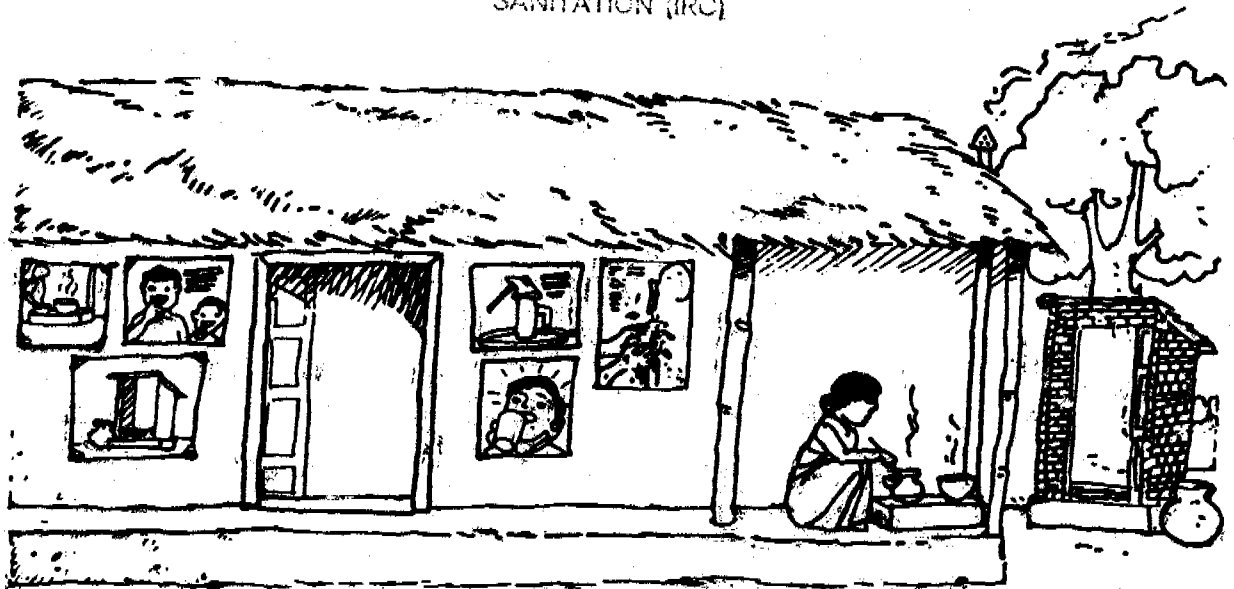


**SPOT SURVEY
SANITATION ACTIVITIES
IN
THE RURAL AREAS
OF
UTTAR PRADESH**

LIBRARY
INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE CENTRE
FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND
SANITATION (IRC)



**DIRECTORATE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF U.P., LUCKNOW
1989**

Suitable example quick investigation

822-INUT89-6980

**SPOT SURVEY
SANITATION ACTIVITIES
IN
THE RURAL AREAS
OF
UTTAR PRADESH**



LIBRARY, INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY
AND SANITATION (ICSS)
P.O. No. 93190, 2509 AD Lucknow
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R/N 6980
LO: 822 IN.UT89

**DIRECTORATE OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF U.P., LUCKNOW**

.1989

K. K. JAISWAL
Secretary

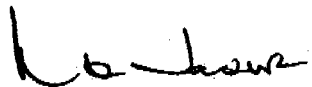
Department of Panchayati Raj
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh
Lucknow : Dt. August 16, 1989

P R E F A C E

The Government of Uttar Pradesh is committed to the goal set under the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90). Providing sanitary facilities to one-fourth of the rural population has been one of the thrust areas in this regard. Towards this end, the State Government initiated a programme on rural sanitation with UNICEF collaboration in 1985 covering eleven districts, where other social inputs were also being provided by UNICEF. This was to have a multiple effect on the most vulnerable groups, i.e. women and children. The plan was to have around 4,000 household latrines and provide sanitary facilities to schools after providing health and hygiene education to villagers and school teachers and motivating them. The basic concept was to involve local community to the extent possible right from conception to planning, implementation and monitoring.

In order to get a feel of this programme under field conditions, a spot survey was undertaken in 1988 through the senior staff members of this department and also UNICEF, Lucknow. The survey covered nearly 20 per cent of the household latrines and more than 80 per cent of school latrines. The results of this survey, besides creating a bench-mark for future evaluation and impact studies, will help in rectifying the lacunae noticed in the present planning and implementation process. The lessons learnt will also facilitate better implementation of the Intensive Sanitation Project carved out for Allahabad and Sultanpur this year.

I place on record my appreciation for all those involved in the various stages of this survey.



Secretary
Panchayati Raj Department
Govt. of U.P., Lucknow

SPOT SURVEY ON SANITATION

BACKGROUND:

1. Improved sanitation has been one of the major components of the interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality among people in general and children in particular. According to a WHO (World Health Organisation) estimate, more than three-fourths of the diseases are caused by unsafe water and filth. It has now been well established that a mere provision of safe water source is not adequate to bring down the incidence of water borne diseases unless it is accompanied by proper sanitary practices. It is in this context that the U.N. International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90) lays emphasis on both water and sanitation. The Government of India which has been a signatory to this U.N. resolution, has, among other things, envisaged a 25% coverage of rural population with sanitary facilities by 1990.

2. In pursuance to the goal laid down by the Government of India, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, in close and active collaboration with UNICEF, had initiated a programme on rural sanitation in eleven districts in 1985. This programme aimed at promoting awareness among the people on improved sanitary habits backed by the construction of various sanitary facilities such as latrine, garbage pit, soak pit, smokeless chulla, etc. That sanitation is not related to only latrine but encompasses a package of health-related activities was the highlight of this programme.

THE ISSUE:

3. The programme, among other things, had a target of constructing 3,860 household latrines and 143 school latrines. As against this, a little over 2800 household latrines and 130 school latrines had been completed by the end of 1987 as indicated in the following table:

DISTRICT-WISE PROGRESS UNDER SANITATION

Sl. No.	Name of District	Blocks (Nos.)	Household Latrines		School Latrines	
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
01	Banda	4	423	378	-	-
02	Basti	4	417	414	-	-
03	Deoria	3	357	86	-	-
04	Sitapur	3	300	247	-	-
05	Azamgarh	3	390	60	19	10
06	Etah	3	290	312	19	19
07	Etawah	7	373	307	20	20
08	Fatehpur	3	373	372	19	19
09	Gonda	3	290	144	20	19
10	Sahasganj	3	357	189	20	19
11	Sitapur	3	290	314	26	25
Total:		39	3860	2823	143	131

4. Location of the project areas has been presented in the enclosed map. The Directorate of Panchayati Raj was the nodal agency for implementation of this programme. The activities were spread over 39 blocks. While the Panchayati Udyog was involved in the manufacturing of pan and trap, the actual construction was done through the local masons, who were trained under the programme.

5. Considering the fact that the latrines were constructed over a wider area, with several functionaries involved in it and under diversified geographical, social and economic conditions, it is necessary to know as to what extent the technical specifications envisaged could be followed and the quality of construction ensured. It is also imperative to observe how far the latrines are actually put to use. The availability of other sanitary facilities such as garbage pits, soakage pits, smokeless chulhas, bathing cubicles, etc. is also to be assessed to find out whether the programme has made any dent in other relevant areas. This called for undertaking a simple and quick spot survey of both household and school latrines in the eleven districts covered under the sanitation programme.

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF THE SURVEY:

6. The major objective of this survey was to study the status of latrines (both household and school) reportedly completed, assess the extent of their utilisation and suggest corrective measures, if any, for better implementation of the programme in so far as it is related to construction of latrines and its usage. Within this broad frame-work, the specific objectives of the survey were:-

- To observe the physical features of the latrines in relation to the specifications and norms envisaged.
- To look at the quality of construction as compared to the standards laid down.
- To ascertain the progress pertaining to the construction of superstructure and its condition (for household latrines only).
- To assess the extent of utilisation of the latrines and the issues, if any, related to the same.
- To find out the availability of other sanitary facilities such as garbage pits, soakage pits, bathing cubicles, smokeless chulhas, etc.
- To suggest corrective measures which will help to improve the quality of construction, better usages of the latrines and installation of other sanitary facilities in a household.

15. Latrine Usage: Of the 478 latrines constructed upto plinth level, 373 (78%) are in use. Among the districts surveyed, Salvaranpur ranks first with a cent percent usage rate followed by Siltanpur, Azamgarh, Sitapur and Deoria (83-85%). Etawah has the lowest usage; less than half of the units are being utilised.

An enquiry made as to why the latrines are not used by a household, revealed the following in order of their importance.

- absence of a superstructure.
- wrong site selection.
- availability of service latrines.
- defective construction.

In some areas small children are restrained to use the latrine for the fear of getting trapped in the pan hole. Some people prefer fresh air and open space for defecation. For them, sitting inside a latrine amounts to getting into a cage. For a few, particularly, those having a roof on top, the utility of a latrine is felt more during monsoon. It is heartening to note that among the family members, women are the most regular users of the latrines followed by children and men.

16. Maintenance: How well is a latrine maintained can be assessed by looking at how clean are the pan, the platform and the immediate surrounding. The investigators were advised to categorise their observations under three groups viz., very clean, reasonably clean and dirty. No specific parameter(s) was suggested for this purpose, and hence the results are based on value judgment. However, considering the maturity and experience of the investigators, the variation in such judgment among them is expected to be minimum.

More than one-third (36%) of the latrines in use were found to be very clean whereas around three-fifths (59%) were reasonably clean. Only one out of every 20 latrines was found to be dirty. Among the districts, Gonda and Salvaranpur have the most well maintained latrines.

17. Other Sanitary Facilities: Other sanitary facilities, for the purpose of present analysis, include smokeless chulhas, soak pit, bathing platform and garbage pit. The purpose of obtaining information on this aspect was to know how far the households had access to these facilities as a part of the sanitation programme. The information therein will indicate the ultimate potential of having such facilities through proper motivation and technical/financial support.

Of the 478 households covered for the analysis, less than 10% had smokeless chulhas. Use of the soak pit and garbage pits has been a staggering less than 2%. The only exception in this regard has been the bathing platform which was reported by one-fourth of the households. An inter-district comparison shows a wide variation in the use of these facilities. Nevertheless, it does indicate that sanitary facilities other than latrines have so far played a very low-key role in rural sanitation.

SCHOOL LATRINES:

18. Water Availability: Of the 111 school latrines completed, 87 (78%) had access to water within the school compound whereas in another 21 (19%) cases water was available in close proximity. Only 3% of the schools did not have any water source nearby. Handpump was the main water source; 90% of the schools reported access to handpump water. This is true in case of all the surveyed districts except for Etawah where open well was as an important source as handpump.

19. Latrine Usage: Only 58 schools reported use of latrines by the students and this works out to a little over 50% of the units completed. Among the districts, Saharanpur shows maximum utilisation; more than 94% of schools reporting latrine usage. This is followed by Gonda (70%). However, leaving a few schools, the percentage of students using the latrines and urinals is very low. Between boys and girls, the usage rate among the latter is higher.

On an enquiry as to why the latrines are not used, the teachers came up with a host of reasons which are presented below:

- lack of motivation
- latrine away from the school building
- poor maintenance
- defective construction
- no bucket to clean
- parents' objection to their wards cleaning the latrines
- social stigma
- inadequate water caused by animals drinking the stored water
- no water source nearby
- defective design (the front ventilators are too large to allow children play mischief by throwing stones/pebbles at the user).
- lack of health education

20. Maintenance: It is disheartening to note that in nearly two-thirds of the schools, the latrines are not maintained at all. In some districts like Fatehpur and Gonda, the situation is still worse. The only exception being Saharanpur where 95% of the school latrines have been found out to be properly maintained. In majority of cases, maintenance is done by the students.

Most of the schools have a water storage tank attached to the latrine. In some schools brush/broomsticks have been provided to facilitate cleaning.

21. Environment in the campus: In more than 86% cases, the environment within the school campus looked clean; the only exception being Fatehpur where less than one-third of the schools could boast of a clean surrounding. Spilling of waste paper and garbage could be seen in 10% of the schools. Water logging within the compound seems to be quite common with half of the schools covered for the present analysis.

SUGGESTIONS:

22. Sanitary Facilities among Households:

- 22.1 In order to improve the quality of construction and maintain uniformity in certain minimum standards, immediate steps should be taken to issue detailed guidelines covering all the aspects of construction.
- 22.2 It is worth calling a day's orientation of the functionaries involved in the construction process to share the findings of the spot survey and discuss the guidelines thread-bare.
- 22.3 Supervision of latrines under construction should be strengthened so that things can be rectified on the spot. If necessary, the supervising officials should be given the required orientation to carry out effective supervision. For this purpose, it is advisable to give them a check-list which can be filled up at different stages of construction.
- 22.4 Selection of the beneficiaries should be based on their felt needs and should not have any links with their socio-economic status.
- 22.5 Involvement of the beneficiaries in both selection and implementation is a must. Such involvement would also call for their participation, in cash or kind or both, towards the construction of latrines and sanitary facilities.
- 22.6 The time lag between the construction of latrine upto the plinth level and the superstructure should be reduced. The beneficiaries need constant persuasion to construct superstructure on their own. The sanitation motivators could do this task with the required counselling from the officers visiting the field.
- 22.7 That convenience is only one advantage of having one's own latrine and that it has several advantages pertaining to one's family health should be made known to the beneficiaries to motivate them for using the latrines on a regular basis. This calls for having an intensive campaign on health education using the various channels available. It is necessary to workout a detailed strategy for this purpose. The State Sanitation Cell should take up this aspect on priority basis.
- 22.8 The focus of motivating households to have other sanitary facilities like smokeless chulha, bathing cubicles, soakage and garbage pit, etc. should start with atleast those who are having their own latrine. The aim at the initial stage should be to saturate these households with a total package of all sanitary facilities. In some areas like Saharanpur district where the people seem to be very receptive, starting of some innovative schemes could be thought of, like declaring a village or a group of villages as "Smokeless Village".

23. Sanitary Facilities in Schools:

- 23.1 While selecting a school for the sanitation programme, besides water, availability of a compound wall or atleast a fence should be insisted upon. This is to avoid any public nuisance which is common when the latrine is away from the school and there is no compound wall. Also this will protect the water tank attached to the latrine from the stray cattle who otherwise use it as a cattle trough causing water scarcity for proper use and maintenance of the latrine.
- 23.2 The size of the front ventilator of the latrine should be reduced to avoid nuisance that a user student is subjected to.
- 23.3 The teaching staff of the schools should be given proper orientation not only to understand the objectives of a school sanitation programme and various sanitation themes but also the methods of communicating the same to the children and community as a part of the motivational process. They should also be equipped with the necessary educational aids and the materials for this purpose. In this connection a syllabus on the health/hygiene education for different classes developed by the Voluntary Health Association of India could be tried.
- 23.4 Reaching the community through the parents by conducting parents meeting could be thought of. Besides some important occasions like the Gandhi Jayanti Day, Childrens' Day, Independence Day, Diwali, Idd, could be used to have a Safal Campaign in the village through the school children which will also attract public support. Involvement of the local institutions will be an added advantage.

UTTAR PRADESH

(RURAL SANITATION)



- SIAD DISTRICTS
- DWCRA DISTRICTS



DEPARTMENT OF PANCHAYAT RAJ, U.P.

SANITATION PROGRAMME

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD SANITARY FACILITIES

1. Village _____ 2. Block _____ 3. Dist. _____ 4. State _____
5. Name of family head _____ 6. Number of family members _____
7. Serial No. of latrine (if any) _____
8. Date latrine completed) .. Upto plinth level _____
(month and year,) .. Superstructure _____
9. Quality of construction: Good []; Fair []; Bad [].
10. Type of Superstructure .. Brick []
.. Kutcha [] Specify type _____
11. Condition of Superstructure: Good []; Fair []; Bad []
12. Water source for household: Inside compound - Yes []; No []
Open Well [] Handpump []
Piped Water [] Pond []
Others []
13. Nearest water source (less than 10 metres) from latrine pit: Yes []; No []
14. Latrine used by Men [] Children []
Women [] None []
15. Condition of latrine, if used: Clean []; Fair []; Dirty []
16. If dirty, what steps owner will take for better maintenance?
18. Any other sanitary facilities
Smokeless Chulha []
Soakage Pit []
Bathing Platform []
Garbage pit []
19. Additional Remarks: _____

Name & Designation of Interviewer:

Date:

DEPARTMENT OF PANCHAYATI RAJ, U.P.

SANITATION PROGRAMME

SPOT SURVEY OF SCHOOL LATRINES

1. Name of Primary School: _____
2. Village: _____ 3. Block _____ 4. Dist: _____ 5. State: _____
6. Serial No. of latrine (if any): _____
7. Number of Pupils: Morning Shift .. Boys _____ Girls _____
Afternoon Shift .. Boys _____ Girls _____
8. Quality of Construction: Good []; Fair []; Bad []
9. Water source for School: Inside Compound - Yes []; No []
Open Well [] Handpump []
Piped Water [] Pond []
Others []
10. Nearest water source (less than 10 mt.) from latrine Yes []; No []
11. Usage of latrine (from Headmaster):
Average Daily Users Latrine Urinals
Boys _____
Girls _____

Maintenance:

12. When was the latrine constructed? (Give month & Year) _____
13. Water storage tank attached to latrine Yes [] No []
With water [] Empty []
14. How latrine maintained? Not Maintained []; By students [];
By Sweeper []
15. If by Sweeper, who pays? _____ (Rs. _____ per month)
16. Bucket provided: Yes []; No []. By Whom _____
17. Brush/broom provided: Yes []; No []. By Whom _____
18. (a) If not maintained properly, state why _____
(b) What method is suggested for improvement? _____
19. School Compound: Clean []
Waste paper and garbage around []
Stagnant water []
20. Additional Remarks: _____

Name of Interviewer: _____ Date _____

DISTRICT-WISE SUMMARY OF THE SPOT SURVEY RESULTS

(HOUSE-HOLD LATRINES)

Sl. No.	Information	Banda	Bastl	Deoria	Sultan- pur	Azam- garh	Etawah	Etah	Fateh- pur	Gonda	Sahar- anpur	Sita- put	Total
1	No. of units reportedly completed	378	414	86	247	60	307	312	373	144	189	314	2,823
2	No. of units surveyed	85	41	25	47	14	63	34	81	31	42	57	520
3	Units actually completed upto plinth level.	67	41	23	46	13	61	34	63	31	42	57	478
4	<u>Quality of construction (Nos.):</u>												
	Good	6	10	7	4	7	8	10	15	2	35	17	121
	Fair	44	26	13	41	3	43	22	45	29	7	39	312
	Bad	17	5	3	1	3	10	2	3	-	-	1	44
5	<u>Units with Superstructure (No.)</u>												
	Bricks	36	29	14	30	8	33	13	43	15	42	41	304
	Kutchha	13	1	3	3	4	4	7	2	3	-	6	46
6	<u>Condition of Brick Superstructure (No.):</u>												
	Good	9	9	7	1	4	8	4	14	2	36	14	108
	Fair	25	16	7	29	4	24	9	27	12	6	25	184
	Bad	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	12
7	<u>Water Source inside the Compound (No.):</u>												
	Open Well	-	-	-	10	-	4	-	N.A.	2	-	1	17
	Handpump	-	21	14	31	8	24	31	N.A.	27	42	39	237
8	<u>Water Source outside the Compound (No.):</u>												
	Open Well	-	2	8	2	-	17	3	N.A.	2	-	17	51
	Handpump	-	18	1	2	5	16	-	N.A.	-	-	-	42
	Piped Water	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	N.A.	-	-	-	1

Sl. No	Information	Banda	Basti	Deoria	Sultanpur	Azamgarh	Etawah	Etah	Fatehpur	Gonda	Saharanpur	Sitapur	Total
9.	Water Source less than 10 metres from pit (No.)	1	12	7	42	2	-	8	2	18	3	2	97
10.	No. of latrines in use	53	31	19	39	11	30	27	50	23	42	48	373
11.	Percentage of latrines in use	79.1	75.6	82.6	84.8	84.6	49.2	79.4	79.4	74.1	100.0	84.2	78.0
12.	<u>Cleanliness of latrines in use (No.):</u>												
	Very clean	7	8	8	4	4	10	6	10	23	37	19	136
	Reasonably clean	45	21	9	35	3	16	19	40	-	5	26	219
	Dirty	1	2	2	-	4	4	2	-	-	-	3	18
13.	<u>Percentage of latrines in use by type of user:</u>												
	Men	98.1	88.6	63.2	51.3	45.5	86.7	100.0	100.0	95.6	100.0	85.4	86.3
	Women	98.1	100.0	100.0	92.3	90.9	93.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.2	97.9	97.3
	Children	100.0	90.3	78.9	51.3	90.9	93.3	96.3	100.0	78.3	97.6	83.3	88.2
14.	<u>Percentage of households having other Sanitary facilities:</u>												
	Smokeless Chulha	32.8	-	-	13.0	-	11.5	-	-	32.3	-	-	9.4
	Soak Pit	-	-	-	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	11.9	-	1.5
	Bathing Platform	2.9	29.3	34.8	84.8	46.1	31.1	-	1.6	80.6	19.1	15.8	27.0
	Garbage Pit	-	-	-	10.9	-	1.6	11.8	-	-	-	-	2.1

ANNEXURE - III(1)

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : BANDA (ICDS/DWCRA/WATER)

Date : 20-23 August 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		378	
Household Units Surveyed		85	22.5
Units completed upto Plinth level		67	78.8
Quality of Construction	- Good	6	8.9
	- Fair	44	65.7
	- Bad	17	25.4
Units with Superstructure	- Total	49	73.1
	- Bricks	36	73.5
	- Kutcha	13	26.5
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	9	25.0
	- Fair	25	69.4
	- Bad	2	5.6
Water source inside compound	- Open Well	-	-
	- Handpump	-	-
Water source outside compound	- Open Well	-	-
	- Handpump	-	-
	- Piped Water	-	-
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		1	1.5
Total No. of latrines in use		53	79.1
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	7	13.2
	- Fair	45	84.9
	- Dirty	1	1.9
Users (based on units)	- Men	52	98.1
	- Women	52	98.1
	- children	53	100.0
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	22	32.8
	- Soakage Pit	-	-
	- Bathing Platform	2	2.9
	- Garbage Pit	-	-

ANNEXURE - III(11)

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : BASTI (UIP/ICDS/DWCRA/EDU)

Date : 11 & 13 July 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		414	
Household Units Surveyed		41	9.9
Units completed upto Plinth level		41	100.0
Quality of Construction	- Good	10	24.4
	- Fair	26	63.4
	- Bad	5	12.2
Units with Superstructure	- Total	30	73.2
	- Bricks	29	96.7
	- Kutcha	1	3.3
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	9	31.0
	- Fair	16	55.2
	- Bad	4	13.8
Water source inside compound	- Open Well	-	-
	- Handpump	21	51.2
Water source outside compound	- Open Well	2	4.9
	- Handpump	18	43.9
	- Piped Water	-	-
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		12	29.3
Total No. of latrines in use		31	75.6
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	8	25.8
	- Fair	21	67.7
	- Dirty	2	6.5
Users (based on units)	- Men	25	80.6
	- Women	31	100.0
	- children	28	90.3
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	-	-
	- Soakage Pit	-	-
	- Bathing Platform	12	29.3
	- Garbage Pit	-	-

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : DEORIA (UIP/ICDS/DWCRA)

Date : 8 March 1988

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total	86	
Household Units Surveyed	25	29.0
Units completed upto Plinth level	23	92.0
Quality of Construction		
- Good	7	30.4
- Fair	13	56.5
- Bad	3	13.1
Units with Superstructure		
- Total	17	73.9
- Bricks	14	82.4
- Kutcha	3	17.6
Condition of brick superstructure		
- Good	7	50.0
- Fair	7	50.0
- Bad	-	-
Water source - Handpump inside compound	14	60.9
- Handpump outside compound	8	34.8
- Open well outside compound	1	4.3
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit	7	30.4
Total No. of latrines in use	19	82.6
Cleanliness of latrines in use		
- Clean	8	42.1
- Fair	9	47.4
- Dirty	2	10.5
Users (based on units)		
- Men	12	63.2
- Women	19	100.0
- children	15	78.9
Other Sanitary Facilities		
- Smokeless Chulha	-	-
- Soakage Pit	-	-
- Bathing Platform	8	34.8
- Garbage Pit	-	-

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : DEORIA (UIP/ICDS/DWCRA)

Date : 8 March 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		80	
Household Units Surveyed		25	29.0
Units completed upto Plinth level		23	92.0
Quality of Construction	- Good	7	30.4
	- Fair	13	56.5
	- Bad	3	13.1
Units with Superstructure	- Total	17	73.9
	- Bricks	14	82.4
	- Kutcha	3	17.6
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	7	50.0
	- Fair	7	50.0
	- Bad	-	-
Water source - Handpump inside compound		14	60.9
	- Handpump outside compound	8	34.8
	- Open well outside compound	1	4.3
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		7	30.4
Total No. of latrines in use		19	82.6
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	8	42.1
	- Fair	9	47.4
	- Dirty	2	10.5
Users (based on units)	- Men	12	63.2
	- Women	19	100.0
	- children	15	78.9
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	-	-
	- Soakage Pit	-	-
	- Bathing Platform	8	34.8
	- Garbage Pit	-	-

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : SULTANPUR (UIP/ICDS/DWCRA/ES)

Date : 9-10 May 1988

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total	247	
Household Units Surveyed	47	19.2
Units completed upto Plinth level	46	97.8
Quality of Construction		
- Good	4	8.7
- Fair	41	89.1
- Bad	1	2.2
Units with Superstructure		
- Total	33	71.7
- Bricks	30	90.9
- Kutcha	3	9.1
Condition of brick superstructure		
- Good	1	3.2
- Fair	29	96.8
- Bad	-	-
Water source inside compound		
- Open Well	10	21.7
- Handpump	31	67.3
Water source outside compound		
- Open Well	2	4.4
- Handpump	2	4.4
- Piped Water	1	2.2
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit	42	91.3
Total No. of latrines in use	39	84.8
Cleanliness of latrines in use		
- Clean	4	10.2
- Fair	35	89.8
- Dirty	-	-
Users (based on units)		
- Men	20	51.3
- Women	36	92.3
- children	20	51.3
Other Sanitary Facilities		
- Smokeless Chulha	6	13.0
- Soakage Pit	2	4.3
- Bathing Platform	39	84.8
- Garbage Pit	5	10.9

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : AZAMGARH (UIP/ICDS/EDU/SIAD)

Date : 9-10 March 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		60	
Household Units Surveyed		14	23.0
Units completed upto Plinth level		13	92.8
Quality of Construction	- Good	7	53.8
	- Fair	3	23.1
	- Bad	3	23.1
Units with Superstructure	- Total	12	92.3
	- Bricks	8	66.7
	- Kutcha	4	33.3
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	4	50.0
	- Fair	4	50.0
	- Bad	-	-
Water source - Handpump inside compound		8	61.5
- Handpump outside compound		5	38.5
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		2	15.4
Total No. of latrines in use		11	84.6
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	4	36.4
	- Fair	3	27.2
	- Dirty	4	36.4
Users (based on units)	- Men	5	45.5
	- Women	10	90.9
	- children	10	90.9
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	-	-
	- Soakage Pit	-	-
	- Bathing Platform	6	46.1
	- Garbage Pit	-	-

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : ETAH (UIP/ICDS/SIAD)

Date : 2 December 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		312	
Household Units Surveyed		34	10.9
Units completed upto Plinth level		34	100.0
Quality of Construction	- Good	10	29.4
	- Fair	22	64.7
	- Bad	2	5.9
Units with Superstructure	- Total	20	58.8
	- Bricks	13	65.0
	- Kutcha	7	35.0
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	4	30.8
	- Fair	9	69.2
	- Bad	-	-
Water source inside compound	- Open Well	-	-
	- Handpump	31	91.2
Water source outside compound	- Open Well	3	8.8
	- Handpump	-	-
	- Piped Water	-	-
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		8	23.5
Total No. of latrines in use		27	79.4
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	6	22.2
	- Fair	19	70.4
	- Dirty	2	7.4
Users (based on units)	- Men	27	100.0
	- Women	27	100.0
	- children	26	96.3
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	-	-
	- Soakage Pit	-	-
	- Bathing Platform	-	-
	- Garbage Pit	4	11.8

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : ETAWAH (UIP/ICDS/DWCRA/STAD)

Date : 10-12 May 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		307	
Household Units Surveyed		63	20.5
Units completed upto Plinth level		61	96.8
Quality of Construction	- Good	8	13.1
	- Fair	43	70.5
	- Bad	10	16.4
Units with Superstructure	- Total	37	58.7
	- Bricks	33	89.2
	- Kutcha	4	10.8
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	8	24.2
	- Fair	24	72.7
	- Bad	1	3.1
Water source inside compound	- Open Well	4	6.6
	- Handpump	24	39.3
Water source outside compound	- Open Well	17	27.9
	- Handpump	16	26.2
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		-	-
Total No. of latrines in use		30	49.2
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	10	33.3
	- Fair	16	53.3
	- Dirty	4	13.4
Users (based on units)	- Men	26	86.7
	- Women	28	93.3
	- children	28	93.3
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	7	11.5
	- Soakage Pit	-	-
	- Bathing Platform	19	31.1
	- Garbage Pit	1	1.6

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : FATEHPUR (UIP/ICDS/SIAD)

Date : 11-13 August 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		372	
Household Units Surveyed		81	21.8
Units completed upto Plinth level		63	77.8
Quality of Construction	- Good	15	23.8
	- Fair	45	71.4
	- Bad	3	4.8
Units with Superstructure	- Total	43	68.2
	- Bricks	43	100.0
	- Kutcha	-	-
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	14	32.6
	- Fair	27	62.8
	- Bad	2	4.6
Water source inside compound		10	15.9
Water source outside compound		53	84.1
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		2	3.2
Total No. of latrines in use		50	79.4
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	10	20.0
	- Fair	40	80.0
	- Dirty	-	-
Users (based on units)	- Men	50	100.0
	- Women	50	100.0
	- children	50	100.0
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	-	-
	- Soakage Pit	-	-
	- Bathing Platform	1	1.6
	- Garbage Pit	-	-

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : GONDA (UIP/ICDS/SIAD)

Date : 19-21 July 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		144	
Household Units Surveyed		31	21.5
Units completed upto Plinth level		31	100.0
Quality of Construction	- Good	2	6.5
	- Fair	29	93.5
	- Bad	-	-
Units with Superstructure	- Total	18	58.1
	- Bricks	15	48.4
	- Kutcha	3	9.7
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	2	13.3
	- Fair	12	80.0
	- Bad	1	6.7
Water source inside compound	- Open Well	2	6.5
	- Handpump	27	87.0
Water source outside compound	- Open Well	2	6.5
	- Handpump	-	-
	- Piped Water	-	-
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		18	58.0
Total No. of latrines in use		23	74.2
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	23	100.0
	- Fair	-	-
	- Dirty	-	-
Users (based on units)	- Men	22	95.6
	- Women	23	100.0
	- children	18	78.3
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	10	32.3
	- Soakage Pit	-	-
	- Bathing Platform	25	80.6
	- Garbage Pit	-	-

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : SAHARANPUR (ICDS/SIAD)

Date : 30 July 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		189	
Household Units Surveyed		42	22.2
Units completed upto Plinth level		42	100.0
Quality of Construction	- Good	35	83.3
	- Fair	7	16.7
	- Bad	-	-
Units with Superstructure	- Total	42	100.0
	- Bricks	42	100.0
	- Kutcha	-	-
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	36	85.7
	- Fair	6	14.3
	- Bad	-	-
Water source inside compound	- Open Well	-	-
	- Handpump	42	100.0
Water source outside compound	- Open Well	-	-
	- Handpump	-	-
	- Piped Water	-	-
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		3	7.1
Total No. of latrines in use		42	100.0
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	37	88.0
	- Fair	5	12.0
	- Dirty	-	-
Users (based on units)	- Men	42	100.0
	- Women	40	95.2
	- children	41	97.6
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	-	-
	- Spakage Pit	5	11.9
	- Bathing Platform	8	19.1
	- Garbage Pit	-	-

Survey conducted by Mr D.C. Saxena, Deputy Director (Panchayat), Meerut.

SPOT SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLD LATRINES

District : SITAPUR (UIP/ICDS/SIAD)

Date : 13-15 April 1988

		<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Household Units - Total		314	
Household Units Surveyed		57	18.2
Units completed upto Plinth level		57	95.0
Quality of Construction	- Good	17	29.8
	- Fair	39	68.4
	- Bad	1	1.8
Units with Superstructure	- Total	47	82.5
	- Bricks	41	87.2
	- Kutcha	6	12.8
Condition of brick superstructure	- Good	14	34.1
	- Fair	25	61.0
	- Bad	2	4.9
Water source inside compound	- Open Well	1	1.8
	- Handpump	39	68.4
Water source outside compound	- Open Well	17	29.8
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit		2	3.5
Total No. of latrines in use		48	84.2
Cleanliness of latrines in use	- Clean	19	39.6
	- Fair	26	54.2
	- Dirty	3	6.2
Users (based on units)	- Men	41	85.4
	- Women	47	97.9
	- Children	40	83.3
Other Sanitary Facilities	- Smokeless Chulha	-	-
	- Soakage Pit	-	-
	- Bathing Platform	9	15.8
	- Garbage Pit	-	-

(SCHOOL LATRINES)

S1. No.	Information	Azam-garh	Etah	Etawah	Fatehpur	Gonda	Saharanpur	Sitapur	Total	
1.	No. of units reportedly completed.	10	19	20	19	19	19	25	131	
2.	No. of units surveyed.	10	19	16	10	17	19	23	114	
3.	No. of units completed.	7	19	16	10	17	19	23	111	
4.	No. in use	2	8	5	4	12	18	9	58	
5.	<u>Water Source Inside the compound (No.):</u>									
	- Open Well	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	
	- Handpump	7	16	5	10	14	18	15	85	
6.	<u>Water Source Outside the Compound (No.):</u>									
	- Open Well	-	3	8	-	-	1	-	9	
	- Handpump	-	-	2	-	3	-	7	12	
7.	<u>Maintenance (%):</u>									
	- Water storage tank attached to latrine.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.7	95.6	98.2	
	- Water storage tank filled with water.	-	-	-	-	-	73.7	-	12.6	
	- Maintenance by students.	28.6	31.6	12.5	-	11.8	94.7	13.6	29.7	
	- Maintenance by sweeper.	-	-	6.2	-	5.9	-	9.1	5.4	
	- Brush/broom provided	85.7	21.1	6.2	-	5.9	-	-	13.5	
8.	School reporting no maintenance (%)	71.4	68.4	75.0	100.0	82.3	5.3	78.3	64.9	
9.	<u>School Compound (%):</u>									
	- Clean	85.7	94.7	75.0	30.0	100.0	100.0	91.3	86.5	
	- Waste Paper and garbage around.	57.1	5.3	25.0	-	-	-	8.7	10.0	
	- Stagnant water inside the compound	14.2	-	-	50.0	5.9	-	8.7	8.1	

ANNEXURE - IV(1)

SPOT SURVEY OF SCHOOL LATRINES

District : AZAMGARH (UIP/ICDS/EDU/SIAD)

Date : 9-10 March 1988

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
School Units - Total	10	
School Units Surveyed	10	100.0
School Units construction completed	7	70.0
<u>Water</u>		
Water source inside school compound (all handpumps)	7	70.0
Water source less than 10 mt. from pit	1	10.0
<u>Latrine Usage:</u> School latrines in use	2	28.6

Usage	School	<u>Total</u>		<u>% using latrines</u>		<u>% using urinals</u>	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Boys & Girls	210	21	-	-	42.8	61.9
2.	Girls School	-	106	-	7.5	-	89.6

Maintenance:

Water storage tank attached to latrines	7	100.0
Water storage tank filled with water	-	-
Maintenance by students	2	28.6
Maintenance by sweeper	-	-
Bucket provided	6	85.7
Brush/broom provided	6	85.7
Not maintained	5	71.4

School compound: (Data based on 10 schools)

Clean	6	85.7
Waste paper and garbage around	4	57.1
Stagnant water in compound	1	14.2

ANNEXURE - IV(11)

SPOT SURVEY OF SCHOOL LATRINES

District : ETAH (UIP/ICDS/SIAD)

Date : 2 December 1988

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
School Units - Total	19	
School Units Surveyed	19	100.0
<u>Water</u>		
Water source inside school compound - Open Well	-	-
- Handpump	16	84.2
Water source outside school compound-Handpump	3	15.8
<u>Latrine Usage:</u> School latrines in use	8	42.1

Usage Details:

	School	<u>Total</u>		<u>% using latrines</u>		<u>% using urinals</u>	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Pawaldehra	147	46	6.8	21.7	68.0	100.0
2.	Lalpura	64	24	31.3	33.3	100.0	100.0
3.	Seyapur	30	15	16.7	20.0	66.7	46.7
4.	Nawganwa	38	17	10.5	11.8	78.9	58.8
5.	Pilkhani	190	32	-	-	18.4	43.8
6.	Naglakhani	77	23	-	-	26.0	43.5
7.	Saratpur	205	30	-	-	4.4	-
8.	Kandi	73	42	13.7	9.5	47.9	23.8

Maintenance:

Water storage tank attached to latrines	19	100.0
Water storage tank filled with water	-	-
Maintenance by students	6	31.6
Maintenance by sweeper	-	-
Bucket provided	4	21.1
Brush/broom provided	4	21.1
Not maintained	13	68.4

School compound: (Data based on 10 schools)

Clean	18	94.7
Waste paper and garbage around	1	5.3
Stagnant water in compound	-	-

SPOT SURVEY OF SCHOOL LATRINES

District : ETAWAH (UIP/ICDS/DWCRA/SIAD)

Date : 10-12 May 1988

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
School Units - Total	20	
School Units Surveyed	16	80.0
<u>Water</u>		
Water source inside school compound - Open Well	1	6.3
- Handpump	5	31.2
Water source outside school compound-Open Well	8	50.0
-Handpump	2	12.5
<u>Latrine Usage:</u> School latrines in use	5	31.2

Usage Details:

	School	<u>Total</u>		<u>% using latrines</u>		<u>% using urinals</u>	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Sherpur Rascolpur	53	70	-	-	75.5	85.7
2.	Bawarpur	57	153	3.5	1.3	100.0	100.0
3.	Atsu (GS)	-	103	-	-	-	100.0
4.	Ajitmal (GS)	-	150	-	3.3	-	100.0
5.	Dakhlipur	125	40	-	-	-	100.0

Maintenance:

Water storage tank attached to latrines	16	100.0
Water storage tank filled with water	-	-
Maintenance by students	2	12.5
Maintenance by sweeper	1	6.2
Maintenance by school peon	1	6.2
Bucket provided	9	56.2
Brushy/broom provided	4	25.0
Not maintained	12	75.0

School compound: (Data based on 10 schools)

Clean	12	75.0
waste paper and garbage around	4	25.0
Stagnant water in compound	-	-

ANNEXURE - IV(iv)

SPOT SURVEY OF SCHOOL LATRINES

District : FATEHPUR (UIP/ICDS/STAD)

Date : 11-13 August 1988

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
School Units - Total	19	
School Units Surveyed	10	52.6
<u>Water</u>		
Water source inside school compound - Open Well	-	-
- Handpump	10	100.0
<u>Latrine Usage:</u> School latrines in use	4	40.0

Usage Details:

	School	Total		% using urinals	
		<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1.	Awadesh Nagar	50	20	29.4	12.1
2.	Harinapur	20	50	11.8	30.3
3.	Allipur	-	20	-	12.1
4.	Gauri	100	75	58.8	45.5

Maintenance:

Water storage tank attached to latrines	10	100.0
Water storage tank filled with water	-	-
Maintenance by students	-	-
Maintenance by sweeper	-	-
Bucket provided	-	-
Brush/broom provided	-	-
Not maintained	10	100.0

School compounds: (Data based on 10 schools)

Clean	3	30.0
Waste paper and garbage around	-	-
Stagnant water in compound	5	50.0

SPOT SURVEY OF SCHOOL LATRINES

District : GONDA (UIP/ICDS/SIAD)

Date : 19-21 July 1988

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
School Units - Total	19	
School Units Surveyed	17	89.5
<u>Water</u>		
Water source inside school compound - Open Well	-	-
- Handpump	14	82.4
Water source outside school compound-Handpump	3	17.6
<u>Latrine Usage:</u> School latrines in use	12	70.6

Usage Details:

	School	<u>Total</u>		<u>% using latrines</u>		<u>% using urinals</u>	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Koili Jungle	10	15	-	-	-	7.0
2.	Bhagohas	125	38	100.0	42.5	37.5	14.9
3.	Khlniya	-	60	-	62.5	-	23.3
4.	Dali Purwa	10	15	-	4.3	-	7.0
5.	Mishroliya	20	15	-	8.5	-	7.0
6.	Ballipur	10	3	-	4.3	-	1.4
7.	Maghalpur	10	15	-	4.3	-	7.0
8.	Kaliniya	20	15	-	8.6	-	7.0
9.	Batrapur	30	10	-	12.8	-	4.6
10.	Kalyanpur	5	10	-	2.1	-	4.6
11.	Lowaveerpur	10	5	-	4.2	-	2.3
12.	Tulsiapur	10	30	-	4.2	-	14.0

Maintenance:

Water storage tank attached to latrines	17	100.0
Water storage tank filled with water	-	-
Maintenance by students	2	11.8
Maintenance by sweeper	1	5.9
Bucket provided	3	17.6
Brush/broom provided	1	5.0
Not maintained	14	82.3

School compound: (Data based on 10 schools)

Clean	17	100.0
Waste paper and garbage around	-	-
Stagnant water in compound	1	5.9

SPOT SURVEY OF SCHOOL LATRINES

District : SAHARANPUR (ICDS/SIAD)

Date : 30 July 1988

	Number	Percentage
School Units - Total	19	
School Units Surveyed	19	100.0
<u>Water</u>		
Water source inside school compound - Open Well	-	-
- Handpump	18	100.0
Water source outside school compound-Open Well	1	-
-Handpump	-	-
<u>Latrine Usage:</u> School latrines in use	18	94.7

Usage Details:

	School	Total		% using latrines		% using urinals	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Baseda	80	23	6.9	3.4	7.6	3.7
2.	Nagipur	75	22	3.5	2.3	7.0	1.8
3.	Daniyali Majyipur	56	35	4.2	5.8	5.4	5.5
4.	Gangrauli	35	39	3.5	4.7	3.2	6.4
5.	Talpur	75	5	3.5	-	7.6	0.9
6.	Dayal	23	23	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.7
7.	Kankar Kal	45	33	3.5	3.5	4.3	5.5
8.	Chunthi	24	38	2.8	3.5	2.2	6.4
9.	Beldajunendar	28	28	2.1	3.5	2.7	4.6
10.	Aleha	52	73	8.4	4.3	17.4	10.6
11.	Pander	50	40	10.5	3.8	1.1	5.5
12.	Balaswa Ishapur	50	57	7.0	4.3	5.8	9.5
13.	Maidhukj	60	34	7.0	5.4	4.7	5.5
14.	Bullakera Gajra	65	29	3.5	6.5	4.7	4.6
15.	Mirjapur No.1	100	45	7.0	9.7	5.8	7.3
16.	Mirjapur No.2	115	45	10.5	10.8	5.8	7.3
17.	Miyangi	70	35	7.0	6.5	5.8	5.5
18.	Khatalkali	46	24	4.2	4.3	4.7	3.7

Maintenance:

Water storage tank attached to latrines	18	94.7
Water storage tank filled with water	14	73.7
Maintenance by students	18	94.7
Maintenance by sweeper	-	-
Bucket provided	18	5.3
Brush/Broom provided	-	-
Not maintained	1	5.3

School compound: (Data based on 10 schools)

Clean	19	100.0
Waste paper and garbage around	-	-
Stagnant water in compound	-	-

SPOT SURVEY OF SCHOOL LATRINES

District : SITAPUR (UIP/ICDS/SIAD)

Date : 13-15 April 1988

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
School Units - Total	25	
School Units Surveyed	23	92.0
<u>Water</u>		
Water source inside school compound - Open Well	1	4.3
- Handpump	15	65.3
Water source outside school compound-Handpump	7	30.4
<u>Latrine Usage:</u> School latrines in use	9	39.1

Usage Details:

	School	<u>Total</u>		<u>% using latrines</u>		<u>% using urinals</u>	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Humayunpur	165	60	6.0	3.3	90.6	100.0
2.	Devkhalla	116	35	-	-	86.2	85.7
3.	Kyoti Badulla	130	30	-	-	23.0	66.7
4.	Manpur	63	42	15.9	11.9	79.4	95.2
5.	Itdaha	69	30	14.5	33.3	86.9	83.3
6.	Katia	69	40	-	-	72.5	62.5
7.	Chilwara	150	25	-	-	13.3	60.0
8.	Unasin	95	25	-	-	21.0	40.0
9.	Sarain Millari	78	40	-	-	25.6	25.0

Maintenance:

Water storage tank attached to latrines	22	95.6
Water storage tank filled with water	-	-
Maintenance by students	3	13.0
Maintenance by sweeper	2	8.7
Bucket provided	4	17.4
Brush/broom provided	-	-
Not maintained	18	78.3

School compound: (Data based on 10 schools)

Clean	21	91.3
Waste paper and garbage around	2	8.7
Stagnant water in compound	2	8.7

NOTE: Usage figures based on 22 units. One unit construction completed only one day before survey and not put to use.