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Society for Equitable Voluntary Action (SEVA), Calcutta/India

Indienhilfe e.V., Herrsching/Germany

Low-Cost Toilet Project
at
Vikas Kendra, Atghara/West Bengal

Report on Project Review Tour from 12th to 17th July 1993

by

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August 1993

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Preliminary Remark

For the midterm-assessment of the low-cost toilet project of Society for Equitable Voluntary Actions (SEVA)/Vikas Kendra the author proposed - due to various reasons - the month of July, 1993, a time, when monsoon in Bengal reaches its peak.

Despite the adverse weather the programme of the review could be carried out as per schedule.

For the numerous field trips in Atghara and the neighbouring villages staff members of Vikas Kendra has lent me all the support and co-operation necessary, For their assistance I am most grateful.

Herrsching/Germany, August 1993

Hans Escher

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1. Objectives and Approach

The purpose of this review was to avail the implementing NGO a feedback from an outsider while the project was still executed. The review happened to be undertaken, after more than half of the toilets had already been completed. At that time construction work had, as foreseen in the planning, stopped to a large extent, as due to the monsoon many villages were inaccessible. So this break, which VK-staff had anyway earmarked for a review, luckily coincided with the reviewer's visit to Atghara. It was hoped that an outsider would bring over fresh inputs and inspirations for the remaining part of the project and possible extensions of it.

In the planning of his stay the reviewer saw to it that he would get as much exposure to the "grassroot reality" as possible. This implied that on all days besides the days of arrival and departure trips to various villages were made. There the reviewer could not only get a look at toilets in various stages of completion, but could also intensively talk with beneficiaries and contact persons from the village organizations - the in-charges for the toilet project in their areas.

As Vikas Kendra had set up a very efficient monitoring system, data about the project were readily available. Regarding the quantitative aspects the implementation of the project has been fully according to plan. As the exchange rate developed other than calculated in the project application to BMZ, there are even funds left for construction of approximately 100 additional toilets. (At the beginning of August 1993 BMZ gave permission to use the funds accordingly.)

Due to the limited time available a systematic questionnaire survey was found to be beyond the reviewer's capacity. A cross-check of the selection of beneficiaries was therefore not attempted. So the evaluation of the target group analysis relies to a great extent on a scrutiny of the questionnaire survey which had been done by Vikas Kendra.

Regarding design and technical execution of the toilets the reviewer incorporated the assessment of two representatives of Central Building Research Institute (CBRI), with which Vikas Kendra is continuously in contact. The reviewer had the opportunity to interview the representatives on 15th July 1993 at Vikas Kendra.

A survey about the quantitative aspects was supplied by Vikas Kendra at the beginning of the stay in Atghara. So during his field trips the reviewer could concentrate on taking a look at the toilets and on interviewing beneficiaries and village organization members. As the technical aspects had been covered by CBRI, the reviewer could focus on the socio-cultural aspects of the project. Here one of his chief interests was to gauge the impact of awareness building measures. In this regard a list detailing awareness building events which had been carried out in the framework of the project had been drawn up by Vikas Kendra.

In order to become aware of possible diverging perceptions the preliminary results of the review were presented at the final meeting with the core team/low-cost toilet task force of Vikas Kendra. There Vikas Kendra accepted the basic findings of the review. The exchange with Vikas Kendra about possible modifications in planning and implementation of the project will continue after completion of this report.

2. Schedule of Activities

Monday, 12th July

12 p.m. pick-up from Calcutta airport and journey to project area

5 p.m. meeting with Vikas Kendra (VK) core team and low-cost toilet task force in Atghara, mutual introduction, presentation of objectives of project tour

Tuesday, 13th July

9 a.m. introduction into administrative infrastructure of low-cost toilet project by VK-staff members; presentation about monitoring of construction activities by Srikantha Mandal

afterwards tour of Atghara village and of Bagan Atghara

12 noon function at Dishery Sangha village organization in Pashim Simla in honor of project director VK and visitor

afterwards tour of Pashim Simla

afternoon tour to Nikrahati village

Wednesday, 14th July
morning

tour to Purba Simla
pick-up of representatives of Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) at Maslandapur railway station
tour of Maslandapur and Kirtipur (model toilets with pre-cast roof)

afternoon

discussion with CBRI-representatives

Thursday, 15th July

morning
afternoon

tour to Narayanpur
presentations by individual VK-staff members and paperwork

Friday, 17th July

morning

preparation of draft of review

afternoon

meeting of Vikas Kendra core team and presentation of preliminary findings with discussion
interview of contact persons of village organisations, who had come to a meeting to Vikas Kendra
-
journey by train to Calcutta -

night stay at SEVA office in Calcutta

Saturday, 18th July

morning

meeting with Mr. Kumar Ray, chartered accountant. Briefing by him on his midterm assessment of the accounts of low-cost toilet project

afternoon

working committee meeting of SEVA, mutual introduction, presentation and discussion of findings of project tour

3. Implementation Low-Cost Toilet Project - Major Dates

24th February 1993 BMZ sanctions advance use of Indienhilfe's contribution

6th April 1993 Vikas Kendra core team meeting. Elaboration of plan for construction of toilets

27th April 1993 Message by phone from Indienhilfe to SEVA/VK: 1000 toilets have been granted by BMZ

29th April 1993 Start of introductory meetings/awareness building activities with village groups; each village group nominates one contact person.

May 1993 Opening of complaint book for village groups, beneficiaries, masons
Socio-economic survey and selection of beneficiaries (970 selected; selections from panchayats [village councils] still awaited; 75 rejected due to non-fulfillment of the criteria)

June - August 1993 reduction/suspension of building activities due to monsoon

12th - 17th July 1993 midterm review by representative of Indienhilfe

15th July 1993 visit of representatives of Central Building Research Institute (CBRI). Inspection of toilets, approval of construction. -- Toilets are released for general use.

16th July 1993 372 toilets are fully completed

4. Organizational Set-up

After the funds had been sanctioned for the project, Vikas Kendra set up a low-cost toilet task force, in which the majority of its staff members was and is represented. Through regular meetings (on average three times per fortnight) a regular flow of information was assured.

A key role in the implementation process was assigned to the 29 village organizations. These consist mainly of young persons, who engage themselves in the fields of social service, culture and sports. Vikas Kendra has for long established close links with them, as VK co-operates with them also at other measures. Their members regularly take part in VK's training programmes.

The village organizations constitute the crucial link between VK and the individual households. They have the task to communicate all the relevant information, ranging from operational aspects to matters such as health and hygiene, to the participating families.

The overall monitoring of the project is, however, done by VK. For this purpose detailed records are maintained at its project centre. As on every toilet building a serial number is imprinted, the construction of the 1000 toilets, which are spread over 26 villages, can be monitored easily.

An excellent infrastructure for the implementation as such is, however, not sufficient. The people, who are involved in executing the project, and their commitment is of equal importance.

For the reviewer one of the strong points of the project is the highly motivated team of VK-staff. They are not only able of motivating themselves. Also the responsible persons of the village organizations were found to be very enthusiastic and committed. Through them true "grassroot" activities become possible. The basis for this is the close and trustful relationship between VK-staff and the village organizations.

The "material" and the "human" infrastructure assure a high degree of effectiveness and efficiency in the project.

5. Target Group Analysis - Selection of Beneficiaries

5.1 Selection of Villages

The following villages were selected (see also appendix 3; one village organization per village unless otherwise stated). Criterion for the selection was the degree of activeness of the village organization and the intensity of their contact with VK.

Baduria block:

Atghara (3)
Uttar Simla
Chandpur
Dakshin Bena
Dakshin Simla
Dakshin Jangalpur
Srirampur
Kirtipur
Malayapur
Mamudpur
Purba Pingaleswar
Narayanpur (2)
Paschim Simla
Naturia
Pingaleswar
Panji
Uttar Jangalpur
Purba Simla
Bagan Atghara
Ghoshpur
20 villages, 23 groups

Deganga block

Beliakali
Chandalati
Nikrahati
Bunarati
4 villages, 4 groups

Habra block

Vijaynagar
Simulpur
2 villages, 2 groups

Total

26 villages, 29 groups

New groups, where toilets have been sanctioned, but work has not yet started:

Solua Group, Village Sanhati, Habra block
Kolsur Udayan Sangha, Kolsur, Habra block

5.2 Procedure of target group selection

The thrust of the project is to provide individual families with toilets which would be erected on their premises and become their private property. According to the planning the following groups should primarily benefit from the low-cost toilet project:

- Small and marginal farmers (marginal farmer: upto 6000 Rupies annual income for a family of five; size of agricultural land: upto one hectar [1 hectar = approx. 2.5 acres]; small farmer: upto 12.000 Rupies income for a family of five; size of agricultural land: upto 2 hectars)
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- Other disadvantaged people such as handicapped persons, widows and old-aged persons

As a first step the village organizations proposed families for selection to VK. A surveyor from VK then visited the individual households in order to get a first impression about the social status of the family through various indicators such as

- does the family own a two-storeyed building?
- do one or more family members have permanent employment in the organized sector?

At a later stage a thorough socio-economic questionnaire survey was made (the form of the questionnaire, translated into English, is documented in appendix 2).

5.3 Evaluation of the questionnaire survey

A tabulation of the information contained in 750 questionnaires was done on 22nd July 1993 by VK-staff members (see appendix 4).

Coverage

Through being a member of one of 750 households a total of 4778 persons (1445 males, 1238 females and 2095 minors) gets access to toilets. The average household size amounts thus to 6.4.

Religious and Social Status

3671 persons (77%) are Muslims, while 1107 persons (23%) are Hindus. These ratios are approximately proportionate with the overall population shares of both communities in the area. Of the benefitting Hindus 814 persons (76% of the community and 17% of the total of 4778) belong to Scheduled Castes and 16 persons belong to the Scheduled Tribes category. (According to the 1991 census the share of Scheduled Castes in West Bengal is 24%. In the project area the share of Scheduled Tribe population is negligible.)

Income

Of the 750 families 268 (36%) had an annual income of less than 6400 Rupies, The income of 378 families (50%) ranged between 6400 and 10,000 Rupies. 104 families (14%) disposed of an income of more than 10,000 Rupies. (Unfortunately it was not enquired, by how much exactly their income exceeded the sum of 10,000 Rupies.)

Occupation

485 households (65%) have their mainstay in farming. 101 households (13%) stated as their main occupation "daily labour". The remaining 164 households (22%) have employment in other fields.

Land Ownership

101 households (14%) can be regarded as landless, as they rated themselves as daily labourers. Judging from the statements about land sizes the share of landless agricultural labourers may be even higher: 312 families (42%) own less than 0.33 acres of land, 363 (48%) from 0.33 acres to 2.5 acres and 75 (10%) between 2.5 and 5 acres. Families owning more than 5 acres were not selected. The marginal land sizes include also the farmstead area, which may explain why there is no category of "landless families" in the tabulation of beneficiaries according to land ownership.

5.4 Special features of target group selection

On the whole 10 handicapped persons were selected for participation.

In Atghara Mahila Mandala, the village women's organization was allotted a quota of eight toilets. The corresponding number of families in the Boidupara para (neighbourhood) of Atghara was dually selected.

VK sanctioned on request a quota of 10 toilets for two panchayats (village councils), which will allot them to private households.

For the following public institutions toilets were sanctioned on request:

- hath (local market) Atghara: 1 toilet
- Public Library Kolsur: 1 toilet
- mosque Uttar Simla: 1 toilet
- 2 mosques Bunarati: 1 toilet each

5.5 Assessment

Taking into account the average family size of 6.4 and the fact that no household owns more than 5 acres land one can assume that the overwhelming majority of the beneficiaries, i.e. at least the 86% whose annual income is below 10,000 Rupies, lives below the poverty line. In addition the fact that 65% of the beneficiary families live on agriculture and that 13% belong to the daily labour category indicates that an overwhelming majority of the participants belong to the category of small and marginal farmers.

Equally the categories of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and disadvantaged persons are well represented in the group of beneficiaries.

The overall correspondence between the actual target group selection and the criteria given in the planning is high.

Some applicants' farmstead size was too small to guarantee the minimum distance between toilet and water source. Their applications could not be considered. As these applicants might belong to the "poorest of the poor", ideas should be developed about possible solutions for them. These solutions can possibly only be found on a case-to-case basis.

6. Technical Aspects - Toilet Design and Execution

6.1 Selection of Design

The design of the toilet was selected in collaboration with the Central Building Research Institute (CBRI). The model of two pit hand flushed low-cost toilet was chosen. According to CBRI this model is universally accepted for rural areas and is also employed by the reputed Sulabh Movement and international agencies such as UNICEF.

CBRI is a Government of India (GOI) research institute, which has its headquarters at Roorkee/Uttar Pradesh. It is under the GOI apex research body of CSIR (Centre for Science and Industrial Research). Working areas of CBRI include the development of low-cost building materials and technology.

Vikas Kendra is in close contact with Mr. Bose, scientist-in-chief, and Mr. Dasgupta, in-charge civil engineering, of the Calcutta branch of CBRI, amongst whose tasks are development, construction and extension in the building sector.

The reviewer had the opportunity to interview Messrs. Bose and Dasgupta on 15th July 1993 at Atghara. He was very grateful that this meeting had been arranged by Vikas Kendra, as the technical aspects could thus be covered by specialists.

Several special features of the execution of the model at Vikas Kendra were discussed:

- Vikas Kendra uses fibre glass as material for the pan. It is of a reasonable cost, as it can be manufactured locally by small-scale companies. It is of light weight and experience so far has shown that it is durable. The experience with the coating has been so far very good. Toilets which had been built in 1987 with the same type of pan have so far shown no wear-off.
- The bottom of the pits remains uncemented. The standard material to fortify the pits is bricks. Earthen rings were found to be considerably less costly and were therefore applied by VK. These earthen rings are manufactured in West Bengal usually for the support of wells. As there is a good quality of clay available, the durability of the earthen rings is quite high.

- Originally it was proposed to use recycled materials from drums for the doors of the toilet. As used material was not so popular with the beneficiaries, new sheets, which are more shining and which look more attractive, had to be taken.
- The CBRI-representatives lauded the "package approach" of Vikas Kendra, i.e. the fact that the beneficiaries receive a 100%-complete toilet in exchange for payment of a lump sum of 500 Rupies and procurement of local sand. They mentioned that Government of India agencies had built at least 10 toilets in Baduria block (where also Atghara is situated) upto the plinth level with the expectation that the superstructure would be done by the users themselves. These toilets have not been completed and lie still idle.
- The CBRI-representatives were of the opinion that the toilets constructed by Vikas Kendra cost less than those executed by government agencies such as Public Works Department (PWD). This is due to the close supervision of Vikas Kendra and due to their highly motivated team, which is very keen for possible savings.

6.2 Assessment of Execution

- According to the CBRI-representatives the construction quality of the toilets is according to the standard required.

Beneficiaries could not be interviewed regarding their experiences with the toilets, as these were released for use only after CBRI had given its approval on 15th July 1993. The solid superstructure of the toilets was generally appreciated by the beneficiaries.

The satisfaction of CBRI with the work of Vikas Kendra is also reflected in the fact that CBRI wants to continue collaboration with this organization.

7. Socio-Cultural Aspects - Awareness Building

7.1 Introduction - Background

It is generally agreed that in the past technical and quantitative aspects in sanitation projects have often received more-than-sufficient attention, while socio-cultural aspects have rather been neglected. This has led to a low degree of acceptance among the target population. As a consequence sustainability was also severely affected.

On this backdrop the reviewer was particularly keen to assess the motivation of the participants as well as their motives for participating.

Due to previous efforts of VK the starting position for a successful propagation of toilets in the project area is favourable. According to VK-staff members, toilets are not, unlike at the outset of its work in 1985, something totally strange. At that time 15 toilets had been constructed in the framework of a pilot project. Then beneficiaries had to be cajoled into accepting sanitation. A second project under which 300 toilets were constructed in 1989 showed already a better response. The fact that these toilets were accessible and could be seen functioning dispelled many doubts. So by example the popular belief that nuisance through smell would increase could be refuted easily.

First reports from VK from April 1993 had already shown that the demand for toilets was higher than the number of toilets budgeted for.

For the reviewer this presented an amazing phenomenon, as studies he had come across so far, had rather stressed the difficulty of transition from traditional systems of defecation to the usage of toilets. So the assessment of the motives of the beneficiaries constituted one of the key questions of his interviews.

7.2 Findings

7.2.1 Quantitative Aspects

Regarding the numbers of awareness building events Vikas Kendra supplied the reviewer with a summary (as of 8th July 1993) in tabular form (see appendix 1). From this summary it can be seen that all the villages covered by the project were visited at least once by VK-staff. The 37 meetings in the villages, which had been organized by the village organizations and which were addressed by VK-staff, were attended by more than 800 persons (including multiple attendances).

The low-cost toilet task force of VK itself had met 16 times. In order to interest the village organizations two meetings with their leaders (attendance: ca. 60 persons each) had taken place at an early stage of the project (19th April and 6th May 1993). In these meetings it was announced that each village organization should nominate a contact person for the low-cost toilet project. In order to inform and motivate these contact persons meetings were held on 13th May 1993, 9th June 1993, and 23rd June 1993,

A motivation training, which was attended by 72 persons, was held on 23rd June 1993.

7.2.2 Qualitative Aspects

As already mentioned, the interest to participate in the low-cost toilet project was unexpectedly high. The demand for toilets could not be fully satisfied. Therefore the necessity to "advertise" for the project did not arise.

In the course of his tours to the villages the reviewer asked both contact persons of village organizations and beneficiaries for explanations for this strong interest.

The following motives were most often mentioned:

- Life becomes much more convenient, once the toilets are on one's own property and thus within easy reach. Previously the family had to walk some distance to reach the "toilet ground", if necessary also during adverse weather in the monsoon season. Due to the preconceived notions of shame the women would to the toilet only in the dark. Because of this they were compelled to limit their intake of fluid and food during the day. Now life has become easier for them.
- For many people it appeared to be a good deal to receive a toilet whose cost would normally amount to 2-3000 Rupies for the highly subsidized price of 500 Rupies. Moreover the contribution demanded of the beneficiaries in the form of labour was manageable. All organizational matters were taken care of by Vikas Kendra and the village organizations.
- In the project area "kutcha" structures, i.e. buildings made of clay with paddy straw as roof, are still very common. "Pucca" structures, buildings made of bricks with tiles as roof cover, are the symbol of prosperity and indicate a high social status. Several respondents praised the "solid" or "permanent" structure of the toilets and expressed their pride about owning such a type of building.

The linkage between toilet usage and the health situation of the area was rarely mentioned by the respondents. Through interviews with representatives of the village organizations the reviewer got the impression that the awareness building events focussed mainly on

- organizational aspects of implementation, and
- cleaning and maintenance of the toilets.

The latter point was mentioned by the majority of the respondents. The reviewer had the impression that in the course of various meetings the topic of cleaning and maintenance had been communicated in a sufficient way

An indicator that the new toilets will actually be used and maintained is the fact that the toilets from previous projects are still in use. This could be ascertained by the reviewer, as he inspected some of these toilets.

8. Proposals and Recommendations

While the operational and technical parts of the project have been dealt with to the full satisfaction of the reviewer, the main recommendation for the final project phase is to focus more on awareness building measures.

As the beneficiaries gain through the project an asset of considerable value, there should be a certain preparedness on their side to participate in awareness building measures.

These awareness building measures should have two objectives:

- a) demonstrating the impact of toilet use on the general health situation
- b) increasing the awareness level on hygiene in general.

As result of measures related to objective "a" the beneficiaries should become aware about the impact of the traditional defecation practices on the incidence of infectious diseases.

The propagation of low-cost toilets is a welcome occasion for increased efforts in the field of general hygiene education. If one takes into account the supergoal of the project - reduction of the incidence of infectious diseases -, it is clear that the level of hygiene in general has to be raised. Possible topics under this heading could for instance be

- washing of hands, especially before meals
- handling of food
- how to impart hygiene education to children
- disposal of solid waste.

As the reviewer had the impression that so far only one person per family participated in awareness building events (while the average beneficiary family consists of six persons), it is suggested to reach out at least to all the adult members of a family. In case it is difficult to get a response from women, separate events for them, organized by female staff of VK, should be considered.

A precondition for increased efforts in conscientization would be to initiate a "training of the trainers", i.e. of VK-staff, in general hygiene. For this purpose VK could make use of its contacts to All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (AIIHPH), Calcutta and International Training Network (ITN). This institution is part of the sanitary engineering department of AIIHPH and is sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi, and by the Overseas Development Administration (ODA) of UK. Other Indian NGOs, which offer training in this sector, may be considered as well.

9. Working Summary

The low-cost toilet project of Vikas Kendra in Atghara/West Bengal was visited by the reviewer from 12th to 17th July 1993. At this stage 970 beneficiaries had been selected and 372 of the overall 1000 toilets had been fully completed. Through awareness building measures from April to June 1993 more than 800 persons had been reached directly (including multiple attendances). The project is implemented in 26 villages with the help of 29 local organizations.

Through an excellent monitoring system, which has been installed at the Vikas Kendra project centre in Atghara, up-to-date information about the progress in construction of the widely scattered toilets is permanently available. Motivation and commitment of VK-staff and members of the village organizations were found to be at a high level. The co-operation with the village organizations is very close. Through them an intensive participation of the target group is assured.

The selection of beneficiaries was to a very large extent done according to the criteria laid down in the project planning.

According to representatives from Central Building Research Institute (CBRI) the construction of the toilets was executed in a professional way.

Awareness building activities could be intensified so that a greater understanding about the relevance of toilet use for public health can be reached and knowledge about hygiene in general becomes more widespread.

Overall Vikas Kendra has reached a high level of competence in the field of sanitation. The reviewer strongly recommends Vikas Kendra as executing agency also for future sanitation projects. The reviewer found a very strong motivation among VK-staff to continue work in this field.

Herrsching/Germany, August 1993

Klaus Escher

Hans Escher

VIKAS KENDRA
(A Project of SEVA)

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF OUR AWARENESS CAMPAIGN
ON LOW COST TOILET PROJECT.

Date	Place	No. of participants	V. K. represented by
April '93			
29	Narayampur	15	Palash, Kaba.
29	- do -	15	- do -
May '93			
6	Panji	30	Alauddin, Sufal
8	Dekhin Jangalpur	30	Alauddin, Sufal, Tofique.
9	Dekhin Narayanpur	32	Sufal, Alauddin
9	Pachim Siala	20	Kaba, Arup, Humayun.
14	Atghara (Baldya para)	13	Arati, Marjina
14	Bagan Atghara	30	Alauddin
14	Dekhin Bana	40	Humayun, Arati, Marjina
14	Panji	25	Shyamapada
14	Chandaleti	40	Raheman
14	Mirshaheti	8	Srikanta
14	Bilikhaili	30	Palash
14	Kirtipur	20	Sufal
14	Atghara (Biswan para)	20	Arup
14	Ghothpur	30	Tofique
15	Purba Siala	20	Humayun
15	Simalpur	10	Palash
15	Atghara	30	Alauddin
15	Vilaynagar	20	Arup
15	Kalyanpur	30	Tofique, Raheman
15	Purba Pingalewar	20	Mirapada
10	Dekhin Siala	20	Arup, Humayun
10	Narayampur	25	Arup, Humayun
11	Uttar Siala	18	Arup, Humayun
12	Pachim Neturia	15	Humayun, Shyamapada
21	Pachim Neturia	5	Humayun
June '93			
9	Dekhin Jangalpur	20	Arup, Srikanta, Palash, Sufal
11	Dekhin Siala	8	Arup, Srikanta
15	Purba Siala	17	Palash, Mirapada
15	Dekhin Siala	12	Palash, Mirapada
23	Bunacati	34	Palash, Anuman
27	Pachim Siala	32	Palash, Tofique
29			
July '93			
5	Pingalewar	35	Alauddin, Anuman
6	Panji	45	Alauddin, Palash, Firoz
6	Purba Pingalewar	35	Palash, Anuman, Firoz,

The gist (upto 8.7.93 forenoon)

i) Beneficiaries meeting	... 37
ii) Core team/Task force meeting	... 16 (Minutes covered)
iii) Contact persons meeting	... 3 (on 18.12.93 - 53 9.6.93 - 38 23.6.93 - 44)
iv) Apex meeting (Youth leaders)	... 2 (On 19.4.93 - 58 6.5.93 - 61)
v) Motivation training	... 1 (on 23.6.93 - 72)
vi) Masson training	... 1 (on 13.3.93 - 19)

Besides these figures Core team has undertaken several trainings of different nature.

*Final Gelist
17.07.93*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

- 1.01 Name of the applicant
- 1.02 Age
- 1.03 Father's/Husband's name
- 1.04 Religion
- 1.05 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
- 2.01 Family occupation
- 2.02 Family income per annum
- 2.03 Total land
- 2.04 Family No. of Family Members
 - Male
 - Female
 - Minor
 - Total
- 2.05 No. of Earning Member of the Family
- 3.01 Name of the village
- 3.02 Block
- 3.03 Name of the organisation
- 3.04 Name of the contact person
- 3.05 Signature of the contact person
- 4.01 Name of the surveyor
- 4.02 Comments
- 4.03 Surveyor's signature with date
- 4.04 Applicant's signature
- 4.05 Date of completion of the toilet
(Application could not be granted)

→ 2116

Signature of the Project Director
Date :

LOW COST TOILET PROJECT STATUS REPORT AS ON 16-07-93

NAME OF THE ORGANISATION	VILLAGE	UNIT	EARTHEN RING SETTING		BRICK WORK		PLASTERING	PAN FIXING	COVER PLATE	DOOR FIXING	WOODEN FRAME FIXING	TILE FIXING	WHITE WASHING	COMPL
			FULL	HALF	FULL	HALF								
Agni Bina Sangha	Beliakhali	22	16		16		16	16	16		16	16		16
Alghara Bandhab club	Alghara	33			16	7								
Alghara Mohila Mandal	Alghara	8			6	2	2							
Bulet club	Uhar Simla	28			14	3	5	5						
Bunarati Mirzapur Kalyan Paishad	Bunarati	30	19		23		23	19	19	23	23	19		19
Chandpur Yuba Sangha	chandpur	20			16				16	16	16			
Dakshin Bena Unnyau Sangha	Dakshin Bena	28			16	4								
Dakshin Simla seva Kendra	Dakshin Simla	30	25		25		22	22	22	25	25	25	22	22
Deshbandho Sangha	Dakshin Jangalpur	40	40		38		38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Gramin seva Sangha	Sirumpur	40	30		30		15	15	15	30	30	30	15	15
Kulipur Nabarun Sangha	Kichpur	39	25		24	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Malayapur Nazrul Smiti Sangha	Malayapur	40			30		5							
Mamudpur Azad Sangha	Mamudpur	40	30		30		30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Nabin Sangha	Purba Pingaleswar	23	18		16		7	7	7	16	16	16	7	7
Narayampur sabuj Sangha	Narayampur	56	42		42		31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Nulim surya Sangha	Naturia	21	10		10	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pally unnyau samiti	Narayampur	32	32		32		25	24	24	32	32	32	24	24
Paschim Simla Zohari Sangha	Paschim Simla	55	21		21		21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Pingaleswar Vivekananda Tarun Sangha	Pingaleswar	43	43		43		35	3	3	33	33	21	3	3
Panji-Mamudpur Jagarani Sangha	Panji	31	31		31		14	1	1	31	31	1	1	1
Pragati Sangha	chandalati	30	20		8									
Pravati Sangha	Uhar Jangalpur	47	41		41		41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Purba Simla Naba Kalyan Sangha	Purba Simla	27	17		16		16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Rabindra Smiti Sangha	Bagan Alghara	36	17		30		30		30	30	15			
Ramkrishana club	Vijaynagar	20	17		17		17	11	11	17	17	17	11	11
Runner	Simulpur	9	9		9		9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Subhas Sangha	Nikrahati	38	35		35		30	28	28	31	31	31	27	27
Unnyau Samiti	Ghoshpur	28	23		28		24	24	24	28	28	28	7	7
Yuba unnyau sangha	Alghara	18	11		8		4							
Individual / Institution		11												



VIKAS KENDRA
A PROJECT OF SEVA
ATGHARA NORTH 24 PARAGANAS
WEST BENGAL INDIA

Low Cost Toilet Project

BIRDS EYE VIEW OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY REPORT AS ON 22-07-93

NO	NAME OF THE ORGANISATION	VILLAGE	UNITS		NUMBER OF PERSONS				NUMBER OF FAMILY WITH																	
			ALLOTTED	SURVEYED	BENEFITED		WITH RELIGION		YEARLY FAMILY INCOME (₹)			OCCUPATION			TOTAL LAND TOTAL MEMBER											
					MALE	FEMALE	HINDUISM	ISLAM	LESS THAN 6400	6400 TO 10,000	MORE THAN 10,000	AGRI CULTURE	DAILY LABOUR	OTHERS	LESS THAN 33 ACRES	33 ACRES TO 2.5 ACRES	2.5 ACRES TO 5 ACRES	MORE THAN 5 ACRES	LESS THAN 5	5 TO 9	MORE THAN 9					
01	AGNIBINA SANGHA	BELIAKHALI	24	20	44	31	46	121	-	-	9	9	112	12	06	02	19	-	01	02	13	05	-	05	11	04
02	ATGHARA BANDHAB CLUB	ATGHARA	34	25	48	40	53	151	26	-	-	26	125	06	16	03	09	08	08	12	11	02	-	10	09	06
03	ATGHARA MAHILA MANDALI	ATGHARA	08	07	16	15	15	46	-	-	-	46	03	04	-	05	-	02	02	04	01	-	02	03	02	
04	BULLET CLUB	UTTAR SIMLA	28	28	70	69	79	218	-	-	-	218	19	05	04	22	04	02	10	12	06	-	01	16	11	
05	BUNERATI MIRZAPUR KALYAN PARISHAD	BUNERATI	28	28	45	44	69	158	-	10	-	10	148	12	16	-	12	03	13	17	11	-	11	12	05	
06	CHANDPUR YUBA SANGHA	CHANDPUR	20	16	22	27	51	100	-	-	-	100	03	12	01	16	-	-	09	04	03	-	03	09	04	
07	DAKSHIN BENA UNNYAN SANGHA	DAKSHIN BENA	28	28	47	41	61	149	-	-	-	149	05	16	07	20	02	06	05	19	04	-	09	15	04	
08	DAKSHIN SIMLA SEVA KENDRA	DAKSHIN SIMLA	30	25	49	43	97	189	15	11	-	26	163	15	07	03	09	04	12	16	05	04	-	05	10	10
09	DESHBANDHU SANGHA	DAKSHIN JANGALPUR	40	23	39	36	57	132	38	42	-	80	52	14	08	01	16	-	07	13	10	-	09	10	04	
10	GRAMIN SEVA SANGHA	SRIRAMPUR	40	40	68	56	127	251	-	-	-	251	12	19	09	38	01	01	09	20	11	-	11	20	09	
11	KIRTIPUR NABARUN SANGHA	KIRTIPUR	39	25	44	42	67	153	27	-	-	27	126	13	11	01	14	06	05	19	04	02	-	06	13	06
12	MALAYAPUR NAZRUL SMRITI SANGHA	MALAYAPUR	40	30	46	44	87	177	-	-	-	177	11	17	02	17	04	09	12	17	01	-	08	15	07	
13	MAMUDPUR-AZAD SANGHA	MAMUDPUR	40	30	64	50	78	192	-	-	-	192	09	18	03	16	10	04	14	14	02	-	06	15	09	
14	NABIN SANGHA	PURBA PINGALESHWAR	23	23	44	43	64	151	-	-	-	151	04	15	04	15	-	08	09	14	-	-	06	09	08	
15	NARAYANPUR SABUJ SANGHA	NARAYANPUR	56	56	95	79	147	321	4	-	-	4	317	27	25	04	40	-	16	31	24	01	-	19	28	09
16	NATUN SURYA SANGHA	PASCHIM NATURIA	21	21	43	43	73	159	-	-	-	159	07	09	05	15	-	06	10	10	01	-	03	10	08	
17	PALLY UNNYAN SAMITI	DAKSHIN NARAYANPUR	32	32	68	57	121	246	-	-	-	246	11	15	06	15	13	04	17	15	-	-	07	10	15	
18	PASCHIM SIMLA DISHARI SANGHA	PASCHIM SIMLA	55	21	32	33	54	119	-	-	4	4	115	05	12	04	15	05	01	04	16	01	-	08	09	04
19	PINGALESHWAR VIVEKANANDA TARUN SANGHA	PINGALESHWAR	43	30	71	62	83	216	73	116	-	189	27	03	19	08	21	04	05	08	17	05	-	05	17	08
20	PANJI-MAMUDPUR JAGARANI SANGHA	PANJI	31	31	43	41	66	150	4	146	-	150	-	21	10	-	28	02	01	12	18	01	-	13	16	02
21	PRAGATI SANGHA	CHANDALATI	30	20	31	30	57	118	-	8	-	8	110	04	14	02	13	01	06	08	11	01	-	07	09	04
22	PRAYATI SANGHA	UTTAR JANGALPUR	48	47	83	81	138	302	-	-	-	302	11	26	10	35	01	11	16	24	07	-	10	23	14	
23	PURBA SIMLA NABA KALYAN SANGHA	PURBA SIMLA	27	17	24	23	33	80	-	-	-	80	02	08	07	12	04	01	02	11	04	-	07	10	-	
24	RABINDRA SMRITI SANGHA	BAGAN ATGHARA	36	19	34	36	69	139	-	39	-	139	-	06	10	03	16	02	01	03	12	04	-	02	11	06
25	RAMKRISHNA CLUB	BIJAYNAGAR	20	17	42	30	27	99	-	99	-	99	-	03	11	03	09	04	04	07	07	03	-	05	08	04
26	RUNNER	SIMULPUR	09	08	10	12	13	35	24	11	-	35	-	03	04	01	02	02	04	05	03	-	-	05	03	-
27	SUBHAS SANGHA	NIKRAHATI	38	35	55	55	89	199	-	199	-	199	-	17	15	03	20	06	09	12	21	02	-	10	19	06
28	UNNYAN SAMITI	GHOSH PUR	28	28	66	46	51	163	46	4	3	53	110	06	17	05	06	08	14	19	07	02	-	11	10	07
29	YUBA UNNYAN SANGHA	ATGHARA	18	18	37	29	53	119	20	29	-	49	70	03	13	02	10	07	01	07	09	02	-	06	07	05
30	INDIVIDUAL/INSTITUTIONAL		15	02	65	-	60	125	-	-	-	-	125	01	-	01	-	-	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	02
TOTAL			929	750	1445	1238	2095	4778	277	814	16	1107	3671	268	378	104	485	101	164	312	363	75	-	210	357	183