

REPORT OF KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE (KAP) ON WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENIC (WASH) PRACTICES IN DEOGAON BLOCK OF BOLANGIR DISTRICT IN ODISHA

Prepared by

Shyam Sundar Barik
Development Consultant

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in 21 villages of Balangir district of Odisha”)

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Executive Summary

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC), a state level social development organization in Odisha has been working in more than 14 districts of Odisha with its sustained focus in tribal districts. It envisions a just society where people have secured their rights, managed and sustained their resources to lead a dignified sustainable livelihood. It has very comprehensive approach to development as there are crosscutting issues to address the ultimate vision and mission of the organization. For long it realizes the importance of WASH from the prospective of its possible impact on the life and livelihood of the people. It has put in exclusive programmes on WASH and integrated components in its programme model to focus on human health which is vital for achieving development; be it economic or social.

With the support of (CSR- Choramandalam Investment & Finance Company Limited (CIFCL) RCDC is executing the project titled “ *Investing in Future for Catalyzing Change in WASH practices in 21 villages of Balangir district of Odisha*”. Besides focused need based interventions, the vital component of the project is to carry out a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study in the project area to establish baseline facts as indicators for impact evaluation after the project interventions.

The study was conducted in 21 villages of Deogaon block of Bolangir district. 10% sample household respondents on random basis have been interviewed for primary level information collection.

The broader objective of the study was to assess the existing Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of the targeted households on WASH so as to develop and implement a need based and realistic programme and have the baseline information for the future comparative analysis after programme intervention. However, the specific objectives of the study are as follows;

- ◆ Collecting the existing information on WASH practices by the targeted communities;
- ◆ Conducting quantitative and qualitative assessment of the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) among the family members.
- ◆ Determining the obstacles faced by the households in accessing and applying factual information, skills and resources necessary for improved WASH practices to ensure good health.
- ◆ To understand the prevalent knowledge, attitudes and practices, values, belief, that influence WASH conditions among targeted families.
- ◆ To establish baseline data and information for interventions as well as future comparative analysis.

Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The secondary source of information included project related information from RCDC, WASH related study reports from the internet and information from the Government authorities. The primary source included the direct interviews with the beneficiary respondents from villages. The data collection tools included household level interview schedule, observation, in-depth interviews and data interpretation and analysis. Data collected were fed into the computer using excel software. Simple statistical analysis such as percentage, frequency, mean etc were worked out using software tools that helped in analysis and drawing inferences.

The findings of the report have been presented in four sections that include general information, KAP on water, KAP on sanitation and KAP on hygiene.



The major findings of the study are given below;

KAP on Water

- **Water requirement for drinking and cooking**

The study reveals that maximum of 169 (42.68%) households consume water in the bracket of 41.60 liters per day.

- **Average water consumption per day for cleaning, washing and sanitation purpose**

It is found that maximum of 176 (44.44%) households consume water in the bracket of more than 41-60 liters per day.

- **Sources of drinking water during wet season**

It is found in the survey that a large majority of 346 (87.37%) households depend on Govt. owned Tube wells for drinking water purpose.

- **Sources of drinking water during dry season**

It is observed in the study a large majority of 357 (90.15%) households depend on Govt. owned Tube wells for drinking water purpose.

- **Distance of the water point from the house**

The study reveals that majority of 270(68.18%) households have access to the water source within 50 meters.

- **Frequency of water collection in a day**

Findings revealed that the majority of 337 (85.10%) households collect water more than thrice in a day.

- **Container of water collection from the source**

A large majority of 340 (85.86%) collect water from different sources by open bucket. Generally, it is observed that the women carry one bucket in hand and a vessel on the waist which is easy for them to carry water.

- **Cleaning of water storage container**

A significant number of households i.e. 387 (97.73%) clean the water container every time before collecting water. Generally it is a habit of every women or men that they clean the containers only before pouring water in it.

- **Storage of water**

A large majority of 293 (73.99%) use the uncovered bucket/ metal utensils for storage of water.

- **Frequency of cleaning storage container**

It is understood that a large majority of 279 (70.45%) clean the water container every alternate day.

- **Place of storing water**

A majority of 368 (92.93%) keep the water container on the floor inside the house.

- **Drawing water from container**

The study reveals that a majority of 305 (77.02%) draw water from the container by hand.

- **Addressing water scarcity**



In this aspect 224(56.57%) households say that they face water scarcity in their village. Households depend on other sources of water to address the situation. Some of those are emergency water supply by Govt. or NGO, neighboring village, water vendor, block headquarters and other sources.

- **Treatment of water before drinking**

The study reveals that a large majority of 391(98.74%) households do not treat the water before drinking.

- **Different uses of hand pump and Open Well water**

Besides collecting drinking water the households use the hand pump for purpose of washing cloth, washing utensils, bathing, bathing of animals, animal drinking water, washing of children napkin and sanitary cloths that take place near the source.

- **Awareness about water borne diseases**

It is observed during the survey that a large majority of 313 (79.04%) households are not aware of water borne diseases like Cholera, Diarrhea, worm infection, Typhoid, Hepatitis, scabies, rather they mention diseases other than these. Those diseases may be examined to ensure that those are waterborne.

- **Water Management Committee**

There are no such committees in the surveyed villages. Hence, WMCs may be formed and promoted to ensure proper maintenance and equitable water distribution.

- **KAP on Sanitation**

- **Knowledge on sanitation**

It is understood from the study that a majority of 319(80.56%) households are aware of the concept of sanitation. Coming to the safest way to dispose of feces maximum of 342 (86.36%) household respondents say that throwing it on the open place is the safest way while 44(11.11%) consider toilet as the safest way. There seems a difference between knowledge and practice. While people say that they know about sanitation, they do not practice it. The gap needs to be bridged.

- **Practice of defecation**

The study reveals that a majority of 296(74.75%) defecate on the river and pond embankment while 90 (22.73%) defecate in the open field.

- **Ownership of Toilet**

It is to be mentioned here that a large majority of 386 (97.47%) do not have toilets in their houses. It seems the mission centric approach of the Govt. to provide toilet facilities to households has not yet reached the remote tribal villages.

- **Regularity of using Toilet**

The study found that out of 10 families having toilets only 03 (30%) families regularly use the same while 07(70%) families do not use the toilets on a regular basis. Those who are not using the toilets on a regular basis attribute the reasons to lack of direct water supply and water to be brought from a distance. However, 384(96.97%) respondents say that they would install toilets in future as the Govt. provides the facilities.

- **Disposal of household waste water and waste**

A majority of 300(75.76%) respondents say that the water get stagnated around house premises.

- **KAP on Hygiene**

- **Knowledge on Hygiene**

Out of the 396 household respondents, a majority of 323(81.57%) say that they know about hygiene while 70 (17.68%) say that they do not have any idea on hygiene.

- **Hand wash before eating**

The study comes out with the fact that out of 396 household respondents, 316(79.80%) say that they do not wash their hand with water and soap before eating.

- **Washing hand before feeding the children**

The study reveals that out of 396 household respondents,244(61.62%) do not wash their hand with soap and water before feeding their children.

- **Washing hands before preparing food**

219 (55.30%) do not wash their hands before preparing food.

- **Washing hands after defecation**

The study found that out of 396 household respondents, 324(81.82%) do not wash their hand with soap and water after defecation .

- **Use of clean utensils for eating, feeding and cooking**

It is found that out of 396 household respondents, 253(63.89%) do not use clean utensils for eating, feeding and cooking.

- **Serving hot food**

249 (62.88%) do not serve food when it is hot.

- **Covering uneaten food**

Out of 396 respondents, 317 (80.05%) do not keep the uneaten food covered to prevent flies.

- **Cleanliness of home surrounding**

The study found that out of 396 household respondents, 361(91.16%) keep their home surroundings clean .

- **Avoiding illness by washing hand with soap**

A majority of 335 (84.60%) respondents do not feel that they could avoid illness by washing their hands with soap .

- **Materials used for washing hand before eating**

The households generally use water, ash and soap to wash their hand. It found that maximum of 315 (79.55%) households use only water for cleaning their hands before eating.

- **Reasons of not washing hand with soap**

Household respondents attribute different reasons to not washing the hand with soap that include no adequate water, no soap, soap is expensive, hand just get cleaned with water and habit of people. Majority attribute to lack of adequate water.

- **Reasons for washing the hands**

In this regard 320 respondents say that they wash their hand due to fear of disease.

- **Practices for cleaning of hand after defecation**

Usually the households clean their hands with mud/clay or soap or with only water. Majority of 275 (69.44%) wash hands with water only.

- **Awareness on symptoms of diarrhea**

The study reveal that out of 396 household respondents a majority of 274 (69.19%) are not aware of symptoms of diarrhea.

- **Causes of diarrhea**

The causes as revealed by household respondents include contaminated food, germ in hand, dirty water used for cleaning and cooking, uncovered food, open defecation and not washing hand with soap.

- **Diarrhea in the family during last three years**

It is found in the study that out of 396 household respondents a majority of 390 (98.48%) do not have cases of diarrhea in their families.

- **Measures for reducing diarrhea**

Measures to reduce diarrhea as perceived by the household respondents include hand washing, use of latrine, use of safe drinking water for cooking and cleaning, covering cooked food, no open defecation and washing of hand with soap after defecation. Significant numbers of respondents agreed to the measures while others have misconceptions.

• **Bathing Practices**

- **Place of bathing**

There are different places where people take bath that include private place, public well, hand pump and river and pond. The study reveals that a majority of 337 (85.10%) go to river and pond for bathing.

- **Frequency of bathing**

The people in the surveyed villages mostly take on a daily basis while very few take bath on alternate day or weekly. It is found that a large majority of 393 (99.24%) respondents say that they take bath on a daily basis .

- **Bathing of children**

Out of 396 respondents, a majority of 135 (34.09%) are of the opinion that the children take bath on alternate day basis while 161(40.66%) say that they take bath on daily basis and 100(25.25%) on weekly basis. This needs to be explored further and practice of daily bathing may be introduced.

- **Practice adopted at the time of suffering from water borne disease**

The usual practice of the households at the time of suffering from water borne diseases mainly includes worshiping God, traditional method of treatment and going to the medical. The study reveals that out of 396 respondents a large majority of 388 (97.98%) attend the medical when someone in the family suffers from any water borne disease.

• **Menstrual Hygiene**

- **Materials used during menstruation**

Particularly adolescent girls and young women use cloth and sanitary napkin during the menstruation period. The study found out that out of 396 respondents a majority of 389 (98.23%) use the ordinary cloth during menstruation and hence they are more vulnerable to infection. Users of sanitary napkin are very few.

- **Washing and cleaning of the used cloth**

In this regard a large majority of 364 (93.57%) wash the cloth with soap and remaining 25 (6.43%) do not wash the cloth.

- **Place of washing the cloth**

The usual practice of washing place includes home, open well, tube well, pond and others. The study depicts that out of 364 respondents who clean the cloth, a majority of 354 (97.25%) wash the cloth in ponds while 10 (2.75%) wash at home.

- **Drying of the cloth**

In this regards a majority of 354 (97.25%) respondents say that the cloth gets dried outside the home while 10 (2.75%) say that the cloth is dried inside the home.

- **School going girls and menstruation**

Out of 396 respondents, 290 (73.23%) say that their children do not go to school during menstruation while 76(19.19) use the toilet at school and 18 (4.55%) say that their children run to home for changing cloth. A majority of 330 (83.33%) respondents say that their children talk to mother and elderly women in the family about menstruation problem.

INTRODUCTION

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

The fact that Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) is the subject of dedicated targets within the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 6) is testament to its fundamental role in public health and therefore in the future of sustainable development. Indeed, access to safe water and sanitation are human rights, as recognized in 2010 by the United Nations General Assembly. For universal fulfillment of these rights to become reality, we will need the right systems: well-resourced, capable institutions delivering services and changing behavior in resilient and appropriate ways. (Facts from UN Water Portal)

Around 524 million people, which are nearly half the population of India, defecate in the open. India accounts for 90 per cent of the people in South Asia and 59 per cent of the 1.1 billion people in the world who practice open defecation.

Open defecation poses a serious threat to the health of children in India. The practice is the main reason India reports the highest number of diarrheal deaths among children under-five in the world. Every year, diarrhea kills 1, 17,285 children under five in India. Children weakened by frequent diarrhea episodes are more vulnerable to malnutrition, stunting and opportunistic infections such as pneumonia.

About 38 per cent of children in India suffer from some degree of malnutrition. Diarrhea and worm infection are two major health conditions that affect school-age children impacting their learning abilities. Open defecation also puts at risk the dignity of women in India. Women feel constrained to relieve themselves only under the cover of dark for reasons of privacy to protect their dignity.

At any one time, close to half of all people in developing countries are suffering from health problems caused by poor water and sanitation. Together, unclean water and poor sanitation are the world's second biggest killer of children. It has been calculated that 443 million school days are lost each year to water-related illness. (Unicef)

The benefits of having access to an improved drinking water source can only be fully realized when there is also access to improved sanitation and adherence to good hygiene practices. Beyond the immediate, obvious advantages of people being hydrated and healthier, access to water, sanitation and hygiene – known collectively as WASH – has profound wider socio-economic impacts, particularly for women and girls.

Considering its importance on human health and socio-economic development there are donor communities including corporate bodies and Governments across the globe who are focusing on improving WASH situation in low and middle income countries.

Situation of WASH in Bolangir district

Balangir district in the western part of Odisha comes under the KBK (Kalahandi- Balagiri-Koraput) region, which is one of the most backward regions of the country for which the government has taken up special programs. Balangir is known to the outside world for all the wrong reasons like abject poverty of a large section of the population, recurrent drought and crop loss, distress migration, starvation death and of late for farmers' suicides. It is a vicious circle of various factors interwoven with each other that had led to such level of underdevelopment and abject poverty. Livelihood of the people primarily comes from the forests in the form of non-timber forest produces and agriculture. Of late the opportunities offered by the non-timber forest produces has been dwindling due to various factors like degradation of natural forests and reduction in the NTFP productivity of these forests, near absence of any institutional marketing of the NTFPs and change in attitude of the younger generation towards NTFP collection as an supportive livelihood opportunity. Agriculture scenario in Balangir is in a bad shape. About 90% of the farmers are small or marginal farmers. Balangir, being one of the least irrigated districts of Odisha, agriculture is completely dependent on rainfall that is quite erratic in this area. Balangir faces recurrent drought. Small and marginal holdings, lack of capital inputs, fault lines in the marketing of the agricultural produces and



overall non-remunerative nature of the input intensive agriculture. Crop loss and indebtedness of farmers has led the farmers to commit suicide.

When the livelihood options fail the people, they migrate out as a coping mechanism. Distress migration has a long history in Balangir and also the horrific details of exploitation of all forms starting from cheating on wages to sexual harassment to chopping of hands and killing the labours.

In this web of problems, what has not found its due attention is the health and education in these areas? Health is a silent contributor to the poverty and underdevelopment of the people of this region. While trying to understand the reason for what the farmers commit suicide, it has been found that in some of the cases the farmers were driven to desperation due to health problems in the family that had increased their debt burden substantially. In many of such cases early attention could have improved the situation. Malnourishment, low level of awareness, poor WASH practices, health being a low priority, lack of access to health facilities etc has contributed to the distress of the population here. Balangir has a very high infant mortality rate of 98 per 1000 births as against the state average of 59. Maternal mortality rate (MMR) is little better at 212 per lakh women as against the state average of 237. The access to health facilities has been an area of concern. Most of the PHCs and CHCs are not adequately staffed. But the most important aspect is that local people, hardened by their suffering do not prioritize health and do not seek the services if it is not an emergency.

Most of these schools have one common toilet for the use of the boys, and teachers. But the common practice is that most of these toilets are exclusively used by teachers only.

About half of the schools have toilets for girls. But many of them are in damaged condition. None of the toilets in the schools have water supply. None of the schools have Wash basins either though mid-day meals are being served in these schools. Source of water supply to the schools is mostly from the tube wells within the school premises. Only a few of the schools have pipe water supply. At the same time there are also schools those collect water from outside the school premises and store it in containers. Not having an overhead tank in the schools for the sustained supply of water is a norm rather than an exception. There are no systematic arrangements for drainage of water from the school premises. The water sources used by the schools are not tested on a regular basis.

The absence of proper toilets is a great handicap for the girl students. Due to lack of privacy, and arrangements to support them during their difficult days the girls have irregular attendance. As the girls grow up they drop out from the school. The adolescent girls do not have adequate knowledge on menstrual hygiene and have a lot of taboos regarding this. There are none to guide them properly on this front.

Hand washing before partaking of meals is practiced by a few pupils only, mostly in the high schools. In the absence of proper hand washing facilities, the habit of hand washing could not be inculcated into the young minds. Water borne diseases are quite prevalent among the students in the operational area.

Water, Sanitation and hygiene situation in the villages is no better. Though most of the villages in the operational area are served by more than the requisite number of tube wells as per the drinking water supply norms, the villagers do not get adequate drinking water and water for domestic use round the year. Some of the tube wells are permanently defunct (though still active in the government records), and some become defunct temporarily which takes long to be restored. But the real problem is that most of the tube wells do not yield 14 litres of water per minute as per the norm. But situation becomes precarious when the water table goes down (summer drawdown). Problem of this area is that the tube wells do not yield enough water as per the norm. So the communities have to depend on unsafe source of water to meet their requirements.

The communities are solely dependent on the government (now Gram Panchayat) for water supply. There are hardly any institution at the village level to take care of the operation and maintenance of the tube wells. In the absence of cleaning of the tube well platforms, and stagnated water at the tube well base, and regulation of washing and bathing activities near the tube wells, these tube wells stand a high chance of water contamination.



Less than one third of the households in general have individual household latrines, despite the government subsidy. The issues are aplenty. First of all for the poor households sanitation is not a priority and all are not aware of the Swachh Bharat Mission and the assistance provided by the government to the poor and single women households for construction of the household toilets. Again getting the work order for construction of toilets has not been a smooth affair and the payments by the concerned department has not also been timely. There are also poor households who do not have any land for the construction of the toilets. The families who have not been included in the BPL list are practically no better than BPL families barring a few. They are also waiting for the government assistance. Practically there has not been any strong communication from the government or civil society to motivate the villagers for construction of the toilets. Here too the problem is that the villagers do not take any collective initiative to improve the sanitation situation in their villages.

Drainages, solid waste disposal arrangement etc. are non-existent in these villages. There is lack of proper hand washing, personal hygiene, water handling etc. practices in the absence of health awareness and motivation. In the absence of proper WASH practices the communities especially the children are susceptible to water borne diseases and many other ailments. With the inadequacy of the health facilities and the neglect, many of the villagers have chronic ailments impacting their lives and livelihoods.

Backdrop of the KAP study

Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC), a state level social development organization in Odisha has been working in more than 14 districts of Odisha with its sustained focus in tribal districts. It envisions a just society where people have secured their rights, managed and sustained their resources to lead a dignified sustainable livelihood. It has very comprehensive approach to development as there are crosscutting issues to address the ultimate vision and mission of the organization. For long it realizes the importance of WASH from the prospective of its possible impact on the life and livelihood of the people. It has put in exclusive programmes on WASH and integrated components in its programme model to focus on human health which is vital for achieving development; be it economic or social.

With the support of (CSR- Cholamandalam Investment & Finance Company Limited (CIFCL) RCDC executing the project titled “ Investing in Future for Catalyzing Change in WASH practices in 21 villages of Balangir district of Odisha”. Besides focused need based interventions, the vital component of the project is to carry out a Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) study in the project area.

KAP study area

The study was conducted in 21 villages in four GPs of Deogaon block of Bolangir district

Objectives of the study

The broader objective of the study was to assess the existing Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) of the targeted households on WASH so as to assimilate facts on WASH practice, develop and implement a need based programme and have the baseline information for the future comparative analysis after programme intervention. However, the specific objectives of the study are as follows;

- ◆ Collecting the existing information on WASH practices by the targeted communities.
- ◆ Conducting quantitative and qualitative assessment of the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) among the family members.
- ◆ Determining the obstacles faced by the households in accessing and applying factual information, skills and resources necessary for improved WASH practices to ensure good health.
- ◆ To understand the prevalent knowledge, attitudes and practices, values, belief, that influence WASH conditions among targeted families.
- ◆ To establish baseline data and information for interventions as well as future comparative analysis.

Study Methodology

Data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. While the secondary source of information included project related information from RCDC, WASH related study reports from the internet, information from the Government authorities etc., the primary source included the direct interviews with the beneficiary respondents from villages, Focus Group discussions and consultations of the key informants including PRIs.

Sample taken for study: 10% households were taken as sample for the study and random sampling method was applied while selecting the respondents. Due consideration was given on selecting respondents from different social groups so as to have a package of sample representing the village.

The Data collection tools used are as follows:

➤ **Household level Interview Schedule**

A predesigned questionnaire pertaining to the existing WASH practices was administered among the sample respondents at their own place and natural environment. A team of Investigators who were trained on interviewing techniques, observation techniques and skills for conducting Focus Group Discussion (FGD) were engaged in the field to conduct the direct interview with the household respondents and the community members.

➤ **Observation**

This was an important tool for collecting information on WASH related KAP study because, sometimes people say something and do the reverse in practice. Therefore, major thrust was given on observation in water, sanitation and hygienic practices. Physical observation of the facilities both at public places including targeted schools and the household also formed an important part of observation. Asking a glass of water and observing the storage, the condition of container, how the glass is hold are just examples of how we have tried to retrieve the genuine information from the respondents.

➤ **In-depth interviews**

In-depth interviews were held with the key informants in the village such as teacher, Post Master, Retired Government employee, block level Government official, members of PRIs etc. so as to validate the facts that are being observed in the field and collected through the questionnaires and discussions.

➤ **Data Analysis**

Data collected were checked, verified and fed into the computer using excel software. Further statistical analysis were done using excel format. Simple statistical analysis such as percentage, frequency, mean, tables and graphs etc. were worked out that helped analysis and drawing inferences.

Limitations of the study

The information is collected only from 21 villages. Therefore, the findings can be generalized only within 21 villages. The veracity of facts and figures given in the report depends very much on what people have said and what has been observed. We have tried our best to cross check information through observation, daily verification of filled in formats and review and discussion with key respondents in the village.

SURVEY FINDINGS PRESENTATION



The findings of the study are presented section wise as follows;

Section – 1: General Information

- ☛ Age of the sample respondents and marital status
- ☛ Number of family members
- ☛ Educational Qualification
- ☛ Occupational Status of the Respondents
- ☛ Person with Disability (PWD)

Section – 2: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) on Water

- ☛ Average quantity of water consumption per family for drinking & cooking
- ☛ Average quantity of water consumption per family for cleaning & sanitation
- ☛ Drinking Water Sources during rainy season
- ☛ Drinking Water Sources during dry season
- ☛ Water Sources for other purposes
- ☛ Household water supply
- ☛ Distance from the source
- ☛ Who fetches water
- ☛ Mode of water collection from the source
- ☛ Frequency of collection
- ☛ Water quality of the sources
- ☛ Water scarcity
- ☛ Cleaning of water storage container
- ☛ Water storage
- ☛ Drawing water from container
- ☛ Treatment of water before drinking
- ☛ Method adopted for water treatment
- ☛ Awareness on health hazards due to unsafe drinking water
- ☛ Opinion on Quality of Hand Pump water
- ☛ Awareness about Water borne diseases
- ☛ Water management committee
- ☛ Different activities around the sources

Section – 3: Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) on Sanitation

- ☛ Knowledge on Sanitation
- ☛ Disposal of feces
- ☛ Practice of defecation
- ☛ Possession of Toilet at home, its location and usage

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- ☛ Intention for installation of toilet
 - ☛ Considering open defecation a threat to health
 - ☛ Disposal of used water from household
 - ☛ Disposal of domestic household waste
 - ☛ Disposal of domestic bird & animal waste

Section – 4: Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) on Personal Hygiene

- ☛ Idea about personal hygiene
- ☛ Hygienic measures followed to stay healthy
- ☛ Avoiding illness by washing hands with soap
- ☛ Measures taken by self after defecation
- ☛ Awareness on symptoms of diarrhea
- ☛ Opinion on the major symptoms of diarrhea
- ☛ Knowledge on reasons that cause diarrhea
- ☛ Members suffering from diarrhea within last three years
- ☛ Knowledge on measures that can reduce exposure to germs and parasites that can cause diarrhea
- ☛ Place of bathing and frequency
- ☛ Bathing of the children
- ☛ What you do when someone suffers from any water borne disease
- ☛ Menstrual Hygiene and practices
- ☛ Overall observations on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENTS

1.1 Quantification of village wise households

Table-1.1: Village wise coverage of household respondents				
Sl. No.	Village name	Household respondents	Male	Female
1.	Amghat	7	6	1
2.	Bandhpara	15	15	0
3.	Bankiamunda	11	11	0
4.	Barghati	10	10	0
5.	Bhalukanda	16	15	1
6.	Brambhajore	15	15	0
7.	Budabahal	170	164	6
8.	Chhata Pipal	10	8	2
9.	Desandh	15	15	0
10.	Gandhrimal	10	9	1
11.	Ghatal Darjui	10	8	2
12.	Ghatul	12	12	0
13.	Khliapali	10	10	0
14.	Kukurimahul	10	9	1
15.	Laxmanpur	10	9	1
16.	Phapsi	11	11	0
17.	Sandhijor	10	10	0
18.	Sialjor	10	10	0
19.	Singhamunda	15	14	1
20.	Talpali	10	7	3
21.	Tepran	9	8	1
Total		396	376	20
%		100	94.95	5.05

1.2 Age of the sample respondents

As revealed by the study maximum 231 (53.79%) of respondents were interviewed in the age group of 41-60 while 165(41.67%) belonged to the age group of 18-40 and only 18(4.55%) belonged to the age group of more than 60. The details are given in Table 1.2 in the annexure.

1.3 & 1.4 - Marital Status and family members

As regards marital status of the families it is found that 364(91.92%) respondents are married, 12 (3.03%) are unmarried, 20(5.05%) are widowed and there are no separated/divorcee respondents. Further the study estimation of number of family members of the respondents reveals that there are 1725 total members out of which 875 (50.72%) are male and 850 (49.28%) are female. Further segregation depicts that there are 623(36.12%) adult male while 596 (34.55%) are adult females, adolescent male children are 177(10.26%), adolescent female children are 179(10.38%) and both male and female child below 5 years equally share 75 (4.35%). The village wise details could be seen in the tables 1.3 and 1.4.



1.5 Education status

With regard to the educational qualification of the respondents the study revealed that a maximum of 173 (44.36%) are under matriculation while 48 (12.31%) are illiterate. Respondents having matriculation and college level education are 66 (16.92%) and 84 (21.54%) respectively. Only 19 (4.87%) have read up to ME school level. The level of education is important to understand to what extent people will be responding to WASH interventions and accordingly design the appropriate communication designs and tools. The details are given in Table 1.5 in the annexure.

1.6 Occupational Status of the Respondents

The occupation of the respondents have been categorized as unemployed, agriculture, agriculture wage labour, industrial wage labour, business, service, housewife and others. It is found that out of 396 respondent households, maximum of 224 (56.57%) have agriculture as occupation while 80 (20.20%) as agriculture labour, 37 (9.34%) as industrial wage labour, 26 (6.57%) as business holders, 14 (3.54%) as service holder and 8 (2.02%) having other occupations. Surprisingly, no housewife were identified. It seems, in tribal dominated villages all male and female members are occupationally engaged. Further, it is to be mentioned here that only 7 (1.77%) respondents (5.97%) are found to be unemployed. The details are given in Table 1.6 in the annexure.

1.7 Person with Disability (PWD)

Across all the 21 villages only 31 (7.83%) respondents said that they have PWD members living in their family while rest 365 (92.17%) respondents do not have such members. The details of the village wise data can be seen at Table 1.7 in the annexure.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES (KAP) ON WATER

2.1 Average quantity of water requirement per day for drinking and cooking purpose

The consumption of water for drinking purpose is bracketed as 10-20 liter, 21-40 liters, 41-60 liters and above 60 liters. The study reveals that maximum of 169 (42.68%) households consume water in the bracket of 41-60 liters while 108 (27.27%) households consume above 60 liters, 95 (23.99%) consume 21-40 liters and there are only 24 (6.06%) families who consume only 10-20 liters of water in a day. The details are given in the table 2.1 in annexure.

2.2. Average water consumption per day for cleaning and sanitation purpose

The consumption of water for cleaning, washing and sanitation purpose is also bracketed as 10-20 liter, 21-40 liters, 41-60 liters and above 60 liters. The study reveals that maximum of 176 (44.44%) households consume water in the bracket of 40-60 ltrs while 110 (27.78%) households consume more than 60 liters, 87(21.97%) consume 21-40 liters and there are only 23(5.81%) families who consume 10-20 liters of water in a day. The details are given in the table 2.2 in annexure.

2.3 Sources of drinking water in rainy season

Eight major sources of water have been taken into consideration in this regard. They are own open well, own tube well and Govt. Tube wells, PWD supplied sanitary wells, Pond, River, Water Tanker and other. It is found in the survey that a large majority of 346 (87.37%) households depend on Govt. owned Tube wells for drinking water purpose while 25(6.31%) depend on their own open wells. There are only 13(3.28%) households who depend on their own tube wells for drinking water purpose. Only 2 families (0.51%) get the drinking water from the PWD provided sanitary wells. While 8 (2.02%) get the drinking water from the Pond, only 01 family each receives the drinking water from the river and other sources respectively. There is no water supply by any tanker. The details are given in Table 2.3 in the annexure.

2.4 Drinking water sources during dry season

Eight major sources of water have been taken into consideration in this regard. They are own open well, own tube well and Govt. Tube wells, PWD supplied sanitary wells, Pond, River, Water Tanker and other. It is observed in the study that a large majority of 357 (90.15%) households depend on Govt. owned Tube wells for drinking water purpose while 16(4.04%) depend on their own open wells. There are only 14(3.54%) households who depend on their own tube wells for drinking water purpose. Only 1(0.25%) household uses PWD supplied sanitary well. While 07 (1.77%) get the drinking water from the pond, only 01 (0.25%) family uses the river water. The details are given in Table 2.4 in the annexure.

A comparative analysis between rainy and dry season brings no significant difference except that the use of drinking water from pond gets increased by about 3% and the uses of own open well get reduced by about 2% in dry season. This could be due to low level of ground water in the open well.

2.5 Water Sources for other purposes

The sources of water for purposes other than drinking mainly include the same sources as of drinking water sources. However in terms of water usage from the sources for purposes other than drinking reveals that a large majority of 241(60.86%) collect the water from the pond while 67 (16.92%) collect it from own open well, 22 (5.56%) from own tube well, 53(13.38%) from Govt. supplied tube wells, 11(2.78%) from the Govt. provided sanitary wells and only 02(0.51%) use the water from river. The village wise details are given in table 2.5.



The prominent aspect is visible here is that more than 60% people use the pond water for other purposes. It could be assumed here that people know the difference between the importance and usage of drinking water and water required for other purposes.

2.6 Household Water supply

Only 06 (1.52%) households have household water supply while a large majority of 390(98.48%) do not have it. (Annexure – 2.6)

2.7 Distance of the water point from the house during dry season

Distance from the water point has been categorized within 50 meter, within 100 meters, within 500 meters and above 500 meters. The study reveal that majority of 270(68.18%) households have access to the water source within 50 meter while 114(28.79%) have access to water source within a distance of 100 meters. It means 384 households have access to water sources within 100 meters. About 8(2.02%) have access to water sources within a distance of 500 meters. Only 4 (1.01%) households have access to water sources within a distance of more than 500 meters. The details are in Table 2.7

2.8. Distance of the water point from the house during wet season

It is observed that a large majority of 275 households(69.44%) collect the water within a distance of 50 meters while 105 (26.52%) collect water within 100 meters. It means 380 households collect water with a distance of 100 meters. While 10 (2.53%) households collect water within a distance of 500 meters, only 6 (1.52%) households collect water from more than 500 meters.

The comparison of distance covered during dry and wet season does not reflect any significant difference. Therefore, it could be assumed that the water sources are constant and the households are used to it in both the seasons as per their convenience. Table- 2.8

2.9 Fetching water for the Person with Disability (PWD)

Information collected reflects that the PWD him/herself collects the water, family members & relatives, neighbors and others collect for them. It is understood from the study that 04 (12.90%) respondents are of the view that the PWDs collect the water on their own while 21(67.74%) say that the family members and relatives collect the water for PWDs,04(12.90%) cite neighbors for collecting water for PWDs and 02 (6.45%) mentioned others who help in collecting water for PWDs. The details are in table 2.9.

2.10 Frequency of water collection in a day

It is observed that water is collected by the families once, twice and more than thrice in a day. A large majority of 337 (85.10%) households collect water more than thrice in a day while 54 (13.64%) collect twice and only 5(1.26%) collect water once in a day. The details are given in annexure 2.10

2.11 Who collect water in the family

Generally the adult women, adult men, adolescent girls and boys collect the water from the source. The study reveals that a large majority of 356 (89.90%) adult women collect the water from the water source while in 19 (4.80%) families adult male collect the water. In 21 (5.30%) families the adolescent girls are found to be collecting water from the water source. Interestingly, no adolescent boys are engaged in water collection. In tribal society the general practice is that the adult women mostly collect the water and the adolescent girls are found to be helping their mothers. Table – 2.11

2.12 Water quality of the sources in dry season



Responses related to water quality questions consisted of foul smell, iron smell, muddy smell, muddy look, not of good quality, water not fit for cooking rice and dal and any other. Out of 396 respondents a large majority of 310 (78.28%) said that the water quality is not good while 43(10.86%) respondents cited foul smell, 42(10.61%) cited iron smell and only 01 (0.25%) informed about muddy smell of water. The study by and large shows that the water quality in the project area is not qualitatively good which is based on the views of the respondents. Going beyond, there might be the necessity of testing water quality in laboratory to assure the scientific basis of water quality. In tribal villages the laboratory testing of water is not generally conducted. The village wise details could be seen in Table -2.12 in the annexure.

2.13 Queue system to collect the water

A majority of 266 (67.17%) respondents mentioned that they follow a queue system when they collect the water from the source while 130(32.83%) do not follow the system. As discussed with the people the reason for having and not having the queue depends on the number of sources in the villages and dependence of the families on the sources. If the numbers are more the demand is distributed and hence no queue is required. Table – 2.13 in the annexure.

2.14 Means of collection of water

The households generally collect water in containers such as open bucket, *Gara*, *Dekchi/Mathia* , bucket/ metal utensils with lid (plastic or metal) and mud pot with and without lid. It has been observed from Table 2.14 that a large majority of 340 (85.86%) collect water from different sources by open bucket while 54 (13.64%) use *Gara* (*a traditional vessel*). Only 2 (0.51%) households found to have used *Degchi/Mathia* for collection of water. Generally, it is observed that the women carry one bucket in hand and a vessel on the waist which is easy for them to carry water. The details are in table-2.14 given in the annexure.

2.15 Frequency of cleaning the container used for water collection

The study reveals that a large number of 387 (97.73%) respondent households clean the container every time they collect the water while 06(1.52%) clean it every alternate day, 01(0.25%) every three days and 02 (0.51%) once in a week. The details could be seen table 2.15 given in the annexure.

2.16 Storing water at home after collection

As indicated in the table 2.16, a majority of 293 (73.99%) store the water in uncovered bucket/ metal utensils while 89 (22.47%) store it in bucket and metal utensils with lid, 09 (2.27%) store the water in the same container, 01 (0.25%) in bucket/metal utensils without lid, 02(0.51%) each store the water in mud pot without lid and mud pot with lid respectively. (Table 2.16 in the annexure)

2.17 Frequency of cleaning water storage container

As indicated in Table 2.17 a large number of households i.e. 279 (70.45%) clean the water container every alternate day before storing water in the storage container. Similarly, about 117(29.55%) households clean the containers on every time they collect the water and store. The details are given in the table 2.17 given in the annexure. There are seven villages where respondent households clean the containers every day. It is a good practice indeed.

2.18 Place of storing water

Generally the households keep the water container on the floor inside the house, on a raised platform inside and outside of the house. A majority of 368 (92.93%) keep the water container on the floor inside the house while 28(7.07%) keep it on a raised platform inside the house only. The details are in table 2.18 in the annexure.

2.19 Water storage for the PWD persons

Out of 31 respondents having PWDs, 17 (54.84%) keep the container in an accessible height while 14 do not adopt the practice. The details could be seen in the table 2.19 given in the annexure.

2.20 Practice of drawing water from the container

People generally draw water from the container by hand, some people use a separate container and some just pour the water from the main container to either glass or any other utensils. The study reveals that a majority of 305 (77.02%) draw water from the container by hand while 91 (22.98%) households use separate containers for drawing water. No one uses the ladle for drawing water. It seems a large majority put their hand in the container that might cause water contamination. The details are in the Table 2.20 in the annexure.

2.21 Container use for washing and drinking water

Majority of 319(80.56%) households use the same container for both washing and drinking purposes while 75 (18.94%) use separate containers for both the purposes. Only 2 (0.51%) households, however, cited other methods of using water for both the purposes. As majority people use the same container for both the purposes there is more chances of water getting contaminated. The details are in Table 2.21 in the annexure.

2.22 & 2.23 Water scarcity in the village

In this aspect 224(56.57%) households say that they face water scarcity in their village while 172(43.43%) households do not face the problem. It is to be noted here that in 10 villages no respondent mentioned about water scarcity in their villages. With regard to handling water scarcity households depend on other sources of water such as water supply by Govt. or NGO, by neighboring village, by water vendor, by block headquarters and other sources. While a large majority of 351 (88.64%) households get water supply by Govt. or NGO, 38(9.60%) collect the water from the neighboring villages, 2(0.51%) from water vendor and 02(0.51%) collect the water from block headquarter. However, 03(0.76%) households have other sources of water to address the water scarcity situation. The village wise details can be seen in Table 2.20 & 2.21 given in the annexure.

2.24 Water Treatment/ Filter before drinking

The study reveals that a large majority of 391(98.74%) households do not treat the water before drinking while only 5 (1.26%) treat the water they drink.. The details are given in the table 2.24 in the annexure.

2.25 Water Treatment methods

The study reveals that out of 396 household respondents, a majority of 198 (50%) adopt the water boiling method while 120 (30.30%) undertake fluoride treatment, only 02(0.51%) filtering and only one takes up decanting the water to a separate container after sedimentation of the dirt. However, 75 (18.94%) adopt the other methods of water treatment. Boiling of water is found to be the common and easy method of water treatment. It could be highlighted here that respondents in 11 villages have reported fluoride treatment of the water. It is a matter of serious concern to find out the scientific process of such treatment to ensure good health of the people. The village wise details could be seen in Table 2.25 given in the annexure.

2.26 Reasons for treating water for domestic use

The main reasons for treating water could be attributed to usual habit, fear of disease and better family health. As observed in Table 2.26, majority of 142 (35.86%) households attribute the reason to fear of

disease while 131(33.08%) attribute it to usual habit and only 123(31.06%) to better health of the family. No one could cite other reasons for treating the water. The details can be seen in Table 2.26 given in the annexure.

2.27 Awareness on health hazards due to use of unsafe drinking water

The study reveals that a large majority of 320 (80.81%) household respondents are well aware of the health hazards due to drinking of unsafe water while 62 (15.66%) are not aware of the same. Only 14 (3.54%) respondents could not reply to the question. The details are given in the table 2.27 in the annexure.

2.28 Opinion on water quality of the hand pump

Surprisingly it is found that a large majority of 296 (74.74%) say that the drinking water from the hand pump is not safe while 90(22.73%) say that it is safe. Only 10(2.53%) respondents could not respond to the question. It is a matter of serious concern that in most cases people find the hand pump water unsafe for drinking. Although this is based on their views, the fact remains to be enquired further with testing of hand pump water to ascertain the quality of the water. The village wise response details are given in the table 2.28 in the annexure.

2.29 Opinion on water quality of household and community pond for domestic use

A large majority of 323 (81.57%) household respondents find the pond water unsafe while 23 (5.81%) find it safe for domestic use. However, a significant number of respondents i.e 50(12.63%) do not know about it. Further exploration of reasons of why some households find the pond water safe may be interesting and useful. The village wise details are given in the table 2.29 in the annexure.

2.30 Awareness on waterborne diseases

The common waterborne diseases are Cholera, diarrhea, Dengu, Worm infection, Typhoid, Hepatitis and Scabies. However, the study reveals that a large majority of respondents i.e 313 (79.04%) who are aware of diseases other than these while 22 (5.56%) only are aware of Cholera, 49(12.37%) of diarrhea, 06 (1.52%) of worm infection, 05(1.26%) of Typhoid and 01(.51%) of Hepatitis. Since a significant number of household respondents mentioned about water borne diseases other than the above, such diseases need examined to ascertain that the diseases are waterborne. The details could be seen in the Table -2.30 given in the annexure.

2.31 Water Management Committee and its effectiveness

The study revealed no water management committee of the water sources in the villages as 393 (99.24%) said no and only 03 (0.76%) did not know about it. Form the point of view of the WASH it is important to form the Water Management Committee to take care of the water sources. Their capacity building on proper maintenance of the structure and water distribution system should be developed and the members should be enabled to formulate appropriate policies, rules to effectively run the committee. Details are given in the Table-2.31 in the annexure.

2.32 & 2.33 – Different activities around hand pump and Open Well water

Besides collecting drinking water the households use the hand pump for purpose of washing cloth, washing utensils, bathing, bathing of animals, animal drinking water, washing of children napkin and sanitary cloths near the hand pump . The study found that 356 households use the hand pump for washing utensils, 48 for washing clothes, 04 for taking bath, 03 for drinking water for animals, 15 for washing of children napkin and 13 for washing of sanitary cloths, 48 cleaning children's bottom after defecation.. Similarly, 23 households use the open well for washing of cloth while 42 use for washing



utensils, 8 for bathing, 1 for animal bathing, 5 for drinking water of animal, 31 washing of children's napkin, 23 washing of sanitary clothes and 21 cleaning the baby bottom after defecation. The village wise details could be seen Table 2.32 and 33 in the annexure.

2.34, 2.35 and 2.36 - Different activities of pipe water, pond water, river water

There are very limited public water supply stand post in the study villages. Besides collecting drinking water 5 respondents say that they wash cloth near the post, 01 washes utensils, 01 takes bath, 01 uses it for animal bathing, 2 use it for animal to drink water, and 1 each say that they clean children's napkin and sanitary cloth.

Similarly, the households ranging from 1-4 for undertakes the different activities like washing cloth, washing utensils, bathing, bathing of animals, animal drinking water, washing of children napkin, other sanitary cloth and baby's back near the river or stream.

However, significant number of households undertake these multiple activities near the pond. As revealed by the respondents, 327 households use it for cloth washing, 9 for washing utensils, 384 for bathing, 390 for animal bathing, 383 for animal drinking, 318 for washing of children's napkin, 342 for washing of sanitary clothes and 278 for cleaning baby's bottom after defecation. (Table- 2.34,35 & 36)

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES ON SANITATION

3.1 & 2 Knowledge about sanitation and safest ways to dispose feces

It is understood from the study that a majority of 319(80.56%) household respondents are aware of the concept of sanitation while 65(16.41%) respondents do not have any knowledge about it and 12(3.03%) could not reply. Coming to the safest way to dispose of feces maximum of 342 (86.36%) household respondents say that throwing it on the open place is the safest way while 44(11.11%) consider latrine as the safest place and only 5(1.26%) each say that burying it in ground and dumping it in the open pit as the safest ways to dispose of feces. The response looks a bit contradictory as majority are aware of the sanitation and at the same time used to practices of open throwing of the feces as safest way to dispose it. One analysis could be, people do not practice what they say or they do not know much about sanitation. Therefore, this would require measures of awareness and sensitization and changing attitude and practices of households. The village wise details could be seen in the table 3.1&2 given in the annexure.

3.3 Defecation practices

It is found that the families generally defecate in the field, latrine, on the bank of the river and pond, forest area and other places. A majority of 296 (74.75%) household respondents say that they defecate on the pond and river embankment while 90 (22.73%) prefer to defecate in open field and 10 (2.53%) families use latrine for defecation. No one mentioned about any other practice. It indicates that the open defecation is largely in practice. Defecation on the pond and river embankment is also an indication of pond and river water contamination. The details could be seen in Table 3.3 given in the annexure.

3.4 Area frequented by the families for defecation

The study found that a large majority of 311 (78.53%) household respondents frequently use the open ground for defecation while 85 (21.46%) use the agriculture land for defecation. (Table 3.4 in the annexure)

3.5 & 6 Ownership of latrines and location

While a large majority of 386(97.47%) households do not have latrines only 10(2.53%) families have the latrines at their homes. With regard to locations of their toilets while 03 (30%) have it within their houses, 07 have their toilets outside of their house. It indicates that despite the mission centric focus of the central Govt. to provide toilet facilities to every households, the remote rural areas particularly the tribal areas are yet to receive the benefits. Effort may be made to link the families with the Swachha Bharat Scheme of the Govt. to avail the facilities. The details could be seen in the table 3.5 & 6 given in the annexure.

3.7 & 3.8 Installation time of toilet and the support received

While 4 (40%) household respondents revealed that they constructed the toilet one year ago, only 06 (60%) installed their toilets two years ago. With regard to the support received the study found that only 4 (40%) of toilet owners received the support from the Govt. while rest 60% did not receive any external support. The village wise details are given in the table 3.7 & 3.8 given in the annexure.

3.9 Regularity of using Toilet

The study found that out of 10 families having latrine only 3 (30%) families use the latrines on a regular basis while 07(70%) families do not use the latrines on a regular basis. (Table 3.9)

3.10 User of the toilet

Among the users are the only men, only women and only grown up girls. The study reveals that out of 10 families having toilets, majority of 5 (50%) respondents say that it is only used by the women while 3 (30%) say that it is used by the grown up girls and 01 (10%) says that it is used by the man only. Only 01 respondent said that the toilet is used by the family members only during emergency. The details are in table 3.10 in the annexure.

3.11 Reasons for not using the toilet regularly

Those who are not using the toilets on a regular basis mainly attribute the reasons to lack of direct water supply and water to be brought from a distance. Out of 7 households who do not use the latrines on a regular basis 5 (50%) families cite the reason that it is difficult for them to bring water from distant source while 02 (20%) say that there is no direct water supply to the toilets. The details in this regard could be seen in table 3.11

3.12 Facilities for accessibility of toilets to PWDs

In this regard the study found out that no households having PWDs have toilets.

3.13 & 14 Intention to install / change toilet in near future and reasons

Out of 396 respondents a large majority of 384 (96.97%) say that they intend to install / change latrines in near future while only 02 (0.51%) said no and only 10 could not respond. The main reason being hygienic point, persuasion by the NGOs, availability of Govt. scheme and privacy. While a large majority of 359 (90.66%) attribute the reason to availability of Govt. scheme, 16 (4.04%) attribute it to persuasion by NGOs, 14 (3.54%) to hygienic point, 04 (1.01%) to privacy. The details in this regard could be seen in the table 3.13 & 14 given in the annexure.

3.15 & 16 Bathing facility attached to the toilet and adding the same in the planned toilet

Out of 10 families having toilets, only one has bathing facility attached to the toilet while 09 (90%) do not have the same. However out of 396 a majority of 389 (98.23%) positively responded to add bathing facility to the toilets that they would plan to install in the future while 07 (.77%) said no to it. The details are given in the table – 3.15 and 16 in the annexure.

3.17 Open defecation – a threat to health

Out of 396 households, majority of 391 (98.74%) feel that open defecation is a threat to health while 3 (0.76%) do not feel the same and 2 (0.51%) could not respond to the question. The details are in the table 3.17 in the annexure.

3. 18 & 19 Disposal of household used water and waste

General practice of disposing domestic waste water include passing the water to kitchen garden, soak pit, diverted to domestic pond, connected with village drain, get stagnated around the house and other reasons. The study reveals that 71 (17.93%) channelize the water to kitchen garden, 5 (1.26%) to soak pit, 4 (1.01%) divert it to household pond, 03 (0.76%) connect the water to village drain and for a large majority of 300 (75.76%) the water get stagnated around the house. Only 13 (3.28%) cite other methods of waste water disposal. It is a matter of serious concern that large majority keep the water stagnated which could be breeding place of mosquitoes and cause many more health issues.

On the household waste disposal it is generally observed that the households dispose of the waste directly in the backyard, throw it on village road side and the same remain stagnated within the house premises. The study depicts that out of 396 household respondents, 210 (53.03%) say that they directly throw the household wastes in the backyard, 158 (39.90%) dispose it off on the village road side, 2 (0.51%)



say that their household waste get stagnated inside the house premises and a significant number of 26 (6.57%) site other methods of disposing household waste. The details are in Table 3.18 &19 in the annexure.

3.20 Disposal of animal and bird's waste

In this regard it is observed that the waste is thrown in the field on day to day basis, thrown in the compost pit and remain within the house premises. The study reveals that out of 396 household respondents 216 (54.55%) say that they directly throw it in the field on a day to day basis while 154(38.89) throw it in the compost pit and 26 (6.57%) respondents cite other methods of disposing animal and bird's waste. The details in this regard could be seen in the table 3.20 given in the annexure.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES ON HYGIENE

4.1 Knowledge on Hygiene

Out of the 396 household respondents, a majority of 323 (81.57%) say that they know about hygiene while 70 (17.68%) say that they do not have any idea on hygiene. Only 03 (0.76%) respondents could not reply to the question. It is to be noted that a significant number of respondents have knowledge on hygiene. The details are in the Table 4.1 given in the annexure.

4.2 Hygienic Measures Taken to stay healthy

Washing Hands

4.2.1 Hand wash before eating

The study reveals that out of 396 respondents, 316 (79.80%) do not wash their hands before eating while only 80(20.20%) wash their hands. It looks contradictory that although a large majority have knowledge on hygiene, in practice level less households adopt the same. There seems a gap between what they know and what they practice. Thrust must be given on practice level changes. The details are in Table 4.2.1 in the annexure.

4.2.2 Hand wash before feeding young children

The study comes out with the fact that out of 396 household respondents, 152(38.38%) say that they wash their hand before feeding their children while the remaining other 244 (61.62%) do not wash hand. Again it is a question of brining practice level changes. (Table 4.2.2)

4.2.3 Washing hands before preparing food

The study depicts that out of 396 respondents only 177 (44.70%) wash their hands while a majority of 219 (55.30%) do not wash their hands before preparing their food. Therefore, thrust must be given on awareness building and changing practices . (Table 4.2.3)

4.2.4 Washing hands after defecation

The study found that out of 396 household respondents, a large majority of 324 (81.82%) do not wash their hand after defecation while the remaining 72 (18.18%) wash their hands after defecation. This point may be noted for programme planning to promote good hygienic practices. (Table 4.2.4)

4.2.5 Washing hands after dealing with domestic waste

The study reveals that out of 396 household respondents, a large majority of 345(87.12%) do not wash their hands after dealing with domestic waste while the remaining 51(12.88%) wash their hands. (Table 4.2.5)

4.2.6 Washing hands after washing baby's bottom

The study reveals that out of 396 household respondents, 167(42.17%) do wash their hands after cleaning their baby's bottom after they defecate while the remaining majority of 229 (57.83%) wash their hands. (Table 4.2.6)

Hygienic food preparation

4.2.7 Use of clean utensils for eating, feeding and cooking

It is found that out of 396 household respondents, 143(36.11%) use clean utensils for eating, feeding and cooking while 253 (63.89%) do not adopt such practice. (Table 4.2.7)

4.2.8 Serving hot food

The study reveals that out of 396, 147 (37.12%) household respondents say that they serve food immediately after preparation and when it is hot while a majority of 249 (62.88%) do not adopt the practice (Table 4.2.8)

4.2.9 Covering uneaten food

It is found that out of 396 respondent families only 79(19.95%) keep the uneaten food covered to prevent flies while a majority of 317 (80.05%) do not adopt such practice. (Table 4.2.9)

4.2.10 Cleanliness of home surrounding

The study depicts that out of 396 household respondents, 361(91.16%) keep their home surroundings clean while 35(8.84%) do not adopt such practice. Generally in tribal villages, the families keep their surroundings clean. (Table 4.2.10)

4.2.11 Avoiding illness by washing hand with soap

A large majority of 335 (84.60%) respondents do not feel that they could avoid illness by washing their hands with soap while 61(15.40%) feel that they could avoid illness by adopting such practice. The point to be noted here that large majority do not feel that illness could be avoided by washing hand with soap. Hence, lot of counseling is required to bring an attitudinal change. (Table 4.2.11)

4.3 Materials Used For Cleaning of Hand

4.3.1 Materials used for washing hand before eating

The households generally use water, ash and soap to wash their hand before eating. It is found that maximum of 315 (79.55%) households use only water for cleaning their hands, while 1 (0.25%) is found to have used ash and 80 (20.20%) are using soap. This reveals the fact that majority households use only water for cleaning their hands. (Table 4.3.1)

4.3.2 Hand wash materials before feeding young children

In this regard 243 (61.36%) households use water for washing, 01 (0.25%) use ash and 152 (38.38%) use soap. (Table 4.3.2)

4.3.3 Hand wash material used before breast feeding babies

In this case majority respondent households 223 (56.31%) say that they use water for hand wash while 2(0.51%) use ash and the remaining 171(43.18%) use soap. (Table 4.3.3)

4.3.4 Hand wash materials used before handling cooking, serving cooked food to family members

In this regard only 187 (47.22%) household respondents say that they use only water for hand wash while 31 (7.83%) say that they use ash and 177 (44.70%) use soap and the remaining 01 (0.25%) use other materials. (Table 4.3.4)

4.3.5 Hand wash materials used after cleaning home or waste including animal waste

In this case 345 (87.12%) household respondents use only water and the remaining 51 (12.88%) use soap. (4.3.5)

4.3.6 Hand wash materials used after defecation

In this regard 319 (80.56%) household respondents use water only while 05(1.26%) use ash and the remaining 72 (18.18%) use soap for cleaning their hand. (Table 4.3.6)

4.3.7 Hand wash materials used after cleaning baby's stool

Out of the 396 household respondents a majority of 228 (57.58%) say that they use water only while 1 (0.25%) use ash and the remaining 167 (42.17%) use soap for washing their hands.(Table 4.3.7)

Overall all it seems that a large majority of people wash their hands only with water. At the same time it is to be noted that the use of soap has also picked up in tribal areas. More thrust needs to be given on practice and attitude level changes.

4.3.8 Reasons of not washing hand with soap

Household respondents mainly attribute different reasons to not washing the hand with soap that include no adequate water, no soap, soap is expensive, hand just get cleaned with water and habit of people. The study found that 107 (27.02%) household respondents attribute the reasons to not having adequate water, 96 (24.24%) respondents say that they do not have soap, 48 (12.12%) say that soap is expensive, 71 (17.93%) cite reasons that the hand gets cleaned simply with water and 61 (15.40%) households respondents say that it is their habit. However, 13 (3.28%) respondents say that they do not think it is important. It is understood from the analysis that about 145 respondents who think that hand is just cleaned with water or habituated to only using water or don't think it is important need to understand the importance of hygiene and change their habit and attitude. The details are given in (Table 4.3.8) in the annexure.

4.3.9 Reasons for washing the hands

In this regard a large majority of 320 (80.81%) respondents say that they wash their hand due to fear of disease while 38 (9.60%) say that they wash their hand to remove dirt, 35(8.84%) to remove microbes, 01(0.25%) for personal appearance and 2 (0.51%) respondents cite other reasons for washing their hands. (Table 4.3.9) in the annexure.

4.3.10 Practices of cleaning self after defecation

Usually the households clean their hands with mud/clay, soap, ash or only with water. The study came out with the fact that a large majority of 275 (69.44%) use only water to clean self after defecation while 45 (11.36%) use clay/mud, 75 (18.94%) use soap and 1 (0.25%) adopts other materials for cleaning self after defecation. (Table 4.3.10)

4.4 Awareness on Water Borne Diseases

4.4.1 to 4.4.6 Awareness on symptoms of diarrhea

The study reveal that out of 396 household respondents a majority of 274 (69.19%) are not aware of symptoms of diarrhea while the remaining 122(30.81%) are aware of the same.

With regard to the symptom of diarrhea while only 01 (0.25%) says that there is blood in the stool as symptom of diarrhea, 124 (31.31%) said no to it and the remaining 271 (68.43%) could not respond to this.

On the other hand, on the 2-3 times of watery stool as symptom of diarrhea while 188 (47.47%) say yes to the symptom, 118 (29.80%) say no to this and 90 (22.73%) could not respond to this.

On “unable to drink” as symptom of diarrhea while a majority of 308 (77.78%) say that it is the symptom of diarrhea, 01 (0.25%) says no to this and the remaining household respondents 87 (21.97%) could not respond to this.

On repeated vomiting as symptom of diarrhea while only 01 (0.25%) respondent agreed to the symptom, a large majority of 309 (78.03%) did not agree to this and the remaining 86 (21.72%) could not respond to this.

On fever as symptom of diarrhea while no one agreed to the symptom, 310 (78.28%) did not agree and the remaining 86 (21.72%) could not provide any response to this. The details are given in the Table 4.4.1 to 4.4.6 in the annexure.

It seems people lack adequate awareness on water borne diseases which should be taken care of at the time of programme planning.

4.5 Causes of diarrhea

4.5.1 Contaminated food – the cause of diarrhea

The study reveals that out of 396 respondents, 185 (46.72%) say that contaminated food carry germ and bacteria that cause diarrhea while 131 (33.08%) do not agree to this and the remaining 80 (20.20%) could not provide any response on this. (Table 4.5.1)

4.5.2 Germs in the hand – the cause of diarrhea

Out of 396 respondents only 187 (47.22%) say that un-cleaned hand of children or hand that cooks food carry germ and bacteria that cause diarrhea while a majority of 204 (51.52%) do not agree to this and the remaining 5 (1.26%) could not provide any response on this. (Table 4.5.2)

4.5.3 Dirty water used for cleaning and cooking – the cause of diarrhea

While majority of 310 (78.28%) respondents agreed to this, 81 (20.45%) did not agree and 05 (1.26%) did not provide any response on this. (Table 4.5.3)

4.5.4 – Uncovered food contains bacteria and germs – cause of diarrhea

The study reveals that out of 396 respondents a majority of 385 (97.22%) agree that the uncovered food can cause diarrhea illness while 07 (1.77%) say no and the remaining 4 (1.01%) could not provide any response on this. (Table 4.5.4)

4.5.5 Open defecation and not washing hand with soap after defecation – cause of diarrhea

The study came out with the fact that out of 396 only 04 (1.01%) agreed that open defecation and not washing hand after defecation can cause diarrhea illness while a large majority of 390 (98.48%) did not agree to this and the remaining 02 (0.51%) could not provide any information. (Table 4.5.5)

The point to be noted here is that people have different notions on causes of diarrhea. Even superstitious beliefs are also associated with it. Therefore, it is required to change their mind set leading to practice level changes.

4.5.6 Diarrhoea in the family during last three years

It is found in the study that out of 396 household respondents, only 01 (0.25%) respondent had cases of diarrhea in his/her family, while a large majority of 390 (98.48%) did not report any such cases in their families and the remaining 5(1.26%) could not provide any response.(Table 4.5.6)

4.6 Measures to reduce diarrhea

4.6.1 Hand washing – can reduce diarrhea

Hand washing can prevent germs and bacteria that cause diarrhea. The study found that out of 396 household respondents, a large majority of 345 (87.12%) respondents agreed to this while 42(10.61%) did not agree and the remaining 9(2.27%) could not provide any information on this. (Table 4.6.1)

4.6.2 Use of latrine or bury of feces – can reduce diarrhea

Out of 396 respondents 73 (18.43%) agree to the fact that use of latrine or burying of feces can reduce diarrhea while a large majority of 311 (78.54%) say no to it and the remaining 12(3.03%) could not provide any information on this. (Table 4.6.2)

4.6.3 Use of safe drinking water, clean water for cleaning utensils and cooking – can reduce diarrhea

The study reveals that out of 396 household respondents a large majority of 387 (95.45%) are positive on this measure while 5 (1.26%) do not agree and the remaining 13 (3.28%) did not provide any information on this. (Table 4.6.3)

4.6.4 Cooked food kept covered – can reduce diarrhea

Out of 396 respondents, a majority of 346 (87.37%) agree to this measure while 38(9.60%) do not agree and the remaining 12 (3.03%) could not provide any information on this. (Table 4.6.4)

4.6.5 No open defecation and washing of hand with soap after defecation – can reduce diarrhea

The study came out with the fact that out of 396 household respondents 135 (34.09%) agreed to this measure while a majority of 244(61.62%) did not agree and the remaining 17(4.29%) could not provide any information. (Table 4.6.5)

The point to be noted here is that people have different notions on causes of diarrhea. Even superstitious beliefs are also associated with it. Therefore, it is required to change their mind set leading to practice level changes.

4.7 Bathing Practices

4.7.1 Where do you go for bathing

There are different places where people take bath that include private place, public well, hand pump, river and pond. The study reveals that a large majority of 337(85.10%) go to river and pond for bathing while 5(1.26%) go to hand pump, 43(10.86%) to public well and 11(2.78%) use private places for bathing purpose. (Table 4.7.1)

4.7.2 Frequency of bathing

The people in the surveyed villages mostly take bath on a daily basis while very few take bath on alternate day or weekly. It is found that a large majority of 393 (99.24%) take bath on a daily basis while 3(0.76%) take bath on alternate day basis. There is no one who takes bath on weekly basis. Those who take bath on alternate days mainly attribute physical health reasons for not taking bath on daily basis. (Table 4.7.2)

4.7.3 Bathing practice of PWDs

On bathing of Person with Disability the study reveals that out of 31 respondents having PWDs, all are taking bath/sponge on a daily basis. (Table 4.7.3)

4.7.4 Bathing of children

Out of 396 respondents, 161 (40.66%) are of the opinion that the children take bath on a daily basis while 135(34.09%) say that their children take bath on alternate days and for 100 (25.25%) respondents their children take bath on weekly basis. The reasons for this needs to be further explored and steps to be taken for daily bathing. (Table 4.7.4)

4.8 Practice adopted at the time of suffering from water borne disease

4.8.1 Practice adopted at the time of suffering from water borne diseases

The usual practice of the households at the time of suffering from water borne diseases mainly includes worshipping God, traditional method of treatment and going to the medical. The study reveals that out of 396 respondents a large majority of 388 (97.98%) attend the medical when someone in the family suffers from any water borne disease while 1(0.25%) undertakes traditional practices of treatment, 4(1.01%) worship God and the rest 3(0.76%) adopt other practices. It is to be noted here that people's dependence on the medical system has increased and appropriate measures may be taken up to address the issues related to proper service delivery of the system. (Table 4.8.1)

4.9 Menstrual Hygiene

4.9.1 Materials used during menstruation

Particularly adolescent girls and young women use cloth and sanitary napkin during the menstruation period. The study found out that out of 396 respondents a large majority of 389 (98.23%) use the ordinary cloth during menstruation while only 7(1.77%) use sanitary napkin. It gives an indication that the adolescent girls who use ordinary cloth are more vulnerable to infection. Hence, appropriate measures may be taken to make available the low cost sanitary napkins in the local market and the targeted group may be made aware of the importance of using sanitary napkins instead of ordinary cloth. (Table 4.9.1)

4.9.2 Washing and cleaning of the used cloth

In this regard out of 389 cloth users, a large majority of 364 (93.57%) say that the cloth is washed with soap after use while 25 (6.42%) say that they do not wash the cloth. (Table 4.9.2)

4.9.3 Place of washing the cloth

The usual practice of washing places include home, open well, tube well, pond and others. The study depicts that out of 364 respondents who wash the cloth a majority of 354 (97.25%) wash the cloth in ponds while 10(2.75%) wash their cloth at home. (Table 4.9.3)

4.9.4 Drying of the cloth

Out of 364 respondents who wash their cloth, a majority of 354 (97.25%) respondents say that the cloth gets dried outside the home while 10 (2.75%) say that the cloth is dried inside the home. (Table 4.9.4)

4.9.5 School going girls and menstruation



Out of 396 respondents a large majority of 290 (73.23%) say that their children do not go to school while 76 (19.19%) use the toilet in the school, 18 (4.55%) run to home for changing their cloth and only 12 (3.03%) adopt other measures. It is a matter of concern that a majority of children do not go to school during menstruation. If provided with sanitary napkins they may not miss school and the lessons. Secondly, since substantial number of children use school toilets, the sanitary aspects and water facilities in school may be looked into to prevent any infection. Teachers' awareness in this regard may be helpful. The details are in Table 4.9.5 given in the annexure.

4.9.6 Whom do adolescent girls talk to about their doubts of menstruation

The study reveal that out of 396 respondents a majority of 330 (83.33%) talk to their mother or any other elderly women in the family while 58 (14.65%) talk to their relatives, 03 (0.76%) to lady teacher in the school, 01(0.25%) to the peers and 04 (1.01%) say it to Asha Didi in the village.

Overall Observation

Knowledge, attitudes and practices are important components of people's way of life. Influenced by the norms and values that communities uphold, these attributes have immense implications on the well-being of the dwellers particularly children and women, and on their overall health. Understanding the levels of knowledge, attitudes and practices of the people of the area will enable a more efficient process of awareness creation that will form a strong basis for effective behavior change communication program tailored more appropriately to the needs of the community.

SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The United Nations has declared that access to safe water and sanitation is a human right that applies in times of peace and in emergencies.

Considering the study findings and analysis the following suggestions and recommendation may be taken into consideration for designing and implementing appropriate intervention programme to promote WASH in the targeted villages of Deogaon block in Bolangir district.

Suggestion on Water Front

- IEC materials such as posters, leaflets incorporating messages on utility of safe water, the disadvantages of unsafe water, its effect on human health and livelihood, life of the People with disability may be printed and disseminated among adult men & women and children.
- Posters may be displayed at central locations of the villages and individual household walls.
- Wall paintings with messages and pictures of utility of safe drinking water may be done in suitable visible places of the village so that the message gets repeated in their mind every day.
- School education programmes may be conducted in the village schools to make children aware on the importance of safe and unsafe water. To differentiate the safe and unsafe water practical demonstration may be shown to the children with the help of a microscope.
- Village Water User Committees may be formed to take care of the water sources and ensure equitable distribution of water.
- Training should be imparted to the water user group members on their roles and responsibilities to ensure safe and hygienic environment around the drinking water sources and at homes.
- Village level health animators may be engaged to visit every household to guide and help household members to maintain cleanliness and safely store & use water at homes.
- The change of habit and practices on water storage and uses may be closely monitored and the household members may be guided accordingly.
- Adequate safe drinking water facility may be created/ ensured in the village where people are facing problem of salinity, fluoride or existing facilities are not functioning.
- Audio visual particularly video show may be organized in schools and at central place of the village so as to enable people to see and they realize the importance of best WASH practices.
- Street plays or traditional entertainment media such as *Palla*, *Daskathia* etc may be organized in the villages with specific messages on water, hygiene and sanitation.
- Involving opinion leaders of the village and locality in the group discussions to speak about the importance of best WASH practices for human health and livelihood.
- Repeated home visits and counseling may be undertaken to overcome the misconceptions people have and bring in the attitudinal and practice level changes.

Suggestion on Hygiene Front

- Children could be the influencer at home. Therefore, educating children on best practices of hygiene may lead to changes in the existing practices that are not hygienic.
- Second group is women at home. They should be educated on importance of good hygienic practices that are important for good health of their family members. There should be group discussion among women.

- The health animator should check the cleanliness of children for example their cloth, cutting of their nails, taking bath etc at least once in every week so that the children realize and develop a habit.
- Health animator should visit every household and check the hygienic practices maintained by household members.
- Audio visual particularly video show may be organized in schools and at central place of the village so as to enable people to see and realize the importance of best WASH practices.
- Street plays or traditional entertainment media such as *Palla, Daskathia* etc may be organized in the villages with specific messages on water, hygiene and sanitation.
- Repeated home visits and counseling may be undertaken to overcome the misconceptions people have and bring in the attitudinal and practice level changes.

Suggestion on Sanitation Front

- The awareness and education programme on sanitation may be organized for women, men and children separately in groups.
- IEC materials such as leaflets, brochures, posters may be printed and disseminated among the people for education and awareness creation.
- Wall painting may also be done in the central visible places in the villages for education of the villagers on importance of sanitation particularly use of latrines.
- To create a habit of using latrine, latrine construction programme may be taken up in the villages on a partnership mode.
- Households may be linked with the Govt. schemes to install toilets at their homes.
- A village level youth committee may be formed and given the responsibility of cleaning the village streets and persuading the household members to dispose of household garbage in proper places.
- Organic compost pit making may be taken up on an experimentation basis to show people how domestic waste can be converted to organic manure.
- Audio visual particularly video show may be organized in schools and at central place of the village so as to enable people to see and they realize the importance of best WASH practices.
- Street plays or traditional entertainment media such as *Palla, Daskathia* etc may be organized in the villages with specific messages on water, hygiene and sanitation.
- Repeated home visits and counseling may be undertaken to overcome the misconceptions people have and bring in the attitudinal and practice level changes.

Special Programmes for People with Disability

- Audio visual programme may be organized for them to motivate them how people with disability in other places maintain WASH practices.
- Focus group discussions may be conducted at a suitable place to understand their problems and help them how to maintain good WASH practices.
- Their parents or guardian may also be involved in the discussion who are expected to take care of their people with disability.
- Appropriate facilities may be provided to the people with disability to adopt best practices of WASH. The need may vary from person to person. Therefore, the facilities may be provided accordingly.

ANNEXURE-1

List of Tables

Table-1.1	Quantification of Household				
Sl. No.	Name of the village	No. of Respondent	Male	Female	3rd Gender
1	Amghat	7	6	1	0
2	Bandhpara	15	15	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	11	11	0	0
4	Barghati	10	10	0	0
5	Bhalukanda	16	15	1	0
6	Brambhanijor	15	15	0	0
7	Budabahal	170	164	6	0
8	Chhata Pipal	10	8	2	0
9	Desandh	15	15	0	0
10	Gandharimal	10	9	1	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	8	2	0
12	Ghatul	12	12	0	0
13	Khaliapali	10	10	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	10	9	1	0
15	Laxmanpur	10	9	1	0
16	Phapsi	11	11	0	0
17	Sandhijor	10	10	0	0
18	Sialjor	10	10	0	0
19	Singha Munda	15	14	1	0
20	Talpali	10	7	3	0
21	Tepran	9	8	1	0
Total		396	376	20	0
% of Total		100	94.95	5.05	0

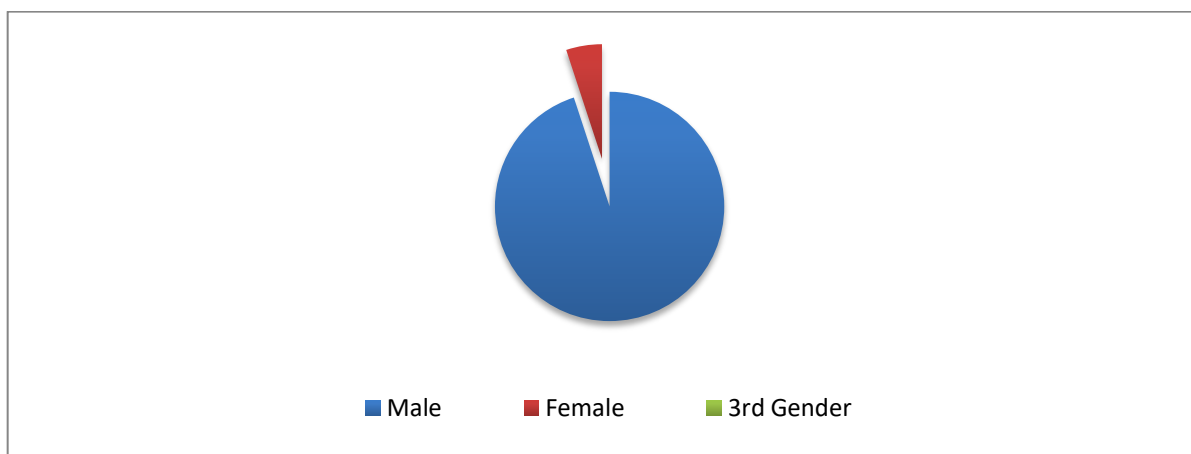


Table-1.2	Village wise age profile of the Household				
Sl.	Village name	18 to 40 years	41 to 60 years	More than 60 years	Total Household
1	Amghat	2	5	0	7
2	Bandhpara	4	11	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	3	8	0	11
4	Barghati	6	4	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	5	11	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	4	11	0	15
7	Budabahal	71	89	10	170
8	Chhata Pipal	4	6	0	10
9	Desandh	3	10	2	15
10	Gandharimal	1	7	2	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	6	4	0	10
12	Ghatul	5	6	1	12

13	Khaliapali	1	9	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	5	5	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	3	7	0	10
16	Phapsi	6	3	2	11
17	Sandhijor	5	5	0	10
18	Sialjor	10	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	11	4	0	15
20	Talpali	6	4	0	10
21	Tepran	4	4	1	9
	Total	165	213	18	396
	%age of total	41.67	53.79	4.55	100.00

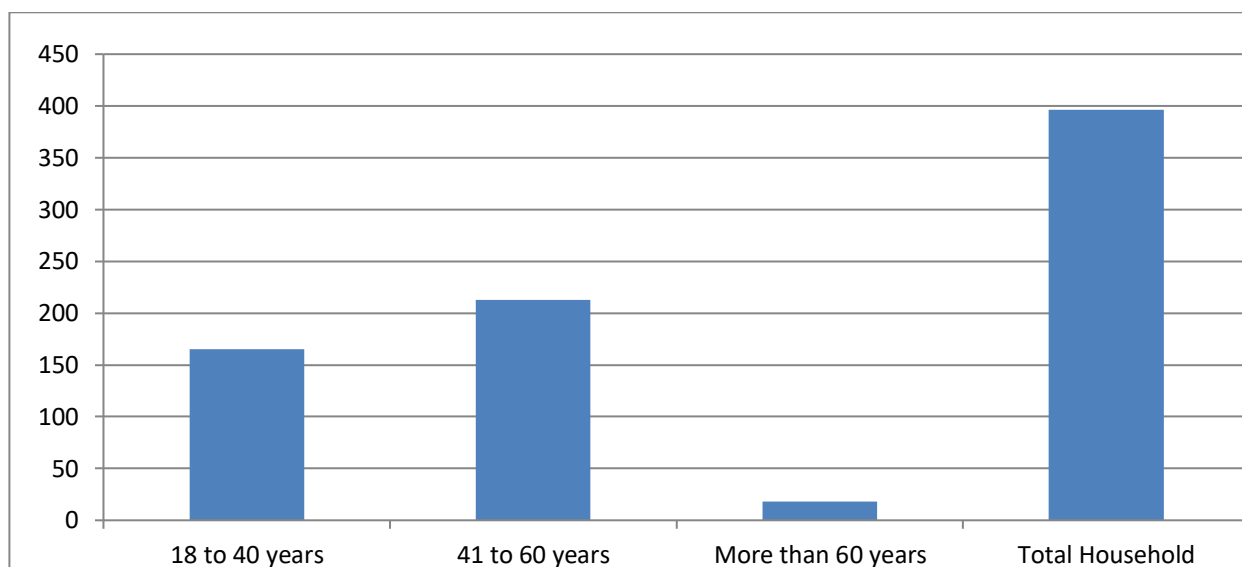
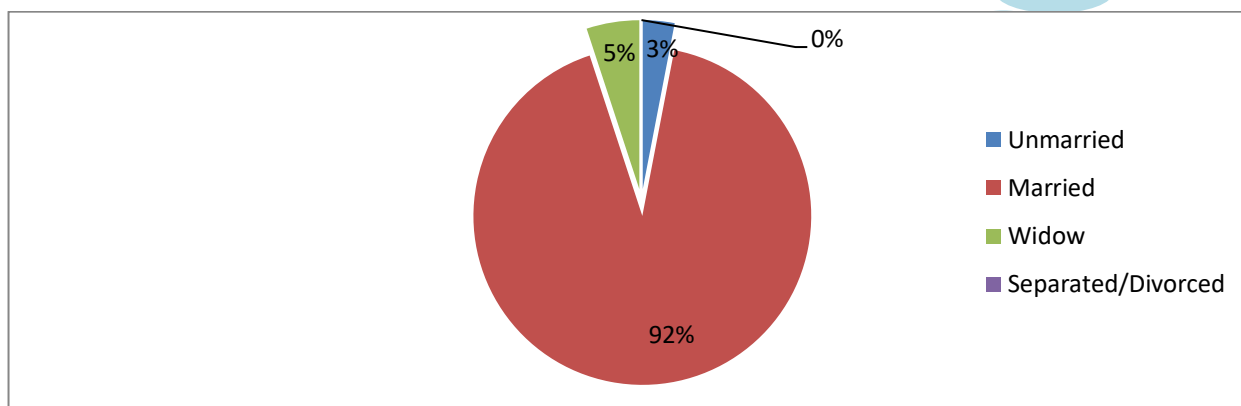


Table-1.3	Marital status of Household					
Sl	Village name	Unmarried	Married	Widow	Separated/Divorced	Total
1	Amghat	0	6	1	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	1	10	0	0	11
4	Barghati	0	10	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	2	13	1	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	14	1	0	15
7	Budabahal	7	157	6	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	9	1	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	9	1	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	1	7	2	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	9	1	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	1	12	2	0	15
20	Talpali	0	7	3	0	10
21	Tepran	0	8	1	0	9
	Total	12	364	20	0	396
	%age of total	3.03	91.92	5.05	0.00	100.00



Sl	Village name	Adult Male	Adult Female	Adolescent Child (Male)	Adolescent Child (Female)	Male Child (Below 5 years)	Female Child (Below 5 years)	Total Male	Total Female	Grand Total
1	Amghat	15	11	1	4	3	0	19	15	34
2	Bandhpara	23	23	7	5	4	6	34	34	68
3	Bankiamunda	18	15	4	3	1	1	23	19	42
4	Barghati	14	14	13	8	4	1	31	23	54
5	Bhalukanda	21	23	6	8	1	3	28	34	62
6	Brambhanijor	22	22	9	7	3	4	34	33	67
7	Budabahal	285	264	75	68	31	22	391	354	745
8	Chhata Pipal	9	12	9	12	4	1	22	25	47
9	Desandh	26	24	1	3	2	2	29	29	58
10	Gandharimal	15	15	4	5	3	2	22	22	44
11	Ghatal Darjui	15	14	4	6	4	8	23	28	51
12	Ghatul	23	20	6	10	0	1	29	31	60
13	Khaliapali	12	18	4	6	1	1	17	25	42
14	Kukurimahul	15	13	3	6	1	3	19	22	41
15	Laxmanpur	18	22	1	3	1	1	20	26	46
16	Phapsi	15	14	3	7	3	4	21	25	46
17	Sandhijor	14	12	8	4	1	4	23	20	43
18	Sialjor	13	13	3	3	1	4	17	20	37
19	Singha Munda	27	24	3	2	4	4	34	30	64
20	Talpali	13	12	7	6	1	1	21	19	40
21	Tepran	10	11	6	3	2	2	18	16	34
Total		623	596	177	179	75	75	875	850	1725
%age of total		36.12	34.55	10.26	10.38	4.35	4.35	50.72	49.28	100.00

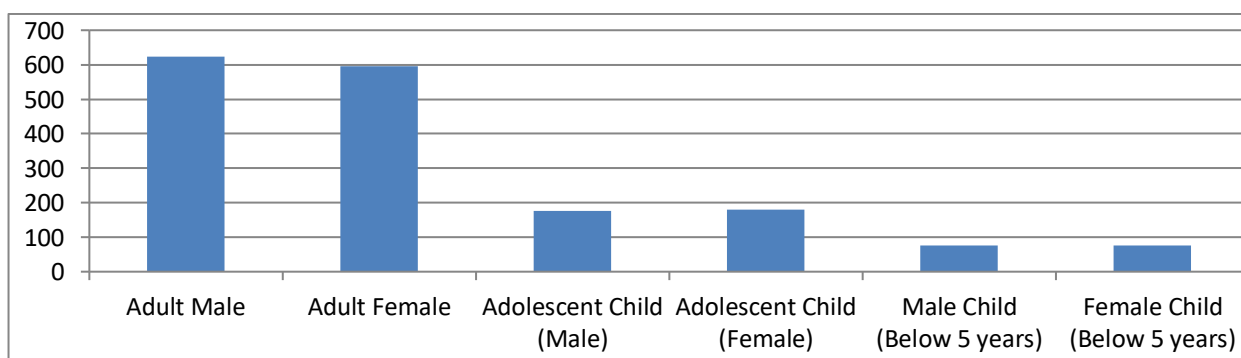


Table-1.5	Highest educational qualification							
Sl	Village name	Illiterate	Upto ME	Under matric	Matric	College	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	2	4	0	1	0	7
2	Bandhpara	4	0	7	0	4	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	3	0	6	0	2	0	11
4	Barghati	0	0	4	1	5	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	1	4	9	0	2	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	0	2	11	1	0	15
7	Budabahal	17	0	87	31	33	0	168
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	3	3	4	0	10
9	Desandh	3	3	6	0	2	0	14
10	Gandharimal	3	0	5	1	1	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	4	5	0	1	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	6	1	4	0	11
13	Khaliapali	0	1	3	4	2	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	1	0	5	2	2	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	4	4	2	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	0	2	2	7	0	11
17	Sandhijor	3	4	1	0	2	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	0	3	4	3	0	10
19	Singha Munda	5	0	6	0	2	0	13
20	Talpali	1	1	3	2	3	0	10
21	Tepran	6	0	2	0	1	0	9
	Total	48	19	173	66	84	0	390
	%age of total	12.31	4.87	44.36	16.92	21.54	0.00	100.00

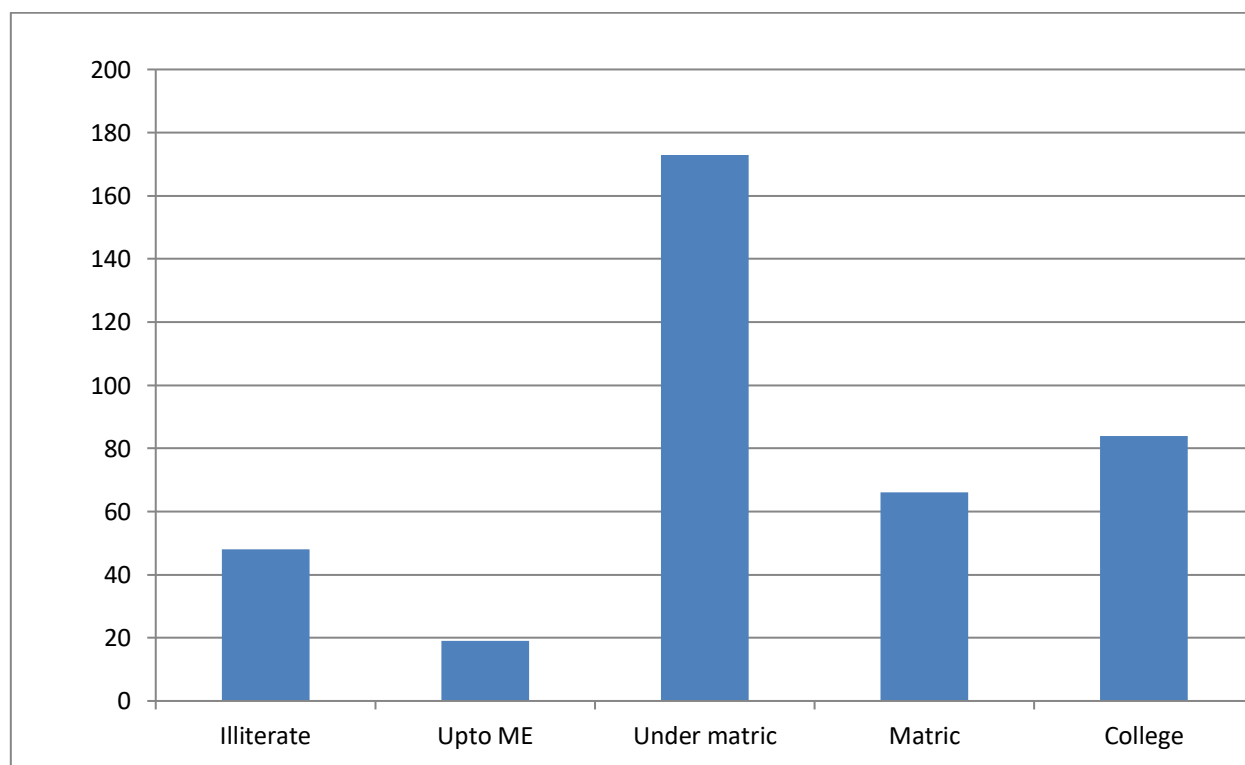


Table-1.6:		Current Occupation Status								
Sl	Village name	Un-employed	Agriculture	Agril Wage Labourer	Individual Wage Labourer	Business	Service	House Wife	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	9	3	2	1	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	6	1	5	0	0	0	3	15
7	Budabahal	1	103	40	10	7	5	0	4	170
8	Chhata Pipal	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	2	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	4	2	0	3	1	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	1	11
17	Sandhijor	0	2	0	5	2	1	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	1	5	1	0	2	1	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	9	3	2	1	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	1	3	3	1	2	0	0	10
21	Tepran	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	9
Total		7	224	80	37	26	14	0	8	396
% of Total		1.77	56.57	20.20	9.34	6.57	3.54	0.00	2.02	100.00

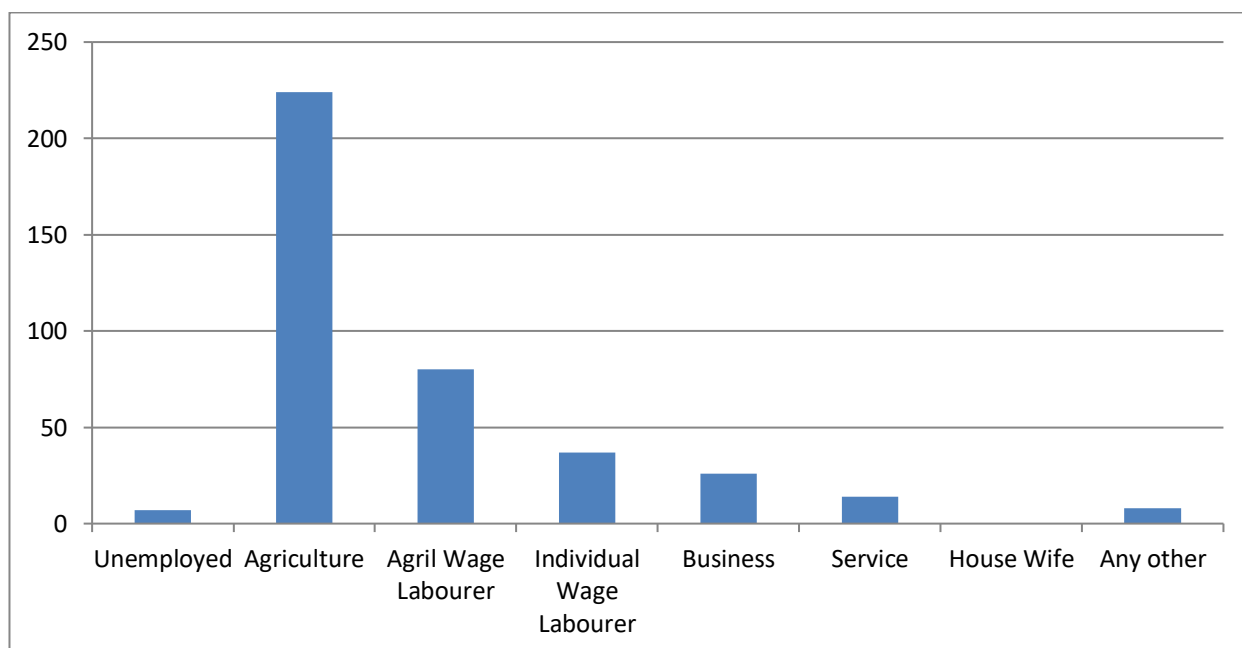


Table-1.7		Person with disability in the family		
Sl	Village name	No. HH with disable person	No. of HH without disble person	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	2	9	11
4	Barghati	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	14	15
7	Budabahal	16	154	170
8	Chhata Pipal	1	9	10
9	Desandh	2	13	15
10	Gandharimal	1	9	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	2	10	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	2	8	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	3	12	15
20	Talpali	0	10	10
21	Tepran	1	8	9
Total		31	365	396
% of total		7.83	92.17	100.00

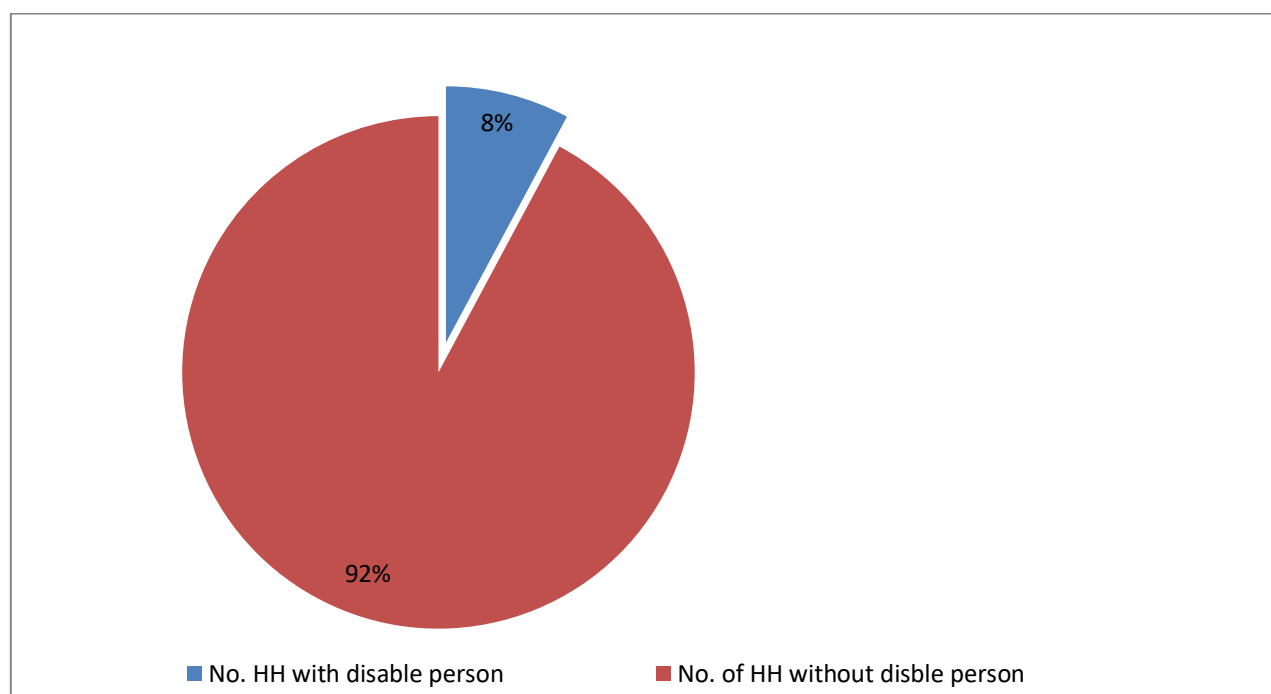


Table - 2.1:		Average quantity of water consumption of the family per day for drinking and cooking				
Sl	Village name	10-20 Ltr	21-40 Ltr	41-60 Ltr	More than 60 Ltr	Total
1	Amghat	0	1	5	1	7
2	Bandhpara	0	3	9	3	15
3	Bankiamunda	3	3	3	2	11
4	Barghati	0	2	6	2	10
5	Bhalukanda	2	5	7	2	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	6	9	15
7	Budabahal	13	49	68	40	170

8	Chhata Pipal	0	1	2	7	10
9	Desandh	2	4	6	3	15
10	Gandharimal	1	3	4	2	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	3	3	4	10
12	Ghatul	0	4	4	4	12
13	Khaliapali	1	1	4	4	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	1	8	1	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	1	4	5	10
16	Phapsi	0	2	2	7	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	8	2	10
18	Sialjor	0	3	4	3	10
19	Singha Munda	1	5	5	4	15
20	Talpali	0	2	5	3	10
21	Tepran	1	2	6	0	9
Total		24	95	169	108	396
% of total		6.06	23.99	42.68	27.27	100.00

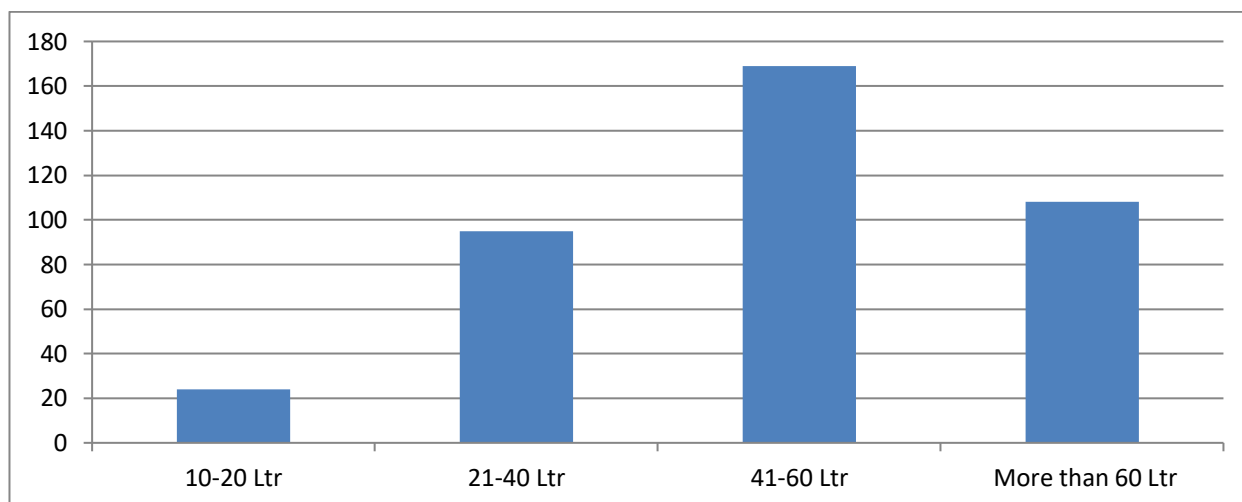
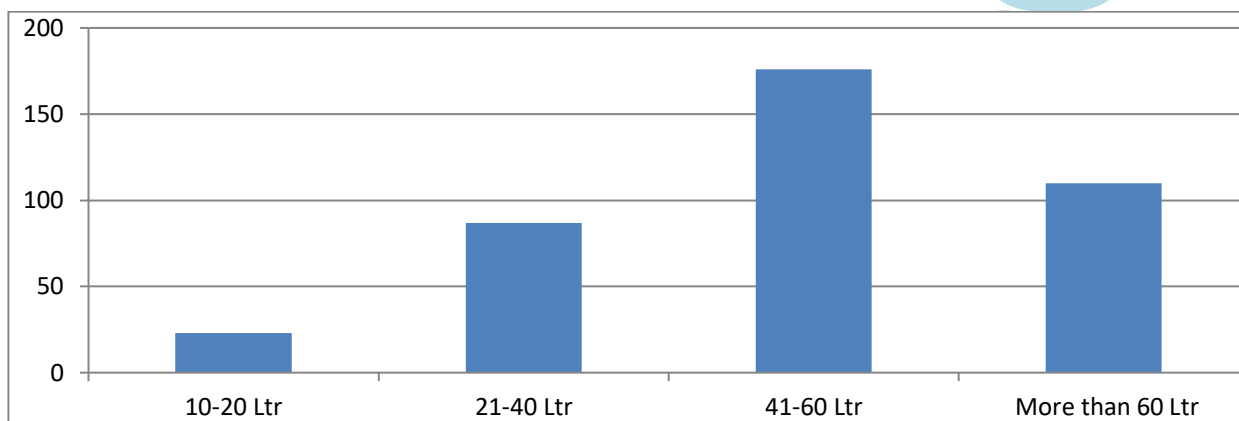
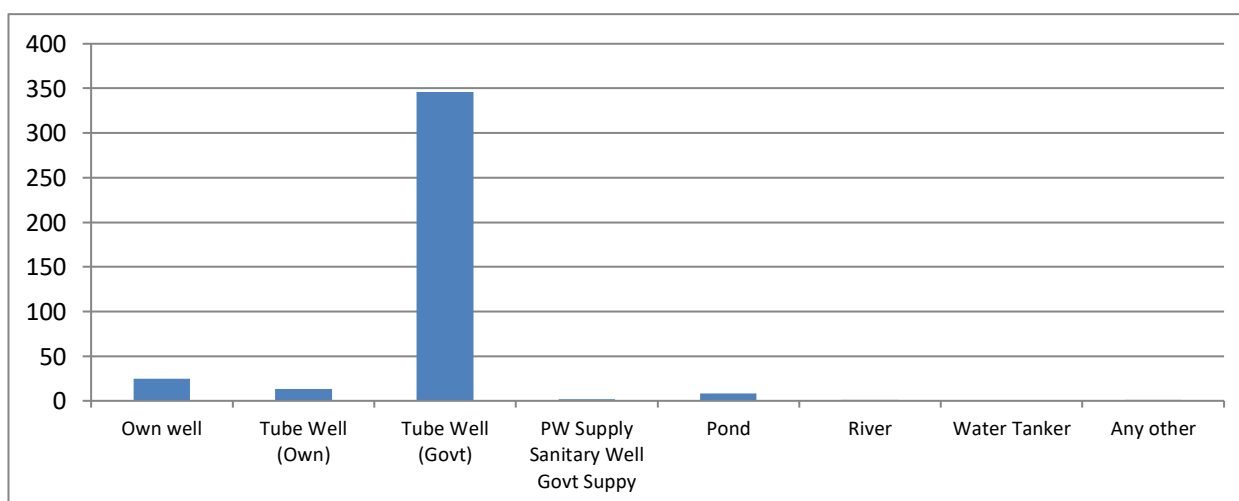


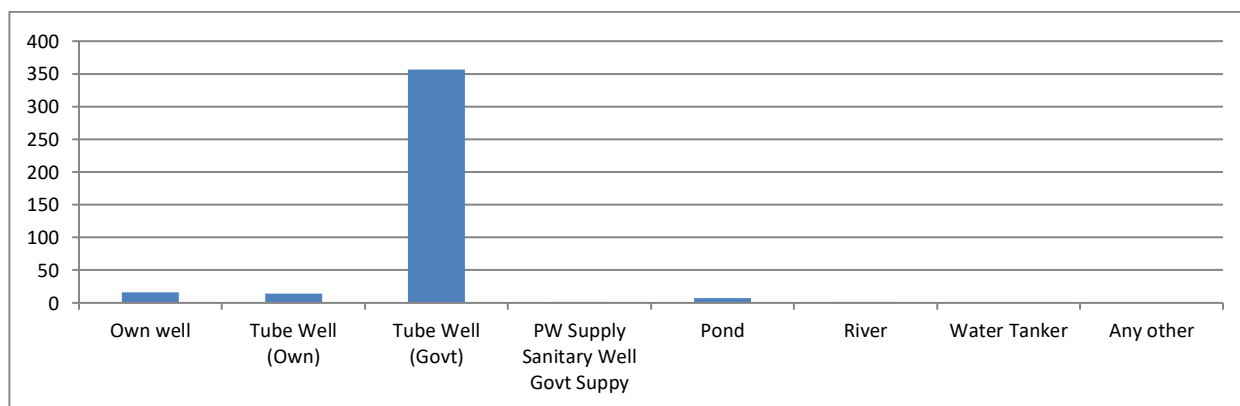
Table- 2.2: Average quantity of water consumption of the family per day for cleaning and sanitation						
Sl	Village name	10-20 Ltr	21-40 Ltr	41-60 Ltr	More than 60 Ltr	Total
1	Amghat	0	1	5	1	7
2	Bandhpara	0	3	9	3	15
3	Bankiamunda	3	3	3	2	11
4	Barghati	0	3	7	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	2	5	7	2	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	6	9	15
7	Budabahal	13	44	70	43	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	1	2	7	10
9	Desandh	2	4	6	3	15
10	Gandharimal	1	3	4	2	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	3	3	4	10
12	Ghatul	0	4	4	4	12
13	Khaliapali	0	4	3	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	1	7	2	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	5	5	10
16	Phapsi	0	0	3	8	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	8	2	10
18	Sialjor	0	0	7	3	10
19	Singha Munda	1	5	5	4	15
20	Talpali	0	1	6	3	10
21	Tepran	1	2	6	0	9
Total		23	87	176	110	396
% of total		5.81	21.97	44.44	27.78	100



Sl	Village name	Own well	Tube Well (Own)	Tube Well (Govt)	PW Supply Sanitary Well Govt Supply	Pond	River	Water Tanker	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	2	1	9	0	3	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	1	168	1	0	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	2	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	4	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	11
17	Sandhijor	3	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total		25	13	346	2	8	1	0	1	396
% of total		6.31	3.28	87.37	0.51	2.02	0.25	0.00	0.25	100.00



Sl	Village name	Own well	Tube Well (Own)	Tube Well (Govt)	PW Supply Sanitary Well Govt Supply	Pond	River	Water Tanker	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	2	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	1	168	0	1	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	2	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total		16	14	357	1	7	1	0	0	396
% of total		4.04	3.54	90.15	0.25	1.77	0.25	0.00	0.00	100.00



Sl	Village name	Own well	Tube Well (Own)	Tube Well (Govt)	PW Supply Sanitary Well Govt Supply	Pond	River	Water Tanker	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	2	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	2	11	0	2	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	50	1	16	10	93	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	2	4	3	0	0	2	0	0	11

17	Sandhijor	3	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Total		67	22	53	11	241	2	0	0	396
% of total		16.92	5.56	13.38	2.78	60.86	0.51	0.00	0.00	100.00

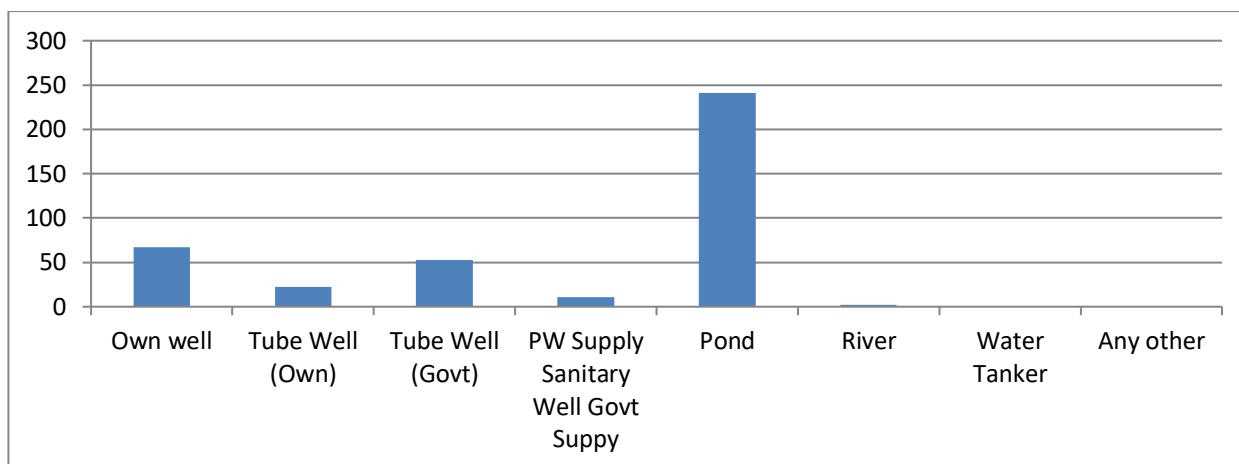


Table 2.6:		Household water supply		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	2	13	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	11
4	Barghati	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	3	167	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	12
13	Khaliapali	1	9	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	15
20	Talpali	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		6	390	396
% of total		1.52	98.48	100.00

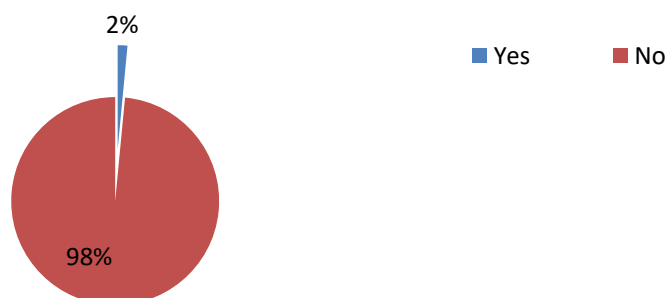


Table 2.7: Distance of the water point from your house during dry season						
Sl	Village name	Within 50 metres	Within 100 metres	Within 500 metres	More than 500 metres	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	7	4	0	0	11
4	Barghati	3	7	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	2	12	1	0	15
7	Budabahal	161	9	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	8	2	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	3	4	2	1	10
14	Kukurimahul	4	6	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	2	8	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	3	7	1	0	11
17	Sandhijor	2	7	0	1	10
18	Sialjor	1	5	3	1	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	4	4	1	1	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	9
Total		270	114	8	4	396
% of total		68.18	28.79	2.02	1.01	100.00

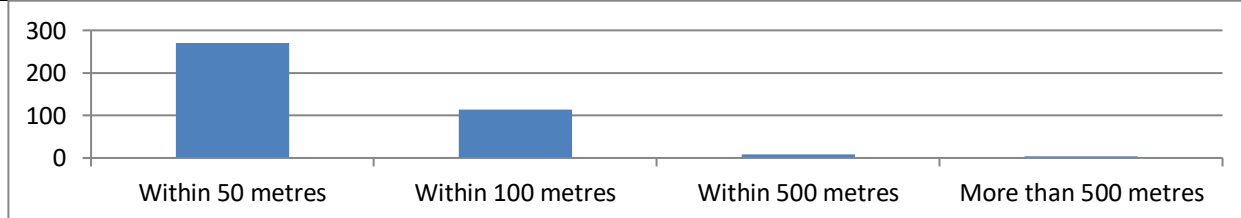
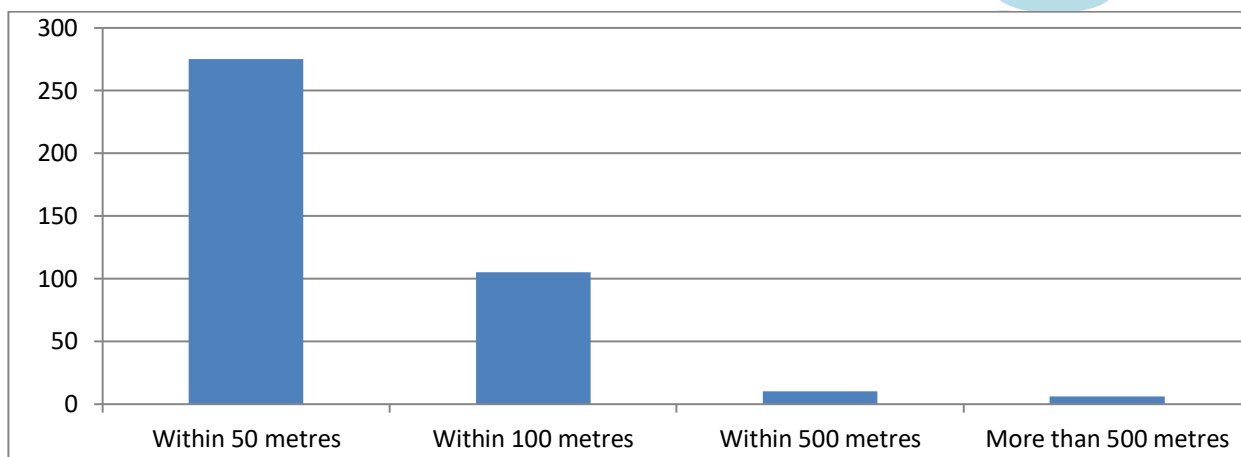


Table 2.8: Distance of the water point from your house during wet season						
Sl	Village name	Within 50 metres	Within 100 metres	Within 500 metres	More than 500 metres	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	7	4	0	0	11
4	Barghati	4	6	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	4	10	1	0	15
7	Budabahal	161	9	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	8	2	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	4	4	1	1	10
14	Kukurimahul	5	5	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	2	8	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	4	3	3	1	11
17	Sandhijor	3	6	0	1	10
18	Sialjor	0	4	4	2	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	3	5	1	1	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	9
Total		275	105	10	6	396
% of total		69.44	26.52	2.53	1.52	100.00



Sl	Village name	Self	Family Member/Relatives	Neighbours	Others	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	2	0	0	2
4	Barghati	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	1	0	0	1
7	Budabahal	2	10	2	2	16
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	1	0	1
9	Desandh	0	2	0	0	2
10	Gandharimal	0	1	0	0	1
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	2	0	0	2
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	1	1	0	2
16	Phapsi	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	2	1	0	0	3
20	Talpali	0	0	0	0	0
21	Tepran	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	4	21	4	2	31
	% of total	12.90	67.74	12.90	6.45	100.00

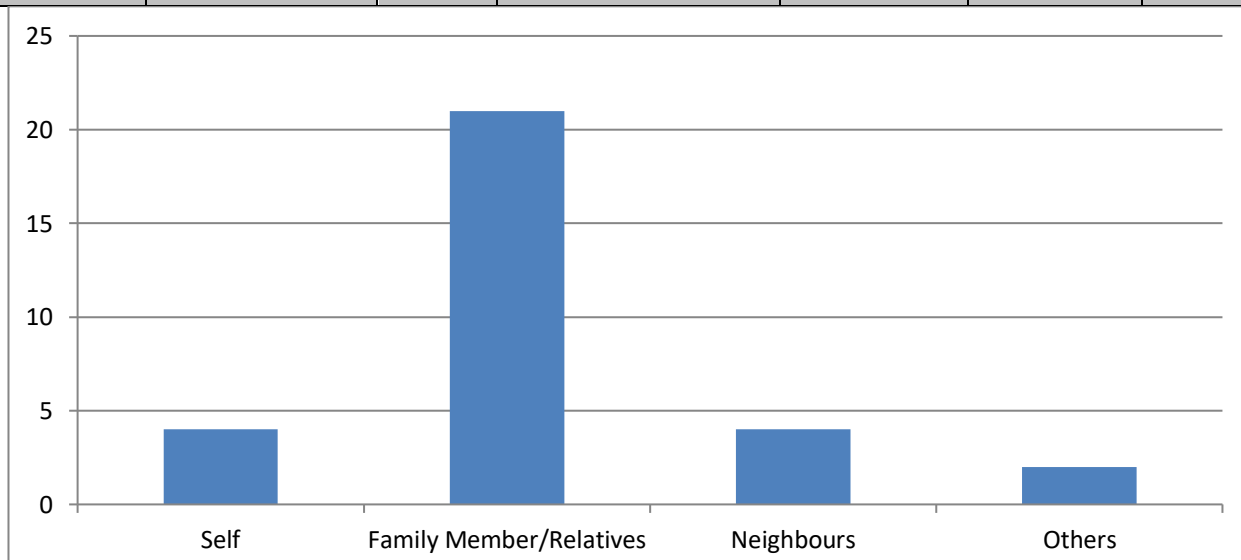


Table 2.10:		Frequency of collecting water a day			
Sl	Village name	Once	Twice	More than twice	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	11	11
4	Barghati	0	8	2	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	16	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	3	11	15
7	Budabahal	2	0	168	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	1	0	9	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	12	12
13	Khaliapali	1	5	4	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	9	1	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	0	5	6	11
17	Sandhijor	0	8	2	10
18	Sialjor	0	8	2	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	15	15
20	Talpali	0	8	2	10
21	Tepran	0	0	9	9
Total		5	54	337	396
% of total		1.26	13.64	85.10	100.00

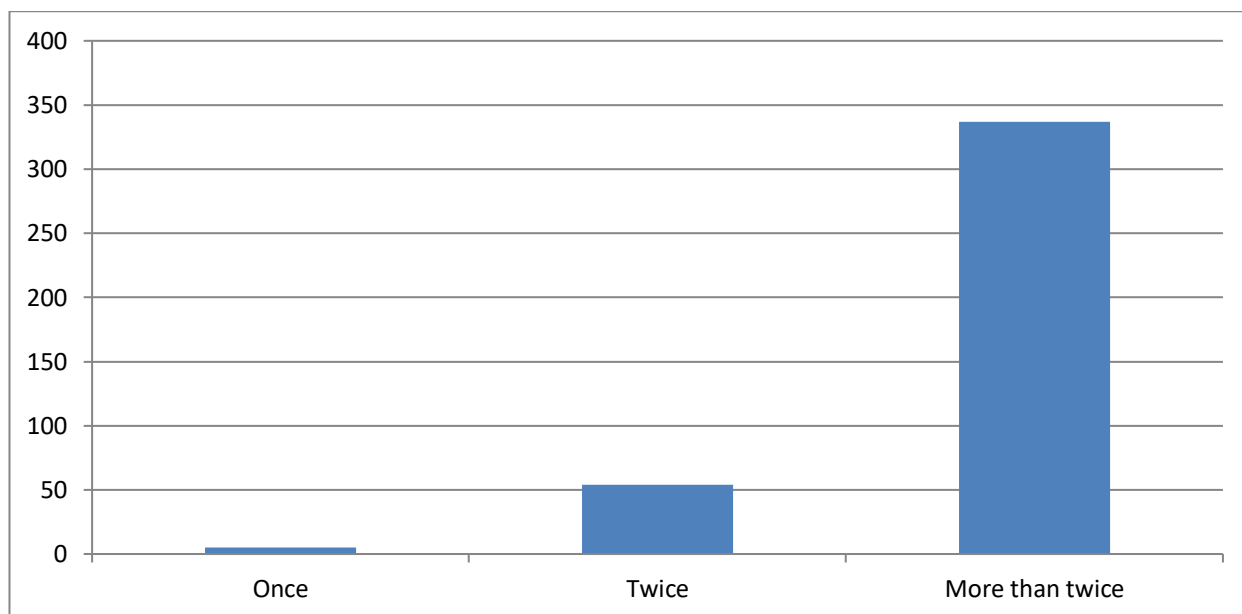
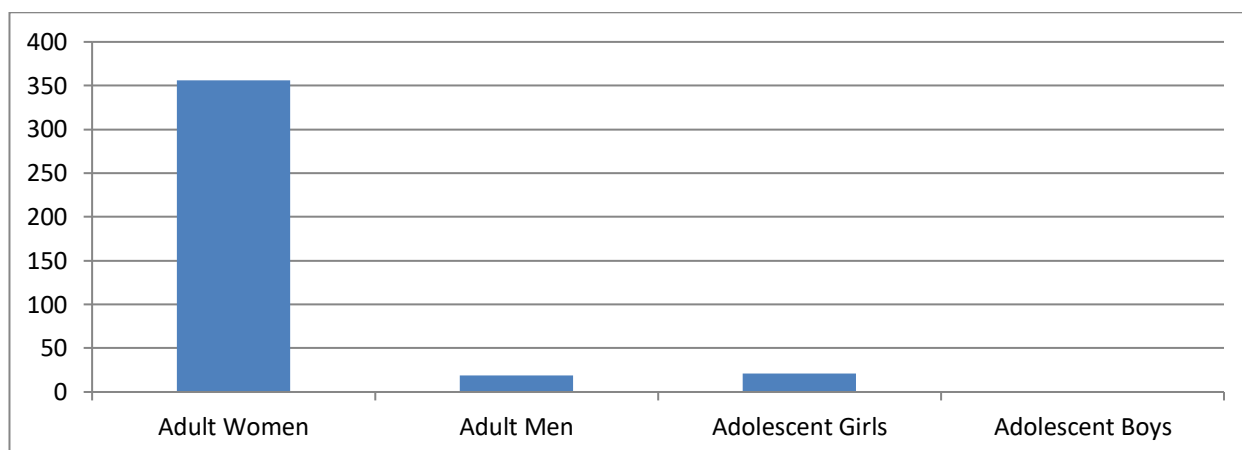
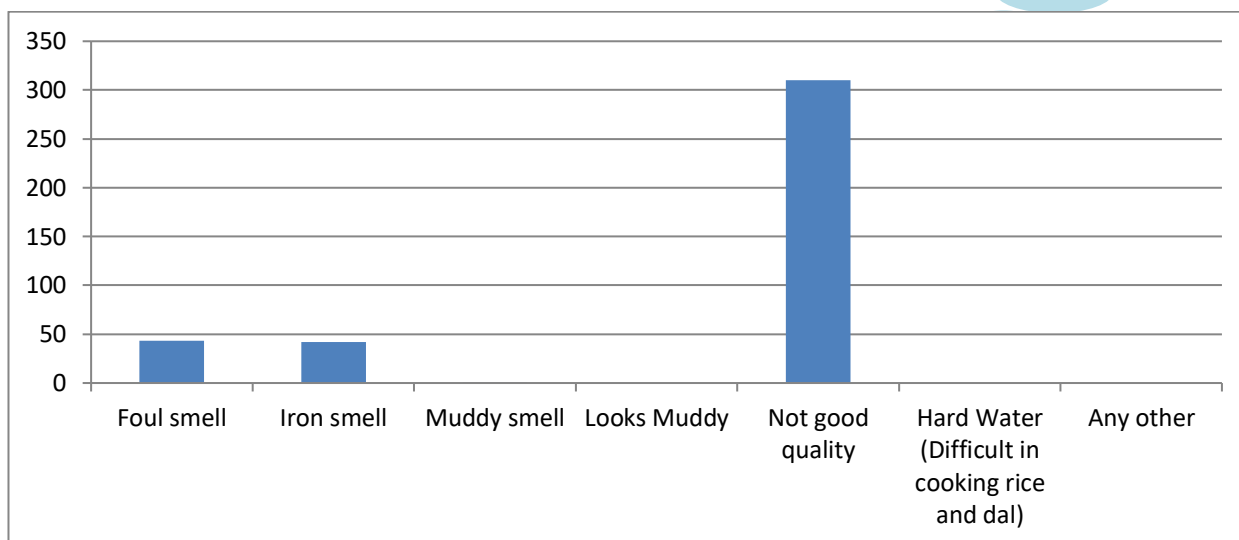


Table 2.11		Who collect the water in the family				
Sl	Village name	Adult Women	Adult Men	Adolescent Girls	Adolescent Boys	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	9	0	1	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	11	2	2	0	15
7	Budabahal	159	11	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	8	0	4	0	12

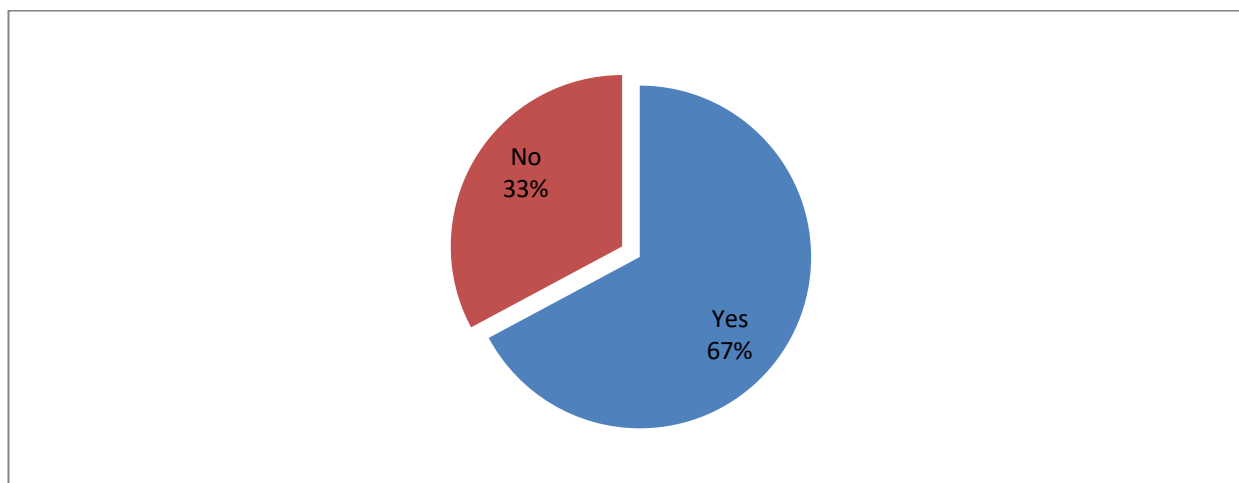
13	Khaliapali	9	0	1	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	6	1	3	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	7	3	1	0	11
17	Sandhijor	8	1	1	0	10
18	Sialjor	3	1	6	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	8	0	2	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	9
	Total	356	19	21	0	396
	% of total	89.90	4.80	5.30	0.00	100.00



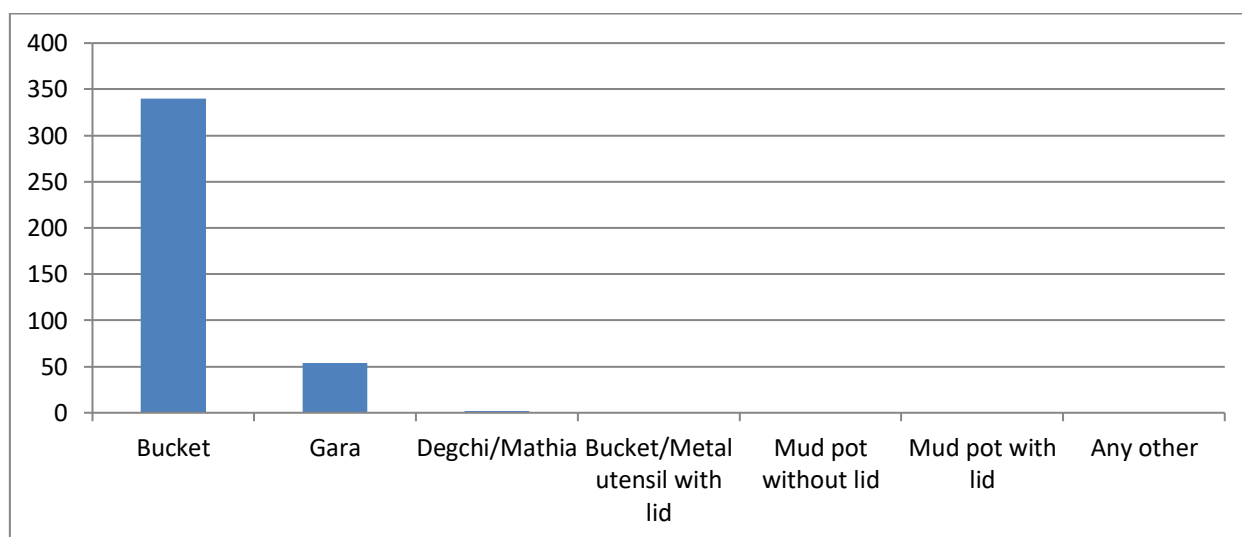
Sl	Village name	Foul smell	Iron smell	Muddy smell	Looks Muddy	Not good quality	Hard Water (Difficult in cooking rice and dal)	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	10
21	Tepran	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	9
	Total	43	42	1	0	310	0	0	396
	% of total	10.86	10.61	0.25	0.00	78.28	0.00	0.00	100.00



Do you need to queue to collect water				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	7	4	11
4	Barghati	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	13	3	16
6	Brambhanijor	3	12	15
7	Budabahal	168	2	170
8	Chhata Pipal	1	9	10
9	Desandh	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	8	2	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	1	9	10
12	Ghatul	1	11	12
13	Khaliapali	1	9	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	8	2	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	1	9	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	10
21	Tepran	9	0	9
Total		266	130	396
% of total		67.17	32.83	100.00

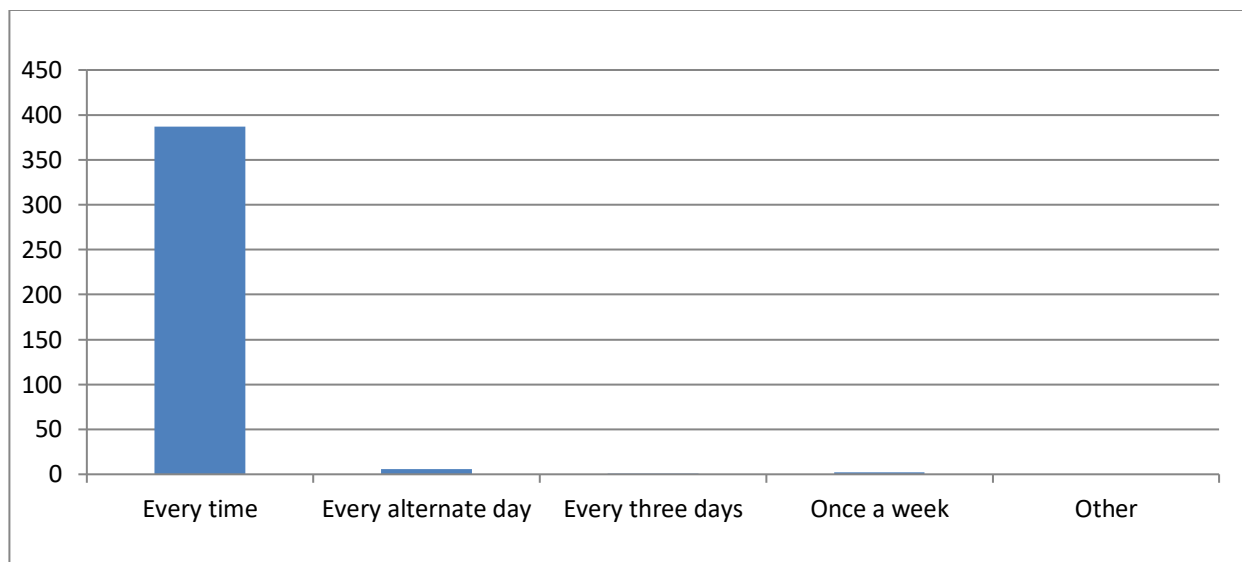


Means of collection of water									
Sl	Village name	Bucket	Gara	Degchi/ Mathia	Bucket/ Metal utensil with lid	Mud pot without lid	Mud pot with lid	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	4	10	1	0	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Total	340	54	2	0	0	0	0	396
	% of total	85.86	13.64	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

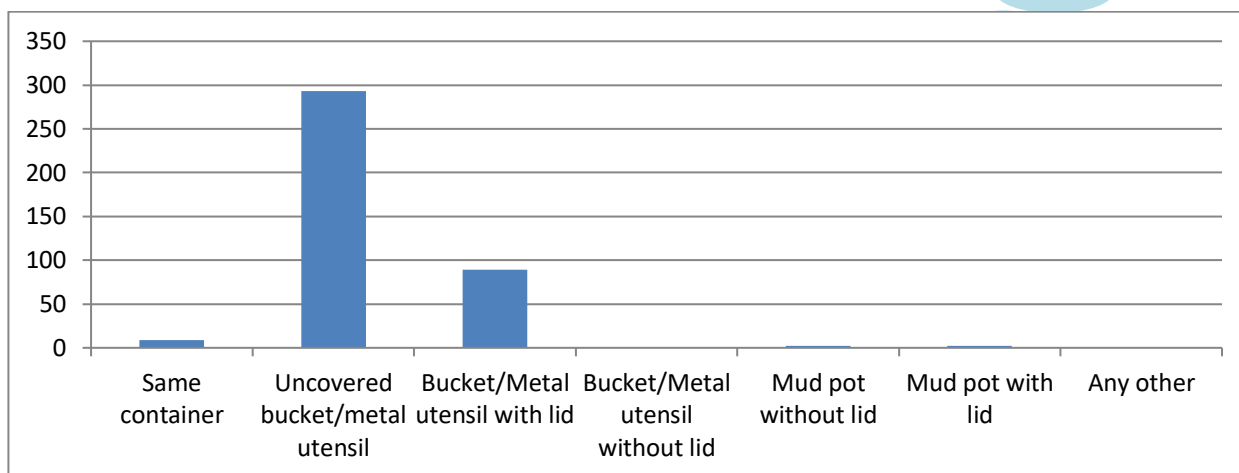


How often do you clean the container used for collecting water							
Sl	Village name	Every time	Every alternate day	Every three days	Once a week	Other	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	12	2	0	1	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	8	1	0	1	0	10

14	Kukurimahul	10	0	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	9	1	1	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	9	1	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	9	1	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	0	9
Total		387	6	1	2	0	396
% of total		97.73	1.52	0.25	0.51	0.00	100.00



Sl	Village name	Same container	Uncovered bucket/ metal utensil	Bucket/ Metal utensil with lid	Bucket/ Metal utensil without lid	Mud pot without lid	Mud pot with lid	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	0	10	0	2	2	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	159	11	0	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	1	3	6	1	0	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total		9	293	89	1	2	2	0	396
% of total		2.27	73.99	22.47	0.25	0.51	0.51	0.00	100.00



How often do you clean the storage container							
Sl	Village name	Every time	Every alternate day	Every three days	Once a week	Other	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	3	8	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	14	1	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	170	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	1	9	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatul Darjui	10	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	7	3	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	7	3	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	1	9	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	11	0	0	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	5	5	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	9	1	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	0	0	9
Total		117	279	0	0	0	396
% of total		29.55	70.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

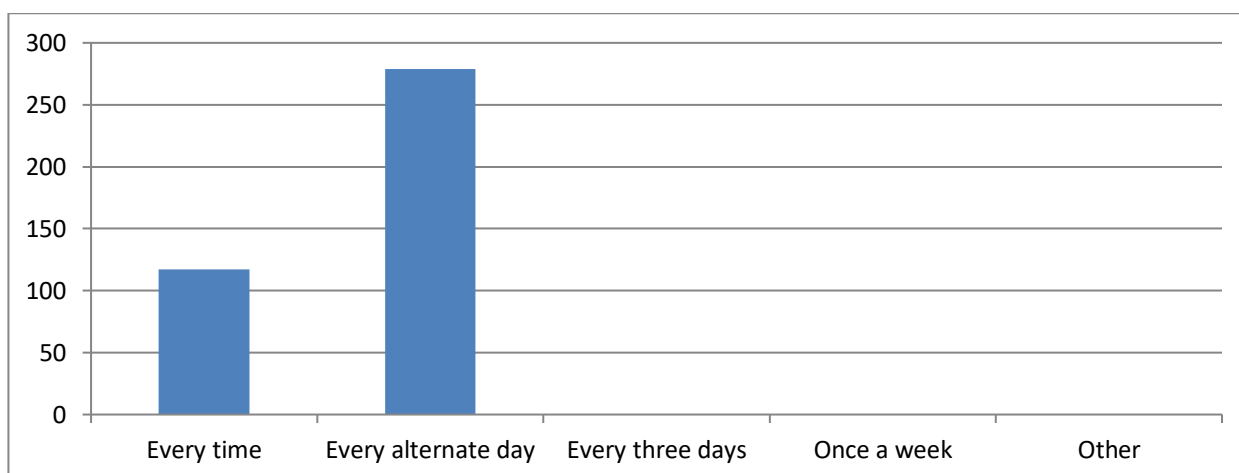


Table 2.18	Where do you store the water storage container				
Sl	Village name	At the floor & inside house	At a raised platform (inside the house)	At a raised platform (outside the house)	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	8	2	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	15	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	6	4	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	4	6	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	7	4	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	1	9	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	7	3	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
	Total	368	28	0	396
	% of total	92.93	7.07	0.00	100.00

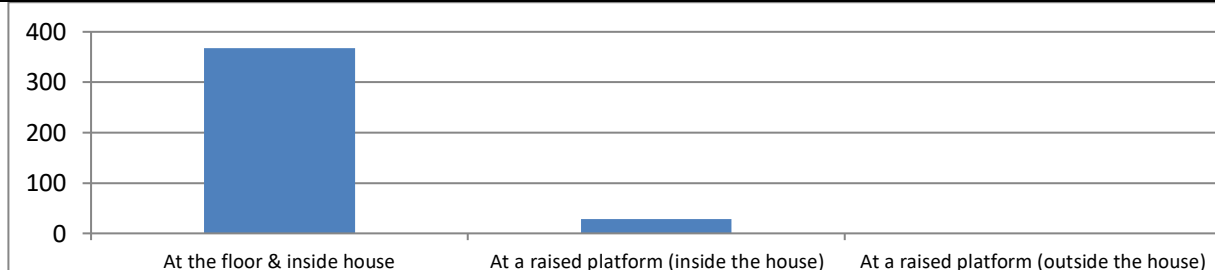
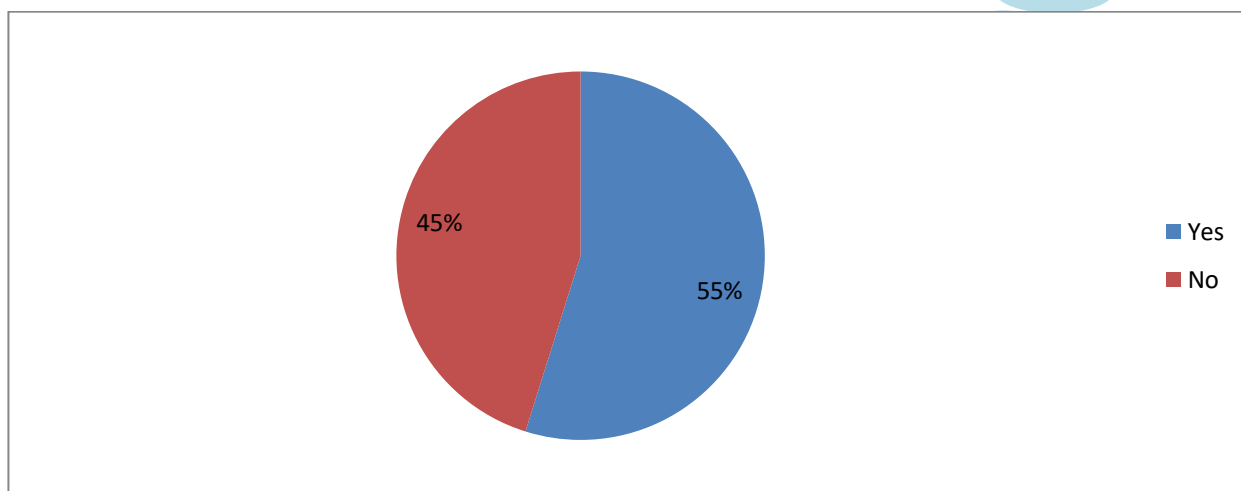


Table 2.19	If there is a person with disability, is it kept at an accessible height			
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	2	2
4	Barghati	0	0	0
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	1	1
7	Budabahal	10	6	16
8	Chhata Pipal	1	0	1
9	Desandh	0	2	2
10	Gandharimal	0	1	1
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	1	1	2
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	2	0	2
16	Phapsi	0	0	0
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	2	1	3
20	Talpali	0	0	0
21	Tepran	1	0	1
	Total	17	14	31
	% of total	54.84	45.16	100.00



How do you draw the water from the container					
Sl	Village name	Hand	Container	Ladle	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	9	2	0	11
4	Barghati	0	10	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	13	2	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	1	9	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	9	1	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	0	10
19	Singha Munda	14	1	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
Total		305	91	0	396
% of total		77.02	22.98	0.00	100.00

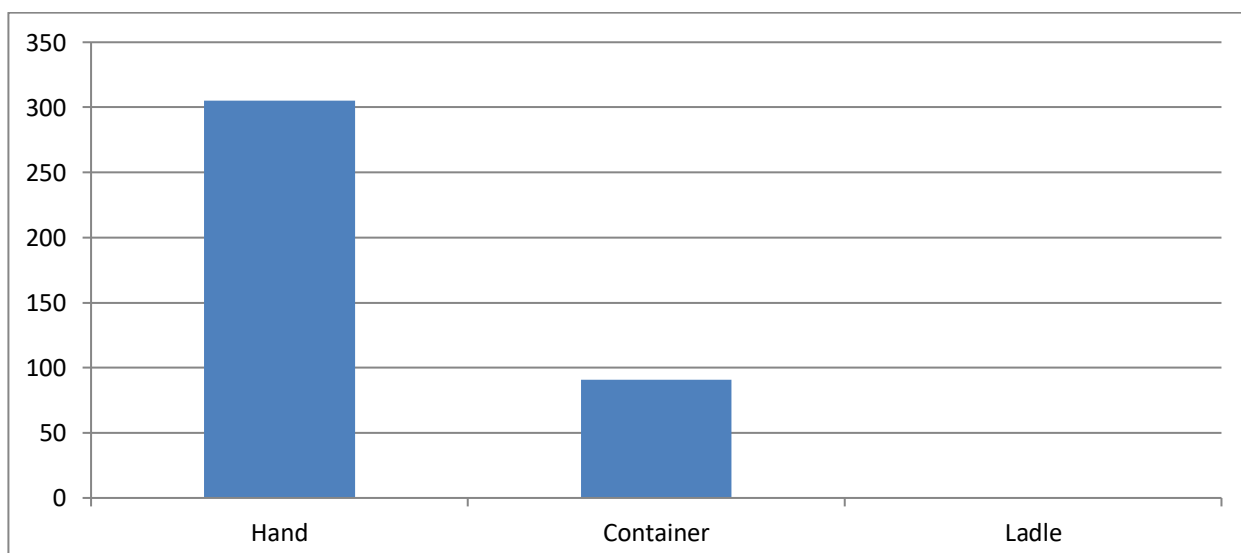


Table 2.21	How do you use washing water and drinking water				
Sl	Village name	Same container	Separate container	Any other means	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	0	10	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	13	2	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	5	5	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	2	9	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	1	9	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	1	9	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
	Total	319	75	2	396
	% of total	80.56	18.94	0.51	100.00

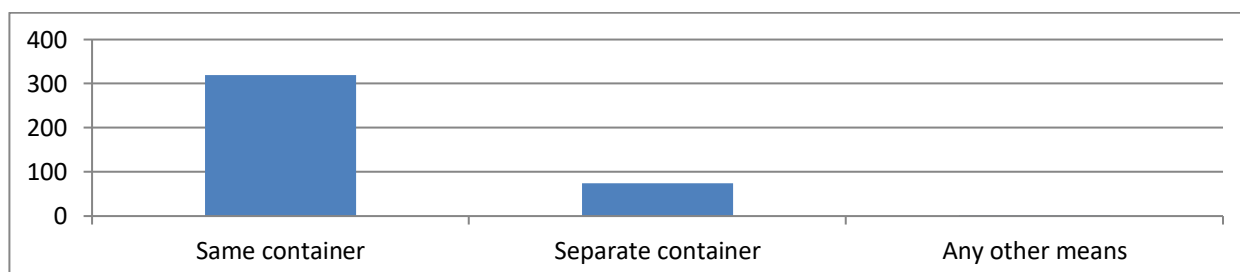
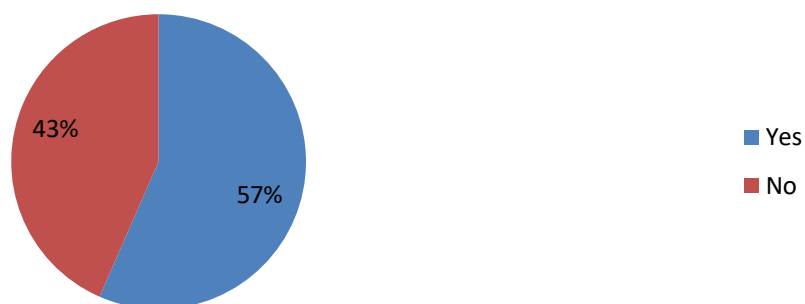


Table 2.22	Do you experience water scarcity sometimes in your village			
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	11
4	Barghati	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	1	15	16
6	Brambhanijor	14	1	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	12
13	Khaliapali	7	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	9	1	10
16	Phapsi	5	6	11
17	Sandhijor	1	9	10
18	Sialjor	2	8	10
19	Singha Munda	3	12	15
20	Talpali	2	8	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
	Total	224	172	396
	% of total	56.57	43.43	100.00



Sl	Village name	By Govt/NGO	By Neighbouring village	By Water Vendor	By Block head quarter	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	3	4	0	0	3	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	14	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	2	8	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	7	2	1	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	9	0	0	1	0	10
16	Phapsi	5	5	1	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	9	1	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	8	2	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	7	2	0	1	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	0	9
Total		351	38	2	2	3	396
% of total		88.64	9.60	0.51	0.51	0.76	100.00

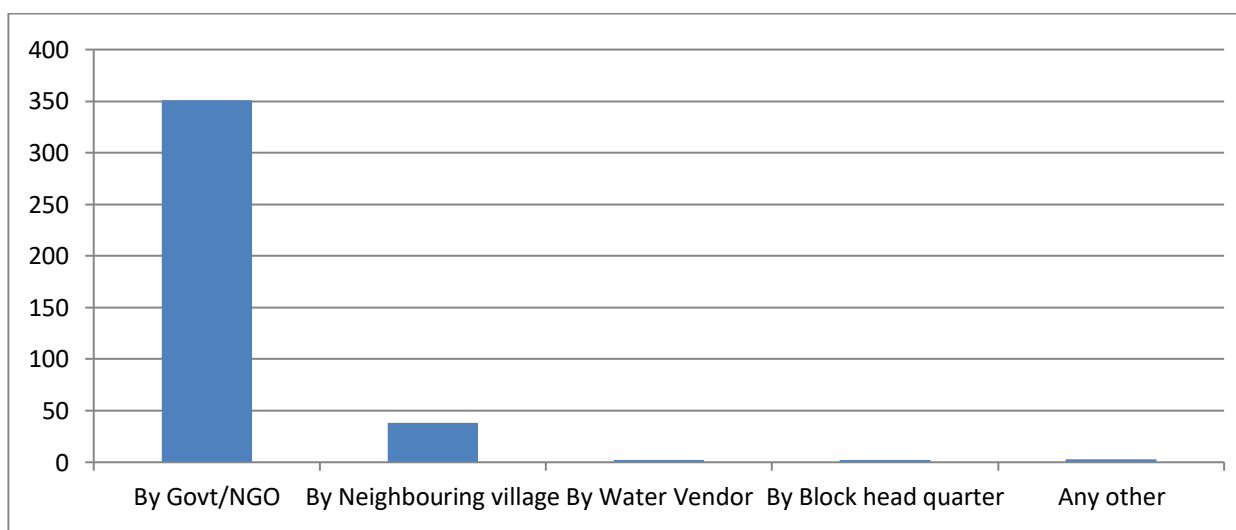


Table 2.24:		Do you treat/filter the water before drinking?		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	11
4	Barghati	2	8	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	0	170	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	3	8	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	15
20	Talpali	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		5	391	396
% of total		1.26	98.74	100.00

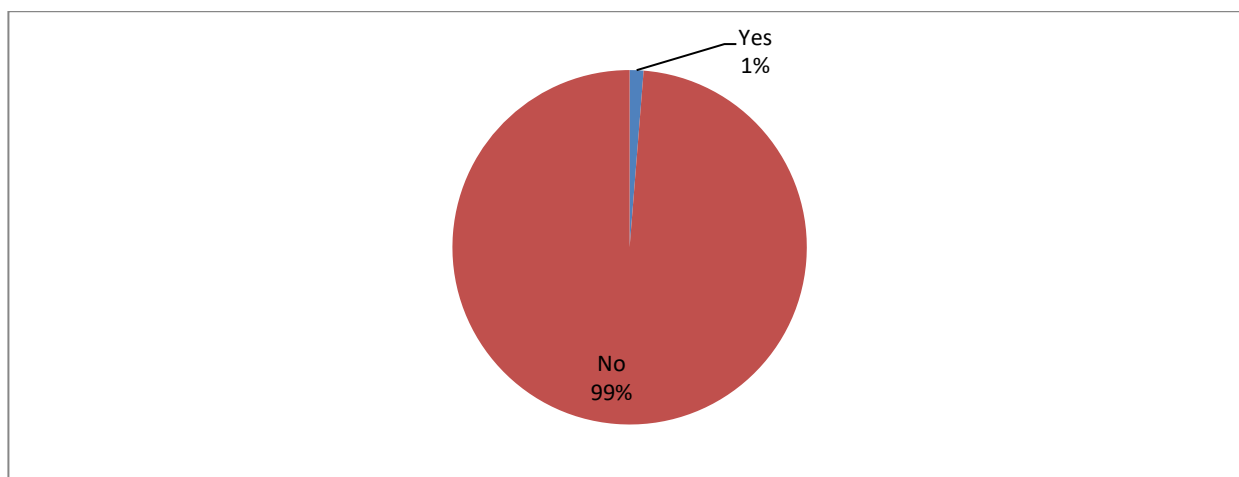
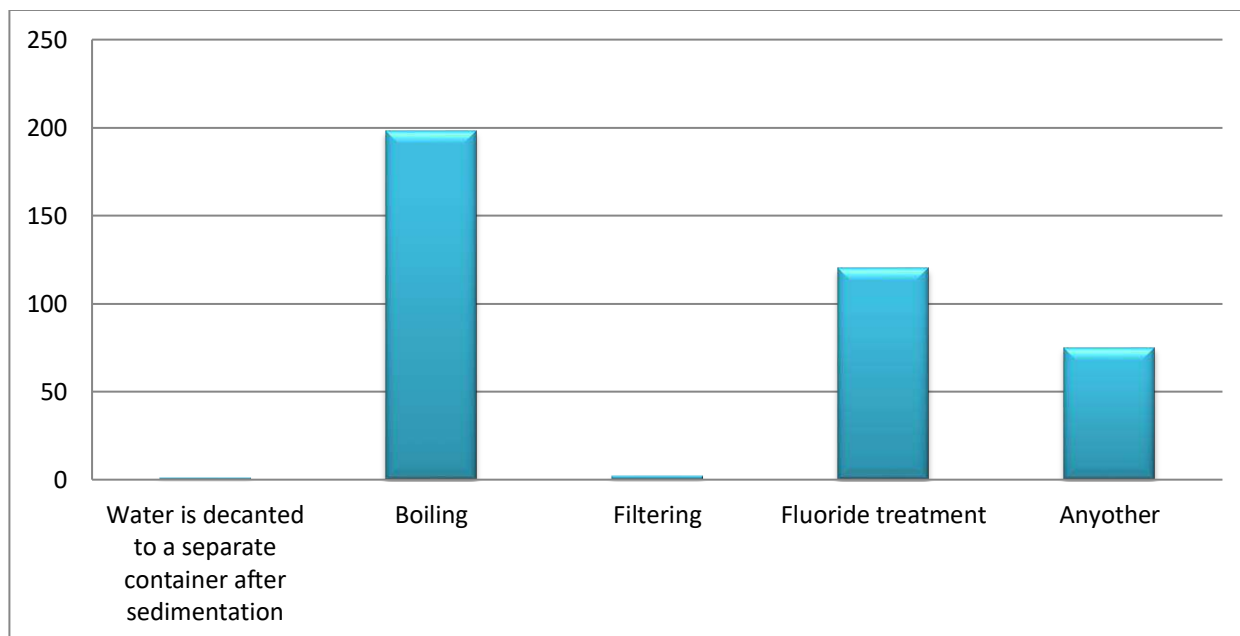
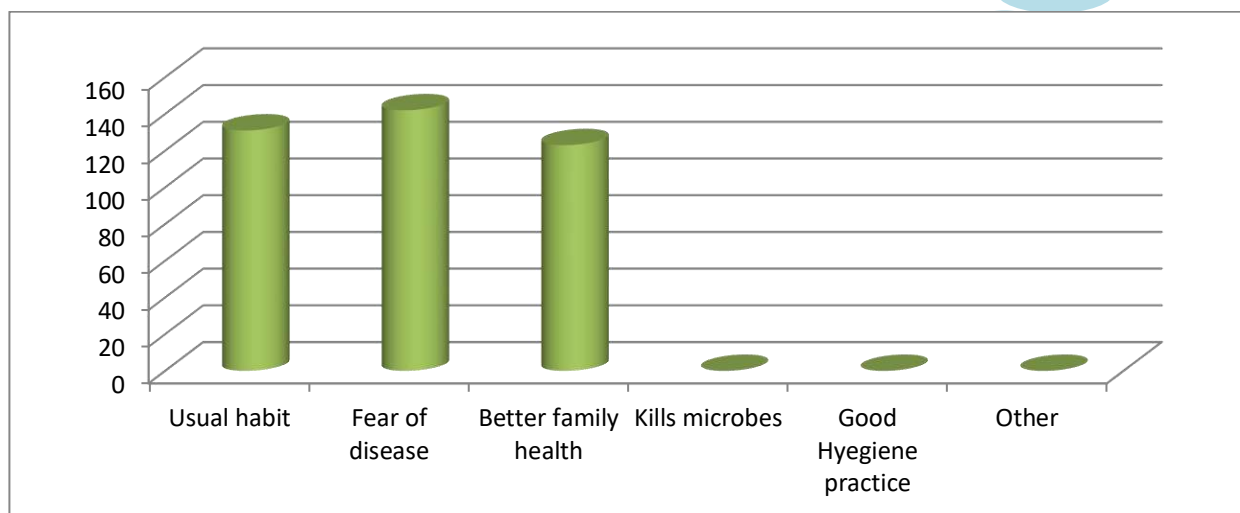


Table 2.25		If YES, what is your treatment mechanism					
Sl	Village name	Water is decanted to a separate container after sedimentation	Boiling	Filtering	Fluoride treatment	Anyother	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	0	2	0	0	8	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	5	0	0	10	15
7	Budabahal	0	168	0	0	2	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	1	0	14	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	1	0	0	9	10

14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	9	0	0	1	10
16	Phapsi	0	2	2	1	6	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	1	0	0	0	9	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	0	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	0	0	9	0	9
	Total	1	198	2	120	75	396
	% of total	0.25	50.00	0.51	30.30	18.94	100.00



Sl	Village name	Usual habit	Fear of disease	Better family health	Kills microbes	Good Hygiene practice	Other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	6	4	0	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	9	6	0	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	52	118	0	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	1	0	14	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	6	3	1	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	6	4	1	0	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	7	2	1	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	7	2	1	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
	Total	131	142	123	0	0	0	396
	% of total	33.08	35.86	31.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00



SI	Village name	Yes	No	Can't Say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	1	8	1	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	6	8	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	4	6	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	9	1	0	10
16	Phapsi	3	5	3	11
17	Sandhijor	0	9	1	10
18	Sialjor	1	8	1	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	1	9	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
	Total	320	62	14	396
	% of total	80.81	15.66	3.54	100.00

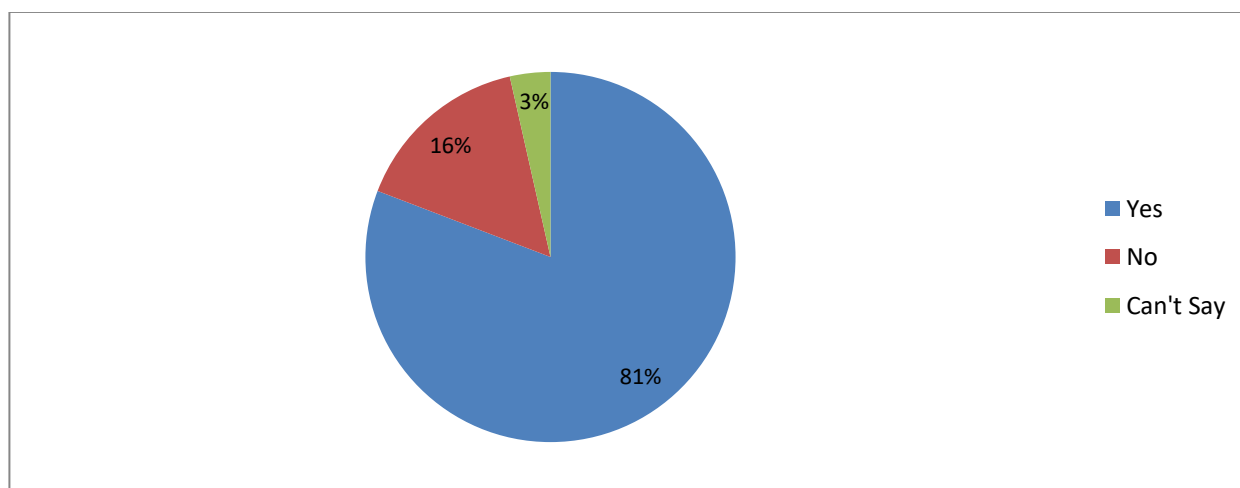


Table 2.28:	What do you think about water quality of drinking water from Hand pump				
Sl	Village name	Safe	Unsafe	Don't Know	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	3	8	0	11
4	Barghati	6	2	2	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	9	6	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	170	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	7	3	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	9	0	1	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	5	3	3	11
17	Sandhijor	9	1	0	10
18	Sialjor	6	1	3	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	7	2	1	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
	Total	90	296	10	396
	% of total	22.73	74.75	2.53	100.00

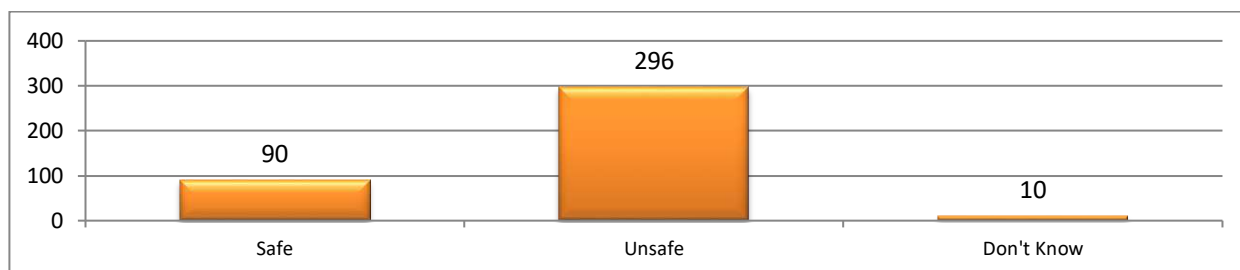
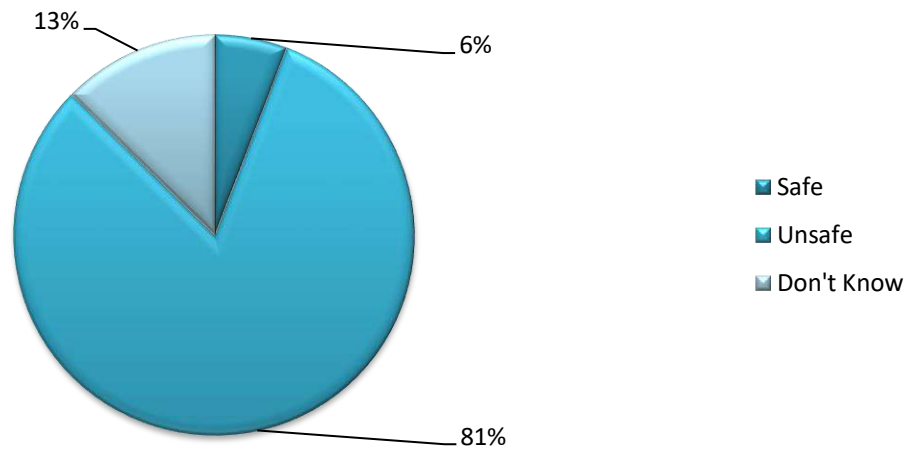


Table 2.29	What do you think about water quality of household pond/ community pond for domestic uses				
Sl	Village name	Safe	Unsafe	Don't Know	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	5	3	2	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	6	8	15
7	Budabahal	0	160	10	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	3	5	2	10
14	Kukurimahul	5	0	5	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	1	5	5	11
17	Sandhijor	1	0	9	10
18	Sialjor	6	2	2	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	1	2	7	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
	Total	23	323	50	396
	% of total	5.81	81.57	12.63	100.00



Sl	Village name	Cholera	Diarrhoea	Dengu	Worm Infection	Typhoid	Hepatitis	Scables	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8	11
4	Barghati	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
6	Brambhanijor	5	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	15
7	Budabahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	4	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	10
14	Kukurimahul	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	4	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	10
18	Sialjor	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15
20	Talpali	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	10
21	Tepran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9
Total		22	49	0	6	5	1	0	313	396
% of total		5.56	12.37	0.00	1.52	1.26	0.25	0.00	79.04	100.00

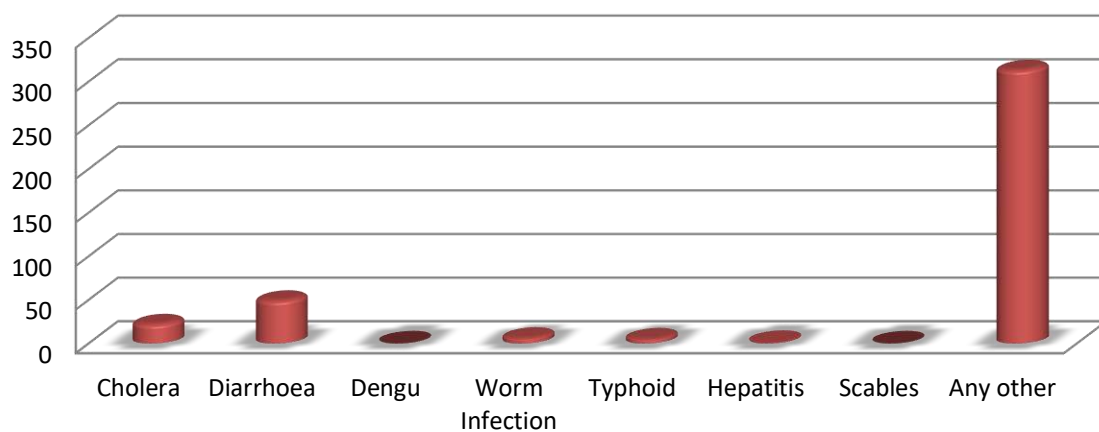


Table 2.31:		Do you have a water management committee for the water source of the village			
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	0	9	1	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	13	2	15
7	Budabahal	0	170	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
	Total	0	393	3	396
	% of total	0.00	99.24	0.76	100.00

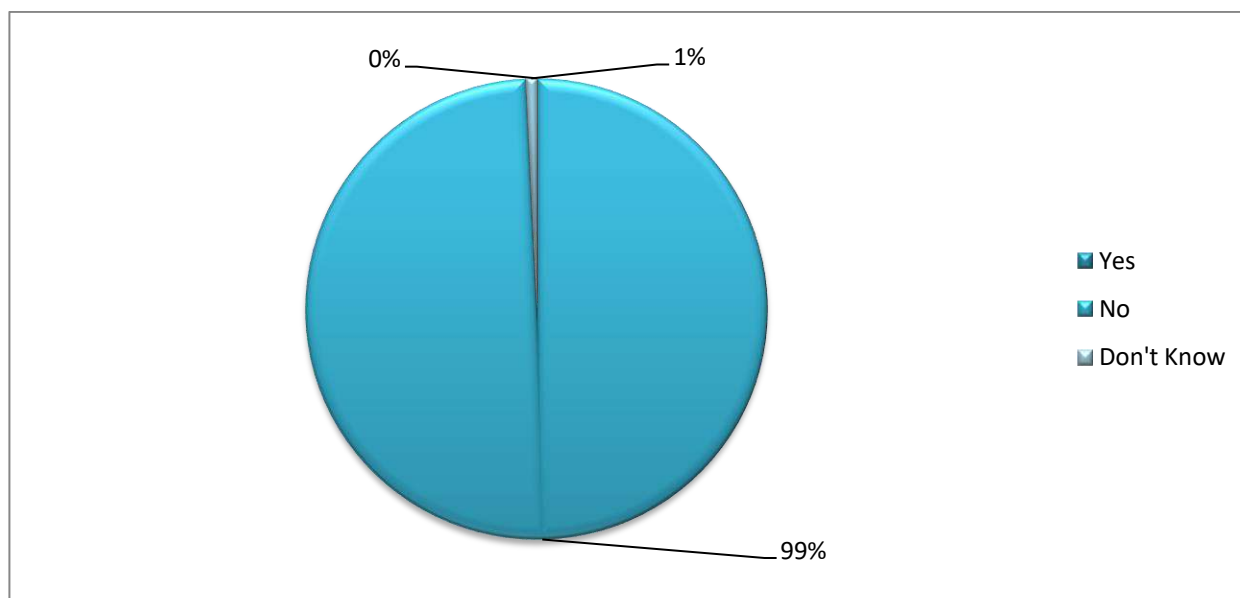
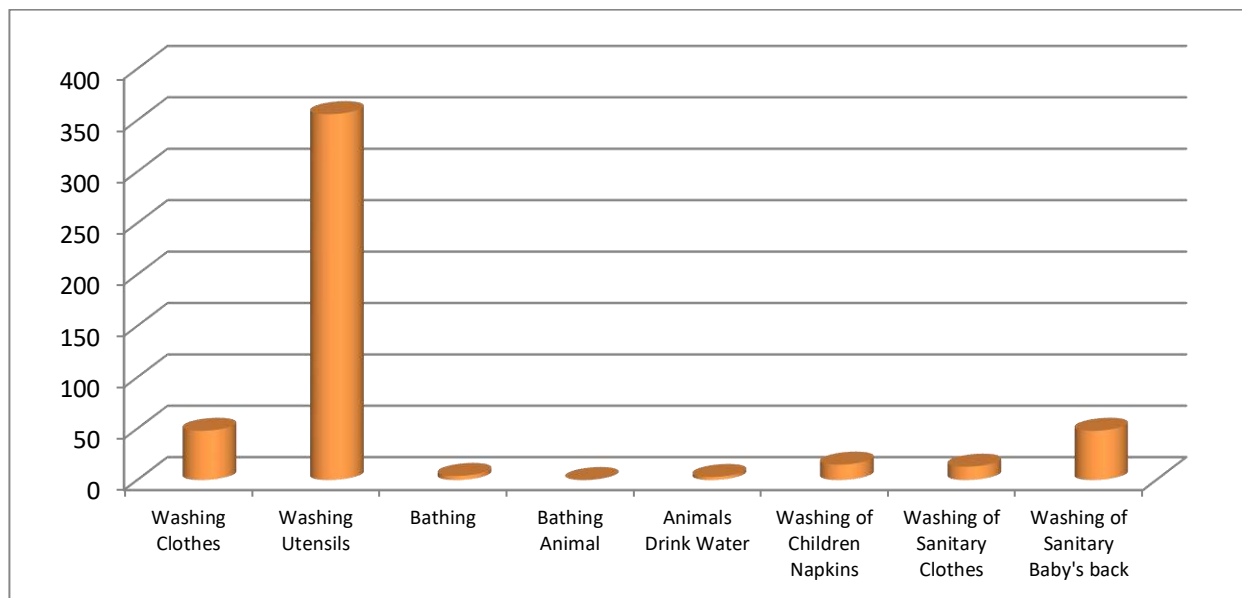


Table 2.32:		What activities take place most frequently at or near to the <u>Hand Pump</u> of domestic usage?							
Sl	Village name	Washing Clothes	Washing Utensils	Bathing	Bathing Animal	Animals Drink Water	Washing of Children Napkins	Washing of Sanitary Clothes	Washing of Sanitary Baby's back
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Barghati	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	9	11	1	0	0	1	0	0
7	Budabahal	2	169	1	0	0	0	0	28
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	Desandh	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0

11	Ghatat Darjui	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	6	8	0	0	0	3	4	3
14	Kukurimahul	5	6	0	0	0	4	5	5
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	Phapsi	7	5	1	0	0	1	0	0
17	Sandhijor	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	1
18	Sialjor	6	4	0	0	0	3	1	4
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Talpali	5	4	0	0	0	1	2	2
21	Tepran	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	48	356	4	0	3	15	13	48



Sl	Village name	Washing Clothes	Washing Utensils	Bathing	Bathing Animal	Animals Drink Water	Washing of Children Napkins	Washing of Sanitary Clothes	Washing of Sanitary Baby's back
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Barghati	6	8	2	0	2	2	1	1
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
7	Budabahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Ghatat Darjui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
14	Kukurimahul	2	4	0	0	2	2	3	3
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	4	7	2	0	0	6	5	6
17	Sandhijor	3	8	1	1	0	1	3	1
18	Sialjor	2	6	1	0	0	4	7	4
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Talpali	2	5	0	0	0	5	4	4
21	Tepran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	23	42	8	1	5	21	23	21

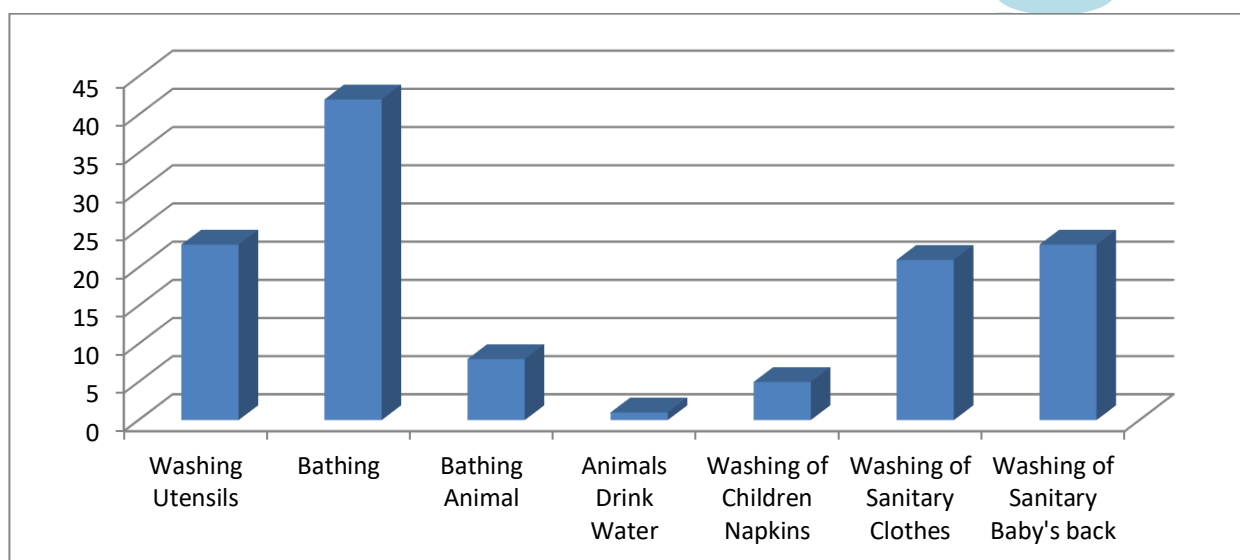
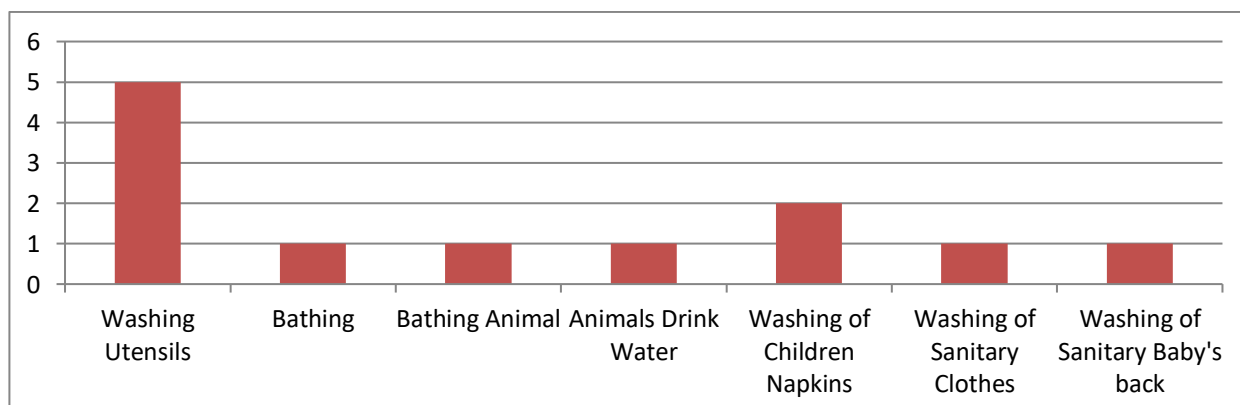
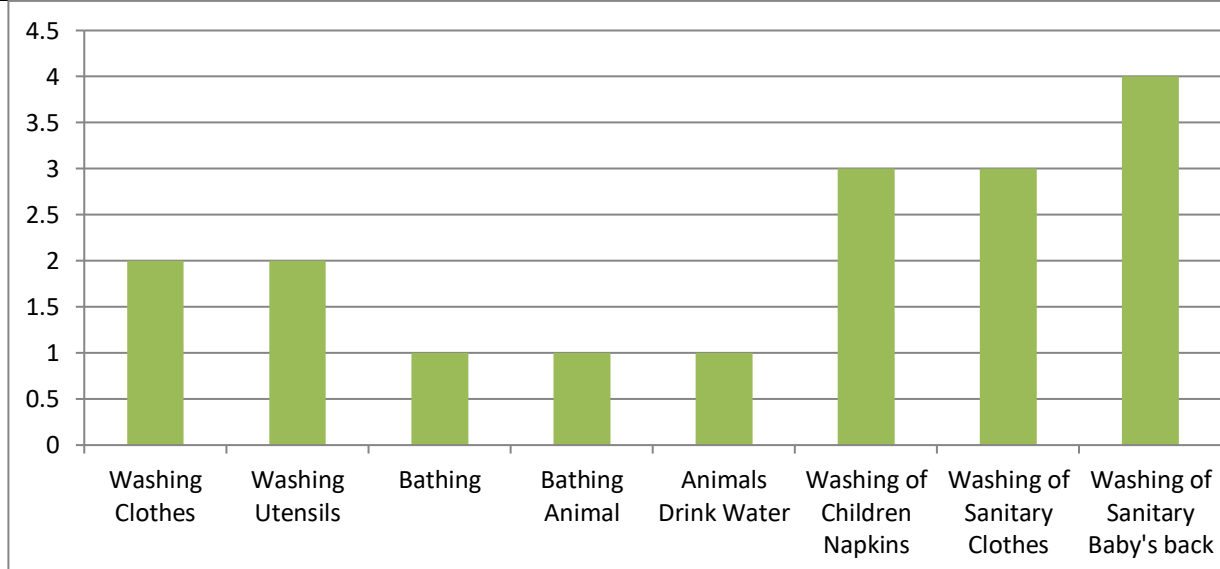


Table 2.34 What activities take place most frequently at or near to the Pipe Water Supply (Public Stand Post) of domestic usage?

Sl	Village name	Washing Clothes	Washing Utensils	Bathing	Bathing Animal	Animals Drink Water	Washing of Children Napkins	Washing of Sanitary Clothes	Washing of Sanitary Baby's back
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Barghati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Budabahal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
17	Sandhijor	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Talpali	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Tepran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	0



SI	Village name	Washing Clothes	Washing Utensils	Bathing	Bathing Animal	Animals Drink Water	Washing of Children Napkins	Washing of Sanitary Clothes	Washing of Sanitary Baby's back
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Barghati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	Budabahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
17	Sandhijor	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
18	Sialjor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Talpali	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	1
21	Tepran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		2	2	1	1	1	3	3	4



SI	Village name	Washing Clothes	Washing Utensils	Bathing	Bathing Animal	Animals Drink Water	Washing of Children Napkins	Washing of Sanitary Clothes	Washing of Sanitary Baby's back
1	Amghat	7	0	7	7	7	3	7	2
2	Bandhpara	15	1	15	15	15	14	13	13
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	11	11	10	10	10	9
4	Barghati	6	0	9	10	9	8	9	9
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	16	16	15	6	14	8
6	Brambhanijor	2	3	14	14	14	13	13	14
7	Budabahal	168	0	168	168	168	168	167	141
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	10	9	10	10	10	5
9	Desandh	15	0	15	15	15	15	15	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10

11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	10	10	10	6	9	5
12	Ghatul	12	0	12	12	10	3	9	0
13	Khaliapali	2	1	8	9	9	5	5	3
14	Kukurimahul	2	2	10	10	8	2	2	2
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	10	10	10	7	10	5
16	Phapsi	2	2	7	10	10	3	5	4
17	Sandhijor	3	0	10	10	9	7	5	5
18	Sialjor	2	0	9	10	10	2	2	2
19	Singha Munda	15	0	15	15	15	15	15	15
20	Talpali	1	0	10	10	10	2	3	3
21	Tepran	8	0	8	9	9	9	9	8
	Total	327	9	384	390	383	318	342	278

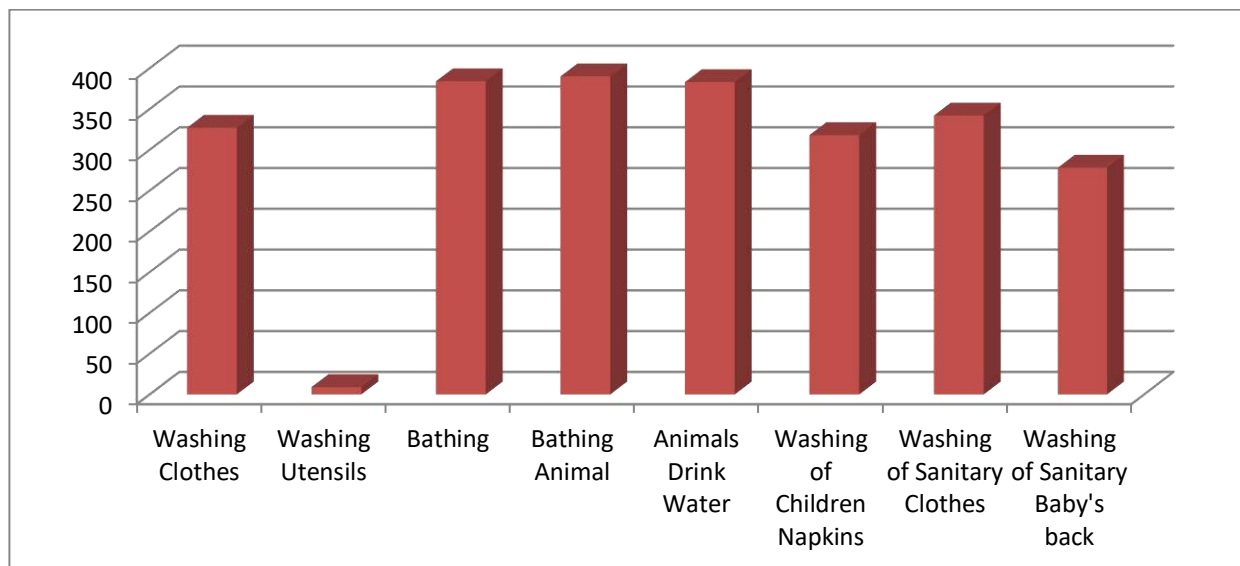
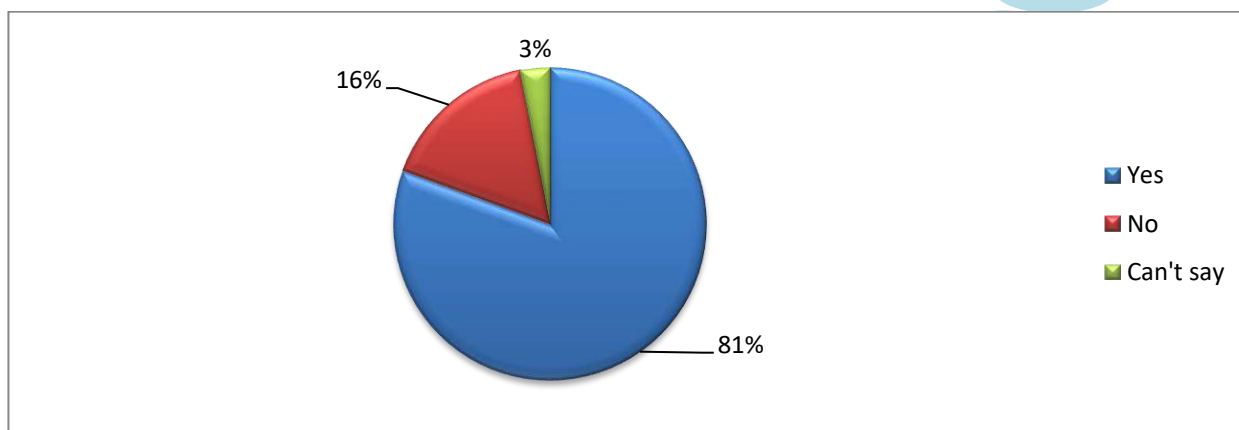


Table 3.1:		Do you have some idea about sanitation?			
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	6	4	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	15	0	1	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	0	15
7	Budabahal	169	1	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	7	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	5	5	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	2	7	2	11
17	Sandhijor	1	9	0	10
18	Sialjor	1	8	1	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	1	9	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
	Total	319	65	12	396
	% of total	80.56	16.41	3.03	100.00



Sl	Village name	In Toiling	Burying it in ground	Dumping it in open pits	Throwing it in open places	Disposing it in river or Pond	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	8	0	0	2	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	11	0	0	4	0	15
7	Budabahal	2	0	1	167	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	6	1	0	3	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	1	1	0	8	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	7	2	0	2	0	11
17	Sandhijor	3	0	0	7	0	10
18	Sialjor	3	1	2	4	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	3	0	2	5	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	0	9	0	9
Total		44	5	5	342	0	396
% of total		11.11	1.26	1.26	86.36	0.00	100.00

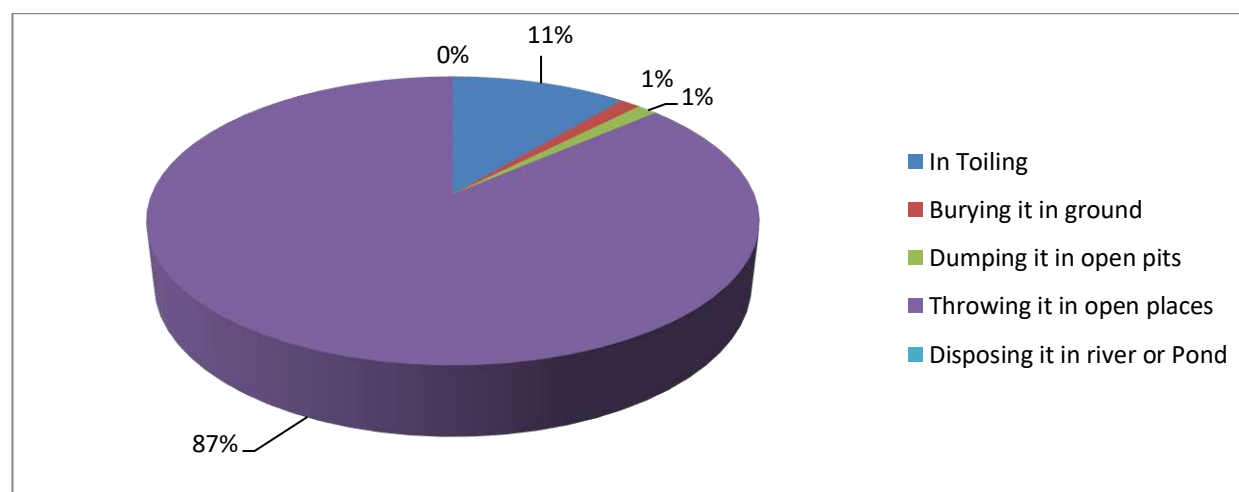


Table 3.3	Where you and your family members generally defecate?						
SI	Village name	In Field	In Toilet	On the banks of Rivers/Ponds	Forest Area	Any Other	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	4	0	7	0	0	11
4	Barghati	1	8	1	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	15	0	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	1	1	168	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	6	0	4	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	5	0	5	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	1	0	9	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	7	1	3	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	3	0	7	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	8	0	2	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	9	0	0	9
	Total	90	10	296	0	0	396
	% of total	22.73	2.53	74.75	0.00	0.00	100.00

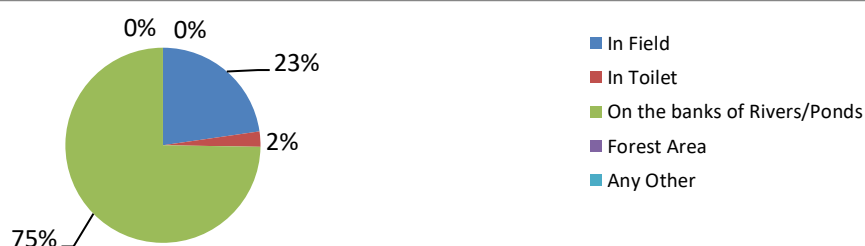
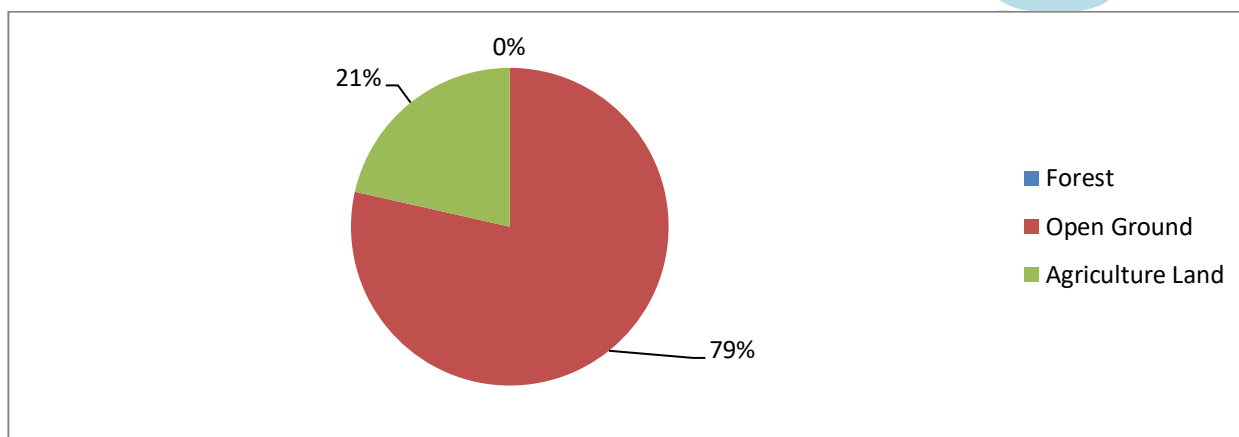


Table 3.4	Normally which area of the village is frequented by your family for defecation?				
SI	Village name	Forest	Open Ground	Agriculture Land	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	0	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	0	170	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	1	10	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
	Total	0	311	85	396
	% of total	0.00	78.54	21.46	100.00



Do you have a toilet at home?				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	11
4	Barghati	8	2	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	1	169	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	1	10	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	15
20	Talpali	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		10	386	396
% of total		2.53	97.47	100.00

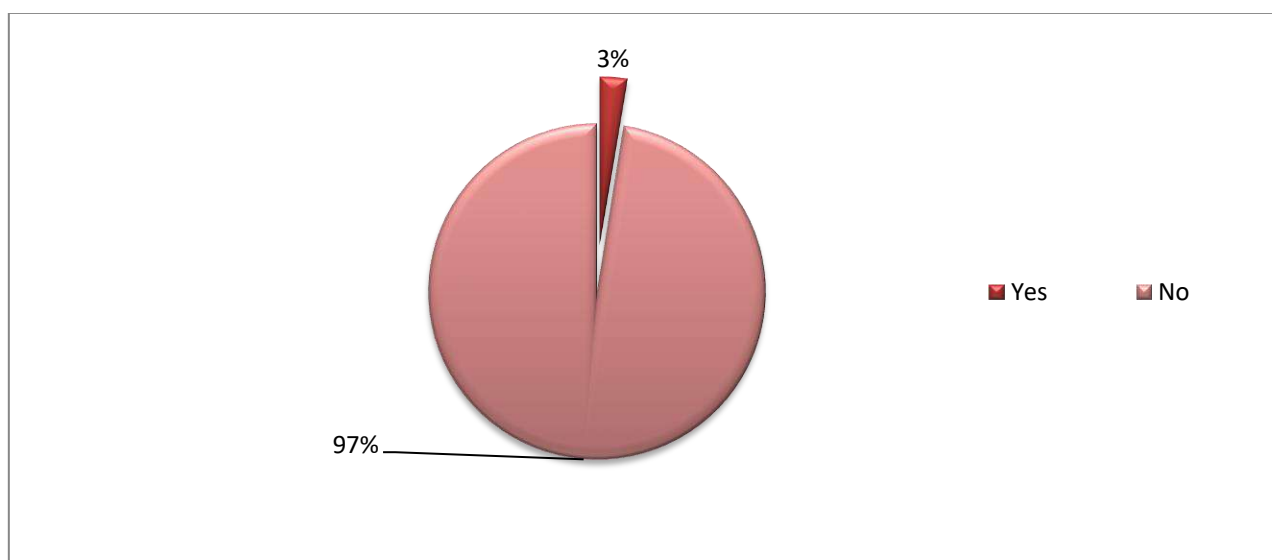


Table 3.6				
If yes, location of the toilet?				
Sl	Village name	Within house	Outside house but within fenced areas	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0
4	Barghati	3	5	8
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	0
7	Budabahal	0	1	1
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	0	1	1
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0
20	Talpali	0	0	0
21	Tepran	0	0	0
Total		3	7	10
% of total		30.00	70.00	100.00

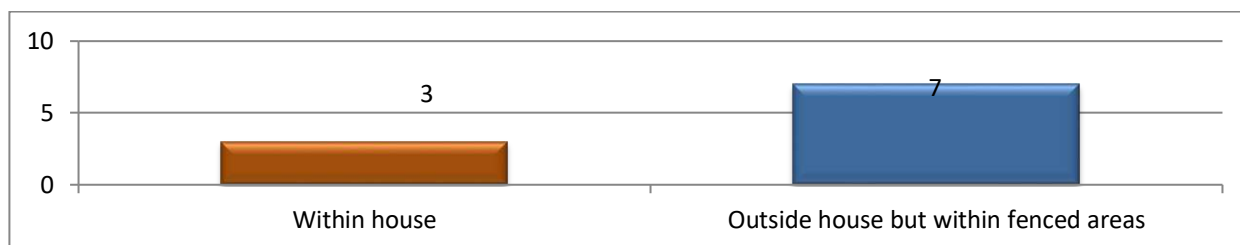


Table 3.7				
When was the toilet constructed?				
Sl	Village name	1 year ago	2 years ago	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0
4	Barghati	2	6	8
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	0
7	Budabahal	1	0	1
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	1	0	1
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0
20	Talpali	0	0	0
21	Tepran	0	0	0
Total		4	6	10
% of total		40.00	60.00	100.00

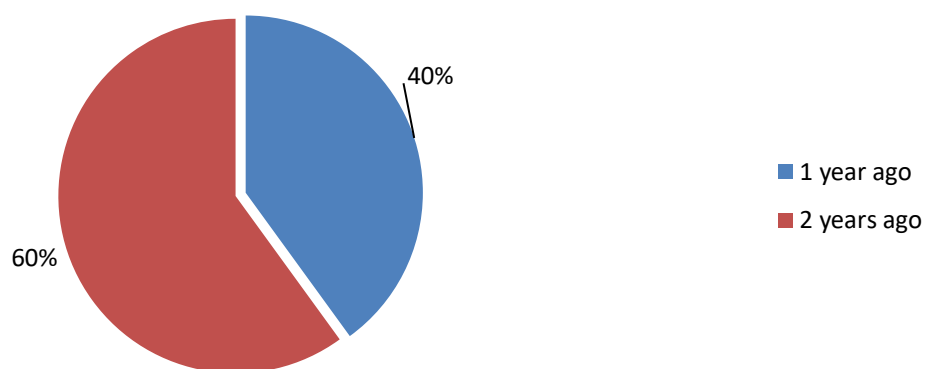


Table 3.8:

Was it supported by the Government/NGOs?					
Sl	Village name	No external Support	Govt.	NGOs	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	0
4	Barghati	4	5	0	9
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	0	0
7	Budabahal	1	0	0	1
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	1	0	0	1
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0
20	Talpali	0	0	0	0
21	Tepran	0	0	0	0
	Total	6	5	0	11
	% of total	54.55	45.45	0.00	100.00

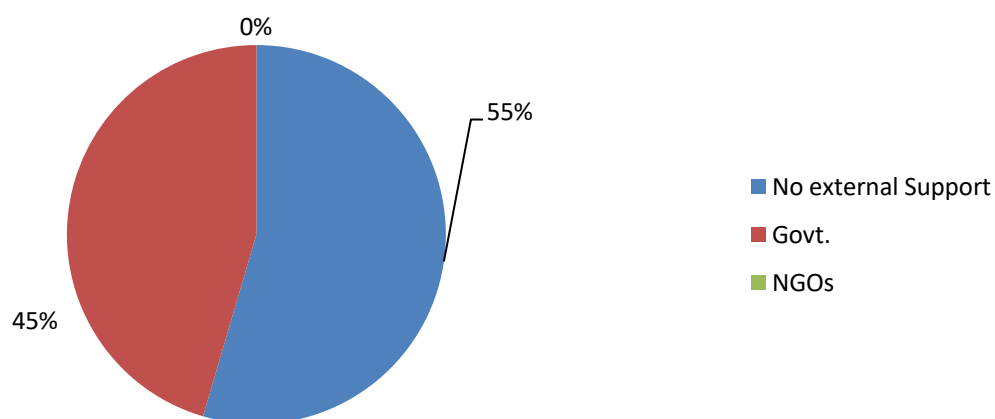


Table 3.9		If you have toilet, do all your family members use it regularly?		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0
4	Barghati	1	7	8
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	0
7	Budabahal	1	0	1
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	1	0	1
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0
20	Talpali	0	0	0
21	Tepran	0	0	0
Total		3	7	10
% of total		30.00	70.00	100.00

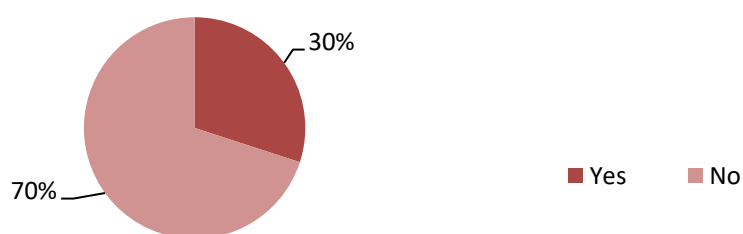
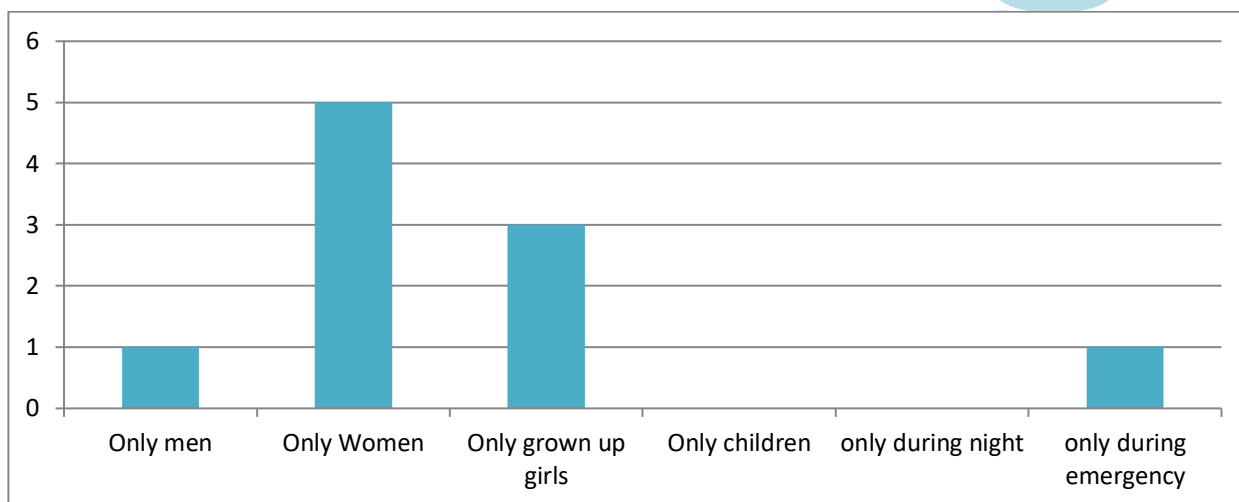


Table 3.10		If the latrine is used by only by a section of the family, who uses it?						
Sl	Village name	Only men	Only Women	Only grown up girls	Only children	only during night	only during emergency	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Barghati	1	5	3	0	0	0	9
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Budabahal	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Talpali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Tepran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1	5	3	0	0	1	10
% of total		10.00	50.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00



Sl	Village name	No direct Water supply	Water needs to be brought from long distance	Toilet is not constructed properly	Not maintained properly	Prefers to defecate in open air	Toilet is used for some other purpose	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Barghati	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	9
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Budabahal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Talpali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Tepran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
% of total		50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

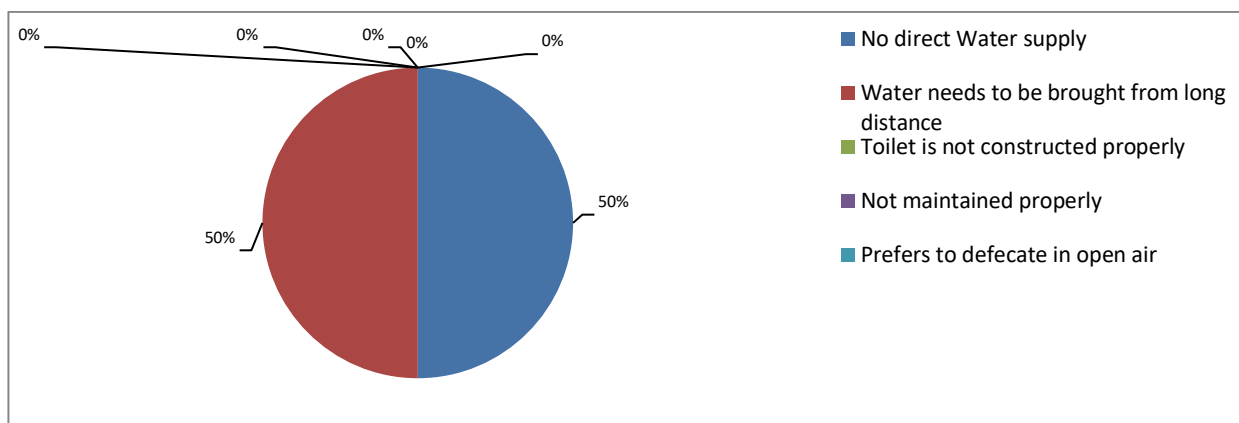


Table 3.12	Do you intend to install/change a toilet in the near future?				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	9	1	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	14	1	0	15
7	Budabahal	160	0	10	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	10	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	10	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	11	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	10	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	10	0	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
	Total	384	2	10	396
	% of total	96.97	0.51	2.53	100.00

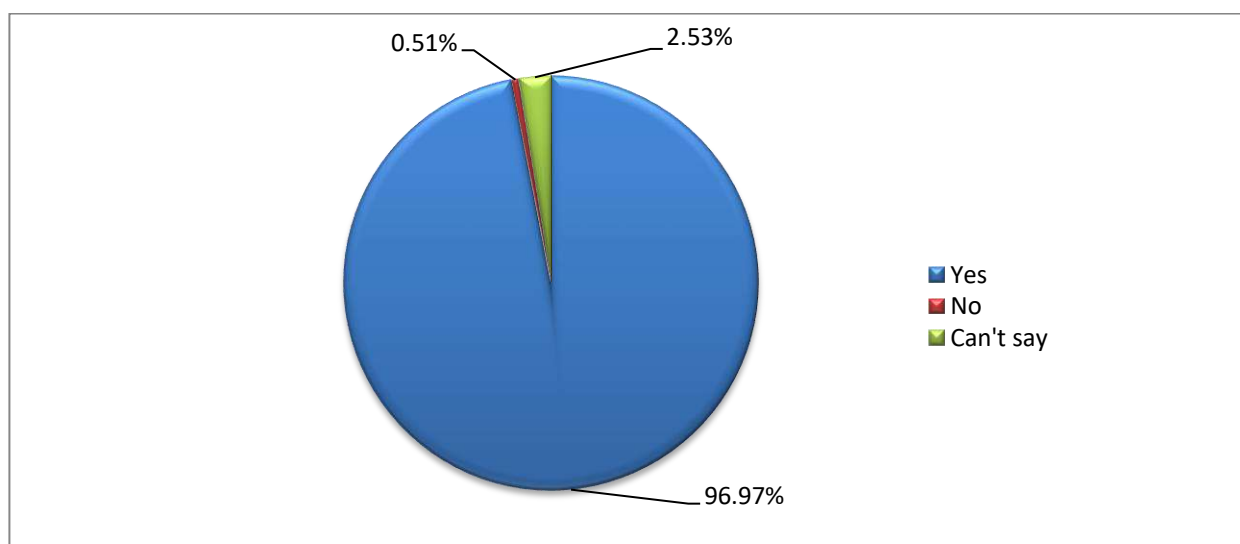


Table 3.13	If yes, what is the reasons thereof?								
Sl	Village name	Hygienic point	Persuasion from NGOs	Govt. Scheme	Privacy	Easy access	Status symbol	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	2	10	1	0	0	2	15
7	Budabahal	0	10	159	1	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	12

13	Khaliapali	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	6	0	3	0	0	0	1	10
18	Sialjor	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Total		14	16	359	4	0	0	3	396
% of total		3.54	4.04	90.66	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.76	100.00

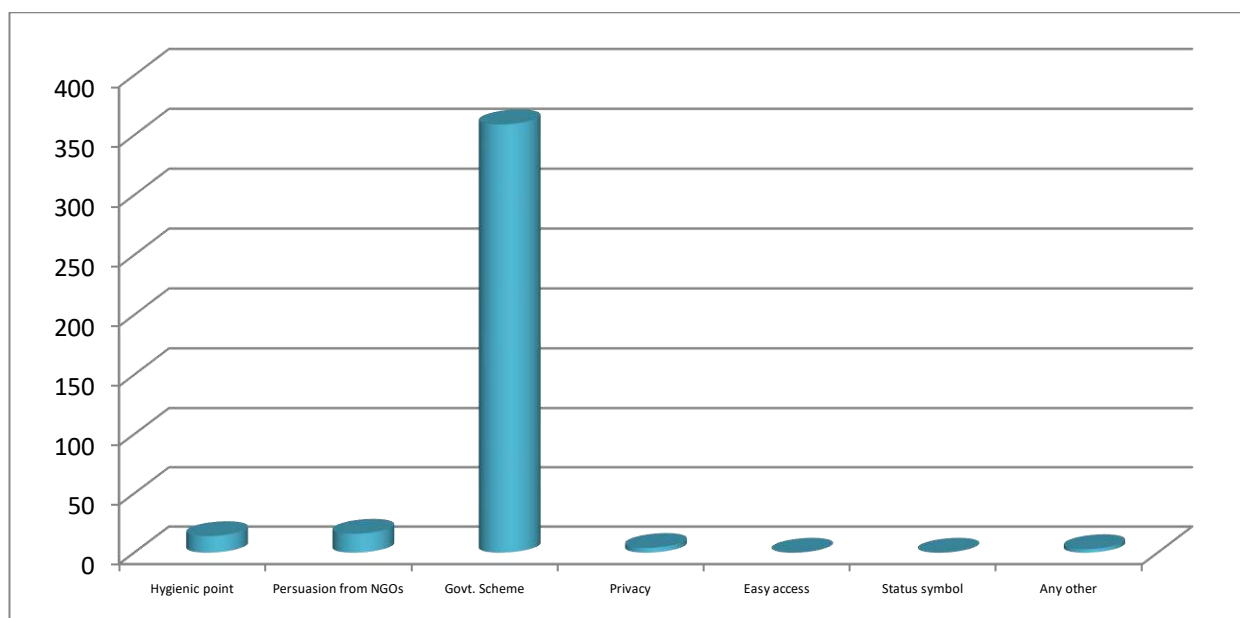
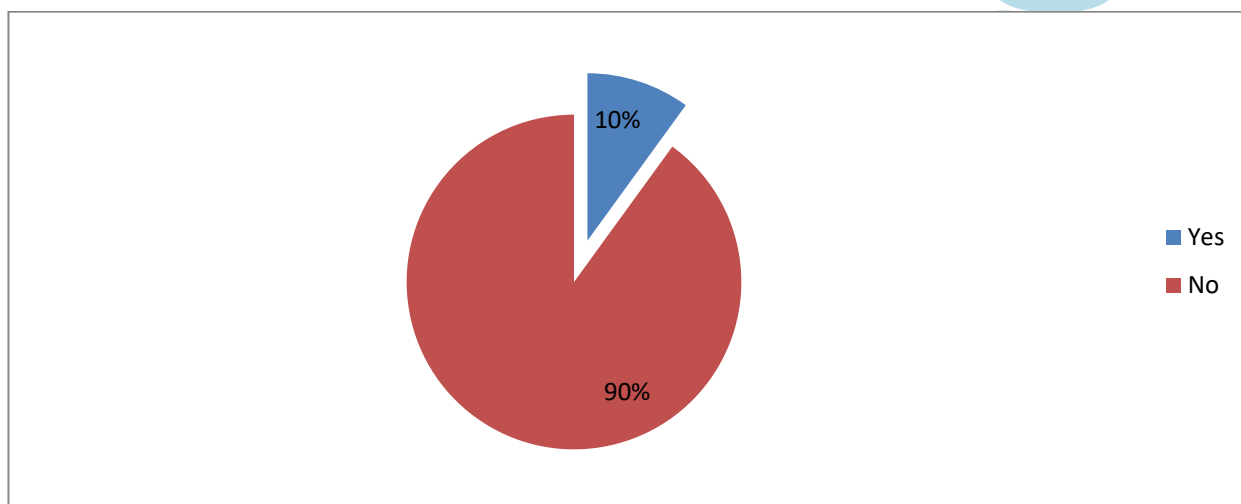


Table 3.15		Do you also have bathing place along with the toilet?		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0
4	Barghati	0	8	8
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	0
7	Budabahal	1	0	1
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0
9	Desandh	0	0	0
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	0	0	0
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0
16	Phapsi	0	1	1
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0
20	Talpali	0	0	0
21	Tepran	0	0	0
Total		1	9	10
% of total		10.00	90.00	100.00



Would you like to add a bathing place along with the planned toilet?				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	14	1	15
7	Budabahal	169	1	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	10	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	9	1	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	7	4	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	10	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	15
20	Talpali	10	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	9
Total		389	7	396
% of total		98.23	1.77	100.00

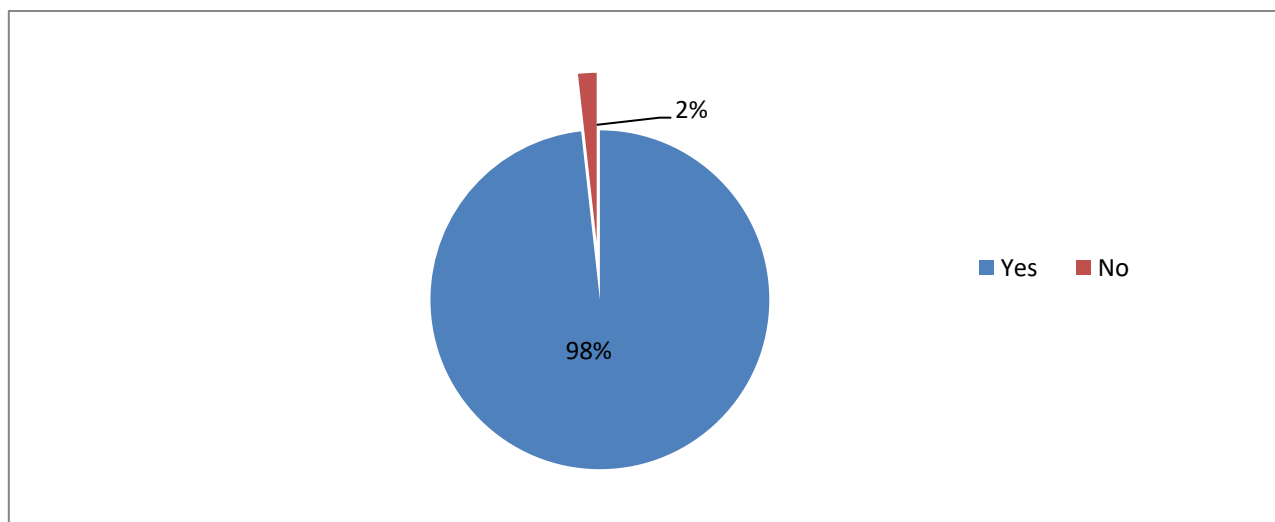


Table 3.17		Is open defecation a threat to our health			
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	7	1	2	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	14	1	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	9	1	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	10	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	11	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	10	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	10	0	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
Total		391	3	2	396
% of total		98.74	0.76	0.51	100.00

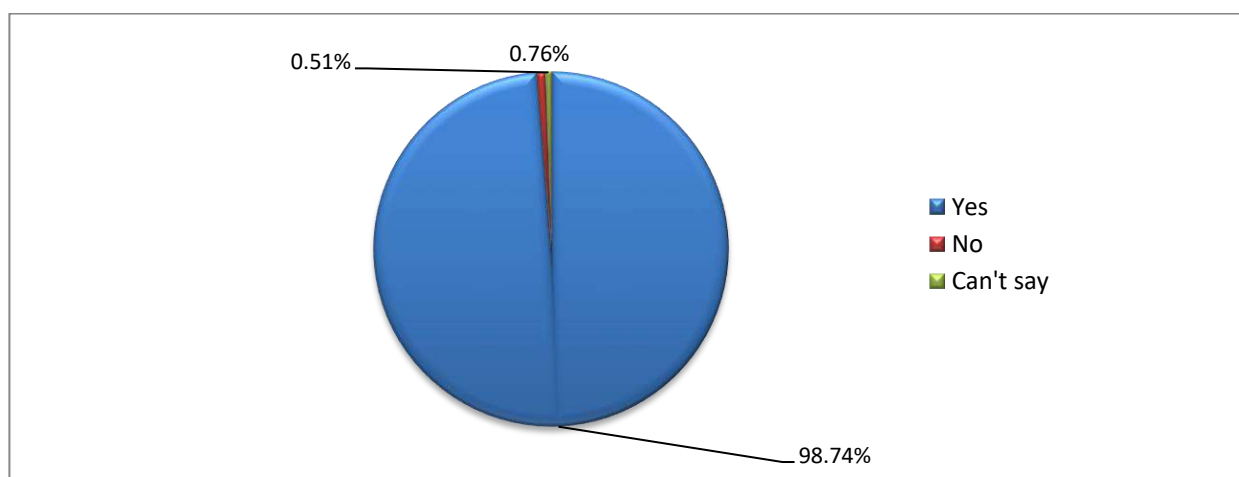
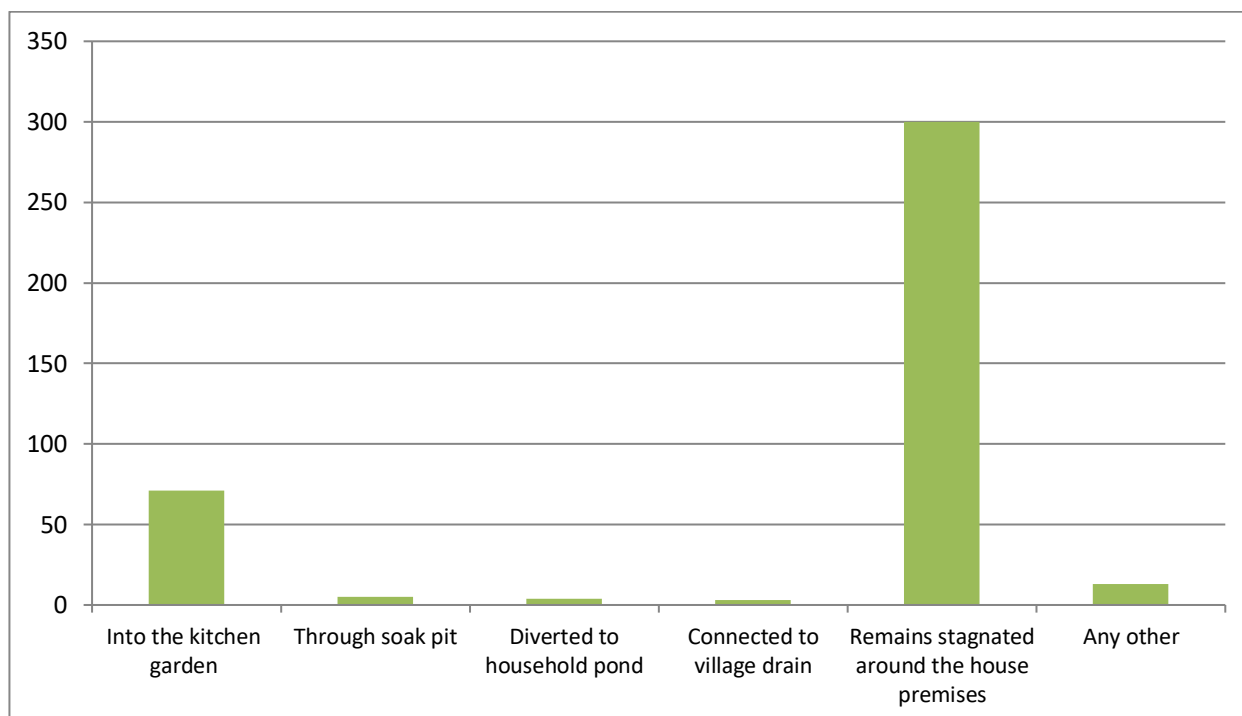
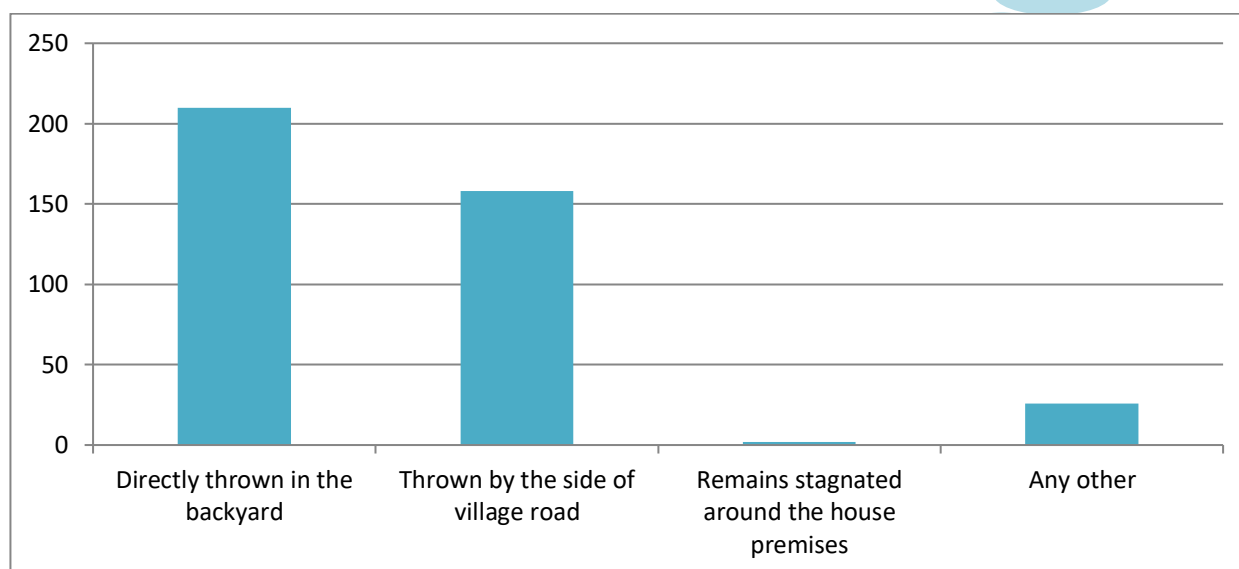


Table 3.18	How the used water from household is disposed off?							
Sl	Village name	Into the kitchen garden	Through soak pit	Diverted to household pond	Connected to village drain	Remains stagnated around the house premises	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	7	2	0	0	0	1	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	6	0	2	2	1	4	15
7	Budabahal	9	0	0	0	159	2	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	8	0	0	1	0	1	10
14	Kukurimahul	8	0	1	0	0	1	10

15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	8	1	0	0	0	2	11
17	Sandhijor	9	0	1	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	7	1	0	0	0	2	10
21	Tepran	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
	Total	71	5	4	3	300	13	396
	% of total	17.93	1.26	1.01	0.76	75.76	3.28	100.00



SI	Village name	Directly thrown in the backyard	Thrown by the side of village road	Remains stagnated around the house premises	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	9	0	0	1	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	6	4	0	5	15
7	Budabahal	161	0	0	9	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	1	9	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	1	11	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	5	4	0	1	10
14	Kukurimahul	1	8	0	1	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	6	2	0	3	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	6	2	2	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	6	0	4	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	0	9
	Total	210	158	2	26	396
	% of total	53.03	39.90	0.51	6.57	100.00



Sl	Village name	Directly thrown in the field on day to day basis	Thrown in compost pit	Remains lying here and there inside the house premises	Other specify	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	4	5	0	1	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	4	1	0	10	15
7	Budabahal	161	0	0	9	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	1	9	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	1	11	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	3	4	0	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	6	4	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	4	4	0	3	11
17	Sandhijor	1	9	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	9	1	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	2	8	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	0	9
	Total	216	154	0	26	396
	% of total	54.55	38.89	0.00	6.57	100.00

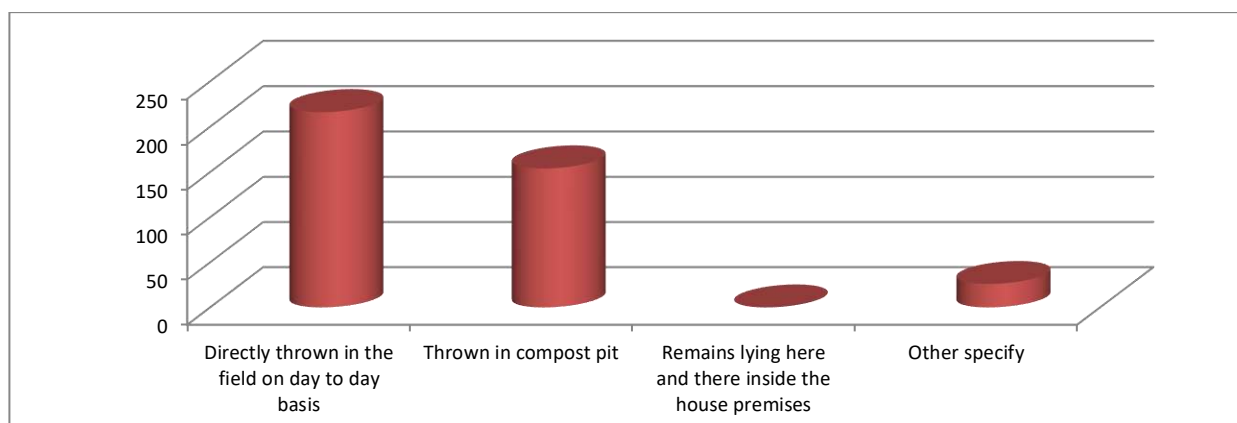


Table 4.1:	Do you have any idea about Hygiene?				
SI	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	3	5	3	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
	Total	323	70	3	396
	% of total	81.57	17.68	0.76	100.00

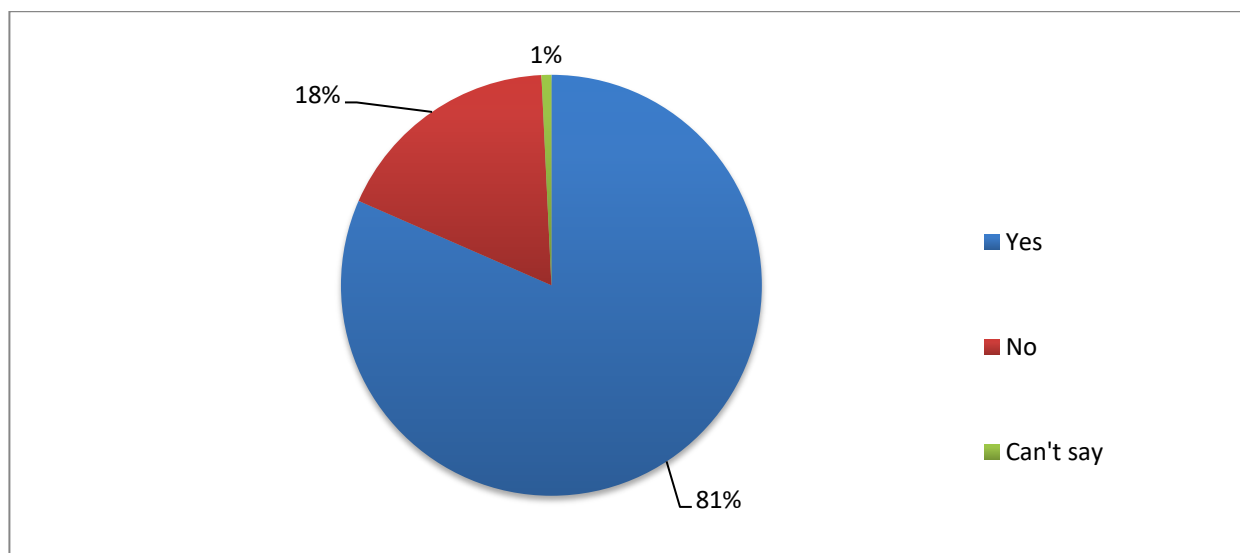


Table 4.2.1:	Wash hands with soap and water before eating			
SI	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	11
4	Barghati	10	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	16
6	Brambhanijor	15	0	15
7	Budabahal	1	169	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	12
13	Khaliapali	10	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	10	0	10

15	Laxmanpur	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	7	4	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	7	3	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	15
20	Talpali	10	0	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		80	316	396
% of total		20.20	79.80	100.00

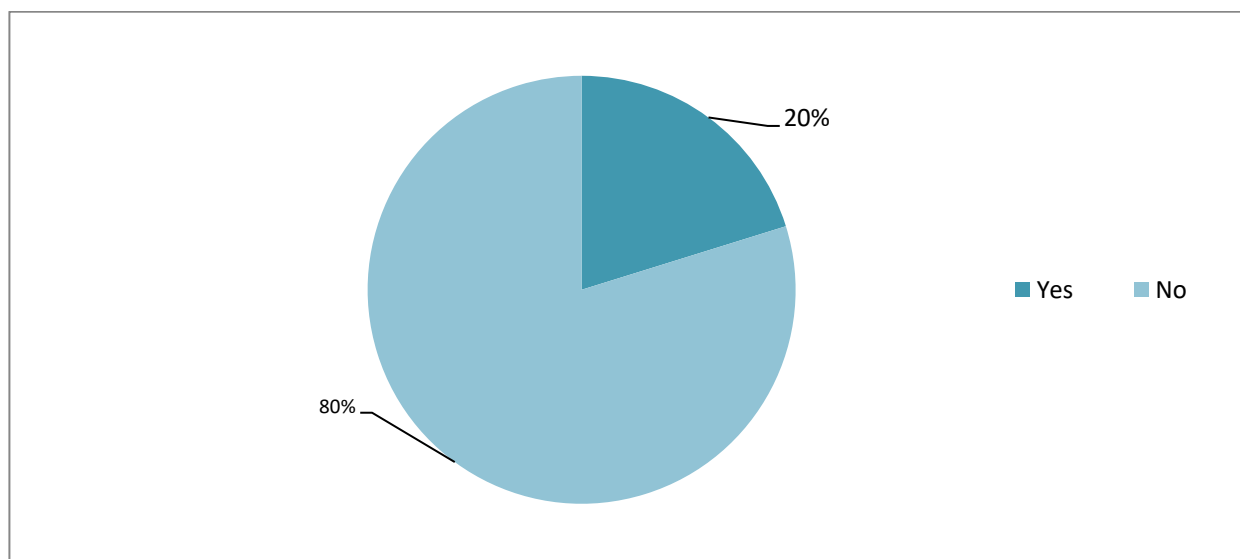


Table 4.2.2:		Before feeding young children		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	3	4	7
2	Bandhpara	2	13	15
3	Bankiamunda	7	4	11
4	Barghati	2	8	10
5	Bhalukanda	6	10	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	79	91	170
8	Chhata Pipal	4	6	10
9	Desandh	4	11	15
10	Gandharimal	5	5	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	2	8	10
12	Ghatul	5	7	12
13	Khaliapali	3	7	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	5	5	10
16	Phapsi	4	7	11
17	Sandhijor	7	3	10
18	Sialjor	1	9	10
19	Singha Munda	7	8	15
20	Talpali	3	7	10
21	Tepran	3	6	9
Total		152	244	396
% of total		38.38	61.62	100.00

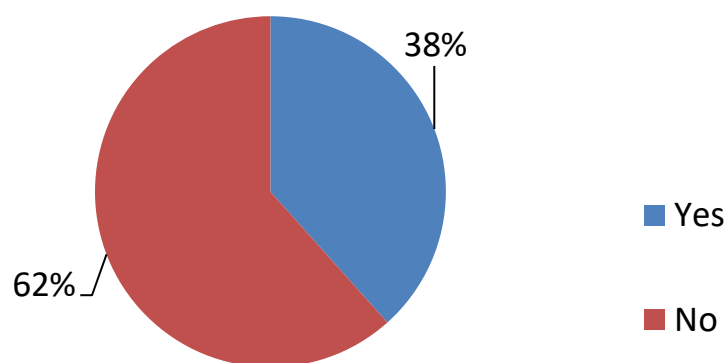


Table 4.2.3:		Before preparing food		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	4	3	7
2	Bandhpara	3	12	15
3	Bankiamunda	2	9	11
4	Barghati	5	5	10
5	Bhalukanda	7	9	16
6	Brambhanijor	7	8	15
7	Budabahal	89	81	170
8	Chhata Pipal	4	6	10
9	Desandh	7	8	15
10	Gandharimal	4	6	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	4	6	10
12	Ghatul	4	8	12
13	Khaliapali	6	4	10
14	Kukurimahul	5	5	10
15	Laxmanpur	6	4	10
16	Phapsi	4	7	11
17	Sandhijor	3	7	10
18	Sialjor	4	6	10
19	Singha Munda	3	12	15
20	Talpali	3	7	10
21	Tepran	3	6	9
Total		177	219	396
% of total		44.70	55.30	100.00

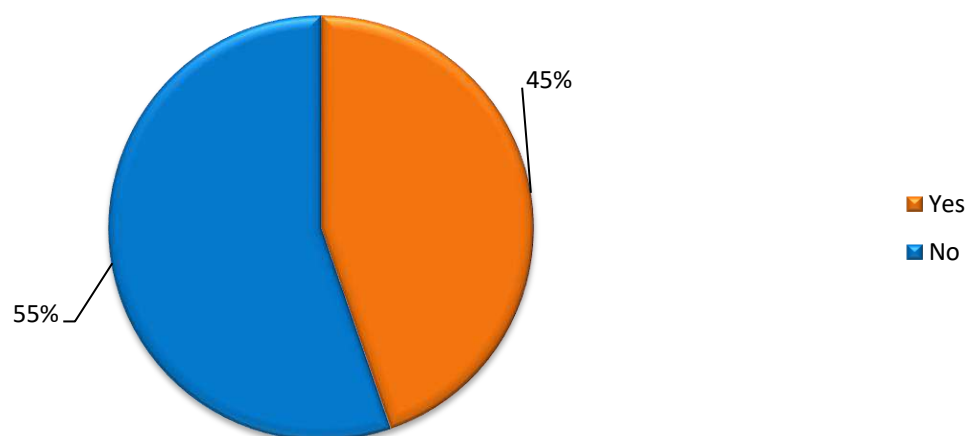


Table 4.2.4:		After Defecation		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	3	12	15
3	Bankiamunda	2	9	11
4	Barghati	2	8	10
5	Bhalukanda	1	15	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	48	122	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	1	9	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	1	11	12
13	Khaliapali	5	5	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	2	8	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	2	8	10
18	Sialjor	1	9	10
19	Singha Munda	2	13	15
20	Talpali	2	8	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		72	324	396
% of total		18.18	81.82	100.00

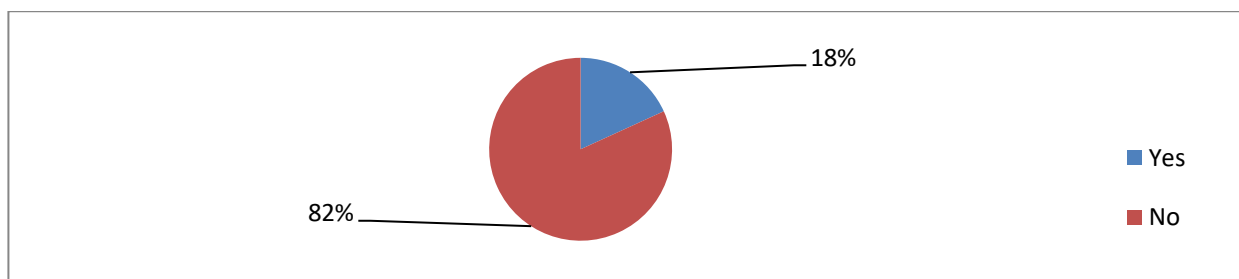


Table 4.2.5:		After handling domestic waste		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	2	5	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	11
4	Barghati	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	4	12	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	14	15
7	Budabahal	41	129	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	10
9	Desandh	1	14	15
10	Gandharimal	1	9	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	1	9	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	15
20	Talpali	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		51	345	396
% of total		12.88	87.12	100.00

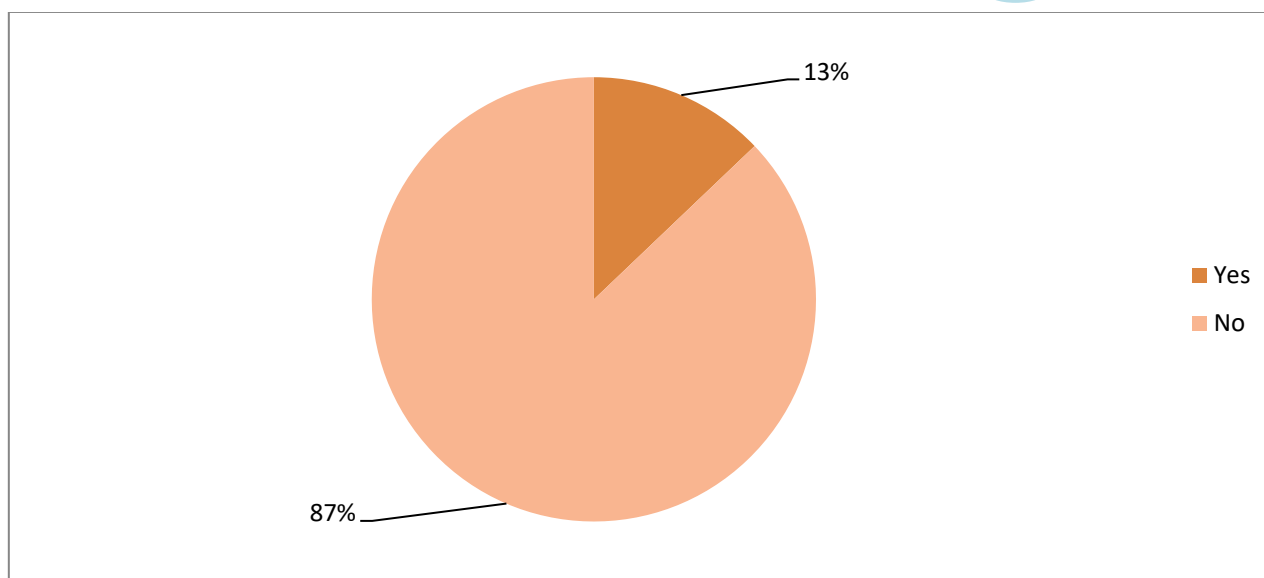
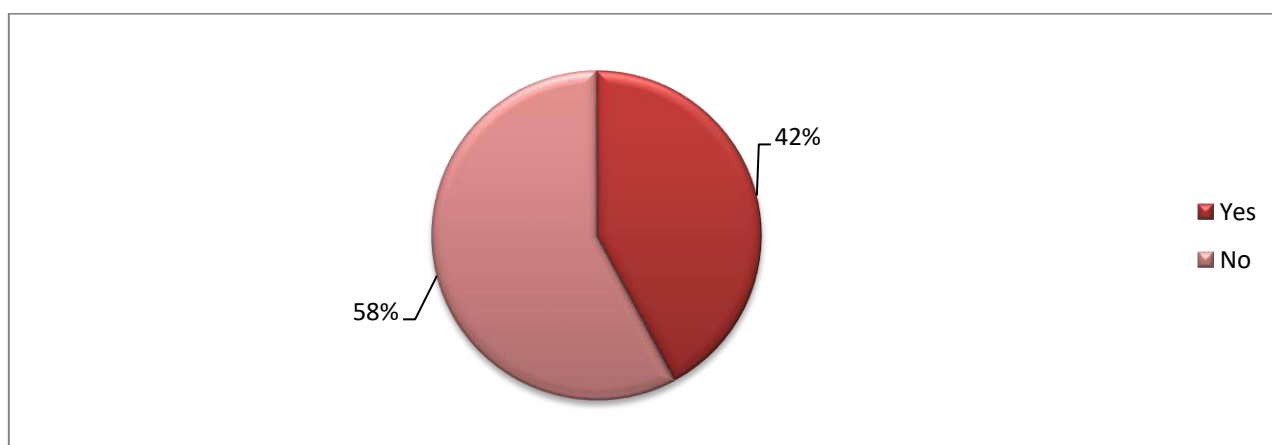
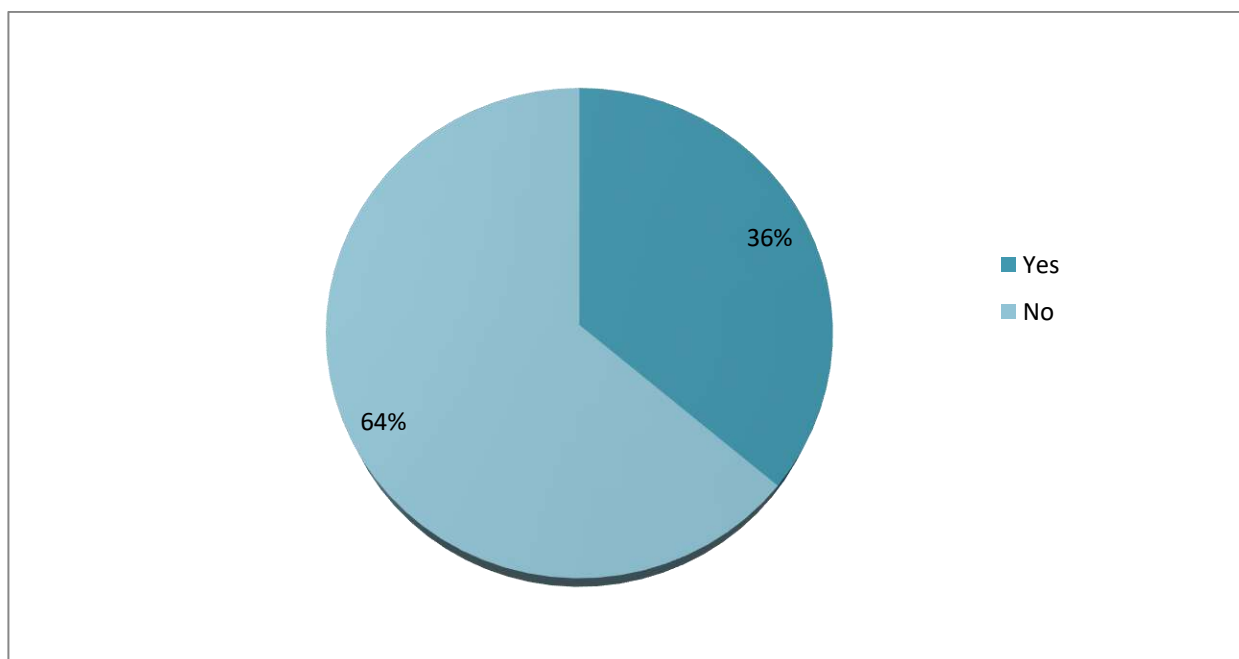


Table 4.2.6: After washing baby's bottom				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	1	6	7
2	Bandhpara	9	6	15
3	Bankiamunda	1	10	11
4	Barghati	7	3	10
5	Bhalukanda	3	13	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	77	93	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	10
9	Desandh	12	3	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	9	1	10
12	Ghatul	7	5	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	3	7	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	1	10	11
17	Sandhijor	1	9	10
18	Sialjor	1	9	10
19	Singha Munda	4	11	15
20	Talpali	1	9	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		167	229	396
% of total		42.17	57.83	100.00



Use clean utensils for eating, feeding and cooking				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	4	3	7
2	Bandhpara	11	4	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	11
4	Barghati	4	6	10
5	Bhalukanda	1	15	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	63	107	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	10
9	Desandh	6	9	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	7	3	10
12	Ghatul	9	3	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	1	9	10
19	Singha Munda	2	13	15
20	Talpali	5	5	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		143	253	396
% of total		36.11	63.89	100.00



Serve foods immediately after preparation and while they are still hot				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	8	7	15
3	Bankiamunda	1	10	11
4	Barghati	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	2	14	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	98	72	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	10
9	Desandh	4	11	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	10

11	Ghatal Darjui	1	9	10
12	Ghatul	5	7	12
13	Khaliapali	1	9	10
14	Kukurimahul	2	8	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	1	9	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	15
20	Talpali	4	6	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		147	249	396
% of total		37.12	62.88	100.00

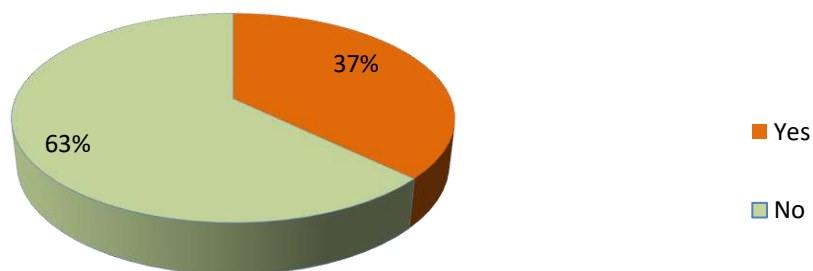


Table 4.2.9:		Cover uneaten food to protect from flies		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	1	6	7
2	Bandhpara	3	12	15
3	Bankiamunda	2	9	11
4	Barghati	1	9	10
5	Bhalukanda	2	14	16
6	Brambhanijor	4	11	15
7	Budabahal	47	123	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	2	8	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	2	8	10
12	Ghatul	2	10	12
13	Khaliapali	2	8	10
14	Kukurimahul	3	7	10
15	Laxmanpur	4	6	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	1	9	10
19	Singha Munda	1	14	15
20	Talpali	2	8	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		79	317	396
% of total		19.95	80.05	100.00

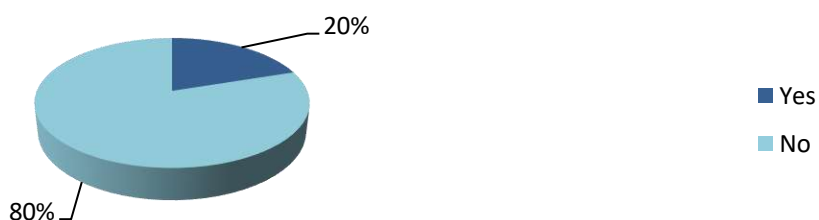


Table 4.2.10:		Keep the area around your home clean		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	5	2	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	2	9	11
4	Barghati	10	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	7	9	16
6	Brambhanijor	13	2	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	10
9	Desandh	7	8	15
10	Gandharimal	5	5	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	10	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	11	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	10	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	15
20	Talpali	10	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	9
Total		361	35	396
% of total		91.16	8.84	100.00

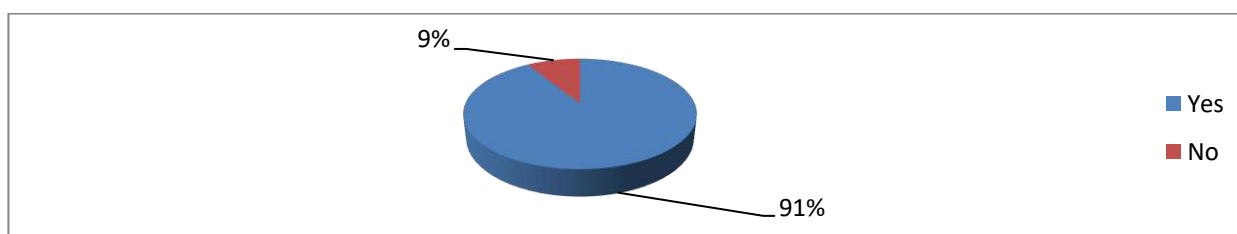


Table 4.2.11:		Do you think you can avoid illness by washing your hands with soap		
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	11
4	Barghati	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	16
6	Brambhanijor	2	13	15
7	Budabahal	54	116	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	12
13	Khaliapali	3	7	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	1	10	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	1	9	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	15
20	Talpali	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	9
Total		61	335	396
% of total		15.40	84.60	100.00

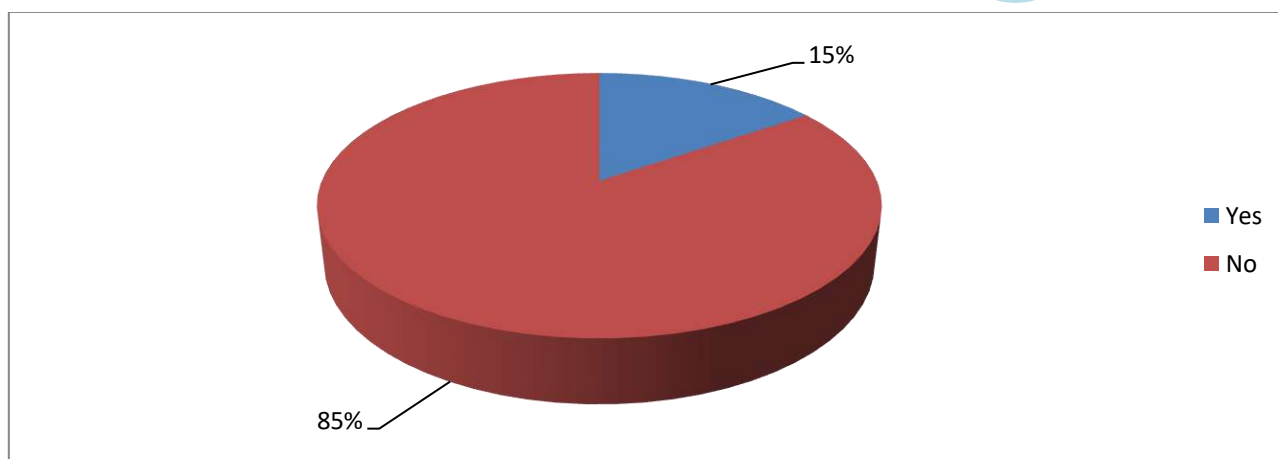


Table 4.3.1: What do use for washing your hands during the course of Before Eating day to day activities?

Sl	Village name	Only Water	Ash	Soap	Other (State)	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	0	0	10	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	1	15	0	16
7	Budabahal	168	0	1	0	169
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	0	10	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	4	0	7	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	3	0	7	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	9
Total		315	1	80	0	396
% of total		79.55	0.25	20.20	0.00	100.00

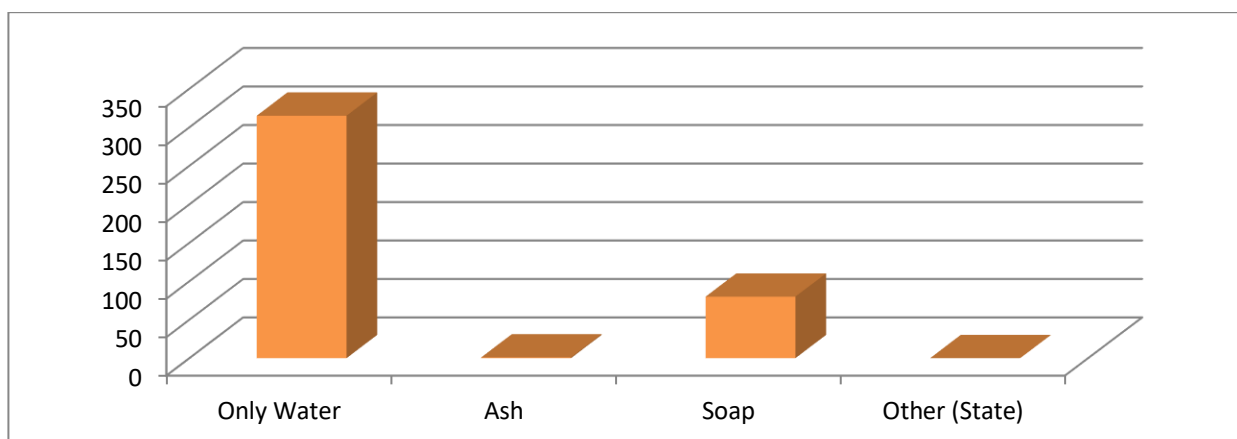


Table 4.3.2: What do use for washing your hands during the course of <u>Before Feeding young Children</u> day to day activities?						
Sl	Village name	Only Water	Ash	Soap	Other (State)	Total
1	Amghat	4	0	3	0	7
2	Bandhpara	13	0	2	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	4	0	7	0	11
4	Barghati	8	0	2	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	10	0	6	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	15	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	91	0	79	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	6	0	4	0	10
9	Desandh	11	0	4	0	15
10	Gandharimal	5	0	5	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	8	0	2	0	10
12	Ghatul	7	0	5	0	12
13	Khaliapali	7	0	3	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	10	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	5	0	5	0	10
16	Phapsi	7	1	4	0	12
17	Sandhijor	3	0	7	0	10
18	Sialjor	9	0	1	0	10
19	Singha Munda	8	0	7	0	15
20	Talpali	6	0	3	0	9
21	Tepran	6	0	3	0	9
Total		243	1	152	0	396
% of total		61.36	0.25	38.38	0.00	100.00

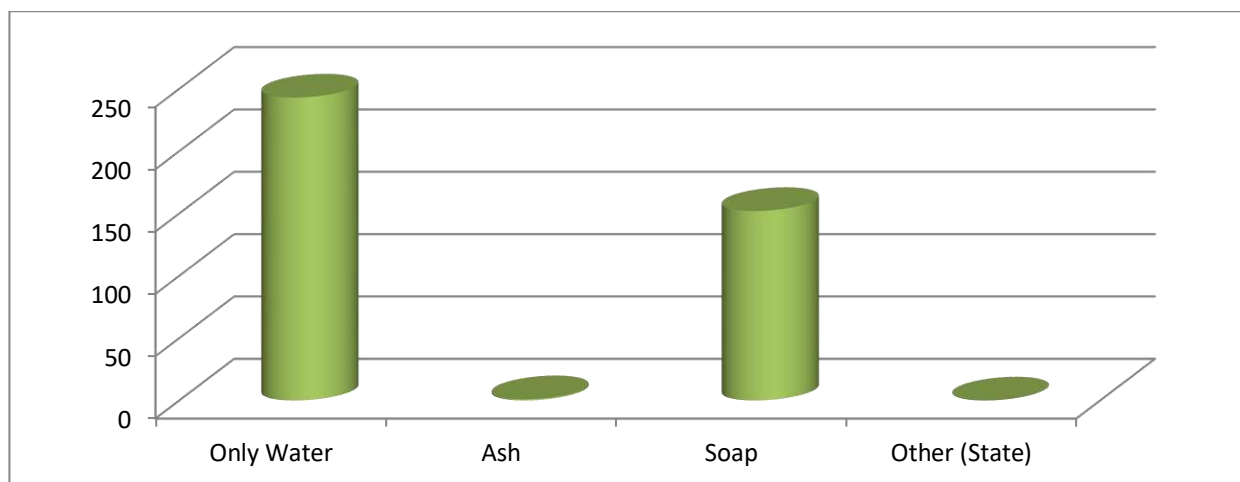


Table 4.3.3: What do use for washing your hands during the course of <u>Before Feeding to Baby (s)</u> day to day activities?						
Sl	Village name	Only Water	Ash	Soap	Other (State)	Total
1	Amghat	3	0	4	0	7
2	Bandhpara	12	0	3	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	9	0	2	0	11
4	Barghati	5	0	5	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	9	0	7	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	8	1	7	0	16
7	Budabahal	87	0	83	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	6	0	4	0	10
9	Desandh	8	0	7	0	15
10	Gandharimal	6	0	4	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	6	0	4	0	10
12	Ghatul	8	0	4	0	12
13	Khaliapali	4	0	6	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	5	1	5	0	11
15	Laxmanpur	4	0	6	0	10
16	Phapsi	7	0	4	0	11

17	Sandhijor	7	0	3	0	10
18	Sialjor	6	0	4	0	10
19	Singha Munda	12	0	3	0	15
20	Talpali	5	0	3	0	8
21	Tepran	6	0	3	0	9
Total		223	2	171	0	396
% of total		56.31	0.51	43.18	0.00	100.00

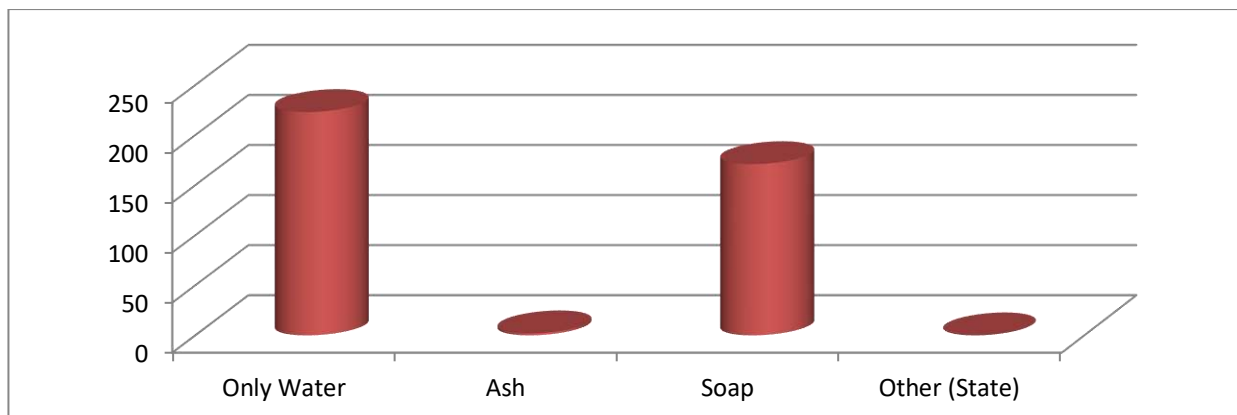


Table 4.3.4: What do use for washing your hands during the course of *Before Cooking and handling of cooked food for serving to family members day to day activities?*

Sl	Village name	Only Water	Ash	Soap	Other (State)	Total
1	Amghat	3	0	4	0	7
2	Bandhpara	12	0	3	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	9	0	2	0	11
4	Barghati	0	10	5	0	15
5	Bhalukanda	9	0	7	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	6	0	7	0	13
7	Budabahal	80	0	89	0	169
8	Chhata Pipal	6	0	4	0	10
9	Desandh	8	0	7	0	15
10	Gandharimal	6	0	4	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	6	0	4	0	10
12	Ghatul	8	0	4	0	12
13	Khaliapali	1	5	6	0	12
14	Kukurimahul	2	4	5	0	11
15	Laxmanpur	4	0	6	0	10
16	Phapsi	1	2	4	1	8
17	Sandhijor	1	9	3	0	13
18	Sialjor	5	0	4	0	9
19	Singha Munda	12	0	3	0	15
20	Talpali	2	1	3	0	6
21	Tepran	6	0	3	0	9
Total		187	31	177	1	396
% of total		47.22	7.83	44.70	0.25	100.00

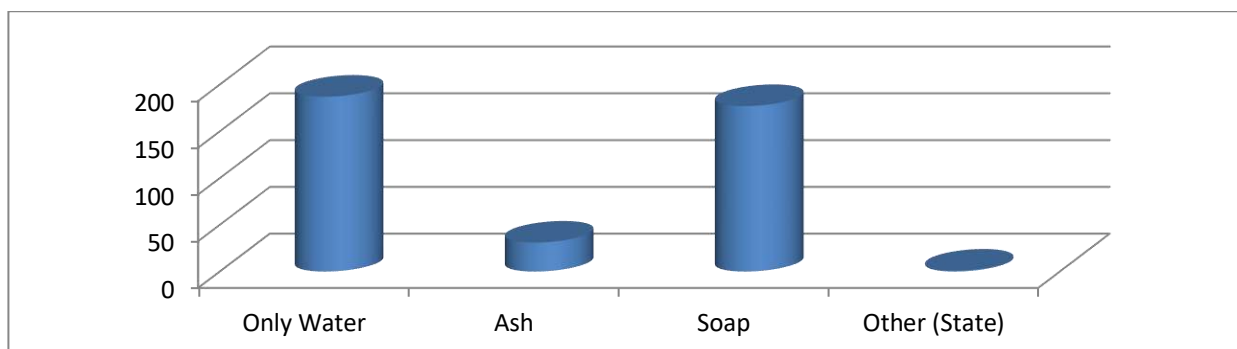


Table 4.3.5:		What do use for washing your hands during the course of <u>After handling domestic wastes (animal wastes, cleaning of house etc.)</u> day to day activities?				
Sl	Village name	Only Water	Ash	Soap	Other (State)	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	2	0	9
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	4	0	20
6	Brambhanijor	2	0	1	0	3
7	Budabahal	170	0	41	0	211
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	1	0	16
10	Gandharimal	10	0	1	0	11
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	3	0	0	0	3
14	Kukurimahul	1	0	1	0	2
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	3	0	0	0	3
17	Sandhijor	6	0	0	0	6
18	Sialjor	10	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	0	0	0
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	9
Total		345	0	51	0	396
% of total		87.12	0.00	12.88	0.00	100.00

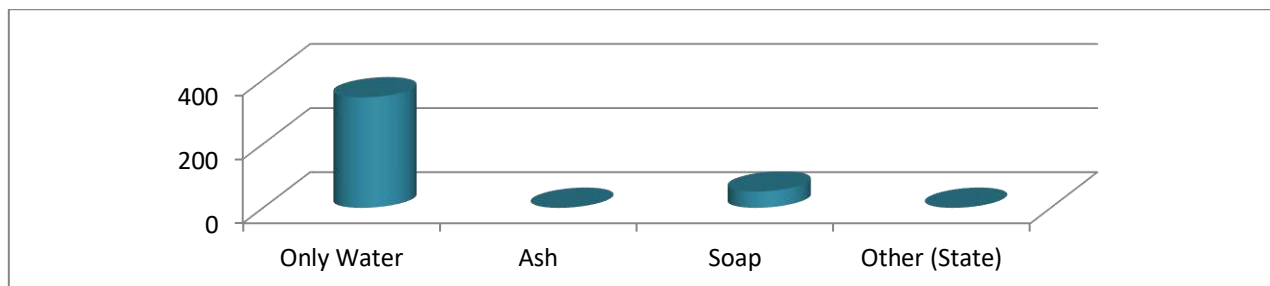
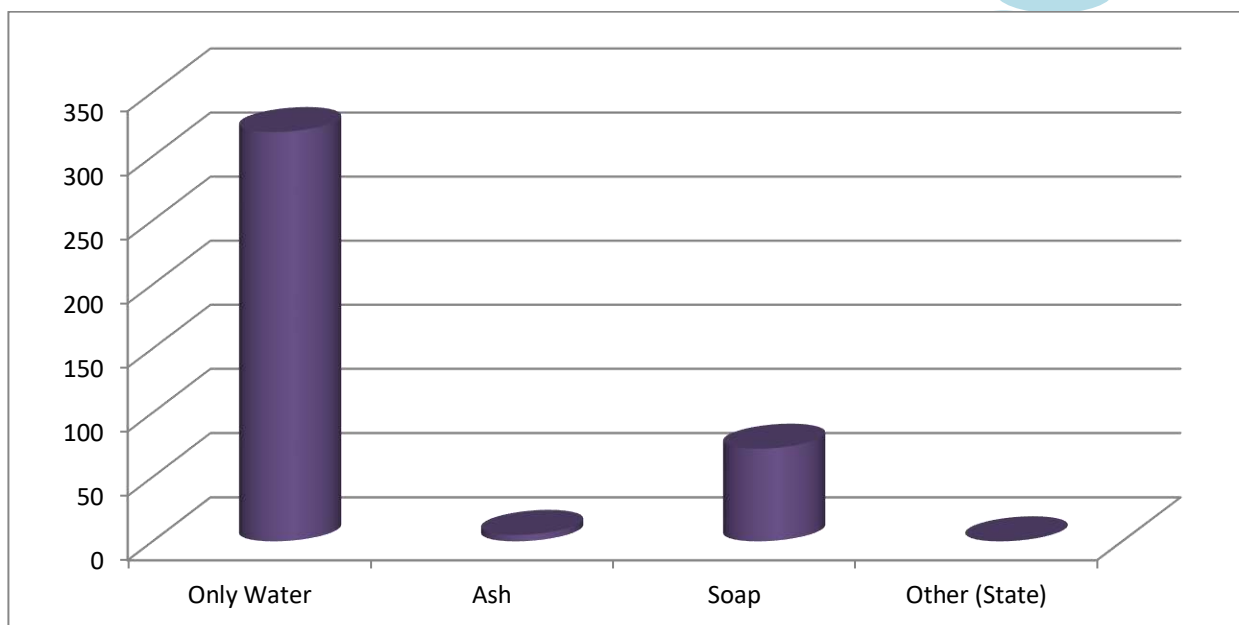
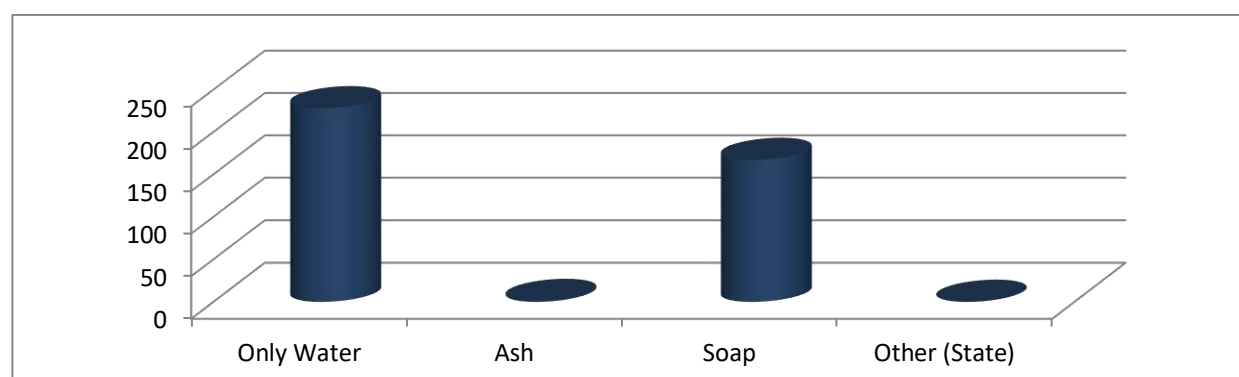


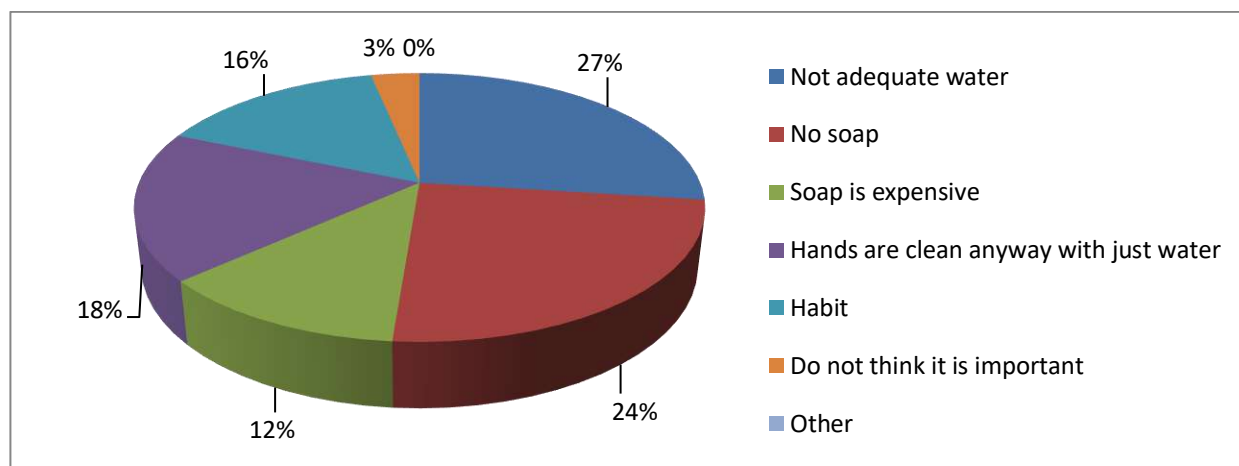
Table 4.3.6:		What do use for washing your hands during the course of <u>After Defecation</u> day to day activities?				
Sl	Village name	Only Water	Ash	Soap	Other (State)	Total
1	Amghat	5	0	0	0	5
2	Bandhpara	14	0	3	0	17
3	Bankiamunda	10	0	2	0	12
4	Barghati	10	0	2	0	12
5	Bhalukanda	15	0	1	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	4	0	0	0	4
7	Budabahal	144	0	48	0	192
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	9	0	1	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	1	0	13
13	Khaliapali	4	1	5	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	5	1	0	0	6
15	Laxmanpur	9	0	2	0	11
16	Phapsi	2	3	0	0	5
17	Sandhijor	8	0	2	0	10
18	Sialjor	2	0	1	0	3
19	Singha Munda	14	0	2	0	16
20	Talpali	8	0	2	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	9
Total		319	5	72	0	396
% of total		80.56	1.26	18.18	0.00	100.00



Sl	Village name	Only Water	Ash	Soap	Other (State)	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	1	0	8
2	Bandhpara	6	0	9	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	1	0	12
4	Barghati	0	0	7	0	7
5	Bhalukanda	10	0	3	0	13
6	Brambhanijor	13	1	0	0	14
7	Budabahal	93	0	77	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	6	0	12	0	18
10	Gandharimal	10	0	10	0	20
11	Ghatal Darjui	3	0	9	0	12
12	Ghatul	12	0	7	0	19
13	Khaliapali	3	0	0	0	3
14	Kukurimahul	7	0	3	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	3	0	1	0	4
17	Sandhijor	9	0	1	0	10
18	Sialjor	9	0	1	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	4	0	19
20	Talpali	2	0	1	0	3
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	9
Total		228	1	167	0	396
% of total		57.58	0.25	42.17	0.00	100.00

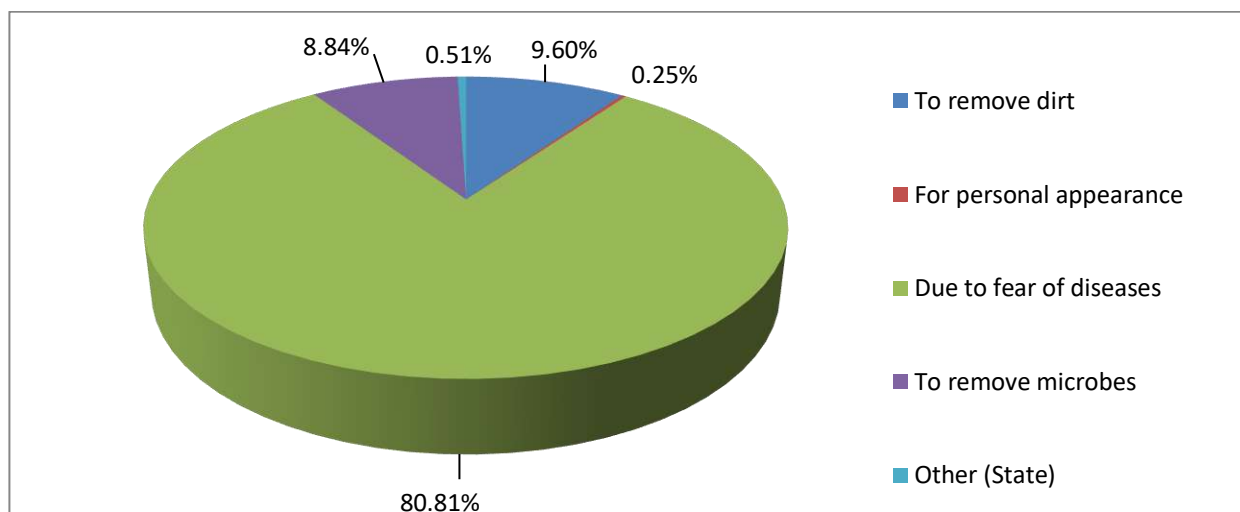


If you do not wash your hands with soap, give reasons why not?									
SI	Village name	Not adequate water	No soap	Soap is expensive	Hands are clean anyway with just water	Habit	Do not think it is important	Other	Total
1	Amghat	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	5	3	0	1	6	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	4	1	0	5	1	0	0	11
4	Barghati	2	2	1	0	3	1	0	9
5	Bhalukanda	2	3	1	1	7	2	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	8	1	2	2	2	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	45	53	25	42	3	3	0	171
8	Chhata Pipal	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	10
9	Desandh	6	0	0	3	5	1	0	15
10	Gandharimal	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	4	1	1	1	3	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	6	1	0	3	2	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	4	2	1	0	2	2	0	11
17	Sandhijor	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	4	0	1	3	2	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	2	3	3	3	2	2	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	9
Total		107	96	48	71	61	13	0	396
% of total		27.02	24.24	12.12	17.93	15.40	3.28	0.00	100.00

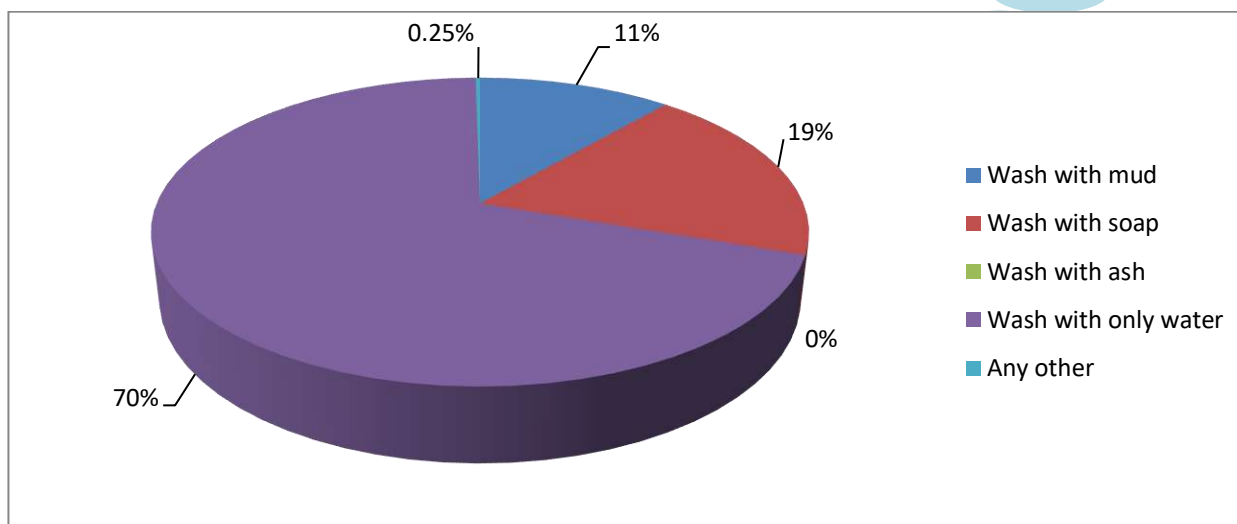


Why do you wash your hands							
SI	Village name	To remove dirt	For personal appearance	Due to fear of diseases	To remove microbes	Other (State)	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	1	10	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	3	0	6	6	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	0	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	7	0	0	3	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	5	0	1	4	0	10

15	Laxmanpur	0	0	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	4	0	1	4	2	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	7	0	3	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	2	0	0	8	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	9	0	0	9
	Total	38	1	320	35	2	396
	% of total	9.60	0.25	80.81	8.84	0.51	100.00



SI	Village name	Wash with mud	Wash with soap	Wash with ash	Wash with only water	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	3	0	0	8	0	11
4	Barghati	2	8	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	13	0	0	1	15
7	Budabahal	1	0	0	169	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	2	0	0	8	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	3	7	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	1	9	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	3	8	0	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	0	9	0	9
	Total	45	75	0	275	1	396
	% of total	11.36	18.94	0.00	69.44	0.25	100.00



Are you aware of the symptoms of Diarrhoea?				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	11
4	Barghati	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	14	15
7	Budabahal	0	170	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	10
9	Desandh	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	1	10	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	10
21	Tepran	9	0	9
Total		122	274	396
% of total		30.81	69.19	100.00

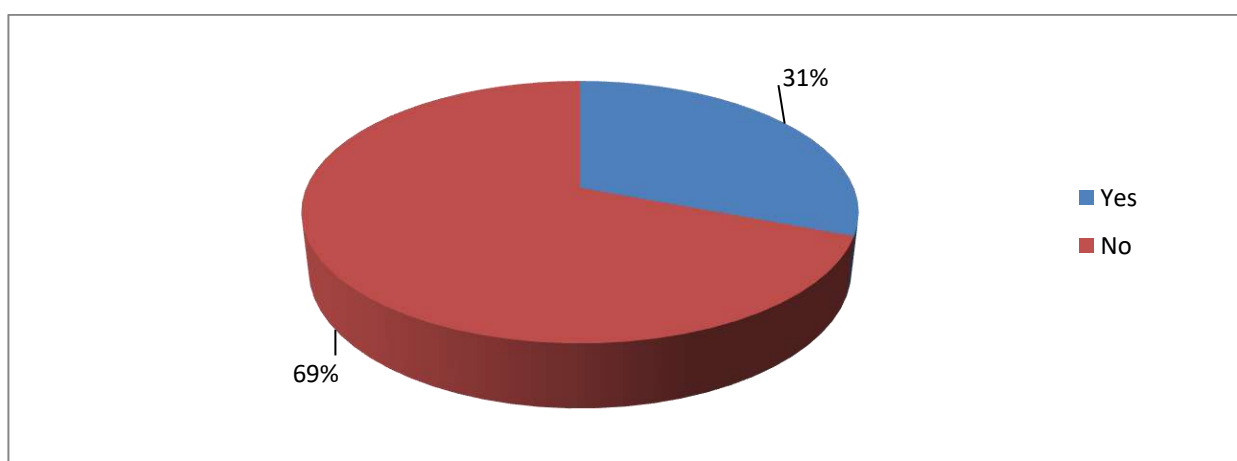


Table 4.4.2	Blood in feces				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	1	0	9	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	0	4	166	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	10	10
16	Phapsi	0	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
	Total	1	124	271	396
	% of total	0.25	31.31	68.43	100.00

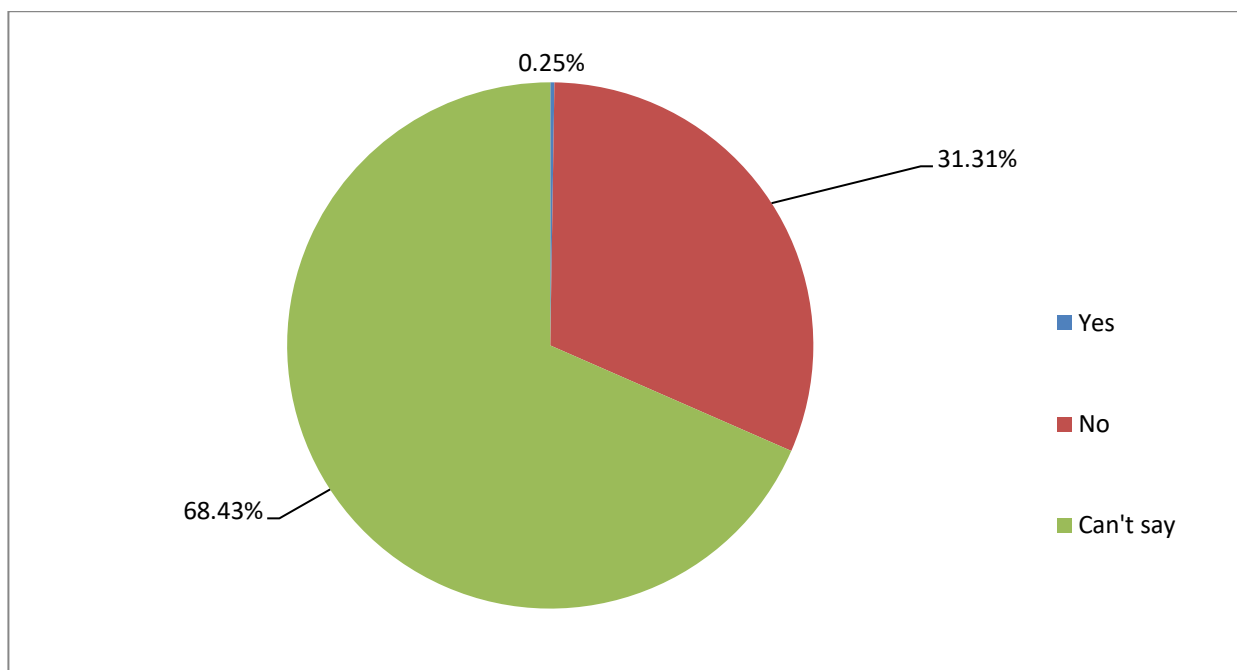


Table 4.4.3	Frequent loose motions (2 to 3 watery stools with in 1-2 hours)				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	1	0	9	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	165	0	5	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10

11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	2	10	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
Total		188	118	90	396
% of total		47.47	29.80	22.73	100.00

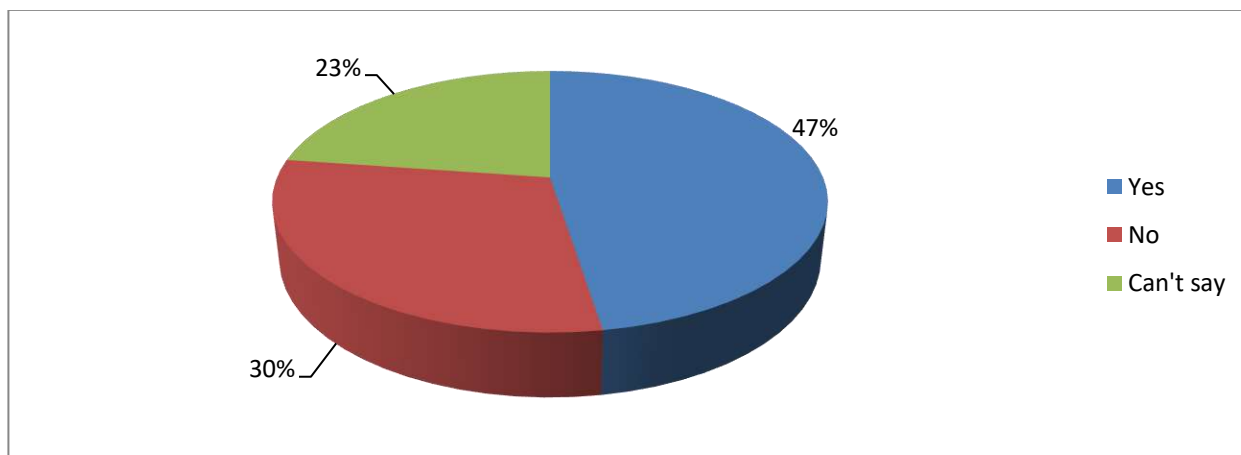


Table 4.4.4		Unable to drink			
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	0	0	10	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	169	0	1	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	11	1	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	10	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
Total		308	1	87	396
% of total		77.78	0.25	21.97	100.00

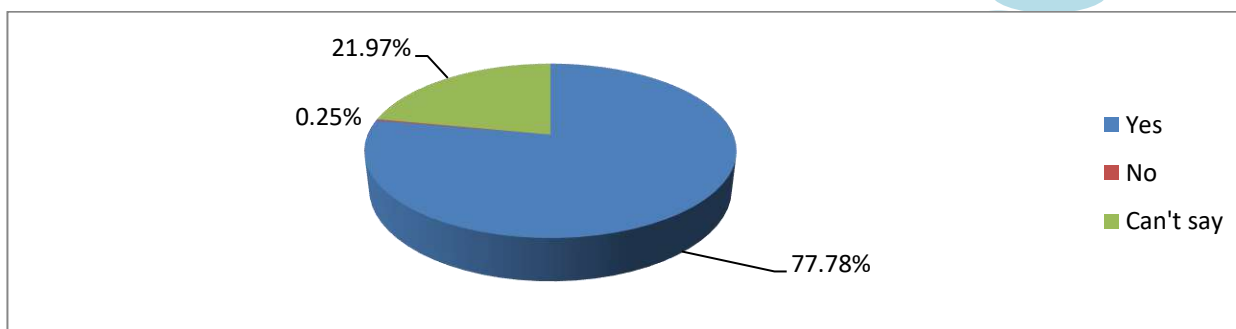


Table 4.4.5					
Repeated vomiting					
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	1	0	9	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	0	169	1	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
Total		1	309	86	396
% of total		0.25	78.03	21.72	100.00

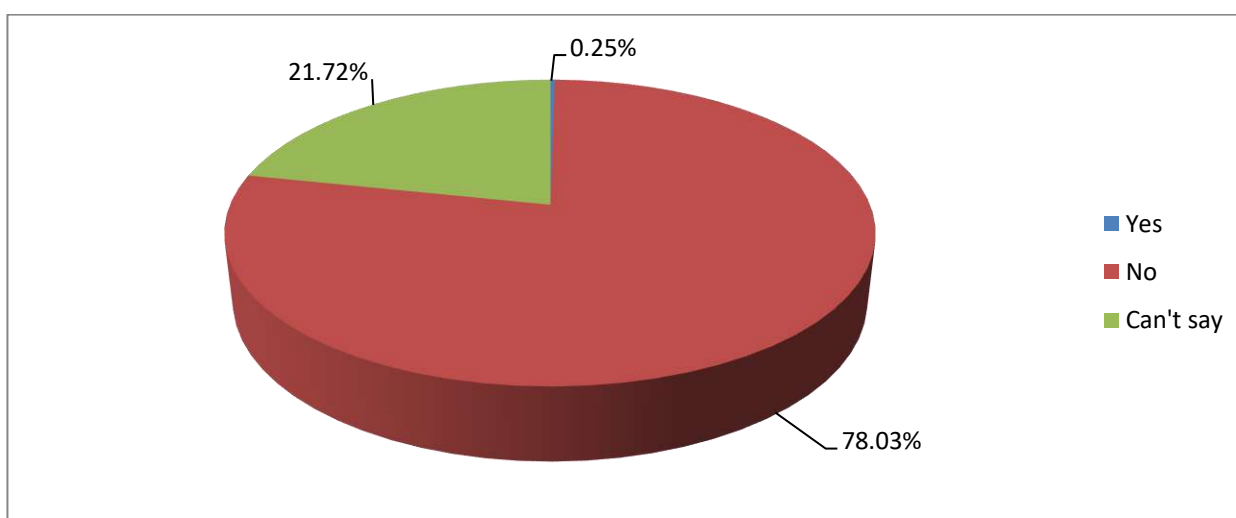


Table 4.4.6					
Fever					
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	0	1	9	10

5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	0	15	15
7	Budabahal	0	169	1	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	0	10	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	10	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	0	10	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
Total		0	310	86	396
% of total		0.00	78.28	21.72	100.00

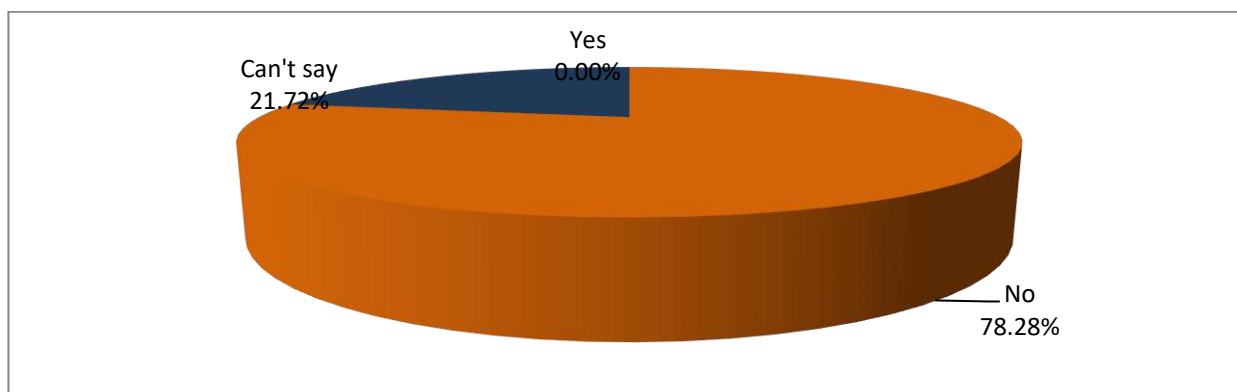
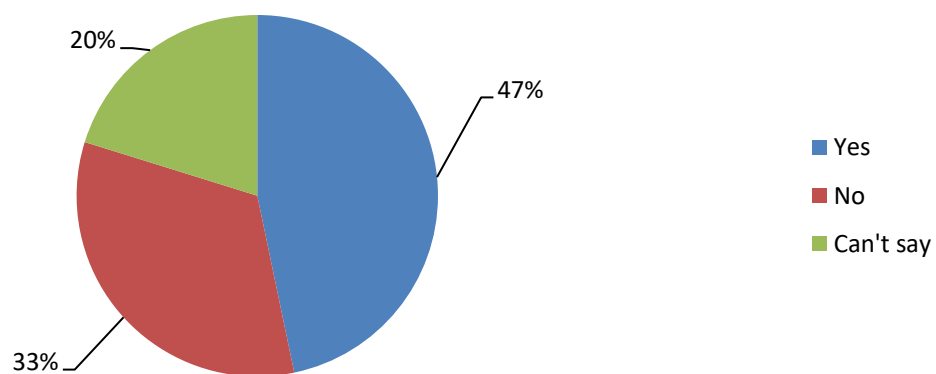


Table 4.5.1		Germs in the food consumed			
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	0	1	9	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	3	12	15
7	Budabahal	165	4	1	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	1	9	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	1	9	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	0	11	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	10	10
18	Sialjor	0	1	9	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	10	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
Total		185	131	80	396
% of total		46.72	33.08	20.20	100.00



Grems on hands of children or hands that prepare food					
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	0	9	1	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	0	15
7	Budabahal	167	3	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	8	2	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	9	1	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	9	1	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
Total		187	204	5	396
% of total		47.22	51.52	1.26	100.00

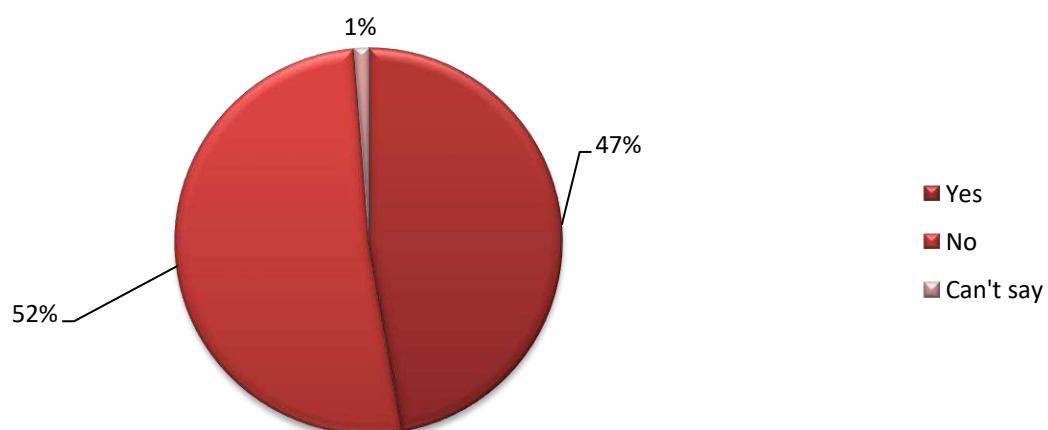


Table 4.5.3	Dirty water used for cleaning utensils and for cooking can allow germs to get into food				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	0	9	1	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	8	2	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	9	1	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	9	1	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
	Total	310	81	5	396
	% of total	78.28	20.45	1.26	100.00

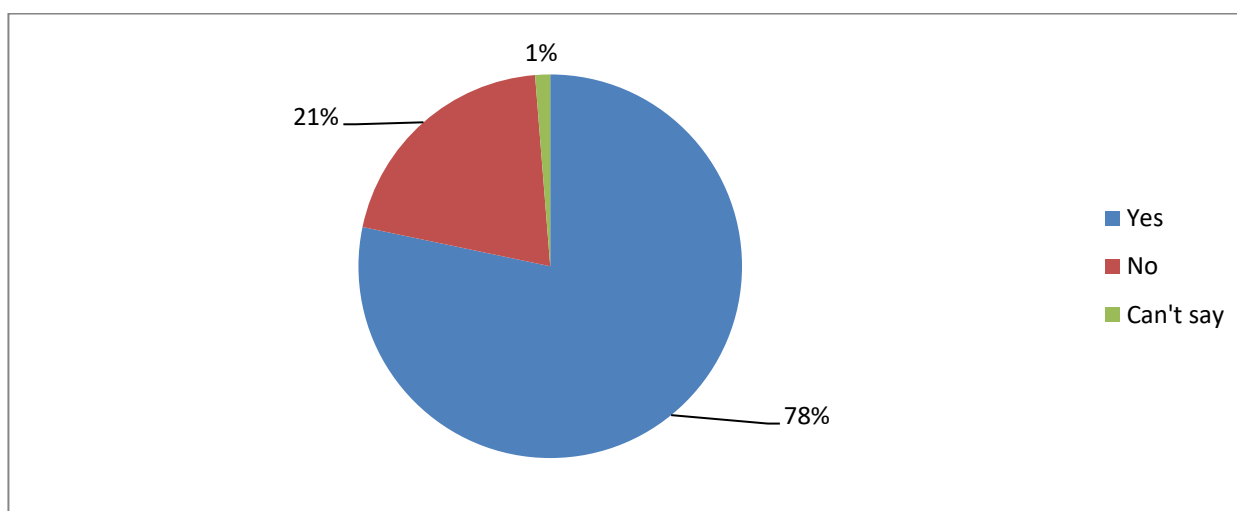
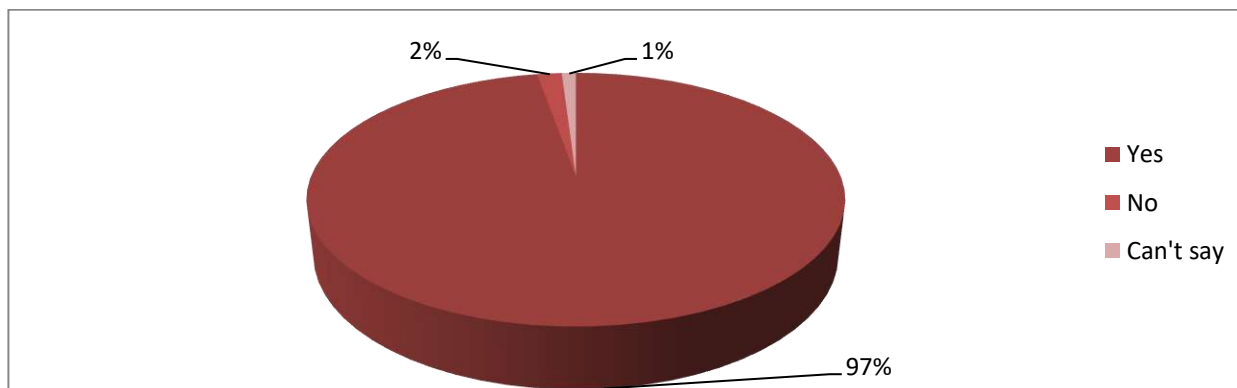


Table 4.5.4:	Cooked food kept uncovered for long hours may cause germ propagation in such food				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	4	6	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	14	1	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	8	0	2	10
14	Kukurimahul	9	0	1	10

15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	11	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	9	0	1	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	10	0	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
	Total	385	7	4	396
	% of total	97.22	1.77	1.01	100.00



Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	2	8	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	15	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	170	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	1	8	1	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	1	8	1	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
	Total	4	390	2	396
	% of total	1.01	98.48	0.51	100.00

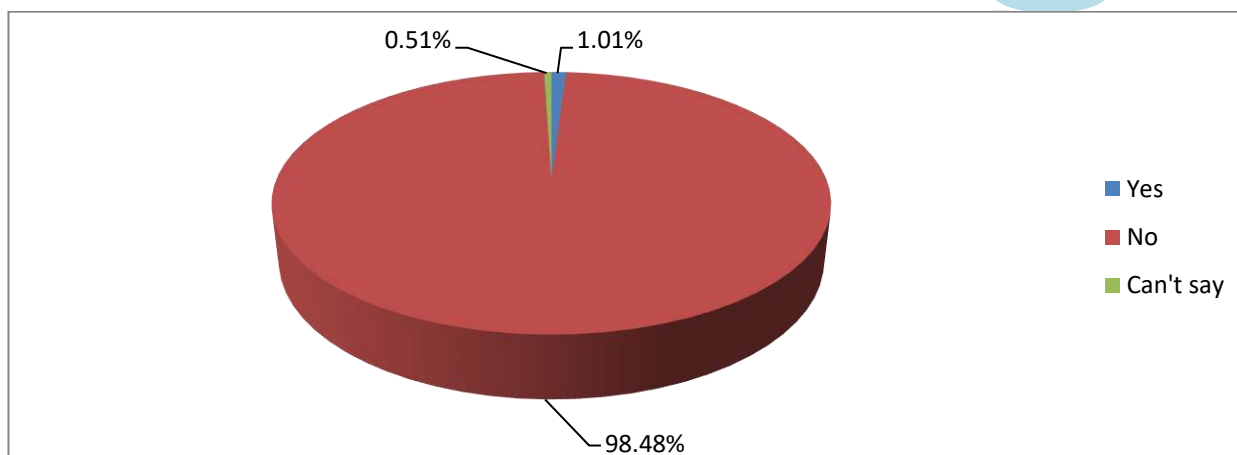


Table 4.5.6	Has any of your family member(s) (adult/children) suffered from Diarrhoea within last 3 years				
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	1	9	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	0	14	1	15
7	Budabahal	0	170	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	7	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	10	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	11	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	9	1	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
	Total	1	390	5	396
	% of total	0.25	98.48	1.26	100.00

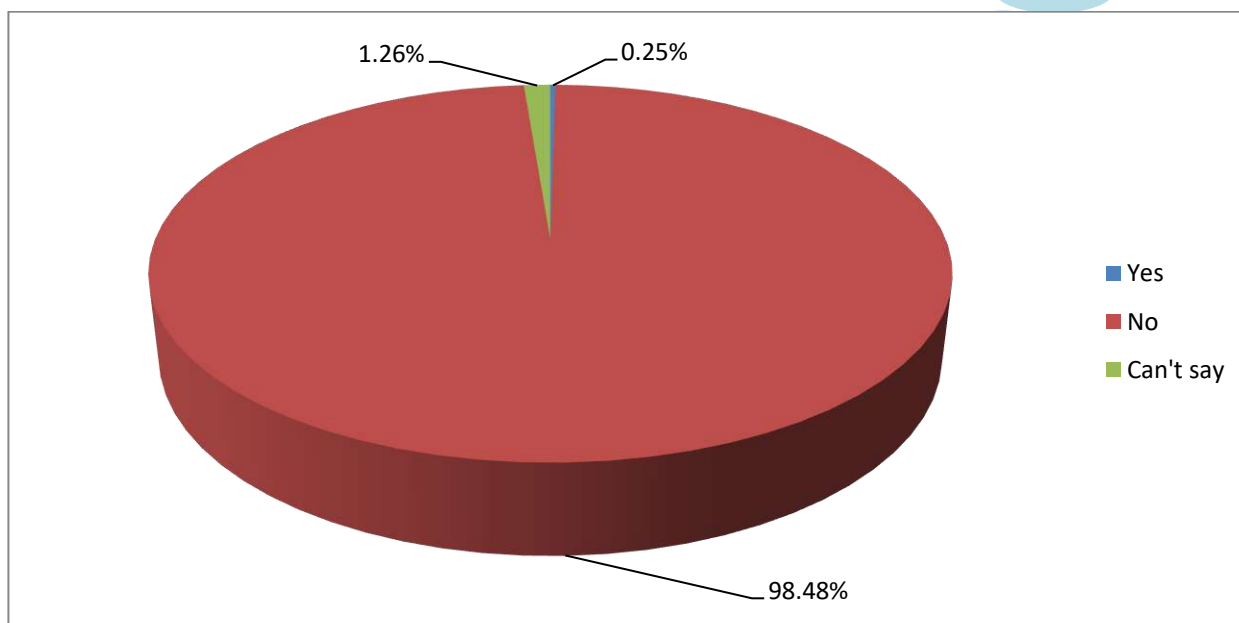


Table 4.6.1					
Hand washing					
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	9	0	1	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	7	8	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	1	6	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	2	5	3	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	8	3	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	6	2	2	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	2	8	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
Total		345	42	9	396
% of total		87.12	10.61	2.27	100.00

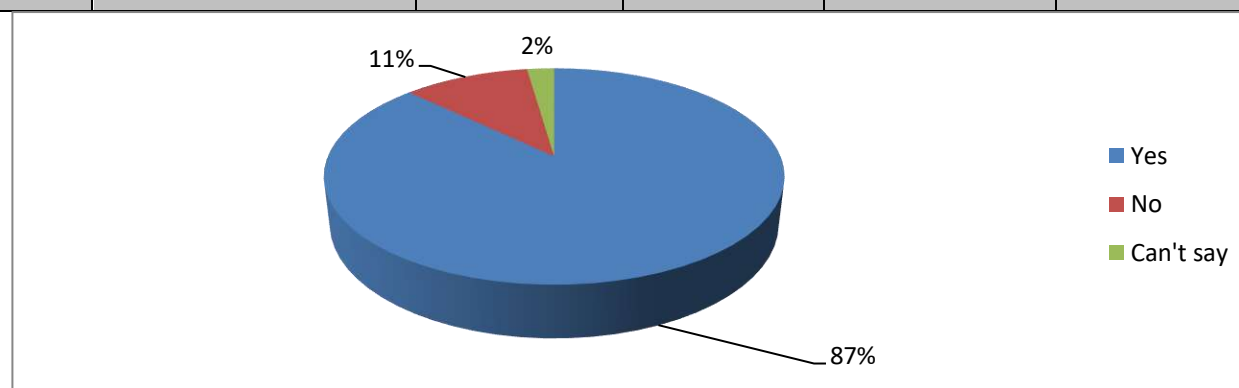
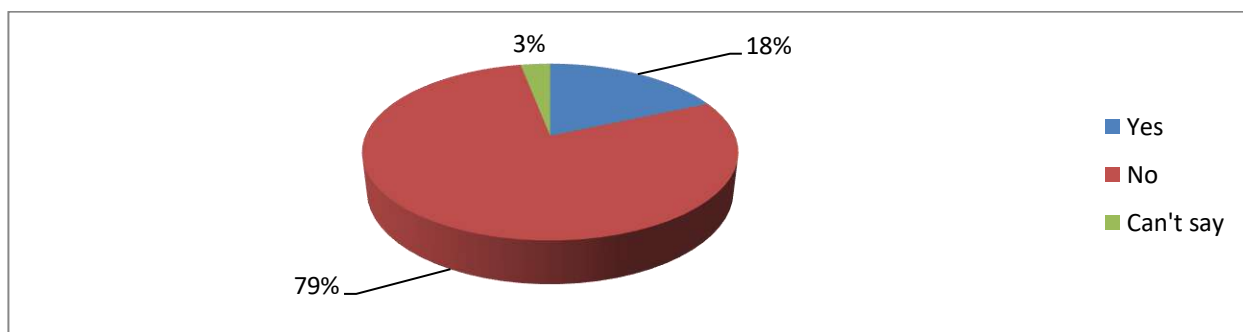
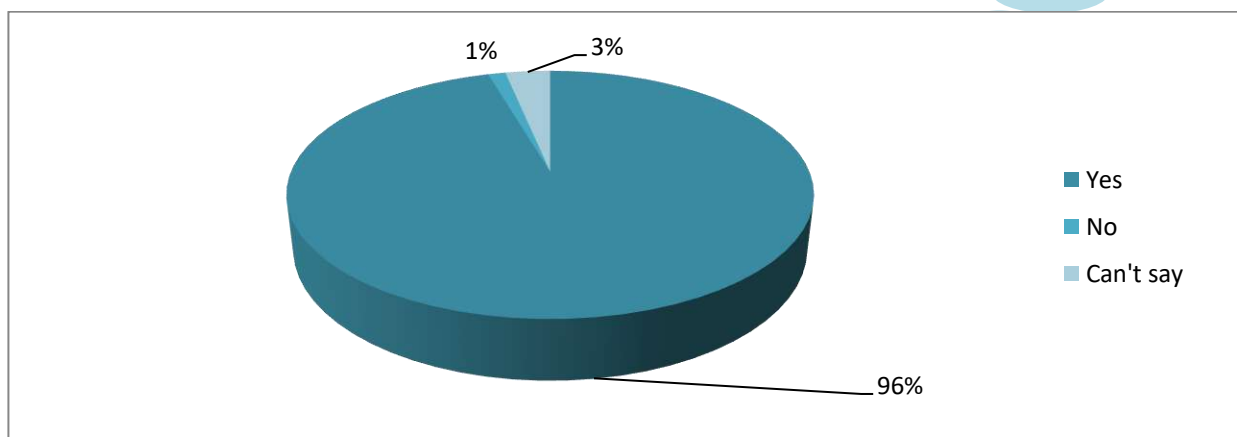


Table 4.6.2					
Use of latrine or bury feces					
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	7

2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	9	0	1	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	15	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	2	168	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	7	0	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	6	0	4	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	11	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	4	2	4	10
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	9	1	0	10
21	Tepran	0	9	0	9
Total		73	311	12	396
% of total		18.43	78.54	3.03	100.00



Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	13	2	0	15
7	Budabahal	168	0	2	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	7	0	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	7	0	3	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	10	1	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	4	1	5	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	9	1	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
Total		378	5	13	396
% of total		95.45	1.26	3.28	100.00



Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	8	7	0	15
7	Budabahal	168	0	2	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	6	1	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	2	5	3	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	5	6	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	5	1	4	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	2	8	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
	Total	346	38	12	396
	% of total	87.37	9.60	3.03	100.00

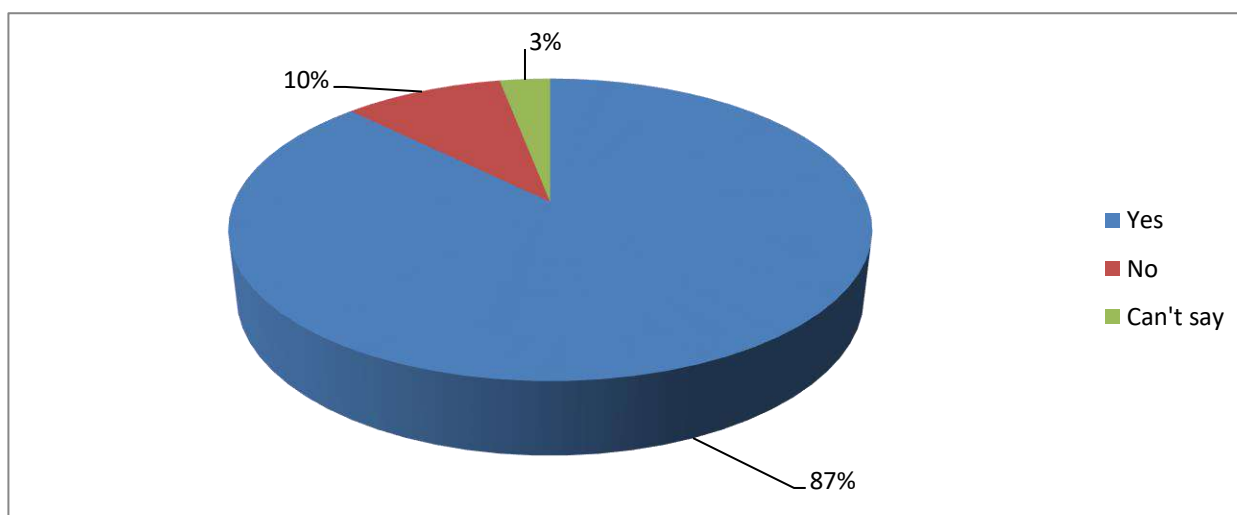


Table 4.6.5 Defecation and not washing of hands with soap					
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Can't say	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	6	4	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	6	9	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	165	5	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	7	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	6	4	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	2	9	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	1	4	5	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
Total		135	244	17	396
% of total		34.09	61.62	4.29	100.00

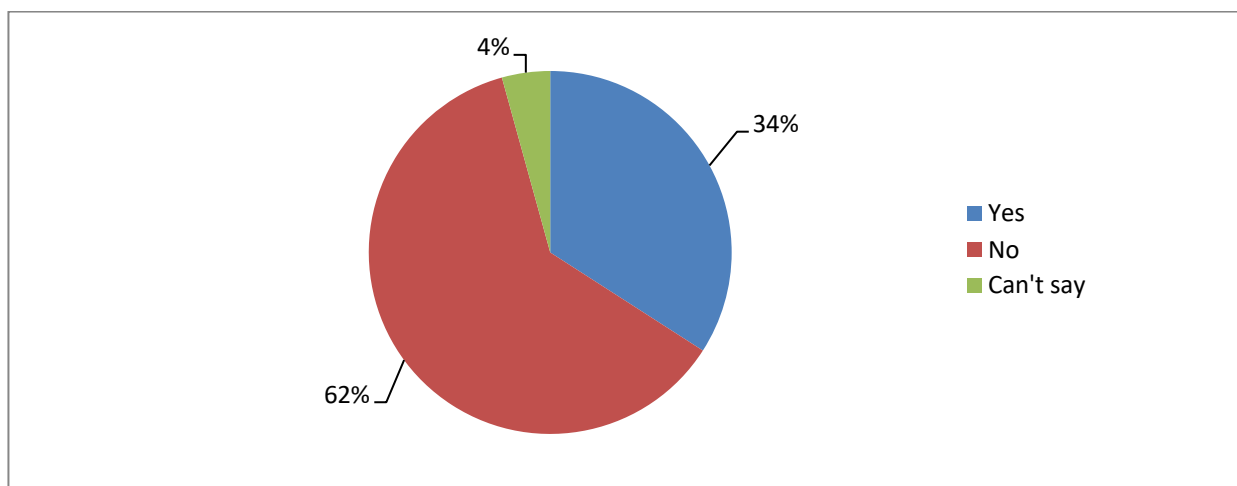
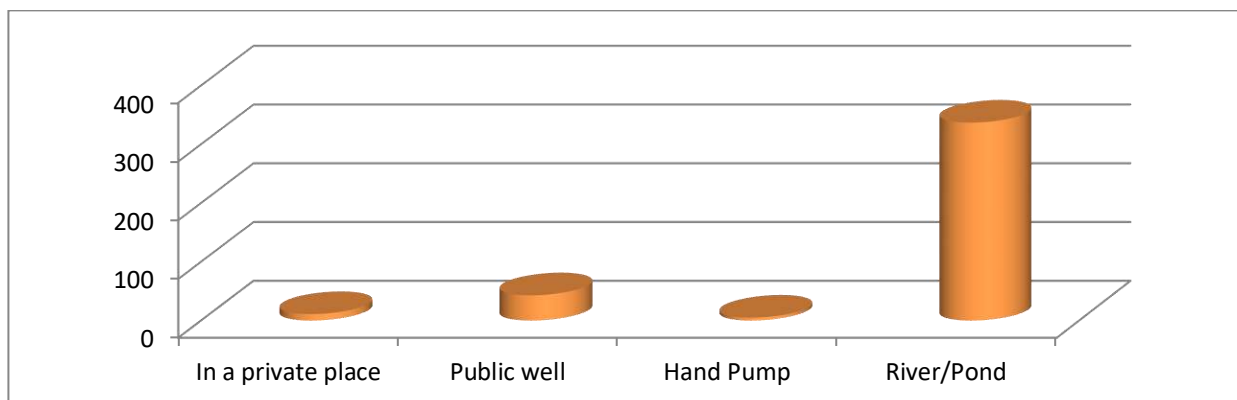


Table 4.7.1 Where do you go for bathing?						
Sl	Village name	In a private place	Public well	Hand Pump	River/Pond	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	7	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	15	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	0	11	11
4	Barghati	2	1	0	7	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	16	16
6	Brambhanijor	2	8	0	5	15
7	Budabahal	0	2	3	165	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	0	10	10
9	Desandh	0	0	0	15	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	0	10	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	10	10
12	Ghatul	0	2	0	10	12
13	Khaliapali	3	3	0	4	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	4	0	6	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	1	9	10

16	Phapsi	4	3	0	4	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	2	1	7	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	0	15	15
20	Talpali	0	8	0	2	10
21	Tepran	0	0	0	9	9
Total		11	43	5	337	396
% of total		2.78	10.86	1.26	85.10	100.00



How often do you bathe?					
Sl	Village name	Daily	Alternative days	Weekly	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	13	2	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	10	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	10	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	10	1	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	10	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	10	0	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	9
Total		393	3	0	396
% of total		99.24	0.76	0.00	100.00

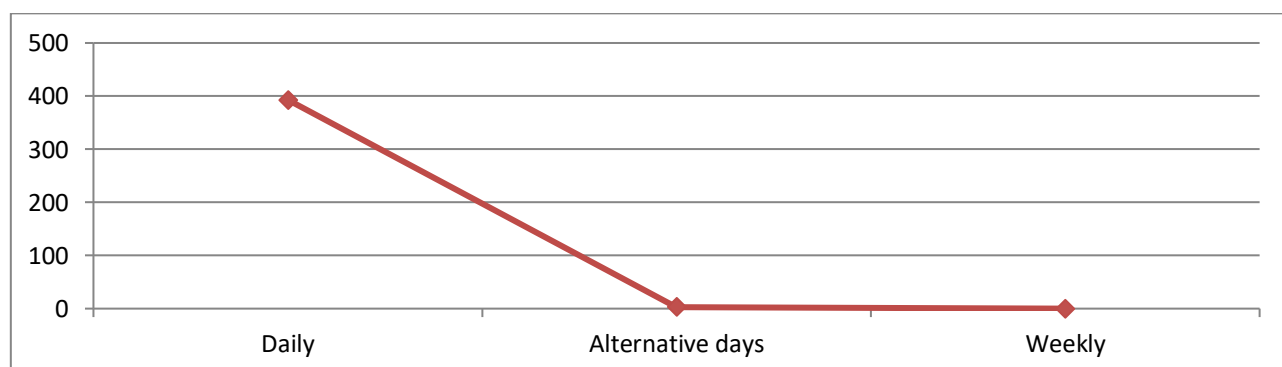


Table 4.7.3 If not at all. Does the person with disability Sponge					
SI	Village name	Daily	Alternative days	Weekly	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	0	0
2	Bandhpara	0	0	0	0
3	Bankiamunda	2	0	0	2
4	Barghati	0	0	0	0
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	0	0
6	Brambhanijor	1	0	0	1
7	Budabahal	16	0	0	16
8	Chhata Pipal	1	0	0	1
9	Desandh	2	0	0	2
10	Gandharimal	1	0	0	1
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	0	0
12	Ghatul	2	0	0	2
13	Khaliapali	0	0	0	0
14	Kukurimahul	0	0	0	0
15	Laxmanpur	2	0	0	2
16	Phapsi	0	0	0	0
17	Sandhijor	0	0	0	0
18	Sialjor	0	0	0	0
19	Singha Munda	3	0	0	3
20	Talpali	0	0	0	0
21	Tepran	1	0	0	1
	Total	31	0	0	31
	% of total	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

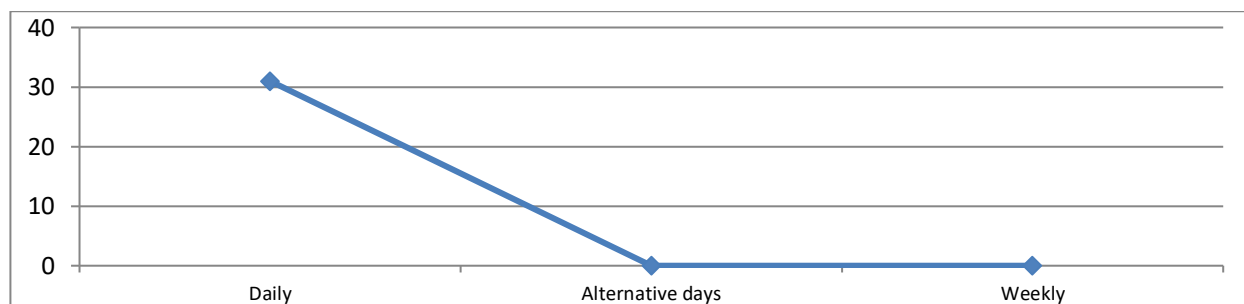
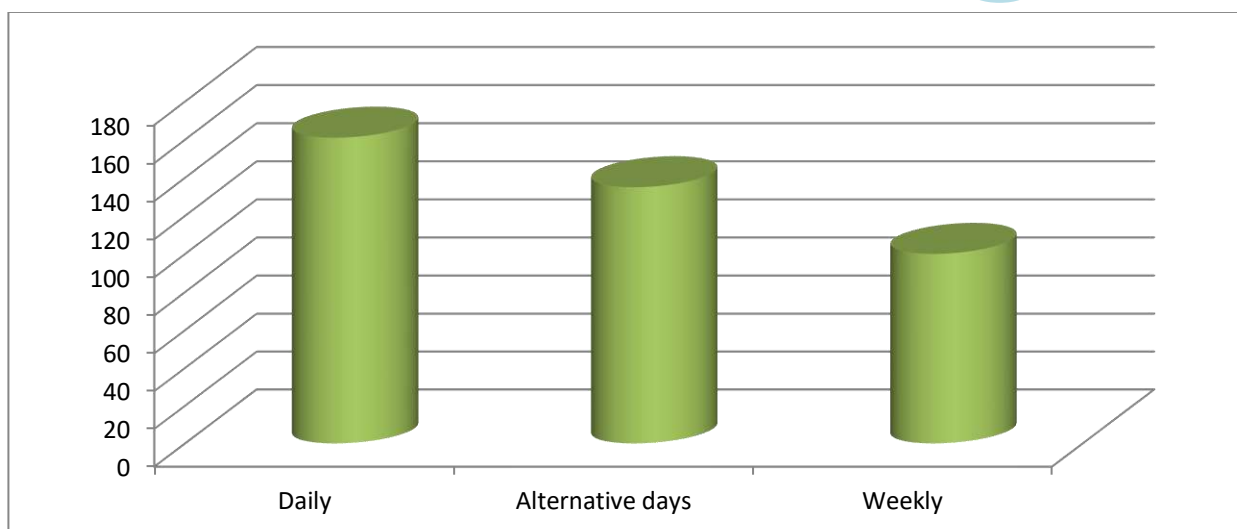


Table 4.7.4 Do your children bathe daily?					
SI	Village name	Daily	Alternative days	Weekly	Total
1	Amghat	5	2	0	7
2	Bandhpara	8	4	3	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	3	8	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	8	6	2	16
6	Brambhanijor	2	4	9	15
7	Budabahal	62	58	50	170
8	Chhata Pipal	4	3	3	10
9	Desandh	5	8	2	15
10	Gandharimal	5	3	2	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	3	6	1	10
12	Ghatul	6	6	0	12
13	Khaliapali	7	3	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	6	4	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	4	2	4	10
16	Phapsi	6	2	3	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	9	0	1	10
19	Singha Munda	4	4	7	15
20	Talpali	1	7	2	10
21	Tepran	6	0	3	9
	Total	161	135	100	396
	% of total	40.66	34.09	25.25	100.00



Sl	Village name	Traditional treatment	Worship God	Go to the Medical	Any other	Total
1	Amghat	0	0	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	0	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	0	11	0	11
4	Barghati	0	0	10	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	0	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	0	13	1	15
7	Budabahal	0	1	169	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	0	0	10	0	10
9	Desandh	0	0	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	0	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	0	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	0	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	1	8	1	10
14	Kukurimahul	0	1	8	1	10
15	Laxmanpur	0	0	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	0	11	0	11
17	Sandhijor	0	0	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	0	1	9	0	10
19	Singha Munda	0	0	15	0	15
20	Talpali	0	0	10	0	10
21	Tepran	0	0	9	0	9
Total		1	4	388	3	396
% of total		0.25	1.01	97.98	0.76	100.00

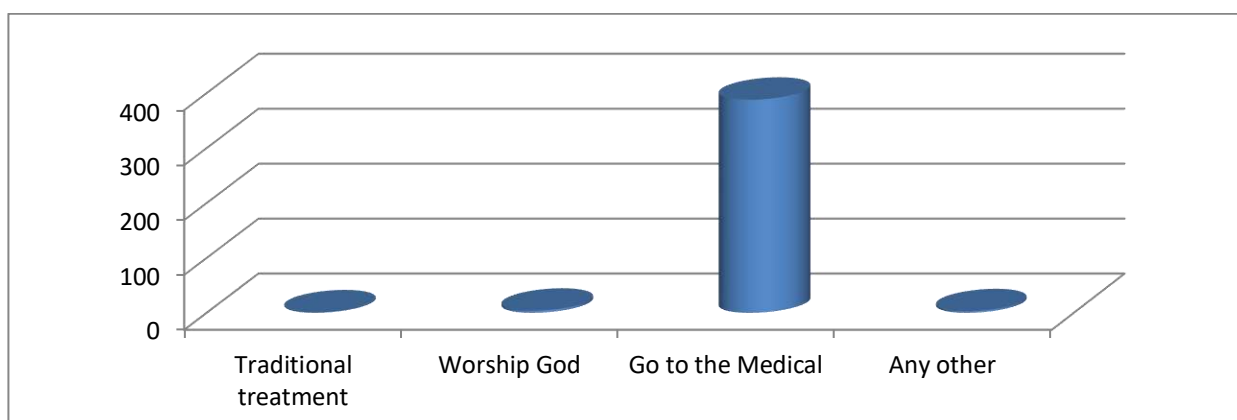


Table: 4.9.1	What do you use during menstruation?					
Sl	Village name	Cloth	Sanitary Napkin	Nothing	Others	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	15	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	10	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	8	2	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	9	2	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	8	2	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	9	1	0	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	9
	Total	389	7	0	0	396
	% of total	98.23	1.77	0.00	0.00	100.00

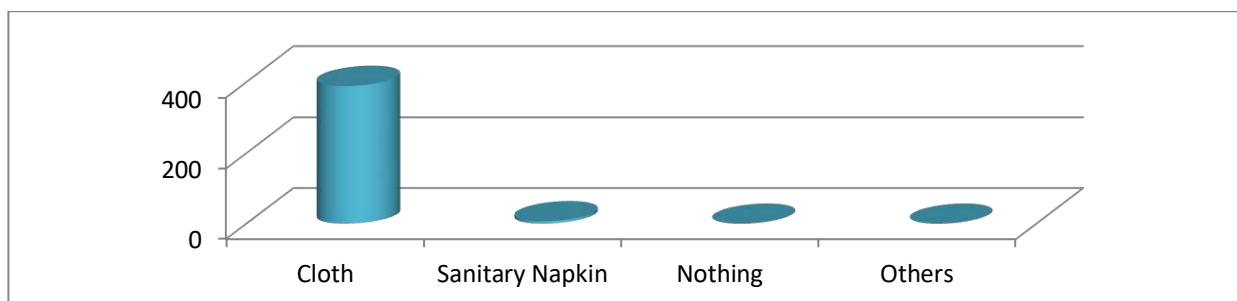
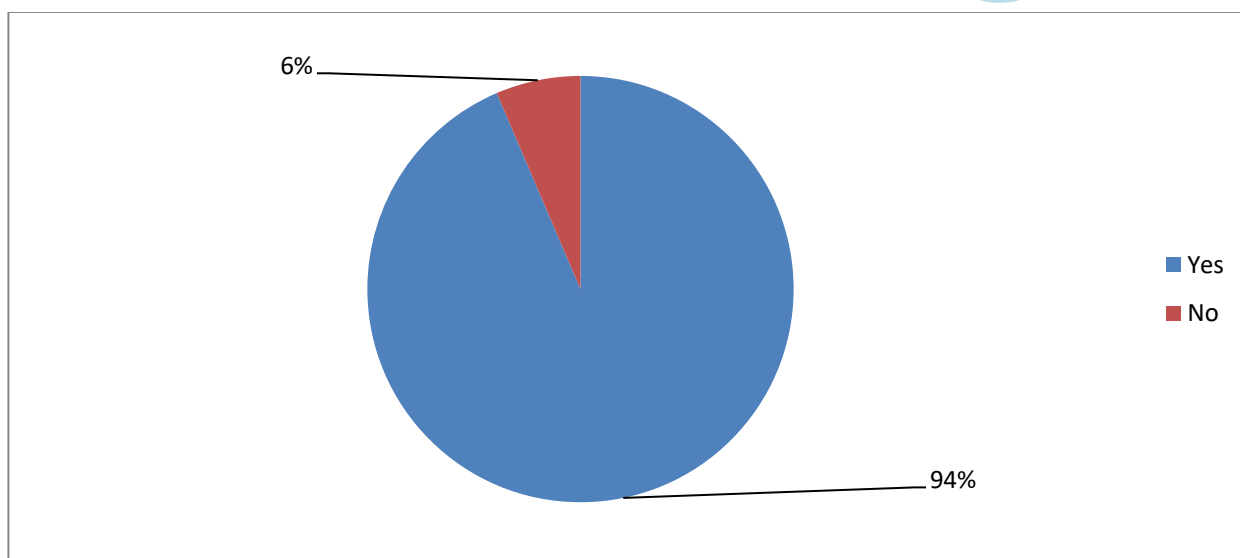
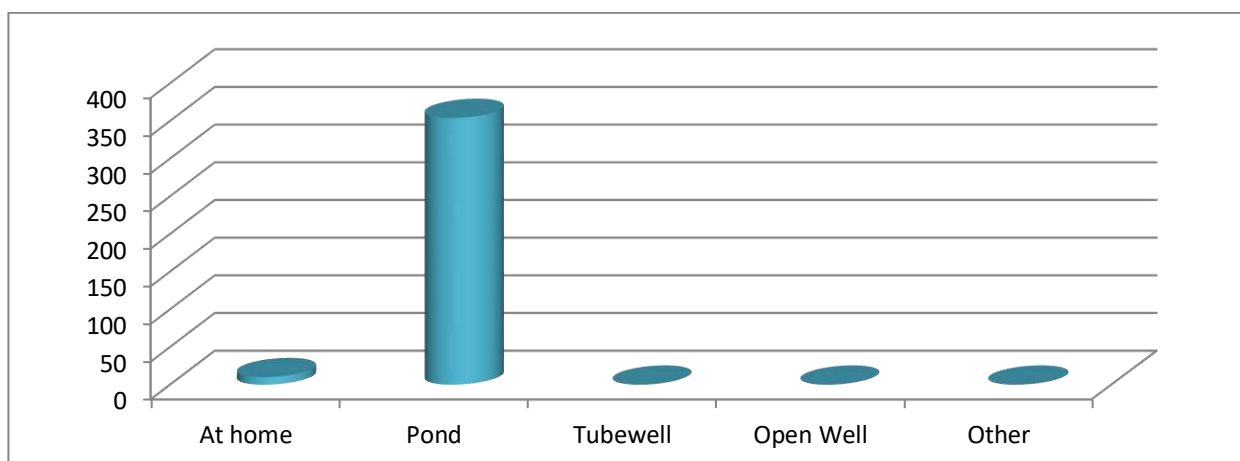


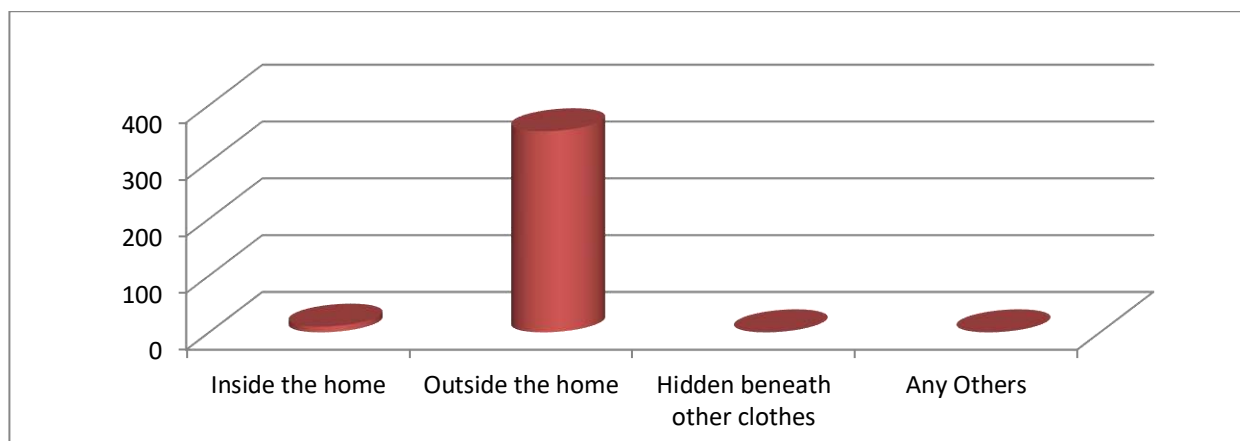
Table 4.9.2	If you use cloth, how often do you wash it & is it washed with soap?			
Sl	Village name	Yes	No	Total
1	Amghat	7	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	11	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	15	0	15
7	Budabahal	148	22	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	15
10	Gandharimal	10	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	10	0	10
12	Ghatul	12	0	12
13	Khaliapali	10	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	8	0	8
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	10
16	Phapsi	9	0	9
17	Sandhijor	10	0	10
18	Sialjor	6	2	8
19	Singha Munda	15	0	15
20	Talpali	8	1	9
21	Tepran	9	0	9
	Total	364	25	389
	% of total	93.57	6.43	100.00



Where do you wash the cloth?							
Sl	Village name	At home	Pond	Tubewell	Open Well	Other	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	2	8	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	3	12	0	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	148	0	0	0	148
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	0	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	1	7	0	0	0	8
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	9	0	0	0	9
17	Sandhijor	2	8	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	2	4	0	0	0	6
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	8	0	0	0	8
21	Tepran	0	9	0	0	0	9
	Total	10	354	0	0	0	364
	% of total	2.75	97.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

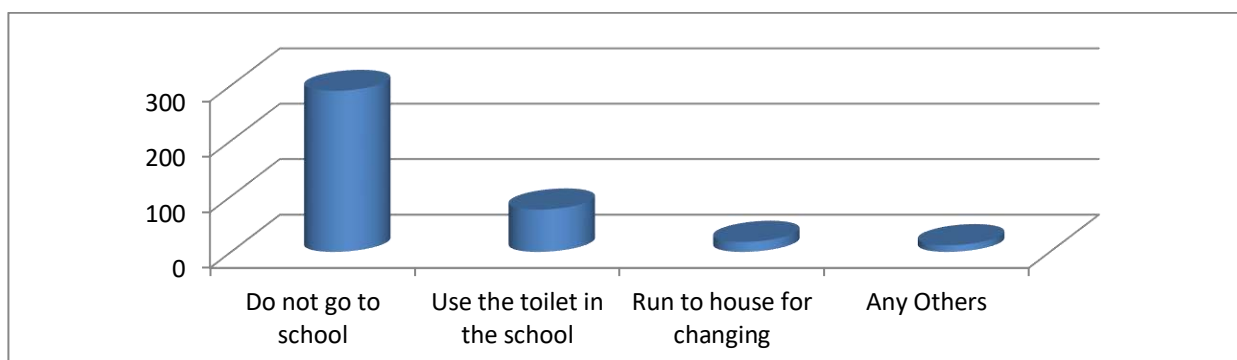


Where do you dry the cloth after washing to see if the cloth is dried in sun for killing of germs, etc.						
Sl	Village name	Inside the home	Outside the home	Hidden beneath other clothes	Any Others	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	0	15	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	0	11	0	0	11
4	Barghati	2	8	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	0	16	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	3	12	0	0	15
7	Budabahal	0	148	0	0	148
8	Chhata Pipal	0	10	0	0	10
9	Desandh	0	15	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	0	10	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	0	10	0	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	1	7	0	0	8
15	Laxmanpur	0	10	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	0	9	0	0	9
17	Sandhijor	2	8	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	2	4	0	0	6
19	Singha Munda	0	15	0	0	15
20	Talpali	0	8	0	0	8
21	Tepran	0	9	0	0	9
	Total	10	354	0	0	364
	% of total	2.75	97.25	0.00	0.00	100.00

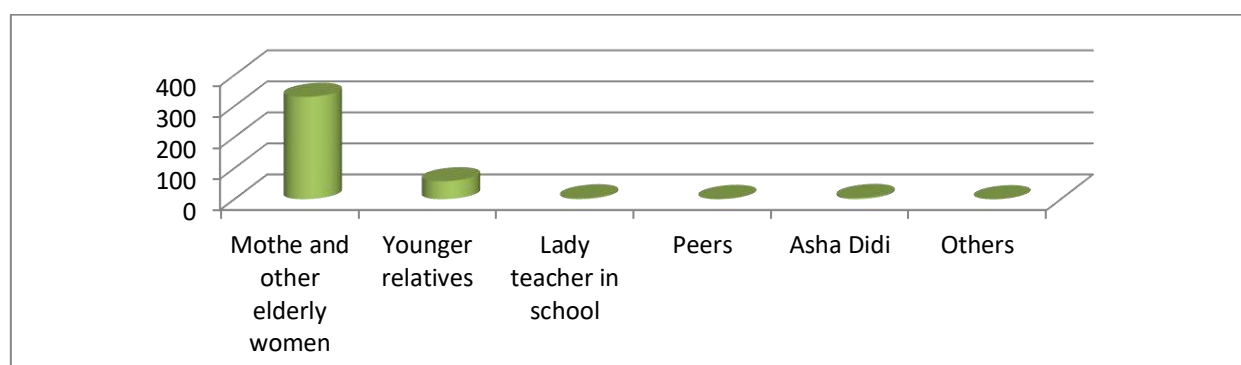


What do the school going girls do during mensuration						
Sl	Village name	Do not go to school	Use the toilet in the school	Run to house for changing	Any Others	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	8	3	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	1	3	7	4	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	1	9	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	1	10	1	0	12
13	Khaliapali	4	2	1	3	10
14	Kukurimahul	2	7	1	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	3	3	2	3	11
17	Sandhijor	0	10	0	0	10

18	Sialjor	1	4	3	2	10
19	Singha Munda	14	0	1	0	15
20	Talpali	0	8	2	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	9
	Total	290	76	18	12	396
	% of total	73.23	19.19	4.55	3.03	100.00



Sl	Village name	Mothe and other elderly women	Younger relatives	Lady teacher in school	Peers	Asha Didi	Others	Total
1	Amghat	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
2	Bandhpara	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
3	Bankiamunda	8	3	0	0	0	0	11
4	Barghati	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
5	Bhalukanda	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
6	Brambhanijor	7	4	0	1	3	0	15
7	Budabahal	170	0	0	0	0	0	170
8	Chhata Pipal	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
9	Desandh	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
10	Gandharimal	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
11	Ghatal Darjui	1	9	0	0	0	0	10
12	Ghatul	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
13	Khaliapali	4	4	1	0	1	0	10
14	Kukurimahul	6	3	1	0	0	0	10
15	Laxmanpur	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
16	Phapsi	6	5	0	0	0	0	11
17	Sandhijor	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
18	Sialjor	9	1	0	0	0	0	10
19	Singha Munda	14	0	1	0	0	0	15
20	Talpali	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
21	Tepran	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Total	330	58	3	1	4	0	396
	% of total	83.33	14.65	0.76	0.25	1.01	0.00	100.00



QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BASELINE SURVEY

Study on Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Balangir District of Odisha

Prepared by Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC)

Informed Consent

Hello! My name is _____ and I am working with *RCDC*. ***We are conducting a survey to understand your knowledge attitude and practices on issues related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).***

Participation in this survey is voluntary. However, we hope that you will participate because your views are important. This survey will take about 30 minutes to complete. Your identity and answers will remain confidential.

Are you willing to be interviewed?

Member agrees to be interviewed.....1 Member does not agree to be interviewed.....2

Schedule No. :

Date :

Time :

Name of the Village :

Name of the Block:

Name of the G.P. :

Name of the District :

*Instruction : Read aloud the following statement before proceeding : "Let me start off by asking a few questions about you". Please write the respondent's answer in the answer box using **codes**.*

SECTION - 1 : GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE RESPONDENT

1.1	Name of the Respondent:	
1.2	Age: (in complete years) : (If exact is not known, please ask to guess and record the response)	
1.3	Sex (Male 1/Female 2/Third Gender 3)	
1.4	Marital Status : (Unmarried – 1, Married – 2, Widowed – 3, Separated/Divorcee – 4)	
1.5	If married, number of children: (Mention no. of children only)	
1.6	Total No. of family members including the respondent No. of members only)	
1.7	Family details	
	Adult Male	
	AdultFemale	
	Adolescent/Child Male	
	Adolescent/Child Female	
	Child below 5 years Male	
	Child below 5 years Female	
1.8	Highest Educational Qualification: (Illiterate – 1,Upto ME classes Under metric – 3, Metric – 4, College – 5 Any other, specify – 6)	
1.9	Current Occupation status: (Unemployed – 1, Agriculture – 2, Agril. Wage labour – 3, Indl. Wage Labour – 4, Business – 5, Service – 6, Housewife – 7, Any other, specify – 8)	
1.10	Is any one of your family member a Person with Disability ? (Yes-1, No-2)	
1.11	If yes, please provide details:	

SECTION – 2: Drinking Water

2.1	Average quantity of water consumption of the family per day for drinking and cooking (10-20 Ltrs. – 1, 21 – 40 Ltrs. – 2, 41 – 60 Ltrs. – 3, 60 Ltrs. & above – 4)	
2.2	Average quantity of water consumption of the family per day for cleaning and sanitation (10-20 Ltrs. – 1, 21 – 40 Ltrs. – 2, 41 – 60 Ltrs. – 3, 60 Ltrs. & above – 4)	
2.3	Sources of drinking water in Rainy season: (Own well – 1, Tube well (own) – 2, Tube well (Govt.) - 3, PW supply Sanitary well 9 govt) Supply – 4, Pond – 5, River – 6, Water Tanker 7, Any other, specify – 8)	
2.4	Sources of drinking water in dry season: (Use same code as above)	
2.5	Sources of water for other purposes viz.Cleaning, washing & sanitation etc. in wet season: (Use same code as above)	
2.6	Do you have a household water supply (yes 1, no 2)	
2.7	Distance of the water point from your house during dry season? (Within 50 metre -1, Within 100 metres-2, Within 500 metres-3, More than 500 metres-4)	
2.8	Distance of the water point from your house during wet season? (Within 50 metre -1, Within 100 metres-2, Within 500 metres-3, More than 500 metres-4)	
2.9	If the respondent is a person with disability who fetches the water? (Self-1, Family member /relative-2, Neighbors-3, Others-4)	
2.10	How many times a day do you collect water? (Once-1, Twice-2, More than twice-3)	
2.11	Total Volume of water collected for the whole family	
2.12	Who in the family collect water (Adult women 1 Adult men 2 Adolescent Girls 3 Adolescent boys)	
2.13	Water quality of the sources(dry season) Has foul smell 1 smell of iron 2 Smells muddy 3 looks muddy 4 Water in not of good quality 5, hard water (difficulty in cooking rice and dal) 6 Any other (Specify) 7	
2.14	Do you need to queue to collect water? (Yes-1, No-2)	
2.15	If answer to 2.10 is yes – How long is the waiting time? Specify in minutes	
2.16	Means of collection of water (Open Bucket-1, Gara - 2, Degchi/Mathia3, Bucket with lid/ metal utensil with lid-4, Mud pot without lid-5, Mud pot with lid-6, Any other-7)	
2.17	How often do you clean the container used for collecting water? (Every time-1, Every alternate day-2, Every three days-3, Once a week-4 , Other (state)-5)	
2.18	How do you store the water at your home after its collection? (Same container used to fetch water-1, Uncovered bucket / Uncovered metal utensil-2, Bucket with lid/ metal utensil with lid-3, Mud pot without lid-4, Mud pot with lid-5, Any Others-6)	
2.19	How often do you clean the storage container? (Every time-1, Every alternate day-2, Every three days-3, Once a week-4 , Other (state)-5)	
2.20	Where do you keep the water storage container? (At the floor & inside the house-1, At a raised platform (some height) over the floor made inside the house-2 , At the raised platform(some height) and in front of the house-3)	
2.21	If there is a person with disability, is it kept at an accessible height?(Yes-1, No-2)	
2.22	17 How do you draw the water from the container?(By hand-1, by container-2, by a ladle) ????????? N.B-Directly pour the water to separate container (Jug/ Glass) use for drinking, Use a ladle for transferring the water to a separate container (Jug/ Glass), Use a bowl/ Glass by dipping into the storage container for transferring the water to a separate container (Jug/ Glass), Use the Cup/glass in which you drink to take out water, Drinking directly from the container, Through the tap attached to storage filter / bucket, Others (State)	
2.23	How do you use washing water and drinking water? (From the same container-1, Use separate containers-2, Any other means-3)	
2.24	19 Do you experience water scarcity sometimes in your village? (Yes-1, No-2)	
2.25	If Q no- 2.24 is yes, then response mechanism during water scarcity: (Depend on Emergency water supply by Govt./NGO – 1, Neighbouring village – 2, Water vendor – 3, Block head quarter – 4, Any other, specify – 5)	
2.26	Do you treat/filter the water before drinking? (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
	If yes, what is your treatment mechanism? (Water is decanted to a separate container after sedimentation -0, Boiling – 1, Filter – 2, Chlorine Treatment – 3, Any other, specify – 4)	

2.27	Why is the water for domestic use treated? (Usual Habit- 1, Due to fear of disease-2, For better family health-3, Kills microbes-4, Good hygiene practice-5, Others (specify)-6)	
2.28	Are you aware of any health hazards due to unsafe Drinking water? (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't Say – 3)	
2.29	What do you think about quality of drinking water from Hand pump? (Safe-1, unsafe-2, do not know-3)	
2.30	What do you think about water quality of Household pond/Community Pond for domestic usages? (Safe-1, unsafe-2, do not know-3)	
2.31	28 Are you aware of any water borne diseases? (Cholera – 1, Diarrhoea – 2, Dengue – 3, worm infection – 4, Typhoid – 5, Hepatitis – 6, Scabies -7, Any other, specify – 8)	
2.32	Do you have a water management committee for the water source or the village (Yes/No/ Do not know)	
2.33	Do the water management committee meet regularly (Yes/No/ Do not know)	
2.34	Is the committee effective? (Yes/No/ Do not know)	

2.30 What activities take place most frequently at or near to the water sources of domestic usage?

Sl. No.	Particulars	Washing Clothes	Washing Utensils	Bathing	Bathing Animals	Animals drink water	Washing of Children napkins	Washing of sanitary cloths	Washing babies backs
1	Hand Pump								
2	Well								
3	Pipe water supply (Public Stand post)								
4	River/Stream								
5	Pond								

SECTION – 3: SANITATION

3.1	3.1 Do you have some idea about sanitation? (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't Say – 3)	
3.2	If yes, Please specify....	
3.3	Can you tell me the safest way to dispose feces? (In Toilet – 1, burying it in ground – 2, dumping it in open pits 3 Throwing it in open places – 4, disposing it in river or pond – 4)	
3.4	Where you and your family members generally defecate? (In the field – 1, In Toilet – 2, On the banks of the rivers / ponds 3, Forest area 4 Any other, specify – 5)	
3.5	Normally which area of the village is frequented by your family for defecation? Mention the locations in terms priority (at least two)	
3.6	Do you have a toilet at home? (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
3.7	If yes, location of the toilet? (Within house – 1, Outside house but within fenced ares – 2, At a distance from the house)	
3.8	When was the toilet constructed?	
3.9	Was it supported by the government/ NGOs ? (No external support 1, Govt 2 NGO 3)	
3.10	If you have toilet, do all your family members use it regularly? (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
3.11	If the latrine is used by only by a section of the family, who uses it? (Only men 1, Only women 3 Only grown up girls -3, Only children-4, Only during night 5 Only during emergency 6)	
3.12	If 3.11 is no, what is the reason for not using toilet regularly? (No direct water supply – 1, Water needs to be brought from long distance-2, Toilet is not constructed properly -3, No super structure – 3, Not maintained properly – 4, Prefers to defecate in open air – 5, Toilet is used for some other purpose Specify) 6, Any other, specify – 7)	

3.13	If you have a toilet at your house, and you have a person with disability lives, is it accessible ¹ for him/her? (Has railings 1, Ramp to the toilet 2, Hand bars 3, Raised toilet seats 4, tactile plates for visually impaired 5)	
3.14	Do you intend to install/change a toilet in the near future? (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say - 3)	
3.15	If yes, what are the reasons thereof? (Hygienic point-1, Persuasion from NGO -2, Govt. scheme – 3, Privacy – 4, Easy access – 5, Status symbol – 6, Any other, specify - 7)	
3.16	Do you also have a bathing place along with the toilet? Yes 1, No 2	
3.17	Would you like to add a bathing place along with the planned toilet?	
3.18	Is open defecation a threat to our health? (Yes-1, No-2, Can't say-3)	

ENVIRONMENT SANITATION

3.19	How the used water from household is disposed off? (Into the kitchen garden-1, Through soak pit-2, Diverted to household pond-3, Connected to village drain-4, Remains stagnated around the house premises-5, Others specify-6)	
3.20	How the HH domestic wastes (other than excretion of domesticated animals and birds) disposed off? (Directly Thrown in the backyard-1, Thrown by the side of village road-2, Remains stagnated around the house premises-3, Others Specify-4)	
3.21	How the wastes of domesticated animals and birds are disposed off? (Directly Thrown in the field on day to day basis-1, Thrown in compost pit-2, Remains lying here and there inside the house premises-3, others specify-4)	

SECTION – 4: PERSONAL HYGIENE

4.1	1Do you have any idea about Hygiene? (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say - 3)	
4.2	Which of the following hygienic measures do you follow to stay healthy?	
4.2.1	Wash hands with soap and water before eating, (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
4.2.2	Before feeding young children, (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
4.2.3	Before preparing food (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
4.2.4	After Defecation (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
4.2.5	After handling domestic waste (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
4.2.6	After washing baby's bottom (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
4.2.7	Use clean utensils for eating, feeding and cooking (Yes - 1, No – 2)	
4.2.8	Serve foods immediately after preparation and while they are still hot es – (Yes - 1, No – 2)	
4.2.9	Cover uneaten food to protect from flies (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
4.2.10	Keep the area around your home clean (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
4.2.11	Do you think you can avoid illness by washing your hands with soap ? (Yes – 1, No – 2)	

4.3 What do use for washing your hands during the course of following day to day activities ? (Multiple answers)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Response : Please put(✓)as applicable			
		Material used for hand washing			
		Only water	Ash	Soap	Others (State)
4.3.1	Before eating				
4.3.2	Before feeding young children				
4.3.3	Before breast feeding to baby(s)				
4.3.4	Before cooking and handling of cooked food				

	for serving to family members				
4.3.5	After handling domestic wastes(animal wastes , cleaning of house , etc)				
4.3.6	After defecation				
4.3.7	After washing baby's bottom				

4.4 If you do not wash your hands with soap, give reasons why not?

Sl.	Particulars	Response(✓)
4.4 1	Not adequate water	
4.4 2	No Soap	
4.4 3	Soap is expensive	
4.4 4	Hands are clean anyway with just water	
4.4 5	Habit	
4.4 6	Do not think it is important	
4.4 7	Others	

4.5 Why do you wash your hands(Can tick more than one)?

Sl.	Particulars	Response(✓)
4.5.1	To remove dirt	
4.5.2	For personal appearance	
4.5.3	Due to fear of diseases	
4.5.4	To remove microbes	
4.5.5	Other (State)	

4.6	7 What measures do you take to clean/wash yourself after defecation? (Wash with mud-1, wash with soap-2, wash with ash -3, wash with only water - 4, Any other, specify-5)	
4.7	Are you aware of the symptoms of Diarrhoea? (Yes – 1, No – 2)	
4.8	9 Following are some of the major symptoms of Diarrhoea. What is your opinion?	
4.8.1	Blood in feces (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.8.2	Frequent loose motions (2 to 3 watery stools Within 1 – 2 hours) (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.8.3	Unable to drink (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.8.4	Repeated vomiting (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.8.5	Fever (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.9	According to you, do the following reasons cause Diarrhea?	
4.9.1	Germs in the food consumed (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.9.2	Germs on hands of children or hands that prepare food (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.9.3	Dirty water used for cleaning utensils and for cooking can allow germs to get into food (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.9.4	Cooked food kept uncovered for long hours may cause germ propagation in such food (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.9.5	Open defecation and not washing of hands with soap (Yes - 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.10	Has any of your family member(s) (adult/ Children) suffered from Diarrhoea within last 3 years (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.11.	What measures can be taken to reduce exposure to germs and parasites that cause diarrhea?	
4.11.1	Hand washing (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.11.2	Use of latrine or bury feces (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.11.3	Use of safe drinking water & clean water For cooking and cleaning of utensils (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.11.4	Cooked food kept uncovered for long hours may cause germination in such food (Yes – 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.11.5	Defecation and not washing of hands with soap	

	(Yes - 1, No – 2, Can't say – 3)	
4.12	4.13 Where do you go for bathing? (In a private place-1, Public well-2, Hand pump-3, River/pond-4) Please specify for Person with disability _____	
4.13	How often do you bathe? (Daily-1, Alternate days-2, Weekly-3) Please specify for Person with disability _____.	
4.14	If not at all - Does the person with disability sponge? (Daily-1, Alternate days-2, Weekly-3)	
4.15	Do your children bathe daily? Daily-1, Alternate days-2, Weekly-3) Please specify for Child with Disability _____	
4.16	What do you do when someone suffers from any water borne diseases? (Traditional treatment-1, Worship God-2, Go to the Medical-3, Any other-4)	

SECTION 5 : Menstrual Hygiene

(Only if respondent is a woman, if the respondent is a male for this section talk to a women, preferably a women enumerator)

5.1	What do you use during menstruation? (Cloth-1, sanitary napkin-2, nothing-3, others-4)	
5.2	19 If you use cloth, how often do you wash it? & is it washed with soap? (Yes-1, No-2)	
5.3	Where do you wash the cloth? (At home-1, Pond-2, Tubewell-3, Open Well-4, Any other-5)	
5.4	Where do you dry the cloth after washing to see if the cloth is dried in sun for killing of germs, etc (Inside the home-1, Outside the home-2, Hidden beneath other clothes 3Any other-4)	
5.5	What do the school going girls do during menstruation (Do not go to school 1, Use the toilet in the school 2, Run to house for changing 3, Any other 4)	
5.6	Whom do the adolescent girls talk to about their doubts of menstruation Mooother and other elderly women 1, Younger relatives 2 Lady teacher in school 3. Peers 4 Asha didi 5 Others (Specify)	

Say to the respondent: Thank you for your participation. Do you have any questions?

Observation of the Investigator:

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