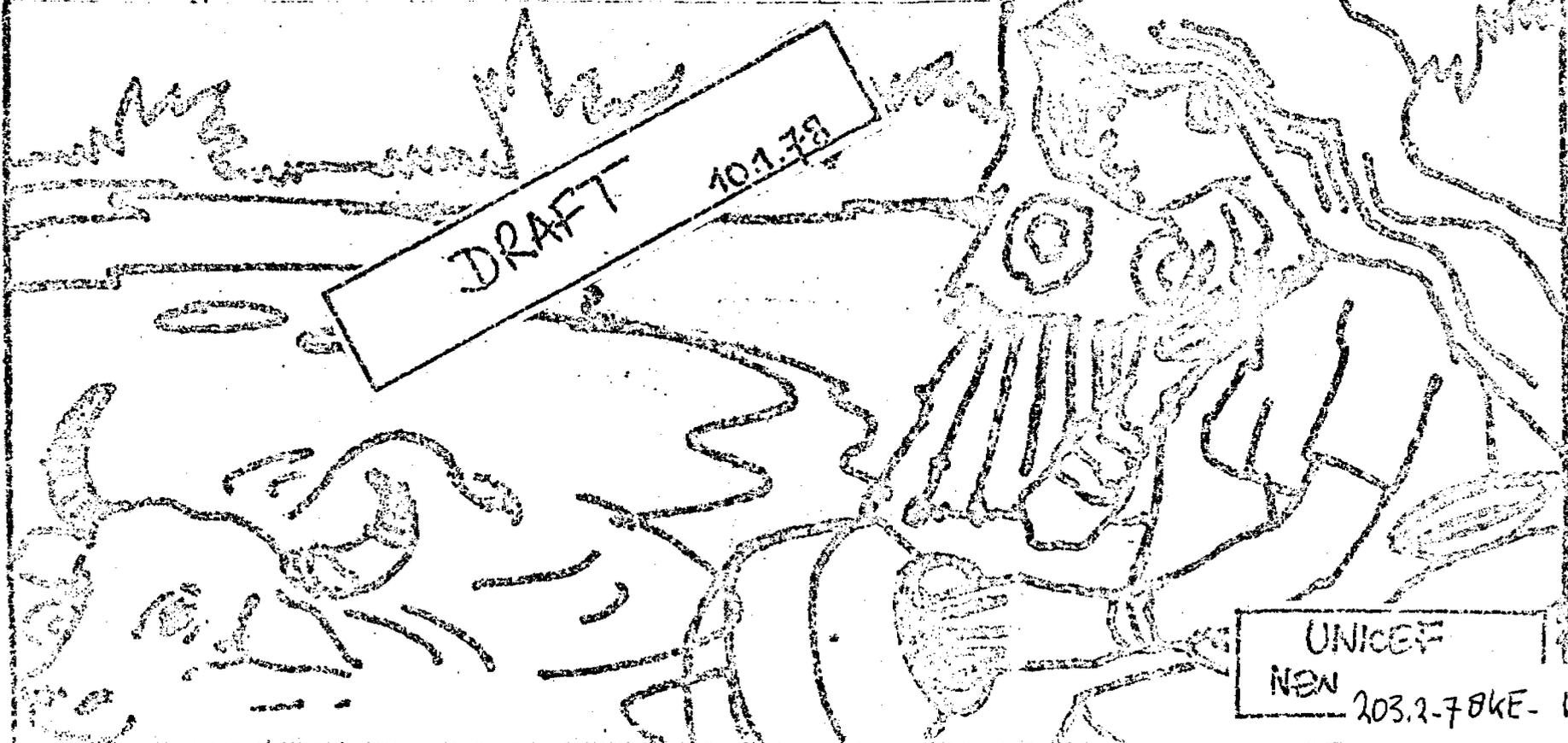


203.2  
78K

# Keep your village clean

LIBRARY  
International Reference Centre  
for Community Water Supply

a handbook  
for community workers



DRAFT 10.1.78

UNICEF  
NEW 203.2-78KE-12

ISA 12  
~~KD 563~~

145  
78KE

KEEP YOUR VILLAGE CLEAN

A Handbook for Community Workers

C o n t e n t s

Checklists for the Village and the Household  
(To be printed on inside of front and back covers)

Preface

1. For the Community Worker  
Who is this manual for? What is this manual about?  
How can you use this manual?
2. Ram visits Banugarh - comic strip
3. A Good Worker NOTICES Things.
4. Hari and his Rule for Working in Villages  
A Clean Village is a Healthy Village
5. In the Village: NOTICE, THINK, AND ACT  
Check-list : Revision in Pictures
6. In the Household: NOTICE, THINK, AND ACT  
Check-list : Revision in Pictures
7. Picture Games
8. The Clean Village Game

LIBRARY  
International Reference Centre  
for Community Water Supply

CHECK-LIST FOR THE VILLAGE \*

Whenever you go into a village, ask yourself these questions.

NOTICE the answer to each question.

If an answer is YES, there is no problem. So go on to the next question.

If an answer is NO, then THINK about the answer to the question. Think about what to do. Decide how to ACT to help solve the problem.

VILLAGE CHECK-LIST

1. Do people cover up their faeces?
2. Do people remove the children's faeces lying near their homes to some distant place?
3. Do people defecate far from the source of drinking water?
4. Does the village have a piped water supply?
5. Does the village have handpumps?
6. Does the village have protected wells?
7. Do the people USE the water from the piped water system, the handpumps, or the protected wells?
8. Is the drinking water source DIFFERENT from the place where people and animals bathe, and women wash clothes?

---

\* To be printed on inside of front cover

9. Are there enough wells in the village?
10. Is the area round the wells or pumps dry?
11. Do people try to get rid of stagnant water in the village?
12. Are the street drains clean?
13. Does the water from the drains go to gardens, fields, or animal troughs?
14. Are there any compost pits or rubbish bins in the village?

The following questions are to be asked of the village headman or other person who knows the village best. The answers should be written in the spaces provided.

1. How many wells are there in the village?

2. How many pumps are there in the village?

3. How many people are there in the village?

4. How many people are there in the village who are under 15 years of age?

5. How many people are there in the village who are over 65 years of age?

6. How many people are there in the village who are unable to work?

7. How many people are there in the village who are unable to walk?

8. How many people are there in the village who are unable to see?

9. How many people are there in the village who are unable to hear?

10. How many people are there in the village who are unable to speak?

11. How many people are there in the village who are unable to read?

12. How many people are there in the village who are unable to write?

13. How many people are there in the village who are unable to do any of the above?

14. How many people are there in the village who are unable to do any of the above?

CHECK-LIST FOR THE HOUSEHOLD\*

Whenever you go into a household, ask yourself these questions.

NOTICE the answer to each question.

If an answer is YES, there is no problem. So go on to the next question.

If an answer is NO, then THINK about the answer to the question. Think about what to do. Decide how to ACT to help solve the problem.

HOUSEHOLD CHECK-LIST

1. Does the household have a latrine?
2. If the household has a latrine, is it clean and in working order?
3. Is the house clean and free from flies?
4. Does the family have clean drinking water?
5. Does the housewife throw the household rubbish in a compost pit or dustbin?
6. Is the area around the house dry and clean?
7. If the household has cattle, is the cattle-shed clean?
8. Is grain stored in such a way that it is safe from rats and insects?
9. Is the kitchen convenient for the housewife to work in?

---

\* To be printed on inside of back cover

CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

5

PREFACE

Something To Think About:

(From selected writing on MAHATMA GANDHI  
ed: by Ronald Duncan)

...As we stood there I noticed 4 or 5 men squatting in front of us. They were relieving themselves. I glanced around me: What I had taken to be the droppings of dogs was, I realized, all human excreta. It was outside the hovels, it was beside their only well...no wonder the people were ridden by disease and the children poxed with sores.

Gandhi stood silent. A look of intense pity and sorrow came into his face. There was no anger. He did not step forward and give them a lecture on hygiene or modern sanitation.\* He did not plead, cajole or reprimand. But with the same expression of abject humility as though he himself was personally to blame for all this suffering and filth, he began to scavenge the excreta and bury it with his own hands.

As we did this together the villagers stood by and watched. Then the example of their beloved Mahatmaji worked upon them. He was clearing their filth away without a look or a word of complaint.

Within a few minutes the villagers began to follow his example. Gandhi's act of selfless action, of service, had achieved in a moment what coercion or teaching could not have done in a century.

---

\*underlining throughout not in the original

6

1. FOR THE COMMUNITY WORKER

Who is this manual for?

VLW  
bright  
face

This manual is for all Community Workers. If you are a Village-Level Worker, Community Health Worker, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, or anyone working directly with villagers, this manual is for you.

What is this manual about?

This manual tells you how you can help the villagers to **KEEP THEIR VILLAGE CLEAN**. A clean village is a healthy village.

Clean  
village

The information in this manual may not be new to you. In fact, you may find that you know quite a lot about how to keep a village clean and healthy.

What is special about this manual is its approach. The manual may not give you lots of new information. But it will give you a new way of looking at problems of village hygiene.

It will help you to NOTICE everyday things about village life which you may not have noticed before. It will help you to THINK about these things, and think about how they relate to KEEPING THE VILLAGE CLEAN AND HEALTHY. And it will help you to ACT - to promote changes in village life; changes which will make the villages in which you work CLEAN and HEALTHY.

VLW  
consulting  
manual,  
pen in  
hand

How can you use this manual?

This manual will help to REMIND you to NOTICE things in the village which relate to village sanitation. You may want to read it before visiting the villages. Or you may want to carry it with you, as a constant reminder.

All the material in the manual is based on two simple check-lists. The check-lists are a series of questions. The questions help you to NOTICE important things about cleanliness and health in the village.

Look at the check list of questions. If the answer to a question is YES, you can forget about it. There is no problem. But if the answer to a question is NO, THINK about it. A NO answer means there is a possible problem of cleanliness and health in the village.

You can use the manual to help you to THINK about and ACT on the problems which you see in the village.

There are a few village sanitation games at the back of the manual. You may want to use these games with villagers. This would be a good way of finding out what the villagers think about keeping their village clean and healthy; and how the villagers think you can help them. Once you know what the people want, it will be easier for you to help them. And they will co-operate with you more.

group  
discussion

## 2. RAM VISITS BANUGARH

### Comic Script

Heading

Ram is a CW (VLW?) in Krishnapur Block. He has been working here for nearly two years now. Ram is a friendly person. He has made friends in the village(s) where he works.

Heading

Ram has made friends with big people like panchayat members and big farmers...

Heading

Ram has also made friends with a lot of farmers and labourers.

Heading

Ram is a sincere worker. He wants to improve the lives of the villagers. But village life changes slowly. Sometimes Ram is discouraged. He finds so many problems.

Heading

Today Ram is visiting a village called Banugarh. Last time he was in Banugarh, he found a lot of diarrhoea cases...

Prostrate old man says:

"I have had diarrhoea for three days now."

Mother says:

"My baby and lots of children in the village have also had very bad diarrhoea."

Heading

At the Block meeting...

Ram says:

"There seem to be a lot of cases of diarrhoea in Banugarh these days."

Heading: It has rained a lot recently. Today is a hot and sticky day.

Ram thinks: "I'm glad I've reached Banugarh early today. Now I can rest in the afternoon when it's hot."

Heading: As Ram nears Banugarh he passes a lot of villagers. As usual, they are squatting in the fields for their daily ablutions.

Ram thinks: "Are there more people defecating than usual? Maybe the diarrhoea cases have increased."

Heading: Ram reaches Banugarh. He is not looking carefully, so he rides through a pool of stagnant water.

Ram thinks: "My God! The water has spoiled my pants."

Heading: The water is collecting from a well nearby where women are fetching drinking water and washing clothes.

Heading: Ram turns the corner to Laxman's house. He has to go around a heap of rubbish. The rubbish stinks. It is covered with flies.

Ram thinks: "These flies are such a nuisance. (Colloq.) They get everywhere. Ugh."

Heading: Ram parks his bike outside and goes into Laxman's house.

Ram says: "Namaste Laxman. Here is the pesticide which I promised you."

Laxman replies: "Thank God. Last year I couldn't get any pesticide. My whole crop was destroyed by pests."

Ram says: "Follow the instructions carefully now Laxman... By the way, have the diarrhoea cases increased?"

Laxman explains: "Yes, Bhaisahib. A few people have even died from diarrhoea."

Laxman says: "But what to do? After the rains there is always a lot of diarrhoea. It is God's will."

Ram says: "Now then....."

Laxman says: "And no matter how much rain there is, still the water in the wells is not enough. The women must trudge for miles to collect some dirty water from some dirty well (pond?). It's their lot."

Laxman says: "And what about the diarrhoea! It kills the children."

Ram says: "Now, Laxman. The diarrhoea comes from the dirty water. The germs in the water cause the diarrhoea."

Laxman says: "Well, there is nothing we can do, anyway. It is all in God's hands."

Padma says: "I don't know what is in God's hands. But can't you do something to help the women, bhaisahib?"

Padma says: "Just look at my kitchen. It is full of smoke. How do you expect me to work in there?"

Padma says: "Everytime I cook, my eyes burn like crazy."

Laxman says: "I don't know about burning your eyes. But every time you cook you certainly burn the food, anyway."

Padma says:

"Yes. You laugh at me. But seriously, does the government have a new chula which takes the smoke from the kitchen?"

Ram says:

"Well, I've heard about something called a smokeless chula, I'll find out about it for you."

Padma says:

"All the women of Banugarh will bless you, bhaisahib, if you do this for us. Don't forget, now..."

Ram says:

"It was nice to see you again. But now I must make a move. There are many problems in Banugarh for me to solve (work on). So long now. (Namaste, etc.)"

Ram thinks:

"They have so many problems here. And everyone expects me to solve them. But I'm just a VLM. I have no power. I do what I'm told, and that's the best I can do. Isn't it?"

3. A GOOD WORKER NOTICES THINGS

Ram is right: there are so many problems. But he is also wrong. Just doing what you are told to do is not enough.

Ram is a good and sincere worker. He learned many things in his training. He does these things. He also follows orders from his superiors.

But here is a way for Ram to do more. This is a way that can help Ram to do better work, and to solve some of the problems.

Ram can do this:

He can NOTICE everyday things about village life. He can THINK about these things. Then he can ACT to change them.

NOTICE means this: In our daily lives, we see lots of everyday things. Usually our eyes just pass over these things. We are used to seeing them. So we do not NOTICE them. To NOTICE, means we pay special attention to these things.

scene inside  
a house

Here is an example. In one house, the woman always hangs the clothes in a particular corner; she always piles the bedding up against a particular wall; she is accustomed to seeing these things. She sees them every day, so she no longer pays any special attention to them. She does not NOTICE them.

But suppose, one day, while the husband is away, the wife decides to hang the clothes in another corner. She decides to put the bedding against another wall.

Then, when the husband comes home, he feels that something has changed and NOTICES these things. He NOTICES the clothes, so he may THINK that they look old and worn out. Or, he NOTICES the bedding. He THINKS that it looks untidy and so it should be covered with a colourful bed cover.

We easily get used to our daily surroundings. So we do not NOTICE them. If, every day, we had to NOTICE and THINK about everything in our lives, we would have no time to get on with our work.

Here is another example. Ram usually visits the teashop in the evening, on his way home from the village. At this time many farmers gather there, after the day's work. Ram can chat with them about their problems.

The teashop is usually full of flies. The flies sit on the "pakoras" and "mittai" that are kept in plates on the counter.

One day when Ram visits the teashop he NOTICES that there are no flies. There has been a change. The shop owner, on his last visit to the town, bought himself a glass case. He now keeps his food inside the glass case. Since the flies cannot sit on the food, they no longer come to the shop.

Ram THINKS about this. He thinks it is a clever idea of the shop owner. So he decides what he must tell all the households that he visits. Ram decides to tell them to keep their food covered. Then flies will not sit on the food.

Ram has NOTICED something and he has THOUGHT about it. Then, Ram has decided to take some ACTION about the thing he NOTICED and THOUGHT about.

Here is an easy rule to remember: NOTICE: THINK: and ACT. You may be a good worker even though you don't follow this rule. But if you want to be an excellent, active worker, then follow this rule: NOTICE: THINK: and ACT. It will make your work easier. It will help you to help the villagers. It will help you to recognise problems, and see ways to solve them.

Scene in  
teashop

What are the things that YOU NOTICE in the story of Ram? Go back and look at the story and NOTICE the things that are wrong in the village.

Write them here:

Now, read the story of Hari, in the next section. If you are not sure about what is wrong in Banugarh, the next section will help you.

4. HARI AND HIS ROLE FOR WORKING IN VILLAGES

A Clean Village is a Healthy Village

Hari is also a Community Worker. He works in the same Block as Ram. Hari has a special system of working.

He not only sees things in the village. Hari NOTICES them.

Then

Hari THINKS about the things he notices.

And he ACTS to bring about change.

Hari was recently transferred to this Block. Today he is visiting a village called Chandanpur. This is his first visit to Chandanpur.

Hari  
cycling  
along

As he cycles along, Hari hopes that he will be able to get on with the people of Chandanpur. He also hopes that he will be able to help the villagers.

Like Ram, Hari is a sincere man. He is interested in his work. He knows that illness and disease are big problems in village life. He also knows that there are many ways we can prevent illness. We can take injections or medicines; we can eat the right foods...

But these are individual, personal measures. Hari sometimes wonders: "But what can I do to help the villagers?" "How can I help to get rid of illness in the whole village?"

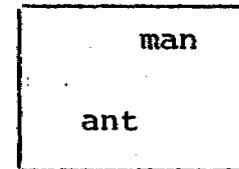
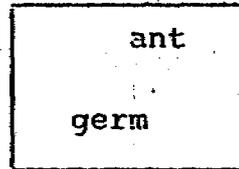
Hari knows that a clean village is a healthy village. If the village is not clean there will surely be illness. So if he helps the villagers to keep their village clean, he is helping them to stay healthy.

Why is a clean village a healthy village? Why does a dirty village have illness? In his training Hari learned the answers to these questions. A clean village is free of GERMS. GERMS cause illness and disease. We can get germs from eating dirty food and drinking dirty water.

"Dirty" here has a special meaning. It means food or water which has disease GERMS in it.

GERMS are very tiny living organisms. We cannot see them with our eyes. Doctors can see germs through a powerful microscope.

The size of a germ compared to an ant is like the size of an ant compared to a man.

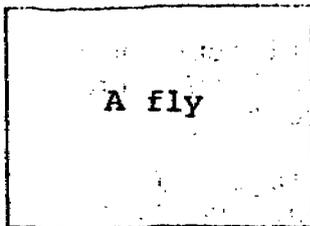


We get diseases like typhoid, cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, tuberculosis and many children's diseases from germs.

These germs can get into our food and our water. If we eat this dirty food or drink this dirty water the germs get inside us and make us sick.

Sick people have disease germs in their faeces. Faeces from sick people, and even healthy people, are full of germs.

How can these germs get into our food and make us sick? One important way is by flies. Flies like to sit on faeces. They like to fly round them.



A rubbish heap

Rubbish heaps also contain disease germs. And flies like to sit on rubbish too.

If flies sit on faeces or rubbish, they get disease germs on their feet. Then if the flies sit on our food, the germs from their feet get onto our food. When we eat this food, we become sick. So we must be careful not to let flies get onto our food.

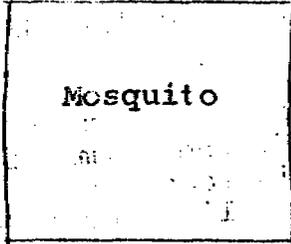
Another way that germs get into our food is from our hands. So we should wash our hands before eating or cooking. Because our hands are full of germs. And these germs can easily get on our food and make us sick.

Germs can get into our drinking water supply if we do not protect it. There are many diseases that come from drinking dirty water. Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera and Typhoid are the most common ones. Special germs cause these diseases. These special germs live in water. So if you drink water which has these germs in it, you get ill.

Some of these diseases are very serious. People usually die from cholera, for example, if they don't have special treatment. Diarrhoea can easily kill babies and small children.

Dirty pond with cattle drinking

Germs can get into water from cattle or animals; from dirty clothes; from faeces; or from sick people. If we drink this water, the germs get inside our bodies. And we become ill. So we should only drink water which is clean. Water may look clean. But water is only really clean if it comes from a protected source. "Protected source" means a place which protects the water from germs. Pipes, handpumps, and protected wells are all good sources of clean water. If people do not have a protected water supply, they must boil their drinking water for at least 4 to 5 minutes after it begins to boil. They should also make sure their water storage pot is clean. It is dangerous to put clean water in a dirty pot. The water becomes dirty again.



Two particular illnesses which are also common in villages are malaria and worms. We can prevent both of these illnesses by keeping the village clean.

Mosquitoes spread malaria. There are certain mosquitoes - called "anopheles" - which carry malaria germs. These mosquitoes are very common in India. If a mosquito carrying malaria bites a person, the malaria germs get into the person's body. Then the person gets malaria.

Mosquitoes lay their eggs in stagnant water. If there is stagnant water in the village, there are probably a lot of mosquitoes carrying malaria. So we should try to get rid of stagnant water which is lying in the village.

Worms are passed through faeces. When a person has worms, his faeces contain worm eggs. If another person steps on his faeces, the worm eggs may get into his body through the soles of his feet. Soon the eggs grow into worms inside him. But if people defecate in sanitary latrines they can avoid spreading worms. If this is not possible, people should cover up their faeces with mud after defecating. But this is only a temporary measure. They can try to build pit latrines for themselves.

So Hari wants to help the villagers to keep their village clean, because a clean village is free of disease germs.

When Hari arrives at Chandanpur, he looks around him. What does he see? He sees people defecating in the fields. He sees rubbish lying in the streets. He sees animals bathing in the same place where women are fetching drinking water.

Ram also saw these things in Banugarh. But he did not NOTICE them. So he did not THINK about or ACT on them.

When Hari goes into a village, he asks himself the questions which you saw in the check-list at the beginning of this manual. He NOTICES the answer to each question. He THINKS about the problem. And he ACTS to solve the problem.

19

Hari cannot do everything in the village himself. No Community Worker can tackle all the problems of the village alone. But he knows who in the village can help him to solve the problems of village hygiene. And he contacts those people.

Let us see how Hari NOTICES, THINKS about, and ACTS on the check-list questions. You can use Hari as a model. You can get ideas from Hari about how you can help villagers to keep their village clean and healthy.

NOTICE

Hari

THINK

Hari

ACT

Hari

5. IN THE VILLAGE

1. Do people cover up their faeces?

NOTICE

In the morning, Hari notices a lot of people squatting in the fields to defecate.

Later that day, he sees that children play in the same fields where people had defecated in the morning.

THINK

Hari thinks of what happens to faeces when people do not cover them.

FLIES SIT ON THE FAECES

- Disease germs from the faeces get onto the flies' feet.
- If the flies sit on our food, the germs from their feet go onto our food.
- When we eat this food, the germs get into our bodies and make us sick.

PEOPLE STEP ON THE FAECES

- People can get worms from stepping on the faeces of someone who has worms. The eggs of the worms are in his faeces. The eggs hatch into worms. If a person steps on these faeces, the worms get into his body through the soles of his feet. The worms grow inside the person. These worms can eat up all the food which a person eats, and make him weaker and weaker. Then more worms hatch inside the person, and are passed out in his faeces.

<p>Flies on food</p>
------------------------------

ACT

Hari tells the people that they can get diseases and worms from faeces. He tells them to immediately cover their faeces with mud after defecating. But he tells them they should really build some sort of latrine.

pit latrine  
being dug

He tells them about digging pit latrines, or water-seal latrines near their houses. Then people would not step on the faeces.

Hari tells the people that they must use and maintain the pit latrines properly. They must dig new pits from time to time. He tells them that the faeces from the old pits make excellent manure.

pit latrine  
superstructure

If the people cannot build their own pit latrine, perhaps they can dig a communal trench latrine in the fields. Then all the villagers can use it. But they must make a community effort to dig a trench latrine. They must also maintain it, as a community effort. They must remember to cover the faeces in the trench with mud, so that flies do not sit on them.

Hari talks to the panchayat. He tries to convince them to encourage the villagers with information and with finances. He suggests that the panchayat elders ask the BDO for help. He can ask the Sanitary Inspector to help. The Sanitary Inspector would know exactly how to dig pit and trench latrines.

2. Do people remove the children's faeces lying near their homes to some distant place?

NOTICE

Hari notices a lot of children defecating in the streets. He sees that children usually defecate near their homes.

THINK

He realises that children do not like to go far away from their homes to defecate. Their mothers don't like them to go far away.

**BUT FAECES LYING AROUND ON THE STREETS ARE A GREAT DANGER**

- The flies sitting on the faeces are close to the houses. So they can easily get into the houses.
- If faeces are lying near people's homes, lots of people will step on them.

ACT

Hari talks to people about disposing of their children's faeces far away. He tells them to dispose of their faeces in pit latrines, if they are available. Or they can take the faeces and throw them in the compost pit, or communal trench latrine.

3. Do people defecate far from the source of drinking water?

NOTICE

Hari notices people defecating near the same pond from which people fetch drinking water.

People often defecate near a river or a pond. Hari has noticed this in a number of villages.

THINK

Hari knows that people find it convenient to defecate near a river or a pond. Then it is easy for them to wash.

But he also knows that IF PEOPLE DEFECATE NEAR THE DRINKING WATER SOURCE, THEY MAY DIRECTLY INFECT IT WITH GERMS FROM THEIR FAECES.

- Germs can easily get into the water. When people drink this infected water, they will get some disease.
- If the people make pit or trench latrines, they must be far from the water supply. They must be at least 25 feet, downstream, or downhill from the water source.

ACT

Hari tries to get some responsible people in the village to see that people do not defecate near the drinking water source. There may be a youth club in the village which could take on this responsibility. He talks to the panchayat elders about pit and trench latrines.

<p>River, with down stream, away from the bank, a pit latrine</p>
---

4. Does the village have a piped water supply?

NOTICE

Hari notices that there is no water tank in the village.

He looks around to see if there are any pipes along the street.

THINK

Hari thinks of his father's house in town which has taps. The water gets to the taps through pipes. The pipes come from a high tank which is at the end of the street.

Pipes,  
tank,  
etc.

PIPES ARE THE SAFEST WAY OF GETTING DRINKING WATER

- Since the water comes to the house through closed pipes, germs usually cannot get into the water.
- But the people must remember to regularly chlorinate the water in the tank.

ACT

Hari talks to the people about safe water. He tells them why dirty water is dangerous. Hari tells the people how a piped water system would supply really safe water. He also tells them how convenient it would be to get water right in their own homes.

But the villagers tell Hari that they cannot build a piped water system on their own. They need special knowledge and help. They need money for the pipes and the tank. But Hari encourages the villagers to try to arrange this on their own. They can try to collect money from everyone in the village. They can help with labour.

Hari talks to the panchayat. They can ask the district authorities to build a piped water system in Chandanpur. They can petition the BDO. Perhaps he can arrange something. Hari reminds the villagers, and the panchayat, that they must ask the district authorities for help in their village. The villagers must demand it.

5. Does the village have handpumps?

NOTICE

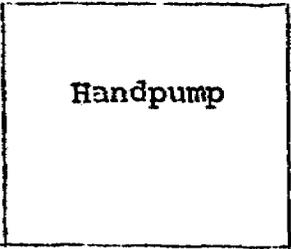
Hari notices that a village has no handpumps.

THINK

Chandanpur is not far from the town. And the village panchayat has money to build a tank and put in pipes.

BUT HARI REALISES THAT MANY VILLAGES CANNOT AFFORD PIPES

- Handpumps are cheaper than a piped water supply. The villagers can easily put in handpumps along the streets. This is nearly as good as a piped water system.
- A good handpump goes deep into the ground where there are no germs. So the water from the handpump is safe to drink.



ACT

Most people are slow to accept new ideas. Hari has to persuade the people that handpumps are useful and important.

He persuades the people to help put in the handpumps. If the people help to install the handpumps, they will take more of an interest in using them. They will feel that the handpump is their own thing. It is their achievement.

Hari talks to the panchayat about financing the handpumps. Perhaps they can speak to the BDO.

6. Does the village have protected wells?

NOTICE

Hari notices that the village has no protected wells.

THINK

HARI KNOWS THAT MOST PEOPLE BATHE, WASH CLOTHES AND FETCH WATER AT THE SAME WELL

dirty well

- In many villages there is only one source of water. People bathe and wash clothes at the same well as they fetch drinking water from.
- The dirty water from their bodies and clothes seep back into the well through the mud and through the sides of the well. Then the water in the well gets infected. Infected well water is not safe for drinking.

ACT

clean well

Hari tells the people about how they can get all sorts of diseases from drinking dirty water. Hari tells the people how to protect the water in the well. To protect the well from germs, the people should line it with bricks. If they can, they should use cement and mortar, as well. They should also build a wall and a parapet, or platform around the well. Then dirty water or rubbish cannot fall into the well, and pollute the water there.

He also tells them to regularly chlorinate the water, so germs cannot live in it.

Hari can contact the Sanitary Inspector. He can help the people to chlorinate the well regularly. The Sanitary Inspector can tell the people when and how to chlorinate the wells.

chlorinating  
a well

27  
He can ask someone like the school teacher to be responsible for chlorinating the wells. The teacher can ask his students to help him.

Hari encourages the villagers to help line the well with bricks or stones. They should also help to build a wall and a parapet around the well. The Sanitary Inspector can supervise this activity.

Hari contacts the panchayat for financial help. They may ask him to speak to the BDO. Then Hari can go as their representative to the BDO.

7. Do the people use the water from the piped water system, the handpumps, or the protected wells?

NOTICE

Hari notices that the people do not always use water from the piped water system, the handpumps, or the protected wells.

THINK

Hari realises that there is no point in trying to provide a safe water system if people do not use it.

WHY DON'T THEY USE IT?

- Often a pipe breaks down.
- Or some small part of the handpump is missing.
- Maybe the lining of the protected well is cracked and useless.
- Or perhaps the people have superstitions or fears about drinking water from a protected source.

broken  
pump

ACT

Hari tells the people how important it is to keep a safe water system in good repair. He suggests things they can do. They can ask their panchayat for help.

With the help of the panchayat and the BDO, two things are possible.

The panchayat can employ someone to come to the village regularly to check up on the safe water supply system.

mechanic  
fixing  
it.

29  
Or the BDO can arrange to train a villager to do the repair work. This is convenient because he will always be in the village.

Hari can talk to the panchayat, and ask them to do these things for the village.

Sometimes people do not use the safe supply of water because they have superstitions or fears. If Hari cannot convince them to drink water from a safe source, he will tell them to boil their drinking water for 5 minutes. If they boil the water, they kill any germs which may be in the water. But they must have a clean pot to store the water. If they put clean, boiled water in a dirty pot, the water will get dirty again. So they must keep the storage pot very clean. And they must have a cover for this pot. If it is not covered, flies and dirt can get into the water. They must boil their drinking water, and then keep it clean.

8. Is the drinking water source different from the place where people and animals bathe, and women wash clothes?

NOTICE

Hari notices that people fetch their drinking water from a pond. In the same pond, he sees buffaloes bathing, and women washing clothes.

THINK

Hari thinks about all the germs from the buffaloes and the dirty clothes. He knows that buffaloes are dirty animals. And that people's clothes are dirty when they go for washing. Buffaloes and dirty clothes have lots of germs.

THESE GERMS ARE CONTAMINATING THE DRINKING WATER

- This water will make people sick.
- But Hari realises that some villages have no other source of water besides a pond.
- So the villagers must use the same water for drinking, bathing, and washing.

ACT

If there is another source of drinking water in the village, Hari asks the village elders to forbid the people to use the pond water for drinking. He asks the elders to help him convince people that they should use the safe water.

boiling water
------------------

But if there is no other source of drinking water, Hari will do two things. He will advise the people to BOIL their drinking water for at least 5 minutes after it begins to boil. Again, he will tell them about keeping this water clean. He will remind them about a clean storage pot for this water, with a cover.

And he will also speak to the panchayat to see about getting a protected supply of drinking water for the village.

9. Are there enough wells in the village?

NOTICE

Hari notices that there aren't enough wells in the village.

THINK

HARI THINKS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THERE ARE VERY FEW WELLS IN A VILLAGE

- Hari realises that if there are very few wells then people have to wash clothes, bathe, and fetch water at the same well. So the drinking water is likely to be dirty. Then people will get ill.

ACT

Hari persuades the people that with just a little extra trouble they can carry water from the well to a short distance away, for washing clothes and bathing.

<p>platform by well</p>
-----------------------------

Hari can ask the panchayat to build a platform with a drain, some distance from the well, so that people can wash and bathe there. Then the dirty water will not run back into the well. Also, the drain can carry the water to gardens, or animal troughs.

Hari can also ask the panchayat to organise the digging of more wells. The villagers can help to build the wells. Then the people can use one well for washing and bathing; and a different well for fetching drinking water.

10. Is the area round the wells or pumps dry?

NOTICE

Hari notices that the area round the wells and pumps is not dry. There is a lot of mud, and dirty water is running back into the well.

THINK

HARI THINKS OF HOW THIS WATER SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF

- If the water remains there, it will seep back into the well or pump.
- This will infect the water in the well or pump.

ACT

Hari talks to the villagers about the importance of draining away this water.

He tells them to dig a channel sloping away from the well. If they can afford it, they should line the channel with cement and mortar. The water can go into a nearby field or street drain or animal trough. Or the water can go to a garden.

Hari tells them to build a platform and drain for the hand-pump. This will keep the area round the pump dry. The Sanitary Inspector can help to build and advise on the platform. They can build a platform for washing and bathing.

drainage  
channel

platform  
for washing

11. Do people try to get rid of stagnant water in the village?

NOTICE

Hari notices a lot of stagnant water here and there in the village.

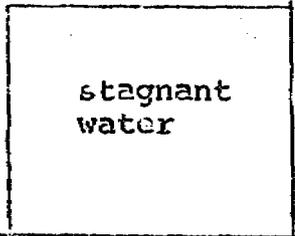
THINK

Hari remembers being told in his training class that malaria is increasing in India.

Mosquitoes spread malaria. There is a special type of mosquito that carries malaria germs. If it bites a person, the malaria germs go into the person's body. Then the person gets malaria.

MOSQUITOES LAY THEIR EGGS IN STAGNANT WATER

- There is often stagnant water lying in pools along the streets.
- There is also a lot of stagnant water in drains.
- After monsoons there can be big ponds of stagnant water in the village.
- There are a lot of mosquitoes breeding in the drains and pools of stagnant water. Hari looks closely and he can see the mosquito larvae.



ACT

Hari talks to the people about the dangers of malaria. He tells them how mosquitoes lay eggs and breed in stagnant water in drains.

He tells them that malaria can make people very weak. If a malnourished child gets malaria, he can even die of the fever.

The easiest way to get rid of mosquitoes is to kill their eggs and their larvae. Mosquitoes lay their eggs in stagnant water. So if people drain away the stagnant water, they get rid of mosquitoes.

They can also cover small pools of stagnant water with earth.

Where there are big ponds of stagnant water, then Hari has to call in the Sanitary Inspector. The Sanitary Inspector can spray the stagnant pools with DDT. This will kill the eggs of the mosquitoes.

Hari tells people to make sure that the drains don't get blocked. They can clean the drains near their houses. Hari can clean one drain himself, to set an example. The people can help him.

Hari tells the people to spray the drains, ponds, and their houses regularly with DDT.

Drains -  
blocked

Drains -  
cleared

12. Are the street drains clean?

NOTICE

Hari notices that the drains are not clean. He sees a woman dumping rubbish in the drain.

THINK

HARI THINKS THAT DRAINS ARE SOMETIMES MORE OF A DANGER THAN A HELP TO A COMMUNITY

- Sometimes people do not bother to throw their household rubbish in a bin or far away. They just throw it in the drain outside their houses. They hope that the drain will carry the rubbish away.
- If people throw their rubbish in the drains, the drains easily become blocked. Then water doesn't flow through the drains. Instead, the water becomes stagnant.
- Stagnant water provides a place for mosquitoes to lay their eggs. Also flies settle on the rubbish in the drains. Then the flies carry germs into the houses.

ACT

Hari explains why people should keep the street drains clean. He tells them that if water doesn't flow, it will become stagnant. And stagnant water means malaria, and germs and illness.

Hari asks one of the villagers to organise some people to regularly clean the drains. He tries to get the community to take action, since no one in the village ordinarily cleans the drains.

13. Does the water from the drains go to gardens, fields, or animal troughs?

NOTICE

Hari notices that the water from the drains just flows into a stagnant pool at the end of the street.

THINK

Hari knows that STAGNANT WATER BREEDS MOSQUITOES

- Hari knows that water in the drains must flow somewhere. If it collects at the end of the street, there will be a stagnant pool.

ACT

So he organises the villagers.

With the help of a few people, Hari can easily dig a channel from the drain into a kitchen garden. Or perhaps the water can go to an animal trough or soakage pit.

Hari points out to the villagers that they can often use this water for irrigating gardens. So they are doing two useful things.

Drains  
to  
cattle  
trough

14. Are there any compost pits or rubbish bins in the village?

NOTICE

Hari notices that the village has no compost pits or rubbish bins. People just dump their rubbish in the streets.

THINK

Hari knows that very few villages have covered rubbish bins.

But he also knows THAT FLIES SIT ON RUBBISH HEAPS.

- Flies pick up germs from rubbish, just as they do from faeces.
- If the rubbish is near the house, then the flies easily come into the house.
- The flies may sit on food that people eat.

<p>smelly rubbish</p>
---------------------------

ACT

Hari especially speaks to the women about household rubbish. If they have rubbish bins, he tells them to cover the bins. They should also clean the dust bins regularly. A dirty rubbish bin is just as bad as a dirty rubbish heap.

Hari tells the women that if they dump rubbish in the backyard or close to the house, then their children are likely to catch various diseases.

He tells the women to dump the household rubbish in compost pits.

Some households may want to construct their own compost pits. If the villagers want a community compost pit, Hari can talk to the panchayat. Perhaps the villagers need some help in digging a compost pit. Hari can arrange for the Sanitary Inspector to help them.

After people dig a new compost pit, they can use the old one for manure.

compost pits

The compost pit may contain dry leaves, animal waste, and other things besides household rubbish. This material makes excellent compost. But they should take out broken glass, bottles, tins, or any other metal objects. These things will spoil the compost.

CHECK-LIST FOR THE VILLAGE : REVISION IN PICTURES

1. Do people cover up their faeces?

MEN DEFECATING IN  
FIELDS

MEN DEFECATING IN  
PIT LATRINES

2. Do people remove the children's faeces lying near their house to some distant place?

CHILDREN DEFECATING  
ON THE STREETS

MOTHER GATHERING UP  
HER CHILD'S FAECES  
FROM STREET

3. Do people defecate far from the source of drinking water?

ONE CHAP WASHING HIS  
BEHIND NEAR THE POND.  
A WOMAN FETCHING WATER  
FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF  
THE POND

WOMEN FETCHING WATER  
FROM POND.  
MAN DEFECATING IN  
FIELD FAR AWAY.

4. Does the village have a piped water supply?

VILLAGE STREET WITH  
ONE DIRTY WALL

VILLAGE STREET WITH  
TANK AND PIPES FROM  
TANK TO HOUSE

5. Does the village have handpumps?

WOMEN WASHING, BATHING,  
ETC., NEAR THE RIVER.  
ALSO FETCHING WATER.

HANDPUMP WITH NICE  
PLATFORM SURROUND

6. Does the village have protected wells?

WOMEN WASHING, BATHING,  
ETC., AT AN ORDINARY  
WELL.  
WOMEN FETCHING WATER.

PROTECTED WELL

7. Do the people USE the water from the piped water system, the handpumps, OR the protected wells?

HANDPUMP WITH HANDLE  
BROKEN

VILLAGER IN DHOTI  
FIXING HANDLE

8. Is the drinking water source DIFFERENT from the place where people and animals bathe, and women wash clothes?

WOMEN WASHING CLOTHES.  
MEN BATHING.  
BUFFALOES BATHING

WOMAN BOILING WATER.  
STORAGE POT, COVERED.

9. Are there enough wells in the village?

ONE ORDINARY WELL WITH  
LONG QUEUE OF WOMEN  
WAITING TO FETCH WATER

WOMAN FETCHING WATER  
FROM A WELL.  
PEOPLE WASHING AT A  
PLATFORM 20 FEET AWAY.  
CARRYING BUCKETS.

10. Is the area round the wells or pumps dry?

WELL WITH WATER ALL  
AROUND IN POOLS

WELL WITH WATER  
BEING DRAINED  
AWAY INTO FIELD

11. Do people try to get rid of stagnant water in the village?

POOLS OF STAGNANT  
WATER ON STREET

PEOPLE FILLING IN  
POOLS WITH EARTH, AND  
DIGGING A DRAIN

12. Are the street drains clean?

WOMAN THROWING RUBBISH  
IN THE DRAIN.  
POOL OF STAGNANT WATER  
AT THE END OF DRAIN.

MEN CLEANING DRAIN

13. Does the water from the drains go to gardens, fields, or animal troughs?

BLOCKED DRAIN -  
STAGNANT WATER

DRAIN FLOWING INTO  
ANIMAL TROUGH, OR AS  
IRRIGATION FOR GARDEN

14. Are there any compost pits or rubbish bins in the village?

STREET WITH WOMAN  
DUMPING RUBBISH ON  
HEAP NEAR HOUSE WITH  
FLIES SWARMING

WOMAN DUMPING RUBBISH  
INTO COMPOST PIT IN  
YARD

YOU CAN USE THESE PICTURES WITH THE VILLAGERS TOO.  
Show the pictures to the villagers. Ask them to choose  
which are the best pictures for cleanliness. Ask them  
what problems they can see in the other pictures. Talk  
about what you and the villagers can do.

After inspecting the village, Hari decides to visit a few households. Using the household check-list, he follows the same method as he did for the village: NOTICE, THINK, and ACT. Let us see what Hari finds in one household.

#### 6. IN THE HOUSEHOLD

##### 1. Does the household have a latrine?

#### NOTICE

In the morning, Hari notices that the adults in the household defecate in the fields, . . . The children just defecate in the streets, near their home.

#### THINK

Hari thinks that IN VILLAGES WHERE THERE IS A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF WATER, A "WATER-SEAL" LATRINE IN THE HOUSEHOLD IS THE MOST HYGIENIC WAY TO DISPOSE OF FAECES.

- A "water-seal" latrine works like this: After defecating in the latrine, the person pours a little water into the hole. This flushes out the faeces; and it forms a "water-seal". The "water-seal" prevents flies from sitting on the faeces. And with a "water-seal" latrine, faeces are not left exposed, so no one steps on them. This means that worms are not being passed.
- If the family cannot make a "water-seal" latrine, perhaps they can dig a pit latrine. This is simple and nearly as good as a "water-seal" type.

water-seal  
latrine

ACT

Hari gives the family some ideas about how easily and cheaply they can construct a "water-seal" latrine, or a pit latrine. Perhaps they can get the slab for the latrine from the block office.

He knows that villagers often prefer using the fields to using latrines. Because going to the fields together gives them the chance to chat freely.

So he tries to explain to them why using a latrine will help to keep the family healthy. He explains, very simply, how germs are spread from faeces. But it is not easy to change old ideas. Hari will have to be patient.

pile of slabs against wall

Hari talks to the panchayat about helping the villagers to build latrines. Sometimes block offices keep a supply of the slab, which is the main part of the latrine.

2. If the household has a latrine, is it clean and in working order?

NOTICE

The family tells Hari that the household next door has a latrine. So Hari visits the neighbours. He discovers that there is a latrine; but no one ever uses it.

He inspects the latrine and then he understands why no one uses it. THE LATRINE IS FILTHY.

THINK

Hari thinks about WHY PEOPLE DO NOT USE LATRINES.

- Sometimes there is a shortage of water in the village. People use water for drinking, washing, and bathing - but they do not have enough to clean the latrine.
- Then the latrine becomes dirtier and dirtier, until finally nobody uses it.
- The latrine smells bad and attracts flies. This is not only unpleasant, it is dangerous. The latrine is close to the house. So if the flies sit on the faeces in the latrine, they can easily get into the house and sit on the family's food. A dirty latrine is a sure way of spreading disease.

latrine  
with many  
flies

ACT

Hari explains to the household how important it is to keep the latrine clean and in good working order. Germs can live in a dirty latrine just as easily as in a pile of faeces in the street. He explains very simply about how disease germs are passed: from faeces to flies to food to people. He explains that faeces are a very important source of germs.

He doesn't just try to change their customs. Instead he tries to reason with the people. He explains how exposed faeces are a health problem. And he tells the people not to use the latrine at all, unless they maintain it properly.

clean  
latrine

He tries to make them understand that there will always be germs and diseases if people don't dispose of their faeces. A clean latrine is the best places for faeces.

Small child eating banana with flies around.

3. Is the house clean and free from flies?

NOTICE

Hari notices that some of the households he visits are very dirty. There are flies everywhere. Hari notices a small child eating a banana and flies sitting all over the banana.

THINK

Hari thinks of how IMPORTANT IT IS TO KEEP HOUSES CLEAN. Even if the village is clean outside, people will still get ill if their houses are dirty.

- Any dirt in the house attracts flies.
- Also many insects and pests like damp floors. Cockroaches, for instance, can breed easily in damp and dirty floors.
- Cooked food which is left uncovered is very dangerous because flies can easily sit on the food.

Cooked food left uncovered with flies swarming over it

ACT

Hari tells the people about how important it is that they keep their houses clean. A clean house attracts less flies than a dirty house.

The household should be swept and swabbed at least once a day. The kitchen should be kept especially clean. If a small child wets the floor it should be swabbed immediately.

Hari tells the people that most vegetables, fruit and meat should be cooked well before eating.

Vegetables and fruit should be especially cleaned if they are going to be eaten raw.

The housewife must cover up all food so that flies or pests cannot get on it.

4. Does the family have clean drinking water?

Uncovered drinking pot.  
Child dipping in hand.  
Mother cooking in corner.

NOTICE

Hari notices that in many houses he visits people do not keep the drinking water pot covered. Often children just dip their hands in.

He has also seen a woman boil water for drinking, then put it in a dirty pot.

THINK

Hari thinks of HOW IMPORTANT IT IS TO KEEP THE WATER CLEAN IN THE HOUSE. This is especially important if the woman fetches the water from a river or a pond.

- There is no point in fetching water from a protected water source if she allows it to get dirty at home.

ACT

Hari talks to the housewives about how they can get a lot of diseases, if they drink dirty water. Especially:

If the water is fetched from a river or a pond, the water should be boiled.

If a small vessel of water is placed on top of some other food that is being cooked then part of the boiling is done this way, and fuel is saved.

Drinking water vessel covered with small vessel on top with handle

Hari tells the woman that she must keep her drinking water in a clean vessel. She should cover the vessel. Children should not dip their hands into the water. A small vessel with a handle is the best thing for taking water out of the pot.

5. Does the housewife throw the household rubbish in a compost pit or dustbin?

NOTICE

Hari notices that the housewife has no compost pit. Hari has already noticed that there are no dustbins along the streets in Banugarh.

Hari notices that some women just dump the rubbish on the street, just outside the houses.

In some villages, where there are drains, Hari has often noticed women empty rubbish into the drains outside their houses.

In households, which have backyards, Hari has noticed that women throw the rubbish in a corner.

Woman throwing rubbish in a heap in a corner of her backyard. Flies swarming around.

THINK

Hari thinks about **THE DANGERS OF THROWING RUBBISH CLOSE TO HOUSES.**

- Wherever the rubbish is, it attracts flies.
- If the rubbish is in the street or in the backyard, children are sure to play in the rubbish and pick up all sorts of disease germs on their hands and their fingernails. When these children eat their food the germs will go into their stomachs and cause disease.

ACT

Hari talks to the people, especially to the housewives about how dangerous it is to have rubbish near their houses. He explains about germs in rubbish.

Men digging  
a compost pit

Hari talks to groups of women. If a woman has a backyard, the best thing is to dig a rubbish or compost pit. Perhaps a group of neighbours can dig a compost pit together. Then they can all use it.

Hari has to ask the panchayat to get the proper advice on how to dig a compost pit. Then Hari and householders with perhaps the help of one or two neighbours can dig the compost pit according to instructions.

A compost pit lasts only for a certain amount of time depending on how deep it is and how much rubbish is thrown into it. After one compost pit is full, the people can dig another.

People can also put animal waste in the compost pit.

The compost from an old compost pit forms excellent manure.

6. Is the area around the house dry and clean?

Pools of stagnant water in backyard. Children splashing about.

NOTICE

When Hari visits houses, he notices in many households that there is muddy ground and pools of stagnant water in the backyards.

Also in some houses, Hari notices that there are empty tins and old broken bits of pottery lying about which are filled with dirty, stagnant water.

THINK

Hari thinks of how he has been reading that SO MANY PEOPLE HAVE DIED OF MALARIA THIS YEAR.

- Hari knows that mosquitoes cause malaria. Then bite people and inject the malaria germs into them.
- Hari also knows that mosquitoes lay their eggs in stagnant water.
- If stagnant water is removed, then there is no place for mosquitoes to lay their eggs. If there are no mosquitoes, there is no malaria.

ACT

Hari talks to the people about how and why they should get rid of stagnant water.

Hari asks the panchayat for help. The panchayat can spray big pools and drains in the village with DDT.

Householders can level or cover up small pools around the house. Or they can drain them into a kitchen garden.

Hari suggests that people throw away any old tins and broken pots which are likely to collect water. They should throw them into a pit and bury them.

House being  
sprayed inside  
with DDT

Hari can remind the panchayat to ask the malaria team to come to the village regularly to spray the houses. This kills mosquitoes.

53

7. If the household has cattle, is the cattle-shed clean?

NOTICE

Hari notices that in most villages the cattle-shed is in the front of the household. Very often the place is in a mess, as the cattle urinate everywhere.

Also, if the dung is not cleared often enough, then it attracts lots and lots of flies.

THINK

Hari realizes how expensive it is to build a cattle-shed some distance from the house. First of all, there may be no place; and then the cattle can get stolen unless there is someone to look after them all the time.

- So the only thing to do is to KEEP THE CATTLE-SHED AS CLEAN AS POSSIBLE.

ACT

Hari consults the panchayat. Perhaps they can ask the BDO for help, to learn how they can build a clean cattle-shed.

Hari tells people that they can build urine drains so that the urine drains away from the house.

If the family doesn't use the dung for fuel, they must collect it every day and put it in a compost pit. Then it makes excellent manure.

One way of using cattle dung is to put it into a gobar gas plant.

A gobar gas plant provides fuel for the household and what is left over can also be used as manure. So, the dung serves two purposes - it provides fuel and it can be used as manure.

Hari has to get all the details about the gobar gas plant from the Khadhi and Village Industries Board. He can talk to the panchayat about how to get to this data. The panchayat can ask the BDO.

Then Hari has to talk to the people about the usefulness of having a gobar gas plant.

If a household has over 15 cattle then it is worth it to have a gobar gas plant.

Otherwise a number of households can get together and have a co-operative gobar gas plant. But the people must agree to make arrangements to maintain it, and keep it working properly.

In some villages people have done experiments with a gobar gas plant for the whole village. But it is very important to see that the gobar gas plant is always in proper working order.

Gobar gas  
plant

8. Is grain stored in such a way that it is safe from rats and insects?

NOTICE

Hari notices that in many households grain is stored in bins on the floor. These bins are not covered properly.

THINK

Hari thinks about HOW RATS CAN EASILY GET INTO THE GRAIN BINS ON THE FLOOR. If there is no cover rats and insects can climb straight into the bins.

- Rats and insects eat the grain. They also spoil it. They put germs in it from their feet and droppings. The farmer would not like children to play in the grain; so why let rats play in it?
- Hari also thinks of how damp from the floor can seep into the bins if they are placed directly on the ground. This damp can spoil the grain. It also attracts insects.

ACT

Hari has seen in other villages different types of storage bins for grain.

Some people have made bins of mud, or mud plus reeds or grass. The people always raise the bins from the floor so that the damp cannot get at the grain. Also rats cannot burrow into the bin. The bin is raised on legs.

Hari has to learn the details of how to build these bins either from the households where he has seen them, or from the Agricultural Extension Officer from his block. The AEO can help to convince the people about having such bins. A lot of grain is wasted if people use the wrong type of bins.

People must check and repair their bins from time to time. They must see that no pests can get in.

Raised  
bin

9. Is the kitchen convenient for the housewife to work in?

NOTICE

Hari notices that very often, when the woman of the household brings him a glass of tea, she is wiping her eyes.

Hari also notices that smoke keeps coming out of the kitchen at cooking time. Once he rushed into a kitchen thinking there was a fire! The woman of the house looked up startled. She started laughing when Hari said he thought it was a fire. It is only smoke from the Chula, she explained to him. It was just one more of the things that women suffer!

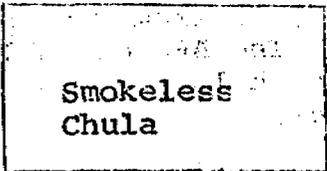
THINK

Hari thinks HOW A SMOKY, DIRTY KITCHEN CAN CAUSE ILLNESS.

- Women who use smoky, dirty kitchens easily get eye infections and respiratory diseases.
- Hari thinks that there are usually no windows in the village kitchens. Where can the smoke go?
- Hari also thinks that it is no wonder that the woman does not like spending too much time in the kitchen.
- If the kitchen is full of light and air then the housewife will not mind spending time in the kitchen keeping it clean and tidy.

ACT

Hari has seen a demonstration at his re-training, of a smokeless chula. This is very easy to build and costs very little. It would make such a lot of difference to the housewife to be able to cook in a smokeless kitchen. He talks to the women about this. He encourages them to build one.



Clean airy  
kitchen.  
Woman serving  
husband and  
child.  
Husband smil-  
ing appreciat-  
ively.

87  
Hari also talks to the householder about making one or two windows in the kitchen. This will let air and light in and make it more pleasant for his wife to work in the kitchen. Perhaps this will make her produce tastier food too!

CHECK-LIST FOR THE HOUSEHOLD : REVISION IN PICTURES

1. Does the household have a latrine?

THATCHED SHELTER (ROOF-  
LESS) IN BACKYARD WITH  
SERIES OF BRICKS FOR  
DEFECATING BETWEEN

PROPER PIT LATRINE

2. If the household has a latrine, is it clean and in working order?

LATRINE USED AS  
STORAGE SPACE

CHILD DEFECATING IN  
PROPER LATRINE - TIN  
OF WATER NEXT TO HIM  
AND DRUM OUTSIDE

3. Is the house clean and free of flies and mosquitoes?

CHILD URINATING ON  
FLOOR. FLIES HOVERING  
AROUND.

CLOTHES NEATLY HANG-  
ING ON STAND. MOSQUITO  
NET TIED IN A CORNER.

4. Does the family have clean drinking water?

WOMAN COOKING IN CORNER. CHILD DIPPING HAND IN DRINKING WATER POT.

WOMAN HOLDING LID OF DRINKING WATER POT IN ONE HAND, DIPPING SMALL VESSEL WITH HANDLE INTO WATER POT. CHILD WAITING WITH GLASS TO BE FILLED.

5. Does the housewife throw the household rubbish in a dustbin or a compost pit?

WOMAN THROWING RUBBISH OUTSIDE HOUSE - FLIES SWARMING

WOMAN THROWING RUBBISH IN COMPOST PIT - END OF STREET. 2 OTHER WOMEN HEADING TOWARDS PIT WITH RUBBISH IN BASKETS

6. Is the area around the house dry and clean?

POOLS OF STAGNANT WATER IN BACKYARD. BROKEN POTS AND TINS LYING AROUND.

FATHER & SON FILLING UP POOLS WITH MUD. DAUGHTER REMOVING POTS AND TINS INTO BACKYARD.

7. If the household has cattle, is the cattle-shed clean?

FILTHY CATTLE-SHED WITH URINE, DUNG, FLIES AROUND. CHILDREN PLAYING.

CLEAN CATTLE-SHED WITH URINE DRAINS. WOMAN REMOVING DUNG INTO BASKET.

8. Is grain stored in such a way that it is safe from rats and insects?

GRAIN STORED IN BIN MADE OF REEDS - ON FLOOR - TOP NOT COVERED PROPERLY - RAT SCUTTling AWAY

GRAIN STORED IN MUD POT - RAISED OFF GROUND - LID TIGHTLY FITTED

9. Is the kitchen convenient for the housewife to cook in?

DIRTY KITCHEN - BITS OF FOOD ON GROUND WITH SMALL CHILD EATING - FLIES SWARMING ON FOOD ON FLOOR. SMOKE. NO WINDOWS. WOMAN WIPING EYES.

KITCHEN WITH CROSS VENTILATION. SMOKELESS CHULA. COOKED FOOD COVERED. WATER POT COVERED.

YOU CAN USE THESE PICTURES WITH THE VILLAGERS TOO. Show the pictures to the villagers. Ask them to choose which are the best pictures for cleanliness. Ask them what problems they can see in the other pictures. Talk about what you and the villagers can do.

7. PICTURE GAMES

On the next three pages are some pictures. Pretend that they are in your village. What can you NOTICE, THINK and DO about the problems for health in the pictures? Write down your answers under the pictures.

Now use these pictures in the village. Show them to the villagers. Can they see the problems in the pictures? What do they think about the problems? Discuss the pictures with them. Discuss the problems for sanitation. This will lead to discussion about the real village you are working in. This will involve the villagers in your work. But remember - the villagers want answers from you. Be sure you know the answers.

(1) The Village

Here is a picture of a village.

- What are the main problems for health and cleanliness that you NOTICE?
- What do you THINK about them?
- What can you DO about them?

Write your answers under the picture.

(2) The Well

Here is a picture of a well.

- What are the main problems for sanitation that you NOTICE?
- What do you THINK about them?
- What can you DO about them?

Write your answers under the picture.

(3) The Tea Shop

Here is a picture of a tea shop. But even here there are problems for sanitation.

- What problems can you NOTICE?
- What do you THINK about them?
- What can you DO about them?

Write your answers under the picture.

## 8. THE CLEAN VILLAGE GAME

Here is a game that you can play with people in your village. With this game, you and the villagers can decide what things are important for good sanitation and health in their village. This game will help you to have discussions with villagers about the things that keep a village clean and healthy. It will also help you to decide what are the most important things to do in the village.

VLW with  
pen and  
book

For this game, we have written down ten questions about village life. They are not in any special order. So that you have a clear idea about this game, you should do it by yourself first. Think about these questions. Think about which ones are most important for good health and sanitation in the village. Now arrange the questions, in a list, from the most important question to the least important one. Put the most important question first, the second most important one second, and so on, till you reach the least important question.

Write out the questions, in order of importance, as a list. Write your list in this book, in one column on the page opposite the ten questions. There are several columns here, in case you decide to change your list from time to time, while you are working.

Here are the ten questions:

Where do people defecate?

What are the roads like?

What do people do about flies?

Where do people get their water from?

How do people store their grain?

What do people do about rats?

Do people live a good life?

Where do people get drinking water from?

Where do children go to school?

Where do people dispose of their household rubbish?

Now you can play the game with the villagers. You can do it with one particular person in the village, or with a group of people.

You will need some pieces of paper. Write the ten questions on a piece of paper. Write them exactly as they are in the book. If you are doing it with several people, you can make several lists like this.

If the villagers can read, give them the paper and tell them to put the ten questions in order from most important to least important, for good sanitation and health. Don't tell them your ideas yet. Let them choose by themselves.

If the villagers can't read, you can read the ten questions to them, and then mark the order as they tell you.

If you like, you can ask each villager to make his own list. Or perhaps you would like the villagers to choose their answers together. Then you can meet them in a group, and give them one paper with the questions. Let them make up one list.

Now together with the villagers, compare your list with theirs. Is their list different from yours? Discuss the two lists with the villagers. Ask the villagers to explain why they chose their list. Explain why you chose your list. In this way, you and the villagers can discuss and learn from each other. You can decide what is most important to do for health and sanitation in that village.

VLM  
with  
villagers

Group  
discussion

65

You may be surprised. The villagers' list might be very different from yours. You may choose to use their list, so that you get their support for your work. If you try to impose your ideas on them, the villagers may not like it. They may not co-operate. Perhaps you can use their list to help them with what they think is important. Then, when you have their co-operation, you can start to help them with what you think is important.