

**Summer Training at
Seva Mandir
(April 2013-June 2013)**

Monitoring and Assessment of Water and Sanitation (Major Task on Eco-San Toilets) on Two Villages Shishvi and Chhali

**By
Umme Parvez**

**Under the guidance of
Prof. Gautam Sadhu**

**Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management
2011-2013**



**Institute of Health Management Research,
Jaipur
2013**

**INSTITUTE OF HEALTH
MANAGEMENT RESEARCH**

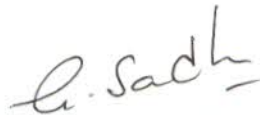
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, **Umme Parvez**, student of Post Graduate Diploma in Rural Management (PGDRM) from Institute of Health Management Research, Jaipur, batch 3rd (2012-2014) has undergone summer internship training at “**Seva Madir, Udaipur**” and has done study on “**Monitoring and assessment on drinking water and sanitation. (ECO-SAN)**”

The candidate has successfully carried out the work assigned to him during his summer internship training from **April 2013 to June 2013** and his approach has been sincere, scientific and analytical.

I wish him success in all his future endeavors.



Dr. Goutam sadhu
Associate Professor
Cum Dean
Rural management
IIHMR, Jaipur



To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that Ms. Umme Parvez from Indian institute of Health Management and Research – Jaipur worked as an intern from 16th April to 18th June 2013 with Seva Mandir.

Seva Mandir is a voluntary organization engaged in the sector of rural and tribal development in Rajasthan for more than four decades.

Ms. Umme did a study on “Assessment of sanitation facilities in two villages of Seva Mandir”

During the time of her association she was regular in her fieldwork committed and developed very good understanding of the grassroots. We appreciate her understanding and the dedicated efforts she has put in.

Her overall performance was good and we wish her all the success in life.

Sincerely,

(Swati Patel)
Director - Programs
June 18, 2013

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to SEVA MANDIR for having given me the opportunity to undertake this project. in particularly , I would like to thank Mr. Ronak Shah Sir for the support extended to me & coordinating my project. I am also thankful to Mr. Himmat Srimali for helping me to understand the project in detail I am also thankful to Ms. Preeti Shakhawat for providing me necessary information about various activities in Seva Mandir & all staff of Seva Mandir for making my experience with Seva Mandir memorable and enriching..

About Seva Mandir :

As an intern I was placed in Seva mandir for two months .. I was assigned work under water & sanitation programme my work was to monitoring of Eco-san toilets in two assigned village & to know practices related to sanitation & personal hygiene.... Water & sanitation project is funded by Arghyam a public charitable trust from Bangalore.

Seva mandir's mission is to make real the idea of a society consisting of free & equal citizens who are able to come together & solve the problems that & their affect them in their particular contexts. The commitments is to work for a paradigm of development & governance that is democratic and polyarchic...

Seva mandir seeks to instituonalize the idea that development and governance are not only to be left to the state & its formal bodies such as the legislature and the bureaucracy, but that the citizen and their association should also engage separately& jointly with the state.. the mission , briefly is to construct the conditions in which citizens of plural backgrounds & perceptiveness can come together & work to benefit and empower the least advantaged in society .

Achievements:

- 213 eco-san toilets under construction in 11 villages , this begun after a successful trial phase of 2 demonstrable toilets in each village.
- 1,286 families provided with clean drinking water facilities in 13 villages.
- 55% of the targated 2,630 families now have access to clean drinking water.

Introduction of sanitation : According to U.N. reports :-

Sanitation is an integral component of public hygiene and health care. In India, 736 million [71.7%] people out of total population of 1027 million, lack basic sanitation facilities resulting in high mortality and morbidity. Sanitation in broad term refers to disposal and management of solid wastes, wastewater, human and cattle excreta etc. in such a way that it does not affect adversely domestic personal hygiene. Sanitation is a for human health. It contributes to clean and improved environment, social development and generates significant economic benefits.

Human excreta, among all forms of wastes, are the principal sources of many enteric diseases and almost cause 80% of the diseases in developing countries. Studies reveal that over 50 types of infections can be transmitted from diseased persons to healthy ones by various direct and indirect routes from human excreta. Human excreta are the most hated object and anything connected with the latrine is considered so defiling that in India in the past, one was expected to take a bath immediately after coming out of the toilet and before entering into the kitchen due to religious taboos. Sanitation has, however, been seen as a matter of individual understanding and initiative rather than a collective responsibility of the community. Investment to promote environmental sanitation in this fast changing socio-cultural background is accorded the low priority. A UN study in 2010 observed more people in India having access to a mobile phone than to a toilet. India's mobile subscribers totaled around 894 million at the last count, enough to serve more than half of the country's 1.2 billion people. But just 366 million people [30.5%] had access to proper sanitation.

A recent UNICEF report says 638 million people [54%] defecate in the open in India as against just 7% each in Brazil and Bangladesh. Only 6% rural children below five years in India used toilets and about 50% of all Indians regularly wash their hands with soap after contact with excreta. Union Minister for rural development Shree Jairam Ramesh has called for making India "an open defecation free" country by 2017.

Finance: Experts have observed that Government spending on sanitation and drinking water is grossly inadequate. According to the Center for Budget and Government Accountability, Government spending under these heads declined from 0.59% of GDP in 2008-09 to 0.54% in 2009-10 and further to 0.42% in 2010-11. Union Minister for rural development Shree Jairam Ramesh has acknowledged that, "investment in sanitation and drinking water is as important as investment in defense". He further adds "you can invest in missiles and tanks, in aircrafts, but if you don't have clean drinking water, if you don't have sanitation then the population is not going to be healthy. More investment in these sectors will result into better health of the people". The budget for 2012-13 has increased allocation by 27% for rural sanitation and drinking water from Rs. 11,000 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.14,000 crore. A major initiative would be to strengthen Panchayats across the country through Gram Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan and capacity building of panchayats.

Government of India's first socio-economic census and comprehensive population survey, 2011, reveals developments on certain basic amenities to sustain human life. The number of houses increased from 250 million in 2001 to 330 million [132%] in 2011 whereas Government's biased policy and enhanced purchasing power of millions in urban and metropolitan centers facilitated them easy access to state-of-the-art technologies and consumer goods, due to complex transition process experienced during post-market economy in sharp contrast to a large number of rural households lacking access even to the most rudimentary facilities as per Census 2011. For example, while rural households [167,826,730] accounted for 68.03% of total 246,692,667 HHs only 17.9% rural HHs have access to treated source of tap water as against 62.0% urban HHs and 62.5% rural HHs depend upon firewood for cooking as compared with 20.5% urban HHs. It is shocking that only 30.7% rural HHs have latrine facilities as compared to 81.4% urban HHs. Of this, as high as 63.2% rural HHs have toilets with no drainage as against meager 18.2% urban HHs and just abysmally as insignificant as 2.2% rural HHs have piped sewer system as compared with 18.2% urban HHS.

Special issues in rural areas:

- New - born babies & hygiene
- Death and sanitation
- Menstruation

AIM Of Study

This study is purpose to develop better strategy for improvement of ECO-SAN TOILETS of project in rural areas

Objectives of the study :

- To bring in Awareness pertaining the issues related to sanitation & personal hygiene.
- To assist the health impact of health on beneficiaries after using eco-san toilets.

Area of study

- Shishvi village is in girwa block and its 40 kms far from Udaipur.
- Village chhali is in badagoaun block and its 50 km far from Udaipur

Introduction of chaali village:-

Chaali village is situated in the south – western part of Rajasthan, 53 kilometres westwards of Udaipur city. It is situated on Gogunda – jhadol main road .. 18 kms from gogunda town . chaali village comprises of 5 “fala” (hamlets) , Initially we ventured out to cover the entire Chhali village but due to several constraints like poor weather conditions and lack of transport we decided to do an exhaustive and comprehensive study of Chhali Bhilwada, the ‘fala’ we had been residing in.

The village is located at the foothills of the Aravalli Range. The weather conditions are extreme, the maximum touching 44 degrees Celsius in summer and the minimum dropping to near zero temperatures in winter.

The local language is Mewari, predominantly spoken by most irrespective of their economic standing or caste. Some of the more educated village folks speak and understand Hindi.

Profile of chaali village:-

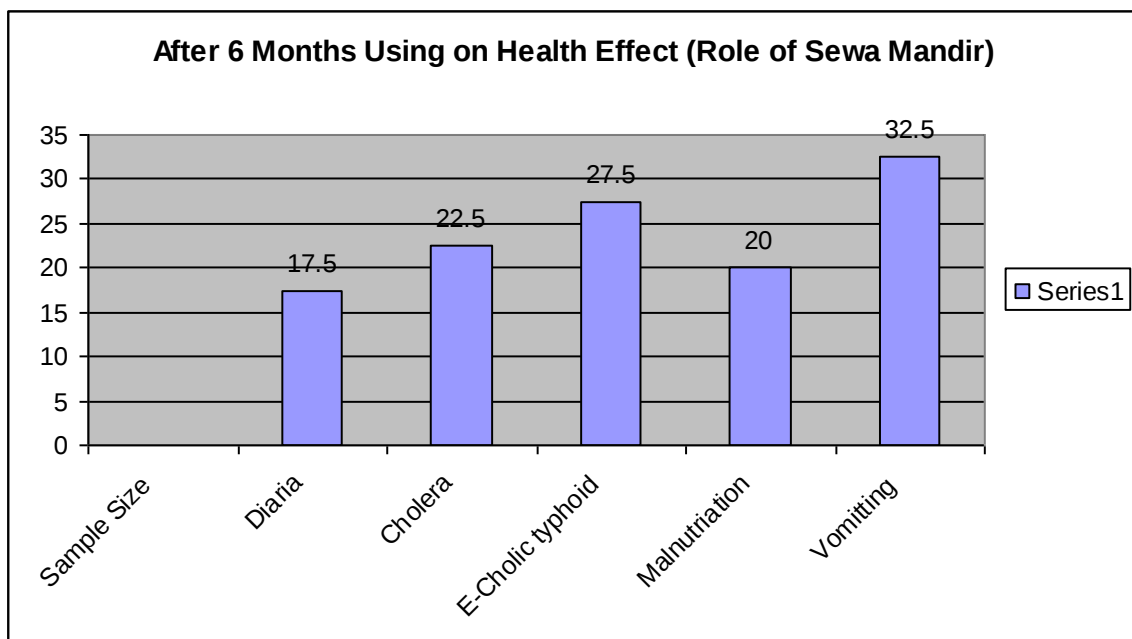
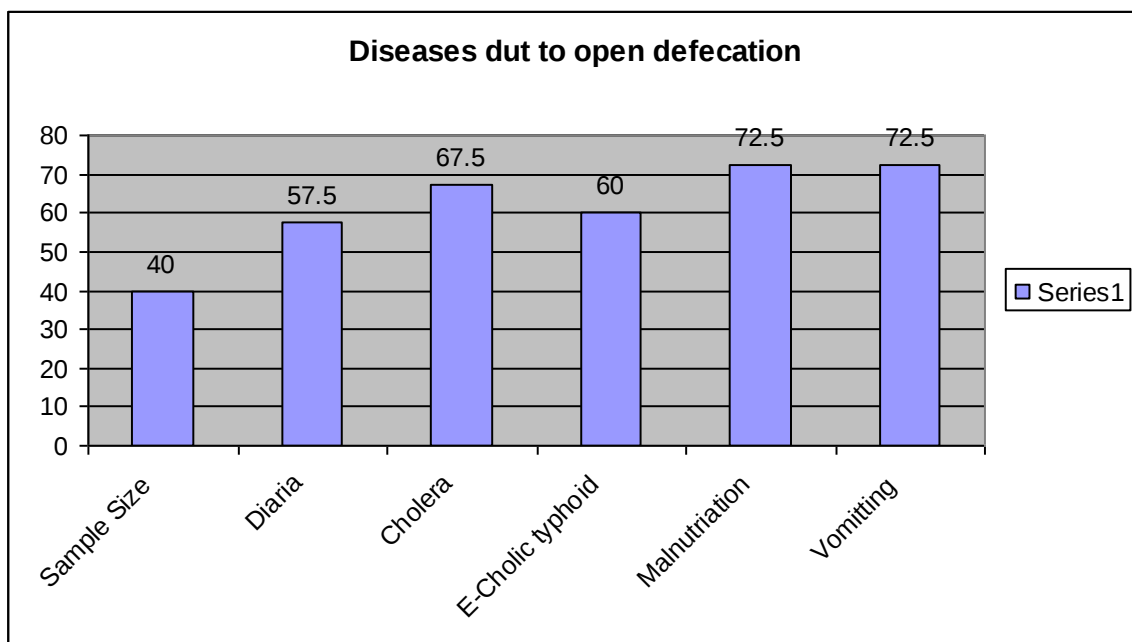
The total number of males in this village is 729 & the number of females is 671 which yields a sex ratio of 920 females per 1000 males .. on the other hand the sex ratio of children under the age of 6 years has shown a dramatic improvement to achieve a ratio of 1082 (133 Males & 144 females)

Hamlet	No. of households
--------	-------------------

Chaali mukhay	86
Chaali bhilwara	70
Nalkavas	63
Bagdara	53
Umariya	86

No . of households 358

Sources:- seva mandir Badagaon Block office



Findings of Village Chhali Positive

Positive FINDINGS :- In CHHALI VILLAGE

Why they are using:-

Total 40 households out of 32 are using which is divided into following points:

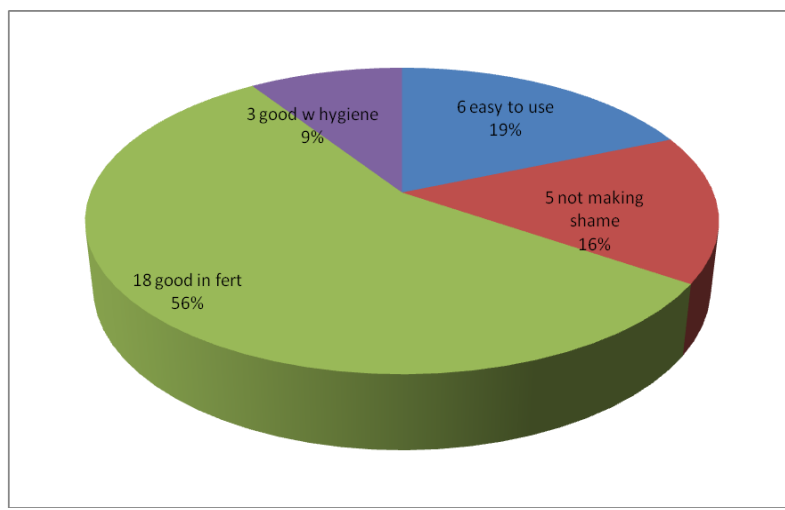
Easy to use = 6

Not making shame = 5

Good in the fertilizers = 18

Good with hygiene = 3

Total = 32



Findings of Village Chhali Negative

Negative findings:-

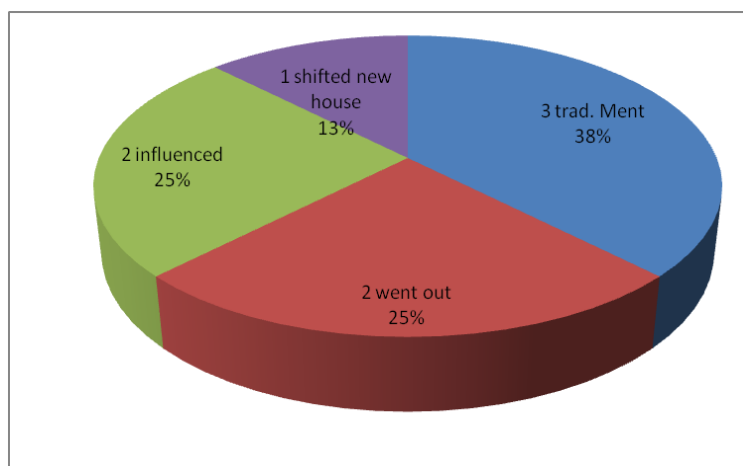
Traditional mentality = 3 household

Good to went outside = 2 household

Most of daughter-in-law influenced by mother-in-law = 2 household

Shifted new house = 1household

Total = 8



Disease seasonality chart

Season	Disease/ Symptom	Cure
Summer (march-june)	Diarrhoea, Vomiting	• Home remedy(sugar, salt& water) • ORS for children •
Monsoon (july-september)	Malaria, dengue,pneumonia	• ANM or 'Upwastha Kendra'(not well stocked) • Government hospital glucose drip or 'bottle' as recalled by the villagers • 'jhaad phoonk' or 'bopa'(a form of excision) for pneumonia
Winter (October-February)	Pneumonia,cold,headache, chandhi	• 'Goli' or medicine from ANM • Private doctor in Bagrunda • 'Bopa' for pneumonia

STATUS OF WOMEN:-

Based on initial observation it can be easily made out that the women in the village are particularly subervient and do not talk openly , in front of men. The first thing that stands out is that all married women have to have their 'ghoonghat' on in front of men. Culturally it symbolizes giving respect to the elders and men of your family. In particular your in laws and husband. This tradition has long lost its significance in many parts of India, but has still retained its presence in this part of tribal rajasthan.. during a individual discussion with the women, it was learnt that some women want to break out of this mould but whenever they have tried to their husbands or family has remarked saying that ' don't the

women have any shame ‘..... if the women have tried to speak up against the man of the house , he has restored “ zyada bad bad mat kar “, meaning ‘ don’t talk to much.....

CASE STUDY ON SANITATION:

In village chhali, there is one family in chhali village the name of the head of the family is Pannalal ji. there are 15 members in his family. Two years back with the help of the Seva mandir (TEMPLE OF SERVICE) an ECO-SAN toilet was built behind their house. Among 15 of the family members 8 used that toilet frequently. Remaining 7 are kids .. they still don’t use it.

Others neighbour’s also used that toilet and then built their own Eco-san toilets at behind their house Due to frequent use of eco-san toilets in village chhali of pannalal’s house. 4 urine can were filled when these can’s were disposed on the agriculture land’s. they had better crops then before.

2nd CASE STUDY

Naku bai, a mature lady in village chhali used to go for open defection ... before sunrise and after the sunset. Once she was went for open defection in the mid night she was stung by a scorpion... after this case the villager’s got aware about the lady’s problem pertaining of open defecation.

After this many villager’s got ready for eco-san toilets at their own houses. Many villager’s said that eco-san toilets were useful at delivery period and illness too.. it brought much awareness in the people about eco-san toilets.

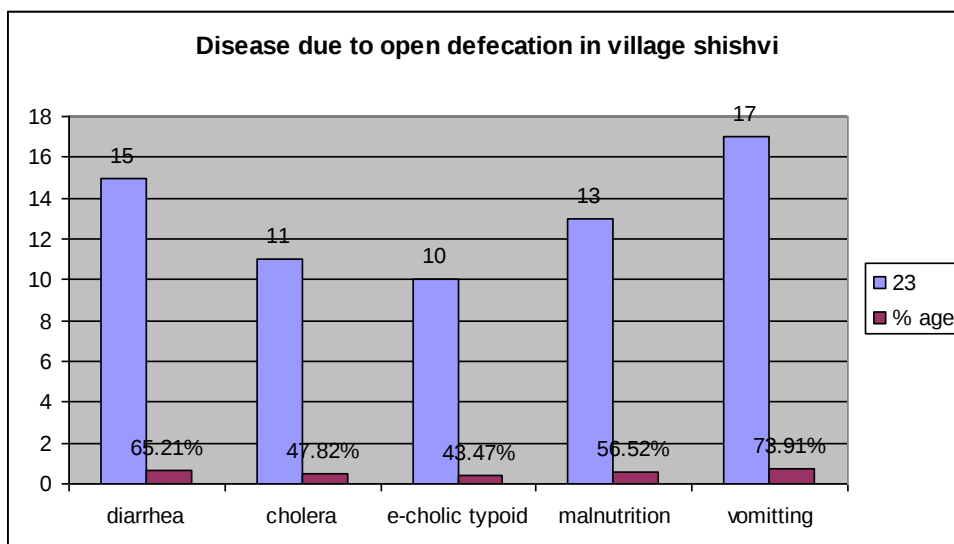
Village Profile of Shishvi

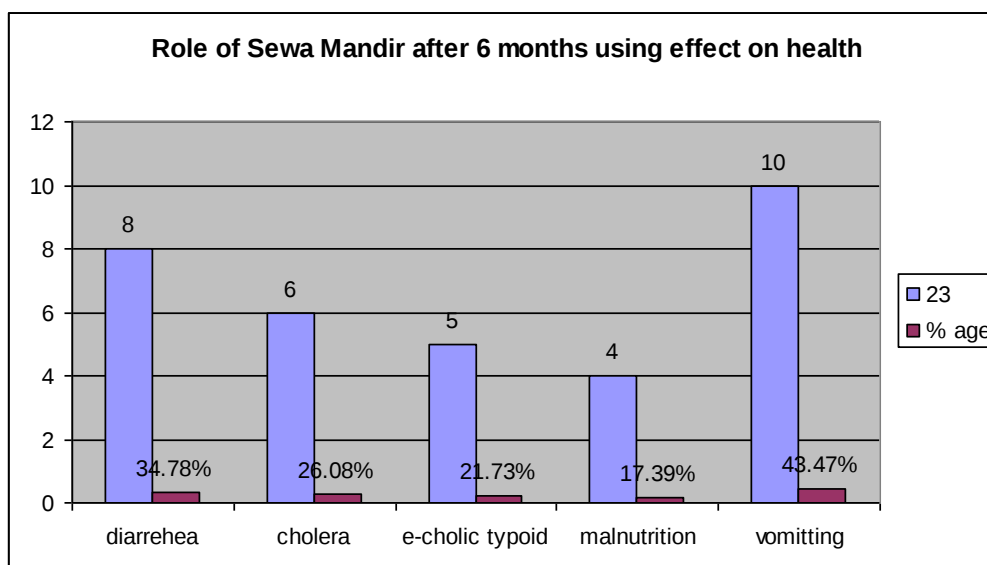
Village Shishvi it is in Girva Block which is 40 Kilometer far from Udaipur. It is a Plain Area of Udaipur

Total Families 307

Village Shishvi	Hamlet	No. of Families
	Main Shishvi	172
	Dangiyo Ki Bhagal	65
	Mungrail	16
	Nangati	18
	Pachokadiya	7
	Toran Talas	11
	Bawaji Ka Bandha	18
	Total	307

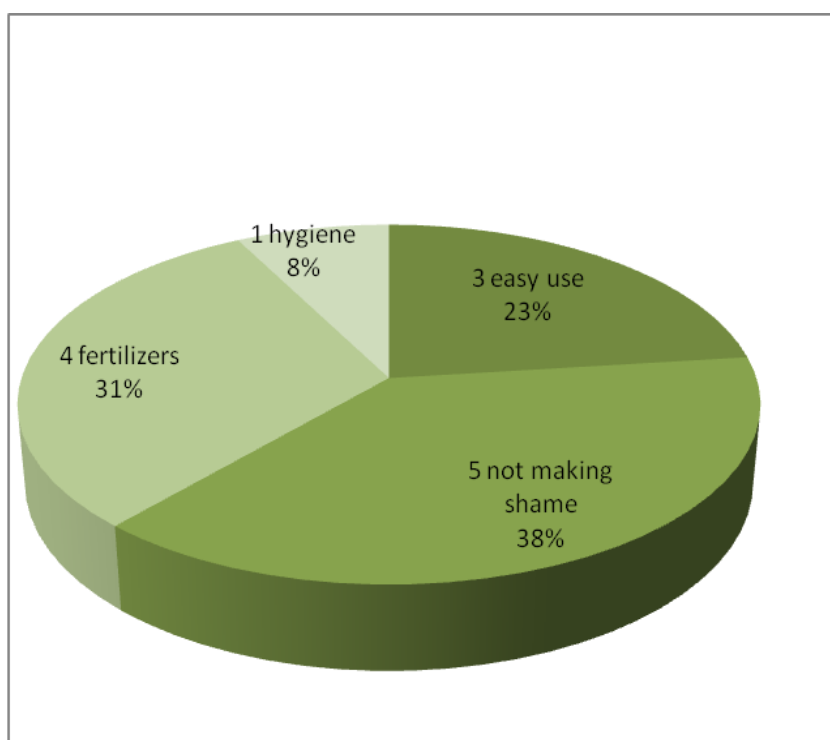
Disease Due to Open Defecation in Shishvi Village





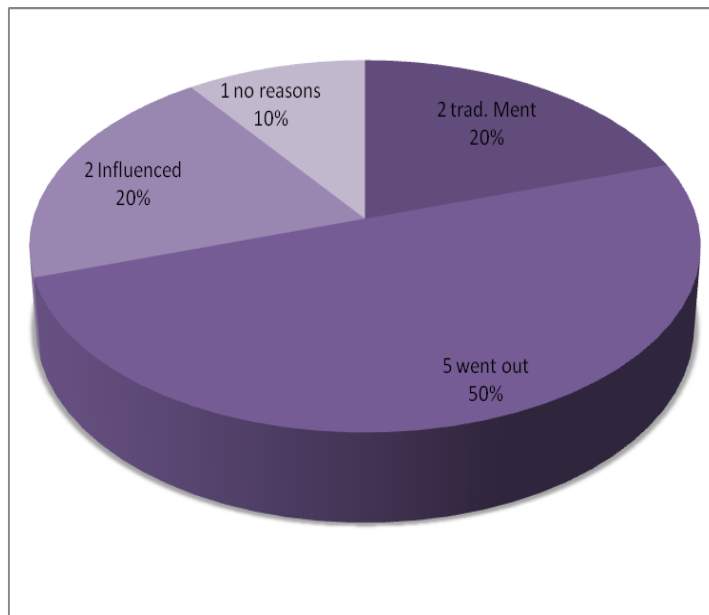
Positive Findings in Village Shishvi

- Easy to use = 3 hous holds
- Not making shame = 5 house holds
- Good in fertilizers = 4 house holds
- Good with hygiene = 1 house holds



Negative Findings in Village Shishvi

- Traditional mentality
- Good to went outside
- Most of daughter-in-law influenced by her mother-in-law
- No reasons @ all



SUGGESTIONS :

- In both the village, the villagers are getting good amount of money from Seva mandir and willingly contribute in installing ECO-SAN TOILETS too So there is a huge need to generate awareness through small level seminars by showing them different advertisement coming on television nowadays regarding ECO-SAN TOILETS by government. (latest advertisement of the actress Vidhya Balan)
- We should teach the local teachers about sanitation so that the school going children can easily adopt the sanitation practices and ensure they maintain the sanitation practices in their homes too... This way indirectly even parents can get into the habit of adopting these practices.

CONCLUSION:-

Through water & sanitation programme, mostly villagers are aware about the hygienic practice of sanitation.... In Eco-san toilets a less amount of water is used which helps to save water and region like remote areas of Udaipur where average rain fall is very less , and non-availability of electricity flush toilets are not successful. Also through eco san toilet good quality fertilizers are available which can help to decrease agri- input cost of farmers.

Achievements during Summer Internship



I got an opportunity to meet our honourable chief minister during my field visit. He congratulated me to be a part of a team which is serving rural india. I briefed him on my project with seva mandir based on drinking water and sanitation. He appreciated me for the same.and gave his blessings & wished me luck ahead for bright future.

Individual results : (chhali village)

In chhali village out of 40 eco-san families there is 32 families are using the eco-san practices.

Questions:

1. What is the benefits of this eco-san toilets ??

- Making comfortable = 6 families 18.75%
- Don't feel shame = 5 families 15.62%
- Good with hygiene point of view = 3 families 9.37%
- Easy to use = 7 families 21.87%
- Don't go outside = 11 families 34.37%

2. when you are not using these eco-san toilets?

- Afternoon time=
- Monsoon time =
- At night time =
- Summers time =

(In this question I couldn't found a particular answer)

3. whose family member's are not using ?

- Male = 7 families 21.87%
- Female = 6 families 18.75%
- Children = 10 families 31.25%
- Old age person = 9 families 28.12%

4. at what time you are supposed to clean your toilets??

- At that time when you use = 0 families 0%
- In 2-3 days = 23 families 71.87%
- Once in a day = 0 families 0%
- Weekly = 9 families 28.12%

5. How to clean toilets?

- Acid = 0 families 0%
- By water = 5 families 15.62%
- By cloth = 27 families 84.37%

6. for what purpose the eco-san toilets is good ??

- Low cost = 2 families 6.25%
- Easy to use = 4 families 12.5 %
- No as such smell = 2 families 6.25%
- Making comfortable = 6 families 18.75%
- Making fertilizers = 18 families 56.25%

Out of 40 families in village chhali 8 families are not using ??

- Daughter-in-law influenced by her mother-in law = 2 families 25%
- Good to went outside = 2 families 25%
- Traditional mentality = 3 families 37.5%
- Shifted to new house = 1 family 12.5%

Now talking about village shishvi

Out of 23 families there is 13 families are using eco-san toilets (yes families)

Questions:

1. Wat is the benefits of this eco-san toilet??

- Making comfortable = 3 families 23.07%
- Don't feel shame = 5 families 38.46%
- Good with hygiene point of view = 1 families 7.69%
- Easy to use = 1 families 7.69%
- Don't go outside = 3 families 23.07%

2. when you are not using these eco-san toilets?

- Afternoon time= 6 families 46.15%
- Monsoon time = 0 families 0%
- At night time = 0 families 0%
- Summers time = 7 families 53.84%

3. Whose family member's are not using ?

- Male = 3 families 23.07%
- Female = 5 families 38.46%
- Children = 2 families 15.38%
- Old age person = 3 families 23.07%

4. at what time you are supposed to clean your toilets??

- At that time when you use = 0 families 0%
- In 2-3 days = 9 families 69.23%
- Once in a day = 0 families 0%
- Weekly = 4 families 30.76%

5. How to clean toilets?

- Acid = 0 families 0%
- By water = 3 families 23.07%
- By cloth = 10 families 76.92%

6. for what purpose the eco-san toilets is good ??

- Low cost = 0 families 0%
- Easy to use = 5 families 38.46%
- No as such smell = 2 families 15.38%
- Making comfortable = 2 families 15.38%
- Making fertilizers = 4 families 12.5 %

Out of 23 families in village shishvi 10 families are not using ??

- Daughter-in-law influenced by her mother-in law = 2 families 20%
- Good to went outside = 5 families 50%
- Traditional mentality = 2 families 20%
- No reason at all = 1 family 10%

ANNEXURE : total questions 10

1. Wat is the benefits of this eco-san toilets ??

- Making comfortable =
- Don't feel shame =
- Good with hygiene point of view
- Easy to use
- Don't go outside

2. When you are not using these eco-san toilets?

- Afternoon time
- Monsoon time
- At night time
- Summers time

(In this question I couldn't found a particular answer)

3. whose family member's are not using ?

- Male
- Female
- Children
- Old age person

4. at what time you are supposed to clean your toilets??

- At that time when you use
- In 2-3 days
- Once in a day
- Weekly

5. How to clean toilets?

- Acid
- By water
- By cloth

6. for what purpose the eco-san toilets is good ??

- Low cost
- Easy to use
- No as such smell
- Making comfortable
- Making fertilizers

7. Why you not using eco-san toilets ?

- Good to went outside
- Using as a store room
- Don't know how to use it

- Lack of water
- Very small

8. do you use this toilet ?

- Yes
- No

9 . Wat about good in this eco-san toilet?

- Smell point of view
- Good with the fertilizers
- Making comfortable
- Low cost
- Easy to use
- Others