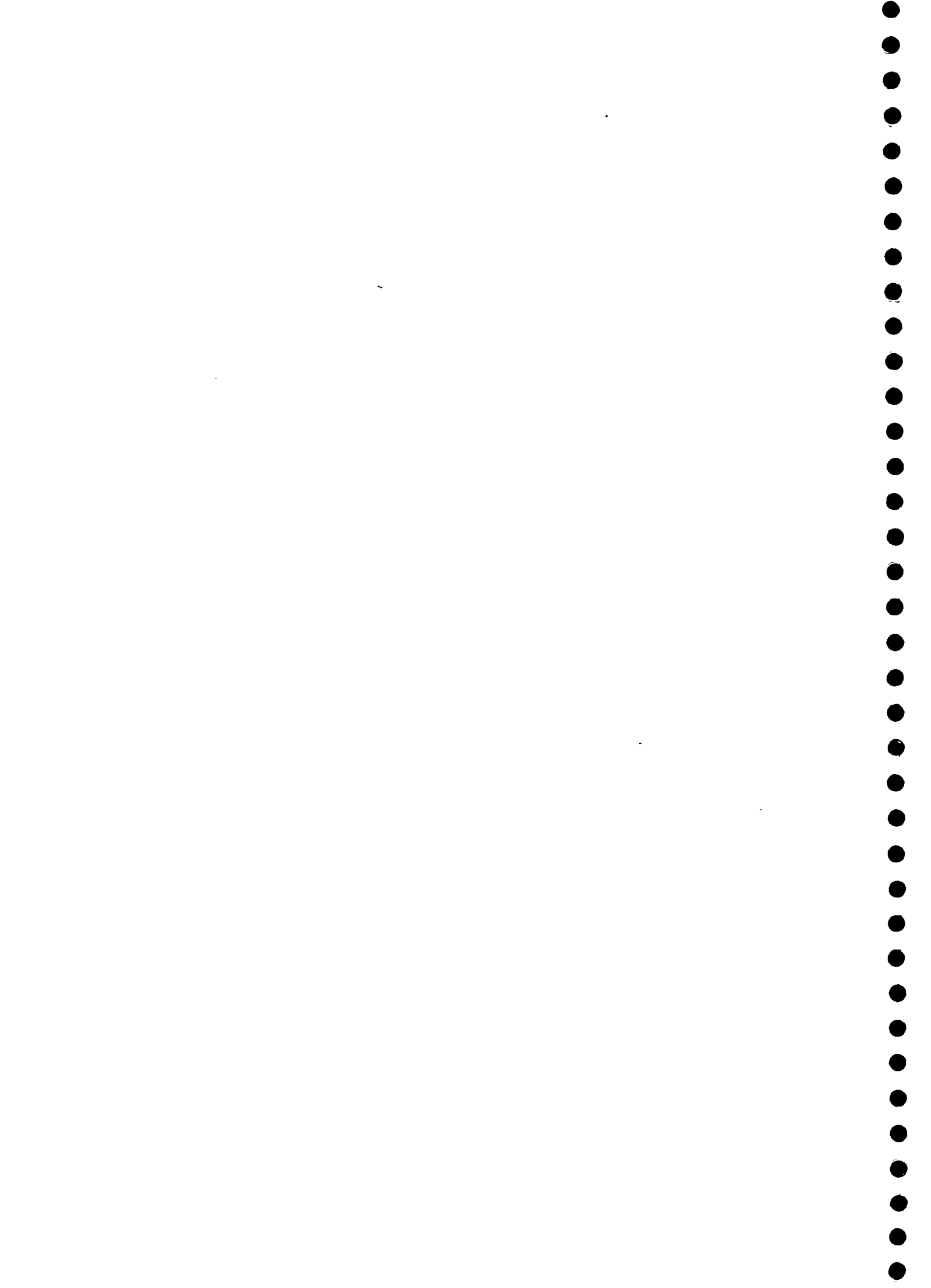
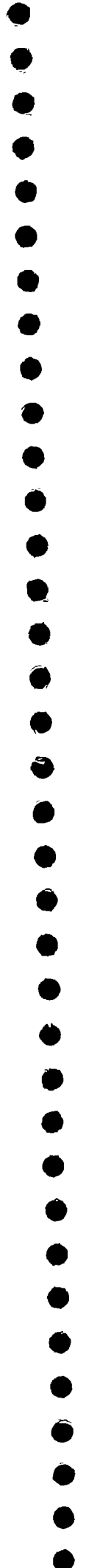


TABLE NO. B 11

CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY LATRINES

VARIABLE	AJMER	BIHLWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LATRINE AVAILABILITY	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
DAYS FOR PIT DIGGING	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION	60	21	32	23	1	11	148
%	37.50	21.00	11.39	23.00	1.23	11.46	18.03
DAYS (CONST TILL PLINTH)	3	1	2	2	2	2	2
WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION	45	17	14	16	1	7	100
%	28.13	17.00	4.98	16.00	1.23	7.29	12.18
DAYS (CONST. OF WALL)	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION	36	17	14	11	1	7	86
%	22.50	17.00	4.98	11.00	1.23	7.29	10.48
DAYS (CONS OF ROOF/DOOR)	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION	21	4	11	7	2	3	48
%	13.13	4.00	3.91	7.00	2.47	3.13	5.85
PIT DIGGING							
BENEFICIARY ONLY	48	21	90	44	15	25	243
%	30.00	21.00	32.03	44.00	18.52	26.04	29.60
MASON/CONSTR CREW ONLY	72	64	182	45	63	67	493
%	45.00	64.00	64.77	45.00	77.78	69.79	60.05
BENEFICIARY + CONSTR CREW	40	15	8	11	1	3	78
%	25.00	15.00	2.85	11.00	1.23	3.13	9.50
CONSTRUCTION UPTO PLINTH							
BENEFICIARY ONLY	3	1	2	3	1	3	13
%	1.88	1.00	0.71	3.00	1.23	3.13	1.58



MASON/CONSTR CREW ONLY	106	72	244	77	73	83	655
%	66.25	72.00	86.83	77.00	90.12	86.46	79.78
BENEFICIARY + CONSTR. CREW	50	27	21	19	0	4	121
%	31.25	27.00	7.47	19.00	0.00	4.17	14.74
PIT COVER CASTING							
BENEFICIARY ONLY	5	1	5	2	0	3	16
%	3.13	1.00	1.78	2.00	0.00	3.13	1.95
MASON/CONSTR CREW ONLY	95	72	246	76	78	80	647
%	59.38	72.00	87.54	76.00	96.30	83.33	78.81
BENEFICIARY + CONSTR CREW	51	26	17	18	0	3	115
%	31.88	26.00	6.05	18.00	0.00	3.13	14.01
WALL CONSTRUCTION							
BENEFICIARY ONLY	6	1	1	1	0	2	11
%	3.75	1.00	0.36	1.00	0.00	2.08	1.34
MASON/CONSTR CREW ONLY	76	63	220	54	71	68	552
%	47.50	63.00	78.29	54.00	87.65	70.83	67.24
BENEFICIARY + CONSTR CREW	49	27	16	18	1	5	116
%	30.63	27.00	5.69	18.00	1.21	5.21	14.13

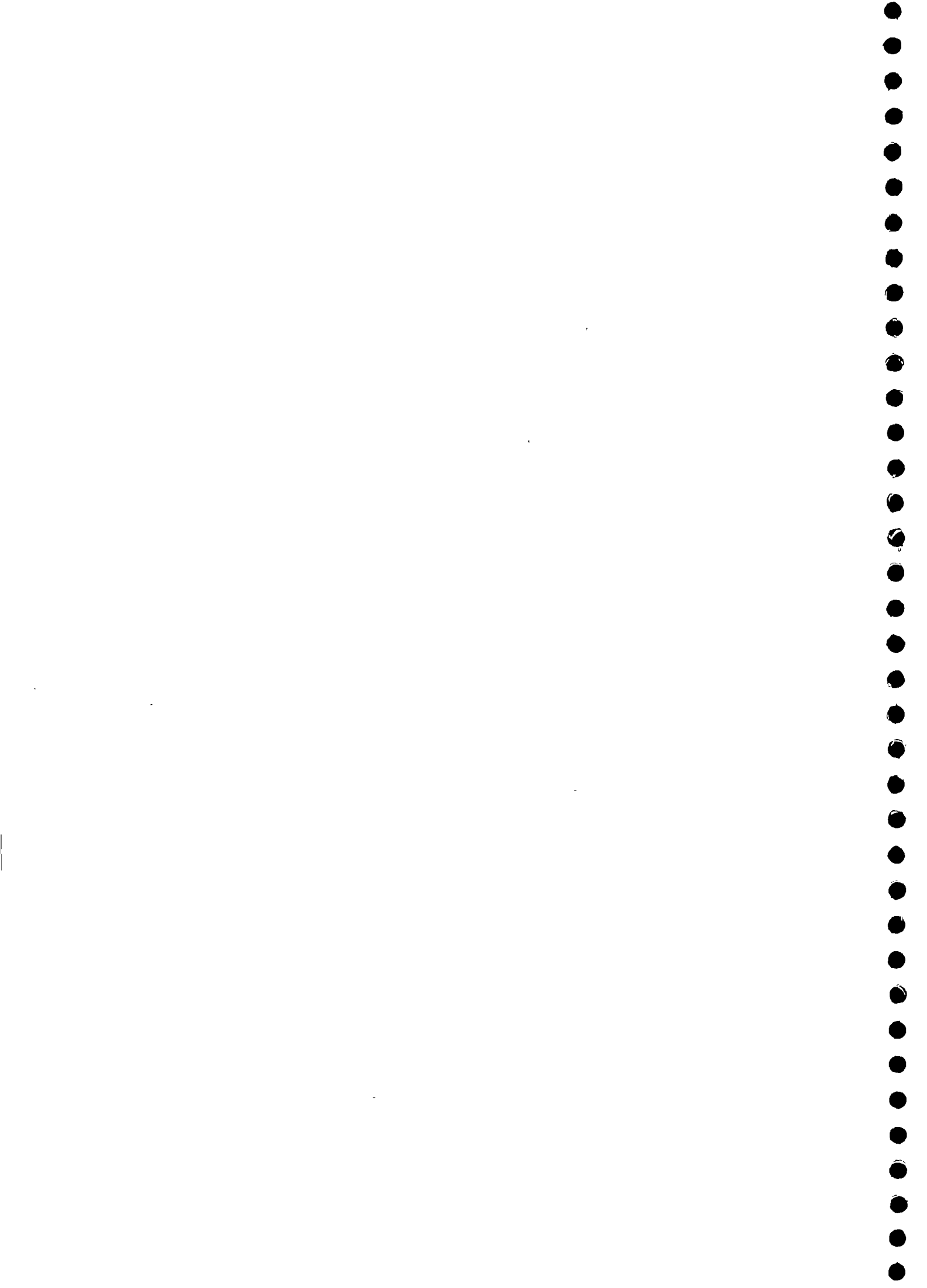


TABLE NO. B 12

CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY LATRINES

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LATRINE AVAILABILITY	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
USE OF TRAINED MASON	146	75	247	83	68	79	698
%	91.25	75.00	87.90	83.00	83.95	82.29	85.02
MASON FROM SAME VILLAGE	133	39	236	76	78	87	649
%	83.13	39.00	83.99	76.00	96.30	90.63	79.05
MASON SELECTED - OWN CHOICE	78	38	162	59	63	79	479
%	48.75	38.00	57.65	59.00	77.78	82.29	58.34
MASON RECOMMENDED BY VLW	26	21	68	19	12	5	151
%	16.25	21.00	24.20	19.00	14.81	5.21	18.39
MASON RECOMMENDED BY VSM	42	34	33	16	6	11	142
%	26.25	34.00	11.74	16.00	7.41	11.46	17.30
MASON RECOMMENDED BY BDO	14	3	1	3	0	0	21
%	8.75	3.00	0.36	3.00	0.00	0.00	2.56
MASON RECOM BY PANCHAYAT	0	3	8	3	0	1	15
%	0.00	3.00	2.85	3.00	0.00	1.04	1.83
MASON RECOMMENDED BY JE	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
%	0.00	0.00	1.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
MASON RECOMM BY PATWARI	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12



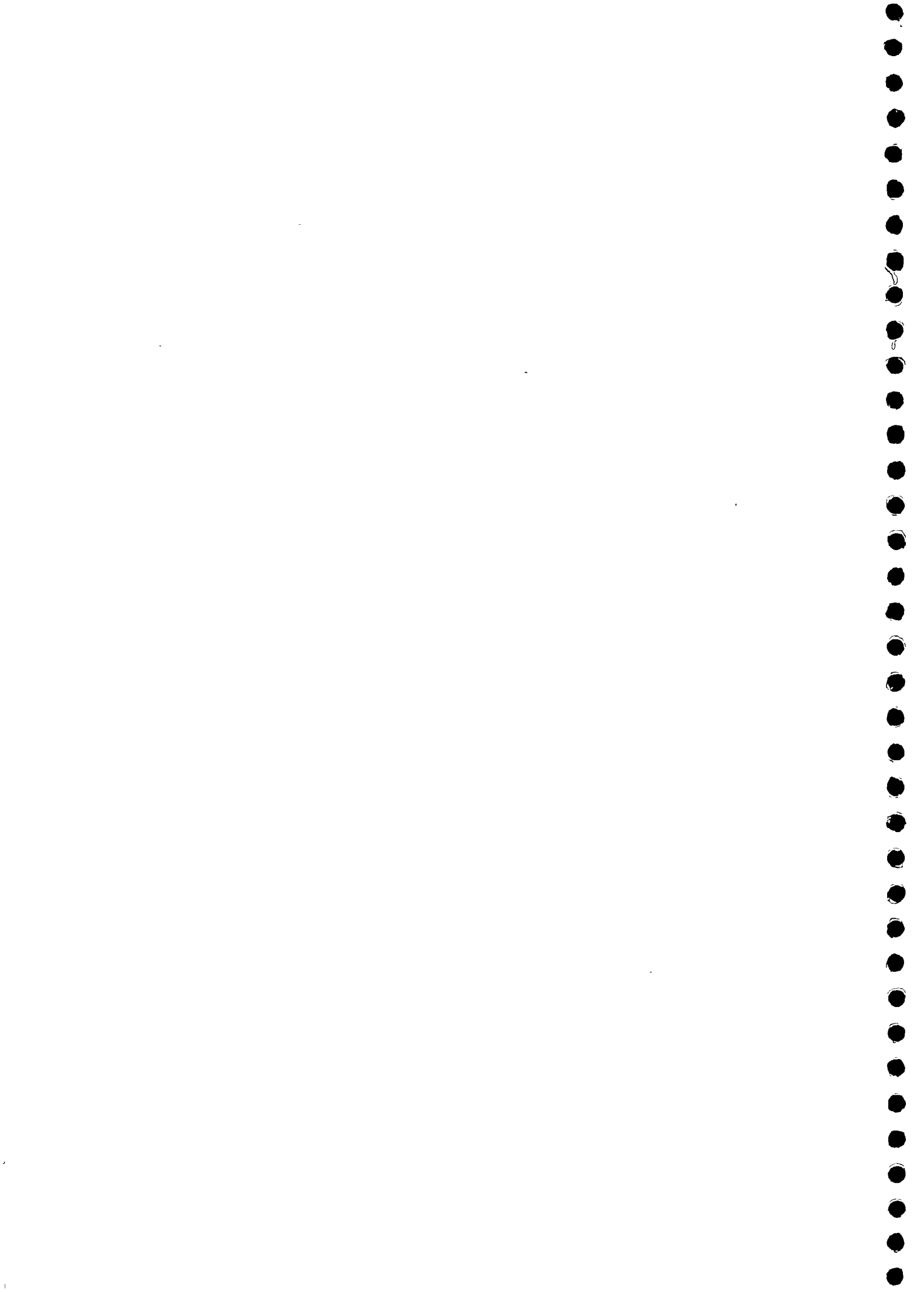
VSM VISIT							
PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE	103	73	150	83	44	59	512
%	64.38	73.00	53.38	83.00	54.32	61.46	62.36
CONSTRUCTION PHASE	109	57	140	71	41	56	474
%	68.13	57.00	49.82	71.00	50.62	58.33	57.73
POST-CONSTRUCTION PHASE	98	64	139	76	40	51	468
%	61.25	64.00	49.47	76.00	49.38	53.13	57.00



TABLE NO. B 13

TITLE : CONSTRUCTION COST OF SANITARY LATRINES

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M.PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LATRINES CONSTRUCTED	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
AWARENESS REG LATR COST	120	17	233	29	70	65	534
%	75.00	17.00	82.92	29.00	86.42	67.71	65.28
RECALLED COST	785	150	749	351	758	559	559
WALL CONSTRUCTED	116	84	233	57	72	71	633
WALL - BRICK & CEMENT	89	78	232	47	65	62	573
%	76.72	92.86	99.57	82.46	90.28	87.32	90.52
WALL - WOODEN	0	3	1	1	0	0	5
%	0.00	3.57	0.43	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.79
WALL - STONE	21	0	0	9	7	9	46
%	18.10	0.00	0.00	15.79	9.72	12.68	7.27
WALL - MUD	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
%	5.17	3.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42
WALL - COST	682	177	492	278	572	495	449
DOOR INSTALLED	34	6	95	13	26	22	196
DOOR - WOODEN	21	5	73	7	12	10	128
%	61.76	83.33	76.84	53.85	46.15	45.45	65.31
DOOR - TIN	11	0	15	6	11	9	52
%	32.35	0.00	15.79	46.15	42.31	40.91	26.53
DOOR - OTHERS	2	1	7	0	3	3	16
%	5.88	16.67	7.37	0.00	11.54	13.64	8.16
DOOR - COST	115	14	96	45	135	115	87
ROOF CONSTRUCTED	85	16	186	40	47	50	424
ROOF - BRICK & CEMENT	25	3	9	1	2	2	42
%	29.11	18.75	1.84	2.50	4.26	4.00	9.91
ROOF - WOODEN	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
%	1.18	6.25	0.54	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.94
ROOF - TIN	3	0	1	0	1	0	5
%	3.53	0.00	0.54	0.00	2.13	0.00	1.18



ROOF - THATCH	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24
ROOF - TILES	4	1	1	0	0	2	8
%	4.71	6.25	0.54	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.89
ROOF - STONE	50	11	173	39	43	46	362
%	58.82	68.75	93.01	97.50	91.49	92.00	85.38
ROOF - OTHERS	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
%	2.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.47
ROOF - COST	320	46	230	145	229	189	193

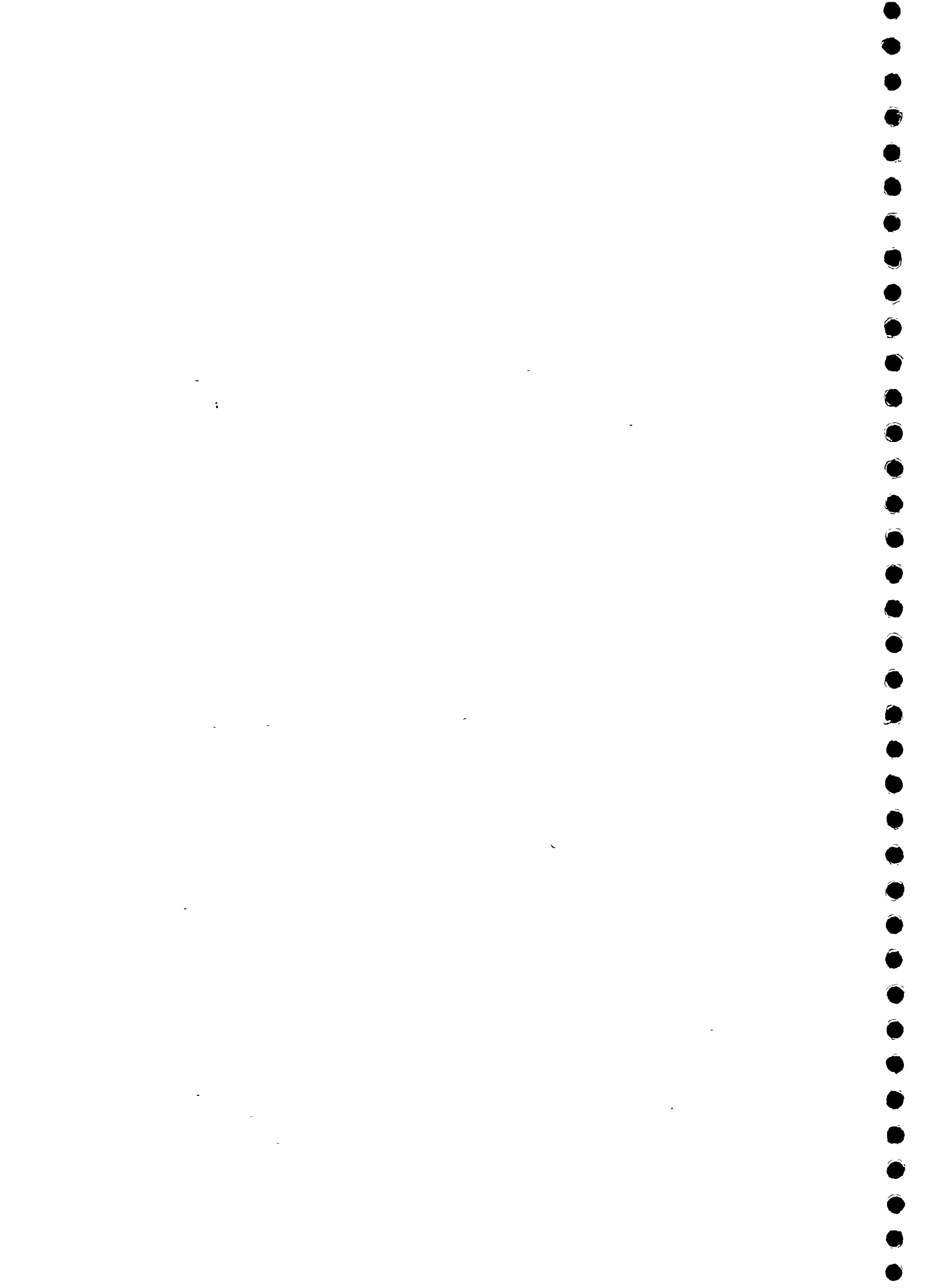


TABLE NO. B 14
CONSTRUCTION COST OF SANITARY LATRINES

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHLWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LATRINES CONSTRUCTED	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
SUBSIDY RECEIVED	107	23	242	41	76	67	556
%	66.88	23.00	86.12	41.00	93.83	69.79	67.97
AMOUNT SUBSIDY RECEIVED	763	652	710	744	702	773	724
OWN MONEY SPENT	124	38	236	46	71	74	98
%	77.50	38.00	83.99	46.00	87.65	77.08	12.00
AMOUNT SPENT	1619	407	1042	778	1149	1095	1015
SUBSIDY RECD PRE-CONST	11	3	22	4	3	4	47
%	10.28	13.04	9.09	9.76	3.95	5.97	8.45
AFTER START/BEFORE PLINTH	20	0	45	3	12	5	85
%	18.69	0.00	18.60	7.32	15.79	7.46	15.29
AFTER PLINTH	73	20	69	33	16	45	256
%	68.22	86.96	28.51	80.49	21.05	67.16	46.04
AFTER TOTAL CONSTRUCTION	3	0	106	1	45	13	168
%	2.80	0.00	43.80	2.44	59.21	19.40	30.22
TAKEN A LOAN	2	0	1	1	0	0	4
%	1.25	0.00	0.36	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
AMOUNT OF LOAN TAKEN	50	0	0	40	0	0	15
LOAN FROM FRIENDS	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
%	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
LOAN FROM BANK	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
SUBSIDY DELAYED	50	7	103	15	45	21	241
%	46.73	30.43	42.56	36.59	59.21	31.34	45.35
DELAY AFTER APPLICATION	2	0	1	1	1	1	1

NOTE: ALL AMOUNTS REPORTED ARE IN AVERAGE RUPEES

Delay reported in months.

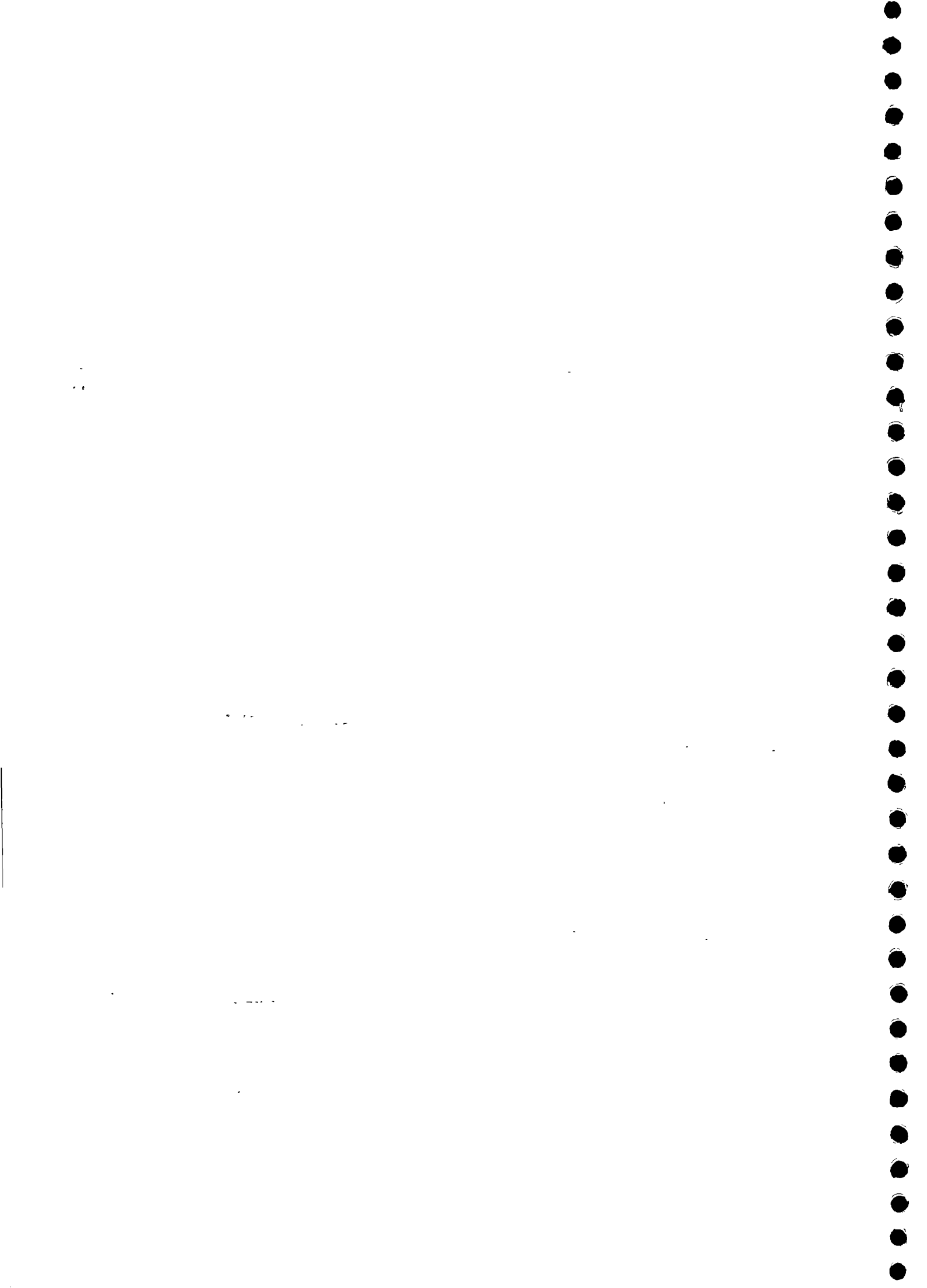
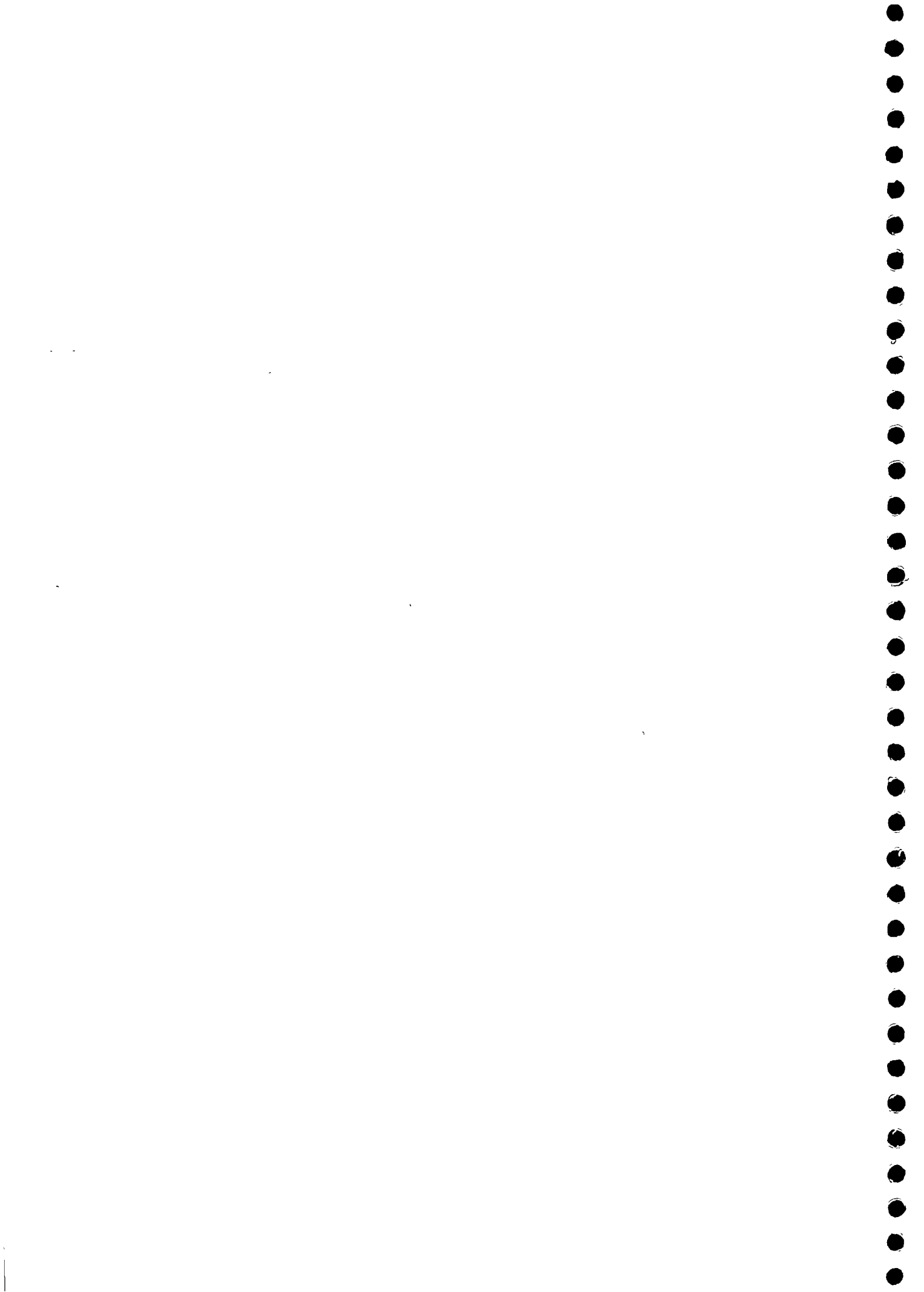


TABLE NO. B 15
CONSTRUCTION AND COST OF BATHING AND DRAINAGE
FACILITIES

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
BATHING CUBICLE CONSTRUCTED	103	20	138	23	33	33	350
%	64.38	20.00	48.59	23.00	40.74	34.38	42.63
B.C. IN INNER COURTYARD	31	6	93	3	16	15	164
%	30.10	30.00	67.39	13.04	48.48	45.45	46.86
AT A DISTANCE FROM HH	2	0	9	0	2	1	14
%	1.94	0.00	6.52	0.00	6.06	3.03	4.00
ATTACHED TO SANITARY LATR.	70	14	36	20	15	17	172
%	67.96	70.00	26.09	86.96	45.45	51.52	49.14
PLKMANI NI WALL/ROOF/DOOR	32	4	62	7	14	11	130
%	31.07	20.00	44.93	30.43	42.42	33.33	37.14
PERMANENT WALL/ROOF	40	2	46	12	16	15	131
%	38.83	10.00	33.33	52.17	48.48	45.45	37.43
PERMANENT WALL/DOOR	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
%	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
PERMANENT WALLS ONLY	32	14	28	4	3	6	87
%	31.07	70.00	20.29	17.37	9.09	18.18	24.86
WATER FLOWS OUT BY DRAIN	22	20	83	34	36	20	215
%	13.75	20.00	29.23	34.00	44.44	20.83	26.19
FLOWS INTO SOAKPIT	117	23	160	40	31	55	426
%	73.13	23.00	56.34	40.00	38.27	57.29	51.89
FLOWS ON TO THE ROAD	9	45	27	13	8	14	116
%	5.63	45.00	9.51	13.00	9.88	14.58	14.13
COLLECTS NEAR HOUSE	12	12	11	13	6	7	61
%	7.50	12.00	3.87	13.00	7.41	7.29	7.43
SOAK PIT AVAILABLE	133	20	179	15	38	59	474
%	83.13	20.00	63.03	45.00	46.91	61.46	57.73



STANDARD SOAKPIT	122	16	126	45	12	42	363
%	91.73	80.00	70.39	100.00	31.58	71.19	76.58
MAKESHIFT SOAKPIT	11	4	53	0	26	17	111
%	8.27	20.00	29.61	0.00	68.42	28.81	23.42
SOAKPIT OWN DESIGN	10	5	48	6	17	13	99
%	7.52	25.00	26.82	13.33	44.74	22.03	20.89
PROJECT DESIGN	123	15	131	39	21	46	375
%	92.48	75.00	73.18	86.67	55.26	77.97	79.11

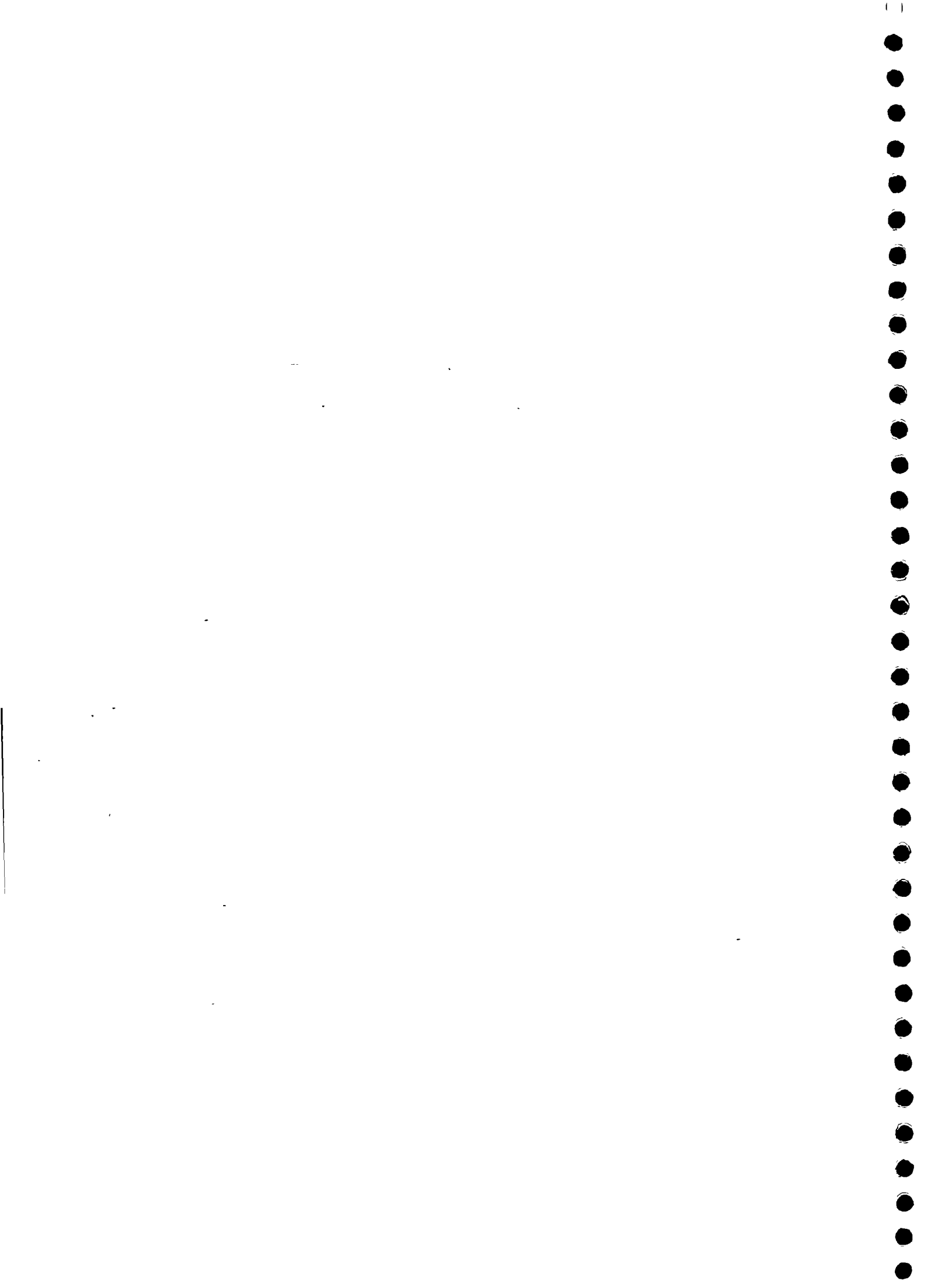
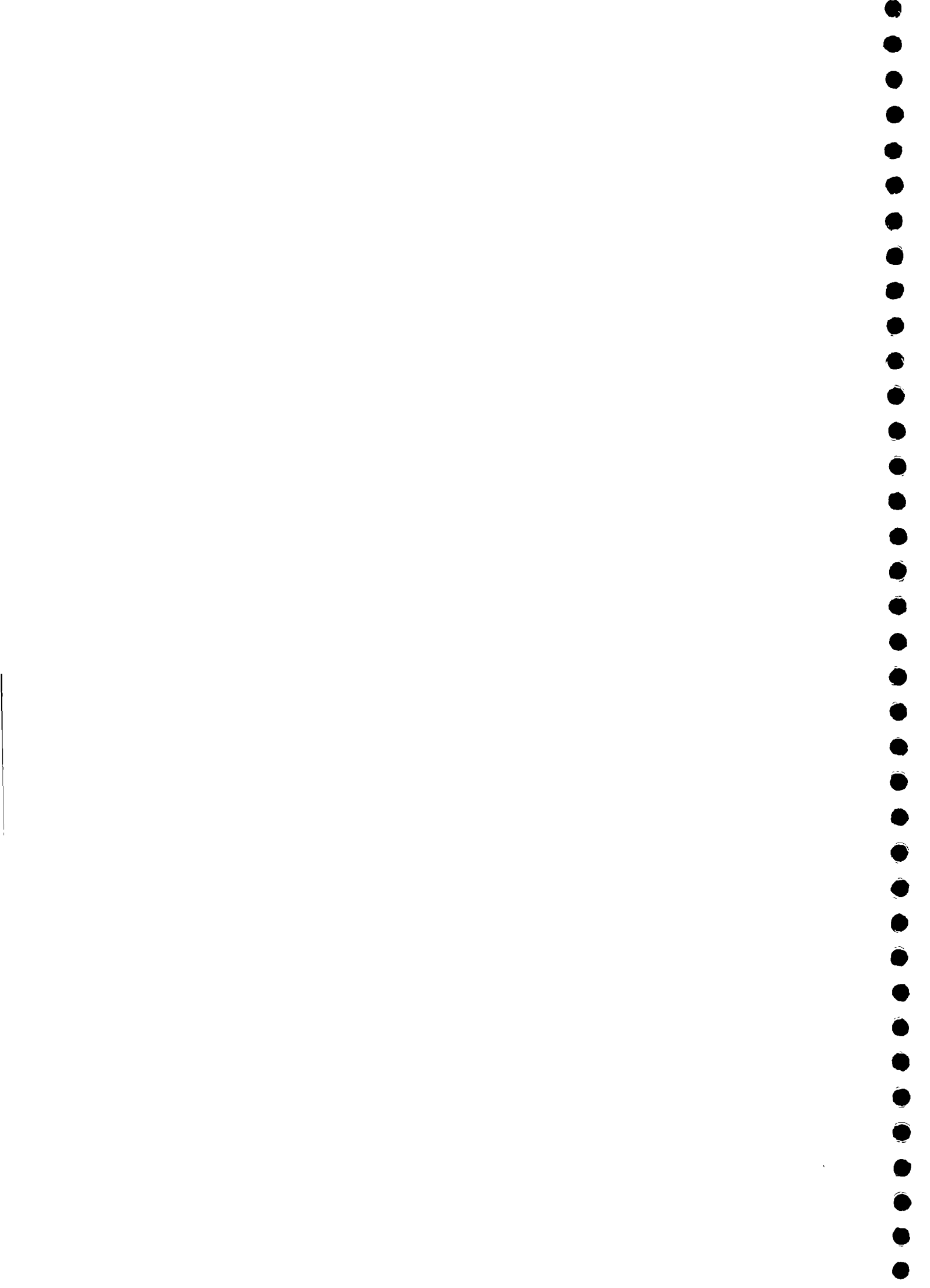


TABLE NO. B 16
SANITATION PRACTICES

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
DRINKING WATER MONSOON SOURCES							
HAND PUMP	78	36	138	50	19	23	344
%	48.75	36.00	48.59	50.00	23.46	23.96	41.90
OPEN WELL	33	28	51	26	9	59	206
%	20.63	28.00	17.96	26.00	11.11	61.46	25.09
SANITARY WELL	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
%	0.63	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
TAP WATER	47	36	91	23	52	12	261
%	29.38	36.00	32.04	23.00	64.20	12.50	31.79
TANK/POND	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
%	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.24
RIVER/CANAL	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.24
DRINKING WATER REGULAR SOURCES							
HAND PUMP	81	36	138	49	19	23	346
%	50.63	36.00	48.59	49.00	23.46	23.96	42.14
OPEN WELL	29	28	52	27	9	59	204
%	18.13	28.00	18.31	27.00	11.11	61.46	24.85
SANITARY WELL	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
%	0.63	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
TAP WATER	47	36	91	23	52	12	261
%	29.38	36.00	32.04	23.00	64.20	12.50	31.79
TANK/POND	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
%	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.37
RIVER/CANAL	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.24



COOKING WATER MONSOON SOURCES							
HAND PUMP	78	36	138	50	19	23	344
%	48.75	36.00	48.59	50.00	23.46	23.96	41.90
OPEN WELL	33	28	51	26	9	59	206
%	20.63	28.00	17.96	26.00	11.11	61.46	25.09
SANITARY WELL	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
%	0.63	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
TAP WATER	47	36	92	23	52	12	262
%	29.38	36.00	32.39	23.00	64.20	12.50	31.91
TANK/POND	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
%	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.24
RIVER/CANAL	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.24
COOKING WATER REGULAR SOURCES							
HAND PUMP	82	36	137	49	19	23	346
%	51.25	36.00	48.24	49.00	23.46	23.96	42.14
OPEN WELL	28	28	52	27	9	59	203
%	17.50	28.00	18.31	27.00	11.11	61.46	24.73
SANITARY WELL	1	0	3	0	0	0	4
%	0.63	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
TAP WATER	47	36	92	23	52	12	262
%	29.38	36.00	32.39	23.00	64.20	12.50	31.91
TANK/POND	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
%	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.37
RIVER/CANAL	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.24

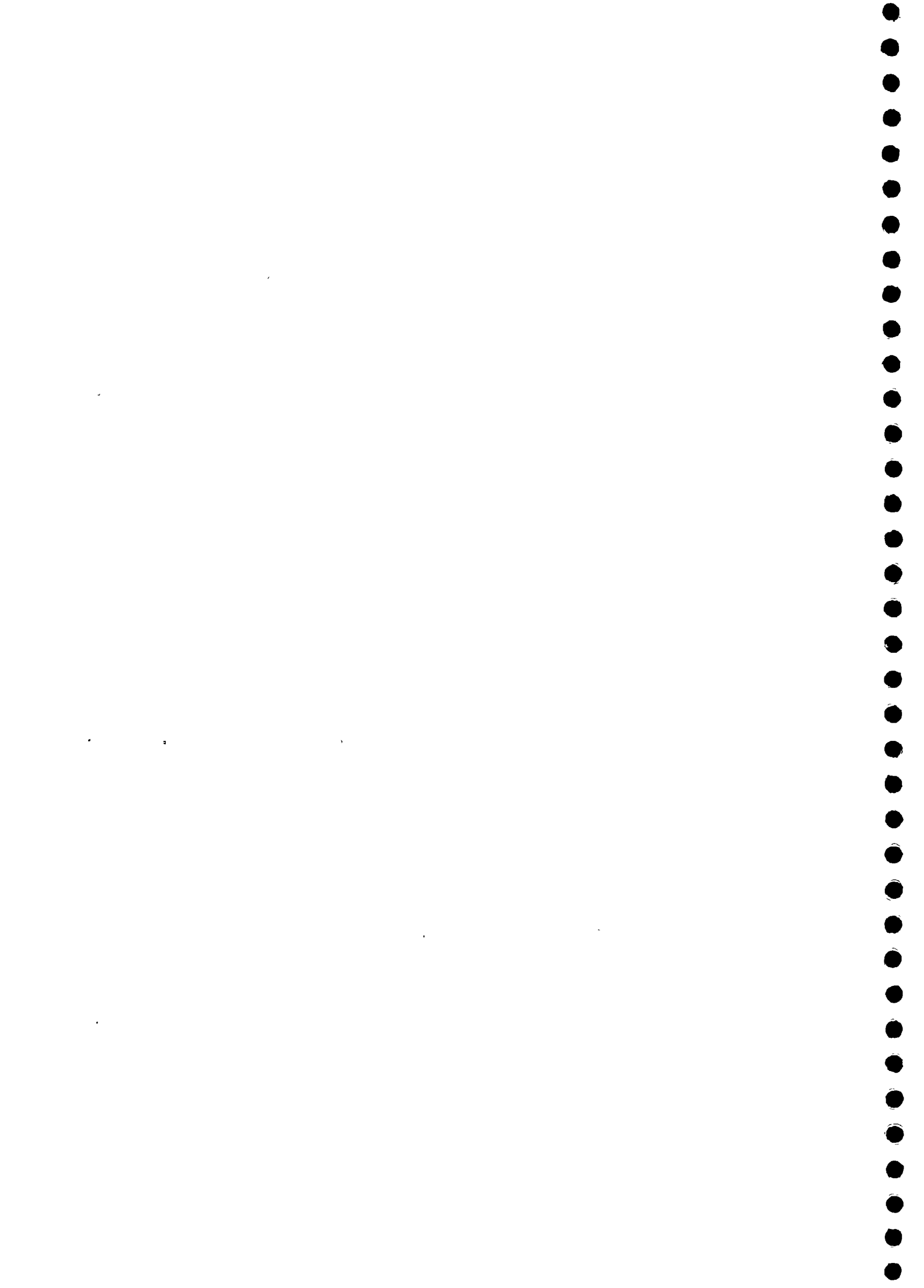
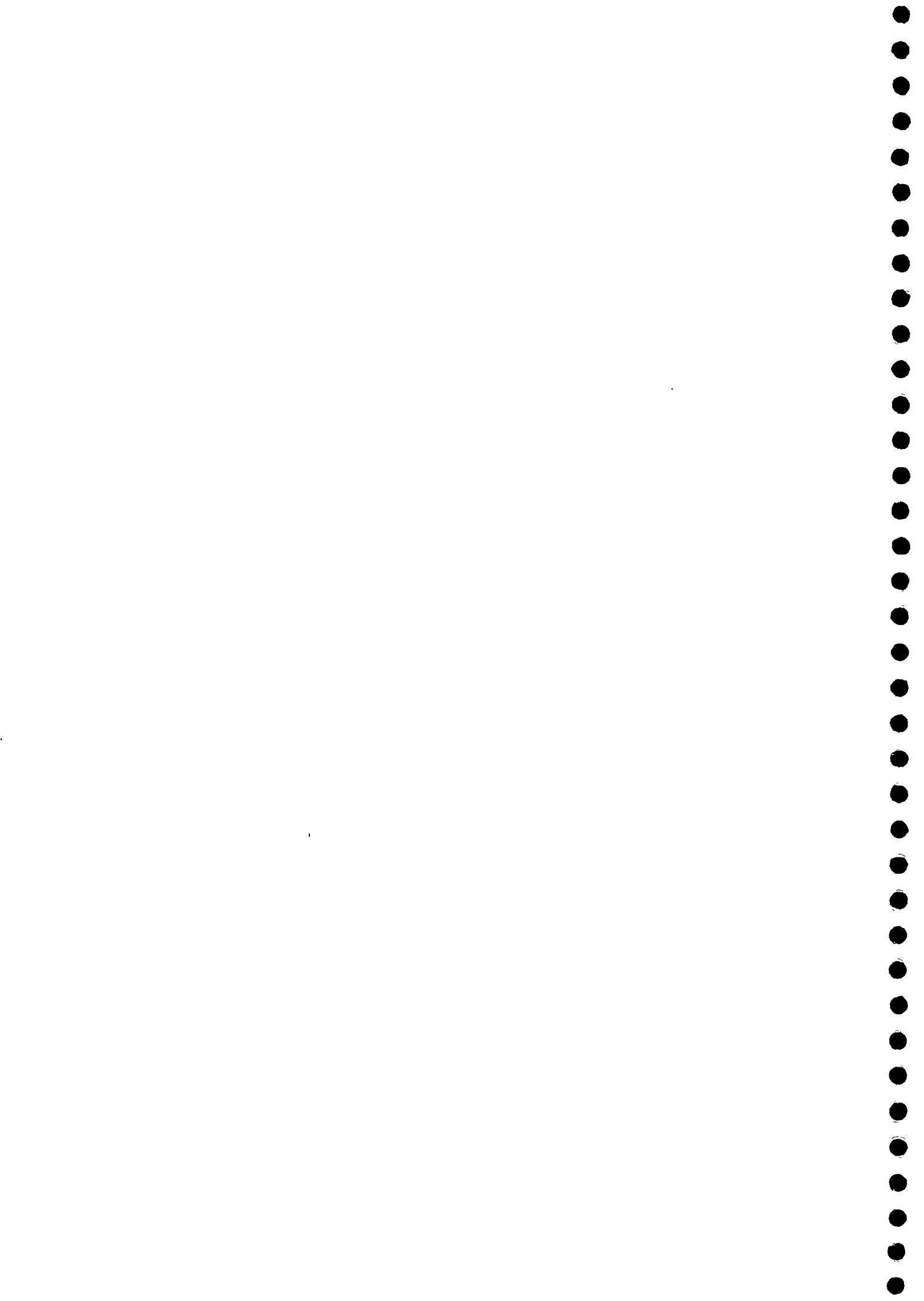


TABLE NO. B 17

SANITATION PRACTICES

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
BATHE AT HOME	146	77	272	68	80	79	722
%	91.25	77.00	95.77	68.00	98.77	82.29	87.94
AT RIVER/CANAL	4	0	0	0	0	1	5
%	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.61
AT POND	1	5	2	9	0	1	18
%	0.63	5.00	0.70	9.00	0.00	1.04	2.19
AT OPEN WELL	3	10	7	13	1	10	44
%	1.88	10.00	2.46	13.00	1.23	10.42	5.36
NEAR THE TAP	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
%	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37
IN COMMUNITY BATHROOM	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
NEAR THE HAND PUMP	6	4	1	10	0	5	28
%	3.75	4.00	1.06	10.00	0.00	5.21	3.41
BATHROOM CONSTRUCTED	103	20	138	23	33	33	350
%	64.38	20.00	48.59	23.00	40.74	34.38	42.63
BATHROOM USERS-CHILDREN	5	0	5	0	0	0	10
%	3.13	0.00	1.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22
ADULT MALES	4	0	1	0	0	1	6
%	2.50	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.73
ADULT FEMALES	2	3	6	4	1	3	19
%	1.25	3.00	2.11	4.00	1.23	3.13	2.31
OLD MEN & WOMEN	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
%	1.88	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
ALL MEMBERS	89	17	125	19	32	29	311
%	55.63	17.00	44.01	19.00	39.51	30.21	37.88



CHULLAH - TRADITIONAL DESIGN	147	100	265	92	74	93	771
%	91.88	100.00	93.31	92.00	91.36	96.88	93.91
LP GAS	2	0	9	1	5	1	18
%	1.25	0.00	3.17	1.00	6.17	1.04	2.19
KEROSENE STOVE	1	0	1	3	0	0	5
%	0.63	0.00	0.35	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.61
BIO GAS	5	0	1	0	1	0	7
%	3.13	0.00	0.35	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.85
ONLY SMOKELESS CHULLAH	5	0	8	3	0	1	17
%	3.13	0.00	2.82	3.00	0.00	1.04	2.07

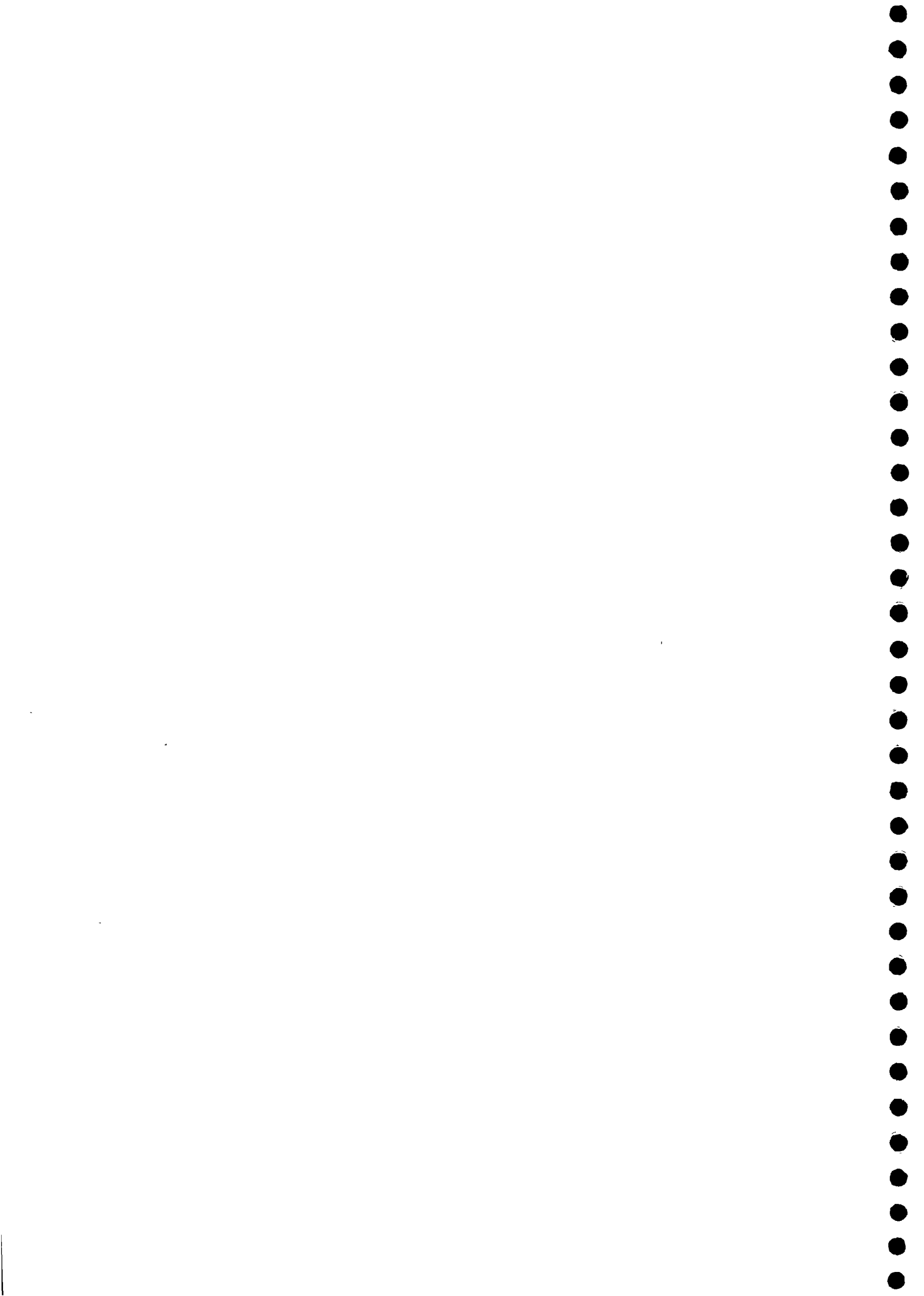
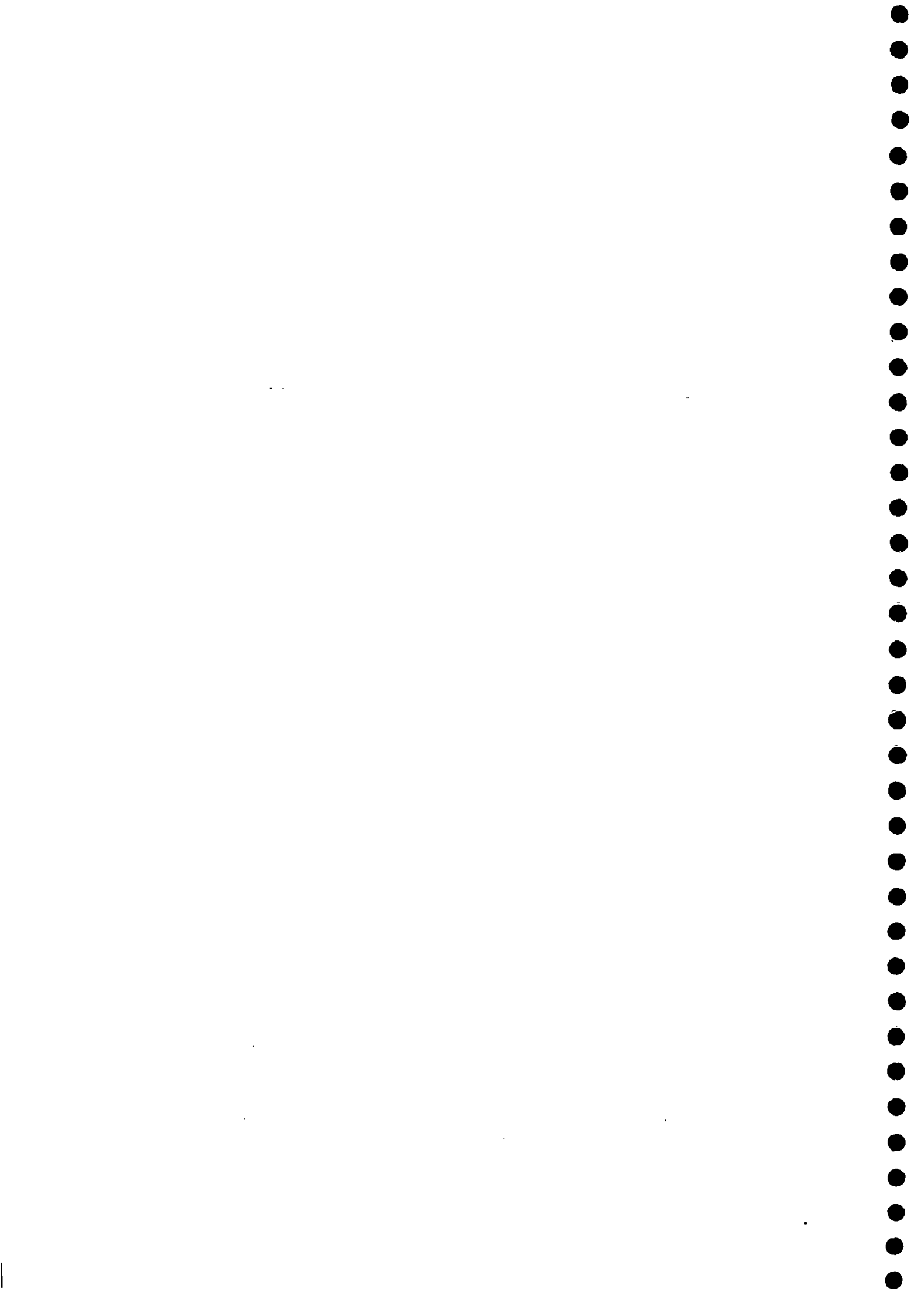


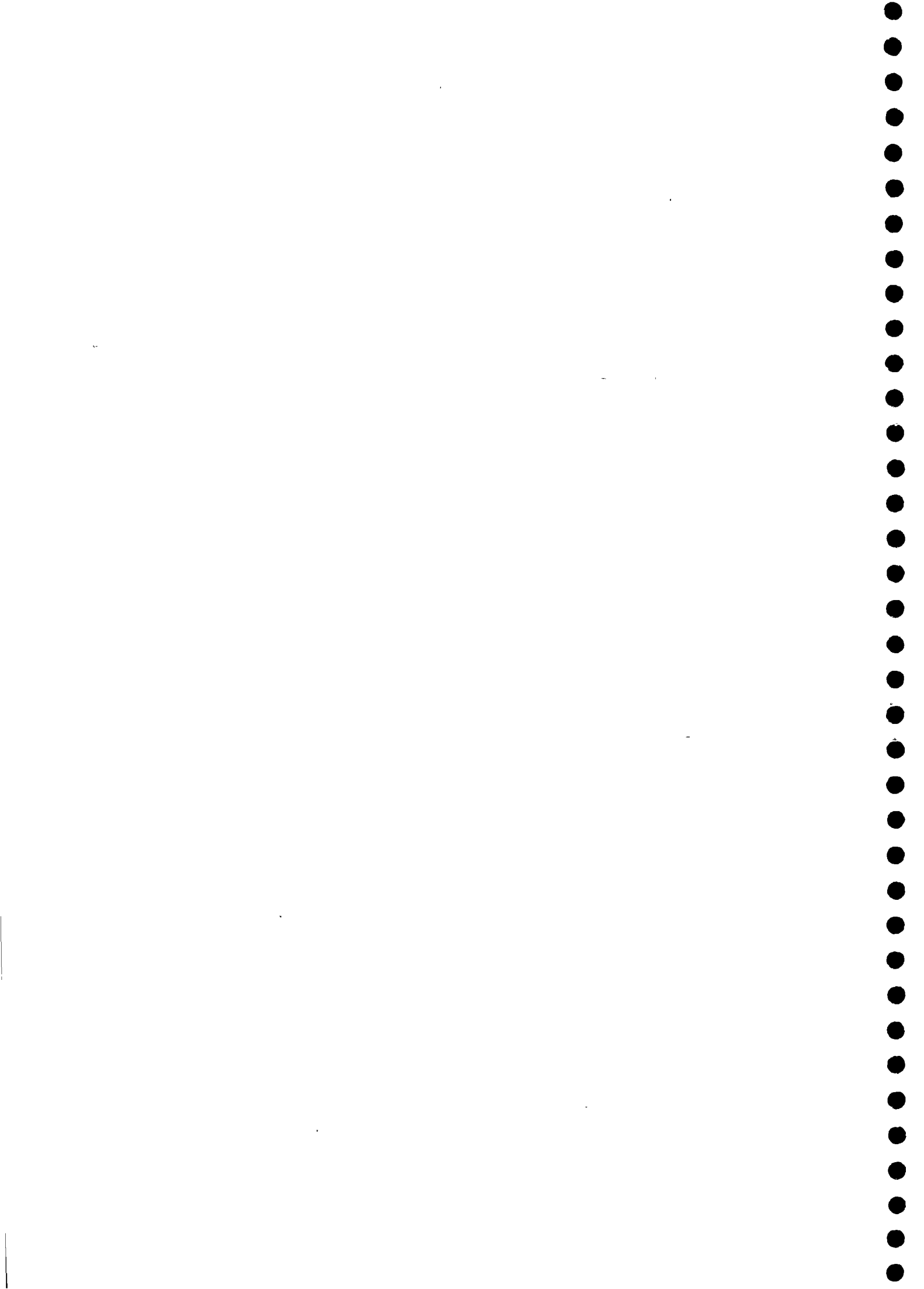
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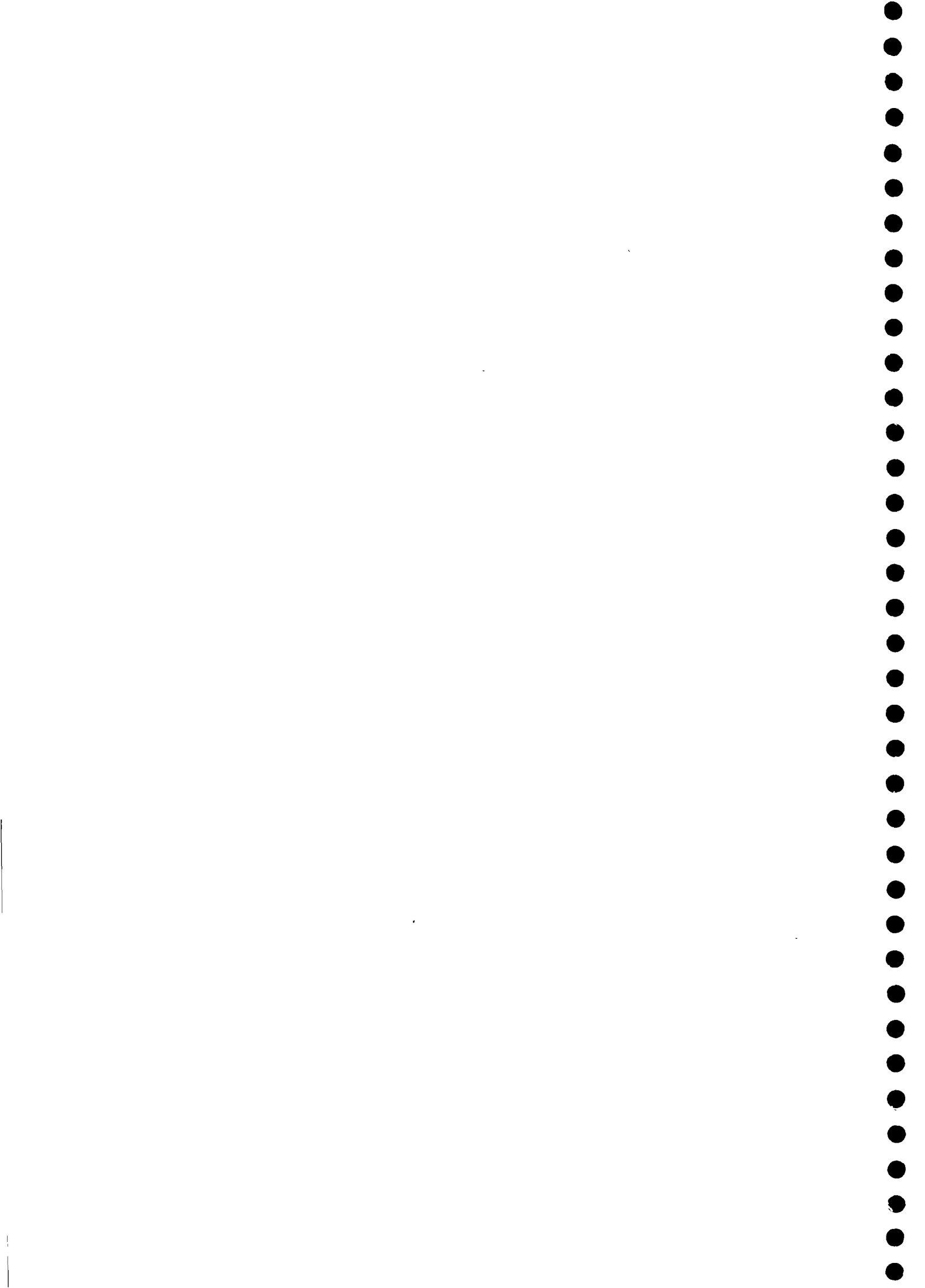
SANITATION PRACTICES

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHLWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
WASTE DISPOSED IN THE OPEN	33	9	187	2	57	42	330
%	20.63	9.00	65.85	2.00	70.37	43.75	40.19
OWN GARBAGE PIT	124	90	92	98	21	52	477
%	77.50	90.00	32.39	98.00	28.40	54.17	58.34
COMMUNITY GARBAGE PIT	3	1	3	0	0	1	8
%	1.88	1.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.97
IN THE FIELDS	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
%	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	1.23	0.00	0.24
HIRED SWEEPER COLLECTS	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.12
DUNG DISPOSAL							
DISPOSED IN BACKYARD	3	1	41	0	8	7	60
%	1.88	1.00	14.44	0.00	9.88	7.29	7.31
IN DISPOSAL PIT	104	85	110	84	28	54	465
%	65.00	85.00	38.73	84.00	34.57	56.25	56.64
COMMON DISPOSAL PIT	1	1	1	1	0	1	5
%	0.63	1.00	0.35	1.00	0.00	1.04	0.61
HOUSE PREMISES	6	1	1	0	1	1	10
%	3.75	1.00	0.35	0.00	1.23	1.04	1.22
MAKE DUNG CAKES	6	0	12	2	2	4	26
%	3.75	0.00	4.23	2.00	2.47	4.17	3.17
THROWN IN AGRICULTURAL FIELDS	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
%	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	1.23	1.04	0.49
USED FOR BIO GAS	3	0	1	0	1	1	6
%	1.88	0.00	0.35	0.00	1.23	1.04	0.73
DISPOSAL SITE TOO CLOSE	10	3	29	3	6	0	51
%	8.13	3.41	17.47	3.45	15.00	0.00	8.92
USE OF OTHER LATRINES							
USED	11	0	8	1	2	1	23
%	6.88	0.00	2.82	1.00	2.47	1.04	2.80



TYPE USED							
SERVICE LATRINE	9	0	2	1	1	0	13
%	81.82	0.00	25.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	56.52
SERVICE LATRINE WITHOUT PLATFORM	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
%	18.18	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.04
SINGLE PIT SANITARY LATRINE	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
%	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	50.00	0.00	8.70
SEPTIC LATRINE	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
%	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	100.00	17.39
SIMILARITY WITH PROJECT LATRINE	2	0	1	1	2	0	6
%	18.18	0.00	12.50	100.00	100.00	0.00	26.09





NOT SATISFIED WITH LOCATION	2	1	3	0	1	1	8
%	1.25	1.00	1.07	0.00	1.23	1.04	0.98
WHERE SHOULD IT BE LOCATED ?							
CLOSE TO HOUSE	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
%	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	37.50
AT SOME DISTANCE FROM HH	0	1	3	0	0	1	5
%	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	62.50
WHY ?							
PRESENT SITE TOO CLOSE	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
%	0.00	100.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.50
OTHER REASONS	2	0	1	0	1	1	5
%	100.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	100.00	100.00	62.50
INFO ON ALTERNATIVES	43	15	58	14	4	13	147
%	26.88	15.00	20.64	14.00	4.94	13.54	17.97
SOURCE ON ALTERNATIVES							
VLW	12	3	18	2	1	3	39
%	27.91	20.00	31.03	14.29	25.00	23.08	26.53
VSM	29	12	26	11	2	8	88
%	67.44	80.00	44.83	78.57	50.00	61.54	59.86
BDO	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
%	2.33	0.00	1.72	7.14	0.00	7.69	2.72
JE	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
%	2.33	0.00	3.45	0.00	25.00	0.00	2.72
OTHER VILLAGERS	0	0	11	0	0	1	12
%	0.00	0.00	18.97	0.00	0.00	7.69	8.16

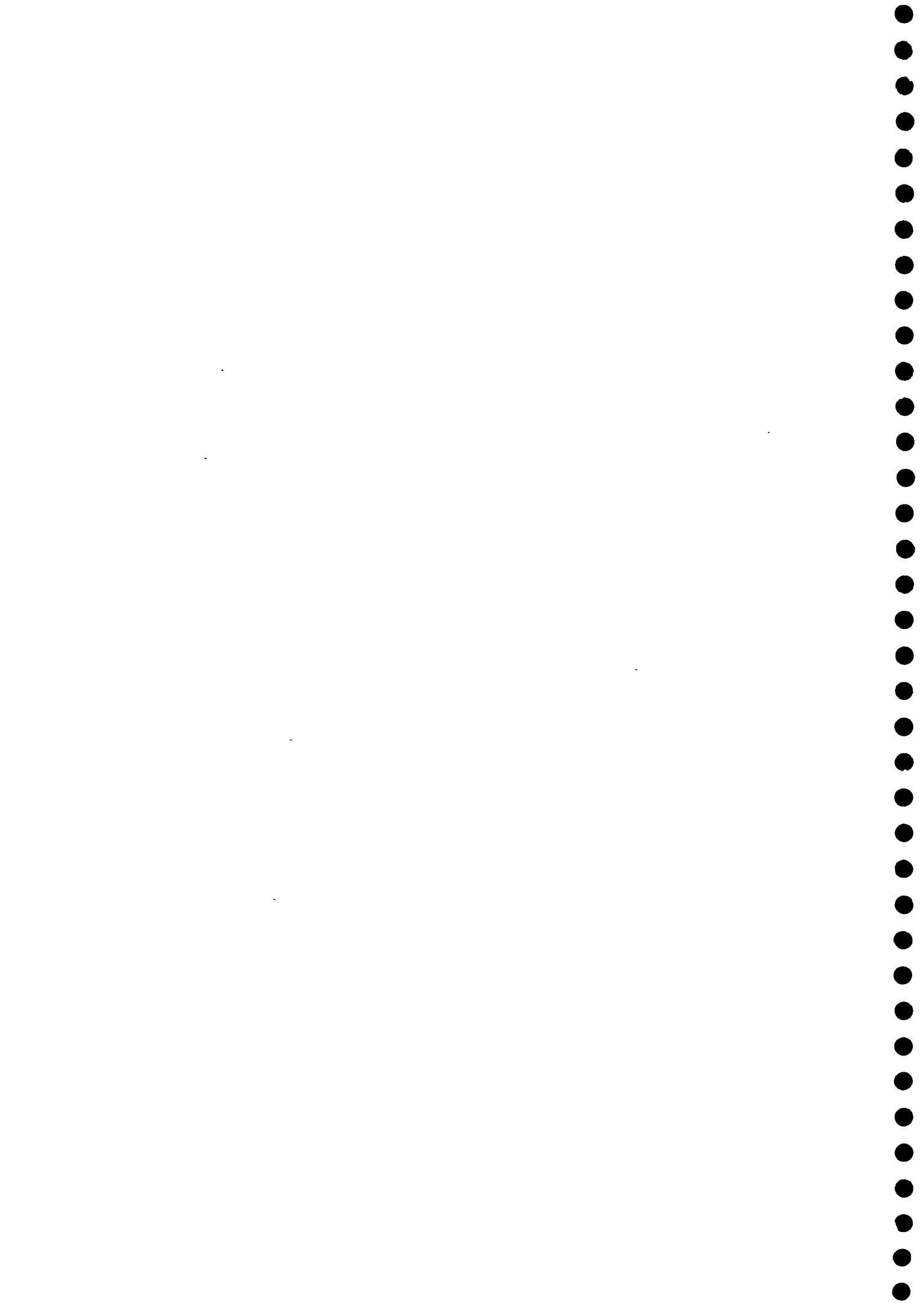


TABLE NO. B 20

PERCEPTIONS

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
TOTAL SMOKELESS CHULLAH USERS	33	5	126	53	8	18	243
SMOKE LESS CHULLAH SATISFACTORY	30	3	126	49	7	18	233
%	90.91	60.00	100.00	92.45	87.50	100.00	95.88
BENEFITS FROM CHULLAH - I CHOICE							
LOW SMOKE	27	3	114	49	7	18	218
%	90.00	100.00	90.48	100.00	100.00	100.00	93.56
LESS FUEL USE	3	0	13	0	0	1	17
%	10.00	0.00	10.32	0.00	0.00	5.56	7.30
LESS COOKING TIME	7	0	46	22	1	10	86
%	23.33	0.00	36.51	44.90	14.29	55.56	36.91
HOUSE REMAINS CLEAN	15	3	43	22	6	7	96
%	50.00	100.00	34.13	44.90	85.71	38.89	41.20
SMOKE GOES OUT	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
%	3.33	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.00	0.00	1.29
MAKES GOOD ROTIS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
CAN COOK INSIDE THE HOUSE	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
BENEFITS FROM CHULLAH - II CHOICE							
LESS FUEL USE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43
LESS COOKING TIME	2	0	28	15	0	6	51
%	6.67	0.00	22.22	30.61	0.00	33.33	21.89
HOUSE REMAINS CLEAN	2	1	0	8	0	0	11
%	6.67	33.33	0.00	16.33	0.00	0.00	4.72
MAKES GOOD ROTIS	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43

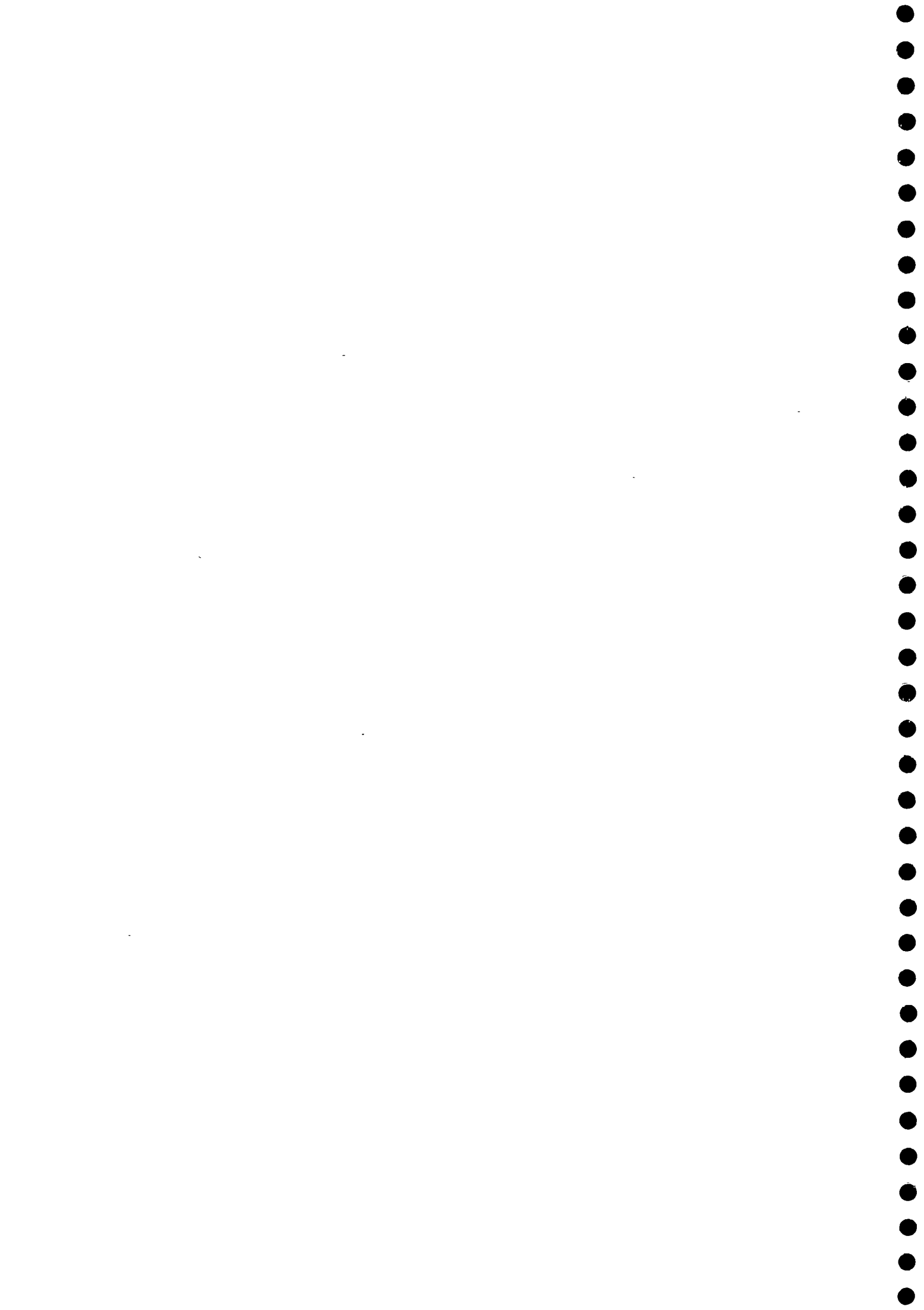
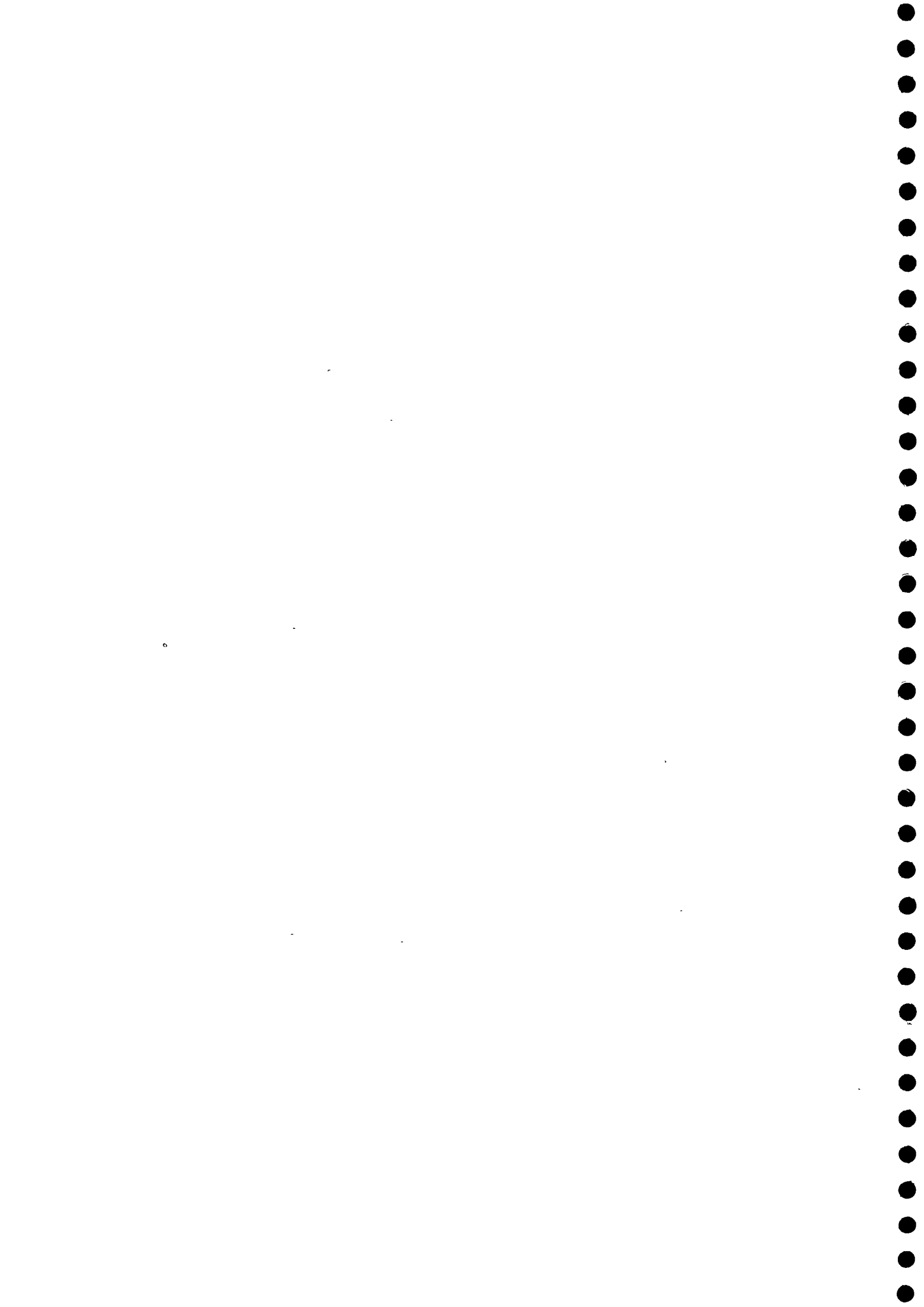


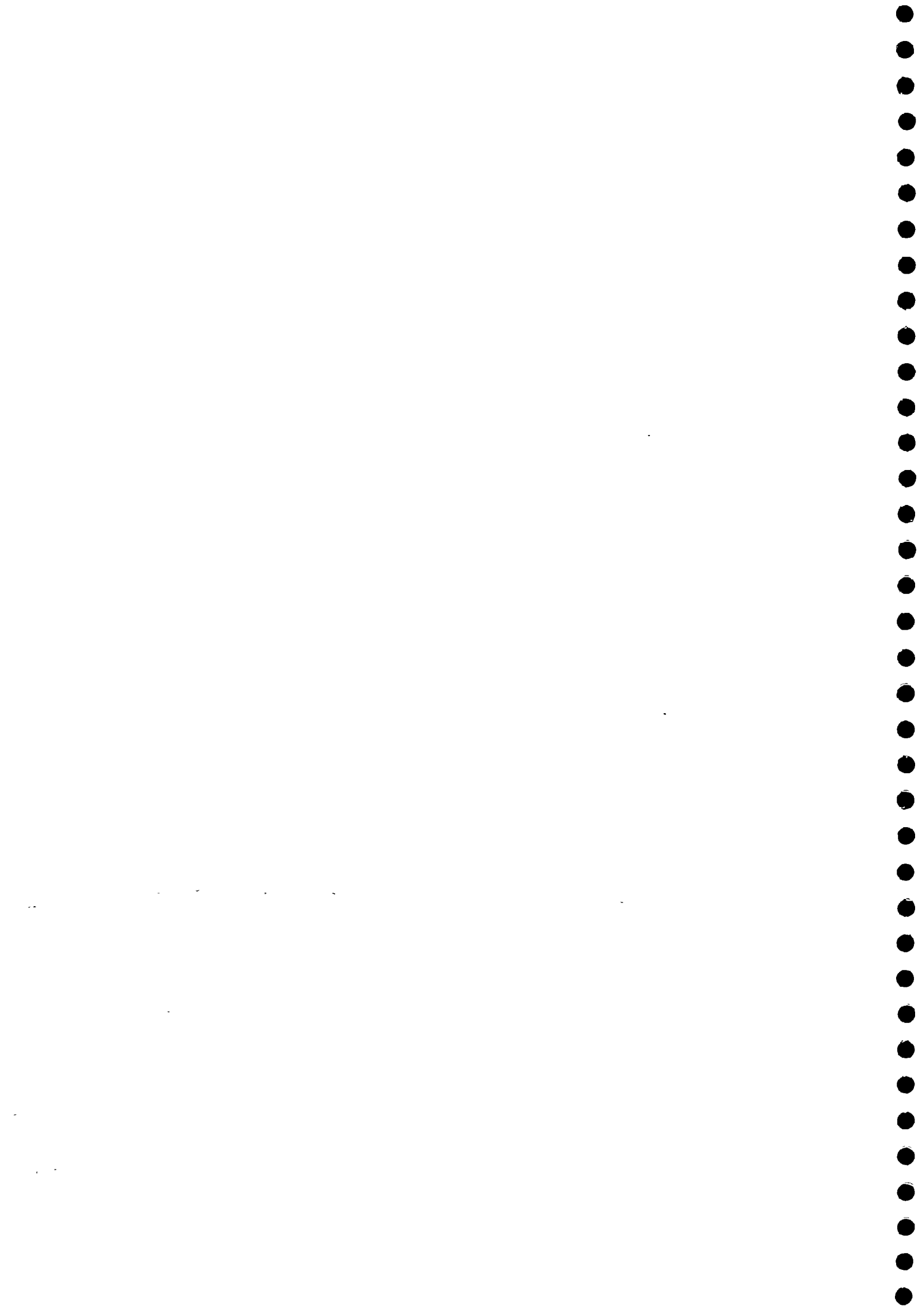
TABLE NO. B 21

ATTITUDES

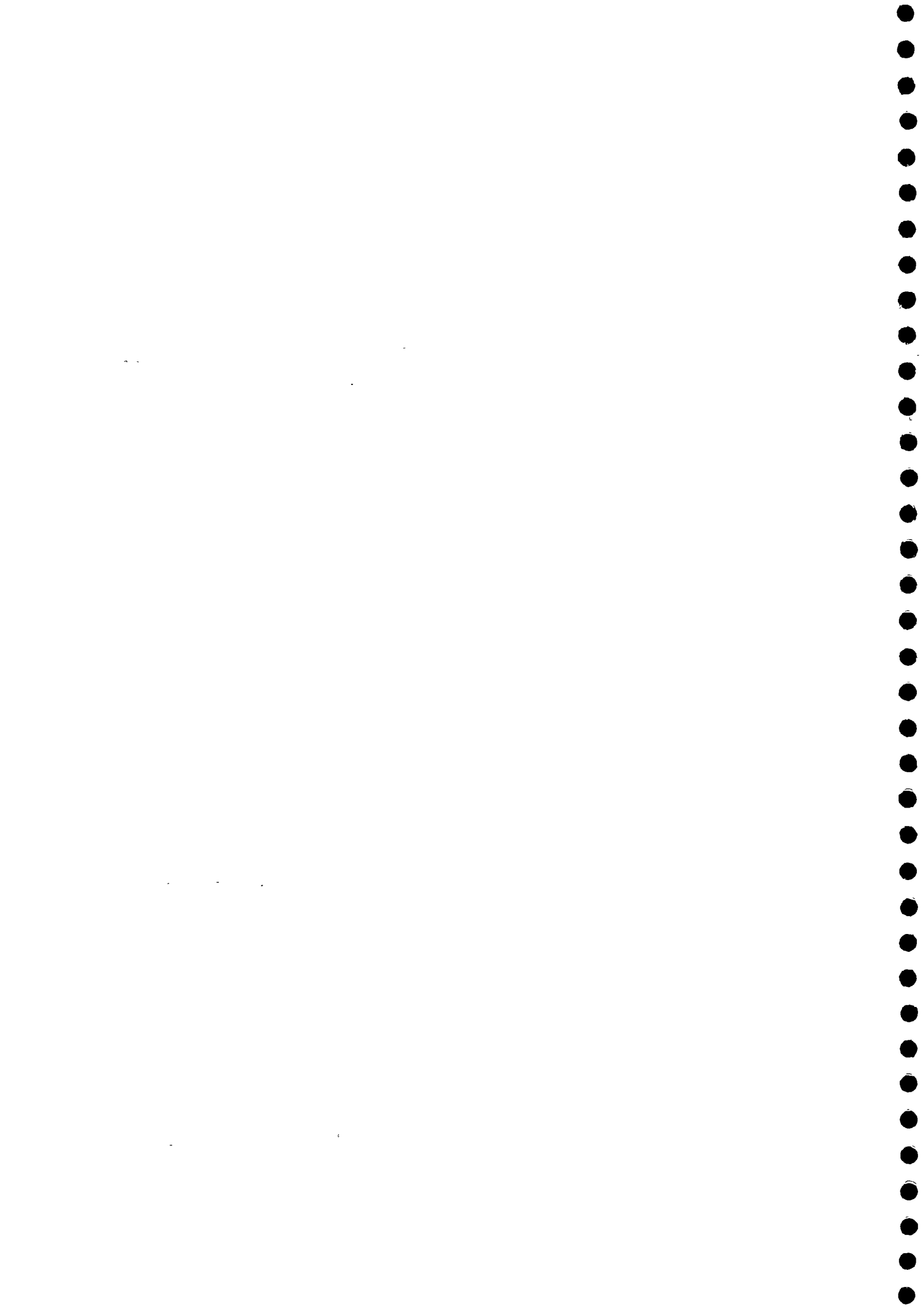
VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
PRE-IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITY							
SANIT. LATR VERY ESSENTIAL	127	64	227	64	63	76	621
%	79.38	64.00	79.93	64.00	77.78	79.17	75.64
NOT VERY ESSENTIAL	27	15	55	7	18	19	141
%	16.88	15.00	19.37	7.00	22.22	19.79	17.17
NOT REQUIRED	2	21	2	29	0	1	55
%	1.25	21.00	0.70	29.00	0.00	1.04	6.70
CURRENT PRIORITY							
SANIT. LATR. VERY ESSENTIAL	142	75	240	58	73	84	672
%	88.75	75.00	84.51	58.00	90.12	87.50	81.85
CAN DO WITHOUT	5	1	39	3	7	9	64
%	3.13	1.00	13.73	3.00	8.64	9.38	7.80
NOT AT ALL REQUIRED	9	24	5	39	0	3	80
%	5.63	24.00	1.76	39.00	0.00	3.13	9.74
ADVICE FRIENDS/RELATIVES							
TO INSTALL SAN. LATRINES	106	25	262	40	77	79	589
%	66.25	25.00	92.25	40.00	95.06	82.29	71.74
GARBAGE DISPOSAL							
HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBILITY	72	64	109	65	33	52	395
%	45.00	64.00	38.38	65.00	40.74	54.17	48.11
GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY	63	30	157	26	43	43	362
%	39.38	30.00	55.28	26.00	53.09	44.79	44.09
VILLAGE INSTN RESPONSIBILITY	25	6	18	9	5	1	64
%	15.63	6.00	6.34	9.00	6.17	1.04	7.80



WASTE WATER DISPOSAL							
HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBILITY	52	35	82	40	30	29	268
%	32.50	35.00	28.87	40.00	37.04	30.21	32.64
GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY	53	34	141	29	36	44	337
%	33.13	34.00	49.65	29.00	44.44	45.83	41.05
VILLAGE INSTN. RESPONSIBILITY	55	31	61	31	15	23	216
%	34.38	31.00	21.48	31.00	18.52	23.96	26.31
CREATING SANITATION FACILITIES							
GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY	154	95	260	98	79	95	781
%	96.25	95.00	91.55	98.00	97.53	98.96	95.13
VILLAGE RESPONSIBILITY	5	5	20	2	2	1	35
%	3.13	5.00	7.04	2.00	2.47	1.04	4.26
ONLY THOSE FACING PROBLEM	1	0	4	0	0	0	5
%	0.63	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61
MAINTAINING SANITATION FACILITIES							
GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY	29	14	76	16	22	22	179
%	18.13	14.00	26.76	16.00	27.16	22.92	21.80
VILLAGE RESPONSIBILITY	122	80	196	82	59	69	608
%	76.25	80.00	69.01	82.00	72.84	71.88	74.06
ONLY THOSE FACING PROBLEM	9	6	12	2	0	5	34
%	5.63	6.00	4.23	2.00	0.00	5.21	4.14
CREATING DRINKING WATER FACILITIES							
GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY	157	100	267	99	75	94	792
%	98.13	100.00	94.01	99.00	92.59	97.92	96.47
VILLAGE RESPONSIBILITY	2	0	17	1	6	2	28
%	1.25	0.00	5.99	1.00	7.41	2.08	3.41



ONLY THOSE FACING PROBLEM	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
MAINTENANCE OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES							
GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY	70	41	72	37	22	27	269
%	43.75	41.00	25.35	37.00	27.16	28.13	32.76
VILLAGE RESPONSIBILITY	83	58	204	61	58	68	532
%	51.88	58.00	71.83	61.00	71.60	70.83	64.80
ONLY THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD	7	1	8	2	0	1	19
%	4.38	1.00	2.82	2.00	0.00	1.04	2.31



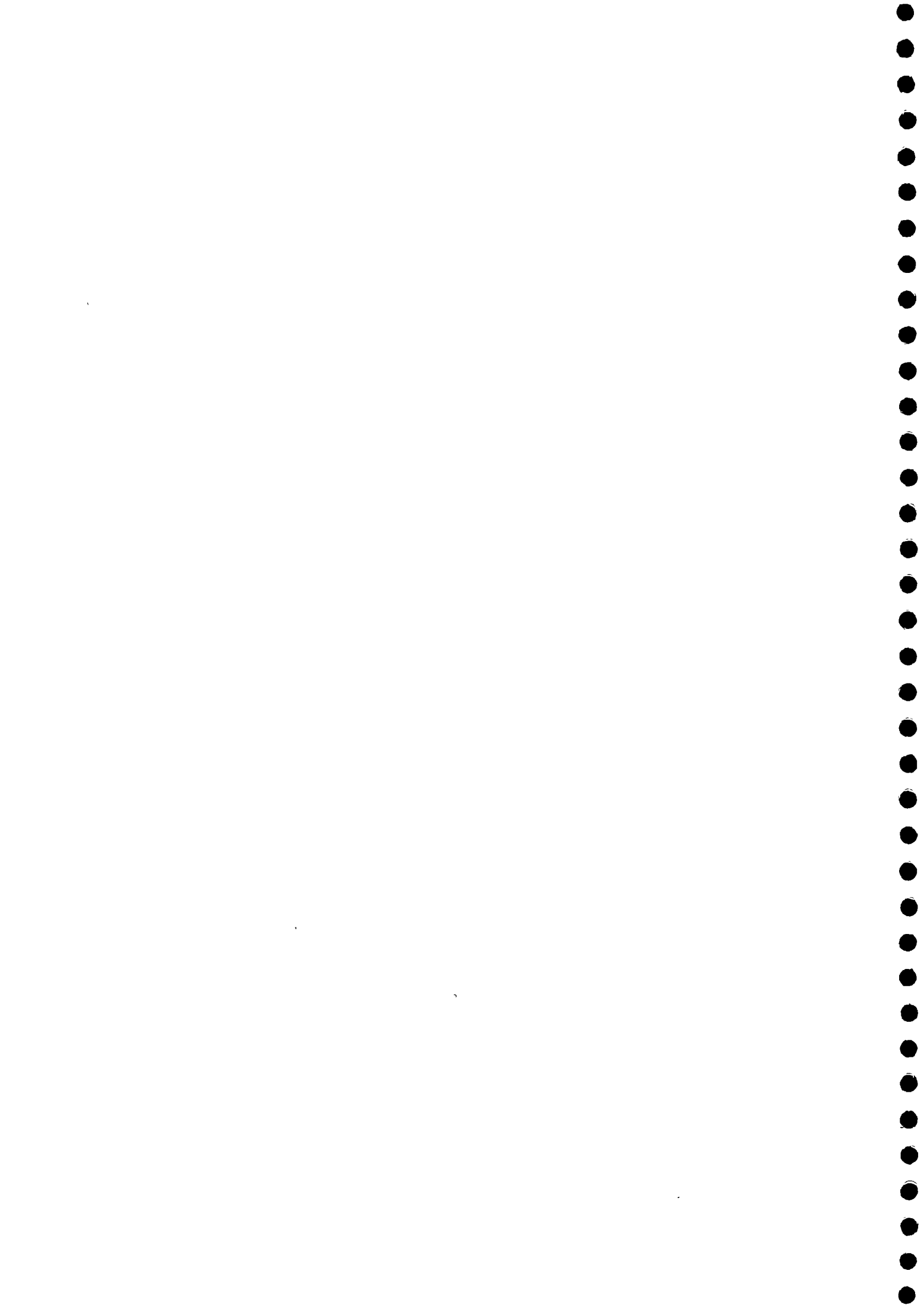


TABLE NO. B 23

MEDIA IMPACT

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M.PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
MEDIA ACTIVITIES AWARENESS	45	3	14	10	1	10	83
%	28.13	3.00	4.93	10.00	1.23	10.42	10.11
MEDIA ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION							
FILM SHOWS	7	1	1	2	0	2	13
%	15.56	33.33	7.14	20.00	0.00	20.00	15.66
VIDEO SHOWS	13	0	8	5	1	6	33
%	28.89	0.00	57.14	50.00	100.00	60.00	39.76
EXHIBITIONS	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
%	0.00	0.00	7.14	10.00	0.00	0.00	2.41
SONG/DANCE PROGRAMMES	5	0	2	0	0	1	8
%	11.11	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	10.00	9.64
CAMPS/PROGRAMMES BY SCHOOL CHILDREN	13	2	0	1	0	1	17
%	28.89	66.67	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	20.48
READING BOOKS ON SANITATION	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
SLOGANS/POSTERS	5	0	2	0	0	0	7
%	11.11	0.00	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.43
T.V. PROGRAMMES	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
PUPPET SHOWS	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
RESPONDENT ENJOYED SHOW	38	2	12	7	1	5	65
%	84.44	66.67	85.71	70.00	100.00	50.00	78.31
CAN RECALL THEMES	35	1	12	5	1	5	59
%	77.78	33.33	85.71	50.00	100.00	50.00	71.08

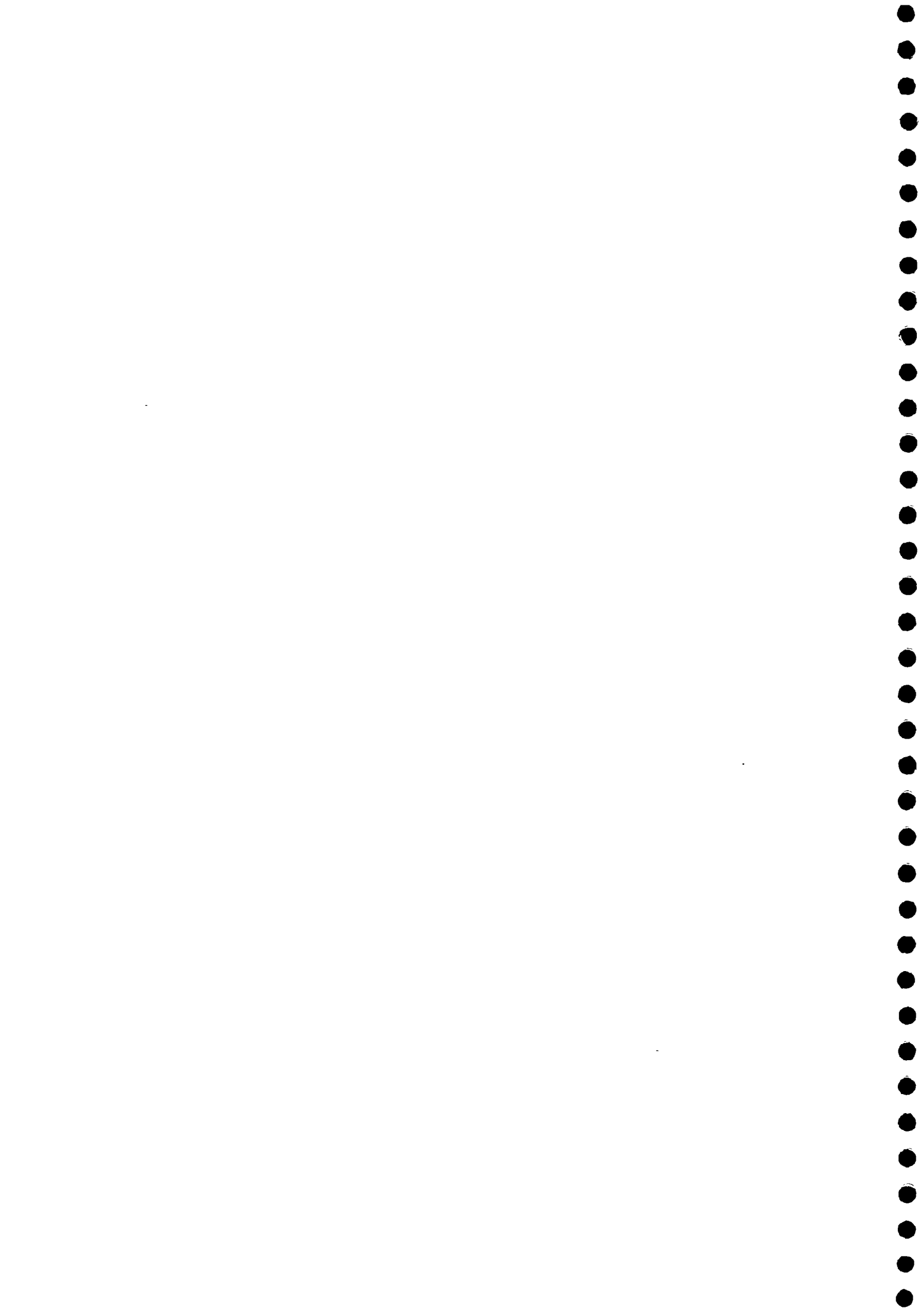
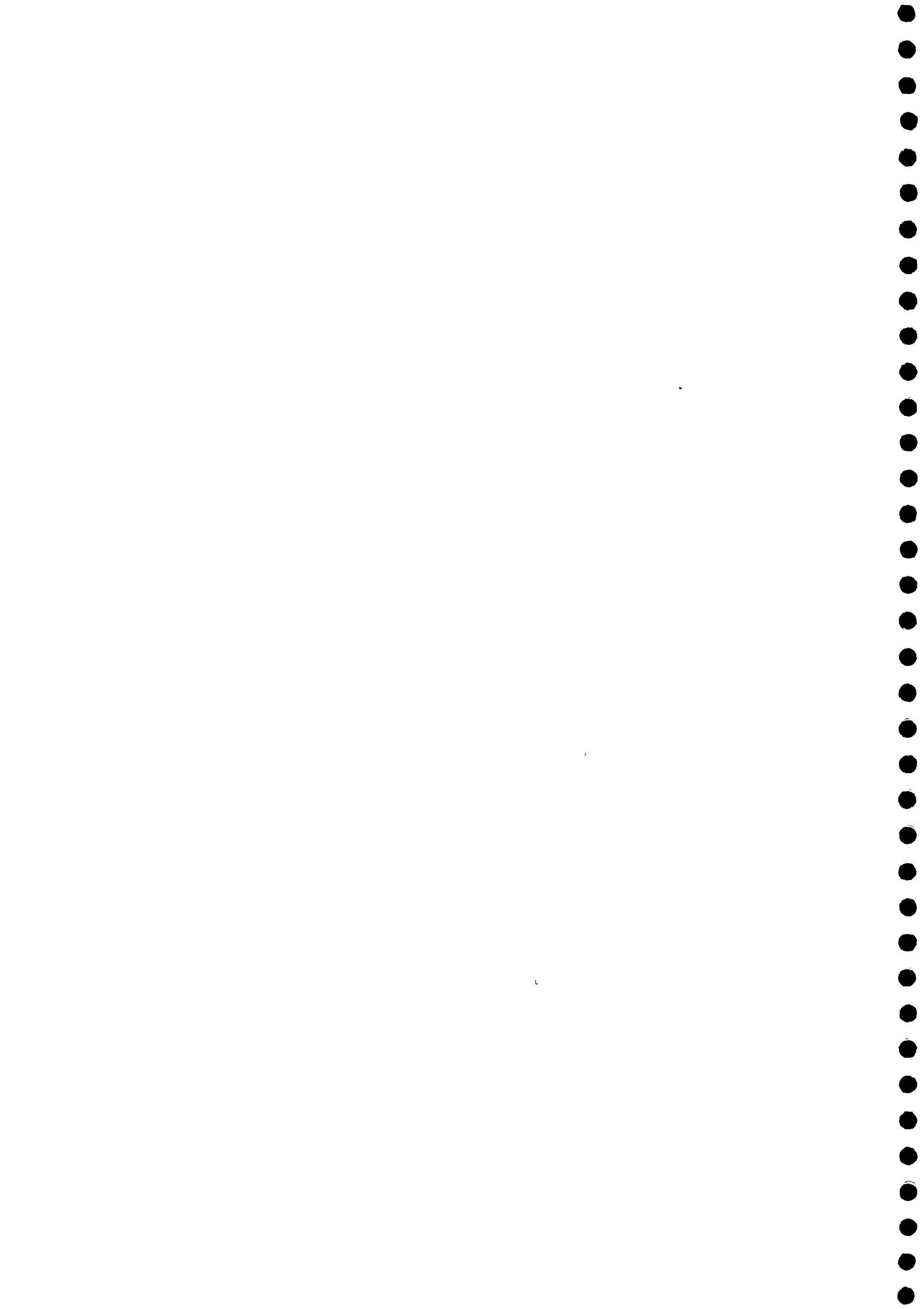


TABLE NO. B 24

AWARENESS

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WATER SEAL FUNCTION							
STOPS BAD SMELL	70	31	75	27	21	32	256
%	43.75	31.00	26.41	27.00	25.93	33.33	31.18
FLUSHES WASTE TO PIT	42	14	61	14	3	8	142
%	26.25	14.00	21.48	14.00	3.70	8.33	17.30
DOES NOT ALLOW WASTE TO RETURN	11	5	4	11	1	5	37
%	6.88	5.00	1.41	11.00	1.23	5.21	4.51
KEEPS THE TOILET CLEAN	8	6	18	7	4	4	47
%	5.00	6.00	6.34	7.00	4.94	4.17	5.72
DON'T KNOW/CAN'T SAY	29	43	125	41	52	47	337
%	18.13	43.00	44.01	41.00	64.20	48.96	41.05
KNOWLEDGE REGARDING USE OF 2 PITS							
WHEN ONE IS FULL, USE THE OTHER	146	55	265	61	68	83	678
%	91.25	55.00	93.31	61.00	83.95	86.46	82.58
FOR CONVIENIENCE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
SOLID WASTE TO ONE PIT & WATER TO OTHER	1	0	3	1	0	0	5
%	0.63	0.00	1.06	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.61
DON'T KNOW/CAN'T SAY	12	45	15	38	13	13	136
%	7.50	45.00	5.28	38.00	16.05	13.54	16.57



KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ALTERNATE PIT USE							
CHAMBER LID OPENED & CONNECTION CHANGED	49	24	60	15	11	20	179
%	30.63	24.00	21.13	15.00	13.58	20.83	21.80
IF ONE IS FULL, CONNECT TO THE OTHER	15	1	0	5	0	3	24
%	9.38	1.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	3.13	2.92
DIRECTION CHANGED WITH A BRICK	7	3	0	3	1	5	19
%	4.38	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.23	5.21	2.31
PLUG ONE PIPE IN THE CHAMBER	20	4	144	15	41	28	252
%	12.50	4.00	50.70	15.00	50.62	29.17	30.69
CLOSE THE VALVE TO ONE SIDE	4	0	5	1	1	0	11
%	2.50	0.00	1.76	1.00	1.23	0.00	1.34
DON'T KNOW/CAN'T SAY	65	68	74	61	27	40	335
%	40.63	68.00	26.06	61.00	33.33	41.67	40.80

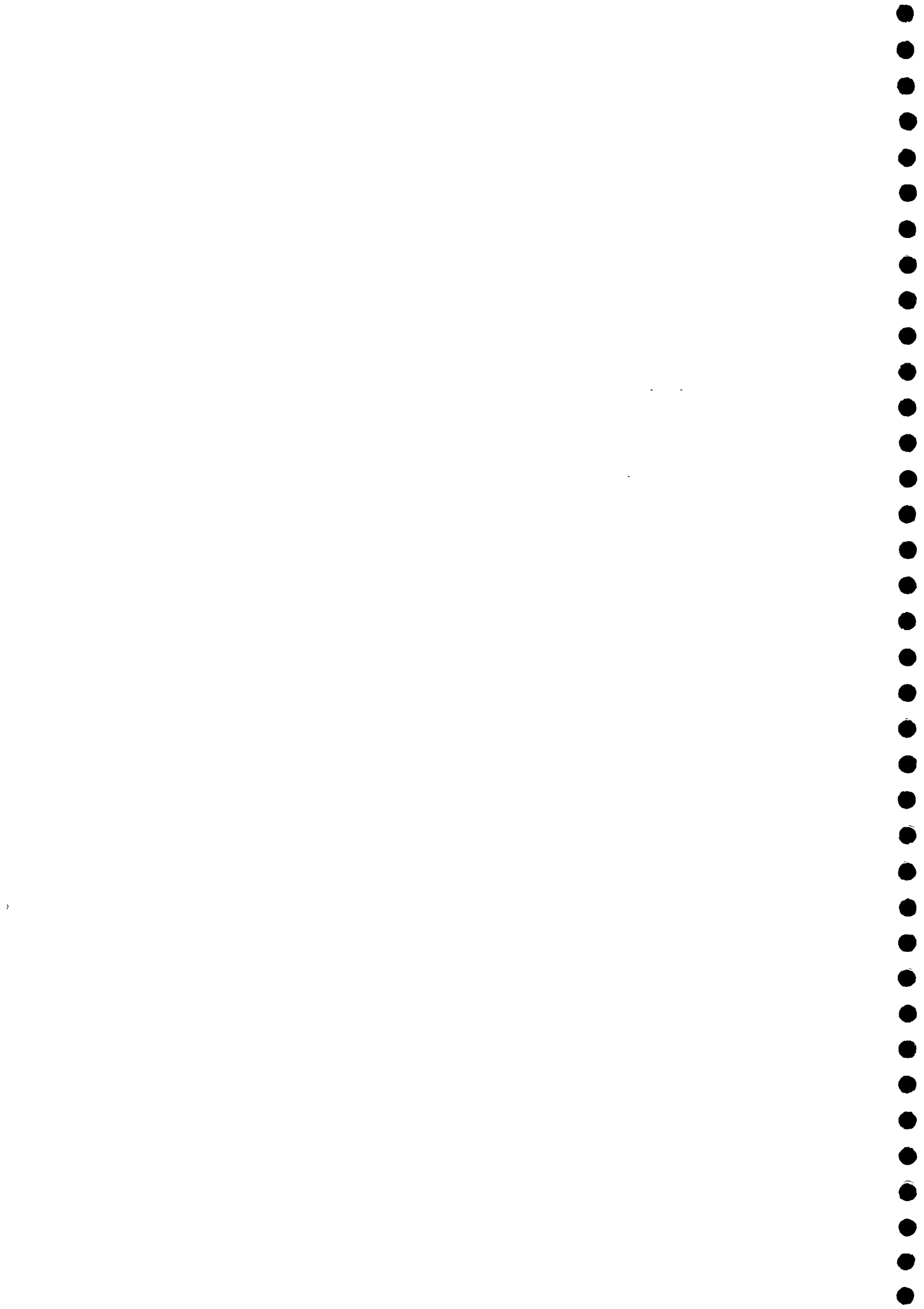


TABLE NO. B 25

BENEFICIARY INVOLVEMENT

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M.PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
CONSULTED FOR PROGRAMME	72	36	95	42	13	29	287
%	45.00	36.00	33.45	42.00	16.05	30.21	34.96
WHO WAS CONSULTED ?							
HUSBAND	0	0	9	0	1	1	11
%	0.00	0.00	9.47	0.00	7.69	3.45	3.83
WIFE	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
%	1.39	0.00	0.00	2.38	0.00	0.00	0.70
FATHER	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35
OTHERS IN FAMILY	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
%	0.00	0.00	7.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.44
OTHERS OUT OF FAMILY	70	36	79	41	12	28	266
%	97.22	100.00	83.16	97.62	92.31	96.55	92.68
SATISFIED WITH							
LOCATION OF LATRINE	158	99	278	100	80	95	810
%	98.75	99.00	97.89	100.00	98.77	98.96	98.66
PIT DIGGING							
BENEFICIARY ONLY	48	21	90	44	15	25	243
%	30.00	21.00	31.69	44.00	18.52	26.04	29.60
MASON/CONSTRUCTION CREW ONLY	72	64	182	45	63	67	493
%	45.00	64.00	64.08	45.00	77.78	69.79	60.05
BENEFIT + CONSTRUCTION CREW	40	15	8	11	1	3	78
%	25.00	15.00	2.82	11.00	1.23	3.13	9.50
CONSTRUCTION UPTO PLINTH							
BENEFICIARY ONLY	3	1	2	3	1	3	13
%	1.88	1.00	0.70	3.00	1.23	3.13	1.58
MASON/CONSTRUCTION CREW ONLY	106	72	244	77	73	83	655



TABLE NO. B 25

BENEFICIARY INVOLVEMENT

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
%	66.25	72 00	85 92	77 00	90 12	86 46	79 78
BENEFIT + CONSTRUCTION CREW	50	27	21	19	0	4	121
%	31.25	27 00	7 39	19 00	0 00	4 17	14 74
CASTING PIT COVER							
BENEFICIARY ONLY	5	1	5	2	0	3	16
%	3.13	1 00	1.76	2.00	0.00	3 13	1.95
MASON/CONSTRU CTION CREW ONLY	95	72	246	76	78	80	647
%	59.38	72 00	86.62	76 00	96.30	83.33	78.81
BENEFIT + CONSTRUCTION CREW	51	26	17	18	0	3	115
%	31.88	26 00	5.99	18 00	0 00	3 13	14.01
BUILDING WALL							
BENEFICIARY ONLY	6	1	1	1	0	2	11
%	3.75	1.00	0 35	1.00	0 00	2.08	1.34
MASON/CONSTRU CTION CREW ONLY	76	63	220	54	71	68	552
%	47.50	63.00	77 46	54.00	87.65	70.83	67.24
BENEFIT + CONSTRUCTION CREW	49	27	16	18	1	5	116
%	30 63	27 00	5 63	18.00	1.23	5 21	14.13
DISCUSSED LOW —COST ALTERNATIVES	43	15	58	14	4	13	147
%	26.88	15 00	20 42	14 00	4 94	13.54	17.90
WHO DISCUSSED?							
VLW	12	3	18	2	1	3	39
%	27.91	20.00	31 03	14 29	25 00	23 08	26.53
VSM	28	12	25	11	2	7	85
%	65.12	80 00	43 10	78 57	50 00	53 85	57 82
BDO	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
%	2.33	0 00	1 72	7 14	0 00	7 69	2.72

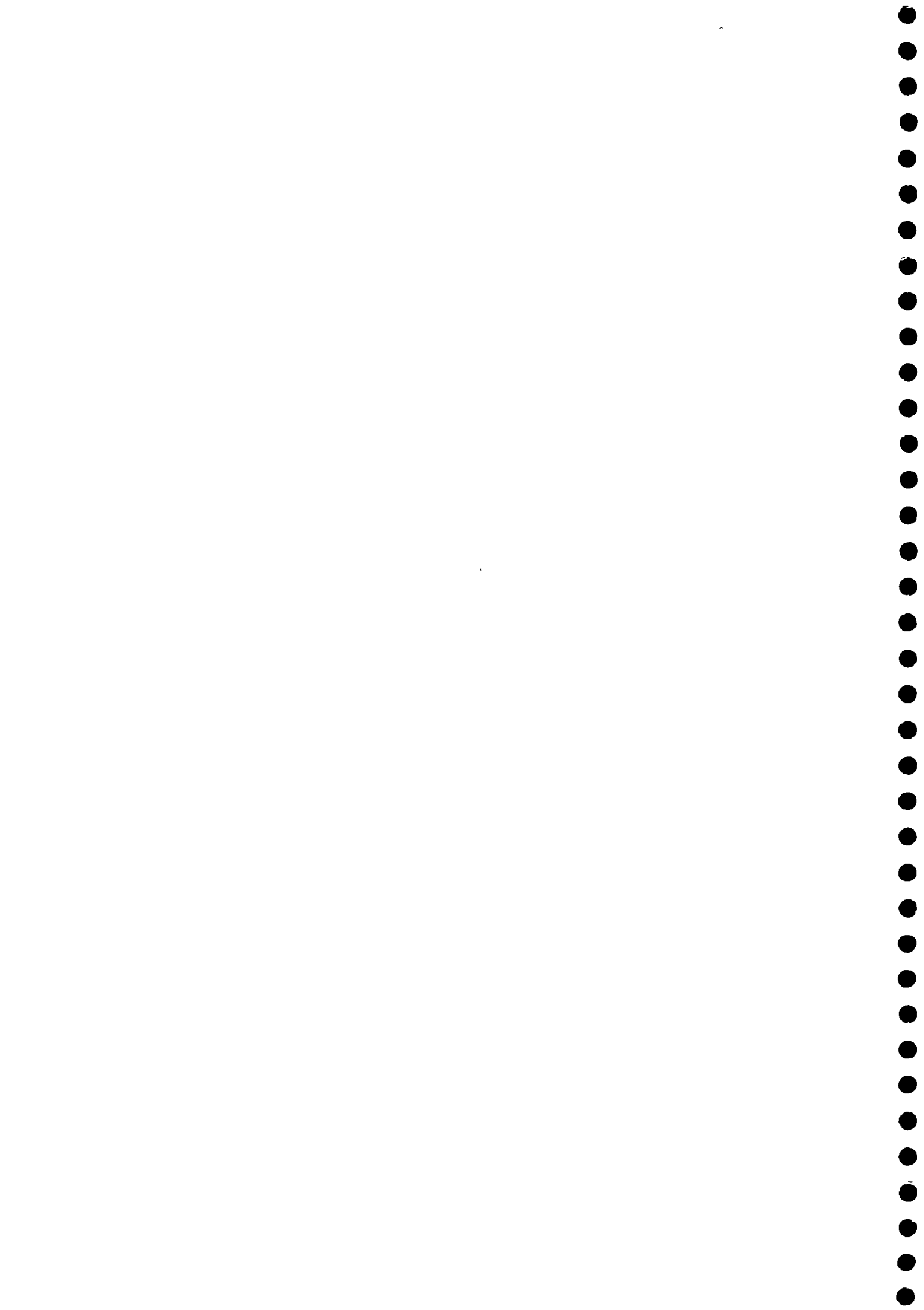


TABLE NO. B 25

BENEFICIARY INVOLVEMENT

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M.PUR	TOTAL
JE	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
%	2.33	0.00	3.45	0.00	25.00	0.00	2.72
OTHER VILLAGERS	0	0	11	0	0	1	12
%	0.00	0.00	18.97	0.00	0.00	7.69	8.16

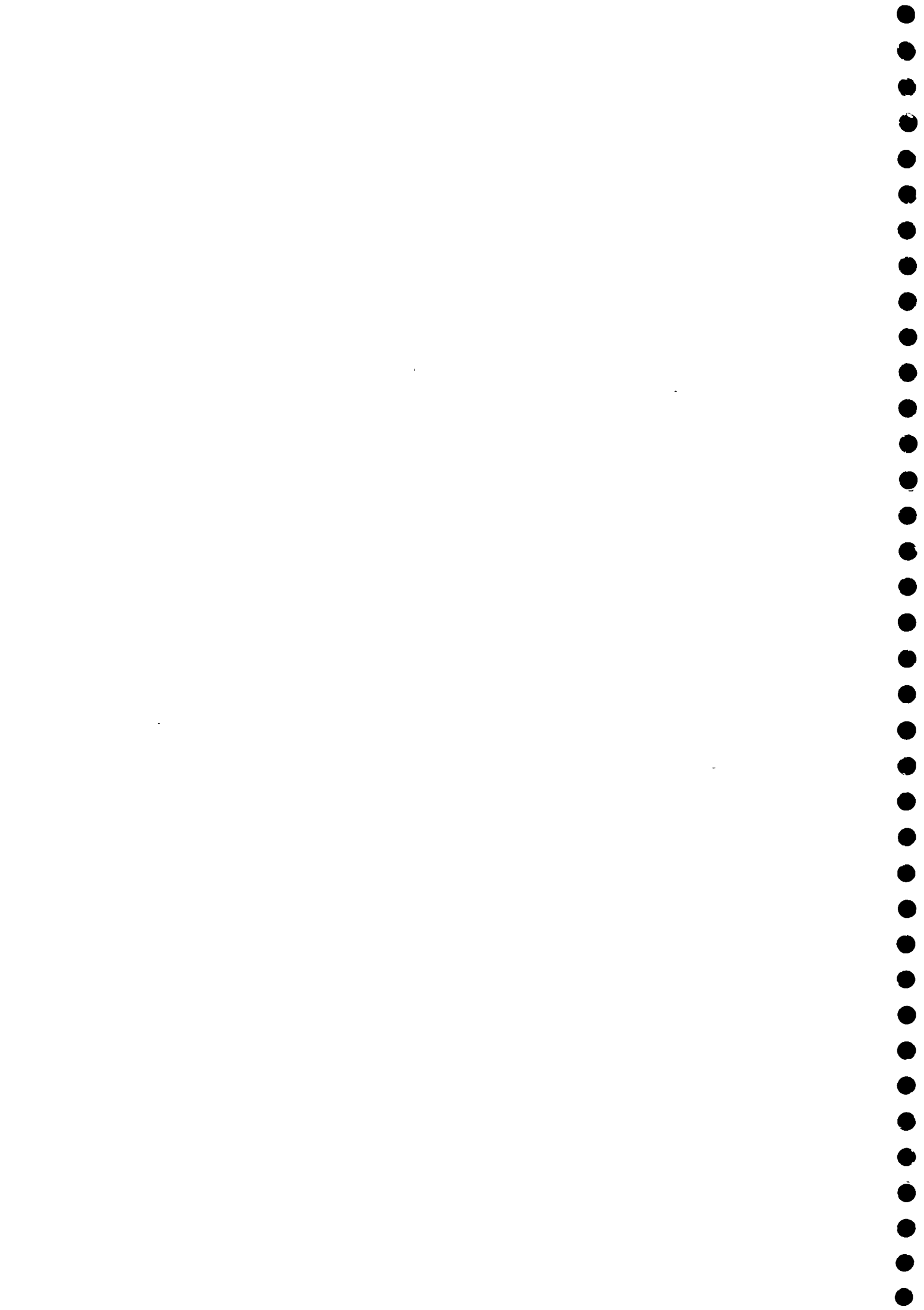


TABLE NO. B 26
BENEFICIARY INITIATION

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M.PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
INFORMATION SOURCE REGARDING PROGRAMME							
VSM	91	31	83	37	20	26	288
%	56.88	31.00	29.23	37.00	24.69	27.08	35.08
VLW	36	15	67	5	26	7	156
%	22.50	15.00	23.59	5.00	32.10	7.29	19.00
SATHIN	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.12
BDO	5	1	1	5	0	1	13
%	3.13	1.00	0.35	5.00	0.00	1.04	1.58
RELATIVES/FRIENDS	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
PANCHAYAT	18	46	127	42	35	60	328
%	11.25	46.00	44.72	42.00	43.21	62.50	39.95
OTHER VILLAGE LEADERS	7	2	1	4	0	0	14
%	4.38	2.00	0.35	4.00	0.00	0.00	1.71
OTHERS	3	4	5	4	0	1	17
%	1.88	4.00	1.76	4.00	0.00	1.04	2.07
DID ANY ONE APPROACH TO MOTIVATE ?							
YES	147	82	280	89	75	83	756
%	91.88	82.00	98.59	89.00	92.59	86.46	92.08
WHO APPROACHED ?							
VSM	82	32	93	41	22	31	301
%	55.78	39.02	33.21	46.07	29.33	37.35	39.81
VLW	33	13	53	5	20	5	129
%	22.45	15.85	18.93	5.62	26.67	6.02	17.06
BDO	11	1	1	5	0	1	19
%	7.48	1.22	0.36	5.62	0.00	1.20	2.51
PANCHAYAT	14	37	127	33	35	47	293
%	9.52	45.12	45.36	37.08	46.67	56.63	38.76
OTHER VILLAGE LEADERS	6	1	0	3	0	0	10
%	4.08	1.22	0.00	3.37	0.00	0.00	1.32
OTHERS	2	2	6	3	0	1	14
%	1.36	2.44	2.14	3.37	0.00	1.20	1.85

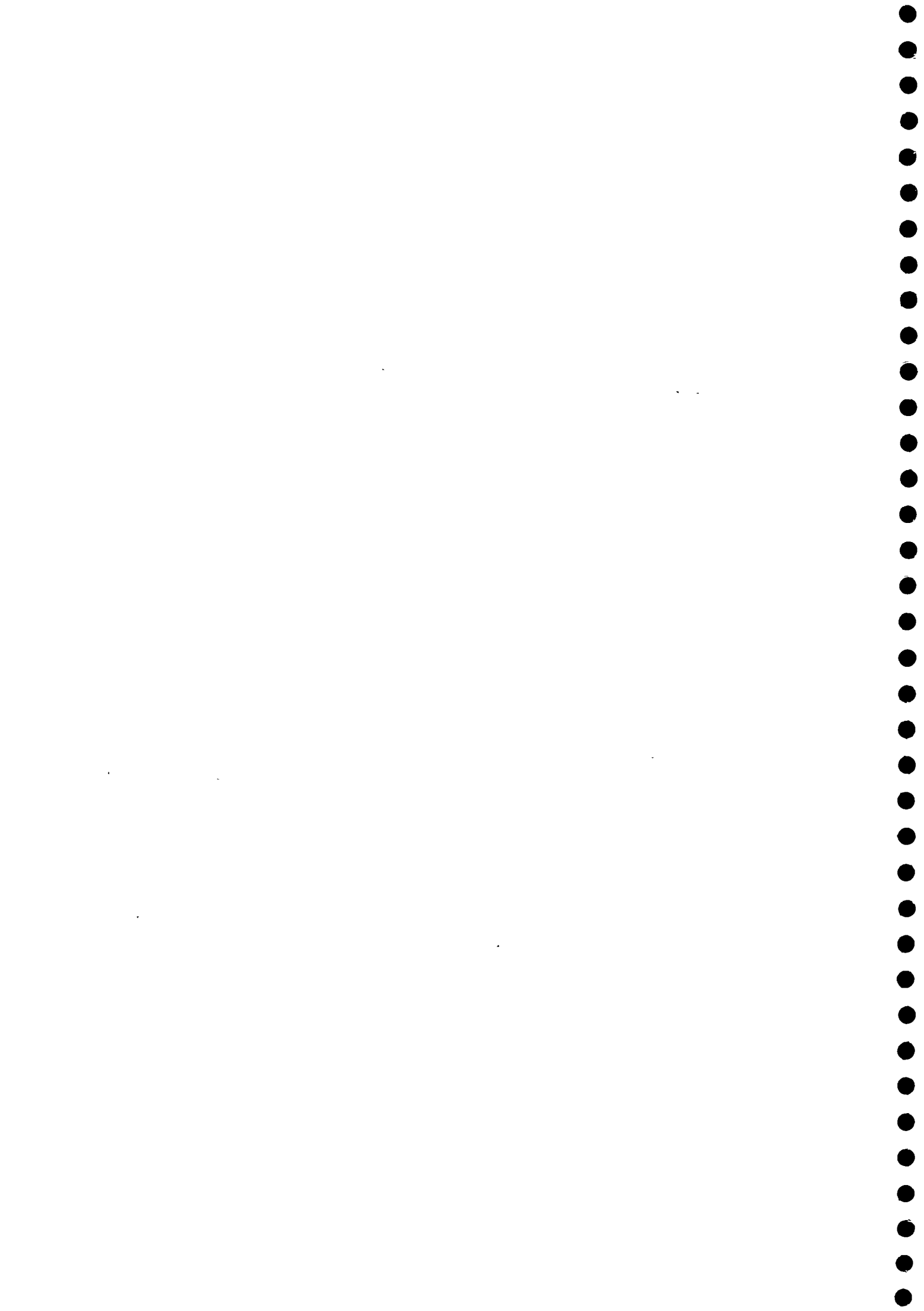
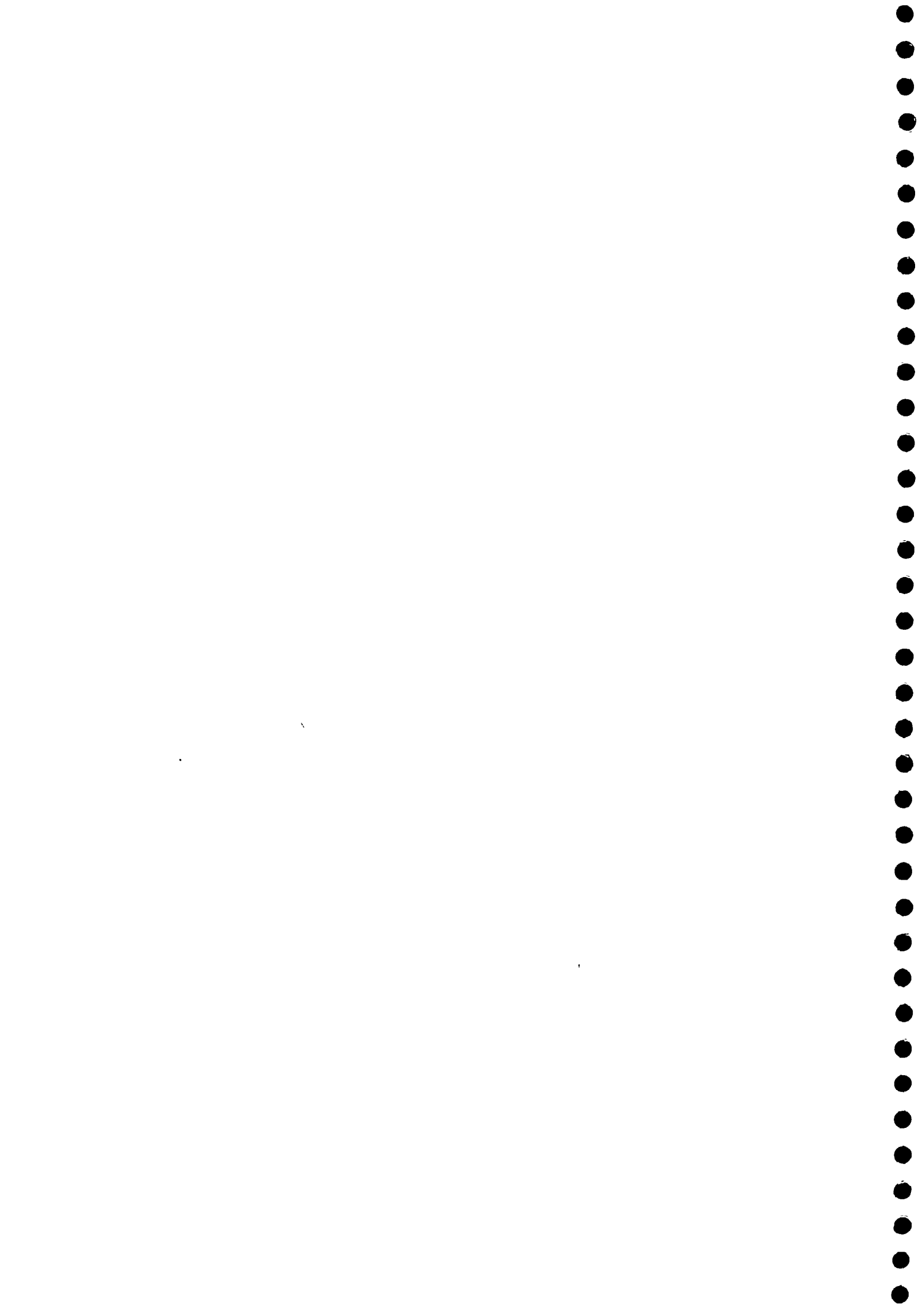


TABLE NO. B 27

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHLWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
LATRINE NOT FUNCTIONAL	34	43	72	47	25	34	255
LATRINE PROBLEM : I ANSWER							
WATER FLUSHES OUT	5	9	2	0	0	0	16
%	14.71	20.93	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.27
PITS/PIT COVERS COLLAPSED	3	19	5	11	1	5	44
%	8.82	44.19	6.94	23.40	4.00	14.71	17.25
PAN DAMAGED	3	9	2	5	0	2	21
%	8.82	20.93	2.78	10.64	0.00	5.88	8.24
INCOMPLETE CONSTRUCTION/NO DOOR	22	4	47	13	17	20	123
%	64.71	9.30	65.28	27.66	68.00	58.82	48.24
DAMAGED (ANY COMPONENT)	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
%	2.94	0.00	0.00	4.26	4.00	0.00	1.57
BAD SMELL	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
%	0.00	2.33	1.39	2.13	0.00	0.00	1.18
PAN IS FILLED/DIRTY	0	1	16	11	6	7	41
%	0.00	2.33	22.22	23.40	24.00	20.59	16.08
WATER SHORTAGE	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.00	0.00	0.39
LATRINE PROBLEM : II ANSWER							
PITS/PIT COVERS COLLAPSED	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
%	2.94	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.18
PAN DAMAGED	0	7	0	5	0	0	12
%	0.00	16.28	0.00	10.64	0.00	0.00	4.71
INCOMPLETE CONSTRUCTION/NO DOOR	1	0	4	1	0	0	6
%	2.94	0.00	5.56	2.13	0.00	0.00	2.35
DAMAGED (ANY COMPONENT)	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
%	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	4.00	2.94	1.18
BAD SMELL	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	0.00	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78
PAN IS FILLED/DIRTY	0	3	1	2	3	1	10



%	0.00	6.98	1.39	4.26	12.00	2.94	3.92
LATRINE PROBLEM : III ANSWER							
PIS/PI' COVERS COLLAPSED	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
PAN DAMAGED	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
PAN IS FILLED/DIRTY	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39

Water flushes out 3
pan is filled/dirty 3
pan damaged 21
PIS/PI' covers collapsed 41
 52

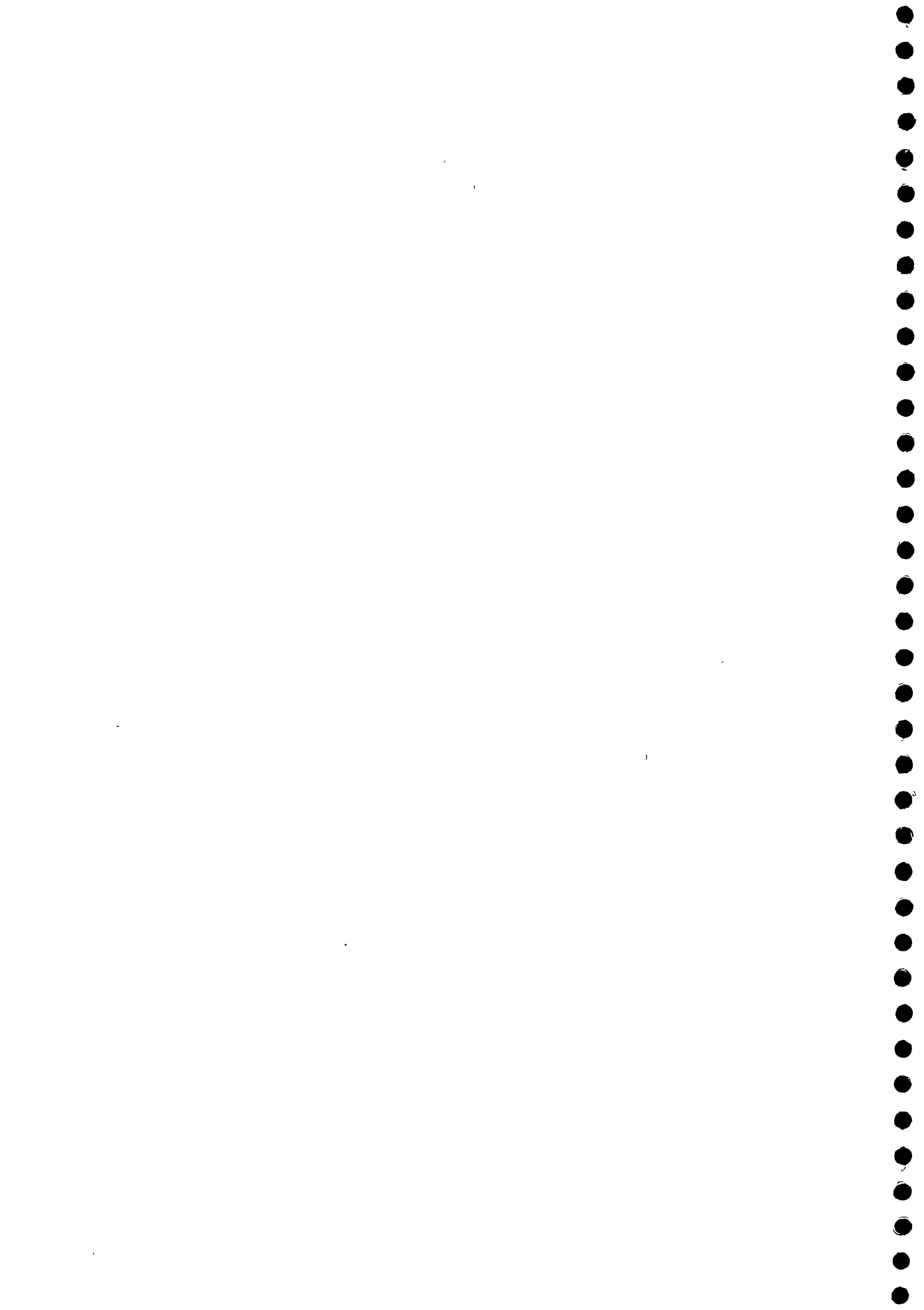


TABLE NO. B 28

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M. PUR	TOTAL
LATRINE CONSTRUCTED	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
DO YOU POUR WATER AFTER USING LATRINE ?							
YES	103	39	131	27	30	39	369
%	90	93	62	87	54	66	72
SOMETIMES	8	2	65	4	25	20	124
%	7	5	31	13	45	34	24
NEVER	3	1	16	0	1	0	21
%	3	2	8	0	2	0	4
WATER STORED NEAR LATRINE	102	35	189	25	51	49	451
%	64	35	67	25	63	51	55
PROBLEM IN GETTING WATER	45	10	68	9	18	32	182
%	28	10	24	9	22	33	22
WHAT PROBLEM ?							
SOURCE TOO FAR AWAY	44	9	68	7	17	28	173
%	98	90	100	78	94	88	95
NO POTS FOR STORAGE	0	1	0	2	0	1	4
%	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
HAND PUMP BROKEN	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
%	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
DIFFICULT TO OPERATE PUMP	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
%	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
SUPPLY NOT SUFFICIENT	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHO BRINGS WATER ?							
USER FAMILY MEMBERS	112	39	208	31	55	58	503
%	70	39	73	31	68	60	61
HIRED LABOUR	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
%	0	0	1.6	0	0	1.6	0.49

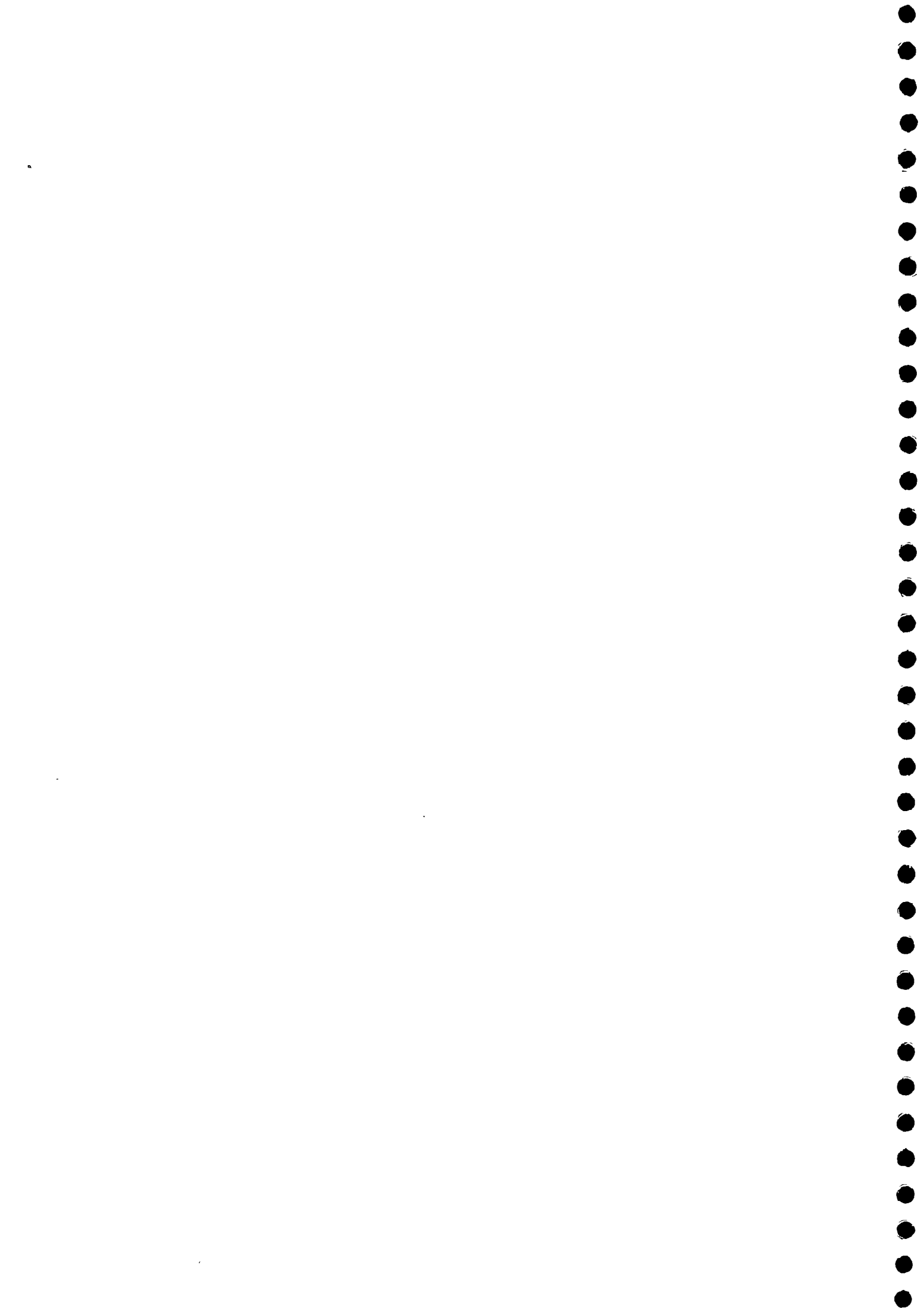
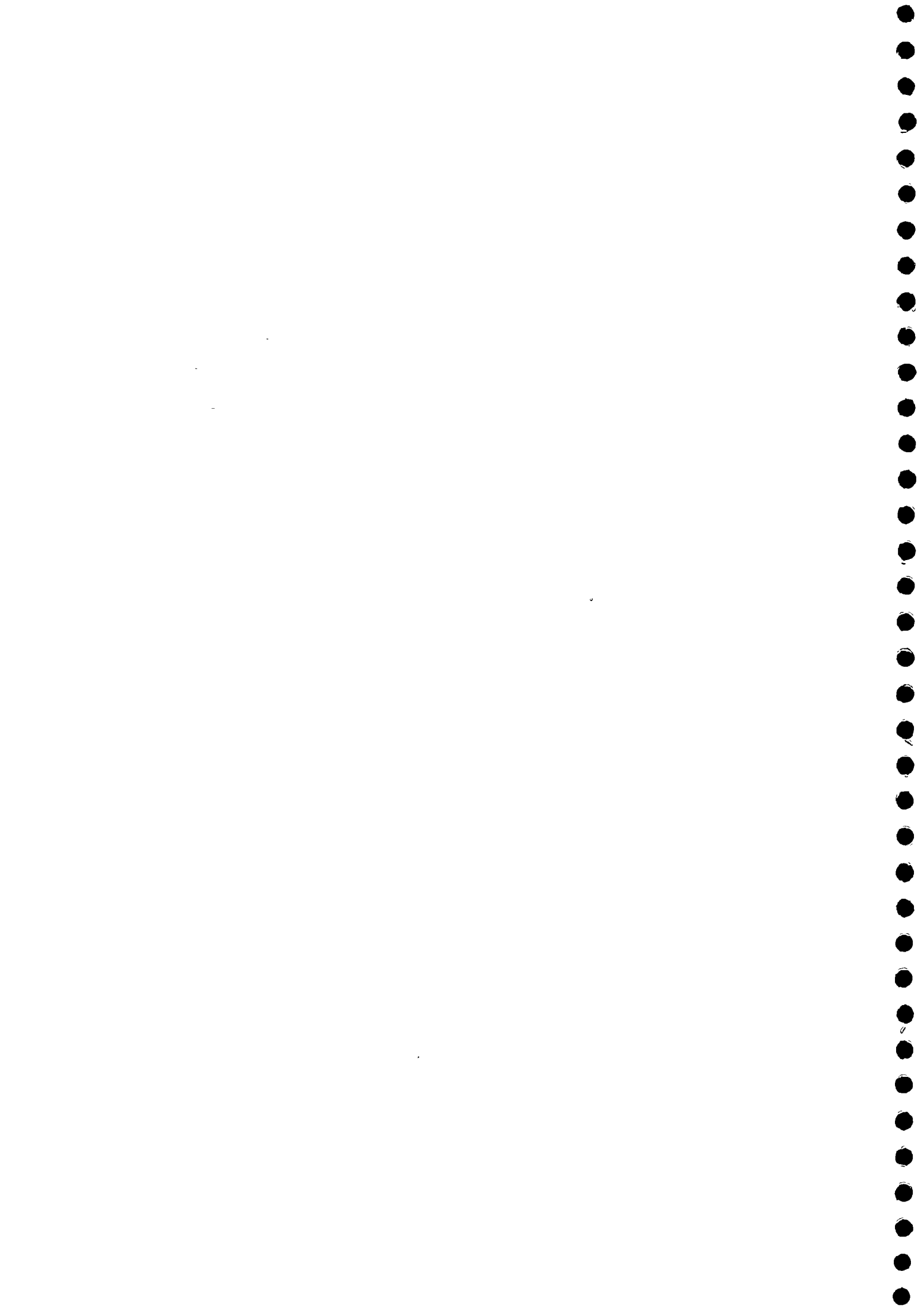


TABLE NO. B 29

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
LATRINE CONSTRUCTED	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
PAN SCRUBBED	112	42	206	30	55	55	500
%	70	42	73	30	68	57	61
WHO SCRUBS THE LATRINE ?							
USER FAMILY MEMBERS	105	38	190	26	51	51	461
%	94	90	92	87	93	93	92
HIRED SWEEPER	7	4	16	5	4	6	42
%	6	10	8	17	7	11	8
FREQUENCY OF SCRUBBING							
DAILY	81	27	66	18	9	20	221
%	72	64	32	60	16	36	44
WEEKLY	19	8	110	7	41	27	212
%	17	19	53	23	75	49	42
FORTNIGHTLY	9	1	18	1	2	6	37
%	8	2	9	3	4	11	7
NO FIXED TIME	5	6	13	5	3	4	36
%	4	14	6	17	5	7	7
CLEANING MATERIALS USED							
WATER	68	29	123	14	35	35	304
%	61	69	60	47	64	64	61
BLEACHING POWDER	12	4	35	3	12	5	71
%	11	10	17	10	22	9	14
DETERGENTS	30	9	50	14	8	18	129
%	27	21	24	47	15	33	26
ONLY BRUSH	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SALT OR ACID	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
%	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
MAJOR REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN							
WALL REPAIR	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
%	2	0	0	0	0	0	0



ROOF REPAIR	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
%	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
DOOR REPAIR	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
%	3	0	1	0	0	0	1
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON REPAIR	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
AVERAGE MANDAYS ON REPAIR	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

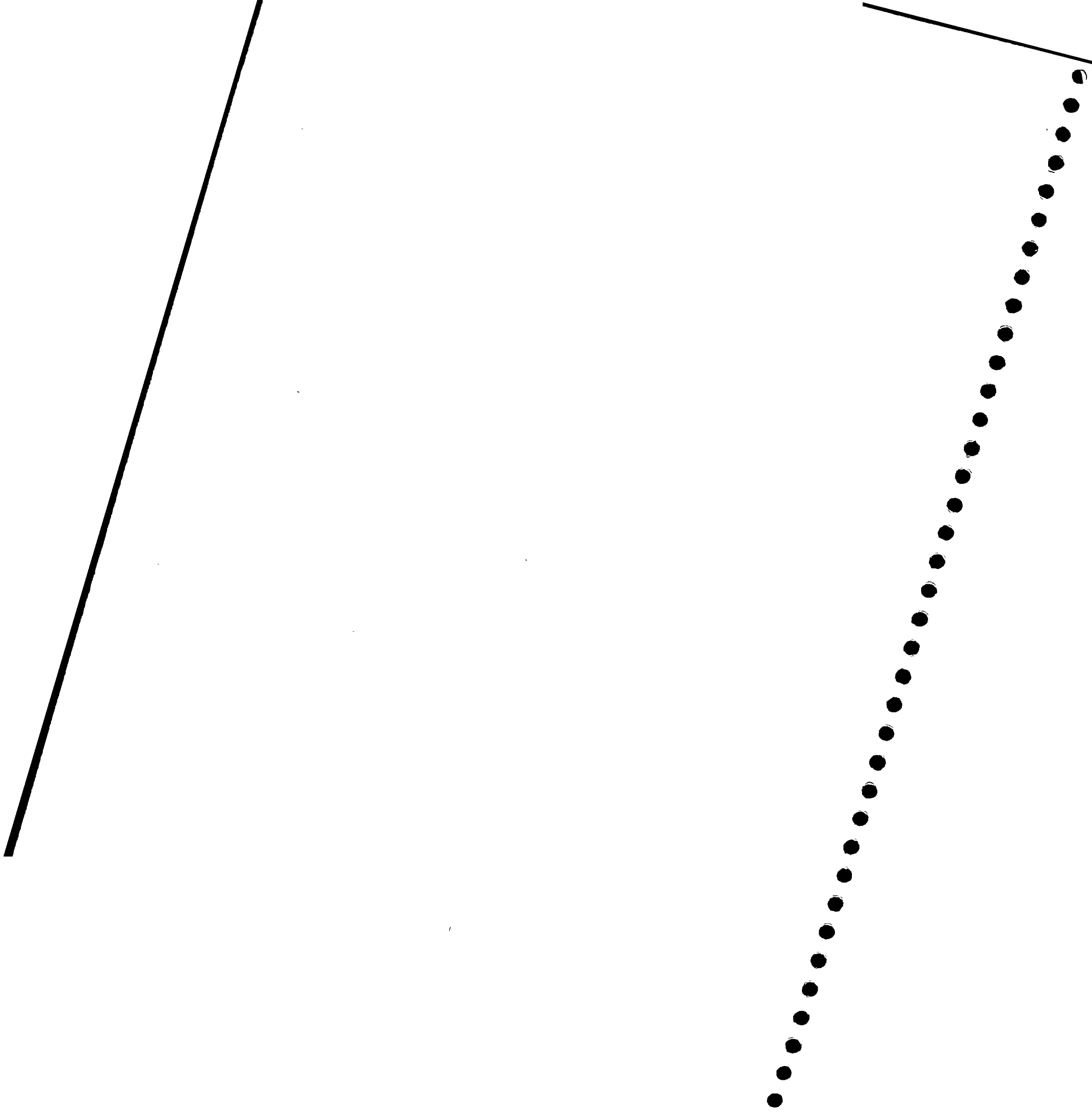


TABLE NO. B 30
CHANGE OF PITS - I

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
LATRINES CONSTRUCTED	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
TWO PITS PROVIDED	158	95	276	98	77	93	797
USING FIRST PIT	158	95	276	98	77	93	797
%	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100.00	100 00	100 00
CHANGED TO SECOND PIT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00
AVERAGE TIME USED - 1st PIT	8	7	13	5	14	12	10
WHO CLEANS THE PIT ?							
USER HOUSEHOLD	14	6	115	9	31	19	194
%	8.75	6 00	40 49	9.00	38 27	19 79	23 63
HIRED SWEEPER	97	36	98	21	25	40	317
%	60 63	36.00	34.51	21.00	30.86	41.67	38.61
WILL HIRE SOMEONE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	0 63	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 12
GOVT. SWEEPER	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
%	0 63	0 00	0 00	1 00	0 00	0 00	0 24

NOTE : AVERAGE TIME OF USAGE OF FIRST PIT IS REPORTED IN MONTHS

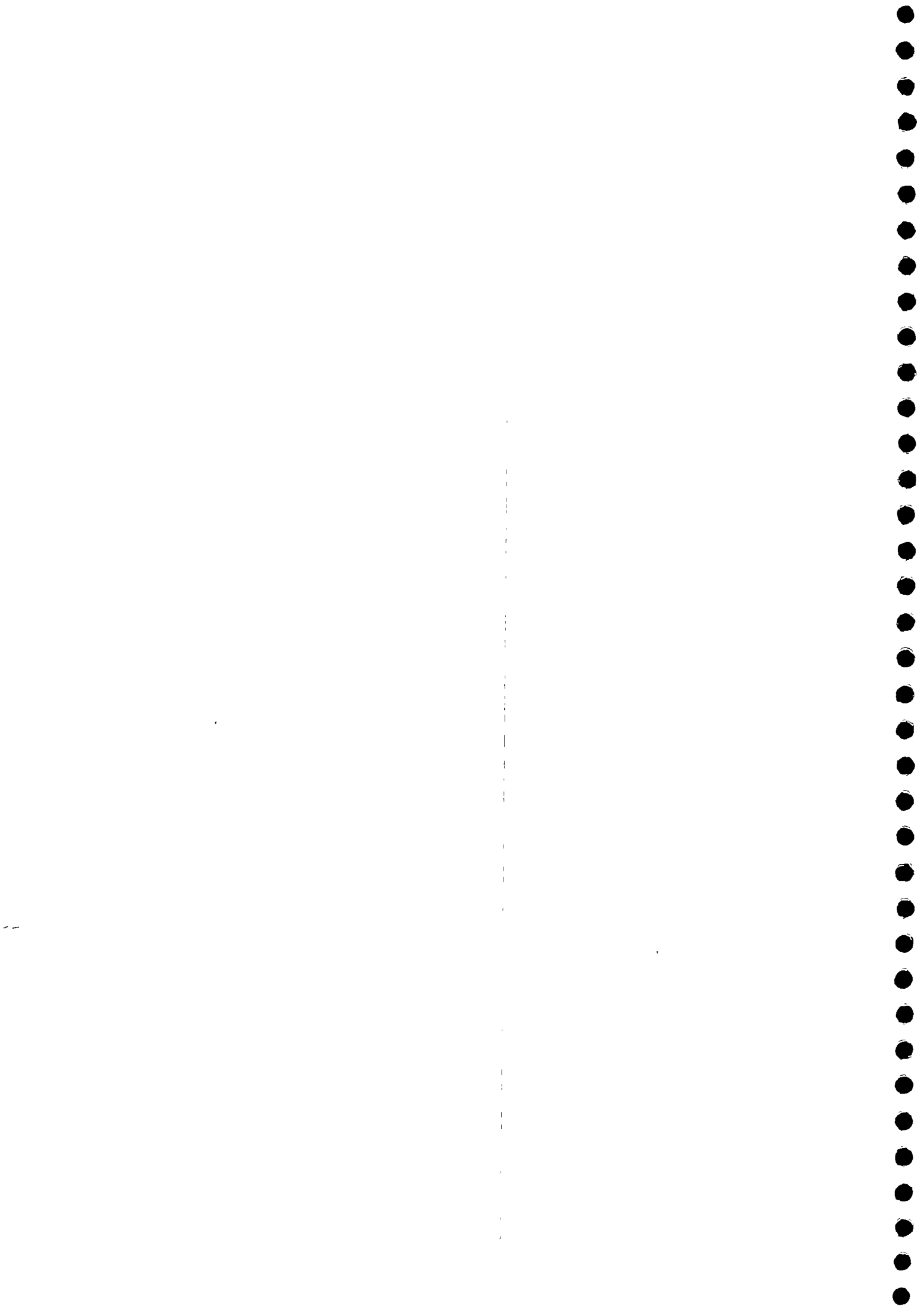
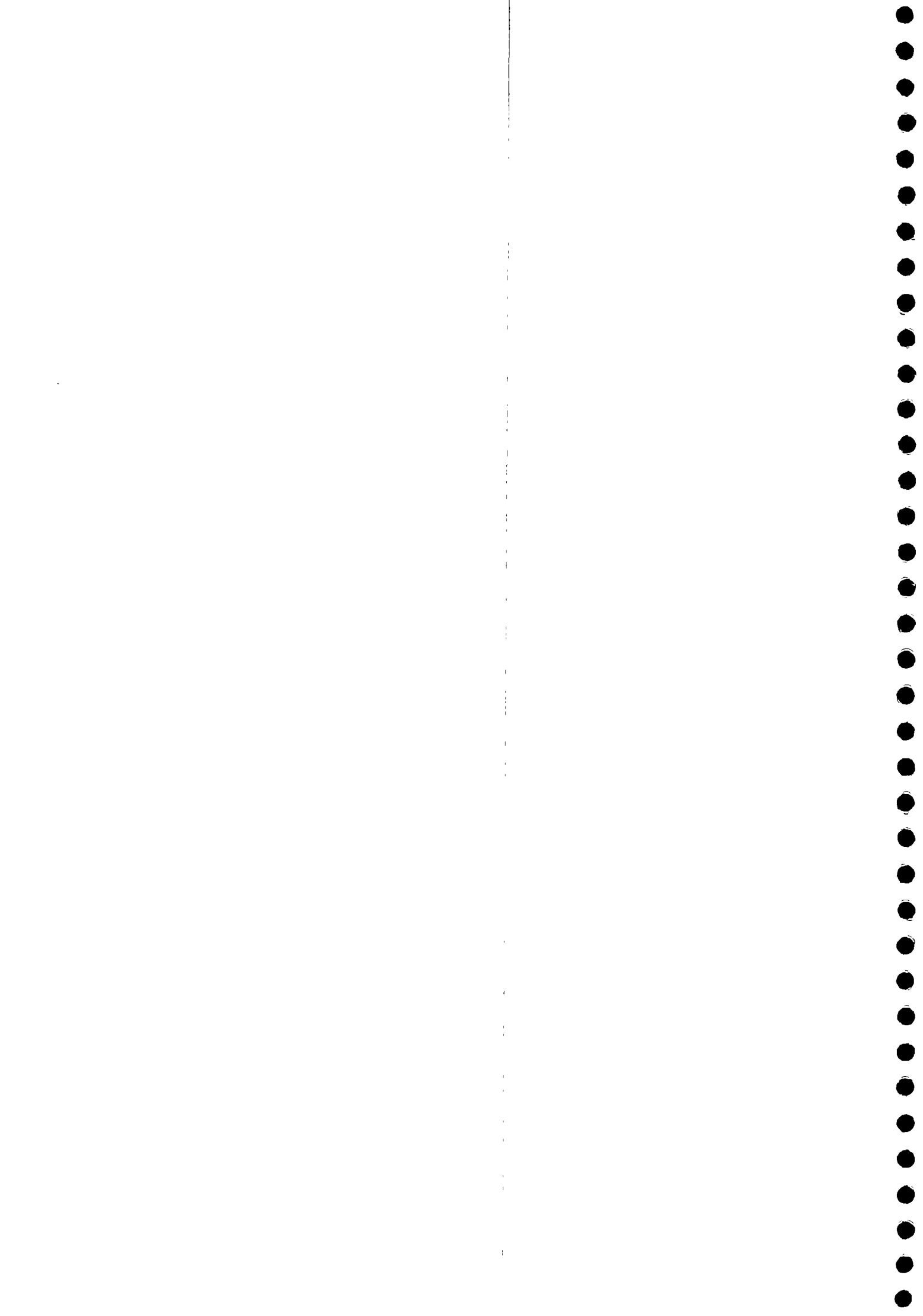


TABLE NO : PSP 01

W/B PLATFORM AND CHANNEL STATUS - I

VARIABLES	AJMER	BHILWAR A	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M PUR	TOTAL
NO. OF BLOCKS COVERED	9	5	11	6	4	3	38
NO. OF VILLAGES COVERED	16	9	21	10	6	4	66
TOTAL NO. OF PSPs	137	50	248	50	53	38	576
NO OF PSPs OPERATIONAL	111	36	133	36	28	20	364
NO. OF PSPs COVERED	16	9	27	9	7	8	76
W/B PLATFORM CONSTRUCTED	12	3	25	5	2	3	50
%	75.00	33.33	92.59	55.56	28.57	37.50	65.79
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION							
- CEMENTED	12	3	24	5	1	1	46
%	100.00	100.00	96.00	100.00	50.00	33.33	92.00
- STONE WORK	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
%	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	50.00	66.67	8.00
DRAINAGE CHANNEL CONSTRUCTED	13	7	18	9	4	6	57
%	81.25	77.78	66.67	100.00	57.14	75.00	75.00
IF YES, WHAT TYPE?							
- BRICK LINED AND CEMENTED	11	7	16	9	2	6	51
%	84.62	100.00	88.89	100.00	50.00	100.00	89.47
- STONE LINED AND CEMENTED	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
%	7.69	0.00	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26
- KUTCHHA	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
%	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	5.26
LENGTH OF THE CHANNEL (IN FEET)	24.57	23.16	15.87	13.85	9.66	7.80	15.82
SOAKPIT CONSTRUCTED	7	1	3	2	0	2	15
%	45.75	11.11	11.11	22.22	0.00	25.00	19.74
CHANNEL SLOPE EFFECTIVE	5	2	9	9	3	3	31
%	38.46	28.57	50.00	100.00	75.00	50.00	54.39
CONDITION OF THE PLATFORM							
- PERFECT USABLE CONDITION	7	3	14	4	1	2	31
%	58.33	100.00	56.00	80.00	50.00	66.67	62.00
- CRACKED BUT USABLE	5	0	8	1	1	1	16
%	41.67	0.00	32.00	20.00	50.00	33.33	32.00



- TOTALLY CRACKED AND UNUSABLE	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
∕	0.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
CONDITION OF THE CHANNEL							
- PERFECT USABLE CONDITION	8	4	9	6	4	6	37
∕	61.54	57.14	50.00	66.67	100.00	100.00	64.91
- CRACKED BUT USABLE	4	2	6	3	0	0	15
∕	30.77	28.57	33.33	33.33	0.00	0.00	26.32
- CRACKED WITH WATER SEEPAGE	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
∕	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75
- TOTALLY CRACKED AND UNUSABLE	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
∕	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.26

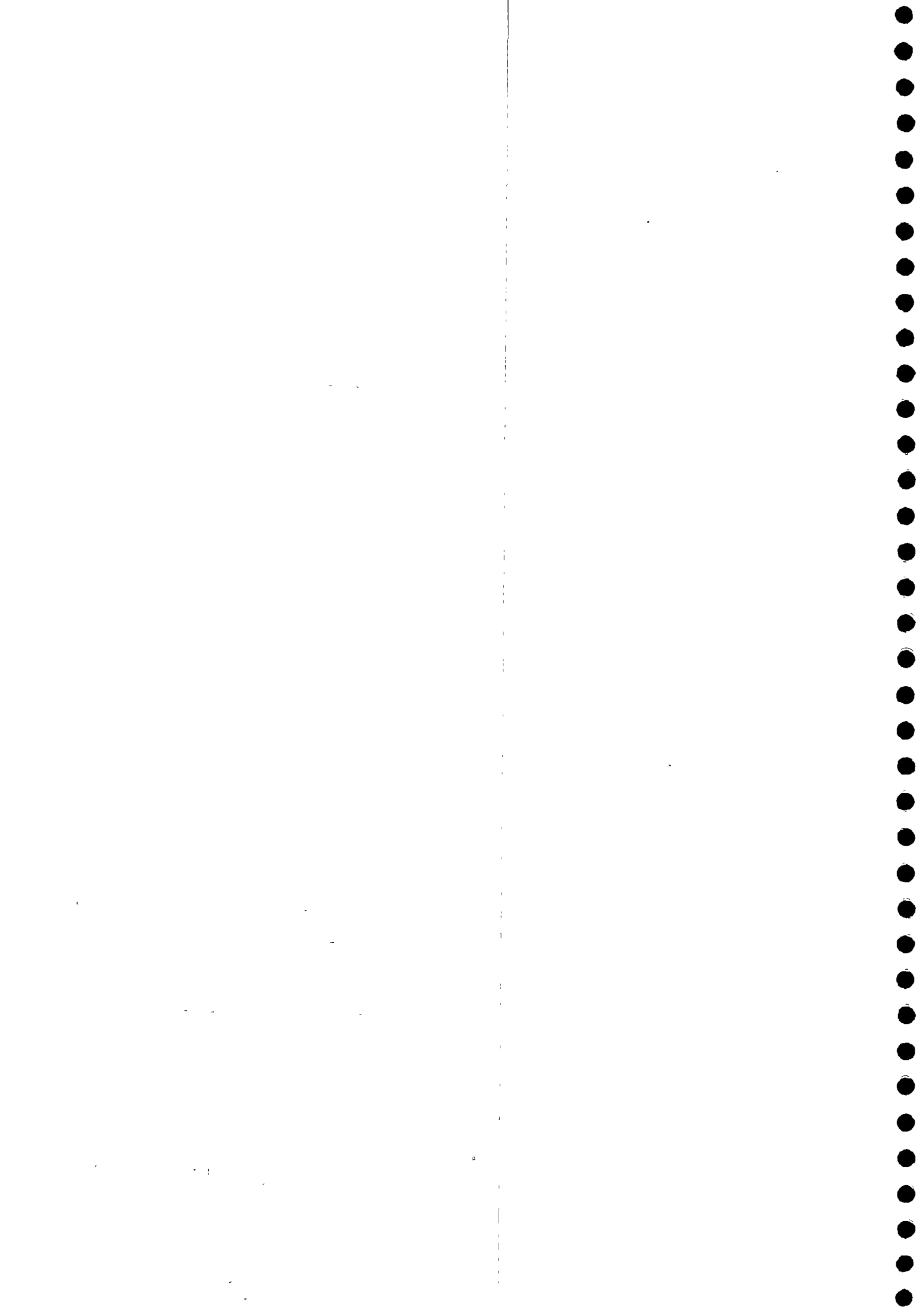


TABLE NO. : PSP 02

W/B PLATFORM AND CHANNEL STATUS - II

VARIABLES	AJMER	BHILWAR A	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M.PUR	TOTAL
PLATFORM CLEAN (IF UNDER USE)	12	3	12	5	2	3	37
%	100.00	100.00	48.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	74.00
IS THE CHANNEL CLEAN	9	3	11	8	4	3	38
%	69.23	42.86	61.11	88.89	100.00	50.00	66.67
HOW DOES THE WASTE WATER DRAIN							
- INTO THE PIT	6	1	1	2	0	0	10
%	37.50	11.11	3.70	22.22	0.00	0.00	13.16
- INTO OPEN SPACE	8	8	23	7	6	8	60
%	50.00	88.89	85.19	77.78	85.71	100.00	78.95
DOES SOAKPIT ABSORB WASTE WATER FULLY	6	0	0	2	0	0	8
%	85.71	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	53.33
IS THERE A CATTLE TROUGH NEAR THE PSP	4	2	0	0	3	1	10
%	25.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	42.86	12.50	13.16
RESPONSIBILITY FOR CLEANING PSP							
- INDIVIDUAL	11	7	22	9	5	8	62
%	68.75	77.78	81.48	100.00	71.43	100.00	81.58
- VILLAGE PANCHAYAT	2	1	3	0	1	0	7
%	12.50	11.11	11.11	0.00	14.29	0.00	9.21
SPECIFIC PERSON RESPONSIBLE	0	0	4	0	1	0	5
%	0.00	0.00	14.81	0.00	14.29	0.00	6.58
IS THE PERSON PAID	2	0	4	0	1	0	7
%	12.50	0.00	14.81	0.00	14.29	0.00	9.21
WHO PAYS HIM							
- VILLAGERS	1	0	3	0	1	0	5
%	6.25	0.00	11.11	0.00	14.29	0.00	6.58
- PANCHAYAT	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
%	6.25	0.00	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63

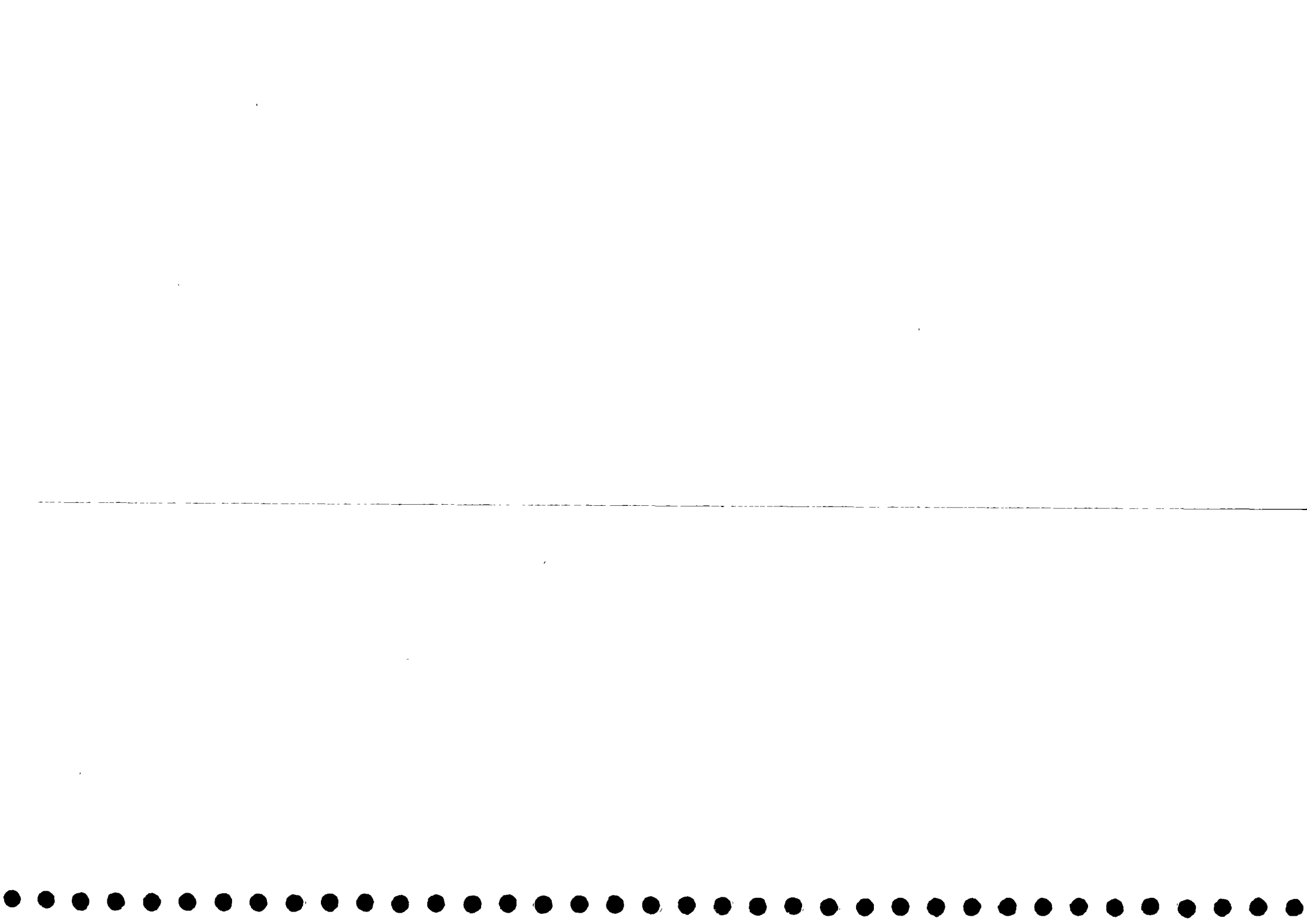
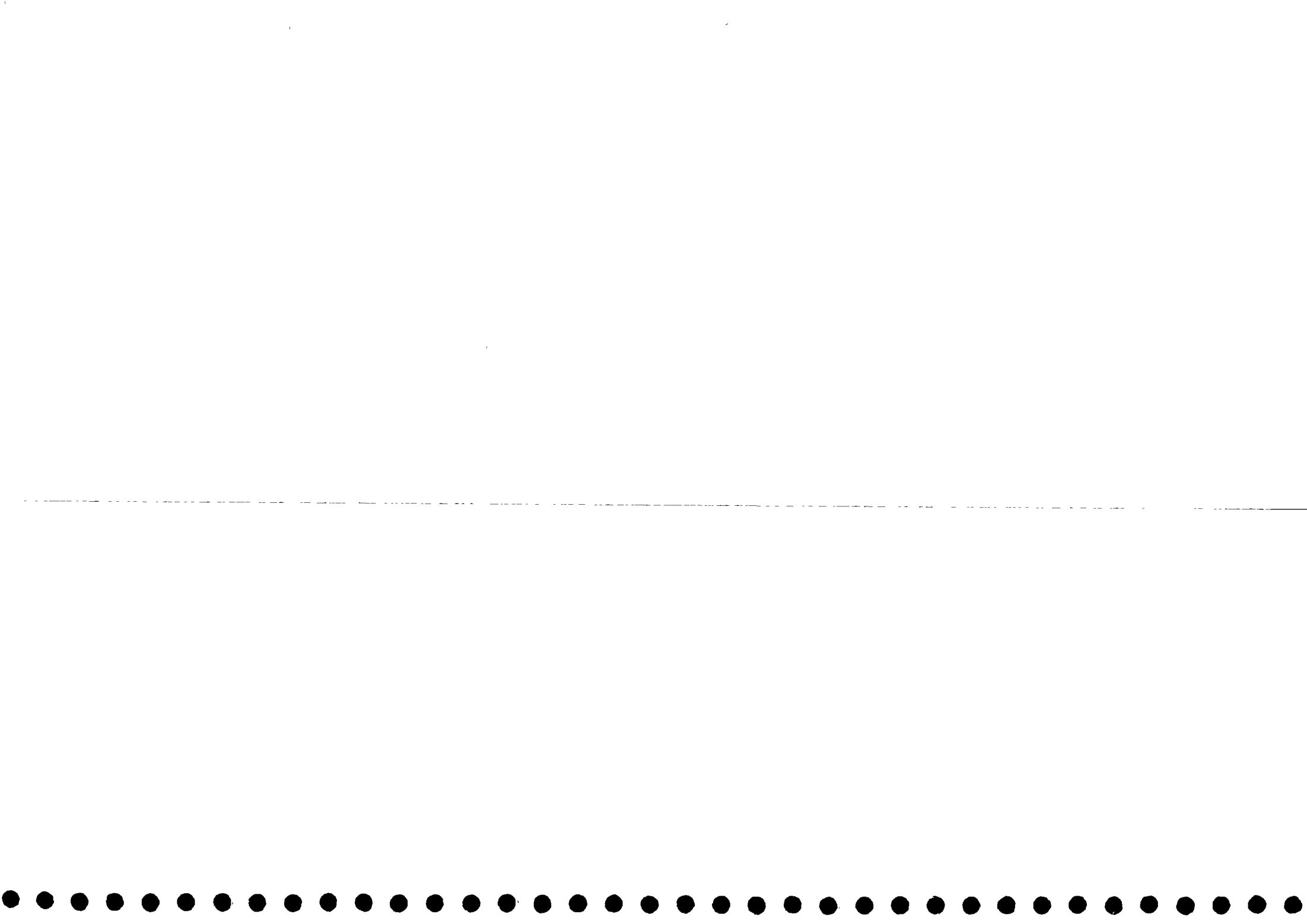


TABLE NO. : PSP 03

PSP USER PROFILE

VARIABLES	AJMER	BHILWAR A	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M.PUR	TOTAL
TOTAL RESPONDENTS (PSP USERS)	60	36	96	40	24	36	292
RESPONDENT'S AGE							
- MALES	30	41	33	34	27	32	33
- FEMALES	36	34	33	30	30	30	32
RESPONDENT'S SEX							
- MALES	33	18	48	20	10	13	142
%	55	50	50	50	42	36	49
- FEMALES	27	18	48	20	14	23	150
%	45	50	50	50	58	64	51
RESPONDENT'S CASTE							
- SC	27	10	29	15	5	11	97
%	45	28	30	38	21	31	33
- ST	0	0	4	0	5	5	14
%	0	0	4	0	21	14	5
- OTHERS	32	26	64	25	14	20	181
%	53	72	67	63	58	56	62
AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM RESPONDENT'S HOUSE	187	143	115	214	84	128	145
HAVING SANITATION FACILITIES AT HOME							
- SANITARY LATRINES	30	20	36	28	10	14	138
%	50	56	38	70	42	39	47
- W/B FACILITY	29	4	36	14	4	7	94
%	48	11	38	35	17	19	32
- SOAK PIT	24	3	28	13	3	4	75
%	40	8	29	33	13	11	26
- SMOKELESS CHULLAH	12	2	29	18	3	5	69
%	20	6	30	45	13	14	24
FUNCTIONS PERFORMED							
- WASHING CLOTHES	44	9	71	21	11	31	187
%	73	25	74	53	46	86	64
- BATHING	39	11	72	21	15	30	188
%	65	31	75	53	63	83	64
- WASHING UTENSILS	7	9	36	2	3	14	71
%	12	25	38	5	13	39	24



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- WASHING CATTLE	16	0	59	1	16	20	112
%	27	0	61	3	67	56	38
- WATERING CATTLE	12	2	68	7	18	19	126
%	20	6	71	18	75	53	43
- OTHERS	11	8	4	32	4	4	63
%	18	22	4	80	17	11	22
PSP CONVIENIENT	52	27	81	40	11	28	239
%	87	75	84	100	46	78	82
DOES THE RESPONDENT CLEAN	41	24	29	34	12	23	163
%	68	67	30	85	50	64	56
DOES ANY OTHER MEMBER CLEAN	43	31	24	39	10	25	172
%	72	86	25	98	42	69	59

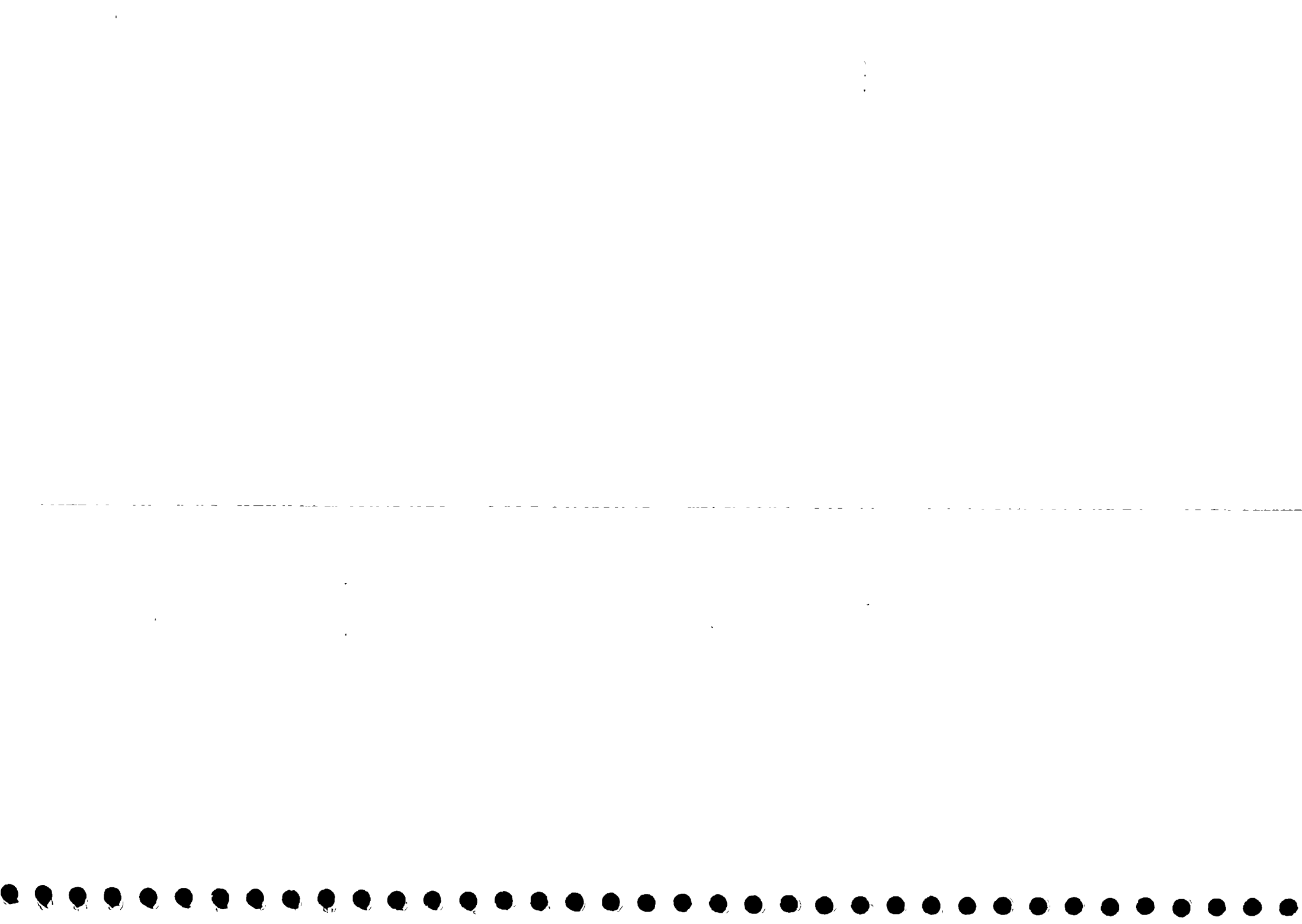
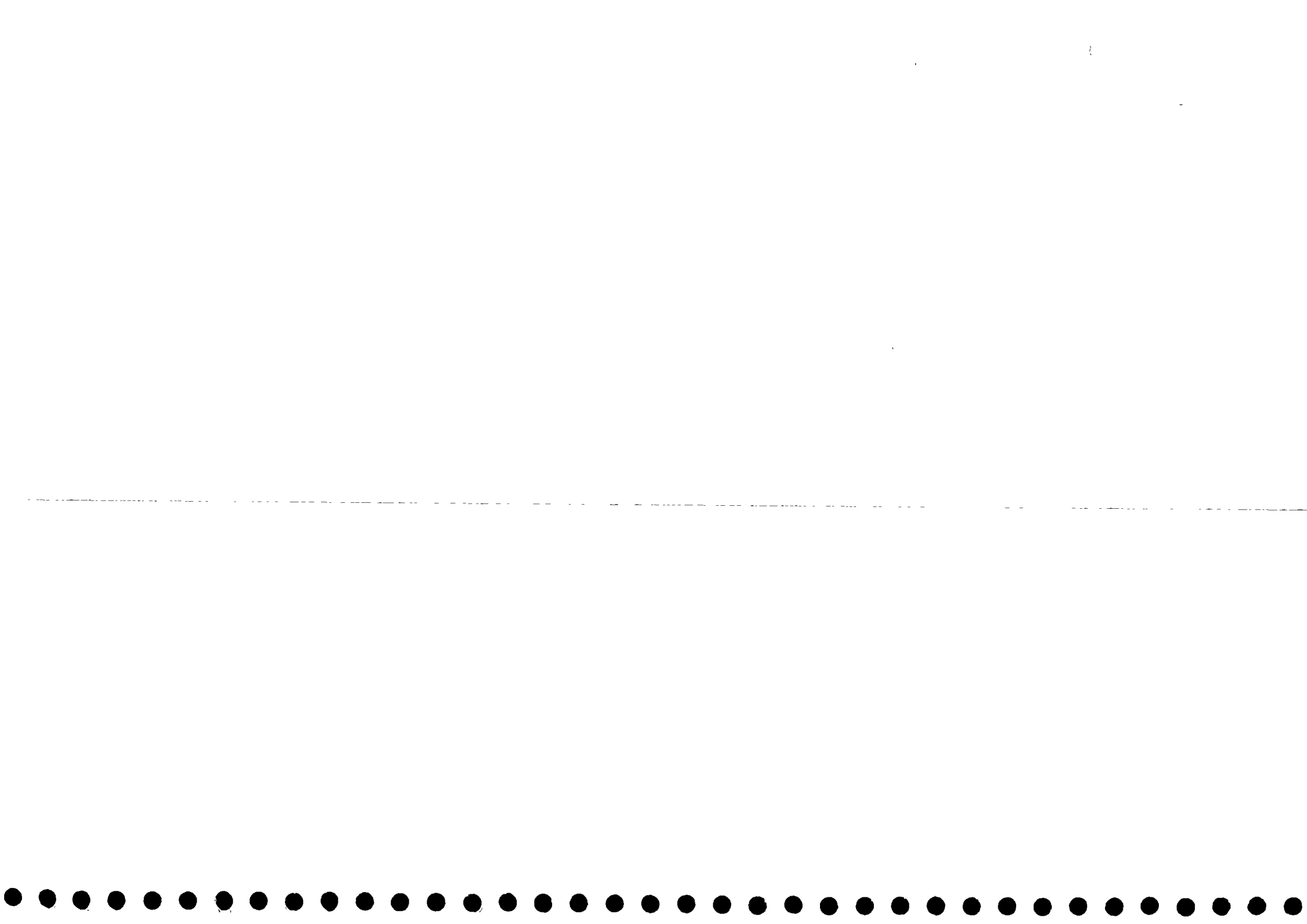


TABLE NO. INST 01
SCHOOL INFORMATION

VARIABLES	AJMER	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	SAWAJ		TOTAL
					MADHOPUR	BHILWARA	
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED	11	11	4	5	4	1	36
TYPE OF SCHOOL							
LOWER PRIMARY	8	6	3	3	4	0	24
%	72.73	54.55	75.00	60.00	100.00	0.00	66.67
UPPER PRIMARY	2	4	1	1	0	0	8
%	18.18	36.36	25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	22.22
MIDDLE	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
%	9.09	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	8.33
SECONDARY	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADMINISTRATION							
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	11	4	4	3	0	1	23
%	100.00	36.36	100.00	60.00	0.00	100.00	63.89
PANCHAYAT SAMITHI	0	4	0	2	0	0	6
%	0.00	36.36	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	16.67
RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	0	3	0	0	4	0	7
%	0.00	27.27	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	19.44
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
COMPOSITION OF STUDENTS							
BOYS ONLY	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
GIRLS ONLY	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
%	0.00	9.09	0.00	20.00	0.00	100.00	8.33
BOYS AND GIRLS	10	10	4	4	4	0	32
%	90.91	90.91	100.00	80.00	100.00	0.00	88.89
NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED							



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BOYS	2032	1229	728	923	489	0	5401
GIRLS	529	693	93	231	270	226	2042
TOTAL	2561	1922	821	1154	759	226	7443
TOTAL STAFF IN SCHOOL							
TEACHING	84	66	26	27	20	7	230
OTHERS	6	7	0	5	1	0	19

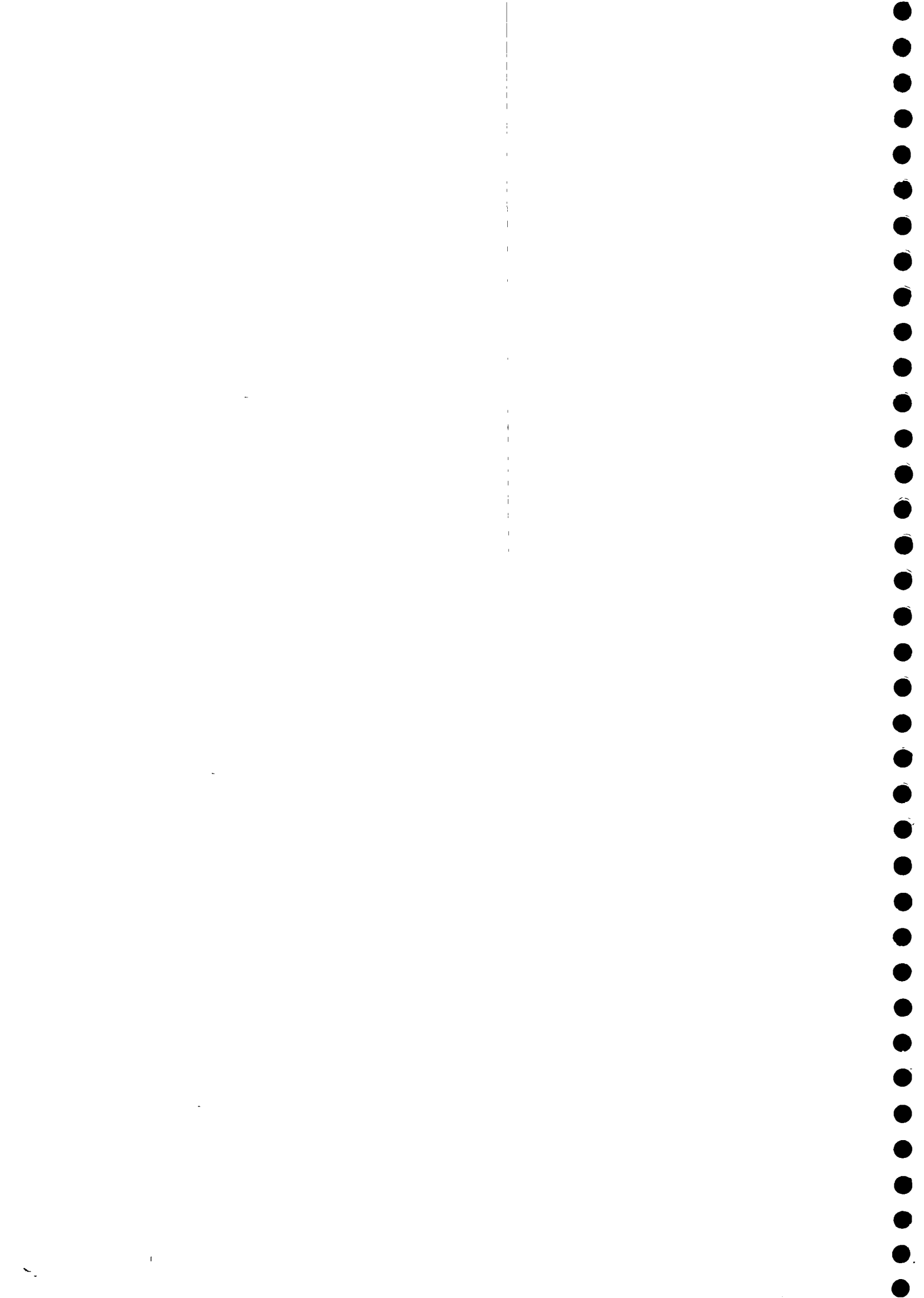


TABLE NO. INST 02

INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABILITY

INFRASTRUCTURE AVAILABILITY VARIABLES	SAWAI						
	AJMER	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	MADHOPUR	BHILWARA	
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED	11	11	4	5	4	1	36
SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE							
LATRINES (AVAILABILITY)	11	11	4	5	4	1	36
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
URINALS (AVAILABILITY)	9	11	2	4	3	1	30
%	81.82	100.00	50.00	80.00	75.00	100.00	83.33
LATRINE FEATURES							
LOCATION OF THE LATRINE							
CLOSE TO SCHOOL	6	4	4	5	2	1	22
%	54.55	36.36	100.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	61.11
AT A DISTANCE	5	7	0	0	2	0	14
%	45.45	63.64	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	38.89
AVERAGE DISTANCE	18	15	17	6	18	30	17
CAPACITY OF THE LATRINE							
ONE SEATER	11	10	3	4	4	1	33
%	100.00	90.91	75.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	91.67
TWO SEATER	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
%	0.00	9.09	25.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	8.33

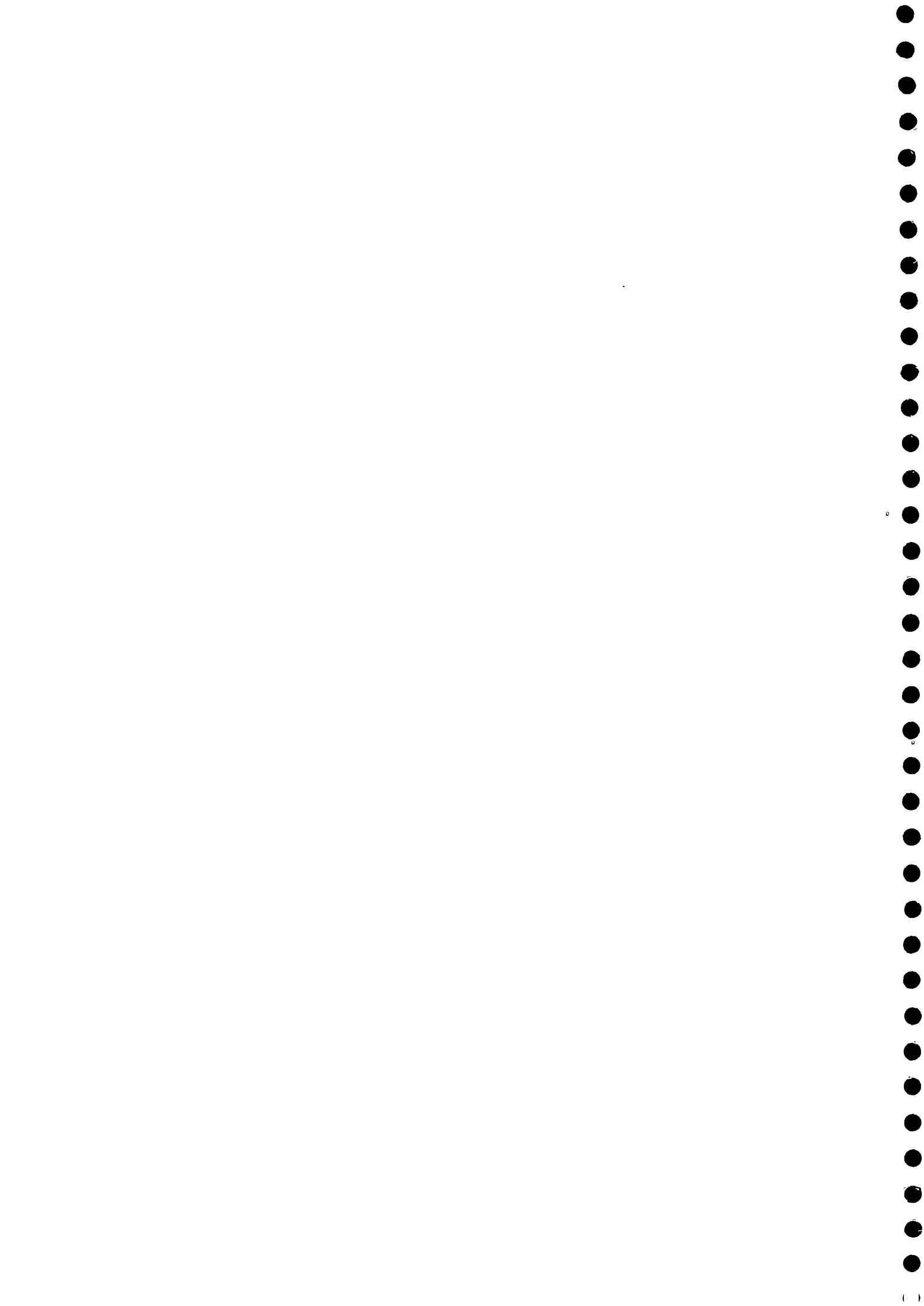


TABLE NO. INST 03

PRESENT STATUS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES

PRESENT STATUS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL LATRINES	SAWAI						
	AJMER	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	MADHOPUR	BHILWARA	
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED	11	11	4	5	4	1	36
LATRINES IN WORKING CONDITION							
FUNCTIONAL	9	11	3	4	3	0	30
%	81.82	100.00	75.00	80.00	75.00	0.00	83.33
NON-FUNCTIONAL	2	0	1	1	1	1	6
%	18.18	0.00	25.00	20.00	25.00	100.00	16.67
IF FUNCTIONAL.....							
PIT COVERS IN PLACE	9	11	3	4	3	0	30
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
PIT COVER STATUS							
DOESNT FIT PROPERLY	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
CRACKED	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
ANY OTHER PROBLEMS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAN TYPE							
FIBRE GLASS	9	11	3	5	4	1	33
%	81.82	100.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	91.67
OTHERS	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
ARE THE DOORS SECURE							
YES	2	10	2	4	4	0	22
%	18.18	90.91	50.00	80.00	100.00	0.00	61.11

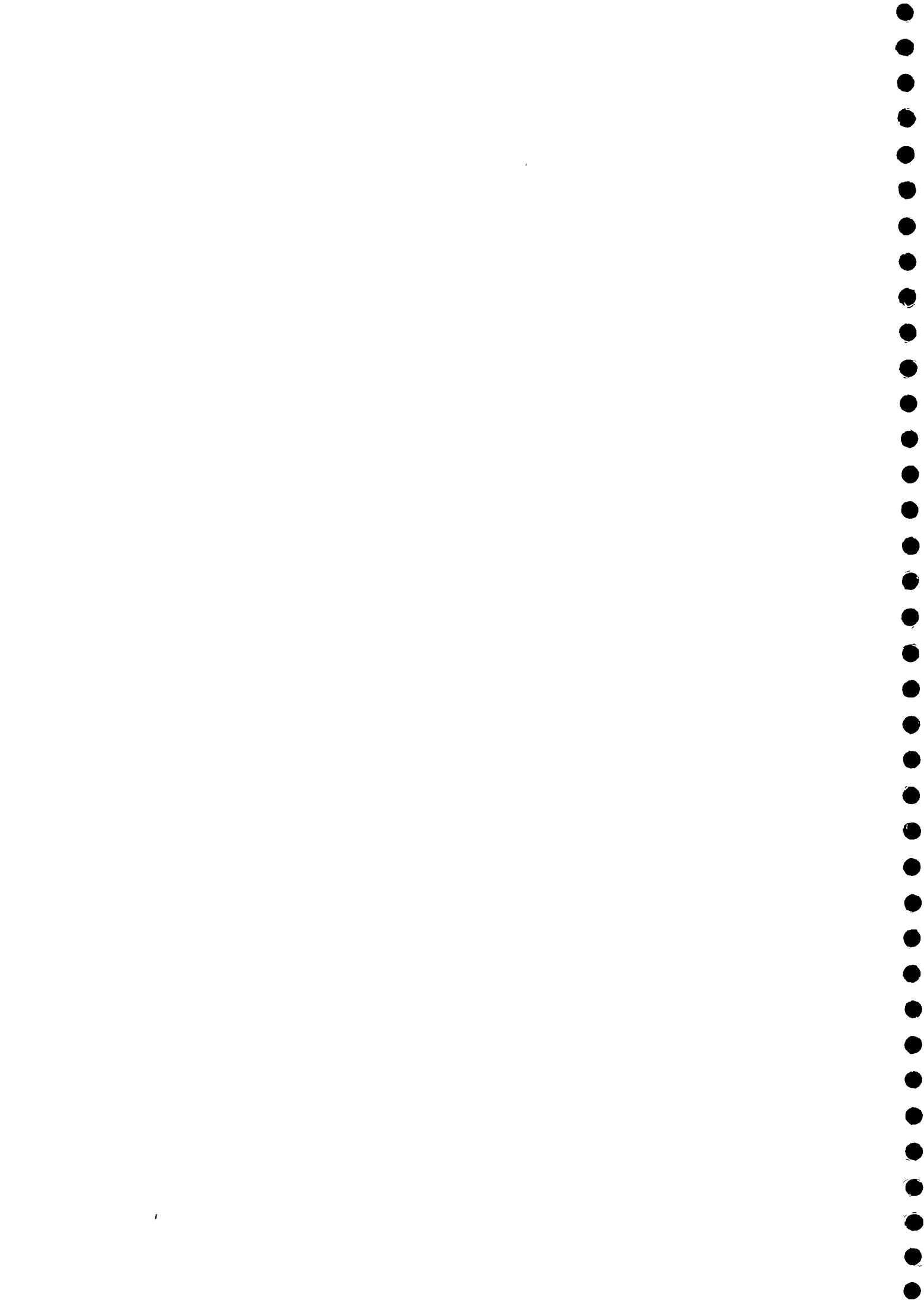
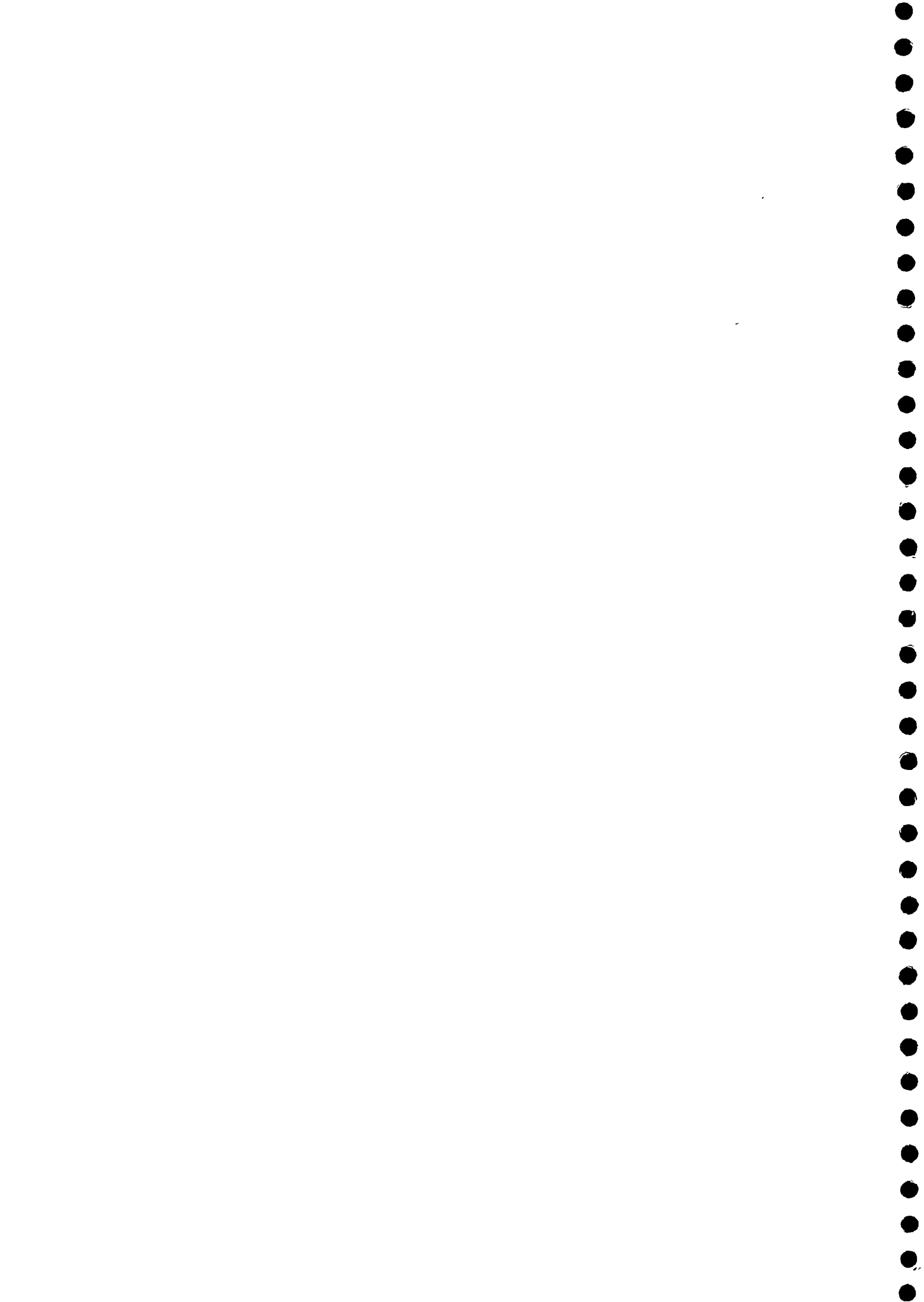


TABLE NO. INST 04

USAGE PATTERNS

USAGE PATTERNS		SAWAI						
VARIABLES	AJMER	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	MADHOPUR	BHILWARA		
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED	11	11	4	5	4	1	36	
CURRENTLY UNDER USE	5	10	3	4	2	0	24	
%	45.45	90.91	75.00	80.00	50.00	0.00	66.67	
NOT USED	4	1	1	1	2	1	10	
%	36.36	9.09	25.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	27.78	
IF NO, SINCE THE BEGINNING	3	1	1	1	0	1	7	
%	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	70.00	
AFTER SOME MONTHS	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	
%	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	30.00	
REASONS FOR DISUSE								
NO DOOR	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	
%	25.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	30.00	
JUNGLE IS NEARBY	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
%	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	
USED ONLY AS A URINAL	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
%	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	
CONSTRUCTION INCOMPLETE	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	
WATER SEAL DEFECTIVE	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	10.00	
PIT COVERS COLLAPSED	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	10.00	
IF USED, WHO USES IT								
BOYS AND GIRLS	4	3	2	1	0	0	10	
%	80.00	30.00	66.67	25.00	0.00	0.00	41.67	
ONLY BOYS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17	
ONLY GIRLS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
BOYS AND STAFF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



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	%	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00
GIRLS AND STAFF		0	5	0	2	0	0	7
	%	0 00	50 00	0 00	50 00	0 00	0 00	29.17
BOYS, GIRLS AND STAFF		0	2	1	1	1	0	5
	%	0.00	20 00	33 33	25 00	50.00	0.00	20.83
STAFF		1	0	0	0	1	0	2
	%	20 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	50.00	0.00	8.33
PARTIALLY USE BY STUDENTS		2	11	1	3	2	0	19
	%	40 00	110 00	33 33	75 00	100 00	0.00	79 17
USERS HAVING SANITARY LATRINES AT HOME								
YES		1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%	11 11	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	3.33
ONLY SOME		8	5	3	4	1	0	21
	%	88 89	45 45	100 00	100.00	33 33	0.00	70.00
CANT SAY		0	6	0	0	2	0	8
	%	0.00	54.55	0 00	0 00	50.00	0.00	22.22

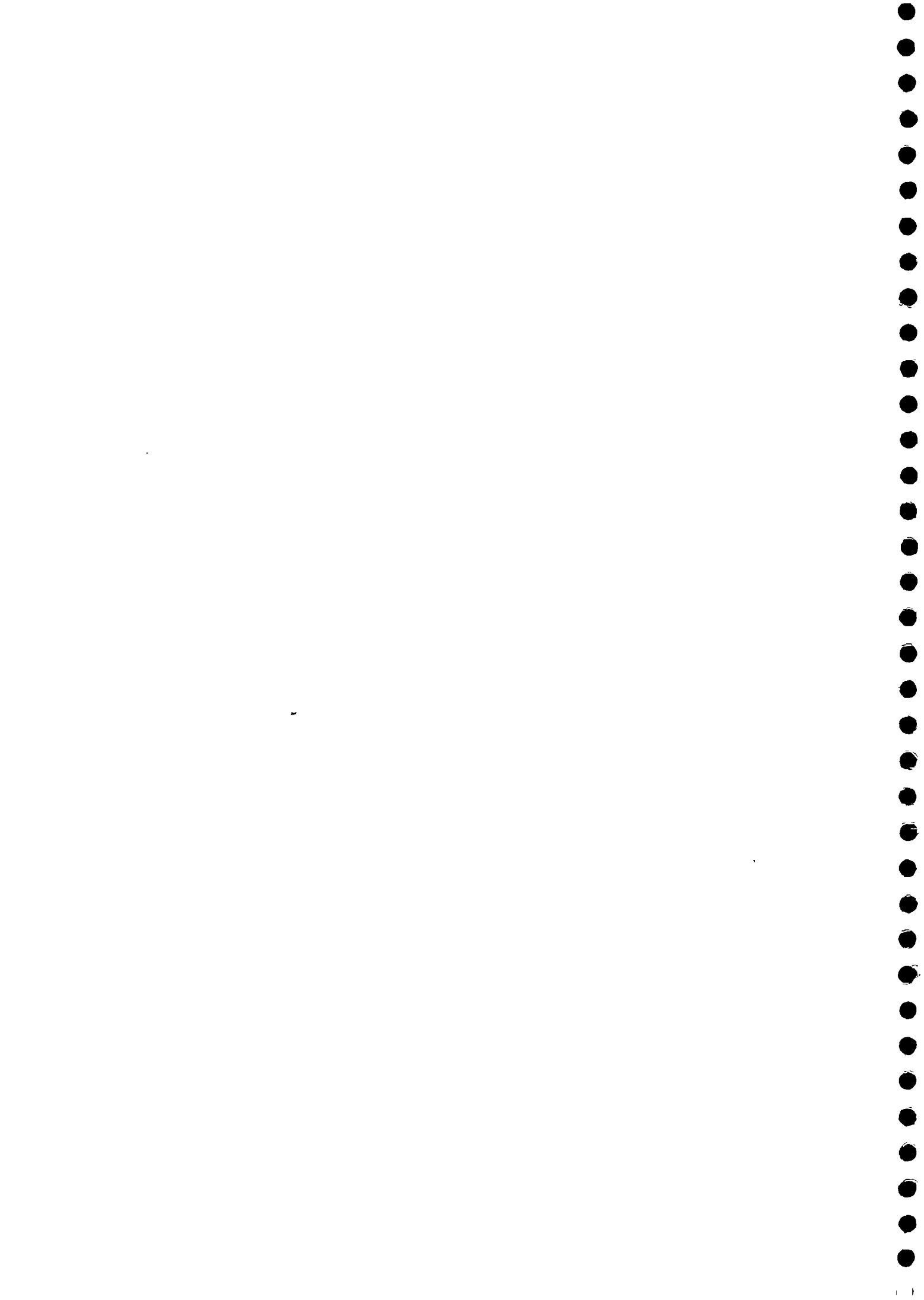
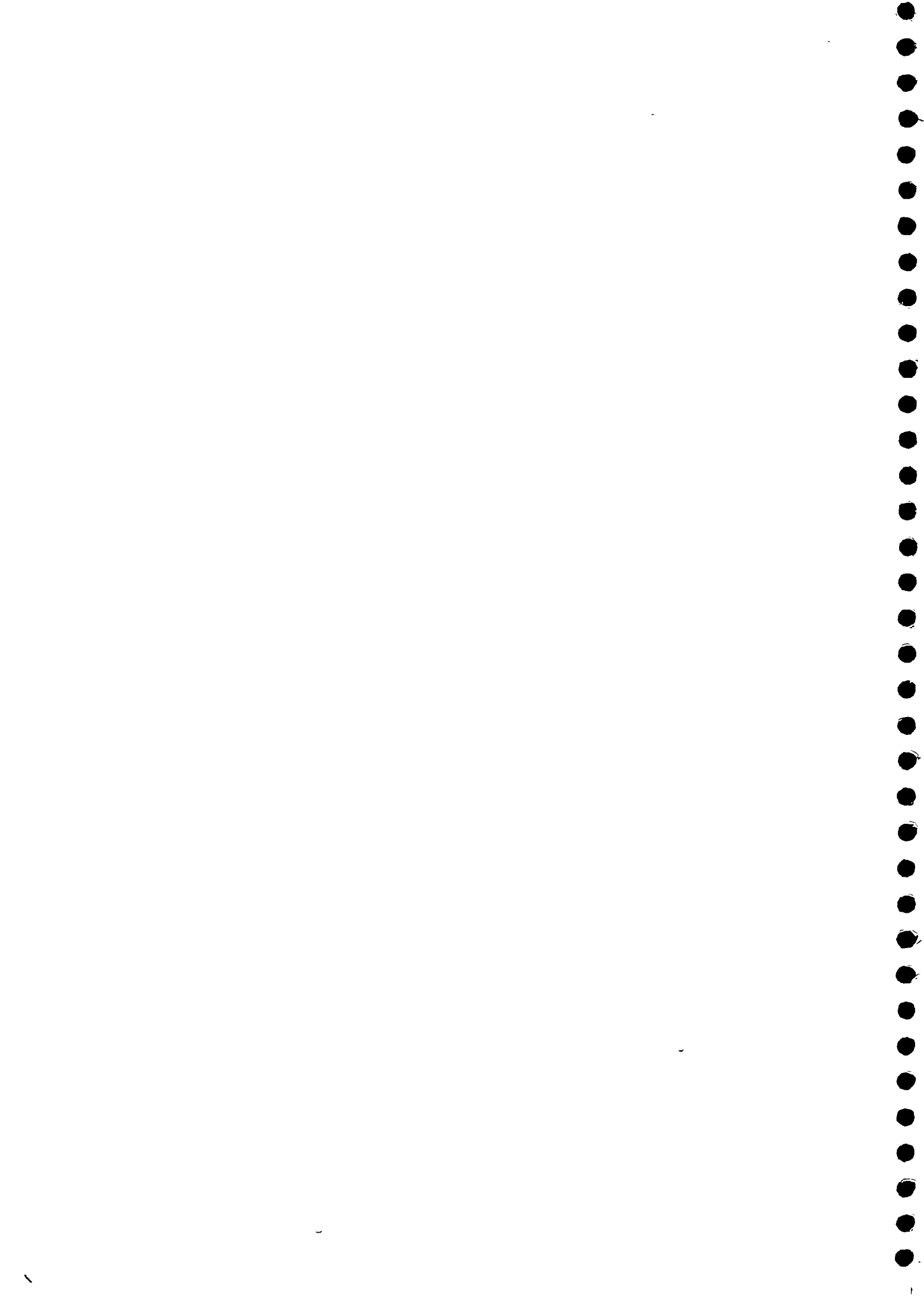


TABLE NO. INST 05

MAINTENANCE OF LATRINES UNDER USE

MAINTENANCE OF LATRINES UNDER USE							
VARIABLES	AJMER	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	SAWAI MADHOPUR	BHILWARA	
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED	11	11	4	5	4	1	
IS THE LATRINE CLEAN	6	11	3	4	2	0	2
%	54.55	100.00	75.00	80.00	50.00	0.00	72.22
REGULARLY CLEANED	7	9	2	4	2	0	24
%	63.64	81.82	50.00	80.00	50.00	0.00	66.67
IF YES, HOW FREQUENTLY							
DAILY	4	3	1	1	1	0	10
%	57.14	33.33	50.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	41.67
WEEKLY	3	4	0	3	0	0	10
%	42.86	44.44	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	41.67
FORTNIGHTLY	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
%	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	12.50
MONTHLY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NO FIXED TIME	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
WHO CLEANS							
SWEEPER	1	6	1	2	1	0	11
%	14.29	66.67	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	45.83
SCHOOL PEON	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
%	28.57	11.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50
STUDENTS	3	2	1	2	1	0	9
%	42.86	22.22	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	37.50
OTHERS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	14.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
MATERIAL USED FOR CLEANING							
ONLY WATER	9	6	3	1	1	0	20
%	100.00	54.55	100.00	25.00	33.33	0.00	66.67
WASHING POWDER	0	3	0	3	1	0	7
%	0.00	27.27	0.00	75.00	33.33	0.00	23.33
ASH	0	1	0	0	0	0	1



	%	0.00	9 09	0.00	0 00	0 00	0.00	3
PHENYL		0	1	0	0	0	0	
	%	0 00	9 09	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	3.
KEROSENE OIL		0	0	0	0	1	0	
	%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00	33.33	0 00	3.
PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING								
HEAD MASTER		8	4	3	4	n r	1	
	%	88 89	36 36	100 00	100 00	0 00	0 00	66

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	%	0 00	9 09	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	3 33
PHENYL		0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	%	0 00	9 09	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	3.33
KEROSENE OIL		0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	%	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	33 33	0 00	3 33
PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING								
HEAD MASTER		8	4	3	4	n r	1	20
	%	88 89	36 36	100 00	100 00	0 00	0 00	66 67

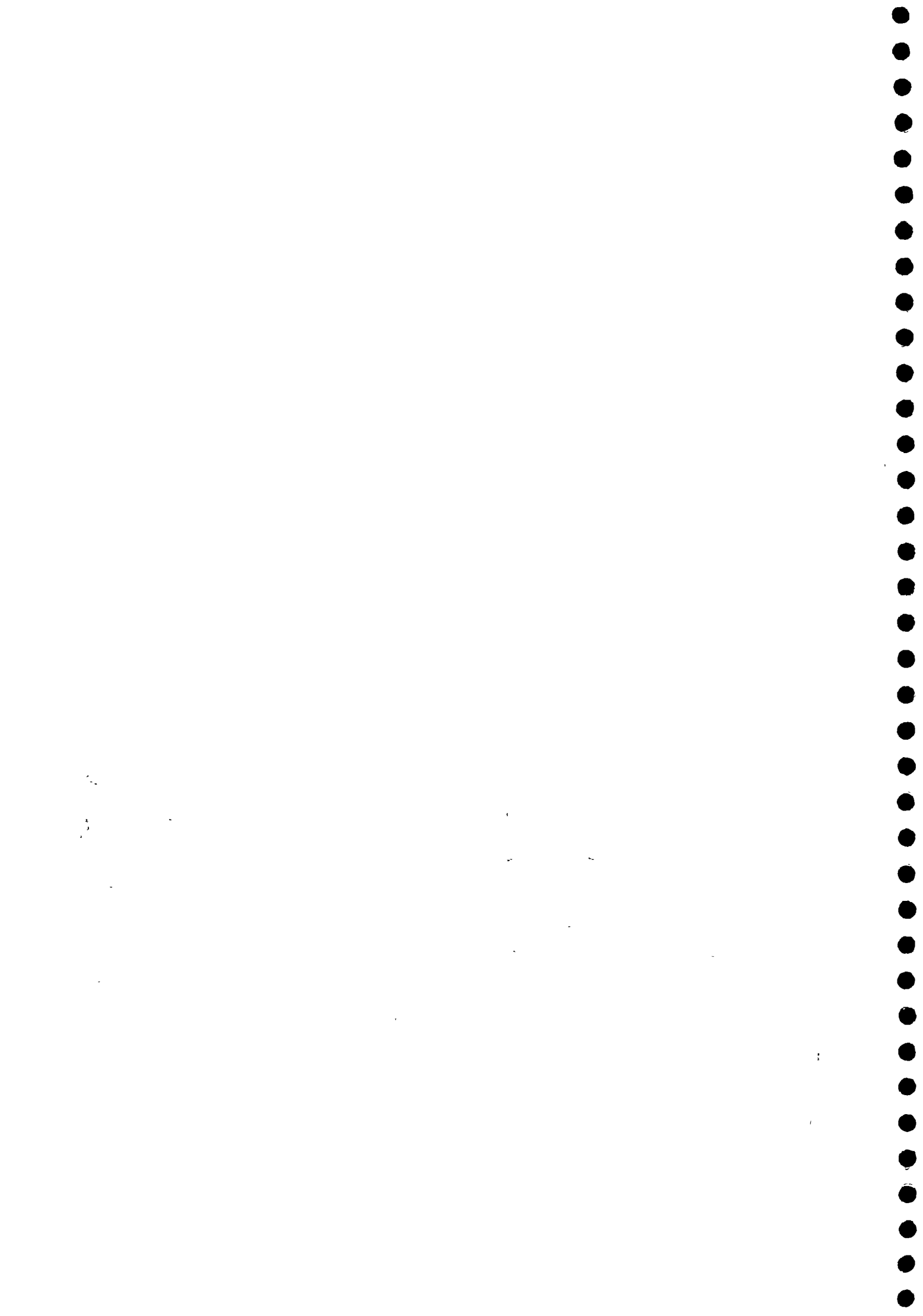
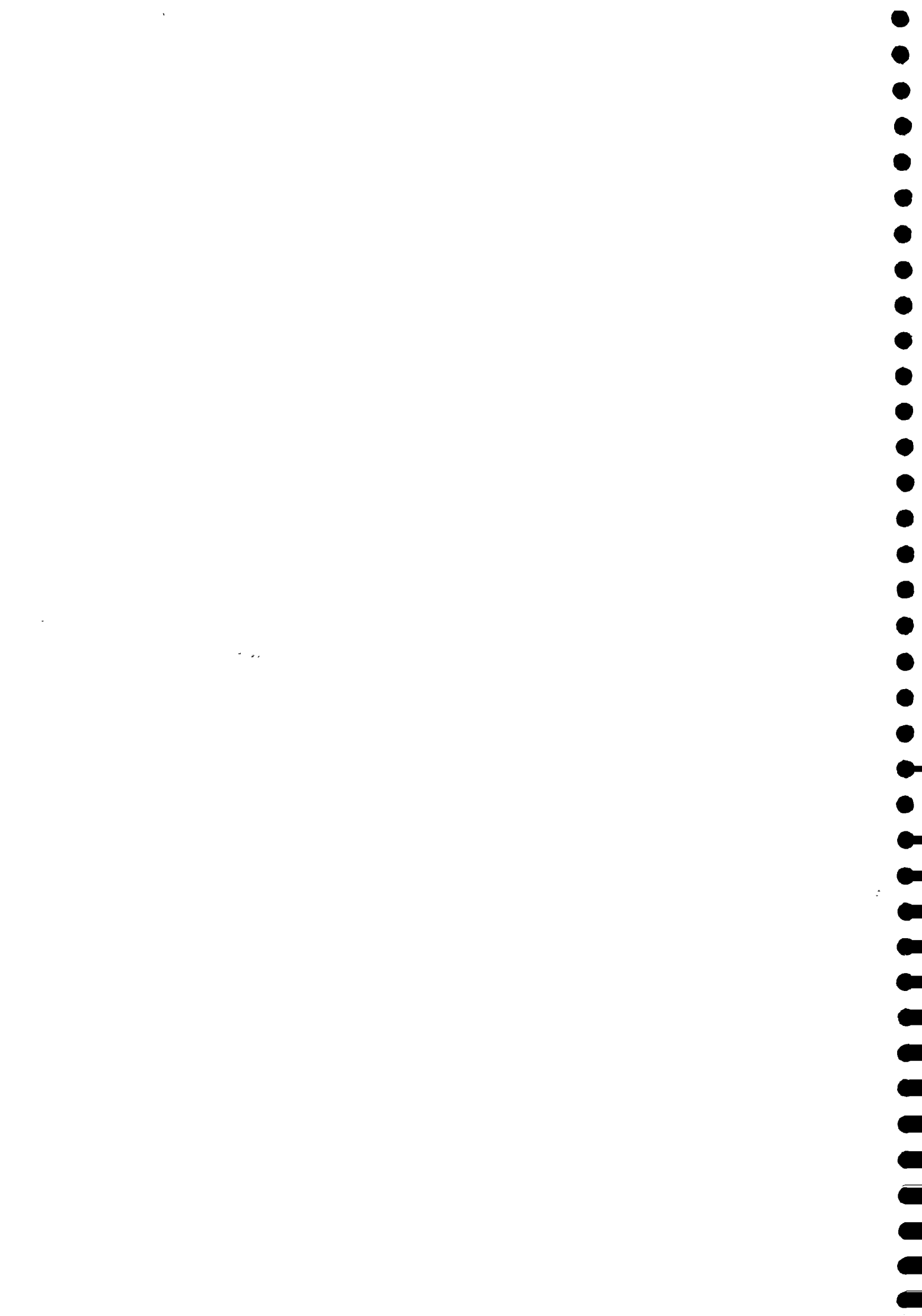


TABLE NO. INST 06

COURSE OF WATER SUPPLY

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY				SAWAI			
VARIABLES	AJMER	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	MADHOPUR	BIHILWARA	
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED	11	11	4	5	4	1	36
SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY							
HAND PUMP	7	8	2	3	1	1	22
%	63.64	72.73	50.00	60.00	25.00	100.00	61.11
TAP	2	3	0	1	0	0	6
%	18.18	27.27	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	16.67
WATER TANK	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
%	9.09	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
WELL	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
%	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	5.56
DISTANCE FROM SOURCE (MTS)	68.00	45.00	28.00	35.00	87.50	25.00	48.08
PROVISION FOR WATER STORAGE	3	5	1	2	n r	0	11
%	27.27	45.45	25.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	30.56
PROBLEM IN GETTING WATER	5	3	3	0	1	0	12
%	45.45	27.27	75.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	33.33
NO ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
WATER SOURCE TOO FAR	5	2	3	0	1	1	12
%	45.45	18.18	75.00	0.00	25.00	100.00	33.33
NO STORAGE POIS	2	1	3	0	1	1	8
%	18.18	9.09	75.00	0.00	25.00	100.00	22.22
NO ONE PREPARED TO CARRY WATER	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
%	9.09	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
HOW DO THE STUDENTS CLEAN HANDS							
SOAP	n r	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.78
SAND	n r	2	0	4	0	0	6
%	0.00	18.18	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	16.67



MUD	nr	2	0	0	0	0	2
%	0 00	18 18	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	5 56
ASH	nr	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0 00	9.09	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	2 78
ONLY WATER	nr	3	0	0	1	0	4
%	0 00	27 27	0 00	0 00	25 00	0 00	11 11
AVAILABILITY OF CLEAN DRINKING WATER	8	10	2	4	3	1	28
%	72 73	90 91	50 00	80 00	75 00	100 00	77 78
SOURCE FOR DRINKING WATER							
WELL	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
%	0 00	0 00	25 00	0 00	25 00	0 00	5.56
TANK	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
%	18 18	0 00	25 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	8.33
HAND PUMP	5	7	2	3	2	1	20
%	45 45	63 64	50 00	60 00	50 00	100 00	55 56
TAP WATER	3	4	0	1	0	0	8
%	27 27	36 36	0 00	20 00	0 00	0 00	22.22
OTHERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
WATER PURIFICATION METHODS							
BOILING AND FILTERING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
ONLY FILTERING	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
%	18.18	9 09	0 00	0 00	25 00	0 00	11.11
NO PURIFICATION	2	10	2	4	0	1	19
%	18 18	90.91	50 00	80 00	0 00	100.00	52.78
NOT APPLICABLE	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
%	45 45	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	13 89
Note: n r = no response							

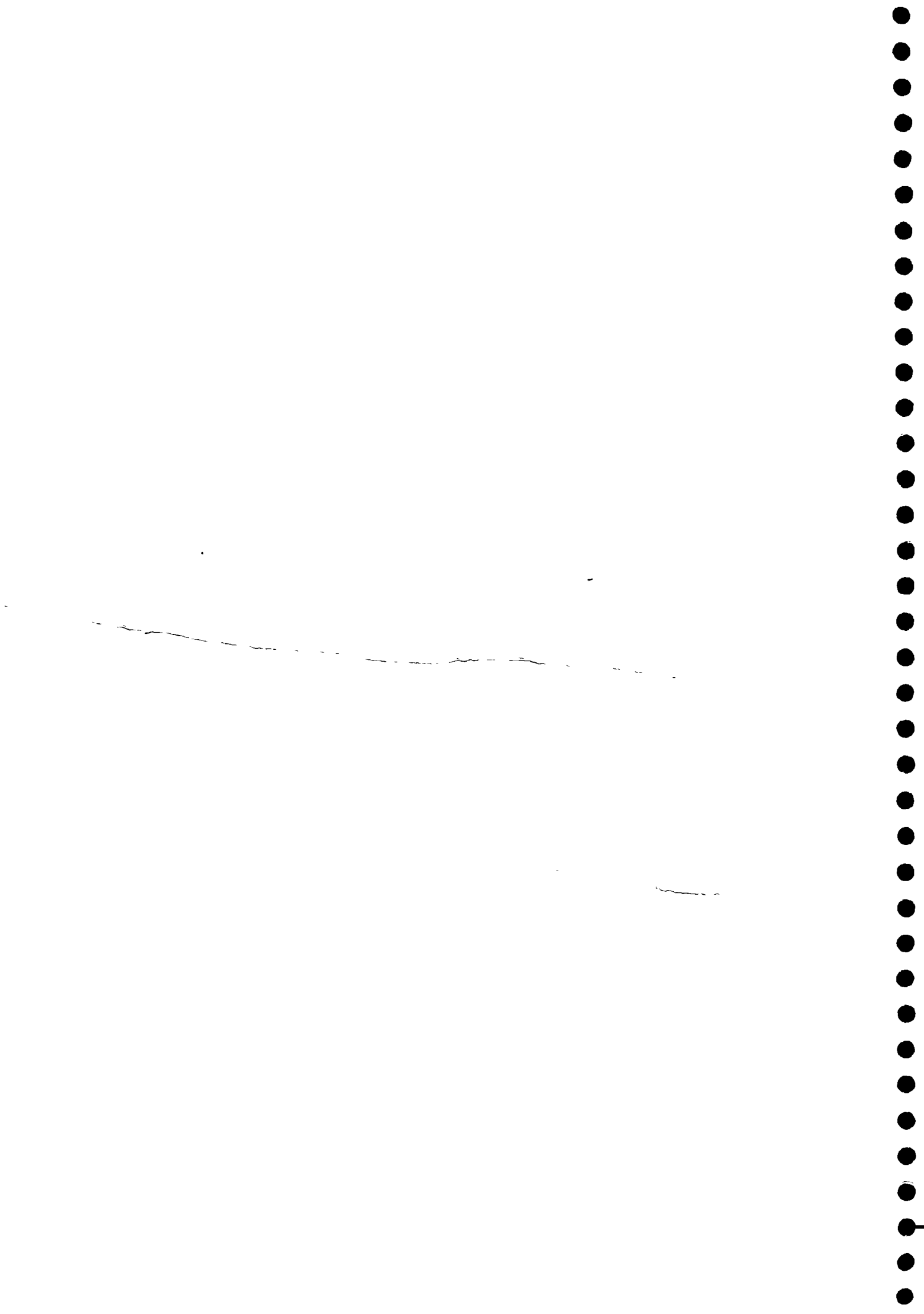
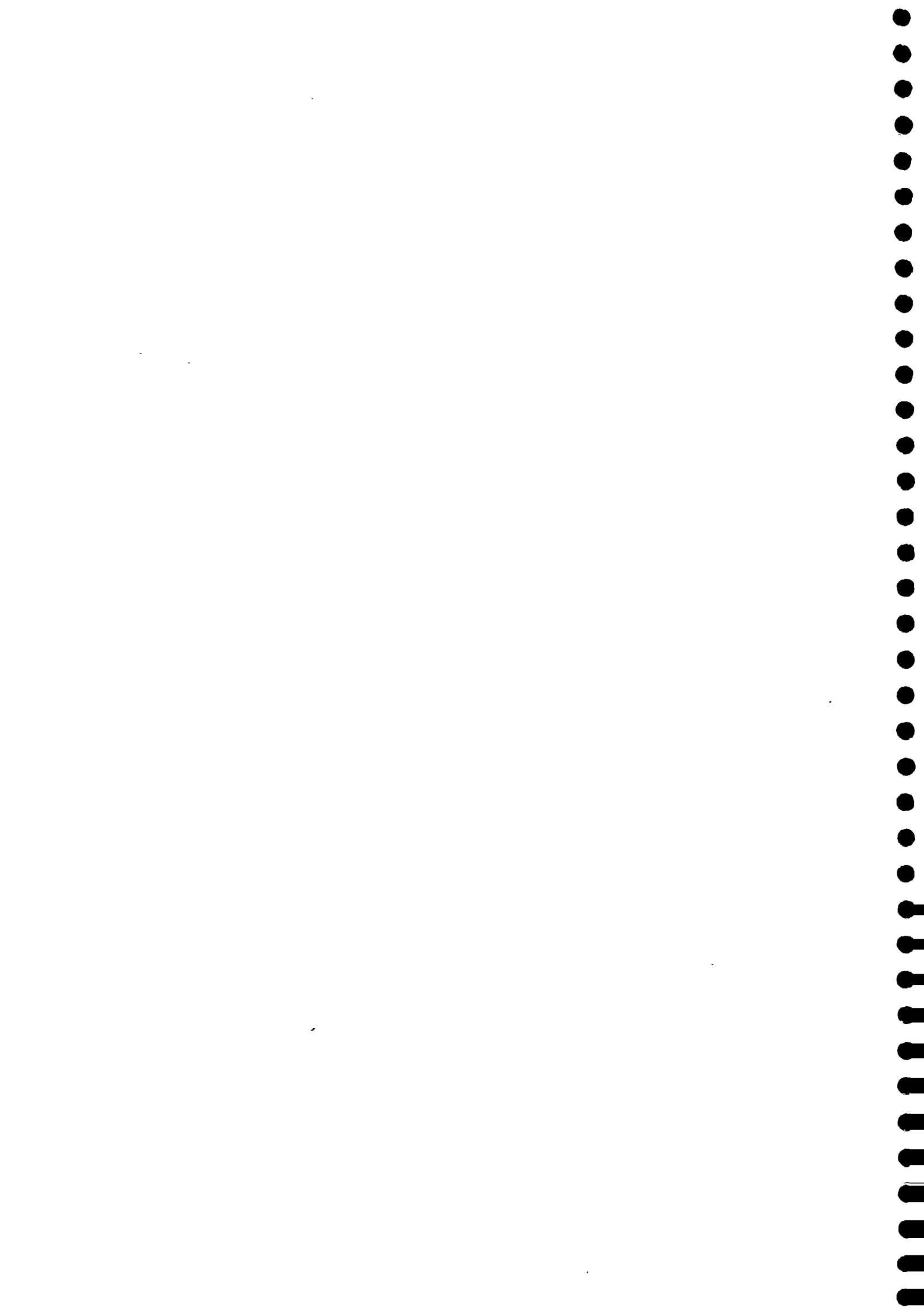


TABLE NO. INST 07

RESPONSE TO SANITATION PROGRAMME

RESPONSE TO PROJECT		SAWAI					
VARIABLES	AJMER	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	MADHOPUR	BHILWARA	
TOTAL INSTITUTIONS SURVEYED	11	11	4	5	4	1	36
CONSULTED FOR SITE SELECTION	8	11	4	5	4	n r	32
%	72.73	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	88.89
SATISFIED WITH SITE	10	11	4	5	3	1	34
%	90.91	100.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	94.44
MEDIA ACTIVITIES ORGANISED	5	1	4	n r	1	0	11
%	45.45	9.09	100.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	30.56
IF YES, WHAT ACTIVITIES							
FILM SHOWS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
VIDEO SHOWS	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
SLIDE/TALK SHOW	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	18.18
EXHIBITION	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
GROUP MEETINGS	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
%	20.00	100.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.27
SCOUT CAMP	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
ANY OTHER	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
%	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18
IMPROVEMENT IN SANITATION AFTER PROGRAMME							
YES, SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT	5	1	4	1	0	0	11
%	45.45	9.09	100.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	30.56
SOME IMPROVEMENT	3	10	0	3	1	0	17
%	27.27	90.91	0.00	60.00	25.00	0.00	47.22
NO CHANGE	3	0	0	1	3	1	8
%	27.27	0.00	0.00	20.00	75.00	100.00	22.22



STATE ORIENTATION TRAINING GIVEN	4	3	3	nr	nr	0	10
%	36.36	27.27	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.78
POSITIVE VISIBLE EFFECTS OF SANITATION PROGRAMME							
(See legend below)							
a,b,c,d,e	7	2	2	0	0	0	11
a,b,c,e	0	5	0	1	1	0	7
a,c,d,e	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
a,b,c,d	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
a,d,e	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
a,b,c	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
a,b,e	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
b,c,e	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
b,c	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
d,e	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
b,e	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
a,d	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
d,e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
c	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
a) CHILDREN WASH THEIR HANDS AND FEET REGULARLY b) CHILDREN KEEP THEIR CLASS ROOMS CLEAN c) CHILDREN KEEP THEIR SCHOOL COMPOUND CLEAN d) CHILDREN KEEP THEIR CLOTHES CLEAN e) CHILDREN CUT THEIR FINGER NAILS							

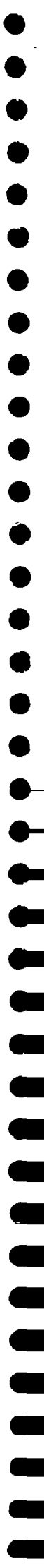


TABLE NO. VSM 02

VSM INVOLVEMENT

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
YEAR OF JOINING SERVICE AS VSM							
1984	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
1989	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
1990	2	0	7	2	3	1	15
1991	2	3	2	3	6	4	20
1992	5	1	0	0	0	1	7
1993	2	0	1	0	0	1	4
FIRST VSM IN VILLAGE	7	5	11	4	9	6	42
%	63 64	83 33	91 67	80 00	90 00	85 71	82 35
AWARENESS REGARDING							3
SELECTION OF VILLAGES	7	3	6	1	6	0	23
%	63 64	50 00	50 00	20 00	60 00	0 00	45 10
INVOLVEMENT IN -							3
VILLAGE SLECTION	5	0	1	0	1	0	7
%	45 45	0 00	8 33	0 00	10 00	0 00	13 73
BENEFICIARY SELECTION	7	5	11	1	8	7	39
%	63 64	83 33	91 67	20 00	80 00	100 00	76 47
SITE SELECTION	5	5	5	3	4	5	27
%	45 45	83 33	41 67	60 00	40 00	71 43	52 94
FUND DISBURSEMENT	2	1	3	2	4	1	13
%	18 18	16 67	25 00	40 00	40 00	14 29	25 49
TRAINING OF BENEFICIARIES	4	3	2	2	1	3	15
%	36 36	50 00	16 67	40 00	10 00	42 86	29 41
CONSTRUCTION QUALITY CONTROL	4	3	1	5	3	5	21
%	36 36	50 00	8 33	100 00	30 00	71 43	41 18
MONITORING	3	1	4	3	1	1	13
%	27 27	16 67	33 33	60 00	10 00	14 29	25 49

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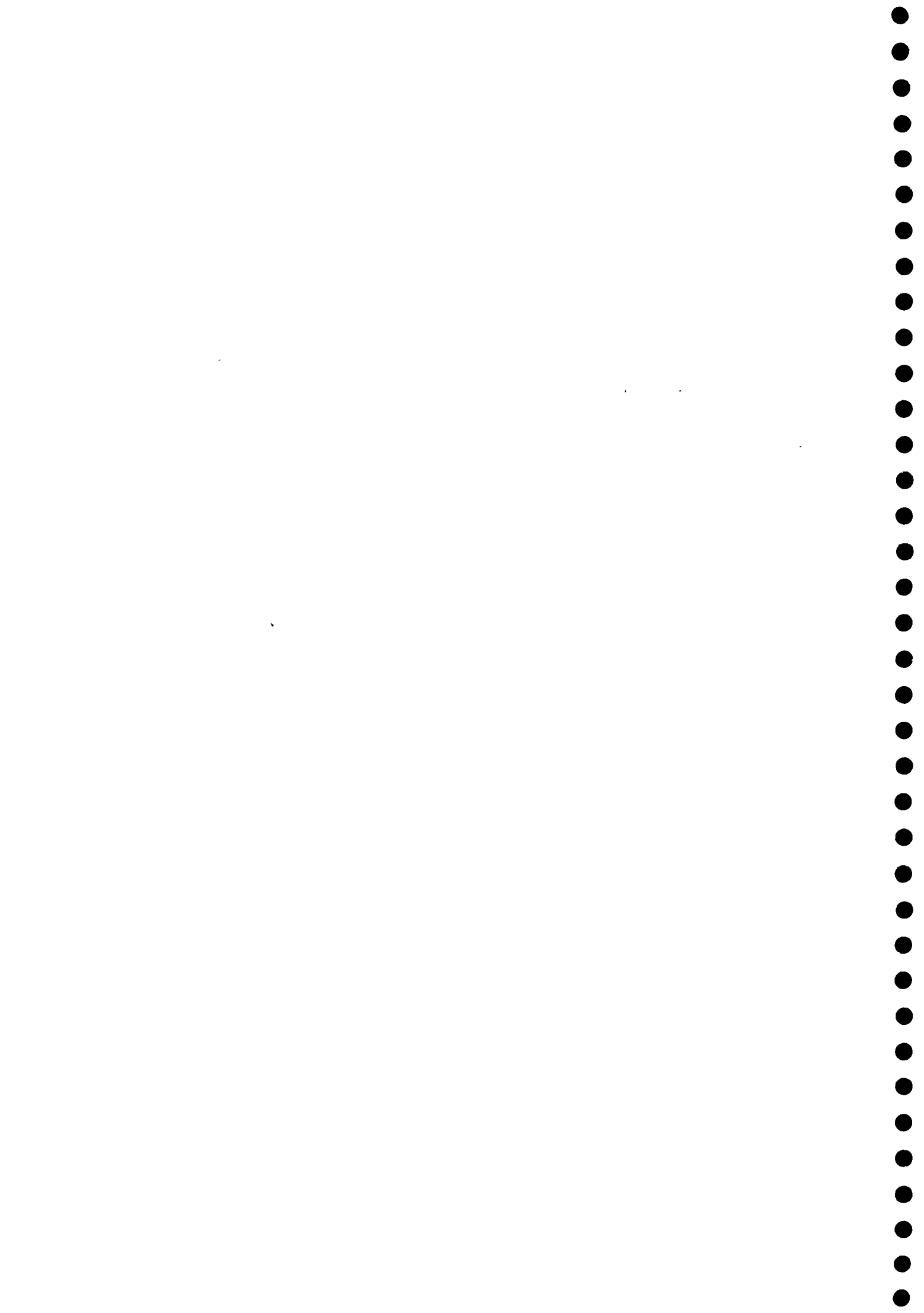
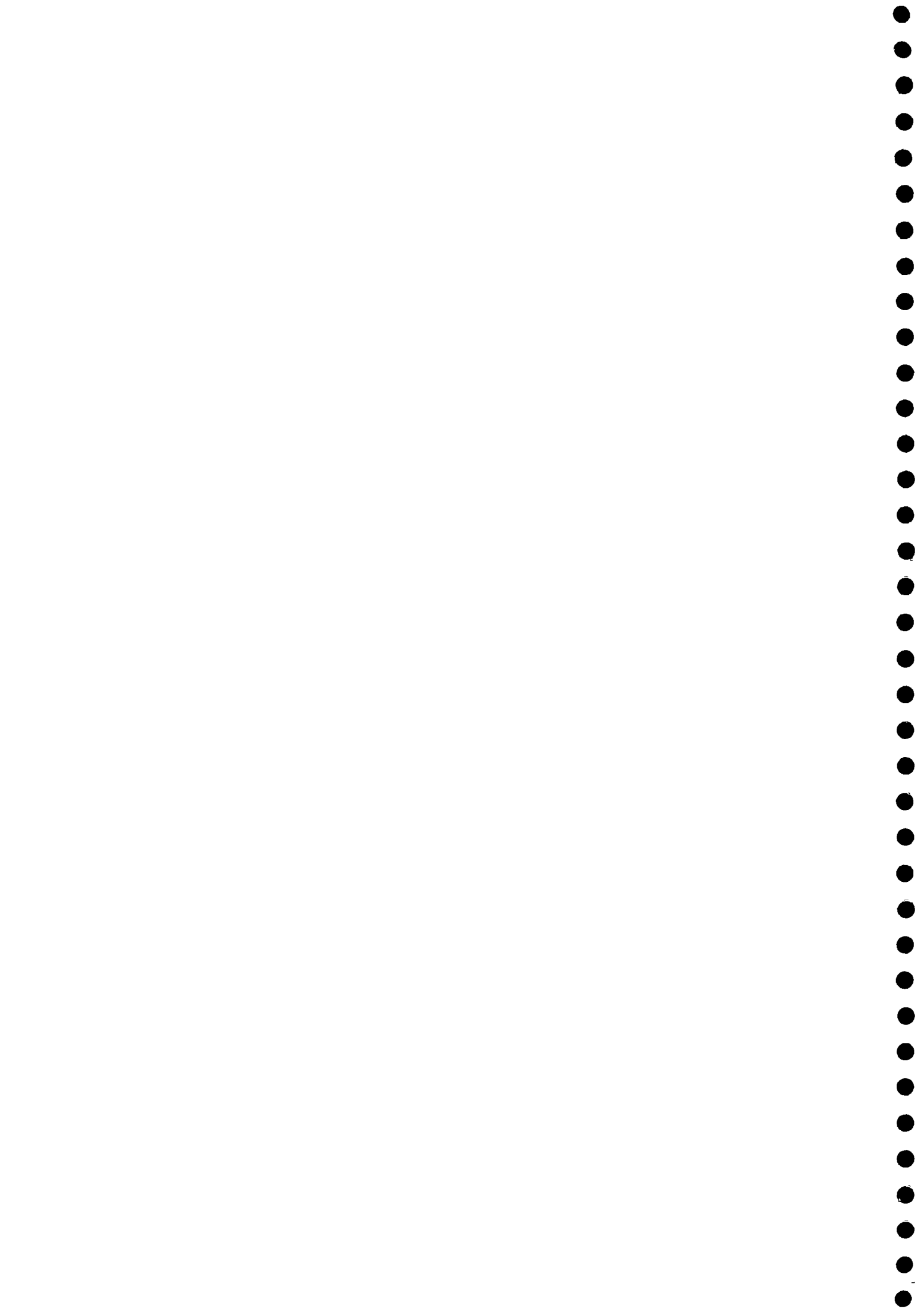


TABLE NO. VSM 03
VSM PERFORMANCE

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
WORKING WITH VLW	7	2	7	1	5	3	25
%	63.64	33.33	58.33	20.00	50.00	42.86	49.02
FACING PROBLEMS							2
IN BENEFICIARY SELECTION	1	2	6	4	6	1	22
%	27.27	33.33	50.00	80.00	60.00	14.29	43.14
AWARENESS REGARDING CRITERIA							
- FOR VILL. SELECTION	4	1	3	0	3	0	11
%	36.36	16.67	25.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	21.57
- FOR BENEFICIARY SELECTION	4	2	9	0	2	0	17
%	36.36	33.33	75.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	33.33
PERFORMANCE							
NO. OF PEOPLE CONTACTED	112	367	160	164	97	41	941
NO OF POSITIVE RESPONSES	72	321	25	113	50	12	593
%	64	87	16	69	52	29	63
METHODS USED FOR MOTIVATION							2
- PERSONAL CONTACT	11	6	12	5	8	7	49
%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	80.00	100.00	96.08
- PERS. CONTACT WITH MEETINGS	2	1	5	1	3	0	12
%	18.18	16.67	41.67	20.00	30.00	0.00	23.53
- GROUP MEETINGS	3	3	5	3	3	0	17
%	27.27	50.00	41.67	60.00	30.00	0.00	33.33
COMMUNICATION METHODS USED							2
1. LEAFLETS	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	1.96
2. PICTURES	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
%	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	20.00	0.00	5.88



3. POSTERS	1	0	1	0	2	0	4
%	9.09	0.00	8.33	0.00	20.00	0.00	7.84
4 DEMONSTRATION	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
%	9.09	16.67	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	5.88
5 (1+2+3)	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
%	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.92
6. (2+3)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96

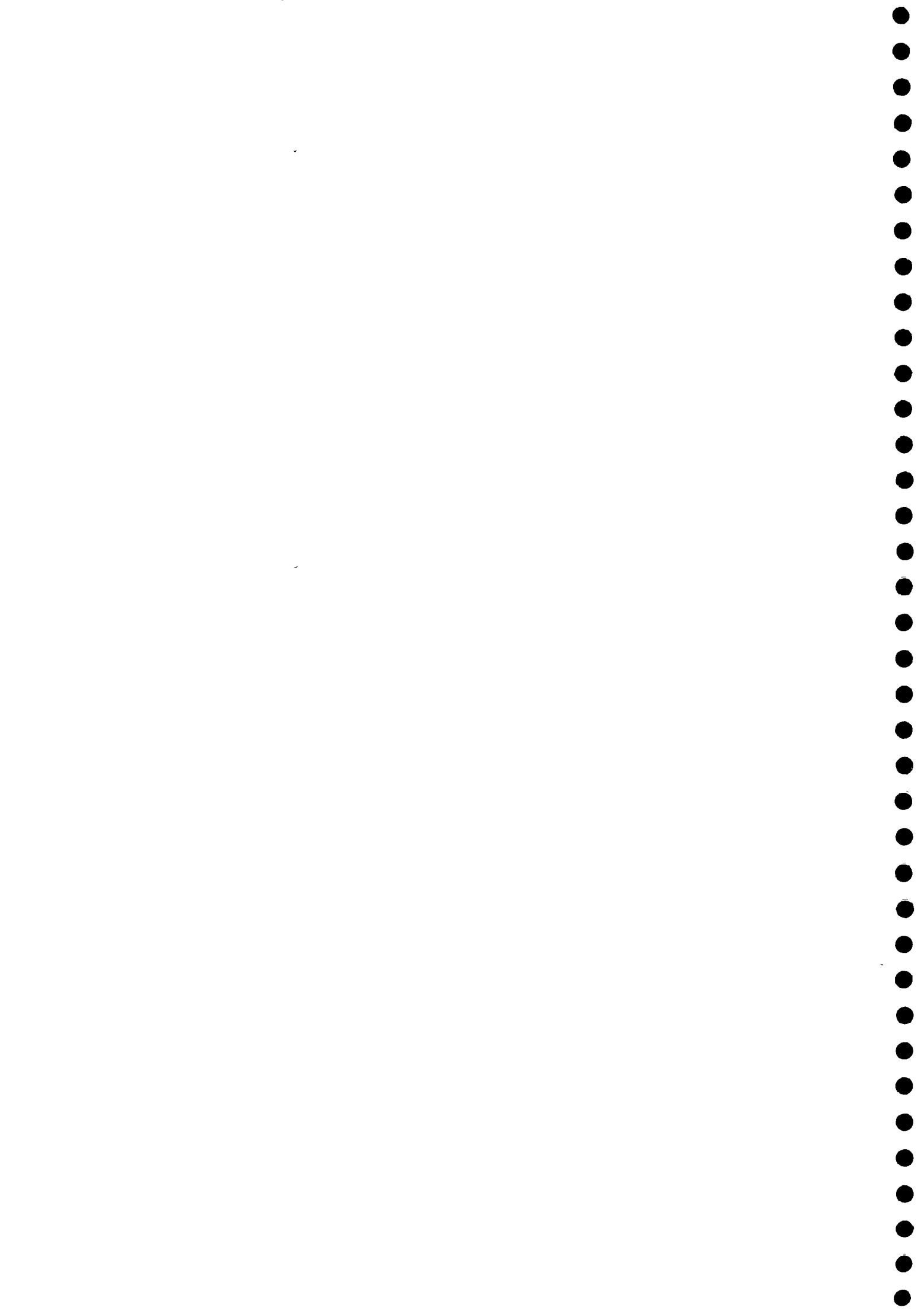
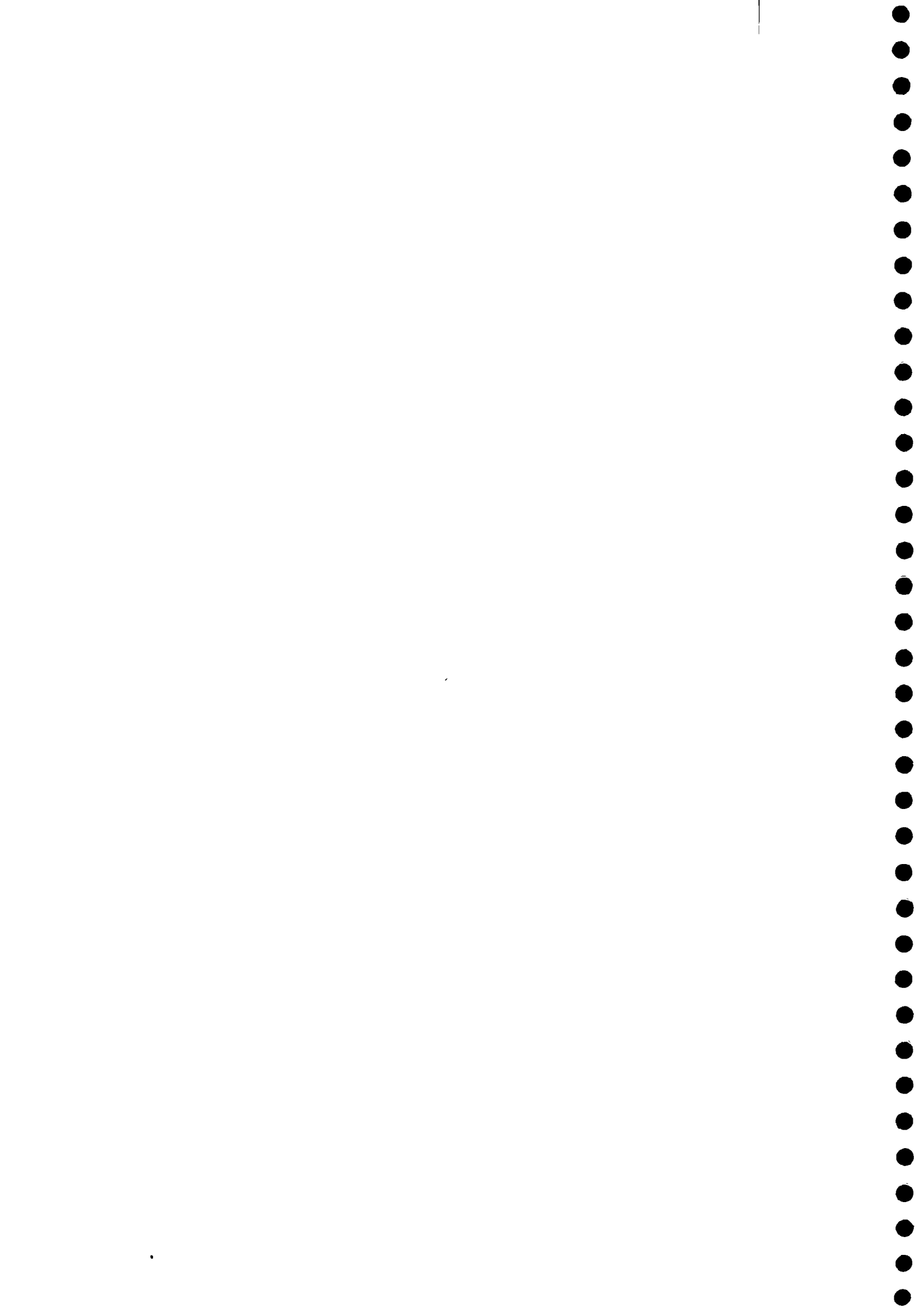


TABLE NO. VSM 04

VSM TRAINING - I

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
ATTENDED TRAINING PROGRAMMES	5	5	8	5	9	2	34
%	45.45	83.33	66.67	100.00	90.00	28.57	66.67
TRAINING PROGRAMMES USEFUL	3	5	6	5	6	2	27
%	60.00	100.00	75.00	100.00	66.67	100.00	79.41
TRAINING PROGRAMMES USEFUL FOR:							
- AWARENESS GENERATION	3	4	7	2	9	2	27
%	60.00	80.00	87.50	40.00	100.00	100.00	79.41
- MOTIVATION	5	3	8	5	7	2	30
%	100.00	60.00	100.00	100.00	77.78	100.00	88.24
- CONSTRUCTION	2	0	2	1	6	2	13
%	40.00	0.00	25.00	20.00	66.67	100.00	38.24
- OTHERS	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11	0.00	2.94
ANY SPECIAL MOTIVATION							4
PROGRAMMES HELD IN THE VILLAGE	4	2	1	2	1	1	11
%	36.36	33.33	8.33	40.00	10.00	14.29	21.57
MEDIA TECHNIQUES USED							
FOR SUCH PROGRAMMES							
- FILM SHOWS	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
%	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
- VIDEO	2	1	1	1	0	0	5
%	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	45.45
- SLIDES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
- LECTURES	4	2	0	0	1	0	7
%	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	63.64
- DANCE / DRAMA	2	1	0	0	1	1	5
%	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	45.45
- PUPPET SHOWS	2	1	0	0	0	0	3



OPERATIONS RESEARCH GROUP - DELHI.

	%	50 00	50 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	27 27
- POSTERS		4	1	0	1	0	1	7
	%	100 00	50 00	0 00	50 00	0 00	100 00	63 64
- MODELS		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
- OTHERS		0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	%	0 00	0 00	0 00	50 00	0 00	0 00	9 09

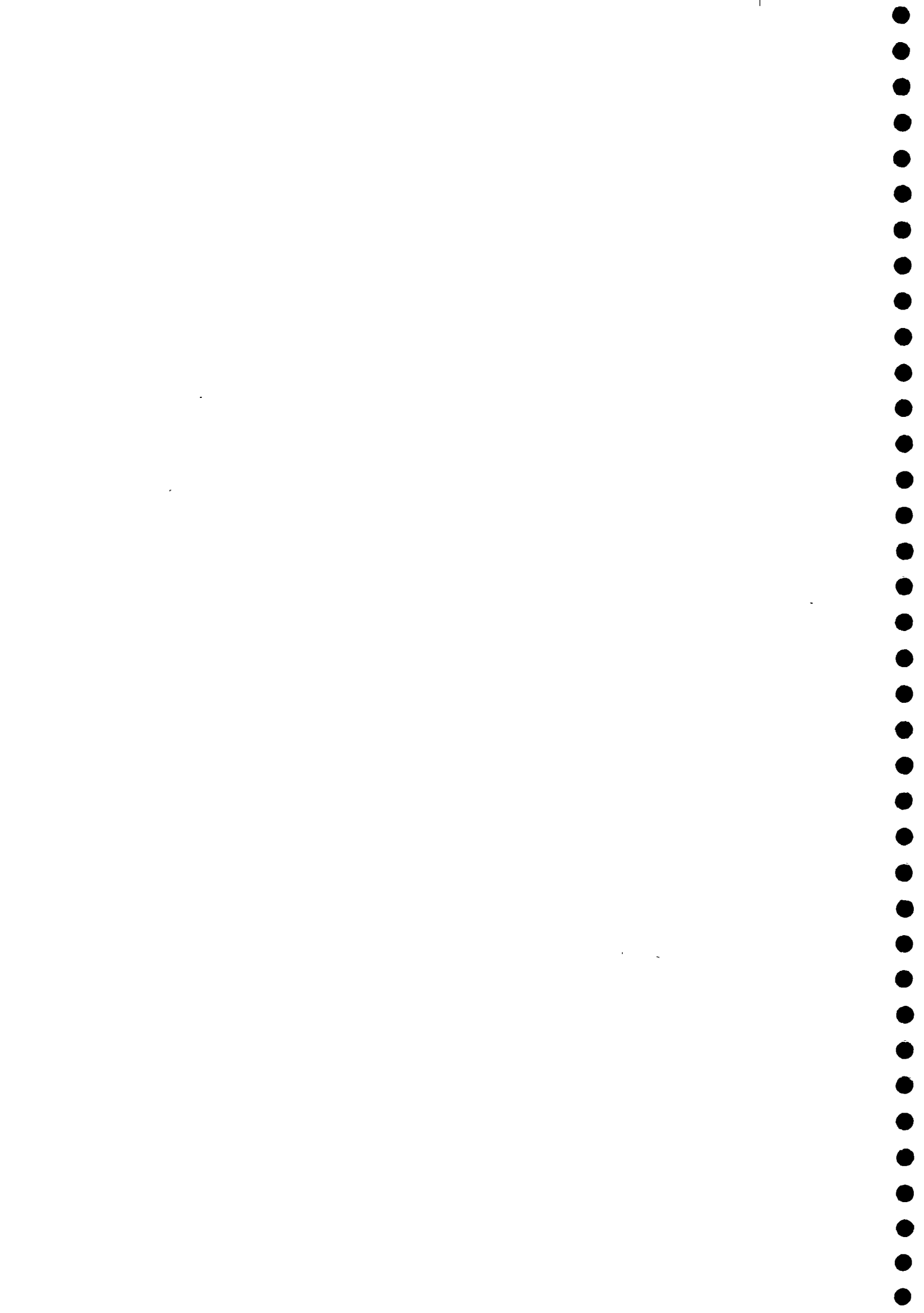


TABLE NO. VSM 05

VSM TRAINING - II

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
USE OF INTERPERSONAL							3
COMMUNICATION METHODS	2	2	1	1	4	1	11
%	50 00	100 00	100 00	50 00	400 00	100 00	100 00
IF YES, WHAT METHODS							3
- FLIP CHARTS	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
%	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	100 00	9.09
- PERSONAL MEETINGS	2	2	1	0	4	1	10
%	100 00	100 00	100 00	0 00	100 00	100 00	90.91
- SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS	2	2	1	1	2	1	9
%	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	50 00	100 00	81.82
- OTHERS	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
%	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	25 00	0 00	9.09
WHO PARTICIPATED IN THESE PROGRAMMES							3
- VSM	2	2	1	1	1	1	8
%	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	25 00	100 00	72.73
- VLW	2	1	0	1	1	1	6
%	100 00	50 00	0 00	100 00	25 00	100 00	54.55
- SAATHIN	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
%	0 00	50 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	9.09
- BDO	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
%	100 00	50 00	100 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	36.36
- NGO	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
%	50 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	100 00	18.18
- OTHERS	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
%	50 00	0 00	0 00	100 00	25 00	0 00	27.27

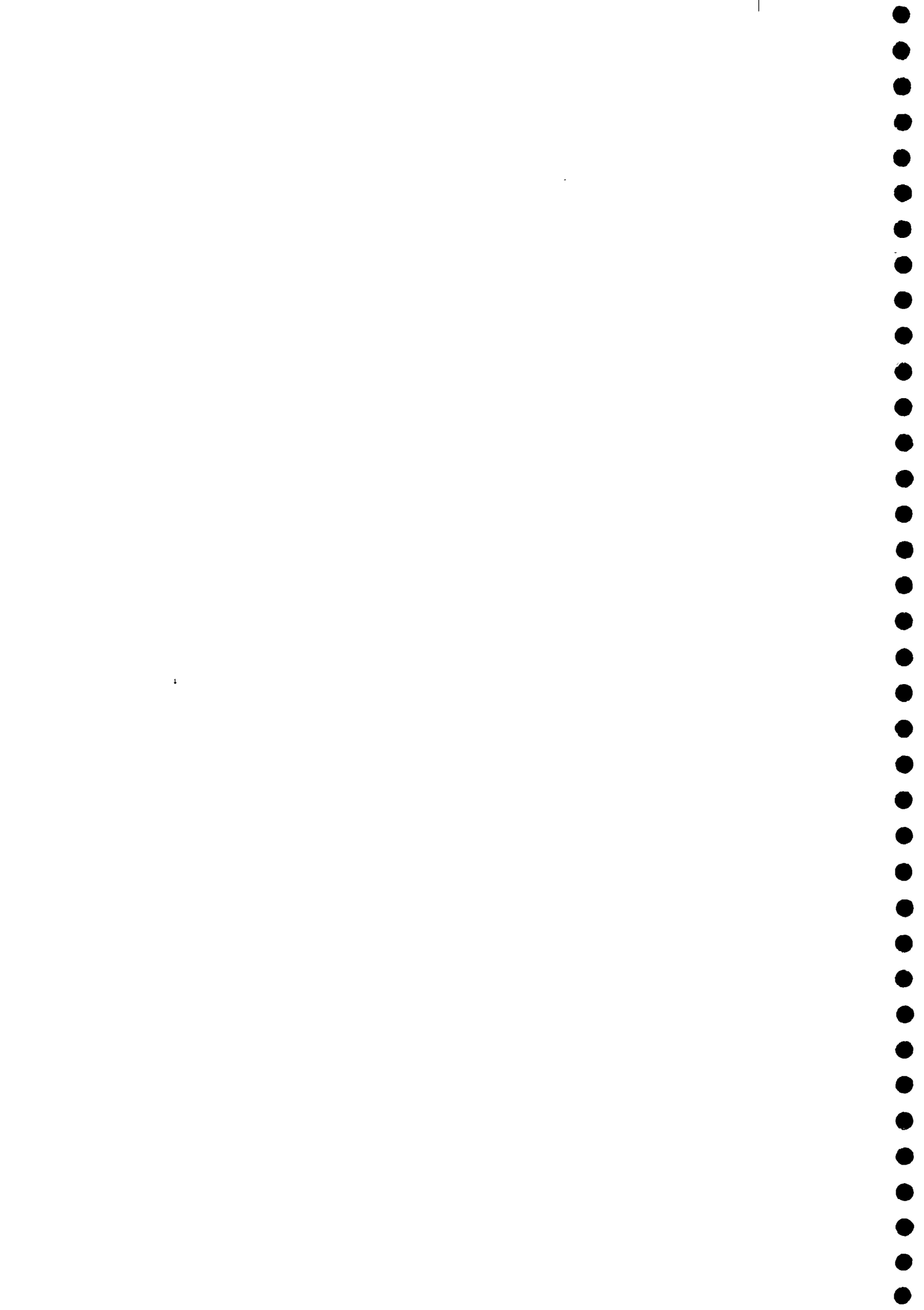


TABLE NO. VSM 06

VSM MOTIVATION

VARIABLE	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S M PUR	TOTAL
WHY DID THE RESPONDENT							4
JOIN AS A VSM							
- BY PERSONAL CHOICE	3	3	12	3	9	7	37
%	27.27	50.00	100.00	60.00	90.00	100.00	72.55
- BY SPECIAL RECRUITMENT	6	3	0	1	1	0	11
%	54.55	50.00	0.00	20.00	10.00	0.00	21.57
- FOR EXTRA INCOME	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
%	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	1.96
- OTHER REASONS	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
%	0.00	0.00	8.33	20.00	10.00	0.00	5.88
SPOUSE ALSO A VSM	4	3	1	4	2	0	14
%	36.36	50.00	8.33	80.00	20.00	0.00	27.45
SPOUSE POSTED IN SAME VILLAGE	1	2	1	3	2	0	9
%	25.00	66.67	100.00	75.00	100.00	0.00	64.29
RESPONDENT LIKING WORK	10	6	11	5	8	3	43
%	90.91	100.00	91.67	100.00	80.00	42.86	84.31
REMUNERATION SUFFICIENT	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
%	27.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.88
MONEY REACHES ON TIME	5	4	5	2	3	0	19
%	45.45	66.67	41.67	40.00	30.00	0.00	37.25
SANITARY FACILITIES AT HOME							
- LATRINE	10	5	10	4	6	7	42
%	90.91	83.33	83.33	80.00	60.00	100.00	82.35
- BATHING PLATFORM	10	5	10	4	5	6	40
%	90.91	83.33	83.33	80.00	50.00	85.71	78.43
- SOAK PIT	9	4	6	4	4	2	29
%	81.82	66.67	50.00	80.00	40.00	28.57	56.86
- CHULLAH	6	3	10	3	6	2	30
%	54.55	50.00	83.33	60.00	60.00	28.57	58.82

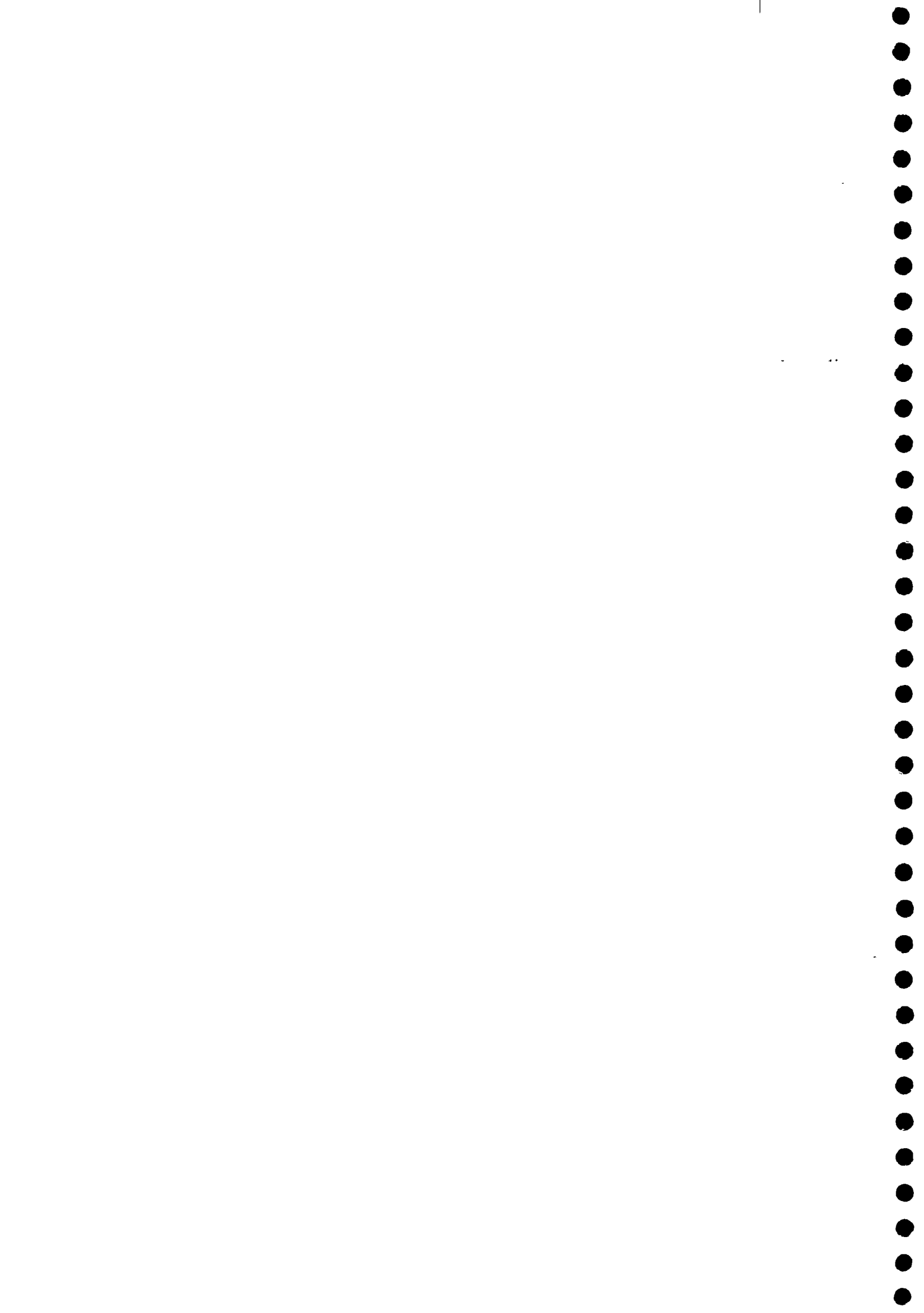


TABLE GEN - 01 : RANKING OF PRIORITIES

DISTRICTS	RANK 1	RANK 2	RANK 3	RANK 4	RANK 5	RANK 6	RANK 7
AJMER	WATER (50.0%)	-	-	EDUCATION (21.3%) ROADS (18.8%) LATRINES (18.8%)	ELECTRICITY (24.0%)	SANITATION (27.5%)	HEALTH (20.0%)
BHILWARA	WATER (52.0%)	ELECTRICITY (23.0%)	-	EDUCATION (22.0%) ROADS (25.0%)	LATRINES (19.0%)	HEALTH (25.0%)	SANITATION (31.0%)
ALWAR	EDUCATION (22.2%) WATER (41.5%)	ROADS (23.6%)	-	ELECTRICITY (19.0%)	-	LATRINES (26.0%)	SANITATION (30.0%) HEALTH (29.0%)
TONK	WATER (47.0%)	ELECTRICITY (22.0%) HEALTH (20.0%)	ROADS (22.0%)	-	-	-	LATRINES (24.0%) SANITATION (29.0%)
JAIPUR	EDUCATION (29.6%) WATER (37.0%)	ROADS (19.8%) ELECTRICITY (19.8%)	-	-	HEALTH (22.2%)	LATRINES (35.0%)	SANITATION (41.0%)
SAWAI MADHOPUR	WATER (60.4%)	EDUCATION (24.0%)	-	ROADS (24.0%) ELECTRICITY (22.0%)	-	LATRINES (28.0%)	SANITATION (38.0%) HEALTH (20.0%)

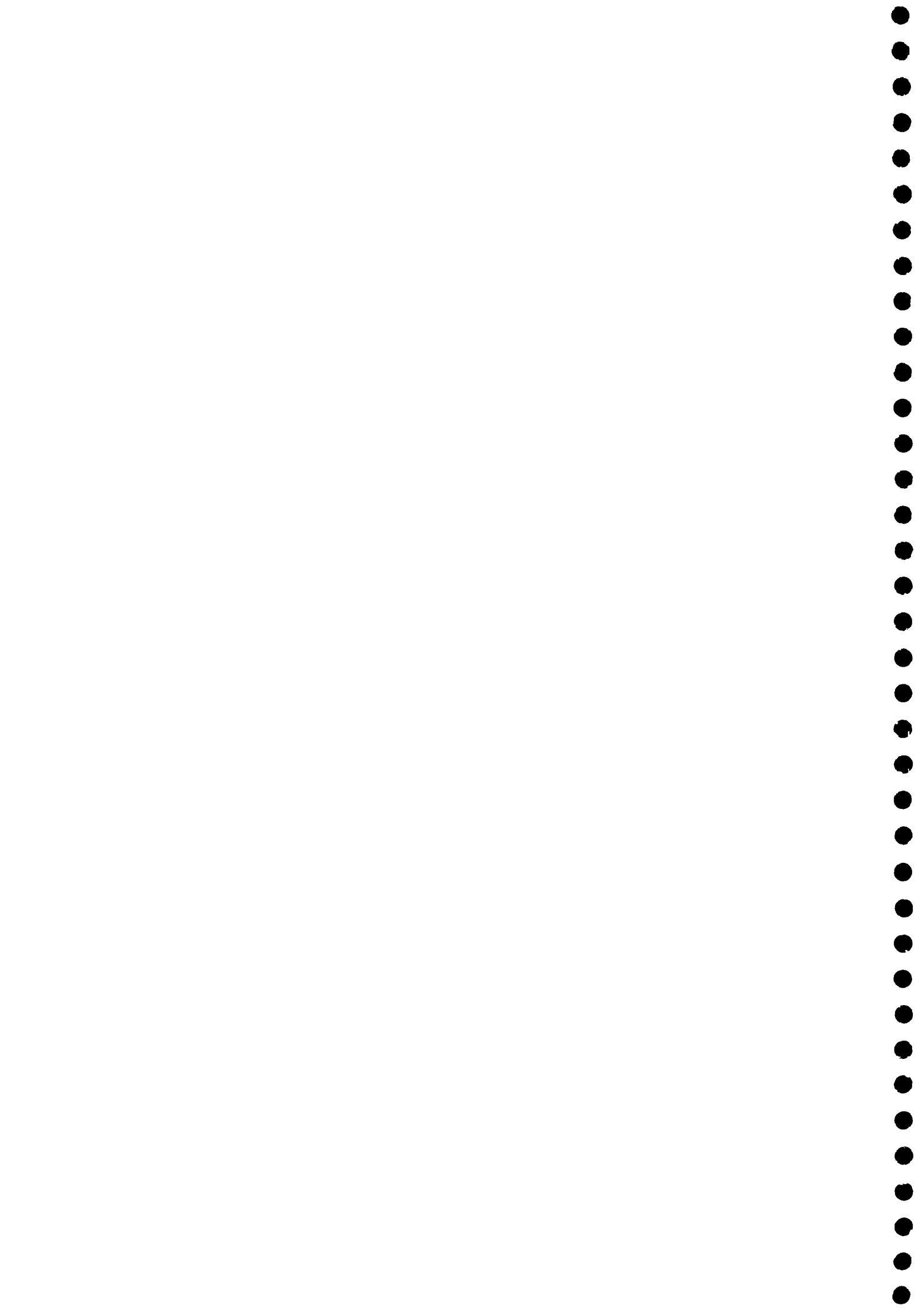


TABLE GEN-02

CONVERGENCE OF FACILITIES

	AJMER	BHILWARA	ALWAR	TONK	JAIPUR	S.M.PUR	TOTAL
SAMPLE SIZE	160	100	284	100	81	96	821
LAT, WBP, SKP, CHU	46	6	96	35	4	20	207
%	28.75	6.00	33.80	35.00	4.94	20.93	25.21
LAT	160	100	281	100	81	96	818
%	100.00	100.00	98.94	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.63
WBP	151	41	218	67	38	70	585
%	94.38	41.00	76.76	67.00	46.91	72.92	71.25
SKP	133	20	179	45	38	59	474
%	83.13	20.00	63.06	45.00	46.91	61.46	57.73
CHU	48	8	162	64	15	28	325
%	30.00	8.00	67.04	64.00	18.52	29.17	39.59
LAT,WBP	151	41	217	67	38	70	584
%	94.38	41.00	76.41	67.00	46.91	72.92	71.13
LAT,SKP	133	20	177	45	38	59	472
%	83.13	20.00	62.32	45.00	46.91	61.46	57.49
LAT,CHU	48	8	160	64	15	28	323
%	30.00	8.00	56.34	64.00	18.52	29.17	39.34
LAT, WBP, SKP	132	20	168	45	25	55	445
%	82.50	20.00	59.15	45.00	30.86	57.29	54.20
LAT, WBP, CHU	48	8	122	47	5	23	253
%	30.00	8.00	42.96	47.00	6.17	23.96	30.82
LAT, SKP, CHU	46	6	103	35	9	22	221
%	28.75	6.00	36.27	35.00	11.11	22.92	26.92

Note: LAT = Latrine, WBP = Washing Bathing Platform, SKP = Soakpit & CHP = Chullah

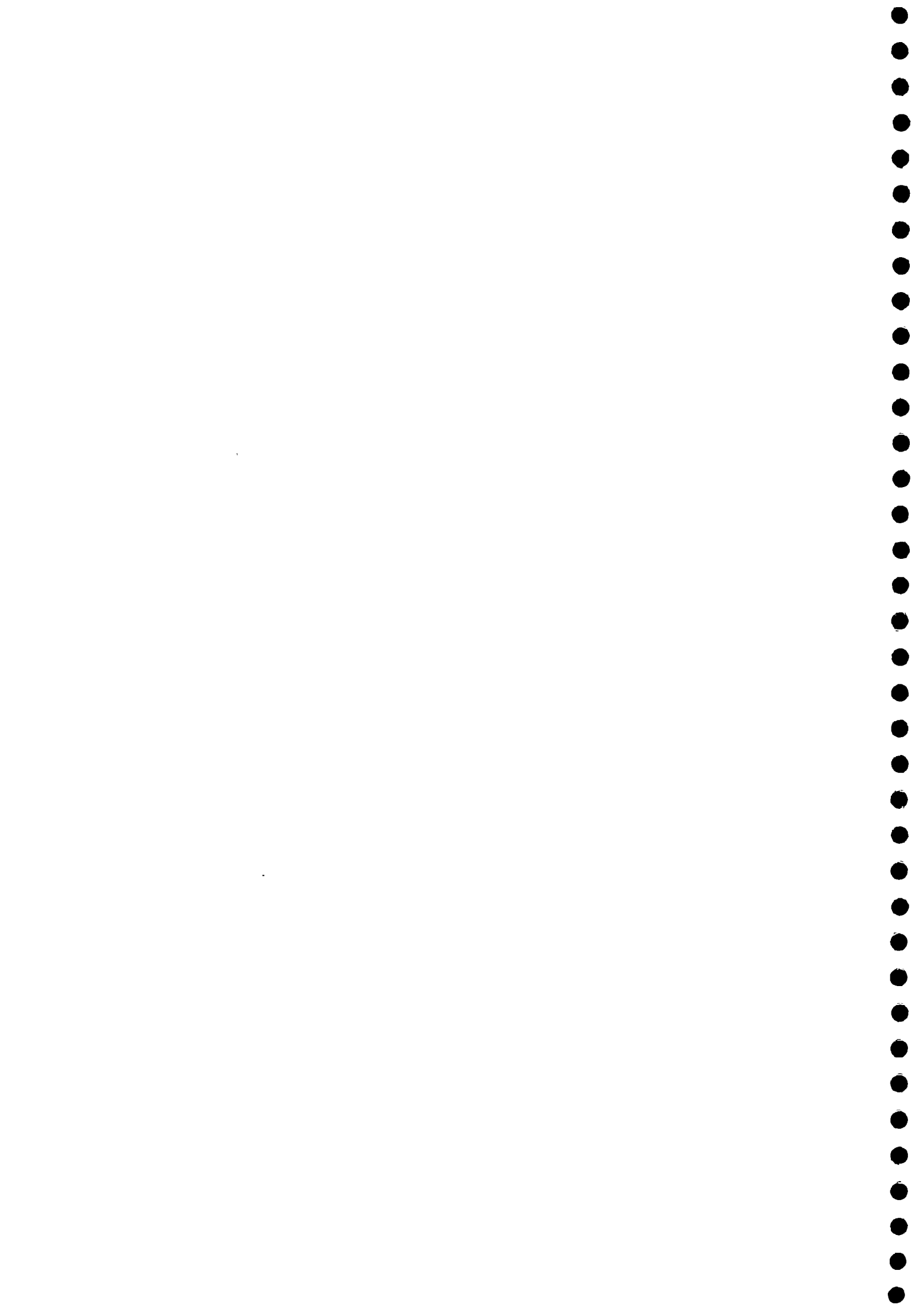


ANNEXURE 2

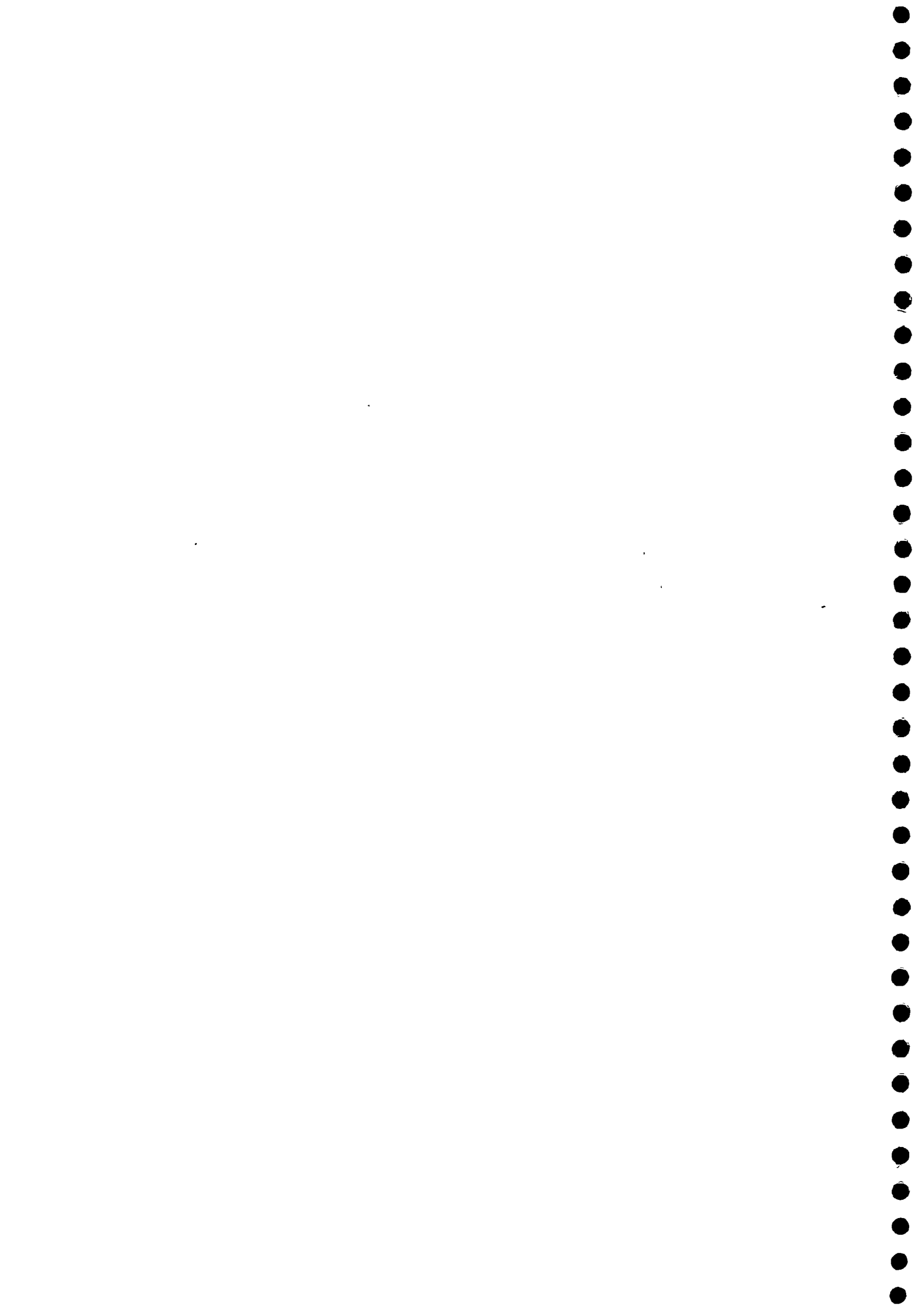


LIST OF VILLAGES SELECTED FOR THE SURVEY - BY DISTRICT

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	VILL PANCHAYAT	BLOCK
JAIPUR	GAJADHARPURA	MANCHWA	JHOTWARA
	DHANKIA	DHANKIA	JHOTWARA
	BANSKHOH	BANSKHO	BASSI
	TUNGA	TUNGA	BASSI
	ACHROL	ACHROL	AMER
	KHORA SHYAM DAS	KHORA SHYAM DAS	AMER
	PANWALIA	PANWALIA	SANGANER
	GONER	GONER	SANGANER
AJMER	UJOLI	KOTRI	KISHANGARH
	KARKERI	KARKERI	KISHANGARH
	DEVALIYA KHURD	KHAROJH	KEKDI
	JAGDISH PUR (DEVALIYA)	LASADIA	KEKDI
	KALYAN PURA (DEVALIYA)	LASADIA	KEKDI
	RAMPURA (DEVALIYA)	LASADIA	KEKDI
	DEVALIYA	LASADIA	KEKDI
	SHAIR GARH	SHEIR GARH	MASUDA
	LAMBA	SHEIR GARH	MASUDA
	FATEHGARH	FATEHGARH	ARAI
	DHANAWA	FATEHGARH	ARAI
	BANDAN WARA	BANDAN BADA	BINAY
	BINAY	BINAY	BINAY
	NUNDRI MAHDEV	NUNDRI MAHDEV	JAWAJA
	GADDI THORIYAN	BALAR	JAWAJA

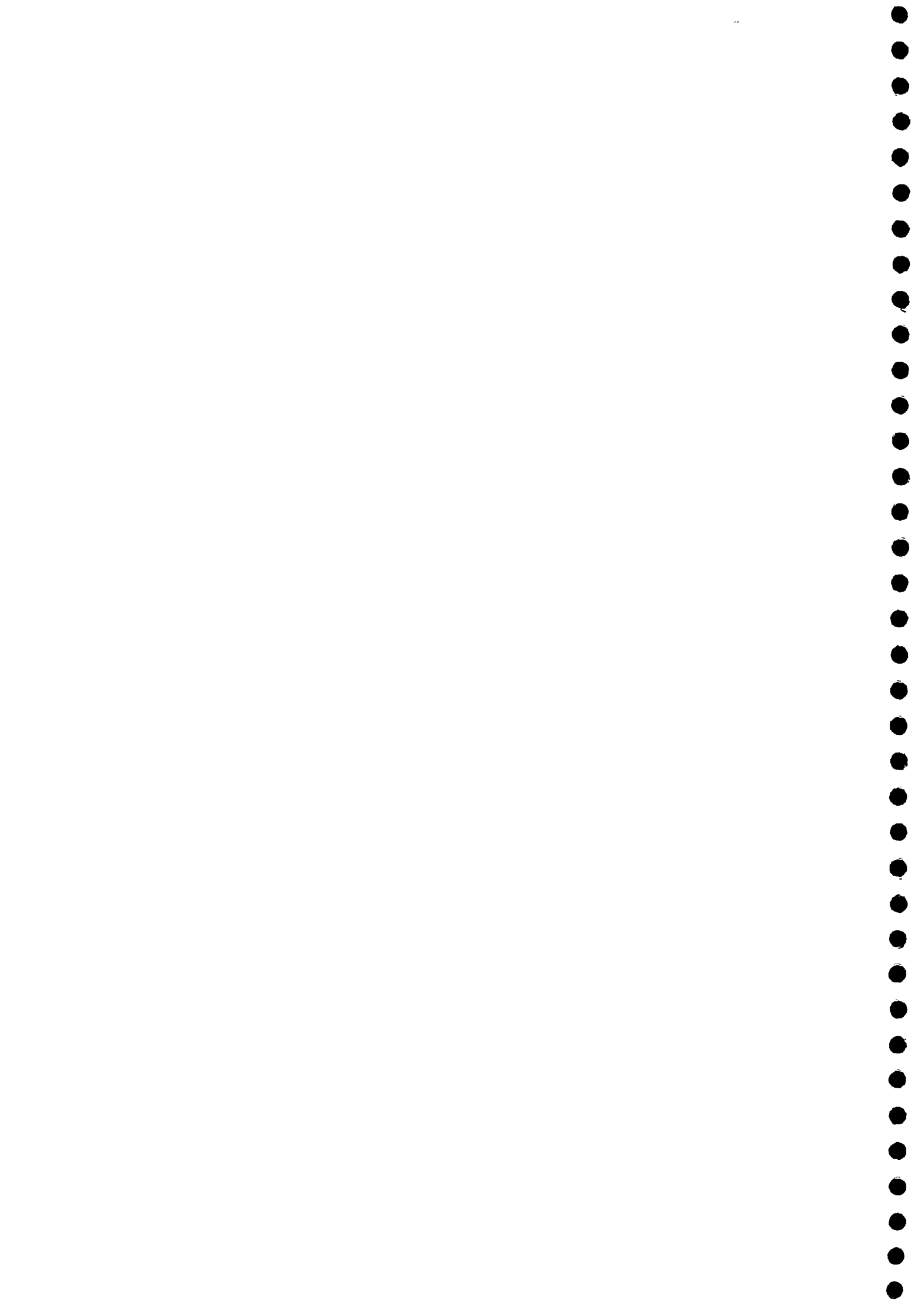


ALWAR	NAOGAON	NAOGAON	RAMGARH
	BAHALA	BAHALA	RAMGARH
	MACHADI	MACHADI	RAINI
	GARI SAWAI RAM	GARI SAWAI RAM	RAINI
	BURJA	BHOOGOR	UMRAIN
	DEVAKARI	DEVAKARI	UMRAIN
	RAJPUR WADA	RAJPUR WADA	RAJGARH
	PALWA	PALWA	RAJGARH
	DUHAR CHOUGAN	DUHAR CHOUGAN	THANA GHAZI
	BHANG DOLI	BHANG DOLI	THANA GHAZI
	SARANG BAS	SARANG BAS	KOTKASIM
	IKROTIA	GUNSAR	KOTKASIM
	MAUZPUR	MAUZPUR	LAXMAN GARH
	RAM BAS	RAM BAS	LAXMAN GARH
	HEEGWAHERA	HEEGWAHERA	TIJARA
	BHAJEDA	BHAJEDA	KISHANGARH BAS
	HAZIPUR	HAZIPUR	BANSUR
	BHOOPSEDA	BHOOPSEDA	BANSUR
	SHAH PUR	SHAH PUR	BANSUR
	NEEMRANA	NEEMRANA	NEEMRANA
	MENDAN	MENDAN	NEEMRANA
	MUNDAVER	MUNDAVER	MUNDAVER
	PULAVA	PULAVA	MUNDAVER
	BHITEDA	BHITEDA	BEHROD
	BHUP-KHERA	BHUP-KHERA	BEHROD
	GANDALA	GANDALA	BEHROD

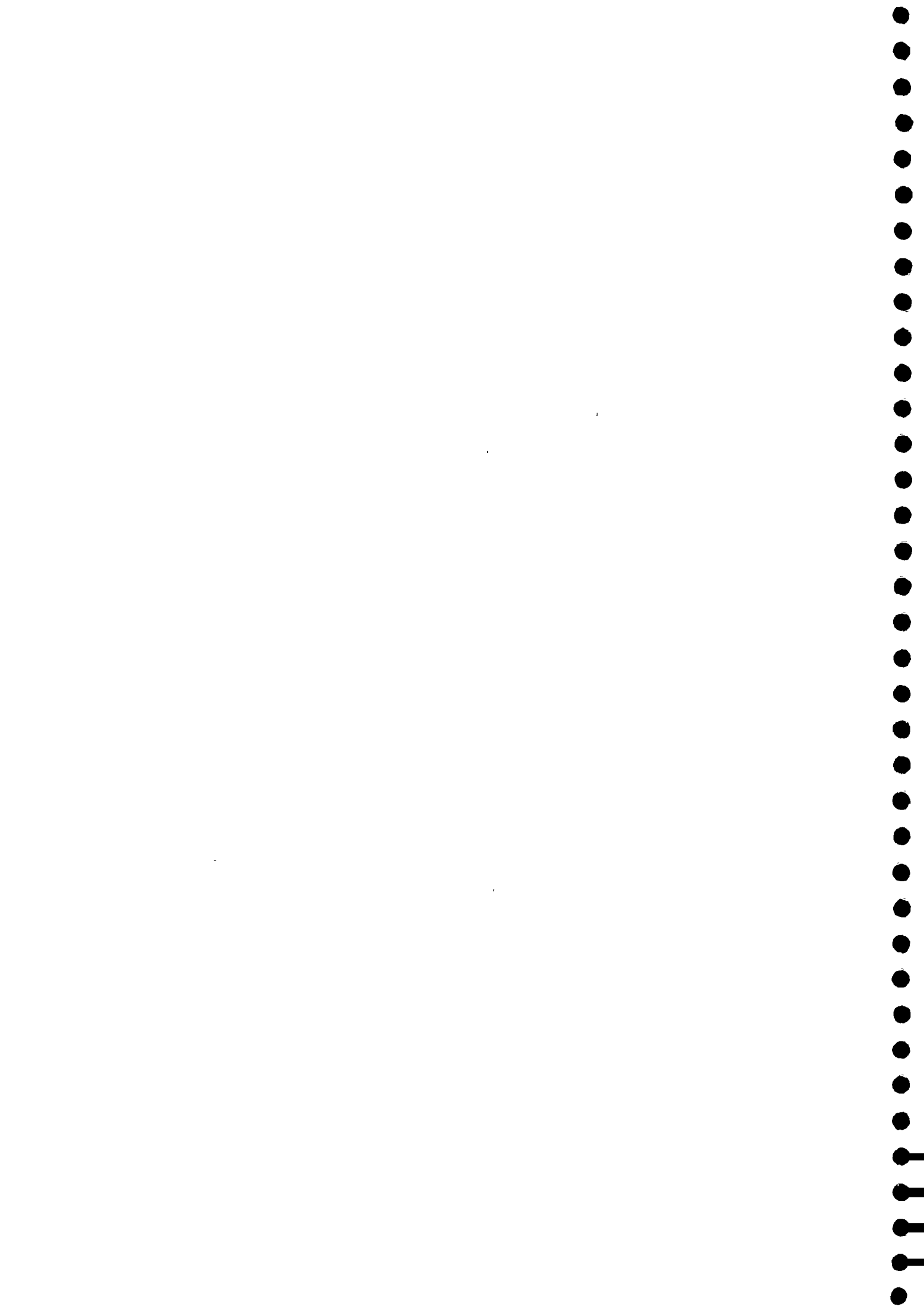


LIST OF VILLAGES SELECTED FOR THE SURVEY - BY DISTRICT
(contd.)

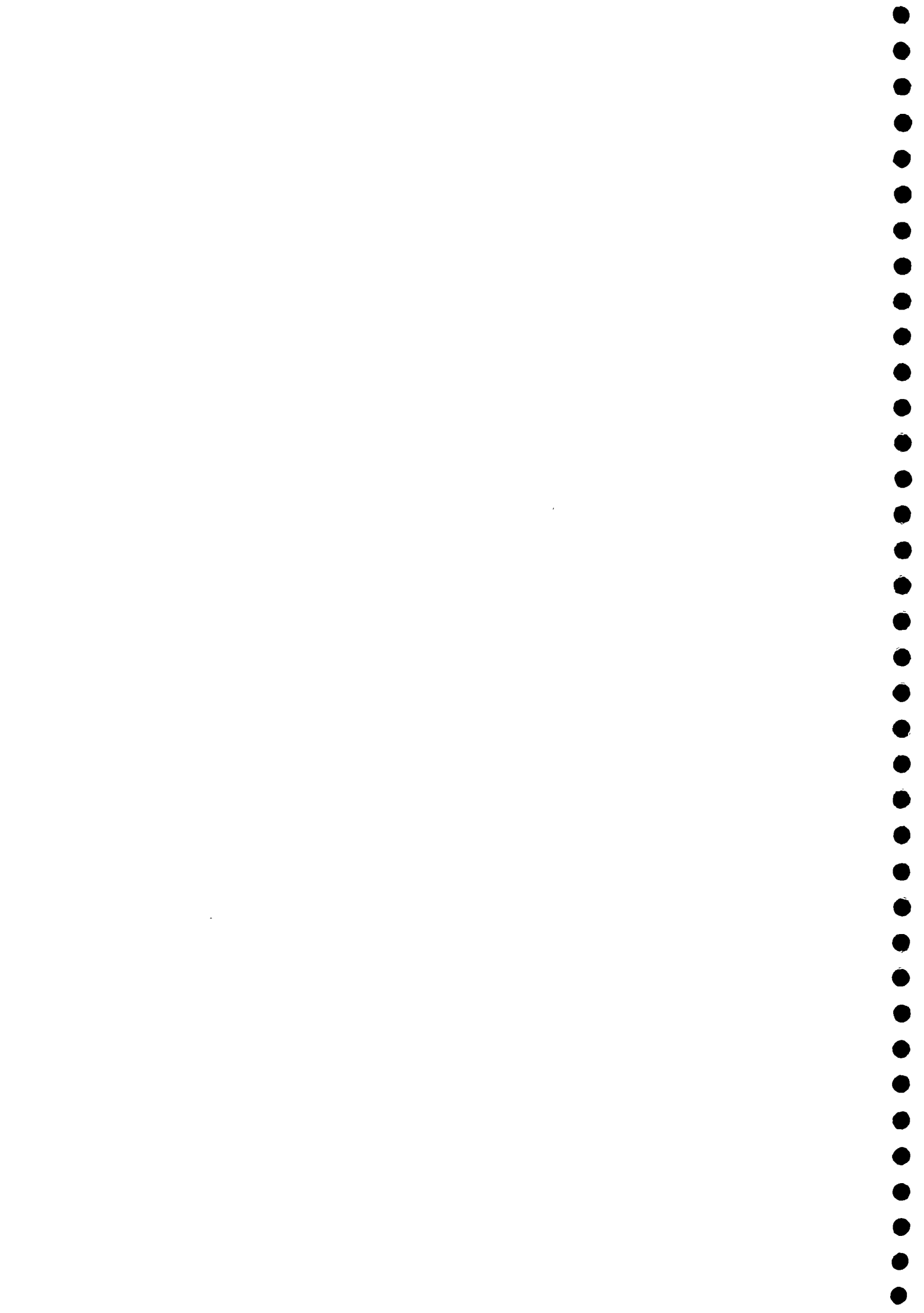
DISTRICT	VILLAGE	VILL PANCHAYAT	BLOCK
BHILWARA	SATOLA	SATOLA KEHRA	KOTRI
	SAKHARA	SAKHARA	KOTRI
	DHAKAR KHERI	DHAKAR KHERI	MANDALGARH
	KACHHOLA	KACHHOLA	MANDALGARH
	BHUPAL GARH	BHUPAL GARH	SUVANA
	PANDRAS (RUPHELI)	RUPAHELI	SUVANA
	RUPAHELI	RUPAHELI	SUVANA
	AMLI (BARAKHERA)	AMLI	SAHADA
	AMLI	AMLI	SAHADA
	AMLI (KHAIDA)	AMLI	SAHADA
	AMLI (KHERA)	AMLI	SAHADA
	SAHARA	SAHARA	SAHADA
	BAGORE	BAGORE	MANDAL
	GHODAS	GHODAS	MANDAL
SAWAI MADHOPUR	KHILCHIPUR	KHILCHIPUR	SAWAI MADHOPUR
	SHERPUR	SHERPUR	SAWAI MADHOPUR
	FARIYA	KHANDAWALA	KHEDER
	MAI KALA	MAI KALA	KHEDER
	KIRTINAGLA	SAMLETI	MAHUA
	RASHIDPUR	RASHIDPUR	MAHUA
	SAHADPUR	RAMGARH	MAHUA
	MAHU KHURD	MAHU	GANGAPUR
	KUNEKTA KALAN	KUNEKTA KALAN	GANGAPUR
	PAHARI	GURLA	KARAULI
	SUNDER PURA	RONG KALA	KARAULI



TONK	DOONI	DOONI	DEOLI
	GANDHI GRAM	SANTHALI	DEOLI
	NAGAR	NAGAR	MALPURA
	SODA	SODA	MALPURA
	BASSI	BASSI	TODARAISINGH
	NIMERA-KHURD	MUNDIA KALA	TODARAISINGH
	JHILAI	JHILAI	NEWAI
	SAZIA	MUNDIA	NEWAI
	NAYAGAON	ROOPWARH	UNIYARA
	BHOJPURA	FULETA	UNIYARA



ANNEXURE 3



Training Modules for VSMS :

Training programmes have been organised by different agencies for VSMSs, to make them a catalyst for disseminating positive health messages, and in sensitising the communities to adopt environmental sanitation methods.

The Indian Institute of Rural Management (IIRM), Jaipur has been organising number of training programmes useful for VSMSs. IIRM was established in 1988, and is a NGO pledged to propagate the message of development through training and research. Like every year, the institute has proposed to organise a special training programme in Rural Sanitation in 1994. The following are the component of the training programme.

- * **Training of District level functionaries**

To educate the participants about the objectives and strategy of the programme which is conducive to greater cooperation in effective implementation of the programme.

- * **Training of Technical Personnel**

To develop better understanding of technical supervision of sanitation facilities.

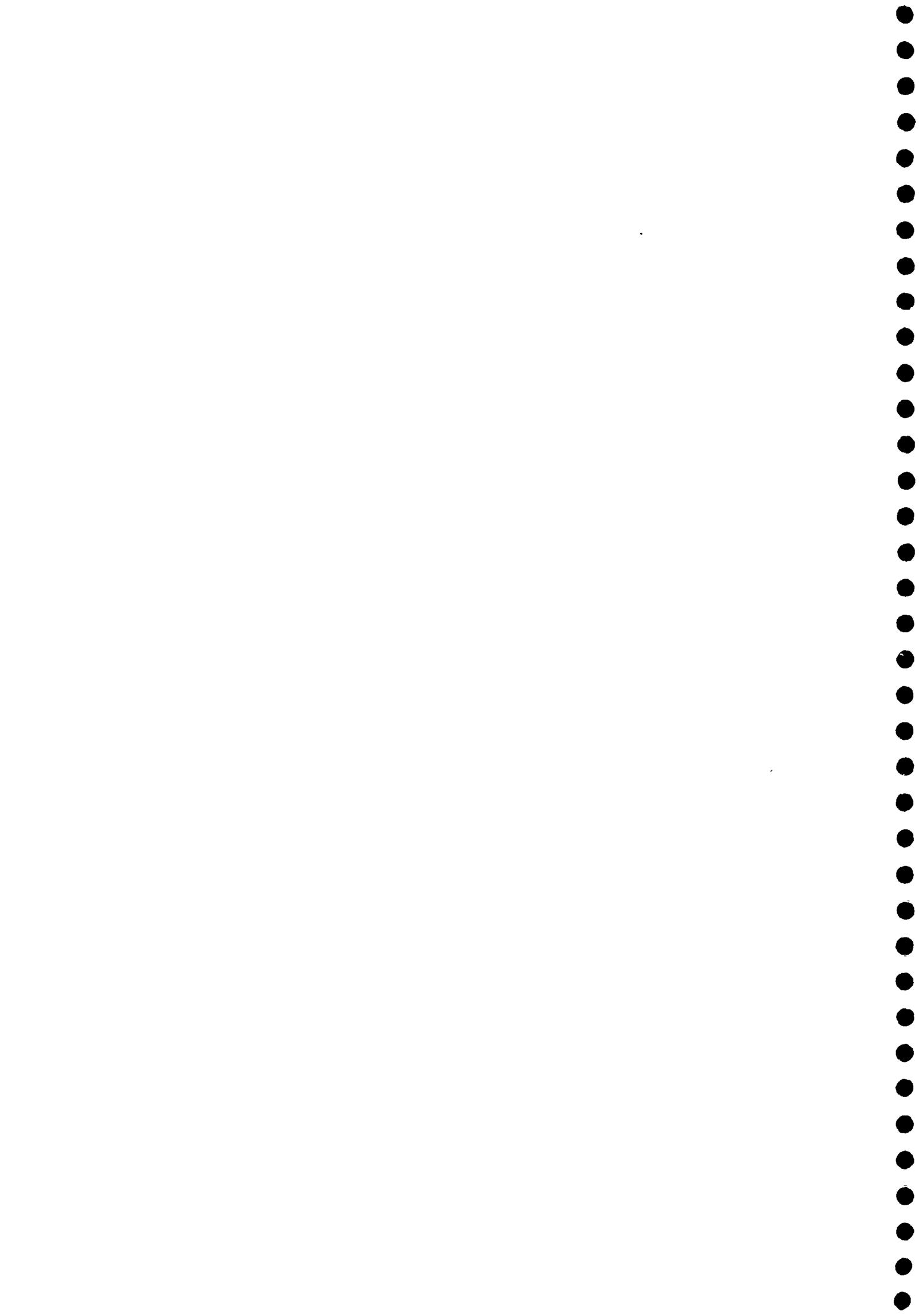
- * **Training of Masons**

To train masons in low cost sanitation construction techniques which is considerably different from normal masonry work.

- * **Training of Village Sanitation Motivators**

To develop communication skills for more effective motivation.

- * **Training of organisers of Bharat Scouts and guides/NYK/NCC**



To devise ways and means for achieving the programme goals.

* **Training of Teachers**

To develop communication, motivation and persuasive skills.

* **Training of Folk Artists**

To orient the folk artists on folk art development and its utilisation in achieving the project goal.

* **Orientation of ICDS/DWCRA/PHC Staff**

To orient the staff especially women associated with these institutions for attaining the project goal.

